

## English Grammar Class 5

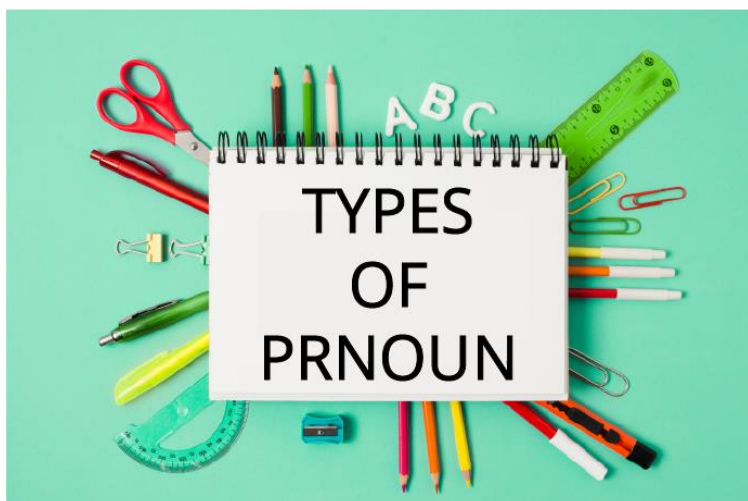
### Pronoun And Its Kinds

In this article, we will discuss Pronoun and their different kinds. A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase. Pronouns refer to either a noun that has already been mentioned or to a noun that does not need to be named specifically.

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*Image: Introduction to pronouns*

**Kinds of pronoun:**



*Image: Types of pronouns*

There are ten kinds of pronouns. They are

**1. Relative Pronouns:** Pronouns that relate one component of the phrase to another are known as relative pronouns. The relative pronouns that, which, where, when, why, what, whom, and whose are a few examples.

Example:

- Sheena, **who** is a dancer, now also teaches at a University.
- My bike, **which** I lost last month was found in an old garage
- The youngster **who** earned the reward is shown here.

**2. Possessive Pronouns:** Pronouns that indicate possession are known as possessive pronouns. The possessive pronouns mine, yours, his, her, theirs, and its are a few instances.

Example:

- Why did you take **my** dress?
- This is **your** car.

**3. Reflexive Pronouns:** Pronouns that relate back to the sentence's subject are known as reflexive pronouns. Myself, yourself, herself, himself, oneself, itself, ourselves, themselves, and yourselves are a few examples of reflexive pronouns. Self or selves is used with the pronoun in this form as a suffix.

Read the sentences that follow.

- I blame **myself** for my failure.
- In our sleep, we frequently chat to **ourselves**.

The pronouns I, we, you, yourself, he, she, they, and themselves behave like verbs' objects, but they refer to the same people as the verbs' subjects. They are therefore known as reflexive pronouns.

**4. Demonstrative Pronouns:** Demonstrative pronouns are those that are employed to point at the things they are referring to. Pronouns that point to particular things are referred to as demonstrative pronouns. The demonstrative pronouns this, that, these, and those are a few instances.

Examples:

- **These** oranges are rotten.
- **Those** buildings are new.
- **This** is my bottle.
- **That** is your phone.

The words this, these, that, and those are used to identify the object or objects in the aforementioned statements. That and those allude to items lying far away, while this and these refer to things nearby. They are, therefore, called Demonstrative Pronouns.

**5. Interrogative Pronouns:** Pronouns that ask questions are called interrogative pronouns. Interrogative pronouns include who, what, when, why, and where are a few examples. The pronouns known as interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions about people or objects.

**Examples:**

- **Who** was the noisemaker?

- **What** is the problem?

The pronouns who, whom, and whose are used when referring to people. The pronoun is used to inquire about individuals or objects.

**6. Indefinite Pronouns:** Pronouns that are indefinite do not specifically refer to any one person, place, or thing. Someone, somebody, someplace, something, anyone, anybody, anywhere, anything, no one, nobody, nowhere, everyone, everybody, everywhere, everything, each, none, few, and many are a few examples of indefinite pronouns.

Example:

- Only a **few** people came to the show.
- Is there **anyone** who still needs to register?
- I did not see her **anywhere**.
- 

**7. Personal Pronouns:** Pronouns that are used in place of people, animals, or things are known as personal or possessive pronouns. These are of three types representing the first person, second person, and third person.

- Pronouns of the First Person are those that allude to the speaker or speakers; examples are I, we, me, us, mine, and ours.
- Pronouns of the Second Person, like you and yours, are those that allude to the person or people being talked to.
- He, she, him, his, her, hers, they, them, theirs, and it are examples of third-person pronouns that refer to the subject of the sentence.

Example:

- It is not sufficient for **them**.
- Will **they** buy a gift for her?

Simple pronouns called personal pronouns are used to replace proper names. I, you, he, she, we, and they are some examples of personal pronouns, as are him, her, he, she, us, and them.

**8. Subject Pronouns:** The action of a sentence is carried out by subject pronouns. The subject pronouns I, you, we, he, she, it, they, and one are a few examples.

Example:

- **I** am fond of her.
- **He** is very kind.
- **You** are being rude.

**9. Object Pronouns:** Pronouns that receive the action in a sentence are called object pronouns. The object pronouns me, us, him, she, and them are a few instances.

Example:

- Please allow **them** to come in.
- After the movie, **she** decided to go to the beach

**10. Reciprocal Pronouns:** Pronouns that express a reciprocal relationship are referred to as reciprocal pronouns. Both each other and one another are reciprocal pronoun examples.

Example:

- The mother and daughter looked at each other and laughed hysterically.
- The siblings are kind to each other.
- They recited the speech to one another.

**Point to Remember:**

**Note:** Emphatic Pronoun and Reflexive Pronouns look identical but Emphatic Pronouns are used directly after the subject while Reflexive Pronouns are used in place of the object.

Person	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
<b>1st Singular</b>	I	Me	Mine	Myself
<b>2nd Singular</b>	You	You	Yours	Yourself
<b>3rd Male</b>	He	Him	His	Himself
<b>3rd Female</b>	She	Her	Her	Herself
<b>3rd Object</b>	It	It	Its	Itself
<b>1st Plural</b>	We	Us	Ours	Ourselves
<b>2nd Plural</b>	You	You	Yours	Yourselves
<b>3rd Plural</b>	They	Them	Theirs	Themselves

### Summary

In this chapter, we learned the pronouns which is a word or phrase that stands in for a noun or noun phrase. Since pronouns are compact words that can serve all of the purposes of nouns, they are one of the fundamental building blocks of sentences. In order for us to speak with one another, pronouns are necessary. However, pronoun communication is really important. Next time, think twice before assuming that someone is referring to someone by their pronouns because we use pronouns to identify or refer to them.

### Practice questions

**Choose the correct option:**

1. I want to talk with Sam. Is \_\_\_\_\_ available at this moment?

- a) she
- b) He
- c) Her
- d) Am

2. Tony is as smart as \_\_\_\_\_ is.

- a) I
- b) me
- c) she
- d) we

3. The dog chewed on \_\_\_\_\_ favorite toy.

- a) it's
- b) it is
- c) its'
- d) its

4. It could have been \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) Jerry
- b) anyone
- c) better
- d) more difficult

5. Jerry is taller than \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) I
- b) me
- c) she
- d) we

### Answers

1. The correct answer is option B. I want to talk with Sam. Is **he** available at this moment?
2. The correct answer is option C. Tony is as smart as **she** is.
3. The correct answer is option D. The dog chewed on **its** favorite toy.
4. The correct answer is option B. It could have been **anyone**.

5. The correct answer is option Jerry is taller than **me**.

