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Are you searching for a comprehensive pronouns list in the English language? If yes, continue reading below. Many pronouns exist in the English language. Each pronoun category utilizes them in different ways. Find detailed pronouns list below for each type of pronoun. List of Pronouns (with Examples) PinPronouns List – Created by 7ESL English Pronouns can be divided into several categories: personal, indefinite, reflexive, reciprocal, possessive, demonstrative, interrogative, reciprocal and relative. We briefly discussed some of the different words that are classed as pronouns, however there are also different types of pronouns. Most often, pronouns fall into one of nine categories. We will now take a look at each of these. Personal Pronouns List This type of pronoun is used to refer to a person, in this category you will see words such as I, we, you, they, he, she, … I have green eyes. They are coming to my house. You are my friend. There are two types of personal pronouns: subject and object. When the person or thing is the subject of the sentence, subject pronouns are used. Subject pronoun list: I, you, he, she, it, we, they. Subject pronoun examples in sentences: I like to watch TV, but he does not. You cannot judge a tree by its bark. She struck him on the nose. He studies hard to pass the exam. Object pronouns are used when the person or thing is the object of the sentence. Object pronoun list: me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them. Examples of object pronouns in sentences: Sophia likes me but not him. John will call you soon. Don't tell her the truth. I helped him pull his boots off. Reflexive Pronouns List The reflexive pronoun will end in -self or -selves and is used in reference to another pronoun. Words within the category are himself, herself, themselves, yourself/ves, myself, itself. He takes care of himself. She can do it by herself. You could travel by yourself. In English, reflexive pronouns are used when a person or thing acts on itself. Reflexive pronoun list: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves. Examples of reflexive pronouns in sentences: She tried it herself. Tom hurt himself. In English, they all end in –self or –selves and must refer to a noun phrase elsewhere in the same clause. Possessive Pronouns List In English, possessive pronouns are used to indicate possession or ownership. They are: mine, yours, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs. Possessive pronoun list: mine, yours, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs. Examples of possessive pronouns in sentences: Do you see that woman over there? Her dog is very friendly. Is that your house? No, ours is the one beside it. his is my laptop. It's mine. These books are mine, not yours. This is my brother 's book. It's his. Demonstrative Pronouns List This type of pronoun is used to indicate something, the words in the category are these, those, that, this. These are the shoes that I am going to wear. He likes the green flowers but he prefers those red ones over there. I would like that one. The demonstrative pronouns are the same words as the demonstrative adjectives (this, that, these, and those). They often distinguish their targets by pointing or some other indication of position. They can be either near or far in distance or time, specifically. Demonstrative pronoun list: this, that, these, those. Demonstrative pronoun examples in sentences: This is an enormous field. Can you see that? These are delicious cookies. Indefinite Pronouns List The indefinite pronoun is used to talk about something which is not specific. Words in the category are some, all, few, none, either, one, nobody, both, each, anyone, several etc. Nobody is going to the party. There are several people in my class. I like both of these photos. An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun that refers to non-specific beings, objects, or places. Indefinite Pronouns can also function as other parts of speech too, depending on context. Indefinite Pronoun Examples: another, anybody/ anyone, anything, each, either, enough, everybody/ everyone, everything,… Examples of indefinite pronouns in sentences: I don't want anyone to see it. Is there anything in that box? You can't blame him for everything. Each company is fighting to protect its own commercial interests. Much has happened since we met. No one can cope with her in English. Relative Pronouns List This type of pronoun can be used as a way of giving additional information within a sentence, pronouns in this category are that, who, which, whom… This is my brother who lives in New Zealand. This is the ball that my dog likes best. A relative pronoun is a pronoun that relates to the word that it modifies and is not specific. In English, relative pronouns are who, whom, which, whose, and that. They refer back to people or things previously mentioned, and they are used in relative clauses. Relative pronoun list: who, whom, which, whose, that. Examples of relative pronouns: The woman who called yesterday wants to buy the house. Now they were driving by the houses which Andy had described. She is an artist whose work I really admire. The author whom you criticized in your review has written a letter in reply. Intensive Pronouns List The intensive pronoun is used as a reference to another pronoun or noun in the same sentence as a way of emphasizing it. The dog caught the ball itself. Sarah cooks dinner herself. I eat my candy myself. Interrogative Pronouns List An interrogative pronoun is used in a question, the words within the category are who, which, where, how and what. How many apples do you have? Which way is the hotel? Is that where the chair goes? Reciprocal Pronouns List The reciprocal pronoun is used to show an action or feeling which is reciprocated, words in this category are one another and each other. They are happy with each other. The two friends really care about one another. All Pronouns List List of Pronouns (by Categories) Learn the list of all pronouns in English with different types. Personal pronouns list Personal pronouns are used to refer to people in place of their names or as substitutes for nouns Subject pronouns: I, you, he, she, it, we, they. Object pronouns: me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them. Demonstrative pronouns list Demonstrative pronouns are used to point to or indicate specific people, places, things, or ideas Reflexive pronouns list Reflexive pronouns are used to refer back to the subject of the sentence and are formed by adding "-self" or "-selves" to a personal pronoun. Myself Yourself Himself Herself Itself Ourselves Yourselves Themselves Intensive pronouns list Intensive pronouns are used to emphasize or intensify the subject of the sentence and are formed by adding "-self" or "-selves" to a personal pronoun. Myself Yourself Himself Herself Itself Ourselves Yourselves Themselves Possessive pronouns list Possessive pronouns are used to indicate ownership or possession of something. Mine Yours His Hers Ours Yours Theirs Relative pronoun list Relative pronouns are used to link two clauses together, with the pronoun referring back to a noun or pronoun in the first clause. Who Whom Which Whose That Indefinite pronouns list Indefinite pronouns are used to refer to people, places, or things in a non-specific or general way. Another Anybody Anyone Anything Each Either Enough Everybody Everyone Everything Less Little Much Neither Nobody No-one Nothing One Other Somebody Someone Something Both Few Fewer Many Others Several All Any More Most None Some Such Interrogative Pronoun List Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions. Who Whom Which What Whose Whoever Whatever Whichever Whomever List of Pronouns from A to Z All Another Any Anybody Anyone Anything As Aught Both Each Each Other Either Enough Everybody Everyone Everything Few He Her Hers Herself Him Himself His I Idem It Its Itself Many Me Mine Most My Myself Naught Neither No One Nobody None Nothing One One Another Other Others Ought Our Ours Ourself Ourselves Several She Some Somebody Someone Something Somewhat Such Suchlike That Thee Their Theirs Theirself Theirselves Them Themself Themselves There These They This Those Us We What Whatever Whatnot Whatsoever Whence Where Whereby Wherefrom Wherein Whereinto Whereof Wheresoever Whereto Whereunto Wherever Wherewith Wherewithal Whether Which Whichever Whichsoever Who Whoever Whom Whomever Whomso Whomsoever Whose Whosesoever Whosever Whosoever You Your Yours Yourself Yourselves Gender-Neutral Pronouns List Gender-neutral pronouns are used to refer to people in a way that does not specify their gender. Ze/zer/zers/zemself Xe/xem/xyr/xemself Zie/zim/zir/zieself Sie/hir/hirs/hirself Ey/em/eir/eirself Ve/ver/vis/verself Tey/ter/tem/terself Fae/faer/faers/faerself It's important to note that while some people prefer to use gender-neutral pronouns, not everyone does, and it's important to respect people's preferred pronouns. List of Pronouns with Example Sentences All: All the children were excited to go to the amusement park. Another: She didn't like the blue dress, so she tried on another one. Any: Do you have any idea what time it is? Anybody: Has anybody seen my phone? Anyone: Anyone can learn how to code with enough practice. Anything: I'm not in the mood for anything sweet right now. As: She acted as if nothing had happened. Aught: He couldn't find aught but disappointment at the end of the long journey. Both: Both of my parents are doctors. Each other: The two friends always looked out for each other. Each: Each student received a different topic for their essay. Either: You can either come to the party or stay home. Enough: I think we have enough food for everyone. Everybody: Everybody loves a good story. Everyone: Everyone should have access to affordable healthcare. Everything: She packed everything she needed for the trip. Few: Few people can run a marathon without training. He: He is a talented musician. Her: I gave her the book to read. Hers: The car is hers, not mine. Herself: She treated herself to a spa day. Him: I saw him at the grocery store earlier today. Himself: He built the bookshelf himself. His: His dog is very well-behaved. I: I am going to the gym later. It: It is raining outside. Its: The cat licked its paw. Itself: The robot moved by itself. Many: Many people enjoy hiking in the mountains. Me: Can you give me a hand with this box? Mine: The phone is mine, not yours. Most: Most people prefer warm weather over cold weather. My: My favorite color is blue. Myself: I bought myself a new shirt for the party. Neither: Neither of the options seem appealing to me. No one: No one knows what the future holds. Nobody: Nobody showed up to the party. None: None of the cookies were left in the jar. Nothing: There's nothing in the fridge to eat. One another: The team members relied on one another to finish the project. One: One must be cautious when crossing the street. Other: The other option is to take the bus. Others: The others in the group were hesitant to speak up. Ought: You ought to call your mother more often. Our: Our school is hosting a charity event next week. Ours: The bike is ours, not theirs. Ourself: We can rely on ourself to finish the project. Ourselves: We are going to the movie theater by ourselves. Several: Several people have already signed up for the class. She: She is an excellent athlete. Some: Some of the cookies were left in the jar. Somebody: Somebody left their jacket on the couch. Someone: Someone is knocking on the door. Something: I smell something delicious cooking in the kitchen. Somewhat: The movie was somewhat boring. Such: Such behavior will not be tolerated in this class. Suchlike: She collected teapots and suchlike items. That: That book was very interesting. Their: Their house is on the corner. Theirs: The car is theirs, not ours. Them: I gave them the keys to the car. Themself: The employee handled the situation themself. There: There is a spider crawling up the wall. These: These shoes are too small for me. They: They are going on vacation next week. This: This book is a classic. Those: Those flowers smell wonderful. Us: The teacher gave us a homework assignment. We: We are going to the park later. What: What time is it? Whatever: Whatever you do, don't give up. Whatnot: The store sells books, toys, and whatnot. Whatsoever: I have no interest in politics whatsoever. Whence: Whence did you get that idea? Where: Where is the nearest gas station? Whereby: The contract was signed whereby both parties agreed to the terms. Wherefrom: Wherefrom did you get that delicious recipe? Wherein: The book explains the process wherein the protagonist overcomes their fears. Whereinto: He dropped the letter whereinto the mailbox. Whereof: The documentary tells the story whereof the origins of jazz music. Wheresoever: She promised to follow him wheresoever he went. Whereto: She asked for directions on how to get whereto she was going. Whereunto: The CEO issued a statement whereunto they announced the company's new policy. Wherever: Wherever you go, there you are. Wherewith: He made a meal with only the ingredients wherewith he had on hand. Whether: I don't know whether I should take the train or drive. Which: Which shirt do you want to wear? Whichever: You can choose whichever flavor of ice cream you want. Whichsoever: She could choose which book she wanted to read whichsoever she pleased. Who: Who is going to the party? Whoever: Whoever wants to go on the trip needs to sign up by Friday. Whom: Whom did you invite to the wedding? Whomever: I will hire whomever I think is the best candidate for the job. Whose: Whose turn is it to do the dishes? Whosever: Whosever idea it was to have a potluck dinner, it's a great one. You: You did a great job on the project. Your: Is this your jacket? Yours: The car is yours, not mine. Yourself: You can do this yourself if you want. Yourselves: You need to work together if you want to succeed, so challenge yourselves. Frequently Asked Questions What are pronouns? In the most simple terms, a pronoun is a word that takes the position of a noun. One of the most commonly recognized forms of the pronoun are names of people, for example, John, Jill, Mary or Peter. There are many more examples of pronouns, and you might think of them as pointing toward possession. As we mentioned, the pronoun is used as a way of replacing a noun, take a look at the following sentence: The couch is large, the cupboard is heavy. There is no need to use the word couch in the second part of the sentence, therefore it could be replaced with a pronoun now that we recognize what item is being talked about, take a look at the modified sentence which uses the pronoun it. The couch is large, it is heavy. What are some examples of pronouns? A pronoun could also be one of the following words: He/she It They Me Himself Somebody/everybody/anybody Many Each Few Whoever/who A pronoun is used instead of a noun or noun phrase in a sentence. A pronoun may take place of the name of a person, place or thing. Related: Pronouns Types of Pronouns Pronouns List is the most inclusive and user-friendly list of personal pronouns, neopronouns and their meanings with usage examples. Quickly search through 762 pronouns, find their meaning and link them from your social bio. Page 2 3/3 are gender neutral neopronouns which can be used regardless of gender or identity. home▸sitemap▸types of pronoun The classic pronouns are the personal pronouns (e.g., he, she, it, you, they), but these are just one type of pronoun. In fact, the term "pronoun" covers many words, some of which do not fall easily under the normal definition for a pronoun (i.e., "a word that replaces a noun or a noun phrase.") Table of Contents The Nine Types of Pronoun The Different Types of Pronoun in Detail Demonstrative Pronouns Indefinite Pronouns Interrogative Pronouns Personal Pronouns Possessive Pronouns Relative Pronouns Reciprocal Pronouns Reflexive Pronouns Intensive (or Emphatic) Pronouns Video Lesson Test Time! There are nine types of pronoun: Personal pronouns (e.g., he, they, we) Demonstrative pronouns (e.g., this, that, these) Interrogative pronouns (e.g., which, who, whose) Indefinite pronouns (e.g., none, several, any) Possessive pronouns (e.g., his, yours, ours) Reciprocal pronouns (e.g., each other, one another) Relative pronouns (e.g., which, who, that) Reflexive pronouns (e.g., itself, himself, ourselves) Intensive pronouns (e.g., itself, himself, ourselves) The demonstrative pronouns are "this," "that," "these," and "those." A demonstrative pronoun represents a noun and tells us whether it is singular or plural and whether it is near or far (including in time). For example: This is the one I left in the car. (Here, the speaker could be holding a mobile phone. It is singular, and it is near to the speaker.) Shall I take those? (In this example, the speaker could be pointing to some plates. They are singular, and they are far from the speaker.) This table summarizes how demonstrative pronouns are used: nearfar singularthisthat pluralthesethose Read more about demonstrative pronouns. Indefinite pronouns refer to people or things without being specific. This is the largest group of pronouns. It includes "all," "some," "any," "several," "anyone," nobody," "each," "both," "few," "either," "none," "one", and "no one," which are the most common ones. Here are some example sentences with indefinite pronouns: Somebody must have seen the driver leave. ("Somebody" is not a specific person.) We are all in the gutter, but some of us are looking at the stars. (Playwright Oscar Wilde) ("All" and "some" do not specify people.) I have nothing to declare except my genius. (Playwright Oscar Wilde) (The indefinite pronoun "nothing" does not specify a thing. Of note, the indefinite pronoun "something" does not specify a thing either.) Read more about indefinite pronouns. The interrogative pronouns are "what," "which," "who," "whom," and "whose." They are used in questions. Although they are classified as pronouns, it is not immediately obvious how they replace nouns. In fact, the answer to the question (which will be a noun) is the noun represented by an interrogative pronoun. For example: Who told you to do that? (The answer to this question is the noun represented by the interrogative pronoun "who.") Which dog won the race? (The answer to this question is the noun represented by the interrogative pronoun "which.") Read more about interrogative pronouns. The personal pronouns are "I," "you," "he," "she," "it," "we," "they," and "who." More often than not (but certainly not always), they replace nouns representing people. When most people think of pronouns, it is the personal pronouns that spring to mind. Here are some examples of personal pronouns: We can't all be heroes because somebody has to sit on the curb and clap as they go by. I bought some batteries, but they weren't included. (Comedian Steven Wright) (NB: This quotation plays on the idea that batteries are never included when battery-powered items are bought.) In the two examples above, the four personal pronouns are in the subjective case because they are all the subjects of verbs. However, personal pronouns can be in other cases too. Here is a table showing the personal pronouns by case: Read more about personal pronouns. The possessive pronouns are "mine," "yours," "his," "hers," "ours," and "theirs." A possessive pronoun represents a noun and also tells us who owns it. For example: The tickets are ours. (Here, "ours" represents the noun phrase "the tickets" and tells readers that "we" own them.) Shall we follow his instructions or theirs? (In this example, "theirs" represents the noun "instructions" and tells readers that "they" own them.) These pronouns are sometimes called absolute possessive pronouns to differentiate them from possessive determiners ("my," "your," "his," "her," "its," "our," and "their"), which are also classified as a type of possessive pronoun. Look at this example with a possessive determiner: This is Sarah's English book. Have you seen her French book? (The possessive determiner "her" replaces "Sarah's." This proves that the possessive determiner "her" is a type of pronoun.) Read more about possessive pronouns and how they are classified. The relative pronouns are "which," "that," and "who" (including "whom" and "whose"). A relative pronoun is used to head a relative clause (or an adjective clause), which adds more information to a sentence. In each example, the relative clause is shaded and the relative pronoun is bold. Dr Adam Sissons, who lectured at Cambridge for more than 12 years, should have known the difference. (Here, the relative pronoun "who" introduces the clause "who studied at Cambridge for 12 years" and refers back to "Dr Adams Sissons.") The man who first saw the comet reported it as a UFO. (In this example, the relative pronoun "who" introduces the clause "who first saw the comet" and refers back to "the man.") The dog that stole my dinner is loitering outside. (The relative pronoun "that" introduces the clause "that stole my dinner" and refers back to "the dog.") Read more about relative pronouns. Read more about using commas with "which" and "who." The reciprocal pronouns are "each other" and "one another." Reciprocal pronouns are used for actions or feelings that are reciprocated. For example: They like one another. They talk to each other like they're babies. Read more about reciprocal pronouns. The reflexive pronouns are "myself," "yourself," "herself," "himself," "itself," "ourselves," "yourselves," and "themselves." A reflexive pronoun ends "-self" or "-selves" and refers to another noun or pronoun in the sentence (usually the subject of the sentence). For example: The dog bit itself. (Here, the reflexive pronoun "itself" refers back to the noun "the dog.") Are you talking to yourself? (In this example, the reflexive pronoun "yourself" refers back to the pronoun "you.") Read more about reflexive pronouns. The intensive pronouns are "myself," "yourself," "herself," "himself," "itself," "ourselves," "yourselves," and "themselves." (They are the same as the reflexive pronouns, but they are used differently.) An intensive pronoun (sometimes called an "emphatic pronoun") refers back to another noun or pronoun in the sentence to emphasize it (e.g., to emphasize that it is the thing carrying out the action). For example: John bakes all the bread himself. (Here, the intensive pronoun "himself" refers back to the noun "John.") The cat itself opened the door. (In this example, the intensive pronoun "itself" refers back to the noun "the cat.") Read more about intensive pronouns. Here is a video summarizing the different types of pronouns. video lesson Are you a visual learner? Do you prefer video to text? Here is a list of all our grammar videos. You might also like... Help us improve... Was something wrong with this page? Use #gm to find us quicker. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. XYouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum Guard: Aaaargh, you, thing, beast, whatsit, greeneroo…Narrator: Whoa hang on a minute there little shiny man. You seem to be having a few problems, sorting out your nouns and pronouns.Guard: Quuuuick, tell the 'Guards' to tell 'Amir', to tell 'Holly' to tell the 'Queen'…there's a Lizard Monster on the loooooose!Narrator: Aha, the perfect chance for me to explain.You see, pronouns take the place of nouns in a sentence.Instead of tell the 'guards', you could tell 'them'.And rather than tell the 'guards' to tell 'Amir', you could tell 'them' to tell 'him'.Now rather than have 'him' tell 'Holly', we could use our friend the pronoun again and 'he' could tell 'her'. Then 'she' could tell the Queen…Lizard Monster: …that 'I' have arrived for tea. Pronouns are important words in English that help us avoid repeating nouns. They make sentences clearer and easier to understand. Instead of saying a person's or thing's name again and again, we use a pronoun like "he," "she," or "it." There are different types of pronouns, each with a special use in sentences.A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun to avoid repetition and make sentences clearer.Personal pronouns refer to specific people, animals, or things and can act as the subject or object of a sentence.IYouHeSheItWeTheyMeYouHimHerItUsThemPossessive pronouns indicate ownership or possession.MineYoursHisHersOursTheirsReflexive pronouns are used when the subject and object are the same person.MyselfYourselfHimselfHerselfItselfOurselvesYourselvesThemselvesDemonstrative pronouns point to specific things or people.Indefinite pronouns refer to unspecified people or things.AnyoneAnybodyAnythingSomeoneSomebodySomethingEveryoneEverybodyEverythingNo oneNobodyNothingEachEitherNeitherFewManySeveralAllSomeNoneBothOneAnyMoreMostLessInterrogative pronouns are used to ask questions.Relative pronouns introduce dependent clauses and connect them to a noun or pronoun.Reciprocal pronouns express a mutual relationship between people.Distributive pronouns refer to individuals within a group.PronounSentenceII am going to the market.YouYou should complete your homework.HeHe loves playing football.SheShe is reading a book.ItIt is raining outside.WeWe are planning a trip.TheyThey have finished their project.mineThis bag is mine.oursThat house is ours.yoursThe blue car is yours.hisThe decision is his to make.hersThe book on the table is hers.theirsThe idea was theirs.WhoWho is coming to the party?WhomWhom did you invite?WhichWhich dress do you like?WhatWhat is your favorite color?WhoseWhose book is this?SomeoneSomeone left their phone here.AnybodyAnybody can join the competition.EverythingEverything is ready for the meeting.EachEach student received a gift.NeitherNeither of them knew the answer.BothBoth of us agreed on the plan.SomeSome of the cake is left.ThisThis is my favorite movie.ThatThat is a beautiful painting.TheseThese are my books.ThoseThose belong to my friend.IYouHeSheItWeTheyMeHimHerUsThemMyYourHisHerItsOurTheirMineYoursOursTheirsThisThatTheseThoseWhoWhomWhoseWhichWhatWhoeverWhomeverWhicheverWhateverAnyoneAnybodyAnythingEveryoneEverybodyEverythingSomeoneSomebodySomethingNo oneNobodyNothingEachEitherNeitherOneBothFewManySeveralAllSomeAnyMostNoneMyselfYourselfHimselfHerselfItselfOurselvesYourselvesThemselvesOne anotherEach otherSomebody elseSomething elseAnybody elseNo one elseNothing elseEveryone elseWhoever elseWhomever elseThis oneThat oneThese onesThose onesSuchNone otherSome otherAny otherAnotherMoreMuchSeveral othersThe sameOthersThe otherLeastMost of themA fewThe fewA littleThe littlePlentyA lotLotsA coupleThe majorityA pronoun is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence, like "he," "she," or "they."Pronouns help make sentences clearer and avoid repeating the same nouns.No, "it" is usually used for things and animals, not people.Some common pronouns are I, you, he, she, it, we, they, mine, ours, theirs.Yes, some pronouns like he and she show gender, while others like they can be neutral.You May Also LikeIndefinite PronounsRelative ClausesReciprocal PronounsPossessive Pronouns A list of pronouns, plus definitions for each type of pronoun. Scroll to the end for a full pronouns list. Pronouns are some of the most useful words in the English language. They are used in the place of a noun to avoid it having to be named twice. For example: Suzy threw the boomerang and it came back to her. In this sentence, "it" is a pronoun that represents the boomerang, and "her" is a pronoun that refers to Suzy. Without pronouns, we'd have to say Suzy threw the boomerang and the boomerang came back to Suzy. Without pronouns, how would we even say "we"?Here's the full definition. In English, the part of speech used as a substitute for an antecedent noun that is clearly understood, and with which it agrees in person, number, and gender. Pronouns are classified as personal (I, we, you, he, she, it, they), demonstrative (this, these, that, those), relative (who, which, that, as), indefinite (each, all, everyone, either, one, both, any, such, somebody), interrogative (who, which, what), reflexive (myself, herself), possessive (mine, yours, his, hers, theirs). There are also pronominal adjectives, sometimes called possessive adjectives (my, your, his, her, our, their).You already know subject pronouns, even if you didn't know that's what they were called. Subject pronouns are used to replace the subject in a sentence. You might also see them called "personal" pronouns, as they designate the person speaking (I, me, we, us), the person spoken to (you), or the person or thing spoken about (he, she, it, they, him, her, them). The following commonly used words are subject pronouns:Iwe you (singular and plural)hesheittheyHe speaks three languages.They are very friendly neighbors.Object pronouns are used as the object of a verb or a preposition.me usyou (singular and plural)herhimitthemThey offered me a ride. ("Me" is the object of the verb "offered.")This letter is addressed to me. ("Me" is the object of the preposition "to.")They gave us free tickets to the show. ("Us" is the object of the verb "gave.")A possessive pronoun designates ownership and can substitute for noun phrases.mineoursyours (singular and plural)hershistheirsThe green gloves are mine. "Pronominal" describes something that resembles a pronoun, as by specifying a person, place, or thing, while functioning primarily as another part of speech. A pronominal adjective is an adjective that resembles a pronoun. "Her" in "her car" is a pronominal adjective.Reflexive pronouns might be the easiest group to remember because they all have one thing in common: the ending "self" or "selves." That's because reflexive pronouns show how the actions of an aforementioned person or group affects him or her (or them).myselfyourselfherselfhimselfitselfourselvesyourselvesthemselvesI bought myself a new car.That man thinks a great deal of himself.We may be deceiving ourselves.Intensive and reflexive pronouns are actually the exact same words (ending with "self" or "selves"), but they function differently in a sentence. Intensive pronouns not only refer back to a previously mentioned person or people, but they also emphasize. As their name suggests, they intensify.myselfyourselfherselfhimselfitselfourselvesyourselvesthemselvesI myself was certain of the facts.The trouble is in the machine itself.The cooks themselves eat after all the guests have finished.As the word "indefinite" suggests, these pronouns do not specify the identity of their referents. They are more vague than other pronouns.allanotheranyanybodyanyoneanythingbotheacheitherevery bodyeveryoneeverythingfewmanymostneithernobodynoneno onenothingoneotherothersseveralsomesomebodysomeonesomethingsuchSeveral of the workers went home sick.Demonstrative pronouns specify a particular person or thing.I don't much care for these.Such are the fortunes of war.This group of pronouns question which individual referent or referents are intended by the rest of the sentence.whatwhateverwhichwhicheverwhowhoeverwhom whomeverwhoseRelative pronouns introduce a dependent clause and refer to an antecedent (simply the word or phrase to which a pronoun refers). For instance, who in the child who is wearing a hat or that in the house that you live in.asthatwhatwhateverwhichwhicheverwhowhoeverwhomwhomeverwhoseThe car that has a flat tire needs to be towed.The visitor who came yesterday left his phone number.There are several pronouns that have fallen out of common usage but appear frequently in older texts, so there is still a good chance that you will encounter them. "Thee" is an old word for "you" used only when addressing one person, while "thy" is an old word for "your." "Thine" indicates the one or ones belonging to thee.With this ring, I thee wed.Thy name is more hateful than thy face.To thine own self be true.A full list of every word that can be considered a pronoun or pronominal adjective:allanotheranyanybodyanyoneanythingasaughtbotheacheach otheeitherenougheverybodyeveryoneeverythingfewheherhersherselfhimhimselfhisIidemititsitselfmanyme minemostmymyselfnaughtneitherno onenobodynonenothingnoughtoneone anotherotherothersoughtouroursourselfourselvesseveralshesomesomebodysomeonesomethingsomewhatsuchsuchlikethattheetheirtheirstheirselftheirselvesthemthemselfthemselvestherethesetheythinethisthosethouthythyselfuswe whatwhateverwhatnotwhatsoeverwhencewherewherebywherefromwhereinwhereintowhereofwhereonwhereverwheresoeverwheretowhereuntowherewithwherewithalwhetherwhichwhicheverwhichsoeverwhowhoeverwhom whomeverwhomsowhomsoeverwhosewhoseverwhosesoeverwhosowhosoeveryeyonyonderyouyouryoursyourselfyourselvesAre there any pronouns we missed? Get all volumes of The Farlex Grammar Book in paperback or eBook. Share Tweet If you're looking for a complete list of pronouns in the English language? You've come to the right platform! Continue your learning journey by reading below. Here, we'll look at the different types of pronouns in English and their use in different ways with examples. Let's start to explore a list of pronouns for each type. List of Pronouns Personal Pronouns This category of pronouns is employed to reference individuals. Examples include I, we, you, they, he, and she. My eyes are green. My house is their destination. I consider you my friend. Personal pronouns further have two types: subject and object. Subject Pronoun I You He Julia It We They Object Pronoun me you him her it us you them Reflexive Pronouns List Myself Yourself Himself Herself Itself Ourselves Yourselves Themselves Possessive Pronouns Singular: Plural: Demonstrative Pronouns List Indefinite Pronouns List Singular: Anyone Anyone Anything Anywhere Somebody Something Somewhere Nobody Nothing Nowhere Each Either Neither Everyone Everything Everywhere Plural: Both Few Many Several Others Others Several Others Others Relative Pronouns List Who Whom Whose Which That Intensive Pronouns Myself Yourself Himself Herself Itself Ourselves Yourselves Themselves Interrogative Pronouns Who Whom Whose Which What Reciprocal Pronouns List A Comprehensive List of All Pronouns Full List of Pronouns by Categories Continue to learn the list of all pronouns in English with different types. Personal pronouns list Person Singular Plural First I we Second you you Third he, she, it they Demonstrative pronouns list Demonstrative Pronouns Examples Singular: This This book is interesting. That I like that painting. Plural: These These shoes are mine. Those Can I borrow those tools? Reflexive Pronouns Singular: Myself Yourself Himself Herself Itself Plural: Ourselves Yourselves Themselves Intensive Pronouns Singular: Myself Yourself Himself Herself Itself Plural: Ourselves Yourselves Themselves Possessive Pronouns list Singular: Plural: Relative Pronoun list Who Whom Which That Whose Indefinite Pronouns list Indefinite Pronouns All Another Any Anybody/Anyone Anything Each Either Enough Everybody/Everyone Everything Few Many Much Neither Nobody None No one Nothing One Other Several Somebody/Someone Something Both Many None Some Somebody/Someone Something All Any Most None Some Somebody/Someone Something Everyone Many None Other Several Some Somebody/Someone Something Few Many Several Others Both Few Many Several Both Few Many Several All Most None Some Several Few Many Several One another Each other Interrogative Pronoun Who Whom Which What Whose Whichever Whatever Whoever A Complete List of Pronouns from A to Z | A to Z Pronouns Here is a list of 111+ pronouns with A-Z: Sr# Pronouns 1 All 2 Either 3 Another 4 Enough 5 Any 6 Everybody 7 Everyone 8 Everything 9 As 10 Aught 11 Both 12 Each 13 Each Other 14 Either 15 Enough 16 Everybody 17 Everyone 18 Everything 19 Few 20 He 21 Her 22 Hers 23 Herself 24 Him 25 Himself 26 His 27 I 28 Idem 29 It 30 Its 31 Itself 32 Many 33 Me 34 Mine 35 Most 36 My 37 Myself 38 Naught 39 Neither 40 No One 41 Nobody 42 None 43 Nothing 44 One 45 One Another 46 Other 47 Others 48 Ought 49 Our 50 Ours 51 Ourself 52 Ourselves 53 Several 54 She 55 Some 56 Somebody 57 Someone 58 Something 59 Somewhat 60 Such 61 Suchlike 62 That 63 Thee 64 Their 65 Theirs 66 Theirself 67 Theirselves 68 Them 69 Themself 70 Themselves 71 There 72 These 73 They 74 This 75 Those 76 Us 77 We 78 What 79 Whatever 80 Whatnot 81 Whatsoever 82 Whence 83 Where 84 Whereby 85 Wherefrom 86 Wherein 87 Whereinto 88 Whereof 89 Wheresoever 90 Whereto 91 Whereunto 92 Wherever 93 Wherewith 94 Wherewithal 95 Whether 96 Which 97 Whichever 98 Whichsoever 99 Who 100 Whoever 101 Whom 102 Whomever 103 Whomso 104 Whomsoever 105 Whose 106 Whosesoever 107 Whosever 108 Whosoever 109 You 110 Your 111 Yours 112 Yourself 113 Yourselves Gender-Neutral Pronouns Ze/zer/zers/zemself Xe/xem/xyr/xemself Zie/zim/zir/zieself Sie/hir/hirs/hirself Ey/em/eir/eirself Ve/ver/vis/verself Tey/ter/tem/terself Fae/faer/faers/faerself Ze Set: Subject: Ze Object: Zem Possessive Adjective: Zir Possessive Pronoun: Zirs Reflexive: Zemself Xe Set: Subject: Xe Object: Xem Possessive Adjective: Xyr Possessive Pronoun: Xyrs Reflexive: Xemself Zie Set: Subject: Zie Object: Zim Possessive Adjective: Zir Possessive Pronoun: Zies Reflexive: Zieself Sie Set: Subject: Sie Object: Hir Possessive Adjective: Hir Possessive Pronoun: Hirs Reflexive: Hirself Ey Set: Subject: Ey Object: Em Possessive Adjective: Eir Possessive Pronoun: Eirs Reflexive: Eirself Ve Set: Subject: Ve Object: Ver Possessive Adjective: Vis Possessive Pronoun: Vers Reflexive: Verself Tey Set: Subject: Tey Object: Ter Possessive Adjective: Tem Possessive Pronoun: Ters Reflexive: Terself Fae Set: Subject: Fae Object: Faer Possessive Adjective: Faer Possessive Pronoun: Faers Reflexive: Faerself Explore Related: Parts of Speech in English Nouns in English Pronouns Types of Pronouns In the realm of English grammar, pronouns play a pivotal role. They are versatile words that replace nouns, preventing redundancy and making sentences smoother. This guide delves deep into the various types of pronouns in English, offering definitions, examples, and a comprehensive list for quick reference. Types of Pronouns: An Overview Personal Pronouns: Definition: These pronouns replace specific names or nouns in sentences, streamlining communication by distinguishing between the speaker, the listener, and others. Usage: They prevent repetition in conversations. For instance, instead of saying "John said John would come," we use the pronoun "he" to say "John said he would come." Possessive Pronouns: Definition: Indicators of ownership or association, these pronouns clarify to whom or to what something belongs. Usage: They establish clear relationships and boundaries in sentences. For instance, "That book is mine" uses "mine" to indicate ownership. Demonstrative Pronouns: Definition: These pronouns point out and emphasize specific items or entities. Usage: Useful in distinguishing items based on proximity or clarity. For example, "This is my pen" versus "That is your pen." Interrogative Pronouns: Definition: As the name suggests, these pronouns are used to ask questions. Usage: They help in seeking information or clarifying doubts. Examples include questions like "Who is that?" or "Which one do you prefer?" Relative Pronouns: Definition: These pronouns introduce dependent clauses, linking related ideas or clauses in complex sentences. Usage: They provide additional information about a noun or pronoun in the main clause. For example, "The man who called yesterday is my uncle." Indefinite Pronouns: Definition: These pronouns refer to non-specific people or things, adding a layer of generality to statements. Usage: Useful when the exact noun is unknown or irrelevant. For instance, "Someone left their umbrella" or "Everyone is welcome." Reciprocal Pronouns: Definition: These pronouns indicate mutual actions or feelings between two or more entities. Usage: They highlight shared experiences or actions. For example, "The two teams played against each other." Intensive Pronouns: Definition: Used for emphasis, these pronouns reiterate the importance of a particular noun or another pronoun in a sentence. Usage: They add emphasis to the subject or object. For instance, "I myself saw the incident." Reflexive Pronouns: Definition: These pronouns redirect an action or sentiment back onto the subject of the sentence. Usage: They indicate when an action or feeling is directed towards oneself. For example, "She hurt herself." Personal Pronouns List Personal pronouns are foundational in English. They act as substitutes for specific names or nouns, allowing for fluidity in conversation. Without them, we'd be constantly repeating names, making dialogue cumbersome. They help in distinguishing between the speaker, the listener, and others being discussed, making communication clear and concise. Examples: I you he she it we they us him her Usage Situation: When referring to the speaker, the listener, or someone/something being talked about. Possessive Pronouns: Claiming Ownership Possessive pronouns are all about denoting ownership or association. They help clarify who or what something belongs to, eliminating ambiguity. In a world where possessions and associations matter, these pronouns play a crucial role in establishing clear relationships and boundaries. Examples: my your his her its our their mine yours hers theirs Usage Situation: When indicating that something belongs to someone. Demonstrative Pronouns List Demonstrative pronouns are essential for pointing out and emphasizing specific items or entities. They help in distinguishing between items based on proximity or clarity, making them invaluable in both spoken and written English. Their usage aids in drawing attention to particular subjects of interest. Examples: Usage Situation: When identifying or emphasizing specific objects or people, either close by or farther away. Interrogative Pronouns List Interrogative pronouns are the cornerstones of curiosity. They pave the way for questions, helping us seek information, clarify doubts, and understand the world around us. In every culture and language, the art of questioning is vital, and in English, these pronouns serve that purpose. Examples: who whom which what whose whomever whichever Usage Situation: When forming questions about identity, choice, or ownership. Relative Pronouns: Connecting Ideas Relative pronouns act as connectors in sentences. They introduce additional information, often linking two related ideas or clauses. By using them, we can create complex sentences that provide richer context and meaning, enhancing the depth and flow of communication. Examples: who whom which that whose whoever whichever Usage Situation: When providing additional information about a noun or pronoun in the main clause. Indefinite Pronouns List Indefinite pronouns are about embracing the unknown or unspecified. In situations where we don't need or want to specify a particular noun, these pronouns come to our aid. They add a layer of generality, allowing for broader interpretations and discussions. Examples: all any each every no one none some anybody anyone anything several few many both neither either Usage Situation: When referring to unspecified or unknown entities. Reciprocal Pronouns List Reciprocal pronouns capture the essence of mutual actions or feelings. They depict shared experiences, emphasizing the collective nature of an action. In relationships and group dynamics, these pronouns highlight the shared bond and mutual understanding among individuals. Examples: Usage Situation: When describing actions or feelings that are reciprocated among a group. Intensive Pronouns List Intensive pronouns are all about adding a punch of emphasis. They reiterate the importance or focus on a particular noun or pronoun, making sure the listener or reader grasps the significance of what's being discussed. They're like the exclamation points of the pronoun world. Examples: myself yourself himself herself itself ourselves themselves yourself Usage Situation