

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SSS3

INSTRUCTION : STUDY THIS NOTE IN ADDITION TO OUR DISCUSSION IN CLASS, AND :

1. DO THE EXERCISE UNDER THE NOTE;
2. CALL ME IN CASE OF ANY QUESTIONS;
3. NEXT TIME, I 'LL BE REACHING YOU ON ORAL ENGLISH AFTER WHICH I WILL FOLLOW WITH HINTS ON A DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF YOUR ENGLISH PAPER. SEE YOU THEN!

RESTRICTIVE AND NON-RESTRICTIVE CLAUSES

Restrictive Clauses (Defining) (Relative) define or identify which person(s) or thing(s) you are talking about.

E.g: The man **who came in late** is the boss.

There is no comma before a defining relative clause. The pronouns that you use in the clauses are **who**, **whom**, **that**, and **which** are called **Relative Pronouns**.

USE : **who** or **that** when the subject is a person .

E.g : The man **who came in late** is the boss.

OR: The man **that came in late** is the boss.

USE : **that** or **which** when the subject is a thing.

E.g : The desk **that faces the window** is mine.

OR : The desk **which faces the window** belongs to the teacher.

USE : **who**, **that** , **whom**, or **no relative pronoun when the object is a person**.

E.g : The book **that you lent me** is returned.

OR : The book **which you lent me** has been stolen.

OR : The book **you lent me** has torn.

USE : **whose** shows that something belongs to somebody.

E.g : A woman **whose car had broken down** has been fined.

The people **whose houses were burgled** have been compensated.

Non-Restrictive Clauses (Non-Defining) add extra information about somebody or something, which could be left out and the sentence would still make sense. This extra information is separated from the main clause with commas.

E.g : The film, **which was shown yesterday**, has been banned.

* Note that the preposition governing it is placed at the end e.g The film, **which we talked about** (preposition) , has been banned.

The pronouns that can be used in non-defining relative clause are **who**, **whom**, **which** and **whose**.

CLASS WORK:

Identify the relative clauses in the following expressions and their meanings (taking note of the commas) as I did for you in class:

- I. My sister, **who is vegetarian**, ordered a salad.
- II. The tickets **which can be bought at the station** are valid for a month.

- III. Areago, *whom none of us had met before*, is a hoodlum.
- IV. The book *which I have bought* is good.
- V.