

“I don’t even know the subjects that I’m going to study.”

“That’s a doctor who works with children.”

“I know the jobs that I’m not going to do.”

“We don’t know the girl who is talking to John.”

“This is the book which you were reading yesterday.”

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- Introduce RELATIVE CLAUSES (*proposizioni relative*). They are clauses that add information about the subject or the object of the main clause.
- RELATIVE PRONOUNS are used to avoid repetitions.
 - *That's a doctor. He works with children. → That's a doctor who works with children.*
 - *We don't know the girl. The girl is talking to John. → We don't know the girl
who is talking to John.*
 - *This is the book. You were reading the book yesterday. → This is the book which you were
reading yesterday.*

*termine a cui il
pronome relative fa
riferimento

PERSONE	COSE/ANIMALI
WHO THAT	WHICH THAT

Si può utilizzare THAT anziché WHO o WHICH nelle cosiddette RESTRICTIVE o DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES, cioè quelle che limitano il termine antecedente* e che sono indispensabili per il senso della frase.

*This is the book which you were reading yesterday.
This is the book that you were reading yesterday.*

*That's the girl who we met at the party.
That's the girl that we met at the party.*

In questo tipo di frasi il pronome relativo si può anche omettere se il pronome relativo non fa riferimento al soggetto della frase relativa:

*This is the book **that** you were reading yesterday.*

*This is the book **which** you were reading yesterday.*

This is the book you were reading yesterday.

*That's the girl **who** we met at the party.*

*That's the girl **that** we met at the party.*

That's the girl we met at the party.

INVECE se il pronome relativo rappresenta il soggetto, non si può omettere:

*The woman **who/that** called me yesterday is my aunt.*

Esiste un altro tipo di proposizione relativa, la cosiddetta NON-RESTRICTIVE o NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE, che non è indispensabile per veicolare il senso della frase, ma aggiunge solo delle informazioni sull'antecedente.

John, who is Mary's son, came here yesterday.

This book, which is the one Sarah was reading yesterday, is very interesting.

In questo tipo di frasi, è bene non sostituire WHO e WHICH con THAT.

~~*John, that is Mary's son, came here yesterday.*~~

~~*This book, that is the one Sarah was reading yesterday, is very interesting.*~~