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ENGLISH

Relatives

Relative Pronouns and Relative Clauses

Relative pronouns are words which are used to link two sentences or clauses that may have the same noun or pronoun. Relative pronouns are used to introduce relative clauses.

Rajani is the girl **who** escorted the Vice President to his seat.

Relative Relative Clause
Pronoun

This is the house **that** I bought.

Relative Relative
Pronoun Clause

Types of Relative Pronouns

- Who
- Whom
- That
- Which
- Whose

Who

It is used to refer to the animate noun of the sentence. The noun in such cases is usually a person. The pronoun 'who' is used to refer to the doer of the action. In other words, it is used to refer to the subject.

1. This is the man **who** repairs computers.

Relative Relative Clause
Pronoun

Who repairs computers?
The man

2. Krishna is the grocer **who** refused to return the change.

Relative Relative Clause
Pronoun

Who refused to return the change?
Krishna

Whom

It is used to refer to the animate noun of the sentence. The noun in such cases is usually a person. 'Whom' is used to refer to the person who receives the action. In other words, it is used to refer to the object.

1. Van Gogh was the artist **whom** they dismissed as talentless.

Relative Relative Clause
Pronoun

Whom did they dismiss as talentless?

Van Gogh

2. Dinesh is the one **whom** Akshay accused of stealing.

Relative Relative Clause
Pronoun

Whom did Akshay accuse of stealing?

Dinesh

That

It is used for referring to both animate and inanimate nouns.

1. He purchased the car **that** I wanted to sell.

Relative Relative Clause
Pronoun

2. This is the dog **that** I saw in the park.

Relative Relative clause
Pronoun

Which

It is used to refer to inanimate nouns.

1. This is the book, **which** my cousin told me about.

Relative Relative Clause
Pronoun

2. The glass, **which** is filled up to the brim, has fallen down.

Relative Relative Clause
Pronoun

In most cases, 'that' and 'which' are interchangeable. However, in formal usage, both have specific uses. 'That' and 'which' are used when the accompanying clause is crucial to the sentence. Removal of 'which' would render the sentence incomplete.

1. This is the boat ~~that/which~~ the fishermen found.
This is the boat.

The pronoun 'which' can also be used to introduce a modifying clause that is not crucial to the sentence. It is separated from the rest of the sentence with the help of two commas. Removal of the clause will not effect any change in the meaning of the sentence.

2. The notebook, ~~which was kept on the table~~, was ripped to pieces by the pups.
The notebook was ripped to pieces by the pups.

Whose

It is used to indicate possession by an animate noun or the pronoun.

This is my aunt Manjula **whose** house I live in.

Relative Relative Clause
Pronoun

This is the person **whose** phone I used.

Relative Relative Clause
Pronoun

	Subject	Object	Possessive
Animate (People)	Who	Whom	Whose
Inanimate(things)	That	That	Of which

Relative Adverbs

Some adverbs can function like relative pronouns.

- When
- Where
- Why

When

It is used instead of the phrase 'in/on which'.

Those were the days **when** I had a lot of free time.

Relative Relative Clause
Pronoun

It was a time **when** nature was conducive to mankind.

Relative Relative Clause
Pronoun

Where

It is used instead of the phrase 'at/on which'.

Mr Silas was laid to rest **where** the rest of his family was buried.

Relative Relative Clause
Pronoun

Rajiv stayed in the same hotel **where** we did a year ago.

Relative Relative Clause
Pronoun