

Pronouns

Parts of Speech

What Are **Pronouns**?

Pronouns take the place of nouns.

Tim went to Tim's house to do Tim's chores.

Tim went to *his* house to do *his* chores.

Subjects and Objects

Subjects take actions in a sentence.

Objects take no action.

Example

He punched **her**.

She told on **him**.

Pronoun Case

	Subjective	Objective	Possessive
1st-Person Plural	I We	Me Us	My, Mine Our, Ours
2nd-Person	You	You	Your
3rd-Person Plural	He, She They	Him, Her Them	His, Hers Their

Choosing the Correct Case

Todd and **I / me** went to the swimming hole.

She wants to talk to **me / I** and Todd.

Us / We teachers love giving homework.

Some Other Pronouns

Each other

One another

Who

Whom

Whomever

That

These

Anyone

It

Its

Everyone

Everybody

Many

Several

Both

Few

Antecedents

The nouns to which the pronouns refer.

Chris went to the store by **himself**.

The **dog** wagged **his** tail.

Most **students** want lockers, but **many** are not responsible enough.

Vague **Pronouns**

The antecedent is not clear.

Take the radio out of the car and fix **it**.

The teachers told the students that **they** would have to come to school over break.

Reflexive Pronouns

Myself

May only be used after I or me.

Example

I will be going by **myself**.

Do you want **me** to go by **myself**?

Other Reflexive Pronouns: yourself, himself, ourselves, themselves, itself...

Practice

1. Write the sentence.
2. Underline the pronouns.
3. Circle the antecedents.
4. Draw a line connecting the two.

1

Tim had to walk to school by himself.

2

The dog happily wagged its tail.

3

Chris said, "I will be going by myself."

4

Tim and Jane had to be nice to one another.

5

The day seemed like it would never end.