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**A Linguistic Study of Relative Clauses in George Bernard Shaw's
"Arms and the Man"**

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دراسة لغوية للجمل النسبية في مسرحية "أسلحة ورجال" لجورج برنارد شو

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المستخلص

تحاول الدراسة تسليط الضوء على الجمل الموصولة المستخدمة في النصوص الأدبية وعلى وجه التحديد في مسرحية برنارد شو "الاسلحة والانسان". ان جملة الوصل معتمدة تعرف او تصف الاسم الذي قبلها. لجمل الوصل اهمية كبيرة لأنها تساعد في فهم الجمل بالإضافة الى توفير اختيار للكاتب لتنوع النصوص. تتألف جمل الوصل من ثلاثة عناصر: الاسم والجملة المعرفة بالإضافة الى موصل. ان الادباء يشكلون لغة كتاباتهم لتلائم اغراضهم. تفترض الدراسة بان الجمل الموصولة شائعة في هذه المسرحية وضمائر الوصل بوظيفة الفاعل هي اكثر استخداما من الانواع الاخرى وتحاول الدراسة ايضا ايجاد كيف يتم استخدام الجمل الفرعية من قبل الكاتب لنقل افكاره وتحديد او اضافة معلومات اكثر عن الاسم المشار اليه. اظهرت النتائج بان الجمل الموصولة المحددة هي اكثر استخداماً من الجمل الموصولة غير المحددة بالإضافة الى ان ضمائر الوصل التي تعوض الفاعل هي الاكثر استخداماً من الانواع الاخرى في المسرحية.

Abstract

The study tries to shed light on the relative clauses used in literary texts namely Shaw's 'Arms and the Man'. A relative clause is a dependent clause that modifies or describes an antecedent i.e. a preceding noun. Relative clauses are of great importance since they help in understanding sentences as well as providing a choice for writers to vary their texts. Relative clauses consist of three elements: head noun, modifying clause and relativizer. Literary authors shape the language of their texts to suit their purposes. The study postulates that relative clauses are common in the play and relative pronouns functioning as subject are used more than other types. It endeavors to find out how these subordinate clauses are used by the writer in order to communicate his ideas and specify or add more information about the referent. The results show that restrictive relative clauses are more common than non-restrictive as well as the use of relative pronouns functioning as a subject are the most used type in the play.

Key words: relative clauses, restrictive, gap, syntactic properties

1. Introduction

A relative clause (hence forth RC) is a type of subordinate clause which modifies the head noun that it follows. Pavey (2010: 247) mentions that a RC is a clause inside a noun phrase that provides more information about the head noun which controls the identity of an argument that is syntactically missing. Alexander (1988:16) states that a RC does the same work as an adjective. It describes the head noun, so it can be called adjectival clause. It relates to the noun as such it is called RC. It describes persons, things and events.

Kroeger (2005: 230) assures that a RC consists of three main parts: the head noun, modifying clause and relativizer. Consider the following example:

(1) The student that I teach will travel to Cairo.

Here the head noun is (the student), the modifying clause (I teach) and the relativizer (that) which links the modifying clause to the head. The modifying clause is incomplete because the verb (teach) is transitive and it needs an object. It is acceptable because the head noun is understood to be the object of (teach). Thus the head noun has two different roles; it is the subject of the main clause and the object of the relative clause. To Tallerman (2005: 228) RCs are incomplete and they could not be independent clauses even if the relative pronoun at the start of these clauses is taken away.

Tallerman (Ibid :231) adds that there are two properties helping in the identification of relative clauses. First, the RC follows the head noun directly with or without a relative pronoun.

(2) That is the man (who) I met at the library.

The second property of RCs is that they always contain a gap as such they cannot stand alone. Each relative clause has a gap and

such gap can be filled by the head noun. The gap within the relative clause is known as the relativized position. Pavey (2010: 247) adds that the co-referring argument in the RC can have different semantic roles in that clause.

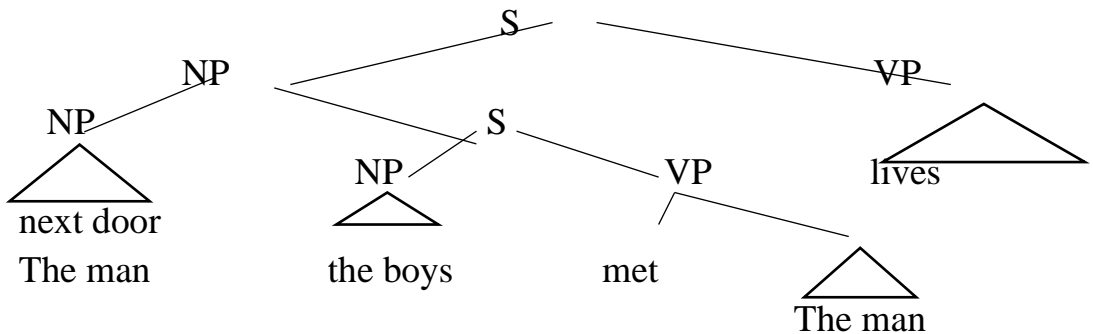
2. Formation of relative clauses

RCs can contain a wh-word and a gap which indicates movement so linguists consider them as one type of wh-construction (Tallerman, 2005:230). Relative clauses, as embedded clauses with the matrix clause, either restrict the class of the head noun or add information to it. They are formed by moving the noun from the subordinate clause and using a wh-word which suits it syntactically and semantically, as in:

(3) a- The man who(m) the boys met yesterday lives next door.

b- The books which Ali bought are on the shelf.

who(m) is used for human and here it substitutes 'the man' and (which) is used for non-human and it means 'the books'. They actually substitute noun phrases. The deep structure of (3 a) is as follows



RC transformation occurs when there is a noun phrase in the upper sentence of the diagram, identical with a noun phrase in the lower sentence. The transformation process converts the article of the second noun phrase into a wh-word or that. Next, if the noun phrase is not the subject of the relative clause it is moved to the

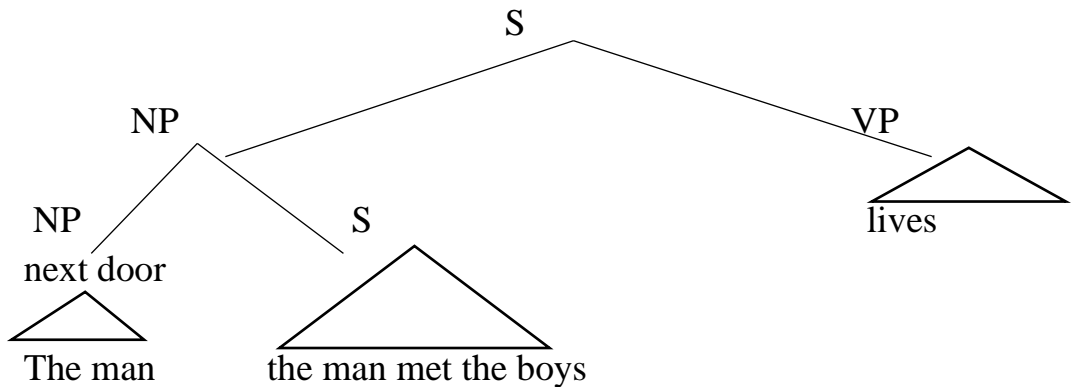
beginning (Jacobs and Rosenbaum, 1971: 94-95). They add that the first part of the transformation produces a construction like:

(4) a- The man who man the boys met yesterday lives next door.

b- The books which books Ali bought are on the shelf.

Then the noun following 'who' or 'which' is deleted.

Thus RC transformation requires first using a relative pronoun or relativizer instead of the determiner of the identical noun phrase in the RC. Then if the noun phrase is not the subject of the RC it is moved to the front of the RC. Finally the relativized noun is omitted. On the contrary, when the subject of the RC is itself the identical one, it is not moved, as in:



(4) c- The man who met the boys lives next door.

3. Semantic properties of relative clauses

The meaning of a sentence as a whole depends on the words forming it. In this connection, Kroeger (2005: 236) mentions that we cannot interpret the meaning of the noun phrase correctly without understanding the semantic relationship between the head noun and the modifying clause. He (Ibid) provides the following:

(5) [The woman {that I love }_S] NP is moving to Argentina.

Here the NP which contains the RC functions as the subject of the main clause. It can be called external grammatical relation of the

NP and at the same time the head noun (the woman) is interpreted as being the object of the RC. This internal grammatical relation can be called relativized function. So the relativized function in this sentence is direct object.

Teschner and Evans (2007 : 155) state that the choice of a relative pronoun depends on semantic factors for example, 'who' for animate , 'which' for inanimate, 'when' refers to something definable in terms of time , 'why' refers to some sort of explanation or justification.

Another feature of the semantic properties of RCs is the distinction between restrictive and non-restrictive RCs which will be dealt with in section 5.2.1.

4. Syntactic properties of relative clauses

a. RCs are postmodifiers i.e. they follow the noun or the pronoun they modify, as in:

(6) The news that appeared in the papers this morning was well received. (Quirk et al. ,1985: 1244).

They (Ibid :1245) maintain that RCs postmodification is more explicit than other modification due to the following:

i- showing concord with its antecedent.

ii- indicating its function within the RC.

These characteristics lead to the second syntactic feature.

b- RCs have subject verb agreement. Relative pronouns used as subjects in RCs take verbs that agree with their antecedents whether it is singular or plural.

(7) The boy who plays well left to Baghdad.

(8) The boys who play well left to Baghdad.

In (7) the relative pronoun 'who' refers to the singular noun (the boy) so the verb (plays) agree with the singular while in (8) the verb (play) agrees with the plural noun (the boys).

c- RCs are initiated by linkage marker 'relative pronoun' (though it may be deleted in some cases) or a relative adverb.

(9) the girl that I adopted

(10) the girl who I adopted

(11) the girl I adopted (Pavey, 2010: 255-256)

Other linkage markers like who(m), when, where, and why can be used as relative pronouns, as in:

(12) The lady $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{towards whom the dog ran} \\ \text{who(m)} \\ \text{that} \\ \emptyset \end{array} \right\}$ the dog ran towards

(13) The table $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{under which the boy crawled} \\ \text{which} \\ \text{that} \\ \emptyset \end{array} \right\}$ the boy crawled under

(14) That's the school $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{in which} \\ \text{where} \end{array} \right]$ he studied.

(15) It was the time $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{during which} \\ \text{when} \end{array} \right]$ they were abroad.

(16) That's the reason $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{? for which} \\ \text{Why} \end{array} \right]$ we left our house.

Quirk et al. (1985 :1252-1254) state that the preposition + pronoun can be replaced with adverbial as in the above examples except that 'why' can't be replaced by 'for which'. They (Ibid) add

that speakers prefer wh-clause without antecedent especially with 'why' ,as in:

(17) That's why she spoke.

d- RCs contain finite verb (except in reduced RCs).

Jacobs and Rosenbaum (1971: 96-97) claim that the relative pronoun and the copula can be deleted. They provide the following examples:

(18) The unicorn which was in the garden bothered me.

(19) I jumped into the chariot which was standing by the arena.

These finite RCs can be reduced as:

(20) The unicorn in the garden bothered me.

(21) I jumped into the chariot standing by the arena.

5. Types of relative clauses

5.1 Nominal relative clauses

Quirk et al. (1985:1244) state that nominal RCs are unique among RCs in that they contain their antecedent. Pavey (2010:253) maintains that this type of RCs does not have a head noun, they refer on their own i. e. they function as referring expression without a head noun, as in:

(22) [What Ali did] was very good.

(23) I have put the map [where no one will find it].

(24) The question is [who did it].

Nominal RCs can be paraphrased by using an antecedent, as in:

(25) Truth is [what we look for].

(25)a – Truth is **that** which we look for.

Quirk et al. (1985: 1056) emphasize that nominal RCs can be paraphrased by noun phrases containing a noun head with general reference. They (Ibid) add that a nominal RC is" basically a noun phrase modified by adnominal RC except that its wh-element is merged with its antecedent. In that respect the nominal RC is more self-contained than the adnominal RC and can function as an

element in a superordinate clause". Compare the nominal RC in (26) with the noun phrase in (27):

(26) I eat what I like.

(27) I eat that which I like.

The wh-element in the nominal RC may be a pronoun, such as 'what' in (28), a determiner in (29) or an adverb as in (30):

(28) They accept what she offers.

(29) They accept what present she offers.

(30) Here is where they lived.

Quirk et al. (Ibid :1258) state that nominal RCs can function as subject, direct object, indirect object , subject complement, object complement, appositive and prepositional complement.

Kroeger (2005:239) assures that nominal RCs are also called free relatives. They are basically noun phrases that look like a content question, as in (31). A free RC may be mistaken for an indirect question, as in (32) because they both begin with a wh-element. The difference is that free RC refers to an entity while an interrogative complement refers to a proposition.

(31) I don't eat [what he cooks on that old stove].

(32) I don't know [what he cooks on that old stove].

5.2 Adjectival relative clauses

Since RCs function as an adjective i.e. describing or identifying a head noun, they can be called adjectival RCs (Alexander, 1988:16). Adjectival RCs can be divided depending on whether they restrict or limit the referent of the antecedent they modify or provide additional information to it.

5.2.1 Restrictive (defining)RCs vs. Non-restrictive(non-defining) RCs

Restrictive RCs describe the preceding noun to distinguish it from other nouns of the same class. A clause of this type is necessary to the clear understanding of the noun, as in:

(33) The man who told me this refused to give me his name.

'who told me this' is a restrictive RC, if it is deleted, it will be unclear what man we are talking about. Another feature of the restrictive RCs is that they directly follow the + noun and they may also contain a/an + noun or pronouns like all, none, somebody, anybody, etc. (Thomson and Martinet, 1988: 81). Kroeger (2005: 231) states that in restrictive RCs, the reference of the noun phrase involves two stages: the head noun designates a class to which the referent belongs and the modifying clause restricts the identity of the referent to a specific member of that class. To Dixon (2005:33) in restrictive RC, a wh-element (other than whose) may be replaced by 'that' or it can be deleted (if it is not functioning as subject in the RC) for stylistic purposes for example, the relative pronoun is replaced by 'that' or omitted in informal talk or when it refers to something of little importance while a wh-element is preferred in formal style or when describing significant event.

The non-restrictive RCs, on the other hand, provides additional information i.e. not necessary to identify the antecedent. Thomson and Martinet (1986: 85) state that non-restrictive RCs are placed after nouns that are definite. They do not define the antecedent but add more information about it. They are not essential in the sentence and therefore can be deleted without causing confusion. Unlike the defining RCs, they are separated by commas in addition the relative pronoun can never be omitted. Dixon (2005: 33) provides the following examples to compare restrictive and non-restrictive RCs:

(34) The firemen who the managers sacked will meet in the engine shed.

(35) The firemen, who the managers sacked, will meet in the engine shed.

Sentence (34), which is restrictive, implies that only some firemen were sacked and just those firemen will meet. This RC restricts the reference of the head noun 'firemen' to those who were fired. On the other hand, sentence (35) explains that all firemen were sacked and they will meet, so it is non-restrictive since it adds additional information about the head noun. To Teschner and Evans (2007: 165) the relative pronoun in restrictive RCs can function as subject, object direct and indirect, object of preposition, while in non-restrictive RCs it largely functions as a subject.

Thus, restrictive RC is necessary to identify the head noun as it limits the referent from a large group whereas in the non-restrictive RCs, the head noun is already identified and the RC simply adds information that is not required for the identification of the noun.

5.3 Sentential relative clauses

RCs can be divided into adnominal RCs which refer to a certain word or phrase and sentential RCs which refer to the whole sentence. Thakur (1998: 93) states that sentential RCs refer to a nominalized form of a sentence which is not part of a sentence but it can be derived by a rule of nominalization, as in:

(36) John left that place all of a sudden, which surprised everyone.

The antecedent to the RC is "John's leaving that place all of a sudden".

According to Quirk et al. (1985 : 1118) sentential RCs refer back to the predicate or predication as in (37) and (38) or to a whole clause or sentence as in (39) or even to a series of sentences.

(37) They say he plays truant, which he doesn't.

(38) He walks for an hour each morning, which would bore me.

When sentential RCs refer to a predicate or predication, they either affirm or deny an assertion or thought.

(39) Things then improved, which surprises me.

Sentential RCs are like non-restrictive postmodifying clauses in that they are separated by intonation or commas from the head noun. They usually begin with the relative pronoun 'which' that may be used after a preposition.

Quirk et al. (Ibid :1120) state that sentential RCs are similar to non-restrictive since they follow the antecedent and they can be paraphrased by a coordinate clause in which the wh-word is replaced by a demonstrative such as 'that' for example the RC in:

(40) Colin married my sister and I married his brother, which makes Colin and me double in laws.

(41) Colin married my sister and I married his brother, and that makes Colin and me double in laws.

6. Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns are markers that introduce a modifying RC. They are co-referential i.e. they refer to a noun mentioned earlier in the sentence. Biber et al. (1999: 609) mention that the choice among the eight relativizers depends on the grammatical function of the gap. Thus, the pronoun 'whom' and zero relativizer are used only with non-subject gaps, the pronoun 'whose' is only used in possessive / genitive gaps and the relative adverbs 'where', 'when', and 'why' are used only with adverbial gaps. There are other factors determining the choice of relative pronouns or relative adverbs to be dealt with in the next sections.

6.1 Relative pronoun as subject

Alexander (1988:17) assures that 'who' and 'that' can be used in place of noun subjects. They remain unchanged whether they refer

to masculine, feminine, singular or plural. When they refer to the subject, they can't be omitted. When the antecedent is person or people, ' who' is preferred.

Quirk et al. (1985 :1250) state that with personal antecedent and when the pronoun is the subject of the RC, ' who' is favoured though there is nothing wrong or odd about the use of 'that' , as in:

(42) people $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{who} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right\}$ live in new houses

with non-personal antecedent 'that' and 'which' are used as subjects of the RC.

(43) There is a table $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{that} \\ \text{which} \end{array} \right\}$ stands in the corner.

Quirk et al. (Ibid :1251) add that the relative pronoun ' that' as subject is preferred to 'which' when the antecedent is non-personal, like all , anything , everything, nothing, little , or much.

(44) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{All} \\ \text{Anything} \\ \text{Everything} \end{array} \right\}$ that strikes you as odd

When the antecedent is modified by a superlative or by one of the post determiner: first , last , next , only the relative pronoun as subject is usually 'that'.

(45) She must be one of the most remarkable women that ever lived.

(46) They eat the finest food that is available.

6.2 Relative pronoun as object

Alexander (1988 :19-20) states that the relative pronouns 'who(m)' and 'that' are used to refer to the people noun objects, the pronouns 'which' and ' that' are also used to refer to things or animals in the object gap. The relative pronoun that refers to the object may be omitted.

(47) He is the man who(m)/ that / \emptyset I met on holiday.

(48) These are the photos which/ that / \emptyset I took.

Relative pronouns functioning as object are used to replace singular or plural nouns.

Biber et al. (1999: 614) maintain that the difference between 'who' and 'whom' is that 'who' is used with subject gaps while 'whom' with object gaps though 'who' is used in object slot in colloquial discourse and ' that' can occur with either subject or non-subject gaps. They (Ibid) add that with non-subject gaps referring to humans, the most common choice is zero relative.

6.3 Relative pronoun as object of preposition

Thomson and Martinet (1986: 82-83) confirm that with animate nouns, we use only 'whom' directly after the preposition especially in formal English.

(49) The man to whom I spoke.

They (Ibid) add that in informal speech, it is more usual to move the preposition to the end-position. In this case we can use 'who(m)' or 'that' or omit the relative pronoun.

(50)The man who(m) / that / \emptyset I spoke to.

On the other hand, with inanimate nouns, only 'which' can be used after the preposition.

(51) The ladder on which I was standing began to slip.

Or the preposition can be moved to end and in this case, 'which' or 'that' or zero relativizer can be used.

(52) The ladder which / that / \emptyset I was standing on began to slip.

6.4 Relative pronoun as possessive

'Whose' can be used to refer to people or things with singular or plural. It can be used as subject.

(53) He is the man whose car was stolen.

(54) This is the house whose windows were broken.

Biber et al. (1999: 617) confirm that 'whose' has a syntactic role comparable to the possessive determiners (my , your ,etc.). It is used to mark possessive relationship between human head and other noun phrase with the two comprising a gap in the RC. It can also be used with inanimate and abstract head nouns.

Alexander (1988:19) adds that with non-personal nouns 'whose ' is avoided by native speakers who regard 'whose ' as the genitive of the personal ' who'. Instead of (54) example, (55) could be used.

(55) This is the house where the windows were broken.

In formal English 'of which ' can be used instead of 'whose' to refer to non-personal nouns.

(56) It was an agreement the details of which could not be altered.

6.5 Relative pronouns as adverbial

Quirk et al. (1985:1252-54) state that when the relative pronoun is the complement of preposition, there is some choice (except with 'that') to put the preposition before the relative pronoun or at the end of the clause.

(57)The lady { towards whom the dog ran.
who(m) the dog ran towards
that the dog ran towards.
Ø the dog ran towards.

They (Ibid) add that it is a matter of stylistic distinction, for example the preposition used before the relative pronoun in formal English.

(58) The person to whom any complaint should be addressed is Mr. Hadi.

They (Ibid) add that prepositions expressing spatial relations allow a deferred preposition.

(59) This is the house he stood in front of.

Biber et al. (1999: 624) confirm that there are four variants for RCs with adverbial gaps. They are either to use a preposition followed by the pronoun 'which', or to strand the preposition, or to omit the preposition or to use the relative adverbs 'where', 'when' and 'why'.

(60) That's the place $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{in which} \\ \text{where} \end{array} \right]$ she was born.

(61) That was the period $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{during which} \\ \text{when} \end{array} \right]$ she lived here.

(62) That is the reason $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{?for which} \\ \text{Why} \end{array} \right]$ she spoke.

In (61) 'when' is preferred to 'during which', 'for which' in (62) has limited acceptability. Quirk et al. (1985:1254) add that speakers find the use of relative pronoun along with its antecedent especially 'the reason why' as repetitious so they prefer the wh-clause without antecedent i.e. nominal RC, as in:

(63) That's why she spoke.

7. The analysis

The study adopts Quirk et al. (1985) and Dixon (2005) as a model for the analysis. George Bernard Shaw, in his play "Arms and the Man" uses 114 RCs. They are analysed as follows:

Dixon (2005: 33-36) classifies RCs as either restrictive or non-restrictive.

Type of relative clause	Occurrence	Percentage
Restrictive	81	71.1 %
Non-restrictive	33	28.9 %
Total	114	100 %

Table (1) Restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses in the play

As table (1) shows, the author uses restrictive RCs more than the non-restrictive RCs where they specify or limit the head noun by using essential information to define the reference of the antecedent. The non-restrictive, on the other hand, contain additional comment to the noun they modify. They do not define but give extra information to the antecedent. They can be dropped without largely affecting the meaning since the head noun is specific. Therefore, Shaw concentrates on using restrictive RCs

since he wants to define the actions and characters by giving essential information that makes the scene clear to the reader.

The analysis also includes the grammatical role of the RC gap in the play as shown in table (2)

Grammatical role	Occurrence	Percentage
Subject	58	50.9 %
Direct object	20	17.6 %
Indirect object	0	0 %
Object of preposition	9	7.9 %
Possessive	3	2.6 %
Adverbial	16	14 %
Nominal	8	7 %
Total	114	100 %

Table (2) the occurrence of the grammatical function of the relative pronouns

The analysis shows that the most majority of the RCs in the play describe the subject in such case the writer tries to give more details about the subject for his readers. This fact assures what Tse and Hyland (2010: 1883-84) prove. They maintain that RCs produce modification in three categories: scope, clarity and

evaluation. The scope concerns the antecedent, the second provides elaboration or exemplification while the last expresses the writer's attitude or judgment.

Another classification of the data analysed is the distinction between full RCs and reduced RCs as shown in table (3) below.

Type of relative clause	Occurrence	Percentage
Full relative clause	107	93.86 %
Reduced relative clause	7	6.14 %
Total	114	100 %

Table (3) the occurrence of full and reduced relative clauses

According to table (3) the full RCS represent the most majority of the used RCs in the play.

8. Conclusion

Relative clauses, which do the same function of an adjective, modify the noun that precedes them. They consist of three parts: the head noun, the relativizer and the modifying clause.

What differentiates RC from other subordinate clauses is that it has a gap which can be filled by the antecedent. As such the gap can be subject, direct object, indirect object, object of preposition, possessive and adverbial. Throughout the analysis, it has been

shown that restrictive RCs represent the widely used type as they represent (71.1 %) while the non-restrictive were only (28.9 %) out of (114) RCs used in the play. Restrictive RCs allow the writer to add new information of the antecedent. They also help in the identification of the head noun. On the other hand, non-restrictive RCs add information that is already known since the head noun is specific and they are separated by commas.

Another level of the analysis of RCs in the data is the function of the relativizer. The function of the relative pronoun as subject represent the most majority as it represents more than (50 %) in the data analysed and this validates the second hypothesis of the paper. Other functions like direct object represent approximately (17 %). There is no use of the indirect object. Object of preposition, possessive, adverbial and nominal function represent (7.9 %), (2.6 %), (14 %) and (7%) respectively.

Through the comparison between full RCs and reduced RCs. The author uses (107) full RCs while he uses reduced RCs only seven times. RCs are common in the play which confirms the first hypothesis of the paper. Throughout this analysis, it has become clear that the writer prefers full RCs to give details about the action rather than using reduced RCs which condense information leaving the subject and verb, on the contrary, he describes the actions and characters with full RCs.

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Appendix

No.	Relative clauses in the play
1	Above the head of the bed, which stands against a little wall cutting off the left hand corner of the room,
2	The principal seat, placed towards the other side of the room and opposite the window, is a Turkish ottoman.
3	The dressing table between the bed and the window , is a common pine table, covered with a cloth of many colours
4	an extremely handsome officer, whose lofty bearing and magnetic glance can be felt even from the portrait.

5	On the balcony a young lady, intensively conscious of the romantic beauty of the night
6	Her reverie is interrupted by her mother Catherine Petkoff, a woman over forty,
7	Her reverie is interrupted by her mother Catherine Petkoff, a woman over forty, imperiously energetic, with a magnificent black hair and eyes, who might be a very splendid specimen of the wife of a mountain farmer.
8	that the world is a really glorious for the women who can see its glory
9	and for the men who can act its romance
10	The fugitive throws up his head with the gesture of a man who sees that it is all over with him
11	and drops the manner he has been assuming to intimidate Raina
12	and stands with her back to the curtains where the man is hidden pointing to the moonlit balcony
13	and a bullet shatters the glass opposite Raina, who winks and gasps
14	Military bow, which Raina returns coldly
15	Another to Catherine, who follows him out

16	She turns and sees Louka, who has been watching the scene curiously
17	You are one of the Austrians who set the Serbs on to rob us of our national liberty
18	and who officer their army for them
19	Thinking he'd done the cleverest thing ever known
20	That's a photograph of the gentleman and the patriot and hero to whom I am betrothed
21	Now do what I tell you
22	Because ours is the only private house that has two rows of windows
23	I tell you those things to show you that you are not in the house of ignorant country folk who would kill you
24	the moment they saw your Serbian uniform
25	I thought you might have remembered the great scene where Ernani, flying from his foes just you are tonight
26	That is what I want to know
27	and rises by two steps at the corner where it turns out of sight
28	turning her back with angry disdain on a man servant who is lecturing her

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29	with the complacency of the servant who values himself on his rank in servitude
30	the imperturbability of the accurate calculator who has no illusions
31	Who would believe any stories you told after that?
32	You don't know the power such high people have over the like of you and me
33	I know things about the mistress that she wouldn't have the master know for a thousand levas.
34	I know things about Raina that would break off her match with Sergius.
35	That's what they like
36	but just now greatly pleased with the military rank which the war has thrust on him
37	The fever of plucky patriotism which the Serbians attack
38	Catherine , who having at this early hour made only a very perfunctory toilet, wears a Bulgarian apron
39	There was an Englishman at Philippopolis who used to wet himself all over with cold water
40	every morning when he got up

41	I'll tell you something I've learnt too
42	He goes into the house and returns presently with a third chair, which he places at the table
43	the clever imaginative barbarian has an acute critical faculty which has been thrown into intense activity by the arrival of western civilization in the Balkans
44	the mysterious moodiness, the suggestion of a strange and terrible history that has left nothing
45	but undying remorse by which Childe Harold fascinated the grandmothers of his English contemporaries
46	Everyone that knew me
47	So I have taken the advice of that bagman of a captain that settled the exchange of prisoners
48	The fugitive was sent on his way in the morning, disguised in an old coat
49	belonging to the master of the house, who was away at the war
50	The movement shifts his field of vision into the corner of which there now comes the tail of Louka's double apron

51	What would the half dozen Sergiuses who keep popping in and out of this handsome figure of mine say if they caught us here?
52	Then stand back where we can't be seen
53	He takes her into the stable yard gateway, where they are hidden from the house
54	a gentleman does not discuss the conduct of the lady he is engaged to with her maid
55	that's the question that torments me.
56	you would tell that I told you
57	Louka comes from the house with a salver, which she carries hanging down by her side.
58	The moment Louka's back is turned
59	I only came to thank you and return the coat you lent me
60	I was wondering why you didn't come in.
61	Sergius , amazed . looks at Raina
62	and then at Petkoff, who looks back at him
63	He is stifled by the caresses of his wife and daughter, who hang round his neck, petting him.

64	At the side of this table, which stands to the left of anyone facing the window.
65	At the head of it sits Sergius, who is supposed to be also at work.
66	and awestruck wonder at an ability which seems to him almost miraculous
67	It must be hanging in the blue closet where you left it.
68	Nicola comes with the coat, and brings it to Petkoff, who can hardly believe his eyes.
69	I've marked on the orders the time they should hand them in by.
70	Raina, who has risen from the divan marches slowly down the room with her hands clasped behind.
71	He told it all to my father and Sergius the day you exchanged the prisoners.
72	But they don't know that it was in this house you take refuge.
73	and I told the officer who was searching for you that you were not present.
74	Now what are the two things that happen to a soldier
75	It was something that I probably did every day.
76	Do you mean what you said just now?

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77	Do you know what you said just now?
78	You are the first man I ever met
79	You are the first man I ever met who did not take me seriously
80	I am the first man that has ever taken you quite seriously
81	for my father to find the first time he puts his hand in his pocket
82	You think of things that would never come into a gentleman's head
83	the last postal delivery that reached me was three weeks ago
84	A man who has been doing nothing but killing people for years
85	Is that any reason why you should take it on yourself to talk to me?
86	It was I that made a woman of you
87	You think it's genteel to treat a servant the way I treat a stable boy
88	Did you find in the charge that the men whose fathers are poor like mine were any less brave

89	were any less brave than the men who are rich like you
90	I have an English bull terrier who has as much of that sort of courage as the whole Bulgarian nation
91	give me the man who will defy to the death
92	any power on earth or the heaven that sets itself up against his own will and conscience
93	I would marry the man I loved
94	The man I told you of has come back
95	Sergius turns away in silence, and goes to the stove where he stands watching her as she continues
96	It is he who is spreading this horrible story about me
97	Raina is mistaken about your friend who was burnt
98	It is not you that he must fight now
99	He darts into the passage and returns dragging in Louka, whom he flings violently against the table
100	She takes the coat and brings it to the Major, who stands up to put it on
101	on the table before Bluntschli, who covers it with a sheet of paper
102	under the very nose of Sergius, who looks an amazed

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103	This young lady (introducing Louka, who faces them all proudly)
104	Nicola's the ablest man I've met in Bulgaria
105	Sergius, like a repeating clock of which the spring has been touched
106	She timidly gives his her hand which he kisses
107	a common Swiss soldier who hardly knows what a decent life is
108	a man who has spoiled all his chances in life
109	That's the coat I mean
110	I am the sort of fellow a young girl falls in love with
111	would a woman who took the affair seriously have sent me this
112	That's what I was looking for
113	Major Sergius Saranoff, whose place you propose to take
114	That's just what I say