• Dependant clause (subordinate clause) that modifies a noun phrase or a noun.
• A pronoun that marks a relative clause within a larger sentence.

• It relates the relative (and hence subordinate) clause to the noun that it modifies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relative Pronoun</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>who</td>
<td>subject/object pronoun for people</td>
<td>That’s the man <em>who</em> teaches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which</td>
<td>subject/object pronoun for animals and things</td>
<td>There is a problem <em>which</em> worries me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whose</td>
<td>possession (for people, animals and things)</td>
<td>He went to a meeting <em>whose</em> purpose he didn’t know.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whom</td>
<td>object pronoun for people</td>
<td>I was invited by the professor <em>whom</em> I met at the conference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>subject/object pronoun for people, animals and things in defining relative clauses (who or which are also possible)</td>
<td>I don’t like the book <em>that</em> you read.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subject and object pronouns have the same form: *who, which and that.*

However, if a relative pronoun is followed by a verb, the relative pronoun is *a subject pronoun*. If a relative pronoun is not followed by a verb, but is followed by a noun or a pronoun, the relative pronoun is *an object pronoun*.
Give detailed information defining a general term or expression

Examples:
IBM computers *which are produced in USA* are the best.

My brother *who is an engineer* is a successful businessman.
Give additional information on something, but do not define it.

Examples:
IBM computers, which are produced in USA, are the best.

My brother, who is an engineer, is a successful businessman.

Non-Defining Relative Clauses
Subject pronouns must always be used:

The instrument *which* is lying on the table is broken.

Object pronouns can be omitted in defining relative clauses:

The instrument *(which)* Tom lay on the table is broken.

Omission of relative pronouns
- Defining relative clauses (identifying relative clauses) are not put in commas
  My brother who lives in Sidney came to see me last month. (I have three brothers. One of them lives in Sidney.)

- Non-defining relative clauses (non-identifying) are put in commas
  My brother, who lives in Sidney, came to see me last month. (I have one brother only.)
### Relative Adverbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relative adverb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>in/on which</td>
<td>refers to a time expression</td>
<td>the day <em>when</em> we met him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>in/at which</td>
<td>refers to a place</td>
<td>the place <em>where</em> we met him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>why</td>
<td>for which</td>
<td>refers to a reason</td>
<td>the reason <em>why</em> we met him</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1a. This is the shop *in which* I bought my bike.
1b. This is the shop *where* I bought my bike.

2a. I’ll never forget the day *on which* I met you.
2b. I’ll never forget the day *when* I met you.

**Relative Adverbs**