

Adjective Clauses - Review

Relative pronoun	Refers to:	Can be:	In its own clause, it acts as:	Can replace:	Example of a sentence with an adjective clause	Original sentence of the adjective clause
who	- people - pets with names (informal)	- identifying - nonidentifying	- subject	he, she, they	Anyone who likes music should see the concert tonight.	The person (<i>She or he</i>) likes music.
			- object, informally	him, her, them	Tom, who you met last night , plays the violin there.	You met Tom (<i>him</i>) yesterday.
whom	- people	- identifying - nonidentifying	- object	him, her, them	The guest director tonight, whom Tom greatly respects , is from Vienna.	Tom greatly respects the guest director (<i>him</i>) .
whose	- people - animals - things	- identifying - nonidentifying	- subject - object (indicates possession)	his + noun her + noun its + noun their + noun	Tom's girlfriend Karen and another woman whose name I have forgotten are playing a duet.	I have forgotten the woman's name (<i>her name</i>) .
which	- animals - things	- identifying - nonidentifying	- subject	it, they	Karen plays the piccolo, which has the highest pitch .	The piccolo (<i>It</i>) has the highest pitch.
			- object	it, them	The other woman plays a set of drums which her famous father made .	Her famous father made the drums (<i>them</i>) .
which	- entire previous idea	- nonidentifying	- subject	It (<i>This situation</i>)	The director wrote this piccolo/drum duet, which must have been difficult .	Writing the piccolo/drum duet (<i>It</i>) must have been difficult.
that	- people - animals - things	- identifying	- subject	he, she, it, they	I like directors that are risk takers .	The directors (<i>They</i>) are risk takers.
			- object (<i>that</i> can be omitted)	him, her, it, them	Some directors (that) I know are afraid of new ideas.	I know the directors (<i>them</i>) .
when	a time that was previously mentioned	- identifying - nonidentifying		then	This director grew up in the 1960s, when originality was highly valued .	Originality was highly valued in the 1960s (<i>then</i>) .
where	a place previously mentioned	- identifying - nonidentifying		there	He said he feels lucky to be playing in a building where the acoustics are perfect .	The acoustics are perfect in the building (<i>there</i>) .

Identifying (also called restrictive or essential) Adjective Clauses are used when the speaker/writer wants to make it clear which noun is being spoken about, especially when there are several possibilities.

Nonidentifying (also called nonrestrictive or nonessential) Adjective Clauses are used when the speaker/writer simply wants to add information about a noun which is already identified because of its uniqueness. These clauses require commas.