Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of and functions as a noun or noun phrase. The types of pronouns are personal, relative, interrogative, demonstrative, reflexive/intensive, reciprocal, and indefinite.

Categories of Pronouns

Type of Pronoun	Definition	Example
Personal: I, you, they, her, its, ours…	*Pertains to people or things*	**I** heard **him** laughing with **them.**
Relative: who, which, that…	*Introduces certain noun clauses and adjective clauses*	The book **that** Tom borrowed was interesting.
Interrogative: who, whose**,** what, which, where…	*Indicates a question*	**What** did he ask?
Demonstrative: this, these, that, those	*Points out the antecedent*	Whose dog is **this**?
Reflexive; Intensive: myself, themselves, and other –self or –selves words	*Reflects back to/intensifies the antecedent*	Is he talking to **himself?**
Reciprocal: each other, one another	*Relates to individual parts of a plural antecedent*	*God commands us to love **one another.***
Indefinite: all, anyone, each, everyone…	*Relates to nonspecific persons or things*	***Each** student is responsible for his/her grades.*

Cases of Pronouns

- **Subjective (Nominative) Case:** A pronoun in the subjective case functions as a subject.
     Ex: *They went to the mall last night. Joe and I stayed home*.

- **Objective Case:** A pronoun in the objective case may serve as a direct object, an indirect object, or the object of the preposition.
     Ex: *Terry gives paychecks to Joe and me once a week. She puts them in white envelopes*.

- **Possessive Case:** A pronoun in the possessive case denotes possession or ownership.
     Ex: *Jenny washes her car every Tuesday. Its shine is always noticeable.*

Person	Subjective		Objective		Possessive	
	Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
First	I	we	me	us	my/mine	our(s)
Second	you	you	you	you	your(s)	your(s)
Third	he/she/it	they	him/her/it	them	his/hers/its	their(s)