



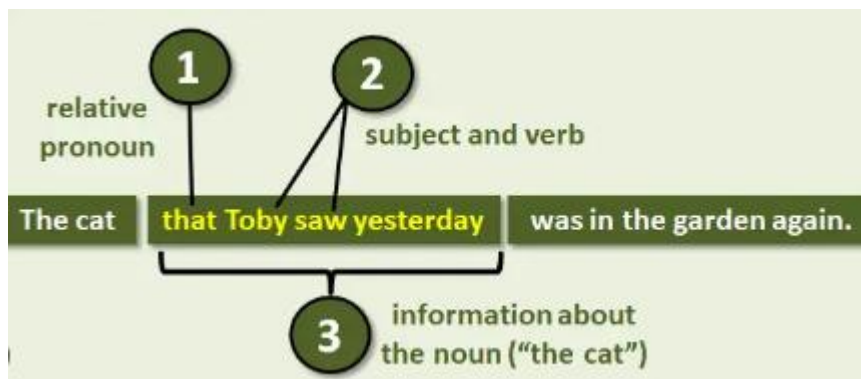
Defining Clauses and Non-Defining Clauses

Defining Clauses (Restrictive Clauses)

Defining clauses specify and restrict the noun they modify, making the noun more specific. Without these clauses, the sentence would lose essential meaning. These clauses are not separated by commas.

Features:

- 1. Relative Pronouns:** Common relative pronouns used are "who," "whom," "which," and "that."
- 2. No Commas:** These clauses are tightly connected to the noun they modify and are not set off by commas
- 3. Essential Information:**
The clause provides information that is necessary for identifying the noun.



Examples:

- 1. People:**
The woman **who** called you is my aunt.
(Identifies which woman is being referred to.)
- 2. Things:**
The book **that** you lent me was fascinating.
(Specifies which book is being talked about.)
- 3. Places:**
The house **where** I grew up has been sold.
(Clarifies which house is meant.)



Non-Defining Clauses (Non-Restrictive Clauses)

Non-defining clauses add extra, non-essential information about the noun. The sentence would still make sense without these clauses. They are always set off by commas.

Features:

1. **Non-Essential Information:** The clause provides additional information that is not necessary for identifying the noun.
2. **Commas:** These clauses are set off by commas, indicating that the information is extra.
3. **Relative Pronouns:** Common relative pronouns used are "who," "whom," and "which."

Emma, who is my friend's wife, lent me the ladder.

Subject + Relative pronoun + Complement

Examples:

1. People:

My friend Sarah, **who** is a nurse, lives in Boston.

(Provides additional information about Sarah, but "My friend Sarah lives in Boston" is still complete.)

2. Things:

My car, **which** is over ten years old, still runs perfectly.

(The information about the car being over ten years old is extra; "My car still runs perfectly" is complete.)

3. Places:

Paris, **where** I spent my childhood, is a beautiful city.

(The clause "where I spent my childhood" adds extra information; "Paris is a beautiful city" stands alone.)

Examples in Context

Defining Clause:

- **Original Sentence:** I met the author at the conference.
- **With Defining Clause:** I met the author **who** wrote my favorite book at the conference.
(The defining clause "who wrote my favorite book" specifies which author.)

Non-Defining Clause:

- **Original Sentence:** My sister is coming to visit.
- **With Non-Defining Clause:** My sister, **who** lives in Canada, is coming to visit.
(The non-defining clause "who lives in Canada" provides extra information about the sister.)

Combining Both Types

Sometimes, a sentence may include both defining and non-defining clauses to provide clarity and additional details.

Example:

- **Original Sentence:**
The teacher spoke to the student.
- **With Both Clauses:**
The teacher **who** was upset spoke to the student, **who** apologized immediately.
(The defining clause "who was upset" specifies which teacher, and the non-defining clause "who apologized immediately" provides extra information about the student.)

Remember

