

Pronouns:

A **pronoun** is a word that replaces a noun. They eliminate the need for repetition.

A **pronoun** takes the place of a person, place, thing, or idea. The word to which the pronoun refers is called the referent or antecedent.

There are several types of pronouns:

1. **Personal Pronouns** refer to specific persons or things. Personal pronouns can act as subjects, objects, or possessives.

Pronouns as subjects of sentences: I, you, she, he, it, we,

For example, **He** knew the grammar rules very well.

Pronouns as objects of sentences: Me, you, us, him, her, it, them

For example, The father gave a gift to **them**.

* Be sure that when you use a pronoun, you clearly indicate its relationship to a noun. In other words, be sure the reader knows to what or whom the pronoun is referring. The word to which a pronoun refers is called its antecedent or referent.

Poor pronoun usage: *It usually takes about an hour to drive to school.* (The pronoun has no clear referent.)

Acceptable pronoun usage: *The drive may be long, but it is enjoyable.* (The pronoun now refers clearly to the drive, its antecedent)

2. **Possessive Pronouns** indicate ownership or possession. *Singular: my, mine, your, yours, hers, his, its*

For Example: This book is **yours**.

3. **Reflexive Pronouns** name a receiver of an action who is identical to the doer of the action.

Singular: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself

Plural: ourselves, yourselves, themselves

For example: **Tom** congratulated **himself** on his good grades. (Here, Tom is both the doer and the receiver of the action.)

4. **Reciprocal Pronouns** express shared actions or feelings. (Each other, One another)

For example : Tom and Bill help each other with their homework.

For example : The two countries trade with one another.

5. **Indefinite Pronouns** refer to non-specific persons and things.

All, another, any, anybody, anyone, anything, both, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, few, many, neither, nobody, none, no one, nothing, one, several, some, somebody, someone, something

For example: **Many** play football.

For example: **Nobody** else is working.

6. **Demonstrative Pronouns** are also considered noun markers. They “point” towards nouns.

(*this, that, these those*)

For example: **That** student attends the college of science.

7. **Interrogative Pronouns** introduce questions.(**Who, Whom, Whose, Which, What**)

Who is going on vacation?

To **whom** will the teacher give an “A”?

What are you doing?

8. **Relative Pronouns** introduce dependent clauses and refers to a person or thing already mentioned in the sentence (i.e. the antecedent). (**Who, whoever, whom, whomever, whose, which, that**)

For example: The English **that we learn in class** will help us pass the English exam. (that we learn in class is the adjective clause that describes English. And, that is the relative pronoun.)

Note: Adjectives clauses modify nouns or pronouns, and usually answer one of the following questions: Which one? What kind of? They begin with a relative pronoun or a relative adverb (when or where).

Chart of Pronouns

Person	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
1 st person (singular)	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
1 st person (plural)	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
2 nd person (singular)	you	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
2 nd person (plural)	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
3 rd person (s.- m.)	He	Him	His	His	Himself
3 rd person (s.- f.)	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
3 rd person (s.- n.)	It	It	Its		Itself
3 rd person (plural)	They	them	Their	Theirs	Themselves