REDUCED RELATIVE CLAUSES

- they are especially common in academic English
- when the pronoun: "who", "which" or "that" is the subject of a defining relative clause, the clause can be reduced in this way
- to form one you change the verb from its original tense to an "-ing" form of the verb with an active meaning (to say what someone or something is or was doing, did or has done)
- the relative pronoun and any auxiliary verbs ("to be" or "to have") that were used to form the tense which the participle replaces can be omitted

Examples 1.

- a.) We will look first at problems **arising** during the field-work, before describing the nature of Easton and its police station. **(that have arisen)**
- b.) After all, hundreds of fundamental revolutions **involving** the whole and almost completely illiterate populace of countries have taken place in the history of civilization. **(which involved)**
- c.) The survivors **swimming** from the wreckage were soon rescued. (**who were swimming**)



REDUCED RELATIVE CLAUSES

- when we are talking about things, the "-ing" clause can also describe permanent features of something (Ex.2.a.)
- if a past participle is used ("-ed" not "-ing"), the meaning is passive instead of active
- if the verb is irregular, the past participle does not end in "-ed", as it is formed in a different way, but the meaning of the clause still has a passive meaning

Examples 2.

(a permanent feature)

- a.) A database **containing** information relating to bibliographic references and abstracts will be a literary work. **(that contains)**
- b.) The money **saved** in the last financial year can be reinvested on the stock exchange. **(which was saved)**
- c.) The elephant **rescued** by the volunteers can eventually be released back into the wild. **(which was rescued)**
- d.) A member of staff requested a thesis **written** by a Spanish researcher, who was funded by a Spanish university. (which was written)



Now try the exercises!

Good luck!

