

Understanding Nouns and Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Anna ate her tea when she got home.



There are seven types of pronouns, which are used for different purposes.

Personal Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Relative Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns	Demonstrative Pronouns	Interrogative Pronouns	Indefinite Pronouns
These represent people, places and things.	These show ownership and replace possessive noun phrases.	These link one part of a sentence to another by introducing a relative clause that describes an earlier noun or pronoun.	These refer back to an earlier noun or pronoun in a sentence, so the performing and receiving of an action apply to the same person or thing.	These function as subjects of objects in a sentence, replacing nouns.	These are used to ask questions and represent an unknown subject or object.	These do not refer to any specific person or thing, but take the place of nouns in a sentence.
I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they (subject) me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them (object)	mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs	who, whom, whose, which, that, what	myself, yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, themselves	this, that, these, those	who, whom, what, which, whose	somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything, nobody, no one, nothing, all, another, both, each, mavny, most, other, some, few, none, such
She gave him a piano lesson.	The piano is his.	Jack is the person who plays the piano.	She taught herself.	This is my instrument.	Who is playing?	I haven't seen anyone.