Relative pronouns used in defining relative clauses				Relative pronouns used in non-defining relative clauses:			
	Subject	Object	Possessive		Subject	Object	Possessive
For persons For things	who that which	whom/who that which	whose whose/of which	For persons For things	who	whom/who	whose whose/of which
For things	r things which that	which that	whose/of which	For things	which	which	whose/of

→ Defining Relative Clauses

(Oracions de Relatiu Especificatives)

□ Especifiquen, defineixen el nom que els precedeix (anomenat *antecedent*) de tal manera que podem distingir aquest nom d'altres noms. És fonamental per poder saber de quin nom es tracta. **No hi ha coma** entre el nom i l'oració de relatiu. En realitat, les oracions de relatiu provenen de la unió de dues oracions amb un element comú.

e.g.

The man refused to give me his name. The man told me this. The man *who* told me this refused to give me his name.

- □ Si no diem l'*oració de relatiu especificativa o defining* no podem distingir aquest home de la resta d'homes que existeixen i per tant no podem saber de quin home es tracta.
- □ Recorda que a les *o.r. defining*, quan el relatiu fa d' objecte(i NO de subjecte), en anglès es podrà treure. El relatiu fa de subjecte quan darrera hi va un verb inmediatament i fa d'objecte quan va seguit d'un subjecte + verb

Per persones

1. Funció de subjecte: WHO¹ - (THAT)

e.g. I do not know the man. The man caused the accident.

I do not know the man *who/that* caused the accident.

- (a l'oració de relatiu *who* o *that* fan de subjecte del verb caused)
- -- *That* és una alternativa típica darrera d' **all**, **everyone**, **everybody**, **no one**, **nobody** i **those**. e.g. Everybody *who/that knew him* liked him.
- **2. Funció d' objecte o complement: (WHOM) WHO THAT** *e.g.* This is the lady. I met the lady at the bus stop.

This is the lady (*whom/who/that*) *I met at the bus stop*.

¹ Els relatius subratllats són els que s'utilitzen normalment.

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(a l'oració de relatiu whom, who o that no fan de subjecte. El subjecte del verb met és I, i els pronoms de relatiu són l'objecte directe o complement perquè es referèixen a qui em vaig trobar (the lady))

e.g. I **spoke to** the man. The man is nice.

The man *to whom I spoke* is nice.

The man (who/that) I spoke to is nice.

(Quan es tracta d'un **verb amb preposició** en anglès formal la preposició es posa davant del pronom, whom. Però en anglès col loquial la preposició es posa al final de la frase i enlloc de whom el relatiu és that (o who), encara que s'acostuma a ometre.)

3. Possessiu: WHOSE

e.g. The girl has arrived. The girl's motorbike is black.

The girl whose motorbike is black has arrived

(La segona oració, que conte una oració de relatiu defining, es tradueix així: La noia la motocicleta *de la qual* és negra ha arribat)

Per coses

1. Funció de Subjecte: WHICH - THAT

e.g. I bought a coat. The coat was in the shop window. I bought a coat *that/which* was in the shop window.

2. Funció d'Object o Complement: WHICH - THAT -

e.g. We bought a car. The car is very fast.

The car (which) we bought is very fast.

- -- Which no s'acostuma a fer servir darrera de all, everything, little, much, none i no ni darrera dels superlatius. e.g. This is the best hotel (that) I know.
- **e.g.** I was standing on a ladder. The ladder began to slip.

The ladder *on which* I was standing began to slip.

The ladder (which/that) I was standing on began to slip

(Quan es tracta d'un <u>verb amb preposició</u> en anglès formal la preposició es posa davant del pronom, which. Però en anglès col loquial la preposició es posa al final de la frase i s'acostuma a ometre).

3. Possessiu: WHOSE - OF WHICH

e.g. He has a house. The house hall is very well-decorated.

He has a house *whose hall* is very well-decorated.

O també: He has a house the hall of which is very well-decorated.

O també (més frequent): He has a house with a very well-decorated hall.

(El possessiu whose per a coses és possible però és més freqüent, enlloc d'una oració de relatiu, fer servir un complement del nom introduït per la preposició **WITH**)

4. Adverbis relatius: WHERE - WHEN - WHY

e.g. The hotel was very comfortable. We stayed in the hotel.

The hotel *where* we stayed was very comfortable.

O també: The hotel in which we stayed was very comfortable.

The hotel we stayed in was very comfortable.

e.g. The year *when he was born* = The year (*in which*) *he was born*

The day *when* they arrived = The day (*on which*) they arrived.

e.g. The reason *why he refused* is.... = The reason *for which he refused* is...

→ Non - defining Relative Clauses

(Oracions de Relatiu explicatives) (Molt poc frequents en estil col.loquial)

- □ Els pronoms de relatiu explicatius o non-defining es posen darrera de noms que ja estan definits, que ja se sap qui o què són.
- □ Expliquen el nom que els precedeix (anomenat *antecedent*), afegint informació sobre la persona o objecte al qual es refereixen. No són fonamentals per poder saber de quin nom es tracta i per tant, es poden treure, sense que això ocasioni cap confusió. **Van entre comes**. El pronom mai no es pot ometre!!!
- □ En realitat, les oracions de relatiu provenen de la unió de dues oracions amb un element comú.

Per persones

1. Funció de subjecte: WHO

e.g. Peter has just got married. He used to live next door to me.

Peter, who used to live next door to me, has just got married.

(l'informació essencial és ' has just got married'. L'oració de relatiu 'who used to live ...' és informació complementària i no imprescindible per entendre el sentit de la frase)

e.g. I have just met Jack Briggs. Jack Briggs used to lived next door to me. I have just met Jack Briggs, *who* used to live next door to me.

2. Funció d' objecte o complement: WHOM - WHO

e.g. She introduced me to her husband. I hadn't met her husband before.

She introduced me to her husband, whom/who I hadn't met before.

(El pronom relatiu fa d'objecte però no es pot ometre (només a les defining, no a les non-defining!!!)

e.g. I was working for Mr. Jones in 1999. He was very generous.

Mr Jones, for whom I was working in 1999, was very generous.

Mr Jones, who I was working for in 1999, was very generous.

(Quan es tracta d'un <u>verb amb preposició</u> en anglès formal la preposició es posa davant del pronom, whom. Però en anglès col loquial la preposició es posa al final de la frase i enlloc de whom el relatiu s'acostuma a canviar per who).

3. Possessiu: WHOSE

- e.g. Ann is trying to get a job. His children are at school all day
 Ann, whose children are at school all day, is trying to get a job.
 (L'oració de relatiu es traduiria així: la canalla de la qual són a l'escola)
- Per coses
- 1. Funció de subjecte: WHICH
- **e.g.** This block has been empty for years. This block cost &5 million to build. This block, *which* cost &5 million to build, has been empty for years.
- 2. Funció d'objecte: WHICH
- **e.g.** She gave me this cake. She had made this cake herself. She gave me this cake, *which* she had made herself.
- e.g. His house needs repairing. He paid &10,000 for it.
 His house, for which he paid &10,0000, needs repairing.
 O també: His house, which he paid & 10,000 for, needs repairing.
 (Quan es tracta d'un verb amb preposició en anglès formal la preposició es posa davant del pronom, which. Però en anglès col loquial la preposició es posa al final de la frase).

3. Possessiu: WHOSE - OF WHICH

e.g. His house needed repairing. Its windows were all broken.
His house, whose windows were all broken, needed repairing.
(Whose és el relatiu que s'acostuma a fer servir, tant per animals com per coses.
En anglès molt formal es pot trobar la construció ' of which ').

→ WHAT = La cosa/es que, el que...

- e.g. *What* we saw astonished us = The things that we saw astonished
- e.g. When he sees *what you have done* she will be furious= When she sees the damage that you have done she will be furious.

(El relatiu *what* fa d'objecte, normalment)

\rightarrow WHICH = relatiu que es refereix a un grup de paraules o a una frase

- e.g. He said he had no money, *which* was not true. (which = cosa que)
- e.g. Some of the roads were flooded, which made our journey more difficult.

(El relatiu *which* acostuma a ser el subjecte)