

Pronoun



Pronoun are words that we can use at the place of Noun. When the subject is mentioned multiple times in a sentence, we use pronouns to avoid repeating the noun.

Example:-

- **He** is writing a letter.
- **We** have been playing basket ball since 4PM.

KINDS OF PRONOUN

Pronouns can be classified into eight categories:

1. Personal Pronoun
2. Demonstrative Pronoun
3. Interrogative Pronoun
4. Relative Pronoun
5. Distributive Pronoun
6. Indefinite Pronoun
7. Reflexive Pronoun
8. Reciprocal Pronoun

PERSONAL PRONOUN

A pronoun that indicates specific person or thing, is known as personal pronoun.

Example:

- **I** will be going for lunch at the same time tomorrow.
- **They** have eaten four mangoes.
- **She** was reading book.

FORMS OF PERSONAL PRONOUN

PERSON	NUMBER	SUBJECT	OBJECT	POSSESSIVE	REFLEXIVE
1 st Person	Singular	I	Me	My/ Mine	Myself
	Plural	We	Us	Our/ Ours	Ourselves
2 nd Person	Singular	You	You	Your/ Yours	Yourself
	Plural	You	You	Your/ Yours	Yourselves
3 rd Person	Singular	He	Him	His	Himself
	Singular	She	Her	Her	Herself
	Singular	It	It	Its	Itself
	Plural	They	Them	Their	Themselves

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

A pronoun which identifies or indicates any specific noun or object, etc. is known as demonstrative pronoun.

Example:

- **This** is my dress
- **That** was her red car.
- **These** are the paintings I was talking about.
- **Those** were delicious mangoes.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

A pronoun which is used for asking questions is known as an interrogative pronoun.

Example:

- **Which** is your favorite weekend escape?
- **What** is your problem?
- **Who** was behind the curtain?

RELATIVE PRONOUN

A relative pronoun introduces a relative clause and links it to the main clause, referring to a noun or pronoun mentioned earlier, known as the antecedent.

Example:

- She was the lady **whom** I met at the mall.
- We'll never forget the party **when** we first met.

DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN

A distributive pronoun refers to each member of a group individually rather than collectively. It is used when talking about people or things one by one, not as a group. Therefore, distributive pronouns are always singular and take singular verbs.

Example:

- **Each** of the pens will be in blue.
- **Either** of these students is smart.

INDEFINITE PRONOUN

An indefinite pronoun is used to refer to people or things in a general or non-specific way. Unlike personal pronouns that identify specific individuals or objects, indefinite pronouns do not refer to any one particular person or thing. They are used when the exact identity is unknown, unimportant, or vague.

Example:

- **Someone** is standing there.
- **Nobody** will talk to her.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

A reflexive pronoun is used when the subject performs an action that reflects back upon itself, meaning the subject and the object are the same person or thing. These pronouns are created by adding “-self” for singular or “-selves” for plural to specific personal pronouns.

Example:

- He prepared a cake by **himself** for his wife.
- They enjoyed **themselves** on the tracking.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

A reciprocal pronoun shows a mutual action or relationship between two or more people or things. The two main reciprocal pronouns are each other and one another.

Example:

- We protect **each other** during the terrible time.
- The crowd should not fight with **one another** during the concert.

RULES FOR THE USE OF PRONOUN

Rule No.	Rule Description
Rule 01	If different pronouns are used in the same sentence, they are arranged according to the order 2, 3, 1, where 2 = second person, 3 = third person, and 1 = first person.
Rule 02	If different pronouns are used in the same sentence and someone accepts a fault or guilt, the pronouns follow the order 1, 3, 2 (first person, third person, second person).
Rule 03	When two or more singular nouns are joined by ‘and’, a plural pronoun is used to refer to them.
Rule 04	Objective case pronouns are used after words like Let, Like, Between, But, and prepositions.
Rule 05	When the gender is not specified (unknown if male or female), the masculine gender pronoun is used by default.
Rule 06	A nominative case pronoun is placed before the introductory word ‘It’ in a sentence.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- Instruction: Select the indefinite pronoun that generalizes the statement for a group.**
“___ should respect the rules of the school.”
(A) Nobody (B) Everybody (C) Anybody (D) Somebody
- Instruction: Pick the indefinite pronoun that indicates the absence of a visible person.**
“She looked around, but she couldn’t see ___.”
(A) Nothing (B) Anyone (C) Everyone (D) Something
- Instruction: Choose the indefinite pronoun that refers to an unspecified helper.**
“I need ___ to help me move this heavy table.”
(A) Someone (B) No one (C) Everyone (D) Anyone

4. **Instruction:** Select the indefinite pronoun that negates the existence of a perfect person.
 “___ is perfect; we all make mistakes.”
 (A) Somebody (B) Nobody (C) Anybody (D) Everybody
5. **Instruction:** Pick the reflexive pronoun that refers back to the subject “He.”
 “He wanted to fix the car ___, so he watched some online tutorials.”
 (A) Himself (B) Yourself (C) Themselves (D) Ourselves
6. **Instruction:** Choose the reflexive pronoun that correctly reflects the plural subject.
 “We enjoyed ___ at the family picnic last weekend.”
 (A) Himself (B) Ourselves (C) Yourself (D) Herself
7. **Instruction:** Identify the reflexive pronoun that refers back to “She.”
 “She always reminds ___ to stay positive and work hard.”
 (A) Himself (B) Herself (C) Yourself (D) Myself
8. **Instruction:** Pick the reflexive pronoun that matches the subject “you.”
 “Did you decorate the room ___, or did someone help you?”
 (A) Myself (B) Himself (C) Yourself (D) Ourselves
9. **Instruction:** Select the reciprocal pronoun that fits interaction between two companies.
 “The two companies compete with ___ to attract more customers.”
 (A) One another (B) Themselves (C) Each other (D) Himself
10. **Instruction:** Choose the reciprocal pronoun that shows mutual action among children.
 “The children were playing and chasing ___ around the garden.”
 (A) Each other (B) Themselves (C) Herself (D) Ourselves

ANSWER KEY

1. (B)	2. (B)	3. (A)	4. (B)	5. (A)	6. (B)	7. (B)	8. (C)	9. (A)	10. (A)
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