

Tender Heart School, Sector-33B, Chandigarh
Subject : English Language Class : VI
Chapter : 6 Pronouns

Good Morning Students,

Today, in the subject of English Language will study about Pronouns.
Children you have already read about it in your junior classes.

* What are Pronouns?

* A pronoun is a word used in place noun.

* Anika was working in a company. She was very popular in her office.

* Anika is a noun. The words 'she' and 'her' are used for Anika, so these are called pronouns. Children, instead of using word (noun) Anika again and again we have used pronouns.

* Kinds of Pronouns :

Children we will discuss about seven kinds of pronouns.

1.] Personal Pronoun

2.] Demonstrative Pronoun

3.] Interrogative Pronoun

4.] Reflexive Pronoun

5.] Emphatic Pronoun

6.] Possessive Pronoun

7.] Relative Pronoun

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1. Personal Pronoun : A pronoun that stands for a person or a thing is called a personal pronoun.

There are three persons.

First Person, Second Person and Third Person
Students, we will discuss about these now.

→ First Person is always used for the speaker
[e.g. I, my, me, ~~we~~, ~~us~~ our] (s) We usually go to ^{the} park.

→ Second Person is used for the listener.

[For example : you, yours] (s) You are late today.

→ Third Person is used for the person we talk about.

[For example : he, his, him is used for masculine, whereas she, her, is used for feminine]

(s) He came with his brother to attend the meeting.

* It is used for neuter gender. [for non-living things like table, chair etc - -]

* They, them, their are used for the third person plurals.

* It is used to refer an animal, a thing or a child.

* I is always used in capital. (letter)

2. Demonstrative Pronoun : A demonstrative pronoun is used to point out the object which it refers
e.g. This is an apple tree. That is a mango tree.
These are apple trees. Those are mango trees.

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* This, that, these and those are demonstrative pronouns.

3. Interrogative Pronouns :-

An interrogative pronoun is used to ask a question.
 For example:

- (i) Who is late today?
- (ii) Which is your class?
- (iii) What is her name?

Who, Whose, what, which are interrogative pronouns.

4. Reflexive Pronoun :-

Pronouns like myself, himself, yourself when used as the receiver of the action, are called reflexive pronouns, e.g. He blamed himself.

Singular

Plural

Persons	Personal	Reflexive	Personal	Reflexive
I	I	myself	we	ourselves
II	you	yourself	you	yourselves
III	he	himself		
	she	herself	they	themselves
	it	itself		

5. Emphatic pronoun :-

A pronoun used to convey emphasis is called an emphatic pronoun.

e.g. I myself locked the door.

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(ii) You yourself asked for money.

* A reflexive pronoun answers the question : Whom?
 An emphasising pronoun lends emphasis.

6. Possessive pronouns : —

A pronoun that shows possession is called a possessive pronoun. (yours, mine, his, hers, theirs, ours)
 This is not my pen. Mine is new.

Persons	Singular		Plural	
I	my - mine		our - ours	
II	you - yours	Possessive pronoun	your - yours	Possessive pronoun
III	his - his her - hers		their - theirs	

e.g. These books are theirs.

7. Relative pronoun : — A relative pronoun relates a noun to a group of words that follow.

e.g. Where is the boy who has won the medal?
 This is the book which my mother has gifted me.

* Words : who, which, whom and that are used in relative pronoun.

Students, the whole Chapter of Pronouns is explained to you in a detailed manner. Kindly go through the content properly and read the chapter with concentration.

Attempt exercise 'A' as your home assignment.