Pronouns:
Subjective, Objective and Possessive Case



Pronouns

What is a Pronoun?

We use a pronoun in place of a noun and noun phrase. Pronouns are used to avoid repeating the same nouns over and over again.

There are different types of pronouns.

- Personal
- Possessive
- Demonstrative

Personal Pronoun
(I, you, he, she, it, we, they,
me, him, her, us, them)

- **Subjective**
- **Objective**



Subject Pronouns

Subject or Subjective pronouns replace nouns that act as the subject of the sentence. Words such as you, she, they and we are used as subject pronouns.

Examples:

- **We** are going to watch a movie this evening.
- **He** is a very dependable person.
- **They** are all coming over to my house.
- **She** has been ill for some time.



Object Pronouns

Object or Objective pronouns replace nouns that receive the action of the verb. Words such as me, him, them, us, you and it are used as object pronouns.

Examples:

- Please come and sit beside **me.**
- Go and talk to **her**.
- Mary found the book and picked **it** up.
- I saw the neighbours and greeted **them**.



Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns show ownership or possession of a noun.

Words such as mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs (note there is no apostrophe).

Examples:

- Those books are **mine**.
- No, that is **his** book.
- That desk is **hers**.
- I would like to see **their** bookshelves.



Let’s Recall

1. Use a personal pronoun to complete each sentence.

a. (Radha) _____ is from Coimbatore.

b. (Sam and I) _____ went to the movies.

c. (Suresh) _____ fell down in the park while playing.

d. (Father and son) _____ went to the store to buy some groceries.

2. Use correct possessive pronouns to fill in the blanks.

a. We live in this house. It is _____.

b. This is my laptop. It is _____.

c. These are grandpa’s glasses. It is _____.

d. Is this Nina’s jacket, or is it _____?

