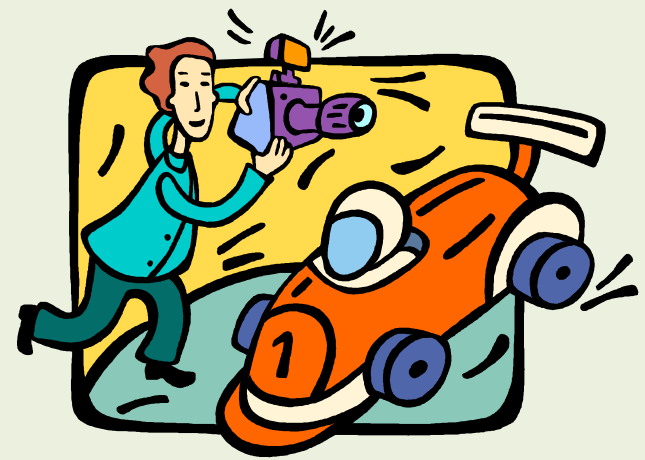


# Pronouns

6<sup>th</sup> grade Language Arts

# Pronouns

- Takes the place of a noun
- Replace a noun with a pronoun to avoid using the same nouns over and over and over and over...



# Personal Pronouns

- **Singular Subject Pronouns:**  
I, You, He, She, It
- **Plural Subject Pronouns:**  
We, You, They
- **Singular Object Pronouns:**  
me, you, him, her, it
- **Plural Object Pronouns:** us, you, them
- -If a personal pronoun is used at the beginning of a sentence, it is called a **SUBJECT pronoun** (Also called *nominative case*)
- -If a personal pronoun is used later in the sentence as the object of another word, it is an **OBJECT pronoun**. Also called *objective case*.

I am going to the store.

# Possessive Pronouns

- Just like possessive nouns, these show ownership of something else.
- (my, mine, his, hers, its **(no apostrophe here!)** your, yours, their, theirs, our, ours, etc



# Reflexive Pronouns



- This is a pronoun that REFLECTS the subject. It ALWAYS ends with -self or -selves.
- ex. When I looked in the mirror, I saw myself.

# Demonstrative Pronouns

Now we sing:

*Demonstrative, Demonstrative*

*There are only 4:*

***This and that, these and those,***

***Believe me, there are no more!***

- (These are used by themselves; not followed by a noun...see?)



# Indefinite Pronouns



- These refer to a **nonspecific** person, place, thing or idea.

--both, anybody,  
someone, anyone,  
either, each, etc.--



# Interrogative Pronouns

- The question words, if the answer is a thing!  
(Who, Which, Where, When, What)
- These stand in for nouns you want to know the answer to
- Who stole my cookie?
- What is that?
- Which is my ducky?



# Pronouns and Antecedents

- The noun that the pronoun replaces or refers to is called the **antecedent**.
- **The bus lost its tire. (“its” refers to the bus, so bus is the antecedent)**
- **Maria’s mom wanted her to call. (who is “her”?– Maria is the antecedent for her)**

