



Well-Ordered Language Teacher Training Level 3A with Tammy Peters

Chapter 8: Relative (Adjectival) Clauses

Outline:

Relative (Adjectival) Clauses

- Who is always a subject.
- Sentence: **Matthias, who watched the sparrows, waiting patiently for his chance.**
 - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “Matthias, who watched the sparrows, waited patiently for his chance.”
 - Chant: “The order of analysis is phrases, clauses, principal elements, modifiers.”
 - “Are there any prepositional phrases?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.”)
 - “For his chance is a prepositional phrase.” (Since for his chance is a prepositional phrase, put parentheses around the phrase.) “For is the preposition.” (Since for is the preposition, write p underneath the preposition.) “Chance is the object of the preposition.” (Since chance is a noun and is connected to the preposition, making it the object of the preposition, write op underneath it.) “His tells us whose chance. So, his is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
 - “Are there any subordinate clauses?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.” Since there is one in this sentence, you can answer yes. Identify it.) “Who watched the sparrows is a clause.” (Since who watched the sparrows is a clause, put square brackets around the clause and mark the parts of the clause.)
 - “This clause is about who. So, who is the subject because it is what the clause is about.” (Since who is the subject, write s below the subject).
 - “This clause tells us that who watched. So, watched is the predicate because it is what the clause tells us about who.” (Since watched tells us something about who, write p below the predicate.) “It is a predicate verb because it shows action. There is no linking verb because predicate verbs do not need linking verbs.” (Since watched shows action, write v to the right of the letter p.)
 - “Sparrows tells us what who watched. So, sparrows is an objective element because it completes the meaning of the action verb. It is a direct object because it tells us what who



- watched.” (Since sparrows tells us what who watched, write do underneath the direct object.)
- “The is an adjective (or article).” (Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
 - (Read the sentence aloud again.) “Matthias, who watched the sparrows, waited patiently for his chance.”
 - “This is a sentence, and it is declarative.”
 - “This sentence is about Matthias. So, Matthias is the subject because it is what the sentence is about.” (Since Matthias is the subject, underline it and write S above the subject.)
 - “This sentence tells us that Matthias waited. So, waited is the predicate because it is what the sentence tells us about Matthias.” (Since waited tells us something about Matthias, double underline the predicate and write P above the predicate.)
 - “It is a predicate verb because it shows action. There is no linking verb because predicate verbs do not need linking verbs.” (Since waited shows action, write V to the right of the letter P.)
 - “For his chance tells us why Matthias waited. So, for his chance is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverbial prepositional phrase.” (Since for his chance tells us why Matthias waited, draw the modifying lines and write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Write prep underneath the modifier line, directly below the adv.)
 - “Patiently tells us how Matthias waited. So, patiently is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverb.” (Since patiently tells us how Matthias waited, draw a modifying line from the adverb to the word it modifies. Write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
 - “Who watched the sparrows tells us which Matthias. So, who watched the sparrows is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjectival clause.” (Since who watched the sparrows tells us which Matthias, draw a modifying line from the relative pronoun to its antecedent. Write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Write cls underneath the modifier line, directly below the adj.)

