

1 Here's the Idea

- ▶ Pronouns may be used with an appositive, in an appositive, or in a comparison. Pronouns can also be used reflexively or intensively.

Pronouns and Appositives

The pronouns **we** and **us** are often followed by an **appositive**, a noun that identifies the pronoun.

We explorers meet on Mondays.

APPOSITIVE

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The task was assigned to us students.

Here's How We and Us with Appositives

(We, Us) divers refused to explore the ship.

1. Rewrite the sentence without the appositive.

(We, Us) refused to explore the ship.

2. Determine whether the pronoun is a subject or an object. In this sentence, the pronoun is a subject.
3. Write the sentence, using the correct case.

We divers refused to explore the ship.

Sometimes a pronoun is used in an appositive. The pronoun helps to identify a preceding noun. Notice that pronouns used in appositives take the nominative case as a subject and the objective case if they function as an object.

SUBJECT

NOMINATIVE PRONOUN

The guides, Emilio and I, met for lunch.

APPOSITIVE

Here's How Using Pronouns in Appositives

The museum paid the explorers, Ron and (she, her), for the find.

1. Rewrite the sentence, using the appositive by itself.

The museum paid Ron and (she, her) for the find.

2. Determine whether the pronoun is a subject or an object. In this sentence, the pronoun is a direct object.
3. Write the sentence, using the correct case.

The museum paid the explorers, Ron and her, for the find.

Pronouns in Comparisons

A comparison can be made by using *than* or *as* to begin a clause.

Linda is a more successful explorer *than he is*.

No one was as adventurous *as he was*.

When you omit one or more words from the final clause in a comparison, the clause is said to be **elliptical**.

No one was as adventurous *as he*.

If you have trouble determining the correct pronoun to use in an elliptical clause, fill in the unstated words.

None of the guides were as experienced as (*he, him*). [was]

None of the guides were as experienced as *he*.

Notice that the case of the pronoun you use in a comparison can affect the meaning of the sentence.

I depend more on Raul *than he*.

(This means "I depend more on Raul than he does.")

I depend more on Raul *than him*.

(This means "I depend more on Raul than on him.")

Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

You can use a pronoun ending in *-self* or *-selves* reflexively or intensively.

Reuben did not consider *himself* an explorer.

(*Himself* reflects back to the subject.)

REFLEXIVE

Rita *herself* chose to take part in the expedition.

(*Herself* adds emphasis to *Rita*.)

INTENSIVE

Don't use reflexive or intensive pronouns alone. Pronouns ending in *-self* or *-selves* must have an antecedent in the same sentence.

Jesse and *myself* found the tracks together.

(incorrect, since there is no antecedent for *myself*)

Hisself and *theirselves* are never correct. Do not use them.