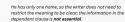




# RESTRICTIVE VS. NONRESTRICTIVE

Justice Marshall's house, which has a red door and green shutters, needs a new roof.



#### Justice Marshall's house **that** has a red door and green shutters needs a new roof.

He has more than one home, so the writer needs to restrict the meaning to only the one with a red door and green shutters; the information in the dependent clause is essential.

2

Ms. Johnson inherited her grandfather's handcarved fountain pen, **which** is made of wood.

He had only one hand-carved fountain pen, so the writer does not need to restrict the meaning to be clear; the information in the clause is **not essential**.

Ms. Johnson inherited her grandfather's handcarved fountain pen **that** is made of wood.

He had multiple hand-carved fountain pens, so the writer needs to restrict the meaning to only the one made of wood; the information in the clause is essential.



The defendant's daughter, who sat in the courtroom throughout the trial, maintains that her father was at home when the robbery occurred.

The defendant has one daughter.

The defendant's daughter who testified yesterday maintains that her father was at home when the robbery occurred.

The defendant has more than one daughter.



### COMMAS WITH OTHER NONRESTRICTIVE ELEMENTS

Ellen's husband Tom retired two years after she did. Ellen's husband, **Tom**, retired two years after she did.

The Tutens' daughter **Emily** completed her law degree at the University of Michigan and began working for a firm in Manhattan in October.

No commas if the Tutens have more than one daughter.



Toni Morrison's novel Beloved powerfully depicts the horrors of slavery.

Toni Morrison's novel *Beloved* powerfully depicts the horrors of slavery.

Toni Morrison's 1988 Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, *Beloved*, powerfully depicts the horrors of slavery.



# WHO VS. WHOM

Who and Whoever = nominative subjects or subject complements

Whom and Whomever = objective objects of action verbs, prepositions, or verbals



Isolate the clause containing the who[ever] or whom[ever].

**Ignore** the rest of the sentence.

Inquire whether he or him sounds correct (or they/them).

**Insert** who/whoever if he sounds correct. **Insert** whom/whomever if him sounds correct.

The "m" words go together.

8

7

#### We will give the money to the person who needs it most.

Isolate the clause containing the who[ever] or whom[ever].

Ignore the rest of the sentence.

Inquire whether he or him sounds correct (or they/them).

Insert who/whoever if he sounds correct. Insert whom/whomever if him/them sounds correct.

The "m" words go together.

# We have filed a complaint against the contractor who we hired last month.

Isolate the clause containing the who[ever] or whom[ever].

Ignore the rest of the sentence.

Inquire whether he or him sounds correct (or they/them).

Insert who/whoever if he sounds correct. Insert whom/whomever if him/them sounds correct.

The "m" words go together.

10

No one knows who you are.

Who are you calling?

We will be kind to whomever knocks on our door for help.



Whomever we elect for President will be in office for four years.

People do not always vote for the candidate who they believe has the most experience.



### AGREEMENT WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Which of the following sentences (is/are) correct?

Which ONE of the following sentences IS correct? Which SEVERAL/MANY of the following sentences ARE correct?

#### Which of the judges (is/are) going to draft the opinion?

Which ONE of the judges IS going to draft the opinion? Which SEVERAL/MANY of the judges ARE going to draft the opinion?

13

Every employee of the court **who** (is/are) planning to take a vacation this summer must submit a request in writing by May 10.

This objective correlates with the central performance goals in our corporate renewal plan, **which** (is/are) targeted toward the realignment of our marketing strategies in Europe and Asia.



Three recent experiments on the effects of sleep deprivation reveal a clear connection between sleep quality and cognitive functions, **which led researchers to promote better sleep health.** 

Three recent experiments on the effects of sleep deprivation reveal a clear connection between sleep quality and cognitive functions, **which decline in direct proportion to sleep deficit.** 

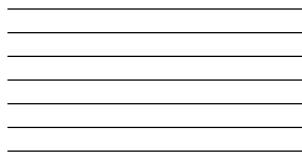
Three recent experiments on the effects of sleep deprivation reveal a clear connection between sleep quality and cognitive functions, leading researchers to promote better sleep health.

Three recent experiments on the effects of sleep deprivation reveal a clear connection between sleep quality and cognitive functions, a result **that led researchers to** promote better sleep health.



VAGUE PRONOUN

REFERENCES



Three recent experiments on the effects of sleep deprivation **reveal** a clear connection between sleep quality and cognitive functions **and have led** researchers to promote better sleep health.

Three recent experiments on the effects of sleep deprivation reveal a clear connection between sleep quality and cognitive functions, so researchers have begun promoting better sleep health.

16





Whitaker did not like the **woman** standing in front of him at the parade.

Whitaker did not like the woman's **standing** in front of him at the parade.



I appreciate you taking the time to draft this opinion.

I appreciate **your taking** the time to draft this opinion.

The revised plan would result in the **family paying** for services that previously would have been covered by the public insurance program.

The revised plan would result in the **family's paying** for services . . .



All child safety seats must be properly installed **to reduce the risk of a child** being injured.

All child safety seats must be properly installed **to reduce the risk of a child's being injured**.



19



For years after Tracy Kundinger was murdered, her three sisters lived in fear of the killer **[the killer's?]** coming for them next.

Harris also found there was no previous record of Pereira **[Pereira's?]** hearing voices other than a brief mention from 2004.



The judge rejected an application by the Crown to use Pereira's past criminal record as similar-fact evidence of violence toward women stemming from anger and jealousy. Only the first incident involved Pereira [Pereira's?] being "spurned as a lover," Harris found.

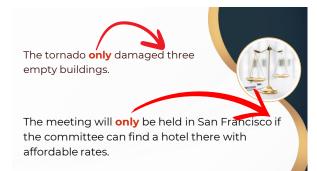
He neglected to follow his vehicle's suggested maintenance schedule, which resulted in the car **[the car's?]** breaking down frequently.











12/5/2023



25

# simply

- just
- nearly
- merely
- mostly
- predominately

and so forth



Kenyatta, who is two-months pregnant, will miss the lecture this morning because she is **nauseous.** 

The smell of oatmeal makes me nauseated.

Because his manners are very poor, Bernard often tells **nauseous** jokes at the dinner table.

28

# WORD CONFUSION

- To lie (to recline)
- To lay (to put or place)

29

finitive	Present	Past	Participle I	Particip
To Lie intransitive: in direct object	lie	lay	lying	lain
<b>To Lay</b> transitive: tes a direct object	lay	laid	laying	laid



Every afternoon we (lie/ lay) down and rest for an hour.

Luke (lay/laid) on the beach and soaked up the sunshine.

I distinctly remember (laying/lying) my keys on the kitchen counter.

#### 31

The reports were (laying/lying) on my desk this morning.

Yesterday Juan (laid/laid) on his sofa watching television for three hours.

#### 32

# SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

### **Properties of verbs:**

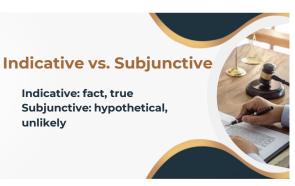
tense, person, number, voice, and mood



"if I were you" "if need be" "be that as it may" "God bless you" "far be it from me"



34



35

unlikely

For the present subjunctive mood of most verbs, we use the form of a verb that usually serves as the third-person plural—that is, the form without the *s* ending—regardless of whether the subject is singular or plural:

- Indicative: The man leaves home every morning for work.
- Subjunctive: The sheriff insisted that the man leave town and never return.



For the irregular verb to be, we use **be** for all present tense subjunctive mood verbs and were for all past tense forms, regardless of whether the subject is singular or plural:

Indicative: Julio was president of his class.

Subjunctive: If Julio were president of his class, the meetings would be more orderly.

Indicative: I am studying French in preparation for my trip next fall.

Subjunctive: If I were to study French, I would be better prepared for my trip next fall.



37

If I (was/were) you, I would increase my weekly contribution to the company's retirement fund.

I wish that his report (was/were) more succinct.

We recommend that the trip (is/be) postponed until next year.



38

The finance department requests that Marcus (submits/submit) updated budget projections each month.



hiring practices.

- The singular "they"
- "Try and" vs. "try to"
- The Oxford Comma
- The passive voice
- Semicolons vs. colons

