# Syntactic Analysis of Relative Clauses in the Dawn News Editorials

### Zarnab Gull
*Scholar, department of English Language and Literature the University of Lahore, Sargodha Campus*
*Gullzarnab786@gmail.com*
### Muhammad Ali Shahid
*Lecturer, department of English Language and Literature the University of Lahore, Sargodha Campus*
*Muhammadalishahid05@gmail.com*
### Fatima Anser
*BS Applied Linguistics Kinnaird College for Women University Lahore*
*Fanser382@gamil.com*

## Abstract

In this qualitative research, our main focus is to understand the syntactic structure of the relative clauses in *Dawn News Editorials*. A relative clause is a dependent phrase that adds information to a pronoun or noun in the main body of text. A relative pronoun like "who which whom, whose that" is used at the beginning. And function as an adjective modifying the noun or pronoun. Example: 'The pen which is on the table' (which is on the table is a relative clause that gives more information about the pen. Relative clauses can be further divided into three types: I. Restrictive Relative Clauses, ii. Nonrestrictive Relative Clauses, and Free Relative Clauses This present study aims to understand major two types of Relative Clauses **Restrictive** and **Nonrestrictive.** To understand these types of relative clauses the data is collected from the *Dawn News Editorials* in this regard 25 clauses are taken from 4 Dawn News editorials of which twenty-four clauses are restrictive relative clauses and only one clause is Nonrestrictive relative clauses.

**Keywords:** Relative Clauses, Syntax, Dawn News Editorial, Qualitative Study

# Syntactic Analysis of Relative Clauses in the Dawn News Editorials

## 1    Introduction

In grammar, a clause is a group of words that consists of a predicate (a verb or verb phrase) and a subject. A group of words that represents a complete thought or idea is called Clause, and it is most commonly used as part of a sentence or as the phrase itself. A clause can be divided into two types

I. **Independent Clause**: (This kind of clause is often called a **Main Clause** [MC]. It expresses a complete notion and can be read as a sentence. It has a subject and a predicate, and it does not rely on another phrase to convey its meaning.  Example: 'She eats                                                                                             mango'

Ind**ependent clause:** (also known as subordinate clause): This type of phrase is unable to articulate a complete notion and cannot stand alone as a sentence. It has a subject and a predicate, but it uses an independent phrase to clarify its meanings.

*Example: 'because she is angry' (this clause relies on another clause to clear its meanings.*

Clauses are further divided into different types, such as

- Noun clauses
- Adverbial clauses
- Adjective clauses (Relative clauses)

2       Objectives of the Study

      i)   To find out relative clauses in the Dawn News editorial

      ii)  To analyze of the pattern of relative clauses is formulated in the Dawn News editorial

      iii) To identify the pattern of relative clauses in the Dawn News editorial

3       Research Questions

      i)   What are the relative clauses found in the Dawn News editorial?

      ii)  How is the pattern of relative clauses formulated in the Dawn News editorial?

      iii) What kinds of relative clauses are found In the Dawn News editorial?

4       Delimitations of the Study

In this qualitative research, our main focus is to understand the syntactic structure of the relative clauses in *DAWN NEWS EDITORIALS*. A relative clause is a dependent phrase that adds information to a pronoun or noun in the main body of text. A relative pronoun like "who which whom, who's that" is used at the beginning. And function as an adjective modifying the noun or pronoun. Example: 'The pen which is on the table' (which is on the table is a relative clause that gives more information about the pen. Relative clauses can be further divided into three types: I. Restrictive Relative Clauses, ii. Nonrestrictive Relative Clauses, and Free Relative Clauses This present study aims to understand major two types of Relative Clauses **Restrictive** and **Nonrestrictive.** To understand these types of relative clauses the data is collected from the *Dawn News Editorials* in this regard 25 clauses are taken from 4 Dawn News editorials of which twenty-four clauses are restrictive relative clauses and only one clause is Nonrestrictive relative clauses.

5        Significance of the study:

Relative clauses are commonly used and beneficial to English speakers; nevertheless, because this grammatical structure is easy to misinterpret, students must be able to appropriately build and apply them. This is especially true if you want to compose articles that are correct and coherent, as well as more succinct. To lower your word count while increasing the energy of your sentence structure, you might join two current phrases using a relative clause. Although technically a phrase (possibly), the relativized constituent is also known as the head noun of the relative construction or the relative head. Importantly, it binds a variable within the embedded clause (here, in the published internal argument position) in addition to functioning as a property with the outer determiner to generate a referential expression. One characteristic that sets the relative structure apart is this. Notably, the outer determiner in a restricted relative construction takes into account the combination of the head noun and the relative phrase to be a restrictive term, meaning that it is higher in the hierarchy.

## 6        Literature Review

According to Murray and Anna (2024), the relative pronoun (which, who, whom, whose, or that) or, less frequently, relative adverb (typically why, where, when) introduces the relative (or adjective) clause, which changes a noun or pronoun. Because they serve as dependent or subordinate clauses, relative clauses are unable to stand alone as entire sentences. By referring to the noun or pronoun being modified, a relative pronoun or adverb pronoun is employed to link a relative clause to an independent sentence. Because they allow writers to be more particular and elevate their writing, relative clauses are incredibly helpful. However, a lot of writers find them puzzling, and they are frequently employed erroneously. The most frequent challenges are in comprehending the relative clause structure, selecting the utilizing the appropriate pronoun (or adverb), punctuating correctly, and preserving subject-verb agreement. This sentence, which is frequently introduced with a relative pronoun (which, that, who, whom, whose), usually modifies a Noun or a Noun phrase (NP). With the help of pronouns that refer to previously presented material, a relative clause joins concepts and enables the writer to integrate two distinct sentences into a single sentence. Repositioning a noun—typically the subject—into a new main clause after replacing it with a relative pronoun creates a relative clause. With the help of pronouns that refer to previously presented material, a relative clause joins concepts and enables the writer to integrate two distinct sentences into a single sentence. An adjective is another name for a relative clause.

A language can be divided into four levels based on its structure: phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics (Yule, 1998). The analysis of syntax concerning the relative clause was the main emphasis of this study. Sentence structure is essentially what syntax is. This study focuses on the relative clause since it is a frequent linguistic feature in both written and spoken communication. In addition, some English language learners continue to struggle with understanding the relative clause's structure.

 As previously explained, the writer was drawn to examine the relative clause syntactic structure in Dawn News Editorials because they contain more comprehensive

information about language usage overall and in particular about relative clauses. A relative clause refers to a sentence element, usually a noun phrase, and is a clausal modifier. This is the relative construction's antecedent, or "head." The variable bound by the head in the subordinate clause is what distinguishes this setup. For example, In English, the object of the embedded verb enjoyed is relativized. line *George reads a novel that Emile liked*. The relative clause in this instance is a limiting attribute, and the potential

The reference to a novel is limited to a genre that Emile likes. But it's also
feasible to build the relative clause or (Adjective clause) without restriction. If the illustration is altered to George reading Austen's novel that Emlie loves, a relative clause gives more knowledge about overt, as well as the internal factor, which is articulated by the relative pronoun and is inherently subordinate to the antecedent.

Almost every language uses (restrictive) relative formulations in some form or another. Various plans for creating the relative sentence have been established, that connect at least a part with certain aspects of languages, such as the availability of certain pronouns or adverbs and the patterns of words and orders. Relative clauses may precede, follow or include the 'Head'. While some languages pronounce the relativized argument in the subordinate phrase using resumptive pronouns or relative pronouns, others do not. Moreover, the collection of relativized syntactic functions varies across languages. In Hausa Relative clauses RCs have been the essential part of comprehensive study in a lot of writings, including Wolff & Meyer-Bahl burg (1983), Jaggar (1998), Patrick (1977), Kaye & Newman (2000), Rufa'i (1983), & Klaus, (1972). These studies often focus their analysis on three sorts of RCs: (I) conventional restrictive relative phrases that allude to a clear or obvious antecedent, (ii) adverbial relative clauses, and (iii) non-restrictive, appositive RCs. Relative clauses give details about the subject or object being discussed. Relative clause definitions give us important details like who or what we are talking about. The woman who works at a bank is the neighbour.

## 7    Research Methodology

This study aims to focus on the syntactic structure of relative clauses in the Dawn News Editorials. The Dawn News Editorial contains more full info when using language, particularly in the relative clause. To achieve the objectives of the study, the data has been taken from the Dawn News editorials. Twenty-five sentences have been codified from four editorials. She was the instrument of the study in collecting data from the four editorials of the Dawn News which were published on 1st March 19, 2024, 2ndApril16,2024, 3rd Apil16,2024, 4th May 2, 2024, The editorial were retrieved from the following website 1st https://www.dawn.com/news/1822549#:~:text=After%20being%20snatched%20away%20from, Bank%20Stadium%20on%20Monda %20night.
2ndhttps://www.dawn.com/news/1827662#:~:text=siege%20Pakistan%20Opinion,Family%20 accuses%20constable%20of%20pushing%20woman,from%20moving%20Faisalabad%2Dbou nd%20train&text=LAHORE%2FBAHAWALPUR%3A%20Heirs%20of%20a,Millat%20Expr ess%2C%20on%20April%207.
3rd https://www.dawn.com/news/1827719. 4th https://www.dawn.com/news/1830902. The researcher used a close reading technique to identify the clause pattern in the editorials.

The data are taken from the DAWN NEWS EDITORIALS. then arranged according to kind and purpose. Two different sorts of relative clauses make up the twenty-five relative clauses that were collected from the four editorials, according to the research. Here are two categories of Relative clauses: one non-defining relative clause data set and twenty-four defining relative clause data sets. This research concludes that the majority of the examined publications use definitions of relative clause types and functions.

According to Radford's (1988) approach, there are three different kinds of relative clauses: restrictive, nonrestrictive, and free.

8       Restrictive:

This type was the prominent one used in Dawn News Editorials

      a)  The Flags were carried by the players of Islamabad United **who** won their third PSL title

      b)  The gesture comes after several incidents in which fans were disallowed from taking Palestinian flags

9       Nonrestrictive:

The nonrestrictive feature offers more information about a noun phrase's major rather than being limited to the reference of a noun phrase.

10      Free:

The final kind of relative clause utilized in this study is called free; it refers to the noun phrase's primary that has disappeared (gone headless), usually in a surface structure (Radford, 1981: 358).

**11      Data Analysis and Discussion**

12       Patterns of Relative Clauses:

Three relative clause patterns have been identified in the Dawn News Editorials.

Relative Clause =Relative pronoun or adverb + subject+ verb

For Example:

United's gesture was not too different from that of several sports fans in the world] [who have officially recorded their protests]

United's gesture was not too different from that of several sports fans in the world ***who*** have officially recorded their protests

Relative Clause: Who have officially recorded their protests

Relative Pronoun: **who was** used to replace the word sports fans

the second clause

Subject: who

Verb: have

Relative Clause = Relative pronoun as a Subject + verb

For Example:

One of the children told the media that her aunt was reciting the Quran

Relative Clause: **H**er aunt was reciting the Quran

Relative pronoun: **that** was used to replace the word the children

in the second clause

Subject: the children

Verb: told

Clause + Relative pronoun+ Clause = Relative clause

For Example:

Bahawalpur district police officer Asad Sarfraz says that the district police are looking into the case.

Clause 1: Bahawalpur district police officer Asad Sarfraz (NP) says (VP)

Relative pronoun: **that** was used to replace the Bahawalpur district police officer in the second clause

Clause 2: The district police (NP) are also looking (VP)

13        Structures of Relative Clause

For example:

"Maryem told her **that** she was dragged in the train by the police"

The above example is based on two clauses: a relative clause and the main clause, which serves as the clause's central component. The relative clause was the word **That she was dragged in the train by the police**. which *explains* the core of the clause Maryem, since this sentence ought to be more explicit about which Maryam is to be brought up.

1.  $_{MC}$[The flags were carried by the players of Islamabad unite] $_{RC}$[ who won their third PSL title]

The whole clause is divided into two parts the first part of the clause 'MC' stands for the main clause

The main clause of the sentence is 'MC' second part of the sentence is called 'RC' stands for a relative clause which starts with any relative pronoun

$_{CP}$[$_C$[who] $_{VP}$[ won their third [PSL title]]

$_V$[Won] $_{det}$[their] $_{adj}$[third] $_N$[PSL title]

a.        Sentence  =MC+RC

MC        = S+V

RC        =CP+TP

CP         = Complementizer (Who)

TP          = VP+NP

VP         = PRO+V

NP         = DET+N

RC         = VP+NP

b.        Relative clause in the sentence

RC =CP+TP

RC = Complementizer (who) + [won their third PSL]

TP =VP+NP

VP =S+V

VP =who won

NP =DET +N

NP =Their third PSL

14        Relative clause

The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP' and 'VP' where is 'won' and 'NP' is

[their third PSL title consists of a verb and a noun phrase in this phrase verb is 'won' where 'NP' consists a 'Noun' and a determiner in this given phrase Noun is [ PSL title] and determiner is [Their].

**2.** The gesture comes after several incidents in which fans were disallowed from taking        Palestinian flags

MC[The gesture comes after several incidents in] RC[ which fans were disallowed from taking Palestinian flags]

a.         Sentence =MC+RC

MC = S+V

RC = CP+TP

CP =Complementizer (which)

TP =VP+NP

VP =NP +V

NP +Det +N

RC = VP+NP

b.         Relative clause in the sentence

[which fans were disallowed from taking Palestinian flags]

c[which] TP[fans were disallowed from taking Palestinian flags]

 C[which] N[fan] VP[were disallowed] PP[from] NP[taking Palestinian flags

RC =CP+TP

RC = Complementizer(which) + [fans were disallowed from taking Palestinian flags]

TP =VP+NP +PP

CP = C+TP

CP = [which]+ [fans were disallowed from taking Palestinian flags]

VP =V+NP

VP = [were disallowed]

PP = Prep+NP

PP = [from] + [taking Palestinian flags]

NP = [taking Palestinian flags

Relative clause =VP+NP +PP

The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP', 'VP' and 'PP' where VP is the verb phrase in this clause verb is '[were disallowed]' and 'NP' stands for noun phrase and the noun phrase in this sentence is[taking Palestinian flag].VP consists of a verb and a noun phrase in this phrase verb is '[were disallowed]' where 'NP' consists of a  Noun is[ taking Palestinian flag ] and PP is a Prepositional phrase in this given clause preposition is [from].

**3.** Police personnel snatching Palestinian flags from supporters who were displaying them on the stand

MC[Police personnel snatching Palestinian flags from supporters] RC[ who were displaying

them in the stand

a.        Sentence =MC+RC

MC = S+V

RC = CP+TP

CP =Complementizer (who)

TP =VP+NP

VP =NP +V

NP +Det +N

RC = VP+NP

[who were displaying them in the stands]

$_{CP}$[who] $_{TP}$[were displaying them in the stand]

$_{CP}$[who] $_{VP}$[were displaying] $_{NP}$[them] $_{NP}$[ in] [the stand]

RC =CP+TP

RC = Complementizer(who) + [were displaying them in the stand]

TP = VP+NP

CP = Complementizer (Who)

VP =S+V

VP = [were displaying]

PP = PreP +NP

PP =Prep +Det+N

PP = [in] + [The][stand]

NP = [The stand]

Relative clause =VP+NP +PP

The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement [Who] and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP', 'VP' and 'PP' where VP is the verb phrase in this clause verb is '[were displaying]' and 'NP' stands for the noun phrase and the noun phrase in this sentence is[the stand].VP consists of a verb and a noun phrase in this phrase verb is '[were displaying]' where 'NP' consists of a  Noun and a determiner where the noun is[ stand ] and  Det is [the]PP is a Prepositional phrase in this given clause preposition is [in].

   **4.** Added the PCB (Pakistan Cricket Board), who is also the federal interior minister

$_{MC}$[Added the PCB (Pakistan Cricket Board)] $_{MC}$[ who is also the federal interior minister]

 $_{MC}$[who] $_{TP}$[ is also the federal interior minister] $_{VP}$[is also] $_{NP}$[the federal interior minister]

 $_{V}$[is also] $_{Det}$[the] $_{Adj}$[federal interior] $_{NP}$[minister]

c.        Sentence =Mc+Rc

MC        = S+V

RC        =CP+TP

CP          = Complementizer (Who)

TP           = VP+NP

VP         = PRO+V

NP        = DET+N

RC         = VP+NP

d.         Relative clause in the sentence

RC =CP+TP

RC = Complementizer(who) + [is also the federal interior minister]

TP =VP+NP

VP =S+V

VP = [is also]

NP =DET +N

NP =The +federal interior minister

Relative clause =NP+VP

The whole phrase (CP) is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP' and 'VP' where VP is 'is also' and 'NP' is [the federal interior minister]. VP consists of a verb and a noun phrase in this phrase verb is 'is also' whereas 'NP' consists of a 'Noun' and a determiner in this given phrase Noun is [ federal interior minister] and the determiner is [The].

**5.** United's gesture was not too different from that of several sports fans in the world, who have officially recorded their protests

MC[United's gesture was not too different from that of several sports fans in the world]
MR[who
have officially recorded their protests]
C[who] TP[ have officially recorded their protests] VP[have officially recorded NP[their protests]
V[have officially recorded] N[their] [protests]

e.         Sentence =Mc+Rc

MC         = S+V

RC         =CP+TP

CP          = Complementizer (Who)

TP           = VP+NP

VP          = PRO+V

NP          = DET+N

RC          = VP+NP

f.         Relative clause in the sentence

RC =CP+TP

RC = Complementizer(who) + [have officially recorded their protests]

TP =VP+NP

VP =S+V

VP = [have officially recorded]

NP =DET +N

NP =Their protests

Relative clause =VP+NP

The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP' and 'VP' where is 'have officially recorded' and 'NP' is [their protests] VP consists of a verb and a noun phrase in this

phrase verb is 'have officially recorded' where 'NP' consists a 'Noun' and a determiner in this given phrase Noun is [ protest] and determiner is [Their].

6. The Press release says that Maryem who was traveling from Karachi to Faisalabad

MC[The press release says that Maryem] RC[who was travelling from Karachi to Faisalabad]

b.        Sentence =MC+RC

MC = S+V

RC = CP+TP

CP =Complementizer (who)

TP =VP+NP

VP =NP +V

NP +Det +N

RC = VP+NP

[who was travelling from Karachi to Faisalabad]

CP[c[who] TP[was traveling from Karachi to Faisalabad]]

 C[who] VP[was traveling] PP[from] NP[ karachi] PP[to] NP[faisalabad]

RC =CP+TP

RC = Complementizer(who) + [was travelling from Karachi to Faisalabad]

TP = VP+NP

CP = Complementizer (Who)

VP =S+V

VP = [was travelling]

PP = Prep+NP$_1$

PP = Prep +N

PP$_1$ = [from] + [karachi

N =[karachi]

PP$_2$ = Prep+NP$_2$

PP$_2$=[To]+[Faisalabad]

Relative clause =VP+NP +PP

The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement [Who] and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP', 'VP' and 'PP' where VP is the verb phrase in this clause verb is '[was travelling]' and 'NP$_1$' stands for the noun phrase and the noun phrase in this sentence is[karachi]. and 'NP$_2$ is [faisalabad] 'VP consists of a verb and a noun phrase in this phrase verb is '[were displaying]' where 'NP' consists of a Noun where the noun is [ stand] and Det is [the]PP is Prepositional phrase in this given clause preposition PP$_1$is [from]. and PP$_2$ is [To]

7. One of the children told the media that her aunt was reciting the Quran.

MC[One of the children told the media] RC[ That her aunt was reciting the Quran]

C[That] TP[ her aunt was reciting Quran]

NP[her aunt] VP[was reciting Quran] VP[was reciting] NP[ Det[her] N[aunt]

g.        Sentence =Mc+Rc

MC        = S+V

RC        =CP+TP
CP         = Complementizer (that)
TP          = VP+NP
VP         = PRO+V
NP        = DET+N
RC          = VP+NP
h.        Relative clause in the sentence
RC =CP+TP
RC = Complementizer(that) + [her aunt was reciting Quran]
TP =VP+NP
VP =S+V
VP = [was reciting]
NP =DET +N
NP = her aunt+ Quran
Relative clause =NP+Vp
The whole phrase is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP' and 'VP' where is 'was reciting' and 'NP' is [her aunt] VP consists of a verb and a noun phrase in this phrase verb is 'was reciting' where 'NP' consists of a 'Noun' in this given phrase Noun is [ her aunt]

   **8.** Bhawalpur district police officer Asad Sarfraz says that the district police are looking into the case
   $_{MC}$[Bhawalpur district police officer Asad Sarfraz says] $_{RC}$[that the district police are looking into the case]

c.        Sentence =MC+RC
MC = S+V
RC = CP+TP
CP =Complementizer (That)
TP =VP+NP
VP =NP +V
NP +Det +N
RC = VP+NP
**That** the district police are looking into the case
$_C$[that] $_{TP}$[the district police are looking into the case]
 $_C$[That] $_T$[the district police] $_{VP}$[ are looking] $_{PP}$[into the case]
RC =CP+TP
RC = Complementizer [ that] + [the district police are looking into the case]
TP = VP+NP
CP = Complementizer(that)
VP =S+V
VP = [are looking]
PP = Prep+NP
PP = into +Det+N
PP = [into] + [The][case]

$NP_1$ = [the district police]

$NP_2$= [The case]

Relative clause =VP+NP +PP

The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement [that] and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP', 'VP' and 'PP' where VP is the verb phrase in this clause verb is '[are looking]' and 'NP' stands for a noun phrase and noun phrase in this sentence $NP_1$ is[the district police officer] and $NP_2$ is [the case].VP consists of a Verb phrase in this phrase verb is '[are looking]' whereas 'NP' consists of a Noun and a determiner where the noun is[ stand ] and Det is [the]PP is a Prepositional phrase in this given clause preposition is [into].

Maryem told her that she was dragged on the train by the police

$_{MC}$[Maryem told her] $_{RC}$[that she was dragged in the train by the police]

d.　　　Sentence =MC+RC

MC = S+V

RC = CP+TP

CP =Complementizer (That)

TP =VP+NP

VP =NP +V

NP +Det +N

RC = VP+ NP

that she was dragged onto the train by the police

$_C$[that] $_{TP}$[she was dragged onto the train by the police]

$_C$[that] $_{TP}$[she was dragged] $_{PP}$[in the train] $_{PP}$[by the police]

RC =CP+TP

RC = Complementizer (that) + [she was dragged in the train by the police]

TP = VP+ PP+NP

CP = Complementizer(that)

VP =S+V

VP = [she +was +dragged]

$PP_1$  = Prep+NP

$PP_1$  = prep$_1$ +Det+N

PP = [in] + [The][train]

$NP_1$ = [the train]

$PP_2$=prep +NP

$PP_2$=Prep+Det+N

$PP_2$=[by]+[the]+[police]

$NP_2$= [the police]

Relative clause =VP+PP +NP

The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement [that] and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP', 'VP' and 'PP' where VP is the verb phrase in this clause verb is '[she was dragged]' and 'NP' stands for a noun phrase and noun phrase in this sentence $NP_1$ is[the train] and $NP_2$ is [the train].VP consists of a verb  phrase in this phrase verb is '[was dragged]' where 'NP' consists of a  Noun

and a determiner where the noun is[ train ] and Det is [the]PP is the Prepositional phrase in this given clause preposition $PP_1$ is [in] and $PP_2$ IN this given phrase is[by]

**9.** The police official pressured the kids to give a statement that she died by suicide.

MC[The police official pressured the kid to give a statement] RC[that she died by suicide] C[That] TP[she died by suicide]

 TP[N[she V[died] PP[ by suicide]

 Sentence =Mc+Rc

MC      = S+V
RC      =CP+TP
CP      = Complementizer (that)
TP      = VP+NP
VP      = PRO+V
NP      = DET+N
RC      = VP+NP
i.      Relative clause in the sentence
RC =CP+TP
 RC = Complementizer(that) + [she died by suicide]
TP =VP+PP
VP =S+V
VP = [she died]
PP =Prep +Np
PP =[By]+[suicide]
NP =[suicide]
Relative clause =Vp+pp

The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'VP' where the verb phrase is '[ she died]' and 'PP stands for a prepositional phrase that consists of a 'prep' and an 'NP' in this given phrase prep is[by] and NP is[suicide] in this phrase verb is 'she died' where 'NP' consists a 'Noun' and a determiner in this given phrase Noun is [ suicide].

**10.** It emerged that Constable Hassan was stationed in Hyderabad

[It emerged] [ that constable Hassan stationed in Hydrabad]

e.      Sentence =MC+RC

MC = S+V
RC = CP+TP
CP =Complementizer (That)
TP =VP+NP
VP =NP +V
NP +Det +N
RC = VP+ NP

Relative Clause
CP[that she died by suicide]

C[That] TP[Nshe V[died] PP[P[by] N[suicide]
j.        Sentence =Mc+Rc
MC        = S+V
RC        =CP+TP
CP         = Complementizer (that)
TP         = VP+NP
VP         = PRO+V
NP         = DET+N
RC         = VP+NP
k.        Relative clause in the sentence
RC =CP+TP
 RC = Complementizer(that) + [constable Hassan stationed in Hydrabad]
TP =VP+PP
VP =S+V
VP = [constable Hassan stationed]
PP =Prep +NP
PP =[in]+[Hydrabad]
NP =[Hydrabad]
Relative clause =VP+PP
The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement and
'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'VP' where the verb phrase is '[ constable
Hassan stationed]' and 'PP stands for the prepositional phrase that consists of a 'prep'
and a 'NP' in this given phrase prep is[in] and NP is [Hydrabad] in this phrase verb is
'stationed' where 'NP' consists a 'Noun' and a determiner in this given phrase Noun is
[ Hydrabad].

   **11.** The constable and his two accomplices alleged that they also looted the
   deceased's jewellery and cash from her purse.
MC[The constable and his two alleging] RC[that they also looted the deceased's jewellery
and cash from her purse].
f.        Sentence =MC+RC
MC = S+V
RC = CP+TP
CP =Complementizer (that)
TP =VP+NP
VP =NP +V
NP +Det +N
RC = VP+NP
[that they also looted the deceased's jewllery and cash from her purse]
C[that] TP[they also looted deceased's jewellery and cash from her purse]
C[that] TP[they also looted] Det[the] NP[the deceased's jewllry and cash] PP[from her
purse]
RC =CP+TP

RC = Complementizer(that) + [they also looted the deceased's jewellery and cash from her purse]

TP = VP+NP

CP = Complementizer(that)

VP =V +NP

VP = [they also looted]

NP$_1$ =Det+N

NP$_1$ =[the] [ deceased's jewellery]

PP = Prep+NP

PP = Prep +Det+N

PP = [from] + [The][purse]

NP$_2$ =Det+N

NP$_2$ =[the] [ purse]

Relative clause =VP+NP +PP

The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement [that] and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP', 'VP' and 'PP' where VP is the verb phrase in this clause verb is '[they also looted]' and 'NP' stands for noun phrase and noun phrase in this sentence NP$_1$ is[the deceased's jewellery ].VP consists of a verb and a noun phrase in this phrase verb is '[they also looted]' where 'NP$_2$' is [the purse] consists of a  Noun and a determiner where the noun is[ purse ] and  Det is [the]PP is Prepositional phrase in this given clause preposition is [from her purse] PP consists a prep and a NP.

**13.** Before Eid reports claimed that a woman and her two children jumped from Millat Express.

$_{MC}$[Before Eid reports claimed] $_{RC}$[**that** a woman and her two children jumped from Millat Express.]

Sentence =MC+RC

MC = S+V

RC = CP+TP

CP =Complementizer (That)

TP =VP+NP

VP =NP +V

NP +Det +N

RC = VP+NP

A woman and her two children jumped from Millat Express

[That] a woman and her two children jumped from Millat Express

$_C$[That] $_{TP}$[a woman and her two children] $_{VP}$[ jumped] $_{PP}$[ $_P$[from] $_{NP}$[ the Millat Express]

RC =CP+TP

RC = Complementizer(that) +a woman and her two children jumped from Millat Express

TP =VP +NP

CP = Complementizer(that)

VP =S+V

VP = [and her two children jumped
PP = Prep+NP
PP = Prep +Det+N
PP = [from] + [The] [Millat Express]
NP = [the Millat express]
Relative clause =VP+NP +PP
The whole phrase is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement [that] and
'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP', 'VP' and 'PP' where VP is the verb
phrase in this clause verb is '[her two children jumped]' and 'NP$_1$' stands for a noun
phrase and the noun phrase in this sentence is[a woman].VP consists of a verb and a
noun phrase in this phrase verb is '[jumped]' where 'NP$_2$' consists of a  Noun and a
determiner where the noun is[ Millat express ] and  Det is [the]PP is a Prepositional
phrase in this given clause preposition is [from].
14      Sindh Chief Minister Murad Ali Shah who present in the visitor's gallery
$_{MC}$[Sindh Chief Minister Murad Ali Shah] $_{RC}$[**who** was present in the visitor gallery]

g.        Sentence =MC+RC
MC = S+V
RC = CP+TP
CP =Complementizer (That)
TP =VP+NP
VP =NP +V
NP +Det +N
RC = VP+NP
Who present in the visitor's gallery
$_C$[Who] $_{TP}$[present in the visitor's gallery]
$_C$[who] $_{TP}$[ present] $_{PP}$[[in] [the visitor gallery]]
RC =CP+TP
RC = Complementizer(who) +present in the visitor gallery
TP =VP +NP
CP = Complementizer(who)
VP =S+V
VP =[present]
PP = Prep+NP
PP = Prep +Det+N
PP = [in] + [The] [visitor's gallery]
NP = [the visitors' gallery]
NP =Det+N
NP =[The]+ [visitor's gallery
Relative clause =VP+NP +PP
The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement [who]
and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP', 'VP' and 'PP' where VP is the
verb phrase in this clause verb is '[present]' and 'NP' stands for noun phrase and the

noun phrase in this sentence is[ the visitor's gallery].VP consists of a verb and a noun phrase in this phrase verb is '[present]' where 'NP' consists of a  Noun and a determiner where the noun is[ visitor's gallery ] and  Det is [the]PP is the Prepositional phrase in this given clause preposition is [in].

**15.** Dozens of PPP workers, who were sitting in the galleries, raised slogans like Zinda Hai BB

$_{MC}$ [Dozens of PPP workers] $_{RC}$[who were sitting in the galleries, raised slogans like Zinda Hai BB]

$_{MC}$ [Dozens of PPP workers]

$_{RC}$[Cwho $_{VP}$[were sitting] $_{PP}$[in the galleries], $_{VP}$[raised] $_{NP}$[slogans like Zinda Hai BB]

Sentence =MC+RC

MC = S+V

RC = CP+TP

CP =Complementizer (who)

TP =VP+NP

VP =NP +V

NP +Det +N

RC = VP+ NP

[who were sitting in the galleries, raised slogans like Zinda Hai BB]

$_{CP}$[Who] $_{TP}$[were sitting in the galleries, raised slogans like Zinda Hai BB]

$_{C}$[that] $_{VP}$[were sitting] $_{PP}$[in the galleries] $_{VP}$[ raising $_{NP}$[slogans] [like] [Zinda Hai BB]

RC =CP+TP

RC = Complementizer (Who) + [were sitting in the galleries, raising slogans like Zinda Hai BB]

TP = VP+ PP+NP

CP = Complementizer(who)

VP =S+V

$VP_1$ = [were sitting]

$PP_1$  = Prep+NP

$PP_1$ = $prep_1$ +Det+N

PP = [in] + [The][galleries]

$VP_2$= [raised slogans]

$NP_1$ = [the galleries]

$PP_2$=prep+Np

$PP_2$=Prep+Det+N

$PP_2$=[like]+[Zinda Hai BB]

$NP_2$= [Zinda Hai BB]

Relative clause =VP+PP +NP

The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement [that] and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP', 'VP' and 'PP' where $VP_1$ is the verb phrase in this clause verb is '[were sitting]' and 'NP' stands for noun phrase and noun phrase in this sentence $NP_1$ is[the galleries] and $NP_2$ is [Zinda Hai BB].$VP_2$ consists of a verb  phrase in this phrase verb is '[raised slogans]' where 'NP' consists

of a  Noun  and a determiner where the noun is[ galleries ] PP is a Prepositional phrase in this given clause preposition $PP_1$  is [in] and $PP_2$ IN this given phrase is[like]

> 16 Assefa had been elected unopposed from NA-207 Shaheed Benazir Abad (formerly Nawab Shah) on the seat that had been vacated by her father Asif Ali Zardari

MC[Assefa had been elected unopposed from NA-207 Shaheed Benazir Abad (formerly

Nawab shah) on the sea] RC[ that had been vacated by her father Asif Ali Zardari]
Sentence =MC+RC
MC = S+V
RC = CP+TP
CP =Complementizer (That)
TP =VP+NP
VP =NP +V
NP +Det +N
RC = VP+NP
[that had been vacated by her father Asif Ali Zardari]
MC[Cthat] VP[ had been vacated by her father Asif Ali Zardari]
 CP[who] [had been vacated] [by] [her father Asif Ali Zardari]
RC =CP+TP
RC = Complementizer (That) + [present in the visitor's gallery]
TP =VP +PP+NP
CP = Complementizer(that)
VP =S+V
VP =V+NP
VP = [had been vacated]
PP = Prep+NP
PP = [by] + [her father Asif Ali Zardari]
NP = [her father Asif Ali Zardari]
NP =Det+N
NP = [her father Asif Ali Zardari]
Relative clause =VP+PP
The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'VP' where verb phrase is '[ had been vacated]' and 'PP stands for prepositional phrase that consists a 'prep' and a 'NP' in this given phrase prep is [BY] and NP is [her father Asif Ali Zardari] in this phrase verb is '[had been vacated]' where 'NP' consists a 'Noun' and a determiner in this given phrase Noun is [ Her father Asif Ali Zardari]].
17. MC[The speaker announced that he could not allow a debate on a sub judice matter. the speaker announced] RC[ that he could not allow a debate on a sub judice matter].
Sentence =MC+RC
MC = S+V
RC = CP+TP

CP =Complementizer (That)
TP =VP+NP
VP =NP +V
NP +Det +N
RC = VP+NP
[ that he could not allow a debate on sub judice matter.
_CP_[_C_[that] [_TP_[he] _VP_[could not allow] _NP_[a debate] _PP_[on sub judice matter].
 _C_[that] _TP_[he]_VP_[could not allow] _NP_[a debate] _PP_[on sub judice matter]
RC =CP+TP
RC = Complementizer(that) + [he could not allow a debate on sub judice matter]
TP =VP +NP +pp
CP = Complementizer(that)
VP =Verb +NP
VP = [He could not allow]
PP = Prep+NP
PP = Prep +Det+N
PP = [on] + [a] [sub judice matter]
NP₁ = [a debate]
NP₂ =Det+N
NP =[a]+ [sub judice matter
Relative clause =VP+NP +PP
The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement [that] and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP', 'VP' and 'PP' where VP is the verb phrase in this clause verb is '[he could not allow]' and 'NP' stands for noun phrase and the noun phrase in this sentence is[ a debate].VP consists of a verb and a noun phrase in this phrase verb is '[could not allow]' whereas 'NP₂' consists of a Noun and a determiner where the noun is[ a sub judice matter ] and Det is [a]PP is Prepositional phrase in this given clause preposition is [on].

**18.** _MC_[Speaker Ayaz Sadiq prorogued the session due to lack of quorum], _RC_ [which was  pointed out by PPP's Abdul Qadir Patel]
Sentence =MC+RC
MC = S+
RC = CP+TP
CP =Complementizer (which)
TP =VP+NP
VP =NP +V
NP +Det +N
RC = VP+NP
[Which was pointed out by PPP's Abdul Qadir Patel]
_CP_[_C_which] _VP_[ was pointed out _PP_[by] _NP_[PPP'S Abdul Qadir Patel]

RC =CP+TP
RC = Complementizer(which) + [was pointed out by PPP'S Abdul Qadir Patel]]

TP =VP +PP+NP
CP = Complementizer(which)
VP =S+V
VP =V+NP
VP = [was pointed out]
PP = Prep+NP
PP = [by] + [PPP'S Abdul Qadir Patel]
NP =Det+N
NP = [PPP'S Abdul Qadir Patel]
Relative clause =VP+PP
The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'VP' where the verb phrase is '[ was pointed out]' and 'PP stands for a prepositional phrase that consists of a 'prep' and a 'NP' in this given phrase prep is [BY] and NP is [PPP's Abdul Qadir Patel]
] in this phrase verb is '[was pointed out]' where 'NP' consists of a 'Noun' and a determiner in this given phrase Noun is [ PPP's Abdul Qadir Patel]
**19** ₘᴄ[Zehra Khan said] ʀᴄ[ that nothing had changed for workers in the last 138 years]
Sentence =MC+RC
MC = S+V
RC = CP+TP
CP =Complementizer (that)
TP =VP+PP
VP =NP +V
NP +Det +N
RC = VP+ PP
ʀᴄ[that nothing had changed for workers in the last 138 years]
RC[That] ᴛᴘ[nothing had changed for workers in the last 138 years]
ᴄᴘ [that] [nothing had changed] ᴘᴘ[for workers] [like Zinda Hai BB]
RC =CP+TP
RC = Complementizer(that) + [nothing had changed for workers in the last 138 years]
TP = VP+ PP
CP = Complementizer(that)
VP =S+V
VP = [nothing had changed]
$PP_1$ = Prep+NP
$PP_1$ = $prep_1$ +Det+N
PP = [for] + [workers
$PP_2$=prep+Np
$PP_2$=Prep+Det+N
$PP_2$=[in]+[the] [last 138 years]
Relative clause =VP+PP

The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement [that] and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP', 'VP' and 'PP' where VP$_1$ is the verb phrase in this clause verb is '[nothing had changed]' and 'NP' stands for noun phrase and noun phrase in this sentence NP is[the last 138 years] and VP consists a verb phrase in this phrase verb is '[had changed]' where 'NP' consists a  Noun and a determiner where the noun is[ last 138 years ] PP is Prepositional phrase in  PP there an Np and a Prep this given clause preposition PP$_1$  is [for] and PP$_2$ IN this given phrase is[In].

20 Today the minimum monthly wage here is Rs32,000 and many employers don't even pay that amount to poor workers

$_{MC}$[Today the minimum monthly wage here is Rs32,000 and many employers don't even pay] $_{RC}$[ $_C$[that] $_{NP}$[amount] $_{PP}$[to the poor workers]

Sentence =MC+RC

MC = S+V

RC = CP+TP

CP =Complementizer (That)

TP =VP+PP

VP =NP +V

NP +Det +N

RC = VP+ PP

$_{RC}$[that amount to the poor workers]

$_C$[That] $_{NP}$[amount] $_{NP}$[to the poor workers]

RC =CP+TP

RC = Complementizer(that) + [amount to the poor workers]

TP = VP+ PP

CP = Complementizer(that)

VP =S+V

NP = [amount]

PP = Prep+NP

PP = prep$_1$ +Det+N

PP = [to] +[the] [poor workers]

Relative clause =NP+PP

The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement [that] and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP',  and 'PP' where 'NP' stands for a noun phrase and the noun phrase in this sentence NP is[the poor workers] and where 'NP' consists of a  Noun and a determiner where the noun is[ amount the poor worker ] PP is Prepositional phrase in  PP there a Np and a Prep this given clause preposition PP  is [to].

   21   [There are some 178 entities] [that have been privatized for six billion dollars]

   $_{NP}$[There are some 178 entities] $_{RC}$[that have been privatized for six billion dollars]

Sentence =MC+RC

MC = S+V

RC = CP+TP

CP =Complementizer (That)
TP =VP+NP
VP =NP +V
NP +Det +N
RC = VP+NP
[that have been Privatized for six billion dollars]
c[that] VP[ have been privatized PP[for six billion dollars]
RC =CP+TP
RC = Complementizer (That) + [have been privatized for six billion dollars]]
TP =VP +PP+NP
CP = Complementizer(that)
VP =S+V
VP =V+NP
VP = [have been privatized]
PP = Prep+NP
PP = [by] + [six billion dollars]
NP = [six billion dollars]
NP =Det+N
NP = [six billion dollars]
Relative clause =VP+PP
The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'VP' where the verb phrase is '[ have been privatized]' and 'PP stands for prepositional phrase that consists a 'prep' and a 'NP' in this given phrase prep is[for] and NP is [six billion dollars] [in this phrase verb is '[have been privatized]' where 'NP' consists a 'Noun' and a determiner in this given phrase Noun is [ six billion dollars].

   **22**   through various restrictions, (which could not even be removed by subsequent
        governments
MC[through various restrictions] RC[which could not even be removed by subsequent government]
Sentence =MC+RC
MC = S+V
RC = CP+TP
CP =Complementizer (Which)
TP =VP+NP
VP =NP +V
NP +Det +N
RC = VP+NP
[which could not even be removed by the subsequent government]
CP[Cwhich] VP[ could not even be removed] PP[by] NP[subsequent government]]

RC =CP+TP

RC = Complementizer(which) + [could not even be removed by subsequent government]
TP =VP +PP+NP
CP = Complementizer(which)
VP =S+V
VP =V+NP
VP = [could not even be removed]
PP = Prep+NP
PP = [by] + [subsequent government]
NP = [subsequent government]
NP =Det+N
NP = [subsequent government]
Relative clause =VP+PP
The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'VP' where the verb phrase is '[ could not even be removed]' and 'PP stands for a prepositional phrase that consists of a 'prep' and a 'NP' in this given phrase prep is[by] and NP is [subsequent government ] in this phrase verb is '[could not even be removed]' where 'NP' consists a 'Noun' and a determiner in this given phrase Noun is [ subsequent government].

**23**      She said, adding that the government instead of protecting workers
MC[She said, adding] $_{RC}$[ that the government instead of protecting workers]
Sentence =MC+RC
MC = S+V
RC = CP+TP
CP =Complementizer (that)
TP =VP+PP
VP =NP +V
NP +Det +N
RC = VP+ PP
$_{RC}$[that the government instead of protecting workers]
$_C$[That]$_{NP}$[the government instead of protecting workers]
c[that] $_{NP}$[the government instead] $_{PP}$[of providing protection] $_{PP}$[to workers]
          RC =CP+TP
RC = Complementizer(that) + [the government instead of protecting workers]
TP = VP+ PP
CP = Complementizer(that)
NP =   DeT+N
NP =[The] [government instead]
PP$_1$ = Prep+NP
PP$_1$ = prep$_1$ +Det+N
PP = [of] + [providing protection
PP$_2$=prep+Np
PP$_2$=Prep+Det+N

PP$_2$=[to]+[worker]

Relative clause =NP+PP$_1$+PP$_2$

The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement [that] and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP', ' 'PP' where NP is the Noun phrase in this clause noun phrase is '[the government instead]' and 'NP' stands for noun phrase and noun phrase in this sentence NP is[the government instead]  PP is Prepositional phrase in  PP there a Np and a Prep this given clause preposition PP$_1$  is [of providing protection] and PP$_2$ IN this given phrase is[to].

**24**        He said labour leader Rafique Baloch said that the policies of global lenders.

$_{MC}$[He said labour leader Rafique Baloch]VP[[said]$_{RC}$[that the policies of global lender]].

Sentence =MC+RC

MC = S+V

RC = CP+TP

CP =Complementizer (THAT)

TP =VP+NP

VP =NP+V

NP =Det+N

 +RC = Vp+Np

RC[that the policies of global lender]

$_C$[That] $_{TP}$[ the polices] $_{PP}$[of global lender]

RC =CP+TP

RC = Complementizer(that) + [the policies of global lender]

TP =VP +PP+NP

CP = Complementizer(that)

PP = Prep+NP

PP = [of] + [global lender]

NP = [the polices]

NP =Det+N

NP = [the] [polices]

Relative clause =NP+PP

The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C is the complement and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP' where the noun phrase is '[ the policies]' and 'PP stands for a prepositional phrase that consists of a 'prep' and a 'NP' in this given phrase prep is[of] and NP is [global lender' where 'NP' consists a 'Noun' and a determiner [the] in this given phrase Noun is [ subsequent government].

   **25** Senior leader of the Pakistan People's Party Mian Raza Rabbani, the chief guest
   on occasion, said that the state exploits media workers

MC[senior leader of the Pakistan People's Party Mian Raza Rabbani, the chief guest
                occasion, said] $_{RC}$[ that the state exploits media workers] $_{RC}$[that] [ won their third PSL title] $_{NP}$[the state] $_{VP}$[exploits media workers]

Sentence =Mc+Rc

MC         = S+V

RC          =CP+TP
CP          = Complementizer (that)
TP           = VP+NP
VP         = PRO+V
NP         = DET+N
RC          = VP+NP
l.        Relative clause in the sentence
RC =CP+TP
RC = Complementizer(that) + [the state exploits media workers]
TP =VP+NP
VP =S+V
VP =exploits media workers
NP =DET +N
NP =The state
Relative clause =NP+Vp
The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP' and 'VP' where it '[exploits media workers]' and 'NP' is [the state]. VP consists of a verb and a noun phrase in this phrase verb is 'won' whereas 'NP' consists of a 'Noun' and a determiner in this given phrase Noun is [ state] and the determiner is [The].

## 15        Conclusion

The objectives of the study are to find out the relative clauses from Dawn News Editorials, to identify the Structure of the Relative Clauses, and to analyse the pattern of Relative Clauses in Dawn News Editorials.

Our main focus in this study is to find out two major kinds of relative clauses which are Restrictive Relative Clauses and Nonrestrictive Relative Clauses through the close study of Dawn News Editorials we found 25 relative clauses from 4 Dawn News Editorials.

16      Objective No.1

To find out the relative clauses from Dawn News Editorials.

  **i)**  [who won their third PSL Title]
  **ii)** [which fans were disallowed from taking Palestinian flags]
  **iii)** [who were displaying them in the stand]
  **iv)** [Who is also the federal interior minister]
  **v)** [who have officially recorded their protest]
  **vi)** [who was travelling from Karachi to Faisalabad]
  **vii)**        [that the district police are looking into the case]
  **viii)**       [that the initial heirs were not ready for postmortem examination postmortem]
  **ix)** [that some people including the police official were teasing her and the two children with her]
  **x)**  [that she was dragged in the train by the police]
  **xi)** [that their aunt was found dead]

**xii)**　　　[that she died by suicide]
**xiii)**　　　[that her aunt was reciting the Quran]
**xiv)**　　　that a woman and her two children jumped from Millat express
**xv)**[that constable Hassan stationed in Hydrabad]
**xvi)**　　　[that they also looted the deceased's jewellery and cash from her purse.]
**xvii)**　　　[Which was pointed out by PPP's Abdul Qadir Patel
**xviii)**　　　[That nothing had changed for workers in the last 138 years]
**xix)**　　　[That amount to the poor workers]
**xx)**　　[That has been privatized for six billion dollars]
**xxi)**　　[Which could not even be removed by the subsequent government]
**xxii)**　　[That the government instead of protecting workers]
**xxiii)**　　[That the police of global lender]
**xxiv)**　　[That the state exploits media workers]
**xxv)**　　[That he could not allow a debate on a sub judice matter]
17　　　Objective No.2
To identify the structure of the restrictive relative clauses in Dawn News Editorials.
S =MC+RC
**Example:**
CLAUSE 01: MC[The flags were carried by the players of Islamabad unite] RC[ who won their third PSL title]
MC= S+V
RC = [Complementizer] [who whose whom which that]　　C[S+V]
CP =C +TP
Example:
CLAUSE 02: RC[Cwhich] TP[fans were disallowed from taking Palestinian flags]
CP =VP+NP+PP
Example:
CLAUSE 02: RC [C which] TP[fan] VP[were disallowed] PP[from taking Palestinian flags]
RC =CP+TP
RC = Complementizer(which) + [fans were disallowed from taking Palestinian flags]
TP =VP+NP +PP
CP = C+TP
CP = [which]+ [fans were disallowed from taking Palestinian flags]
VP =V+NP
VP = [were disallowed]
PP = Prep+NP
PP = [from] + [taking Palestinian flags]
NP = [taking Palestinian flags
Relative clause =VP+NP +PP
The whole phrase CP is divided into 'C' and 'TP' where 'C' is the complement and 'TP' is the Tense Phrase.TP is divided into 'NP', 'VP' and 'PP' where VP is the verb phrase in this clause verb is '[were disallowed]' and 'NP' stands for noun phrase and

the noun phrase in this sentence is[taking Palestinian flag].VP consists of a verb and a noun phrase in this phrase verb is '[were disallowed]' where 'NP' consists of a Noun is[ taking Palestinian flag ] and PP is a Prepositional phrase in this given clause preposition is [from].

VP =[Verb] +[NP]

Example:

CLAUSE 03:

RC[who were displaying them in the stands]

VP = [were displaying]

NP =[Noun]+[Det]

Example:

CLAUSE 04: NP =[DET] +[N]

NP =The +federal interior minister

PP =[Prep]+ [NP]

PP=[Prep]+[noun]+[det]

Example

CLAUSE 02: [which fans were disallowed from taking Palestinian flags]

PP = Prep+NP

PP = [from] + [taking Palestinian flags]

18      Objective No.3

To analyse the pattern of relative clauses in Dawn News Editorial Three relative clause patterns have been identified in the Dawn News Editorials. Here are the patterns:

a) **Relative Clause: Subject + Verb + Relative pronoun or adverb**

For example:

The speaker announced **that** he could not allow a debate on sub judice matter

Relative Clause: **That** he could not allow a debate on a sub judice matter

Relative Pronoun: **That** was used to replace the *speaker in*

the second clause

Subject: he

Verb: could not allow

**a)Relative clause = Relative Pronoun as a Subject + Verb**

For example:

Dozens of PPP workers, **who** were sitting in the galleries, raised slogans like Zinda Hai BB

Relative Clause: **those who** were sitting in the galleries, raised slogans like Zinda Hai BB

Relative Pronoun: **who** was used to replace the word PPP workers

in the second clause

Subject: PPP workers

Verb: 'were sitting'

**b)       Relative Clause = Clause + Relative Pronoun + Clause**

**19**

For Example:

The flags were carried by the players of Islamabad Unite who won their third PSL title
Relative Clause: Who won their third PSL title
Clause 1: The flags (NP) were carried (VP)
Relative pronoun: **who** was used to replace the word *the players of Islamabad United*
A subordinate clause that alters a noun phrase—usually a noun—is referred to as a related clause. Similar to [when, where, or why], a relative adverb or a relative pronoun, like [who, whom, whose, which, or that], comes first. Most of the relative clauses used in the Dawn News Editorials are restrictive relative clauses. The noun phrase is intended to be altered by the relative clause itself. As a subject and object, the Noun Phrase position is typically an antecedent of the Relative Clause.

20      Implications

**Enhanced Understanding of Syntax in Journalism**: This study sheds light on the syntactic structures used in relative clauses within Dawn News editorials, offering insights into how complex sentence structures contribute to clarity, emphasis, and overall readability in journalistic writing. Understanding these structures can improve both the production and analysis of editorial content, leading to more effective communication of ideas.

**Implications for Editorial Writing and Style**: The findings can inform editorial writers and editors about the syntactic preferences and patterns that enhance the impact of their arguments and narratives. By identifying prevalent syntactic structures, writers can refine their style to better engage readers and convey their messages with greater precision.

**Language Instruction and Linguistic Training**: The study's results can be used to develop targeted language instruction materials and training programs for journalists and editors. Emphasizing the use of relative clauses can help in crafting more sophisticated and nuanced arguments, enhancing the overall quality of editorial writing.

**Contributions to Syntactic Theory**: This analysis provides empirical data on the use of relative clauses in a specific genre of written discourse. The findings can contribute to theoretical discussions on syntax, particularly in the context of how relative clauses are employed in formal and professional writing compared to other genres.

**Cross-Linguistic and Comparative Analysis**: Insights gained from this study can be compared with syntactic analyses of relative clauses in other languages or media formats. Such comparisons can reveal cross-linguistic patterns and variations in the use of relative clauses, enriching our understanding of syntactic structures across different contexts.

**Impact on Media Analysis and Criticism**: Understanding the syntactic choices in editorials can enhance media analysis and criticism. Analysts and critics can use this knowledge to evaluate how syntactic structures affect the persuasiveness and effectiveness of editorial arguments, leading to more informed critiques and discussions about media practices.

**Guidance for Readers and Comprehension Studies**: The study can provide valuable insights for readers and comprehension researchers about how syntactic complexity impacts reading comprehension and interpretation of editorials. This can inform

strategies to improve reader engagement and understanding of complex journalistic texts.

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