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I have a terrific friend
who is very kind.





(a) I have a $\overbrace{\text{terrific}}^{\text{adjective}}$ $\overbrace{\text{friend}}^{\text{noun}}$.

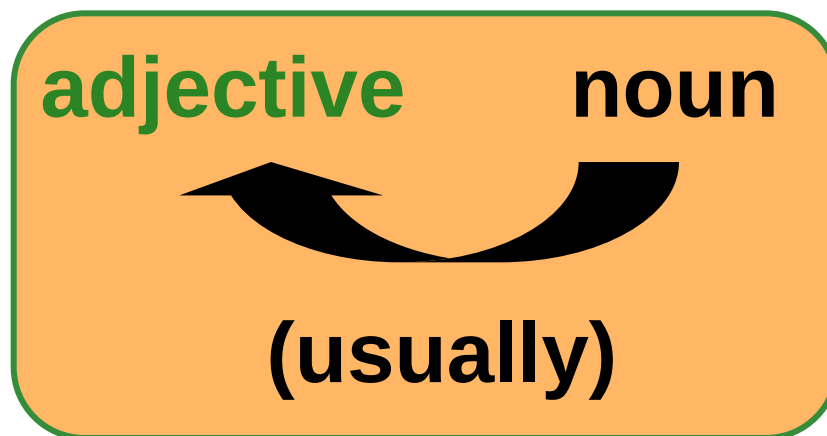
(b) I have a $\overbrace{\text{thoughtful}}^{\text{adjective}}$ $\overbrace{\text{friend}}^{\text{noun}}$.

adjective modifies noun



(a) I have a *adjective* **terrific** + *noun* **friend**.

(b) I have a *adjective* **thoughtful** + *noun* **friend**.





(c) I have a *noun* + *adjective clause*
friend **who is always cheerful.**

(d) I have a *noun* + *adjective clause*
friend **who is a doctor.**

(e) I have a *noun* + *adjective clause*
friend **who lives next door.**

adjective clause modifies noun



(c) I have a *noun* + *adjective clause*
friend **who is always cheerful.**

(d) I have a *noun* + *adjective clause*
friend **who is a doctor.**

(e) I have a *noun* + *adjective clause*
friend **who lives next door.**

noun

adjective clause





The boy who is dirty
is very happy.





(a) The boy is dirty. **He** is very happy.

(b) The boy **who is dirty** is very happy.



he = subject pronoun

who = subject pronoun

who → adjective clause



(c) The child is messy. *He* is very happy.

(d) The child *that is messy* is very happy.



that = subject pronoun
Can replace *who*



(a) The boy *who is dirty* is very happy.

(d) The child *that is messy* is very happy.

adjective clause comes after the noun

INCORRECT: *The child is very happy that is messy.*



two sentences ➡ one sentence

who

Jonah is in my English class. He is an excellent student.

Jonah who is an excellent student
is in my English class.



two sentences ➡ one sentence

that

The woman is Mariko. She is an artist.

The woman that is an artist is
Mariko.



12-3 USING OBJECT PRONOUNS IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES TO DESCRIBE PEOPLE

The woman that I spoke to
is a doctor.



12-3 USING OBJECT PRONOUNS IN ADJECTIVE
CLAUSES TO DESCRIBE PEOPLE

S V O

(a) The woman is a doctor. I spoke to *her*.

↓

that

O S V

(b) The woman *that I spoke to* is a doctor.

To make an adjective clause } object pronoun
Change *her* to *that*
Switch the order

12-3 USING OBJECT PRONOUNS IN ADJECTIVE
CLAUSES TO DESCRIBE PEOPLE

S V O

(a) The woman is a doctor. I spoke to *her*.*that*(c) The woman ~~Ø~~ *I spoke to* is a doctor.(b) The woman *that I spoke to* is a doctor.

OK to delete object pronoun

12-3 USING OBJECT PRONOUNS IN ADJECTIVE
CLAUSES TO DESCRIBE PEOPLE

- (d) The woman is a doctor. I spoke to *her*.
- ↓
- who*
whom
- (e) The woman *who* I spoke to is a doctor.
- (f) The woman *whom* I spoke to is a doctor.

her → *who*
whom



12-3 USING OBJECT PRONOUNS IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES TO DESCRIBE PEOPLE

- (b) The woman *that I spoke to* is a doctor.
- (c) The woman *Ø I spoke to* is a doctor.
- (e) The woman *who I spoke to* is a doctor.
- (f) The woman *whom I spoke to* is a doctor.

that, Ø,
who } common in speaking
and writing

whom → very formal writing
ONLY



CORRECT OR **INCORRECT** ?

The people that I met last night
were really funny.



CORRECT OR **INCORRECT** ?

The man fixed my car was friendly.



CORRECT OR **INCORRECT** ?

The woman that is reading is my sister.





12-4 USING PRONOUNS IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES TO DESCRIBE THINGS

The tools that
are in my pocket
are new.





12-4 USING PRONOUNS IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES TO DESCRIBE THINGS

- (a) The tools are new. ^S **They** ^V are in my pocket.
- (b) The tools ^S **that** ^V are in my pocket are new.
- (c) The tools ^S **which** ^V are in my pocket are new.

that → people, things
which → things
Who, whom → people



- (a) The tools are new. *They* are in my pocket.
- (b) The tools *that* are in my pocket are new.
- (c) The tools *which* are in my pocket are new.

INCORRECT:

The tools ~~are in~~ my pocket are new.



12-4 USING PRONOUNS IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES TO DESCRIBE THINGS

(d) The old car needs work. I drive ^S ^V **it**.
^O

(e) The old car ^O **which** I drive needs work.
^S ^V

(f) The old car ^O **that** I drive needs work.
^S ^V

(g) The old car ^S ^V **Ø** I drive needs work.

which*, *that ➡ object in adjective clause



12-4 USING PRONOUNS IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES TO DESCRIBE THINGS

(d) The old car needs work. I drive it.

(e) The old car *which* I drive needs work.

⇕ same meaning

(f) The old car *that* I drive needs work.

⇕ same meaning

(g) The old car *Ø* I drive needs work.



two sentences ➡ one sentence

which

We played a game. It was fun.

The game which we played
was fun.





two sentences ➡ one sentence

that

Where is the store? It sells great vegetables.

Where is the store that sells great vegetables ?





12-5 SINGULAR AND PLURAL VERBS IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

I have a friend who is a wonderful gardener.





12-5 SINGULAR AND PLURAL VERBS IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

CHAPTER
CONTENTS

(a) I have a *friend who is a wonderful gardener.*



singular noun

singular verb





12-5 SINGULAR AND PLURAL VERBS IN ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

CHAPTER
CONTENTS

(b) I have *friends who are wonderful gardeners.*



plural noun

plural verb





People who travel to other countries
are required to have a passport.

is
are





A set of twins that is not identical
is called fraternal.

**is
are**





There are many people in Europe who speak more than one language.

speak
speaks





The new student that I
talked to was excited to be in
college.





PREP OBJ

(a) The teacher is friendly. I talked **to** **her**.

	OBJ	PREP	
(c) The teacher	that	<i>I talked to</i>	is friendly.
(d) The teacher	Ø	<i>I talked to</i>	is friendly.
(b) The teacher	whom	<i>I talked to</i>	is friendly.



FORMAL ENGLISH

MUST have pronoun

(e) The teacher **PREP** **Obj.**
 to *whom* *I talked* is friendly.

preposition + *whom* + **adjective clause**
which



PREP OBJ

(f) The paper is long. I am working **on** **it**.

OBJ

PREP

(h) The paper **that** *I am working on* is long.

(i) The paper **Ø** *I am working on* is long.

(g) The paper **which** *I am working on* is long.



FORMAL ENGLISH

MUST have pronoun

(j) The paper **PREP** **OBJ**
 on which *I am working* is long.

preposition + *whom* + adjective clause
which



two sentences ➡ one sentence

which

We went to a game. It was boring.

The game which we
went to was boring.





two sentences ➡ one sentence

Ø

We went to a game. It was boring.

The game Ø we
went to was boring.





The sculpture museum was interesting. We went to it.

that

The sculpture museum that we went to was interesting.





The boy whose wrist is broken has a cast.





(a) The boy has a cast.
His wrist is broken.





(a) The boy has a cast.
His wrist is broken.



whose wrist



(b) The boy *whose wrist is broken* has a cast.

whose ➡ possession



(a) The boy has a cast.
His wrist is broken.



whose wrist



(b) The boy *whose wrist is broken* has a cast.

adjective clause



(c) I have a friend.

Her mother is a doctor.



whose mother



(d) I have a friend ***whose mother is a doctor.***



(c) I have a friend.

Her mother is a doctor.



whose mother



(d) I have a friend *whose mother is a doctor.*

adjective clause



(e) The family was moving.
I bought their car.





(e) The family was moving.
I bought **their car**.



whose car

(f) The family ***whose car I bought*** was moving.



(c) The family is moving.
I bought **their car**.



whose car

(d) The family *whose car I bought* was moving.

adjective clause



who
whose



This is my friend Ichiro.
His sister is a famous
scientist.

This is my friend Ichiro whose sister
is a famous scientist.



who
whose

I go to a great doctor.
She is very busy.



I go to a great doctor who is very busy.



who
whose

I go to a busy doctor.
Her patients often have to wait
in line.



I go to a busy doctor whose patients often
have to wait in line.



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