

Grammar Workshop

Adjective Clauses

What You'll Learn:

- How to identify **Adjective Clauses** in a sentence.

Why It's Important:

- To further your understanding of **Grammar** and **Sentence Structure**.

Subordinate Clauses:

A Subordinate Clause, or Dependent, Clause contains a subject and a predicate but cannot stand alone.

This type of clause must be used with a main clause in order to make sense.

It usually begins with a **Subordinating Conjunction**, such as: *after, although, as, as if, because, if, since, so that, than, unless, until, when, where, or while.*

A **Relative Pronoun** such as: *who, whose, whom, which, that, or what.*

Or a **Relative Adverb** such as: *when, where, or why.*

For Example:

The baby cried when the dog barked loudly.

Adjective Clause:

An **Adjective Clause** is a *subordinate clause* that modifies a *noun* or *pronoun*.

Remember that a **Subordinate Clause** contains a subject and verb but cannot stand alone.

An **Adjective Clause** usually begins with a **Relative Pronoun**, such as: *who, whom, whose, that, and which*.

An **Adjective Clause** may also begin with a **Subordinating Conjunction**, such as: *Where* or *When*.

For Example:

The book that I lent him is now overdue. (modifies *book*)

The book I lent him is now overdue. (sometimes the *relative pronoun* or *subordinating conjunction* is left out)

Adjective Clause:

An **Adjective Clause** can be **Essential** or **Nonessential** to the meaning of the sentence.

An **Essential Adjective Clause** is an adjective clause that cannot be omitted from a sentence without changing the meaning.

A **Nonessential Adjective Clause** can be omitted from a sentence, and the meaning of the sentence will remain the same.

For Example:

The player who batted last scored the winning run.

Jerome, who batted last, is the best player on the team.