

Pronoun and its Types

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun in a sentence to avoid repetition and make sentences smoother. Pronouns can refer to people, places, things, or ideas that have already been mentioned or are understood from context.

1. Personal Pronouns

Definition: Used to refer to specific persons or things.

Purpose: Replace nouns referring to people or things to avoid repetition.

Examples:

Subject Pronouns: I, you, he, she, it, we, they.

Object Pronouns: me, you, him, her, it, us, them.

Examples in Sentences:

She is going to the market.

John gave the book to him.

2. Possessive Pronouns

Definition: Show ownership or possession.

Purpose: Indicate that something belongs to someone or something.

Examples: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs.

Examples in Sentences:

This book is mine.

The choice is yours.

3. Reflexive Pronouns

Definition: Refer back to the subject of the sentence.

Purpose: Used when the subject and the object of a verb are the same person or thing.

Examples: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

Examples in Sentences:

She hurt herself while playing.

They enjoyed themselves at the party.

4. Demonstrative Pronouns

Definition: Point to specific things.

Purpose: Used to indicate specific people or things.

Examples: this, that, these, those.

Examples in Sentences:

This is my favorite book.

Those are the best apples.

5. Interrogative Pronouns

Definition: Used to ask questions.

Purpose: Introduce questions about people, things, or ownership.

Examples: who, whom, whose, which, what.

Examples in Sentences:

Who are you talking to?

Which book do you want?

6. Relative Pronouns

Definition: Introduce a dependent clause and connect it to an independent clause.

Purpose: Link clauses together and provide more information about the noun.

Examples: who, whom, whose, which, that.

Examples in Sentences:

The person who called is my friend.

This is the book that I was looking for.

7. Indefinite Pronouns

Definition: Refer to non-specific persons or things.

Purpose: Used when the noun being referred to is not specific.

Examples: someone, anyone, everyone, nobody, all, some, each, few, many.

Examples in Sentences:

Someone left their bag here.

Many were chosen for the competition.

8. Reciprocal Pronouns

Definition: Show mutual actions or relationships.

Purpose: Used when two or more people perform the same action to each other.

Examples: each other, one another.

Examples in Sentences:

They love each other.

The team members helped one another.

9. Emphatic or Intensive Pronouns

Definition: Emphasize a preceding noun or pronoun.

Purpose: Used for emphasis, to stress the subject of the sentence.

Examples: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

Examples in Sentences:

I will do it myself.

She herself cooked the meal.

10. Distributive Pronouns

Distributive pronouns are pronouns that refer to individuals in a group one at a time, emphasizing that each member is considered separately. They apply to each individual rather than the group as a whole.

Purpose:

The purpose of distributive pronouns is to indicate that something applies to each person or thing individually within a group. They are used to clarify that each element is treated separately rather than collectively.

Examples:

Each: Each of the students received a certificate.

Either: You can take either road to get to the destination.

Neither: Neither of the options seems appropriate.

Any: Any of the solutions could work for this problem.

None: None of the participants arrived on time.

Prepared by: Ms Madiha Shams

Senior Wing (Girls)

Dr. A.Q. Khan School and College,

Bahria Town Phase 8, Islamabad