

# Pronouns Reference Chart

Grammar Book – pages 30 – 32

*Pronouns* are words that are used in place of one or more nouns or pronouns. The word or word group that a pronoun stands for (or refers to) is called its *antecedent*.

<b>Personal Pronouns</b>		
<i>A personal pronoun</i> refers to the one speaking (first person), the one spoken to (second person), or the one spoken about (third person).		
	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>First Person</b>		
<b>Second Person</b>		
<b>Third Person</b>		

<b>Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns</b>	
<i>A reflexive pronoun</i> refers to the subject and is necessary to the meaning of a sentence. <i>An intensive pronoun</i> emphasizes a noun or another pronoun and is unnecessary to the meaning of the sentence.	
<b>First Person</b>	
<b>Second Person</b>	
<b>Third Person</b>	

<b>Demonstrative Pronouns</b>
<i>A demonstrative pronoun</i> points out a person, a place, a thing, or an idea.

<b>Interrogative Pronouns</b>
<i>An interrogative pronoun</i> introduces a question.

## Common Indefinite Pronouns

An *indefinite pronoun* refers to people, places, things, or ideas that may or may not be specifically named.

Singular	Plural	Both

## Common Relative Pronouns

A *relative pronoun* introduces an adjective clause.

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