



मानिसांखसाल एडे नखुणुमले (एम)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

CLASS IX AND X
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
PART I
LESSON - 7
CASES

NOTES

In grammar, **Case** refers to the relation that a Noun or a Pronoun has with some other word or words in a sentence.

There are three main Cases in modern English. They are:

Cases in modern English:

1. Nominative Case
2. Objective Case
3. Possessive Case

1. **Nominative Case:** The Nouns or Pronouns in the subject's place are said to be in the Nominative Case.

Example: Chaoba reads a book.

Note: However, the terms **Nominative Case** and **Subject** cannot always be said to be identical. The term Nominative Case can be used only when the action proceeds from a single Noun or Pronoun. It cannot be used when the Subject consists of a number of words such as a phrase or a clause.

Note:

Vocative Case: It is a kind of Nominative case. Case of Address or Vocative Case is used at the time of addressing or calling a person or a personified object.

Example: Anne, come here quickly.

2. **Objective Case:** When a Noun or a Pronoun is the object of a verb, it is said to be in the Objective Case. The Objects which are the answers of the questions *what* are called **Direct Objects**. And the Objects that are the answers of the questions *whom* are said to be **Indirect Objects**. The variation takes place only when a Verb has two Objects i.e. **Direct Object** and **Indirect Object**. Because of this, the **Objective Case** is again divided into the **Accusative Case** and the **Dative Case**.



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- a. **Accusative Case:** If the Noun or Pronoun is the **Direct Object**, it is in the **Accusative Case**.
- b. **Dative Case:** if the Noun or Pronoun is the **Indirect Object**, it is in the **Dative Case**.
- c. Again, a Noun or a Pronoun which comes after a **Preposition** is also said to be in the **Objective Case**.

Examples:

- a. Chaoba reads a **book**.
- b. He sits on a **chair**.
- c. He gave a **book** to **me**. (**book** – Accusative case, **me** – Dative case)

- 3. **Possessive Case:** When a Noun or Pronoun shows possession or ownership, the Noun or Pronoun is said to be in the **Possessive Case**. When ('s) or (') is used with the Nouns, they are said to be in the Possessive Case. The ('s) is used with Singular Nouns while (') is used with Plurals ending in s.

Note:

a. **Singular Nouns** ending in s too take only an apostrophe to form the Possessive forms.

Example: James' house

b. **Compound Nouns** are taken as single words while forming the Possessive forms.

Example: Mother-in-law's house

Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns in the Possessive Case:

Person	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
First Person Singular	my	mine
Plural	our	ours
Second Person Singular	Your	yours
Plural	your	yours
Third Person Singular	his, her, its	his, hers
Plural	their	theirs

Note:

a. The **Possessive Adjectives** are formed from **Possessive Pronouns** and they are also known as **Pronominal Adjectives**.

b. In the case of inanimate things, the idea of Possession is shown by the use of Preposition 'of'.

c. But when an object is personified, it can be used in the Possessive Case.
