

PRONOUNS

- The Pronoun takes the place of a Noun.
- We use pronouns to avoid repetition.

Example: Joan plays the piano. **She** practices **it** daily. ✓

Joan plays the piano. Joan practices piano daily. ✗

- Pronouns will change depending on their usage either as a subject or an object.

Example: **He** likes to help others, but won't allow others to help **him**.

PERSON

PERSONAL PRONOUNS POSSESSIVE Subject Object PRONOUNS

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (belonging to)

Singular

1 st person	I	me	mine	my
2 nd person	you	you	yours	your
3 rd person (male)	he	him	his	his
3 rd person (female)	she	her	hers	her
3 rd person (neuter)	it	it		its

Plural

1 st person	we	us	ours	our
2 nd person	you	you	yours	your
3 rd person	they	them	theirs	their



NOTE:

Possessive

Adjectives are

NOT pronouns.

What is an adjective? Adjectives qualify or describe Nouns and Pronouns. They add interest and colour to sentences by describing or giving more information.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns refer to people or things.

- Personal pronouns are often twinned with **possessive adjectives**.
I do **my** work. **You** do **your** work. **She** does **her** work. **He** does **his** work. **They** do **their** work.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns indicate ownership.

This is **hers**, not **yours**.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns reflect back to the noun or the pronoun.

- They usually end in self or selves.
Mary (she) sees **herself** in the mirror.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Interrogative pronouns interrogate or ask questions.

- **Who** (which person) came to tea?
- **Whose** (which person's) is this?
- **To whom** (to which person) does this belong?
- **What** (action) are you doing?
- **Which** (one) is the hotel that you recommend?

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Demonstrative pronouns point out a specific person or thing.

- They are indicated by the words **this, that, these** or **those**.
That has to go!

BUT If a demonstrative pronoun is followed by a noun, it becomes an adjective.
THAT picture has to go! (THAT is an adjective – it describes the picture.)

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Indefinite pronouns refer to people or things in a general way. They are indefinite in number.

You, one, they, someone, anyone, no-one, everyone.

One must remember to apply sunscreen.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative pronouns perform the functions of conjunctions by joining or connecting one part of a sentence to another.

Who, whom, whose – refer to people

That, which, what - refer to animals or inanimate objects