

writes his *copy*": and when it follows a preposition, it is the object of *relation*; as, "The copy was written by *James*."

The objective case sometimes comes before the verb in a sentence; as, "His *port* I love." Here *port* is the objective case, governed by the transitive verb *love*. Such instances are generally to be found in blank verse and poetry.

The nominative and objective cases of nouns are alike; but, in pronouns, they vary; as, "I love *William*"; "*William* loves me." Here in the first example *William* is in the objective case; in the second, *William* is in the nominative, and are alike; but *I* is in the nominative, and *me* the objective, and are not alike, but vary.

THE OBJECTIVE CASE may be known by its answering to the question *whom* ? or *what* ?

#### EXERCISE.

Find out the *nouns* in the following exercise, and mention their case, gender, and number:

*James's house. The man's book. He bought a horse. I am writing a letter. There are four seasons. The glory of the martyrs. The girls are at school. Johnson's Dictionary is for sale. The warriors have returned. The city was reduced to ashes. He found it at home. They are from town. He is pleased with his purchase. Jane bought a watch for fifteen pounds. He has read several books. They were lost in the vortex. The waves make a great noise.*

#### PERSON.

(See explanation of "person" under "*Personal Pronouns*," p. 35.)