



# Pronouns

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**A pronoun replaces a noun when the noun is already known. For example, the word “I” is a pronoun because we all know who “I” refers to (me, John Jackson). However, “car” is NOT a pronoun, it’s just a noun, because we don’t know who “car” refers to (Is it my car? ... your car? ... that car over there?).**

·Personal pronouns are pronouns that refer a specific person or thing (for example: I, you, he she, etc.). The 3 main types of personal pronouns are subject pronouns, object pronouns, and reflexive pronouns.

I play the piano.

·Subject pronouns are personal pronouns that do actions. They usually go before a verb. The 7 subject pronouns are: I, you, she, he, it, we, they.

I play the piano.

·Object pronouns are personal pronouns that receive. They usually go after a verb. The 7 object pronouns are: me, you, her, him, it, us, them.

You are listening to me.

·Reflexive pronouns are personal pronouns that do and receive at the same time. They usually go after a verb. The 8 reflexive pronouns are: myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, themselves, yourselves.

Chris is looking at himself in the mirror.

·Possessive pronouns refer to an owner. The 7 possessive pronouns are: mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, theirs.

That taco is mine!

·Demonstrative pronouns point to a specific thing or things. The 4 demonstrative pronouns are: this, that, these, those.

This is so incredible!

·Interrogative pronouns introduce a question. The 5 interrogative pronouns are: what, which, who, whom, whose.

What is your favorite sport?

·Relative pronouns provide more information about a person or thing. The 5 main relative pronouns are: who, whom, that, which, whose.

He is the person who called me.