

2. Pronouns:

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. Pronouns are used so that our language is not cumbersome (heavy) with the same nouns being repeated over and over in a paragraph.

2.1. Subject Pronouns: replace nouns that are the subject of their clause, it's the part that does the thing.

| Subjective Pronouns | Pronoun | Example |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1st person singular | | |
| 2nd person singular | | |
| 3rd person singular, male | | |
| 3rd person singular, female | | |
| 3rd person singular, neutral | | |
| 1st person plural | | |
| 2nd person plural | | |
| 3rd person plural | | |

2.2. Object Pronouns: on the other hand, Object Pronouns are used to replace nouns that are object of a clause. They, usually, come after verbs and prepositions (to, with, for, at, on, beside, under, around, etc.).

| Object Pronouns | Pronoun | Example |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1st person singular | | |
| 2nd person singular | | |
| 3rd person singular, male | | |
| 3rd person singular, female | | |
| 3rd person singular, neutral | | |
| 1st person plural | | |
| 2nd person plural | | |
| 3rd person plural | | |

2.3. Possessive Adjectives (determiners): Indeed, possessive adjectives are not pronouns, but rather determiners (it's a word used before a noun to give more information about the noun). It is useful to learn them at the same time as pronouns, however, because they are similar in form to the possessive pronouns. Possessive adjectives function as adjectives, so they appear before the noun they modify. They do not replace a noun as pronouns do.

| Possessive Adjectives | Pronoun | Example |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1st person singular | | |
| 2nd person singular | | |
| 3rd person singular, male | | |
| 3rd person singular, female | | |
| 3rd person singular, neutral | | |
| 1st person plural | | |
| 2nd person plural | | |
| 3rd person plural | | |

2.4. Possessive Pronouns: they replace nouns if they are the subject of the sentence, for example, I don't like your pen. **Mine** is better, or they can replace nouns if they are object of the sentence, for example, I don't like your pen. Do you like **mine**? As it, also, replace possessive adjectives, for example, This pen is my pen, not your pen. / This pen is **mine**, not **yours**

Each possessive pronoun is the same for singular or plural, for example:

Singular: Mark: "Is it your **pen**?"

Me: "Yes they are mine"

Plural: Mark: "Are they your **pens**?"

Me: "Yes they are mine"

| Possessive Pronouns | Pronoun | Example |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1st person singular | | |
| 2nd person singular | | |
| 3rd person singular, male | | |
| 3rd person singular, female | | |
| 3rd person singular, neutral | | |
| 1st person plural | | |
| 2nd person plural | | |
| 3rd person plural | | |

For 3rd person singular neutral, there is no possessive pronoun but we can use:

- Possessive Adjective **its** + noun, for example, my neck is short but **its neck** is long
- Or we can use an apostrophe with the owner + name, for example, my neck is short but the giraffe's neck is long

Note: Be careful not to confuse between.

- **Its** = The possessive adjective for **It**
✓ and **It's** = a contraction of **it is**.
- **Your** = The possessive adjective for **you**
✓ and **You're** = a contraction of **you are**
- **Their** = The possessive adjective for **they**
✓ and **They're** = a contraction of **you they are**
✓ **There** = the word
- There is no apostrophe in **hers** 4 - her's X and in **theirs** 4 - their's