

EXERCISE 7.7 ✕ ✓

First, underline the relative clause in the sentences below. Then choose the correct form, either "who" or "whom."

1. Everyone (who, whom) we met at the farmers' market was friendly.
2. The young woman from (who, whom) we bought asparagus manages an urban garden.
3. Anyone (who whom) can grow produce in the city must have a green thumb.
4. We ended up buying so much food that we shared some of it with our friends, (who, whom) were grateful for the fresh produce.
5. Do you know anyone (who, whom) we should invite to the next farmers' market?

see answer key, p. 451

Diagramming Relative Clauses

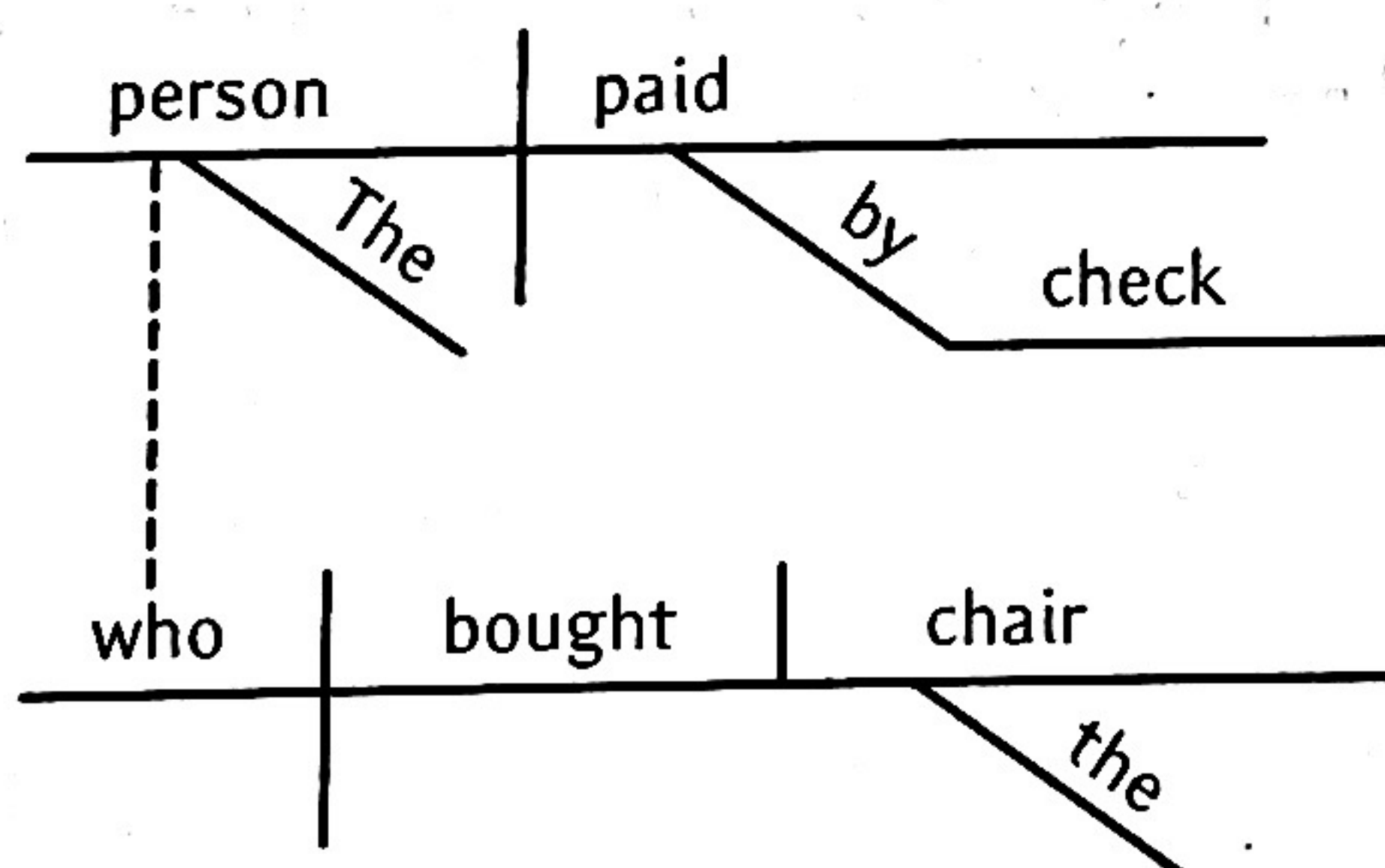
Like the adverb clause, the relative clause introduces another subject and verb into the sentence that must be accommodated somehow in the diagramming structure. As with the adverb clause, we **diagram the relative clause below the independent clause.**

We now need to tie the two clauses together in some way. **Since the relative pronoun or relative adverb refers back to the noun it follows, we draw a dotted line between these two words. And since the relative pronoun or the relative adverb is diagrammed within the relative clause itself, nothing is written on the dotted line.** If you are not sure that you have connected the right words, one test is to substitute the noun for the relative pronoun in the relative clause.

Finally, remember that in some sentences the relative pronoun or relative adverb will not actually appear in the sentence but is understood. When you diagram such a sentence, insert the appropriate relative pronoun or relative adverb in the diagram (usually "that" will work) and surround it with square brackets to indicate it did not appear in the original sentence.

Let's look at a few examples of sentences containing relative clauses:

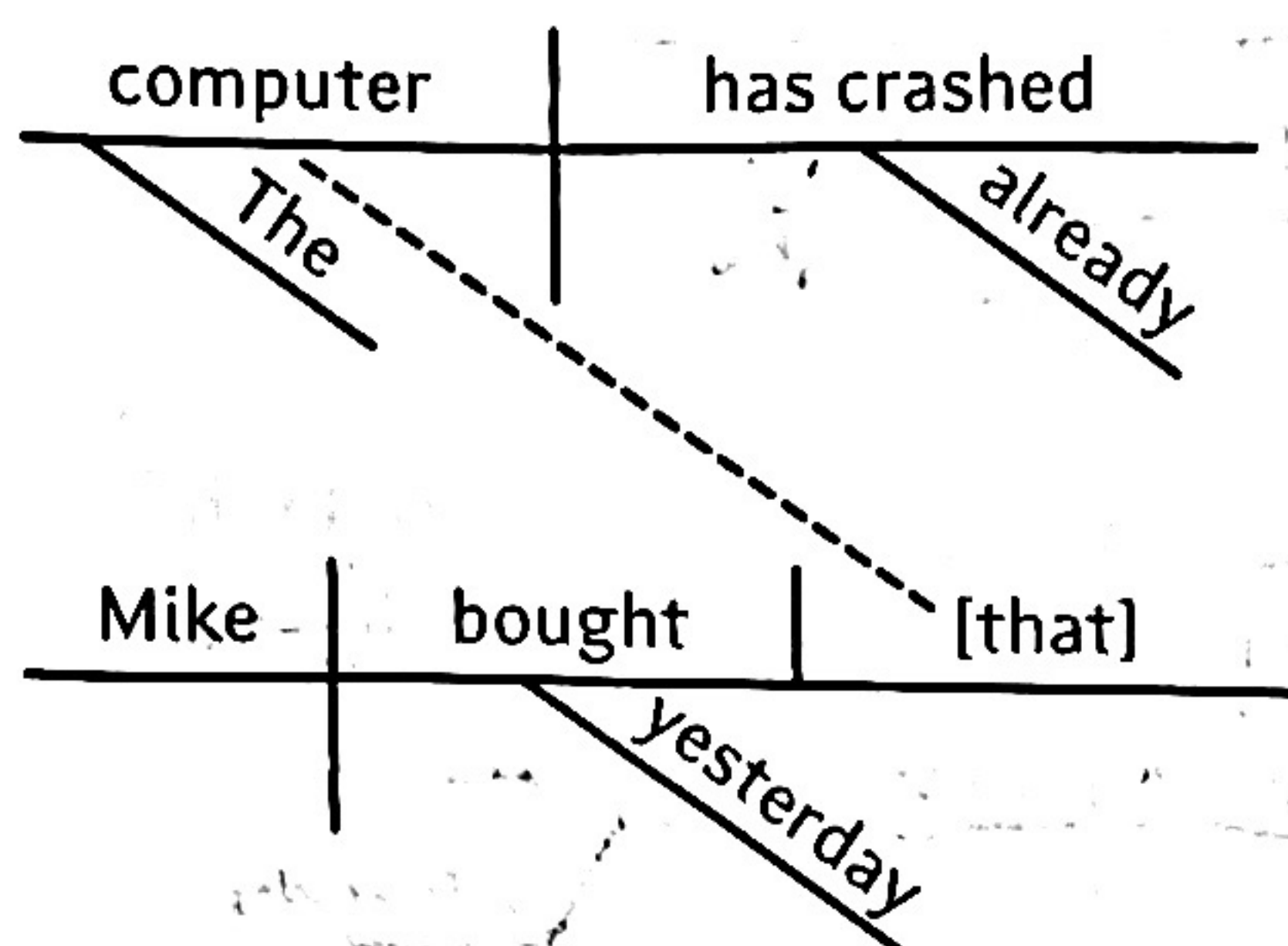
The person *who bought the chair* paid by check.



Diagramming a relative clause:

1. Diagram the independent clause above the relative clause.
2. Draw a dotted line to join the relative pronoun or relative adverb to the noun (or pronoun) it modifies.

The computer Mike bought yesterday has already crashed.

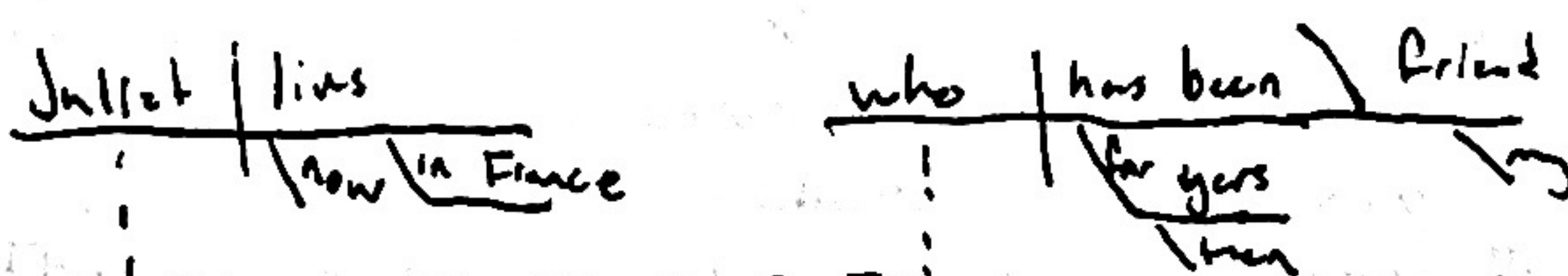


In this sentence the relative clause begins with an understood relative pronoun: The computer *[that]* Mike bought yesterday has already crashed.

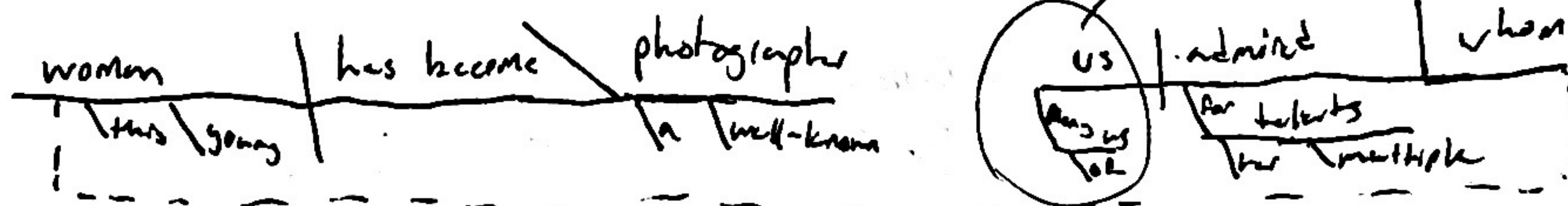
EXERCISE 7.8 ✕

- Underline the relative clauses in the sentences below. ✓
- Determine the sentence pattern of the independent clause and the relative clause. ✓
- Diagram each sentence.

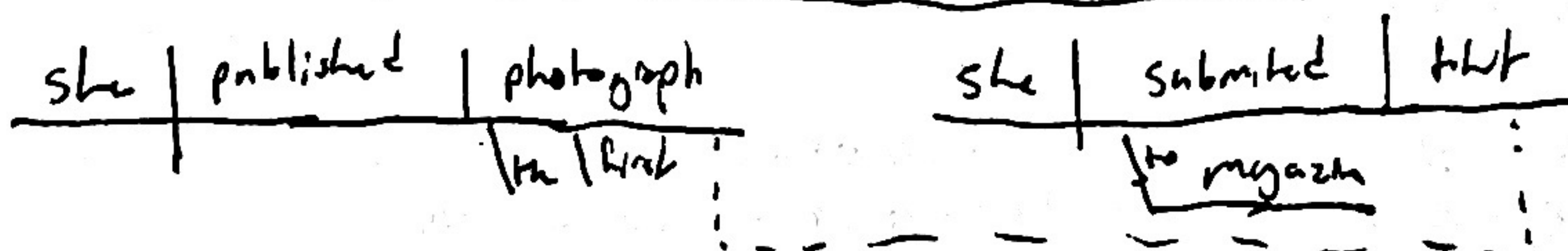
1. Juliet, who has been my friend for ten years, now lives in France.



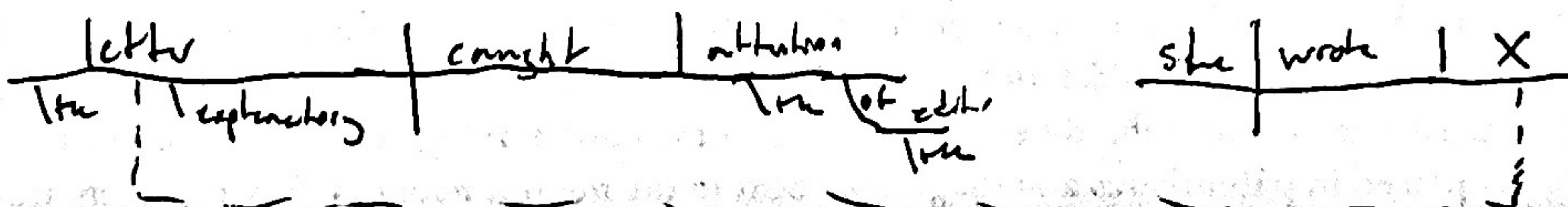
2. This young woman, whom many of us admired for her multiple talents, has become a well-known photographer.



3. She published the first photograph that she submitted to a magazine.



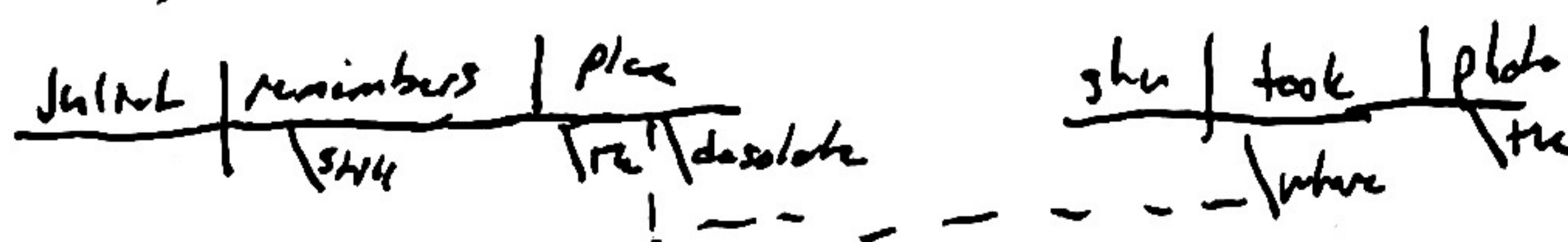
4. The explanatory letter she wrote caught the attention of the editor.



5. Juliet still remembers the desolate place where she took the photo.

IP 7

DP 7



6. Photography, which requires intelligence and creativity, is a perfect match for Juliet's natural gifts.

IP 3

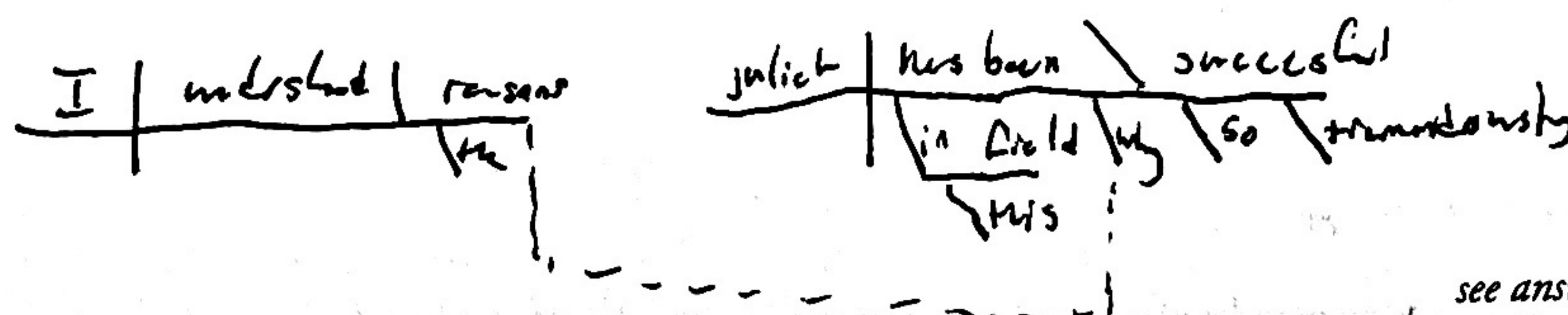
DP 7



7. I understand the reasons why Juliet has been so tremendously successful in this field.

7 IP 8

DP 2



see answer key, pp. 451-52

RELATIVE CLAUSE OR APPOSITIVE?

The relative clause (adjective) often has the same position in the sentence and the same purpose as an appositive (noun). An appositive is a noun or noun phrase that is located next to the noun that it renames or identifies. Because an appositive usually provides extra information, most appositives are set off by commas. Notice the difference in the sentences below between the relative clause (in the first sentence in each pair) and the appositive (in the second sentence in each pair).

Appositive = noun or noun phrase that usually follows the noun it renames or identifies and is usually set off by commas.

Holi, *which is a Hindu celebration of spring*, is also known as the festival of colors.

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Abraham Lincoln, *who was America's sixteenth president*, remains an intriguing figure.

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Many languages have derived from one root, *which scholars have named Indo-European*.

Many languages have derived from one root, *Indo-European*.

As you can see from these examples, the relative clause and the appositive can serve similar functions but are different in structure. **Whereas the appositive is a noun or noun phrase, the relative clause contains a subject and verb and begins with a relative pronoun.** The following diagrams visually demonstrate this difference. Notice that **the noun serving as the headword of the appositive is placed in parentheses and diagramed next to the noun it renames.** Any modifiers are diagramed below the appositive.

7. Midas realized his mistake at the moment when he touched his food and drink.

8. Midas suffered horribly although he had great riches.

9. Those who remember the story of Midas might question their love of gold it can bring disaster.

* II. The following sentences will be more difficult because each one contains at least two dependent clauses. You will also find one appositive, one compound verb, and one compound-complex sentence. This exercise will be a challenge!

- Underline each dependent clause and label it as an adverb clause (A) or a relative clause (R).
- Punctuate each sentence.
- Diagram each sentence.

1. Because I am allergic to dogs, we must find a new home where Roxy our collie will be happy.

Diagram: A tree diagram showing the main clause "we must find a new home" and two dependent clauses. The first dependent clause "Because I am allergic to dogs" is labeled 'A' (adverb clause). The second dependent clause "where Roxy our collie will be happy" is labeled 'R' (relative clause). The main clause is "we must find a new home".

2. Since I want a good home for Roxy, I have posted notices and am calling friends who live nearby.

Diagram: A tree diagram showing the main clause "I have posted notices and am calling friends" and two dependent clauses. The first dependent clause "Since I want a good home for Roxy" is labeled 'A' (adverb clause). The second dependent clause "who live nearby" is labeled 'R' (relative clause). The main clause is "I have posted notices and am calling friends".

3. Roxy is a wonderful dog, and she will be happy once I find an environment that will be perfect for her.

Diagram: A tree diagram showing the main clause "Roxy is a wonderful dog" and two dependent clauses. The first dependent clause "once I find an environment that will be perfect for her" is labeled 'A' (adverb clause). The second dependent clause "that will be perfect for her" is labeled 'R' (relative clause). The main clause is "Roxy is a wonderful dog".

* III. Use the following base sentence to create sentences of your own as specified.

The governess frightened the children.

a. Write a compound sentence using a coordinating conjunction.

The governess frightened the children and was frightened of them.

b. Write a compound sentence using a semicolon and a conjunctive adverb.

The governess frightened the children; however, the parents loved her.

c. Write a complex sentence containing an adverb clause.

Because the governess frightened the children, they did not learn much from her.

d. Write a complex sentence containing a nonrestrictive (extra information) relative clause.

The governess, with the wit that oozed, frightened the children.

e. Write a complex sentence containing a restrictive (necessary information) relative clause.

The witch who was hired as a governess, frightened the children.

f. Write a simple sentence containing an appositive.

The governess, high witch Eliza, frightened the children.

g. Write a compound-complex sentence.

Because the governess was a witch, she frightened the children, but her plan was soon to succeed.