

제 6 강 관계사

1 관계대명사의 종류와 격

- 관계대명사 = 접속사 + 대명사 ⇒ 형용사절
- 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절

(선행사)	(관계대명사)
• 사람	+ who
• 사물	+ which
• 사람 · 사물	+ that

(1) 주격 + () + V

This is the man **who/that** lives next door to me.
The book **which/that** is on the desk is mine.

(2) 목적격 + S + V + ()

목적격 관계대명사는 생략할 수 있다.
This is the man (**whom/that**) I met yesterday.
The book (**which/that**) I bought yesterday is interesting.

(3) 소유격 + 명사

• 소유격관계대명사 + 완전한 절
This is the man **whose** name is Leon.

▶ which의 소유격

the + 명사 + of which
= of which + the + 명사
= whose + 무관사 명사

He said a word *the meaning of which* I don't know.
= He said a word **of which** *the meaning* I don't know.
= He said a word **whose** *meaning* I don't know.

2 삽입절과 관계대명사의 격

<think, believe, know, say> 등 인식동사가 사용된 삽입절은 관계대명사의 격에 영향을 주지 않는다.

He is a boy **who** I think is honest.
⇒ He is a boy. + I think (that) he is honest.

cf. He is a boy **whom** I think to be honest. <삽입절이 아님>
⇒ He is a boy. + I think him to be honest.

3 전치사 + 관계대명사

- <전치사 + 관계대명사> + 완전한 절

(1) 관계사절의 전치사가 관계대명사 앞으로 도치된 경우
This is the man **of whom** I spoke.
⇒ This is the man (**whom**) I spoke **of**.

She has a son **of whom** she is very proud.
⇒ She has a son (**whom**) she is very proud **of**.

(2) 선행사에 의해 전치사가 결정되는 경우

This is *the pen* **with which** she wrote the book.
⇒ This is the pen. + She wrote the book **with the pen**.

4 계속적 용법의 which

계속적 용법의 which는 <형용사 · 구 · 절>을 선행사로 받을 수 있다.

He is *rich*, **which** unfortunately I am not.
He tried *to solve the problem*, **which** was impossible.
I said *nothing*, **which** made her angry.

5 관계대명사 that의 용법

(1) 선행사가 부정대명사(all, any, every, no)일 때
All that glitters is not gold.

(2) 선행사 앞에 강한 한정어가 있을 때

the only, the very, the+서수, the+최상급

This is *the best movie* **that** I have ever seen.
She is *the only woman* **that/whom** I love.

<이러한 한정어 뒤에 <사람>이 올 때는 who도 가능>

(3) 선행사가 의문대명사일 때

Who that is sane can do such a thing?

(4) 선행사가 사람+사물[동물]일 때

Look at *the boy and the dog* **that** are running over there.

※ 관계대명사 that 앞에는 <전치사>와 <comma>가 올 수 없다.

This is the house **that** I live in.
→ This is the house **in that** I live. (X)
→ This is the house, **that** I live in. (X)

6 관계대명사 what

(1) 선행사 + 관계대명사 ⇒ 명사절
• what = the thing that ~ : 「~하는 것」
What is important is courage.
This is **what** I want.

▶ 관계대명사 what 앞에는 선행사가 올 수 없다.

This is *the thing* **what** he says. (X)
→ This is *the thing* **that**he says. (O)

(2) 관계형용사 what

• what + 명사 = all the + 명사 + that ~
I gave him **what money** I had.

▶ what little : 「(양이) 적으나마 모든」

what few : 「(수가) 적으나마 모든」
I gave him **what little** money I had.
I have sold **what few** books I had.

(3) what의 관용 표현

i) what + S + be

• what S is : 「S의 현재의 상태 · 모습」
• what S was[used to be] : 「S의 과거의 상태 · 모습」

What I am is quite different from **what I was**.

ii) A is to B what[as] C is to D :
 「A와 B의 관계는 C와 D의 관계와 같다」
 Reading is to the mind **what** food is to the body.
 = **What** food is to the body, reading is to the mind.

iii) what is called = what we call : 「소위, 이른바」
 He is **what is called** a book-worm.

iv) what is + 비교급

- what is better : 「錦上添花격으로」
- what is worse : 「雪上加霜으로」

He is handsome, and **what is better**, very rich.
 She lost her way, and **what was worse**, it began to rain.

7 관계대명사의 생략

(1) 목적격관계대명사

i) 타동사의 목적어

The man **I met** yesterday is my teacher.

ii) 전치사의 목적어

전치사의 목적어가 생략되면, 전치사는 반드시 후치.
 This is the house **she lives in**.

(2) 주격관계대명사

i) 주격보어

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

ii) There is 구문 앞 · 뒤

There is a man downstairs (**who**) wants to see you.
 He is one of the best soccer players (**that**) *there are* in the world.

(3) 주격관계대명사 + be

Can you see the girl (**who is**) *reading* a book?
 This is a novel (**which was**) *written* by Hemingway.
 The painting (**which is**) *on the wall* was a wedding present.
 This is a book (**which is**) *useful* for children.

8 관계사절의 일치

관계사절의 동사는 선행사의 수에 일치시킨다.

He has *a son* **who is** very tall.

He has *two sons* **who are** very tall.

▶ 일치에 주의해야할 선행사

- one of + 복수명사 + 관계대명사 + 복수동사
- the only one of + 복수명사 + 관계대명사 + 단수동사

John was one of *the boys* **who were** not eligible.

John was *the only one* of the boys **who was** not eligible.

9 부정대명사/수사 + of + 관계대명사

<of + 관계대명사> 앞에 <one, either, both, some, any, many, most, all, none, 수사> 등이 있는 경우 of는 「~중에서」의 뜻이다.

He has a lot of friends, **many of whom** are teachers.

= He has a lot of friends, **of whom many** are teachers.

= He has a lot of friends, and many of them are teachers.

10 복합관계대명사

• 관계대명사 + ever : 선행사 + 관계대명사

(1) <명사절>이나 <양보부사절>을 이끈다.

i) 명사절

Whoever says so is a liar.

= *Anyone who* says so is a liar.

Whatever he says is true.

= *Anything that* he says is true.

I will give you **whichever** you choose.

= I will give you *any one that* you choose.

ii) 양보부사절

Whoever says so, I don't believe it.

= *No matter who* says so, I don't believe it.

Whatever you may think, he is innocent.

= *No matter what* you may think, he is innocent.

Whichever you choose, you will be satisfied.

= *No matter which* you choose, you will be satisfied.

▶ 복합관계형용사

• whatever/whichever + 명사

You may read **whatever book** you like.

Whichever side wins, I will be satisfied.

(2) whatever는 범위가 정해지지 않은 막연한 뜻일 때 쓰고, whichever는 범위가 정해진 선택의 뜻일 때 쓴다.

Do **whatever** you like.

Whichever of the three sisters you choose to marry, you will have a good wife.

(3) whatever/whatsoever가 부정어 뒤에 오면 at all (전혀)의 뜻을 갖는 강조 부사가 된다.

He has *no* sense **whatever**.

= He has no sense at all.

(4) 복합관계대명사는 <단수> 취급한다.

Whoever comes, he will be welcomed.

(5) 복합관계대명사의 격

복합관계대명사의 격은 바로 앞에 있는 동사나 전치사와는 무관하게 관계사절의 구조만으로 결정한다.

I'll give it to **whoever** *wants* it.

= I'll give it to anyone who wants it.

I'll give it to **whomever** *you like*.

= I'll give it to anyone whom you like.

11 유사 관계대명사

• as, but, than + 불완전한 절

(1) such, as[so], the same ~ as

Read *such* books **as** will be helpful.

As many men **as** came were caught.

This is *the same* watch **as** I lost. <같은 종류>

cf. This is *the same* watch **that** I lost. <동일물>

▶ 계속적 용법의 as는 앞·뒤의 절을 받기도 한다.
He was in need of money, **as** was often the case.
As may be expected, it is very expensive.

(2) no/not/never ~ but

• but = that/who ~ not : 「~하지 않는」

There is *no* rule **but** has exceptions.

= There is no rule that does not have exceptions.

There is *no one* **but** wants money.
= There is no one who does not want money.

(3) 비교급 ~ than

Don't use *more* words **than** are necessary.

You have *more* books **than** I have.

12 관계부사

(1) 관계부사의 종류

- 관계부사 = 접속사 + 부사 ⇒ 형용사절
- 관계부사 + 완전한 절

- 시간 + when
- 장소 + where
- 이유 + why
- 방법 + how

Tell me *the day* **when** she will come back.

This is *the house* **where** I was born.

This is *the reason* **why** he did it.

▶ 선행사 the way와 관계부사 how는 반드시 둘 중 하나를 생략해야 한다.

This is **the way how** he solved the problem. (X)

→ This is **the way** he solved the problem. (O)

→ This is **how** he solved the problem. (O)

(2) 관계부사/선행사의 생략

i) 관계부사의 생략

I know the time (**when**) he will come back.

Tell me the reason (**why**) you didn't come.

ii) 선행사의 생략

선행사가 생략되면 <명사절>이 된다.

This is (*the place*) **where** the accident happened.

Now is (*the time*) **when** I need you most.

That is (*the reason*) **why** he was absent.

※ 관계대명사와 관계부사의 차이

┌ 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절

└ 관계부사 + 완전한 절

This is the house **which** my uncle built last year.

This is the house **where** my uncle lived last year.

13 복합관계부사

• 관계부사 + ever : 선행사 + 관계부사

(1) 시간·장소부사절

You may come **whenever** you like.

= You may come *at any time when* you like.

I will follow you **wherever** you go.

= I will follow you *to any place where* you go.

(2) 양보부사절

Whenever you may come, you are welcome.

= *No matter when* you may come, you are welcome.

Wherever she is, I will find her.

= *No matter where* she is, I will find her.

▶ however + 형용사·부사 + S + V : 「아무리 ~할지라도」

However stupid he is, he wouldn't do that.

= **No matter how stupid** he is, he wouldn't do that.