

#### 4.5 Clarity - Adjective Clauses

↔ The ↔ is printed just before a word that may be a relative pronoun.  
(who, which, whose, whom, that)

The relative pronoun is the first word in an adjective clause.

A clause is a group of words with a subject and a verb. An adjective clause modifies (tells about) the noun that the relative pronoun stands for; that noun is the relative pronoun's antecedent. The clause that begins with the relative pronoun should immediately follow the relative pronoun's antecedent.

Check to be certain that the adjective clause immediately follows the relative pronoun's antecedent.

**This analysis prints only those sentences that include words that may serve as relative pronouns introducing adjective clauses.**

#### More Information

To determine whether or not the word marked with the ↔ is a relative pronoun, look through the sentence to see whether or not there is a word that could take the place of the "who, which, that, whose, or whom."

#### Examples

➤ Sarah does strange things ↔ **who** has red hair.

The word "Sarah" could take the place of "who."

"Sarah" is the antecedent of "who."

Therefore, "who" is a relative pronoun.

**Definition of "antecedent":** An antecedent is the word that a pronoun stands for. "Who" stands for "Sarah"; therefore "Sarah" is the antecedent of "who."

If who, which, that, whose, or whom is a relative pronoun, you must follow this procedure.

#### Procedure

- a. Check to see that the ↔ before the relative pronoun points directly at the relative pronoun's antecedent.  
Sarah does strange things ↔ **who** has red hair.  
The arrow does not point at the antecedent "Sarah."
  - b. If the arrow points directly at the antecedent, you do not need to make any change. If the arrow does not point at the antecedent, you need to go to the next step.
  - c. Identify the words that go with the relative pronoun to make up the adjective clause (a relative pronoun at the beginning of a group of words that include a subject and a verb).  
Sarah does strange things ↔ who has red hair.
  - d. Move the entire adjective clause to a position immediately following the relative pronoun's antecedent.  
Sarah, ↔ who has red hair, does strange things.
- **Sarah told me ↔ who helped her dye her hair.**  
There is no word that could take the place of "who."  
Therefore, "who" is **not** a relative pronoun.  
The "who" clause is a noun clause.

Writer's Workbench found **16 words that may be relative pronouns.**

It is possible to consider Prospero as a sort of Wizard of Oz ↔**who** manipulates situations and observes results.

However, so many elements in the play demand recognition in the proposed context ↔**that** it seems necessary to keep Prospero and his art clearly delineated while actually inseparable.

The reader later discovers ↔**that** Prospero alone has mastery of the seemingly chaotic situation and possesses the skill to "command these elements to silence, and work the peace of the present."

In the realm of his own creation, it is not a position ↔**which** guarantees success, but the ability to confront the present moment or inspiration and to bring it to fulfillment.

It is the Boatswain ↔**who** first exemplifies the need for direct confrontatin with the elements.

It is almsot as though he senses ↔**that** the "fullness of time has come and he must bring all his powers to bear on the object at hand.

He experiences the imminence of the time ↔**which** could of made of him a true artist.

Eventually he is able to clearly state his realization ↔**that** he must act on the possibilities ↔**which** are open to him now.

In short, Prospero's awareness **←that** he must be open to the opportunities **←which** are to come to him, is an important beginning in his development as an artist.

A return to the tempest scene should reveal more themes regarding art **←which** will continue to advance the action.

Throughout the play, these men work against the simple vision **←which** finds good in all things.

Their role is to bring about confusion where there is a need for the unity **←which** art can provide.

In contrast to these "actionists", the Boatswain echoes a plea **←which** is reiterated often: "Silence!"

He no doubt lived in a silent world, **←that** of the pseudoscholar, but his silence was not genuine.