

Pronoun Case:

Always use reflexive pronouns (personal pronouns that refer to subjects of sentences) only when they refer to the same person or thing as the subject of the sentence. For example, in the sentence "She said they were here again," "she" and "they" refer to different people.

INDICATIVE CASE

I, you, he, she, it, we, they, whoever

POSSESSIVE CASE

my, your, his, her, their, whose
mine, yours, his, hers, theirs

OBJECTIVE CASE

me, us, him, her, them, whom, whomever

LEVEL OF PROMINENCE

subject
predicate nominative
appositive (including subject)

predicate
appositive (including predicate)

object (direct)
object (indirect)
object of preposition
appositive (including object)

If the subject of a sentence is a pronoun, use the

indicative case.

Example: She is a doctor.

Always use possessive

pronouns when the

subject is a pronoun.

Example: His car is red.

Use possessive pronouns when the

subject is a pronoun and the object is a

pronoun.

Example: She gave him a book.

If it is an appositive, use the

indicative case.

Example: My father, whom I love, is a

doctor.

Always use objective pronouns when the

subject is a pronoun and the object is a

pronoun.

Example: She gave him a book.

Always use possessive pronouns when the

subject is a pronoun and the object is a

pronoun.

Example: She gave him a book.

If it is the subject of a prepositional phrase,

use the objective case.

Example: Her father is a doctor.

Always use possessive pronouns when the

subject is a pronoun and the object is a

pronoun.