

Relative clauses

Defining relative clauses

- Defining relative clauses are used to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about. The defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as *who*, *which*, *that*, *where* or *when*. We use *who* (and sometimes *that*) to refer to people; *which* and *that* to refer to things and animals; *where* to refer to places and *when* to times.

Whose is the possessive form of *who*.

He's the man whose daughter I met in Jordan.

Non-defining relative clauses

- Non-defining relative clauses are used to give **more details** about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about. The non-defining relative clause (underlined in the examples below) is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as *who*, *which*, *where* or *when*.
The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.

- A non-defining relative clause differs from a defining relative clause in that it gives **additional**, rather than **essential**, information and, without it, the sentence would still convey meaning.
The Sahara desert is very hot.

- Non-defining relative clauses follow a noun and are enclosed between two commas (or dashes or brackets), unless completing the sentence.

- In non-defining relative clauses, the relative pronoun is never omitted.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. WHO

تستخدم لربط جملتين بدل فاعل عاقل، أو احد الضمائر التالية: he, she, they

- I saw *the boy*. *He* won the prize.
I saw the boy *who* won the prize.

١. نقرأ جزأي الجملة. ٢. نحدد الضمير في الجزء الثاني والذي يعود على اسم موجود في الجزء الأول.
٣. نحذف هذا الضمير ونضع بدلاً منه ضمير الوصل المناسب في بداية الجزء الثاني.
٤. نكتب الجملة الثانية (المبدوءة بضمير الوصل) بعد الاسم الذي عادت عليه مباشرة.

- My father helped *the man*. *He* lives next door.
My father helped the man *who* lives next door.
- I know a lot of *people*. *They* live in London.
I know a lot of people *who* live in London.
- *The girl* is now in hospital. *She* was injured in the accident.
The girl *who* was injured in the accident is now in hospital.
- *Ahmad* is my friend. *He* is a famous person.
Ahmad *who* is a famous person, is my friend.
- *The man* is very friendly. *He* lives in our quarter.
The man *who* lives in our quarter is very friendly.
- The girl is happy. *She* won the race.
- The student is from China. *He* sits next to me.
- The taxi driver was friendly. *He* took me to the airport.
- The people were very nice. We visited *them* yesterday.
- The man was very kind. I talked to *him* yesterday.
- The man is studying over there. I was telling you about *him*.

2. WHICH

تستخدم لربط جملتين بدل مفعول به أو فاعل غير عاقل أو أحد الضمائر التالية: (they, it, them)

- I read *the book*. I bought *it* yesterday.
I read the book *which I bought* yesterday.
- I found *the pens*. I lost *them* last night.
- The mechanic fixed *the car*. I bought *it* last year.
- Did the teacher hang *the drawings*? We painted *the drawings* yesterday.
- Where are *the eggs*? I put *them* in the fridge.
- We are studying *sciences*. *They* contain adjective clauses.
- *The book* is mine. *It* is on the table.
- *The book* was good. I read *it*.
- *The meeting* was interesting. I went to *it*.
- *The picture* was beautiful. She was looking at *it*.
- *The term paper* will be finished by Friday. David is writing *it*.

3. WHOM

وتستخدم لربط جملتين بدل مفعول به عاقل أو أحد الضمائر التالية (him, her, them)

- *The girl* left him after a few weeks. He fell in love with *her*.
The girl *who(m)* he fell in love with left him after a few weeks.
- I know *the man*. I saw *him* yesterday.
I know the man *who(m)* I saw yesterday.
- I praised *the poet*. I congratulated *him* last month.
- I like *people*. One can trust *them*.

وهنا يجوز أن نستخدم *who* بدلاً من *whom*

• **The man** was away in a holiday. I wanted to see **him**.

• **The people** were late. I was waiting for **them**.

• Did I tell you about **the man**? I met **him** last night.

• There is **someone**. I want you to meet **him**.

• In my class there are 20 **students**. **They** are from the Far East.

4. Where:

تستخدم لربط جملتين بدل مكان او بدل **there**

• I visited *the company*. I used to work *there*.
I visited the company *where I used to work*.

• **The hotel** wasn't very clean. We stayed **there**.
The hotel *where we stayed* wasn't very clean.

• I recently went to **the town**. I was born in **it**.
I recently went to the town *where I was born*.
I recently went to the town *which I was born in*.

** إذا استخدمنا (where) فيجب أن نحذف الضمير وحرف الجر
** إذا استخدمنا (which) فيجب أن نحذف الضمير فقط ونبقي حرف الجر

• This is **the place**. We camped in **it**.

• **The city** was beautiful. We spent our vacation in **it**.

• That is **the restaurant**. I will meet you at **it**.

• **The town** is small. I grew up in **it**.

• That is **the drawer**. I keep my jewelry **there**.

5. WHEN:

تستخدم لربط جملتين بدل زمان او بدل then

I still remember the day. The day I saw her.
I still remember the day when I saw her.

I can remember the year. She was born then.
I can remember the year when she was born.

April is the **month**. They were engaged **in it**.

Monday is the **day**. We will come **then**.

7:05 is the **time**. My plane arrives **then**.

1960 is the **year**. The revolution took place **in it**.

1980 is the **year**. I graduated from university **then**.

February is the **month**. I celebrate my birthday **then**.

6. WHOSE:

تستخدم لربط جملتين بدل ('s) الملكية أو بدل أحد صفات الملكية التالية:
(his, her, our, its, mv, your, their)

Farah is trying to get a job. Her children are at school.
Farah, whose children are at school, is trying to get a job.

I congratulated Ali. His brother had won the high jump.
I congratulated Ali, whose brother had won the high jump.

Ahmad is my friend. Ahmad's car made an accident.

The student writes well. I read her composition.

Mr. Hamdan has a painting. Its value is inestimable.

I apologized to the woman. I spilled her coffee.

The man called the police. His wallet was stolen.

I met the woman. Her husband is the president of the corporation.

The professor is excellent. I am taking his English course.

I come from a country. Its history goes back thousands of years.

The man poured a glass of water on his face. His beard caught on fire when he lit a cigarette.

WORKSHEET

1. I still remember the day we first met.
(when, where, which)
2. The famous English writer, people in many parts of the world read about, is Shakespeare.
(who's, whose, whom)
3. My brother, wife is Syrian, is a doctor.
(who, whose, who's)
4. The student composition I read, writes well.
(who's, whose, whom)
5. The girl father is a teacher won a prize.
(whom, that, whose, who)
6. The town I used to live is near Irbid. (where, which, who)
7. The town I used to live in is near Irbid.
(where, which, who)
8. The telephone number you gave me was lost.
(where, who, which)
9. The man robbed you had been arrested.
(whom, who, whose)
10. The ladder I was standing on began to slip.
(who, whom, which)
11. Omar, everybody suspected, turned out to be innocent.
(who's, whom, whose)
12. Ashraf, I played tennis with, was fitter than I was.
(who's, whose, which, whom)
13. The man opinions I respect most is my father.
(who's, whose, which, whom)
14. The building he lives is very old.
(where, whose, which, whom)
15. I'll never forget the day I met you.
(when, whose, which, whom)

16. Anybody wants to come is welcome.
(who, whose, which, whom)
17. Scholarships are available for those need financial assistance.
(who, whose, which, whom)
18. He laughs last laughs best.
(who, whose, which, whom)
19. I live in a town is situated in a valley.
(who, whose, which, whom)
20. A river is polluted is not safe for swimming.
(who, whose, which, whom)

Answers

1. when	2. whom	3. whose	4. whose	5. whose	6. where	7. which
8. which	9. who	10. which	11. whom	12. whom	13. whose	14. where
15. when	16. who	17. who	18. who	19. which	20. which	

NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

- They are used to give us *extra information* (additional information) about the head noun.
- They need commas.

تستخدم لإعطاء معلومات إضافية عن الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة.
يجب ان نستخدم معها فواصل.

- Non-defining relative clauses are used to give more details about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about. The non-defining relative clause (underlined in the examples below) is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as *who, which, where* or *when*.
The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.
- A non-defining relative clause differs from a defining relative clause in that it gives additional, rather than essential, information and, without it, the sentence would still convey meaning. *The Sahara desert is very hot.*
- Non-defining relative clauses follow a noun and are enclosed between two commas (or dashes or brackets), unless completing the sentence.
- In non-defining relative clauses, the relative pronoun is never omitted.
- Children who learn easily should start school as soon as possible.

** اضفنا "who learn easily" لا عطاء معلومات اضافية عن الاسم الرئيسي (children) ويكون معنى هذه الجملة أن جميع الأولاد يتعلمون بسهولة، جميعهم وليس قسم منهم.

- The workers, who went on a strike, were dismissed.
وتعني هذه الجملة أن جميع العمال قد طردوا لأنهم قاموا بالإضراب.
- The drivers, who pay attention, never make accidents.
وتعني هذه الجملة أن جميع السائقين لا يعملون الحوادث لأنهم ينتبهون.

**** ملاحظة:** إذا كان يوجد فواصل فهذا يعني الجميع.

- My neighbor, is very pessimistic, says there will be no rain this year.
- Ali, had been driving all day, suggested stopping at the next town.
- She introduced me to her husband, I hadn't met before.
- Ahmad, I was working for, was very generous.
- She gave me this jumper, she had knitted herself.

**** وفي هذه الحالة (جمل الوصل غير المعرفة) يمكن حذفها من الجملة دون أن تسبب اضطراباً في المعنى**

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

They are used to identify the head noun.

They give essential information about the head noun

(١) تستخدم لتعريف الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة (٢) لا تحتاج إلى فواصل

Children who learn easily should start as early as possible.

** وفي هذه الجملة اضفنا who learn easily لكي تعرف الفاعل (children) أي لكي تحدد نوع الأولاد الذين نتكلم عنهم.

** ومعنى هذه الجملة أن جزء من الأولاد (وهم الذين يتعلمون بسهولة) يجب أن يبدأوا المدرسة مبكرين.

The workers who went on a strike were dismissed.

وتعني هذه الجملة أن جزءاً من العمال قد فصلوا وهم العمال المضربون.

The drivers who pay attention never make accident.

وتعني هذه الجملة أن السائقين الحذرين فقط لا يعملون حوادث.

**** ملاحظة:** (١) إذا كان يوجد فواصل تعني الجميع (٢) إذا لم يوجد فواصل تعني الجزء فقط

Study these sentences:

A: The travelers, who knew about the danger, took another road.

B: the travelers who knew about the danger took another road.

** Which sentence tells us that some of the travelers knew about the danger and took another road?

A: The employees, who worked hard, were promoted.

B: the employees who worked hard were promoted.

** Which sentence tells us that **all** the employees were promoted because they worked hard?

A: the buildings, which were weak, collapsed.

B: the buildings which were weak collapsed.

** Which sentence tells us that **some** buildings collapsed?

A: The students, who got high marks, were congratulated.

B: the students who got high marks were congratulated.

** Which sentence tells us that **all** students were congratulated?

Complete the following sentences using a suitable relative pronoun. Add commas for the non-defining relative clauses.

1. **Ali and Sami** did not come to class yesterday explained their absence to the teacher.
2. **The students** did not come to class yesterday explained their absence to the teacher.
3. **The geologist** lectured at Browning Hall last night predicted another earthquake.
4. **Dr. Fields** lectured at Browning Hall last night predicted another earthquake.
5. **Only people** speak Russian should apply for the job.
6. **Matthew** speaks Russian applied for the job.
7. **The Mississippi River** flows south from Minnesota to the gulf Mexico is the major commercial river in the United States.
8. **Mr. Brown** son won the spelling contest is very proud of his son's achievement.
9. **The man** daughter won the science contest is also very pleased and proud.
10. We enjoyed **the city** we spent our vacation.
11. We enjoyed **Mexico City** we spent our vacation.

أسئلة الوزارة على موضوع ضمائر الوصل

1. The man car you bought is a friend of mine.
(whose, who, whom)
2. The boy father is a teacher won the prize.
(who, who's, whose)
3. Farah sent a letter to the author book was read by millions of people.
(who, whose, whom)
4. She attended the meeting was held last week.
(who, when, which, whom)
5. The lady goat was lost is very poor.
(who, who's, whose, whom)
6. The girl doll was stolen is crying.
(who, whom, whose, who's)
7. This is the boy bicycle was broken.
(who, whose, whom, which)
8. I admire parents devote themselves to their families.
(whose, whom, which, who)
9. The man we saw at the bus station is our neighbour.
(which, whom, whose, who's)
10. Ahmad sent the message Mr. Barkat asked for.
(which, who, whose, whom)
11. That is the writer contributions are nationally recognized.
(who, whom, whose, who's)
12. The student I saw yesterday graduated from an agricultural school.
(who, whom, who's, where)
13. I have read the book I borrowed from you yesterday.
(who, whose, where, which)
14. Some businessmen are exposed to pressure must take care.
(who, whose, why, how)
15. Study the following pair of sentences and answer the question below it.
a. Children who learn easily should start school as soon as possible.
b. Children, who learn easily, should start school as soon as possible.
** Write down the sentence which has extra information about the children.

2011 شتوية

16. Marwan is a student in the University of Jordan he studies English.
(who, which, where)

صيف 2011

17. My school.....has over 1000 students is near the city center.
(who , which , where)

شتوية 2012

18. My students,.....are all adults, are learning English to get better jobs.
(who , which , where)

شتوية 2016

19. Most Jordanians are used to the hot weather where we have in summer.

شتوية 2018

20. The prize.....Huda won last year was for Art.
(who , which , where, when)

Answers

1. whose	2. whose	3. whose	4. which	5. whose	6. whose	7. whose
8. who	9. whom	10. which	11. whose	12. who/whom	13. which	14. who
15. b	16. where	17. which	18. who	19. which/that	20. which	