

Relative Pronoun: the words who, whom, whose, which, and that, sometimes formed with the suffixes -ever or -soever.

A relative pronoun serves TWO purposes in a sentence:

- 1). As a pronoun it stands for a noun or another pronoun already mentioned called its antecedent.
- 2). It introduces a dependent clause and functions as a subject, object, or possessive in its own clause.

who
(whoever, whosoever)

ALWAYS the subject of its clause:

I know [^]the girl ^{P.O.} [who sang.]

whom
(whomever)

ALWAYS the object of its clause:

[^]The girl ^{P.O.} [whom I saw] ^{Adv} is here.
[^]The girl [with whom] we ^{Adv} sang] is here.

whose

ALWAYS possessive in its clause:

[^]This is the girl ^{PN} [whose ^{PA} voice is beautiful.]

Kinds of PRONOUNS

<p><u>which</u> (whichever)</p>	<p>Used as <i>subject</i> or <i>object</i>:</p> <p>I <u>will</u> ^{Adv} <u>only</u> <u>ride</u> <u>a</u> ^{D.O.} <u>horse</u> ^{PA} [which is <u>tame</u>.]</p> <p>The ^{PA} <u>gate</u> [which you <u>see</u>] <u>is</u> <u>wide</u>. ^{PN} This is the <u>gate</u> [(by which) you <u>enter</u>.]</p>
<p><u>that</u></p>	<p>Used as <i>subject</i> or <i>object</i>:</p> <p>I <u>will</u> ^{Adv} <u>only</u> <u>ride</u> <u>a</u> ^{D.O.} <u>horse</u> ^{PA} [that is <u>tame</u>.]</p> <p>The ^{PA} <u>gate</u> [that you <u>see</u>] <u>is</u> <u>wide</u>. <i>Sometimes that is omitted:</i> ^{PA} The <u>gate</u> [(that) you <u>see</u>] <u>is</u> <u>wide</u>.</p>

A pronoun **MUST** agree with its antecedent in **NUMBER** and **GENDER**!



Use *who* or *whom* when the antecedent is a **person**!

Use *which* or *that* when the antecedent is an **animal** or **thing**!