

FAQ: Son o mesmo os "relative pronouns" e as "relative clauses"?

Non, non son o mesmo.

"**Relative clause**" é a oración subordinada que describe, ou identifica, a un nome e "**relative pronoun**" é a palabra que nos serve para unir dúas oracións (unha delas é a "relative clause") co fin de convertelas nunha única oración.

Por exemplo:

"This is a house. It was built by my uncle (---> esta segunda oración é a que convertiremos en "relative clause"). (*Esta é unha casa. Foi construída polo meu tío.*)

Como unir estas dúas oracións?

Utilizando un "**relative pronoun**", que pode ser: who/whom, that, which (Ollo! hai que saber escoller o "**relative pronoun**" correcto)

- "**who**" (quen, o cal, a cal, os/as cales). Só se pode utilizar para identificar ou describir persoas, nunca cousas.

- **whom** (quen, a quen, ...)É máis formal que "who" e só se utiliza para identificar ou describir persoas; nunca para cousas.

- "**that**" (que, o cal, a cal, os cales) para identificar ou describir a persoas ou cousas.

- "**which**" (que)para identificar ou describir cousas.

EXEMPLOS

- The girl **who** is sitting next to you. A moza que está sentada ao teu lado. **Nota:** Non podo dicir: "the girl ~~which~~"
- A man **whom** I don't know. Un home ao que/cal non coñezo. **Nota:** Non podo dicir: "I man ~~which~~."
- The book **which** you just read. O libro que acabas de ler. **Nota:** Non podo dicir: "The book ~~who~~..."
- A company **which** is going to merge. Unha empresa que vai fusionarse. **Nota:** Non podo dicir: "A company ~~who~~..."

Entón a oración da que falabamos quedaría así:

*This is the house **that/which** was built by my uncle*
Esta é a casa que foi construída polo meu tío

FAQ: Cando se pode omitir o pronome relativo?

OMISION DO PRONOME RELATIVO

1.-Cando o relativo ten función de complemento:

the book (that) I bought, o libro que comprei.

2.-Se vai acompañado de preposición, ésta pode colocarse ao final e omitirse ou NON o relativo:

the place (that) we went to, o lugar ao que fumos.

3.-Con **that**, a preposición ubícase sempre ao final:

I bought the book that you told me about, comprei o libro do que me falaches.

AGORA PRACTICA CO SEGUINTE EXERCICIO

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

Q1 - He's the man that I told you about.

☐ We can omit the relative pronoun here.

☐ We can't omit the relative pronoun here.

Q2 - That's the car which I am thinking about buying.

☐ We can omit the relative pronoun here.

☐ We can't omit the relative pronoun here.

Q3 - She was the person who saw it first.

☐ We can omit the relative pronoun here.

☐ We can't omit the relative pronoun here.

Q4 - The email that I sent didn't reach everybody.

☐ We can omit the relative pronoun here.

☐ We can't omit the relative pronoun here.

Q5 - The flight which we were supposed to take was cancelled.

☐ We can omit the relative pronoun here.

☐ We can't omit the relative pronoun here.

Q6 - Nothing that she does shocks me now.

☐ We can omit the relative pronoun here.

☐ We can't omit the relative pronoun here.

SOLUCIÓN

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FAQ: Para que nos serve saber distinguir entre “defining” e “non-defining relative clauses”?

A distinción entre “defining e non-defining relative clauses” sêrvenos para saber cando utilizar “that”. Estuda a información seguinte:

Importante:

“That” utilízase xeralmente para identificar persoas, animais e cousas nas “defining relative clauses” (non se usa nas non-defining)

Exemplos:

-The woman **that** you know. Tamén podería dicir: “The woman **who** you know.” *A muller que ti coñeces.*

-The horse **that** I like. Tamén podería dicir: The horse **which** I like. *O cabalo que me gusta.*

Nos dous exemplos “**that**” serve para identificar a unha persoa, “the woman”, ou animal, “the horse”. NON estou engadindo información simplemente.

LEMBRA: “that” utilízase para substituír a “who” ou “which” en oracións que identifican a persoa, animal ou cousa. Non soe utilizarse en oracións nas que xa temos identificado anteriormente á persoa, animal ou cousa.

Por exemplo, non debemos dicir: “Mr. Smith, my friend, ~~that~~ you know”, senón “Mr. Smith, my friend, who/whom you know”

Fixate

Nas “defining relative clauses” non poño ningunha coma, todas as palabras van seguidas para que non quede ningunha dúbida de que ou a quen estou identificando.

Sean is the friend who you don’t know. *Sean é o amigo que no coñeces*

Nas “non-defining relative clauses”, poño unha coma xusto antes de “who ou which” para indicar unha pausa que permite engadir información:

My friend, who you don't know, is coming today. *O meu amigo, a quen non coñeces, ven hoxe.*

FAQ: Cales son as características máis importantes que definen un texto instrutivo?

Linguaxe directa
Non se poñen palabras
innecesarias

Escrito como se se lle falase ao
lector (aínda que suprimese a
palabra “you”)

TEXTO INSTRUTIVO

Uso frecuente de “must” e “must
not”

Axúdase de fotos, debuxos e ou
diagramas

Exemplos:

Put all the ingredients into a bowl together. Whisk until fully mixed (A recipe)

Go to the end of the road and turn left past the pub on the corner (How to get to a place)

In case of fire, you must not use the lift. (Heath and Safety instructions)