

PRONOUNS

PRONOMBRES

Pronoun Chart

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Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

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SUBJECT PRONOUNS

- ◆ The subject (or subject pronoun) is always a person, thing, place. Or the plural of one of those people, things, places.
- ◆ One of the easiest ways to identify a subject or subject pronoun is to remember that it is always going to be the who or what that has a direct effect on the action that's taking place.

Subject pronouns

A *subject pronoun* takes the place of a *noun*.

I am reading **a book**. **It** is good.

I am reading **some books**. **They** are good.

John works for a big company. **He** is a manager.

John and I work for a big company. **We** are managers.

OBJECT PRONOUNS

- ◆ The subject will be the one doing the action the verb describes.
- ◆ The object is the noun or pronoun receiving the action.
- ◆ Making things even simpler, when the object is not a noun, it's an object pronoun.

OBJECT PRONOUNS

EXAMPLES

- I like **you** but you don't like **me**.
- Do you really love **him**?
- He loves looking at **her**.
- My grandma is fantastic!
I like **her** very much.
- She always writes letters to **us**.
- He is talking about **it**.
- Lana told **them** the true.

OBJECT PRONOUNS (AFTER THE VERB/A PREPOSITION)

He calls **me** every day.

I like **you** a lot.

Give it to **him** after class.

I see **her** every day.

Do you like **it** or not?

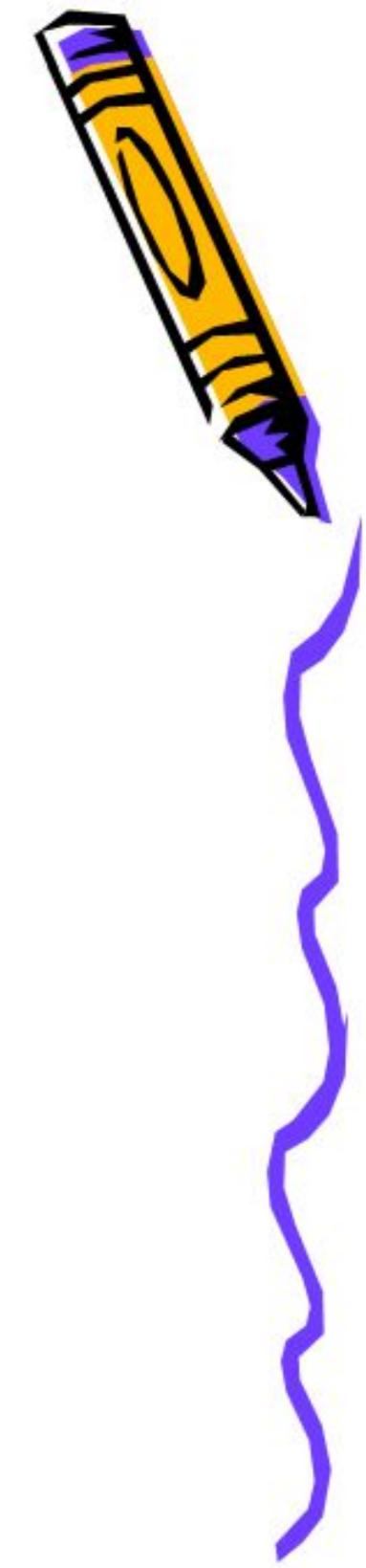
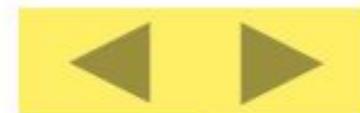
Can you take **us** with you?

Can I visit **you** this summer?

Speak to **them**. They're nice.

Object pronouns

I	ME	Wait for me
YOU	YOU	I love you
HE	HIM	She isn't in love with him
SHE	HER	He kisses her
IT	IT	I don't like it
WE	US	Can you help us?
YOU	YOU	See you tomorrow
THEY	THEM	Phone them this evening



Don't get confused among them

Subject pronoun

I
you + **verb**
he
She
it
We
You
They



Object Pronoun

verb + **Object Pronoun**

I **LOVE** **YOU**

me
you
him
her
it
us
you
them

Possessive Adjective

My
Your + **noun**
His
Her
Its
Our
Your
Their



Elaborated by Janeth López

Possessive Adjectives

SUBJECT PRONOUN

I	I have a shirt.
YOU	You have a book.
HE	He has a pillow.
SHE	She has a dog.
IT	It has a bone.
WE	We have a bird.
YOU	You have a house.
THEY	They have a car.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

MY	My shirt is green.
YOUR	Your book is new.
HIS	His pillow is soft.
HER	Her dog is small.
ITS	Its bone is old.
OUR	Our bird is noisy.
YOUR	Your house is big.
THEIR	Their car is slow.

YOUR = Possessive Adjective

- You need to bring your dictionary.

YOU'RE = You are (contraction)

- You're an excellent student.

ITS = Possessive Adjective

- The dog played with its ball.

IT'S = It is (contraction)

- It's very hot right now.

Possessive Pronouns

A Possessive Pronoun replaces a **possessive adjective + noun** to avoid repeating information that is already clear.

- This **book** is **my book**, not **your book**. *(Sounds repetitive)*
- This **book** is **mine**, not **yours**. *(Sounds more natural)*

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POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

MINE	The shirt is mine .
YOURS	The book is yours .
HIS	The pillow is his .
HERS	The dog is hers .
----	* We don't use its as a possessive pronoun.
OURS	The bird is ours .
YOURS	The house is yours .
THEIRS	The car is theirs .

What's the difference?

Possessive adjectives (possessive determiners)		Possessive pronouns	
possessive adjective + noun		possessive pronoun (+ no noun)	
my	This is my book.	mine	This book is mine.
your	Is this your umbrella?	yours	Is this yours?
his	He lent me his jacket.	his	This isn't my jacket. It's his.
her	I borrowed her car.	hers	The car is hers.
its	Do you like my doll? These are its clothes.	-----	<i>We avoid using "its" alone as a possessive pronoun.</i>
our	A lot of our friends came to our party.	ours	That car is ours.
their	Their house is lovely.	theirs	That house is theirs.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

- ♦ In English grammar, a reflexive pronoun indicates that the person who is realizing the action of the verb is also the recipient of the action.

I	MYSELF (MI MISMO / ME)
YOU	YOURSELF (TÚ MISMO / TE)
HE	HIMSELF (SÍ MISMO / SE)
SHE	HERSELF (SÍ MISMA / SE)
IT	ITSELF (ELLO MISMO / SE)
WE	OURSELVES (NOSOTROS MISMOS / NOS)
YOU	YOURSSELVES (VOSOTROS MISMOS / OS)
THEY	THEMSELVES (ELLOS MISMOS / SE)

Examples of Reflexive Pronouns

In the following examples of reflexive pronouns, the reflexive pronoun in each sentence is italicized.

EX.

1. I was in a hurry, so I washed the car *myself*.
2. You're going to have to drive *yourself* to school today.
3. He wanted to impress her, so he baked a cake *himself*.
4. Jennifer does chores *herself* because she doesn't trust others to do them right.
5. That car is in a class all by *itself*.
6. We don't have to go out; we can fix dinner *ourselves*.
7. You are too young to go out by *yourselves*.
8. The actors saved the local theatre money by making costumes *themselves*.

Did you know?

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REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS are objects that refer to the **subject**.

They end in **-self** or **-selves**.

The **boy** kicked **HIMSELF**. *HIMSELF = direct object*

She made **HERSELF** coffee. *HERSELF = indirect object*

You should address the letter to **YOURSELF**. *YOURSELF = object of the preposition*

More examples:

- He hurt himself when he fell off his skateboard.
- She usually talks to herself in front of the mirror.
- David read quietly to himself.
- We can trust in ourselves.
- The students can monitor themselves.

Uses and Exceptions of Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are used after verbs along with prepositions to make it clear which person or thing we are talking about.

Rahul is proud of **himself**.



Rahul is proud of **him**.



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