

## Adjective Clauses with *Who* and *Whom*

An adjective clause describes or gives information about a noun. An adjective clause that refers to a person begins with the relative pronoun *who* or *whom*.

<b>who</b>	replaces a subject (person) The <u>student</u> <b>who is sitting next to me</b> plays in a rock band.
<b>whom</b>	replaces an object (person) He's writing a song for his <u>son</u> , <b>whom he named after his father</b> .

## Adjective Clauses with *Which* and *Whose*

An adjective clause describes or gives information about a noun. An adjective clause that refers to things and concepts can begin with the relative pronouns *which* or *whose*.

<b>which</b>	replaces a subject or object (thing) I just saw the <u>movie</u> <i>Crazy Heart</i> , <b>which has good music</b> .
<b>whose</b>	replaces a possessive form This is the <u>singer</u> <b>whose song you just heard</b> .

## Adjective Clauses with *That*

To introduce an adjective clause, the relative pronoun *that* can be used instead of *who*, *which*, or *whom*.

Use *that* only with *restrictive adjective clauses*. A restrictive clause identifies the noun it describes.

### Restrictive clause:

We paid the man **whom we hired to sing at our wedding**. Or

We paid the man **that we hired to sing at our wedding**.

(The adjective clause is necessary to understand who “the man” is.)

Notes:

- No commas are necessary with restrictive clauses.
- Don't use *that* with non-restrictive adjective clauses.
- A non-restrictive clause gives extra information about the noun it describes.

### Non-restrictive clause:

We paid Dave Jones, **whom we hired to sing at our wedding**.

(We know who Dave Jones is. The adjective clause gives extra information about Dave Jones.)

### Incorrect:

We paid Dave Jones, **that we hired to sing at our wedding**.

Note:

- Use a comma to separate a non-restrictive adjective clause.