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Kumar
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Chapter → 8 Pronoun.

Pronoun →

A pronoun is a word that can stand for or take the place of a noun that has already been mentioned in a sentence / paragraph.

For Example → Rita is 11 years old.
She lives next to my house.

Personal Pronouns →

Personal pronouns are pronouns that can replace nouns in the subject or object position.

Possessive Pronouns →

They are pronouns which show possession. They show possession between objects and people. Ex → Mine, ours, yours, his, hers.

Interrogative Pronouns →

Question words which begin with 'wh', when used to begin questions, function as pronouns as they are used in place of nouns.

For Example → Who cleaned the board?
Sushant cleaned the board.

Reflexive



Reference Pronouns → When the object of a sentence is the same as the subject, we use words like: myself, yourself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, etc.

For example: I hurt myself while cleaning the kitchen.
She bought herself a nice new bag.

Demonstrative Pronouns → Pronoun which are used to point out people or objects are known as demonstrative pronouns.

For example → That, These, This, These.

Indefinite Pronouns → Indefinite pronouns as they do not tell you which noun they are representing. Hence, they are called indefinite pronouns.

For example → There is something mysterious about this room.

Relative Pronouns → They are words which relate or refer to a noun used before in the sentence.

For example → Who, Whom, That, Which, Whichever, Whomever, whose, etc.

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Determiners and Pronouns

Determiners →

Determiners → Determiners are words such as the, my, this, some, twenty, each, any which are used before noun.

Determiners specify the noun and the pronoun takes the place of a noun in the sentences.

For example $\rightarrow$ This blue shirt is mine.
 | $\uparrow$ (Determiner)

This is the blue shirt he gave me
 (Pronouns)

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