

# RELATIVE CLAUSES

## 1. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE

e.g. The man who has just phoned refused to tell me his name.

relative clause

A clause is a part of the sentence and it tells us which person or thing the speaker means. We cannot leave the relative clause out because the sentence would have no meaning. There are no commas in a defining relative sentence!!!

## 2. NON - DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE

e.g. Tom`s father,who is 78, goes swimming every day.

relative clause

A relative clause does not tells us which person or thing the speaker means. We already know. It gives us extra information and it is put between commas.

## **RELATIVE PRONOUNS (OZIRALNI ZAIMKI)**

### 1. WHO

- se nanaša na osebe
- lahko se nanaša tudi na živali, kadar imajo le-te ime

### 2. WHOM

- Se nanaša le na osebe
- Uporabljamo ga v uradnem jeziku

### 3. THAT

- uporabljamo le v defining relative clauses
- predenj nikoli ne postavljamo vejice in predlogov
- uporabljamo za stvari
- lahko uporabljamo tudi za osebe

### 4. WHICH

- nanaša se na stvari in živali
- vendar je that bolj primeren za uporabo kot which

## 5. WHOSE

- Nadomesti zaimke - his, her, their

## **REPORTED SPEECH**

Kadar direktni govor spreminjamo v indirektni govor in je uvodna beseda v present, present perfect ali v future tense, ni potrebna sprememba.

e.g. She says, `This lady here is not my sister.  
She says (that) this lady here is not her sister.

1. Kadar je uvodna beseda v past tense se glagol spremeni:

### DIREKTNI GOVOR INDIREKTNI GOVOR

present past  
present perfect past perfect  
past past perfect  
future past future

2. Spremembe:

today that day  
yesterday the day before  
tomorrow the next day, the following day  
next week the following week  
last week the previous week  
here there  
this that  
these those

3. Ko direktni govor spremenimo v indirektni se vprašalna oblika glagola spremeni v trdilno obliko.

e.g. The lawyer asked, `Where does she live now?`  
The lawyer asked where she lived.

4. Če se vprašanje v direktnem govoru začne z vprašalnico (when, who, why,...) se vprašalnica v direktnem govoru ponovi.

e.g. He asked, `When did she leave?`  
He asked when she had left.

5. Če ni vprašalnice, postavimo v indirektno vprašanje za glavnim glagolom IF ali WHETHER.  
e.g. He asked, `Is this your sister?`  
He asked if that is his sister.

6. Velelnik se spremeni v nedoločnik ne glede na čas uvodne besede.  
The lawyer reminds him, `Tell the truth!`  
The judge warned him, `Don`t appear in this court again!`  
The judge warned him not to appear in that court again.