**Relative Clauses & Relative Pronouns جُمل الوصل و ضمائر الوصل**

**A relative clause** is used to give additional information about a noun (define or identify it) that precedes it**.** They are introduced by a relative pronoun like –'that', 'which', 'who', 'whose', 'where'**.**

يتم استخدام **جُملة الوصل** لإعطاء معلومات إضافية عن (تُعرّف أو تُحدّد) الاسم الذي يسبقها**.** يتم تقديمها بواسطة أحد ضمائر الوصل مثل –" تلك that " ،' الذي ' ، ' التي ' ، ' حيث '**.** وهنا بعض الأمثلة.

They are used to post modify a noun, i.e., to make clear which person or thing we are talking about**.** In these clauses we can have the relative pronoun **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **which**, or **that.**

**ويتم استخدامها لوصف اسم ، أي لتوضيح أيُّ الشخص أو أيُّ الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه. وفي هذه العبارات يمكن أن يكون لدينا ضمير الوصل الذي** أو **التي**  **who ، whom ، whose ، which ، أ و that تلك أو ذاك.**

**Relative Pronoun –** is a word used to connect two clauses and to specify the person, thing, place, idea, etc.

**ضمير الوصل - هي كلمة تستخدم لربط عبارتين وتحديد الشخص أو الشيء أو المكان أو الفكرة ، إلخ.**

1. **Who –** is a relative pronoun refers topeoplein the position of **a subject.**
2. **Who هو ضمير وصل يشير إلى الأشخاص (العاقل) في موقع فاعل.**

**e.g. The woman** is my aunt**. The woman** lives next door**.**

---🡪 The woman **who** lives next door is my aunt**.**

**e.g.** The man came to the office yesterday**.** The man left you a massage.

---🡪 The man **who** came to the office yesterday left you a massage.

**2**. **whom** – is a relative pronoun refers to people in the position of an object.

1. Whom هو ضمير وصل يشير إلى الأشخاص (العاقل) في موقع مفعول به.

**e.g.** The girl you talked to yesterday. The girl is my sister.

--🡪The girl **whom** you talked to yesterday is my sister.

**e.g.** Who was that woman **whom** you were talking about**?**

**3-** **Whose** – is a relative pronoun refers to people, things. It is used to express possession. It is often followed by a noun.

3- **Whose** ضمير وصل يشير إلى الناس والأشياء ( أي للعاقل و غير العاقل )**.** ويتم استخدامه للتعبير عن الحيازة أو (المُلكيّة). غالبًا ما يتبعه أو يأتي بعده اسم.

**e.g.** What is the name of the girl **whose** hair is red**?**

**e.g.** The man **whose** car is red left you a massage**.**

**4- that** – is a relative pronoun refers to people, things**.** It is used as a restrictive

element in defining or restrictive clauses.

**4**- **that** ضمير وصل يشير إلى الناس والأشياء ( أي للعاقل وغير العاقل )**.** ويتم استخدامه كعنصر مُقيّد في تحديد أو تقييد العبارات ) أي **تُستخدم مع العبارات المُقيّدّة**) .

e.g. –The umbrella thatI bought last week is already broken. restrictive clause

e.g. The weather **that** we had this summer was beautiful. restrictive clause

**5- which** – is a relative pronoun used to refer to things. It is used to add extra information in non-defining or non-restrictive clauses.

5- which - هو ضمير وصل يستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشياء ( أي لغير العاقل )**.** يتم استخدامه لإضافة معلومات إضافية في االعبارة غير المحددة أو غير المقيدة.

e.g. He was usually late**,** **which** always annoyed his father.

e.g. We’ve missed our train**,** **which** means we may be late.

**Restrictive (defining)** and **non-restrictive (non- defining) clauses العبارات المقيدة و غير المقيدة**

**There are two types of relative clauses: هناك نوعان من الجمل أو العبارات الوصليّة**

1. A Restrictive (Defining) Clause

It is essential to the meaningضرورية للمعنى , used **without** commas

**العبارة المُقيّدة** ضرورية للمعنى وتُستخدم بدون فوارز

2. A **Non**-restrictive (non- -defining) used to add extra information (not essential), It is used with commas.

**العبارة الغير المُقيّدة** غير ضرورية للمعنى وتُستخدم لإعطاء معلومات إضافية ونُستخدم مع وجود الفوارز

e.g. Sami**,** who just graduated from high school**,** is an accomplished figure skater.

We can say --🡪 Sami is an accomplished figure skater.

e.g. Selma**,** **whose** mother is the school principal**,** volunteered to help with the civil defense.

**While,**

e.g. Sami who just graduated from high school is an accomplished figure skater.

**Q. 1 /** **Identify** and underline the restrictive clause in the following sentences:

**سؤال** / حدّد و **ضع خط** تحت العبارة المُقيّدة

**1**. The astronaut who first stepped on the moon was Neil Armstrong**. مثال / مع الحل**

**2**. ***Oliver Twist*,** which was Dickens’s second novel**,** is a classic**.**

**3**. Layla**,** who lives near my house**,** is in my Spanish class this year.

**4**. Children who eat vegetables are likely to be healthy.

**Q. 2 /** Identify which clause is restrictive and which is non-restrictive.

حدد **أي العبارة** **مُقيدة** و أيها **الغير مُقيّدة ------ تم حل الفقرة (1) و (2)**

**1.** He went on vacation to San Diego**,** which is in the United States**.**  non-restrictive.

**2.** The painting that you spilled water on is a priceless masterpiece**. Restrictive**

3. Sami**,** who has been accepted by several colleges**,** will go to Harvard this year.

4. Miss Nada**,** who is our boss**,** ordered us to come to her office at the end of the day**.**

5. The team that won the game is my favorite.

6. The team**,** which won the game**,** is my favorite.

7. Miss Nada who is our boss ordered us to come to her office at the end of the day.