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English – 1 (Basic English)
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Lecture No. 50
Complex Sentence 3 – Adjectival Clause

Good afternoon, we continue talking about complex sentences, but today we will talk about subordinate clauses that function like adjectives, and in the language of grammar they are called adjectival clause, a clause that works like an adjective, next.

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- We saw in the earlier unit that some clauses work like nouns, and can be subject, or object of verbs in another clause.
 - Some subordinate clauses, in a similar manner, can also function like adjectives. These are called adjectival clauses. For example.

He that is down needs fear no fall.



We saw in the earlier unit that some clauses work like nouns; they can be the subject or the object of verbs in another clause or in their own clause. Similarly, in the same manner, some subordinate clauses can also function like adjectives, these clauses are called adjectival clauses or adjectival clause. Say, for instance, look at the one before us, he that is down needs fear no fall. Who is he? Is there any qualification for he? Here in this sentence, yes, there is, go to the next.

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- There are two clauses in this sentence, as shown through brackets below.

[He [that is down]^{adj Cl} needs fear no fall^{main cl}.]

- In the sentence above, we have two clauses, as follows.

Main clause	Subordinate clause
He needs fear no fall	that is down

- This subordinate clause is an adjectival clause as it qualifies the subject of main clause “He”. What is the test? If you ask who needs fear no fall, the answer is “He that is down...”.



There are two clauses in this sentence, you can look at the brackets, one is a bigger bracket which takes the square, the bigger square bracket, now it takes the entire sentence, but within that sentence we again have, we have inserted two square brackets facing each other that square bracket has that is down, this is a subordinate clause, and it works like an adjective, and it qualifies who, which noun?

It qualifies “he”, he needs fear no fall. Who? Who is down, of course, if you are on, you can fall only when you are on the top, on the rooftop, but when you are on the ground floor, when you are on the ground, well chances are you will not fall. So, it qualifies, this clause that down qualifies “he” in the main clause, in the principal clause. Therefore, this is an adjectival clause.

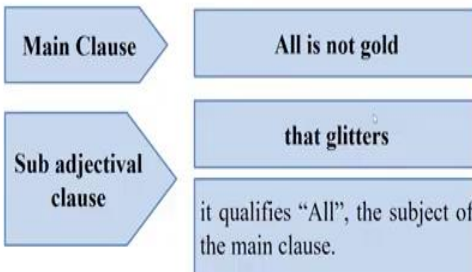
In the sentence above, we have two clauses as we can see, the main clause is, he needs fear no fall, and then the speaker thought without waiting until the end of the sentence they would qualify the noun “he”, the speaker could be ‘she’, the speaker could be ‘he’, we do not know, so sometimes we say they. The speaker thought she would qualify the subject there. Who is “he”? “He that is down”, so that is a subordinate clause which qualifies ‘the’.

Therefore, this subordinate clause is an adjectival clause as it qualifies the subject of the main clause, what is the subject of the main clause? “He”. What is the test? How do we know? If you ask who needs fear no fall if you ask this question, who needs fear no fall. The answer is, “he that is down, he that is down” needs fear no fall, next.

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- Let us look at another sentence.

All that glitters is not gold.



Let us look at another sentence, try and do it yourself. The sentence is 'all that glitters is not gold'. How do you analyze it? Again, you have two clauses; there is the main clause, all is not gold, then what is not gold? All is not gold, that glitters, glitter is not the only qualification for gold; that is what the speaker says. So, that glitters qualifies the noun all which is in principle clause, which is in the main clause and which is the subject of the main clause. Therefore, that glitters is a clause working like an adjective, and it is an adjectival clause, go next.

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- So, any clause that qualifies a noun in another clause is an adjectival clause.
- You should do some exercise with the passage given below.



So, any clause that qualifies a noun in another clause is an adjectival clause. Simple, any clause that qualifies a noun in another clause is an adjectival clause. You can look at some text, some

passages, listen to some good audio clip, listen to some good documentary or feature film in English and see how these things happen in real life. We have given you some examples from a book, go next.

(Refer Slide Time: 5:56)

ACTIVITY



Look at the following passage and identify all the subordinate adjectival clauses that may be there.

1. He would shoot anyone that called him a liar.' Granny expressed her approval of this attitude and then begged leave to start the story of Harischandra, who, just to be true to his word, lost his throne, wife, and child, and got them all back in the end. She was half-way through it when Swaminathan's rhythmic snoring punctuated her narration, and she lay down to sleep.



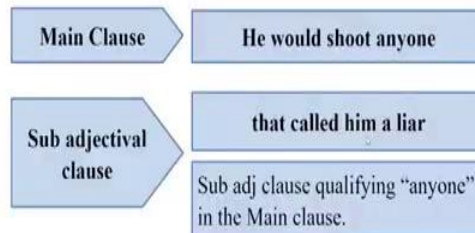
Look at this extract and identify adjectival clauses in it as many as you can, should not be difficult now. All you have to remember is that the adjectival clause must have a verb intense and must qualify some noun somewhere, go to the next.

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ANSWERS

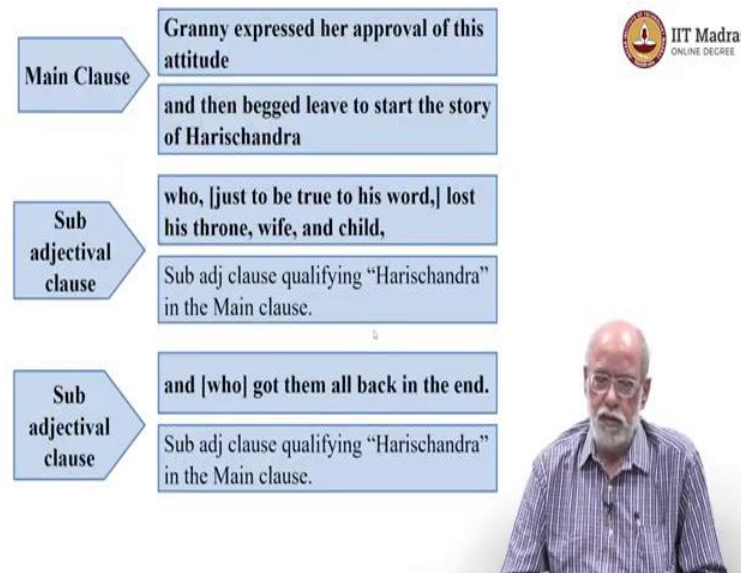


Activity 1:



This is it; this is the answer. Come back. The sentence was ‘he would shoot anyone that called him a liar.’ So, who would shoot anyone? He would shoot anyone. Which anyone? Not everyone, but only that anyone that called him a liar. Are there other adjectival clauses in this sentence? Come to the next screen, go to the next.

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Look at other things, the sentence is, granny expressed her approval of this attitude and then begged leave to start the story of Harishchandra who just to be true to his word lost his throne, wife and child. Now, this is a complex sentence; it has a main clause, it has actually two main clauses, granny expressed her approval and granny begged leave, sometimes it is possible that you have more than one main clause, they are both independent, they can start on themselves, stand on their own strength and that is a complete thing, does not require anything from anywhere else.

But the next clause, who, just to be true to his word, lost his throne, wife and child. So, who does this who qualify that is the question, who does this who qualify, where is the noun of this adjective, the noun here is “Harishchandra” which is the subject, which is the subject in the earlier clause, which our subordinate adjectival clause qualifies? Therefore, who lost his throne, wife and child is a subordinate clause performing, functioning like an adjective and therefore an adjectival clause.

Similarly, the sentence further says and got them all back in the end, who is hidden there, in English, we have a rule if some word is to be repeated, then you do not use that word. So, for example, if you can say for breakfast I eat egg, I eat fruits, I eat bread, I eat chocolate, now you do not have to say eat every time, you can say for breakfast I eat egg, I eat bread, I eat chocolate, etcetera, but if you another verb then you do not say I eat milk then you have to say I drink milk because the verb is the same you do not repeat the verb.

It can also happen with drink, you can, for instance, say for lunch I drink tea, for breakfast I take coffee, and for evening tea I take tea, but before I took, I go to bed I take milk, I drink milk at night. So, you can also say in a day I drink tea, coffee, milk, you do not have to repeat, you do not have to say I drink tea, I drink coffee, I drink milk.

The same thing here, Harishchandra who to be true to his word lost his throne, wife and child and got them all back in the end. But who is hidden there and who got them all back in the end? So, this clause with a hidden who is also an adjectival clause, what function does it perform? It is another qualification for 'Harishchandra' the king who lost his wife and child and all and got them all back through his truthfulness that is a wonderful story you should find time to read that story and follow Harishchandra in your life.

So, this is an adjectival clause qualifying Harishchandra in the main clause. What is the, how many adjectival clauses are here in this sentence? Two, who lost his throne, wife and child, who got them all back in the end, next.

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ACTIVITY



2. Rajam's father lived in Lawley Extension (named after the mighty engineer Sir Frederick Lawley, who was at one time the Superintending Engineer for Malgudi Circle), which consisted of about fifty neat bungalows, mostly occupied by government officials. The Trunk Road to Trichinopoly passed a few yards in front of these houses.



Now that we know what is an adjectival clause, as I have been telling you, make sure that you are confident, you got them back just as you learn riding a bicycle or you swimming, first, your coach runs with you, swims with you, runs behind you, swims behind you but then at a certain point your coach wishes you good luck, praise to god and leaves you to yourself. You find that even without the coach, you are able to ride the bicycle, you are able to swim across the pool and the ocean that is when you say I have learned.

We are doing the same thing here, we are trying to tell you for each unit what the concept is, we are giving you examples to illustrate that concept and then we are giving you creating scope for activity on your own and for you to check whether what you have done is correct, so, and as I said earlier it is so easy for anyone to cheat oneself, not difficult at all, nobody is watching you, but it is pointless, no one should make the mistake of cheating anyone and definitely not cheating oneself because every time you cheat yourself you deny yourself a chance to grow up, a chance to learn be stronger, be wiser, richer, anything that you like.

So, do this activity, do not look at the answers just now, but after doing the activity check your work with the given answer and if there is a difference, do go through the previous slides, learn them better and learn them, learn the concept once again. So, here we go. The sentence is, Rajam's father lived in Lawley extension, in Lawley extension, not in a Lawley extension, look at the entire thing. Now that you have done it. Come to the next.

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ANSWERS



Main Clause	Sub adjectival clause	
Rajam's father lived in Lawley Extension (named after the mighty engineer Sir Frederick Lawley	who was at one time the Superintending Engineer for Malgudi Circle	qualifying Sir Frederick Lawley in the Main Clause
	which consisted of about fifty neat bungalows	qualifying Malgudi Circle



Here is the answer, compare your answer, if they are right to take and give yourself ten on ten and a pat on your own back, otherwise go back look at the slides once again, look at the examples and exercises once again and do it once again, I am sure next time you will do it without any error, you will do it absolutely correctly, next.

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ACTIVITY



3. This was a great disappointment to Swaminathan and Mani, who were waiting with watering mouths.



Another sentence, does this sentence have an adjectival clause, ask yourself, if you say yes, what is that and what function that adjectival clause does, who is it qualifying? Next.

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ANSWERS



Main Clause	Sub adjectival clause	
This was a great disappointment to Swaminathan and Mani	who were waiting with watering mouths	qualifying Swami and Mani in the main clause



Check your work with the given answer; you got it right, congratulations that are great, next.

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ACTIVITY



4. Here Swaminathan's grandmother lived with all her belongings, which consisted of an elaborate bed made of five carpets.



Look at this sentence if you get this also right, then I am going to give you 100 on 100, wonderful really. Look at the answer.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:45)

ANSWERS



Main Clause	Sub adjectival clause	
Here Swaminathan's grandmother lived with all her belongings	which consisted of an elaborate bed made of five carpets	qualifying "belongings" in the main clause.



Lovely, you deserve a big congratulations if you got them right, but by some chance, you did not please as I said go back, next.

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ACTIVITY



5. Look at the following table. Column A has the main clause from some sentences, and column B has the subordinate clause. But they have got mixed up.

Rearrange the table by writing the appropriate adjectival clause for each main clause given there.



This time the exercise is slightly difficult, I thought you might be bored with the routine so after giving you three activities which were all alike we thought we should make a change, pardon me. So, this time we gave you jumbled sentences in a table look at it.

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	A. Main Clause	B. Subordinate Clause
i.	Many tourists visit this railway station	whose wife belongs to this place.
ii.	This room is marked for the railway station staff	which is known for its antique architecture.
iii.	There is the Station Master first	which is not very large.
iv.	Then there is the Assistant Station Master	who are the only outsiders.
v.	There are only the two pointsmen	who has been here for a long time.



On the left-hand column, in the left-hand column, you have the main clause, in the right-hand column you have the subordinate clause, so you do not have to do that exercise that we have done for you. But, there is a problem, the subordinate clause that is there in the second column, in column B is not necessarily related to the main clause that is there in column A, something has got lost, something has got up and down.'

So, keep the main clause intact in A and change the place of clauses in column B, if you think some other clause would come in the one occupied presently in the box in column one then change it, so look at the first row. Many tourists visit this railway station, that is the main clause. Now, is this the subordinate clause for the main clause in row one, whose wife belongs to this place, can railway station have a wife who can belong to that place or do many tourists have one wife who belongs to this place?

So, the sentences of the clauses have got jumbled, keep the main clause as they are all the main clauses there are five intact as they are and come to column B and rearrange, look at all the, it is one of the five which comes in a row, in row 1, look at column B row 1 if you think that is all right then check with the given answer if you think it is not then found by looking at the bits given down below in the same column, but other rows bring what you think belongs there, that is the exercise.

Take a minute or 2, not difficult at all, and it is possible for all of us to make mistakes as the English proverb says to Err is human, all human beings, all we have learned, all we know, all we do, we have learned through making mistakes. So, let us not be shy of making mistakes but do not make the same mistake again and more importantly, do not make a mistake deliberately when we know this is wrong we should not do that. If it happens without your knowing perhaps you cannot help it, so look at the columns here and rearrange it and now check your answers.

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ANSWERS



	A. Main Clause	B. Subordinate Clause
i.	Many tourists visit this railway station	which is known for its antique architecture.
ii.	This room is marked for the railway station staff	which is not very large.
iii.	There is the Station Master first	who has been here for a long time.
iv.	Then there is the Assistant Station Master	whose wife belongs to this place.
v.	There are only the two pointsmen	who are the only outsiders here.



Here is the correct answer, check your work, in row 1 the right answer is which is known for its antique architecture, so number 2 which is not very large, number 3 who has been here for a long time like this if you can create exercises for yourself, if you raise the stakes then you find that soon like Olympic class athletes you are able to jump high which might be higher than your own body, you are able to jump longer than your own body, than your previous reach.

Human beings are capable of miracles, but these miracles happen only through hard work, through regular practice, do that, and this is the way. Create anything that you read, find ask yourself for a moment anything that you listen to for a moment ask yourself does it have an adjectival clause and if your answer is yes what does it do. Sometimes jumble it and then ask yourself can I rearrange it, can I look at them again and can I rearrange them and make them better, go on.

(Refer Slide Time: 21:00)



Thank You!



In the end, it is possible for all of us to excel and in learning these things which are so simple, so easy, so systematic, so straightforward, all you have to do is try and understand the concept, illustrate those concepts with examples available to you, take some new sentences and check if you are able to apply that concept to these new sentences, check your answers with either the book or with us and pat yourself on your back when you get them all right. Thank you very much. Have a good day. Bye.