

Pronoun

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

This lesson will help you to:-

- ❖ learn about different kinds of pronouns.
- ❖ know the correct usage of pronouns.

Real-Life Example

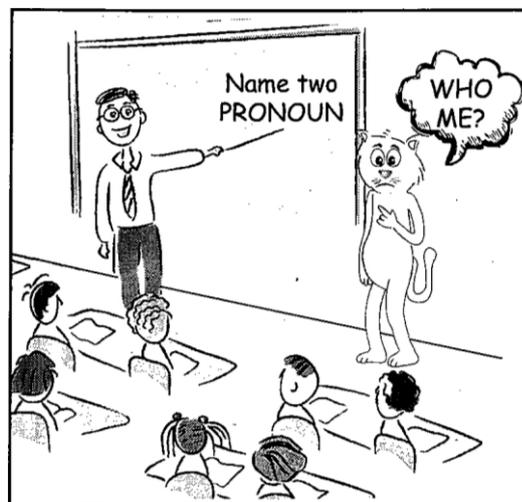
Be aware of instances where a pronoun might be ambiguous. For example, in the sentence “When Rose, John and Derek played, Rose gave the ball to him, “him” could refer either to John or Derek. In these cases, it’s better to use the regular noun to eliminate confusion.

QUICK CONCEPT REVIEW

Definition

Pronouns are parts of speech that replace other words. Usually nouns, in a sentence. They include words like “I”, “we”, “it”, “myself” and “you”. Using pronouns is beneficial because it makes a sentence sound less repetitive, and the pronouns may be shorter than the word to which they refer.

Just look at this: _ _ _ “Simran bought an ice cream and Simran ate the ice cream because Simran was feeling hot.” Instead of using noun ‘Simran’ repeatedly, you say _ _ _ “Simran bought ice cream and she ate it because she was feeling hot.” What you are doing is using the word ‘she’ and ‘it’ instead of the noun ‘Simran’ and ‘ice cream’ respectively.



KINDS OF PRONOUN

- (a) Personal Pronoun: Example:- I ate a chocolate. You ate chocolate. Mrs Roy is shouting. She is angry. Mr Khan is running. He is in a hurry. We were frightened to hear the thunder. They are laughing, at the clown. Here ‘I, WE, YOU, HE, SHE, IT, THEY,’ are called Personal Pronouns because they stand for the three persons; (i) the person speaking ---‘I’, ‘we’, denote the first person, (ii) the person spoken to--- ‘you’ denotes the second person and (iii) the person spoken of--- ‘he, she, it, they’ denote the third person.
- (b) Relative Pronoun: I met Suman yesterday who had returned from London. He found the pen, which he thought he had lost. Here is the book that you had lent me. Here the pronouns ‘who’, ‘which’ and ‘that’ are relating or connecting to the nouns ‘Suman’, ‘pen’ and ‘book’ respectively. These are called Relative Pronoun.

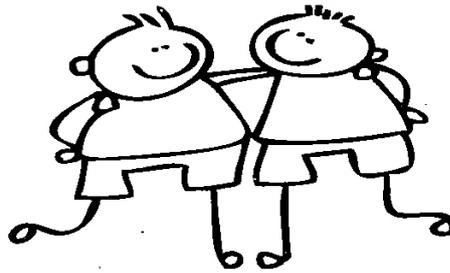
- (c) Demonstrative Pronoun: Example:- This is a gift from my aunt. That was just an excuse. These are the places which I always wanted to visit. Bombay mangoes are better than those of Bangalore. Here the pronouns point to the objects to which they refer. These are Demonstrative Pronouns and show clearly or demonstrate what they are referring to.
- (d) Reflexive Pronoun: Example:- I tried to do it myself. You should try to do it yourself. We were very ashamed of ourselves. The students were asked to behave themselves. The action here is turning or reflecting back (reflects) to the person who is performing the action. It is a Reflexive Pronoun.
- (e) Emphatic Pronoun: Example:- I myself saw her singing at her work. You yourself can answer best. They themselves took part in the show. The city itself fell. In all these cases, the reflexive pronouns are use for the sake of emphasis and are, therefore, called Emphatic Pronouns. These are also called Emphasizing Pronouns.
- (f) Distributive Pronoun: Example:- Each of us will get a share. Either of these two girls may win the prize. Neither of the statements is true. Here 'each', 'either', 'neither' are called Distributive Pronouns because they show that the persons or things are taken singly or in separate groups. They are always singular and are, therefore, followed by the verb in the singular.

A Poem on Grammar

A NOUN is the name of any thing:
 As school or garden, hoop, or swing
 ADJECTIVES tell the kind of noun:
 As great, small, pretty, white, or brown.
 Three small words we often see
 Are ARTICLES – a, an and the.
 In place of nouns the PRONOUNS
 stand:
 John's head, his face, my arm, your hand.
 VERBS tell of something being
 done:
 As read, write, spell, sing, jump, or run.
 How things are done the
 ADVERBS tell:
 As slowly, quickly, ill, or well.
 They also tell us where and when:
 As here, and there, and now, and then
 A PREPOSITION stands before
 A NOUN: as in or through a door.
 CONJUNCTIONS unite sentences:
 bite.
 The INERJECTION cries out
 "Hark!

- (g) Interrogative Pronoun: Example:— Who is that girl? Which house is yours? What does the man want? Whom shall I trust? Here these sentences are used for asking questions or are interrogating, therefore they are called Interrogative Pronouns.

- (h) Indefinite Pronoun:- "Indefinite" means "not exact. not limited." Example:— One cannot say when war will break out. None but the brave deserve the fair. Somebody has stolen my money. Nobody was there to save the drowning child. Anybody could have done it. Everyone believed her. All the pronouns in bolds in the above sentences are used indefinitely. They do not refer to any person or thing in particular, therefore they are called Indefinite Pronouns.
- (i) Reciprocal Pronoun: Example:- The two sisters loved each other very dearly. Little children loved one another. 'Each other and one another' are called Reciprocal Pronouns, because they denote mutual action.



CHARTS

Persons	Singular Number			Plural Number		
	Nominative case	Possessive case	Objective case	Nominative case	Possessive case	Objective case
First Person	I	My, mine	Me	We	Our, ours	Us
Second Person	You	You, yours	You	You	Your, yours	You
Third Person	He, She, it	His, hers, its	Him, her, it	They	Their, theirs	Them