



Pronouns

What is a Pronoun?

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

Example:

Instead of saying: The farmer killed the duck. The farmer was sad.

We say: The farmer killed the duck. He was sad.

Types of Pronouns

There are nine main types of pronouns covered in this chapter:

1. Personal Pronouns

They stand for people or things and show person, number, and gender.

Examples:

Person	Subject Form	Object Form
1 st Person	I, we	me, us
2 nd Person	you	you
3 rd Person	he, she, it, they	him, her, it, them

Use:

- **Subject position:** I am reading.
- **Object position:** Rupa gave me a gift.

2. Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns

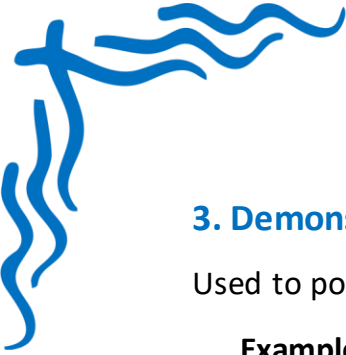
Reflexive Pronouns: Action reflects back to the subject.

Example: He blamed himself.

Emphatic Pronouns: Used for emphasis.

Example: She herself cooked food.

Forms: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves



3. Demonstrative Pronouns

Used to point out specific persons or things.

Examples: this, that, these, those

- This is my book.
- Those are his shoes.

4. Distributive Pronouns

Refer to persons or things one at a time.

Examples: each, either, neither

- Each of the girls is happy.
- Either of the roads leads there.

5. Possessive Pronouns

Show ownership or possession.

Examples: mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs

- This pen is mine.
- That bag is yours.

Do not confuse with Possessive Adjectives:

- My pen (Adjective) vs. Pen is mine (Pronoun)

6. Interrogative Pronouns

Used to ask questions.

Examples: who, whom, whose, what, which

- Who is your teacher?
- What do you want?

7. Indefinite Pronouns

Refer to non-specific persons or things.

Examples: someone, anyone, everyone, all, one, none

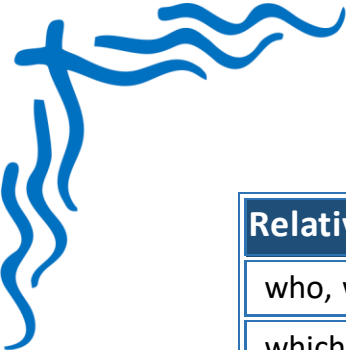
- Anyone can answer this.
- All is well.

8. Relative Pronouns

Refer to a noun mentioned earlier and connect clauses.

Examples: who, whom, whose, which, that

- The boy who won is my friend.
- This is the dog which barked at me.



Relative Pronoun	Used for	Example
who, whom	Persons	The girl who sings well is here.
which	Things/animals	The book which is new is mine.
whose	Possession	The boy whose toy broke is crying.
that	Persons/things	This is the book that I bought.

9. Reciprocal Pronouns

Used to show mutual action or relationship.

Examples: each other (2 people), one another (more than 2)

- Rohan and Priya love each other.
- The students blamed one another.

Points to Remember

- Pronouns replace nouns to avoid repetition.
- Reflexive = reflects back; Emphatic = emphasizes the noun.
- Demonstrative pronouns point out.
- Distributive pronouns show individuals one at a time.
- Possessive pronouns show ownership.
- Interrogative pronouns are question words.
- Indefinite pronouns refer to non-specific entities.
- Relative pronouns connect sentences/clauses.
- Reciprocal pronouns show mutual relationships.