

The image shows the cover of a spiral-bound notebook. The cover is a light tan or beige color with a subtle, repeating pattern of the words "The Book of Grammar" in a serif font. The spiral binding is on the left side. The text on the cover is centered and reads:

The Book of Grammar
Lesson Five

Mr. McBride
AP Language and Composition

Table of Contents

- Lesson One: Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases
- Lesson Two: The Function of Nouns in a Sentence
- Lesson Three: Personal Pronoun Agreement – Case
- Lesson Four: Personal Pronoun Agreement – Number
- **Lesson Five: The Relative Pronouns**
- Lesson Six: Sentence Diagramming



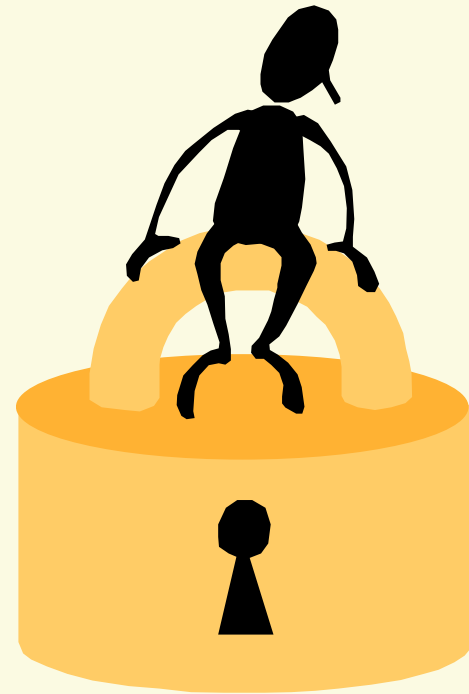
In the last two lessons we learned about personal pronouns:



- Personal pronouns change form to show Point of View. They also indicate the following four pieces of information:
 - Singular or plural antecedent
 - Part of speech
 - Possession
 - Gender

In this lesson we will learn about another kind of pronoun:

- Personal
- Relative



By the end of this lesson you should know:

- What a relative pronoun is
- What a subordinate clause is
- What a relative clause is
- When to use *who* and when to use *whom*
- When to use *whoever* and when to use *whomever*
- When to use *which* and when to use *that*

Relative Pronouns

- The Relative Pronouns are *who, whom, whose, which,* and *that*; also (less commonly) *whichever, whoever,* and *whomever*.



Just like the personal pronouns, the relative pronouns have nominative, objective, and possessive case forms:

Nominative

Who

Whoever

Which

That

Objective

Whom

Whomever

Which

That

Possessive

Whose

Of which

Distinction in the use of *who*, *which*, and *that*:

- *Who* is used when referring to a person:
 - The general *who* was victorious gave a speech.
- *Which* is used when referring to anything but a person:
 - The flower, *which* is fragrant, is also pretty.
- *That* may be used to refer to persons or things (though it will seem less personal or intimate in referring to people):
 - The clerk *that* was late got fired.

Definition of relative pronouns, independent and subordinate clauses:

- **Definition:** A relative pronoun introduces a subordinate clause, attaching it to an independent clause and relating it to an antecedent.
 - A **clause** is a group of words with its own subject and verb.
 - An **independent clause** can stand by itself as a complete sentence.
 - A **subordinate** (or dependent) **clause**, although it has a subject and a verb, cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence.
 - A **subordinate clause** needs to be attached to an **independent clause** in a sentence.

Examples of independent and subordinate clauses:

Independent Clause Subordinate Clause

We will go to the *store*... **that** advertised the sale.

She has many *friends* ... **whom** she is visiting.

We saw the *person*... **whose** catch had won the prize.

This is the *artist*... **who** painted the mural.

Note that in the above sentences, the antecedent stands immediately before the pronoun. The antecedent will usually stand immediately before a relative pronoun. In the above examples, the antecedent is italicized and the relative pronoun is in bold type.

Examples of relative pronouns in action: subordinate clause in italics.

- That is the poet who *gave a reading*.
- He is the architect whom *we spoke with on the phone*.
- The teacher whose *car I borrowed* pressed charges.
- The table, which *my brother built*, fell to the floor.
- The one that *got away* was the best.

Relative pronouns...

- Note that in each of the previous examples, the relative pronoun was introducing a subordinate clause: this is what a relative pronoun does.
- The subordinate clause is “the relative” of another word in the independent clause.
- The relative pronoun “relates” the clause to an antecedent that is being modified by the clause

Usage of Relative Pronouns: *Who* or *whom*, *whoever* or *whomever*?

- In order to decide what form of a relative pronoun to use, you must first determine whether the relative pronoun is a subject or an object in the clause it introduces.
 - “That is the poet who gave a reading.” *Who* is the subject of the clause.
 - “The woman *to whom* I gave the money ran away.” *Whom* is the object of a preposition in the clause.

Who or whom, whoever or whomever...

- The nominative case form is used when the relative pronoun is the subject of the clause or a predicate pronoun, and the objective case form is used when it is an object in the clause.
- “The man who owns the tiger gets his way.” *Who* is the subject of the clause, and *who* is the nominative form.
- “The woman to whom I gave the money ran away.” *Whom* is the object of a preposition in the clause, and *whom* is the objective case form.

Tricks for deciding between *who* or *whom*, *whoever* or *whomever*...

- Try substituting *she* for *who* and *her* for *whom* in the subordinate clause. If it is a match, you have the case right.
 - *who* owns the tiger
 - *he* owns the tiger
 - I gave the money to *whom*
 - I gave the money to *her*
- Ask yourself, “*Who* is doing what to *whom*?”



Always remember to determine what part of speech the pronoun is *in the subordinate clause*...

- A preposition isn't necessarily followed by *whom* or *whomever*. It can be followed by a subordinate clause that starts with *who*:

→ “After the card game, Nathan was concerned about _____ owed him money.” (*who* or *whom*)

- The correct answer is *who* because it is the subject of the subordinate clause; *who owed him money*. The entire subordinate clause is the object of the preposition *about*.

Examples of relative pronouns:

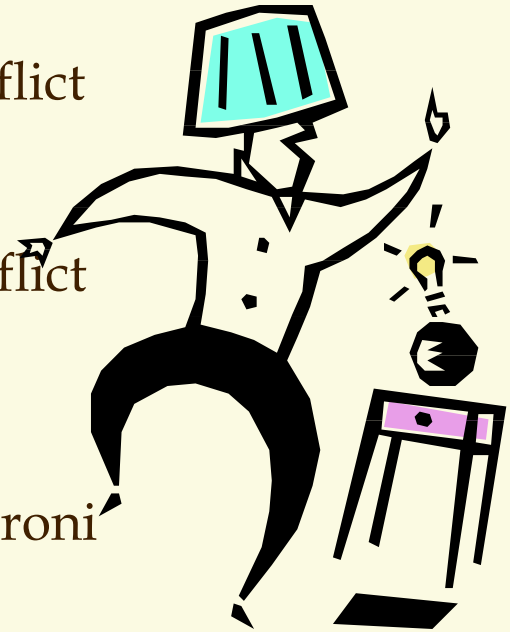
- The detectives asked the witnesses _____ they saw in the park.
(who, whom)
- The director interviewed _____ was interested in the part. (whoever, whomever)
- The director may ask _____ he wants.
(whoever, whomever)
- The sheriff doesn't know _____ the turkey rustler is. (who, whom)


That versus which

- Though there is not perfect agreement among grammarians on the use of *that* and *which*, most people follow this rule:
 - If the clause is not integral to the meaning of the sentence, only giving additional detail not necessary for understanding, use *which*. This is called a non-restrictive clause.
 - *Death of a Salesman*, which was three hours long, won an Emmy award.
 - If the clause is integral to the meaning of the sentence, use *that*. This is called a restrictive clause
 - The play that was about the death of a salesman won the Emmy award.
 - A non-restrictive (*which*) clause goes inside commas. A restrictive (*that*) clause doesn't.

For example...

- Dad's behavior at the party, *which* was the result of his exuberant nature, led to a conflict with my mother.
 - Non-restrictive clause
- The behavior at the party *that* led to a conflict with my mother was the result of Dad's exuberant nature.
 - Restrictive clause
- The pizzas we ordered[,] _____ had pepperoni on them[,] were cold.
 - Restrictive or non-restrictive?
- Only the items[,] _____ were broken[,] should be returned to the store.
 - Restrictive or unrestrictive?
 - Which or That?





By the end of this lesson you should know:

- What a relative pronoun is.
- What a subordinate clause is.
- When to use *who* and when to use *whom*.
- When to use *whoever* and when to use *whomever*.
- When to use *which* and when to use *that*.

A spiral-bound notebook with a light brown, textured cover. The spiral binding is on the left side. The text is centered on the cover.

The end of Lesson Five

Wednesday, December 19