



Pronouns

What is a Pronoun?

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun to avoid repetition and make sentences clearer.

❖ **Example:**

- Rani is a girl. Rani studies in Class 5.
- Rani is a girl. She studies in Class 5.

Types of Pronouns

1. Personal Pronouns

These represent specific people or things.

Person	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I, me	we, us
2nd Person	you, yours	you, yours
3rd Person	he, she, it, him, her	they, them

❖ **Examples:**

- He is my friend.
- They are going to school.
- I like chocolates.

2. Reflexive Pronouns

Used when the subject and object are the same. They reflect the action back on the subject. Formed by adding -self (singular) or -selves (plural).

❖ **Examples:**

- I hurt myself.
- She did it herself.
- We enjoyed ourselves.



3. Demonstrative Pronouns

Used to point to specific things. This (near, singular), That (far, singular), These (near, plural), Those (far, plural)

❖ **Examples:**

- This is my bag.
- Those are ripe mangoes.

➤ **Note:**

- Demonstrative Pronouns stand alone.
- Demonstrative Adjectives come before nouns.

❖ **Example:**

- This is my book. → Pronoun
- This book is mine. → Adjective

4. Interrogative Pronouns

Used to ask questions. who, whom, whose, what, which

❖ **Examples:**

- Who is knocking at the door?
- Which is your bag?
- Whom did you meet?

5. Possessive Pronouns

Show ownership or possession. mine, yours, his, hers, theirs, ours

❖ **Examples:**

- That book is mine.
- This house is ours.

➤ **Note:**

- Do not confuse with possessive adjectives like my, your, her etc.

6. Emphatic Pronouns

Used to put emphasis on the subject. Same as reflexive forms but used for emphasis, not as objects.

❖ **Examples:**

- I myself painted the wall.

- 
- She herself completed the project.

7. Relative Pronouns

Used to connect two clauses and refer back to a noun. who, whom, whose, which, that

❖ Examples:

- This is the boy who won the race.
- I know the girl whom you met.
- This is the house that my father built.

Summary of Key Points

- Pronouns replace nouns to avoid repetition.
- Different types serve different grammatical purposes.
- Reflexive and emphatic pronouns look similar but have different roles.
- Pronouns help connect sentences smoothly and make writing concise.

Quick Review Table

Type	Function	Example
Personal	Replaces specific people/things	He, I, they
Reflexive	Subject = object	I hurt myself .
Demonstrative	Points to specific nouns	This is red.
Interrogative	Used for questions	Who is there?
Possessive	Shows ownership	That bag is mine .
Emphatic	Emphasizes subject	She herself did it.
Relative	Joins sentences, refers to a noun	The girl who sang won a prize.