

**Title:** "Mastering Pronoun Usage and Reference": A Comprehensive Exploration of Pronoun Types

**Objectives:**

**1. Recognize Pronoun Types:**

- Identify different types of pronouns in sentences.

**2. Understand Pronoun Relationships:**

- Comprehend the connection between pronouns and their antecedents.

**3. Apply Pronoun Knowledge:**

- Use pronouns effectively in sentences, ensuring clarity and correctness.

**Lesson Overview:**

**I. Introduction to Pronouns:**

- Definition: Pronouns are linguistic tools that serve to replace nouns, preventing repetitive use and enhancing sentence flow. By substituting specific persons, places, or things, pronouns contribute to the coherence and clarity of language, promoting effective communication.

**II. Personal Pronouns and Antecedents:**

- Definition: Personal pronouns encompass words such as I, you, he, she, it, we, and they, each designed to replace specific nouns within a sentence. The term "antecedent" refers to the noun to which a pronoun refers. For instance, in the sentence "John is absent; he is sick," "John" is the antecedent of the pronoun "he."

**III. Possessive Pronouns:**

- Definition: Possessive pronouns, including mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, and theirs, indicate ownership or possession. These pronouns stand independently, eliminating the need for additional nouns. In the sentence "The laptop is mine," the possessive pronoun "mine" replaces the need to repeat "laptop."

**IV. Indefinite Pronouns:**

- Definition "Indefinite pronouns are words used to refer to someone or something in a general way without specifying exactly who or what is being referred to. They replace or refer to unspecified people or things. While they represent an unspecified quantity, they are typically treated as singular.
- The main group of indefinite pronouns is formed by combining prefixes like 'no-', 'any-', 'some-', and 'every-' with '-thing', '-one,' and '-body' to create words like 'anything,' 'someone,' and 'everybody.' These pronouns help express general or unspecified quantities or individuals without specific names or identities.
- There are also other indefinite pronouns like 'many' and 'few' that do not follow this specific pattern but still serve the purpose of referring to unspecified quantities or amounts."
- Verbs must also agree with indefinite pronouns

Indefinite Pronouns Referring to People		Examples
<b>Anybody</b>		Anybody can join us.
<b>Someone</b>		Someone called you.
<b>Everybody</b>		Everybody loves a good story.
<b>Nobody</b>		Nobody knows the answer.
Indefinite Pronouns Referring to Things		Examples
<b>Anything</b>		You can choose anything.
<b>Something</b>		I heard something strange.
<b>Everything</b>		She knows everything.
<b>Nothing</b>		There's nothing left.

## **V. Relative Pronouns:**

- Definition: Relative pronouns, like who, whom, whose, which, and that, introduce relative clauses that provide additional information about a noun in the main clause. In the sentence "The person who called you is waiting," "who" is a relative pronoun connecting "person" to the additional information.

### **Note ► Relative Clause:**

- This is a type of dependent clause that starts with a relative pronoun (like "who," "whom," "whose," "which," or "that").
- It provides additional information about a noun or pronoun in the main clause and functions as an adjective.
- Example: "The house that Jack built" (In this case, "that Jack built" is the relative clause that describes "the house.")

## **VI. Interrogative Pronouns:**

- Definition: Interrogative pronouns, including who, whom, whose, which, and what, are used to formulate questions. They seek information about people, things, or qualities. For instance, the question "Whose book is this?" employs the interrogative pronoun "whose" to inquire about ownership.

Interrogative Pronoun	Asks About	Example
Who	People: A person who is the subject of the sentence (person performing an action)	Who is coming to the party?
Whom	People (object): A person who is the object of the sentence (person acted upon)	Whom did you meet yesterday?
Whose	Ownership	Whose pen is this?
Which	Choice/Selection like an animal or thing from a limited number of options	Which book do you prefer?
What	Things/Qualities: An animal or thing from a large or unspecified number of options	What is your favorite color?

### **What vs. Which:**

- **What:** It's used to ask about general information or an unspecified choice from a group. For example: "What color do you like?" - This question is open-ended, asking about a general preference without specifying options.
- **Which:** This is used when you're asking about a specific choice or selection from a limited set of options. For example: "Which book do you prefer, the red one or the blue one?" - Here, you're asking for a choice between specified options.

### Who vs. Whom:

- **Who:** Used as a subject pronoun when asking about the subject of a sentence or clause. For example: "Who is going to the party?"
- **Whom:** It's used as an object pronoun when asking about the object of a verb or preposition. For example: "To whom did you give the gift?"
- "Who" and "whom" serve a similar function to "he/him" or "she/her" in a sentence. "Who" is used as the subject (doing the action), while "whom" is used as the object (receiving the action).

### Compound Interrogative Pronouns:

like "whatever," "whichever," "whoever," "whomever," and occasionally "whosever," are formed by adding "-ever" to basic interrogative pronouns. They are utilized informally to add emphasis or rhetorical weight to a question, often implying the speaker's certainty or awareness of the answer. However, their informal nature makes them unsuitable for academic writing, as their usage can compromise the desired level of formality and precision typically expected in scholarly discourse.

1. **Whatever:** "Whatever happened to that old bookstore?"
2. **Whichever:** "Whichever path you choose, make sure it leads to your happiness."
3. **Whoever:** "Whoever left their umbrella here, please come and collect it."
4. **Whomever:** "I'll speak to whomever I need to in order to resolve this issue."
5. **Whosever:** "Whosever car is blocking the driveway needs to move it immediately."

## VII. Object and Subject Pronouns:

- a) **-Object Pronouns:** Pronouns like me, you, him, her, it, us, and them function as the object of a verb or preposition. In the sentence "She gave it to him," "him" is the object pronoun receiving the action.
- b) **-Subject Pronouns:** Pronouns I, you, he, she, it, we, and they serve as the subject of a sentence, carrying out the action. In "He is going to the store," "He" is the subject pronoun performing the action.
- c) A verb must agree with its subject pronoun.

Pronouns	Verbs
He she it	walks, is, was, has
We They you	walk, are, were, have
I	walk, am, was, have

- Verbs must also agree with indefinite pronouns.
- Use a singular verb with a singular indefinite pronoun.

- Use a plural verb with a plural indefinite pronoun

**Examples:**

- "She baked a cake for me." Here, "me" is the object pronoun because it receives the action of the verb "baked." The cake was baked for "me."
- "They are playing in the park." In this sentence, "They" is the subject pronoun as it performs the action of playing.

**VIII. Reflexive Pronouns:**

Reflexive pronouns are a special category of pronouns used when the subject and the object of a sentence refer to the same person or thing. These pronouns end in "-self" (singular) or "-selves" (plural) and reflect the action back onto the subject. Reflexive pronouns are essential for indicating actions where the subject both performs and receives the action. Example:

- Singular: "I hurt myself while hiking."
- Plural: "They congratulated themselves on the achievement."

Person	Number	Subject	Object	Reflexive	Possessive
<b>First</b>	Singular	I	me	myself	my, mine
	Plural	we	us	ourselves	our, ours
<b>Second</b>	Singular	you	you	yourself	your, yours
	Plural	you	you	yourselves	your, yours
<b>Third</b>	Singular	he, she, it	him, her, it	himself, herself, itself	his, her, hers, its
	Plural	they	them	themselves	their, theirs

**Activities**

**A} Write the pronoun in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.**

- (Who, What) loves to study ancient Greece more than Polly?
- Do (you, he) know the new professor of archaeology?
- (Each, Few) know that she is the youngest professor in the school.
- (We, He) hopes to study in Mexico this summer.
- Among the choices (this, these) are the fastest computers to do research.

**B} Proofread this magazine article. Then rewrite the article making sure verbs agree with subject nouns and pronouns. Correct any mistakes in punctuation.**

During the third century, B.C.E., people who lived in the lands between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers founding the first cities. These people invents writing. They also creates architecture develops irrigation writes poetry and makes laws. They was an amazing civilization. Can anybody sees the art of the Sumerians and not marvel? Several works of art is on display this month at our local history museum. Everyone should visits.

**C} Turn the following statements into questions using the interrogative pronoun in parentheses. Write the question on the line provided.**

1. She digs carefully each day at the site. (who)
2. Making a piece of ceramic from the past is easy. (what)
3. The archeologists are going to dig in China. (where)
4. You are interested in this magazine or that magazine. (which)
5. These tools can be used to build the wall. (what)

**D}Choose the correct relative pronoun to complete each sentence. Write the corrected sentence on the line provided.**

6. Bill is the scientist (who, whom) you met last June.
7. The builders are people (whose, which) work we depend on.
8. This is the book (what, that) I told you about.