

These sentences may be united thus :—

I saw a man *who* was going to New York.

In this sentence, *who* performs the office of a pronoun and a conjunction. It means: I saw a man, *and he* was going to New York.

James lost a knife. John found the knife.

These sentences may be united by *which*; as, James lost a knife, *which* John found. It means: James lost a knife, *and* John found *it*.

This is the man. He came to our house.

We may unite these two sentences by *that*; as, This is the man *that* came to our house.

I saw the boy. His name was John.

These sentences may be united by *whose*; as, I saw the boy *whose* name was John.

He is the merchant. We bought goods of him.

These sentences may be united by *whom*; as, He is the merchant of *whom* we bought goods.

These words, *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *which*, *that*, when used in this way, are called **relative pronouns**.

The noun or pronoun that a relative pronoun stands for, or relates to, is called its **antecedent**, because it *goes before* the relative pronoun.

EXERCISE.

Unite each couplet by a relative pronoun, and tell its antecedent,