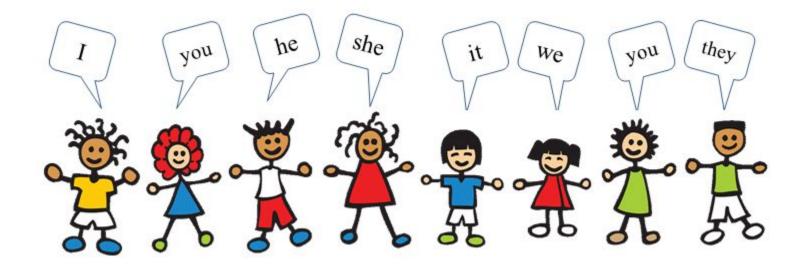


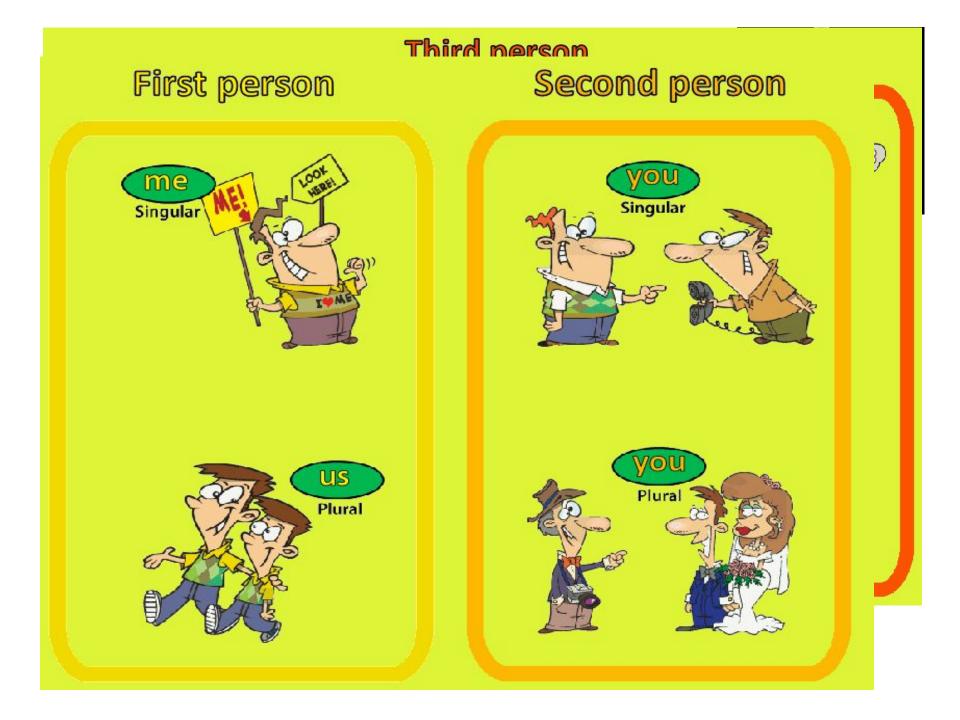
#### YOU Personal Pronoun WE 0.0

E

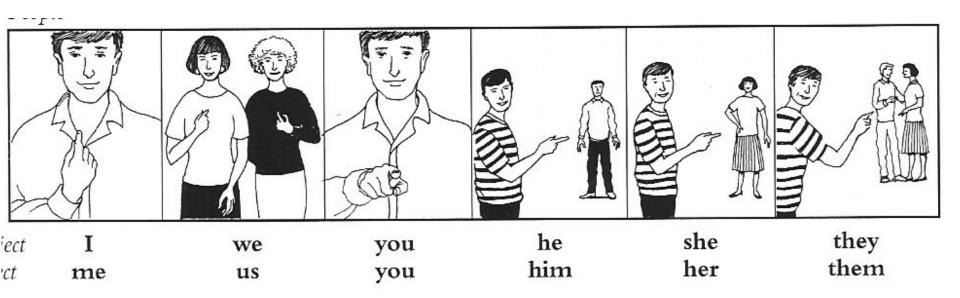


## Possessive Pronouns



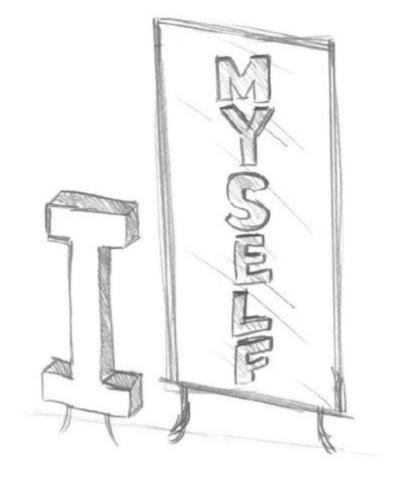


# **Objective Pronouns**



- Pronouns are used to replace a noun, noun phrase, or noun clause in a sentence. For example, "David is a good boy. He always obeys his parents." In this example, the noun 'David' has been replaced by the pronoun 'he', which also helps avoid repetition, and eases the flow of language. Pronouns are classified into several types as:
- Demonstrative
- » Indefinite
- » Interrogative
- » Personal
- » Possessive
- » Reflexive
- » Relative

### **Reflexive Pronouns**



Reflexive Pronouns are used to turn the action done by the subject of a sentence, back to the subject.

> Example: I was singing to MYSELF.

#### LIST OF REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

SINGULAR \* Myself \* Yourself \* Himself \* Herself \* Itself

PLURAL
Ourselves
Yourselves
Themselves





I am looking at myself in the mirror.

They're looking at themselves in the mirror.

 They usually end with either "self" (singular) or "selves" (plural). They are used to show that the object is same as the subject. Without a reflexive pronoun, a sentence will not convey the right message.



Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	<b>Reflexive pronoun</b>
	me	myself
you (singular)	you	yourself
he	him	himself
she	her	herself
it	it	itself
we	us	ourselves
you (plural)	you	yourselves
they	them	themselves



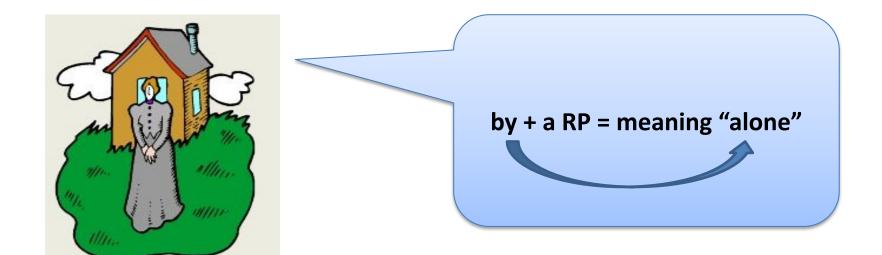
A reflexive pronoun is used as the object of a verb or preposition when the subject of the sentence and the object are the same person

I saw myself at the mirror. She looked at herself for a long time. Subject=object

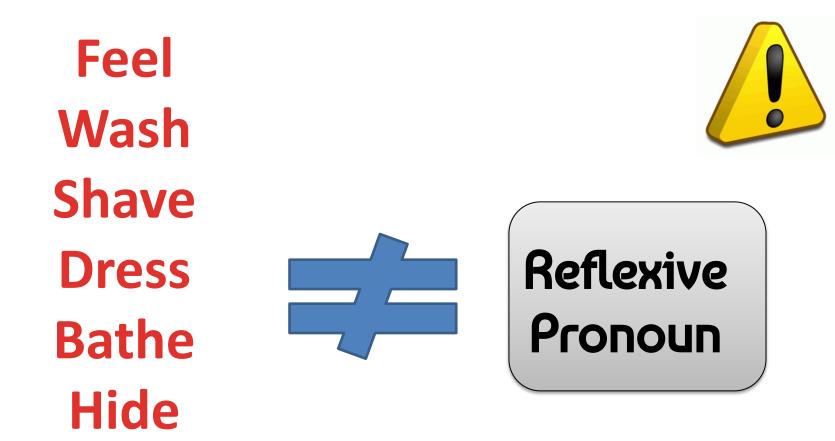


Reflexive pronouns are also used for emphasis

- Did someone fax the report to Mr Lee?
- Yes.
- Are you sure?
- Yes.
- I myself faxed the report to him \I faxed the report to him myself



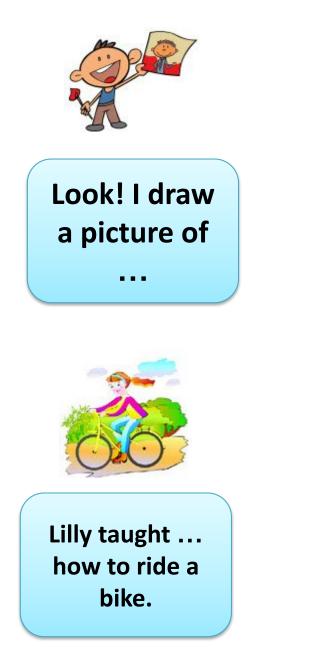
• Anna lives by herself \_\_\_\_\_ ОДНа



- How do you feel? Как вы <u>СЕБЯ</u> чувствуете?
- You should wash every morning. Следует умывать<u>СЯ</u> каждое утро.

 Reflexive pronouns are not generally needed after verbs that describe actions that people generally do for themselves. For example, bathing, shaving, dressing. However, they can be used to generate emphasis. For example, "He is only three, but he dresses himself." Reflexive pronouns are generally used with amuse, blame, cut, help, hurt, enjoy, kill, introduce, teach, satisfy, and prepare.







We were cold so we warmed ....



The monkey is looking at



Watch out! You'll hurt ...



Tim fell down and hurt ...