

[Click Here](#)





Time for some fun facts! Did you know that plants are green due to chlorophyll? Tortoises can live hundreds of years as reptiles. Roosevelt is featured on the dime. Okay, let's stop here because now it's time to explore pronouns. You might be familiar with nouns in sentences and perform similar tasks. Our trivia questions used a specific type of pronoun that provides additional information about nouns and pronouns through dependent clauses. These are called relative pronouns. Relative pronouns can enrich your sentences when used correctly. Let's learn how to do this! What is a relative pronoun? A relative pronoun introduces a relative clause, typically describing nouns or other pronouns. For instance, the word "that" in the sentence "Find me the book that has money hidden in it." A relative clause is a dependent clause (also known as a subordinate clause), which cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. Here's an example. Independent clause: Jeff is a friend. Dependent clause: who is always there for me. Relative pronouns usually precede relative clauses and attach them to independent clauses. For instance, "Jeff is a friend who is always there for me." In this case, the relative pronoun "who" introduces a dependent clause that modifies the noun "friend." The word "whose" is both a possessive pronoun and a relative pronoun. We use "whose" to introduce a relative clause describing someone or something's possession(s). For example, "I found the person whose cat lost their collar." Here, "whose" introduces a clause that describes a cat belonging to the person. "Which" and "that" are used in relative clauses describing objects or animals. In general, "which" is used for nonessential information and "that" provides important information. For example, "Hawaiian pizza, which is my favorite food, is delicious." Here, "which" introduces a clause that provides nonessential additional information about Hawaiian pizza. Here are some more examples of relative pronouns used in sentences: I need to find a roommate who doesn't smoke. The employee helped the customer whom the manager brought over. She gave a ride to a tourist whose family was from Sweden. The computer, which I bought yesterday, is on top of my desk. The uniform that had been worn by Napoleon was on display in the museum. When using relative pronouns, we typically place them immediately after the word being modified by a relative clause: She was the only student who knew the right answer. We can also use commas to separate the relative clause from the independent clause. When doing so, Given article text here still try to put the relative clause right after the word it modifies: Brian sat in his car, which was parked by a utility pole. In general, we don't separate out a relative clause with commas if it is a restrictive clause (it identifies the thing it modifies), but we do use commas if it is a nonrestrictive clause (it describes the thing it modifies). For example, Restrictive clause: I found the girl who wrote the note. Nonrestrictive clause: Stephanie, who is standing by the door, wrote the note. Because they are pronouns, relative pronouns almost always introduce subordinate clauses that describe nouns or other pronouns. Modifies a noun: The squirrel that I was watching climbed up the tree. Modifies a pronoun: Look in the box of papers and hand me one that is blank. Who and whom The words who and whom often cause people difficulty. Remember: who is used as a subject and whom is used as an object. A helpful tip to figure out which of these words you should use is to substitute the word they or them and see which makes more sense in a sentence. Whom and them both end in M and are both only used as objects. If it makes sense to use them, it will also make sense to use whom. Let's look at some examples: The company hired guides (who/whom) spoke Spanish. Dennis was the one (who/whom) Albert gave the keys to. In the first sentence, the guides are the ones who speak Spanish. We would say that they speak Spanish so we use the word who. In the second sentence, Dennis received the keys from Albert. We would say that Albert gave him the keys so we use the word whom. We use who and whom to refer to people. Some style guides also allow who and whom to refer to named animals. Grammatically, it is considered improper to use who and whom to refer to objects. Correct: Lisa is the girl whom I like. Sometimes correct: Cupcake the Elephant was the one who painted this picture. Incorrect: We went to the house who was at the end of the street. Looking for more on who vs. whom? Read more about the pair here. That and which Both that and which are used to provide additional information. Typically, we use the word which to introduce nonessential information and the word that to introduce important information. How do you know if you should use that or which? If the information can be removed without affecting the meaning of the sentence, you can use which. If the information is crucial to the meaning of the sentence, you can use that. For example, we have a sentence that reads: The bouquet, which consisted of roses and tulips, looked really beautiful. If we remove the relative clause, the sentence reads The bouquet looked really beautiful. While we know less about the bouquet, the sentence still expresses the same meaning. It still tells us that the bouquet was pleasant to look at. Because the information is not crucial, we can use the pronoun which. Now, look at this sentence: Pete wanted to buy a house that had a basement. If we remove the relative clause this time, our sentence reads Pete wanted to buy a house. Unlike before, the sentence has a different meaning. Our original sentence stated that Pete was interested in a specific type of house: one with a basement. Our new sentence says that Pete would buy any house regardless of whether or not it had a basement. Because the relative clause is crucial to the meaning of the sentence, we can use the Relative clauses with "that" and "which" are often misunderstood as needing commas before them. However, this is not the case. Both restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses can use either "that" or "which". The key difference lies in whether a comma is used to set off the clause from the rest of the sentence: if no comma is present, it's a restrictive clause; if there is a comma, it's a nonrestrictive one. For example, saying "This is the amusement park that has the tallest ferris wheel" is proper because it's a restrictive clause. On the other hand, using commas with "which" as in "The movie, which he first made became a smash hit," indicates a nonrestrictive clause providing additional information about the movie. It's essential to remember the distinction between these types of clauses when deciding how to use commas correctly. The importance of relative pronouns is highlighted in various phrases. A relative pronoun introduces an adjective clause that provides additional information about a noun. For example, "that tells us something interesting about 'Mrs Miggins.'" The relative pronoun "which" in this context heads an adjective clause describing the bike. Similarly, phrases like "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world" and "Happy is the son whose faith in his mother remains unchallenged" demonstrate how relative pronouns are used to identify specific individuals or concepts. The usage of commas around relative pronouns can be nuanced. For instance, "The sense of flowing, which is so crucial to song, is also crucial to poetry." The presence of a comma before "which" indicates that it is specifying the noun "song," whereas "The United Nations, whose membership comprises almost all the states in the world, is founded on the principle of the equal worth of every human being." It's essential to consider whether an adjective clause specifies its noun or provides additional information. In cases where the clause specifies, no commas are needed; however, if it simply adds more detail, commas should be used. Understanding these rules can help clarify the use of relative pronouns in sentences. When describing a noun, an adjective clause can be either restrictive or non-restrictive. A restrictive clause specifies its noun and doesn't need commas, while a non-restrictive clause provides additional information about the noun and typically uses commas. "Which" can head both types of clauses, but in American writing, it's common to use "that" for restrictive clauses without commas. However, when specifying a non-restrictive clause, always use "which" with commas. The choice between "which" and "that" often comes down to the intended meaning and whether you're writing for an American audience. For people-related phrases, use "who" as the subject of a verb or "whom" in other cases. Remember that the distinction between "who" and "whom" is based on their grammatical function within a sentence. When it comes to governing a country, even Charles De Gaulle recognized the complexity of handling 246 varieties of cheese - highlighting the nuanced decision-making required in such matters. Understanding these nuances can make your writing clearer and more effective. Whom refers to the subject of a sentence, and therefore "whom" is correct. The entry on the objective case covers more information about this topic. That and whose are both used for people or things; however, it's generally considered better to use "who" instead of "that" when referring to people in formal writing. Try to avoid using "that" with people if possible. If you can't expand your "who's" into "who is" or "who has," then you should be using "whose." A weed is a plant whose virtues have never been discovered, not a plant who's virtues... The quick answer is that it's generally better to avoid ending a sentence with a preposition in formal writing. When an adjective clause starts with a preposition, it's often done to avoid ending the sentence with a preposition, which some people still consider improper. In general, it's okay to end a sentence with a preposition, but in formal writing, try to avoid it. If rewording your sentence or leaving the preposition at the end makes it sound awkward, then use commas to offset the adjective clause if it's not necessary for the sentence. Use "who" when referring to the subject of a verb; otherwise, use "whom."

What is a relative pronoun in grammar. What is a relative pronoun meaning. What is a relative pronoun in spanish. What is a relative pronoun bbc bitesize. What is a relative pronoun and examples. What is a relative pronoun in a sentence. What is a relative pronoun in german. What is a relative pronoun in english. What is a relative pronoun in french. What is a relative pronoun definition. What word is a relative pronoun. What is a relative pronoun simple definition. What is a relative pronoun in latin. What is a relative pronoun ks2. What is a relative pronoun for kids.