

# PRONOUNS

## Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns introduce an adjective or noun clause in a sentence.

	Subject	Object	Possessive
	<b>WHO</b>	<b>WHOM</b>	<b>WHOSE</b>
	<b>WHOEVER</b>	<b>WHOMEVER</b>	<b>WHOSOEVER</b>

To check the use of *who* and *whom* or *whoever* and *whomever* try the “drop test.” Temporarily drop everything in the sentence up to the pronoun and then make substitutions.

### **Who, Which, and That**

*Who* refers to people and animals.

**Example:** Barbara, who lives next door to us, is a Giants fan.

*Which* refers to things.

**Example:** Please return my handbook, which I left on the table.

*That* refers to a person or thing in restrictive (essential) clauses.

**Example:** Jumping to conclusions that are wrong won't help this case.

## Interrogative Pronoun

Interrogative pronouns ask a question

<b>WHO...?</b>	<b>WHOM...?</b>	<b>WHOSE...?</b>
<b>WHICH...?</b>		

Use *who* if the question is about the subject and *whom* if the question is about the object.

To determine if the case is subject or object, make the question a statement.

**Example:** *Who* watched the Giants last night?

(“I watched the Giants last night.” The question is about the subject.)

*Whom* does Steve Young admire?

(“Steve Young admires *him/her*.” The question is about the object.)

## Demonstrative Pronouns

A demonstrative pronoun points to a particular thing or group of things.

	Singular	Plural
	<b>THIS</b>	<b>THESE</b>
	<b>THAT</b>	<b>THOSE</b>

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**Example:** I just love *this* book.  
Don't you dare eat *those* cookies.

## Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to nonspecific persons or things.

Common pronouns that are always singular

<b>anybody</b>	<b>each</b>	<b>nobody</b>
<b>anyone</b>	<b>either</b>	<b>one</b>
<b>everybody</b>	<b>every</b>	<b>somebody</b>
<b>everyone</b>	<b>neither</b>	<b>someone</b>

**Example:** *Each* of the boys has his cap on backwards.  
*Either* Karen or Barbara will give me her ticket to the game.