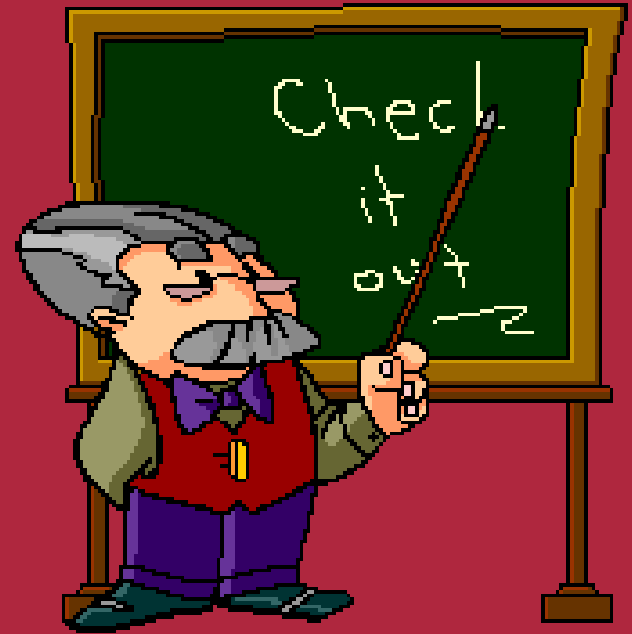


# Pronouns



**There's more than  
one way to say  
*anything!***

# Why on earth do we need pronouns?

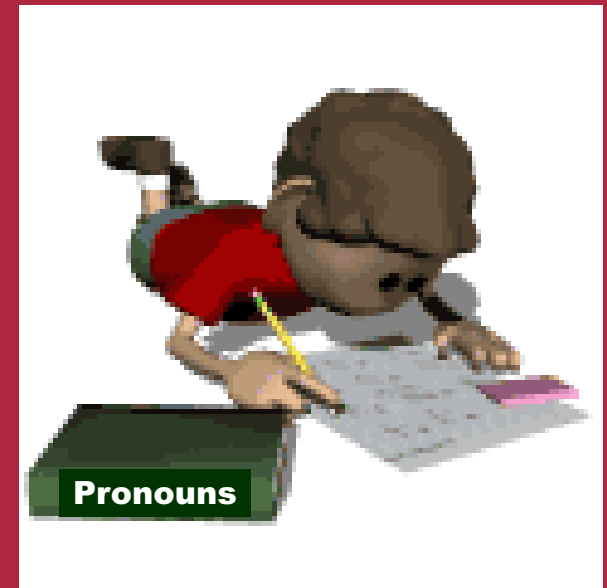
When Susie arrived at the party, Susie knew Susie had made a mistake. Susie saw that Susie did not fit in with Susie's new friends. Susie wondered if Susie should leave, or if Susie should just act like it was normal for Susie to be involved in such activities. Drinking and smoking were not things in which Susie normally participated. Susie decided Susie was not going to allow Susie to behave in such a ridiculous manner.

# Why on earth do we need pronouns?

Think about the paragraph on the previous slide. Then answer the question above on your worksheet.

# Pronouns

- **Pronouns make our speech and writing less boring.**
- **We do not have to continually repeat our subject.**
- **We can identify our subject in a variety of ways, other than by “name”.**



# Pronouns

- Pronouns can substitute for *(or take the place of)* nouns.
- Pronouns can appear anywhere in a sentence.



# Antecedents

Antecedent: The noun that is being replaced by a pronoun.

Abigail lost her notebook at school.

*her* = pronoun

*Abigail* = antecedent



# Why are antecedents important?

**Whenever they do it, it is wrong. I would never do it, but some people do it all the time. Some people do it every single day. It can get them in trouble when they do it. Some people do it at school and other places--like at the mall. They know it is wrong, but they go ahead and do it. Why? They do it because it is easy, and they can. It is not a nice thing though, and no one should ever be caught doing it.**

# Why are antecedents important?

Think about the paragraph on the previous slide. Then answer the question above on the handout.



# Pronouns

- There are seven major types of pronouns:
  - Personal
  - Demonstrative
  - Reflexive
  - Intensive
  - Indefinite
  - Relative
  - Interrogative



# Personal Pronouns

# Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns always refer to *people*.



# PERSONAL PRONOUNS

## SINGULAR

### Nominative

I, you  
he, she, it

### Objective

me, you  
him, her  
it

### Possessive

my, mine, your,  
yours, his, her,  
hers, its

## PLURAL

### Nominative

we  
you  
they

### Objective

us  
you  
them

### Possessive

Our, ours  
your, yours  
their, theirs

# Demonstrative Pronouns

# Demonstrative Pronouns



**Demonstrative pronouns**  
*demonstrate* or point out  
**things like people, places,**  
**objects, or ideas.**



# Demonstrative Pronouns

- this



- that



- these

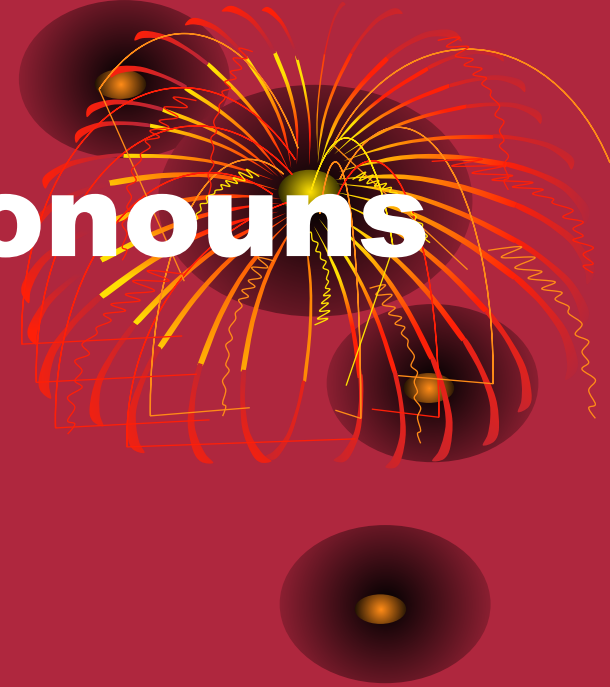


- those



# Demonstrative Pronouns

- **This is easy.**
- **That was difficult.**
- **These are hilarious.**
- **Those will not last.**
- **Do not put a noun after the demonstrative pronoun it will then become an adjective.**





# Demonstrative Pronouns

To remember “demonstrative”,  
think of a monster pointing at  
*you!*

With my giant demonstrative”  
teeth, I’m going to  
eat this, then that,  
then these and those!!



# Intensive and Reflexive Pronouns

# Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

myself  
herself  
himself  
itself  
yourself  
yourselves  
ourselves  
themselves



# Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

Reflexive and Intensive  
pronouns always end in  
“self” or “selves”

# Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

- 1. Reflexive pronouns REFLECT**
- 2. Intensive pronouns INTENSIFY**

# Intensive Pronouns

- Intensive pronouns emphasize (or intensify) another noun or pronoun.
- Amanda made the cake herself.
- I myself sold fifty tickets.

# Intensive Pronouns

- To remember intensive pronouns, think of a very “intense” “elf” or “elves” working frantically to get toys ready for the holidays...



# Reflexive Pronouns

- Reflexive pronouns refer to the subject and reflect the action of the verb back to the subject.
- John wrote himself a note.
- Sue gave herself a haircut.





# Reflexive Pronouns

- To remember reflexive pronouns:

They REFLECT  
the action of the  
verb.



# Indefinite Pronouns

# Indefinite Pronouns



“Indefinite” means *not definite* or not clear—cloudy.

- Indefinite pronouns refer to a person, a place, or a thing that is *not specifically named*.

# Indefinite Pronouns

To remember indefinite pronouns, think of a cloudy day, when things are not as clear.



# Indefinite Pronouns



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

# Relative and Interrogative Pronouns

# Relative Pronouns

- Relative pronouns introduce subordinate clauses.



# Interrogative Pronouns

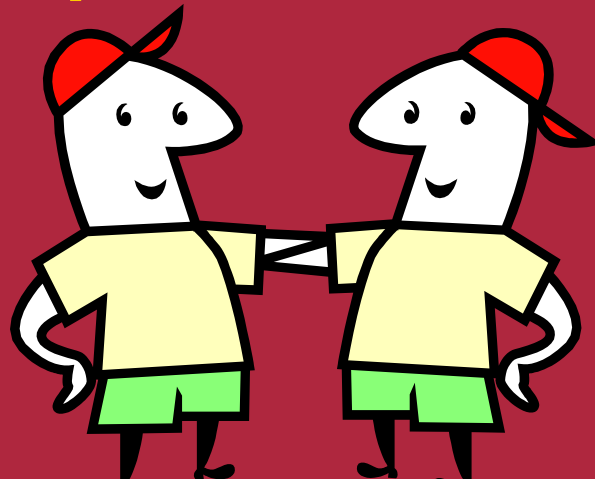
- Interrogative pronouns introduce a question (?).
- The word “interrogative” means “to ask”





# Relative and Interrogative Pronouns

The list of relative and interrogative pronouns is the **SAME** except for *what* and *that*.



Relative

that  
which  
who  
whom  
whose

Interrogative

what  
which  
who  
whom  
whose

# Relative Pronouns



- The ball (**that** was lost) was found.
- The girl (**which** lives down the street) was absent today.
- The teacher (**who** my brother had last year) is now retired.
- The family (**whose** dog ran away) has bought another one.
- The student (**whom** you might know) was selected for the team.

**We're  
TWINS!**

Hi! I'm  
Relative  
Guy.

And I'm  
Interrogative  
Guy.

R

that  
which  
who  
whose  
whom

what  
which  
who  
whose  
whom



# Pronoun Review

# Pronoun Review

- What purpose does a pronoun serve?
  - A pronoun allows us to identify our subject by something other than name.

# Pronoun Review

- Identify the pronoun and type in each of the sentences below.
  - She made a donation to charity. *nominative*
  - Who will go to the office? *interrogative*
  - Did Stacy make that herself? *intensive*
  - Please help John look for his glasses. *possessive*

# Pronoun Review

- What is an antecedent?
  - An antecedent is the noun that is being replaced by the pronoun.



# Pronoun Review

- What are the pronouns and antecedents in the sentences below?
  - Coach Burr gave his dog a bath.
  - Does Ms. Joyce know her cell phone is ringing in class?
  - The students ate the candy; it was all gone.
  - Ms. Holland and Ms. Young lost their luggage in the terminal.

# Pronoun Review

- Why do we need pronouns?
  - We need pronouns so that our writing is less repetitive and less boring.

# Pronoun Review

- Why is it important to use an antecedent in writing?
  - It is important to use an antecedent so that the reader knows what the writer is saying, to avoid confusion.

# Pronoun Review

- Which two types of pronouns use exactly the same list of words except for that and what?
  - Relative ✓
  - Interrogative ✓
  - Personal
  - Intensive
  - Demonstrative
  - Indefinite

# Pronoun Review

- Which type of pronoun names people?
  - Intensive
  - Personal
  - Interrogative

# Pronoun Review

- Which type of pronoun points out people, places or things?
  - Indefinite
  - Relative
  - Demonstrative

# Pronoun Review

- Which type of pronoun does not refer to a specific person, place or thing?
  - Interrogative
  - Indefinite
  - Intensive

# Pronoun Review

- Which type of pronoun intensifies another noun or pronoun?

- Intensive

- Indefinite

- Interrogative



# Pronoun Review

- Which type of pronoun refers to the subject and reflects the action of the verb back to the subject?
  - Reflexive

# Pronoun Review

- Which type of pronoun introduces a subordinate clause?
  - Demonstrative
  - Indefinite
  - Relative

# Pronoun Review

- Which type of pronoun introduces a question?
  - Intensive
  - Interrogative
  - Indefinite

# Pronoun Review

- Which type of pronouns are the examples listed below?
  - I, me, he, she, it, we, you  
they
  - **Personal**



# Pronoun Review

- Which type of pronouns are the examples listed below?
  - this, that, these, those
  - **Demonstrative**



# Pronoun Review

- Which type of pronouns are the examples listed below?
  - myself, yourself, ourselves, herself
  - **Intensive/Reflexive**



# Pronoun Review

- Which type of pronouns are the examples listed below?
  - someone, anyone, everybody, none, most, several
  - **Indefinite**



# Pronoun Review

- Which type of pronouns are the examples listed below?
  - that, which, who, whom, whose
    - **Relative**





# Pronoun Review

- Which type of pronouns are the examples listed below?
  - what, which, who, whom, whose
    - **Interrogative**

