

# ORACIONES DE RELATIVO

Las oraciones relativas se caracterizan por proporcionarnos información sobre un antecedente (un sustantivo), que acabamos de nombrar:

*The dog that/which barks so much is mine*  
↓                            ↓  
antecedente                oración relativa

Hay dos clases de oraciones de relativo: “defining” y “non-defining”

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES	
Uses	Examples
<b>Who / that</b> refer to people	<i>My friend is the only person <b>who / that</b> they called last month</i>
<b>Which / that</b> refer to objects	<i>The profit <b>which / that</b> we made was really important</i>
<b>When / that</b> refer to time	<i>We had a party the day <b>when / that</b> they started working here</i>
<b>Where</b> refers to a place	<i>That's the building <b>where</b> I've been working for years</i>
<b>Whose</b> refers to possession	<i>Mr. Smith is the manager <b>whose</b> office is being renovated</i>
<b>Why</b> gives an explanation	<i>The reason <b>why</b> it happened is very clear</i>

  

NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES	
Uses	Examples
<b>That</b> cannot replace <b>who</b> or <b>which</b>	<i>The meeting, <b>which</b> had been put off, is going to be held tomorrow</i> <i>The new employees, <b>who</b> are fast learners, are very motivated</i>

## Defining

Son oraciones subordinadas especificativas y presentan información esencial, por lo tanto no van entre comas. Aportan información tan esencial sobre el antecedente que sin ellas la frase quedaría incompleta.

*The man **that** is going to marry me is called Tim*      (El hombre que se va a casar conmigo se llama Tim)

La oración subordinada (**that** is going to marry me) describe el sustantivo (man) y es necesaria para el entendimiento de la frase.

Si el antecedente es una persona, se usa **that** o **who** en el caso de las especificativas. Si el antecedente es una cosa u objeto, usamos **that** o **which**

*Peter is the boy **that / who** won the race*  
↓                            ↓  
antecedente                oración relativa

*The house **that / which** you bought is not very old*  
↓                            ↓  
antecedente                oración relativa

## Non-defining

Son oraciones subordinadas explicativas cuya información es superflua, y por lo tanto va entre comas.

*Tim, who is going to marry me, is a lawyer.* (Tim, que se va a casar conmigo, es abogado)

La oración subordinada da más información sobre el sustantivo (Tim) pero no es necesaria para entender la frase.

Si el antecedente es una persona, se usa **who** (no **that**), y si es cosa u objeto, se usa **which** (no **that**)

*Peter, who won the race, is very shy*



Información extra, entre comas y nunca “that”

*The house, which is not very old, has 4 bedrooms*



Información extra, entre comas y nunca “that”

## Pronombres relativos

**Who / that** - (people)

*Studying hard is good for people who want to go to university*

**Which / that** (objects)

*This is the bridge which I cross everyday*

**When** (time) cuando

*There will be a day when everybody will be able to travel to other planets*

**Where** (place) donde

*London is a city where you can meet people from all over the world*

**Whose** (possession) cuyo

*I met a woman yesterday whose daughter is studying English Philology*

**What** (sin antecedente) el que, lo que,....

*What I really like is a good sandwich*

**Why** (reason) por la que/ por el que

*The reason why that happened is pretty clear*

## Pronombres relativos + preposiciones

Las preposiciones tienen dos posiciones posibles: antes del pronombre relativo (más formal) o al final de la oración relativa (más coloquial y frecuente)

*The box in which I put the book is on the table*

*The box which I put the book in is on the table*

En el caso de que la preposición vaya delante de **who**, podremos **whom** en lugar de **who**.

*The boy to whom I'm talking is my brother*

*The boy who I'm talking to is my brother*

## Omisión del relativo

- Los pronombres **who** (personas), **which** (cosas) y **that** (personas y cosas) pueden omitirse si no funcionan como sujetos. Es decir, la oración subordinada tiene sujeto propio.

*The woman (**who / that**) I wanted to see was on holiday. (can be omitted)*

*The woman **who** lives next door is a doctor. (cannot be omitted)*

*The house (**which / that**) you bought is not very old (can be omitted)*

*The house **which** is next to mine is really big. (cannot be omitted)*

- When** (tiempo) puede omitirse y sustituirse por **that**

*I'll meet you the day (**when / that**) I arrive from London*

- Where** (lugar) no puede sustituirse por **that** y sólo se omite en algunas ocasiones.

*This is the office where we made the interview*

- En el caso de usemos la forma más coloquial del relativo + preposición (preposición al final de la oración relativa), el relativo se puede omitir.

*The position (**which / that**) you applied for isn't for you*

*The box I put the book in is on the table*

*The boy I'm talking to is my brother*