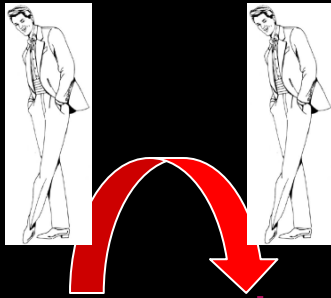
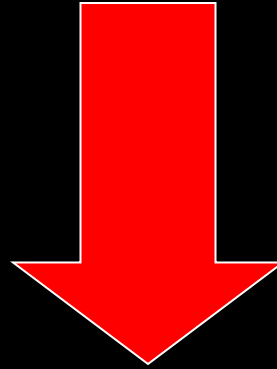




RELATIVE CLAUSES



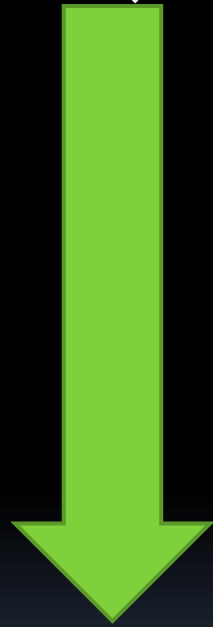
- The man who came into the room was small and slender



- You want to give further information about the man
- It cannot be omitted-it is the subject of the relative clause



- The man (whom) I saw yesterday was my cousin



it can be omitted- it is the object of the relative clause

List of relative pronouns

person	Thing	Place	Time	reason
Who	Which	where	when	why
Whom				
whose				
that	that			

Defining relative clauses = No commas

- A defining relative clause identifies **which person or thing we mean** exactly.
- You **cannot** leave information in defining relative clauses out of a sentence:
 - *It's the book (that)I read yesterday.*
 - * *It's the book.* (this sentence is incomplete)
- You can **omit** the pronoun in these clauses if it is the OBJECT:
 - *It's the book (which) I read yesterday.*

Non-defining relative clauses = with commas

- This kind of clause gives **additional information** about a person or thing.
- The sentence **still makes sense without** the non-defining relative clause:
 - *Your lectures, which I don't enjoy, last for an hour.*
 - *The lectures last for an hour.*
 - *My, Peter, this, the 8.00 train*



Non-defining

Non-Defining

Extra information

The new Woody Allen film,
which I saw last week, is very
good.

- Use commas
- Always use relative pronouns,
e.g. **who/whom** (people); **which**
(things)

defining

Defining

Essential information

You're the man (that) I saw
last week.

- No commas
- Can omit pronoun if it is the OBJECT
of the verb in the relative clause
- **That** can replace **which/who** (infml)

time

- Time
 - That was the year when I got my MA. (The year in which...)
 - 11 September 2001 was the day when people's attitude towards terrorism changed. (The day on which...)
- The adverb (when) cannot be omitted.

place

- Place: in/on/at + which **or** in/on/that + that
- That's the factory where they make chemicals. (The factory in which...)
- That's the spot where the battle took place. (The spot on which...)
- The adverb (where) **cannot** generally be omitted.

reason

- Reason
- I will explain the reasons why the outbreak occurred. (I will explain the reason for which...)
- The adverb (why) cannot be omitted.

Formal/informal

- **Non-Defining** relative clauses (i.e. with commas) are more common in **written English** because they are quite heavy and formal.
- In **spoken English** we would probably use two sentences.
 - Compare:
 - **Martin's article, which was published in 2004, is very good.** [written]
 - with
 - **Martin's article is good. It came out in 2004.** [spoken]

Formal/Informal - prepositions and relative clauses

- Which is more formal of these sentences?
 - 1. The people to whom the questionnaire was given were randomly selected.
 - or
 - 2. The people the questionnaire was given to were randomly selected.
- Preposition before rel. pronoun = **more** formal
- Preposition at end of clause = **less** formal

Defining

non-defining

- People who take physical exercise live longer
- The man who(m) I marry will have a sense of humour
- This is Mr Roberts, who works with me at the school
- In 2000 he met Rachel, whom he later married

Defining

non-defining

- He was respected by the people with whom he worked With

- I saw a girl whose beauty took my breath away

What she says upsets me

- Peter, with whom I played tennis, was fitter than me

- He drank beer, which made me angry

- They've got 8 students, all of whom are studying music

Defining

non-defining

- The travellers who knew about the floods took another road



- The travellers, who knew about the floods, took another road





Which is true?

- 1. Milk, which contains chemicals, is dangerous.
 - 2. Milk which contains chemicals is dangerous.
- 