

# RELATIVE CLAUSES

**DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES: MỆNH ĐỀ LIÊN HỆ XÁC ĐỊNH (không có dấu phẩy)**

## 1. Relative Pronouns: Đại từ liên hệ

	SUBJECT	OBJECT	POSSESSIVE
For people	Who That	Whom/Who That	Whose
For things	Which That	Which That	Whose Of which

### 1. who : thay thế danh từ chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ/ tân ngữ

The girls who serve in the shop are the owner's daughters.

The boys who you met yesterday are my classmates.

### 2. whom : thay thế danh từ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ

The boys whom you met yesterday are my classmates.

### 3. whose : chỉ sở hữu (whose +N)

Dùng để chỉ sở hữu cho danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật, thường thay cho các từ: my, her, his, their, our hoặc hình thức 's (sở hữu cách)

Can you name the actress ? Her real name was Norma Jeane.

Can you name the actress whose real name was Norma Jeane?

### 4. which : thay thế danh từ chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ/ tân ngữ

The road which leads to our school is rather narrow.

This is the picture which was painted by my father.

The car which I hired broke down.

### \* which : thay cho cả mệnh đề ( sử dụng dấu phẩy trước WHICH)

Ex: John passed the driving test. This surprised us.

John passed the driving test, which surprised us.

## 5. **that** : thay thế danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật; làm chủ ngữ/ tân ngữ

The girls **who/ that** serve in the shop are the owner's daughters.

The boys **whom/ that** you met yesterday are my classmates.

The road **which/ that** leads to our school is rather narrow.

The car **which/ that** I hired broke down.

### Notes:

+ Không dùng **THAT** :  
[ Sau dấu phẩy (,)  
Sau giới từ

Peter, ~~that~~ I played tennis with on Sundays, was fitter than me.

Peter, who/whom I played tennis with on Sundays, was fitter than me

The ladder **on that** I was standing began to slip.

The ladder **on which** I was standing began to slip.

+ Trong mệnh đề liên hệ xác định ( không có dấu phẩy), ta có thể lược bỏ ĐTLH **who/ whom/ which/ that** khi chúng được dùng ở vị trí tân ngữ.

The boys ( **whom/ who/ that** ) you met yesterday are my classmates.

The car (**which/ that**) I hired broke down.

## II. **Relative adverbs (trạng từ liên hệ) : where, when , why**

### 1. **where** = **in/ on/ at which** - thay từ chỉ nơi chốn

The hotel where they stayed was comfortable.

### 2. **when** = **in/on/ at which** – thay từ chỉ thời gian

The day when they arrived was rainy.

### 3. **why** = **for which** - thay từ chỉ lí do

I don't know the reason why he refused to help her.

### **NOTES:**

+ **when, where, why**: không làm chủ ngữ cũng như tân ngữ (vì **where, when, why** là **TRẠNG TỪ**)

+ Khi dùng **where, when, why**: ta không dùng giới từ

Ex: The town ~~in~~ where my uncle lives is very nice.

The town **in which** my uncle lives is very nice.

