What is a pronoun?

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun to avoid unnecessary repetition.

Kinds of pronouns are:

1.personal

2.demonstrative

3.possesive

4.interrogative

5.reflexive

6.emphatic

7.reciprocal

8. indefinite

Personal pronouns are used for a specific object or person and they change their forms to indicate the different genders, numbers, case, and persons speaking. He , she , it, you, we, they

We can see that the Personal Pronouns can be based on:

Gender:

Pronoun examples: He, His, Him, Her, Hers, She, Them, etc.

He went to the market.

She is doing the laundry.

It is important to them.

Number:

Singular Pronouns – Where the pronoun is only referring to one specific noun.

That book belongs to me.

Plural Pronouns – Where the pronoun is used to refer to a number of nouns.

That is their book, not yours.

Cases:

Subjective Case: She is at work.

Objective Case: He will meet us later.

Possessive Case: That is our clubhouse.

Demonstrative Pronouns are used to show or identify one or a number of nouns that may be far or near in distance or time. They are only four in number – This, That, These and Those

That is a beautiful house.

These were made by me.

Everyone remembers those days.

This is what he is charging?

Who, Whom, Which and What are Interrogative Pronouns as they are used to ask questions about a person or object that we do not know about. Compounds of these words are made by attaching ‘-ever’ to the words to strengthen the emphasis on the word.

Which one would you like?

What is your name?

Who will be managing the buffet?

Whom did you tell about this?

Whoever could have done this?

Whichever one will you choose?

Relative Pronouns are used to join or relate two different clauses together by referring to the noun in the previous clause using the pronouns – Who, Whom, Whose, Which and That.

She will choose the colour which looks good on everyone.

She is complaining to whoever she comes across nowadays.

There is a car in the parking lot that someone has painted a bright pink.

She needs to know by tomorrow who will be accompanying her on the trip.

Is there anyone here whose mobile phone has a signal?

Indefinite pronouns are used to show unspecified objects or people, whether in plural or in singular. They are used to indicate the entire noun or some of the noun or none of the noun.

Some common indefinite nouns are – anyone, someone, none, everything, many, few, etc. For examples:

If anyone has seen my notebook please return it to me.

A few of the members were not satisfied with the service.

Nobody was answering when I called them last.

Reflexive Pronouns are those which are used to indicate a noun which has been used in an earlier part of the same sentence. These pronouns are – Myself, Themselves, Yourself, Ourselves, Herself, Himself and Itself are always used as object to a verb or a preposition.

Rosa was going to take it to the shop but ended up fixing it herself one afternoon.

Here, we can see that herself is being used to refer to ‘Rosa’ again at the end of the sentence.

There are just two Reciprocal Pronouns: Each other and One another. They are used when two or more nouns are doing or being the same to one another. Both of these pronouns are plural in nature as they can only be used in situations where there is more than one noun.

Jamie and Jack always sit beside each other on break.

Here, the reciprocation is between the children as they both sit together.

They haven’t seen one another since last year.

Here, neither of the two parties has seen each other in some time.

Emphatic pronouns are used to give emphasis to a person or thing that is mentioned in the sentence .

I baked the cake myself

I myself baked the cake.

They themselves admitted their mistakes.

Possessive pronouns are those pronouns used to show ownership to someone or something.

This pen is mine. That one is yours .

This bike is hers .This one is his.