



PRONOUNS

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of and functions as a noun. The types of pronouns are demonstrative, indefinite, intensive, interrogative, personal, reciprocal, reflexive, and relative.

CATEGORIES OF PRONOUNS

Type of Pronoun	Definition	Example
Personal: I, you, they, her, its, ours, etc.	<i>Pertains to people or things</i>	I heard him laughing with them .
Relative: who, which, that	Introduces certain noun clauses and adjective clauses	The book that I borrowed was interesting.
Interrogative: who, whose, what, which, etc.	<i>Indicates a question</i>	What did you ask?
Demonstrative: this, these, that, those	<i>Points out the antecedent</i>	Whose dog is this?
Reflexive; Intensive: myself, themselves, and other -self or -selves words	Reflects back to the antecedent: intensifies the antecedent	Is he talking to himself ?
Reciprocal: each other, one another	Relates to individual parts of a plural antecedent	<i>God commands us to love one another.</i>
Indefinite: all, anyone, each, everyone, etc.	Relates to nonspecific persons or things	<i>Each student is responsible for his/her grades.</i>

CASES OF PRONOUNS

- **Subjective (Nominative) Case:** A pronoun in the subjective case functions as a subject.
- **Objective Case:** A pronoun in the objective case may serve as a direct object, an indirect object, or the object of the preposition.
- **Possessive Case:** A pronoun in the possessive case denotes possession or ownership.

Person	Subjective		Objective		Possessive	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First	I	we	me	us	my/mine	our(s)
<i>Second</i>	you	you	you	you	your(s)	your(s)
<i>Third</i>	he	they	him	them	his	their(s)
	she		her		her/hers	
	it		it		its	