

RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND RELATIVE ADVERBS

Relative pronouns	Relative adverbs
Who/ that	Why
Which/ that	Where
Whose	When
Whom	

WHY WE NEED RELATIVE PRONOUNS?

- ❖ The email had a mistake in it.

The email that you send me last night had a mistake in it

- ❖ Food is bad for you

Food which is oily is bad for you.

- ❖ I hate people.

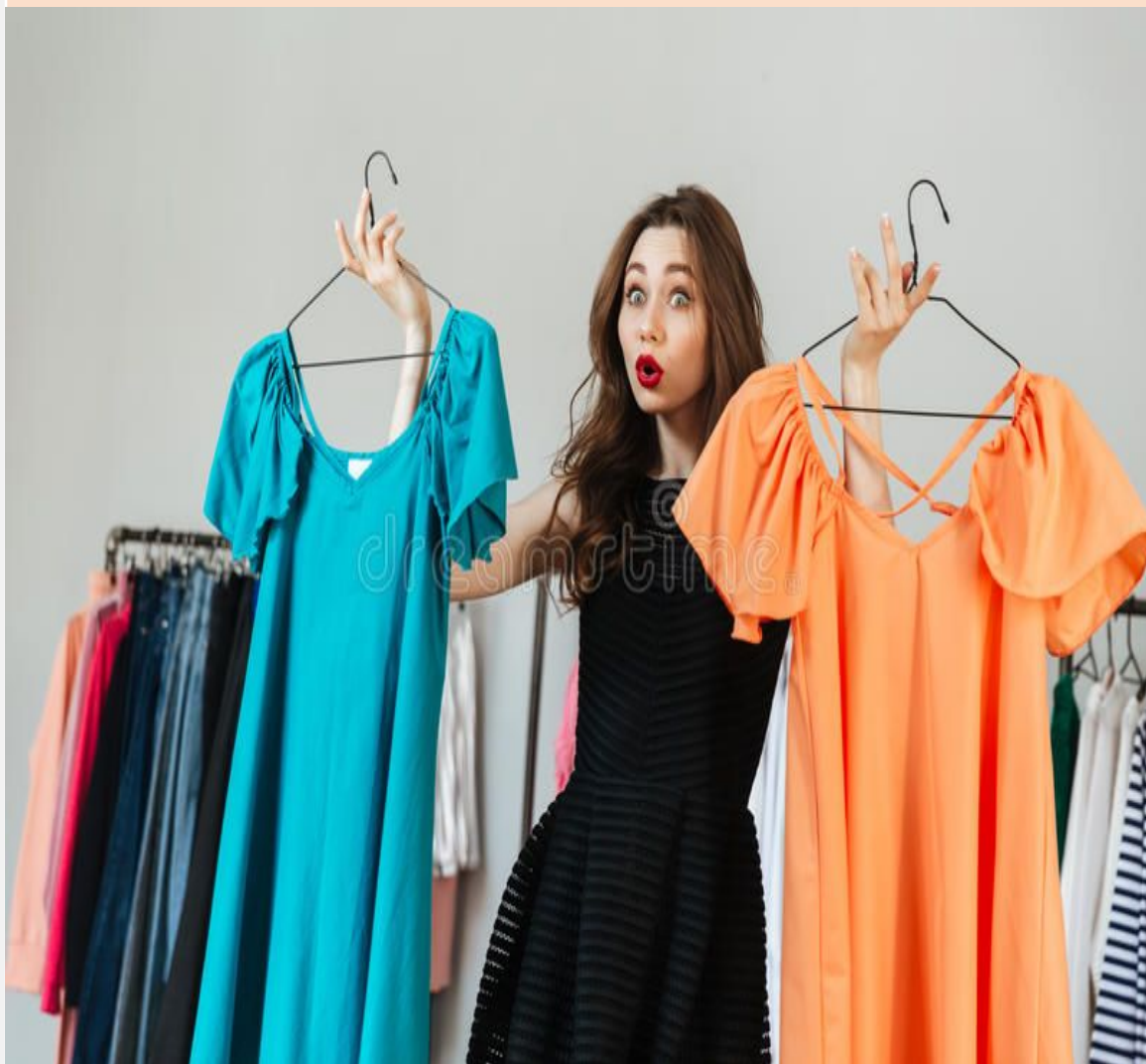
I hate people who always lie.

**2 TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES:
DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING**

Defining relative clause

- Necessary information
- Identifies noun

The dress which is blue suits me well.



Non-defining relative clause

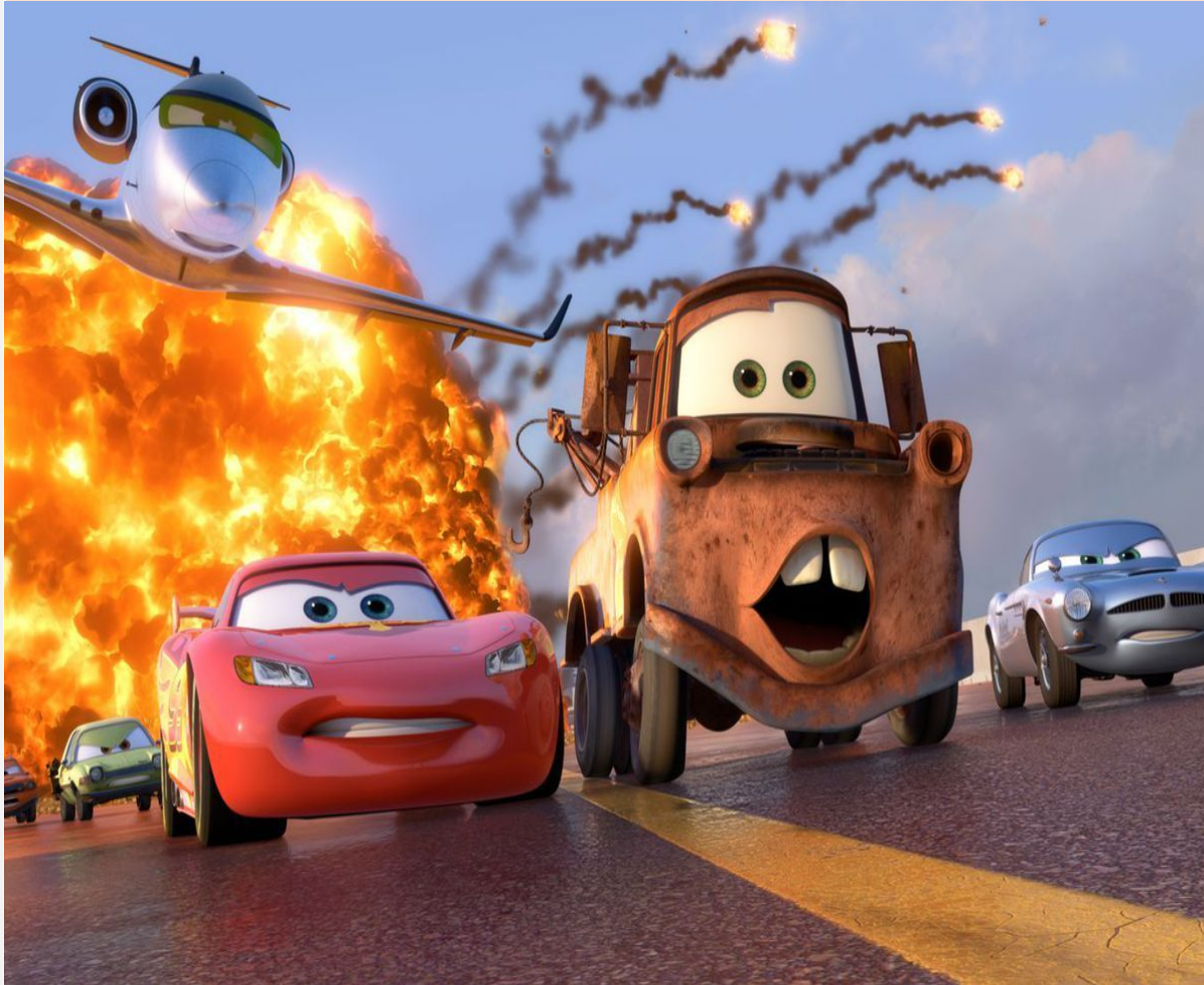
- extra information
- interesting information

The dress, which is designed with butterflies, suits me well.



Defining relative clause
-necessary information
-identifies noun

The car which is in the right can go fast.



Non-defining relative clause
-extra information
-interesting information

The car, which is modern, can be winner in this race.



Defining relative clause
-necessary information
-identifies noun

The phone which was manufactured by Apple has good security system.



Non-defining relative clause
-extra information
-interesting information

The Apple company, which was established by Steve Jobs, produces phones with good security system.



WHO

- who

- people and sometimes pet animals
- after who we use verb or to be

Who + verb/to be

- I met with the man. He had helped me carrying heavy bag.

I met with the men who helped me carrying heavy bag.

- **The relative pronoun is the subject/object of the relative clause, so we do not repeat the subject/object:**

I met with the men who **he** had helped me carrying heavy bag.

WHO IN NON DEFINING CLAUSE

- we also use relative clauses to give more information about a person, thing or situation:
 - ❖ Mr.John , **who is 70 years old** , runs every morning.
 - ❖ Diyor, **who is my best friend** , had arrived to London.
 - ❖ My sister, **who is extremely beautiful** , doesn't know English.
 - ❖ Jonibek, **who is taller than me**, is not older than me.

WHICH

- ***which***
- animals and things
- Which + verb/ to be
- ❖ Recently, I have repaired the car **which was** broken in the accident.
- ❖ Sardor has been solving all the problems **which were** created by himself.
- ❖ My school provides students with the books **which are** new.

WHICH IN THE NON DEFINING CLAUSE

We also use relative clauses to give more information about a person, thing or situation:

- ❖ The phone, **which I bought yesterday** , is broken already.
- ❖ Oxford International school, **which is located in Frunze, is celebrating its opening.**
- ❖ My bag, **which is white** , contains a lot of money.

WHOSE

- possessive meaning :

- John works with handsome boy. I can't remember **his** name.

John works with the handsome boy **whose name** I can't remember.

- I know one girls. **Her** ambition is to be an artist.

I know one girl **whose ambition** is to be an artist.

- I had read a book. I couldn't remember **its** name.



I had read a book **whose name** I couldn't remember.

Whose + NOUN

WHOSE IN THE NON DEFINING CLAUSE

- The car, **whose colour is grey**, is mine.
- Zebiniso, **whose hair is red**, started to study well.
- My students, **whose books were lost** , won` t come to the lesson.
- Fast Education, **whose teachers are qualified**, is ready for new study year.

WHOM

- **Whom + object if this object is a person.**
- Whom is mostly used in formal writing, rarely in speaking.
- John broke up with the girl **whom he** loved. - He loved her
- I don't want to see the person **whom I** believed. – He believed him.
- There are many students **whom I** will give punishment
- The car whom I repaired  the car which I repaired 

PREPOSITION + WHOM

- The woman **about whom** I talked to you is a doctor.
- My brother **with whom** I walked yesterday doesn't like strawberry.
- Sardor **to whom** I bought an ice-cream is younger than me.
- Yusuf **from whom** I received the car is good guy.

PEOPLE



who / that

I had a friend who could speak six languages!

I had a friend that could speak six languages!

THINGS



which / that

I bought a blanket which glows in the dark.

I bought a blanket that glows in the dark.

POSSESSIVE



whose

I spoke to a friend whose uncle is a lawyer.
I spoke to a friend. His uncle is a lawyer.

It was a beautiful hotel, whose lobby looked like a palace.
It was a beautiful hotel. Its lobby looked like a palace.

PETS



who

My neighbor has a dog who constantly barks.

ANIMALS



which / that

Giant pandas, which are endangered, can spend 10 hours a day eating.

Animals that have hair or fur are called mammals.



ARNEL'S EVERYDAY

English



RELATIVE ADVERBS

WHY

- Why shows the reason of action. Mostly it is used with the phrases like
- **I don't know the reason why** I decided to lose weight.
- **He told me the reason** why he chose me.
- **The reason why** you are studying PreB2 course is your grammar.
- **I know the reason why** people like money.

WHEN

- When + time
- When is used in the beginning and in the middle of the sentence.
- **When** I was 18 years old, I got IELTS score.
- I got IELTS score **when** I was 18 years old.
- **When** you went to mountains, I was in trouble.
- I was in trouble **when** you went to mountains.

WHERE

- Where + place
- I often visit cafeterias **where** I can eat delicious food.
- Samarkand is the city **where** people live together in peace.
- My room **where** I can relax is clean.