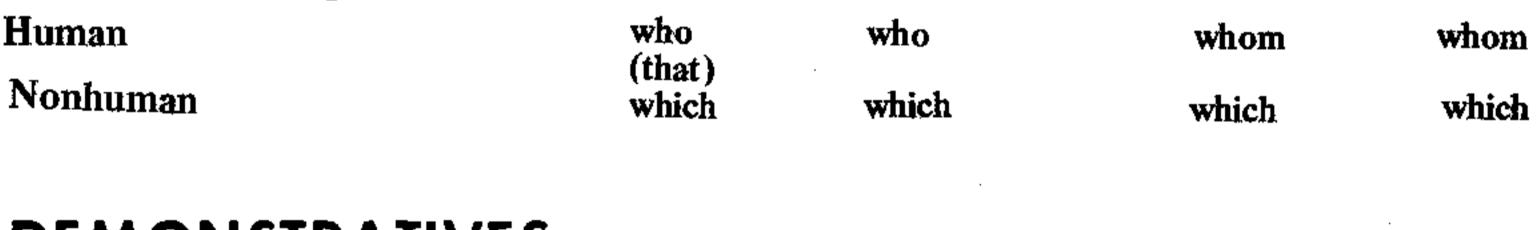
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#### By Alice C. Pack

## PRONOUN

	SUBJECTIVE		OBJECTIVE	
PERSONAL PRONOUNS	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st Person	Ι	We	Me	Us
2nd Person	You	You	You	You
3rd Person				
masculine	he	they	him	them
feminine	she	they	her	them
neuter	it	they	it	them

### RELATIVE PRONOUNS



#### DEMONSTRATIVES

that those this these

#### RULES

1. All pronouns must have an antecedent. I.

2. They must show agreement with the antecedent - In sentence 2 they refers to pronouns in sentence 1, and must show plural, neuter, subject.

II. Subject forms are used as subjects and complements. In present day English both subject forms are used as complements - (after be).

Examples -

Where's John? That's he in the blue shirt. Who is it? It's L That's him in the blue shirt. It's me.

# CHART

### POSSESSIVE

#### REFLEXIVE

Determiner*		Possessive Noun Phrase			
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Му	Our	Mine	Ours	Myself	Ourselves
Your	Your	Yours	Yours	Yourself	Yourselves
his	their	his	theirs	himself	themselves
her	their	hers	theirs	herself	themselves
its	their	its	theirs	itself	themselves

#### whose whose

Determiner\*Noun PhraseSingularPluralSingularPluralthatthosethatthosethisthesethisthese

\* See Chart No. 1 - THE ENGLISH NOUN PHRASE, determiners

III. Object forms are used as objects of (1) verbs, (2) prepositions, or (3) verbals. Examples -

1. Give it to the boy. 2 Give it to him. 3. Seeing her, he started to run.

IV. Reflexive pronouns are used for (1) emphasis, and (2) as object of the same subject. Examples -

1. He himself spoke to us. I have no objections to the ideal itself. 2. I cut myself because the knife was sharp. I bought myself a new car.