

Pronouns are words that *take the place of* a noun or a *group of words that function* as a noun. A **personal pronoun** refers to a specific person or thing.

1. **Subject pronouns** take the place of the subject noun (I, you, he, she, it, we, they)
 - a. I am a fan of the Green Bay Packers.
 - b. She doesn't like the Chicago Bears.
2. **Object pronouns** are the object of a verb or preposition (me, you, him, her, it, us, them)
 - a. My teacher is kind to us.
 - b. She doesn't give them a lot of homework.
3. The **antecedent** is the original noun the pronoun refers to.
 - a. **Tennessee** is a diverse state. *It* has a variety of landforms. (*It* refers to Tennessee, so *Tennessee* is the antecedent.)
 - b. The pronoun and antecedent have to *agree*.

Six Main Types of Pronouns

1. **Possessive:** claims ownership
 - a. Singular: my, your, his, her, its
 - i. My dog is a blue tick hound.
 - ii. Your clothes are in the dryer.
 - b. Plural: our, your, their, ours, yours, theirs
 - i. Our family is from West Virginia.
 - ii. Theirs is from Arkansas.
2. **Indefinite:** doesn't refer to anything/anyone specific
 - a. Singular: another, everybody, no one, somebody, most, one, each, something, none, all, any, nothing, neither, anybody
 - i. Everyone attends meetings on Monday.
 - ii. Most think the meetings are boring.
 - b. Plural: both, few, several, many, others
 - i. Several look forward to the meetings.
 - ii. Others dread them.

3. **Reflexive:** a pronoun that refers to itself, typically formed by adding -self or -selves to certain personal and possessive pronouns. A reflexive pronoun is *necessary* for the sentence to make sense. (myself, yourself, itself, ourselves)
 - a. The cat saw itself in the mirror.
 - b. We helped ourselves to more cake.
4. **Intensive:** emphasizes a noun or pronoun already named. It *can be removed* from the sentence and the sentence will still make sense.
 - a. The director herself couldn't be prouder.
 - b. We ourselves haven't decided yet.
5. **Interrogative:** introduces a question (who, whom, what, whose, which)
 - a. Who saw the accident?
 - b. What's bothering you?
 - c. Which one do you want?
6. **Demonstrative:** points to something specific (this, that, those, these)
 - a. This is the dessert I want.
 - b. These are lovely.
 - c. Those are tall buildings.