

Grammar

Pronouns

Pronoun:

a word used in place of a noun or of more than one noun

Antecedent:

the word to which a pronoun refers (the word that the pronoun replaces)

Personal Pronouns:

Personal refers to one of the three possible ways of making statements: The person speaking can talk about himself or herself (*first person*) or about the person being spoken to (*second person*) or about anyone or anything else (*third person*).

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<u>First Person</u>	<i>I, me, mine</i>	<i>we, ours, us</i>
<u>Second Person</u>	<i>you, yours</i>	<i>you, yours</i>
<u>Third Person</u>	<i>he, him she, hers, it</i>	<i>they, theirs, them</i>

Reflexive Pronouns:

A pronoun referring to the subject of the sentence, clause, or verbal phrase in which it stands. It is the *-self, -selves* forms of the personal pronouns.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<u>First Person</u>	<i>myself</i>	<i>ourselves</i>
<u>Second Person</u>	<i>yourself</i>	<i>yourselves</i>
<u>Third Person</u>	<i>himself, herself, itself</i>	<i>themselves</i>

**Never write or say hisself or theirselves*

Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are words used in asking questions: *Who...? Whose...? What...? Whom...? Which...?*

Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are used to point out a specific person, place, thing, or idea: *this, that, these, those*. (**demonstrative pronouns can sometimes function as adjectives – be careful**)

Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are ones that do not refer to a specific person, place, thing or idea

<i>all</i>	<i>each</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>one</i>
<i>another</i>	<i>either</i>	<i>most</i>	<i>other</i>
<i>any</i>	<i>everybody</i>	<i>much</i>	<i>several</i>
<i>anybody</i>	<i>everyone</i>	<i>neither</i>	<i>some</i>
<i>anyone</i>	<i>everything</i>	<i>nobody</i>	<i>somebody</i>
<i>anything</i>	<i>few</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>someone</i>
<i>both</i>	<i>many</i>	<i>no one</i>	<i>such</i>