

RULE 5.—A noun used independently, by direct address, is in the nominative case.

RULE 6.—The object of a transitive verb or a preposition is in the objective case.

RULE 7.—A noun denoting possession, used to limit another noun, is in the possessive case.

RULE 8.—A pronoun must agree in number, gender, and person with the noun or pronoun which it represents.

RULE 9.—An adjective limits or describes a noun.

RULE 10.—An adverb limits a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

RULE 11.—A preposition joins a noun or a pronoun to some other word, and shows the relation which one thing bears to another.

RULE 12.—A conjunction connects words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

NOTE.—Pronouns are subject to the same rules as nouns. Participles are used as adjectives or nouns, and are subject to the same rules. Interjections have no grammatical relation to other words.