

English\_\_\_\_\_

Last, First Name\_\_\_\_\_

Period\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

## Pronouns

### WHAT IS A PRONOUN?

Pronouns agree in gender (male or female).

Pronouns agree in number.

- A pronoun takes the place of a noun.

Example:

- Joe washed **his** clothes.
- **She** hasn't driven **her** car.

Example:

- Bill and Ted visited **their** grandparents.
- Jackie read **her** book.

<b><u>Subjective Nominative Pronouns</u></b>	<b><u>Objective Pronouns</u></b>	<b><u>Possessive Pronoun</u></b>
<b>Function in a sentence?</b>  -Subjects -Predicate Nominative (P.N.)	<b>Function in a sentence?</b>  -Object of preposition -Direct object (D.O.) -Indirect object (I.O.)	<b>Function in a sentence?</b>  Shows ownership.
I He She You It We They Who	Me Him Her You It Us Them Whom	My, mine His Her, hers Your, yours It, its Our, ours Their, theirs Whose

## SUBJECTIVE/ NOMINATIVE PRONOUNS

These pronouns function as a subject or a predicate nominative in a sentence.

Examples

Subject: A large banner is hanging on the wall.  
It is hanging on the wall.

Marilyn ate cake on her birthday.

She ate cake on her birthday.

Predicate  
Nominative:

A predicate nominative is a word that occurs after the verb, and means the same as the subject.

Example: His father <sup>P.N.</sup> is the owner of a small store.

The winner <sup>P.N.</sup> was my sister.

Pronouns: The winner <sup>P.N.</sup> was (she, her).

John's dad <sup>P.N.</sup> is (he, him).

## OBJECTIVE PRONOUNS

These pronouns are used as direct objects (D.O.), indirect objects (I.O.), or objects of a prepositional phrase.

Pronouns as direct objects

Direct objects receive the action. (Ask your self, what did the "subject" "action verb"?)

Example (Direct Object)

D.O.

Lucy shoved her clothes in the drawer.

D.O.

Lucy shoved them in the drawer.

D.O.

The boy threw the ball.

D.O.

The boy threw it.

Pronouns as indirect objects

Indirect objects receive the direct objects. (Ask yourself, "for who or what did the "subject" "action verb" "direct object"?)

Example

I.O.

D.O.

The bride rented each bridesmaid a lovely gown.

I.O.

D.O.

The bride rented them a lovely gown.

I.O.

D.O.

The boy threw Chester the ball.

Pronouns as objects of a prepositional phrase

Example

O.P.

The bag is ~~under the bed~~.

O.P.

The bag is ~~under it~~.

D.O.

O.P.

I gave homework ~~to the students~~.

D.O.

O.P.

I gave homework to them.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Pronouns as possessive adjectives

Possessive Pronouns that refer back to a noun or pronoun in a sentence

Possessive pronouns show ownership.

**My, his, her, your, its, our, their** and **whose** are placed before nouns and are often called possessive adjectives.

Examples:

**His** wallet is lost.

Sandy sang **her** favorite song.

**Their** teacher ate a bug.

**Whose** book was left in the room?

**Mine, hers, yours, ours,** and **theirs** do not usually come before the noun or pronoun, but refer back to a noun or pronoun back in the sentence.

Examples:

That pen is **mine**!

Is the book on the shelf **yours**?

The brown shoes are **hers**.

The pronoun **his**

The pronoun his occurs in the same form in any placement.

Example:

**His** grandmother lives in Kentucky.

The grilled cheese sandwich is **his**.

Apostrophes?

NO! Possessive pronouns never use an apostrophe!

Examples:

It's = it is

Its (no apostrophe - is a possessive pronoun)

You're = you are

Your (no apostrophe - is a possessive pronoun)

They're = they are

Their (no apostrophe - is a possessive pronoun)

## ANTECEDENTS

An antecedent is the noun or pronoun that a possessive or reflexive pronoun refers back to in a sentence.

Example

(antecedent is "man") (pronoun is "his")

The man built a tree-house for his son.

(antecedent is "boys") (pronoun is "their")

The boys splashed their friends with a hose.

ant. pro.

The kite wrapped itself around a pole.

ant. pro.

We need to clean ourselves.

\*An antecedent will NEVER be part of a prepositional phrase.

(reflexive pronoun)





## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

The demonstrative pronouns are:

**This, That, Those, & These**

“Them” is NOT a demonstrative pronoun.

Examples

**This** was a terrific idea.

Will you please give **that** away?

\*If a demonstrative pronoun modifies a noun, they are NOT functioning as pronouns, they are functioning as adjectives.

**This** is terrible. (pronoun)

**This** spaghetti is terrible. (adjective)

He bought **that** at a sale. (pronoun)

He bought **that** tire at a sale. (adjective)

Are **those** yours? (pronoun)

Are **those** socks yours? (adjective)

I like **these**. (pronoun)

I like **these** candy bars. (adjective)

## INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Interrogative pronouns ask a question. The interrogative pronouns are...

**Who, Whom, Whose, Which, & What**

Examples

**Who** is that?

To **whom** did you give the cash?

**Whose** is this?

**Which** do you want?

**What** is your name?

**Who**

Who is a subjective/nominative pronoun. It will function as a subject or predicate nominative.

**Who** is your best friend? ("who" = subject)

The new teacher is **who**? ("who" = predicate nominative)

**Whom**

Whom is an objective pronoun. Its job in a sentence will be as a direct object, indirect object, or an object of a preposition.

For **whom** did you make this? (whom = object of prep.)

You called **whom**? (whom = direct object)

Miss Lopez sent **whom** a post card. (whom = indirect object)

## Whose, Which, & What

Whose, which and what are pronouns when they stand alone. When they modify a noun, they function as adjectives.

**Whose** is this book? (pronoun)

**Whose** book is this? (adjective)

Which do you want? (pronoun)

Which one do you want? (adjective)

What activity should I do? (adjective)

What should I do? (pronoun)

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

The indefinite pronouns are: some, many, few, several, each, both, either, neither, someone, somebody, anyone, nobody, everyone, everybody, any, & none.

Examples

Some are in the laundry.

Many will be attending the party

A few won't be going.

Each must bring his own lunch.

I want both.

You may choose either.

Neither is going.

Please share this with someone.

Somebody left the room.

Has anyone seen Kathy?

They don't want anybody to know.

## Pronoun or Adjective?

If some, many, few, several, each, both, either, neither, someone's, somebody's, anyone's, anybody's, nobody's, everyone's, everybody's, or any modify a noun, that word functions as an adjective.

## Examples

Several bunnies hopped into the hole. (adj.)  
She doesn't want to hear anyone's story. (adj.)  
I don't like either wallpaper. (adj.)

## SPECIAL PRONOUN SITUATIONS

"WE or US?"

Often WE or US will appear beside a noun. In order to figure out which pronoun to use (we or us), put your finger over the noun following it, and decide the job the word is doing in the sentence.

Example

(**We**, Us) girls like to talk together. (subject)

(**We**, Us)        like to talk together. (subject)

Give (we, **us**) adults a chance to play, too. (I.O.)

Give (we, **us**)        a chance to play, too. (I.O.)

The lucky ones were (**we**, us) boys. (P.N.)

The lucky ones were (**we**, us). (P.N.)

## Plural indefinite pronouns

If an indefinite pronoun is plural, the possessive following it needs s to be plural. If it is singular, the possessive following must be singular.

### Example

Many sent their best wishes. (plural)

Both want their baseball autographed. (plural)

Each wants his turn. (singular)

Everyone is taking her book. (singular)

\*Everyone sounds plural, but it is singular.

\*Cross out prepositional phrases to help you determine which form is needed.