

	example sentences S=subject, O=object, P=possessive		notes
<b>defining relative clauses</b>	S	- The person <b>who</b> phoned me last night is my teacher. - The person <b>that</b> phoned me last night is my teacher.	<b>That</b> is preferable
		- The car <b>which</b> hit me was yellow. - The car <b>that</b> hit me was yellow.	<b>That</b> is preferable
	O	- The person <b>whom</b> I phoned last night is my teacher. - The people <b>who</b> I phoned last night are my teachers. - The person <b>that</b> I phoned last night is my teacher. - The person I phoned last night is my teacher.	<b>Whom</b> is correct but formal. The relative pronoun is optional.
		- The car <b>which</b> I drive is old. - The car <b>that</b> I drive is old. - The car I drive is old.	<b>That</b> is preferable to <b>which</b> . The relative pronoun is optional.
	P	- The student <b>whose</b> phone just rang should stand up. - Students <b>whose</b> parents are wealthy pay extra.	
		- The police are looking for the car <b>whose</b> driver was masked. - The police are looking for the car <b>of which</b> the driver was masked.	<b>Whose</b> can be used with things. <b>Of which</b> is also possible.
<b>non-defining relative clauses</b>	S	- Mrs Pratt, <b>who</b> is very kind, is my teacher.	
		- The car, <b>which</b> was a taxi, exploded. - The cars, <b>which</b> were taxis, exploded.	
	O	- Mrs Pratt, <b>whom</b> I like very much, is my teacher. - Mrs Pratt, <b>who</b> I like very much, is my teacher.	<b>Whom</b> is correct but formal. <b>Who</b> is common in spoken English and informal written English.
		- The car, <b>which</b> I was driving at the time, suddenly caught fire.	

	P	- My brother, <b>whose</b> phone you just heard, is a doctor.	
		- The car, <b>whose</b> driver jumped out just before the accident, was completely destroyed. - The car, the driver <b>of which</b> jumped out just before the accident, was completely destroyed.	<b>Whose</b> can be used with things. <b>Of which</b> is also possible.

\*Not all grammar sources count "that" as a relative pronoun.

\*\*Some people claim that we cannot use "that" for people but must use "who/whom". There is no good reason for such a claim; there is a long history of "that" for people in defining relative clauses from Chaucer, Shakespeare and the Authorized Version of *The Bible* to *Fowler's* and Churchill.