**10H Grammar Unit 4**

**Pronoun/Planes of Existence/Sentence Patterns**

**Nominative/Objective /Possessive Case**

A pronoun that acts as a subject is in the nominative case. A pronoun that acts as an object is in the objective case. A pronoun that shows possession is in the possessive case.

EXAMPLES:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Nominative | Objective | Possessive  |
| **We** called the doctor. | The doctor called **us**. | **Our** call was an emergency. |

**Pronouns after than and as:**

Incomplete pronouns occur most often after the words than and as. To avoid repetition, we say “The tenor sang louder than he.” (sang is omitted.) Use the form of the pronoun you would use if the construction were completed.

EXAMPLES:

We trust Jane more than she. [than she trusts Jane]

PRACTICE:

1. Have you lived in this city as long as (they, them)?
2. I don’t know Julie as well as (she, her)?
3. Susie is shorter than (I, me)?
4. I understand him better than (she, her)?
5. The results show that I do better on tests than (he, him).

**Planes of Existence:**

In writing, there is only so much any given subject can do. As a writer and analytical thinker, you need to be sure that you assign the correct action to an appropriate subject.

Imagine that the author is a puppeteer and the characters are the puppets. You cannot give the puppeteer credit for something the puppet does, and vice versa.

For example:

**1. Incorrec**t: Bradbury writes, “He lay massaging his eyes, his brows, and the back of his neck, slowly. He held both hands over his eyes” (40).

*The above sentence/integration is incorrect because it is not Bradbury who does the actions.*

**Correct**: Bradbury describes how Montag “lay massaging his eyes, his brows, and the back of his neck, slowly. He held both hands over his eyes” (40).

**2. Incorrect**: Bradbury describes how Montag feels about books when he says, “I realized a man was behind each one of those books” (49).

*The above sentence/integration is incorrect because it is not Bradbury who says the quote. The pronoun antecedent is vague, and the quote-within-a-quote is integrated incorrectly.*

**Correct**: Bradbury includes how Montag feels about books when Montag says, “‘I realized a man was behind each one of those books’” (49).

**Correct**: Montag experiences an epiphany when he “realized a man was behind each one of those books” (49).

**3. Incorrect**: Graham said that “I am going to St. George for Thanksgiving.”

*The above sentence is incorrect because, while Graham said the latter part, it does not make sense in the sentence.*

**Correct**: Graham said, “I am going to St. George for Thanksgiving.”

**Adjusting Quotations:**

In order to make your quote(s) fit logically into your sentence, you may have to adjust certain parts of the quoted materials.

1. To clarify information/words

 Kathy Harrison says, “It is the most worthwhile thing I can do.”

Kathy Harrison says, “It [fostering children] is the most worthwhile thing I can do.”

**Correct:** Graham said that “[he is] going to St. George for Thanksgiving.”

If you add a word or words in a quotation, you should put brackets around the words to indicate that they are not part of the original text.

If you omit a word or words from a quotation, you should indicate the deleted word or words by using ellipsis marks, which are three periods (. . .) preceded and followed by a space. If you omit an entire sentence within your quoted material, you should indicate the deleted sentence by using an ellipsis followed by a period (….)

Do not place an ellipsis at the beginning of a quotation to indicate the omission of material.

**Incorrect:** The School Policy prohibits students from “… wearing clothing with inflammatory symbols.”

**Correct:** The School Policy prohibits students from “wearing clothing with inflammatory symbols.”

**Sentence Patterns:**

Independent, fanboys Independent (I love chicken, but I hate bacon.)

Independent semicolon Independent (I love chicken; I hate bacon.)

Independent Dependent (I love chicken which is good for you.)

Dependent comma Independent (Since it is good for you I love chicken.)

Independent semicolon transitional word comma Independent (Jane showed me in many ways that she was still my friend; for example, she saved me a seat on the bus.)

a semicolon between independent clauses joined by such words as *for example, for instance, therefore, that is, besides, accordingly, moreover, nevertheless, furthermore, otherwise, however, consequently, instead, hence.*