

# THE ACADEMIC SUPPORT CENTER

## PARTS OF SPEECH

### PRONOUNS

**Pronoun: Pro (for or in place of) + noun (name)**

Pronouns take the place of nouns in order to make sentences streamlined.

I—Joseph   you—Beth   he—man   it—dog   we—team   they—students

Pronouns keep sentences and paragraphs from being repetitive.

A sentence that uses only nouns is awkward.

John wants John's supper to be ready exactly when John wants it, even if John gives no advance notice.

Pronouns can be singular or plural just like nouns.

- Singular

I me my mine   you your yours   he him his   she her hers   it its

- Plural

we us our ours   you (all) your yours   they them their theirs

Pronouns have 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup> person point of view.

- First person point of view pronouns   I   we   us   mine   ours

I am glad that we are making progress in this project.

- Second person point of view pronouns   you   yours   yourself

You look nice.

- Third person point of view pronouns   he   she   it   they   them   theirs  
his   her   its   themselves   itself

He sings well.



- Pronouns can be indefinite (refer to people, places, or things in general).

Singular:	anybody	nobody	everybody	somebody
	anyone	everyone	someone	no one
	anything	everything	nothing	something
	either	neither		
	none	one	some	
	each	another	enough	other
Plural:	all	both	few	many
	more	most	others	several
	some			

- Pronouns can be possessive (show ownership).

Singular Possessive Pronouns:	my	mine	your	yours	his	her	hers	its
Plural Possessive Pronouns:	our	ours	your	yours	their	theirs		

Our garden isn't designed like theirs.

- Pronouns can be reciprocal (signal a mutual relationship between nouns).

each other   one another

- Pronouns can be reflexive (indicate that the subject acts upon itself).

Singular:	myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself
Plural:	ourselves	yourselves	themselves		

The chef cut himself with the knife.  
 The woman spoke loudly to herself.  
 We went to the store by ourselves.  
  
*Note: Theirselves is not a word.*

- Pronouns can be relative (often used in questions).

<u>Used as Subjects:</u>	<u>Used as Objects</u>
Refer to people:    who    whoever    that	who    whomever    that    whose
Refer to things:    that    what    whatever    which	that    what    whatever    which

As Subject: This is the house that had a great Holiday decoration.  
 As Object: The woman to whom you have just spoken is my aunt.