TRANSLATION OF ATTRIBUTIVE CLAUSE

In English, attributive clause can be divided into restrictive and non-restrictive, following antecedent. These two kinds of attributive clause are different in form: there are no comma between restrictive attributive clause and antecedent; while non-restrictive attributive clause is separate with antecedent with a comma.

Another difference is: restrictive attributive clause is close related with antecedent, while non-restrictive attributive clause is not that close with antecedent in meaning.

As a result, restrictive attributive clause is always translated into pre-modifier in Chinese; non-restrictive attributive clause is often translated into postposition coordinate clause, to describe or illustrate the antecedent.

Examples of restrictive attributive clause:

It is estimated that over 3,000 companies (including non-technology companies) *which have completed initial public offerings of stock in the United States over the past two decades* have received venture capital at some point in their development.

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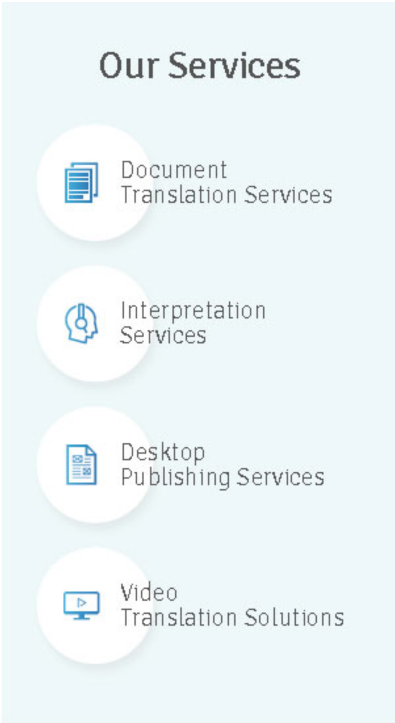
It is estimated that a majority of the funding currently committed to venture capitalist entities has been provided by public or private pension funds, *which are allocating increasing percentages of investment funds to “alternative investments” such as venture capital*.

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