

The words which are used in place of nouns are called **Pronouns**. They help us to avoid the awkwardness of repeating the same nouns in a paragraph again and again.

1. Pronoun should have the same gender and number as the noun.

Example : 1. **Tom** is a naughty boy. **He** painted the fence.
2. The **women** are very poor. **They** fetch water from the well.

In the above sentences '**Tom**' is masculine gender and singular. Hence, '**He**' is used in place of '**Tom**'. While in second sentence '**Women**' are plural and feminine gender. Hence, pronoun '**They**' is used in place of '**Women**'. Because '**they**' is in plural form and it is used for both the masculine and feminine gender.

Kinds of Pronoun

The Pronouns are of ten types

Personal, Reflexive, Emphatic, Interrogative, Relative, Demonstrative, Indefinite, Distributive, Reciprocal and Possessive.

1. **Personal Pronoun** : A pronoun which stands for a person or thing, is called the **Personal Pronoun**.

Personal pronouns are of three types :

- (a) **First person** : The pronouns which refer to the person or persons **speaking** are of the **First Person**. as, I, we, me, my, our, us.
- (b) **Second Person** : The pronouns which refer to the person **spoken to** are of the **Second Person**. as, you, yours, thou, thine, thee.
- (c) **Third Person** : The pronouns which refer to the person or thing **spoken of** are of the **Third Person**, as, he, his, him, she, her, hers, it, its, they, their, theirs, them.

Study the table given below :

Person	Singular	Plural	Gender
First Person	I, me	We, us,	Common
Second Person	You, your	You, your	Common
Third Person	He, his, him	Masculine
	she, her, hers	Feminine
		They, Their, them	Common
	It	Neuter

Remember

- ❖ The nouns for which a pronoun stands, is called its antecedent.
- ❖ A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in its number, gender, etc.

2. **Demonstrative Pronoun** : Pronouns used to point out persons or things for which they are used are called **Demonstrative Pronouns**.

- **This** is my pet.
- **These** are my apples.
- **That** is your hat.
- **Those** are your books.

In the above sentences, **this**, **that**, **these** and **those** are used to point out the things. They are, therefore, called Demonstrative Pronouns.

3. **Indefinite Pronoun** : Indefinite pronouns are those pronouns which refer to persons or things in general way. They do not refer to any particular person or thing.

- **One** should do one's duty.
- **None** could solve the sum.
- **Few** could get first division.
- **All** wish to be happy.
- **Some** are born great.
- **Many** of them have not returned yet.

In the above sentences, **one**, **all**, **none**, **few**, **some**, and **many** are used to denote the number or quantity of persons or things in general or indefinite way. Hence, they are called Indefinite Pronouns.

4. **Possessive Pronoun** : A pronoun that shows possession, is called **Possessive Pronoun**.

- This pen is **yours**.
- We bought this car; it is **ours**.
- That ribbon is **hers**.
- I gave him my book; he has lost **his**.

In the above sentences, **mine**, **hers**, **ours** and **his** show possession. They are used in place of nouns. So they are Possessive Pronouns.

Note : Possessive Pronouns generally come at the end of a sentence. No noun is put after them.

5. **Interrogative Pronoun** : An Interrogative Pronoun is used to ask a question.

- **Who** helped you in need?
- **Whom** do you want to meet?
- **Which** is your coat?
- **Whose** is this book?
- **What** is your father?

In the above sentences the pronouns, **who**, **whose**, **whom**, **what**, **which** are used for asking questions. Hence, these are Interrogative Pronouns. 'Who', 'whose' and 'whom' are used for persons, 'what' for things and 'which' is used for particular persons or things.

6. **Reflexive Pronoun** : Pronouns in which the action of the subject reflects or turns back on the subject itself, are called **Reflexive Pronouns**.

- I cooked food **myself**.
- They will come here **themselves**.
- He enjoyed **himself**.
- Ram sells his goods **himself**.
- You are playing **yourself**.
- She served food **herself** for the guests.
- We often talk to **ourselves**.
- Archana makes toy **herself**.

In the above sentences the coloured words are Reflexive pronouns.

7. **Emphatic Pronoun** : A pronoun used to convey emphasis, is called **Emphatic Pronoun**.

- I **myself** hit my leg.
- You should **yourself** solve the problem.
- He **himself** does his work.
- The cat **itself** ran away.
- We **ourselves** heard him saying so.
- She **herself** went away.

8. **Relative Pronoun** : The pronoun who, whose, whom, that and which join two sentences and refer back to nouns going before them. They are called **Relative Pronouns**.

- This is a boy. He gave me ten rupees. This is the boy **who** gave me ten rupees.
- This is the picture. I saw it the other day. This is the picture **which** I saw the other day.



- This is the man. I spoke to him. This is the man with **whom** I spoke.
- This is the cow. It gives us milk. This is the cow **which** gives us milk.
- I know the colony. Naman lives in the colony. I know the colony **that** Naman lives in.
- This is the farmer. His wife is young. This is the farmer **whose** wife is young.

9. Distributive Pronoun : Distributive pronouns are those which show that persons or things are taken one at a time or in separate groups.

- **Each** of them will have food.
- **Neither** of them came to see me.
- **Either** of you can take it.

In the above sentences, **each**, **either** and **neither** are Distributive Pronouns. But remember 'Either' or 'Neither' is used only for two persons or things and 'each' for more than two.

10. Reciprocal Pronoun : The Reciprocal pronouns express mutual relations between two or more than two.

- All the three friends love **each other**.
- Both the girls helped **one another**.

Possessive Pronouns And Possessive Adjectives

- This is not **my** pet.
- **Mine** is black in colour.

In the first sentence, '**my**' is used as a **Possessive Adjective**.

In the second sentence, the word '**mine**' stands for 'my pen'. So it is used as a **Possessive Pronoun**.

Like most adjectives, a Possessive Adjective is used before a Noun. A Possessive Pronoun is used in place of a noun.

Let's learn the form of Possessive Pronouns :

	Singular		Plural	
	Possessive Adj.	Possessive Pron.	Possessive Adj.	Possessive Pron.
First Person	my	mine	our	ours
Second Person	your	yours	your	yours
Third Person	his her	his hers	their	theirs

Time To Do

A. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences with Personal, Reflexive or Emphatic Pronouns whichever is correct :

- _____ met a boy on our way.
- _____ always do their work themselves.
- These girls wrote a book _____.
- _____ themselves came to invite me.
- _____ am sorry _____ have hurt you.
- We should respect _____ elders.
- There is Payal, _____ is dancing.



8. The teachers love _____ all.
9. Mohan is going to _____ school.
10. Kajal _____ looks after her baby.
11. Lucky, _____ will hurt yourself.
12. She hanged _____ to suicide.

B. Change the sentences using Personal Pronouns : it, him, her, them, they :

1. Avani and Aru bought a dress.

2. Spoke to Aniket.

3. The bus stopped for Kanchan.

4. The train ran over the dog.

5. The teacher punished the students.

6. Multiply these numbers.

7. Father woke up Naman.

8. Avani played with her doll.

9. Count the flowers.

10. Mother called out to Tushar.

C. Choose the right Personal Pronoun to replace the underlined word. Then write the sentences again :

1. My pet Bruno is missing. Have you seen my Bruno?

2. Vasco da Gama was an ambitious explorer. Vasco da Gama discovered the New World.

3. Neelu is my best friend. Everyone says that Neelu gossips much.

4. I love grapes. Grapes come in a bunch.

5. That dog is very grouchy and snappy. That dog belongs to my neighbour.

6. Joan of Arc was peasant soldier. Joan of Arc single-handedly fought the enemy forces.



D. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences with Demonstrative Pronouns :

1. _____ is a famous building of Hyderabad.
2. _____ are the students of class VI.
3. _____ are the M. L. As elected on Congress ticket.
4. _____ is a very useful book for you.
5. _____ is the dog which barks at strangers.
6. _____ are the lotus flowers.
7. _____ were the faded flowers.
8. _____ is the bus by which you can go to Kanpur.
9. _____ are very sweet apples.
10. _____ was her ring on the chair.

E. Fill in the blanks with Distributive Pronouns (each, either, neither) :

1. _____ of the fruits is suitable for you.
2. _____ of the scenery will attract people.
3. _____ of the cassettes is running.
4. _____ of the culprits was punished.
5. _____ of the three girls sang a song.
6. _____ of the children will get something.
7. _____ of them took his turn.
8. _____ of my friends may come to the party.
9. _____ of you is responsible for this loss.
10. _____ of these pens is in working order.

F. Pick out the Indefinite Pronouns from the following sentences :

1. None escaped from death.
2. I do not accept any of your suggestions.
3. Some say he will be a great man one day.
4. None of his friends deceives him.
5. Few have a lot of luxuries.
6. Be friendly to others.
7. Someone has knocked at the door.
8. One should obey one's teacher.
9. One is not sure about one's fate.
10. Many of them ran away to safer places.

