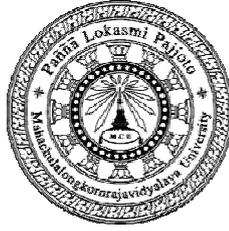


AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ENGLISH RELATIVE CLAUSES IN
THE *DHAMMAPADA* TRANSLATED BY DAW MYA TIN

Ven. Tejaniya

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts
English (International Program)

Graduate School
Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University
C.E. 2018



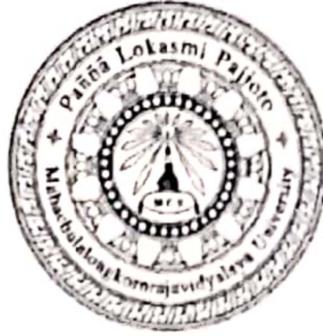
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The Graduate School of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University has approved this thesis of "An Analytical Study of English Relative Clauses in the Dhammapada Translated by Daw Mya Tin" in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in English (International Program)

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Abstract

This thesis entitled “An Analytical Study of English Relative Clauses in the *Dhammapada* Translated by Daw Mya Tin” has three objectives: 1) to study the history and importance of the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin; 2) to analyze the type and functions of English relative clauses in the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin; and 3) to show the frequency of use of the English relative clauses in the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin.

The study is a qualitative research in nature focusing on a documentary method by reading and studying some books concerning the topic of the problem. Then researcher collects the information from the books, documents and the data from the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin.

The study found that a clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb. Relative clause is an adjective clause that describes the noun. It is important to remember that a relative clause is not a complete thought! They are used in sentences to further describe the noun. The six functions of Relative Clauses in English are: Relative Pronoun as Subject, Relative Pronoun as Object, Possessive Relative Clause, Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition, Relative Pronoun in Phrases of Quantity and Quality, and Adverbial Relative Clause.

The percentage of the relative clause based on its types and functions in the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin: 94 relative pronouns as subject= 48.70%, 58 relative pronouns as object= 30.05%, 2 possessive relative clauses= 1.03%, 3 relative pronouns as object of preposition= 1.55%, and 36 adverbial relative clauses= 18.65%.

Acknowledgements

“An Analytical Study of English Relative Clauses in the *Dhammapada* Translated by Daw Mya Tin” which is my thesis title has already written, and it cannot be in a form of complete thesis without the help of whom I would like to thank.

First of all, I would like to pay homage to the Triple Gem as my great think: The Buddha, The Dhamma, and The Sangha. In second, I dedicate this study for my beloved parents, U Tin Htwe and Daw Than Sein. My special thanks also go to Daw Win (Golden world shop) who lives in Pakokku and supports me. And I will never forget to thank my teacher, Venerable Kavindobhasa who is the abbot in Shin Ma Taung Monastery, Yesagyo Township.

In third, I would like to express my great appreciation and sincere gratitude to my supervisors; Asst. Prof. Dr. Phramaha Suriya Vamedhi, Dr. Narongchai Pintrymool for their supervision, valuable suggestions, support, and kindness throughout my study. I also would like to extend my gratitude and my respect for all lecturers of M.A. in English (International Program), the Faculty of Humanities at Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University for what they taught me. Without their help, I would not be able to complete this study.

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List of Abbreviations and Symbols

e.g.	=	Example
i.e.	=	Indo-European
Etc.	=	Exacta
S	=	Subject
O	=	Object
IO	=	Indirect Object
OP	=	Object of the Preposition
POS	=	Possessive
OC	=	Object of comparison
NP	=	Noun Phrase
%	=	Percentage
.	=	Full-stop
,	=	Comma
;	=	Semicolon
:	=	Colon
-	=	Hyphen
()	=	Parentheses
/	=	Slash
“ ”	=	Quotation Marks

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Background and Significance of the Problems

During the 20th and 21st centuries, English language has become the most widely spoken language in the world and has more second-language speakers than other languages. Most of the Universities worldwide have included English as one of their major subjects or the language of instruction.¹ Most of English students try to improve English language skills of communication in the society. Because English language is the official in business language and it has become a necessity for people to use if they are entering a global workforce, researchers from all over the world show that cross-border business communication is most often conducted in English language such as English grammar that is included four skills in the language teaching.

English is the most commonly used language among foreign language speakers. Throughout the world, when people with different languages come together they commonly use English to communicate. When it deals with language, people express it with their own ways. The popular way is by uttering it and the other way is by expressing it through written text, which is implemented in the form of sentence.

As a major language in universities, English makes accessing information easy for students. Internationally, people need one common language. For many years, English has been the common world- wide language, and it will be in the future. For this reason, if we want to follow trends, new gadgets and technology, modernization of the developing world, we have to know English whatever age we are in.

The expression of language through written text must use grammar to standardize the process of writing. Because the characteristic of written language promotes the development of literature and intellectual development in general. If we know the grammar, we can criticize and discuss our own writing and learn to

¹Nunan.D., *Practical English Language Teaching*, (Boston: McGraw Hil, 2003), p. 3.

improve it. Through English grammar will be clear, economical and effective. Grammar makes every speaker and writer have good sentences because it consists of the pattern of arrangement of words into words. In making a good sentence, we should know that sentence is and what its element are. Sentence is combination of words expressing a complete thought and ideas. The largest unit of grammar is sentence. Sentence is composed of smaller units, clauses, phrases and words.²The most important unit in composing a sentence is clause.

Clauses are the principal structures of which sentences are composed. A sentence may consist of one or more clauses. Clauses are classified into three important ways:

1. In terms of the clause elements (subject, verb, etc.) from which they are constructed and the verb patterns which are formed from these elements.
2. In terms of the amount of use which a clause makes of verb phrase structure. On this, we distinguish between finite clauses, non- finite clauses and verb less clauses.
3. In terms of clauses function, i.e. the function a clause performs in a sentence; e.g. whether it is nominal clauses, an adverbial clauses and adjectival clauses.³

A clause may be an independent clause, or dependent clause. In terms of dependent clause, the clause could be differentiated based on their grammatical function as nominal clause, adverbial clause, and relative clause.

Relative clause is a dependent clause that functions as an adjective; that is, it modifies a noun or pronoun. For this reason, relative clauses are also called adjective clause.⁴

In this study, researcher attempts to analyze the English relative clauses of using in the *Dhammapada* book translated by Daw Mya Tin. *Dhammapada* is

²Leech, Reucher, and Hougenraad., **English Grammar For Today**,(Macmillan: Publisher Ltd, London Press, 1982), pp. 184-185.

³Leech, E., **A Communicative Grammar of English**, (Kyodo Shing Long Industric Ltd: Singapore Press, 1983), p. 191.

⁴Oshima. A and Hogue. A, **Writing academic English**, fourth Edition, (New York: Addison Wesley Longman, 2006), p. 209.

one of the best known books of the Pitaka. It is a collection of the teaching of the Buddha expressed in clear, pithy verses. These verses were culled from various discourses given by the Buddha in the course of forty-five years of his teaching, as he travelled in the valley of the Ganges (Gangā) and the sub-mountain tract of the Himalayas. These verses are often terse, witty and convincing.

Researcher takes the stories of the *Dhammapada* book as my objectives analysis because the *Dhammapada* is the second book of Khuddaka Nikāya of suttanta Pitaka, consisting of four hundreds and twenty-three verses in twenty-six chapters arranged under various heads. In the stories of the *Dhammapada*, the relative clauses are always used for referring persons or things in the sentences of the chapters. For example, **The Buddha sent forth a ray of light to attract the attention of the youth, who was facing the interior of the house.** In this sentence, the dependent clause, **who was facing the interior of the house**, is relative clause that modifies noun the youth. This noun is antecedent of relative clause and it is one of characters in the story of Matthakundali of the *Dhammapada* book.

Researcher takes Daw Mya Tin's "The *Dhammapada*" as researcher's objective of analysis because researcher wants to understand clearly about relative clauses practically not only theoretically. In researcher's opinion, to understand and identify relative clauses in the story is more difficult than in the grammar books.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1.2.1 To study the history and importance of the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin.

1.2.2 To analyze the types and functions of English relative clauses in the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin.

1.2.3 To show the frequency of use of the English relative clauses in the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin.

1.3 Statements of the Research Questions

The following is research questions that would be answered in the study.

1.3.1. What is the history and importance of the *Dhammapada*?

1.3.2. What are the types and functions of English relative clauses?

1.3.3. What is the frequency of use of the English relative clauses in the *Dhammapada*?

1.4 Scope of the Study

This research aimed to study of the English Relative Clauses used in the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin. Actually, I will research from one to five chapters in this book. So, study is divided into three scopes as follows:

1.4.1. Scope of the Content: In this study, researcher pays a special attention on an analytical study of the English Relative Clauses used in the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin.

1.4.2. Scope of the Area: The *Dhammapada* is second book of the Khuddaka Nikaya of the Suttanta Pitaka, consisting of four hundred and twenty-three verses in twenty-six chapters arranged under various heads. The study focuses on chapter one to five from twenty-six chapters of the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin, analyzing the types of English Relative Clauses, functions and frequency of the use of the English Relative clauses in the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin.

1.4.3. Scope of the Duration of Time: The study has to be completely conducted within February 2019.

1.5 Definition of Terms Used in the Research

The definition of the terms of this study is as follows:

1.5.1. Analytical Study:

Activity of learning and using a logical method of thinking about something in order to understand it, especially by looking at all the parts separately.

1.5.2. Clauses:

A clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb and forms a part of a sentence.

1.5.3. Relative clause:

It refers to a dependent clause that functions as an adjective; that is, it modifies a noun or pronoun. For this reason, relative clauses are also called adjective clause.

1.5.4. The *Dhammapada*:

It means the teaching of the Buddha which mentions about Buddhist Story and Verse in the Buddhism. This book translated by Daw Mya Tin, in the year of April 1995 and published in Myanmar Pitaka Association, Yangon, Myanmar.

1.6 Research Methodology

1.6.1. Research Design:

The study is a qualitative research in nature focusing on a documentary method by reading and studying some books concerning with the topic of the problem. Then researcher collects the information from the books, documents and the data from the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin.

1.6.2. Data Collection:

When the study is a documentary method emphasizing an analytical study of the English relative clauses used in the *Dhammapada*, the collection of data is motely based on this book which mentions about teaching of the Buddha and included by Kuddhakanikaya. And also if the in-depth interview may concern the researcher will interview expect ones.

1.6.3. Data Analysis:

The data collected is analyzed by the content analysis. In analyzing the data, researcher attends to use documentary and qualitative analysis. It will make us easier to see the types and functions of relative clauses frequency. There are some steps that researcher follows when researcher tries to do the analysis. Firstly, researcher reads several textbooks about English Grammar. Then researcher collects some information about relative clauses, definitions, types and functions. Then, researcher identifies and classifies the data of English Relative Clauses in the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin. Next, researcher analyzes the data based on the types and functions of relative clause. Then, researcher draws the tables, which show the frequency of types and functions from each act to data. Finally, researcher draws some conclusions after finishing the analysis.

1.7 Expected Benefits

The following benefits are expected to obtain from doing this research:

1.7.1. Knowing the history and importance of the *Dhammapada*.

1.7.2. Knowing the types and functions of English relative clauses in the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin.

1.7.3. Understanding the frequency of use of the English relative clauses in the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin.

Chapter II

Literature Reviews and Research Works Concerned

2.1 Definition of Clauses

A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb. A clause may be an independent clause (main clause), or dependent clause (subordinate clause).

An independent clause is a complete sentence; it contains a subject, verb and expresses a complete thought in both context and meaning.

Independent clauses can be joined by a coordinating conjunction to form complex or compound sentences.

A dependent clause is part of a sentence; it contains a subject and verb but does not express a complete thought. They can make sense on their own, but they are dependent on the rest of the sentence for context and meaning. They are usually joined to an independent clause to form a complex sentence.

Dependent clauses often begin with a subordinating conjunction or relative pronoun that makes the clause unable to stand alone.

Dependent clauses can be noun clause, adverbial clause and relative clause.

2.1.1 Noun Clause

A noun clause is a subordinate clause that can have the same function or fill the same slot in a sentence as a noun or pronoun.

It was quite unforgivable. (pronoun)

What you did was quite unforgivable. (noun clause)

The problem is money. (noun)

The problem is that no-one came to the party. (noun clause)

Noun clauses may begin with the subordinating conjunction that, other subordinating conjunctions such as **if, whether, how, when, where and why**, interrogative pronouns such as **who, whose, what and which** and interrogative determiners such as **what, which and whose**:

I wondered **where he was**.

I don't know who won the prize.

Noun clauses also include the nominal relative clauses, which are formed with the pronouns and determiners **what, whatever, whichever and whoever**.¹

She can do whatever she likes.

Take whichever ones you want.

2.1.2 Adverbial clause

An adverbial clause is a subordinate clause that functions as an adverbial in the main clause.

An adverbial clause may, for example, say **when or where or how** about the action described in the main clause.

Leave the books **wherever you like**.

Do the job however you like.

An adverbial clause of time is a subordinate clause that says when something happens.

Adverbial clauses of time are introduced by conjunctions such as after, as, as soon as, before, once, since, till, until, when, whenever or while:

I'll come when I'm ready.

I'm not leaving till I know the truth.

Always wash your hands **before you handle food**.

An adverbial clause of place is a subordinate clause that says where something happens.

Adverbial clauses of place are introduced by the conjunctions **where** and **wherever**.

Put that rock where you put the other ones.

Put it wherever you like.

An adverbial clause of manner is a subordinate clause that says as, **as if, as though, how, however and like**:

Say it as if you meant it.

¹George Davidson, **Phrases, Clauses and Sentences**, (Publication of 222 Tagore Lane, #03 01 TG Building, Singapore 787603, 2002), pp. 150-151.

You must do it exactly **as I told you**.

An adverbial clause of reason tells you why something happens or why it should happen.

Adverbial clauses of reason are introduced by conjunctions such as, **as because, in case, seeing, seeing as, seeing that and since**:

They didn't go on a picnic after all **because it was raining**.

As it was raining, we decided not to go.

An adverbial clause of purpose also tells you why something is happening, but states the aim or purpose of it rather than the reason for it or cause of it.

Adverbial clauses of purpose are introduced by conjunctions such **as so, so that and in order that**:

Take an umbrella so you don't get wet.

My neighbor looked after the baby so that I could go shopping on my own.

An adverbial clause of result tells you what results from something happening. Adverbial clauses of result are introduced by **that** and are linked to a **so** or **such** in the main clause:

It rained so much that the garden was flooded.

There was **such a demand for the tickets that** they sold out within half an hour.

An adverbial clause of concession is introduced by conjunctions such as although, even if, even though, however, no matter what/ who/ where etc. though, whatever, wherever, while, whilst, whoever, whereas and whether...or.

Adverbial clauses of concession may imply that there is something surprising about what is said in the main clause in the light of what is being said in the subordinate clause:

Although I've known Peter for years, I've never met his wife.

Whatever I do, I'm always in the wrong.

An adverbial clause of comparison is used to make a comparison between something mentioned in the main clause and something in the subordinate clause.

An adverbial clause of comparison is introduced by **as** or **than**. A clause beginning with **than** is linked to a comparative word in the main clause, and a clause beginning with **as** is linked to an **as** in the main clause.

She plays chess better than her father does.

An adverbial clause of proportion indicates that the more, or less, one thing happens so the more, or less, something else happens.

In one construction, the conjunction **as** may be correlated with a **so** in the main clause, and in another common construction, the linking words are two the **is**, one in the subordinate clause and one in the main clause:²

The more I know him, the less I like him.

2.1.3 Relative clause

Relative clauses are one kind of dependent clause. They are introduced by a special set of pronouns, the relative pronouns – **that**, **which**, **who**, **whom**, and **whose**. Relative clauses have the same function as adjectives. They add information to the head nouns of noun phrases. However, relative clauses differ from adjectives in where they occur – adjectives come before head nouns (i.e. are prenominal modifiers), and relative clauses come after them (i.e. are postnominal modifiers).

(1) A difficult and perplexing problem.

(2) A problem that is difficult and perplexing.

This difference is illustrated in (1), in which two adjectives precede the head noun **problem**, and in (2), in which these adjectives appear in a relative clause following **problem**.

The noun phrase modified can have any grammatical function in the sentence; it can be a subject, object, indirect object, or preposition. Thus, for example, we can have both. A problem that is difficult and perplexing can take time to solve and we gave him a problem that is difficult and perplexing. In the first of these sentences, the relative clause modifies a noun phrase that is the subject of the main clause; in the second, it modifies an object. The former also exemplifies a

²George Davidson, "Phrases", **Clauses and Sentences**, (publication of 222 Tagore Lane, #03 01 TG Building, Singapore 787603, 2002), pp. 140-145.

“center-embedded” relative, or relative clause that occurs in the middle or center of the main clause, as opposed to at the end, as in the latter.³

2.2 Restrictive Versus Nonrestrictive Relative Clauses

English relative clauses are classified as restrictive or nonrestrictive depending upon their function. A restrictive relative clause is one that serves to restrict the reference of the noun phrase modified.

(1) My sister **who** lives in Canada is a biologist.

In (1), the restrictive relative clause *who lives in Canada* restricts my sister by specifying the sister in Canada. The sentence implies that the speaker has more than one sister, but only one sister in Canada is a biologist. It could be an answer to the question *which of your sisters is a biologist?* The information added by the relative clause identifies the sister.

(2) My sister, **who** lives in Canada, is a biologist.

Sentence (2) contains a nonrestrictive relative clause, indicated as such by the commas around it. A nonrestrictive relative clause adds information about the noun modified. The noun’s reference is already clear; the clause does not restrict it. Thus, in (2) the relative clause is just an added comment to the main clause content *my sister is a biologist*. The relative clause in essence says “Oh, by the way, she lives in Canada.” There is an implication that the speaker has other sisters.

Nonrestrictive relative clause intonation

The commas around nonrestrictive relatives reflect the pauses in speech and a falling intonation pattern at the end of the clause, as shown in (3).

(3) The students, **who** had to take final exams today, are tired.

There is no pause at the beginning or end of a restrictive relative clause.

Restrictive relative clause intonation

Falling intonation occurs only at the end of the sentence, as shown in (4).

(4) The students **who** had to take final exams today, are tired.

³Ron Cowan, *The Teacher’s Grammar of English: A course book and reference guide*, (USA: Cambridge University, 2008), p. 420.

These two criteria – punctuation in written sentences and intonation in spoken sentences – are traditionally applied to distinguish restrictive from nonrestrictive relative clauses. Later we will see additional criteria distinguishing the two. However, the criteria do not constitute a foolproof method of determining whether a clause was intended as essential or merely supplementary information.⁴

2.3 Restrictive relative clauses

Restrictive relative clauses are far more common than nonrestrictive clauses. The restrictive relative clauses that we look at in this section all modify a head noun in the main clause, include one of the relative pronouns mentioned previously and have a main verb that is not an infinitive.

Restrictive relative clauses can be classified in terms of the grammatical function of their relative pronouns. Based on this classification, English has six types of restrictive relative clauses, also found in many other languages of the world. These relative clause types are the following: subject (S), direct object (O), indirect object (IO), object of the preposition (OP), possessive (POS), and object of comparison (OC). We will look at each in turn. Keep in mind that these types are based on the grammatical function of the relative pronoun in its clause and that the NP the relative clause modifies may have any of a range of functions in the main clause. Thus, for example, a subject relative clause may modify an NP that is a subject in the main clause.⁵

2.3.1 Subject (S) Relative Clauses

As we have seen, subject (S) relative clauses, in which the relative pronoun replaces the subject of the clause, do not require *wh-* movement. In S relative clauses, the relative pronouns *who* and *that* replace human NPs, as in (1A) and (1B).

- (1) a. The guy [**who** hired Robert] was the manager of the supermarket.
 b. The guy [**that** hired Robert] was the manager of the supermarket.

The relative pronouns *which* and *that* replace inanimate NPs, as in (2). *That* seems to be preferred, at least for American English.

- (2) The tornado [**that/ which** struck the town] destroyed several homes.

⁴Ron Cowan, *The Teacher's Grammar of English: A course book and reference guide*, (USA: Cambridge University, 2008), p. 421.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 422.

2.3.2 Object (O) Relative Clauses

In object relative clauses, the relative pronoun replaces the object of the verb. The relative pronouns **who**, **whom**, and **that** introduce O relative clauses that modify human nouns. In spoken English, the relative pronoun used is generally **who** or **that**, as in (1A) and (1B).

1. a. At the party there were many people [**who** he did not know].
- b. At the party there were many people [**that** he did not know].

As early as 1928, the Oxford English Dictionary observed that **whom** was “no longer in natural colloquial speech” as a relative pronoun introducing O relatives. Today, **whom**, as in (2), tends to be used mostly in written English.

2. At the party there were many people [**whom** he did not know].

For inanimate nouns, again, **which** and **that** are both used, as in (3), with **that** occurring more frequently in American English.

3. The dress [**that** Sonya was wearing] was very colorful.

2.3.3 Indirect Object (IO) Relative Clauses

In indirect object (IO) relative clauses, the relative pronoun comes from the indirect object position following the preposition **to** or **for**. As with O relative clauses, **which**, **that**, **who**, and **whom** are all used. However, two patterns are possible, and which is chosen affects the use of relative pronouns.

In one pattern, shown in (1), when *wh*-movement occurs, the preposition – **to** or **for** remains behind, or is “stranded,” as in shown in (1b). **Whom** is seldom used in this pattern.

- (1) a. The girl [**who/that** we gave the candy **to**] is Fred’s sister.
- b. The girl [----- we gave the candy **to the girl**] is Fred’s sister.
- c. The institution [**that/which** she left the most money **to**] is the Blanchard Foundation.

In the other pattern, shown in (2), the preposition, too, is moved to the front of the clause. Only **whom** and **which** can occur in this pattern; **who** and **that** are not possible.

- (2) a. The student [**for whom** Alice baked a cake] is my roommate.

b. The student [-----Alice baked a cake for the student] is my roommate.

c. The store [**for which** she bakes her cakes] is located nearby.

Relative clauses with **to whom/for whom** sound formal to many native speakers; hence they tend to be confined to written English. In spoken English, speakers avoid such clauses by using the relative clause pattern with clause-final prepositions, as in (2C).

2.3.4 Object of the Preposition (OP) Relative Clauses

Object of the preposition (OP) relative clauses have the same two patterns as IO relatives, so we might easily collapse IO and OP relatives into one category. The difference is, of course, that IO relatives are limited to two prepositions, **to** and **for**, in as much as the indirect object is always a goal or beneficiary, whereas with OP relatives many prepositions can occur.

As with IO relative clauses, the first OP pattern, with the preposition stranded at the end of the clause, shown in (1a) and (1b), is more typical of spoken English. The second pattern, shown in (1c) and (1d), is found more often in written English.

1. a. The mattress [**which/that** he slept on] had several broken springs.

b. The people [**who/that** he aimed his weapon at] were very frightened.

c. The mattress [**on which** he slept] had several broken springs.

d. The people [**at whom** he aimed his weapon] were very frightened.

When way or manner is the object of the preposition in, the preposition must be moved and cannot be stranded, as shown by the contrast between (2a) and (2b).

2. a. The manner **in which** he spoke was shocking.

b. The manner **which** he spoke **in** was shocking.

Most phrasal prepositional verbs do not permit the elements following the verb to be moved, as (3) illustrates.

3. a. A preposition is an abomination **which** we will not put up **with**.

b. A preposition is an abomination **with which** we will not put up.

c. A preposition is an abomination up **with which** we will not put.

2.3.5 Possessive (POS) Relative Clauses

In possessive (POS), or genitive, relative clauses, the relative pronoun replaces an element that expresses possession. The relative pronoun may be **whose** or may be **which** preceded by **of**.

The relative pronoun **whose** is typically used when the head noun is human or animate, as in (1a), or is a collective noun such as a club, agency, corporation, or society, as in (1b). However, we can also find it used with inanimate head nouns, as in (1c) and (1d).

(1) a. Last week I met a girl **whose** brother works in your law firm.

b. He bought stock in a company **whose** profits had increased dramatically for the last three quarters.

c. A crystal is a piece of matter **whose** boundaries are naturally formed plane surfaces.

d. Let ABC be a triangle **whose** sides are of equal length.

Possessive relative pronouns are part of a noun phrase. Whose functions as a possessive determiner, such as my, your, our and so on.

If the relevant noun phrase is in subject position, **whose** simply replaces its determiner. Thus, in (2a), that girl's, the possessive determiner in the NP that **girl's brother**, is replaced by **whose**, as in (2b).

(2) a. I just met that girl [[that **girl's** brother] is a chef].

b. I just met that girl [[**whose** brother] is a chef].

If the NP is elsewhere in the clause, wh- movement is needed to produce a sentence such as in (3).

(3) The author **whose** last three books Peter reviewed won a Pulitzer Prize.

As (4) and (5) show, the NP that contains the determiner that will become **whose** is the object of the verb in the relative clause, and wh- movement applies to the entire NP. When **whose** replaces the **author's**, we get the sentence in (3).

(4) The author Peter reviewed the **author's** last three books won an award.

(5) The author the **author's** last three books Peter reviewed won an award.

As (6) and (7) show, the constituents before the noun may include not only the words that are replaced by **whose** but also, for example, a quantifier, such as *several*, plus the preposition *of*, and *these, too*, are moved to the front of the clause. Thus, the sentence in (6) is a result of the process shown in (7) followed by the replacement of the *author's* with *whose*.

(6) The author several of **whose** books Peter reviewed won a Pulitzer.

(7) a. The author Peter reviewed several of the **author's** books won a Pulitzer.

b. The author several of the **author's** books Peter reviewed won a Pulitzer.

In sentences like (3) and (6), there is a strong tendency to add pauses around the center-embedded relative clause and to give it the falling intonation typical of a nonrestrictive relative clause. The pauses may reflect native speakers' expectation that center-embedded restrictive relatives should have no more than one word (preferably a preposition) separating a relative pronoun from the NP that it modifies. Thus, in sentences like these, it may be difficult to determine whether the speaker had a restrictive or nonrestrictive relative clause in mind.

There are two ways to indicate possession with nouns: a noun may be inflected with or an apostrophe, as in (8a), or it may be preceded by **of**, as in (8b)

(8) a. The reports' size.

b. The size of the reports.

We have already seen that (8a) is the source of the relative pronoun **whose**. The option in (8b) is the source of an alternative possibility for POS relative clauses – **of which**. These two ways of introducing POS relative clauses are shown in (9).

(9) a. The reports **whose** size the government prescribes are boring.

b. The reports the size **of which** the government prescribes are boring.

The relative clauses in (9) arise as a result of applying wh- movement to the object NP in (10).

(10) The reports the government prescribes the size of the reports are boring.

Thus, following wh- movement, the reports' is replaced by **whose**, as in (9a), or the reports is replaced by **which**. In the latter case, three patterns are possible. The relative pronoun may be moved alone, leaving the **of** stranded, as in (11a). Alternatively, **of** may also be moved, as in (11b).

(11) a. The reports **which** the government prescribes the size **of**-----are boring.

b. The reports **of which** the government prescribes the size-----are boring.

Finally, the material moved may be the entire NP, as occurs with **whose** clauses, resulting in the sentence shown in (12).

(12) The reports the size **of which** the government prescribes----- are boring.

At same point, you may want to discuss with your advanced students that relative clauses such as (11b) or (12) should be written without surrounding commas if intended to be restrictive rather than nonrestrictive.

2.3.6 Object of Comparison (OC) Relative Clauses

Object of comparison (OC) relative clauses include comparison structures. The NP that is replaced by the relative pronoun originates after the conjunction **than**. The relative pronouns used are **who**, **whom**, and **that** for NPs referring to humans, as in (1a), and **which** and **that** for those referring to inanimate things, as in (1b).

(1) a. The girl **who/that** Susan was faster than won the 100-meter dash.

b. The sports car **which/that** the Alfa Romeo was faster than was a Porsche.

Unlike prepositions in IO and OP relative clauses, the conjunction **than** cannot move to the front of the clause with the relative pronoun; it must remain at the end. Thus, wh- movement show in (2) results in (1b); the inclusion of the conjunction results in The sports car **than** which the Alfa Romeo was faster, which is ungrammatical.

(2) The sports car [----- the Alfa Romeo was faster **than** the sports car] was a Porsche.

2.4 Relative Pronouns and Relative Adverb

A relative clause begins with a relative pronoun or relative adverb.⁶

Pronouns	Who, whom	Refer to people
	Whose	Refer to people, animals and things
	Which	Refer to animals and things
	That	Refer to animals and things

The fans who were attending the rock concert had to wait in line for three hours.

The child whom you took the candy from is crying.

I just met that girl whose brother is a chef.

I know the place which you spoke about.

I read the book that you mentioned.

I found an old coin whose date has become worn and illegible.

The relative markers who and whom are always referred to human head nouns, as in (1) and (2). Moreover, in writing, the relative pronoun whom is accordingly used when the human noun phrase is in the object position; However whom can be replaced by who in such a context, and it is generally accepted by native speakers. The pronoun which is usually used with inanimate or nonhuman antecedents as shown in (4). That as a multi- purpose relative markers can be used interchangeably with either human or nonhuman antecedents, as in (5 a) and (5 b) respectively; however, the use as such is limited to RRCs only. As for the possessive relative pronoun whose, it is normally used with animate head nouns, as in (3); nevertheless, it can also be used with inanimate ones as shown in (6) as well.

⁶Oshima, A and Hogue, A, **Writing academic English**, fourth Edition, (New York: Addison Wesley Longman, 2006), p. 231.

Adverbs	When	Refers to a time
	Where	Refers to a place
	Why	Refers to a reason

Do you know a shop **where** I can find sandals?

I will never forget the day when I first met you.

Do you know the reason why she doesn't like me?

As illustrated above, these types of relative clauses, introduced by relative adverbs where, when and why are known as adverbial relative clauses, because the noun phrases being modified denote a place, time, and purpose relatively. Apparently, these relative markers have adverbial functions; it is, therefore, considered as adverbial relative clauses.

2.5 Position of Relative Clause

Place relative clause after its antecedent and as close to it as possible to avoid confusion.

Confusing: He left the gift in his friend's car **that** he had just bought.

(It is not clear whether the adjective clause modifies car or gift.)

Corrected: He left the gift **that** he had just bought in his friend's car.

(The adjective clause clearly modifies gift.)

In the following examples, notice that the adjective clause comes immediately after the antecedent scientists no matter where scientists appears in the sentence.

Scientists **who** study fossils are called paleontologists.

The government awards large contracts each year to scientists **who** do research for the government.

Occasionally, other words may come between the antecedent and the relative clause.

Recently, a friend of mine at the University of Toronto, **who** is majoring in electrical engineering, received a government grant to study airport runway lighting.

Sometimes a relative clause modifies an entire sentence. In this case, it comes at the end of the sentence. The relative pronoun is always *which*, and the clause is always nonrestrictive.

The team won the championship, **which** shocked the opponents.

2.6 Verb Agreement of Relative Clause

The verb in relative clause agrees in number with its antecedent. Compare these two sentences:

An employee **who** works part-time usually receives no benefits.

(The verb *works* is singular to agree with the singular antecedent *employee*.)

Employees **who** work part-time usually receive no benefits.

(The verb *work* is plural to agree with the plural antecedent *employees*.)

The woman **who** lives next door is a doctor.

(The verb *lives* is singular to agree with the singular antecedent *woman*.)

We know a lot of women **who** live in the country.

(The verb *live* is plural to agree with the plural antecedent *women*.)

2.7 Punctuation of Relative Clause

Relative clauses either restrictive (necessary) or nonrestrictive (unnecessary).

A restrictive clause is necessary because it identifies its antecedent for the reader. Do not use commas with restrictive clauses.

A nonrestrictive clause is not necessary to identify its antecedent; it merely gives the reader some extra information about it. Because you can omit a nonrestrictive clause without loss of meaning, separate it from the rest of the sentence with commas.

The relative pronoun **that** is used in restrictive clauses only. **Which** is used in nonrestrictive clauses only. The other relative pronouns and adverbs can be used in both restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses.⁷

Restrictive (necessary): no commas

The professor **who** teaches Chemistry 101 is an excellent lecturer.

(No commas are used. The relative clause is necessary to identify which professor is meant.)

He won the prize for research **that** might lead to a cure for AIDS.

(For which research did he win the prize? We need the clause that might lead to a cure for AIDS to tell us.)

The man **whom** I met teaches biology.

(If no commas are used, any possible pronoun may be used in the relative clause. Object pronouns may be omitted.)

Nonrestrictive (unnecessary): commas

Professor Wilson, **who** teaches Chemistry 101, is an excellent lecturer.

(Commas are used. The relative clause is not necessary to identify Professor Wilson. We already know **who** he is: he has a name. The relative clause simply gives additional information.)

He won the prize for his research into the structure of T-cells, **which** might lead to a cure for AIDS.

(We already know which research he won the prize for: his research into the structure of T-cells. The information which might lead to a cure for AIDS is not necessary to identify the research; it merely gives us extra information about it.)

Mr. Lee, **whom** I met yesterday, teaches biology.

(When commas are necessary, the pronoun **that** may not be used (only **who**, **whom**, **which**, **whose**, **where**, and **when** may be used), and object pronouns cannot be omitted.)

⁷Oshima, A and Hogue, A, **Writing academic English**, fourth Edition, (New York: Addison Wesley Longman, 2006), p. 232.

Compare the meaning:

(a) We took some children on a picnic. The children, **who** wanted to play soccer, ran to an open field as soon as we arrived at the park.

(b) We took some children on a picnic. The children **who** wanted to play soccer ran to an open field as soon as we arrived at the park. The others played a different game.

In (a): The use of commas means that all of the children wanted to play soccer and all of the children ran to an open field. The relative clause is used only to give additional information about the children.

In (b): The lack of commas means that only some of the children wanted to play soccer. The relative clause is used to identify which children ran to the open field.

Chapter III

Research Methodology

The study is a qualitative research in nature focusing on a documentary method by reading and studying grammar books concerning the topic of the problem. This chapter will focus on the following main points:

3.1 Types and Functions of Relative Clause

3.2 Relative Pronoun as Subject

3.3 Relative Pronoun as Object

3.4 Possessive relative Clause

3.5 Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition

3.6 Relative Pronoun in Phrases of Quantity and Quality

3.7 Adverbial Relative Clause

3.1 Types and Functions of Relative Clause

There are different types of relative clauses. In each different type, the relative pronoun has a different function. It may be a subject or an object in its own clause, or it may replace a possessive word.

The six functions of Relative Clauses in English are relative pronoun as subject, Relative Pronoun as Object, Possessive Relative Clause, Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition, Relative Pronoun in Phrases of Quantity and Quality and Adverbial Relative Clause.

3.2 Relative Pronouns as Subjects

Relative pronouns can perform is the subject of a relative clause. A subject is defined as a word, phrase, or performs the action of or acts upon the verb. The three relative pronouns that can perform the function of subject of a relative clause are:

Who

Which

That

A relative pronoun may be the subject of its own clause. Subject pattern relative clauses are formed as follows:

Who

Which + verb + complement

That

The boy **who** kicked your sister is my little brother.

My favorite flowers are the lilacs **that** belonged to my grandmother.

The computer **which** is on the table is yours.

Study the following examples to see how sentences a and b in each set are combined to form new sentence c, which contains a subject pattern relative clause. The subject in sentence b, which changes to relative pronoun, is crossed through.

Notice how that is used in restrictive clauses only.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS FOR HUMANS	
Restrictive Who, that	1. a. People save time and energy. b. They use microwave ovens. c. People who use microwave ovens save time and energy. People that use microwave ovens save time and energy.
Nonrestrictive Who	2. a. Microwave cooking is not popular with most professional chefs. b. Professional chefs say that fast cooking doesn't allow flavors to blend. c. Microwave cooking is not popular with most professional chefs, who say that fast cooking doesn't allow flavors to blend.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS FOR NONHUMANS AND THINGS	
Restrictive That	3. a. Ovens are capable of cooking food quickly b. They use microwave energy. c. Ovens that use microwave energy are capable of cooking foods quickly.
Nonrestrictive Which	4. a. An electron tube in the oven produces microwaves. b. Microwaves cook by agitating the water molecules in food. c. An electron tube in the oven produces microwaves, which cook by agitating the water molecules in food.

3.3 Relative Pronouns as Objects

Relative pronouns can perform is the object of a relative clause. A direct object is defined as a word, phrase, or clause that follows and receives the action of a transitive verb. The relative pronouns that can perform the function of object of a relative clause are:

Whom

Which

That

A relative pronoun may be an object in its own clause. Object pattern relative clauses are formed as follows:

Whom

Which + subject + verb + complement

That

The women **whom** you met are my aunts.

The problem, **which** the Provost announced yesterday, has been resolved.

The book **that** you had borrowed is overdue.

In the following examples, notice how sentence a and b are combined to make sentence c, which contains an object pattern relative clause. The object in sentence b, which changes to a relative pronoun, is crossed through. Notice how that is used in restrictive clauses only and may be left out entirely in object pattern clauses.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS FOR HUMANS	
Restrictive Whom, that	<p>1. a. The professor is chair of English Department. b. You should see the professor. c. The professor whom you should see is chair of English Department.</p> <p>The professor that you should see is chair of English Department. (informal)</p> <p>The professor you should see is chair of English Department.</p>
Nonrestrictive Whom	<p>2. a. Dr. White is an ecologist. b. You met Dr. White in my office. c. Dr. White, whom you met in my office, is an ecologist.</p>

RELATIVE PRONOUNS FOR NONHUMANS AND THINGS	
Restrictive That	<p>3. a. The book was written is German. b. The professor translated the book. c. The book that the professor translated was written in German.</p> <p>The book the professor translated was written in German.</p>

Nonrestrictive Which	<p>4. a. Environmental science is one of the most popular courses in the college.</p> <p>b. Dr. White teaches environmental science.</p> <p>c. Environmental science, which Dr. White teaches, is one of the most popular courses in the college.</p>
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3.4 Possessive Relative Clauses

Relative pronouns can perform as the possessive determiner of a noun phrase in a relative clause. A possessive determiner is defined as a word that indicates possession of or some other relationship to a noun phrase. The one relative pronoun that can perform the function of possessive determiner in a relative clause is: whose

In this clause, which shows possession, the relative pronoun whose replaces a possessive word such as Mary's, his, our, their, the company's or its. Possessive relative clauses can follow the subject or the object pattern, and they may be restrictive or nonrestrictive.

Subject pattern possessive clauses are formed as follows:

Whose + noun + verb + complement

Princess Diana, **whose** life ended suddenly in a Paris car crash, was the most photographed woman in the world.

The kids **whose** parents are deadbeats had no lunches for the fieldtrip.

I know the woman **whose** children went to school there.

In the following examples, notice how sentences a and b are combined to make sentence c, which changes to whose, is crossed through.

POSSESSIVE RELATIVE PRONOUNS FOR HUMANS AND NONHUMANS/THINGS	
Restrictive Whose	<p>1. a. Opportunities for college graduates are on the upswing.</p> <p>b. College graduates degrees are in computer</p>

	<p>engineering.</p> <p>c. Opportunities for college graduates whose degrees are in computer engineering are on the upswing.</p>
<p>Nonrestrictive</p> <p>Whose</p>	<p>2. a. Santa Claus is the symbol of Christmas gift-giving.</p> <p>b. His portly figure appears everywhere during the Christmas season.</p> <p>c. Santa Claus, whose portly figure appears everywhere during the Christmas season, is the symbol of Christmas gift-giving.</p>

Object pattern possessive clauses are formed as follows:

Whose + noun + subject + verb + complement

Maya Angelou, **whose** poetry we have been reading in our English class, is one of America's famous female poets.

The student **whose** composition I read writes well.

Dr. Jones is the professor **whose** course I am taking.

In the following examples, notice how sentences a and b are combined to make sentence c, which contains a possessive relative clause in the object pattern.

The possessive word in sentence b, which changes to whose, is crossed through.

POSSESSIVE RELATIVE PRONOUNS FOR HUMANS AND NONHUMANS/THINGS	
<p>Restrictive</p> <p>Whose</p>	<p>1. a. The citizens could do nothing.</p> <p>b. The government had confiscated their property.</p> <p>c. The citizens whose property the government had confiscated could do nothing.</p>
<p>Nonrestrictive</p>	<p>2. a. Consumer Reports magazine publishes comparative evaluations of all kind of product.</p>

Whose	<p>b. Shoppers trust the magazine's research.</p> <p>c. Consumer Reports, whose research shoppers trust, publishes comparative evaluations of all kinds of products.</p>
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3.5 Relative Pronouns as Objects of Prepositions

Relative pronouns can perform is the prepositional complement of a preposition in a relative clause. A prepositional complement is defined as a word, phrase, or clause that directly follows a preposition to complete the meaning of the prepositional phrase. The relative pronouns that can perform the function of prepositional complement in a relative clause are:

Whom

Which

That

A relative pronoun may be the object of preposition in its own clause. These relative clauses are formed into two ways, the formal way and the informal way.

The clauses may be either restrictive or nonrestrictive.

Formal	<p>Whom</p> <p>Preposition + + subject + verb + complement</p> <p>Which</p> <hr/> <p>The person to whom I mailed the letter never received it.</p>
Informal	<p>Whom</p> <p>Which + subject + verb + complement + preposition</p> <p>That</p> <hr/> <p>The person whom I mailed the letter to never received it.</p>

My brother is the boy **to whom** you gave the candy.

The databases **to which** the library subscribes are pricy.

The house **that** we decided **on** is not a ranch style.

In the formal pattern, the preposition comes before the relative pronoun. In the informal pattern, the preposition comes at the end of the clause.

In the following examples, notice how sentence a and b are combined to make a new sentence c containing a relative clause. The object of preposition in sentence b, which changes to a relative pronoun, is crossed through. Sentence c is formal, and sentences in d are informal. Notice how **that** is used in informal pattern restrictive clause; it may also be omitted.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS FOR HUMANS	
Restrictive Whom, that	1. a. The candidates lost the election. b. I voted for the candidates. c. The candidates whom I voted for lost the election. d. The candidate that I voted for lost the election. The candidate I voted for lost the election.
Nonrestrictive Whom	2. a. Mayor Pyle lost the election. b. I voted for Mayor Pyle. c. Mayor Pyle, for whom I voted, lost the election. d. Mayor Pyle, whom I voted for , lost the election.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS FOR NONHUMANS AND THINGS	
Restrictive Which, that	3. a. No one had read the book. b. He quoted from the book. c. No one had read the book from which he quoted. d. No one had read the book which he quoted from . No one had read the book that he quoted from .

	No one had read the book he quoted from.
Nonrestrictive Which	4. a. The position of office manager had been filled. b. He applied for the position of office manager. c. The position of office manager, for which he applied, had been filled.

3.6 Relative Pronouns in Phrases of Quantity and Quality

A relative clause may contain an expression of quantity with of: some of, many of, most of, none of, half of, both of, neither of, each of, several of, a few of, little of, a number of, etc.

A relative pronoun can also occur in phrase of quantity:

Some of which, one of whom, all of whom, each of which, etc.

And in phrase of quality:

The best of which, the most important of whom, the more economical of which, the loveliest of which, the oldest of whom, the least expensive of which, etc.

Relative clauses containing these phrases can follow the subject or object pattern, and they are always nonrestrictive.

Many of which + subject + verb + complement

The oldest of whom + subject + verb + complement

While scuba diving in Caribbean, I saw tropical fish, many of which I photographed with my new underwater camera.

He gave several reasons, only **a few of which** were valid.

He has three daughters, **the oldest of whom** is studying abroad.

The teachers discussed Jim, **one of whose** problems was poor study habits.

In the following examples, notice how sentence a and b are combined to make a new sentence c containing a relative clause. The object of in sentence b (always following the preposition of), is crossed through and replaced by a relative pronoun (always whom or which).

RELATIVE PRONOUNS FOR HUMANS	
Nonrestrictive Whom	1. a. The citizens of Puerto Rico are well educated. b. Ninety percent of them are literate. c. The citizens of Puerto Rico, ninety percent of whom are literate, are well educated.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS FOR NONHUMANS AND THINGS	
Nonrestrictive Which	2. a. There are many delicious tropical fruits in Puerto Rico. b. I have never tasted most of them before. c. There are many delicious tropical fruits in Puerto Rico, most of which I have never tasted before.

3.7 Adverbial Relative Clause

Relative pronoun can perform is the adverbial within a relative clause. An adverbial is defined as a word, phrase, or clause that modifies an entire clause by providing additional information about condition, concession, manner, reason, result, place or time. The three relative pronouns that can perform the function of adverbial within a relative clause are:

When

Where

Relative clause may be introduced by relative adverb when and where. Adverbial relative clauses refer to a time or a place, and they replace entire prepositional phrases like on Sunday and in the city. Adverbial relative clauses may be restrictive or nonrestrictive. They are composed of:

When

+ subject + verb + complement

Where

The lives of thousands of Germans changed during the night of August 13, 1961, **when** East German soldiers began building the Berlin wall.

The street **where** she lives has little traffic.

Relative pronouns that perform the function of adverbial are sometimes termed relative adverbs.

RELATIVE ADVERBS FOR TIME AND PLACE			
When	Refers to a time	Restrictive	The lives of thousands of Germans suddenly changed on the night when East German soldiers began building the Berlin wall.
		Nonrestrictive	On November 9, 1989, when the wall was torn down, their lives changed again.
Where	Refers to a place	Restrictive	The city where citizens had lived, worked, and shopped relatively freely was suddenly divided.
		Nonrestrictive	Berlin, where citizens had lived, worked, and shopped relatively freely, was suddenly divided.

In the following examples, notice how sentence a and b are combined to make a new sentence c which contains an adverbial relative clause. The prepositional phrase in sentence b which is entirely by the relative adverb is crossed through.

TIME	
Restrictive and Nonrestrictive When	1. a. There was a time. b. Movies cost a dime then. c. There was a time when movies cost a dime.
PLACE	
Restrictive and Nonrestrictive Where	2. a. That is the place. b. The accident occurred there. c. That is the place where the accident occurred.

Chapter IV

Results of the Data Analysis

4.1 Types and Functions of Relative Clause

In analyzing relative clauses in “The *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin” I apply the theory that I already mentioned in the previous chapter. I analyze the relative clause based on its types and functions in the sentences. I analyze the sentences by looking the relative clauses in the sentences and then I describe its types and functions.

Having read and analyzed the *Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin, I found only 5 types and functions of relative clause from 6 types and functions of relative clause as mentioned in the previous chapter. The types and functions which I found are:

- Relative pronoun as subject
- Relative pronoun as object
- Possessive relative clause
- Relative pronoun as object of preposition
- Adverbial relative clause

4.2 Relative Pronoun as Subject

Here are several examples of relative pronouns as subject that I found:

1. The Buddha sent forth a ray of light to attract the attention of the youth, who was facing the interior of the house.¹
2. The Buddha uttered Verse (5) of this book, with reference to a certain woman who was barren and her rival.²
3. Since the two Chief Disciples visited Rajagaha only occasionally, the cloth was offered to Devadatta, who was a permanent resident of rajagaha.³

¹Daw Mya Tin, (trans), *The Dhammapada: Verse and Stories*, Third Edition, (Myanmar Pitaka Association, Yangon, Myanmar, 1995), p. 136.

²Ibid., p. 138.

³Ibid., p. 142.

4. He who has discarded all moral defilements (kilesas), who is established in moral precepts, is endowed with restraint and (speaks the truth is, indeed, worthy of the yellow robe.⁴

5. They also told the Buddha about their former teacher Sanjaya, who refused to accompany them.⁵

6. Knowing this, the Buddha, by supernormal power, showed Nanda, the beautiful female devas of the Tavatimsa world who were far prettier than Princess Janapadakalyani.⁶

7. Once there lived in Savatthi, a lay disciple by the name of Dhammika, who was virtuous and very fond of giving in charity.⁷

8. Here he is happy, hereafter he is happy; one who performs meritorious deeds is happy in both existences.⁸

9. The brahmin seeing the Buddha one day thought the Buddha was the only person who was worthy of his very beautiful daughter and offered to give his daughter in marriage to the Buddha.⁹

10. Kumbhaghosaka then admitted that those Kahapanas were his and also that he was the son of the city banker of Rajagaha, who died in the plague epidemic twelve years ago.¹⁰

11. She planned to take her revenge on the Buddha and to harm Samavati and her maids who were ardent devotees of the Buddha.¹¹

12. Mahapanthaka, who was then in charge of assigning the bhikkhus to meal invitations, left out Culapanthaka from the list.¹²

13. This young man asked the bhikkhu, who used to come to his house for alms, what he should do to be liberated from the ills of life.¹³

14. Nanda was a herdsman who looked after the cows of Anathapindika.¹⁴

⁴ Ibid., p. 143.

⁵ Ibid., p. 144.

⁶ Ibid., p. 146.

⁷ Ibid., p. 147.

⁸ Ibid., p. 151.

⁹ Ibid., p. 153

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 157

¹¹ Ibid., p. 154.

¹² Ibid., p. 158.

¹³ Ibid., p. 168.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 175.

15. She was a virtuous as well as a generous lady, who loved to make offerings of food and other requisites to the bhikkhus.¹⁵

16. They went to the Buddha and reported that Patipujika, who was offering alms-food to them early in the morning, had passed away in the evening.¹⁶

17. They also mentioned about Matikamata who was aware of their thoughts and prepared and offered them the very food they wished for.¹⁷

18. Visakah said she was not going away, and that she would send for the eight elderly rich men who were sent by her father to accompany her and to advise her.¹⁸

The underlined clauses in those eighteen sentences above are relative clauses which are introduced by relative pronoun who, which, and that. The relative pronoun who, which, and that in those clause functions characteristically as subject of relative clause. The underlined clauses describe and modify the noun phrase as their antecedent in the main clause that precedes them.

The analysis of clause (1):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (1) in the chart below:

The Buddha sent forth a ray of light to attract the attention of the youth, who was facing the interior of the house.	
The Buddha sent forth a ray of light to attract the attention of the youth	= an independent clause
who was facing the interior of the house	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 182.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 183.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 167.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 187.

Clause (1) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (1) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent youth. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that uses commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (2):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (2) in the chart below:

The Buddha uttered Verse (5) of this book, with reference to a certain woman who was barren and her rival.	
The Buddha uttered Verse (5) of this book, with reference to a certain woman	= an independent clause
who was barren and her rival.	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (2) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (2) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent a certain woman. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that uses commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (3):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (3) in the chart below:

Since the two Chief Disciples visited Rajagaha only occasionally, the cloth was offered to Devadatta, who was a permanent resident of rajagaha.	
Since the two Chief Disciples visited Rajagaha only occasionally, the cloth was	= an independent clause

offered to Devadatta,	
who was a permanent resident of rajagaha.	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (3) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (3) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent Devadatta. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that uses commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (4):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (4) in the chart below:

He who has discarded all moral defilements (kilesas), who is established in moral precepts, is endowed with restraint and (speaks the) truth is, indeed, worthy of the yellow robe.	
He is endowed with restraint and (speaks the)truth is, indeed, worthy of the yellow robe.	= an independent clause
who has discarded all moral defilements (kilesas),who is established in moral precepts,	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (4) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (4) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent person. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that uses commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (5):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (5) in the chart below:

They also told the Buddha about their former teacher Sanjaya, who refused to accompany them.	
They also told the Buddha about their former teacher Sanjaya,	= an independent clause
who refused to accompany them.	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (5) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (5) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent teacher Sanjaya. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that uses commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (6):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (6) in the chart below:

Knowing this, the Buddha, by supernormal power, showed Nanda, the beautiful female devas of the Tavatimsa world who were far prettier than Princess Janapadakalyani.	
Knowing this, the Buddha, by supernormal power, showed Nanda, the beautiful female devas of the Tavatimsa world	= an independent clause
who were far prettier than Princess Janapadakalyani.	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (6) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (6) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent the beautiful female devas. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that uses commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (7):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (7) in the chart below:

Once there lived in Savatthi, a lay disciple by the name of Dhammika, who was virtuous and very fond of giving in charity.	
Once there lived in Savatthi, a lay disciple by the name of Dhammika,	= an independent clause
Who was virtuous and very fond of giving in charity.	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (7) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (7) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent Dhammika. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that uses commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (8):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (8) in the chart below:

Here he is happy, hereafter he is happy; one who performs meritorious deeds is happy in both existences.	
Here he is happy, hereafter he is happy;	= an independent clause

one	
who performs meritorious deeds is happy in both existences.	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (8) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (8) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent person. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that uses commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (9):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (9) in the chart below:

The brahmin seeing the Buddha one day thought the Buddha was the only person who was worthy of his very beautiful daughter and offered to give his daughter in marriage to the Buddha.	
The brahmin seeing the Buddha one day thought the Buddha was the only person	= an independent clause
who was worthy of his very beautiful daughter and offered to give his daughter in marriage to the Buddha.	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (9) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (9) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent The Buddha. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (10):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (10) in the chart below:

She planned to take her revenge on the Buddha and to harm Samavati and her maids who were ardent devotees of the Buddha.	
She planned to take her revenge on the Buddha and to harm Samavati and her maids	= an independent clause
who were ardent devotees of the Buddha.	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (10) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (10) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent Samavati and her maids. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (11):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (11) in the chart below:

Kumbhaghosaka then admitted that those Kahapanas were his and also that he was the son of the city banker of Rajagaha, who died in the plague epidemic twelve years ago.	
Kumbhaghosaka then admitted that those Kahapanas were his and also that he was the son of the city banker of Rajagaha,	= an independent clause
who died in the plague epidemic twelve years ago.	= a relative clause

Who is the subject of relative clause

Clause (11) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (11) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent Kumbhaghosaka. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that uses commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (12):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (12) in the chart below:

Mahapanthaka, who was them in charge of assigning the bhikkhus to meal invitations, left out Culapanthaka from the list.	
Mahapanthaka, left out Culapanthaka from the list.	= an independent clause
who was them in charge of assigning the bhikkhus to meal invitations,	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (12) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (12) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent Mahapanthaka. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that uses commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (13):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (13) in the chart below:

This young man asked the bhikkhu, who used to come to his house for alms,

what he should do to be liberated from the ills of life.	
This young man asked the bhikkhu, what he should do to be liberated from the ills of life.	= an independent clause
who used to come to his house for alms,	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (13) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (13) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent the bhikkhu. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that uses commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (14):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (14) in the chart below:

Nanda was a herdsman who looked after the cows of Anathapindika.	
Nanda was a herdsman	= an independent clause
who looked after the cows of Anathapindika.	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (14) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (14) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent Nanda. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (15):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (14) in the chart below:

She was a virtuous as well as a generous lady, who loved to make offerings of food and other requisites to the bhikkhus.	
She was a virtuous as well as a generous lady,	= an independent clause
who loved to make offerings of food and other requisites to the bhikkhus.	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (15) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (15) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent the bhikkhu. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that uses commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (16):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (16) in the chart below:

They went to the Buddha and reported that Patipujika, who was offering alms-food to them early in the morning, had passed away in the evening.	
They went to the Buddha and reported that Patipujika,had passed away in the evening.	= an independent clause
who was offering alms-food to them early in the morning,	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (16) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (16) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent Patipujika. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that uses commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (17):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (17) in the chart below:

They also mentioned about Matikamata who was aware of their thoughts and prepared and offered them the very food they wished for.	
They also mentioned about Matikamata	= an independent clause
who was aware of their thoughts and prepared and offered them the very food they wished for.	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (17) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (17) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent Matikamata. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (18):

The construction of the sentences as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = who, which, that + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (18) in the chart below:

Visakah said she was not going away, and that she would send for the eight elderly rich men who were sent by her father to accompany her and to advise her.	
Visakah said she was not going away, and	= an independent clause

that she would send for the eight elderly rich men	
who were sent by her father to accompany her and to advise her.	= a relative clause
Who is the subject of relative clause	

Clause (18) use the relative pronoun who. The relative pronoun who in clause (18) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent rich men. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

Each relative pronouns as subject that I have found will be classified into one part of the following chart. The chart will make me easy to understand relative pronouns both for human or nonhuman, and restrictive or nonrestrictive.

4.3 Relative Pronoun as Object

Here are several examples of relative pronouns as object that I found:

1. Then as promised, he went to his friend Kolita, explained to him that he, Upatissa, had attained the state of Deathlessness and repeated the verse to his friend.¹⁹
2. Then the Buddha told the noble rich man that his daughter was in her right senses and fully self-possessed at the time of her passing away.²⁰
3. He looked down on the other, thinking that this old bhikkhu knew very little of the sacred texts, not even one out of the five Nikayas or one out of the three, and thus embarrass him.²¹
4. Magandiya followed King Udena to Samavati's quarters after trying to stop him on the pretext that she had some presentment and felt worried about his safety.²²
5. When the king saw the snake, he believed Magandiya's words that Samavati was trying to kill him.²³

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 144.

²⁰ Ibid., p. 150.

²¹ Ibid., p. 151.

²² Ibid., p. 154.

²³ Ibid., p. 154.

6. He then told Mahalithat Sakka, king of the devas, was in a previous existence a young man by the name of Magha, in the village of Macala.²⁴

7. Some bhikkhu then started talking about the therthat he kept close to his relatives and that he did not care to go even when people like Anathapindika and King Pasenadi were making offerings on a grand scale, etc.²⁵

8. They reported to the Buddha that all of them were in good health and in comfortable circumstances and that they did not have to worry about food.²⁶

9. He would get so furious with his wife that he would strike her with the goading-stick.²⁷

10. I have been a bhikkhu for several times and it is only because of this woman that I have not been able to remain as a bhikkhu.²⁸

11. After the meal, the lady-soreyya was brought to the presence of the thera, and the man from Soreyya told the therthat the lady was at one time the son of a rich man from Soreyya city.²⁹

The underlined clauses in those eleven sentences above are relative clauses which are introduced by relative pronoun whom, which, and that. The relative pronoun whom, which, and that in those clause functions characteristically as object of relative clause. The underlined clauses describe and modify the noun phrase as their antecedent in the main clause that precedes them.

The analysis of clause (1):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = whom, which, that + subject + verb + complement

²⁴ Ibid., p. 163.

²⁵ Ibid., p. 164.

²⁶ Ibid., p. 167.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 170.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 171.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 177.

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (1) in the chart below:

Then as promised, he went to his friend Kolita, explained to him that he, Upatissa, had attained the state of Deathlessness and repeated the verse to his friend.	
Then as promised, he went to his friend Kolita, explained to him	= an independent clause
that he, Upatissa, had attained the state of Deathlessness and repeated the verse to his friend.	= a relative clause
That is the object of verb of relative clause	

Clause (1) use the relative pronoun that. The relative pronoun that in clause (1) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent him and functions as the object of verb had attained. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that use commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (2):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = whom, which, that + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (2) in the chart below:

Then the Buddha told the noble rich man that his daughter was in her right senses and fully self-possessed at the time of her passing away.	
Then the Buddha told the noble rich man	= an independent clause
that his daughter was in her right senses and fully self-possessed at the time of her passing away.	= a relative clause
That is the object of verb of relative clause	

Clause (2) use the relative pronoun that. The relative pronoun that in clause (2) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent rich man and functions as the object of verb was. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use

commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (3):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = whom, which, that + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (3) in the chart below:

He looked down on the other, thinking that this old bhikkhu knew very little of the sacred texts, not even one out of the five Nikayas or one out of the three, and thus embarrass him.	
He looked down on the other, thinkingnot even one out of the five Nikayas or one out of the three, and thus embarrass him.	= an independent clause
that this old bhikkhu knew very little of the sacred texts,	= a relative clause
That is the object of verb of relative clause	

Clause (3) use the relative pronoun that. The relative pronoun that in clause (3) refers to nonhuman, because it describes personal antecedent thinking and functions as the object of verb knew. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that use commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (4):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = whom, which, that + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (4) in the chart below:

Magandiya followed King Udena to Samavati's quarters after trying to stop him on the pretext that she had some presentment and felt worried about his safety.	
Magandiya followed King Udena to Samavati's	= an independent clause

quarters after trying to stop him on the pretext	
that she had some presentment and felt worried about his safety.	= a relative clause
That is the object of verb of relative clause	

Clause (4) use the relative pronoun that. The relative pronoun that in clause (4) refers to nonhuman, because it describes personal antecedent the pretext and functions as the object of verb had. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (5):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = whom, which, that + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (5) in the chart below:

When the king saw the snake, he believed Magandiya's words that Samavati was trying to kill him.	
When the king saw the snake, he believed Magandiya's words	= an independent clause
That Samavati was trying to kill him.	= a relative clause
That is the object of verb of relative clause	

Clause (5) use the relative pronoun that. The relative pronoun that in clause (5) refers to nonhuman, because it describes personal antecedent Magandiya's words and functions as the object of verb was. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that use commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (6):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = whom, which, that + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (6) in the chart below:

He then told Mahali that Sakka, king of the devas, was in a previous existence a young man by the name of Magha, in the village of Macala.	
He then told Mahali	= an independent clause
That Sakka, king of the devas, was in a previous existence a young man by the name of Magha, in the village of Macala.	= a relative clause
That is the object of verb of relative clause	

Clause (6) use the relative pronoun that. The relative pronoun that in clause (6) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent Mahali and functions as the object of verb was. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that use commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (7):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = whom, which, that + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (7) in the chart below:

Some bhikkhu then started talking about the therā that he kept close to his relatives and that he did not care to go even when people like Anāthapindika and King Pāsēnadi were making offerings on a grand scale, etc.	
Some bhikkhu then started talking about the therā	= an independent clause
that he kept close to his relatives and that he did not care to go even when people like Anāthapindika and King Pāsēnadi were making	= a relative clause

offerings on a grand scale, etc.	
That is the object of verb of relative clause	

Clause (7) use the relative pronoun that. The relative pronoun that in clause (7) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent the thera and functions as the object of verb kept. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (8):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = whom, which, that + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (8) in the chart below:

They reported to the Buddha that all of them were in good health and in comfortable circumstances and that they did not have to worry about food.	
They reported to the Buddha	= an independent clause
that all of them were in good health and in comfortable circumstances and that they did not have to worry about food.	= a relative clause
That is the object of verb of relative clause	

Clause (8) use the relative pronoun that. The relative pronoun that in clause (8) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent the Buddha and functions as the object of verb were. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (9):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = whom, which, that + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (9) in the chart below:

He would get so furious with his wife that he would strike her with the goading-stick.	
He would get so furious with his wife	= an independent clause
that he would strike her with the goading-stick.	= a relative clause
That is the object of verb of relative clause	

Clause (9) use the relative pronoun that. The relative pronoun that in clause (9) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent his wife and functions as the object of verb would. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (10):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = whom, which, that + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (10) in the chart below:

I have been a bhikkhu for several times and it is only because of this woman that I have not been able to remain as a bhikkhu.	
I have been a bhikkhu for several times and it is only because of this woman	= an independent clause
that I have not been able to remain as a bhikkhu.	= a relative clause
That is the object of verb of relative clause	

Clause (10) use the relative pronoun that. The relative pronoun that in clause (10) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent woman and functions as the object of verb have. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (11):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = whom, which, that + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (11) in the chart below:

After the meal, the lady-soreyya was brought to the presence of the thera, and the man from Soreyya told the thera that the lady was at one time the son of a rich man from Soreyya city.	
After the meal, the lady-soreyya was brought to the presence of the thera, and the man from Soreyya told the thera	= an independent clause
that the lady was at one time the son of a rich man from Soreyya city.	= a relative clause
That is the object of verb of relative clause	

Clause (11) use the relative pronoun that. The relative pronoun that in clause (11) refers to human, because it describes personal antecedent the tehra and functions as the object of verb was. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that use commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

4.4 Possessive Relative Clause

Here are several examples of possessive relative clauses that I found:

1. Matthakundali was a young brahmin, whose father, Adinnapubbaka, was very stingy and never gave anything in charity.³⁰
2. Once there lived a householder, whose wife was barren, later he took another wife.³¹

The underlined clauses in those two sentences above are possessive relative clauses which are introduced by relative pronoun whose. The relative

³⁰ Ibid., p. 136.

³¹ Ibid., p. 138.

pronoun whose is used to show possession of the noun. Possessive relative clause can follow the subject or the object pattern, and they may be restrictive or nonrestrictive.

The analysis of clause (1):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Subject pattern possessive relative clause = whose + noun + verb + complement

Object pattern possessive relative clause = whose + noun + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (1) in the chart below:

Matthakundali was a young brahmin, whose father, Adinnapubbaka, was very stingy and never gave anything in charity.	
Matthakundali was a young brahmin,	= an independent clause
whose father, Adinnapubbaka, was very stingy and never gave anything in charity.	= a relative clause
Whose functions to show possession of the noun	

Clause (1) use the relative pronoun whose. The relative pronoun whose in clause (1) replaces a possessive word his (a young brahmin), and modifies the noun a young brahmin. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that use commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (2):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Subject pattern possessive relative clause = whose + noun + verb + complement

Object pattern possessive relative clause = whose + noun + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (2) in the chart below:

Once there lived a householder, whose wife was barren, later he took another wife.	
Once there lived a householder,	= an independent clause
whose wife was barren, later he took another wife.	= a relative clause
Whose functions to show possession of the noun	

Clause (2) use the relative pronoun whose. The relative pronoun whose in clause (2) replaces a possessive word his (a householder), and modifies the noun a householder. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that use commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

4.5 Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition

Here are several examples of relative pronouns as object of Preposition that I found:

1. The bhikkhus were very upset and left the place and returned to the Buddha, to whom they related everything.³²
2. TheraUdayi would often go and sit on the platform from which learned theras delivered their discourses.³³
3. Jambuka pointed out to him a mountain cave not far from the stone slab on which he himself was staying.³⁴

The underlined clauses in those three sentences above are relative clauses which are introduced by prepositions with relative pronoun. The relative pronoun in those clause functions characteristically as object of preposition. In the formal pattern, the preposition comes at the beginning of the relative clauses, as in clause (1), (2), (3) above. However, in the formal pattern, the prepositions come after subject and verb of the relative clauses.

The analysis of clause (1):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

³² Ibid., p. 173.

³³ Ibid., p. 199.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 206.

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = preposition + whom, which + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (1) in the chart below:

The bhikkhus were very upset and left the place and returned to the Buddha, to whom they related everything.	
The bhikkhus were very upset and left the place and returned to the Buddha,	= an independent clause
to whom they related everything.	= a relative clause
Whom is the object of preposition	

Clause (1) use the relative pronoun whom. The relative pronoun whom in clause (1) functions as the object of preposition to. Note that proposition to come at the beginning of the relative clauses. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that use commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (2):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = preposition + whom, which + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (2) in the chart below:

TheraUdayi would often go and sit on the platform from which learned theras delivered their discourses.	
TheraUdayi would often go and sit on the platform	= an independent clause
from which learned theras delivered their discourses.	= a relative clause
Which is the object of preposition	

Clause (2) use the relative pronoun which. The relative pronoun which in clause (2) functions as the object of preposition from. Note that preposition from come at the beginning of the relative clauses. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (3):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = preposition + whom, which + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (3) in the chart below:

Jambuka pointed out to him a mountain cave not far from the stone slab on which he himself was staying.	
Jambuka pointed out to him a mountain cave not far from the stone slab	= an independent clause
on which he himself was staying.	= a relative clause
Which is the object of preposition	

Clause (3) use the relative pronoun which. The relative pronoun which in clause (3) functions as the object of preposition on. Note that preposition on come at the beginning of the relative clauses. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

4.6 Relative Pronoun in Phrases of Quantity and Quality

There is no several examples of Relative Pronoun in Phrases of Quantity and Quality in The Dhammapada translated by Daw Mya Tin.

4.7 Adverbial Relative Clause

Here are several examples of possessive relative clauses that found:

1. He rejoices and greatly rejoices when he sees the purity of his own deeds.³⁵
2. Happily he exclaims: “I have done meritorious deeds.” He is happier still when he is reborn in a higher world (suggati).³⁶
3. For alms-food, he used to go to the village where his relatives were staying and took whatever was offered to him.³⁷
4. A man from Savatthi, after looking for his lost ox in the forest, felt very hungry and went to a village monastery, where he was given the remains of the morning meal.³⁸
5. After taking a subject of meditation from the Buddha, TheraTissa was diligently practicing meditation when he was afflicted with a disease.³⁹
6. True to his word, when Vitatubha became king, he marched on the Sakyana clan and massacred them all, with the exception of a few who were with Mahanama and some others.⁴⁰
7. One day, to avoid sharing with others, the rich man and his wife were making some pancakes in the uppermost story of their house, where on one would see them.⁴¹
8. Thereupon, Visakha explained as follows: When I saw my father-in-law completely ignoring the bhikkhu standing for alms-food, I thought to myself that my father-in-law was not doing any meritorious deed in this existence, he was only eating the fruits of his past good deeds.⁴²
9. On one occasion, two pick-pockets joined a group of lay-disciples going to the Jetvana monastery, where the Buddha was giving a discourse.⁴³

³⁵ Ibid., p. 148.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 151.

³⁷ Ibid., p. 164.

³⁸ Ibid., p. 171.

³⁹ Ibid., p. 174.

⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 181.

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 183.

⁴² Ibid., p. 187.

⁴³ Ibid., p. 199.

10. Thirty youths from Paveyyaka were, on one occasion, enjoying themselves with a prostitute in a forest, when the prostitute stole some of their valuable ornaments and run away.⁴⁴

The underlined clauses in those ten sentences above are adverbial relative clauses which are introduced by relative adverb when and where. The relative adverb when and where functions to describe the time and place.

The analysis of clause (1):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = a noun phrase + relative clause

Relative clause = when, where + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (1) in the chart below:

He rejoices and greatly rejoices when he sees the purity of his own deeds.	
He rejoices and greatly rejoices	= a noun phrase
when he sees the purity of his own deeds.	= relative clause
When is the relative adverb	

Clause (1) use the relative adverb When. The relative adverb When in clause (1) functions to describe rejoices. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (2):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = when, where + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (2) in the chart below:

Happily he exclaims: "I have done meritorious deeds." He is happier still when he is reborn in a higher world (suggati).
--

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 200.

Happily he exclaims: “I have done meritorious deeds.” He is happier still	= an independent clause
when he is reborn in a higher world (suggati).	= a relative clause
When is the relative adverb	

Clause (2) use the relative adverb When. The relative adverb When in clause (2) functions to describe still. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (3):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = a relative clause + an independent clause

Relative clause = when, where + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (3) in the chart below:

For alms-food, he used to go to the village where his relatives were staying and took whatever was offered to him.	
For alms-food, he used to go to the village	= an independent clause
where his relatives were staying and took whatever was offered to him.	= a relative clause
Where is the relative adverb	

Clause (3) use the relative adverb where. The relative adverb where in clause (3) functions to describe the village. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (4):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = relative clause + an independent clause

Relative clause = when, where + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (4) in the chart below:

A man from Savatthi, after looking for his lost ox in the forest, felt very hungry and went to a village monastery, where he was given the remains of the morning meal.	
A man from Savatthi, after looking for his lost ox in the forest, felt very hungry and went to a village monastery,	= an independent clause
where he was given the remains of the morning meal.	= a relative clause
Where is the relative adverb	

Clause (4) use the relative adverb Where. The relative adverb Where in clause (4) functions to describe a village monastery. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that use commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (5):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = when, where + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (5) in the chart below:

After taking a subject of meditation from the Buddha, TheraTissa was diligently practicing meditation when he was afflicted with a disease.	
After taking a subject of meditation from the Buddha, TheraTissa was diligently practicing meditation	= an independent clause
when he was afflicted with a disease.	= a relative clause
When is the relative adverb	

Clause (5) use the relative adverb when. The relative adverb when in clause (5) functions to describe meditation. The relative clause is restrictive that do not use commas because it simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (6):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = when, where + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (6) in the chart below:

True to his word, when Vitatubha became king, he marched on the Sakyan clan and massacred them all, with the exception of a few who were with Mahanama and some others.	
True to his word, he marched on the Sakyan clan and massacred them all, with the exception of a few who were with Mahanama and some others.	= an independent clause
when Vitatubha became king,	= a relative clause
When is the relative adverb	

Clause (6) use the relative adverb When. The relative adverb When in clause (6) functions to describe his word. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that use commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (7):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = relative clause + an independent clause

Relative clause = when, where + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (7) in the chart below:

One day, to avoid sharing with others, the rich man and his wife were making some pancakes in the uppermost story of their house, <u>where on one would see</u>

<u>them.</u>	
One day, to avoid sharing with others, the rich man and his wife were making some pancakes in the uppermost story of their house,	= an independent clause
where on one would see them.	= a relative clause
Where is the relative adverb	

Clause (7) use the relative adverb Where. The relative adverb Where in clause (7) functions to describe their house. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that use commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (8):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = an independent clause + relative clause

Relative clause = when, where + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (8) in the chart below:

Thereupon, Visakha explained as follows: When I saw my father-in-law completely ignoring the bhikkhu standing for alms-food, I thought to myself that my father-in-law was not doing any meritorious deed in this existence, he was only eating the fruits of his past good deeds.	
Thereupon, Visakha explained as follows:I thought to myself that my father-in-law was not doing any meritorious deed in this existence, he was only eating the fruits of his past good deeds.	= an independent clause
When I saw my father-in-law completely ignoring the bhikkhu standing for alms-food,	= a relative clause
When is the relative adverb	

Clause (8) use the relative adverb When. The relative adverb When in clause (8) functions to describe follows. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that use commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (9):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = relative clause + an independent clause

Relative clause = when, where + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (9) in the chart below:

On one occasion, two pick-pockets joined a group of lay-disciples going to the Jetvana monastery, <i>where the Buddha was giving a discourse.</i>	
On one occasion, two pick-pockets joined a group of lay-disciples going to the Jetvana monastery,	= an independent clause
where the Buddha was giving a discourse.	= a relative clause
Where is the relative adverb	

Clause (9) use the relative adverb Where. The relative adverb Where in clause (9) functions to describe the Jetavana monastery. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that use commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The analysis of clause (10):

The construction of the sentence as follows:

Sentence = relative clause + an independent clause

Relative clause = when, where + subject + verb + complement

Let me notice the construction in the sentence (10) in the chart below:

Thirty youths from Paveyyaka were, on one occasion, enjoying themselves with a prostitute in a forest, when the prostitute stole some of their valuable ornaments and run away.	
Thirty youths from Paveyyaka were, on one	= an independent clause

occasion, enjoying themselves with a prostitute in a forest,	
when the prostitute stole some of their valuable ornaments and run away.	= a relative clause
When is the relative adverb	

Clause (10) use the relative adverb When. The relative adverb When in clause (10) functions to describe a forest. The relative clause is nonrestrictive that use commas because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The percentage of the relative clause based on its types and functions in *The Dhammapada* translated by Daw Mya Tin.

Types and functions of relative clause	Chapter 1	Chapter 2	Chapter 3	Chapter 4	Chapter 5	Total
Relative Pronoun as Subject	20	20	12	23	19	94
Relative Pronoun as Object	10	12	15	9	12	58
Possessive Relative Clause	2	-	-	-	-	2
Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition	-	-	1	-	2	3
Relative Pronoun In Phrases of	-	-	-	-	-	-

Quantity and Quality						
Adverbial Relative Clause	3	3	8	10	12	36
						193

There are 5 classifications of relative clause based on the types and functions in The Dhammapada Translated by Daw Mya Tin. They consist of: 94 relative pronouns as subject, 58 relative pronouns as object, 2 possessive relative clauses, 3 relative pronouns as object of preposition and 36 adverbial relative clauses.

$$\text{Relative Pronoun as Subject} = \frac{94}{193} \times 100\% = 48.70\%$$

$$\text{Relative Pronoun as Object} = \frac{58}{193} \times 100\% = 30.05\%$$

$$\text{Possessive Relative Clause} = \frac{2}{193} \times 100\% = 1.03\%$$

$$\text{Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition} = \frac{13}{193} \times 100\% = 1.55\%$$

$$\text{Relative Pronoun in Phrases of Quantity and Quality} = \frac{0}{183} \times 100\% = 0\%$$

$$\text{Adverbial Relative Clause} = \frac{36}{193} \times 100\% = 18.65\%$$

Chapter v

Conclusion and Suggestion

5.1 Conclusion

Based on all the descriptions of topic and the analysis of the data, I want to conclude the essential points as the result of this research. The points are:

English has variety of clauses which give many possibilities to analyze and to classify; they are in term of dependent and independent clauses. The kinds of dependent clauses viewed from its grammatical functions are adverbial clause, nominal clause and relative clause.

1. There are 6 classifications of relative clause based on types and functions; they are relative pronoun as subject, relative pronoun as object, possessive relative clause, relative pronoun as object of preposition, relative pronoun in phrases of quantity and quality and adverbial relative clause.

2. There are 5 classifications of relative clause based on the types and functions in The *Dhammapada* Translated by Daw Mya Tin. They consist of:

- a. 94 relative pronouns as subject.
- b. 58 relative pronouns as object.
- c. 2 possessive relative clauses.
- d. 3 relative pronouns as object of preposition, and
- e. 36 adverbial relative clauses.

3. From the data, the percentages of relative clause based on the types and functions in The *Dhammapada* Translated by Daw Mya Tin are 48.70% for relative pronouns as subject, 30.05% for relative pronouns as object, 1.03% for possessive relative clauses, 1.55% for relative pronouns as object of preposition, 0% for relative pronoun in phrase of quantity and quality, and 18.65% for adverbial relative clauses.

4. From the analysis, I conclude that the dominant types and functions of relative clause in The *Dhammapada* Translated by Daw Mya Tin is relative pronoun as subject.

5.2 Suggestion

Studying the relative clause in the *Dhammapada* is an interesting subject because we can get many advantages from studying it. Besides we know how to use the relative clause, we also know how to make the varieties of sentences. In this case, we know much about the classifications of relative clause based on the types and functions.

The relative clause relates to grammar. That is why I suggest to people who are interested in this subject, especially the English Department student, should analyze the grammar deeply and carefully. If we lack one part of grammar, it will be difficult for us to analyze the relative clause.

The study of the relative clause is not easy. I also suggest that linguists should write more specific books of English grammar and their parts. It will become a great contribution to other people who want to study relative clause.

I realize that the analysis about the relative clause in the *Dhammapada* book is probably far from the perfect analysis. Therefore, it still needs further study for completing the analysis. In this opportunity, I welcome some suggestions and constructive critics from the readers.

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