

Advanced 2
Unit 4: Language Focus 2
Presented by Mohammad Rajabpur

The Reduction of Adjective Clauses into Adjective Phrases

We can omit the relative pronoun of an adjective clause and its helping verb (if there is one) and use the present participle (verb + -ing) or the past participle (verb + -ed for regular verbs) of the main verb in order to convert the adjective clause into an adjective phrase.

relative pronoun = conjunction = a WH word at the beginning of a clause

Examples:

The man **who was parking the car** is my father.

The man **parking the car** is my father.

- *who was parking the car* ⇒ **Adjective Clause**
- *parking the car* ⇒ **Adjective Phrase**

The car **which is parked in front of the house** is my father's.

The car **parked in front of the house** is my father's.

- *which is parked in front of the house* ⇒ **Adjective Clause**
- *parked in front of the house* ⇒ **Adjective Phrase**

The mechanic **who repaired cars skillfully** was Tom's neighbor.

The mechanic **repairing cars skillfully** was Tom's neighbor.

- *who repaired cars skillfully* ⇒ **Adjective Clause**
- *repairing cars skillfully* ⇒ **Adjective Phrase**

The car **which was repaired by the mechanic yesterday** belongs to Mr. Jackson.

The car **repaired by the mechanic yesterday** belongs to Mr. Jackson.

- *which was repaired by the mechanic yesterday* ⇒ **Adjective Clause**
- *repaired by the mechanic yesterday* ⇒ **Adjective Phrase**

Point:

If we have only the verb “to be” in our adjective clause, we can reduce our adjective clause into a prepositional phrase instead of a phrase starting with a participle.

Example:

The basket **which is on the table** contains two loaves of bread.

The basket **on the table** contains two loaves of bread.

- *which is on the table* ⇒ **Adjective Clause**
- *on the table* ⇒ **Prepositional Phrase Functioning as an Adjective Phrase**

Source:

[Advanced 2 \(anglophone.ir\)](http://anglophone.ir)