***PRONOUNS***

● Pronouns are words that replace nouns or other pronouns

* There are 8 types of pronouns we will talk about today: Relative, Antecedent, Demonstrative, Intensive, Indefinite, Interrogative, Object, and Reflexive

● Relative Pronouns are pronouns that refers to a noun used earlier in the sentence and introduces an adjective or adverb phrases

* Who, whom, whoever, whomever, whose, that, and which are examples of relative pronouns
* What, when, and where can be used as relative pronouns in certain situations
* In the sentence “I told you about the guy who plays basketball.”, “who” is the relative pronoun

● Antecedent pronouns are pronouns that replace a noun in a sentence

* In the sentence “John is cool because he is funny.”, he is the antecedent pronoun

• Demonstrative Pronouns are pronouns that replace nouns when the noun they are replacing can be understood from the sentence

* This, that, these, those, none, and neither are all examples of demonstrative pronouns
* This, that, these, and those have special meanings
* This means that the noun is singular and near the speaker
* That means that it is singular and far away from the speaker
* These means the noun is plural and near the speaker
* Those means the noun is plural and far away from the speaker

• Intensive pronouns are pronouns that are used to show emphasis for the noun

* Intensive pronouns are never the subject
* There are usually by the subject
* Intensive pronouns end in –self or –selves
* They take the same form as reflexive pronouns
* Unlike reflexive pronouns, however, they aren’t important to the meaning of the sentence
* In the sentence “John himself can hold his breath for 5 minutes.”, himself is the intensive pronouns

• Indefinite pronouns are pronouns that refer to unspecific subjects

* Indefinite pronouns don’t have specific forms
* Anybody, anything, somebody, something, everybody, everything, neither, none, each, and either are all examples of indefinite pronouns

• Interrogative pronouns are pronouns that introduce questions

* What, Where, How, which, whom, whose, and who are all examples of interrogative pronouns
* Interrogative pronouns don’t have antecedents
* In the sentence “Who took the last pencil?”, who is the interrogative pronoun

• Object pronouns are pronouns that refer to an object

* Direct Objects and Indirect Objects can be used as object pronouns in certain situations
* Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, and them are all examples of object pronouns
* In the sentence “ I’m talking to you.”, you is the object pronoun
* Object pronouns often have the same job as antecedent pronouns

• Reflexive pronouns are pronouns that are used as objects that refer to a noun earlier in the sentence

* Reflexive pronouns usually come after adverbs and prepositions
* They end in –self or –selves
* Reflexive pronouns have the same form has intensive pronouns
* Unlike intensive pronouns, however, they are important to the meaning of the sentence
* In the sentence “I’ll clean the mess up myself.”, myself is the reflexive pronoun