

# Suggestion from a Reader

by Walter P. Allen

Walter P. Allen, Associate Professor of English at the University of Houston commented on the Pronoun Chart published in our Winter 1972 Issue and suggested a revision which is printed below. He states:

Each type of chart, the maximal and the minimal, is useful in different aspects of

teaching. The chart printed in the Winter TESL Reporter shows all the possible uses of each form, while my suggestion concentrates attention on the changes in form. Probably the native language background of the students will also determine which form of the chart is most useful.

## PRONOUN CHART

<u>PERSONAL PRONOUNS</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>Possessive Determiner</u>	<u>N.P.</u>	<u>Reflexive</u>
1st Person Singular	I	me	my	mine	myself
Plural	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd Person Singular	you - -	you	your	yours	yourself
Plural					yourselves
3rd Person Singular					
Masculine	he	him	his - - -	his	himself
Feminine	she	her - -	her	hers	herself
Neuter	it - - -	it	its	its	itself
Plural	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Human	who	whom	
Either Human or NH	that		whose
Nonhuman	which -	which	

## DEMONSTRATIVES

	<u>Close to Speaker</u>	<u>Farther from Speaker</u>
Singular	this	that
Plural	these	those

## R U L E S

- I. 1. All except 1st and 2nd person pronouns must have an antecedent.
2. A 3rd person pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number and, when singular, in gender.

Example: In Rule 1. 2. (above) its agrees with its antecedent pronoun as singular in number and neuter in gender.

- II. Subject forms are used as subjects of clauses. In present day English both subject and object forms are used as complements after be.