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COURSE WORK

Theme: Pronouns and its functions in grammar

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INTRODUCTION

In English language we learn in order to communicate with people around the world. This language is one of the most widely used languages in the world. And for using this language we need to know about its grammar rules otherwise, it can seem us hard to learn that is why when we learn languages we first pay attention on its grammar in which one of the main role plays "pronouns".[1]

In linguistics and grammar, a **pronoun** (Lat: *pronomen*) is a pro-form that substitutes for a noun (or noun phrase), such as, in English, the words *it* (substituting for the name of a certain object) and *he* (substituting for the name of a person). The replaced noun is called the **antecedent** of the pronoun.

For example, consider the sentence "Lisa gave the coat to Phil." All three nouns in the sentence can be replaced by pronouns: "She gave it to him." If the coat, Lisa, and Phil have been previously mentioned, the listener can deduce what the pronouns *she*, *it* and *him* refer to and therefore understand the meaning of the sentence; however, if the sentence "She gave it to him." is the first presentation of the idea, none of the pronouns have antecedents, and each pronoun is therefore ambiguous. Pronouns without antecedents are also called unprecursed pronouns. English grammar allows pronouns to potentially have multiple candidate antecedents. The process of determining which antecedent was intended is known as anaphore resolution.

In linguistics, **anaphora** (pronounced /ənæfərə/) is an instance of an expression referring to another.

In general, an anaphoric expression is represented by a pro-form or some kind of deictic.

In some theories, the strict definition of anaphora includes only references to preceding utterances. A preceding utterance can be anything, such as a noun (see examples below). Under this definition, forward references (where the cataphoric expression refers to a succeeding utterance) are instead named *cataphora*, and both effects together are *endophora*. Also, the term *exophora* names situations where the referent does not appear in the utterances of the speaker, but instead in the real world. Some linguists prefer to define anaphora generically to include all of these referential effects.

In grammar, an **antecedent** is generally the noun or noun phrase to which an anaphor refers in a co reference. However, an antecedent can also be a clause,

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[1] B.Ilyish, The Structure of Modern English.

especially when the anaphor is a demonstrative. In these sentences, the antecedent is in **bold** and the anaphor in *italics*:

A common stylistic problem in writing, often leading to confusion, is the use of a pronoun for which the antecedent is not clear, as in the following example:

I met John at Mike's party. He told me about his new friend.

Classification of pronouns:

Pronouns fall under the following groups:

Pronouns	
Personal pronouns	I, he, she, it, we, you, they
Possessive pronouns	My, his, her, its, our, your, their, mine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs
Reflexive pronouns	Myself,himself,herself,itself,ourselves, Yourselves,themselves
Reciprocal pronouns	Each other, one another
Demonstrative pronouns	This(these), that (thoe), such, (the) same
Interrogative pronouns	Who, whose, what, which
Relative pronouns	Who, whose, which, that, as
Conjunctive pronouns	Who, whose, which, what
Defining pronouns	Each, every, everybody, everyone, everything, all, either, both, other, anoter
Negative pronouns	No, none, neither, nobody, no one, nothing

There is no uniformity of morphological and syntactical characteristics in the groups of pronouns. Some pronouns have the grammatical categories of personal, gender, case and number. The categories of person and gender (in the third person singular) exist only in personal and possessive pronouns.[2]

Pronouns as well as nouns have two cases but whereas some pronouns (e.g. personal and the relative and interrogative, who) have the nominative and objective cases, others (e.g. indefinite pronouns such as somebody, reciprocal pronouns such as one another, negative pronouns such as nobody) have the common and genitive cases.

The category of number is found in demonstrative pronouns (this and that) and the defining pronoun other.

Many pronouns are characterized by double syntactical use (they may be used as subject, predicative, object, and at the same time as attribute). Here belong demonstrative pronouns, positive pronouns, etc.

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[2] O.Jespersen. Essentials of English Grammar . N.Y. 1983

MAIN PART

1. Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns represent specific people or things. We use them depending on:

- number: singular (eg: **I**) or plural (eg: **we**)
- person: 1st person (eg: **I**), 2nd person (eg: **you**) or 3rd person (eg: **he**)
- gender: male (eg: **he**), female (eg: **she**) or neuter (eg: **it**)
- case: subject (eg: **we**) or object (eg: **us**)

We use personal pronouns in place of the person or people that we are talking about. My name is Josef but when I am talking about myself I almost always use "I" or "me", not "Josef". When I am talking direct to you, I almost always use "you", not your name. When I am talking about another person, say John, I may start with "John" but then use "he" or "him". And so on.

Here are the personal pronouns, followed by some example sentences:

			personal pronouns	
Number	person	gender	subject	object
Singular	1st	male/female	**I**	**me**
	2nd	male/female	**you**	**you**
	3rd	male	**he**	**him**
		female	**she**	**her**
		neuter	**it**	**it**
Plural	1st	male/female	**we**	**us**
	2nd	male/female	**you**	**you**
	3rd	male/female/neuter	**they**	**them**

Examples (in each case, the first example shows a **subject pronoun**, the second an **object pronoun**):

- **I** like coffee.   Do **you** like coffee?
- John loves **you**.   John helped **me**.

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2. Possessive Pronouns

We use possessive pronouns to refer to a specific person/people or thing/things (the "antecedent") belonging to a person/people (and sometimes belonging to an animal/animals or thing/things).

We use possessive pronouns depending on:

- number: singular (eg: **mine**) or plural (eg: **ours**)
- person: 1st person (eg: **mine**), 2nd person (eg: **yours**) or 3rd person (eg: **his**)
- gender: male (**his**), female (**hers**)

Below are the possessive pronouns, followed by some example sentences. Notice that each possessive pronoun can:

- be subject *or* object
- refer to a singular *or* plural antecedent

Number	person	gender (of "owner")	possessive pronouns
Singular	1st	male/female	**mine**
	2nd	male/female	**yours**
	3rd	male	**his**
		female	**hers**
Plural	1st	male/female	**ours**
	2nd	male/female	**yours**
	3rd	male/female/neuter	**theirs**

- Look at these pictures. **Mine** is the big one. (subject = My picture)
- I like your flowers. Do you like **mine**? (object = my flowers)

- I looked everywhere for your key. I found John's key but I couldn't find **yours**. (object = your key)
- My flowers are dying. **Yours** are lovely. (subject = Your flowers)

- All the essays were good but **his** was the best. (subject = his essay)
- John found his passport but Mary couldn't find **hers**. (object = her passport)
- John found his clothes but Mary couldn't find **hers**. (object = her clothes)

3. Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns "reflect" the person to whom the pronoun refers.

They are the "self"ish pronouns. With that said, it is easiest to identify them by remembering that they are the pronouns that end with "self" or "selves."

Reflexive pronouns always act as OBJECTS not subjects, and they require an interaction between the subject or subject(s) and an object. They are typically indirect objects, direct objects and appositives.

1. Because she was not hungry when the cake was served, Ellen saved herself a piece.
a. In the independent clause, ELLEN is the subject and HERSELF is a reflexive pronoun acting as the indirect object. This sentence is grammatically correct.
2. Wilson and myself are going to the movie.

b. In this sentence, WILSON and MYSELF are the subjects. REFLEXIVE pronouns cannot be subjects. This sentence is grammatically incorrect.

Care must be taken to identify whether the noun is singular or plural and choose the pronoun accordingly.

Always singular: myself, himself, herself, yourself, itself

1. Adding to the confusion were the politics and sheer tenacity of the man himself.
2. Nor is she shy about giving herself credit for it.
3. "I like to describe myself as the first post-Cold War president," Clinton said.

Always plural: ourselves, themselves, yourselves

1. We gave ourselves a second chance to complete the course.
2. Did they lock themselves out of the house again?
3. Give yourselves a pat on the back for a job well done.

There are eight reflexive pronouns:

	reflexive pronoun
Singular	**myself** **yourself** **himself**, **herself**, **itself**
Plural	**ourselves** **yourselves** **themselves**

Look at these examples:

	reflexive pronouns
the underlined words are NOT the same person/thing	*the underlined words are the SAME person/thing*
John saw me.	I saw **myself** in the mirror.
Why does he blame you?	Why do you blame **yourself**?
David sent him a copy.	John sent **himself** a copy.
David sent her a copy.	Mary sent **herself** a copy.
My dog hurt the cat.	My dog hurt **itself**.
We blame you.	We blame **ourselves**.
Can you help my children?	Can you help **yourselves**?
They cannot look after the babies.	They cannot look after **themselves**.

Intensive pronouns

Notice that all the above reflexive pronouns can also act as intensive pronouns, but the function and usage are different. An intensive pronoun emphasizes its antecedent. Look at these examples:

- I made it **myself**. *OR* I **myself** made it.
- Have you **yourself** seen it? *OR* Have you seen it **yourself**?
- The President **himself** promised to stop the war.
- She spoke to me **herself**. *OR* She **herself** spoke to me.
- The exam **itself** wasn't difficult, but exam room was horrible.

4. Reciprocal Pronouns

We use reciprocal pronouns when each of two or more subjects is acting in the same way towards the other. For example, A is talking to B, and B is talking to A. So we say: A and B are talking to **each other**.

The action is "reciprocated". John talks to Mary and Mary talks to John. I give you a present and you give me a present. The dog bites the cat and the cat bites the dog.

There are only two reciprocal pronouns, and they are both two words:

- **each other**
- **one another**

When we use these reciprocal pronouns:

- there must be **two or more** people, things or groups involved (so we cannot use reciprocal pronouns with I, you [singular], he/she/it), and
- they must be **doing the same thing**

Look at these examples:

- John and Mary love **each other**.
- Peter and David hate **each other**.
- The ten prisoners were all blaming **one another**.
- Both teams played hard against **each other**.
- We gave **each other** gifts.
- Why don't you believe **each other**?
- They can't see **each other**.
- The gangsters were fighting **one another**.
- The boats were bumping against **each other** in the storm.

You probably notice that **each other** is used in more examples above than **one another**. That's because in general we use **each other** more often than **one another**, which sounds a little formal. Also, some people say that we should use **one another** only for three or more people or things, but there is no real justification for this.[3]

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[3] Иванова И .П. Бурлакова В.В. Почепцов Г.Г. Теоритическая грамматика современного английского языка М. 1981. 285 ст.

5. Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns stand in for a person, place or thing that must be pointed to. They may function as subjects, objects or objects of the preposition

When referring to a singular place, thing or idea use these demonstrative pronouns:

(Singular demonstrative pronoun)-   This, That

As a subject: **This** has been a difficult decade for the U.S. Presidency.

1. **That** is whom you should meet at the dinner at the Corcoran Gallery.

As a direct object: Would you deliver **this**?

1. The demands on the President's time had knocked **that** off the schedule.

As an object of the preposition: Does the shirt you bough go with **this**?

1. Steve will put the a new coat of paint on **that** if necessary.

When referring to a plural place, thing or idea use these demonstrative pronouns:

(Plural demonstrative pronoun)--   These, Those

As a subject:

1. **These** are the preferred pens in this department.
2. **Those** attempting to purchase handguns must wait seven days.

As a direct object:

1. Will Alan find **these** in time?
2. Beth donated **those** to the team.

As an object of the preposition:

1. Please climb over **these** before you continue the course.
2. Chris can work with **those**.

Remember just like other pronouns, a demonstrative pronoun stands in for a noun. The same words that act as demonstrative pronouns may act as adjectives when they are used to modify a noun rather than stand in for it. For example:[4]

THIS Demonstrative pronoun: This **will lead us to the car.**

Adjective **This** path is taking us in the wrong direction.

THAT Demonstrative pronoun: That **is not the best approach.**

Adjective **That** approach will not work.

THOSE Demonstrative pronoun: Those **will work just fine.**

Adjective **Those** plants were damaged by the frost.

THESE Demonstrative pronoun: These **look edible.**

Adjective **These** berries are delicious.

[4] .Г.Н. Воронцова. Очерки по грамматике английского языка. М.1960

6. Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are aptly named. They basically stand in for the answer to the question being asked. When they are not acting as interrogative pronouns, some may act as relative pronouns. Once again, it depends on their function in the sentence.

Interrogative pronoun are always found in questions:

(Interrogative pronoun)--	Who, Whom, Which, What, Whose

Remember:	Who = Subject
	Whom = Object

In these examples, the interrogative pronoun stands in for the answer to the question.

1. **Who** saw the future clearly?
2. **Who** embraced it?
3. **Whom** did she choose from the Carter White House?
4. **Which** would you prefer from your president?
5. **What** was his most impressive example of presidential leadership?
6. **Whose** are you going to choose for the exhibit?

In these examples, the same words are relative pronoun.

1. The man **whom** she chose will do a wonderful job.
2. The Grand Canyon, **which** is remarkable, is Eldon's favorite place to visit.
3. Our guy next door, **who** is on trial, never did fit into the neighborhood.

In these examples, the same words are personal pronoun.

1. You will need to decide **which** is the best product.
2. Frank will decide **whom** the animals will work with.
3. We all decided **who** will lead the parade.

Notice that **whom** is the correct form when the pronoun is the object of the verb, as in "**Whom** did you see?" ("I saw **John**.") However, in normal, spoken English we rarely use **whom**. Most native speakers would say (or even write): "**Who** did you see?"

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Look at these example questions. In the sample answers, the noun phrase that the interrogative pronoun represents is shown **in bold**.

Question	answer	
Who told you?	**John** told me.	subject
Whom did you tell?	I told **Mary**.	object
What's happened?	**An accident**'s happened.	subject
What do you want?	I want **coffee**.	object
Which came first?	**The Porsche 911** came first.	subject
Which will the doctor see first?	The doctor will see **the patient in blue** first.	object
There's one car missing. **Whose** hasn't arrived?	**John's (car)** hasn't arrived.	subject
We've found everyone's keys. **Whose** did you find?	I found **John's (keys)**.	object

Note that we sometimes use the suffix "-ever" to make compounds from some of these pronouns (mainly **whoever**, **whatever**, **whichever**). When we add "-ever", we use it for emphasis, often to show confusion or surprise. Look at these examples:

- **Whoever** would want to do such a nasty thing?
- **Whatever** did he say to make her cry like that?
- They're all fantastic! **Whichever** will you choose?

7. Relative pronouns

A relative pronoun is a pronoun that introduces a relative clause. It is called a "relative" pronoun because it "relates" to the word that it modifies. Here is an example:

- The person **who** phoned me last night is my teacher.

In the above example, "who":

- relates to "person", which it modifies
- introduces the relative clause "who phoned me last night"

There are five relative pronouns: **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **which**, **that***

Who (subject) and **whom** (object) are generally only for people. **Whose** is for possession. **Which** is for things. **That** can be used for people** and things and as subject and object in defining relative clauses (clauses that are essential to the sentence and do not simply add extra information).

Relative pronouns can refer to singular or plural, and there is no difference between male and female.

Look at these examples showing defining and non-defining relative clauses:

	example sentences S=subject, O=object, P=possessive		notes
Defining	S	- The person **who** phoned me last night is my teacher. - The person **that**[1] phoned me last night is my teacher.	**That** is preferable
		- The car **which** hit me was yellow. - The cars **that** hit me were yellow.	**That** is preferable
non-defining	S	- Mrs Pratt, **who** is very kind, is my teacher.	
		- The car, **which** was a taxi, exploded. - The cars, **which** were taxis, exploded.	

Not all grammar sources count "that" as a relative pronoun. Some people claim that we cannot use "that" for people but must use "who/whom"; there is no good reason for such a claim.

8. Conjunctive Pronouns

Conjunctive pronouns (who, what, whose, which) not only point back to come person or thing mentioned before but also have conjunctive power, introducing subordinate clauses (subject clauses, object clauses, predicative clauses).

What June had taken for personal interest was only the impersonal excitement of every Forsyte… (subject clauses)

What you want in fact is a first-rate man for a fourth-ate fee, and that's exactly what you've got (predicative clauses)

I don't to hear what you have come for. (Object clauses)

In the clauses they introduce they perform different functions those of subject predicative, attribute, object.

What had made her yield he could never make out; and from Mrs. Heron, a woman of some diplomatic talent, he learnt nothing. (subject)

Erik realized with a sinking sensation that Haviland didn't know who he was. (predicative)

I've spent a lot of time in the chart-toom now, and I'm on the edge of knowing my way about, what charts I want to refer to, what costs I want to explore. (attribute)

What Savina could not longer do for him, he did himself and brutally brushed aside all other interests except her. (object)

9. Defining Pronouns

The defining pronouns are; all, each, every, everybody, everyone, everything, either, both, other, another.

    1. All is a generalizing pronoun, it takes a group of things or personal as a whole.

 All maybe used as subject, predicative, object and attribute.

….when all is said and done … (subject)

He just loved me, that is all. (predicate)

And Martin forgot all about it. (object)

…. if all the doors are closed …. (attribute)

    2. Both point out two person, things or notions mentioned before.

"But there is more to be said " he continued after a pause painfull to both.

You can study French or you can study German or cut them both out and study Esperanto…

The pronoun both maybe used as subject, object and attribute.

Both seemed to implore something to shelter them from reality. (subject)

The light admitted by widows at both ends , was unfortunately not Chinese. (attribute)

When preceded by a preposition both may be used as a prepositional indirect object.

He invariably paid the way for both and it was through him that Martin learned the refinement of food.

each, every, everybody, everything, everyone.

Each and every refer to all the members of the group of persons, things, or notions mentioned before and taken one by one. When used as subject, each, etc. require a verb in the singular.

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Each may used as subject, object, and attribute.

The train coming in a minute later, the two brothers parted and entered their respective compartments. Each felt aggrieved that the other had not modified his habits to secure his society a little longer. (Subject)

He paid a dollar each (Object)

It (a blackbird) started singing as I looked out of the window ending each phrase abruptly as if out of breath, a curiously amateur effect. (attribute)

When preceded by a preposition each may be used as a preposiotion indirect object:

They began to deal swiftly with the cocoa tins, slipping a stick of dynamite in each.

Every is used as an attribute:

This is something more that genius. It is true, every line of it.

Everybody, everyone refer to all the members of the group of persons mentioned before or taken one by one.

The pronoun everything, everytone have two cases: the common case and the genitive cases.

The common case may be used as subject and object.

You walked into the waiting-room. Into a great buzz of conversation, and therer was everybody; you knew almost everybody. (subject, object)

The genitive cases of the pronouns everyone and everybody is used as an attribute.

…he almost forgot the nearly intolerable discomfort of his new clothes in the entirely intolerable discomfort of being set up as a target for everybody's gaze and everybody's laudations.

When preceded by a preposition everyone and everybody may be used as a prepositional indirect object.

How know? And without knowing how give such oain to everyone?

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Everything may be applied to things. Animals and abstract notions. In the sentence it is used as subject, predicative, and object.

No one will see us. Pull down that veil and everything will be all right. (subject)

Of course, class is everything really. (predicative)

He was not long in assuming that Brissenden knew eberythign. (object)

2. Either has two meanings: (a) each of the two, (b) one or the other.

The trail wasn't three wide in the crest, and on the either side the ridge fell away in precipices hundreds of feet deep.

Then he remembered the underwriters and the owners, the two masters a captain must serve, either of which could and would break him and whose interests were diametrically opposed.

In the sentence either is usually used as attribute or part of the subject (see the above examples).

3. Other, another. Other denotes some object different from the one mentioned before.

Other has two numebres: singular – other; plural – others. I tah s two cases: the common case and the genitive case (other's, other's).

He walked at the other's heels with a swing to his shoulders and legs spread unwritingly….

In the sentence it is used as subject, object, and attribute.

After tea the others went off to bathe … (subject)

When he brought his suit-case down into the hall, Isabel left the others and went over to him. (object)

But the circumstance was sufficient to lead him to select Tess in preference to the other pretty milkmaids. (attribute)

When preceded by a preposition it may be used as a prepositional indirect object:

You are not fair to the others.
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Another has two meanings: (1) "a different one" (2) "an additional one".

He has learnt sheep-farming at another place, and he's now mastering dairy work.

Yes, thought soames, another year of London and that sort of life, and she'll be spoiled.

Another maybe used as subject, object, and attribute.

The lantern hanging at her wagon had gone out but another was shining in her face much brighter than hr own had been. (subject)

10. Indefinite Pronoun

An indefinite pronoun does not refer to any specific person, thing or amount. It is vague and "not definite". Some typical indefinite pronouns are:

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

Note that many indefinite pronouns also function as other parts of speech. Look at "another" in the following sentences:

- He has one job in the day and another at night. (pronoun)
- I'd like another drink, please. (adjective)

Most indefinite pronouns are either singular or plural. However, some of them can be singular in one context and plural in another. The most common indefinite pronouns are listed below, with examples, as singular, plural or singular/plural.

Notice that a singular **pronoun** takes a singular *verb* AND that any personal pronoun should also *agree* (in number and gender). Look at these examples:

- **Each** of the players *has* a doctor.
- I met two girls. **One** *has* given me *her* phone number.

Similarly, plural **pronouns** need plural *agreement*:

- **Many** *have* expressed *their* views.

10. Negative Pronouns

Most of the indefinite pronouns have the corresponding negative pronouns:have the corresponding negative pronouns: some – no, none; something – nothing, none; somebody, someone – nobody, no one, none.

Some defining pronouns also have the corresponding negative pronouns : everything – nothing; all, everybody, every, each – no, none, nobody; both, either – neither.

1. The negative pronoun no is used only before a noun as its attribute.

No dreams were possible in Dufton, where the snow seemed to turn back almost before it hit the ground.

No Fostyle can stand it or a minute.

The negative pronoun none may be applied both to human being and things.

None of us – none of us can hold on for ever! [5]

…he took the letters from the gilt wire cage into which they had been thrust through the slit in the door. None from Irene.

It can be used as subject or object.

In this he would make little fires, and cook the birds he had not shot with his gun, huting in the coppice and fields, or the fish he did not catch in the pond because there were none. (subject)

…besides, it require woods and animals, of which he had none in his nursery except his two cats… (object)

1. The negative pronouns nobody, no one refer to human beings. They correspond to the indefinite pronouns somebody, someone and to the defining pronouns all, every, each, everybody.

The negative pronouns nobody maybe used in the genitive case: Nobody's.

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[5] Ch. Barber. Linguistic change in Present – Day English. Edinburgh, 1964

The negative pronouns nobody and no one are mostly used in subjects and objects.

Nobody seemed to know him well him well. (subject)

He remembered the days of his disperate starvation when no one invited him to dinner. (subject)

I told you once that I have no one in the world but you. (object)

We'd have nobody to fight the war. (object)

The pronoun nobody in the genitive case is used as an attribute.

Now Mr. Pullet never rode anything taller than a low pony, and was the least predatory of men, considering fire-arms dangerous, as apt to go off themselves by nody's particular desire.

The pronouns nobody, no one preceded by a preposition are used as prepositional indirect objects.

Among the entire crowd who came and went here, there and everywhere, she cared for nobody.

2. The negative pronouns nothing refers to things. It is opposite the indefinite pronouns something and to the defining pronouns everything.

And nothing of vital importance had happened after that till the year turned.

Nothing may be used as subject, predicative, or object.

There is nothing to worry about. (subject)

"Now, look here, Marian, thisis nothing but nonsense, " Martin began. (predicative)

…she brought nothing with her but the feeling of adventure. (object)

Conclusion

In my conclusion I want to write about how this course work helped me to gain confidence on myself and on my English language grammar. And what I found new for myself from preparation for the course work theme Pronouns.

The first thing that I want to talk about it that while I was preparing for this theme I earned confidence on my English and this confidence helped me to speak English more correctly and more fluently without English grammatical mistakes about pronouns. Moreover, I refined some new grammatical structures that I forgot. The second thing that was really important for me during that preparation work was that I opened for myself eleven kinds of pronouns:

The first kind of pronoun that I remembered is personal pronouns which shows the categories of person, case, number, gender and mainly have two cases like nominative and objective cases. The second pronouns are possessive pronouns have the same distinction of person, number gender as personal pronouns. And these kinds of pronouns have two forms like the dependent and the independent forms.

In the reflexive pronouns I found that they refer to the subject of the sentence in which they are used indicating that the action performed by the doer passes back to him or is associated with him.

Reciprocal pronouns are the pronouns like each other and one another. They express mutual action or relation. The reciprocal pronouns have mainly two cases like the common case and the genitive cases.

The next pronouns that I have learned were demonstrative pronouns. Which has mainly such forms like this, that, such, some, these, those.

In the interrogative pronouns I knew that in these kinds of pronouns are used in inquiring to form special questions and these kinds of pronouns have mainly two cases like the nominative case is who, and the objective case is whom.

The relative pronouns not only point back to a noun or a pronoun mentioned before but also have conjunctive power. They introduce attribute clauses.

In the conjunctive pronouns which are not only point back to some person or thing mentioned before but also have conjunctive power, introducing subordinate clauses. These kinds of pronouns can be used in a place of subject, object and predicative. To the defining pronouns I can give examples like all, each, every, everybody, everyone, everything, either, both, other and another. It can be used in as a subject, object and attribute in the sentence. Negative pronouns which can be inferred as like this: the most of the indefinite pronouns have the corresponding negative pronouns some – no, none; something – nothing, none; somebody. someone – nobody, none, no one.

GLOSSARY:

1. Reciprocal- reciprocal adjective, done according to an arrangement by which you do something for someone who does the same thing for you done according to an arrangement by which you do something for someone who does the same thing for you a reciprocal arrangement/ relationship a reciprocal visit a visit to the person who

2. Define verb [transitive] define verb to describe clearly and exactly what something is 1to describe clearly and exactly what something is No one has defined the scope of the project. The responsibilities of each team member need to be clearly defined.

3. Specific adjective involving or relating to only one particular thing or type of thing 1involving or relating to only one particular thing or type of thing Spectators are only allowed into specific areas of the stadium. You have to enter the information in a specific order. The leaders met for the specific purpose of preserving the ceasefire.

4. Opposite adjective usually before noun opposite adjective across from or on the other side of someone or something 1across from or on the other side of someone or something. On the opposite side of the road from the school was the church. A picture on the opposite page caught her attention. They sat at opposite ends of the room.

5. Approve verb[intransitive]never progressive approve verb to have a positive feeling towards someone or something that you consider to be good or suitable 1[intransitive]never progressive to have a positive feeling towards someone or something that you consider to be good or suitable You're leaving college! Do your parents approve? approve of He seemed to approve of my choice. Approve of someone doing something I don't really approve of children wearing make-up.

6. Disobey verb [intransitive/transitive] disobey verb to deliberately do the opposite of what someone in authority has told you to do, or deliberately not obey a rule to deliberately do the opposite of what someone in authority has told you to do, or deliberately not obey a rule If you continue to disobey the rules, you will be punished. They knew he was too weak to disobey.

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7. Circumstance noun[countable]usually plural circumstance noun a fact or condition that affects a situation 1[countable]usually plural a fact or condition that affects a situation The circumstances surrounding the child's death are being investigated. The circumstances of this case are unusual. under/in...circumstances Cancellation under certain circumstances is covered by your travel insurance policy. Under different circumstances she might have been able to appreciate the irony of it.

8. Attempt noun[countable] attempt noun an effort to do something 1an effort to do something one last desperate attempt The government has made no attempt to avert the crisis. attempt on an attempt on the world record attempt at It's his fourth attempt at flying a balloon around the world solo.

9. Clause noun[countable] legal clause noun a part of a legal document or law that officially states that something must be done 1legala part of a legal document or law that officially states that something must be done There is a clause in the contract requiring a fee to be paid if the holiday is cancelled.

10. Schedule noun[countable]schedule noun a plan of activities or events and when they will happen What's on your schedule today? a busy/ full schedule Our MP has a very busy schedule. a tight schedule many things to do in a short time We're shooting the film on a very tight schedule. ahead of/on/behind schedule before/at/after the time that was planned a project completed ahead of schedule

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