EXHIBIT 14

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GRAMMAR *by* DIAGRAM

UNDERSTANDING ENGLISH GRAMMAR THROUGH
TRADITIONAL SENTENCE DIAGRAMING

Cindy L. Vitto

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8. People learn lessons about life from whomever they admire during their childhood.

9. What our schools need now is leadership although I am not advocating more government intervention.

10. Once we reconcile ourselves to Dean's resignation we will give assistance to whoever assumes his duties.

see answer key, p. 590

RELATIVE OR ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

Like the adverb clause, the relative clause can be detached from the rest of the sentence, leaving behind an independent clause. Let's consider additional qualities of the relative clause:

1. **A relative clause contains a subject and a verb.**

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2. **A relative clause is an adjective clause that relates to, or modifies, the noun that it follows.** (Note that although the single-word adjective usually precedes the noun it modifies, as in "the *red* dress," the adjective clause follows the noun, as in "the dress *that is red.*")

3. **A relative clause can be introduced by a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, that) or a relative adverb (when, where, why).** Here are a few pointers on how to choose the correct relative:

a. Use a form of "who" when referring to people.

b. Use "which" when referring to things.

c. Use "that" when referring to things or people, although careful writers tend to restrict "that" to things and to use "who" exclusively for people.

d. As the possessive form, "whose" can refer to people or things, although many writers rephrase in order to relate "whose" only to people:

I asked the man whose car was in the driveway for help.

The car whose tire had been damaged was in the driveway. (This sentence could easily be rephrased to read "The car with the damaged tire was in the driveway.")

e. As a relative adverb, "when" will always follow a unit of time. Remember, though, that "when" can also be a subordinating conjunction to introduce an adverb clause or an interrogative to introduce a noun clause:

I will always treasure the moment *when we met.* (Here, "when we met" is a relative clause and modifies the direct object, "moment." *Which* moment will I always treasure? The moment "when we met.")

When we met, the war had just ended. ("When we met" is an adverb clause in this sentence, indicating *when* something happened. We also know it is an adverb clause because we can move it within the sentence without changing the meaning: The war had just ended *when we met.*)

I remember *when we met.* ("When we met" here serves as a noun clause because it is the direct object—I remember *what?*—and also because we can easily replace it with a pronoun: I remember *something.*)

f. "Where" is another versatile word that can introduce a relative, adverb, or noun clause. As a relative adverb, it always follows a noun that indicates a place:

The places *where I go* are my private retreats. (relative clause)

Where I go, you must follow. (adverb clause)

Where I go is none of your business. (noun clause, subject)

g. "Why" can introduce a relative or a noun clause. As a relative adverb, it almost always follows the word "reason" or a synonym:

I refuse to discuss the reason *why I left.* (relative clause)

The manager asked *why I left.* (noun clause, direct object)

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