Relative Clauses with Subject Relative Pronouns

**Restrictive Relative Clauses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAIN CLAUSE</th>
<th>RELATIVE CLAUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>SUBJECT RELATIVE PRONOUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I know</td>
<td>a woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They have</td>
<td>rules</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nonrestrictive Relative Clauses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAIN CLAUSE</th>
<th>RELATIVE CLAUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>SUBJECT RELATIVE PRONOUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I know</td>
<td>Sue Dunn,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No one likes</td>
<td>the rules,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nonrestrictive Relative Clauses

Restrictive and Nonrestrictive Relative Clauses
- Relative clauses (also called adjective clauses) modify nouns (or noun phrases). There are two types of relative clauses: restrictive and nonrestrictive.
- Restrictive relative clauses distinguish one noun from another.
  
  I know the woman who works at Jones & Roe. I don’t know the woman who works at Transco.
- Nonrestrictive relative clauses give extra information about a noun and are separated from that noun by commas. (In speech, a pause signals the commas.)
  
  Sue Dunn, who works at Jones & Roe, won’t wear a suit.
- As with all clauses, relative clauses have a subject and verb. They are dependent clauses. They cannot stand alone as complete sentences. They must be attached to a main clause.
- A relative clause can occur anywhere in a sentence but it must follow the noun it refers to.
  
  I know a woman who works at Jones & Roe.
  A woman who works at Jones & Roe won’t wear a suit.

Subject Relative Pronouns
- When who, which, or that is the subject of a relative clause, it is a subject relative pronoun.
- In restrictive clauses, who and that are used for people. Which and that are used for things and animals.
- In nonrestrictive clauses, who is used for people and which is used for things.
- A subject relative pronoun is followed by a verb. The verb agrees with the noun that the subject relative pronoun refers to.
  
  I know a man who works at Jones & Roe.
  I know two men who work at Jones & Roe.
• A subject relative pronoun always has the same form, whether or not it refers to a singular noun (a man) or a plural noun (men).
• Sentences with subject relative pronouns can be thought of as a combination of two sentences.
  
  I know a woman. She works there. = I know a woman who works there.
• Do not repeat the noun or pronoun in the relative clause.
  
  X I know a woman who she works there. (INCORRECT)