

PRONOUNS

“Looking back, I imagine I was always writing. Twaddle it was too. But better far write twaddle or anything, anything, then nothing at all.” - Katherine Mansfield

Pronouns refer to and replace nouns. The noun is called an **antecedent**. The pronoun and antecedent must agree in

- number: singular or plural
- gender: masculine or feminine

Example: Sarah forgot that she had homework.

The pronoun: she
The antecedent: Sarah
“ She ” replaces “ Sarah .”

Nine types of pronouns exist. The following are five.

1. Personal Pronouns:

These refer to specific people, places, and things.

singular	plural
I, me	we, us
you	you
he, him	they, them
she, her	
it	

2. Possessive Pronouns:

Unlike possessive nouns (**Karen's**), possessive pronouns contain no apostrophe (**hers**).

singular	plural
my, mine	our, ours
your, yours	your, yours
his	their, theirs
her, hers	
its	

3. Indefinite Pronouns:

These pronouns refer to nonspecific people or things.

Singular indefinite pronouns:

-one words	-body words	-thing words	other pronouns
anyone	anybody	anything	each
everyone	everybody	everything	another
no one	nobody	nothing	either
someone	somebody	something	neither
one/none			

Plural indefinite pronouns: both, many, few, several

Plural/singular indefinite pronouns (depending on the situation): all, any, most, some

4. Demonstrative Pronouns:

this, that, these, those
they point to the nouns they replace
This is a good sandwich. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “This” replaces the noun (sandwich).

5. Interrogative Pronouns:

who, whoever, which, whichever, whom, whomever, whose, what, whatever
These pronouns begin questions.
Who brought the cake?

The other types are relative pronouns, intensive pronouns, reflexive pronouns, and reciprocal pronouns.