

**PART 2**

# Clauses with *That*, *When*, and *Where*: Replacement of Subjects, Objects, and Adverbials of Time or Place

## Setting the Context

**Prereading Questions** Hinduism and Buddhism are closely related in many ways. Siddhārtha Gautama was a Hindu who sought knowledge throughout his life, and his teachings developed into Buddhism. Why do you think Buddhism became a separate religion? Has this happened in other religions?



The Great Buddha of Kamakura, Japan

### Buddhism

Buddhism developed from the teachings of Siddhārtha Gautama (the Buddha or "enlightened one"). However, it is not a religion that honors one person, human or divine. Buddha is neither a god nor a god-sent mediator. He is not a "redeemer" who can save others. 5

In Buddhism, teaching (*dharma*) and knowledge are more important than the person, Buddha. This knowledge is a special religious knowledge that people attain through transcending human limitations. It is knowledge that goes far beyond the limits of thought. It leads to the ultimate goal, where the personality is transformed. The path to this transformation is a method of forming "right" habits. 10  
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Today, Buddhists refer to Buddha as the great example, but every person has to seek his or her own enlightenment. Selflessness and the seeking of peace on earth are the ways to enlightenment. 20

**Discussing Ideas.** According to the passage, every person has to seek his or her own enlightenment. What does *enlightenment* mean to you?

### A. Clauses with *That*: Replacement of Subjects

When two sentences share an identical noun or noun phrase, you can use *that* to replace the noun or noun phrase in the second sentence. *That* is used for ideas and things. In informal spoken English, *that* is sometimes used to refer to people; *who* is generally preferred, however. Commas are *not* used with adjective clauses beginning with *that*.



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Examples	
<b>Simple Sentences</b>	Buddhism is a religion. <b>This religion</b> teaches a way of life.
<b>Complex Sentence</b>	Buddhism is a religion <b>that</b> teaches a way of life.
<b>Simple Sentences</b>	Siddhārtha was a person. <b>This person</b> tried to overcome suffering.
<b>Complex Sentence</b>	Siddhārtha was a person <b>that (who)</b> tried to overcome suffering.

**1** Combine the following sentences to form adjective clauses with *that*. Make any necessary changes in the sentences.

**Example:** We visited a Buddhist temple. The temple was in Tokyo.

*We visited a Buddhist temple that was in Tokyo.*

1. I bought a book. The book was about Buddhism.
2. Buddhism is a religion. It has over 300 million followers.
3. Buddhism has many beliefs. These beliefs help people to deal with their problems.
4. I have a problem. It has been bothering me for a while.
5. I talked about it with a friend. The friend had a similar problem.
6. My friend had some ideas for me. These ideas were very helpful.
7. I visited a Buddhist temple. The temple was made of wood.
8. Buddhists often sit in meditation. Meditation quiets the mind and body.

**2** Combine the following sentences to form adjective clauses with *that*. Make any necessary changes in the sentences.

**Example:** Buddha is a word from Sanskrit. This word from Sanskrit means “the enlightened one.”

*Buddha is a word from Sanskrit that means “the enlightened one.”*

1. Through meditation, Buddha learned laws of life. Laws of life include the “Four Noble Truths” of Buddhism.
2. The first law is about suffering. The suffering comes from our past actions or “karma.”
3. The second law talks about desires. The desires are for the wrong things.
4. The third law says changing our lives will solve the problems. The problems come from desires.
5. The fourth law describes a way of living. The way of living is Buddha’s path to inner peace.
6. According to Buddha, these “Four Noble Truths” are the laws. These laws will lead us to enlightenment.
7. Funerals in East Asia are often marked by Buddhist services. These services are a little different in each country of that region.
8. Buddhists believe in the unity of all living things. Living things are part of this world.



- 3 Summarize the information given in Activity 2 by completing the following in your own words:

Buddha taught a way of thinking and acting that . . .

**B. Clauses with That: Replacement of Objects of Verbs**

To form an adjective clause, the relative pronoun *that* can replace the object of the verb in a simple sentence. *That* normally refers to things or ideas, and in informal English it may be used to refer to people. In addition, *that* is sometimes omitted in informal English; this is possible only when *that* replaces an object (not the subject).

Examples	
<b>Simple Sentences</b>	The <b>ideas</b> helped relieve suffering. Siddhārtha taught <b>these ideas</b> .
<b>Complex Sentences</b>	The ideas <b>that</b> Siddhārtha taught helped relieve suffering. The ideas Siddhārtha taught helped relieve suffering.

**C. Clauses with When or Where: Replacement of Adverbials of Time or Place**

*When* and *where* can be used as relative pronouns that replace adverbials of time or place. Do not confuse adjective clauses with *when* or *where* (which follow the noun(s) they modify) with adverb clauses (which may begin or end sentences).

Examples	
<b>Simple Sentences</b>	Siddhārtha lived at a <b>time</b> . People suffered tremendously <b>then</b> .
<b>Complex Sentence</b>	Siddhārtha lived at a time <b>when</b> people suffered tremendously.
<b>Simple Sentences</b>	Nepal is a <b>country</b> . Buddhism and Hinduism are practiced <b>there</b> .
<b>Complex Sentence</b>	Nepal is a country <b>where</b> Buddhism and Hinduism are practiced.

- 4 Combine the following sentences by using *that*, *when*, or *where*. Eliminate words whenever necessary.

**Example:** Nirvana is a state of being. People can reach nirvana through learning.

*Nirvana is a state of being that people can reach through learning.*

1. The word is *nirvana*. Buddhists use this word to describe inner peace.
2. Nirvana is the goal. Every Buddhist hopes to achieve this goal.
3. It is a feeling. People describe the feeling as inner peace.
4. According to an early Buddhist scripture, nirvana is a place. There is no earth, water, fire, and air there.
5. It is a time. An individual achieves the end of suffering then.