**MEETING 11**

**MULTIPLE ADJECTIVE CLAUSES BY RELATING FROM THE READING TEXT**

1. **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

In this meeting, the student will study about MULTIPLE ADJECTIVE CLAUSES BY RELATING FROM THE READING TEXT. After studying, the student will be able to:

* 1. Understand the definition adjective clauses & multiple adjective clauses, and the function of adjective clauses.
  2. Identify and formula multiple adjective clauses using relative pronouns (who, whom, whose, which, that) and relative adverbs (where, when, why).
  3. Differentiate between restrictive and nonrestrictive adjective clauses.
  4. Recognize adjective clauses in sentences.
  5. Understand about the difference between verbal sentences and nominal sentences.

1. **MATERIAL DESCRIPTION**

# Definition of Adjective Clauses

Adjective clauses, also known as relative clauses, are a type of dependent clause that function as adjectives. They provide additional information about a noun or pronoun in a sentence, specifying or clarifying its meaning. These clauses are essential for constructing detailed and informative sentences in English.[[1]](#footnote-2) Multiple adjective clauses are two or more relative clauses that describe the same noun within a sentence. These clauses typically begin with relative pronouns such as who, which, or that, and are used together to provide more detailed or specific information about the noun. They can be connected with conjunctions like and, or written as non-restrictive clauses separated by commas. This structure allows writers or speakers to enrich their descriptions without breaking the sentence into several shorter ones.

# Function of Adjective Clause

Three points below to understand its function further.

1. Contains information

With the adjective clause in the sentence, the information in the sentence is more weighty. You can capture additional information so that you can better imagine the condition of the object.

1. As a modifier

The presence of an adjective clause in a sentence can be a modifier of the sentence itself. Nouns that were originally generalized become more specific. Usually, this clause will change the meaning of the subject in it.

1. Improves comprehension

The main function of an adjective clause is to give the reader or listener a more detailed understanding. They can get more specific info related to the subject of the sentence itself.

# Multiple Adjective Clause Formula

In making a long sentence, you must know what formulas or formulas are in it such as:

1. Relative Pronoun as Subject:

**Noun (Subject) + Relative Clause 1 (Who/Which/That + Verb) + Conjunction + Relative Clause 2 (Who/Which/That + Verb) + Main Clause**

Example: The bridge **that connects** the two cities **but that is often** **congested** needs repairs.

1. Relative Pronoun as Object:

**Noun (Object) + Relative Clause 1 (Whom/Which/That + Subject + Verb) + Conjunction + Relative Clause 2 (Whom/Which/That + Subject + Verb) + Main Clause**

Example: The author **whom we interviewed and whom the critics admire** writes mystery novels.

1. Relative Adverb:

**Noun (Place/Time/Reason) + Relative Clause 1 (Where/When/Why +Subject + Verb ) + Conjunction + Relative Clause 2 (Where/When/Why + Subject + Verb ) + Main Clause**

Example: The hospital **where she was born and where her mother works** is closing.

**Relative pronouns (who, which, whom, that)**

A word used to connect a clause or phrase with a noun or pronoun. The types of relative pronouns and their example sentences are below.[[2]](#footnote-3)

1. Who

As a relative pronoun, who is usually used for adjective clauses where the noun is a living or named person or thing. However, the word who is generally reserved for human nouns only.

Example:

* The woman **who is singing on stage** **and who is wearing a red dress** is a famous singer.
* The man **who is wearing a blue jacket** **and who is speaking loudly** is the new manager.

1. Whom

Whom is the opposite of who, if who is used for the subject then whom is used for the noun that is the object.

Example:

* The girl, **whom I met at school,** **and whom my friend likes,** is very friendly.
* The boy **whom I saw at the park** **and whom my brother told me about** is in my class.

1. Which

Which is a relative pronoun that is used to indicate one thing among several things that must be chosen.

In addition, “which” can also be used the same as “that”, the difference is that which can be used for restrictive and non-restrictive clauses. Whereas “that" can only be used for restrictive clauses.

Example:

* The book **which I borrowed from the library** **and which my friend recommended** is very interesting.
* The laptop **which I use for school** **and which my brother uses for games** is broken now.

1. That

That is a relative pronoun that is similar to which, but that can only be used for restrictive clauses.

Example:

* The phone **that I lost yesterday** **and that my friend found** is now working fine.
* The story **that I liked but that my sister hated** became a bestseller.

**Relative adverb (when, where, and why)**

Relative adverbs are usually used to connect independent clauses with adjective clauses. relative adverbs consist of four words: when, where, why, and how (Ryadi, 2019).

1. When

When is a relative adverb that is commonly used to indicate time. For example:

* That summer **when we traveled together** **and when we learned so much** was unforgettable.
* I will never forget the day **when we met** **and when everything changed**

1. Where

Where as a relative adverb is used to describe an adjective clause in the form of a place. For example:

* The school **where I studied English** **and where I made new friends** is now closed.
* The cafe **where we used to hang out** **and where we did our homework** has changed

1. Why

Why is used to explain an adjective clause that shows the existence of a reason. For example:

* The reason **why she cried** **and why she left early** is still unclear.
* Tell me the reason **why you’re angry** **and why you didn’t call me**

# Restrictive or Nonrestrictive Adjective Clauses

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Restrictive** | **Nonrestrictive** |
| A clause that is necessary to comprehend the a noun or phrase | Clause that is NOT necessary to comprehend the a noun or phrase . It provides extra information/optional information about the a noun or phrase |
| NO commas | USES commas |

A restrictive clauses define or limit the meaning of the word it modifies and is therefore essential to the meaning of the sentence. Because it contains essential information, a restrictive element is not set off with commas. If you remove a restrictive element from a sentence, the meaning changes significantly, becoming more general than you intended.

A nonrestrictive clauses describe a noun or pronoun whose meaning has already been clearly defined or limited. Because it contains nonessential or parenthetical information, a nonrestrictive element is set off with commas. If you remove a nonrestrictive element from a sentence, the meaning does not change significantly. When the relative pronoun functions as the object of the sentence, it can (and usually is) omitted from the relative clause. Although "that" is sometimes used in restrictive clauses, it is not allowed in nonrestrictive clauses.

Examples:

RESTRICTIVE ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

* The students **who studied hard and who attended every class** passed the exam.

NONRESTRICTIVE ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

* My brother, **who is a doctor, and who recently moved to Canada**, loves hiking.[[3]](#footnote-4)

# How to recognize adjective clauses

One way to recognize adjective clauses is to look for a relative pronoun or adverb at the beginning of the clause. Common relative pronouns include: “who”, “whom”, “whose”, “that”, and “which”. Common relative adverbs include: “where”, “when”, and “why”. If a clause begins with one of these words, it is likely an adjective clause.

Another way to recognize adjective clauses is to look for a comma that separates the clause from the main clause. Adjective clauses are often set off by commas, which indicate that the clause is not essential to the meaning of the sentence and can be removed without changing the basic meaning of the sentence.

Additionally, adjective clauses provide additional information about the noun or pronoun in the main clause, so if you find a clause that describes the noun or pronoun that is already mentioned in the main clause, it is likely an adjective clause.[[4]](#footnote-5)

1. **TARGET LANGUAGE: VERBAL AND NOMINAL SENTENCES**

# Definition of Verbal Sentences And Nominal Sentences

In grammar, sentences are typically categorized into two main types: verbal sentences and nominal sentences.

* + 1. Verbal Sentences

Verbal sentence is a sentence that uses the verb as a predicate. It means that the sentence must contain a verb. Verbs are the action words in a sentence that describe what the subject is doing or express a state of being. Without a verb, a sentence is incomplete.

* + 1. Nominal Sentences

The nominal sentence is a sentence that uses the nominal (noun, adjective, adverb) as a predicate. The nominal sentence can be: noun, adjective, adverb, etc. except verb.[[5]](#footnote-6) In English, they often include linking verbs (or we called as auxiliary verb or “to be”) like is, are, was, were, etc.

# The Examples of Verbal Sentences And Nominal Sentences

* + 1. Verbal Sentences
* The books that inspire young readers and that win many awards usually become bestsellers (Relative Pronoun as a Subject)
* The movie that I watched last night and that my brother recommended made me cry. (Relative Pronoun as an Object)
* The cafe where we first met and where they serve the best coffee is closing next week. (Relative Adverb)
  + 1. Nominal Sentences
* The books that inspire young readers and that win many awards are valuable educational tools. (Relative Pronoun as a Subject)
* The movie that I watched last night and that my brother recommended is a classic drama. (Relative Pronoun as an Object)
* The cafe where we first met and where they serve the best coffee is our favorite spot. (Relative Adverb)

1. **READING TEXT**

**Impact of Social Media and ICT on Reading Habits**

   There are an uncountable number of ways that Social media and ICT have altered the globe. It has changed how publics connect, lead commerce, share and accept knowledge. The method person supposed to get evidence and amusement has transformed as an effect of the advancement of technology, which has a noteworthy influence on library users reading habits.

Taysur (2014) directed a study on the impact of social networks on student engagement. The sample consisted of 30 freshmen students from the Petroleum Institute, excluding females. The study found that students with high GPAs spent more time on social networks, while those with low GPAs spent less time. The study also revealed that a majority of the respondents did not share information about lectures and homework on social networks, and many did not even look for college-related information. The correlation between students' GPAs and their usage of social networks remained controversial and unexplained.

Wang et al. (2011) explored the purpose and effects of social media use by college students, finding that a significant portion of students spent several hours per day on social media, potentially impacting their academic performance. Shimray et al.(2015) highlighted text defines e-books as electronic monographs, excluding electronically available journal publications, and describes mobile reading as consuming digital content on mobile devices, which has led to the growth of the mobile publishing industry.

1. **DISCUSSION**
   * 1. Give the different how do you use who and whom! Then, determine whether it functions as a relative pronoun as a subject or object?, whether the clause is restrictive or non-restrictive?, and if the clause can be removed without changing the meaning?, Explain it proof by SVO (Subject-Verb-Object)! (To Alysa Rismaira, 12409031030087)

**Answer:**

The difference between who and whom, who is used for the subject then whom is used for the noun that is the object.

Example who : "The woman who is singing on stage and who is wearing a red dress is a famous singer".

It is include to relative pronoun as a subject because relative pronoun "who" describes "the woman". It is restrictive because the clauses specify which woman is being referred to. The relative pronoun “who” cannot be removed because this clause functions as a relative pronoun act as a subject and if deleted, the meaning would be lost. proof by SVO: Relative clause 1 "Who is singing on stage".Who (subject), is singing (verb), on stage (object)Relative clause 2 "Who is wearing a red dress".Who (subject), is wearing (verb), a red dress (object)"The woman who is singing on stage and wearing a red dress is a famous singer"The woman (subject), is (verb), a famous singer (object)

Example whom : "The girl, whom I met at school, and whom my friend likes, is very friendly".

It is include to relative pronoun as an object because relative pronoun "whom" describes the object "met" and "likes". It is non-restrictive because the clauses add extra information about "the girl" but aren’t needed to identify “the girl”. The relative pronoun can be removed because this clause functions as a relative pronoun act as a object and if deleted, the meaning will not be lost. proof by SVO:

Relative clause 1 "Whom i met at school"I (subject), met (verb), whom (object) explaining "about the girl".Relative clause 2 "Whom my friend likes"My friend (subject), likes (verb), whom (object) explaining "about the girl"."The girl, I met, and my friend likes at school, is very friendly"The girl (subject), is (verb), very friendly (object)

* + 1. Explain in the sentence “That summer when we traveled together and when we learned so much was unforgettable.” And “The school where I studied English and where I made new friends is now closed.” At relative adverb when and where?. Change that sentence to restrictive and non restrictive clauses. (To Faridz Kurniawan Ekananta, 12409031030079)

**Answer:** “That summer when we traveled together and when we learned so much was unforgettable.”

When in that sentence is relative adverb and refers to “That summer”

**Restrictive Clauses** : The summer **when we traveled together and learned so much** was unforgettable.

**Non Restrictive Clause** : That summer, when we traveled together and learned so much, was unforgettable

“The school where I studied English and where I made new friends is now closed.”

Where in that sentence is refers to “The school”

**Restrictive Clauses** : The school where I studied English and made new friends is now closed.

**Non Restrictive Clauses** : The school, where I studied English and made new friends, is now closed.

* + 1. Explain in the sentence "**The reason why she cried and why she left early is still unclear**", why is it a relative adverb? Then determine whether the clause is restrictive or nonrestrictive, whether the clause can be removed without changing the meaning, then convert the sentence to simple SVO form and state the subject, verb, and object. (To Raffa Shalsabilla, 12409031030072)

**Answer:**

Original Sentence:

The reason why she cried and why she left early is still unclear.

“**why**” here is a **relative adverb** that describes “the reason”.

Meaning: The reason why she cried and why she left early is still unclear.

The sentence “**The reason why she cried and why she left early is still unclear**” contains a **restrictive clause** because it provides important information that specifically explains “the reason”, so **it cannot be omitted without changing the meaning of the sentence**.

Converting to SVO Sentences (Subject - Verb - Object) :

1. She was crying for a reason.

2. She left early for a reason.

3. The reason is still unclear.

Then it is put together with a more straightforward SVO structure:

She cried and left early for an unclear reason.

Subject : She

Verb : cried / left

Object : for an unclear reason

1. **EXERCISE**

# Answer the questions below with the correct answers!

* + 1. What is a multiple adjective clause? How is it different from a single adjective clause?

**Answer:** A multiple adjective clause uses two or more relative clauses to describe the same noun, adding more detailed information. A single adjective clause only gives one piece of information.Example:   
The student **who studies hard and who helps others** is respected by everyone (Multiple adjectives clause). The student **who studies hard** is respected by everyone (Adjective clause).

* + 1. What are the relative pronouns used to introduce an adjective clause?

**Answer:** The relative pronouns used to introduce an adjective clause include who, whom, whose, which, and that.

* + 1. What is the difference between restrictive and nonrestrictive adjective clauses?

**Answer:** A restrictive adjective clause is necessary to comprehend the noun or phrase and does not use commas. While, A nonrestrictive adjective clause provides extra or optional information and uses commas.

* + 1. What is the difference between "who" and "whom" in adjective clauses?

**Answer:** Whois used for the subject then whom is used for the noun that is the object.

* + 1. Identify and explain the grammatical error, if any, in the following sentence:  
       **"The concert, that I enjoyed and that my friend recorded, lasted three hours."**

**Answer:** The error lies in the use of **"that"** in a **nonrestrictive clause.** Nonrestrictive clauses should use **"which"**, not "that".  
Correct version*:* "The concert, **which** I enjoyed and **which** my friend recorded, lasted three hours."

* 1. **Give a sign based on the type of relative word in each multiple adjective clause:**
* (S) for Relative Pronoun as Subject (who, which, that)
* (O) for Relative Pronoun as Object (whom, which, that)
* (A) for Relative Adverb (when, where, why)
  + 1. \_\_\_ The boy **who won the competition** and **who was interviewed on TV** is my cousin.
    2. \_\_\_ The town **where we spent our vacation** and **where** my grandparents used to live was beautiful.
    3. \_\_\_ The woman **whom we met at the museum** and **whom my sister recognized** is a historian.
    4. \_\_\_ The reason **why he apologized** and **why he avoided the meeting** is still unclear.
    5. \_\_\_ The dog **that chased the cat** and **that barked loudly** belongs to our neighbor.

1. **REFERENCE**

Alisoy, Hasan. “Adjective Clauses Introduction to Adjective Clauses,” no. February (2024). https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.18819.48160.

ESLBUZZ. “Adjective Clauses: The Secret to Creating Complex and Interesting Sentences,”2023.https://eslbuzz.com/adjectiveclauses/#Purpose\_of\_adjective\_clauses.

Lubis, Yani, Nazila Fujianti Rambe, Ananda Tahara, Rahmadania Purba, and Riana. “STUDENTS’ UNDERSTANDING OF NOMINAL SENTENCE AND VERBAL SENTENCE.” *Cemara Journal* 3, no. 1 (2025): 1–7.

*Memorial University*. “ADJECTIVE CLAUSES English Language Learner (ELL).” n.d. https://www.mun.ca/writingcentre/media/production/memorial/administrative/writing-centre/media-library/undergraduates/ELL Adjective Clauses.pdf.

Ryadi, Renica. “Adjective Clause, Pengertian, Komponen, Dan Contohnya.” Language Center, 2019. https://www.kampunginggris.id/adjective-clause.

1. Hasan Alisoy, “Adjective Clauses Introduction to Adjective Clauses,” no. February (2024), https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.18819.48160. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Renica Ryadi, “Adjective Clause, Pengertian, Komponen, Dan Contohnya,” Language Center, 2019, https://www.kampunginggris.id/adjective-clause. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. “ADJECTIVE CLAUSES English Language Learner (ELL),” *Memorial University*, n.d., https://www.mun.ca/writingcentre/media/production/memorial/administrative/writing-centre/media-library/undergraduates/ELL Adjective Clauses.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. “Adjective Clauses: The Secret to Creating Complex and Interesting Sentences,” ESLBUZZ, 2023, https://eslbuzz.com/adjective-clauses/#Purpose\_of\_adjective\_clauses. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Yani Lubis et al., “STUDENTS’ UNDERSTANDING OF NOMINAL SENTENCE AND VERBAL SENTENCE,” *Cemara Journal* 3, no. 1 (2025): 1–7. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)