

Местоимение

Pronoun

Значение Meaning

- difficult to define: some share essential peculiarities of nouns (e.g. *he*), others have much in common with adjectives (e. g. *which*).
- pronouns point to the things and properties without naming them. Thus, for example, the pronoun *it* points to a thing
its points to the property of a thing by referring it to another thing.
what can point both to a thing and a property.

Classes of Pronouns

- Personal, Reciprocal, Possessive
- Demonstrative, Indefinite, Reflexive
- Interrogative, Connective

Me, yourself, mine, each other, this, those,
which, that, why, where, who, nothing,
sometimes

Форма Form

- Some have the category of number (singular and plural), e. g. *this*, while others have no such category, e. g. *somebody*.
- some have the category of case (*he* — *him*, *somebody* — *somebody's*), while others have none (*something*).

What is the Objective Case of the following Personal pronouns?

- I
- He
- We
- She
- It
- They
- you

Функция Function

- (a) Some combine
 - 1) with verbs (*he speaks, find him*),
 - 2) others can also combine with a following noun (*this room*).
- (b) In the sentence, some
 - 1) may be the subject (*he, what*)
 - 2) or the object,
 - 3) others are the attribute (*my*).
 - 4) can be predicatives.

МЕСТОИМЕНΙΑ

1. Личные	им. п.	I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they
	объектн. п.	me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them
2. Притяжательные	I форма	my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their
	II форма	mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
3. Возвратные и усиительные		myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
4. Взаимные		each other, one another
5. Указательные		this (these), that (those), such, the same
6. Вопросительные		who, whom, whose, what, which
7. Относительные и соединительные		who, whom, whose, what, which, that
8. Неопределенные		some, any, one, all, each, every, other, another, both, many, much, few, little, either, no, none, neither

Личные местоимения Personal Pronouns

- категории числа (единственное/ множественное) и падежа (именительный/ объектный)

Russian он, она, оно

English it, he, she, they

Притяжательные местоимения

- Простая (my) и абсолютная (mine)
(независимая форма)
- ...friend
- A friend of...

Give absolute forms for these Possessive pronouns

- My
- His
- Her
- Its
- Their
- Our
- Your

- This pen is broken, give me...
- She does not like this dog, she thinks... is better
- Our apples are not good, do you think ... are better?

Возвратные и усилительные местоимения

- Reflective and emphatic pronouns.
Compare: I bought it **myself**. I myself bought it. Doctor has forbidden me to smoke, but he smokes himself
- What is the Russian for?
- To amuse oneself, to behave oneself/
behave, to hurt oneself, to help oneself, to
hide oneself

Указательные местоимения

- Demonstrative Pronouns
- This-that-These-those
- it

Вопросительные и относительные местоимения

- Interrogative and connective pronouns

CONNECTIVE
PRONOUN

WHO

WHOM

WHICH

WHAT

THAT

WHOSE

AS

I stand for people.

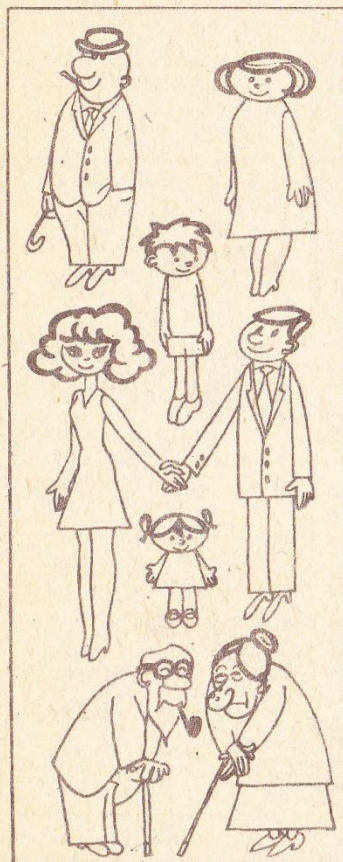
WHO

I stand for animals
or things.

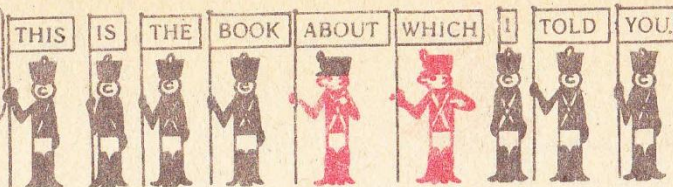
WHICH

I stand for people,
animals, or things.

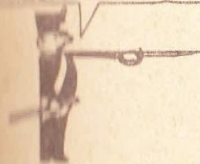
THAT



You better go to the end
of the line and
change into
"that"!



You are not needed
here. Fall out!



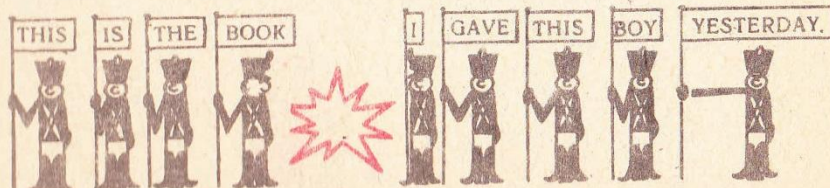
That's right!

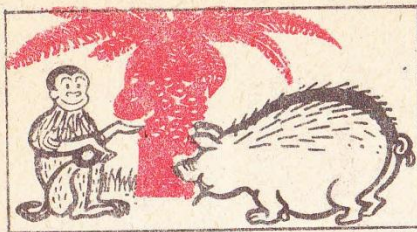


You are not
needed. Fall out!



That's right!





You may say:

"I should like to see the tree **from** which you picked these cocoa-nuts."



"The paint on the bench **on** which you are sitting is still wet."

But this is better.

"I should like to see the tree **that** you picked these cocoa-nuts **from**."



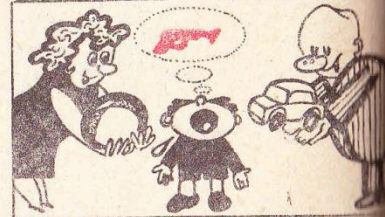
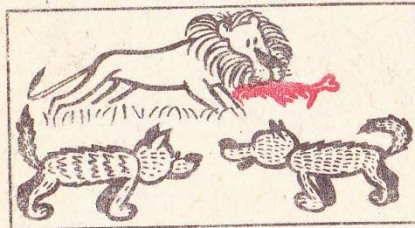
"The paint on the bench **that** you are sitting **on** is still wet."

And this is still better.

"I should like to see the tree you picked these cocoa-nuts **from**."



"The paint on the bench you are sitting **on** is still wet."



You may say:

"The meat **which** he is having for lunch is very tough."



"The toy **which** you lost was not a very good one."

You may also say:

"The meat **that** he is having for lunch is very tough."



"The toy **that** you lost was not a very good one."

But this is better.

"The meat he is having for lunch is very tough."

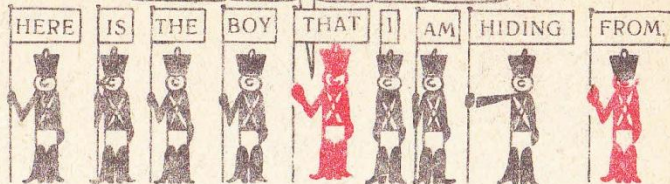


"The toy you lost was not a very good one."

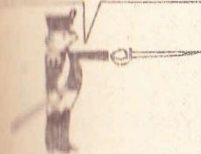
The preposition must be at the end of the sentence.



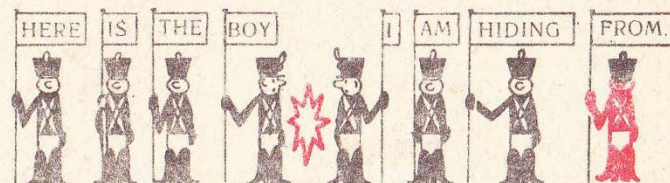
I never follow a preposition.



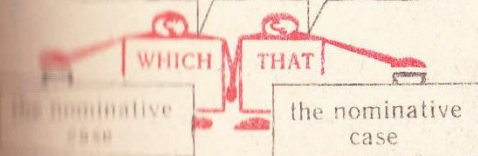
You are not needed. Fall out!



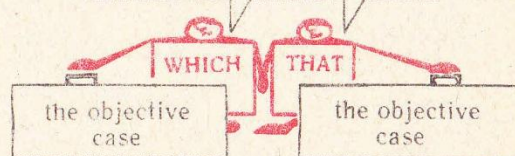
That's right!



We can't be omitted.



We can be omitted.



"Where is the man that sold me these shoes?"



"The fish that I ate yesterday was not very good." = "The fish I ate yesterday was not very good."

Indefinite Pronouns

- Some
- Any
- No
- Every
- Many
- Much
- Few
- Little

What is the difference between

- Few friends
- A few friends
- Little milk
- A little milk

I am often used in special questions.



"Why don't you ask Mother for **some** more sweets?"

I am used in questions expressing a request or an invitation.



"We've had **some** tea. Will you have **some**, too?"

I am used in all types of sentences when I mean *certain* (некоторый).



Some people like mustard, and **some** don't.



"Can you give me **some** idea of what your dog looked like?"

I am used in all types of sentences
when I mean *every* (любой).

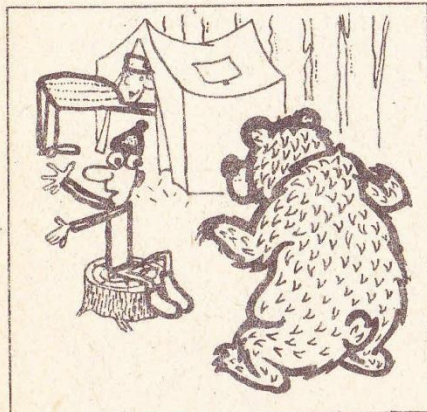


"Any schoolboy knows that."

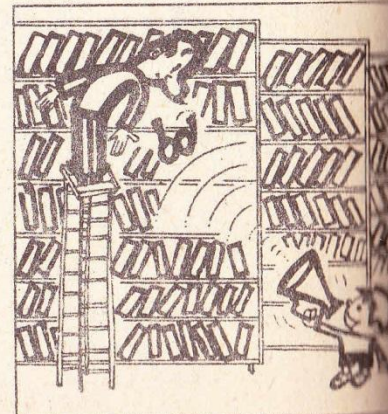


"Come at any time."

I am used in **conditional clauses**.



"Will you give me some honey?"
"With pleasure, if there is any."



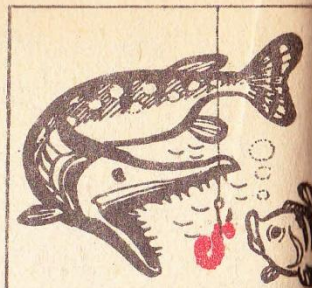
"If you see **any** interesting
picture there, tell me."

We are used in **questions** expressing
a **request** or a **proposal**.

SOMETHING

SOMEBODY

SOMEONE



"Will you have **something**
to eat?"

We are used in **all types** of sentences.

ЧТО УГОДНО

ЛЮБОЙ

ANYTHING

ANYBODY

ANYONE



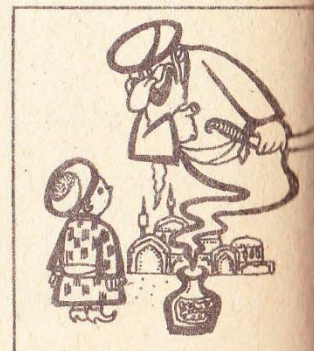
"**Anyone** can do that."

We are used in **conditional** clauses.

ANYTHING

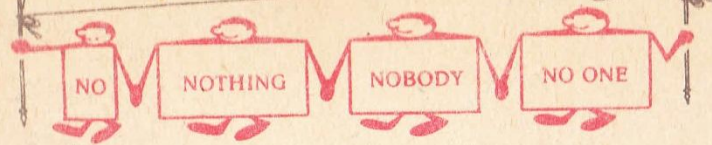
ANYBODY

ANYONE

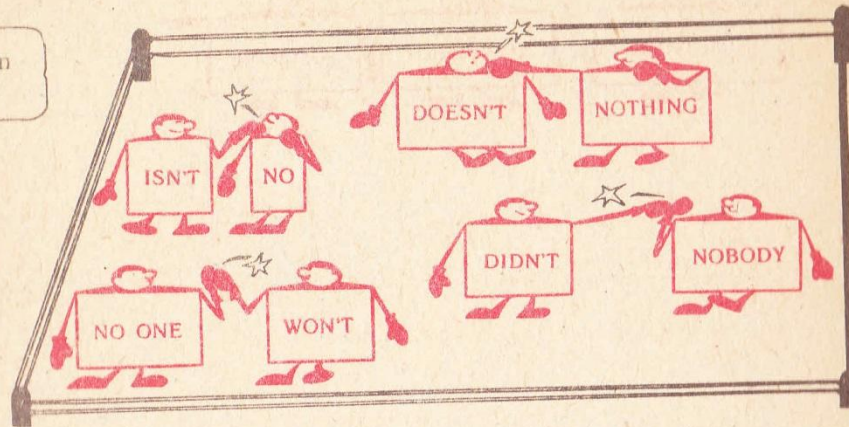


"If there is **anything** else
you want, please let me know."

AVOID DOUBLE NEGATIVE!



They fight when used together.



Only one of you can be used in a sentence.



When you can't use **no** in negative sentences, use me.



"There is no sugar here."

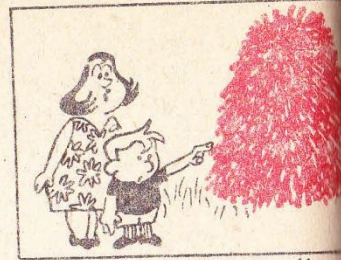


"There isn't any sugar here."





I am mainly used in affirmative sentences.



"You'll find the needle somewhere here."



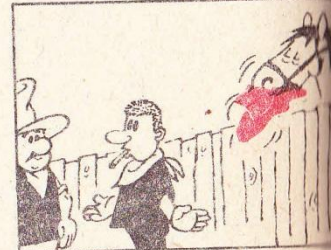
I am mainly used in interrogative sentences.



"Are you going anywhere after dinner?"

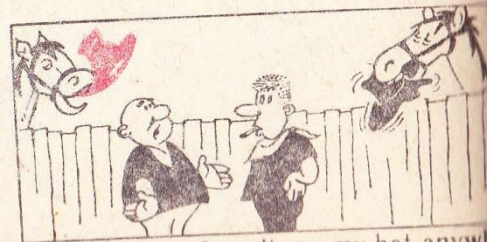


I am used in negative sentences.



"My hat is nowhere around."

You can use me in negative sentences, too.



"I can't see my hat anywhere."

We are friends.



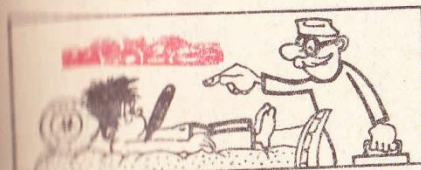
Many books.

We are friends, too.

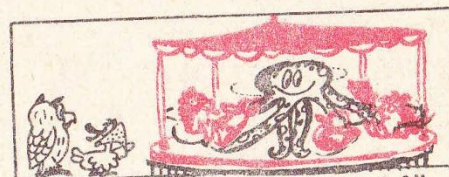


Much ink.

We are mainly used in negative and interrogative sentences, and as subjects in affirmative sentences.



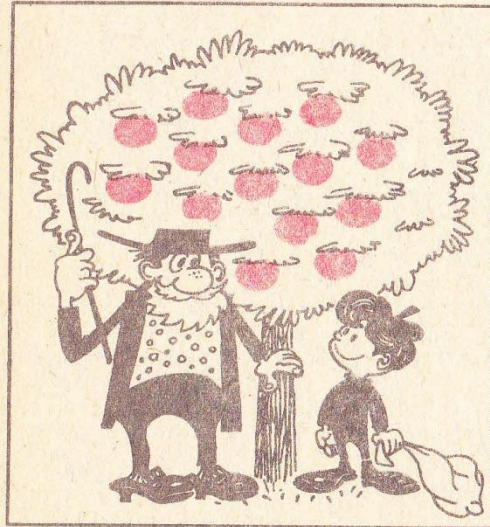
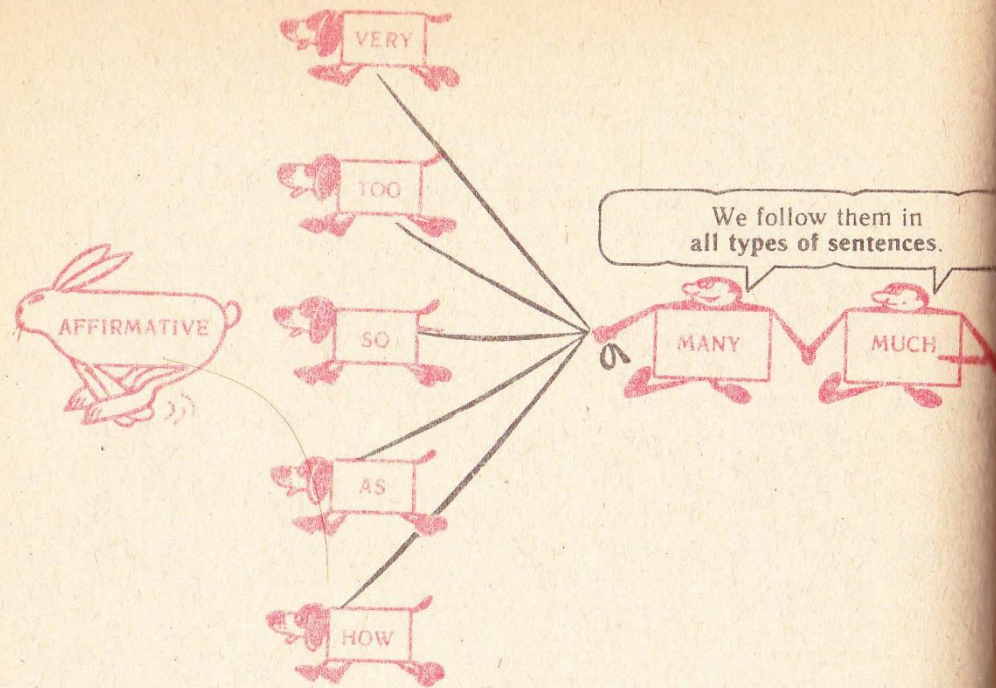
It's not good to eat many cakes."



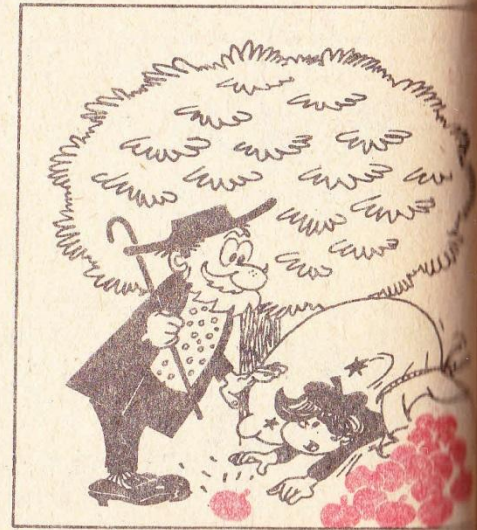
"Has he got much work to do?"



"Many people like it."

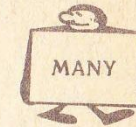
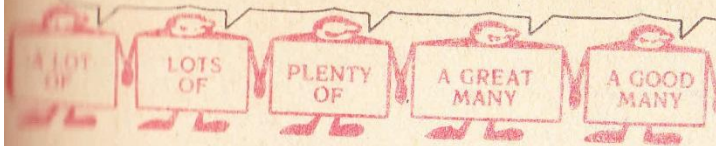


"Take as many of them as you like."

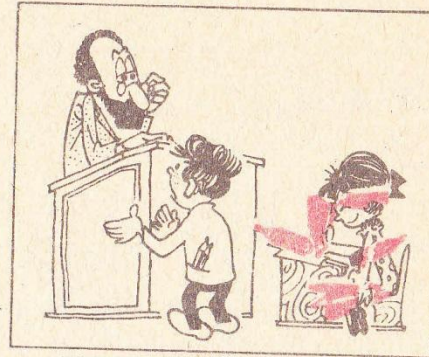


"That's too much for me."

We are usually used in affirmative sentences instead of you.

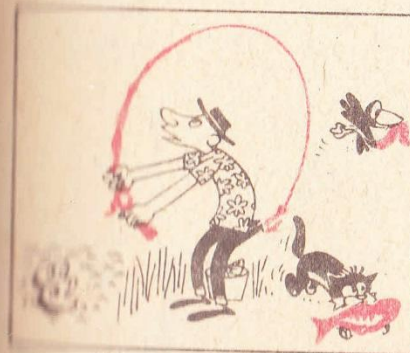
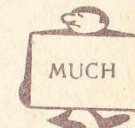


"Help yourselves; there are plenty of apples here."

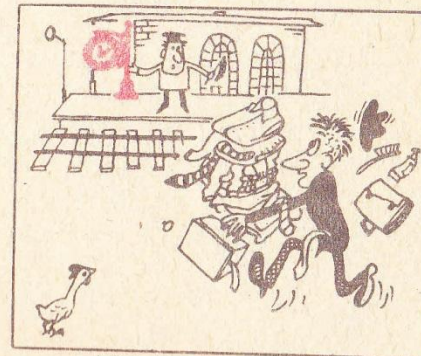


"She's got a lot of pencils; I haven't got many."

We are usually used in affirmative sentences instead of you.



"He seems to have a good deal of trouble."

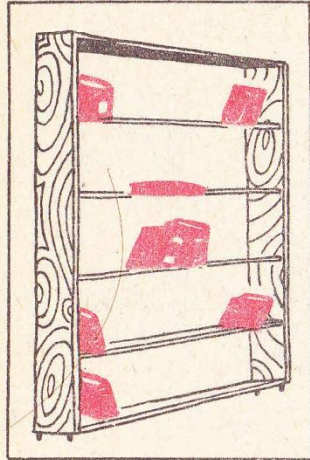
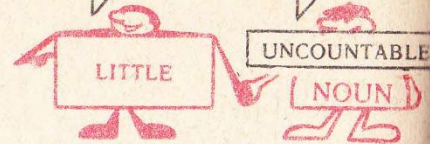


"Don't hurry. There's plenty of time."

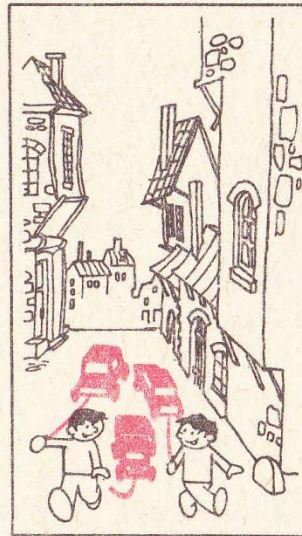
We are friends.



We are friends, too.



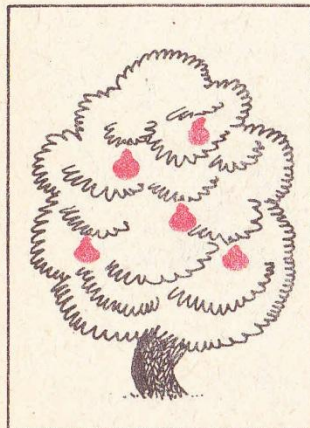
Few books.



"There is **little** traffic in our street, isn't there?" — "Yes, there are very **few** cars in our street."



Little ink.



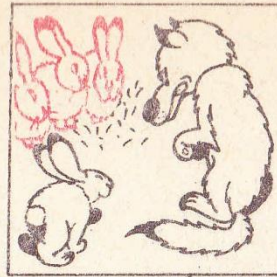
There are **few** pears in the tree.



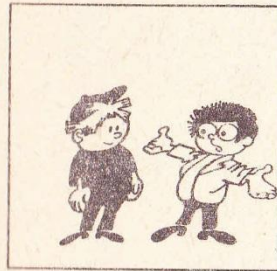
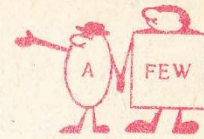
There is **little** milk in the bottle.



"I've got **few** friends
and I'm often lonely."



"I've got **a few** friends and
we often have a good time
together."



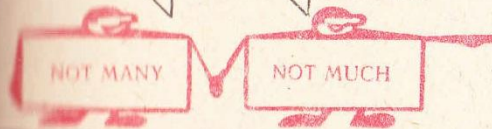
"I have very **little** money.
I can't afford to buy a bar
of chocolate."



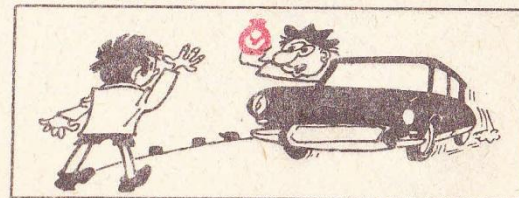
"I have **a little** money and
I can afford to buy a
bar of chocolate."



In Modern English we are
usually used instead of you.



"I didn't eat **many** pears."
(Instead of: "I ate **few** pears.")



"I haven't **much** time."
(Instead of: "I have **little** time.")

We stand for **nouns** and **adjectives**.



Here they stand for **adjectives**.



Only you, please.



SINGULAR



"I want **another** horse."

SINGULAR

Either of you may come after me.



PLURAL



"She lives on the **other** side of the street."



"I'll have to go and buy **other** pears. Yours are bad."

DIFFERENT

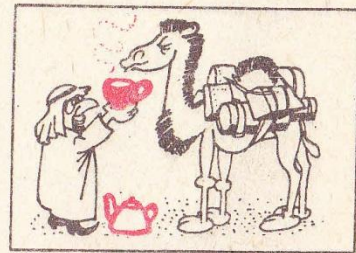


"One animal may like it, but **another** may dislike it."

I have two meanings.



ONE MORE

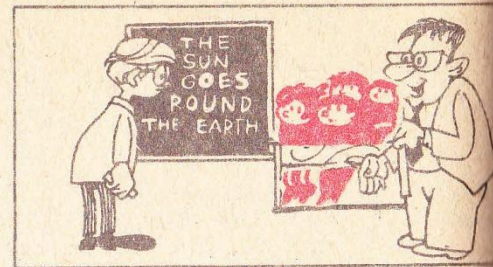
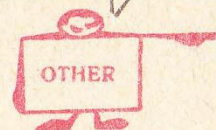


"Would you like **another** cup of tea?"

When I stand for a noun I can be used in the plural.



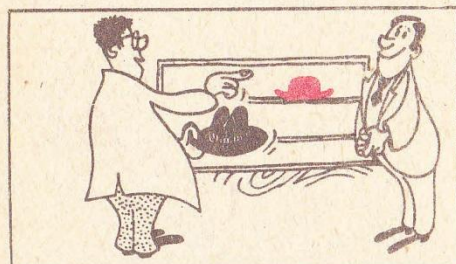
I can be used in the possessive case.



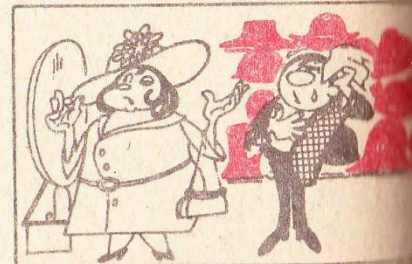
"That may be your opinion, but **others** think differently."



"She always thinks of **others'** good."



"Will you show me **the other** hat?"



"Will you show me **another** hat?"

What is the difference between these pronouns?

- One
- It

I can replace a **noun** when it goes after an adjective.

Can he?

Yes, he can.



"This loaf is stale; please give me a **fresh one**."



"Are there any new books? I've read all these **old ones**."



I can go after them to replace you.

Yes, you can. But they can do without you.



"Give me the **other one**, please."
"Give me the **other**, please."