



PRONOUN

BY: ADNAN AHMED



What is a pronoun?

- ❖ Pronouns are small words that take the place of a noun. We can use a pronoun instead of a noun. Pronouns are words like: he, you, ours, and themselves.
- ❖ Pronouns are short words we swap in for other nouns to make our writing and speech faster and more varied. They're words like:
 - They
 - I
 - You
 - Who
 - Themselves
 - Each other

Pronouns make up a small subcategory of nouns. The distinguishing characteristic of pronouns is that they can be substituted for other nouns. For instance, if you're telling a story about your sister Sarah, the story will begin to sound repetitive if you keep repeating "Sarah" over and over again. For example:

Sarah has always loved fashion. Sarah announced that Sarah wants to go to fashion school.

You could try to mix it up by sometimes referring to Sarah as "my sister," but then it sounds like you're referring to two different people:

Sarah has always loved fashion. My sister announced that Sarah wants to go to fashion school.

Instead, you can use the pronouns she and her to refer to Sarah:

Sarah has always loved fashion. She announced that she wants to go to fashion school.

Personal Pronouns

When you think of pronouns, you most likely think of [personal pronouns](#). Personal pronouns are pronouns that refer to specific individuals and groups. Personal pronouns include:

- I/me
- She/her
- He/him
- They/them
- We/us
- You

Cases of Personal Pronoun

Subjective	Objective	Possessive	Reflexive
I	Me	Mine	Myself
We	Us	Ours	Ourselves
He	Him	His	Himself
She	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Itself
You	You	Yours	Yourselves
They	Them	Theirs	Themselves

Read the passage and find the pronouns.

(Family)

My family is a small family with three people. My mother is a great woman. She is currently unemployed and now staying at home doing housework. She was a single mom for long time, but she always took care of me and my brother very well. She is very strong and good at cooking. My younger brother is studying in grade 10 at over felt high school. He always walks or takes the bus to school because he does not have a driver. He is very amusing. He always jokes and tells something funny. He is dynamic and talkative.

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(Family)

My family is a small family with three people. **My** mother is a great woman. **She** is currently unemployed and now staying at home doing housework. **She** was a single mom for long time, but **she** always took care of **me** and **my** brother very well. **She** is very strong and good at cooking. **My** younger brother is studying in grade 10 at high school. **He** always walks or takes the bus to school because **he** does not have a driver. **He** is very amusing. **He** always jokes and tells something funny. **He** is dynamic and talkative.

THANKS.

(But, it is still remained to be discussed...)

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Antecedents

- ❖ Remember how we mentioned that in order to use a pronoun, you need to introduce the noun first? That noun has a name: [an antecedent](#).
- ❖ Antecedents are necessary because pronouns are versatile. Think about it—“it” can refer to a bike, a tree, a car, or a city, and we just used it to refer to something else entirely: pronouns’ versatility. Take a look at these examples to see how antecedents and pronouns work together:
 - ✓ *My family* tests my patience, but I love **them**.
 - ✓ *The sign* was too far away for Jorge to read **it**.
 - ✓ *Danita* said **she** is almost finished with the application.

Relative pronouns

❖ Relative pronouns are another class of pronouns. They connect relative clauses to independent clauses. Often, they introduce additional information about something mentioned in the sentence. Relative pronouns include these words:

- ✓ that
- ✓ what
- ✓ which
- ✓ who
- ✓ whom

Relative pronouns

❖ Traditionally, **who** refers to people, and **which** and **that** refer to animals or things. Here are a few examples of relative pronouns at work:

- ✓ *The woman* **who** called earlier didn't leave a message.
- ✓ All the *dogs* **that** got adopted today will be loved.
- ✓ *My car*, **which** is nearly twenty years old, still runs well.

Who vs. whom—subject and object pronouns

❖ Knowing when to use **who** and when to use **whom** trips a lot of writers up. The difference is actually pretty simple: **Who** is for the subject of a sentence, and **whom** is for the object of a verb or preposition. Here's a quick example:

- *Who* mailed this package?
- To *whom* was this package sent?

Demonstrative Pronouns

- ❖ Demonstrative Pronoun that points to a noun.
- ❖ *That, this, these, and those* are demonstrative pronouns. They take the place of a noun or noun phrase that has already been mentioned or is clear through context, either in written or verbal communication.
- ✓ Example: this, that, those, these, none, neither etc.
- ✓ **This** is a book.
- ✓ **That** is a car.
- ✓ **These** are ducks.
- ✓ **Those** are birds.
- ✓ Can you see **that**?
- ✓ Can you bring **that** chair here?

Distributive Pronouns

❖ Distributive pronouns refer to people, animals, and objects as individuals within larger groups. They enable you to single out individuals while acknowledging that they're part of a larger group. Distributive pronouns include the following:

- Either
- Each
- Neither
- Any
- None

Distributive Pronouns

❖ Here are a few examples of distributive pronouns in sentences:

➤ All of my friends entered the costume contest and **none** of them won.

➤ Cookies and muffins are available for dessert. **Neither** is appealing to me.

Reciprocal Pronouns

- ❖ A reciprocal pronoun is used when two or more nouns (subjects or objects) are reciprocating to each other or one another in some actions.
- ❖ Reciprocating means that two or more nouns act in the same manner towards each other or one another.
- ❖ There are two reciprocal pronouns.
- ✓ **Each other**
- ✓ **One another**
- Sanam and Priya, the two top salespeople on our team, are competing with **each other** for Salesperson of the Year.
- All my siblings are blaming **one another** for letting the boa constrictor out last Thanksgiving.

Interrogative pronouns

❖ Interrogative pronouns are used in questions. The interrogative pronouns are *who*, *what*, *which*, and *whose*. Here are a few examples of interrogative pronouns at play:

- **Who** wants a bag of jelly beans?
- **What** is your name?
- **Which** movie do you want to watch?
- **Whose** jacket is this?

Reflexive Pronouns

❖ A reflexive pronoun expresses a noun when the subject's action effects (or influences) the subject itself.

- **Myself**
- **Yourself**
- **Himself**
- **Herself**
- **Itself**
- **Oneself**
- **Ourselves**
- **Yourselves**
- **Themselves**

THANKS.

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