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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>Second Person</th>
<th>Third Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>we</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he, she, it</td>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>us</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Third Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>him, her, it</td>
<td>them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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.*
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.*
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.

### First Person
- **Singular**: my, mine
- **Plural**: our, ours

### Second Person
- **Singular**: you, yours
- **Plural**: your, yours

### Third Person
- **Singular**: his, her/hers, its
- **Plural**: 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.**
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
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.*
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.*
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:

- *myself*
- *himself*
- *ourselves*
- *themselves*
- *yourself*
- *herself*
- *yourselves*
- *itself*

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

The words *hisself, ourselfs, theirself, theirselves, yourselfs, 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.*
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>those</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
**Indefinite Pronouns**

Indefinite pronouns are not precise or exact.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>all</th>
<th>both</th>
<th>everything</th>
<th>no one</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>another</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>few</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any</td>
<td>either</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anybody</td>
<td>enough</td>
<td>most</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>neither</td>
<td>everybody</td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anything</td>
<td>nobody</td>
<td>everyone</td>
<td>others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>several</td>
<td>some</td>
<td>somebody</td>
<td>someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>something</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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.

- who
- which
- whoever
- whichever
- whom
- that
- whomever
- whose
Relative Pronouns

**Who, Whom, Whose**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>who, whoever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>whom, whomever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessive</td>
<td>whose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.)*
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.
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?