

Chapter 1 : Moms Who Think - List of Pronouns

The tables below show a list of pronouns for the following types of pronouns: personal, relative, demonstrative, indefinite, reflexive, intensive, interrogative, possessive, subject and object.

Understanding the different types of pronouns can be a bit confusing. So when the question, "What is a possessive pronoun? Possessive pronouns are simply the replacement team for nouns or noun phrases that run the risk of sounding repetitive. And, of course, they also show possession. One of the best ways to understand possessive pronouns is to know how they function in a sentence. Defining Possessive Pronouns Possessive pronouns do exactly what it seems like they should do. They are the pronouns that help us show possession or ownership in a sentence. There are two types of possessive pronouns: The strong or absolute possessive pronouns are mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, and theirs. They refer back to a noun or noun phrase already used, replacing it to avoid repetition: They function as determiners in front of a noun to describe who something belongs to: Does the following make sense? This is my brother. He name is Alex. Now, if you replace it with the appropriate possessive pronoun, it will make a lot more sense: His name is Alex. Providing Clarity Without doubt, possessive pronouns help us to be more concise and use less words when explaining the same idea. Take a look at the examples below and see if you can understand one sentence better than the other: Those are my Converse sneakers. They are not your Converse sneakers. They are not yours. Your travel plans sound just as exciting as my travel plans! Your travel plans sound just as exciting as mine! Generally, you will use possessive pronouns to talk about a person, place, or thing that has already been explained. In the examples above, you can see that each sentiment was neatly expressed in fewer words with a strong possessive pronoun. Now that you understand how they work, try using some of these possessive pronouns in your own sentences.

Chapter 2 : What Is a Possessive Pronoun?

Absolute possessive pronouns don't do this. Instead, they stand alone and can act as a subject. Examples of Absolute Possessive Pronouns. The absolute pronouns are mine, yours, ours, hers, his, and theirs.

From pronouns[edit] It is common for languages to have independent possessive determiners adjectives and possessive pronouns corresponding to the personal pronouns of the language. For example, to the English personal pronouns I, you, he, she, it, we, they, there correspond the respective possessive determiners my, your, his, her, its, our and their, and the substantival possessive pronouns mine, yours, his, hers, its rare , ours and theirs. In some languages, possessive determiners are subject to agreement with the noun they modify, and possessive pronouns may be subject to agreement with their antecedent , in terms of relevant categories of gender , number and case. For example, French has mon, ma, mes, respectively the masculine singular, feminine singular and plural forms corresponding to the English my, as well as the various possessive pronoun forms le mien, la mienne, les miens corresponding to English mine. Since personal pronouns may also agree in number and gender with their own antecedent or referent , the possessive forms may consequently show agreement with either the "possessor" or the "possessed", or both. In French and most other Romance languages the third-person singular possessives do not indicate the gender of the possessor, although they agree with the possessed son, sa and ses can all mean either "his", "her" or "its". This contrasts with English and standard Dutch , where the form of the possessives his, her, its; zijn, haar indicates the grammatical or natural gender of the possessor, but does not depend on properties of the possessed. However German and several Dutch dialects [2] additionally inflect their possessives, thus giving agreement with both possessor and possessed; German has sein and ihr meaning "his" and "her" respectively, but these inflect to give for example feminine forms like seine and ihre, depending on the gender and number and case of the thing possessed. In languages that have a genitive case , the possessive forms corresponding to pronouns may or may not resemble the genitive of those pronouns. For example, in Russian , the genitive of ja "I" is menya "of me" , whereas the corresponding possessive is moy "my, mine", in masculine singular nominative form. In German the two sets of forms are quite similar for example, the genitive of ich "I" is meiner, the corresponding possessive pronoun is also meiner in the masculine singular nominative, and the possessive determiner is mein with various endings. Some languages have no distinct possessive determiners as such, instead using a pronoun together with a possessive particle "à€” a grammatical particle used to indicate possession. An alternative to the pronominal possessive determiner, found in some languages, including Finnish and Hungarian , is the possessive affix , usually a suffix, attached to the noun denoting the thing possessed. For example, in Finnish the suffix -ni means "my", producing forms such as taloni "my house" , from talo "house". In Hungarian this affix can also be used when the possessor is represented by a full noun, as described in the next section. Pronouns other than personal pronouns, if they have possessive forms, are likely to form them in a similar way to nouns see below. There is however a distinct form whose [3] for the possessive of the interrogative and relative pronoun who; other languages may have similarly functioning words, such as the Russian chey "whose? From nouns[edit] In some languages, possessives are formed from nouns or noun phrases. Languages such as Japanese and Chinese form possessive constructions with nouns using possessive particles, in the same way as described for pronouns above. The possessor noun can carry an additional dative marker, in which case an article appears before the noun. Syntax[edit] Possessive determiners adjectives are used in combination with a noun, playing the role of a determiner or attributive adjective. In English and some other languages, the use of such a word implies the definite article. This is not the case in all languages; for example in Italian the possessive is usually preceded by another determiner such as an article, as in la mia macchina "my car", literally "the my car" or quel tuo libro "that book of yours", literally "that your book". Some languages place the possessive after the noun, as in Norwegian boka mi "my book". However, the forms min bok or mi bok, where the noun bok is in the indefinite form, are equally correct. Possessive determiners may be modified with an adverb , as adjectives are, although not as freely or as commonly as is the case with adjectives. Such modification is generally limited to such adverbs as more, less, or as much Substantival

possessive pronouns are used on their own and cannot be used to describe a noun, playing the role of noun phrases, so mine may stand for "my cat", "my sister", "my things", etc. In some languages these may require articles or other determiners, as the French *le mien* etc. A related use is that of the predicative expression, as in sentences like *the book is mine*. Here *mine* may be considered to be a predicate adjective like *red* in *the book is red* rather than a pronoun; in English, however, the same possessive form is used anyway. Other languages may use differing forms; for example French may use *Terminology*[edit] The terminology used for possessive words and phrases is not consistent among all grammarians and linguists. What some authors refer to as possessives, others may call genitives, and vice versa. Nowadays, however, the term genitive is most commonly used in relation to languages with a developed case system in which the "genitive case" often has a wider range of functions than merely forming possessives, while in languages like English, where their status as a grammatical case is doubtful, such words are usually called possessives rather than genitives. A given language may have distinct genitive and possessive forms, as in the example of Russian given above. It may also be called the prenominal genitive; this also applies to analogous forms in languages such as German. Words like the English *my* and *your* have traditionally been called possessive adjectives. In some other languages, however, the equivalent words behave more like true adjectives compare the Italian example above, for instance. While for most authors the term possessive pronoun is reserved as in this article for possessives like *mine* and *yours* which do not qualify an explicit noun, [7] [8] the term is sometimes taken also to include other possessive forms that correspond to pronouns, even though they behave as determiners, qualifying a noun, such as *my* and *your*. Thus *my* is termed a dependent or weak possessive pronoun, while *mine* is an independent or strong possessive pronoun. Also, the first set may be called adjectival and the second set substantival possessive pronouns. According to the OED, [13] the first reference to possessive pronouns is found in ; the first use of possessive as a noun occurs in , the first use of possessive case which notes that it is like the Latin genitive, and may be called the genitive case in reference to English also occurs in , and the first use of possessive adjective dates from Possessive and possessed case[edit] Nouns or pronouns taking the form of a possessive are sometimes described as being in the possessive case. A more commonly-used term in describing the grammar of various languages is genitive case, but that usually denotes a case with a broader range of functions than just producing possessive forms. Some languages occasionally use the dative case to denote the possessor, as in the Serbo-Croatian *kosa mu je gusta* "his hair is thick" literally "the hair to him is thick" in which "to him" is the dative pronoun *mu*. Some languages, such as the Cariban languages, can be said to have a possessed case to indicate the other party the thing possessed in a possession relationship.

Chapter 3 : Possessive Pronouns - calendrierdelascience.com

Looking for some examples of possessive pronouns, pronouns that demonstrate ownership? A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence, making the subject a person or a thing. Possessive pronouns are pronouns that demonstrate ownerships.

It may sound a little bit strange, but that sentence works. Yours is the subject of the sentence. Have you started diagramming sentences yet? Since nouns and pronouns can perform many jobs in our sentences, you must first decide which job the pronoun is performing. Used Before Nouns Here are the possessive pronouns that are used before nouns. I focus on the fact that they are functioning as adjectives, and so I call them adjectives. It;s modifying a noun, so it is acting as an adjective. When these guys are used before nouns, diagram them just like adjectives. Find the noun that the pronoun is modifying and place the pronoun on a slanted line under that noun. In this picture, you could place the pronoun anywhere that it says adjective. To learn more about diagramming sentences, use these grammar exercises. People often get confused and think that apostrophes belong in these pronouns. Its is a possessive pronoun. You can learn how to form compound possessives that contain personal pronouns here. I love your program!! I am using the videos to help teach my students note taking strategies as well. It has been fun to watch them grow in confidence in grammar and note taking! If you want to teach or learn grammar the easy way, follow our step-by-step program that clearly lays everything out and allows you to move at your own pace. Just watch the videos and complete your assignments. Her lessons are guaranteed to give you more confidence in your communication skills and make you smile.

Chapter 4 : Examples of Possessive Pronouns

List of possessive pronouns. Home > Grammar & vocabulary resources > Grammar rules > Pronouns > Tweet; Possessive pronouns: Possessive adjective: Possessive pronoun.

But have a close look at the italicized pronouns in the above quote. Though they look like ordinary possessive pronouns, they are actually a special class called absolute possessive pronouns. What are Absolute Possessive Pronouns? If something is absolute it means that is unqualified. In grammar when something is qualified that means modifying is involved. If it is unqualified, there is no modification. Therefore, an absolute possessive pronoun shows ownership and stands apart from the word it modifies rather than right before it. Other possessive pronouns act as adjectives to nouns. Your breakfast is ready. Robert brought his new soccer ball to practice. Her purse matches her shoes. The dog was chewing its bone. Their time is just about up. Instead, they stand alone and can act as a subject. Examples of Absolute Possessive Pronouns The absolute pronouns are mine, yours, ours, hers, his, and theirs. Consider how they are used as subjects in the following sentences: The money is as good as ours. Is this coat yours? Mine is the coat with the fur collar. This gift is hers. His is the package with the big red bow. Our dog is well behaved but theirs barks all night long. Absolute possessive pronouns are actually used quite often even though you may be accustomed to simply referring to them as possessive pronouns.

Chapter 5 : Possessive - Wikipedia

Possessive Pronouns List The following list of possessive pronouns is accompanied by a list of corresponding subjects. While other subjects may be substituted, the following examples give the possessive pronouns context.

They caught the last train. Object Sarah hit me on the arm. I need to tell you something. Larry took him aside. Take it to the store. Summer is fun for us. Margaret took them downstairs. Possessive pronouns show who owns something described in a sentence. They include mine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, their, and theirs. Possessive adjectives are similar to possessive pronouns. However, the possessive adjective comes before the object of the sentence; the possessive pronoun is the object of the sentence. See the difference here: That is my dog. However, they act differently in a sentence. Intensive pronouns put an emphasis on other pronouns or nouns. Reflexive pronouns rename the subject in a sentence. Look at the following examples: Intensive pronoun - She herself will go to the bank. Demonstrative pronouns refer to things in relation to distance. This and these refer to things that are close by. That and those refer to things farther away. This is your shirt. That is my house on the corner. These good friends are sitting next to me. Those roads in the next town are bumpy. Indefinite pronouns replace nouns that are not specified. They include the following: Read the example sentences for a better understanding. We gave everything to the homeless shelter All were sad to see the children go. Give a present to each as they come in. Interrogative pronouns are used to ask a question. They include who, whom, what, which, whose, whoever, whomever, whatever, and whichever. Consider the example sentences below: Which of these do you like best? Who was just in this room? Whatever happens next, I am prepared. Relative pronouns connect relate noun or pronoun clauses with other parts of a sentence. They include who, whom, what, which, whose, whoever, whomever, whatever, whichever, and that. See how these are used in the sentences below. The paper that she just wrote is due tomorrow. Learning is easier for people who have a good teacher. Whoever leaves the room needs to turn off the light. They are the no-name workhorses, jumping in for the superstar nouns when they get exhausted.

Chapter 6 : Possessive Pronouns in Spanish | SpanishDict

A possessive pronoun is a word that takes the place of names of someone or something and shows possession. Possessive pronouns (all besides for "one's) do not.

Chapter 7 : List of Pronouns in English

A possessive form (abbreviated POSS) is a word or grammatical construction used to indicate a relationship of possession in a broad sense. This can include strict ownership, or a number of other types of relation to a greater or lesser degree analogous to it.

Chapter 8 : Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Forms (Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns) Here is a list of personal pronouns with their corresponding possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns (i.e., their possessive forms).

Chapter 9 : Pronouns Examples, List, Definition, Types, Sentences, Words

A possessive adjective tells us that someone owns (or possesses) something.. My, your, his and her are all possessive adjectives.. We use a possessive adjective before a noun.