

PRONOUN CHART

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PERSONAL PRONOUNS

SUBJECTIVE OBJECTIVE POSSESSIVE REFLEXIVE

	SUBJECTIVE		OBJECTIVE		POSSESSIVE		REFLEXIVE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Determiner* Singular	Possessive Noun Phrase Singular	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I	We	Me	Us	My	Mine	Myself	Ourselves
2nd Person	You	You	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself	Yourselves
3rd Person	he	they	him	them	his	his	himself	themselves
	she	they	her	them	her	hers	herself	themselves
	it	they	it	them	its	its	itself	themselves

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

	Human	Nonhuman
who	who	whom
(that)	whom	whom
which	which	which

DEMONSTRATIVES

Determiner*	Noun Phrase	
	Singular	Plural
that	those	those
this	these	these

RULES

1. All pronouns must have an antecedent.
 2. They must show agreement with the antecedent - In sentence 2 they refers to pronouns in sentence 1, and must show plural, neuter, subject.
- II. Subject forms are used as subjects and complements. In present day English both subject forms are used as complements - (after be).

Examples -

Where's John? That's he in the blue shirt.
That's him in the blue shirt.

Who is it?

It's I.
It's me.

* See Chart No. 1 - THE ENGLISH NOUN PHRASE. determiners

III. Object forms are used as objects of (1) verbs, (2) prepositions, or (3) verbals.

Examples -

1. Give it to the boy. 2. Give it to him. 3. Seeing her, he started to run.

IV. Reflexive pronouns are used for (1) emphasis, and (2) as object of the same subject.

Examples -

1. He himself spoke to us. 2. I cut myself because the knife was sharp.
I have no objections to the ideal itself. I bought myself a new car.