

# 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

Singular

Plural

1 <sup>st</sup> Person	I	we

She is the best runner

We walked home.

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

Singular

Plural

1 <sup>st</sup> Person	me	us
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	you (one person)	you (more than one person )
3 <sup>rd</sup> 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.

Singular

Plural

1 <sup>st</sup> Person	my, mine	our, ours
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	your, yours	your, yours
3 <sup>rd</sup> 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 <sup>st</sup> Person	myself	ourselv es
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	yourself	yourselves
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	himself herself itself	themselves

Please help yourself to a cookie. They will only hurt themselves .

5. The RELATIVE PRONOUNS are who/whom (subject pr onouns) 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.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
this, that	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 move? (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.