

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.

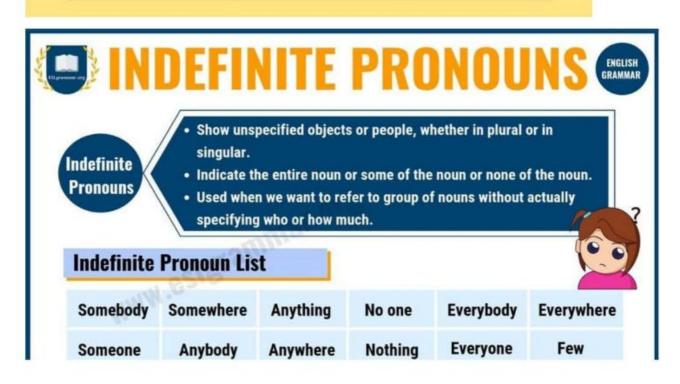
Second person refers to the one being spoken to. ...

Third person refers to the one being spoken about.

|   | Subject                 | Object                    | Possessive                                     |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Singular<br>First person<br>Second person<br>Third person | I<br>you<br>he, she, it | me<br>you<br>him, her, it | my, mine<br>your, yours<br>his, her, hers, it: |
| Plural<br>First person<br>Second person<br>Third person   | we<br>you<br>they       | us<br>you<br>them         | our, ours<br>your, yours<br>their, theirs      |

# I have known him for a long time.

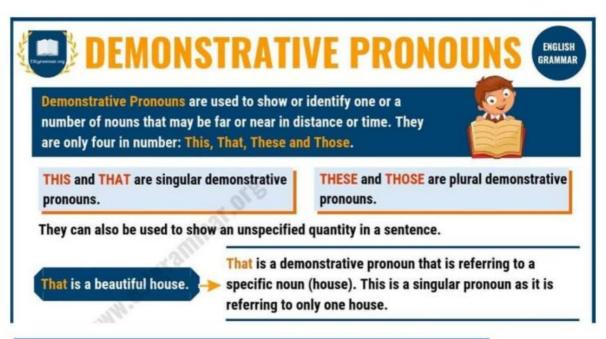
| Subjective | Objective | Possessive |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| I          | Ме        | Mine       |
| We         | Us        | Ours       |
| You        | You       | Yours      |
| Не         | Him       | His        |
| She        | Her       | Hers       |
| They       | Them      | Theirs     |



# **Indefinite Pronouns**



| 5   | Singular  |  | Plural                                   | Singular or Plura           |
|---|---|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Anybody<br>Anyone<br>Anything<br>Each<br>Either | Everyone Everything Little Much Neither Nobody No one | Nothing One Other Somebody Someone Something | Both<br>Few<br>Many<br>Others<br>Several | All Any More Most None Some |



| <b>Demonstrative Pronouns and Adjectives</b> |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
|  | 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.

Reflexive Pronouns refer back to the subject.

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

Reflexive Pronouns are essential to the meaning of a sentence.

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

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

Intensive Pronouns cannot act as the object of a sentence.

Reflexive Pronouns act as the object of a sentence.

Pediaa.com

## Reflexive vs. Intensive

- Reflexive pronouns are necessary to understand the meaning of a sentence.
- Intensive pronouns are the same pronouns, but are <u>not needed</u> to understand the sentence.

#### Same words, different importance level:

Myself yourself herself himself itself Yourselves Ourselves Themselves

#### Reflexive pronouns / intensive pronouns

|                              | personal<br>object<br>pronoun |   | reflexive /<br>intensive<br>pronoun |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| First person singular        | me -                          | 1 | 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.

Crown Academy of English

# **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.

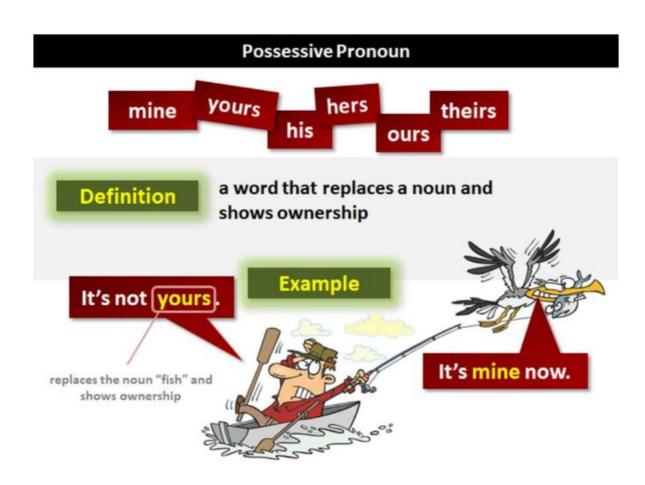
Examples:

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 <u>do not</u> end with –s in the present tense.



#### **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</i> , she, he, we and they                                   | This is the man <b>who</b> broke the window.                 |
| whose    | show possession or relationship.   | She knew the family <b>whose</b> house we bought.            |
| whom     | replace the object pronouns <b>me</b> ,<br><b>her</b> , <b>him</b> , <b>us</b> and <b>them</b> | They have found the lady <b>whom</b> 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 <i>that</i> are almost always restrictive clauses                      | The lamp <b>that</b> was in the room was broken.             |

| Com | Re  | lative | Pro   | nouns |
|-----|-----|--------|-------|-------|
|     | 110 | Lative | 1 1 0 | Houns |

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

# www.englishgrammarhere.com

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.