**PRONOUNS**

Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns (words for persons, places, things or ideas). In fact, the word **pronoun** means ‘**for a noun’**.

Pronouns are short cuts that keep you from unnecessarily repeating nouns.

**A pronoun must refer clearly to the word it replaces**. A sentence may be confusing and unclear if a pronoun appears to refer to more than one word, as in the following sentence:

**I locked my suitcase in my car, and then it was stolen.**

**The car?**

**The suitcase?**

**What was stolen?**

 It is unclear whether the suitcase or the car was stolen.

We should rather write:

I locked my suitcase in my car, and then my car was stolen.

**Subject and Object Pronouns**

Pronouns change their form depending on the place they occupy in a sentence.

**Do not get caught out…**

Paul and I went to town. (Subject of the sentence: Paul and I)

The coach wanted to speak to Mark and me. (Object of the sentence: Mark and me)

**Possessive Pronouns**

**Possessive pronouns show possession (ownership). They are normally found at the end of sentences, and mostly end in ‘s’. They never ever take an apostrophe.**

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| Subject Pronouns | Object Pronouns | PossessivePronouns |  |
| I | me | Mine | I have a bat. The bat belongs to me. It is mine. |
| You | You | Yours | You have a book. The book belongs to you. It is yours. |
| He | Him | His | He has a ball. The ball belongs to him. It is his. |
| She | Her | Hers | She has a flower. The flower belongs to her. It is hers. |
| It | It |  | It has a tail. The tail belongs to it.  |
| We | Us | Ours | We have a car. The car belongs to us. It is ours. |
| They  | them | theirs | They have a house. The house belongs to them. It is theirs. |