

# Nominative & Objective Cases

Unit 8 Lesson 1 Part 1

# The Nominative Case

## Nominative = S, PA or PN

The nominative form of a personal pronoun is used when a pronoun functions as a subject or predicate nominative.

### **Nominative Pronoun Forms**

I	you	he, she, it
we	you	they

To determine which case to use, try the pronoun alone in the sentence.

Arloe and (I, me) sang a song.

# Nominative Case Pronouns— Subjects, PA's and PN's are always nominative case pronouns!

A predicate nominative is a word in the predicate that renames the subject (follows a linking verb).

When a nominative pronoun is used as a predicate nominative, it is called a **predicate pronoun**.

It was **they** who stood up and cheered.

# The Objective Case- DO, IO and OP

The objective form of a personal pronoun is used when the pronoun functions as a direct object, an indirect object, or an object of a preposition.

## **Objective Pronoun Forms**

me	you	him, her, it
us	you	them



Direct objects are always objective  
case pronouns...

Direct objects follow action verbs and  
answer the questions *what* or *whom*.

Rena called **her**. (Rena called whom?)

The truck pulled **us**. (Truck pulled whom?)

The dog bit the child and **me**. (Bit whom?)

# Indirect objects are also always objective case pronouns

Indirect objects come between action verbs and their direct objects. They answer the questions *to whom* or *for whom*.

Rena lent **me** the CD. (Lent it to whom?)

Mother bought **us** sundaes. (Bought for whom?)

Object of a Preposition-guess what  
case these are???

That's right--OBJECTIVE!

The **object** of a preposition is the noun or  
pronoun that follows a preposition.

Rena gave the poster to **us**.

I bought the gift for **him**.

We went with **them** to the game.

# Questions?

If you have a question, please let me know.



# Pronoun case

## Unit 8 Lesson 1

## Definition of a Pronoun

A **pronoun** is a word that substitutes for a noun.

A personal pronoun refers to a person or thing. A personal pronoun refers to . . . .

# Cases of Pronouns

Pronouns have three cases:

1. Nominative (Subjective)
2. Objective
3. Possessive

The case depends on the pronoun's function in the sentence.

- A first-person pronoun is the one speaking.
- A second-person pronoun is the one spoken to.
- A third-person pronoun is the one spoken about.

# Nominative Case Personal Pronouns

The following pronouns are nominative case pronouns.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	I	we
Second Person	you	you
Third Person	he, she, it	they



# Using Nominative Case

Use nominative case when the personal pronoun is the subject of a verb.

- ***He** sends e-mail messages to a customer in Spain.*
- *I use the telephone frequently, but **she** prefers to use e-mail.*
- ***You** can send an e-mail message to many people at once.*
- ***It** is inexpensive to use e-mail for communication.*

continued

## Using Nominative Case

Use the nominative case when the personal pronoun is a subject complement and follows a linking verb.

- *The most competent technician is **she**.*
- *The supervisors are Jackie and **he**.*

continued

## Using Nominative Case

- Use the nominative case when the personal pronoun is in apposition to a subject.
  - ▶ The e-mail administrators—Hugh and **she**—maintain our computer system on the weekends.
- When an appositive follows a pronoun, choose the case of the pronoun that would be correct if the appositive were omitted.
  - ▶ **We** employees solve many problems through our Website instructions or by e-mail.

# Objective Case Personal Pronouns

The following pronouns are objective case pronouns.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	me	us
Second Person	you	you
Third Person	him, her, it	them



## Using Objective Case

Use the objective case of personal pronouns when the pronouns are direct or indirect objects of verbs.

- *Megan asked **her** for a copy of the report.*
- *My friend gave **him** my e-mail address.*
- *The e-mail security presentation impressed Noberto and **me**.*

continued

## Using Objective Case

Use the objective case when personal pronouns are the objects of prepositions.

- *I received two e-mail messages from **her** today.*
- *Michelle spoke with **us** about Internet scams.*
- *Megan sent the e-mail attachment instructions to Leo and **him**.*

continued

## Using Objective Case

Use the objective case for a pronoun that is in apposition to a direct object.

- *Please call a help desk technician, Ben or **me**.*

Use the objective case for a pronoun that is in apposition to an indirect object.

- *The company offered two employees, Brenda and **her**, specialized network security training.*

continued

## Using Objective Case

Use the objective case for a pronoun that is in apposition to an object of a preposition.

- *The company offered specialized network security training to two employees, Brenda and **her**.*
- *Suzanne e-mails the weekly sales figures to **us** managers.*



# Possessive Case Personal Pronouns

Possessive pronouns indicate ownership. The following pronouns are possessive case pronouns.

	Singular	Plural
First Person	my, mine	our, ours
Second Person	you, yours	your, yours
Third Person	his, her/hers, its	their, theirs

# Using Possessive Pronouns

Use the possessive pronouns ***my, your, her, his, its, our, and their*** to modify the nouns that follow. These possessive pronouns function as adjectives in sentences.

- *His advice about avoiding e-mail viruses was valuable.*
- *We prefer to e-mail **our** company newsletter.*
- *Change **your** password by Friday.*

continued

## Using Possessive Pronouns

Do not use the possessive pronouns ***mine***, ***yours***, ***his***, ***hers***, ***ours***, and ***theirs*** as modifiers before nouns. These pronouns stand alone and are separated from the nouns to which they refer.

- *The responsibility is **yours** if an attachment with a virus is opened.*
- ***His** was the only e-mail message that I read today.*

# Contractions and Possessive Pronouns

Several contractions and possessive pronouns sound alike and may cause writing difficulties.

These pronouns may be confusing:

*its*

*it's*

*their*

*they're*

*theirs*

*there's*

*your*

*you're*



continued

## Contractions and Possessive Pronouns

Do not use the contraction ***it's*** (a shortened form for ***it is***) in place of ***its***, the personal pronoun.

- *It's difficult to use this e-mail system.*
- *The company asked its employees to send their travel expenses by e-mail.*

continued

## Contractions and Possessive Pronouns

Do not use the contraction ***you're*** (a shortened form of ***you are***) in place of ***your***, the personal pronoun.

- ***You're** responsible for the content of **your** e-mail messages.*
- *You sent **your** e-mail message yesterday, but **you're** aware that I did not receive it.*

continued

## Contractions and Possessive Pronouns

Do not use the contraction ***they're*** (a shortened form of ***they are***) in place of **their**, the personal pronoun.

***They're** installing our new e-mail software tomorrow.*

Do not use the contraction ***there's*** (shortened form for ***there is*** or ***there has***) in place of **theirs**, the possessive pronoun.

***There's** a way to cancel my print job as well as **theirs** through our network connection.*

# Compound Personal Pronouns

Compound personal pronouns consist of a personal pronoun and the suffix ***self*** or ***selves***.

The following are compound personal pronouns:

<i>myself</i>	<i>himself</i>	<i>ourselves</i>	<i>themselves</i>
<i>yourself</i>	<i>herself</i>	<i>yourselves</i>	<i>itself</i>

Use a compound personal pronoun to add emphasis or to refer to a previously named noun or pronoun.

continued

## Compound Personal Pronouns

The words *hissself*, *ourselves*, *theirself*, *themselves*, *yourselves*, or *themselfs* are not standard English words.

- Use the intensive compound personal pronoun to add emphasis to a noun or to another pronoun.

*Joan **herself** assured us our e-mail was not monitored.*

*I **myself** use e-mail every day.*

continued

## Compound Personal Pronouns

Use the reflexive compound pronoun to refer to a noun or pronoun that is used as the subject of a sentence.

- *I gave **myself** a much needed vacation from my computer.*
- *The employees taught **themselves** the new e-mail system.*

## Demonstrative Pronouns

This classification of pronouns designates specific persons, places, or things. The following pronouns are demonstrative pronouns.

**Singular**

*this*

*that*

**Plural**

*these*

*those*



continued

## Demonstrative Pronouns

Use demonstrative pronouns to point out specific persons, places, or things. When these demonstrative pronouns modify nouns, they function as adjectives.

- *These are the messages **that** we received yesterday.*
- *We should have sent **these** messages this morning.*

# Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to persons, places, or things in a general way.

continued

## Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are not precise or exact.

all	both	everything	no one
another	each	few	none
any	either	many	nothing
anybody	enough	most	one
anyone	neither	everybody	other
anything	nobody	everyone	others
several	some	somebody	someone
something			

continued

## Indefinite Pronouns

Use an indefinite pronoun to refer to persons, places, and things spoken about in a general way.

- **Everyone** needs an up-to-date e-mail address book.
- **Many** are not deleting e-mail messages from their inbox.
- **Some** think that the delete key permanently erases e-mail and that **nobody** will ever see it.

# Interrogative Pronouns

- Use interrogative pronouns to form direct and indirect questions.
- Use a question mark at the end of a direct question and a period after an indirect question.

The following pronouns are interrogative:

*who*

*what*

*whose*

*which*

*whom*

*whatever*

*whoever*

*whomever*

*whichever*

continued

## Interrogative Pronouns

### **Examples – Direct Questions**

- *Who has two or more e-mail accounts?*
- *To whom will you send that message?*
- *What is the name of your e-mail service provider?*
- *Whatever happened to the Word attachment that I sent you?*

### **Examples – Indirect Questions**

- *I wonder what the new e-mail policy will be.*
- *Jerri asked which of the Internet service providers was more reliable.*

## Relative Pronouns

- Relative and interrogative pronouns are similar. (***That*** is the major addition to the list.)

<i>who</i>	<i>which</i>	<i>whoever</i>	<i>whichever</i>
<i>whom</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>whomever</i>	<i>whose</i>



# Relative Pronouns

## *Who, Whom, Whose*

- Relate to people.
- Require different forms for each case.

Case	Pronoun
Nominative	who, whoever
Objective	whom, whomever
Possessive	whose

## Relative Pronouns - *That*

- Relate to things and persons (only when a class or type of person is meant).
- Restrict the meaning of the sentence, making the words that follow necessary to the meaning of the sentence.
  - ▶ *The Internet service provider **that** installed our network provides 24-hour online assistance.*
  - ▶ *We received an e-mail attachment **that** contained video files.*

## Relative Pronouns - *Which*

- Refers primarily to things.
- Introduces nonrestrictive (nonessential clauses).
  - ▶ *Some e-mail services provide instant messaging systems, **which** allow you to chat with your friends.*
  - ▶ *This e-mail software, **which** I downloaded from the Internet, eliminates junk e-mail.*

## Use of **Who** or **Whoever**

**Who** and **whoever** are nominative case pronouns.

*(I, we, he, she, or they could substitute)*

- Use **who** or **whoever** to refer to persons.

- ▶ *Managers **who** do not use e-mail seem outdated. (They do not use e-mail.)*
- ▶ ***Whoever** designed this laptop had my needs in mind. (She designed this laptop.)*

## Use of *Whom* or *Whomever*

***Whom*** and ***whomever*** are objective case pronouns.

- Use ***whom*** or ***whomever*** to refer to persons.  
(***me***, ***us***, ***him***, ***her***, or ***them*** could substitute)
  - ▶ *Serena Brewer, **whom** you met last week, saves all her important e-mail on a disk. (You met **her** last week.)*
  - ▶ *To **whom** was that last message addressed? (The message was addressed to **him**.)*

continued

## Use of *Whom* or *Whomever*

Additional examples—

- *This is the person **whom** I taught how to use e-mail. (I taught **her** to use e-mail.)*
- *Juan will hire **whomever** is most qualified. (Juan will hire **him**.)*
- *Jim Darnell, for **whom** we have great respect, is now working for Lucent Technologies. (We have great respect for **him**.)*

## Use of *Whose* and *Who's*

- Use the relative pronoun ***whose*** to show ownership.
- Do not use an apostrophe with this possessive form of the pronoun.
- Do not use the contraction ***who's*** (*who is*, *who has*) to show possession.



continued

## Use of *Whose* and *Who's*

### Examples

- ***Whose** computer had problems accessing the network?*
- *We wonder **whose** e-mail system is the easiest to use.*
- ***Who's** the best person for troubleshooting PC problems?*
- ***Who's** responsible for monitoring Web-based e-mail accounts?*

End of Lesson 1

Any questions?