

3.

Personal pronouns like *he*, *she*, *him*, etc. are said to be **coreferential** to some noun in the discourse. This noun is called the **antecedent** of the pronoun, from a Latin word that means *to go before*, since normally the antecedent precedes the pronoun if it occurs in the same sentence with it. In the first sentence below, *Bill* and *he* can refer to the same person (this is symbolized by the subscript index *i*), while in the second sentence, they can't:

Bill_i told me he_i was thinking of dropping the course.

**He_i told me Bill_i was thinking of dropping the course*

However, in certain circumstances, it is possible for a pronoun to precede its antecedent in the same sentence:

After Bill_i took the first exam he_i dropped the course.

After he_i took the first exam Bill_i dropped the course.

Bill_i dropped the course after he_i took the first exam.

** He_i dropped the course after Bill_i took the first exam.*

What are those circumstances?

Give lots of other examples to demonstrate that your generalization is correct.

Maximum 1 page.