ภาษาอังกฤษ ป. 6 Relative Clause







Relative Clause

We use relative clauses to give additional information about something without starting another sentence. By combining sentences with a relative clause, your text becomes more fluent and you can avoid repeating certain words.









How to Form Relative Clauses

Imagine, a girl is talking to Tom. You want to know who she is and ask a friend whether he knows her. You could say:

A girl is talking to Tom. Do you know the girl?

That sounds rather complicated, doesn't it? It would be easier with a relative clause: you put both pieces of information into one sentence. Start with the most important thing — you want to know who the girl is.

Do you know the girl







As your friend cannot know which girl you are talking about, you need to put in the additional information — the girl is talking to Tom. Use "the girl" only in the first part of the sentence, in the second part replace it with the relative pronoun (for people, use the relative pronoun "who"). So the final sentence is :

Do you know the girl who is talking to Tom?







Relative Pronouns

relative pronoun	use	example
	subject or object	I told you about the
who	pronoun for people	woman who lives next
		door.
which	subject or object	Do you see the
	pronoun for animals	cat which is lying on the
	and things	roof?







relative pronoun	use	example
which	referring to a whole sentence	He couldn't read which surprised me.
whose	possession for people animals and things	Do you know the boy whose mother is a nurse?







relative pronoun	use	example
•		1a !.a.!4 a al la4 la a
	object pronoun for people,	i was invited by the
whom	especially in non - defining	professor whom I met at
	relative clauses (in defining	the conference.
	relative clauses we	
	colloquially prefer who)	

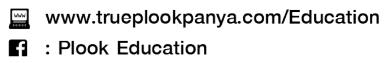






relative pronoun	use	example
	subject or object	I don't like the
that	pronoun for people,	table that stands in the
	animals and things in	kitchen.
	defining relative clauses	
	(who or which are also	
	possible)	







Subject Pronoun or Object Pronoun?

Subject and object pronouns cannot be distinguished by their forms - who, which, that are used for subject and object pronouns. You can, however, distinguish them as follows:

If the relative pronoun is followed by a verb, the relative pronoun is a subject pronoun. Subject pronouns must always be used.

the apple which is lying on the table







If the relative pronoun is not followed by a verb (but by a noun or pronoun), the relative pronoun is an object pronoun. Object pronouns can be dropped in defining relative clauses, which are then called Contact Clauses.

the apple (which) George lay on the table

Relative Adverbs

A relative adverb can be used instead of a relative pronoun plus preposition. This often makes the sentence easier to understand. This is the shop in which I bought my bike.

- This is the shop where I bought my bike.







relative adverb	meaning	use	example
when	in/on	refers to a time	the day when we met
	which	expression	him
where	in/at	refers to a place	the place where we met
	which		him
why	for	refers to a reason	the reason why we met
	which		him







Defining Relative Clauses

Defining relative clauses give detailed information defining a general term or expression. Defining relative clauses are not put in <u>commas.</u>

Imagine, Tom is in a room with five girls. One girl is talking to Tom and you ask somebody whether he knows this girl. Here the relative clause defines which of the five girls you mean.

Do you know the girl who is talking to Tom?









Defining relative clauses are often used in definitions.

A seaman is someone who works on a ship.

Object pronouns in defining relative clauses can be dropped.

(Sentences with a relative clause without the relative

pronoun are called Contact Clauses.)

The boy (who/whom) we met yesterday is very nice.







