

A **pronoun** is part of a speech that indicates a person, an object or attribute, but does not name them. Pronouns are divided into:

- **Personal** : *I, we, you, you, you, he, she, it, they.*
- **Return** : *yourself.*
- **Possessive** : *my, our, your, your, your.*
- **Interrogative-relative** : *who, what, what, what, which, whose, how much.*
- **Indicative** : *this, that, such, such, is, so much.*
- **Definitive** : *itself, most, all (all, everything, all), everyone, everyone, any, other.*
- **Negative** : *no one, nothing, no one, no one, no one, no one, nothing.*
- **Uncertain** : *somebody, something, some, some, some, somebody, something, some, some, some, something, etc.*

1. Personal pronouns are pronouns referring to persons who participate in a speech: these are pronouns-nouns. A permanent morphological sign for all personal pronouns is the person (I, we are the first person, you, you are the 2nd person, he (she, it, they) is the 3rd person). The constant morphological sign of the personal pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person is the number (i, you are the only number, we, you are the plural). All personal pronouns change by case, with not only the ending, but the whole word changing (I am me, you are you, he is his); the third person's pronoun changes in numbers and genera (in the singular) - he, she, it, they.

2. The return pronoun is a pronoun which denotes that an action committed by someone is directed at the actor himself. This pronoun is a noun. The return pronoun has no gender, persons, numbers and forms of the nominative; the reflexive pronoun changes according to cases (itself, to itself, to itself).

3. Possessive pronouns - indicate the sign of the object by its belonging: these are adjective pronouns.

Possessive pronouns vary in numbers, genera (in the singular), cases (mine, mine, mine, mine, mine, etc.). When referring to belonging to a third person, the frozen genitive forms of personal pronouns are used - his, her, them.

4. Interrogative pronouns are used in interrogative sentences. Who! what? - pronouns are nouns. They do not have gender, persons, numbers; change by case (who, whom, what, what, etc.). Which one? whose? which the? - pronouns-adjectives, vary in numbers, genera (in the singular), cases (which, which, which, what, what, etc.). How many? - pronoun-numeral; varies by case (how many, how many, how many, etc.). Where? when? where? whence? what for? and others - pronominal adverbs; unchangeable words.

5. Relative pronouns coincide with interrogative **pronouns** - who, what, which, whose, which, where, when, how much, where, from where, why, and others, but are used not as interrogative words, but as union words in subordinate clauses (*I know how much effort he spent on this task, I know who is to blame for our*

failure, I know where the money is hidden.). The morphological and syntactic characteristics of the relative pronouns are the same as those of the interrogative pronouns.

6. The demonstrative pronouns are means of pointing to certain objects, signs, quantity (with the distinction of one from the other). That, this, that, such - pronouns-adjectives and vary in numbers, genera (in the singular), cases (that, that, that, such, such, such, such, etc.). So much - the pronoun-numeral; varies by case (so many, so many, so many, etc.). There, here, here, there, here, from there, from here, then, therefore, then others - pronominal adverbs; unchangeable words.

7. Definitive pronouns - serve as a means of clarifying the subject, the feature in question. The very, the very, every, every, other, another, any - pronouns-adjectives and vary in numbers, genera (in the singular), cases (everyone, every, every, every, every, etc.). Everywhere, everywhere, always - pronominal adverbs; unchangeable words.

8. Negative pronouns - indicate the absence of objects, signs, quantities. Negative pronouns are formed from interrogative pronouns using prefixes of non-, no-: who → nobody, how many → in the least, where → there is no place, when → never. Morphological and syntactic characteristics of negative pronouns are the same as those of interrogative pronouns, from which negative pronouns are formed.

9. Indefinite pronouns - indicate indefinite, unknown objects, signs, quantity. Undefined pronouns are formed from interrogative pronouns with the help of prefixes of some, and postfixes, either, either: who → someone, someone, someone, someone, anyone, someone, someone; how many → some, somehow, somehow; where → somewhere, somewhere, anywhere, anywhere. The morphological and syntactic characteristics of indefinite pronouns are the same as those of interrogative pronouns, from which indefinite pronouns are formed.