Pronouns

Definition:

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

Example:

- 💢 Rahul and Varun went to the market. Rahul and Varun bought fruits.
- o Rahul and Varun went to the market. They bought fruits.

Kinds of Pronouns:

1. Personal Pronouns

Refer to people or things directly.

Person	Subject	Object	Possessive	Reflexive	Emphasizing
1st (sing.)	I	me	mine	myself	myself
1st (pl.)	we	us	ours	ourselves	ourselves
2nd (sing./pl.)	you	you	yours	yourself / yourselves	yourself / yourselves
3rd (sing.)	he / she / it	him / her / it	his / hers / its	himself / herself / itself	himself / herself / itself
3rd (pl.)	they	them	theirs	themselves	themselves

2. Reflexive Pronouns

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

Examples:

I hurt myself.

They completed the task themselves.

3. Emphasizing Pronouns

Used for emphasis, placed immediately after the noun or pronoun.

Examples:

Jasmin herself locked the door.
Rohit himself solved the problem.

4. Demonstrative Pronouns

Used to point to specific persons or things.

Examples:

o This is my bag.

o Those are kites.

Note: Don't confuse them with demonstrative adjectives:

• **Demonstrative Pronoun:** This is my bag.

• **Demonstrative Adjective:** This bag is mine.

5. Interrogative Pronouns

Used to ask questions.

Examples:

o Who is your teacher?

O Which is your bag?

Note:

• Interrogative Adjective: Which pen is yours? (describes a noun)

• Interrogative Pronoun: Which is yours?

6. Possessive Pronouns

Show ownership or possession.

Examples:

This pen is mine.

That umbrella is hers.

Note:

• Possessive Adjective: This is my pen.

• Possessive Pronoun: This pen is mine.

7. Distributive Pronouns

Refer to persons or things one at a time.

Examples:

- o Each of them spoke well.
- o Either of the roads leads to the market.
- Neither was correct.

8. Indefinite Pronouns

Refer to non-specific persons or things.

Examples:

- Someone knocked on the door.
- Nothing was found.
- o Few, many, all, some, none, etc.

Usage of "Few", "A Few", and "The Few":

- o Few almost none (negative idea): Few students passed the test.
- A Few some (positive idea): A few students passed.
- The Few all of a small number: The few who passed got awards.

9. Relative Pronouns

Used to connect clauses and refer to a noun mentioned earlier.

Examples:

- The boy who was late is my cousin.
- This is the book which I borrowed.
- The girl whose pen is lost is crying.

Pronoun	Use	Example
who	persons (subject)	The man who called is here.
whom	persons (object)	The man whom I met was kind.
which	things/animals	This is the dog which barked.
that	persons/things	This is the car that he bought.
whose	possession	The girl whose book is missing.

Key Grammar Notes:

- Reflexive Pronouns must reflect back to the subject.
- Emphasizing Pronouns add stress, cannot be used as objects.
- Demonstrative & Interrogative Pronouns can also function as adjectives—check whether they stand alone or describe a noun.

Points to Remember:

Pronoun Type	Example	
Personal	He is my friend.	
Reflexive	I completed the project myself.	
Emphasizing	She herself arranged the books.	
Demonstrative	Those are butterflies.	
Interrogative	What is in your bag?	
Possessive	That pencil is yours .	
Distributive	Each student must follow the rules.	
Indefinite	Someone is knocking.	
Relative	This is the boy who won the race.	