**Relative clauses – vzťažné vety, vedľajšie vety**

1.Relative clauses- identify person/thing, give more information

Ex.: The boy has gone to the beach .

The **boy** **who lives next door** has gone to the beach.

2.WHO/THAT – people Ex.: This book is about the **girl** **who marries a millionaire**.

WHICH/THAT – things Ex.: What was the name of a **horse** **that won the race?**

3**. leave out** WHO/THAT – when **who/that** is the **object** of a relative clause.

Ex.: The **person** (who) **you need to talk to** is on holiday.

4. you **cannot leave** out WHO/THAT – when **who/that** is the **subject** of a relative clause.

Ex.: I like **people** **who are kind.**

5. WHICH – can be used to refer to whole previous sentence

Ex: **I passe my driving test**, **which was a surprise**.

6. WHOSE – refers to someones’s possessions

Ex: That’s the **man**, **whose wife won the lottery.**

7. WHERE – refers to places

Ex: That’s the hotel, **where we stayed.**

**PARTICILES** –after a noun define and identify in the same was as relative clauses

Ex.: - That woman **driving** the red Porsche is my aunt.

**COMMA**

1.Keď **môžeme relative clause** vynechať a význam vety sa nezmení **COMMA**

Ex.: Jeff’s **new car**, **which is less than 1 month old**, already started leaking oil.

2.Keď **nemôžeme relative clause** vynechať - význam vety je pozmenený, neúplný **NO COMMA**

Ex.: The **bag** **that she wanted to buy** has just been sold out.

1. Look at sentences above, where is a comma and where not.

**When WHO/THAT is the object of a relative clause, it can be LEFT OUT.** The relative pronoun takes the place of the object of the clause (her). It is followed by a subject+verb.

Ex.: The person you need to talk to is on holiday.

Ex.: She is the author. I have interviewed her.

She is the author **(that) I have interviewed**.

**When WHO/THAT is the subject of a relative clause, it must be INCLUDED.** The relative pronoun takes the place of the subject of the clause (she). It is followed by a verb.

Ex.: I like people who are kind and friendly.

Ex.: J.K.Rowling is the author. She wrote Harry Potter books.

J.K.Rowling is the author **who wrote Harry Potter books**.

# Decide when to use WHICH/THAT:

In a defining clause, use *that*. Ex.: My bike that has a broken seat is in the garage.

In non-defining clauses, use *which*. Ex.: My bike, which has a broken seat, is in the garage.

Remember, *which* is as disposable as a sandwich bag. If you can remove the clause without destroying the meaning of the sentence, the clause is nonessential and you can use *which*.