

# PRONOUNS

## Personal Pronoun

“A pronoun is a word used instead of a Noun”.

(I, we, you, he, she, it, they) are called personal pronouns because they stand for the three persons.

- (i) The person speaking
- (ii) The person spoken to, and
- (iii) The person spoken of.

‘You’ is both singular and Plural.

	Nominative case (Subjective)	Objective case (Accusative)	Possessive case (Genitive)
First Person	I we	me us	my, mine, our, ours
Second Person	you	you	your, yours
Third person	he she it they	him her it them	his her, hers its their, theirs

Pronouns are used so that our language is not cumbersome with the same nouns being repeated over and over in a paragraph.

**Subject Pronoun: (Subjective case)**

(I, we, you, he, she, it, they)

Example: She is at work.

‘She’ is main subject of the sentence, hence in the sentence, ‘She’ is the subjective personal pronoun.

**Objective pronoun (objective case)**

Example: He will meet us later.

‘Us’ is the objective personal pronoun, as it is the object of the verb ‘meet.’

**Possessive pronoun (possessive case)**

Example: That is our clubhouse.

‘Our’ shows the possession of the object ‘clubhouse’.

## Gender

Example: He went to the market.

He is used for male gender.

Other examples - (his, him, he etc.)

Example: She is doing the laundry.

‘she’ is used for female gender.

(Her, hers, etc.)

Example: It is important to **them**.

'It' is gender neutral as it shows an object,

'Them' is also gender neutral as 'Them' can consists of both genders.

Others gender neutral pronouns are - (Their, they, its.)

### Number

Singular Pronoun - where the pronoun is only referring to one specific Noun.

Example: That book belongs to me.

Plural Pronoun - where the pronoun is used to refer to a number of nouns.

Example: That is Their book, not yours.

