

# TIP SHEET

## Pronouns

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*Pronouns* are words that take the place of nouns. The noun that a pronoun refers to is called its *antecedent*. The most important kinds of pronouns follow.

- *Personal pronouns* usually refer to people but may also refer to places, things, or ideas. They may be singular or plural.

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
First person	I, me	we, us
Second person	you	you
Third person	he, she, him, her, it	they, them

- *Possessive pronouns* are personal pronouns that show *who* or *what* owns something. They may be singular or plural.

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
First person	my, mine	our, ours
Second person	your, yours	your, yours
Third person	his, her, hers, its	their, theirs

- *Indefinite pronouns* are pronouns that do not refer to specific persons, places, things, or ideas. Most indefinite pronouns are singular. Some are plural. Some are singular or plural depending on their use in a sentence. Following are some examples:

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>Singular or Plural</b>
anybody, everybody, no one	both	all
anyone, everyone, nothing	few	any
anything, everything, somebody	many	most
each, neither, someone	several	none
either, nobody, something	others	some

- *Demonstrative pronouns* are the words *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*. Demonstrative pronouns point out their antecedents.
  - *Reflexive pronouns* end in *self* or *selves*. Reflexive pronouns refer back to the nouns or pronouns used earlier in a sentence.
  - *Interrogative pronouns* are used in questions: *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *which*, and *what*.
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