

# 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.