



A *pronoun* is a word that is used instead of a noun.

Pronoun and its Kinds

1. Personal pronouns
2. Interrogative pronouns
3. Indefinite Pronouns
4. Relative pronouns
5. Possessive pronouns
6. Reflexive Pronoun
7. Intensive pronouns
8. Demonstrative pronouns
9. Reciprocal pronouns
10. Distributive pronouns

Personal pronouns.

Personal pronouns are pronouns that are associated primarily with a particular grammatical person – first person, second person, or third person. Personal pronouns may also take different forms depending on number, gender, case. Personal pronouns are not just linked with persons it may also refer to things and animals.

First person refers to the speaker.

Second person refers to the one being spoken to. ...

Third person refers to the one being spoken about.

Personal Pronouns			
	Subject	Object	Possessive
Singular			
First person	I	me	my, mine
Second person	you	you	your, yours
Third person	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, hers, its
Plural			
First person	we	us	our, ours
Second person	you	you	your, yours
Third person	they	them	their, theirs

I have known **him** for a long time.

Subjective	Objective	Possessive
I	Me	Mine
We	Us	Ours
You	You	Yours
He	Him	His
She	Her	Hers
They	Them	Theirs



INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

Indefinite Pronouns

- Show unspecified objects or people, whether in plural or in singular.
- Indicate the entire noun or some of the noun or none of the noun.
- Used when we want to refer to group of nouns without actually specifying who or how much.



Indefinite Pronoun List

Somebody	Somewhere	Anything	No one	Everybody	Everywhere
Someone	Anybody	Anywhere	Nothing	Everyone	Few



Indefinite Pronouns

Singular		Plural		Singular or Plural
Another	Everyone	Nothing	Both	All
Anybody	Everything	One	Few	Any
Anyone	Little	Other	Many	More
Anything	Much	Somebody	Others	Most
Each	Neither	Someone	Several	None
Either	Nobody	Something		Some
Everybody	No one			Such

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DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Demonstrative Pronouns are used to show or identify one or a number of nouns that may be far or near in distance or time. They are only four in number: **This, That, These and Those.**

THIS and **THAT** are singular demonstrative pronouns.

THESE and **THOSE** are plural demonstrative pronouns.

They can also be used to show an unspecified quantity in a sentence.

That is a beautiful house. → **That** is a demonstrative pronoun that is referring to a specific noun (house). This is a singular pronoun as it is referring to only one house.

Demonstrative Pronouns and Adjectives		
	Near	Far
Singular	this	that
Plural	these	those

Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns

This – That – These – Those

Demonstrative Adjective describes a noun

This chair is broken.

That car is expensive.

These clothes are wet.

Those birds are flying south.

Demonstrative Pronoun identifies someone or something

This is my chair.

That is Peter's house.

These are her clothes.

Those are migrating birds.

INTENSIVE PRONOUNS

VERSUS

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Intensive Pronouns
add emphasis.

Intensive Pronouns
are not essential to
the meaning of a
sentence.

Intensive Pronouns
are not used in
sentences where the
subject and object
refers to the same.

Intensive Pronouns
cannot act as the
object of a sentence.

Reflexive Pronouns
refer back to the
subject.

Reflexive Pronouns
are essential to the
meaning of a
sentence.

Reflexive Pronouns
are used in a sentence
when the subject and
the object are the
same.

Reflexive Pronouns
act as the object of a
sentence.

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Reflexive vs. Intensive

- **Reflexive** pronouns are **necessary** to understand the meaning of a sentence.
- **Intensive** pronouns are the same pronouns, but are **not needed** to understand the sentence.

Same words, different importance level:

Myself yourself herself himself itself	Yourselves Ourselves Themselves
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Reflexive pronouns / intensive pronouns

	<u>personal object pronoun</u>		<u>reflexive / intensive pronoun</u>
First person singular	me	→	myself
Second person singular	you	→	yourself
Third person singular male	him	→	himself
Third person singular female	her	→	herself
Third person singular neuter	it	→	itself
First person plural	us	→	ourselves
Second person plural	you	→	yourselves
Third person plural	them	→	themselves

Reflexive pronouns and **intensive pronouns** are the same words but the use is very different.

Reciprocal Pronouns

We use reciprocal pronouns when two or more people do the same thing.



We use reciprocal pronouns when two or more people do the same thing.

Traditionally:

- **Each other:** refers to two people
- **One another:** refers to more than two people

But this distinction is disappearing in modern English.

Interrogative Pronouns

The words **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **what** and **which** are called interrogative pronouns.

These pronouns are used to ask questions.

Who

Who is he talking to?

Who are those people?

Whom

Whom are you playing with?

Whom is he talking to?

Which

Which of these bags is yours?

Which do you prefer?

Whose

Whose is this umbrella?

Whose are these gloves?

What

What is your dog's name?

What are you talking about?

What is the time?



Who can be used as the **object** of a verb as well as the **subject**.

Whom is used only as the **object**. For example, you can say:

Who are you playing with?

or

Whom are you playing with?

Distributive Pronoun:

Distributive pronouns refer to persons or things one at a time.

Examples:

Each, either, and neither.

- Either of you can go.

Distributive Pronouns

- A **distributive** pronoun refers to each person, place, or thing separately (aka one at a time) – The **3 distributive pronouns** are ***each, either, neither*** and they are always singular.
- Remember these 3 pronouns are also considered indefinite and **indefinite** pronouns used as subjects and their verbs must agree.
- Singular **indefinite** pronouns should have a singular verb and singular verbs usually end with –s in the present tense.
- Plural **indefinite** pronouns should have a plural verb and plural verbs usually **do not** end with –s in the present tense.

Possessive Pronoun

mine

yours

his

hers

ours

theirs

Definition

a word that replaces a noun and shows ownership

Example

It's not **yours**.

replaces the noun "fish" and shows ownership



It's **mine** now.

Relative Pronouns

Relative Pronouns take the place of nouns or pronouns. They are called relative pronouns because they always relate back to something or someone else. They are used to join two sentences about the same person or thing.

Pronouns	Usage	Examples
who	replace the subject pronouns <i>I, she, he, we</i> and <i>they</i>	This is the man who broke the window.
whose	show possession or relationship.	She knew the family whose house we bought.
whom	replace the object pronouns <i>me, her, him, us</i> and <i>them</i>	They have found the lady whom they want to interview.
which	Clauses that begin with which are almost always non-restrictive	My precious blue lamp, which was in the room, was broken.
that	Clauses that begin with that are almost always restrictive clauses	The lamp that was in the room was broken.



Relative Pronouns

Who	Relates to people (Subject)	The musician who wrote this song is French.
Whom	Relates to people (Object)	I know the boy whom sits next to you.
Which	Relates to animals and objects	This is the cake which Mary made.
Why	Refers to reason	Do you know the reason why the market is closed today?
When	Refers to time	The day when the concert takes place is Saturday.
Where	Refers to places	This is the house where my son was born.
Whose	Refers to possession	The boy whose phone just rang should stand up.
That	Relates to people, animals and things	12th September is the date that I was born.

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Use "who" when you refer to the subject of a clause and "whom" when you refer to the object of a clause

- He saw the faces of those whom he loved at his birthday celebration.
- She saw a lady whom she presumed worked at the store, and she asked her a question.
- Here dwells an old woman with whom I would like to converse.