

# Relative Clause

in a definition

## Relative (Adjective) Clauses

2. functioning as an adjective.

A **relative clause** or an adjective clause is a **clause**

A **clause** is a group of words that contains a verb (and usually other components too). A **clause** may form part of a sentence or it may be a complete sentence in itself.

1. beginning with a relative pronoun

A relative clause, which is also called an adjective clause, is a clause that begins with a relative pronoun and functions as an adjective.

Independent clause

A relative clause, which is also called an adjective clause, is a clause that begins with a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, that, or which) or a relative adverb (when, where, or why) and functions as an adjective.

Relative clause **Relative Pronoun**

# Relative Pronouns

**who/that** refers to people

**whose** refers to possession for people, animals and things

**whom/that** refers to object pronoun for people

**which/that** refers to animals and things

**when** refers to a time expression

**why** refers to a reason

**where** refers to a place

**which** refers to a thing

## Relative Pronouns

**who/that** A freight forwarder is an agent who acts on behalf of importers, exporters or other companies to organise the safe, efficient and cost-effective transportation of goods.

**whose** A wholesaler is a person whose business is buying large quantities of goods and selling them in smaller amounts, for example to shops.

**whom/that** The wholesaler whom I don't like is tricky.

**which/that** Logistics is the business function which controls the movement of physical materials in factory.

**when** Three components of resilience can be discussed for the 2021 Suez Canal obstruction, when a ship blocked the canal for several days.

**why** Manufacturers, suppliers, brands, and customers are crucial actors depend on the efficacy of the supply chain. This is the reason why supply chain management is crucial for business success.

**where** Warehouse is a large building where raw materials are stored.

**which** Warehouse is a large building which is used for storing things before being sold or sent out to stores.

## Defining relative clause

A **defining relative clause** tells which noun we are talking about • Warehouse is a building **which is stocked with product.**

## Non-defining clause

A **non-defining relative clause** gives us extra information about something. We don't need this information to understand the sentence.

- A buyer is protected by the warranty, **which contains an effective return policy.**
- High-speed trains, **which carry mainly passengers,** help to reduce time spent on travels.

## Reduced Clause

**who/that** A freight forwarder is an agent who acts on behalf of importers,

exporters or other companies to organise the safe, efficient and cost-effective transportation of goods.

A freight forwarder is an agent **acting** on behalf of importers, exporters or other companies to organise the safe, efficient and cost-effective transportation of goods.

**which/that** Logistics is the business function **which controls** the movement of physical materials in factory.

Logistics is the business function **controlling** the movement of physical materials in factory.



**which** Warehouse is a large building **which is used** for storing things before being sold or sent out to stores.

Warehouse is a large building used for storing things before being sold or sent out to stores.

## Example

- Walmart identified and selected the suppliers who met its demand and at the same time offered it the best prices for the goods.

Can you turn it to a reduced clause?

# Definition of Logistics

**Logistics management** **is** a part of supply chain management that plans, implements, and controls the efficient, effective forward and reverse flow and storage of goods, services, and related information between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet customers' requirements. Logistics management activities typically **include** inbound and outbound transportation

management, fleet management, warehousing, materials handling, order fulfillment, logistics network design, inventory management, supply/demand planning and management of third party logistics services providers.

## Definition of Logistics

**E-logistics** is defined as the management of all the physical flows of an organisation that sells goods on an online platform (website, marketplace, etc.). E-logistics is opposed to the traditional logistics set up by retailers, although the two can be complementary.

## Definition of Logistics

**Reverse logistics** is the process of moving products backward

through the supply chain. In other words, reverse logistics **involves** taking products back from customers and reworking those products (or parts of them) to create a new product that can be sold.

# Definition of Logistics: Task

1. Inbound Logistics
2. Outbound Logistics
3. Just in time
4. Freight Forwarder
5. Inventory
6. Procurement
7. Supplier