

As we have described earlier, a pronoun is the word used instead of a noun. {Pronoun means- 'for a noun'}

I, we, he, she, it, you, they are known as personal pronouns because they stand for three persons;

1. Either the speaking person (First Person pronouns like I, We.)
2. either the person being spoken to (Second Person pronouns like you)
3. or the person being spoken of. (Third Person pronouns like he, she, they and it denotes the thing being spoken of. third person pronouns are 'demonstrative pronouns' in strict sense)

The Forms of Personal Pronouns:

| | First Person | | Second Person | | Third Person | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative (Subject) | I | We | You | You | He, She, It | They |
| Objective (Object) | Me | Us | You | You | Him, Her, It | Them |
| Possessive | My, Mine | Our, Ours | Your, Yours | Your, Yours | His, Her, Hers, Its | Their, Theirs |
| Reflexive | Myself | Ourselves | Yourself | Yourselves | Himself, Herself, Itself | Themselves |

The pronoun **it** is used in following cases:

1. For things without any life. Such as;
[*Here is your book, take **it** away now.*]
2. For animals, unless there is a clear wish to speak of them as male or female. Such as; [*He loves his dog and cannot do without **it**.*]
3. For a young child, unless we wish to clearly mention the gender. Such as; [*That baby has torn **its** clothes.*]
4. As a provisional and temporary subject before the verb to be when the real subject follows.
For instance; [***It** is easy to find fault.* this can be rephrased as ' To find fault is easy'.]
5. To refer to some statement going before. Such as; [*He is telling what is not right, and he knows **it**.*]
6. To give emphasis to the noun or pronoun following. Such as; [***It** was you who began the fight.*]
7. As an indefinite nominative of an impersonal verb. Such as; [***It** rains, **it** snows, **it** thunders.*]
8. In speaking of the weather or the time. Such as; [***It** is winter. **It** is ten o'clock.*]

Given that a personal pronoun is used instead of a noun, it must be of the same number, gender and person as the noun for which it stands, as;

Raman is a kind boy. *He* has lent his bicycle to Govind.

Savitri helps her mother in household work. *She* also does her lesson.

When two or more Singular Nouns are joined by and, the pronoun used for them must be

plural. Such as;

Every soldier and *every* sailor was in *his* place.

When two or more Singular Nouns are joined by 'or' or 'either'...or, 'neither'...nor, the pronoun is generally Singular. Such as;

Jim *or* John must lend **his** hand.

Neither Anil nor Karim has done **his** lesson.

When a plural noun and a singular noun are joined are joined by 'or' or 'nor', the pronoun must be in the plural. Such as;

Either the dancer or his assistants failed in **their** duty.

A relative pronoun refers to a noun or pronoun known as its antecedent, it can be same number and person as its antecedent. We must remember here that the verb shows the number and person of the relative pronoun. For instance;

I am the person **that is** to blame.

He **that is** not with me is against me.

This is the only one its poems **that is** worth reading.

To prevent ambiguity , the Relative Pronoun should be placed as near as possible its Antecedent.