

## PRONOUN FORMS

### LISTS AND RULES

#### FORMS OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND "WHO"

##### SINGULAR FORMS

SUBJECT FORM OBJECT FORM \_\_\_\_\_ POSSESSIVE FORM

I	me	mine
you	you	yours
he	she	his
she	her	hers
it	it	its

##### PLURAL FORMS

we us ours  
you you yours  
they them theirs

##### SINGULAR & PLURAL

who whom whose

##### USES OF THE SUBJECT FORM

1. Subjects
2. Complements
3. Appositives following subjects

##### USES OF THE OBJECT FORM

1. Objects of verbs, prepositions, and verbals
2. Appositives following objects

##### PRONOUNS: FORM AND REFERENCE

**Pronouns are shortcut words.** **He** can stand for "the leading candidate." **This** can stand for "the letter in my hand." Like other shortcuts, pronouns can get a writer into trouble.

(1) **Personal pronouns** have alternate forms for use in subject and object positions. In written English, use **I, he, she, we, they**, as the subject of a verb: **I** like it; **he** lives here; **we** agree. Use **me, him, her, us, them** as the object of a verb: catch **me**; hit **him**; forgive us. Use the **me** or **him** forms also after a preposition: with **me**; without **him**; against **us**; for **them**.

##### Subject Object Object Subject Object Object

**She** introduced **me** to **him**. **He** connected **us** with **them**.

**I** directed **them** to **her**. **They** referred **her** to **us**

Make sure to use the appropriate form even when the pronoun is only part of a combination subject or object: Phil and **I, we** Americans, between you and **me**.

**Subject Form:** **Fred** and **I** study together. **We girls** usually stay up late. **She and her husband** never got along. **He and his dogs** drive me crazy. **He and I** applied for the same job.

**Object Form:** They invited **Fred and me**. They never really liked **us girls**. I met **her and her husband**. Avoid **him and his dogs**. The company hired **him and me**.

**Object Form:** This letter is **for her and her husband**. This is strictly **between you and me**. He really spoke up **for us girls**. You couldn't live **with him and me** in the same job.

(2) **Who** is the subject form. **Whom** is the object form. In questions, **who** asks a question about the subject. **Whom** asks a question about an object.

**Subject:** **Who** met you at the station? (**He** did.)

**Subject:** **Who** do you think will win? (**He** will win.)

**Object:** **Whom** did you invite to the party? (I invited **him**.)

**Object:** **Whom** do you expect to win? (I expect him to **win**.)

**Object:** To **whom** should I write? (To **him**.)

To apply the **he/him** test (or **she/her** test) to a dependent clause, separate it from the rest of the sentence.

I know / **who** gave you the money. (**She** gave you the money.)

I know / **whom** you asked to come. (You asked **her** to come.)

We asked the man / **who** was waiting. (He was waiting.)

We found the man / **whom** you had described. (You described **him**.)

There is a reward for / **whoever** gets there first. (**He** gets there first.)

Here is the friend / for **whom** I reserved the seat. (I reserved the seat for **him**.)

(3) When a pronoun follows **as** or **than**, fill in any omitted part of the comparison to see if the subject form or the object form is need.