

First let's see what kind of part of the speech is in a foreign language, and what role it plays in it.

The concept .

A pronoun is a word that in the sentence takes on the functions of a noun, adjective or adverb.

Mary likes cats. She tries to find a kitten. - Mary loves cats. She's trying to find a kitten.

(in this example she replaced her face, Mary)

Most likely, you have already faced the problem of a huge number of groups of English pronouns. This article will help you to order your knowledge about pronouns in English once and for all.

So, what are the types of pronouns?

Personal pronouns

This kind of pronoun implies a certain person in terms of attitude to the narrator. If to explain easier, then, for example, "you" means the interlocutor of the narrator, "they" - anyone except the narrator himself.

Like in Russian, the forms of personal pronouns in English differ from each other.

There are 2 kinds of cases:

1. Objective - in the sentence most often performs the role of the subject.
2. Nominative - usually plays the role of complement.

Below is a table of personal English pronouns:

Nominative	Object
She (she)	Her
We (we)	Us (us)
I (i)	Me (me)

Nominative	Object
They (they)	Them (im)
You (you / you)	You (you / you)
He (he)	Him (him)
It (it)	It (s / he)

For example:

She Gave h er your Image phone . " She gave her your phone."

The demonstrative pronouns

They fall into two categories:

1. Used with one item

That - that table, that spoon, then the blanket (which are here).

Example:

I buy that spoon. "I bought that spoon."

This is this table, this spoon (which are not here).

Example:

I buy this spoon. "I bought this spoon."

2. Used with several items

These are the chairs (which are located here).

Example:

I buy these spoons. "I bought these spoons."

Those are those chairs (which are not here).

Example:

I buy those spoons. "I bought those spoons."

Possessive pronouns

This part of the speech shows belonging to something. Such pronouns have two forms:

1. Absolute

Used to not mention again the subject, which is spoken about.

Example :

This is your phone and this is hers . - This is your phone, and this is her .

2. Basic

Used when the pronoun stands in front of the main person.

Example:

This is her phone. "This is her phone."

Table of possessive pronouns:

Basic Form	Absolute
My (my)	Mine
His (his)	His
Her (her)	Hers
Its (his)	-
Your (your / your)	Yours
Our (our)	Ours
Their (their)	Theirs

Interrogative pronouns

The name of these pronouns speaks for itself. We use them in sentences that imply a question. These include who, what, whom, which and Who.

Example:

Who took my book? " Who took my book?"

Reflexive pronouns

These parts of speech are formed by adding the suffix -self.

Example:

She did it herself. "She did it herself."

Mutual pronouns

This category of pronouns includes the phrase " **each other** ".

Translated "each other" and is used in the sentence with the two actors.

" **One Another** " is used in sentences with a large number of characters, however, it means the same.

Example :

John and Sandy love one another . "John and Sandy love each other ."

Relative and connecting pronouns

This type of pronoun is used when creating sentences with a subordinate part. The pronouns "Which" (used with inanimate objects), "That", "Who" (the use of this pronoun in English is limited to animated objects), "Whos", "Whom".

Example :

She liked a boy who hated reading . "She loved a boy who hated reading."

The rules for writing relative pronouns in English

1. **Who** . The pronoun has a second object form - "whom". "Who" is a nominative form and replaces the subject in the sentence, while "whom" acts as a complement.

Example:

And boy who told me it is my enemy. "The boy who told me this is my enemy."

2. **Whose** . Used with any objects and faces.

Example :

I saw Olga whose children were very clever. "I saw Olga, whose children were very intelligent."

Indefinite pronouns

The category of indefinite pronouns includes the words **any** and **some** . Are translated equally - "a little". Some is used to formulate affirmative sentences, and any is negative.

Example:

I would drink some milk. "I would drink some milk."

Definitive pronouns

This group includes:

- the pronoun " **all** ".

Example :

All animals live in the zoo.- All animals live in the zoo.

- The pronoun " **either / neither** " is " **either** ," or "neither one nor the other."

These parts of speech are written with only two faces and more.

Example :

As with the far the Egypt of As is a concerned, an either Approach Could work. - As for Egypt, then this and the other approach could work .

- The pronoun " **both** " - "both"

In any sentence, "both" is a definition.

Example :

Both love the sport. " Both love sports."

Negative pronouns

This category includes all constructions with pronouns " **no** " and " **none** ".

The pronoun **no** is used instead of the word " **not** ".

Example:

No one lived here. "No one lived here."

As you can see, there are a lot of pronouns in the English language. However, if you make a little effort and understand the logic of grouping these parts of speech, you will easily master them all.

More details on each kind of pronouns can be found in separate articles: