

# Pronouns- take the place of a noun

A noun that a pronoun replaces is called the **antecedent**. Pronouns must agree with their antecedents in number, person, and gender.

**Personal pronouns** are either singular or plural

Singular	Plural
I , me, my, mine	We, us, our, ours
you, your, yours	you, your, yours
he, him, his, she, her, hers, it its	they, them, their, theirs

Other kinds of pronouns

<b>Relative</b> used to explain or describes a noun in an appositive phrase	who whom whose which that
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<b>Demonstrative</b> points out or demonstrates a noun antecedent	this that these those
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<b>Interrogative</b> used to introduce a question	who whom whose which what
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**Personal pronouns** can be subjects or objects.

Subjects	Objects
I/we	me/us
you/you	you/you
he,she,it/they	him, her, it/them

**Reflexive pronouns** are used when the object of a verb in a sentence is the same as its subject. The sentence *would not have the same meaning* without the reflexive pronoun.

**Intensive pronouns** are used for emphasis, to intensify the meaning of the sentence. The sentence *would still have the same meaning* without the intensive pronoun.

Singular Reflexive/Intensive	Plural Reflexive/Intensive
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself, herself, itself	themselves

**Possessive pronouns** show ownership.

Singular	Plural
mine	ours
yours	yours
his, hers, its	theirs

**Indefinite Pronouns** refer to people, places, or things, often without specifying which ones. For pronouns that could be both singular or plural, look at the antecedent. Then use a verb that matches the tense of the antecedent.

Singular	Plural	Both
another anybody anyone anything each either everybody everyone everything little much neither nobody no one nothing one other somebody something someone	both few many others several	all any more most none some