

relative pronouns :

Relative pronouns are used to combine two sentences. They are always followed by a relative clause which gives additional information about the noun.

Example :

My best friend, **who** lives in Norway, loves to knit sweaters.

| Relative pronoun | Refers to |
|-------------------------|--|
| Who | A person/ people |
| Which | Things |
| That | People or things |
| Whom | People (its function in the sentence is object complement) |
| Whose | Who + possessive adjective |
| Where | Place |
| What | things |

Reduced relative clauses

A relative clause (also called adjective clause) is a subordinate clause introduced by a relative pronoun (who, which, that...)

Relative clauses can be reduced. Example : the man who is wearing a blue suit is my uncle. It can be reduced to The man ~~who~~ is wearing a blue suit is my uncle.

- If the relative pronoun is followed by a noun or a pronoun, it can be omitted without any other changes.

Example : the pen which you gave me is broken.

The pen ~~which~~ you gave me is broken.

- If the relative pronoun is followed by be, it can be omitted together with be.

Example : Vegetables which are grown organically are much better for our health.

Vegetables ~~which are~~-grown organically are much better for our health.

- If the relative pronoun is followed by an **active verb**, it can be omitted but the active verb becomes a present participle (= verb-ing)

Example : the pipes **which conduct** water to the house are broken.

the pipes ~~which~~ **conducting** water to the house are broken.

Intensive and reflexive pronouns

Intensive pronouns add emphasis to a noun or another pronoun.

Example:

They **themselves** carried out the project

Reflexive pronouns: myself, yourself, yourselves... show that the subject receives the action of the verb in the sentence.

Example:

He injured himself