**PAKISTAN PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**ENGLISH**

**Chapter -2:  Grammar**

**TOPIC:  Types of Pronouns**

**Personal Pronouns**

[Personal pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/list-of-personal-pronouns.html) are used as a substitute for a person's name. There are two kinds: subjective and objective pronouns. That is, they either act as the subject of the sentence or the object of the sentence.

For example:

* **They** went to the store.
* **I** don't want to leave.
* Please don't sit beside me**.**
* Go talk to **her**.
* Mary put the gift under **it**.

**Possessive Pronouns**

[Possessive pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/possessive-pronoun-worksheets.html) show ownership or possession of a noun. They are:

For example:

* Is that **my** book?
* No, that's **his** book.
* That's **its** shelf.
* I'd like to see **their** bookshelves.
* That's **mine**.
* Wrong. It's **ours**.

**Indefinite Pronouns**

[Indefinite pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/indefinite-pronoun.html) don't point to particular nouns. We use them when an object doesn't need to be specifically identified. As such, it can remain indefinite.

For example:

* Most wealth is held by a select **few**.
* **Everyone** is here already.
* I don't have any paper napkins. Can you bring **some**?
* He's **nobody**.

**Relative Pronouns**

[Relative pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/relative-pronoun.html) are used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. We often see them when we need to add more information.

For example:

* The driver **who** ran the stop sign was careless.
* I don't know **which** pair of shoes you want.
* Take **whichever** ones you want.
* No, not **that** one.

**Intensive Pronouns**

[Intensive pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/for-teachers/pronoun-activities.html) emphasize, or intensify, nouns and pronouns. Typically, we find them right after the noun they're intensifying. These pronouns typically end in -self or -selves.

For example:

* I **myself** like to travel.
* He **himself** is his worst critic.
* She approved the marriage **herself**.
* We went to hear W.B. Yeats **himself** speak.

**Demonstrative Pronouns**

[Demonstrative pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/what-is-a-demonstrative-pronoun.html) take the place of a noun that's already been mentioned. They can be singular or plural. There are five of them.

For example:

* **These** are ugly.
* **Those** are lovely.
* Don't drink **this**.
* **Such** was his understanding.

**Interrogative Pronouns**

[Interrogative pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/interrogative-pronoun.html) do just what they say. They work in sentences that are posing a question.

For example:

* **Who** is going to arrive first?
* **What** are you bringing to the party?
* **Which** of these do you like better?
* **Whatever** do you mean?

**Reflexive Pronouns**

[Reflexive pronouns](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/reflexive-pronoun.html) are similar to intensive pronouns. The difference between the two is that intensive pronouns aren't essential to a sentence's meaning. Meanwhile, reflexive pronouns are. Also, they're used when the subject and the object of a sentence refer to the same person or thing. These pronouns end in -self or -selves.

For example:

* I told **myself** not to spend all my money on new shoes.
* You're going to have to drive **yourself** to the restaurant today.
* We gave **ourselves** plenty of extra time.
* They bought **themselves** a new car.