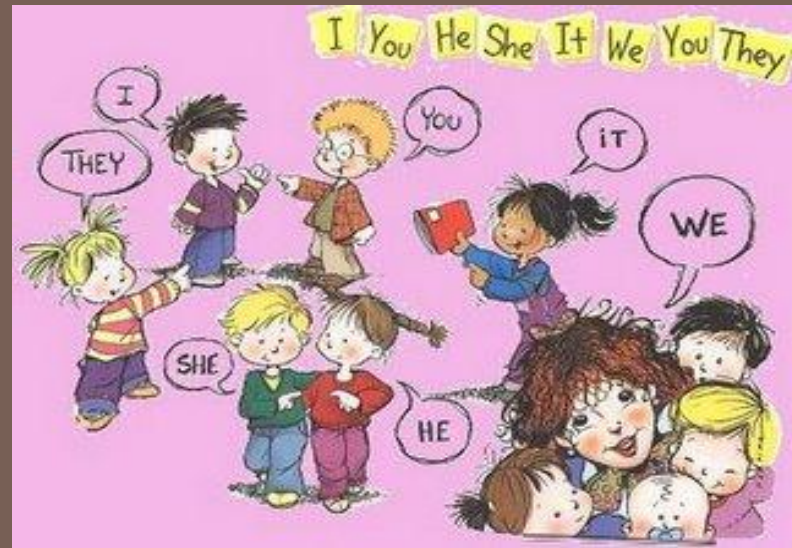


PRONOUNS



What is a Pronoun?

- A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.
 - **First Person** Pronouns (the person speaking)
 - Singular: I, me, my, mine
 - Plural: we, us, our, ours
 - **Second Person** Pronouns (the person spoken to)
 - You, your, yours – both singular & plural
 - **Third Person** Pronouns (person, place or thing being spoken about)
 - Singular: he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its (NO apostrophe!)
 - Plural: they, them, their, theirs

Pronouns and their Antecedents

- A **pronoun** is a word used to take the place of a **noun**. The **noun** (and sometimes even another **pronoun**) that the pronoun replaces is called an **antecedent**.
- Examples:
 - The players brought their lunches to the game.
 - What is the pronoun?
 - What is the antecedent?
 - The lion snarled, opened its mouth, and roared.
 - What is the pronoun?
 - What is the antecedent?

Types of Pronouns

- A **demonstrative pronoun** points out or identifies a noun antecedent:
 - Singular- this, that
 - **This** is a good example of an A+ essay.
 - May I use **that** for my project?
 - Plural- these, those
 - Have you seen any of **these** in the stores?
 - **Those** need to be taken to the cleaners today.

Types of Pronouns

- A **relative pronoun** begins a subordinate clause (contains subject and verb- can't stand alone) and connects it to another idea in the same sentence.
 - that, who, whose, which, whom
 - whoever, whatever, whichever
 - Examples:
 - The man **who** spoke to my teacher is my uncle.
 - I don't know **which** would be the better choice.
 - **Whatever** you decide will be all right with us.

Types of Pronouns

- An **interrogative pronoun** asks a question.
 - Who, whose, whom, which, and what

- Examples:
 - **Who** is at the door?
 - **Whom** did you see when you were at the mall?
 - **Which** would you prefer?
 - **What** was that noise?

Types of Pronouns

- An **indefinite pronoun** does not specifically name its antecedent.
 - all, another, any, anybody, anyone, anything
 - each, each one, either, everybody, everyone, everything
 - both, few, many, most, much, neither, nobody
 - none, no one, nothing, one, other, others
 - several, some, somebody, someone, something, such
- Examples:
 - **Anybody** can attend this meeting.
 - Since I could not make up my mind, I chose **both** for my team.
 - **None** of the tickets remained after the first hour of sales.
 - **Somebody** left this book behind.

Subject Pronouns

- A **subject pronoun** is the subject or part of the subject of a sentence.
- I, you, he, she, it, we, and they
 - Example:
 - **It** has beautiful wings.
- With other pronouns or nouns, the pronoun **I** comes last.
 - Marie and **I** caught a butterfly

Object Pronouns

- An **object pronoun** comes after an action verb or after a preposition.
- The object pronouns:
 - ▣ Me, you, him, her, it, us, and them
- Examples:
 - ▣ The mailman gave **me** the letters.
 - ▣ I gave **them** to my boss.
 - ▣ The package was for **her**.
- The object pronoun **me** comes last with other nouns or pronouns.
 - ▣ The magazines were for Kay and **me**.

Types of Pronouns

- A **reflexive pronoun** “throws” or “reflects” the action back upon the speaker (antecedent).
- Examples:
 - **Kay bought herself a new iPod Touch.**
 - What is the reflexive pronoun?
 - What is the antecedent?
 - **The child hurt himself when he fell off the porch.**
 - What is the reflexive pronoun?
 - What is the antecedent?
 - **I took a long look at myself in the mirror.**
 - What is the reflexive pronoun?
 - What is the antecedent?

Types of Pronouns

- An **intensive pronoun** “intensifies” or “emphasizes.”
- Examples:
 - ▣ The students completed the work themselves without any help.
 - What is the intensive pronoun?
 - What is the antecedent?
 - ▣ The actor himself accepted the award at the ceremony.
 - What is the intensive pronoun?
 - What is the antecedent?
 - ▣ I will finish this project myself rather than let it be incomplete.
 - What is the intensive pronoun?
 - What is the antecedent?