

List of Pronouns

<http://www.english-grammar-revolution.com/list-of-pronouns.html>

Personal Pronouns	Singular	Plural
take the place of common and proper nouns.		
First Person: the person or people speaking or writing	I me	we us
Second Person: the person or people being spoken or written to	you	you
Third Person: the person, people, or things being spoken or written about	she, her he, him it	they them

Relative Pronouns	that, which, who, whom, whose, whichever, whoever, whomever
relate a subordinate clause to the rest of the sentence.	

Demonstrative Pronouns	Singular	Plural
represent a thing or things.		
Refers to things that are nearby	this	these
Refers to things that are far away	that	those

	<u>Indefinite Pronouns</u>
	refer to something that is unspecified.
Singular	anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, somebody, someone, something
Plural	both, few, many, several
Singular or Plural	all, any, most, none, some

<u>Reflexive Pronouns</u> end in <i>self</i> or <i>selves</i> .	Singular	Plural
First Person: the person or people speaking or writing	myself	ourselves
Second Person: the person or people being spoken or written to	yourself	yourselves
Third Person: the person, people, or things being spoken or written about	himself, herself, itself	themselves

Interrogative Pronouns are used to ask questions.	what, who, which, whom, whose
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<u>Possessive Pronouns</u> are used to show ownership.	Singular	Plural
Used Before Nouns	my your his, her, its	our your their
Used Alone	mine yours his, hers	ours yours theirs

Subject and Object Pronouns are used as either the subject or the object in a sentence.	Singular	Plural
Subject: whom or what the sentence is about	I you she, he, it	we you they
Object: direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions	me you her, him, it	us you them