

# GRAMMAR

## LESSON "2"

### A-Pronouns

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# PRONOUNS

## Why to use a pronoun:

A properly used pronoun will improve the flow of your writing and help eliminate awkward and redundant prose. For instance, rather than writing, “Ali said to Ali’s mother, Ali needs a new car,”

you might write, “Ali said to **his** mother, ‘**I** need a new car.’”

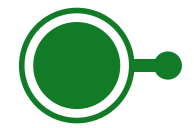
## When to use a pronoun

A pronoun should be used when it is clear which noun it is replacing.

This noun is known as the **antecedent**.

If it is not immediately clear what antecedent a pronoun replaces, do not use the pronoun.

# PRONOUNS



## How to use a pronoun:

A pronoun should agree in **number** and **case** with its antecedent (The antecedent of a pronoun is the noun it refers to. )

–i.e. a **singular/ plural** pronoun replaces a **singular/ plural** noun and a **masculine/feminine** pronoun replaces a **masculine/feminine** noun.

ex: **Sara** is very smart.      **Ali** is tall.      The name of the **company** is DAL.  
**She** is very smart.      **He** is tall.      **It** is in Sudan.

# Types of pronoun

## 1-personal Pronouns:

Are pronouns that refer to a **specific person or thing** in a sentence and can be divided into two groups: **nominative** and **objective**.

• **Nominative personal pronouns** can act as the **subject** of a sentence they are:

(**I, you, he, she, it, they, We**)

. **For example:**

**She** went to the store after work.

## 2-Objective pronouns

on the other hand, act as **objects** of a sentence they are:

(**me, you, him, her, it, us, them**).

**For example:**

**Salma** came out with Fatima and **me**.

## 3-Reflexive Pronouns:

Are pronouns that are often used to show that the **subject of the sentence is receiving the action of the verb**, or when adding **emphasis**.

They are:

(**myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves, yourselves**).

**always remember that we use:**

**self+ singular      selves+ plural**

**For example:**

1. I cut **myself** when I was making dinner.
2. **We** can write the paper **ourselves**.
3. **The manger** told me **himself** to do the work.

## 4-Interrogative Pronouns

Are pronouns that are used only in reference **to a question**.

they are: (**who, what, which, whom, whose, when**).

**For example:**

**Which** one of these pens is yours?

**Who** is that girl?

# Interrogative Pronoun

a pronoun used to ask a question

## who

for people (used as the subject of a verb)

- **Who loves pies?**  
subject    verb

## whom

for people (used as the object of a verb or preposition)

- **You saw whom?**  
verb    object
- **You went with whom?**  
preposition    object

## whose

for people and things (shows possession)

- **Whose is this?**

## what

for animals and things

- **What is that?**

## which

for animals and things

- **Which is heavier?**

# Types of pronoun:

## 5-Demonstrative Pronouns

Are pronouns that are used **to identify nouns that were previously mentioned or that is clear from the context.**

they are: **(this, that, these, those)**

- demonstrative pronoun replaces a noun, meaning that it stands alone as the subject or object of the sentence  
**Ex: This** is my friend Ali.
- They draw attention to the thing or person you're referring to.

### For example:

Ahmed read **Grammar book**, **this** book will improve his English skills

\*Here, the pronoun "this" identifies **which** book will help and improve Ahmed's skills.

- Demonstrative pronouns indicate number (singular or plural) and the relative distance of the thing being referred to.

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<b>Near</b>	this	these
<b>Far</b>	that	those

### For Example:

The car - **That / This** car

The cars - **Those / These** cars

- They are used to indicate the **distance** of the thing or person being referred to from the person speaking or writing ,but sometimes we use it referring to something that was **previously said or to some idea, concept, or event and that is how we use it in answering the essay Question.**

## 6-Possessive Pronouns:

Are pronouns that show **ownership** in other words, something belongs to someone else.

It normally comes at the **end** of the sentence or clause.

they are:

(**mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs**).

**For example:**

That book is **mine / hers / yours**.

e.g **Their shoes** are under the bed. (possessive adjective)

<b>Subject pronouns</b>	<b>Object pronouns</b>	<b>Possessive Adjectives</b>	<b>Possessive pronouns</b>	<b>Reflexive pronouns</b>
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Yourselves
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
They	Them	their	theirs	themselves



**ANY QUESTIONS?**