

1st Thought- Pronouns take the place of nouns. What, then, are nouns? **Nouns are words that name persons, places, things, or ideas.**

<u>Noun</u>	<u>Pronoun</u>
John	he, him, his
people	they, them, theirs
animal	it, its
wisdom	it, its

2nd Thought- There are three types of pronouns:

1. **SUBJECTIVE** (subject) - pronouns used as subjects or predicate nominatives. (If you cannot identify subjects and predicate nominatives, you may need to refer to your handbook to refresh your memory.)

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
I	we
you	you
he, she, it	they

Example: I am going home now. (I is the subject.)
You are late. (You is the subject.)
He is a strong person. (He is the subject.)
It was I who called. (I is the predicate nominative.)
It was they. (They is the predicate nominative.)

2. **OBJECTIVE** (object) - pronouns used as direct objects, indirect objects, and objects of the preposition. (If you have forgotten how to identify these patterns, refer to your handbook.)

OBJECT PRONOUNS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
me	us
you	you
her, him, it	them

Example: Please give me the apple. (Me is the indirect object.)
Please give them to me. (Them is the direct object.)
Please give them to us. (Us is the object of the preposition.)

3. **POSSESSIVE** - pronouns used to show ownership.
(my, mine, his, her, hers, their, theirs)

Example: This is our classroom. (Our is the possessive pronoun.)
My team won. (My is the possessive pronoun.)

Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns show by their form whether reference is made to the speaker (first person), to the person spoken to (second person), or to the person spoken about (third person).

	Singular	Plural
First person:	<i>I, me, my, mine</i>	<i>we, us, our, ours</i>
Second person:	<i>you (thou, thee), your (thy), yours (thine)</i>	<i>you (ye), your, yours</i>
Third person:	<i>he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its</i>	<i>they, them, their, theirs</i>

**** A HINT ABOUT THE PRONOUNS WHO AND WHOM!**

The pronoun “who” is a subject case pronoun, and the pronoun “whom” is an objective case pronoun. Therefore, they are to be used just as the pronouns in those cases.

Example: Sentences using the pronoun “**who**”:

1. They are the people who are the leaders.
(**Who** is the subject of the dependent clause.)
2. She is the person who Ms. Jennins thinks should get the reward.
(**Who** is the subject of the dependent clause.)
3. I knew who he was.
(**Who** is the predicate nominative of the dependent clause.)

Sentences using the pronoun “**whom**”.

1. I did not know whom the caller wanted.
(**Whom** is the direct object of the verb, wanted.)
2. He doesn’t know to whom he should report.
(**Whom** is the object of the preposition, **to**.)

PRACTICE EXERCISE

DIRECTIONS: You may refer to the examples, but remember that **your goal is to understand and remember.**
You may check your answers on the last page. Ask a tutor for help with any part of the exercise that you do not understand. If the wrong form of the pronoun is used, underline it and write the correct form above it.

1. Give the tests to he.
2. The contest is between you and I.
3. Joan and her will be late for the test.
4. Please give the results to Claire and she.
5. It is she who will deliver the package for Paul and I.
6. Ginger and them have been working on mine order.
7. Pat got reports from both Mr. Smith and she.
8. The instructor, who I talked with, objected to the plan.
9. Bob is the person whom, I think, always has good ideas.
10. I wish you had seen Darby and me.
11. Jane said that you and her are best friends.
12. They can't be sure whom it was.
13. My sister and me did most of the planning.
14. Pam knows that it might have been her who called.
15. If you need assistance, call either Mr. Jones or him.
16. Us girls will follow your instructions.
17. Ask the instructors, Dr. Drum and she, when the test will be given.
18. Robert and him sat next to their teachers.
19. Have you seen Paul and her?
20. Her and I will be leaving the book with he.

*****One important caution: Than and as** may introduce incomplete construction, so you must use the case you would use if the construction were complete.

Example: Did you stay at home as long as he?
(... as long as he did? - The underlined word is implied!)
I don't know Jan as well as she.
(...as well as she does. - The underlined word is implied!)
I don't know Jan as well as her.
(I don't know Jan as well as I know her. - The underlined words are implied!)

ANSWERS FOR PRONOUN CASE

1. he -> him (object of preposition **to**)
2. I -> me (object of preposition **between**)
3. her -> she (subject of sentence)
4. She -> her (object of preposition **to**)
5. I -> me (object of the preposition **for**)
6. them -> they (subject of sentence)
mine -> my
7. she -> her (object of preposition **from**)
8. who -> whom (object of preposition **with**)
9. whom -> who (subject of dependent clause)
10. Correct as written
11. her -> she (subject of dependent clause)
12. whom -> who (predicate nominative of dependent clause. Was is a linking verb which links **who** with the subject **it**)
13. me -> I (subject of sentence)
14. her -> she (predicate nominative)
15. Correct
16. us -> we (subject of sentence)
17. she-> her (direct object)
18. him -> he (subject of sentence)
19. Correct
20. her -> she (subject of sentence)
he -> him (object of preposition **with**)