

① Here's the Idea

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun or another pronoun. The word that a pronoun stands for is called its antecedent.

Malcolm waved as he boarded the bus to the airport.

↑ ANTECEDENT ↑ PRONOUN

An antecedent can consist of two or more words, and it may be in a sentence other than the one in which the pronoun occurs.

Malcolm and Hal shared a sandwich. They munched on it.

The forms of the personal pronouns are shown below.

Personal Pronouns		
	Singular	Plural
First person	I, me (my, mine)	we, us (our, ours)
Second person	you (your, yours)	you (your, yours)
Third person	he, him, she, her, it (his, her, hers, its)	they, them (their, theirs)

Like possessive nouns, **possessive pronouns** show ownership or relationship. In the chart above, possessive pronouns are in parentheses.

Hal almost left his backpack on the bus.

1 Here's the Idea

Some kinds of pronouns are used to perform special functions in sentences.

Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

A **reflexive pronoun** "reflects," or represents, the subject of the sentence or clause in which it appears.

REFLECTS
Soo-ni treats herself to a stroll through Chinese food markets.

An **intensive pronoun** is used to emphasize a noun or pronoun that appears in the same sentence.

EMPHASIZES
The merchants themselves enjoy sampling the goods.

Reflexive and intensive pronouns are formed by adding *-self* or *-selves* to forms of the personal pronouns.

Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns			
	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Singular	myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself
Plural	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

Reflexive pronouns should never be used alone. They must always have antecedents.

She buys souvenirs for herself and ^{me} myself.