

Pronouns

Pronouns can take the place of nouns. The pronoun's antecedent refers to the noun the pronoun replaced. The antecedent comes before the noun in the sentence. Pronouns are classified as personal, relative, interrogative, demonstrative, or indefinite.

Personal Pronouns: used as subjects or objects. They have singular, plural, possessive, and reflexive forms.

Singular Subjects: I, you, he, she, it

Plural Subjects: we, you, they

Singular Objects: me, you, him, her, it

Plural Objects: us, you, them

Singular Possessive: mine, yours, his, hers, its

Plural Possessive: ours, yours, theirs

Singular Reflexive: myself, yourself, himself

Plural Reflexive: ourselves, yourselves, themselves

Relative Pronouns: join dependent thoughts (clauses) to preceding nouns or pronouns. They are subjects or objects. Their forms are: what and that (these remain the same), who and which (these have different forms):

Subject	Object	Possessive
who	whom	whose
which	which	whose

Interrogative Pronouns: used when asking questions. They are subjects and objects. Their forms are which and what (these have the same form), and who (this one has different forms).

Subject	Object	Possessive
who?	whom?	whose?

Demonstrative Pronouns: point out people or things. They are subjects or objects. Their forms are this, that, these, and those.

Ex: These are the special roses for the wedding.

Indefinite Pronouns: such as one, someone, something, each, either, neither, many, and few. These words can also be used as adjectives.

Pronouns must match their antecedent (noun they replace) in person, number, and gender.