

ضمایر فاعلی و مفعولی

Subject vs Object Pronouns in English

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Subject Pronouns

- I
- You
- He
- She
- It
- We
- You
- They

Definition

a pronoun that refers to the subject of your sentence
are typically used as the subject of a sentence

Examples

I am eating a sandwich.
He gave her a book.
She is running to the store.

Object Pronouns

- Me
- You
- Him
- Her
- It
- Us
- You
- Them

Definition

a pronoun that is used to refer to the object of a sentence
are typically used as the object of a sentence

Examples

I gave her a book.
She gifted me a card.
He is running to the store.

Examples of subject and object pronouns

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Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I go to the library regularly.	Jana told me about it.
We haven't met before.	There's a letter thanking us for our hospitality.
You should visit Paris.	Everyone's waiting for you outside.
He said that John would handle it.	Don't tell him; it's a surprise!
She has applied for several jobs.	Lots of people admire her.
It looks like a tiger.	Somebody ought to look into it.
They are arriving tomorrow.	Let's stick them up on the fridge.
Who wants to go first?	Whom are you looking for?

Subject & Object Pronouns | Definition & Examples

Subject and object pronouns are two different kinds of **pronouns** (words that replace **nouns**) that play different grammatical roles in sentences:

- A **subject pronoun** (**I, we, he, she, they, or who**) refers to the person or thing that performs an action. It normally appears at the start of a sentence, before the verb.
- An **object pronoun** (**me, us, him, her, them, or whom**) refers to the person or thing affected by an action. It normally comes after a verb or preposition.

Subject pronouns

A **subject pronoun** (sometimes called a **nominative pronoun**) functions as the subject of a **verb**. That means that it represents the person/people or thing(s) that perform the action described. Because of this, it normally appears at the start of the sentence, followed by a verb.

Examples: Subject pronouns

He ran away.

They are stacked in a pile under the desk.

Who took my umbrella?

In more complex sentence structures, a subject pronoun may appear in other positions—in the middle of a sentence, after the verb, or separated from the verb. For example, it may form part of a relative clause or a question, or some other words may come between it and the verb.

Examples: Other uses of subject pronouns

The woman **who** had spoken to me introduced herself as Clara.

He always goes out for drinks on Friday night.

Did **we** ever visit Egypt before?

She and **I**, despite our differences, have a surprisingly good relationship.

Object pronouns

An **object pronoun** (sometimes called an **objective pronoun**) functions as the object of a verb or **preposition**. That means that it represents the person/people or thing(s) affected by an action. An object pronoun normally appears after a verb (e.g., “tell”) or preposition (e.g., “to”).

Examples: Object pronouns

We should ask **him**.

They wouldn't let **us** come inside.

Take it from **me**: just talk to **her** about it.

To **me**, it seems simple enough.

The object pronoun isn't always right next to the verb or preposition it relates to. Separation commonly occurs with **whom** when it's used as a **relative pronoun** or an interrogative pronoun. Some style guides recommend keeping the preposition and the pronoun together, when possible, but it's not mandatory.

Examples: Other uses of object pronouns

Everyone **whom** I spoke to told me the same thing. [or “Everyone to **whom** I spoke ...”]

He was the last person **whom** I expected to see.

Whom should we call in case of an emergency?

Note

The object of a verb can be considered either a **direct object** (e.g., “I see **them**”) or an **indirect object** (e.g., “he gave **them** some candy”). But this makes no difference to which pronoun you should use; it’s the object pronoun in both cases.

- **You and me** went to the beach. [“me went”]
- **You and I** went to the beach. [“I went”]

- If you have any questions, just ask **Jeremy or I**. [“just ask I”]
- If you have any questions, just ask **me or Jeremy**. [“just ask me”]

- A dog came running up to **the kids and I**. [“running up to I”]
- A dog came running up to **the kids and me**. [“running up to me”]

Note

Combining a subject and object pronoun (e.g., “her and she,” “I and him,” “they or us”) is always wrong.