**\*Subject personal pronouns**

A subject pronoun is used as the subject of a sentence (or clause). The subject pronouns are I, *you*,*he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *you*, and *they*.

**\*\*\*Reflexive *vs* Intensive Pronouns**

We use a reflexive pronoun when we want to refer back to the subject of the sentence or clause. Reflexive pronouns end in "-self" (singular) or "-selves" (plural).

**There are eight reflexive pronouns**:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | reflexive pronoun |
| singular | **myself yourself himself**, **herself**, **itself** |
| plural | **ourselves** **yourselves** **themselves** |

***You’ll usually find the intensive pronoun right after the noun or pronoun it’s modifying***, but not necessarily.

***The way to identify an intensive pronoun is to remove it from the sentence***; if it’s an intensive pronoun, the sentence will still make sense. **If the sentence no longer makes sense, it’s a reflexive pronoun.**

*Example 1: Did you yourself make the cake?*

The sentence would still make sense if we removed yourself: Did you make the cake?

*I myself like a little stroll after dinner.*

**\*Possessive personal pronouns *vs* Absolute Possessive Pronouns**

A possessive pronoun is used as an object or subject to show ownership or belonging. The Possessive pronouns are mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, and theirs. Possessive pronouns are ***adjectives to nouns.***

**\*Absolute Possessive Pronouns**

*Mine, yours, his, hers, ours and theirs* can’t be ADJECTIVES.

**\*Object personal pronouns**

An object pronoun is used as the object of a sentence (or clause), or prepositional phrase. The object pronouns are *me*, *you*, *him*, *her*, *it*, *us*, *you*, and *them*.

**\*Singular *vs* Plural Pronouns**

Most of the time choosing between singular and plural pronouns is easy. **You’re not likely to say**:

**Ex #1:** Gordon tried to pick up the ski ***poles***, but ***it*** was too heavy.

***Answer:***  *ski poles* (plural) and *it* (singular) ***don’t match***.

Gordon tried to pick up the ski poles, but ***they*** were too heavy.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Common Singular and Plural Pronouns** | |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| I | We |
| Me | Us |
| Myself | Ourselves |
| You | You |
| Yourself | Yourselves |
| He/She/It | They/Them |
| Himself/Herself/Itself | Themselves |
| Who | Who |
| Which | Which |
| That | That |

**\*Possessive adjectives**

A possessive adjective is not really a pronoun but its function is very close to that of possessive pronouns. A possessive adjective is used in front of a noun (subject or object) to show ownership or belonging.   
  
***\*\*\*The difference between the possessive adjectives and possessive pronoun is that possessive pronouns replace the noun while possessive adjectives go in front of the noun.***  
\*The possessive adjectives are: my, your, his, her, its, our, their \*\*whose (interrogative)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***number*** | ***person*** | ***gender*** | ***possessive adjective*** | ***example sentence*** |
| singular | 1st | male/female | my | This is **my** book. |
| 2nd | male/female | your | I like **your** hair. |
| 3rd | male | his | **His** name is "John". |
| female | her | **Her** name is "Mary". |
| neuter | its | The dog is licking **its** paw. |
| plural | 1st | male/female | our | We have sold **our** house. |
| 2nd | male/female | your | **Your** children are lovely. |
| 3rd | male/female/neuter | their | The students thanked **their** teacher. |
| singular/plural | 1st/2nd/3rd | male/female (not neuter) | whose | **Whose** phone did you use? |

**\*your** = possessive adjective \***its** = possessive adjective  
\*you're = you are \*it's = it is *OR* it has

**\*their** = possessive adjective \*they're = they are  
  
there = adverb (I'm not going there / look over there / there is a car outside)

**\*whose** = possessive adjective \*who's = who is *OR* who has