

# PRONOUNS

# Pronouns

- A pronoun is a word that may replace a noun or noun phrase
- Pronouns are used
  - on their own instead of a noun: *Which **one** do you want?*
  - with OF: *They ate nearly **all** of it.*
  - with OF + THE/THIS/THOSE + noun: ***all** of these men*
- Determiners are used
  - before nouns: ***most** candidates, **one** book*

# Pronouns vs. Determiners

This book is mine.

That is yours.

# Types of Pronouns

- Personal pronouns
- Possessive pronouns
- Reflexive pronouns
- Reciprocal pronouns
- Indefinite pronouns
- Demonstrative pronouns

# Personal Pronouns

- the set of pronouns which represent the grammatical category of ***PERSON***
- Subject and Object forms

	First person	Second person	Third person
Singular	I	you	he/ she/ it
	me	you	him/ her/ it
Plural	we	you	they
	us	you	them

# Personal Pronouns – Special Uses

- **He/ She** used to replace animals (known sex, sympathy/ interest)

***He's** a lovely little dog.      **It's** a really vicious dog.*

- **She** used to refer to countries with human qualities

*The country's oil industry has given **it/ her** economic independence.*

- **It** is used to refer to a human baby of unknown sex.

*Look at that baby. **It's** been sick.*

# Personal Pronouns – IT

- to refer to something

*The door's opened. **It** was opened by the girl.*

- to identify a person

***It's** John.*

- as **empty subject** to refer to **weather, temperature, time, and distance**

***It's** very cold today. **It's** 3.30 p.m.*

- as **preparatory subject**

***It's** very difficult to speak English that fluently.*

- as **preparatory object**

*She found **it** impossible to be there on time.*

- to give emphasis

***It** was England who won the world cup in 1996.*

# Reference to unknown sex

- *When the millionth **visitor** arrives, **he** will be given a free ticket.*
- *When the millionth **visitor** arrives, **he or she** (**he/ she**) will be given a free ticket.*
- *When the millionth **visitor** arrives, **they** will be given a free ticket.*



# One and Ones

- **One/ones** instead of a noun to avoid repeating a noun when it is clear from the context what we mean.

*I think his best poems are his early **ones**.*

## Use one/ones or leave it out:

- After a demonstrative
  - *These pictures are nice. I like **this (one)**.*
- After EACH, ANY, ANOTHER, EITHER, NEITHER
  - *The building had six windows. **Each (one)** had been broken.*
- After WHICH
  - *There are lots of seats available. **Which (ones)** would you like?*

# One and Ones

- After a superlative
  - *These stamps are the nicest (**ones**).*
- After an adjective
  - *An orange juice. A large **one**, please.*
  - *An orange juice. -- An apple one, please. ???*
- After THE
  - *This television is better than **the one** we had before.*
- After EVERY
  - *The building has lots of windows. **Every one** had been broken.*

# Possessive Pronouns

- Possessive determiners vs. possessive pronouns
  - *Has Rory got **his ticket**?*
  - *I've got my ticket. Has Rory got **his**?*
- Express a relation, often the fact that something belongs to someone

# Possessive Determiners/Adjectives

- Before a noun: **my** diary, **her** birthday
- After ALL, BOTH, HALF, or after a quantifier + OF: **all my** money, **a lot of his** time
- With parts of the body: I've hurt **my** back.
- THE is used in this pattern where we have just mentioned the person: *Someone pushed me in **the** back.*
- Own: (exclusive relation) **my own** flat
- Idioms: **my** best, take **our** leave, etc.

# Possessive Pronouns

- A pronoun is used when we want to leave out the noun (if it is clear from the context what we mean)
  - *That isn't Harriet's coat. **Hers** is blue.*
- *That's **my friend**. vs. That's **a friend of mine**.*
- *It's just a silly idea of my brother's.*

# Reflexive Pronouns

## a. Reflexive

- A reflexive pronoun is used as object or complement when it refers to the subject.
    - *I fell over and hurt **myself**.*
    - *The company's directors have given **themselves** a big pay rise.*
  - Some idiomatic uses of a verb + reflexive pronoun
    - *I hope you **enjoy yourself**. (= have a good time)*
    - *Did the children **behave themselves**? (= behave well)*
    - *Can we just **help ourselves**? (= take food)*
- \*\*\* Verbs do not usually take a reflexive pronoun: **wash, bathe, shave, (un)dress, change**
- *Tom **dressed** quickly and went down to breakfast.*

# Reflexive Pronouns

## b. Emphatic

- To emphasize a noun phrase
  - *Father **himself** mowed the lawn this morning.* (= father, not someone else)

## c. “Alone”: by oneself = on one’s own

- *I don’t want to walk home **by myself/on my own**.*
- *Don’t you feel lonely living here **all by yourself**?*

# Reflexive Pronouns

## d. “Without help”

- In this meaning, the pronoun usually comes in end position.
  - *We built the garage **ourselves**.*

## e. “As for me”

- Myself = as for me, as far as I am concerned
  - *I don't agree with it, **myself**.*



# Reflexive Pronouns

*The author of the letter describes **themselves** as a senior government official.*

*Who wants to go through life by **themselves**, without friends?*

*I remember closing the door behind **me**.*

*She bought the bracelet for **herself**.*

# Reciprocal Pronouns

- ***Each other, one another***
- Referring to an action going in one direction and also back in the opposite direction
  - *The students help **each other/one another** with their homework.*
  - *They often wear **each other's/one another's** clothes.*
  - ***Each** driver blamed **the other**.*
  - ***Each** girl wears **the other's** clothes.*

# Indefinite Pronouns

- Compound pronouns formed by *every/some/any/no + one/body/thing*
  - **Someone** *must do this.*
  - **Somebody's** *car is locking the road.*
  - *But **everyone** else's parents let them stay out late.*

# Indefinite Pronouns

- **Somebody/ someone/ something** => positive meaning
  - *There was **someone** in the phone box.*
- **Anybody/ anyone/ anything** => negatives & questions
  - *I can't see **anyone** in the waiting room.*
  - *Have you got **anything** cheaper?*

# Indefinite Pronouns

- **Somebody/ someone/ something** in questions → a more positive tone, especially when making an offer or a request -- “Yes” is expected to be the answer.
  - *Could you do **something** for me? (Please...)*
  - *Have you got **something** suitable to wear? (I expect...)*
- **Anybody/ anyone/ anything** → “it doesn’t matter which...”
  - *The door isn’t locked. **Anyone** can just walk in.*
  - *What do you want for lunch? – Oh, **anything**. I don’t mind.*

# Indefinite Pronouns

- **Everyone, something**, etc. take a singular verb
  - **Everything** was in a mess.
- After **everyone/everybody, they/them/their** are used.
  - **Everyone** was asked what **they** thought.
  - **Someone** has left **their** coat here.

## Note:

- **Something** was stolen.
- **Some things** were stolen.
- **Some day** vs. **some days**
- **Some time** vs. **sometimes**

# Demonstrative Pronouns

- To point to something in the situation
  - ***This/ these*** => something near the speaker
  - ***That/ those*** => something further away
- Demonstrative determiners/ adjectives vs. demonstrative pronouns

# Demonstrative Determiners

- Used before a noun (The noun can be left out if the meaning is clear without the determiner.)

*What about **this**?*

- Used after ALL, BOTH, or HALF or a quantifier + OF: ***Both those (cameras) are broken.***



# Demonstrative pronouns

- To identify someone
  - Mother, **this** is my friend Duncan.
  - **That** was Carol at the door.
- On the phone
  - **This** is Steve.
  - Is **that** you, Shirley?
- To refer to something mentioned before
  - I simply haven't got the money. **This** is/**That**'s the problem.

# Demonstrative pronouns

- **That/ those** => to replace a noun phrase with the and so avoid repeating the noun
  - *Compare Chopin's waltzes with **those** of today.*
- This can happen only when there is a phrase or a clause after **that/ those**. **That** is rather formal.

# A lot of, many, much, few, little

- **A LOT OF/ LOTS OF** + P.C./ U.
  - In positive sentences
  - In negations and questions: informal
  - *There were **a lot of** people at the reception.*
- **MANY** + P.C., **MUCH** + U.
  - Normally used in negations and questions
  - *Are there **many** boxes?*
  - *There isn't **much** sugar left.*
  - In positive sentences after **HOW, SO, TOO** (FORMAL)
  - *He didn't realize how **much** food he had eaten.*

# A lot of, many, much, few, little

- **A FEW** (some, a small number) + PC
- **FEW** (not many, almost none) + PC (rather formal)
- **A LITTLE** (some, a small amount) + U
- **LITTLE** (not much, almost none) + U (rather formal)
- *She has **a little flour** left so she'll make **a few cakes**.*
- ***Few people** are allowed to meet the Queen.*
- *She just had so **little money** that she could not buy anything to eat.*
- ***Very few/little, only a few/ a little** → more usual*

- a number of + PC + plural verbs
- the number of + PC + singular verbs
- an amount of + U + singular verbs
- the amount of + U + singular verbs
- a great/good deal of + U,      a BIG deal of????
- plenty of
- many a + SC

# Some, Any

- **SOME** + SC/ PC/ U
  - Normally in **positive** sentences
  - *I want **some** strawberries. She asked for **some** help.*
  - *Would you like **some** coffee?*
  - In **questions** to make offers, requests, or when we expect a YES answer
- **ANY** + SC/ PC/ U
  - Normally in **negations** and **questions**
  - *Are there **any** apples left? Is there **any** milk in the fridge?*
  - In positive sentences meaning “It doesn’t matter who/what/where, etc.
  - *Take **any** picture you like.*

- *Is there **any** tree in that area?*
- *Are there **any** trees in that area?*

# Other Quantifiers

- **EVERY/ EACH** + SC, singular verbs
  - ***Every/Each** candidate has to complete a form.*
  - *She cooks a lunch **every** day.*
- **NO/ NOT ANY** + SC/ PC/ U
  - *There are **no** pens in the drawer.*
  - *There's **no** news from him.*
- **BOTH** + PC: two people/ things, positive, plural verbs (>< neither, not either)
  - ***Both** James and Robbins are students.*
- **ALL** + PC: more than two people/ things, positive, plural verbs (>< none) (ALL + U)
  - ***All** the children laughed.*
  - *The sun was shining **all** day.*



# Other Quantifiers

- **NONE**: more than two people/ things, negative, NO noun following (>< all)
  - *Are there any biscuits left? --- No, **none**.*
- **NONE OF** + N/ O Personal Pron, singular/ plural verbs
  - ***None** of the four boys/ them know(s) the answer.*
- **EITHER** + SC: any of the two, singular verbs
  - ***Either** way is fine with me.*
- **NEITHER** + SC: not one and not the other, singular verbs (>< both)
  - ***Neither** answer is correct.*
- **EITHER** of / **NEITHER** of: singular/ plural verbs
  - ***Neither** of them is/ are married.*

# Other Quantifiers

- **BOTH ... AND ...**
- **EITHER ... OR ...**
- **NEITHER ... NOR ...**
- **NOT ONLY ... BUT ALSO ...**

# “OTHER” Structures

- **THE OTHER(S)** = the rest
  - *Only those books are mine, **the others** are from the library.*
- **OTHERS** = several more apart from the ones already mentioned
  - *Some students always study hard, while **others** just sleep all day.*
- **THE OTHER ONE(S)**: not this/these but something else
  - *I quite like this dress, but I like **the other** one better.*
- **ANOTHER**: one more apart from those already mentioned
  - *May I have **another** slice of cake, please?*
- **EACH OTHER**
- **EVERY OTHER** = alternate
  - *I clean the house **every other** day.*
- **THE OTHER DAY** = a few days ago
  - *I saw John in the park **the other day**.*

1. *some student*
2. *some students*
3. *some of students*
4. *some the students*
5. *some of the students*
6. *some of them*

1. *most student*
2. *most students*
3. *most of students*
4. *most the students*
5. *most of the students*
6. *most of them*

1. *all student*
2. *all students*
3. *all of students*
4. *all the students*
5. *all of the students*
6. *all of them*

1. *I like **both** the films.*
2. *I like **both of** the films.*
3. *I don't like **either of** the films.*
4. *I don't like **either** film.*
5. *We worked **all the** day.*
6. *We worked **all** day.*
7. *I talked to **all the** people.*
8. *I talked to **everyone**.*