



Pronouns-28th Sept

Special class

RODHA • Sept 28, 2025

Pronouns

	Who Subject Pronouns	Whom Object Pronouns	Whose Possessive adjectives	Whose Possessive pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
First Person (singular)	I	me	my	mine	myself
Second Person (singular)	you	you	your	yours	yourself
Third Person (male/singular)	he	him	his	his	himself
Third Person (female/singular)	she	her	her	hers	herself
Neutral Gender (singular)	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
First Person (plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
Second Person (plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
Third Person (plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves
Neutral Gender (plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Pronoun: Generally, (but not always) pronouns stand for (pro + noun) or refer to a noun, an individual or individuals or thing or things (the pronoun's antecedent) whose identity is made clear earlier in the text.

For instance, we are bewildered by writers who claim something like.

They say that eating beef is bad for you.

'They' is a pronoun referring to someone, but who are they? Sloppy use of pronouns is unfair.

Not all pronouns will refer to an antecedent, however.

Everyone here earns over a thousand dollars a day.

The word "everyone" has no antecedent.

Basic Principle: A pronoun usually refers to something earlier in the text (its **antecedent**) and must agree in number — singular/plural — with the thing to which it refers.

- The indefinite pronouns anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, no one, and nobody are always singular. This is sometimes perplexing to writers who feel that everyone and everybody (especially) are referring to more than one person. The same is true of either and neither, which are always singular even though they seem to be referring to two things.

Definite Pronoun

→ He She It / They / them..
↓
need

Indefinite pronouns

→ Everyone

Everybody

Each

Every

Someone

necessarily
don't need
a noun

singular

a noun
(singular)
pronoun

	(who) Subject	(whom) Object	whose possessive	adjectival possessive adj.	reflexive
1 st person (s) (p)	I. We	me us	mine ours	my our	myself ourselves
2 nd person (s) (p)	You You	you you	Yours Yours	Your your	yourself yourselves
3 rd person (s) (p)	He, she, it They	him, her, it them	his/hers / theirs	his/her / their	himself herself itself themselves

Reflexive pronoun (— self, myself, yourself)

1) The subject is the object (self)

2) for emphasis

I hurt myself (me)

She " herself

They created problems for themselves

I myself am
Brijesh
Pandey

I myself solved this question

I myself have baked this cake for you

It can sometimes come before a noun
This is this pen
This pen is this
adj

This is a blue pen
at | adj | noun

Blue is my fav
color
noun

This is an expensive pen
at | noun

This is this pen
my

This pen is mine
This is my pen

→ This is mine pen - (1)
This is my pen - (2)

1. SVA

2. Modifiers

3. Parallel Construction

4. Pronouns → who/whom

- The need for pronoun-antecedent agreement can create gender problems. If one were to write, for instance, "A student must see his counselor before the end of the semester," when there are female students about, nothing but grief will follow. One can pluralize, in this situation, to avoid the problem:

'Students must see their counselor before the end of the semester.'

Or,

'A student must see his or her counselor. . . .'

- Remember that when we compound a pronoun with something else, we don't want to change its form. Following this rule carefully often creates something that "doesn't sound good." You would write, "This money is for me," so when someone else becomes involved, don't write, "This money is for Fred and I."

Try these:

This money is for him and me.

This arrangement is between Fred and him.

- One of the most frequently asked questions about grammar is about choosing between the various forms of the pronoun who: who, whose, whom, whoever, whomever. The number (singular or plural) of the pronoun (and its accompanying verbs) is determined by what the pronoun refers to; it can refer to a singular person or a group of people:

The person who hit my car should have to pay to fix the damages.

The people who have been standing in line the longest should get in first.

Please keep it
between you and me.

between → preposition Neither John nor I am

Exercise on Pronoun usage:

- My great-grandfather really loved his eldest daughter; he left all his property to she/her and her husband.
- A student who enrolls in MIT should not worry much about his/their future.
- I was so worried about who/whom I should approach for such a trivial issue as this.
- Neither John nor I/me are/is/am responsible for the outcome
- Tomorrow, everyone must come to class with their/his or her homework completed.
- This is matter which you and I/me can decide
- Initially I wanted to share the amount between he/him and I/me; eventually I ended up giving all the money to me myself.
- The chairman doesn't seem to care much about we/us students
- We citizens must learn to distinguish between a good ruler and a bad one
- Every human being on this planet earth knows his or her /their responsibility.

whom
who

We students know

Neither I nor John is responsible

We students are smarter than your teachers
Subject

your teachers don't care about the students

colloquial

It is I who called her

Why

is at the door?

subject

I/me

??

Who is it?

photo
school

Whom

did she call?

It is I
It is me

→
←
LQ

It is I
It is me

I/me

propositions always come with objects

These objects are called "object of preposition"

She likes to go around with (me/her/him)
preposition
object pronouns

I gave it to _____ her/him

← preposition

Proposition

Sat/Sun & Tenses



- 11. When the interview panel submitted its/their four versions of the entire episode, it was clear that acted individuals and not as a group.
- 12. Who's/whose book is that?
- 13. I don't care who/whom takes the blame, but somebody must!
- 14. ~~Of all our students, who/whom do you think did our teacher like the most?~~
- 15. To who/whom did you give the tickets?
- 16. Jungle Book, which/that was written in the late-1800s, remains a popular book even to this day.
- 17. I prefer to watch movies which/that make me laugh.
- 18. I downloaded all the movies that which our English teachers asked us to.
- 19. I wanted to buy a blazer that would/which complement my blue eyes.
- 20. The students who/whom score well in GMAT are not the ones who/whom worry the most about it.

necessary = which without comma = that
extra = into which with comma