

### Defining and non-defining relative clauses

Use relative clauses to provide extra information. This information can either define something (defining clause), or provide unnecessary, but interesting, added information (non-defining clause).

#### Defining relative clauses:

*The woman who lives in apartment No. 34 has been arrested.*

1. provide information which is necessary for the reader to understand the sentence
2. NO commas
3. we can use **THAT** here

#### Non-defining relative clauses:

*Mr Brown, who is a doctor, is a very nice person.*

1. provide extra information; if you leave it the sentence still makes sense
2. commas
3. we ~~never~~ use **THAT** here

#### Relative Pronouns in Non-Defining Relative Clauses

	Person	Object
<b>Subject</b>	who	which
<b>Object</b>	who, whom	which
<b>Possessive</b>	whose	whose, of which

Examples:

- Frank Zappa, who was one of the most creative artists in rock 'n roll, came from California.
- Olympia, whose name is taken from the Greek, is the capitol of Washington State.
- Frank invited Janet, who (whom) he had met in Japan, to the party.
- Peter brought his favorite antique book, which he had found at a flea market, to show his friends.
- The singer, whose most recent recording has had much success, is signing autographs.
- The artist, whose name he could not remember, was one of the best he had ever seen.

! After numbers and words like **many, most, neither, and some**, we use **of** before **whom** and **which** in non-defining relative clauses.

Example: Many of those people, most of whom enjoyed their experience, spent at least a year abroad. Dozens of people had been invited, most of whom I knew.