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ShareThis comprehensive lesson covers Object Pronouns in English with detailed examples and a quiz to test your knowledge.HomeGrammarpronounsobject pronounsobject pronounsobjectspersonal pronounspronounsPage 2ShareIn this lesson, master verb complements, which are essential parts of a sentence that complete the meaning of a verb. Clear explanations and practice exercises to help you learn.HomeGrammargrammatical functionsverb complementsdirect objectsindirect objectsobject pronounsobjectsobjects of prepositionsPage 3In the simplest terms, adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns. They provide essential details that help us understand the size, color, shape, quantity, or other qualities of a noun. For instance, in the sentence "She wore a beautiful red dress," both beautiful and red are adjectives, describing the noun dress. Get the support your kids need for their GCSEs This sentence is about the person (I). I is subject of this sentence. I is a subject pronoun. I need help. Can you help me? Me is the person receiving the help. Me is the object of this action. Me is an object pronoun. We cannot say: I need help. Can you help I? This is because the object pronoun often has a different form compared to the subject pronoun. Look at these sentences and questions: I need help. Can you help me? (I is the subject pronoun – ME is the object pronoun) You need help. Can I help you? * (The subject and object pronouns for YOU have the same form) He needs help. Can you help him? (HE is the subject pronoun – HIM is the object pronoun) She needs help. Can you help her? (SHE is the subject pronoun – HER is the object pronoun) It needs help. Can you help it? * (The subject and object pronouns for IT have the same form) We need help. Can you help us? (WE is the subject pronoun – US is the object pronoun) They need help. Can you help them? (THEY is the subject pronoun – THEM is the object pronoun) * Notice how YOU and IT do not change in form. The subject and object pronouns have the same form for YOU and IT. Now look at this sentence: Do we know who HER refers to? No. It could be my friend, my sister, my mother, my wife, we don’t know. We use object pronouns when we have already specified or mentioned the person we are talking about. We know who the person is. Why did we use HER in this sentence? Probably because we have already talked about the person. For example: It’s Angelica’s birthday today. I sent her some flowers. Now we know the flowers are for Angelica because I mentioned her name before. I sent HER ... = I sent Angelica ... The person receiving the flowers is Angelica. BUT we don’t repeat the name immediately if it has just been mentioned: It’s Angelica’s birthday today. I sent Angelica some flowers. This sounds repetitive! That is why we use object pronouns ... to avoid repetition. Compare these questions: Object Pronoun Definition: An object pronoun, also called an objective pronoun, is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. Specifically, this pronoun must function as an object (not a subject) in the sentence. What is an Object Pronoun? Definition of Object Pronoun: Object pronouns are used as grammatical objects in the sentence: the direct or indirect object of a verb or the object of a preposition. An object pronoun receives the action instead of doing the action itself. They are contrasted with subject/subjective pronouns. The primary purpose of object/objective pronouns in English is to avoid redundancy. Example without Object Pronoun I am thankful for my parents. I appreciate my parents I am going to buy a gift for my parents. In this example, “I” is the subject and “my parents” is the object of each sentence. The repetition of “my parents,” however, causes unnecessary wordiness and clumsiness in the paragraph. After the first use, replacing “my parents” with the object pronoun, “them,” is appropriate. Example with Object Pronoun I am thankful for my parents. I appreciate them I am going to by a present for them. In this example, “my parents” is the object of the first sentence but is replaced with the object pronoun “them” in the following sentences. Object Pronoun Examples Here is a list of the most commonly used objective pronouns. Examples of object pronouns, me you him her it us you (plural) them Example Object Pronouns in Sentences Jacob bought lunch for Jane. (“Jane” is a personal noun and the object of the sentence.) Here, “Jacob” is the subject doing the action of the sentence and “Jane” is receiving the action. When “Jane” is replaced with an object/objective pronoun, the sentence reads: Jacob bought lunch for her. “Her” is the object pronoun replacing the personal noun, “Jane.” We went to California with Mary and Mike. (“Mary and Mike” are personal nouns and the objects of the sentence.) Here, “we” is the subject doing the action of the sentence and “Mary and Mike” receive the action. When “Mary and Mike” is replaced with an object pronoun, the sentence reads: We went to California with them. “Them” is the object pronoun replacing the personal nouns, “Mary and Mike.” Buffett, 85 — who has not publicly named a successor for himself or Vice Chairman Charlie Minger, 92 — gave kudos to investing lieutenant Todd Combs for orchestrating the $32 billion purchase of aerospace manufacturing firm Precision Castparts Corp., which closed last month and will be reporting in next year’s letter. –New York Post “Himself” is the object pronoun replacing “Buffet.” This avoids the following awkward construction, Warren Buffett has not publicly named a successor for Warren Buffett. What Are Object Pronouns Used For? Object pronouns are used in English to avoid wordiness and awkward sentences. They make writing and speaking more clear and efficient. For example, I went to the beach with Mary and Mike. After the beach, I went to the movies with them. I went to the beach with Mary and Mike. After the beach, I went to the movies with Mary and Mike. It is much better to say and write “them” instead of naming “Mary and Mike” individually every time you refer to them. Pronouns may only be used when there is an antecedent. The audience must know to whom or what the pronoun refers before the noun can be replaced with a pronoun. So, in the case of our above example, be sure to mention “Mary and Mike” at least once by name; then you can go on using the pronoun “them.” Summary What is an objective pronoun? Object pronouns are used to receive the action of the sentence. They replace personal nouns that act as objects in a sentence, such as direct, indirect objects and objects of prepositions. The beauty of object/objective pronouns is that they make writing and speaking English more concise and less awkward. Remember: Use object pronouns after you have identified an antecedent, i.e., name your subject at least one. Object pronouns differ from subject pronouns because they do not complete the action of the sentence. You should be able to interchange the object pronoun and the original personal nouns and the sentence should still be grammatically correct. Object pronouns are an essential part of the English language, allowing us to refer to people or things that receive the action of a verb. In this article, I’ll guide you through the definition, types, and examples of object pronouns. Understanding how to use them correctly will enhance your communication skills and make your sentences more concise and clear. So, what exactly are object pronouns? Well, they are words that replace nouns as the object of a sentence. Instead of repeating the noun, we use object pronouns to refer to it. There are several types of object pronouns, including personal, reflexive, and possessive. Each type serves a specific purpose and has its own set of rules for usage. To gain a better grasp of object pronouns, let’s delve into some examples. For instance, instead of saying “I saw John yesterday,” we can say “I saw him yesterday.” Here, “him” is the object pronoun that replaces the noun “John.” By using object pronouns, we can avoid repetition and make our sentences more concise and fluid. Definition What are object pronouns? Object pronouns are a type of pronoun used in the English language to replace and refer to people or things that receive the action of a verb. They play a crucial role in making sentences more concise and clear. Functions of object pronouns Object pronouns serve multiple functions in a sentence. They can be used as direct objects, indirect objects, or objects of prepositions. Let’s explore each function further: Direct objects: Object pronouns can act as the direct recipients of the action performed by the verb. For example, instead of saying “I saw John”, we can say “I saw him.” Here, “him” is the object pronoun that replaces the noun “John” as the recipient of the action “saw”. Indirect objects: Object pronouns can also serve as indirect objects, indicating to whom or for whom an action is done. For instance, instead of saying “He gave the book to Mary”, we can say “He gave her the book.” In this case, “her” acts as the object pronoun, replacing the noun “Mary” as the recipient of the action “gave”. Objects of prepositions: Object pronouns can function as the objects of prepositions. For example, instead of saying “I sat next to Susan”, we can say “I sat next to her.” Here, “her” replaces the noun “Susan” as the object of the preposition “next to”. See also Indefinite Pronouns: Types, Examples | Enhance Language SkillsOverall, object pronouns are essential in simplifying sentences and conveying information more efficiently. By using object pronouns, we can avoid repetition, improve clarity, and make our writing more concise. Types Direct object pronouns In English, direct object pronouns are used to replace the noun that receives the action of a verb directly. They are used to make sentences clearer and more concise. Here are some examples of direct object pronouns: Me: She saw me at the party. You: I love you. Him: The teacher called him to the front of the class. Her: They like to play with her. It: The dog chased the ball. It is fast! Us: Can you help us with the project? Them: The police arrested them. Indirect object pronouns Indirect object pronouns in English are used to replace the noun that indirectly receives the action of a verb. They indicate to whom or for whom the action is done. Here are some examples of indirect object pronouns: Me: He gave me a present. You: Can you tell me the time, please? Him: She sent him a postcard. Her: I bought her a book. It: The teacher explained it to the students. Us: They gave us a ride home. Them: The boss offered them a promotion. Reflexive object pronouns Reflexive object pronouns are used when the subject and the object in a sentence refer to the same person or thing. They add emphasis or indicate that the action is done to oneself. Here are some examples of reflexive object pronouns: Myself: I’m going to treat myself to a movie. Yourself: You should take care of yourself. Himself: He cut himself while shaving. Herself: She congratulated herself on a job well done. Itself: The cat groomed itself. Ourselves: We need to believe in ourselves. Themselves: They enjoyed the concert by themselves. Possessive object pronouns Possessive object pronouns are used to indicate ownership or possession. They replace the noun or name that the object belongs to. Here are some examples of possessive object pronouns: Mine: The book is mine. Yours: Is this pen yours? His: The car is his. Hers: The jacket is hers. Its: The tree lost its leaves. Ours: The house is ours. Theirs: The project is theirs. See also Reciprocal Pronouns: Types, Examples & DefinitionThese different types of object pronouns can greatly enhance the clarity and conciseness of sentences in the English language. By understanding their functions, we can effectively communicate and avoid unnecessary repetition. Examples Direct Object Pronouns Examples When it comes to direct object pronouns, they replace the noun that directly receives the action of a verb. Here are a few examples: I bought it at the store. (I bought the item at the store.) Can you lend me your pen? (Can you lend me your pen?) Tom is reading them a story. (Tom is reading the story to them.) Indirect Object Pronouns Examples Indirect object pronouns, on the other hand, replace the noun that indirectly receives the action of a verb. Here are some examples: She gave him a present. (She gave the present to him.) They told us a secret. (They told the secret to us.) The teacher gave her a passing grade. (The teacher gave a passing grade to her.) Reflexive Object Pronouns Examples Reflexive object pronouns are used when the subject and object in a sentence refer to the same person or thing. Here are a few examples: I taught myself how to swim. (I taught myself how to swim.) She dressed herself in the morning. (She dressed herself in the morning.) The cat licked itself clean. (The cat licked itself clean.) Possessive Object Pronouns Examples Possessive object pronouns indicate ownership or possession. Here are some examples: That book is mine. (That book is mine.) Is this pen yours? (Is this pen yours?) The toy belongs to them. (The toy belongs to them.) Understanding these different types of object pronouns can enhance the clarity and conciseness of sentences in English. So, whether you are communicating in writing or speaking, be mindful of when and how to use them. Conclusion Understanding the different types of object pronouns in English is essential for enhancing the clarity and conciseness of sentences. Direct object pronouns replace the noun that receives the action of a verb directly, while indirect object pronouns replace the noun that indirectly receives the action of a verb. Reflexive object pronouns are used when the subject and object in a sentence refer to the same person or thing, and possessive object pronouns indicate ownership or possession. By using object pronouns effectively, we can avoid repetition and make our sentences more concise. This not only improves the flow of our writing but also helps to convey our message more clearly. Whether we are writing an email, a report, or even a blog post, understanding and correctly using object pronouns can significantly enhance our communication skills. Understanding Object Pronouns: Types & Examples Object Pronoun Definition: An object pronoun, also called an objective pronoun, is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. Specifically, this pronoun must function as an object (not a subject) in the sentence. What is an Object Pronoun? Definition of Object Pronoun: Object pronouns are used as grammatical objects in the sentence: the direct or indirect object of a verb or the object of a preposition. An object pronoun receives the action instead of doing the action itself. They are contrasted with subject/subjective pronouns. The primary purpose of object/objective pronouns in English is to avoid redundancy. Example without Object Pronoun I am thankful for my parents. I appreciate my parents I am going to buy a gift for my parents. 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When “Mary and Mike” is replaced with an object pronoun, the sentence reads: We went to California with them. “Them” is the object pronoun replacing the personal nouns, “Mary and Mike.” Buffett, 85 — who has not publicly named a successor for himself or Vice Chairman Charlie Minger, 92 — gave kudos to investing lieutenant Todd Combs for orchestrating the $32 billion purchase of aerospace manufacturing firm Precision Castparts Corp., which closed last month and will be reporting in next year’s letter. –New York Post “Himself” is the object pronoun replacing “Buffet.” This avoids the following awkward construction, Warren Buffett has not publicly named a successor for Warren Buffett. What Are Object Pronouns Used For? Object pronouns are used in English to avoid wordiness and awkward sentences. They make writing and speaking more clear and efficient. For example, I went to the beach with Mary and Mike. After the beach, I went to the movies with them. 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Object pronouns differ from subject pronouns because they do not complete the action of the sentence. You should be able to interchange the object pronoun and the original personal nouns and the sentence should still be grammatically correct. An object pronoun is a type of personal pronoun that is normally used as a grammatical object, either as the direct or indirect object of a verb, or as the object of a preposition. These pronouns always take the objective case, whether they are indirect object pronouns or direct object pronouns. The seven basic pronouns take on different forms when used as object pronouns rather than as subject pronouns: I becomes Me You becomes You (tnis rule applies for singular and plural use) He becomes Him She becomes Her It becomes It We becomes Us They becomes Them If you know how to find the object of a sentence, then you will find it very easy to identify an object pronoun when you see one. To find the object of a sentence, locate the nouns and verbs and mentally separate them from the rest of the words the sentence contains. Both the subject and object of the sentence will be nouns or pronouns. The subject will be the one doing the action the verb describes. The object is the noun or pronoun receiving the action. Making things even simpler, when the object is not a noun, it’s an object pronoun. Just like subject pronouns, object pronouns can be singular or plural, masculine, feminine, or gender neutral. The masculine or feminine subject pronoun is used whenever the gender is known. When referring to the weather, temperature, time, an inanimate object or a child or animal of undetermined gender, the neuter form “it” can be used. Object Pronoun Examples In the following examples, the subject is in bold, the verb is in italics, and the object pronoun is in bold and is underlined. Bob took her to work Monday. Will you please tell them to come in? He told you a lie about where he was Saturday. Our grandparents gave us candy and our teeth are just fine. Object Pronouns Exercises Mary wants to talk to __________ about your homework. The plate shattered when John dropped __________ on the floor. Be careful; he lied to __________ before and he may do it again. Where are Jill and Cherie? Didn’t you invite __________? The spider bit __________ on my ankle. I heard that Jeremy was cut from the team just because Tyler doesn’t like __________. The bread is stale. You can feed __________ to the birds. The movie was hilarious! We really liked __________. Answers: C – Mary wants to talk to you about your homework. D – The plate shattered when John dropped it on the floor. A – Be careful; he lied to us before and he may do it again. B – Where are Jill and Cherie? Didn’t you invite them? B – The spider bit me on my ankle. A – I heard that Jeremy was cut from the team just because Tyler doesn’t like him. B – The bread is stale. You can feed it to the birds D – The movie was hilarious! We really liked it. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Whether you’re a student or a lifelong learner, YourDictionary is just that: yours. We’re here to help you find everything you need, from the perfect word to the grammar answers you’ve been searching for. The English language is always evolving, and it’s our job to keep up with it. 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)6K viewsSaveSave Англійська Мова Для Повсякденного Спілкування (Шпа... For Later0%0% found this document useful, undefined PronounsPronouns A pronoun is a word that takes the place of one or more nouns.Personal Pronouns Pronouns that refer to people or things are called personal pronouns.Subject & Object Pronouns A subject pronoun is a personal pronoun in the nominative case. It is used as a subject. I will read that fairytale.Subject & Object Pronouns An object pronoun is a personal pronoun in the objective case. It is used as the direct or indirect object of a verb. Jessica told me about the story.Using Pronouns Correctly • Sometimes people confuse pronouns in the nominative and objective cases. Using Pronouns Correctly • Be sure to use a subject pronoun in a compound subject and an object pronoun in a compound object. Richard and I recited the fable. (not Richard and me) Jennifer helped Richard and me. (not Richard and I)Using Pronouns Correctly • If you can’t decide which form to use, try saying the sentence without the noun. Abigail and ____ recited the fable. (I or Me?) • Always use I or me last in a compound subject or object. Jennifer and I enjoyed folktales. (not I and Jennifer)Pronouns & Antecedents • The noun or group of words that a pronoun refers to is called its antecedent. Albert read “Sleeping Beauty.” He found it exciting.Pronouns & Antecedents • The noun or group of words that a pronoun refers to is called its antecedent. Albert read “Sleeping Beauty.”He found it exciting.Pronouns & Antecedents • The pronoun and antecedent must agree in number (singular or plural) and gender (male, female, or neutral). Theking and queen were proud of the baby girl, and theylovedherdearly.Possessive Pronouns • Some personal pronouns indicate ownership or possession. These pronouns are called possessive pronouns. It shows who or what has something.Possessive Pronouns • Sometimes they come before the noun. His fables are famous. Itscharacters are often animals. • Sometimes they stand alone. This book is yours. Aesop’s Fables is a favorite of mine.Indefinite Pronouns • An indefinite pronoun does not refer to a particular person, place, thing, or idea. • The can be used alone or with nouns. Has any student read the folktale? Have any read that book?Interrogative Pronouns • An interrogative pronoun introduces a question. • what, which, whom, and whose Whose bicycle is this? Which of these is the correct answer?Demonstrative Pronouns • A demonstrative pronoun points out a specific person, place, thing, or idea. • this, that, these, those This birthday card is hilarious. Are those stars always visible to us?Reflexive Pronouns • A reflexive pronoun is formed by adding –self or –selves to a personal pronoun. • Acts as an object. 1st Person: myself, ourselves 2nd Person: yourself, yourselves 3rd Person: himself, herself, itself, and themselvesReflexive Pronouns • A reflexive pronoun is formed by adding –self or –selves to a personal pronoun. • Acts as an object. I addressed the envelope to myself. Intensive Pronouns • An intensive pronoun adds emphasis to a noun or another pronoun. • Take the same form as reflexive pronouns. Dad told the story himself. (himself emphasizes Dad)Reflexive vs. Intensive Pronouns • If you’re not sure whether a pronoun is reflexive or intensive, use this test: • Read the sentence aloud, leaving out the pronoun. • Ask yourself whether the basic meaning of the sentence stayed the same. Stayed Same = Intensive Changed = Reflexive This page explores the intricacies of object pronouns in English grammar! We’ll discuss the role and usage of object pronouns, distinguishing them from other pronoun types, and providing practical examples to enhance your understanding.Object Pronouns In EnglishAn object pronoun, alternatively known as an objective pronoun, serves as the direct or indirect object of a verb or preposition. This stands in contrast to a subject or subjective pronoun, which takes on the role of the subject in a sentence, being the one performing the action of the verb.To illustrate, consider the following examples:He begged her to live with him. (her is the object of the verb begged, and him is the object of the preposition with)She told them the truth. (them is the object of the verb told)Object pronouns replace object nouns, a linguistic choice often made when the audience is already aware of the referred object.Object pronouns in English are the following:me, you, him, her, it, us, themObject pronouns follow either a verb (e.g., “like”) or a preposition (e.g., “to”) in a sentence.Examples:I like you, but you don’t like me.Do you really hate her?She loves sitting next to him.She always writes emails to us.He’s talking to her about it.Object pronouns differ from:Subject pronouns: Subject pronouns represent the doer of the action in a sentence (e.g., “he,” “she,” “they”).Possessive adjectives: Possessive adjectives indicate ownership or possession (e.g., “my,” “your,” “their”).Possessive pronouns: Possessive pronouns show possession more emphatically by replacing the noun (e.g., “mine,” “yours,” “theirs”).Reflexive pronouns: Reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject and emphasize the action’s reflection on the doer (e.g., “myself,” “yourself,” “themselves”).Review:Subject PronounsPossessive AdjectivesPossessive PronounsReflexive PronounsObject PronounsImyminemyselfmeyouyouryoursyourselfyouhehishishimselfhimsheherhersherselfherititsitsitselfitweourourselvesusyouyouryoursyourselvesyoutheytheirtheirsthemselvesthemMore on objective pronouns here.Objective pronouns are essential components of English grammar. They function as the direct or indirect recipients of verbs and prepositions, seamlessly integrating into sentences to convey precise meaning. They are distinct from subject pronouns, possessive adjectives, possessive pronouns, and reflexive pronouns. Whether you’re a student or a lifelong learner, YourDictionary is just that: yours. We’re here to help you find everything you need, from the perfect word to the grammar answers you’ve been searching for. The English language is always evolving, and it’s our job to keep up with it. Object Pronoun Definition: An object pronoun, also called an objective pronoun, is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. Specifically, this pronoun must function as an object (not a subject) in the sentence. What is an Object Pronoun? Definition of Object Pronoun: Object pronouns are used as grammatical objects in the sentence: the direct or indirect object of a verb or the object of a preposition. 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When “Mary and Mike” is replaced with an object pronoun, the sentence reads: We went to California with them. “Them” is the object pronoun replacing the personal nouns, “Mary and Mike.” Buffett, 85 — who has not publicly named a successor for himself or Vice Chairman Charlie Minger, 92 — gave kudos to investing lieutenant Todd Combs for orchestrating the $32 billion purchase of aerospace manufacturing firm Precision Castparts Corp., which closed last month and will be reporting in next year’s letter. –New York Post “Himself” is the object pronoun replacing “Buffet.” This avoids the following awkward construction, Warren Buffett has not publicly named a successor for Warren Buffett. What Are Object Pronouns Used For? Object pronouns are used in English to avoid wordiness and awkward sentences. They make writing and speaking more clear and efficient. For example, I went to the beach with Mary and Mike. After the beach, I went to the movies with them. I went to the beach with Mary and Mike. After the beach, I went to the movies with Mary and Mike. It is much better to say and write “them” instead of naming “Mary and Mike” individually every time you refer to them. Pronouns may only be used when there is an antecedent. The audience must know to whom or what the pronoun refers before the noun can be replaced with a pronoun. So, in the case of our above example, be sure to mention “Mary and Mike” at least once by name; then you can go on using the pronoun “them.” Summary What is an objective pronoun? Object pronouns are used to receive the action of the sentence. They replace personal nouns that act as objects in a sentence, such as direct, indirect objects and objects of prepositions. The beauty of object/objective pronouns is that they make writing and speaking English more concise and less awkward. Remember: Use object pronouns after you have identified an antecedent, i.e., name your subject at least one. Object pronouns differ from subject pronouns because they do not complete the action of the sentence. You should be able to interchange the object pronoun and the original personal nouns and the sentence should still be grammatically correct. What are object pronouns? Understanding object pronouns is essential for clear and concise communication in English. By knowing how to use them correctly, speakers and writers can avoid confusion and ensure that their message is accurately conveyed. In this article, we will explore the definition, usage, and examples of object pronouns in English grammar. Pin What Are Object Pronouns? An object pronoun is a type of personal pronoun that replaces a noun as the object of a sentence. These pronouns are used to avoid repetition and make sentences more concise. Object pronouns are used in place of nouns that receive the action of the verb in a sentence. Object pronouns include me, you, him, her, it, us, and them. They are used when referring to people, animals, and things. For example, “I gave him the book” can be replaced with “I gave it to him” where “it” is the object pronoun. Object pronouns can be used as the direct object, indirect object, or object of a preposition. A direct object receives the action of the verb directly, while an indirect object receives the action indirectly. The object of a preposition is the noun or pronoun that follows a preposition. Object pronouns are different from subject pronouns, which are used as the subject of a sentence. Subject pronouns include I, you, he, she, it, we, and they. For example, “He is going to the store” uses “he” as the subject pronoun. In English, object pronouns take the objective case, also known as the oblique case or object case. This is different from the subjective case used for subject pronouns. For example, “Who is going to the store?” uses “who” as the subject pronoun, while “Whom are you giving the book to?” uses “whom” as the object pronoun. Here are some examples of object pronouns in sentences: She gave him the gift. (him is the indirect object) They saw us at the park. (us is the direct object) The cat chased them down the street. (them is the direct object) Overall, object pronouns are an important part of English grammar and are used to make sentences more concise and avoid repetition. How to Use Object Pronouns Direct Object Pronouns Direct object pronouns replace the direct object in a sentence. They answer the question “What?” or “Whom?” after an action verb. Here are some examples of direct object pronouns in use: She saw him. (She saw whom? Him.) He ate the pizza. (He ate what? The pizza.) They called us. (They called whom? Us.) In English, direct object pronouns are always placed before the verb. Here is a table of direct object pronouns: Person Singular Plural 1st me us 2nd you you 3rd him/her/it them Indirect Object Pronouns Indirect object pronouns replace the indirect object in a sentence. They answer the question “To whom?” or “For whom?” after an action verb. Here are some examples of indirect object pronouns in use: She gave him the book. (She gave the book to whom? Him.) He bought her a gift. (He bought a gift for whom? Her.) They told us a story. (They told a story to whom? Us.) In English, indirect object pronouns are typically placed after the verb and before the direct object, not before the verb. Here is the corrected information in a table format: Person Singular Plural 1st me us 2nd you you 3rd him/her them For example: I gave me a chance. (Incorrect) I gave us a chance. (Incorrect) I gave you a chance. (Correct) I gave him/her a chance. (Correct) I gave them a chance. (Correct) In each of the correct examples, the indirect object pronoun follows the verb “gave” and precedes the direct object “a chance.” However, it’s important to note that when the indirect object is expressed as a pronoun, it can indeed precede the direct object, as in “I gave it to him” where “it” is the direct object and “to him” is the prepositional phrase indicating the indirect object. If the indirect object is not a pronoun, it typically follows the direct object, as in “I gave the book to John.” If you are constructing a sentence without a direct object, the indirect object pronoun would follow the verb: I wrote him a letter. (Correct, “him” is the indirect object pronoun, “a letter” is the direct object) Tell me the story. (Correct, “me” is the indirect object pronoun) Object Pronoun Placement In English, object pronouns are usually placed before the verb. However, there are some exceptions. When there is a helping verb, the object pronoun can come after the helping verb. For example: She is giving him the book. (She is giving him what? The book.) He has bought her a gift. (He has bought her what? A gift.) Object pronouns can also come after prepositions. For example: She gave the book to him. (She gave the book to whom? Him.) He bought a gift for her. (He bought a gift for whom? Her.) Subject Pronouns vs. Object Pronouns Subject pronouns and object pronouns are two types of pronouns used in English grammar. Both types of pronouns are used to replace nouns in a sentence, but they serve different functions. Subject Pronouns Subject pronouns are used to replace the subject of a sentence. They are the ones who perform the action in a sentence. The most common subject pronouns in English are: For example: She is going to the store. We are having a party tonight. Object Pronouns Object pronouns are used to replace the object of a sentence. They are the ones who receive the action in a sentence. The most common object pronouns in English are: Me You Him Her It Us Them For example: John gave me the book. The teacher is talking to them. Differences between Subject Pronouns and Object Pronouns The main difference between subject pronouns and object pronouns is their function in a sentence. Subject pronouns are used to replace the subject of a sentence, while object pronouns are used to replace the object of a sentence. Another difference between the two is their position in a sentence. Subject pronouns usually come before the verb in a sentence, while object pronouns usually come after the verb or preposition. Antecedents An antecedent is the noun that a pronoun replaces. In a sentence, the antecedent comes before the pronoun. It is important to make sure that the antecedent and the pronoun agree in number and gender. For example: John gave me the book. (Antecedent: John, Pronoun: me) She is going to the store. (Antecedent: She, Pronoun: she) Subjective and Objective Pronouns Subjective and objective pronouns are two types of pronouns that can be either subject pronouns or object pronouns. Subjective pronouns are used when the pronoun is the subject of the sentence, while objective pronouns are used when the pronoun is the object of the sentence. For example: I am going to the store. (Subjective pronoun) John gave the book to me. (Objective pronoun) In conclusion, understanding the difference between subject pronouns and object pronouns is crucial in English grammar. It is important to use the correct pronoun in the correct context to avoid confusion. Examples and Exercises Object pronouns are used to replace the object of a sentence. They are essential in avoiding repetition and making sentences more concise. Here are some examples of object pronouns: Mary saw him at the store. (replacing the object of the sentence, “John”) The teacher gave her a book. (replacing the object of the sentence, “Samantha”) They invited us to the party. (replacing the object of the sentence, “me and my friends”) Object pronouns can also be used after prepositions, such as “to,” “for,” and “with.” Here are some examples: I gave the book to him. (replacing the object of the preposition, “John”) She made a cake for us. (replacing the object of the preposition, “me and my friends”) They went to the concert with her. (replacing the object of the preposition, “Samantha”) It is important to use the correct object pronoun in a sentence. Here are some exercises to practice using object pronouns correctly: Choose the correct object pronoun to complete the sentence: The teacher gave _____ a pencil. (me/him) They invited _____ to the game. (us/them) She made a sandwich for _____ . (me/her) Rewrite the following sentences using object pronouns: The dog chased the cat. The cat climbed a tree. The waiter brought the food to the table. The customers ate the food. Object pronouns can be tricky, but with practice, they can become easier to use correctly. Tools like Grammarly can help with spelling and punctuation when using object pronouns. Conclusion Object pronouns are an essential part of the English language and are used to refer to nouns that receive the action in a sentence. They are categorized as objective case and include pronouns such as me, you, him, her, us, them, and whom. Object pronouns can also be used after prepositions. In writing, the use of object pronouns can make sentences more concise and clear. By replacing object nouns with object pronouns, writers can avoid repetition and make their writing more efficient. While object pronouns may seem simple, it is important to use them correctly. Using the wrong object pronoun can change the meaning of a sentence. For example, using “him” instead of “whom” can result in a grammatically incorrect sentence. Overall, understanding and using object pronouns correctly is essential for clear and concise writing in English. By using them correctly, writers can enhance the readability and effectiveness of their writing. Frequently Asked Questions What is the difference between subject and object pronouns? Subject pronouns are used as the subject of a sentence, while object pronouns are used as the object of a verb or preposition. For example, “I” is a subject pronoun, while “me” is an object pronoun. How do you use object pronouns in French? In French, object pronouns are placed before the verb. For example, “Je le mange” means “I eat it.” What is the meaning of object pronouns? Object pronouns are used to replace a noun that is the object of a verb or preposition. They include words such as “me,” “you,” “him,” “her,” “it,” “us,” and “them.” What are some examples of text with object pronouns? Here is an example sentence with an object pronoun: “She gave him the book.” How many direct object pronouns are there in English? There are five direct object pronouns in English: “me,” “you,” “him,” “her,” and “it.” How can you teach objective pronouns effectively? One effective way to teach object pronouns is to provide lots of examples and practice u What are object pronouns? And how are direct and indirect object pronouns used in American English? And how are they used in Spanish? Pronouns can be confusing to comprehend at first. Although, once you learn the basics, it’s far easier to conceptualize their use in the modern English language. Let’s look at the definition of an “object pronoun” first. FormDefinitionObject pronounIn linguistics, an object pronoun is a personal pronoun that is used typically as a grammatical object: the direct or indirect object of a verb, or the object of a preposition. Object pronouns contrast with subject pronouns. (Wikipedia) An object pronoun is a pronoun that is on the receiving end of an action being done to it. E.G. If Bob buys an ice cream, then “ice cream” would be on the receiving end of the action that Bob does to it. An object pronoun is just another type of personal pronoun that always happens to take on the objective case. It can come in indirect forms (E.G. Alice gave Bob an ice cream). Or it can come in the direct form (E.G. Bob ate the ice cream). To test your knowledge of object pronouns, click here. Object pronouns example To understand object pronouns a little better, refer to the table below. ExamplesExplanationsI sent a message to my professor.This sentence has both a direct object, message, and an indirect object, the professor (or my professor). The example can be rewritten as I sent it to my professor. It is an object pronoun that has replaced the (direct) object noun message.I sent my coworker a message.Similar to the previous example, this has both a direct and an indirect object referenced. A message is the direct object as it receives the action of sent, and my co-worker is an indirect object as it receives the direct object i.e., a message. These are pronouns that relate one part of a sentence to the other. Example: The person who called me last night was my boss. Here, the word “who” relates to “the person who called me last night.” You can always spot a relative pronoun when you see the words ThatWhichWhereWhen WhyWhatWhomWhose These are pronouns that show the ownership or possession of something. Example: Alice noticed that Bob’s dog was bigger than hers. Here, the word “hers” indicates that Alice’s dog belongs to Alice. You can spot a possessive pronoun when you see the words MineYoursHisHersTheirsItsOurs These are pronouns that end in “-self” or “-selves” when the subject and object of a sentence are the same. Example: I cut myself when cooking dinner yesterday. Here, “I” and “myself” both refer to the same person. You can spot a reflexive pronoun when you see the words MyselfYourselfHerselfHimselfOneselfOurselvesThemselvesYourselves These are pronouns that point to specific things. Example: This is an apple. The same words are used as demonstrative adjectives when they modify nouns and pronouns. Example: This apple. You can spot a demonstrative pronoun when you see the words This ThatThere ThoseThese Object pronouns example These are pronouns that are used to ask questions. Example: Who ate the ice cream? Whose dog is this? What is Bob’s last name? Here, we can see that the words “who,” “whose,” and “what” are being used to ask questions, or to interrogate someone. As a general rule, pronouns usually replace nouns in sentences. In interrogative pronouns, they replace whoever or whatever the answer to the question is. The “Who” in “Who ate the ice cream” can refer to Bob or Alice. So we can see how the pronoun in this interrogative pronoun is replacing the answer to the question. You can spot an interrogative pronoun when you see the words: WhoWhatWhereWhen WhyWhatever These are pronouns that refer to a person or thing without being specific about what they are referencing. Example: Can anyone help me? Here, “anyone” could refer to any person in the group being addressed. You can spot an indefinite pronoun when you see the words: SomeoneAnyoneSomebodySomewhereSomethingAnybodyAnywhereAnythingNo oneNobodyNowhereEveryoneEverybodyEverywhereEverythingEachNoneFewMany To help understand better, refer to the table below. Singular (-s)Singular (-s)PluralEitherEachAnyoneBothAllEitherSomeoneFewMost These pronouns are used to replace the names of people, places, or things in a sentence. Example: I bought some ice cream to eat. Here, “I” refers to Bob, who we saw previously share his ice cream with Alice. Because the “I” is replacing his actual name, it qualifies as a personal pronoun. You can spot a personal pronoun when you see the words: IYouHeSheWeTheyHimHerSheUsThem Object pronouns example These are pronouns that perform the action in a sentence. Example: He gave Alice ice cream. Here, “He” refers to Bob, the sentence’s subject. You can spot a subject pronoun when you see the words: To read more examples of subject pronouns, read this page. These are pronouns that are used to show two or more people performing an action of some kind. Example: Alice and Bob gave each other gifts to celebrate the holiday season. Here, the words “each other” qualify as the reciprocal pronoun. As a general rule, reciprocal pronouns are used any time something is given or performed. It is used to denote mutual action. You can spot a reciprocal pronoun when you see the words: Object pronouns example These pronouns are just like reflexive pronouns but are used to emphasize the subject or the antecedent of the sentence instead. Example: I would like to hear the man himself speak. Here, the word “himself” is what qualifies this as an intensive pronoun. To understand better, refer to the table below. PersonPronounFirst-personMyselfSecond-personYourselfThird-personHimself, herself, itself A direct object is the main person or thing in a sentence that is on the receiving end of an action. You can identify the direct object in a sentence by asking yourself who or what the sentence is talking about. We use these to avoid repeating words in a sentence and because they make the sentence sound more natural. “The couple ate ice cream.”“The family rode the rollercoaster.”“The officers breached the building.”“The drivers crossed the finish line.” Indirect object pronouns are similar to direct object pronouns, but are also used when the actual object is stated in the sentence. Here, you don’t need to eliminate the indirect object to use a pronoun. You must use an indirect object pronoun whenever there is an indirect object present, but you can choose to use only the pronoun if the object is conspicuous. Most sentences in English tend to follow a subject-verb-object order. “Bob gave a rose to his wife.”“Alice teaches her students a lesson.”“I always tell my friends the truth.”“Bob brings his grandfather a book.” For more examples of object pronouns, read this page. Object pronouns Unlike English, Spanish often makes a point to distinguish indirect object pronouns from direct object pronouns. In English, you would use “it,” “them,” “her,” and “him,” but in Spanish, you use “lo” and “la” as direct object pronouns instead. Objects in Spanish can be identified in masculine and feminine terms, so using object pronouns comes with extra rules. In English, you would write “Bob writes a letter,” where “Bob” is the subject and “letter” being the thing receiving the action. In Spanish, you would write “Bob escribe una carta” instead. In English, you would substitute the word “letter” for the word “it” if you wanted to substitute the noun with a pronoun. In Spanish, you have two different ways of saying “it”: The masculine way and the feminine way. In English, you would express this as “Bob writes it,” which follows the traditional subject-verb-object format commonly used in English. In Spanish, you would say “Bob la escribe” instead, since pronouns come after the subject but before the verb. People and objects are both indicated by the word “le”. When saying “The father gives the bride a gift,” the word “gift” is the thing receiving the action, and the direct object is the “bride” who receives the gift. When saying “The father gives the bride away,” the “bride” would be the one receiving the action. Since “bride” is a feminine word in Spanish, you would use the word “la” as its substitute. Simply put, subject pronouns take the place of the subject of the sentence. In the sentence, “The man traveled with his friends,” the words “the man” would be the subject. Object pronouns replace the object of a sentence. In the above sentence, the object of the sentence is “friends.” The key to differentiating between the subject and object pronouns is to ask yourself what the subject is and to whom the subject is performing the action. You can spot an object pronoun by looking for the words Since the English language usually follows the order of subject-verb-object in sentence construction, you can look towards the second half of your sentence to find your object. Whatever the subject is acting on usually tends to be the object. You can spot a subject pronoun by looking for the words The subject is always going to be a person, thing, place, or idea. Try reading the sentence aloud. Instead of saying the person, thing, place, or idea, replace it with any of the subject pronouns instead and check if the sentence still makes logical sense. More resources on pronouns: ShareThis comprehensive lesson covers Object Pronouns in English with detailed examples and a quiz to test your knowledge.HomeGrammarpronounsobject pronounsobject pronounsobjectspersonal pronounspronounsPage 2ShareIn this lesson, master verb complements, which are essential parts of a sentence that complete the meaning of a verb. Clear explanations and practice exercises to help you learn.HomeGrammargrammatical functionsverb complementsdirect objectsindirect objectsobject pronounsobjectsobjects of prepositionsPage 3In the simplest terms, adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns. They provide essential details that help us understand the size, color, shape, quantity, or other qualities of a noun. For instance, in the sentence "She wore a beautiful red dress," both beautiful and red are adjectives, describing the noun dress.