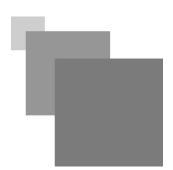
# Grammar



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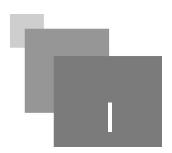
### **Objectives**



By the end of this module, the student will

- Acquire a wide range of vocabulary
- be able to understand basic grammar rules and knowledge of linguistic conventions for reading
- be able to use parts of speech correctly in written and spoken language

### **PRONOUNS**



Personal Pronouns	4
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#### Objectives:

After dealing with this chapter, the student will be able to

- differentiate between various types of pronouns
- use the appropriate pronoun in its appropriate place
- avoid unnecessary repetition by the use of pronouns

#### 1. Personal Pronouns

I, you, she, he, it, they, we, you and me, you, her, him, it, us, you, them

- They refer to specific persons or things (that have been already mentioned) and change their form to indicate person, number, gender, and case.
- We usually use "it" for an animal. we can use "she" or "he" when we think of an animal as having human qualities or a special personality, for example: when it is a pet or a character of a story
- personal pronouns can work also as direct or indirect objects of a verb or after a preposition, they are me, you, her, him, it, us, you, them

#### Example

Pooh is a friendly bear. HE enjoys eating and playing with HIS friends

I saw HER yesterday

#### 2. Possessive Pronouns

mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, theirs

- They are forms of personal pronouns that show ownership or relation
- We use them in place of pessessive noun phrases



I could not work in Mary's room. HERS is even smaller than YOURS or MINE

#### 3. Reflexive Pronouns

myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

- They are used to refer back to the subject of the sentence and stand as objects
- They indicate that someone or something acts upon itself
- They are formed by combining personal pronouns with "self" or "selves"
- They are also used after nouns or pronouns to emphasize them, they are called "intensive pronouns".



#### Example

She stretched HERSELF out in the sofa-

I wrote it to MYSELF

The teacher HIMSELF gave me his address

#### 4. Demonstrative Pronouns

this, these, that, those

- They point to and identify a noun or a pronoun
- Near in distance and time THIS, THESE
- Far in distance or time THAT, THOSE
- Examples: THIS is my seat, THAT is yours
- we can use THIS/THESE to introduce people and THAT/THOSE to identify people



#### Warning

BECAREFUL: do not confuse demonstrative pronouns with demonstrative adjectives. they are identical, but a demonstrative pronoun stands alone; while a demonstrative adjective qualifies a noun



#### Example

THIS is Ann Thomas and THESE are her two sons

THAT is Mrs. Parker and THOSE are her two grandchildren.

THAT smells bad (demonstrative pronoun)

THAT DOG smells bad (demonstrative adjective+ noun)

#### 5. Interrogative Pronouns

who, whom, which, what, whose

- They are used to ask questions
- WHO ? WHOM and usually WHICH are used to refer to people
- WHICH and WHAT are used to refer to things and animals

#### Example

WHO told you?

WHOM did you tell?

WHAT do you want?

WHICH CAME FIRST?

There is one car missing. WHOSE hasn't arrived?

#### 🎤 Note

- 1. We sometimes use the suffix EVER to make compounds from some of these pronouns (mainly WHOEVER, WHATEVER, WHICHEVER)
- 2. When we add EVER we use it for emphasize, often to show confusion or surprise

#### Example

WHOEVER would want to do such nasty thing?

WHATEVER did he say to make her cry like that

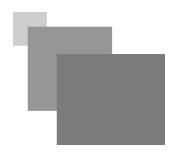
They are all fantastic, WHICEVER will you choose?

## 6. Exercice: Insert the pronoun between brackets making any necessary changes

[solution n°1 p.8]

Our teacher praised (I)	yesterday			
2. The only guests not to come yet are John and (she)				
3. The letter was addressed to (he)				
4. Their teacher is taking (they)	to the museum			
5. He did not bring his book, so i lent	(he) (I)			
6. She made (she) a s	andwitch and a cup of coffee			
7. We are going out, you can come w	vith (we)			
8. I cannot use my pen, can I use (yo	ou) ?			
9. We met the Queen (she)				

### **Exercises solution**



Exercice p. 7

#### > Solution n°1

- 1. Our teacher praised (I) me yesterday
- 2. The only guests not to come yet are John and (she)she
- 3. The letter was addressed to (he) him
- 4. Their teacher is taking (they) them to the museum
- 5. He did not bring his book, so i lent (he) him (I) mine
- 6. She made (she) her a sandwitch and a cup of coffee
- 7. We are going out, you can come with (we) us
- 8. I cannot use my pen, can I use (you) yours ?
- 9. We met the Queen (she) herself

### References



Esential Grammar in
Use reference

### **Bibliography**



Murphy, R. (1990). Essential Grammar in Use. CUP

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http://www.bbc.co.uk