

# Pronouns!

Possessive, Subject, and Object  
Pronouns

# Pronouns

- Pronouns take the place of nouns.
- Examples:

I

You

He

She

Him

Her

It

Us

We

My

His

Hers

Ours

Theirs

Myself

Yourself

Herself

Himself

# Examples

- Mr. Franco gives too much homework.
  - He gives too much home work.
    - 'He' takes the place of 'Mr. Franco'
- Mike and Betty like to play tennis
  - They like to play tennis.
    - 'They' takes the place of 'Mike and Betty'

# Antecedents

- The noun that the pronoun replaces or refers to is called the **antecedent**.
- “Ante-” means “before” – the antecedent is the noun that comes before the pronoun.

# Antecedent examples

- **Mr. Franco** likes all of **his** students.
  - ‘His’ refers back to and replaces ‘Mr. Franco.’ ‘Mr. Franco’ is the antecedent for ‘his’
- **Mike and Betty** don’t eat at McDonald’s. **They** prefer to go to Burger King.
  - ‘They’ refers back to ‘Mike and Betty.’ ‘Mike and Betty’ is the antecedent for ‘they’.

# Antecedents Cont.

- Antecedents and pronouns must agree in **number** and **gender**.
- If the antecedent is **singular**, the pronoun should be **singular**.
- If the antecedent is **plural**, the pronoun should be **plural**.
- If the antecedent is **male or female**, the pronoun should **agree** (his/her, him/her, he/she).

# Possessive Pronouns

- Possessive pronouns show ownership.

<b>Possessive Pronouns</b> Used to show ownership	Singular	Plural
Used before nouns	My Your His, her, its	Our Your Their
Used alone	Mine Yours His, hers	Ours Yours Theirs

# Subject Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	Singular	Plural
Subject: Who or what the sentence is about	I You She, he, it	We You They



# Subject Pronouns

- Subject pronouns come in the **subject** of the sentence or clause (usually before the verb).
  - I like to eat cake
  - **You** are a nice person.
  - He stole the money
  - Miranda will buy milk if **she** goes to the store.
  - The students hate homework, but **they** perform better on tests when they complete it.

# Object Pronouns

Object Pronouns	Singular	Plural
Direct objects, indirect objects, or objects of prepositions	Me You Her, him, it	Us You Them

# Object Pronouns

- Object pronouns are the **object of an action or preposition** in a sentence or clause (usually **AFTER** the verb)
  - Bill gave the money to **me**.
  - Kelly will go to the store with **him**.
  - The teacher wants **them** to do well on the test.
  - The application asked **us** to describe the project.
  - I want to go to Disney World with **them**.

# You and It

The pronouns 'you' and 'it' are confusing because they can be EITHER subject or object pronouns depending on their uses in a sentence...

The easiest way to tell is to identify the verb in the clause and look for any prepositional phrases.

# You and It

You need to check to see if 'you' or 'it' is the **subject**, the **direct object**, the **indirect object**, or the **object of a preposition**...

**You** want me to drive to the store? (subject)

I want **you** to drive to the store. (direct object)

I gave **you** five dollars yesterday. (indirect obj)

I will go to the store with **you**. (obj. of prep.)

Use this to help determine if a pronoun is a subject or an object:

\_\_\_\_\_ went to the  
[subject]

store with \_\_\_\_\_.  
[object]