

PRONOUNS

| 'prəʊnaʊn|

noun

a word that replaces a noun or noun phrase

PERSONAL pronouns are used in place of the subjects and objects of a sentence.

Sally told me to go home; she would finish the work.

I • YOU • HE • SHE • IT • WE • YOU • THEY • ME • YOU • HIM • HER • IT • US • YOU • THEM • I

POSSESSIVE pronouns indicate possession and are used in place of nouns which have already been named.

This car is mine; that motorbike is his.

MINE • YOUR • HIS • HER • OUR • YOURS • THEIRS • MINE • YOUR • HIS • HER • OUR • YOURS •

REFLEXIVE pronouns are used as direct objects when the object is the same as the subject of the verb.

I am teaching myself how to fix car engines.

MYSELF • YOURSELF • HIMSELF • HERSELF • ITSELF • OURSELVES • YOURSELVES • THEMSELVES •

RELATIVE pronouns are used to connect a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun.

My father, who is an architect, designed our house.

WHO • WHOM • WHICH • WHOEVER • WHOMEVER • WHICHEVER • THAT • WHO • WHOM • WHICH •

INDEFINITE pronouns do not point to any particular noun, but refer to people or things in general.

Nobody knows what will happen in the future.

EVERYONE • ALL • SOME • ANYTHING • NOBODY • EVERYTHING • ANYONE • ONE • SOMETHING • FEW

DEMONSTRATIVE pronouns point to specific things, and stand in place of nouns and noun phrases.

That goes over there; this belongs here.

THIS • THAT • THESE • THOSE • SUCH • THIS • THAT • THESE • THOSE • SUCH • THIS • THAT •

INTERROGATIVE pronouns are used to ask a question about a person or thing.

Who is taking the photograph and which lens is needed?

WHO • WHOM • WHICH • WHAT • WHOSE • WHO • WHOM • WHICH • WHAT • WHOSE • WHO •

INTENSIVE pronouns are used to emphasize a preceding noun or pronoun.

The president himself issued the statement.

MYSELF • YOURSELF • HIMSELF • HERSELF • ITSELF • OURSELVES • YOURSELVES • THEMSELVES •

