- ◇ 目的格の関係代名詞 (whom), which, that
 - (1) She is a girl. + Everyone likes her.
 - → She is a girl that whom everyone likes.
 - (2) This is the book. + I read it yesterday.
 - This is the book which that I read yesterday.
 - * This is a letter which makes me happy.

関係代名詞(主格)+ V 関係代名詞(目的格)+ S + V

- (3) The watch was made in Japan. + I bought it last month.
- \rightarrow The watch which I bought last month was made in Japan.
- (4) The man looked old. + I saw him this morning.
- $\rightarrow \underline{\underline{\underline{The man[that[whom]]}}_{s} \underbrace{\underline{I saw this morning looked old.}}_{s}}_{c}$
- Ex1. These are pictures which[that] she took in Kamakura. 彼女が鎌倉で振った
 - 2. Have you ever read a book which[that] Soseki wrote ? 漱石が書いた本
 - 3. The building which that we saw on the hill was a hospital. 私たちが丘の上で見た建物は we saw on the hill was a hospital.

- 4. A man that [whom] I didn't know spoke to me at the station.
- 5. This is the song which[that] I like the best . 私がいちばん好きな歌
- 6. The people that [whom] he met there ruined his life. 彼がそこで会った人々が彼の人生を台無しにした。

※ that の特別用法

- 1. This is the best book that I have ever read.
- 2. This is the first CD that I bought for myself.
- 3. She was the only $\operatorname{girl}_{\mathcal{I}}[\underbrace{\operatorname{that}}_{s}]$ spoke Japanese.
- $4. \ \ \underset{\scriptscriptstyle s}{\text{This is}} \ \underbrace{\text{all}}_{\scriptscriptstyle s} \underbrace{\underbrace{\text{that}}_{\scriptscriptstyle s}}_{\scriptscriptstyle s} \mathbf{I} \ \text{want to say.}$
- 5. Is there $\underbrace{anything}_{s}\underbrace{\underbrace{that}_{o}}_{s}I$ can do for you?
 - Everything that I saw there was interesting