



Lecture four

Grammar

1. Subject Pronouns

The personal pronouns denote the speaker, the addressee, and the absent, i.e. the one who does the action. The nouns that act as a subject in the sentence are resolved, and the subject pronoun is used in the case of the absent, in order to avoid repeating the subject frequently.

This explains the subject pronouns in the English language and how to use them.

Subject Pronoun	The Use
I	singular
You	singular addressee
He	masculine absent singular
She	Feminine absent singular
It	singular (for irrational)
We	plural speaking
You	Addressed plural
They	absent plural



Ex:

- ✓ I play Tennis
- ✓ You play football well
- ✓ Figo is angry, and he wants Sally to apologize
- ✓ This house is old, it needs to be repainted
- ✓ We drink coffee
- ✓ They go to the cinema

2. Objective Pronoun

Objective Pronoun	The Use
Me	singular
you	singular addressee
Him	absent singular
Her	absent singular
It	singular
us	plural speaking
you	Addressed plural
them	The absent plural of the sane and the unreasonable

Ex:

- She tells me everything
- She prefers to go with you
- I know him well
- I saw her last night
- He feeds it
- He knows us well
- I saw them yesterday



3. Possessive pronouns

They are pronouns used in the English language to denote property that come after the noun whose ownership we want to prove.

Mine	Its
Yours	Ours
His	Yours
Hers	Theirs

Ex:

- + This pen is **mine**
- + This book is **yours**
- + This car is **hers**
- + This factory is **ours**
- + This tail is **its**
- + These tools are **theirs**

4. Possessive Adjectives

To express something that belongs to you that belongs to others to denote possession by using these adjectives.

My	Its
Your	Our
His	Your
Her	Their



Ex:

- ❖ What's your name?
- ❖ My name is Mohamed
- ❖ Where is their home?
- ❖ This is its tail
- ❖ This is her car
- ❖ This is our company
- ❖ This his phone