

# Unit -I

**PRONOUNS**

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A word used in the place of a noun or instead of a noun is called a Pronoun. They are singular and plural.

**Eg:** John is absent, because *he* is ill.

The books are where you left *them*.

# Pronouns are classified into :

- Personal pronoun
- Possessive pronoun
- Reflexive pronoun
- Emphatic pronoun
- Demonstrative pronoun
- Distributive pronoun
- Indefinite pronoun
- Interrogative pronoun
- Relative pronoun

# Personal pronoun

- A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

Did *I* not tell *you* to be punctual, Rama?

*We* should always speak the truth.

Let *us* go out for a walk.

Why are *you* crying? Are *you* afraid of *me*?

Open this box, *it* is locked?,

*I, you, he, and she,* will do it together.

# Personal pronouns in English with their functions

## First person (Masculine or Feminine)

Nominative	I	we
Possessive	my, mine	our, ours
Accusative	me	us

## Second Person (Masculine or Feminine)

Singular/Plural	
Nominative	you
Possessive	your, yours
Accusative	you

## Third person

	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Nominative	he	she	it	they
Possessive	his	her, hers	its	their, theirs
Accusative	him	her	it	them

# Possessive Pronoun

- It is nothing but the form of the personal pronoun. The possessive pronouns are used to show that something belongs to somebody.
  - This is *my* book.
  - Those are *your* books.
  - That is *her* book.
  - The book is *mine*.
  - Those books are *yours*.
  - That idea of *yours* is excellent.

# Reflexive Pronoun

- A pronoun which is used as the object of the verb in a sentence and that refers to the person represented by the subject itself is called a reflexive pronoun.
  - The prisoner hanged *himself*.
  - The horse has hurt *itself*.
  - Hitler killed *himself*.
  - You can see *yourself* in the mirror.
  - I cursed *myself*.
  - We blamed *ourselves*.
  - We often deceive *ourselves*.



# Emphatic Pronoun

- An emphatic pronoun is a pronoun used for emphasis.

Note: The 'self' form pronouns, -myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself and themselves-can function as Reflexive and Emphatic pronouns.

I *myself* saw him do it.

We will see to it *ourselves*.

You *yourself* should do the sum.

He *himself* said so.

We saw the king *himself*.

They *themselves* admitted their guilt.

I *myself* did the work.

You *yourself* can best explain.

# Demonstrative pronoun

- A pronoun that points out an object, a person or persons is called a demonstrative pronoun. The demonstrative pronouns are, 'this', 'that', 'these' and 'those'.
  - **This** is a pen.
  - **That** is my son.
  - **These** are our friends.
  - **Those** are their balls.
  - **That** is my son.
  - **This** is a present from my uncle.

# Distributive Pronouns

Each, either, neither are used with reference to a number of persons or things, one at a time, and are called distributive pronouns.

- Give two cakes *each*.
- I want *neither* of them.
- He goes to church *every* Sunday.
- *Each* of the men received a reward.
- *Either* of you can go.
- *Neither* of the accusations is true.

# Indefinite pronoun

- It is a pronoun that does not particularize an object or a person. The indefinite pronouns are: one, someone, any, anyone, no, one, none, anybody, somebody, nobody, some, a few, many, other, others, etc.

*Someone* is waiting.

What about *others*?

*Anyone* can do it?

**All** were drowned.

Do good to **others**.

Did you ask **anybody** to come?

His word's are in **everyone's** mouth.

**Nobody** was there to rescue the child.

# Interrogative pronoun

- It is a pronoun used to frame questions. They are, of course, the question words, 'what', 'which', 'who' and 'whose'.

Eg: **What** is your name?

**Which** is your country?

**Who** is the father of our nation?

**Whose** is this pen?

# Relative pronoun

- The interrogative pronouns ‘**what**’, ‘**which**’, ‘**who**’, ‘**whose**’ and the demonstrative pronoun ‘**that**’ will also function as relative pronouns. The relative pronoun refers to or stands for a noun or a pronoun and it also joins sentences together.

Eg: This is the book **that** I brought last week.

- There is the cat **which** killed a rat.
- I love those **who** love me.
- Joan is the boy **who(m)** I like very much.
- The man **who** is honest is trusted.



Thank you