

Remember: "that" can be a relative pronoun or subordinate conjunction. "Where," "when," and "why" can be relative adverbs or subordinate conjunctions.

Relative Adverbs: Corky dug a hole *where she left a bone*. It was a day *when everyone did their job*. He noted the reason *why they left*.

Dependent Clauses

Dependent clauses do not stand alone but make up part of a larger sentence structure. They have an analyzable internal grammar; include both subject and predicate; and as units of meaning function like nouns, adverbs or adjectives. There are two types.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

- * Open with subordinate conjunctions;
- * Most frequently function adverbially or as nouns;
- * Infrequently function adjectivally.

Adverbial: They stayed home *because it began to rain*. *Whenever you ask*, I will dance.

As Nouns: People should ask *whether their soles are solid*. *Wherever you go* is fine with me.

Adjectival: The idea *that Sam might dance* was comical. Cows enjoy the fact *that grass is edible*.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

- * Open with relative pronouns, prepositions, or relative adverbs;
- * Most frequently function adjectivally or as nouns;
- * Infrequently function adverbially.

Adjectival: The bricks, *which they found*, were blue. He was a man *whom few knew*.

As Nouns: They took *whatever they could get*. *Whoever pulled the cord* pulled gently.

Adverbial: She was stymied, *which was unusual*. Eating soup is popular, *which mom enjoys*.

Potter's theorem distinguishes between relative and subordinate clauses using "that" by substituting "which" for "that." In relative clauses the switch will make sense.

Clauses are groups of grammatically related words that *do* have both subject and predicate.

Impacted Relative Clauses: Gnomes dislike *whoever they think is evil*. Demanding *whatever she believes is right* has become habitual.