Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Clauses.



Definition:

- 1- A clause is the formation of (subject + verb)
- 2- Restrictive clauses are subordinate adjective clauses that are linked to a main clause using a relative pronoun to describe a noun or noun phrase in the main clause, they become restrictive when we don't separate them from the main clause with a comma. The writer is the one who decides when the descriptive subordinate is essential to the main cause, by using or not using a comma, if the writer uses a comma, it means that the relative clause represents additional information that is not critical to the main sentence and therefor can be removed.
- 3- Relative pronouns: that / who / whom / which / whose / where / when

Restrictive clauses Examples:

- The house which he bought was so spacious.
- I bought the game that you told me about online.
- Mr.Mansouri who teaches mathematics is a very good teacher.
- I couldn't find the student whose father came looking for.

Note: restrictive clauses are usually used to describe something the writer has not spoken about before, hence, they need that description in order for us to know what exactly they are talking about.

Non-Restrictive Clauses examples:

- I read a really exciting novel called The alchemist, this novel, whose main character was a shepherd, talked about a great journey to find purpose and happiness.
- My friend bought a new Mercedes car last summer, this car, which wasn't too expensive, was so comfortable to ride for long journeys.
- **❖** A man came to my shop yesterday to buy sugar, this man, whom I have never seen before, told me the funniest joke I have ever heard.
- ❖ We met at a nice café last time, at that place, where they serve really delicious beverages, we had so much fun.

Note: non-restrictive clauses are usually used to add more information about something that the writer has talked about before and we have an idea about.

Task: write your own sentences which should contain restrictive and non-restrictive clauses