Pronouns

Object Pronouns

Vs.

Subject Pronouns
What is a pronoun?

- A pronoun may be defined as a word that represents a person, place, thing, or idea without naming it.
Examples:
Bob Threw the ball to Travis.
He threw it to him.

Darrin and Amber hope to attend Brady and Denae’s wedding.
They hope to attend their wedding.
There are different types of Pronouns:

Personal Pronouns: Refer to
- person speaking = subject
- the person spoken to = object
- or the person spoken about = possessive
### Personal Subject Pronouns:
- First Person: I, you, he, she, it
- Second Person: you
- Third Person: they

**person speaking**

### Personal Object Pronouns:
- First Person: we, me, us
- Second Person: you
- Third Person: you, them

**person spoken to**

### Personal Possessive Pronouns
- First Person: my, mine, our, ours
- Second Person: your, yours
- Third Person: his, her, hers, its, their, theirs

**person spoken about**
Examples:

I ran to the store yesterday to buy **her** a new shirt.

They thanked **me** for the fun time.
Practice: Indicate whether they underlined pronoun is in subjective, objective, or possessive form.

1. My dog died yesterday.
2. They decided to ride their bikes to the lake.
3. If our parents can make it, they will be at your game.
1. My dog died yesterday. Possessive
2. They decided to ride their bikes to the lake. Subject Possessive
1. If our parents can make it, they will be at your game. Possessive Subject Possessive
Subject Pronouns are used in compound subjects.

Example:  Deon and Lisa played chess.
          He and she played chess.
(He and She form the compound subject.)
Object pronouns are used in compound objects.

Example:
The game of chess interests Deon and Lisa.
The game interests **him** and **her**.
(**Him** and **her** form the compound object.)
Whenever the subject pronoun I or the object pronoun me is part of the compound subject or object, it should come last.

Example:
Deon and I went to a chess tournament.  
(not I and Deon)
Sometimes a noun and pronoun are used together for emphasis. The form of the pronoun depends on the function of the noun in the sentence.

**Examples:**

*We* soccer players study soccer intently.

(Players is the subject, so the subject pronoun *we* is used.)

That play is the most interesting to *us* soccer players.

(Soccer players is the object of the preposition to, so the object pronoun *us* is used.)
Some sentences make incomplete comparisons. The forms of the pronoun can affect the meaning of such sentences. If any incomplete comparison, use the pronoun that would be correct if the comparison were complete.

Examples:
Jake was more interested in baseball than she (was).
Jakes was more interested in baseball than (he was interested in) her.
In formal writing, use a subject pronoun after a linking verb.

Examples:
Tianna’s best friend is she.
Interrogative Pronouns

- Interrogative Pronouns are used to ask questions. Examples: **Who, What, Which, Whose**

- **Who** is used when the interrogative pronoun is the subject of the sentence.
- **Whom** is used when the interrogative pronoun is the object of a verb or preposition.

Examples:
1. **What** do raccoons eat?
2. **Who** is going with you?
3. **Who** saw the accident?  **Whom** did the driver hit?
Demonstrative Pronouns

- Demonstrative Pronouns are used to point out persons or things. **this, that, these, those**
  (singular, singular, plural, plural)
  (near   far   near   far)

- Examples:
  1. **Those** boys sure are funny.
  2. Can you believe **that** storyteller?
Reflexive Pronouns

- Personal Pronouns combined with “self” or “selves” are called reflexive pronouns when they refer back to a noun or other pronoun in the sentence. They indicate that the same person or thing is involved.
- **Reflexive Pronouns follow VERBS.**
  - Singular:  myself  yourself  himself, herself, itself
  - Plural:    ourselves yourselves themselves

- **Examples:**
  1. She hit herself with the flyswatter.
  2. John was whistling softly to himself.
  3. The cat saw itself in the mirror.
Reflexive Pronouns are called intensive when they add particular emphasis to a noun or pronoun in the sentence. They emphasize a noun or pronoun already named. They follow antecedents.

They often come directly after the noun or pronoun, but may come at the end of a sentence.

Examples:

1. Anita herself sent the flowers.
2. I wanted to do that myself.
An antecedent is the noun which the pronoun refers to or replaces. All pronouns have antecedents.

Pronouns and antecedents need to agree in number just like subjects and verbs do.

Example: The speaker coughed and reached for the glass of water. When the glass reached his lips, he noticed a fly which was “swimming” in the water. Speaker is the antecedent of his and he.
Indefinite Pronouns refer to no specific person or thing. Examples: none, someone, anyone, something, anything, all, both, another, either, other, one, such, several, some, anybody, etc.

Examples:
1. Anyone may try out for the soccer team.
2. Do you know anything about the new student in the class?
Relative Pronouns

- Relative pronouns introduce an adjective clause (clause describing a noun or nouns in the sentence)
  Examples: who, whose, whom, which, that

Examples:
1. The girls who were dressed up came to school early to study before game day.
2. There is the animal that everyone is talking about.