

Parts of Speech

Q: How many parts of speech are there in English?

A: There are eight parts of speech.

1. Noun

2. Adjective

3. Adverb

4. Pronoun

5. Preposition

6. Conjunction

7. Interjection

8. Verb

Pronouns

I. Definition

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun to indicate someone or something already mentioned or known.

II. Kinds of Pronouns

- Personal pronouns
- Possessive pronouns
- Self-pronouns
- Relative pronouns
- Demonstrative pronouns
- Interrogative pronouns
- Indefinite pronoun
- Reciprocal pronoun
- Antecedents of pronouns

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	Me
You	You
We	Us
They	Them
He	Him
She	Her
It	It

II. Kinds of Pronouns

1. Personal pronouns

a). **Subject Pronouns:** A subject pronoun is exactly what it sounds like: a pronoun that takes the place of a noun as the subject of a sentence.

Example: **I** like your dress.
 You are late.
 He is my friend



II. Kinds of Pronouns

1. Personal pronouns

a). Object Pronouns

We use object pronoun

- as the object of the verb:
 - Can you help **me** please?
 - She doesn't like **him**.
- after prepositions:
 - She is waiting for **me**.
 - I'll get it for **you**.



Pronouns

II. Kinds of Pronouns

2. Possessive pronouns

Possessive Pronouns	
Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronouns
My	Mine
Your	Yours
Our	Ours
Their	Theirs
His	His
Her	Hers
Its	Its

II. Kinds of Pronouns

2. Possessive pronouns

We can use a possessive pronoun **instead of a noun phrase**

Is that John's car?

No, it's [my-car] >

No, it's mine.

Whose coat is this?

Is it [your-coat]? >

Is it yours?

We can use possessive pronouns after *of*.

Examples:

Susan is **one of my friends**. OR

Susan is a friend **of mine**.

but not ~~Susan is a friend of me~~

Pronouns

II. Kinds of Pronouns

3. Self-pronouns

Self-Pronouns	
Singular	Plural
Myself Yourself Himself Herself Itself	Ourselves Yourselves Themselves

Pronouns

II. Kinds of Pronouns

3. Self-pronouns

a). **Reflexive pronouns:** may be used when both the subject and the complement refer to the same person or thing. Relative pronouns are used as the complement of a sentence or a clause or as the object of a preposition.

Examples:

Lina loves **herself** very much.

Did Peter pay for **himself**?



Pronouns

II. Kinds of Pronouns

4. Relative pronouns

	Subject	Object	Possessive
For Person	Who, That	Who, Whom, That	Whose
For Things	Which, That	Which, That	Whose

Examples:

Spaghetti, which many of us enjoy, can be messy.

This is the book that everyone is talking about.

She wrote to the person whom she had met last month.



Pronouns

II. Kinds of Pronouns

5. Demonstration pronouns

Singular	Plural
This	These
That	Those

Examples:

This is my lecturer who has a PhD degree in politics.

This car is cheaper than **that**.

No one is allowed in the room except **those** who have paid. (clause)

Those waiting to see the doctor may go in now. (phrase)

For **those** interested in learning, the university offers a good program.

Pronouns

II. Kinds of Pronouns

6. Interrogative pronouns

who	whom	what	whose	where	when
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Pronouns

II. Kinds of Pronouns

7. Indefinite pronouns

Either	neither	both	some	anyone
One	another	others	anything	nowhere
Something	somewhere	anyone	nobody	
Everyone	everything	everywhere	each	
Nothing	none	all	someone	

Example:

Either of us speak and write English.

Neither of them knows the way, don't they?

I want **both** of you to work with me.

All of the mourner were dressed in black.



Pronouns

II. Kinds of Pronouns

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Pronouns

II. Kinds of Pronouns

8. Reciprocal pronouns

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

Examples:

You family member love **each other**.

Let's meet **each other** after class.

They will never find **each other** about once a week.

The ten prisoners were all blaming **one another**.



II. Kinds of Pronouns

9. Antecedents of pronouns

A pronoun antecedent is a word that comes before a pronoun to which the pronoun refers.

Examples:

Jonh hate **politicians** because he believes that **they** are corrupt.

The **vase** broke as I put **it** on the glass table.

While **Peter** is walking across the campus, **he** saw his girlfriend.