PRONOUN AND ITS TYPES

DEFINITION OF PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun. I, we, you, he, she, it, they, are pronouns.

Examples

Ali is a good boy because Ali does his work in time. (Not suitable)
Ali is a good boy because he does his work in time. (Suitable)

Note: In the second sentence we have used a pronoun (he) in place of a noun (Ali) which make our sentence look professional.
A personal pronoun is a pronoun that refers to a particular being. (I, we, they, you, he, she, it)

### Table of Personal Pronoun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>Second Person</th>
<th>Third Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subject Pronoun</strong></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>He, she, it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Object Pronoun</strong></td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>Him, her, It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Possessive Adjectives</strong></td>
<td>My</td>
<td>Your</td>
<td>His, her, its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Possessive Pronouns</strong></td>
<td>Mine</td>
<td>yours</td>
<td>His, hers, its</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Possessive Pronouns show possession. They are never followed by nouns. They are used alone.

**Examples**

- This pen is mine.
- This car is yours.
- The kids are yours and mine.
- The house is theirs and its paint is flaking.
- The money was really theirs for the taking.
- We shall finally have what is rightfully ours.
A reflexive pronoun is a pronoun that refers back to the subject of the sentence.

Examples
- I am teaching myself how to drive a car.

Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal pronoun</th>
<th>Reflexive pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>Ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>Himself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>Herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>Itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>Themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>Oneself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reflexive Pronoun

Where to use....?

1. We use reflexive pronoun the subject and object is same in a sentence.

   Examples
   - I hurt *myself*.
   - He shot *himself*.

2. Reflexive pronoun as a object of preposition.

   Examples
   - I bought a book for *myself*.
   - The man is talking to *himself*.
A relative pronoun is the pronoun that qualifies an antecedent.

Examples

- I saw a man who was blind. (who is a relative pronoun)
- The driver who ran the stop sign was careless.
- The children, whom we love dearly, need better educations.

Note: “Who, whom, whose, which, that” are relative pronoun.
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**Indefinite Pronoun**

An indefinite pronoun refers to something or someone that is not definite or specific.

**Examples**

- Someone has stolen my pen.
- Here someone is an indefinite pronoun.

**Indefinite pronouns are:-**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>all</th>
<th>another</th>
<th>any</th>
<th>anybody</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>anything</td>
<td>each</td>
<td>everybody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everyone</td>
<td>everything</td>
<td>few</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nobody</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>several</td>
<td>some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>somebody</td>
<td>someone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interrogative Pronoun

Interrogative pronoun asks questions. They include who, whom, what, which, and whose.

Examples

- **Whose** is this pen? Is it yours?
- **Whom** did you see?
Distributive Pronoun

Either, neither and each are called distributive pronouns.

Examples

- Each of man loves his children.
- Either road leads to school.
- None of this boy is idle.
Demonstrative Pronoun

This, that, these, those are called demonstrative pronoun.

Examples

• This is funny.
• That is funny.
• These are funny.
• Those are funny.
Each other and one another are called reciprocal pronoun.

Examples

- Jonny and Leone loves each other. (Jonny loves Leone and Leone loves Jonny, the action is reciprocated.)
- The two sisters gave each other presents.
- The Christmas’s, people give gifts to each other.