houn is a w , phrase, or unding sente ring. A prono l. ubstitutes for a noun. Many pronouns have antecedents (a at is replaced by a pronoun or other substitute in the same or in antecedent is merely the noun to which a pronoun is antecedent agree when they are both singular or both

pronouns he, e in gender (n d it (and their possessive counterparts—his, her, and its) must e, feminine, or neutral) with their antecedents.

Example: Jane

glove, and she can't find it.

his sentence, Ja

he antecedent of she, and glove is the antecedent of it.

efinite Pronouns
efinite pronouns
en though some o
ral meanings, trea

p nonspecific persons or things. following may seem to have n as singular in formal English

Example: Everyo

scusses his or her thoughts.

hen a plural pronou definite pronoun, yo ree options for revisi stakenly refers to a singular n usually choose one of

Indefinite Pronouns anybody neither anyone nobody anything none each no one either nothing everybody somebody everyone someone everything something

xReplace the plura

pnoun with "he or she" (or "his or her")

xMake the anteced

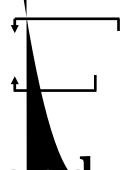
plural

xRewrite the senten

so that no problem of agreement exists

Collective Nouns

Collective nouns like jury committee, audience, crowd, class, troop, family, team, and couple name a class or goup. Ordinarily, the



ns and Intermets

Compound Antecedents

Treat most compound antecedents joined by and as plural.

Example: Joanne and John moved to the mountains, where they built a log cabin.

Compound antecedents joined by or and nor make the pronoun agree with the nearest antecedent.

Example: