

## INTRODUCCIÓN:

- Si la subordinada relativa dice SOBRE/DE QUE persona o cosa estamos hablando, decimos que definimos a la persona o a la cosa. Esta será una defining relative clause.

The man is sitting on the chair. The man is my uncle.  
The man who is sitting on the chair is my uncle.  
(esto nos indica sobre/de que hombre estamos hablando).

The chair is in the corner. The chair is broken.  
The chair which is in the corner is broken.  
(esto nos indica sobre/de que silla estamos hablando).

- Si YA conocemos sobre/de que persona o cosa estamos hablando, entonces la subordinada relativa nos dará MÁS información sobre dicha persona o cosa. Esta será una non-defining relative clause:

My father works in a bank. He has red hair.  
My father, who works in a bank, has red hair.  
(Ya conocemos al padre y nos da una información extra sobre él)

France is a big country. France has lots of rivers.  
France, which is a big country, has lots of rivers.  
(Ya conocemos al país y nos da una información extra sobre él)

## DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES:

- Defining relative clauses Ejemplos:

- The man who works in the bar is a friend of mine.
- That house which has been painted is my aunt's.

En los ejemplos anteriores no se puede omitir la oración de relativo, ya que ésta proporciona información esencial para poder identificar a "the man" y "that house".

- Las Defining relative clauses pueden definir el SUJETO de la oración (reemplazarán pronombres sujetos como I – you – she – he – it – we – you – they o sustantivos que actúan como sujetos):

- Utilizamos WHO / THAT para personas:  
The man is old. He is sitting beside you.  
The man who is sitting beside you is old.

The child is my sister. She is crying.  
The child that is crying is my sister.

- Utilizamos WHICH / THAT para cosas:  
The bike is mine. It's broken.  
The bike which/that is broken is mine.

- Las Defining relative clauses pueden definir el OBJETO de la oración (reemplazarán pronombres objetos como me – you – him – her – us – you – them o un sustantivo que actuará como complemento objeto) :

- Utilizamos WHO / THAT para personas. De manera muy forma utilizamos WHOM:  
The girl is my sister. You saw her yesterday.  
The girl that /who/whom you saw yesterday is my sister.

The man is Italian. You are talking to him.  
The man who/whom/that you are talking to is Italian.

- Utilizamos WHICH / THAT para cosas:  
The film was great. We saw it.  
The film which/that was great we saw.

The countries were interesting. We visited them.  
The countries which we visited were interesting.

- **That:** en las defining relative clauses, who y which pueden sustituirse por that:

- The man that works in the bar is a friend of mine.
- That house that has been painted is my aunt's.

- Omisión de who, which o that: cuando estas palabras actúan como objeto de la oración, y no como sujeto, pueden omitirse.

- The book which/that you bought for me. / The book you bought for me.

- The person who/that I met on holidays. / The person I met on holidays.

Sin embargo, no se pueden omitir en estos casos porque actúan como sujeto:

- The man who/that works in the bar is a friend of mine.
- That house which/that has been painted is my aunt's.

- Puede definir LA PERTENENCIA con WHOSE (reemplazarán un adjetivo posesivo como my – your – her – his – its – our – your – them seguido de un sustantivo):

The child is laughing. His dog is a film star.  
The child whose dog is a film star is laughing.

That girl is in the office. Her brother is sick.  
That girl whose brother is sick is in the office.

- Las defining relative clauses pueden definir el lugar con WHERE:  
That's the house where I was born.

- Las defining relative clauses pueden definir un tiempo con WHEN:  
It was the summer when the aliens invaded.

## NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES:

- Non-defining relative clauses Ejemplos:
  - My friend Sarah, who lives in Germany, has won the lottery.
  - We went to see a film yesterday, which was quite good.

En estos ejemplos la oración de relativo nos presenta información adicional, pero no esencial. Podríamos omitir la oración de relativo y el sentido general del enunciado sería el mismo.

Formamos las NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES del mismo modo que las defining, pero hay ciertas diferencias.

- Utilizamos WHO para personas – WHICH para cosas. No podemos sustituirlos por THAT.
- No podemos omitir los relativos sin embargo en las defining si.
- Debemos utilizar la coma antes y después de la subordinada relativa.

Mary, who lives near me, is good at maths.  
His new story, which is about ghosts, is very good.

Las preposiciones van al final en las oraciones de relativo:

- That's the boy (who) I was talking to.
- Tim is the friend (who) she went to the cinema with.

Excepción: puede utilizarse una preposición + whom en lugar de situar who al final, pero resulta más formal:

- The girl (who) he talked to / The girl to whom he talked.
- The friend (who) Tom went out with / The friend with whom Tom went out.