

PRONOUN

Part two

Demonstrative pronouns

- nearer in distance or time - **this, these**
- further in distance or time - **that, those**

Demonstrative pronouns may be subjects, predicatives, objects and attributes. As attributes they always precede the modified noun.

- ***These*** are bad times (subject)
- ***This*** tastes good. (subject)
- The only smart people were ***those*** who did not ask the question (predicative)
- Have you seen ***this***? (object)
- If ***that*** young fellow wants the truth, he shall have it. (attribute)
- **This** is Josef speaking. Is **that** Mary?
- **That** sounds like John.

that/those may be used as a ***prop-word*** (***word-substitute***)

- In thinking of his helpless victim the expression like ***that of a cat*** who was just going to purr stole over his face
- Her actions were ***those of a spoilt girl*** (**prepositional phrase**)
- She knew how to deal with rich people and ***those who were poor*** (**clause**)
- This dress is not half as good as ***that made-to-order*** in Paris (**participle II**)
- I entered by the door opposite to ***that opening*** into the garden(**participle I**)

Pay attention!

Demonstratives as prop-words should be followed by:

- Prepositional phrases
- Participles I and II
- clauses

Collocations with demonstratives

- **That** will do –достаточно
- **That's** it! – Верно! Попали!
- **That's** right! –Правильно!
- **That's** all right. –Не стоит. Ничего.
- **those** present/**those** concerned –присутствующие /заинтересованные лица
- like **this**/ like **that** –такой/таким образом
- More than **that**, - более того
- should know better than **that** – надо было быть умнее, пенять на себя
- But for all of **that**, - несмотря на это
- Hardly **that** –Отнюдь
- **That's** why –вот почему
- **that** is, -то есть/ **That** is? – То есть? И?
- Leave it **at that** – остановимся на этом
- So **that** is **that** –такие вот дела
- **That** settles it -на том и порешим
- **this** country –наша страна

Collocations with *such*

Such may mean:

- this/that kind
- Indicate degree

e.g.

- I would never have said such a thing about
- him
- He did not say any such things!
- He is such a bore!

Set phrases:

- ***Such*** as – например
- As ***such*** – как таковой
- ***such*** as it was – каково бы оно ни было

Collocations with *same*

The same = identical

- We don't have to sleep all in ***the same*** room
- He wore ***the same*** jeans *that* I had seen on him in ten years before
- She gave me ***the same*** sandwich *as* yesterday, there wasn't much variety on the menu

Set-phrases:

- It's ***all the same*** to me – безразлично, наплевать
- do smth ***all the same*** – все равно, несмотря ни на что
- Much ***the same*** – без изменений

Interrogative pronouns

- I keep six honest serving-men
(They taught me all I knew);
Their names are **What** and **Why** and **When**
And **How** and **Where** and **Who**.
I send them over land and sea,
I send them east and west;
But after they have worked for me,
I give them all a rest.

I let them rest from nine till five,
For I am busy then,
As well as breakfast, lunch, and tea,
For they are hungry men.
But different folk have different views;
I know a person small-
She keeps ten million serving-men,
Who get no rest at all!

She sends'em abroad on her own affairs,

- Есть у меня шестерка слуг,
- Проворных, удалых.
- И все, что вижу я вокруг, -
- Все знаю я от них.

- Они по знаку моему
- Являются в нужде.
- Зовут их: Как и Почему,
- Кто, Что, Когда и Где.

- Я по морям и по лесам
- Гоняю верных слуг.
- Потом работаю я сам,
- А им даю досуг.

- Даю им отдых от забот -
- Пускай не устают.
- Они прожорливый народ -
- Пускай едят и пьют.

- Но у меня есть милый друг,
- Особа юных лет.
- Ей служат сотни тысяч слуг, -
- И всем покоя нет!

- Она гоняет, как собак,
- В ненастье, дождь и тьму
- Пять тысяч Где, семь тысяч Как,



Interrogative pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used to form *special* questions. They are: **who/whom, whose, what, which, how much and how many**

Who refers to *human beings*:

e.g. **Who** is coming with me?

Who are the people over there?

Whom does he suspect?

Whom did you give the message to?

What usually refers to *things* but it may be applied *to persons* when one inquires about their *occupation*

e.g. "**What** are you looking for, Tess?" the doctor called. "Hairpins," she replied...

"**What** was he?" "A painter."

When *what* is used as an adjective pronoun it serves as an attribute to nouns denoting both *persons* and *things*.

e.g. **What languages** do you know?

What man would have done more?

Which has a selective meaning. It may refer to *persons* and *things*.

e.g. **Which** of us does he mean?" gasped Huckleberry.

Which side of the bed do you like?

The idiomatic use of **what**

- e.g. "**What** is he **like**?" "He is tall, dark and handsome." (Как он выглядит?)
- What** is he like **as** a pianist?" "Oh, he is not very good." (Что он собой представляет как...)
- Ben suddenly looked at his watch. "**What about** your dentist?"¹⁵, he asked. (А как же твой врач?)
- What about** something to eat? (Может мы поедем чего-нибудь?)
What about his brother? (Что слышно о его брате?)
- What of it?** (Ну и что из этого?) **So what?** (Ну и что?)
- He's a clever fellow, he knows **what's what**, (что хорошо, что плохо; что к чему)

Compare the use of **what** and **which**

what – какой

which- КОТОРЫЙ ИЗ

- What TV programs do you usually watch?
Which of them is your favourite?
- What examinations are you going to take this term? Which of them do you find most difficult?
- What car do you have? Which car is yours?

Relative pronouns

(*who, whose, which, that, as*)

Relative pronouns not only **point back to a noun or a pronoun** mentioned before but also have conjunctive power. They **introduce attributive clauses**. The word they refer to is called their **antecedent**. It may be a noun or a pronoun.

Who is used in reference to **human beings or animals**.

Whose is mainly used in reference **to human beings or animals**, but it may be applied to **things**.

Which is used in reference to **things and animals**.

That is mainly used in reference to **animals and things**. It may also be used in reference to **human beings**

Relative pronouns: examples

- Jolyon bit his lips; he **who** had always hated rows almost welcomed the thought of one now.
- Mere was her own style—a bed **which** did not look like one and many mirrors.
- They strove to steal a dog — the fattest, **which** was very thin.
- On one side was a low wall **that** separated it from the street
- Perhaps the books were right and there were many such **as** she in the upper walks of life.

When the antecedent is a collective noun, the relative **who** is used when ***the individuals forming the group*** are meant, and the relative **which** is used when ***the group as such*** is meant.

e.g. He wanted to interview someone from the **team who were** now resting (*noun of multitude*)

He wanted to interview someone from the **team which was winning** (*collective noun*)

Which is also used if ***the antecedent*** of the attributive clause is ***the whole of the principal clause***.

Compare:

e.g. He invited us to dinner, which was very kind of him.

He invited us to dinner that was very expensive

That (not *who/which/what*) is used

- **after most indefinite pronouns,**

e.g. Have you got **all that** you need?

Sylvia had always had **everything that** she wanted.

There is not **much that** can be done.

- **after nouns modified by an adjective in the superlative degree as well as by *first* or *last*,**

e.g. Yesterday was one of the coldest days **that** I've ever known.

It was the **first time that** he heard of the episode.

- **after a noun modified by *same*,**

e.g. She wore the same dress **that** I had seen her in at her sister's wedding.

- **when the antecedent is both a person and a thing,**

e.g. He talked of **the people and the places that** he had visited.

Unlike *who* and *which*, **that** cannot be preceded by a preposition.

e.g. This is the letter **about which** I told you.

This is the letter **that** I told you **about**.

Conjunctive pronouns

(who, what, whose, which, how much, how many)

Conjunctive pronouns not only point back to some 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 CLAUSE)
- What you want, in fact, is a first-rate man for a fourth-rate fee, and that's exactly **what** *you've got!* (PREDICATIVE CLAUSE)
- He always said exactly **what** *he thought.* (OBJECT CLAUSE)
- I don't want to hear **what** *you've come for.* (PREPOSITIONAL OBJECT CLAUSE)