

"THE PRONOUNS"

Definition:

"A pronoun is a Noun-Equivalent. It is used to save the repetition of Noun. A pronoun is a word used instead of a Noun".

Types of Pronouns:

1. Personal Pronouns
2. Demonstrative Pronouns
3. Interrogative Pronouns
4. Relative Pronouns
5. Indefinite Pronouns
6. Distributive Pronouns
7. Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns
8. Reciprocal Pronouns
9. Possessive Pronoun

1. Personal Pronouns:

- "A personal pronoun is used

For the name of the person. He, She, It, They, etc are all pronouns. They are called **Personal Pronouns**".

The following are the personal pronouns.

I, we, they, you, he, she, it etc.

Personal pronouns stand for three persons.

1. **First Person**
2. **Second Person**
3. **Third Person**

Examples:

First Person:

- Personal pronoun of the first person stands for the person(s) speaking;

(I, We, Me, Us)

1. This car belongs to **us**.
2. **I** won the award.
3. The matter is between Habib and **me**.
4. **We** shall stand the truth.

Second Person:

- Personal pronoun of the second person stands for the person(s) spoken to;

(You, Thee, Thou)

1. Why are **you** crying?
2. It is to **thee** that I owe a debt of gratitude.
3. Only **you** are allowed to attend the party.
4. **Thou** shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.

Third Person:

- Personal pronoun of the third person stands for the person(s) spoken of;

(He, She, It, They, Them, Him, Her)

1. I heard him telling **them** about the movie.
2. **He** agreed to look after the baby.
3. The headmistress likes **her** a lot.
4. **She** asked me to review it by this evening.
5. **They** went to the museum
6. **It** is an endangered species now.
7. **They** were planning to hide it under the bed.

2. Reflexive Pronouns:

- Reflexive pronouns are pronouns where the subject and object are the same persons. When the action of the verb refers back to the doer. Reflexive pronouns are formed by using "**Self**" in the singular and "**Selves**" in the plural.

(Myself, Yourself, Himself, Herself, Itself, Yourself, Themselves, Ourselves)

Examples:

1. You are old enough to dress **yourself**.
2. Suddenly, I found **myself** in a dark corner.
3. The dog covered **itself** with dirt.
4. They were discussing amongst **themselves**.
5. The only people there were **ourselves**.

3.Demonstrative Pronouns:

- Demonstrative pronouns points out people or objects.

(This, That, These, Those)

Examples:

1. **Those** are my neighbours dogs.
2. **These** are cakes and those are burgers.
3. **That** is the sound of a factory siren.
4. **This** is my bicycle.
5. Are **those** your classmates?

4.Interrogative Pronouns:

- Interrogative pronouns ask questions.

interrogative pronouns are used to express **Surprise, Confusion, irritation.**

(What, Which, Whom, Who, Whatever, Whichever, Whoever, Whomever)

Examples:

1. **Who** is making noise.
2. **Which** is your book.
3. **Whatever** are you doing?
4. **Whichever** came first.
5. **What** do you mean?

5.Relative Pronouns:

- Relative pronouns are used to join sentences and clauses, and they refer back to the nouns going before them.

(Who, Whom, Which, Whose, That)

Examples:

1. This is the lady **who** helped me.
2. This is the person **whom** we met at the party.
3. A chair is a piece of furniture **which** we use for sitting.
4. There is the man **whose** horse won the race.
5. This is the book **that** my mother wrote.

6.Indefinite Pronouns:

● An indefinite pronoun refers to an indefinite or general person or things.

(Nobody, Something, Everyone, Others, Everything, Many)

Examples:

1. **Nobody** attended the meeting.
2. **Something** is wrong there.
3. **Everyone** was smiling.
4. He never does favour to **others**.
5. **Everything** was told prior to the meeting.
6. **Many** of them were injured.

7.Possessive Pronouns:

● A possessive pronoun points towards the owner of something.

(Here, His, Mine, Ours, Theirs, Yours)

Examples:

1. This dress is **mine**.
2. This is **my** dress.
3. That's school **here**.
4. This is **her** school.
5. This is **their** House.

8.Distributive Pronouns:

● A distributive pronoun considers members of a group separately, rather than collectively.

(Each, Any, Either, Neithers, Others, None)

Examples:

1. **Each** of the parents should take care of their children.
2. **Either** favor you can choose.
3. **Neither** of the answers is true.
4. **Any** of you can meet the principal regarding this issue.
5. **None** of them is brave and does not deserve an award.

9. Reciprocal Pronouns:

- We use reciprocal pronoun when each of two or more subjects is acting in the same way towards the others.
(One another, Each other)

Examples:

1. John and Mary love **each other**.
2. Ali and Asif hate **each other**.
3. The gangsters were fighting **one another**.
4. The ten prisoners were all blaming **one another**.