

Pronoun case

	Subject	Object	Possessive + noun	Possessive alone	Reflexive
First, singular	I	me	my	mine	myself
Second, singular	you	you	your	yours	yourself
Third, singular	he, she, it, one	him, her, it, one	his, her, its, one's	his, hers	himself, herself, itself, oneself
First, plural	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
Second, plural	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
Third, plural	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

She won. Mr. McGregor paid *me*. *Her* coat is red; the red coat is *hers*. Rita taught *herself* Arabic.

Pronoun rules

- ✓ **I or me?** Drop the other person: “paid Tim and ___” → “paid me,” so “paid Tim and me”
- ✓ After a preposition, use the object form: *between you and me*, *with Sam and me*
- ✓ **Reflexive** only to point back to the subject or for emphasis (*they built it themselves*): *The director and I* will fix it, not *myself*
- ✓ *Hissself* and *theihselves* are not words
- ✓ **No apostrophe** in *its*, *yours*, *hers*, *ours*, *theirs* or *whose*; indefinite pronouns take one: *one's*, *everyone's*, *somebody's*
- ✓ *it's* = it is or it has; *they're* = they are; *you're* = you are; *who's* = who is or who has
- ✓ **Clear reference:** if a pronoun could mean two people, use the noun — “...Pete couldn't find the car”
- ✓ **Agreement:** a pronoun matches its antecedent in number and person
- ✓ **Stay in one person:** *One* must guard *one's* belongings — not *your*
- ✓ On the test, *they* and *their* are **plural only**; a man's name takes *he*, a woman's *she*

Indefinite pronouns

- ✓ **Singular:** every word ending in *-one*, *-body* or *-thing*, plus *another*, *each*, *either*, *neither*, *one*, *other*, *much*, *less*, *little*, *enough*
Each of the girls hoped that *she* would be chosen.
- ✓ **Plural:** *both*, *few*, *fewer*, *many*, *several*, *others*
- ✓ **Either, by what follows:** *all*, *more*, *most*, *none*, *some*
All of the water *has* boiled away; all of the cookies *were* eaten.

Relative pronouns

- ✓ **who, whom** for people; **which** for things; **that** for things, or people (though *who* is preferred); **whose** for either
Students *who* study daily... Dogs *that* are hard to train...
- ✓ *who* as a subject, before its verb (the man *who* introduced them); *whom* as an object (a recluse *about whom* little is known; three *of whom*)
- ✓ **that:** essential, no commas. **which:** nonessential, set off by commas
- ✓ *whose* is the possessive of *who* and of *which* — apples *whose* skin is unblemished
- ✓ *when* for times, *where* for places; *in which* can replace either; *whereby* means *by which*