SHORTENED CLAUSES
(REDUCTED CLAUSES)

for the twelfth graders

compiled by: Dra. Wulandari
Standar Kompetensi:

**Menulis:**
Mengungkapkan makna dalam teks tulis fungsional pendek dan esei sederhana dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari.

Kompetensi Dasar:
Mengungkapkan makna dan langkah retorika dalam esei dengan menggunakan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancar dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dalam berbagai bentuk teks, *khususnya dalam mengubah kalimat majemuk bertingkat menjadi kalimat tunggal dengan cara memendekkan/mengubah klausa menjadi frasa.*

Tujuan Pembelajaran:
Setelah melaksanakan pembelajaran, siswa dapat:
- Membedakan frasa dan klausa dengan cerdas.
- Membedakan kalimat tunggal dan kalimat majemuk dengan cerdas.
- Mengubah kalimat majemuk menjadi kalimat tunggal dengan cara memendekkan/mengubah klausa menjadi frasa dengan teliti dan gigih.
Review:

Combine the following sentences using an adjective clause.

1. I saw the man. He closed the door.
   I saw the man who closed the door.

2. The girl is happy. She won the race.

3. We are studying phrases. They contain adjective clauses.

4. We read a novel. It was written by Andrea Hirata.

5. He helped the man. The man was hit by a motorcycle.

How to reduce:

(a) **Adjective clause**
   The girl who is sitting next to me is Agnes.

(b) **Adjective phrase**
   The girl sitting next to me is Agnes

An adjective phrase is a reduction of an adjective clause. It modifies a noun. It does not contain a subject and a verb. The adjective clause in (a) can be reduced to the adjective phrase in (b). (a) and (b) have the same meaning.

(c) **Clause** : The boy who is playing the piano is Ben.

(d) **Phrase** : The boy playing the piano is Ben.

(e) **Clause** : The boy (whom) I saw was Tom.

(f) **Phrase** : -

Only adjective clauses that have a subject pronoun – who, which, that – are reduced to modifying adjective phrases. The modifying clause in (e) cannot be reduced to an adjective phrase.
There are some steps to do to reduce an adjective clause to become an adjective phrase:

1. **The subject pronoun is omitted and the ‘be’ form of the verb is omitted.**
   
e.g.:
   
   **Clause**: The man who is talking to John is from Korea.
   **Phrase**: The man Ø Ø talking to John is from Korea.

   **Clause**: The ideas which are presented in that book are interesting.
   **Phrase**: The ideas Ø Ø presented in that book are interesting.

   **Clause**: Ann is the woman who is responsible for preparing the budget.
   **Phrase**: Ann is the woman Ø Ø responsible for preparing the budget.

   **Clause**: The books that are on that shelf is mine.
   **Phrase**: The books Ø Ø on that shelf is mine.

2. **If there is no ‘be’ form of a verb in the adjective clause, omit the subject pronoun and change the verb to its ‘-ing’ form => Active meaning**
   
e.g.:
   
   **Clause**: English has an alphabet that consists of 26 letters.
   **Phrase**: English has an alphabet Ø consisting of 26 letters.

   **Clause**: Anyone who wants to come with us is welcome.
   **Phrase**: Anyone Ø wanting to come with us is welcome.

3. **If the clause has passive meaning, omit the subject pronoun and use the past participle => Passive**
   
e.g.:
   
   **Clause**: The book which was written by J.K. Rowling is interesting.
   **Phrase**: The book Ø Ø written by J.K. Rowling is interesting.
Combine and shorten the following sentences using reduced adjective clauses.

1. I have a cat. It is called Mimi.
   
2. The books were burnt. They told about bad things.
   
3. He was accused of murder. The man was arrested.
   
4. She was shocked by the bad news. The woman burst into tears.
   
5. It is organized by our team. The event will surely a great success.
   
6. The film is based on real events. It tells the story of a reporter.
   
7. She was born in Hollywood. The woman knows all the famous movie stars.
   
8. The car was taken to the garage. It was repaired within an hour.
   
9. She was admired by everyone. The girl began to grow arrogant.
   
10. He was dumped by his girlfriend. The man felt really sad.
Reduction of Adverbial Clauses to Adverbial Phrases

**Note:**
There are three main categories of ‘subordinating conjunctions’ that can be used to combine the sentences:

- **Cause and Effect**: because, since, as, etc
  
  *The subordinating conjunction of cause and effect have to be omitted.*

- **Time**: after, before, while, when, as, since, etc.
  
  *Some of the subordinating conjunctions of time like ‘while, when, as, after’ can be omitted while other conjunctions remain.*

- **Concession**: if, although, unless, etc
  
  *The subordinating conjunction of Cause and Effect mustn’t be omitted.*

**REVIEW:**

**Combine the following sentences using an adverb clauses.**

1. We switched off the lights. We went to bed.
   
   *Before we went to bed, we switched off the lights.*

2. The boy asked his mother’s permission. He went out to play.
   
   ______________________________________________________

3. He had drunk too much. He didn’t drive home himself.
   
   ______________________________________________________

4. Two tests have been written down by us today. We are very exhausted.
   
   ______________________________________________________

5. She filled the washing machine. It was switched on.
   
   ______________________________________________________
## HOW TO REDUCE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) ADVERB CLAUSE</th>
<th>An adverb phrase is a reduction of an adverb clause. We reduce it by omitting the subject of the dependent clause and the ‘be’ form of the verb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>While I was walking to class, I met my friend.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) ADVERB PHRASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While I was walking to class, I met my friend</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) ADVERB CLAUSE</td>
<td>If there is no ‘be’ form of a verb, omit the subject and change the verb into ‘-ing’ form if it is in active meaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before I left for work, I ate breakfast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) ADVERB PHRASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before leaving for work, I ate breakfast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) ADVERB CLAUSE</td>
<td>If the construction is in passive, omit the ‘be’ form of the word and use only the past participle form of the verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unless it is used carefully, it will be broken easily.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) ADVERB PHRASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unless used carefully, it will be broken easily.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) ADVERB CLAUSE</td>
<td>We can reduce the adverb clause only when the subject of the adverb clause and the subject of the main clause are the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While the teacher was explaining, I fell asleep</td>
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<tr>
<td>(h) ADVERB PHRASE</td>
<td></td>
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<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>(i) ADVERB CLAUSE</td>
<td>If possible, we can change the clause into active or passive to make the clauses have the same subjects, as in example (i) and (j)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While the man was sitting in the café, a newspaper was being read.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) ADVERB PHRASE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While sitting in the café, he was reading a newspaper.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISES

Combine and shorten the following sentences using reduced adjective clauses.

1. We watch the news every day. We know what’s going on in the world.
   ____________________________________________________________

2. They are vegetarians. They don’t eat meat.
   ____________________________________________________________

3. The dog wagged its tail. It bit the postman.
   ____________________________________________________________

4. She was tidying the room. She found some old photos.
   ____________________________________________________________

5. He was a good boy. He helped his mother in the kitchen.
   ____________________________________________________________

6. They didn’t have enough money. They spent their holidays at home last year.
   ____________________________________________________________

7. Although he is not good-looking, a lot of girls admire him.
   ____________________________________________________________

8. I didn’t feel well. I didn’t go to the cinema.
   ____________________________________________________________

9. She was walking home. She met an old friend.
   ____________________________________________________________

10. He finished his homework. He went to bed.
   ____________________________________________________________
### SHORTENED ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Everybody <em>who works</em> in the factory has to wear special clothes.</td>
<td>The man <em>who was arrested</em> last night carried a gun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everybody <em>working</em> in the factory has to special clothes</td>
<td>The man <em>arrested</em> last night carried a gun.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SHORTENED ADVERB CLAUSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reason</td>
<td><em>Because I was busy, I decided to have lunch in the office.</em></td>
<td><em>As the door was locked, it couldn’t be opened.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Being busy, I decided to have lunch in the office.</em></td>
<td><em>Locked, the door couldn’t be opened.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td><em>When we were watching TV, we heard a knock on the door.</em></td>
<td><em>When the liquid is heated, it changes colour.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>When watching TV, we heard a knock on the door.</em></td>
<td><em>When heated, the liquid changes colour.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concession</td>
<td><em>Although he works very hard, he cannot buy a new car.</em></td>
<td><em>If it is used economically, it will last for months.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Although working very hard, he cannot buy a new car.</em></td>
<td><em>If used economically, it will last for months.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Choose the correct answer.

1. The accident ____ a bus and two cars took the lives of four people and injured numerous others.
   A. to involve  
   B. involving  
   C. to be involved  
   D. involved  
   E. it involves

2. Slowly and carefully the police entered the dense forest ____ the robbers’ hiding place.
   A. surround  
   B. which surrounding  
   C. surrounding  
   D. is surrounding  
   E. surrounds

3. Constructed from 3000 to 1500 BC, ____________.
   A. the pyramids were monumental tombs of Egyptian pharaohs  
   B. many tourists come from all over the world to see the pyramids  
   C. the Egyptians pharaohs were buried in the pyramids  
   D. it was the monumental tombs of Egyptian pharaohs  
   E. the Egyptians buried their pharaohs in the monumental pyramids

4. __________, he acted as if he had been innocent.
   A. When interrogating  
   B. Being interrogating  
   C. Having interrogating  
   D. When being interrogated  
   E. Interrogated

5. Those ________ to join the students exchange program should have good knowledge of English.
   A. are intending  
   B. intended  
   C. who are intended  
   D. intending  
   E. who intending
6. After _______ with honors, he got a job in the Japanese embassy.
   A. graduate
   B. he graduating
   C. graduating
   D. graduated
   E. being graduated

7. Using a sharp axe, ________.
   A. it was easy for him to cut down the tree
   B. the lumberjack cut down the tree easily
   C. the tree could be cut down easily
   D. the tree should have been cut easily
   E. cutting down the tee becomes easy

8. Running down the stairs, she slipped and broke her legs.
   In other words: ________ down the stairs, she slipped and broke her legs.
   A. While she was running
   B. Because she is running
   C. As she would run
   D. After she ran
   E. in order that she could run

9. Being an outstanding student of our school, he was offered a scholarship and study in America.
   The underlined word means: ___________ of our school.
   A. If he is an outstanding student
   B. As he is an outstanding student
   C. Although he is an outstanding student
   D. Before he is an outstanding student
   E. When he is an outstanding student

10. Having been carefully planned, ____________.
    A. the mission was accomplished carefully
    B. nothing could stop the mission from being accomplished successfully
    C. the generals were satisfied with the outcome
    D. the team accomplished the mission successfully
    E. the outcome of the successful mission was satisfactory
Vincent Van Gogh, who was born in Holland in 1853, is one of the world’s most famous painters. Although his talent was unrecognized throughout his life, it was much appreciated after his death.

After he had failed in every career he had attempted, Van Gogh first turned to art to express his strong religious feelings. After he had decided to become a painter, in about 1880, he started to paint studies of peasants and miners. During the next few years, which are known as his ‘Dutch period’, he produced painting with rather dark greenish-brown colours.

In 1886, when he went to Paris to visit his brother Theo, he was immediately attracted to the Impressionist work he saw there. He decided to stay in Paris and continued his painting there. He was encouraged by Picasso to use more colour in his pictures and his subsequent paintings were bright and immensely colourful.

After Van Gogh had moved to Aries in the south of France in 1888, he worked frantically. This frenzied activity, which was interrupted by bouts of deep depression and despair, produced the majority of his most famous paintings. One of these, which is called Self Portrait with Bandaged Ear, shows Van Gogh: he was wearing a bandage after he had cut off his own ear. A year later, in 1890, he committed suicide.

A lot is known about Van Gogh’s life and his feelings because of the hundreds of letters which were written by him to his brother Theo and others. Because his brother believed in Van Gogh’s genius, he always encouraged him in his work. He was the person closest to Van Gogh.
GLOSSARY:
A clause is a group of related words that contains a subject and a verb.
A phrase is a group of related words that does not contain a subject and a verb

BIBLIOGRAPHY:


