

관계대명사의 생략

I. 목적격 관계대명사의 생략

(1) 관계대명사가 타동사의 목적어인 경우

The man (whom) you met yesterday is my cousin.

She really liked the plan (which) they suggested.

(2) 관계대명사가 전치사의 목적어인 경우

He has no friend (whom) he can depend upon.

We have no pen with which we can write.

This is the man about whom I talked to you.

* 관계대명사 앞에 전치사가 오면 관계대명사를 생략할 수 없다.

II. 주격 관계대명사의 생략

(1) S + V + C(선행사) + (주격 관계대명사) + there is(are) --

관계사절(형용사절)이 there is(are)인 경우 관계대명사를 생략할 수 있다.

That was everything. There is everything for you.

⇒ That was everything (that) there is for you.

He is one of the best poets (that) there are in the world.

He taught me the difference (that/which) there is what is right and what is wrong.

(2) 관계대명사가 관계절에서 주격보어 또는 목적격보어인 경우

He is not the man (that) he once was.

She is not the cheerful woman (that) she used to be.

I am not the madman (that) you thought me.

* 관계대명사가 관계절에서 be동사의 보어인 경우에는 who를 사용하지 않는다.

(3) 주절 It is--; there is(are)--; here is(are)--; that is--; who(what etc.)is it--의

뒤에서 관계사절의 주어가 관계대명사가 되는 경우

It is you guilty conscience (that/which) makes you cry.

It wasn't I (that/who) let him in.

That's all (that) is the matter with me.

There is a lady (that/who) wants to see you.

(4) (주격관계대명사)+ [주어 + believe/think/guess/say-삽입절]+ 동사(주로 be동사임)

* 삽입절이 있는 관계대명사는 주격의 경우도 생략이 가능하다.

The boy suddenly fell ill. I thought he was very healthy.

⇒ The boy (that/who) I thought was healthy suddenly fell ill.

There is also another man. They believe (that) the man is in the question.

⇒ There is also another man [who] they believe is in the question.

비교:

There is also another man. They believe him to be the man in the question.

⇒ There is also another man (whom) they believe to be the man in the question.

* 회화체에서는 who도 가능