

Pronouns

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Plan:

- *1. What is the pronoun?*
- *2. Types of pronouns*

A pronoun is a word that replaces the name of a person or object(nouns).

Types

of

pronouns

Personal Pronouns

Represent specific
people or things.

I

YOU

HE

SHE

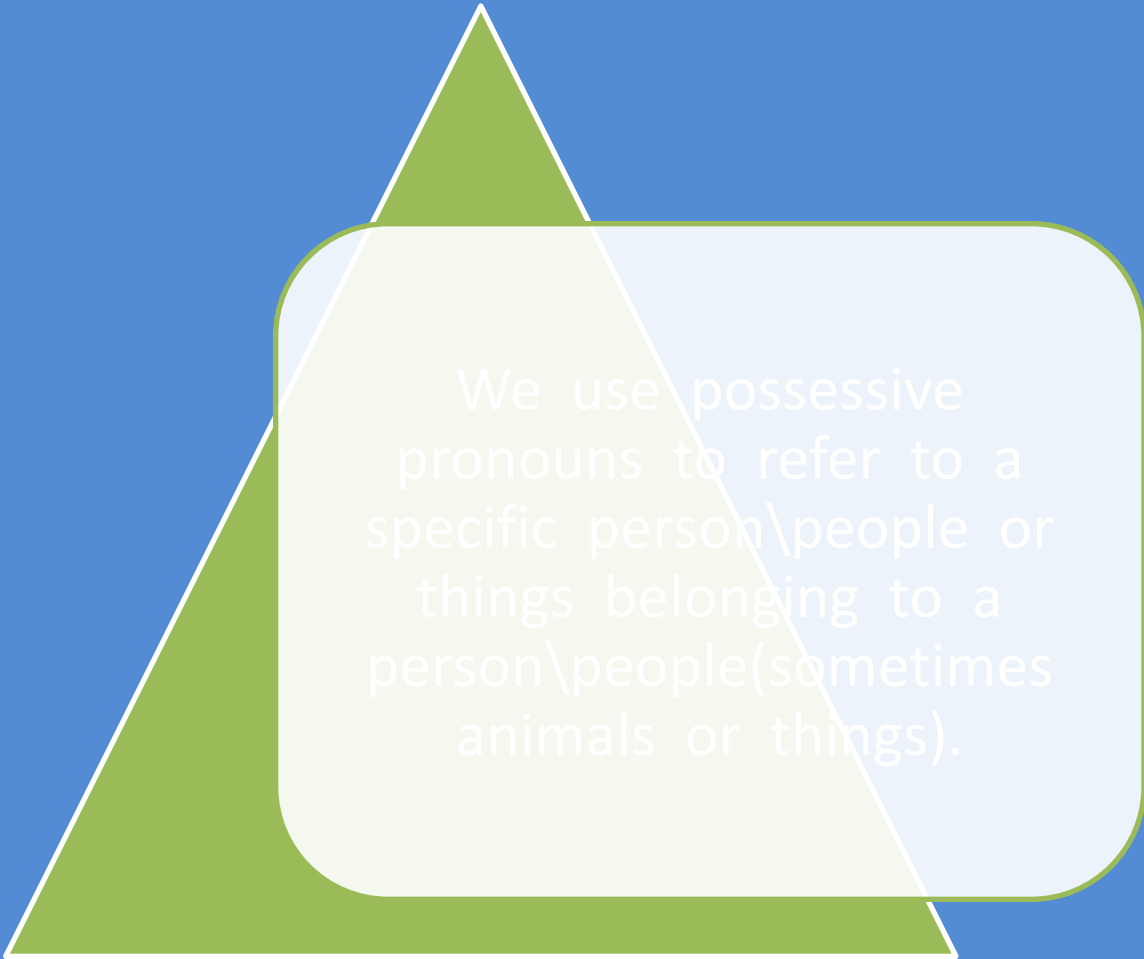
IT

WE

YOU

THEY

Possessive Pronouns

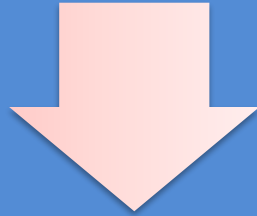


We use possessive pronouns to refer to a specific person\people or things belonging to a person\people(sometimes animals or things).

Possessive pronouns

Determinants	Pronouns	Example
My book	Mine	These books are mine
Your necklace	Yours	The necklace is yours
Her cat	Hers	The cat is hers
His book	His	The books are his
Its fur	-	
Our class	Ours	This class is ours
Your CD	Yours	Those CDs are you
Their house	Theirs	This house is their

Reflexive pronoun



We use it when we want to refer back to the subject of the sentence or clause.

Reflexive pronoun

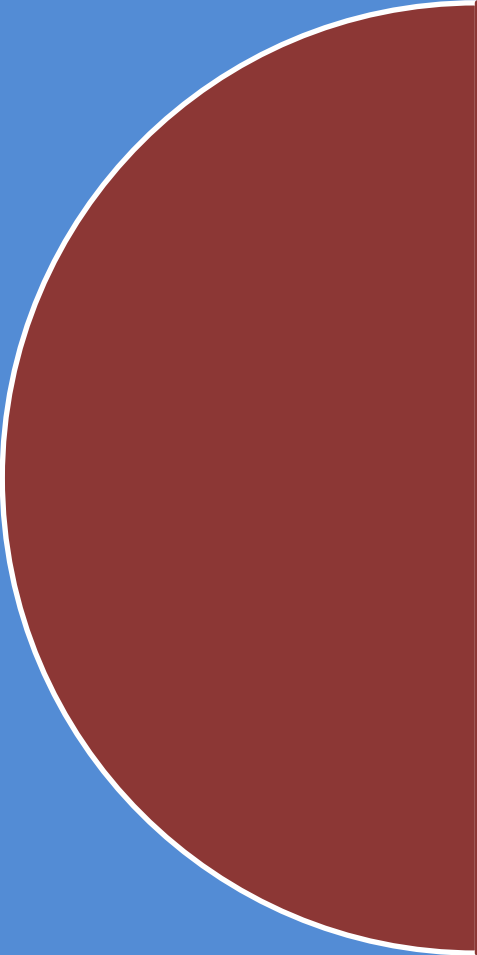
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graph TD; A[Reflexive pronoun] --> B[Singular]; B --> C[plural]; B --- D["Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself"]; C --- E["Ourselves, yourselves, themselves"];
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Singular

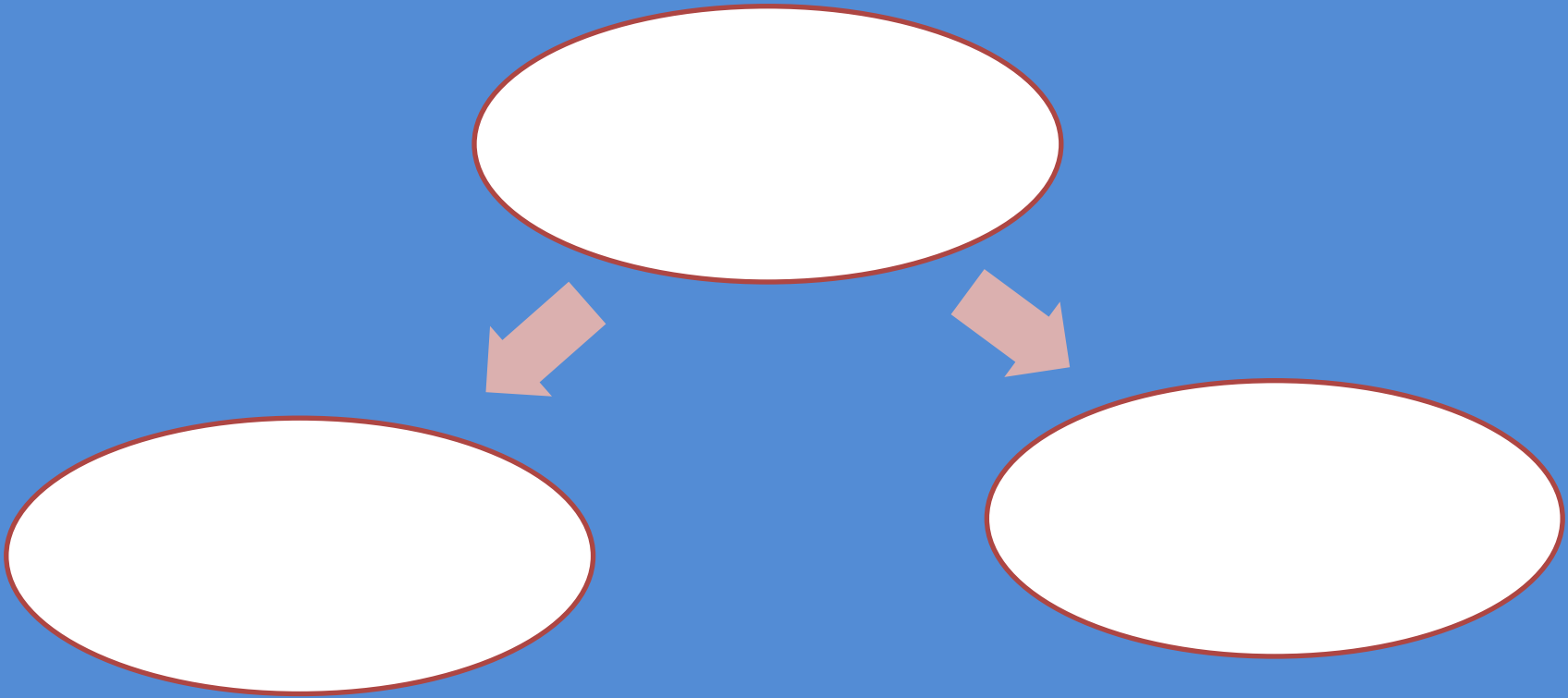
Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself

plural

Ourselves, yourselves, themselves



We use reciprocal pronouns when each of two or more subjects is acting in the same way towards the other.



When we use reciprocal pronouns:

- There must be two or more people, things or groups involved (we cannot use it with I, you[singular], he, she, it)
- They must be doing the same thing

A
demonstrative
pronoun
represents a
thing or things:

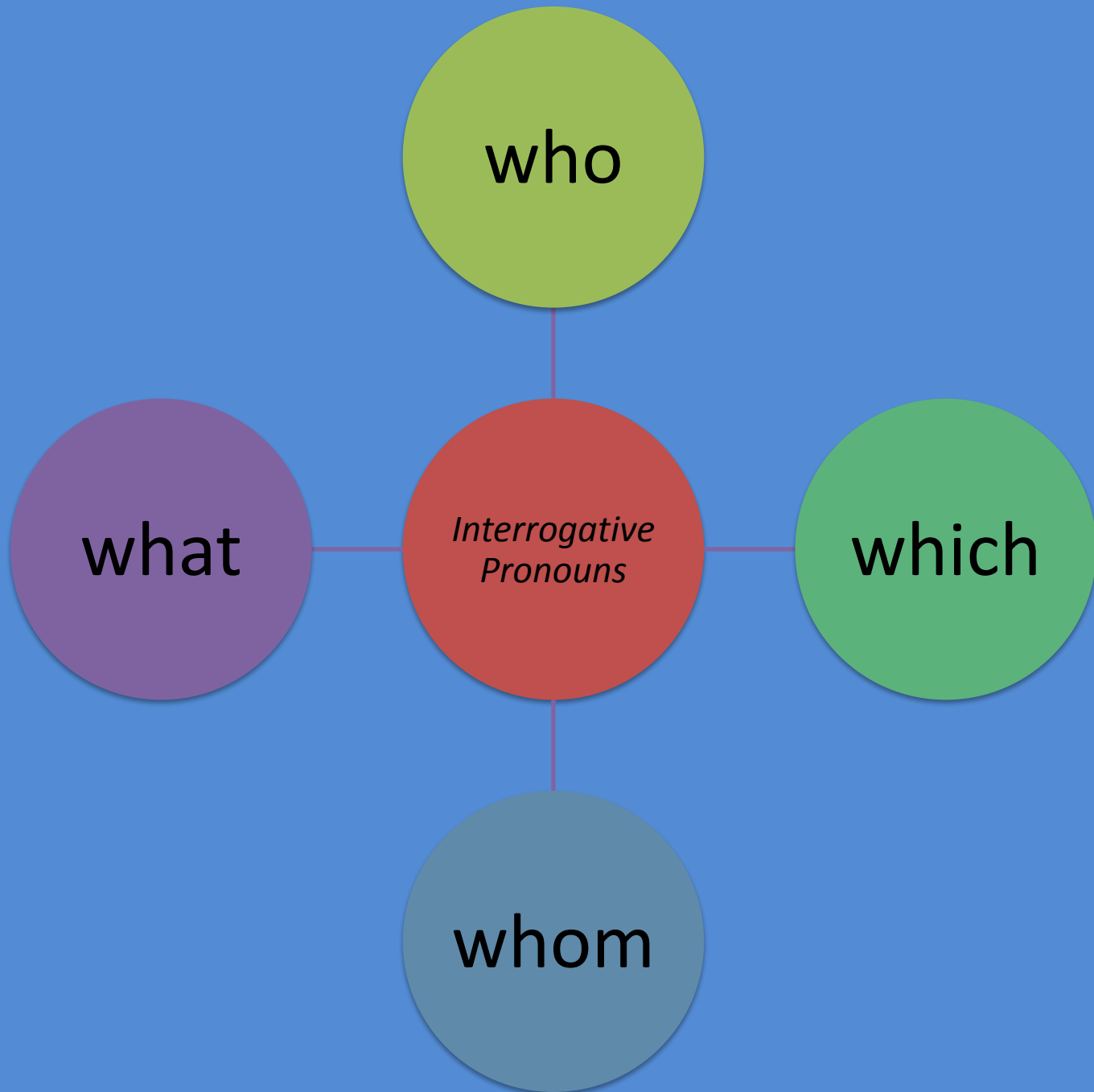
near in
distance or
time (this,
these)

far in distance
or time (that,
those)

This is heavier than that.
These are bigger than those.

Interrogative Pronouns

We use interrogative pronouns to ask questions. The interrogative pronoun represents the thing that we don't know (what we are asking the question about).



who

what

*Interrogative
Pronouns*

which

whom

Interrogative Pronouns

subject object

- *person* *who* *whom*
- *thing* *what*
- *person/ thing* *which*
- *person* *whose*

Conjunctive Pronouns

A conjunctive pronoun is a word that does the work of both a conjunction and a pronoun. Examples:

I like the person who I am now.

The car that hit the sign was blue.

Negative

Pronouns

A negative pronoun refers to a negative noun phrase; no-one, nobody, neither, none and nothing are the negative pronouns used in English.

Indefinite Pronouns

- Compound words of **some**, **any**, **no** and **every** -

An **indefinite pronoun** is a pronoun that does not refer to a specific person, place, thing or idea.

Some indefinite pronouns are compound words of **some-**, **any-**, **no-** and **every-**.

Now pay attention to the following chart:



	People	Things	Places
some-	someone somebody	something	somewhere
any-	anyone anybody	anything	anywhere
no-	no one nobody	nothing	nowhere
every-	everyone everybody	everything	everywhere



How do we use these indefinite pronouns?



SOME-

- Affirmative sentences and questions when a **Yes** or **No** answer is expected:

e.g. **Someone** was sitting on the sofa.

- Can you do **something** to help?

It is vague and "not definite". Some typical indefinite pronouns are:

The diagram consists of two circular nodes on a blue background. The left node is light blue and contains the text 'It is vague and "not definite". Some typical indefinite pronouns are:'. The right node is light orange and contains a list of indefinite pronouns. A light blue arrow points from the left node to the right node, and a light orange arrow points from the right node back to the left node, indicating a bidirectional relationship between the definition and the examples.

all, another, any,
anybody/anyone,
anything, each,
everybody/everyone,
everything, few,
many, nobody, none,
one, several, some,
somebody/someone

Lecture

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**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**