

Doing or suffering the action

In English, when we want to talk about the actions, there are the ones who perform the action and there are the ones who suffer the action. The ones who perform the action are normally placed in the beginning of the sentence, before you mention the action. The ones who suffer the action, are normally placed after the action.

Doing the action Suffering the action

I	me
You	you
He	him
She	her
It	it
We	us
You	you
They	them

The ones who perform the action are called *Subject pronouns* and the ones who suffer the action are called *object pronouns*. You can notice that "you" and "it" are the same in both forms, but the place where they are located will tell you what they mean.

We use the object pronouns in most situations when the pronoun is not the subject of a verb.

Usages of the *Object pronouns*:

1. We use them for the object of an action (suffering the action)

John loves **me**.

I know **you**.

Jen called **him**.

Mark kissed **her**.

My brother dropped **it**.

Those kids love **us**.

I need **you**.

We don't like **them**.

2. We use them after a preposition (or even phrasal verbs)

It's important to **me**.

Can I come with **you**?

The gift is for **her**.

Look at **him**!

I'm looking forward to **it**.

I think you should talk to us about **it**.

I'll talk to each one of **you**.

John worked for **them**.

3. After "be", we also use it. When we're talking in very formal English, the subject is sometimes used here, but this is unusual and very old-fashioned.

Who's there? It's **me**!

It was **you**!

This is **him**.

It's **her**!

4. With short answers

A: Who's there? B: **Me**!

A: Who ate the chocolate? B: **Her**!

A: I'm thirsty. B: **Me** too.

With short answers, we can use a person who does the action (*subject pronoun*) + an action (to sound more formal than the object by itself).

A: Who's there? B: **I** am!

A: Who ate the chocolate? B: **She** did!

A: I'm thirsty. B: **I** am too.

5. After "as" and "than" for comparison

He is as tall as **you**.

She is taller than **me**.

We can use a person who does the action once again + an action in the same situation.

He is taller than **you** are.

She is taller than **I** am.

4. After "but" and "except"

Everybody went home early but **me**.

Everybody went home early except **her**.