

Pronouns

Definition

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun to avoid repetition.

Example:

Som went to school. Som took Som's books.

Corrected: Som went to school. He took his books.

Types of Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

Used to refer to people or things. They change form depending on:

- Person (1st, 2nd, 3rd)
- Number (Singular/Plural)
- Function (Subject/Object)

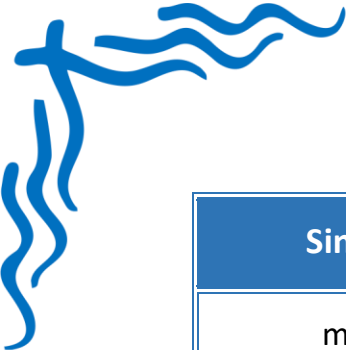
Person	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I, me, mine	we, us, ours
2nd Person	you, your, yours	you, your, yours
3rd Person	he, she, it, him, her, his	they, them, their, theirs

Examples:

- She is a doctor.
- Rahul gave me a book.
- They are reading.

Reflexive Pronouns

Used when the subject and object of the verb are the same person.



Singular	Plural
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself/herself/itself	themselves

Example:

- I hurt myself.
- They blamed themselves.

Emphasizing Pronouns

Used for emphasis. They look like reflexive pronouns but are used differently.

Examples:

- He himself cleaned the room.
- Riya herself solved the puzzle.
- You yourself told me that.

Demonstrative Pronouns

Used to point out specific things.

Singular	Plural
this, that	these, those

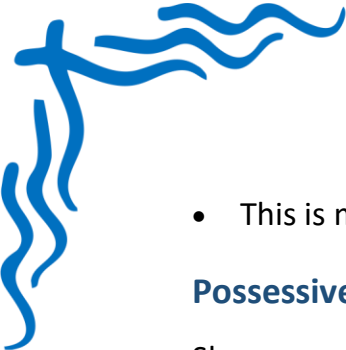
Example:

- This is my bag.
- Those are my shoes.

Note:

When followed by a noun, they become demonstrative adjectives.

- This pen is mine. (adjective)



- This is my pen. (pronoun)

Possessive Pronouns

Show ownership or possession.

Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
my, your, his, her, our, their	mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs

Examples:

- This car is mine.
- That pen is yours.
- These books are theirs.

Interrogative Pronouns

Used to ask questions.

Example:

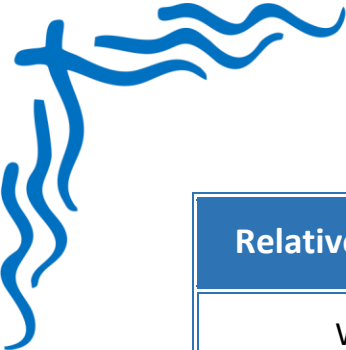
- Who is there?
- What do you want?
- Which is your house?
- Whom did you meet?

Difference between interrogative pronouns and adjectives:

- What is your name? (Pronoun)
- What book are you reading? (Adjective)

Relative Pronouns

Introduce relative clauses and connect them to main clauses.



Relative Pronoun	Used for
Who	people (subject)
whom	people (object)
which	animals/things
whose	possession
that	people/things

Examples:

- This is the boy who helped me.
- The girl whose bag is missing is crying.
- The car that he bought is red.

Grammar Tips and Points to Remember

- ❖ Personal pronouns act as subject or object in a sentence.

I gave him the ball. (I = subject, him = object)

- ❖ Reflexive vs Emphasizing:

Reflexive: I hurt myself.

Emphasizing: I myself went there.

- ❖ Demonstrative pronouns point out.

That is my house.

- ❖ Possessive pronouns stand alone.

This pen is hers.

- ❖ Interrogative pronouns ask questions.

What is your name?

Relative pronouns link clauses.



The boy who sang won the prize.

Common Errors

- Madhu and me are going to the market.

Madhu and I are going to the market.

- I and my friends play football.

My friends and I play football.

- Each girl will present their talent.

Each girl will present her talent.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this chapter, students should be able to:

- Identify and use different types of pronouns
 - Replace nouns with appropriate pronouns
 - Distinguish between reflexive and emphasizing pronouns
 - Use relative and interrogative pronouns correctly in sentences
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