

PRONOUNS

A pronoun takes the place of a noun: a person, place, thing, or idea.

1. A SUBJECT PRONOUN explains who or what is doing the action

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st Person	I	we
2 nd Person	you (one person)	you (more than one person)
3 rd Person	he she it	they

She is the best runner

We walked home.

2. An OBJECT PRONOUN tells who or what is receiving the action of the verb.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st Person	me	us
2 nd Person	you (one person)	you (more than one person)
3 rd Person	him her it	them

Sarah gave the book to me.

She plans to give us a ride.

3. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS show ownership or possession.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st Person	my, mine	our, ours
2 nd Person	your, yours	your, yours
3 rd Person	his her, hers it	their, theirs

My dog is smarter than your dog.

Our car is red.

4. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS are the pronouns that end in the suffixes – self or- selves and show an action that affects the one who performs that action. Reflexive pronouns can never be the subject of a sentence.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1 st Person	myself	ourselves
2 nd Person	yourself	yourselves
3 rd Person	himself herself itself	themselves

Please help yourself to a cookie.

They will only hurt themselves.

5. The RELATIVE PRONOUNS are who/whom (subject pronouns) and whoever/whomever (object pronoun).

Who took my lobster?

I want to speak to whomever wrote this poem.

6. REFERENCE PRONOUNS refer to nouns or specific ideas previously stated.

Singular

this, that

Plural

these, those

which (can be singular or plural)

Please eat the donut that I gave you this morning.

Those cats are ruining my flower bed.

Which award did you win? (singular)

Which children are going to the movie? (plural)

7. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS rename nonspecific nouns.

Some indefinite pronouns: anybody somebody everyone each
 both most some one

Each of the students is talented.

Some officials met to discuss the matter.