

ADJECTIVE (RELATIVE) CLAUSES

PART 2: OMISSION & REDUCTION IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

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OMISSION IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

- REMEMBER! «**who / whom / which / that / when**» can be omitted from the sentence when they are followed by a «**subject**».
- ✓ **The person who/whom/that you have called** cannot be reached at the moment.
= **The person you have called** cannot be reached at the moment.
- ✓ I want to return **the jacket which/that I bought yesterday**.
= I want to return **the jacket I bought yesterday**.
- ✓ I cannot remember **the year when Samuel came to visit me**.
= I cannot remember **the year Samuel came to visit me**.

! This is usually not asked as a grammar point in language exams, but it is a really common use, and it will be necessary in reading, writing, and listening.

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OMISSION IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

There are TWO omissions in the sentence below. Where are they? What is the main verb?

« The price you see is the price you pay ».



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REDUCTION IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES (SHORT FORMS)

- Short forms are made by omitting some elements or structures completely from the adjective clause and replacing them with other structures.
- There are mainly TWO types of reduction:

a. Reduction in Active Sentences:

- NOUN + ~~who~~ + ~~Simple Present~~
~~which~~ + ~~Simple Past~~
~~that~~ + ~~Present Continuous~~
~~Past Continuous~~
 Ving

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REDUCTION IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

- Examples:

- ✓ The man ~~who is repairing~~ the roof is my father.
= The man repairing the roof is my father.
- ✓ The students ~~who break~~ the rules will talk to the school principal.
= The students breaking the rules will talk to the school principal.
- ✓ People can now travel on ~~trains which go~~ faster than 400 kms per hour.
= People can now travel on trains going faster than 400 kms per hour.

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REDUCTION IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

- HOW DO WE UNDERSTAND WHEN THERE IS A REDUCED FORM?
- In a normal English sentence, it is not possible to see the « *noun + Ving* » structure.
- When you see a « *noun + Ving* » structure in a reading (or listening), you can understand there is a reduced form here.
 - ✓ I know **the people preparing** the brochures in that print house.
(the people + preparing) (Reduced form!!) (long form: «the people *who prepare*»)
 - ✓ **The members cancelling** their membership cards will be required to pay \$50 fine.
= The members *who cancel* their membership cards...

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REDUCTION IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

b. Reduction in Passive Sentences:

- ~~who~~ Simple Present
NOUN + ~~which~~ + Simple Past
~~that~~
V3
- ~~who~~ Present Continuous
NOUN + ~~which~~ + Past Continuous
~~that~~
BEING V3

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REDUCTION IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

- Examples:
 - ✓ A language ~~which is spoken~~ by fewer than 5000 people soon becomes extinct.
= A language spoken by fewer than 5000 people soon becomes extinct.
 - ✓ Can I see ~~the man who was brought~~ here in the ambulance?
= Can I see ~~the man~~ brought here in the ambulance?
 - ✓ The car ~~which is being repaired~~ in our garage now is the manager's car.
= The car being repaired in our garage now is the manager's car.

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REDUCTION IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES (EXERCISES!)

- Let's find out the original, non-reduced forms of the adjective clauses below.
- The child kidnapped two weeks ago was found by the police.
✓ The child who was kidnapped two weeks ago was found by the police.
- The child found by the police had been kidnapped two weeks ago.
✓ The child who was found by the police had been kidnapped two weeks ago.
- Three mysterious men kidnapped a child playing on our street.
✓ Three mysterious men kidnapped a child who was playing on our street.

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IN SHORT...

- When we see any of the...

« *NOUN + VING* »

« *NOUN + V3* »

« *NOUN + BEING V3* »

structures in the sentence, we understand that there is a reduced form in the sentence.

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REDUCTION IN NON-DEFINING ADJ. CLAUSES

- Non-defining adjective clauses can also be reduced in the same way:
- ACTIVE Sentence Examples:
- **McGill University, which boasts with its quality education,** was founded in 1821.
 ✓ **McGill University, boasting with its quality education,** was founded in 1821.
- **Our boss, who analyzed my project carefully,** decided to promote me.
 ✓ **Our boss, analyzing my project carefully,** decided to promote me.

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REDUCTION IN NON-DEFINING ADJ. CLAUSES

- PASSIVE Sentence Examples:
- **McGill University, which was founded in 1821,** has more than 40,000 students.
 ✓ **McGill University, founded in 1821,** has more than 40,000 students.
- **The Simpsons, which is being broadcast even today,** first met the audiences back in 1989.
 ✓ **The Simpsons, being broadcast even today,** first met the audiences back in 1989.

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REDUCTION IN NON-DEFINING ADJ. CLAUSES

- ! The reduced form between the commas can be used at the beginning of the sentence.
- For this reason, reduced non-defining adjective clauses have TWO different forms:
- **McGill University, which boasts with its quality education,** was founded in 1821.
 - ✓ **McGill University, boasting with its quality education,** was founded in 1821.
 - ✓ *Boasting with its quality education,* McGill University was founded in 1821.
- **Our boss, who analyzed my project carefully,** decided to promote me.
 - ✓ **Our boss, analyzing my project carefully,** decided to promote me.
 - ✓ *Analyzing my project carefully,* our boss decided to promote me.

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REDUCTION IN NON-DEFINING ADJ. CLAUSES

- **McGill University, which was founded in 1821,** has more than 40,000 students.
 - ✓ **McGill University, founded in 1821,** has more than 40,000 students.
 - ✓ *Founded in 1821,* McGill University has more than 40,000 students.
- **The Simpsons, which is being broadcast even today,** first met the audiences back in 1989.
 - ✓ **The Simpsons, being broadcast even today,** first met the audiences back in 1989.
 - ✓ *Being broadcast even today,* The Simpsons first met the audiences back in 1989.

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EXERCISES...

A. Let's (1) *figure out the reduced forms* of the adjective clauses, and (2) *find the main verb* of the sentences below.

(Please Note: In some sentences, there are two adjective clauses.)

- The businessman who was murdered the other day turned out to own two islands on the Pacific Ocean.
 - ✓ Reduced form: The businessman **murdered** the other day turned out to own two islands on the Pacific Ocean.
 - ✓ Main verb: *turned out*

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EXERCISES...

- The most important problem that faces our country at the moment is related with unemployment.
 - ✓ Short form: The most important problem **facing** our country at the moment is related with unemployment.
 - ✓ Main verb: *is related with*

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EXERCISES...

- I need a person who is talented enough to tackle the tasks that occupy half of my management team.
 - ✓ Short form: I need a person **talented** enough to tackle the tasks **occupying** half of my management team.
 - ✓ Main verb: *need*

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EXERCISES...

- She was the youngest person who was chosen to be in the Mathematics Olympics from India.
 - ✓ Short form: She was the youngest person **chosen** to be in the Mathematics Olympics from India.
 - ✓ Main verb: *was*

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EXERCISES...

- The consultant who is next to the Prime Minister is known to possess the most important secrets of him.
 - ✓ Short form: The consultant **next** to the Prime Minister is known to possess the most important secrets of him.
 - ✓ Main verb: *is known*

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EXERCISES...

- *Reservoir Dogs*, which was Quentin Tarantino's first important movie, showed Tarantino's genius in making movies to the whole world.
 - ✓ Short form: *Reservoir Dogs*, Quentin Tarantino's first important movie, showed Tarantino's genius in making movies to the whole world.
 - ✓ Main verb: *showed*

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EXERCISES...

- The Steinway piano in our museum, which is being renovated at the moment, is one of the most classic, and thus expensive, pianos on the face of earth right now.
 - ✓ Short form: The Steinway piano in our museum, **being renovated** at the moment, is one of the most classic, and thus expensive, pianos on the face of earth right now.
 - OR
 - Being renovated** at the moment, The Steinway piano in our museum is one of the most classic, and thus expensive, pianos on the face of earth right now. (More natural)
 - ✓ Main verb: *is*

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EXERCISES...



Below, you will find sentences with omitted adjective pronouns or reduced adjective clauses. Please,

- (1) Try to *figure out the long versions*, and
- (2) *find the main verb* in the sentences.

I am gonna make him an offer he can't refuse.
The Godfather (1972)

Long form: I am gonna make him an offer
that he can't refuse.

Main verb: *am gonna make*

EXERCISES...

- The boy sitting next to you looks very suspicious to me.
 - ✓ Long form: The boy **who is sitting** next to you looks very suspicious to me.
 - ✓ Main Verb: *looks*

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EXERCISES...

- It is very obvious that she is in love with the man talking to her in the lounge.
 - ✓ Long form: It is very obvious that she is in love with the man **who is talking** to her in the lounge.
 - ✓ Main Verb: *is*

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EXERCISES...

- I am familiar with the lady giving the speech about the social matters puzzling many citizens in the nation.
 - ✓ Long form: I am familiar with the lady **who is giving** the speech about the social matters **which puzzle** many citizens in the nation.
 - ✓ Main Verb: *am*

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EXERCISES...

- All lost property, kept in the office for one month, will be disposed of after a month.
 - ✓ Long form: All lost property, **which is** kept in the office for one month, will be disposed of after a month.
 - ✓ Main verb: *will be disposed*

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EXERCISES...

- The man dealing with the engine in the ship is going to be on sick leave starting from today.
 - ✓ Long form: The man **who deals** with the engine in the ship is going to be on sick leave **which starts/which will start** from today.
 - ✓ Main Verb: *is going to be*

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EXERCISES...

- Obviously, I don't want to deal with a subject left unsolved by the prior principal fired for the very same reason.
 - ✓ Long form: Obviously, I don't want to deal with a subject **which was left** unsolved by the prior principal **who was fired** for the very same reason.
 - ✓ Main verb: *don't want*

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THANK YOU...

& EXERCISE TIME!!!

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