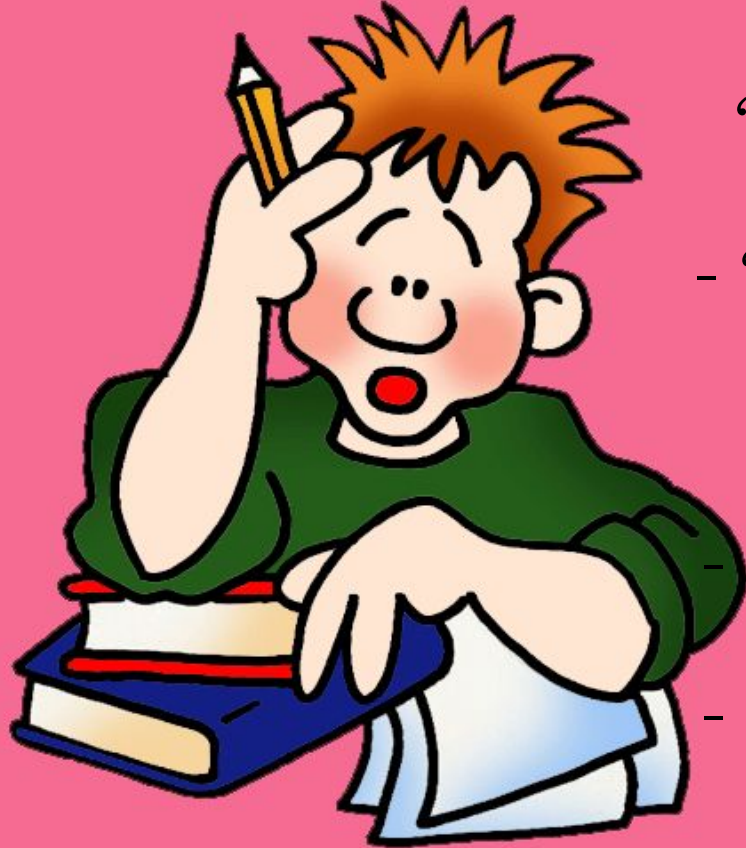


RELATIVE CLAUSES

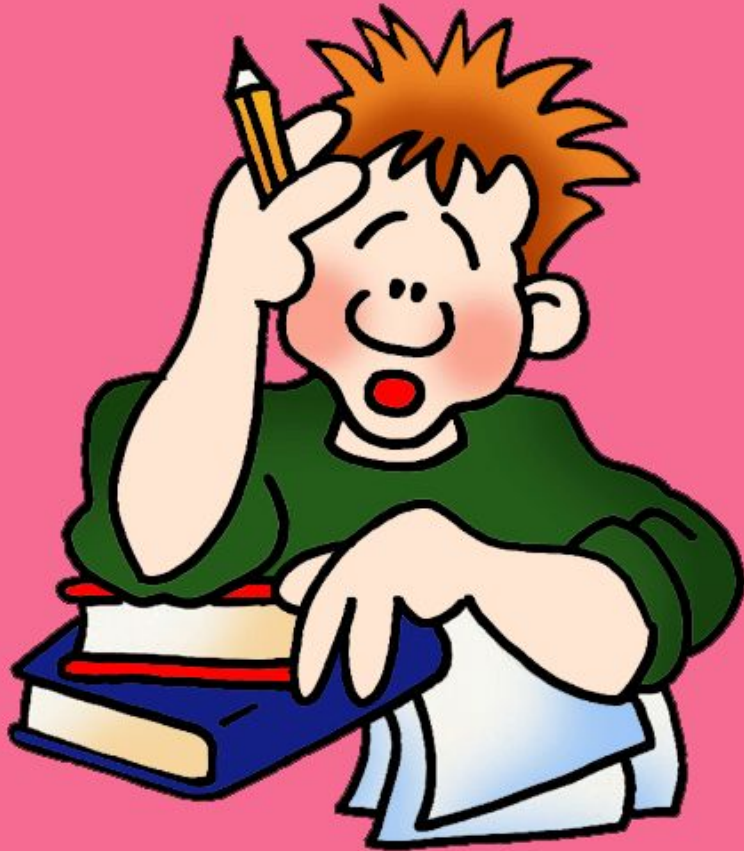
Relative Clauses are formed by joining 2 sentences:



- “Peter is the student”+ “He comes from Glasgow”:
“Peter is the student **WHO comes from Glasgow**”.
- “The books are on the table” + “They are mine”:
“The books **WHICH are on the table** are mine”.
- “I’ve just met Tom” + “Tom seems to be a nice guy”: “I’ve just met Tom, **WHO seems to be a nice guy**”
- “I’d love to visit London”+ “It is a beautiful city”:
- “I’d love to visit London, **WHICH is a beautiful city**”

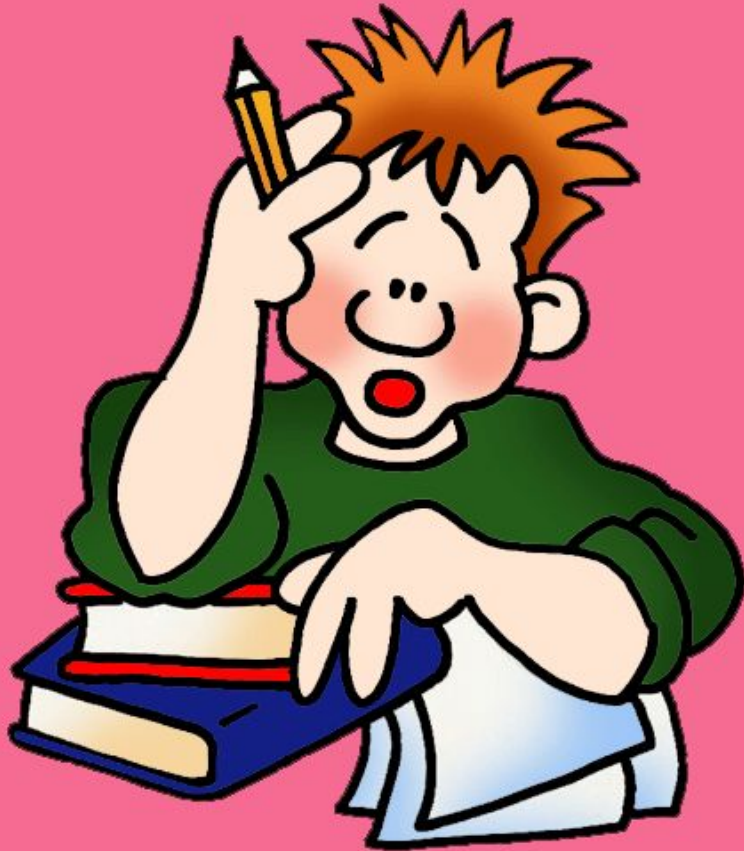
Remember:

When we join 2 sentences with a Relative Pronoun or Adverb, we have to omit the noun/ pronoun/ possessive that the Relative replaces (In the previous sentences: He/ They/ Tom /it)



Relative Clauses go RIGHT AFTER the Noun they modify.

1. Defining Relative Clauses



They define, give us essential information about a general term or expression. Defining Relative Clauses are not put in commas:

- I talked to the man **who gave you the news.**

- I read the letter **which came this morning.**

(Which man? The one who gave you the news.)

(Which letter? the one that arrived this morning.)

Remember:

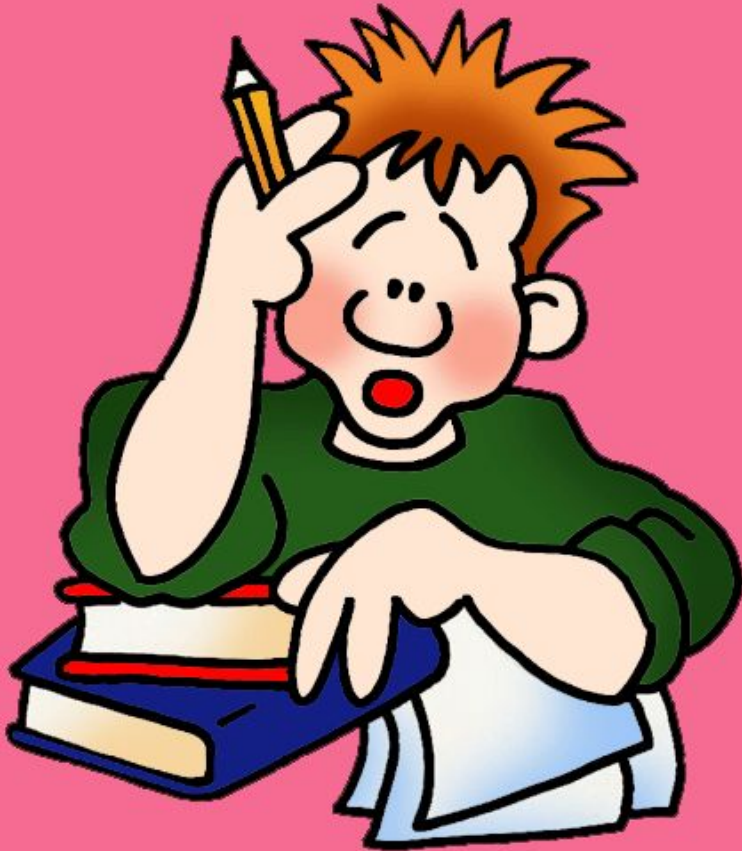
Use **WHO** to refer to people and **WHICH** to refer to animals, things, ...

“THAT” can replace **WHO** and **WHICH** in **Defining Relative Clauses**

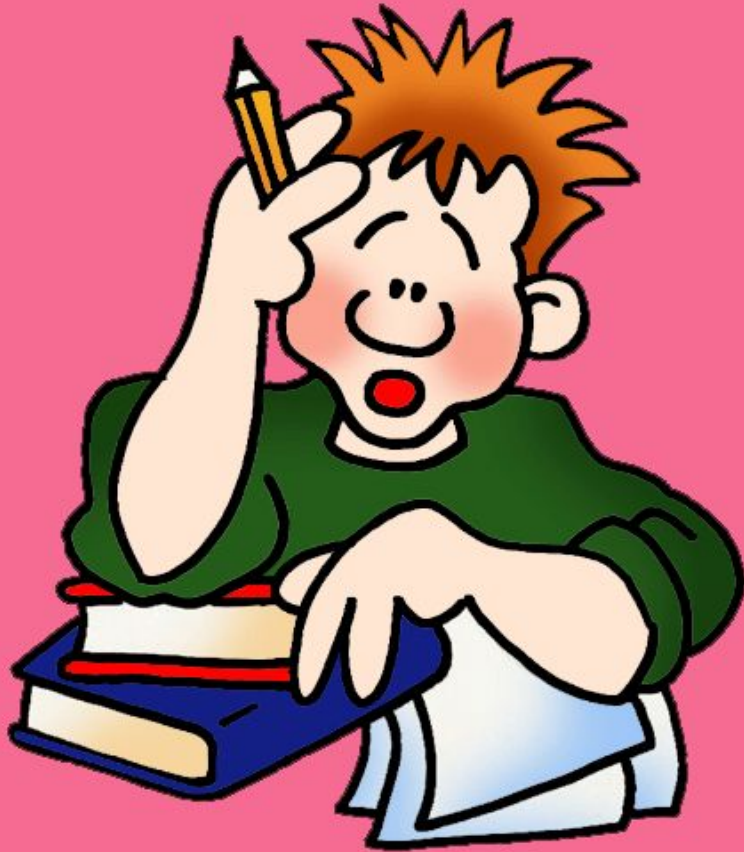
:

Did you know the girl **WHO/THAT** came to the party yesterday?

The book **WHICH/THAT I'm reading** is very interesting.



OMISSION OF WHO, WHICH AND THAT:



WHO, WHICH and THAT can be the Subject of the **Relative Clause**:

- I've talked to the man **WHO sold me his car.**
(*Who* replaces The man and is the Subject of the Clause "sold me his car")
- The dog **WHICH barks every night** is my neighbour's. (*Which* is the Subject of the clause "barks every night")

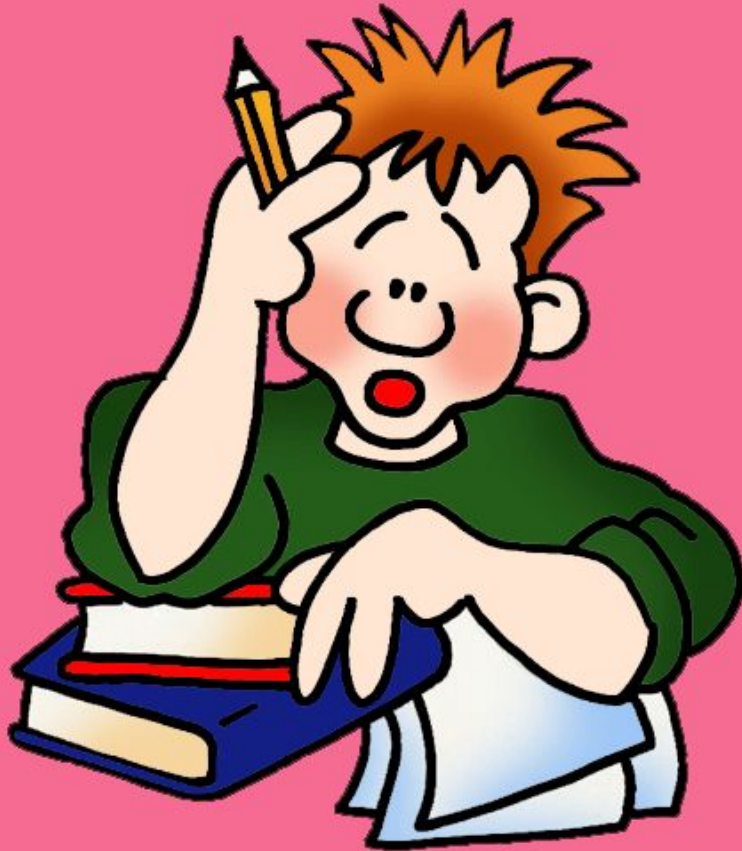
They can also be the Object or go after a preposition:

- I loved the film **(WHICH/THAT) we saw last night.**

- The man **(WHO/THAT/WHO) you mentioned** is a writer.

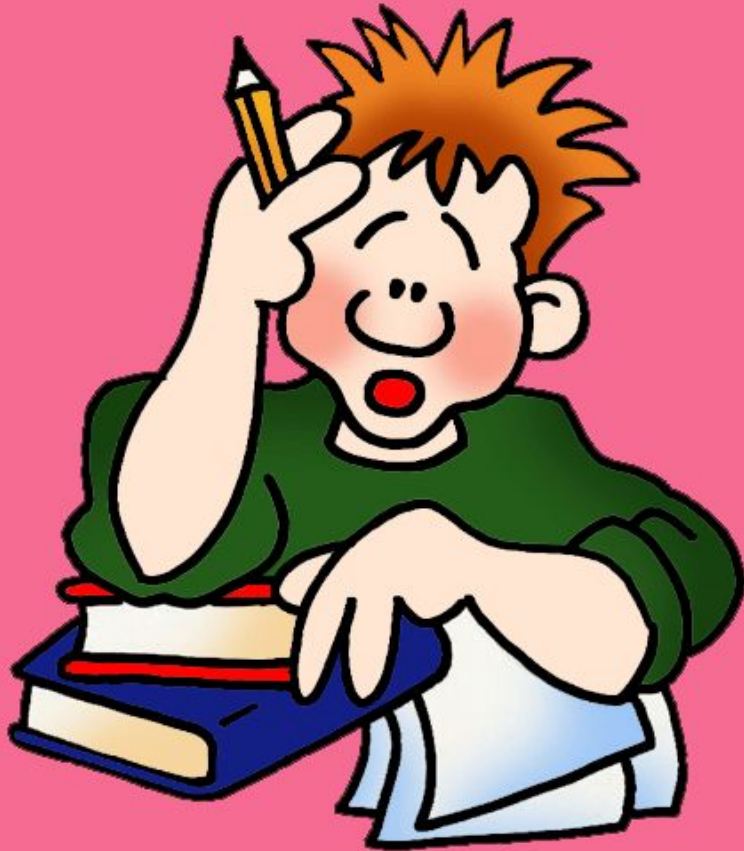
- I've found the keys **for (WHICH/THAT) I was looking.**
=> I found the keys **I was looking for.**

- Who was the boy **to (who) you were talking?** => Who was the boy **you were talking to?**



When The Relative is the Object, it can be (and it is usually) omitted in Defining Relative Clauses.

Other Relatives:



WHEN (THAT)

shows Time:

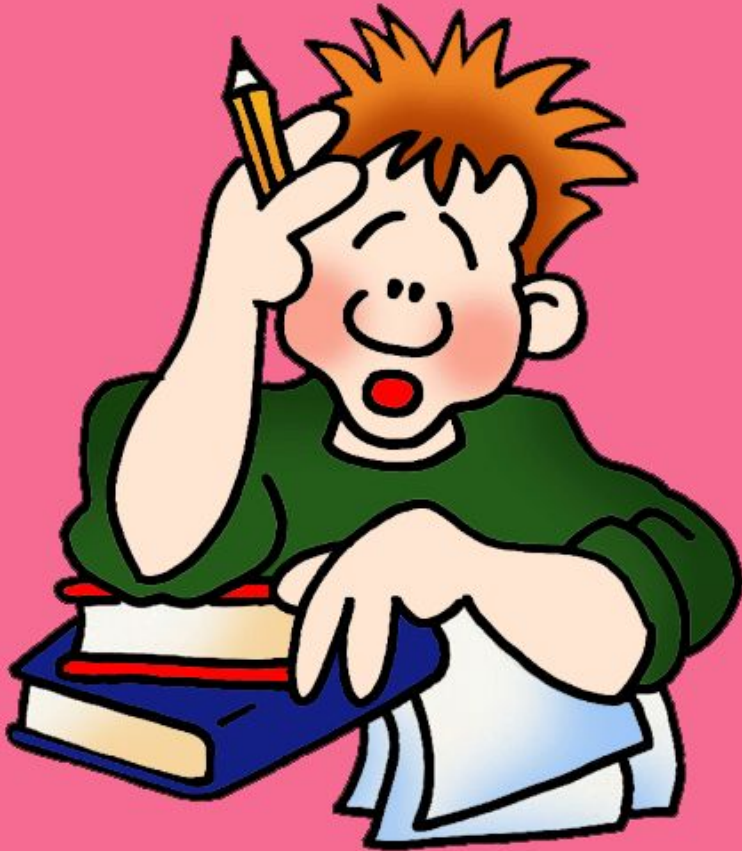
- I will never forget the day + I met my best friend that day:

I'll never forget the day

(WHEN/THAT) I met my best friend.

(WHEN can also be omitted in Defining Relative Clauses).

WHERE



refers to Places:

-This is the hotel + We are staying at the hotel next weekend:

This is the hotel **WHERE we are staying next weekend.**

- The city is interesting + my sister is living in the city:

The city **WHERE my sister is living** is interesting.

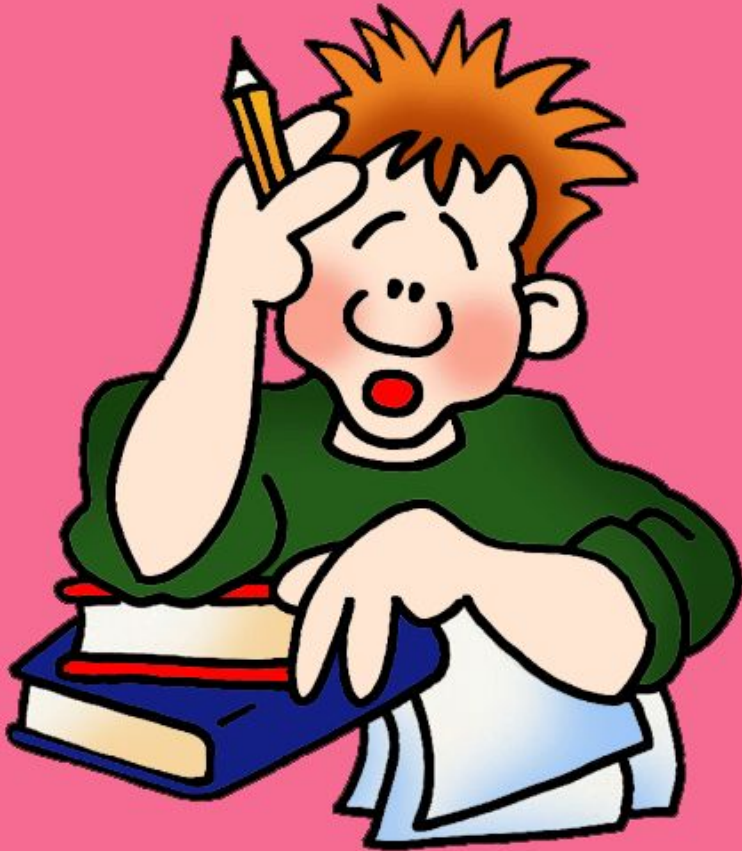
WHOSE

shows Possession and it replaces a Possessive adjective or an 's possessive:

- The man was crying + His house was on fire:

The man **WHOSE house was on fire** was crying.

- Have you met the people?
+ Their son is moving to Washington: Have you met the people **WHOSE son is moving to Washington?**

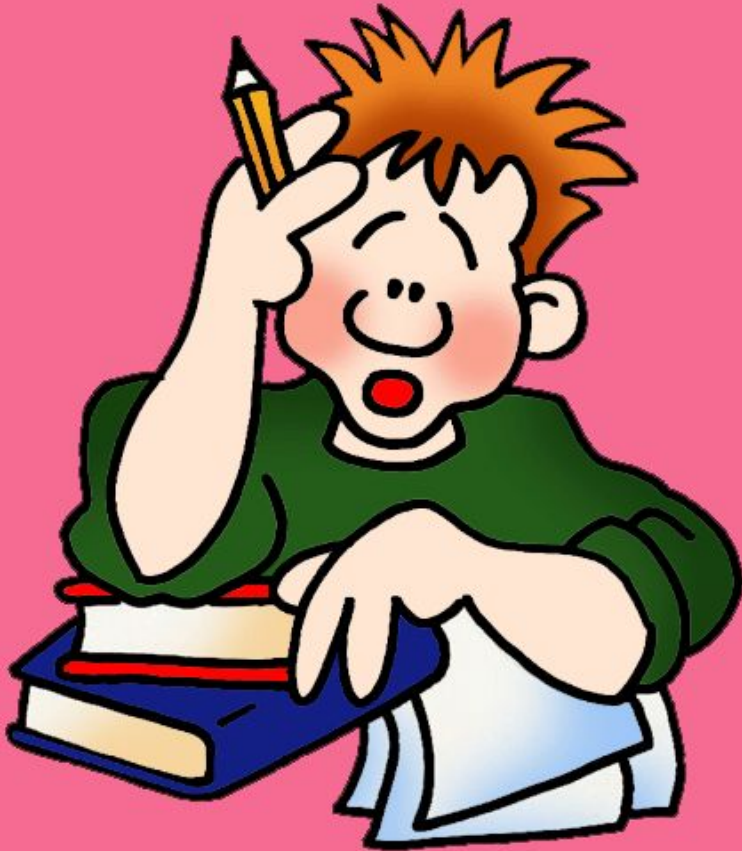


WHOM

is used instead of WHO in Formal Speech when it is the Object of the Relative Clause or after a preposition:

- I couldn't talk to a friend
+ I called him last night: I
couldn't talk to the friend
WHOM I called last night.

- I don't know the student +
The teacher was shouting at
the student: I don't know
the student **at WHOM the**
teacher was shouting.

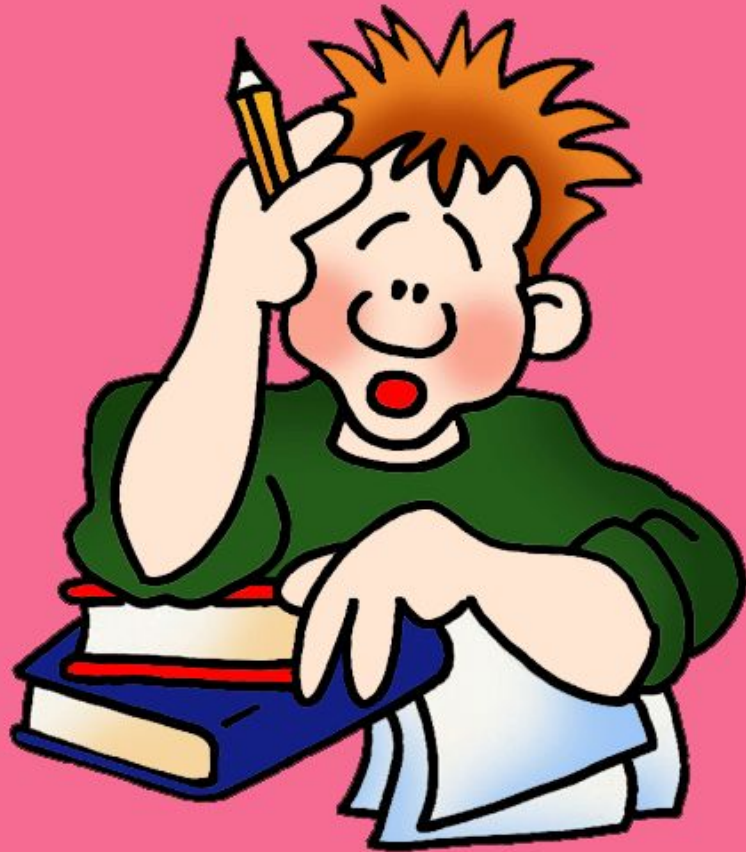


2. Non-Defining Relative Clauses



They give us more (extra) information about a person, animal, thing, ... already identified (by a name, a possessive, ...). They go between commas.

- Your brother, **who gave me the news**, saw the accident himself .
- I read Martin's letter, **which was full of gossip**.



In Non-Defining Relative Clauses we can't use THAT and we can't omit the Relatives:

- I liked *Toy Story*, **which I've seen recently**. (not "that", no Omission)
- Shakespeare, **whom you just mentioned**, is the most famous British playwright. (not "that", no Omission)
- I've found my keys, **which I had been looking for**. (not "that", no Omission)

Defining or Non-Defini ng?



Remember:

Defining Relative Clauses:

- Don't take commas.
- "That" can replace Who, Which and When.
- You can omit Who, Which, When and That when they are not the Subject of the Relative Clause.

Non-Defining Relative Clauses:

- Go between commas.
- You can't use "That".
- You can't omit the Relatives.

Compare:

-The neighbours **who live next door** are very friendly.

-My neighbours, **who live next door**, are ...

- I enjoyed the film **(which / that) you recommended**.

- I enjoyed Little Miss Sunshine, **which you recommended**.

