

Pronoun

Class VI

English Grammar

Pronoun

- **A word that can function as substitutes for nouns or noun phrases and whose referents are named or understood in the context. Some pronouns are **I, me, he, she, herself, you, it, that, they, each, few, many, who, whoever, whose, someone, everybody, etc.****

Types of Pronoun

- **Personal pronouns**. I, he, they, we
- **Demonstrative pronouns**. this, that, these
- **Interrogative pronouns**. which, who, whose
- **Indefinite pronouns**. none, several, any
- **Possessive pronouns**. his, your, our
- **Reciprocal pronouns**. each other, one another
- **Relative pronouns**. which, who, that
- **Reflexive pronouns**. itself, himself, ourselves

Personal Pronouns

- **Personal pronouns are short words used to represent people or things. The personal pronouns are **I, you, he, she, it, we, and they**. These pronoun are primarily used to avoid repetition.**

Demonstrative Pronouns

- A demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that represents a noun and expresses its position as near or far (including in time). The demonstrative pronouns are **this, that, these, and those**.

Interrogative Pronouns

- The main interrogative pronouns are **what, which, who, whom, and whose**. Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions.

Indefinite Pronouns

- **An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun that refers to a person or a thing without being specific. The most common indefinite pronouns are all, any, anyone, anything, each, everybody, everyone, few, many, everything, nobody, none, one, several, none, some, somebody, and someone.**

Possessive Pronouns

- A possessive pronoun is a word that replaces a noun (or a noun phrase) and shows ownership. The possessive pronouns are **mine, yours, his, hers, ours, and theirs.**

Reciprocal Pronouns

- A reciprocal pronoun is used to express a mutual action or relationship. Two reciprocal pronouns are **each other** and **one another**.

Relative Pronouns

- **A relative pronoun is a pronoun that heads an adjective clause. The relative pronouns are that, which, who, whom, and whose.**

Reflexive Pronouns

- We use a reflexive pronoun as a **direct object** when the object is the same as the subject of the verb. The reflexive pronouns are **myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves.**