Comparison between "Preposition + Noun Clause" and "Preposition + Adjective Clause"

Similarities

- 1. **Preposition** can be placed in front of both **noun clauses** and **adjective clauses**.
 - Example
 - 1) I can not approve of what you did for me.
 - Somchai likes a Mariah Carey's nice song "We Belong Together" to <u>which I always listen.</u>
- When a preposition is placed in front of adjective clauses' conjunctions: whom and which, there must be a sentence after their conjunctions.
 - Example
 - 1) Jeff is the boy on whom my life depends.
 - Aj. Patcharaporn would like to buy Nissan March in <u>which she likes very much.</u>

3. When a preposition is placed in front of noun clauses' conjunctions, there can be either a sentence or a verb after the noun clauses' conjunctions, depending on each type of noun clauses' conjunctions.

Conjunctions	Followed by
whether	
how	A sentence
what	
	A verb

- - 1) His decision will **depend on** <u>whether anyone</u> <u>goes with him.</u>
 - Her future life will depend very much on <u>how</u> <u>hard she works.</u>
 - 3) Macky has insisted on what she said.
 - Ladda wants to find out <u>what has made him</u> <u>smart.</u>

Differences

- 1. Different conjunctions
 - ➢ Adj. → "Whom" and "Which" are the only two adjective clauses' conjunctions to have prepositions.
 - - Thomas is the man on <u>whom my mother</u> <u>has looked down.</u>
 - Siam is the station at <u>which I usually arrive</u> <u>at 6 pm.</u>
 - N. → "What", "Whether", and "How" are the only noun clauses' conjunctions to have prepositions.
 - - Marry can not agree on <u>what he did last</u> <u>night.</u>
 - I shall carry out <u>whether my sister would like</u> to do this project (or not).
 - To get TOEIFL 500 truly relies on <u>how</u> mentally strong you are.

(N.B.: **"That"** and **" If "** can not have any preposition in front of them.)

- 2. Preposition comes from different places.
 - A preposition of an adjective clause comes from a subordinate verb.

I would like to know the subject in <u>which you are</u> interested. (V. to be interested in)

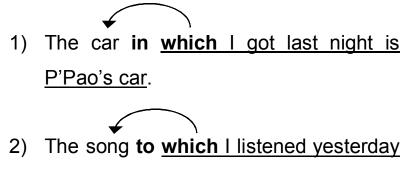
- A preposition of a noun clause comes from a main verb.

You must cut down what you eat daily. (V. to cut down)

- 3. There are different kinds of parts of speech in front of the preposition.
 - For a noun clause, there is usually a main verb in front of the preposition.
 - - 1) I can not give in what I am trying to do.
 - Delta will not put off <u>what she has to finish</u> by tomorrow.

- For an adjective clause, there must be a noun in front of the preposition. Moreover, the adjective clause must modify that noun.
 - - Reberto was the boy on <u>whom Lady Gaga</u> loved and relied.
 - Marry would like you to explain the reason on <u>which Stefani insisted.</u>
- 4. Conjunctions play their roles in different ways.
 - > Noun Clause <u>with</u> a Preposition
 - - The first permanent European settlement in what is now Mississippi was a trading center in Billoxi.
 - In the early 1800's, a dispute developed among geologists about how rocks are formed.
 - > Noun Clause <u>without</u> Any Preposition
 - After Noun / Pronoun + Conjunction + S + V +
 (O) or Conjunction + V + (O)

- The noun in front of the subordinate clause <u>is</u>
 <u>not modified</u> by the subordinate clause.
 - - I can not tell my students <u>what will be in</u> <u>the test</u>, but I can only tell them <u>that the</u> <u>test will be difficult.</u>
 - Hilary can give her children <u>what they</u> <u>want</u>.
 - I can not answer you <u>how you can solve</u> <u>this problem</u>.
- Adjective Clause
 - ♦ After N. \rightarrow Prep + Conjunction + S + V + (O)
 - The noun in front of the subordinate clause <u>is</u> <u>modified by</u> that subordinate clause.
 - Example



is "Angles Cry".

3) The man for whom I voted turned out to be a convicted man.