

Basic English Review

Unit 3

Pronouns

Objectives

- To understand the function of a pronoun in a sentence
- To recognize the different types of pronouns
- To write clear and concise sentences and paragraphs using pronouns correctly

Section 7

Personal Pronouns

- **Personal pronouns** are used in place of
 - the person or persons speaking
 - I submitted my term paper.
 - the person or persons spoken to
 - You missed your dental appointment.
 - the person, persons, thing, or things spoken of
 - They always support local charities.

Section 7

Personal Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
1st person	I, me, my mine	we, us, our, ours
2nd person	you, your, yours	you, your, yours
3rd person	he, him, his, she her, hers, it, its	they, them, their, theirs

Pronoun Agreement in Person, Number, and Gender

- The **antecedent** is the word or words to which the pronoun refers.
- A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in person (first, second, or third), number (singular or plural), and gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter).
 - Tony shared his lunch with me.
 - his—singular pronoun—agrees in person, number, and gender with the antecedent *Tony*

Section 7 Personal Pronouns

Case Forms of Personal Pronouns

- Nominative
- Objective
- Possessive

Case Forms of Personal Pronouns

- **Nominative case** pronouns are used as subjects or as **predicate pronouns**.
 - You passed the board exams.
 - You—subject—nominative case
 - The best athlete was he.
 - he—predicate pronoun—nominative case—follows the linking verb *was* and refers to the subject *athlete*

Section 7 Personal Pronouns

Case Forms of Personal Pronouns

Nominative Case Pronouns		
	Singular	Plural
1st person	I	we
2nd person	you	you
3rd person	he, she, it	they

Section 7 Personal Pronouns

Case Forms of Personal Pronouns

- **Objective case** pronouns are used as direct objects, objects of prepositions, or indirect objects.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	me	us
2nd person	you	you
3rd person	him, her, it	them

Case Forms of Personal Pronouns

- A **direct object** receives the action of the verb.
- It answers the question *what* or *whom*.
 - His grandfather took him to the Super Bowl.
 - him—direct object—objective case—receives the action of the verb *took* and answers the question *whom*—took whom?

Section 7 Personal Pronouns

Case Forms of Personal Pronouns

- A pronoun (or noun) that follows a preposition is the **object** of the preposition.
 - The radiologist gave the report to her.
 - her—object of the preposition *to*—objective case



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Case Forms of Personal Pronouns

- An **indirect object** indirectly receives the action of the verb.
- It answers the question *to whom, for whom, to what, or for what* something is done.
 - Dhara sends him updated duty rosters.
 - him—indirect object—objective case—answers the question *to whom*—sends rosters to whom? (The preposition *to* is omitted.)

Case Forms of Personal Pronouns

- **Possessive case** pronouns are used to show ownership.
- They are often used as adjectives (**possessive adjectives**).
 - Mine is the spinach quiche.
 - Mine—possessive pronoun—shows ownership
 - Celia lost her cell phone.
 - her—possessive pronoun used as an adjective—tells whose phone

Section 7 Personal Pronouns

Case Forms of Personal Pronouns

Possessive Case Pronouns		
	Singular	Plural
1st person	my, mine	our, ours
2nd person	your, yours	your, yours
3rd person	his, her, hers, it	their, theirs

Section 7 Personal Pronouns

Case Forms of Personal Pronouns

- Name the case of each underlined pronoun.
- Identify any pronouns that are direct objects, indirect objects, or objects of prepositions.
 - The concert pianist is she.
 - Rich handed me the bill for dinner.
 - The homeless man found it in the trash.
 - The doctor spoke with Taj and me after the surgery.
 - The school won its third academic championship.

Section 8 Indefinite Pronouns

Identification of Indefinite Pronouns

- An **indefinite pronoun** (*both, everyone, some, etc.*) does not define or stand for a particular person, place, thing, concept, quality, or activity.
- Many express some idea of quantity.
- Indefinite pronouns are often used as adjectives (when followed by a noun).
 - Another training session is scheduled for next week.
 - Another—indefinite pronoun used as an adjective—modifies the noun *session*.

Section 8 Indefinite Pronouns

Singular and Plural Indefinite Pronouns

- These indefinite pronouns are always singular:

another	either	neither	other
anybody	everybody	no one	somebody
anyone	everyone	nobody	someone
anything	everything	nothing	something
each	much	one	

- Each has a test booklet and two pencils.
 - Each—singular indefinite pronoun—takes a singular verb

Section 8 Indefinite Pronouns

Singular and Plural Indefinite Pronouns

- These indefinite pronouns are always plural:

both	few	many	others	several
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- Few remember to bring their claim checks.
 - Few—plural indefinite pronoun—takes a plural verb

Section 8 Indefinite Pronouns

Singular and Plural Indefinite Pronouns

- These indefinite pronouns can be singular or plural, depending on the context:

all	any	more	most	none	some
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- None of them know their password.
 - None—indefinite pronoun—refers to *them*. *Them* is plural, so *None* is plural and takes a plural verb.

Section 8 Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite Pronouns as Antecedents

- Pronouns must agree in number with their antecedents.
- When an indefinite pronoun serves as an antecedent, the personal pronoun must agree in number with the indefinite pronoun.
 - Both of my brothers have filed their tax returns.
 - their—plural personal pronoun—refers to the plural antecedent *Both*

Section 8

Indefinite Pronouns

- Insert an appropriate indefinite pronoun in each sentence.

_____ knows the answer.

_____ have climbed this mountain.

_____ of the ice cream is left.

_____ of the tour guides speak Japanese.

Relative Pronouns

- **Relative pronouns** relate or refer to nouns or other pronouns (antecedents) in a sentence.
- A relative pronoun begins a **dependent clause**.
 - The car that I bought is two years old.
 - that—relative pronoun—refers to the noun *car*—begins the dependent clause *that I bought*
- These are the relative pronouns:

who	whom	whose	compounds such as whoever
which	that	what	

Section 9 Relative, Interrogative, and Demonstrative Pronouns

Relative Pronouns

- *Who* or *whoever* is used as the subject of a verb or as a predicate pronoun and is in the nominative case.
 - James Renner, who was my mentor, retired last week.
 - who—subject of the verb *was*—refers to *James Renner* (person)



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Relative Pronouns

- *Whom* or *whomever* is used as the object of a verb or the object of a preposition and is in the objective case.
 - He was a man whom I admired greatly.
 - whom—object of the verb *admired*—refers to *man* (person)
- *Whose* is used to show possession.
 - Whose coat is on the chair?
 - Whose—modifies the noun *coat*

Relative Pronouns

- *Which* and *whichever* refer to things.
- *Whose*, *what*, and *whatever* refer to persons or things.
- *That* refers to things and people.
 - The fence that encloses the property is very tall.
 - that—subject of the verb *encloses*—refers to *fence* (thing)

Interrogative Pronouns

- **Interrogative pronouns** are used in asking questions.
 - *Who*—nominative, refers to persons
 - *Whom*—objective, refers to persons or things and tells one object from another
 - *What*—refers to things
 - *Whose*—refers to persons
 - Compounds such as *whoever*
- *Whose, which, and what* may be used as adjectives.

Interrogative Pronouns

- Who saw what happened?
 - Who—asks a question—refers to persons—subject of the verb *saw*
- What type of life insurance did you buy?
 - What—asks a question—refers to things—used as an adjective
- Which computer did you buy: a Dell or an Acer?
 - Which—asks a question—refers to things and tells one object from another

Relative and Interrogative Pronouns

- Identify the relative and interrogative pronouns.
 - The house, which dates back to the 1600s, has been carefully restored.
 - What are sunspots?
 - Please give me whatever resources you can find.
 - Whose truck is parked in the driveway?
 - She lives two doors down from where I used to live.

Section 9 Relative, Interrogative, and Demonstrative Pronouns

Who and *Whom*

- *Who* is used as the subject of a verb or as a predicate pronoun and is in the nominative case.
 - Who went to the health club yesterday?
 - Who—subject of the verb *went*—nominative case
 - It was who I suspected it was.
 - who—predicate pronoun—nominative case

Section 9 Relative, Interrogative, and Demonstrative Pronouns

Who and Whom

- *Whom* is used as the object of a verb or the object of a preposition and is in the objective case.
 - Tell Miss Morgan whom you hired as your assistant.
 - whom—object of the verb *hired*—objective case
 - For whom did you testify?
 - whom—object of the preposition *For*—objective case

Section 9 Relative, Interrogative, and Demonstrative Pronouns

Who and Whom

- When a noun clause is the object of a verb or preposition, *who*, *whom*, *whoever*, or *whomever* is not the object of the main clause but is either the subject or the object of the noun clause.
 - They will elect whomever you nominate.
 - whomever you nominate—dependent clause used as the object of the verb *elected*. *Whom* is the object of the verb *nominate* in the clause *whomever you nominate*.

Who and Whom

- Choose the correct pronoun.
 - (Who, Whom) shall I say is calling?
 - The applicant (who, whom) they selected is well qualified.
 - The applicant (who, whom) was selected is well qualified.
 - (Which, What) looks better: this jacket or that one?

Demonstrative Pronouns

- **Demonstrative pronouns** are used to point out, to designate, or to demonstrate the particular antecedent to which they refer.
- Demonstrative pronouns may be used as adjectives.
 - Is that your best offer?
 - that—demonstrative pronoun—designates an offer
 - Those paintings are perfect for your dining room.
 - Those—demonstrative adjective—tells which paintings