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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**Практическое пособие**  
**По разделу «Местоимения»**  
*для студентов 1 курса*  
*специальности 1-02 03 06 01 «Английский язык»*

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своей целью обучение грамматическим навыкам устной речи и  
адресовано студентам 1 курса специальности 1 - 02 03 06 01 -  
«Английский язык» как для использования на занятиях, так и  
для самостоятельной работы.

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ. Ф. СКОРИНЫ

Практическое пособие по грамматике английского языка предназначено для студентов I курса специальности 1 – 02 03 06 – 01 – “Английский язык” при изучении темы: “Местоимения в современном английском языке”. Пособие разделено на несколько частей по разрядам местоимений соответственно, содержит глубокое и подробное описание необходимого грамматического материала по теме, то есть описание случаев употребления местоимений, и серию упражнений для закрепления.

Практическое пособие ставит своей целью обучение грамматическим навыкам устной речи, адресовано как для работы на занятиях, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

Все упражнения имеют коммуникативную направленность, сгруппированы по принципу «от простого к сложному». При составлении данного пособия авторы широко использовали литературу по теме, изданную в последние годы в СНГ и за рубежом.

## 1 The pronoun as a part of speech

### 1.1 Introduction

The status of the pronoun in the system of the parts of speech is a special one because some of the pronouns share the essential properties of nouns (e.g. *someone*), while others have much in common with adjectives (e.g. *this*).

The meaning of pronouns is general and undetermined, their semantic interpretation depends on context. Pronouns point to things without naming them. This property is described as indication. Indication is considered to be the semantic foundation of another basic feature of pronouns: substitution. As substitutes, pronouns act as syntactic representatives of other parts of speech, taking on their meaning in context.

In terms of form, pronouns fall into different types. Some of them are variable in form (e.g. *one - one's - ones*), and others are invariable (e.g. *something, which*). Variable pronouns express a number of grammatical categories. Some pronouns have the category of number, singular and plural (e.g. *this - these*), while others do not (e.g. *somebody*): some have the category of case (e.g. *she - her, everybody - everybody's*), while others have none.

In terms of their word building structure, pronouns can have a base form consisting of a plain stem (e.g. *I, either, any*, etc.) or a derivational form, consisting of a stem and an affix (e.g. *theirs*). Two pronouns have a composite structure (*each other, one another*). There are also compound pronouns, formed by putting together two stems (e.g. *everyone, something*, etc.).

Many pronouns function both as determiners modifying a noun (*This dog is mine: Which dog is yours?*) and as pronouns proper, or substantives, without any noun (*This is my dog: Which of the dogs is yours?*). Others can be determiners only (*Every medal has two sides*) or substantives only (*He is at home*).

There exist various classifications of pronouns. In the present

outline, pronouns will be treated under the following headings

**Personal, or central pronouns**, with the subgroups of:

- personal pronouns proper (*I, you, he, she, it, we, they*);
- possessive pronouns (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their; mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs*);
- reflexive pronouns (*myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*);

**Demonstrative pronouns** (*this, that, these, those*):

**Indefinite pronouns**, with the subgroups of:

indefinite pronouns proper (*some, any, no, somebody, anybody, nobody, someone, anyone, no one, none, something, anything, nothing, one*);

- distributive pronouns (*all, every, each, other, another, either, neither, both, everybody, everyone, everything*);

**Reciprocal pronouns** (*teach other, one another*);

**Interrogative pronouns**, which also function as **relative** words introducing phrases and clauses (*who, whose, what, which*).

## 2 Personal pronouns

### 2.1 Personal pronouns proper

In present-day English, the personal pronouns do not form a morphologically unified system. Besides, their classification is asymmetric in that each of the three persons reveals its own set of grammatical and lexico-grammatical distinctions (see Table 1).

#### 2.1.1 First person

The first person, in contrast to the two other persons, denotes an active participant in the act of communication.

Table 1

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	I	We
Objective	Me	Us

#### I

The pronoun *I* (always capitalized in writing) is used by the speaker/writer for self-reference. When it occurs in coordinated groups, it usually comes last (for reasons of politeness). A coordinated group incorporating *I* and one or more other elements is perceived as referring to the first person:

- You and I can make a deal, can't we?
- My daughter and I are both invited, aren't we?

#### USAGE NOTES

The pronoun *I* combines with the plural form of the verb *to be* in contracted negative-interrogative structures and question tags:



- Aren't I clever!
- I'm your wife, aren't I?

The pronoun *I* is sometimes found in coordinated phrases in the function of object. This is considered incorrect in formal usage, although some of the educated speakers can be heard saying: "between you and I".

Note the variant use of personal and relative pronouns and verb forms in cleft sentences.

- It is *I* who am responsible. [formal]
- It is *me* who's responsible. [informal]
- It's *me* that's responsible. [informal]

## We

The basic meaning of *we* is 'I and one or more others':

- *We* (= my wife, my daughter and I) are moving house next week.

Every occurrence of *we* has a semantically dual nature, because it combines, by definition, reference to two opposites: 'I' and 'non I', or 'I' and "other(s)". It suggests that the speaker assumes authority to speak for others, as the above example shows.

Linguists distinguish between "inclusive *we*" and "exclusive *we*", depending on whether or not *we* includes reference to the addressee. Compare:

- Shall *we* (= you and I) go now?
- *We* (= Mary and I) are going out, would you like to join us?

The only structures in which the "inclusive *we*" is grammatically distinct are the question beginning with *Shall we...?* and the first person imperative (with the pronoun in the objective case), possibly with the corresponding question tag:

- Let's (= Let us) take it easy for a while, shall we?

Besides, there are a number of special uses of *we*, both inclusive and exclusive, determined by the semantic duality of this pronoun:

- the authorial *we*, which is found in academic writing.

### a) the inclusive authorial *we*:

- As we saw in the previous chapter, Roman culture allotted a specific area to each Muse.

### b) the exclusive authorial *we*:

- We are about to demonstrate how both these methods can be implemented.

The writer seeks to involve the reader in a joint mental effort, actually making a reference to the addressee or to himself/herself. However, the direct use of *you* would look too informal, and the use of *I*, too patronizing.

- the editorial *we*, suggesting the idea of communality and found mostly in formal writing:

- *We* hope that our readers will take the matter seriously.

- the rhetorical *we*, meaning 'the nation', 'the community', 'the party':

- *We* ought to give top priority to social insurance.

- the collective *we*, indicating a plurality of speakers/writers:

- *We*, the undersigned, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

- the generic *we*, making a reference to contemporaries or people in general:

- *We* live in an age of information technology.

- Now *we* know that certain food additives can cause cancer.

The generic *we* commonly occurs in speaking about shared knowledge and behaviour.

- *We* in reference to the addressee, sometimes found in talking to children and, typically, used by doctors in talking to patients (although many people do not like this use of *we*):

- How are *we* (feeling) today?

- Are *we* going to drink our milk?

- Now, *we* must be a brave girl, Dorothy, and stop crying.

A similar usage is found in more formal contexts; for instance, it is peculiar to the speech of a teacher who wishes to instruct without claiming authority:

- Now *we* are going to translate a passage from Virgil.

- *We* in reference to a third person:

- *We* are in a bad mood today.

This use implies an ironic attitude; such a phrase as this could be said by one employee to another about the boss.

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the "Royal we" traditionally illustrated by the following utterance ascribed to Queen Victoria:

- *We* are not amused.

#### USAGE NOTE

- Note the idiomatic use of the pronoun *we*:
- Here *we you* are. [= This is what's needed]
  - Here *we* go again! [= Hello!]
  - Here *we* go! [= Let's try, Let's begin]

#### Us

The form *us* is found in *of* phrases, e.g. *some of us*, *none of us*, *many of us*, etc. Note the difference in meaning between the following *of* phrases with numerals:

- *Three of us* went to London (and the others stayed in Edinburgh). [-There were more than three people in our company]
- *The three of us* went to London (together). [-There were three people in all]

The same goes for the use of *you* and *them*.

#### USAGE NOTES

*Us* can be used very informally in the function of indirect object instead of *we*:

- Give *us* a kiss, honey. [informal]

The form *us* appears in the coordinated attributive group *them and us*: 'a *them and us* attitude'.

### 2. 1. 2 Second person

The second person denotes a passive participant in the act of communication.

Modern English has one second person pronoun, *you*, which is unmarked for case and number, but combines with a plural verb.

#### You

The pronoun *you* can have situational and generic reference. The generic *you* is an informal equivalent of the formal generic pronoun *one*:

- *You* never know with fashions. [informal] / *One* never knows with fashions. [formal]
- *You* can't be too careful these days. [informal] / *One* can't be too careful these days. [formal]

In using the generic *you*, the speaker refers to the addressee's experience of life in general or to a specific situation:

- It was so still *you* could hear a pin drop.
- Sometimes the speaker refers to her/his own experiences, sharing them with the addressee:
  - It's very easy to make chicken broth. First, *you* cover whole chicken with water, then *you* add seasoning and cook over slow fire.
  - It wasn't a bad job after all. *You* came to the office at nine, sorted out the mail and made a few phone calls.

### 2. 1. 3 Third person

The third person denotes a non-participant in the act of communication. The third person pronouns maintain the largest number of grammatical and lexico-grammatical oppositions (see Table 2).

Table 2

Case	Singular		Plural	
	Animate (personal)	Inanimate (non-personal)	It	They
Nominative	He	She	It	They
Objective	Him	Her	It	Them

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## He

Like all third person pronouns, *he* can have situational reference or anaphoric reference. In situational reference, it refers to a male person. It can also be used to refer to a male animal:

- Don't touch my dog – *he* sometimes bites.

Sometimes the pronouns *he* and *she* are accompanied by an indefinite article to convey the meaning 'male' and 'female', respectively:

- Is your cat *a he* or *a she*?

*He* used as antecedent of an attributive relative limiting clause in sentences normally beginning with *He who* (or *He that*) has a general meaning. This structure is often found in proverbs:

- *He* who laughs last laughs longest.
- *He* laughs best who laughs last.
- *He* that is born to be hanged shall never be drowned.

### USAGE NOTES

In religious language, the pronoun *He* (capitalized), alongside *Him* and *His*, is used to refer to God.

- If *He* withholds the waters, they dry up.

In poetic diction, the use of the pronouns *he* (*him*, *his*) and *she* (*her*) can serve the stylistic purpose of personification. *He*, for instance, is sometimes found in anaphoric reference to the sun or death:

- Because I could not stop for Death, *he* kindly stopped for me.

Pets and domestic animals can be called *he* or *she* when their sex is known to the speaker:

- I unleashed the dog and let *him* run loose for a while.

When wild animals are thought of as having a personality or feelings, they can be referred to as *he*:

- Look at that squirrel, isn't *he* a clever fellow?

## She – Her

Apart from the obvious reference to a female being, *she* has a number of specific uses.

Some people use *she* (*her*) for boats, cars, motorbikes, etc.:

- This ship made *her* maiden voyage last June.

The names of countries as cultural units sometimes correlate with a feminine pronoun, although *it* is more common in a neutral style:

- England has always cultivated an admiration for *her* poets.

*She* is increasingly used in anaphoric reference to a gender-neutral noun:

- If a child does not mix happily with *her* peer group, *she* should be given special attention by the teacher.

### USAGE NOTES

It is considered rather impolite in Britain to refer to the listener as *she* (or *he*). There is an idiomatic expression to remind the speaker that the person's name should be used instead:

- "She didn't know." "Who's *she* – the cat's mother?" – "Sorry, Peggy didn't know."

However, pronouns should be used to avoid repetition:

- Peggy here says *she* didn't know.

## It

The pronoun *it* is used to refer not only to inanimate objects, but also to non-count substances, to singular abstract notions and singular collections of people:

- If you want a thing well done, do *it* yourself.

- Love is like the measles: we all have to go through with *it*.

The National Academy of Sciences consists of ordinary and honorary members and foreign associates. *It* renders advisory services on scientific and technological matters related to the national interest.

Besides, *it* can co-refer to a whole clause or sentence:

- He promised that he would go straight, but I didn't believe *it*.

Furthermore, *it* (as well as the possessive pronoun *its*) can be used in reference to living beings – animals and babies – if their sex is unknown.

*It* has a number of functions. Syntactically, they can be subdivided into two groups: the referring *it* and the structural *it*.

The referring *it*, like all other pronouns, performs a syntactic function of its own. It occurs in three variants:

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- The **substitutional *it*** which refers to a thing, idea, etc. already mentioned or implied by the situation.

"Where's my coat?" - "I gave *it* to charity last week."

I'm afraid *it* (= this coat) is a size too large for me.

- The **demonstrative *it*** which is used to point to a person or thing:

*It* was the largest house in the neighbourhood.

*It's* the postman!

The demonstrative *it* is restricted to the subject position and generally followed by a compound nominal predicate. It is not always interchangeable with the demonstrative pronouns *this* and *that*, for the demonstrative *it*, being a third person central pronoun, serves to point to something which is already in the focus of attention, whereas the demonstratives serve to bring something into focus. Unlike *this* and *that* the demonstrative *it* is unstressed and, therefore, less prominent than the demonstratives proper.

- The **"impersonal" *it***, which refers to the situation, time, distance or atmospheric conditions.

- *It* was too dark in the room
- *It'll* soon be lunch-time
- Is *it* far from here to the city centre?
- *It* is thawing

The Russian equivalents of these sentences, being impersonal, employ no subject pronoun.

The "impersonal" *it* is restricted to the subject position.

The **structural *it*** is a purely formal element anticipating a word, a phrase, a predicative construction or a clause in the later part of the sentence. The following subtypes of the structural (or formal) *it* can be pointed out:

The **introductory *it*** (also termed 'preparatory' or 'anticipatory'), which anticipates, and duplicates the function of, a syntactic unit in the later part of the sentence:

- *It* would be useful to remember a few simple rules.
- *It* pays to be nice to your neighbours, doesn't *it*?
- Will *it* suit you for me to arrive at midday?
- *It* just happened that his flight was delayed.
- *It's* no use beating about the bush.

• Are you finding *it* difficult to learn the new programming language?

• My father doesn't like *it* when the phone rings after 11 p.m.

The introductory *it* is restricted to the positions of subject and object.

The **emphatic *it*** which is used to give special prominence to a syntactic unit in the later part of the sentence. Compare:

• **John** found the treasure. ~ *It* was John who found the treasure.

• She's engaged to **Peter**, not Mark! ~ *It* is Peter she's engaged to, not Mark!

• I didn't learn the truth **until I read her letter**. ~ *It* was not until I read her letter that I learnt the truth.

• We first met **here**. ~ *It* was here that we first met.

The emphatic *it* is restricted to the subject position, although the part of the corresponding non-emphatic sentence that receives special prominence is not limited to a particular syntactic function.

#### USAGE NOTES

Note that the demonstrative *it* normally occurs in answers to the questions containing a singular demonstrative pronoun:

• What's *this/that*? - *It's* a sewing machine.

The pronoun *it* is usually unstressed. However, there are a number of special usages where *it* is pronounced with a strong stress:

• She has **it**. [= charisma or sex appeal]

• You are **it**. [said in children's games about the person who is next to play, or about the most important person, esp. about the one who finds the others who are hiding]

• That steak was really **it**! [= the best]

• Is that **it**? [a] = Is that all you wanted me for? b) = Is that (about) all?]

Note the idiomatic use of the pronoun *it* in numerous (informal) expressions:

• You're in for **it**. [= You're going to be in trouble]

• Take **it** easy. [= Don't worry. Relax. Take your time]

• How goes **it**? [- Is everything happening satisfactorily?]

• I've had **it** | - all the experience that can be endured; I'm going to

quit.

- At last we've made it! [= achieved success]
- You'll have a hard time of it. [= You'll find life difficult]
- Stick it out! [= Hold out; Persevere]

### They – Them

Like all plural personal pronouns, *they* can have situational and generic reference. The generic *they* is used to refer to people in general (notably in the expression *They say*) or to the government, local authorities, legislature, or else to some unknown groups and organizations that control the lives of ordinary citizens:

- *They* say petrol prices are going to rise in the near future.
- *They* are building a new school in this area.
- *They* don't publish any good novels nowadays.

*They*, alongside *them* and *their*, can have anaphoric reference to a singular collective noun, like *committee*, *police*, *cattle*, *orchestra*, etc. Besides, the third person plurals *they*, *them(selves)*, *their* are used to make anaphoric reference to an indefinite or negative pronoun that can denote either a male or a female person:

- If anybody calls, tell *them* I'm out.
- No one objected to your proposal, did *they*?

### USAGE NOTES

Note that the pronoun *they* normally occurs in answers to the questions containing a plural demonstrative pronoun:

- Who are these / those? – *They* are fire fighters.
- What are these / those? – *They* are mangoes.

The demonstratives serve to bring something into the focus of attention; the personal pronoun *they* serves to speak about something that has already been brought into focus.

In the language of sports reporting, the teams are often denoted by the names of countries they represent. This usage normally correlates with *they* (*them*, *their*) and a plural verb:

- France blame the defeat on *their* coach.

## 2.2 Personal possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns show ownership or connection. In modern English, possessive pronouns fall into two subclasses: **determinative** (also termed 'attributive') and **independent** (also termed 'absolute'). Independent possessive pronouns function in about the same way as the independent genitive of nouns (see Table 3).

Table 3

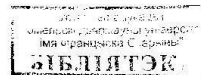
Subclass	First person		Second person
	Singular	Plural	
Determinative	My	Our	Your
Independent	Mine	Ours	Yours

Subclass	Third person			
	Singular	Plural		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Determinative	His	Her	Its	Their
Independent	His	Hers	–	Theirs

As the terms show, determinative possessive pronouns are used as **determiners**, i.e. attributively, whereas independent possessive pronouns are used as **substantives**, i.e. in place of nouns or noun phrases (see Table 4 for comparison).

Table 4

Determinative	Independent
• She recognized <u>her</u> suitcase.	• She recognized the suitcase as <u>hers</u> .
• Where's <u>your</u> cousin?	• Where's that cousin <u>of yours</u> ?
• That's <u>my</u> bike.	• Whose bike is this? – (It's) <u>mine</u> .
• <u>Our</u> car was the fastest.	• <u>Ours</u> was the fastest car.



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Unlike Russian, English uses possessive pronouns to modify nouns denoting parts of the body, personal belongings and the like:

- The man stood frowning, his hands in his pockets.
- She wore a string of pearls round her neck.
- I sprained my ankle skiing in the mountains.

However, the definite article is used in prepositional phrases associated with the object or, in passive constructions, with the subject:

- The woman took the boy by the hand.
- He was congratulated and slapped on the back as he was walking across the lawn.

The nominal element of a gerundial construction can be expressed either by a possessive pronoun or by the objective case of a personal pronoun:

- I don't mind your / his / their, etc. going alone.
- I don't mind you/him/them, etc. going alone.
- I insist on your /his/ their, etc. making a presentation.
- I insist on you /him/them, etc. making a presentation.

A possessive pronoun can be intensified by means of the adjective

*own*:

- Malcolm built this cottage with his own hands.
- I am self-employed, my own boss.
- She was thinking of selling her very own silver bracelet.

The adjective *own* also appears in the structure *a some... of one's own*:

- She's never had a car of her own.
- It's about time you had some money of your own.
- "Would you like to use my notes?" – "No, thanks, I can only read from my own."

#### USAGE NOTES

The meaning of ownership or connection can be conveyed not only by possessive pronouns and the genitive (i.e. possessive case) of nouns, but also by the *of* phrase. Personal pronouns do not normally combine with *of* (except, of course, independent possessives in structures like *a friend of mine, that dog of yours*). However, there are a few set

expressions which employ the combination "*of* + objective case" with a genitive meaning, without resorting to possessive pronouns

- On the face of it, it seemed worthwhile.
- She couldn't recall the address for the life of her. [found only in negative sentences]

• This will be the death of me!

• He's a dirty scoundrel! Nobody wants the likes of him around.

The second person independent possessive is used in the complimentary closing of letters, where it can be modified by a conventional set of adverbs: *Yours, Yours affectionately, Very truly yours*, etc. In business correspondence, the choice of the adverb modifying *yours* is determined by the salutation. If the salutation is *Dear Sirs, Dear Sir/Madam, Gentlemen*, etc., the complimentary close will take the form *Yours faithfully* or, less commonly, *Yours truly*. If the correspondent is addressed by his/her name (e.g. *Dear Mr Murphy, Dear Ms Eastwood*), the complimentary close will take the form *Yours sincerely*.

Note the idiomatic use of possessive pronouns:

- I don't see how he will manage on his own. [a) = without help]
- The elderly man lives on his own. [b) = all alone]
- Performance as an art medium has not yet come into its own. [= achieved its proper recognition]

• I'll go my own way, I did it my way.

• She was unable to hold her own [= do as well as anyone else] and she had to quit.

• Oh, my! [used as interjection to express surprise, pleasure or dismay]

• You scratch my back, and I'll scratch yours. [informal]

#### Ex. 1 Choose the correct form of the personal pronoun:

1. Let (we, us) stop and have a drink.
2. (He, Him) asked me to bring (they, them) a box of chocolates.
3. There is a good piece of news for (they, them).
4. Who will collect the books? – (I, Me)
5. Come with (she, her).
6. They have never heard anything about (I, me).
7. Who will sign the petition? – (I, Me)
8. It was (he, him) who collected the books.
9. Tom and (she, her) were working so long that they missed their train.

last night. 10. It was (he, him) who saw the explosion on the other side of the street. 11. Who will bring a map? – (I, Me) 12. (I, me) would like to learn Arabic. 13. When (I, me) go to England, (I, me) don't want to see (he, him). 14. Who can drive my car? – (She, Her) 15. It is (he, him) who is always late.

**Ex. 2 Choose the correct form of the personal pronoun:**

1. I have met everybody except (she, her). 2. I have met everybody but (she, her). 3. Who has read the book "The Moon and the Sixpence"? – (I, Me) 4. My son is healthier than (we, us) both. 5. I hate such men as (he, him). 6. There was nobody except (I, me) who could repair an automatic washing-machine. 7. All but (he, him) managed to get to the theatre. 8. Let (we, us) make an agreement, you and (I, me). 9. I know English as well as (he, him) does. 10. Mary spends more money on clothes than (he, him) does. 11. Mr. Brown wants to give his collection of painting to such a girl as (she, her). 12. Tom studies medicine as hard as (she, her). 13. You are more handsome than (we, us) all. 14. Mr. Smith has more pots than (she, her). 15. Susan is taller than (they, them) both.

**Ex. 3 Insert the proper form of the personal pronoun in brackets:**

1. I had turned and faced (he). He was taller than (I). 2. I only mean I'm sorry the captain's (I). 3. He'll be between (you) and (I), anyway. 4. It was (he) before whom she felt defeat. 5. It was (she) who asked the next question. 6. It's (they) whom I pity desperately. 7. "She's better at it than (we) are," said Nora. 8. It was (I), not Martin, who had insisted on seeing (he) that night -- because I wanted his support. 9. I recalled, too, there had been some talk between Tom Wells and (she). 10. Now here you are, safe and sound. And you have your home and Eliza and (he). 11. This is (I) who can help you.

**Ex. 4 Choose the appropriate form of the possessive pronoun:**

1. I went (my, mine) way, and she went (her, hers). 2. He left (her, hers) with (their, theirs) child. 3. What was this experiment of (your, yours)? 4. He slipped (his) arm in (her, hers). 5. From this point

onward (their, theirs) story comes in two versions, (my, mine) and (her, hers). 6. The Minister's room was only two doors from (my, mine). 7. "That thought is not (me, mine)," he said to himself quickly. 8. Where's (your, yours) seat? I shall go to (my, mine). 9. Call me what you like. You have chosen (your, yours) part, we have chosen (our, ours). 10. His nature was harder than most of (their, theirs)

**Ex. 5 Insert the missing possessives:**

1. Tell me, isn't it ... mother? 2. This cat is ... 3. Mary has met ... friend. Oh, no, he isn't ... but her sister's. 4. We have forgotten to bring ... tennis balls. Can we use ...? 5. Tom has given ... favourite books to Peter. 6. This is not ... shoe, it must be ... 7. We have eaten ... lunch and she hasn't eaten ... 8. What about an exchange? You can have ... and I can have ... 9. I'm sure that this is ... pen. But, where is ...? John told that ... parents ... and met at the cinema last night. 11. Tell her not to bring ... dog as it doesn't like ...

**Ex. 6 Translate into English.**

а) 1. Он кончил обедать и положил нож и вилку на стол. 2. Она заглянула в свою комнату и быстро вернулась в его. 3. Она пошла в ванную комнату, чтобы вымыть лицо и руки. 4. Джек сел прямо и вытянул ноги. 5. Ральф покачал головой и вышел из комнаты. 6. Доктор положил руку на ее плечо. 7. Он знал, что мои симпатии были на его стороне. 8. Он был на два года старше меня и моей подруги.

б) 1. Ее дядя был ректором университета. — И мой тоже. 2. «Он, может быть, один из моих давних пациентов», — сказал Филипп. 3. У меня было странное чувство, когда мы говорили о его друзьях. 4. Это одна из моих соседок. 5. Сэм и Джейн очень преданы этому другу. 6. Я полагаю, что я прав, думая, что он один из ваших учеников. 7. Его взгляд встретился с моим. 8. Вы прекрасно выглядите в своей форме. 9. Он сын моего старого друга. 10. Его английский звучал так же хорошо, как и их. 11. В те дни я редко видел своего школьного друга и стеснялся в его присутствии так же, как и он в моем. 12. Сегодня утром мне звонила по телефону одна из моих

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племянниц. 13. Том недавно получил письмо от школьного друга. 14. Ваша собака портит сад. На вашем месте я бы не держала собаку в саду. 15. Вы принесли попугая! — Да, разве он не ваш? Майкл сказал мне, что он принадлежит вам. 16. Она посмотрела на него безразличными глазами. 17. Этот его взгляд был очень холодным и странным. 18. У него было такое же живое воображение, как у меня.

с) 1. Он посмотрел на Майкла своими добрыми глазами. 2. Поехать за город в воскресенье было еще одной прекрасной идеей Тима. 3. Он был одним из двоюродных братьев Джона. 4. Он говорит, что он один из ваших друзей или вы один из его друзей. 5. Он коллега моего отца. Я знаю его всю свою жизнь. 6. Он знал, что этот человек был одним из родственников отца, которого он давно не видел. 7. Они отдыхали в санатории на берегу Черного моря и встретили много друзей своих родителей. 8. Он получил большое удовольствие от своих поездок в Крым. 9. Он был одним из лучших учеников моей матери. 10. Его речь была выслушана с большим вниманием. 11. Он никогда раньше не слышал об этом странном замужестве Элизы.

### 2. 3 Personal reflexive pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are formed by affixing *-self* (singular) or *-selves* (plural) to the possessive pronouns in the first and the second person and to the objective case forms in the third person (see Table 5).

Table 5

Number	First person	Second person	Third person		
			Animate (personal)		Inanimate (non-personal)
			Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	Myself	Yourself	Himself	Herself	Itself

There is also the generalizing reflexive form *oneself*, derived from the indefinite pronoun *one*.

When a coordinated group is involved, the reflexive conforms to the first person or, if there is no first person pronoun, to the second person:

- *You, Andrew and I* must not delude *ourselves*.
- *You and Andrew* must not delude *yourselves*.

In the **basic use**, the reflexive pronoun chiefly functions as object or predicative and is co-referential with the subject of the sentence; in other words, it has a syntactic function of its own.

- *You'll cut yourself* if you are not careful.
- *He* was not *himself* that morning.

In the **emphatic use**, the reflexive pronoun is in apposition to its antecedent. Structurally, it is not an indispensable sentence element. It is used as **emphasizer** meaning 'that person/thing and nobody/nothing else':

- Did *you* make this pullover *yourself*? / Did *you yourself* make this pullover?
- I shook hands with the *President himself* yesterday!
- The trouble is in *the engine itself*.
- *I myself* would never talk to a stranger / I would never talk to a stranger *myself*.

Note the emphatic use of the expression *in itself*:

- The picture *in itself* is worthless, it is the frame that is extremely valuable.

The **obligatory use** of reflexives is found in preference to the objective case forms:

- **after reflexive verbs**, i.e. those that cannot be used (at least in a particular meaning) without a reflexive pronoun:

- to absent oneself from smth*
- to demean oneself*
- to accustom oneself to smth*
- to ingratiate oneself with smb*
- to avail oneself of smth*
- to kill oneself with (mirth, laughter, etc.)*
- to busy oneself*
- to content oneself with smth*

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*to perjure oneself*  
*to revenge oneself (on smb)*  
*to concern oneself about over with smth*  
*to pride oneself on smth*

• Trainees who absent themselves from more than two practices will be expelled. [formal]

• He had to accustom himself to the new working conditions [more usual: ...to get accustomed to...]

• You should avail yourself of every opportunity to improve your pronunciation.

• I wouldn't demean myself by taking a bribe.

• Some employees try to ingratiate themselves with the boss, in hopes of bonuses or promotion.

• The children are killing themselves with laughter – they've played a trick on the French master. [found only in continuous tenses]

• If you perjure yourself, you will be severely punished.

Here also belong idiomatic combinations of reflexive pronouns with a few transitive verbs (e.g. *to enjoy*, *to find*, *to help*, etc.) and the verb *to be*:

• We found ourselves in a thick forest.

• She enjoyed herself immensely.

• Don't wait to be served, just help yourselves.

• He is not himself this morning.

Similarly, the link verbs *to feel* and *to look*, although not normally followed by reflexives (e.g. *I feel happy*; *She's looking good tonight*) can combine with reflexives in idiomatic use:

• You'll soon feel yourself again when you have recovered from the injury, [informal, = feel cheerful, well, and in one's usual state of mind]

• Fiona isn't feeling herself today; she had a sleepless night. [informal]

• Is something the matter, darling? You don't look yourself [= seem in one's usual state of health or spirits]

This use is often found in negative sentences.

– after **semi-reflexive verbs**, i.e. those after which the reflexive pronoun may be omitted with little or no difference in meaning:

*to acclimatize (oneself) to smth*

*to identify (oneself) with smb smth*

*to adjust (oneself) to smth*

*to prepare (oneself) for smth*

*to hide (oneself)*

*to behave (oneself)*

• He always identified (himself) with the Liberals.

• The boys hid (themselves) in the attic.

• We acclimatized (ourselves) quickly to the tropical climate.

• Now, children, you ought to behave (yourselves) in the museum.

• I was told to prepare (myself) for the worst.

Here also belongs the optional use of the reflexive in:

• The girl fainted, but she came to (herself) when we threw cold water on her face.

The verbs *to dress*, *to shave* and *to wash* are only rarely followed by reflexives. Nevertheless, they are sometimes classed with semi-reflexive verbs, because a reflexive can be used if it is necessary to make it clear who does the action.

Compare:

• It's time to dress for dinner.

• Millie is old enough to dress herself now.

The verb *to feel* functions as semi-reflexive when it is followed by a complex object:

• I sometimes feel (myself) a stranger in my parents' house.

• She felt (herself) humiliated by their offer.

– after **non-reflexive verbs**, i.e. transitive verbs which may take a reflexive pronoun as object, although they are not necessarily associated with reflexive pronouns, such as *to accuse*, *to acquaint*, *to delude*, *to amuse*, *to get*, *to hurt*, *to excuse*, *to persuade*, *to expose*, etc.:

• He who excuses himself accuses himself. (Cf. *Excuse my back*: They accused *us* of embezzlement.)

• The lawyer acquainted herself with the facts of the case.

• The children can hurt themselves playing leapfrog.

• He got himself much talked about.

Moreover, there are verbs that do not normally combine with a personal object, such as *to apply*, *to express*, *to compose*, *to distance*, etc. (e.g. *to apply money towards a purchase*, *to express an opinion*):

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however, they can have a reflexive pronoun as object.

- Elliott Templeton applied himself to the task of making social connections.

- You ought to compose yourself before the Proficiency Examination.

- She has distanced herself from most of her friends.  
– after verbs with a "fixed" preposition, i.e. one that has a close connection with the verb:

- She had put on a new dress and stood looking at herself in the mirror.

- Don't worry, I can look after myself.
- We didn't know what to do with ourselves.
- Those people take too much upon themselves.

Here also belongs the obligatory use of reflexive pronouns after predicative groups with "fixed" prepositions:

- She is proud of herself.
- He was beside himself (with rage).
- Bye-bye! Take care of yourself!

– after prepositional phrases which refer to an author, who can also be his/her own model (in speaking of a work of art, a story, a representation and the like):

- This is a portrait of Van Dyck, by himself.
- Whatever Katherine Mansfield wrote about, she basically wrote about herself.

- I enclose a recent photo of myself with this letter.

Note that after prepositions of place we use an objective case form rather than a reflexive pronoun:

- He looked about him in amazement.
- She hasn't got any money on her at the moment.
- I enjoy having my friends around/by/near me.

Likewise, a personal pronoun and not a reflexive is used after the preposition *with* meaning 'to accompany':

- You'll have to bring an interpreter with you.

– as the nominal element of an absolute construction without a participle, when the construction is placed in initial position.

- Himself an artist of some renown, the author says that old Russian

icons have a unique vernacular quality.

- Though not the very happiest being in the world herself, she had found enough in her duties and her children to attach her to life.

– in some idiomatic expressions:

- Remember your table manners; don't make a pig of yourself!

- Harry made a fool/an ass of himself in front of the guests.

- The house stands by itself. [a] = alone; apart]

- She likes to stroll (all) by herself. [b] = without company]

- Telling children what to do is useless unless they can see for themselves. [∞ use one's own judgement in forming and opinion, by experiencing or examining the facts directly]

The optional use of reflexive pronouns means that they can be replaced by the corresponding objective case forms or, in a more formal style and in the relevant syntactic function, by the nominative case forms. This use is found:

a) after the prepositions *like, than, (as...) as, but (for), except (for), as for*.

- As for myself *me*, I prefer classical style in clothes.

- Mary told me that everyone but herself but she [formal]/but her [informal] had passed the test.

- His sons are as tall as himself as he (is) [formal]/as him [informal]

b) after some spatial prepositions:

- She tiptoed out of the nursery, closing the door gently behind her herself and wiping her eyes.

- Wrapping the towel around him himself, he rushed to answer the phone.

c) when a reflexive pronoun is coordinated with a noun:

- She hasn't written to my brother or myself or me ever since.

- His nephew and himself *I* and he [formal]/and him [informal] are going to visit their relatives in Italy next summer.

d) when a reflexive occurs alone in initial position as emphatic subject:

- Only myself *sees* that inner rage in you now. [mannered or formal; notice the use of the third-person verb]

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#### USAGE NOTES

When the emphatic first-person reflexive *myself* is placed in initial or final position and punctuated, it means 'as for me', 'as far as I am concerned':

- I don't approve of this practice, *myself*.
- *Myself*, I wouldn't have noticed that error.

The popular abbreviation *DIY* stands for *Do It Yourself*; it is mostly used attributively: *a DIY book, a DIY kit*, etc.

Note the idiomatic use of the reflexive.

- Now, calm down. Pull yourself together.

**Ex. 7 Point out the reflexive and emphatic pronouns. State their functions. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Robert set himself four drawings per week. 2. Leidner himself is a delightful fellow — so modest and unassuming. 3. James himself had given him his first brief. 4. She had taught Holly to speak French like herself. 5. There was a frame and in it a photograph of herself as a little girl. 6. They themselves were longing to ask Soames how Irene would take the result. 7. His eyes reconcentrated themselves quickly on the button-hook. 8. I'll see him myself tomorrow. 9. If June did not like this, she could have an allowance and live by herself. 10. She wrote the words to those melodies herself. 11. I thought to myself that it was always the same way. 12. I thought what a pretty girl she was herself. 13. His friendship with Michael, begun in hospital, had languished and renewed itself suddenly.

**Ex. 8 Insert the proper self-pronoun:**

1. "Sit down, Peter," she said, seating ... in a chair opposite him. 2. The boat was expected between the eighth and tenth of August. I allowed ... to sit gazing out to sea in the hope that it would appear before time. 3. At two o'clock I was cooling ... in the lake. 4. The butler ... opened the door, and closing it softly, detained Soames on the inner mat. 5. "By Jove!" thought Jolyon; "Soames...! What's he up to now?" 6. Timothy's eyes left the fly, and levelled ... on his visitor. 7. You even called ... by your fancy real name. 8. Her eyes were a book in ... 9. And since Scarlett had married and moved into her own

home, she had been generosity ... 10. She opened to him ... 11. You can speak to him ...

**Ex. 9 Translate into English:**

1. Я сама увижу его завтра. 2. Я могу вам дать свою собственную фотографию. 3. Затем ей самой захотелось что-то сделать. 4. «Будет скандал», — пробормотал Джозимс как будто самому себе. 5. Она себя не понимала. 6. Если он занят, я могу пойти на танцы одна. 7. Вернись, мой мальчик, и закрой дверь. Двери сами не закрываются, не правда ли? 8. Вы можете слышать себя повсюду, куда бы вы ни поехали. 9. Он удивлялся самому себе. 10. Они предпочитали пить чай одни, а после чая играли в шахматы. 11. В тот вечер она была сама доброта. 12. Были такие моменты, когда ему было чрезвычайно жалко самого себя. 13. Им всегда нравилась песня «Катюша». 14. Он страшно упрекал себя за свое поведение в тот вечер. 15. Когда она была готова, она посмотрела в зеркало. 16. Он взобрался на дерево и увидел квадратную вершину горы. 17. Он часто разговаривал сам с собой. 18. В тот вечер они должны были обедать одни. 19. Кофе был готов. Она налила себе чашку и села за стол.

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### 3 Reciprocal pronouns

The reciprocal pronouns in English are *each other* and *one another*. They both show that something is done mutually.

• We spent the whole evening discussing the problem with *each other*.

However, when two participants are involved, *each other* seems to be more common, while when there are more than two, *one another* is preferred:

- I believe you two know *each other*.
- Everybody could see that Mary and John were absolutely taken with *each other*.
- The three sisters looked at *one another* and burst out laughing.

Another point of difference is that *one another* is more common when making a general statement and not talking about particular people.

- The translation of 'separer' is 'to talk to *one another*'.
- *Each other* and *one another* can be freely used in the genitive case.
- My parents have lived together for so long that they can easily read *each other's* mind.
- They spent the short break comparing *one another's* notes.

#### USAGE NOTE

Note the idiomatic use of the reciprocal pronoun:

- Paul and Janet were made for each other. [- very well-suited romantically]

#### Ex. 10 Insert *each other* or *one another*:

1. The old couple looked at ... 2. They were red in the face and found looking at ... for a moment 3. The rest of us looked at ... in amazement. He looked shrewdly at the three. 4. Joan and Roy spoke to ... only about the game. 5. For the next three days neither Philip nor they spoke to ... 6. The two boys faced ... 7. The two girls leant towards ... and spoke in tones audible to no one else. 8. In time, they were joined by others — Otwen Kirby, Lesley Stevens, Jill Ballam.

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Nervously, they grinned at ... 9. The two families don't know ... 10. The two stood gazing at ... for a minute in silence. 11. And for a moment they all three stood silently looking at ... 12. The twins looked at ... glumly. 13. For a moment nothing more was said. And then Simmon and Ralph suddenly smiled at ... 14. These three ladies disliked and distrusted ... 15. The twins, still sharing their identical grin, jumped up and run round ... 16. They sat opposite ... as they had so often sat before.

#### Ex. 11 Fill in the blanks spaces with personal, possessive, reflexive or reciprocal pronouns:

1. Tom said ... was ... dog. 2. Mr. Clark has bought ... new car ... 3. Mr. Tray and Mrs. Tray haven't seen ... since last year. 4. Is this cow ... ? 5. Look at the ship, doesn't ... look dirty? 6. This child has cut ... finger ... 7. I ... want to paint ... flat as soon as possible. 8. ... has never lost ... money. 9. ... have been out to get ... a cup of coffee. 10. Mary was listening to ... when a telephone call interrupted ... conversation. 11. In this country ... are often late. 12. People shouldn't cheat ... 13. This chair has lost ... legs. 14. Many people believe ... to be honest. 15. Many a person believes ... to be talented.

#### Ex. 12 Fill in the blanks spaces with personal, possessive, reflexive or reciprocal pronouns:

1. Try to repair ... tape-recorder ... 2. ... must be ... who cleaned the house. 3. ... doesn't want to go to the USA with ... brother. 4. Poland is a populated country, ... has over 40 mln inhabitants. 5. Do it ... ! 6. Who will marry Susan? — ... 7. I have forgotten ... handkerchief. Can you lend me ... ? 8. Is it ... mother? — No, it is ... 9. Who will buy this silver box? — ... 10. That dog looks as if ... needed some walking. 11. Shall ... stop and have a talk? 12. William and George have exchanged ... stamps. 13. This is ... painting I did ... 14. Will ever Mary enjoy ... ? 15. I ... wrote this nasty poem.

#### Ex. 13 Fill in the blanks spaces with personal, possessive, reflexive or reciprocal pronouns:

1. ... was five o'clock when ... woke up. 2. Do you think ... is

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going to rain again? 3. ... is obvious that ... are always late. 4. Do you see that animal in front of ...? Tell ... name. Will you change ... mind and marry Susan? 6. When Robert discovered that he had been cheated, he was beside ... with fury. 7. My father and ... never talk to ... 8. Does ... like watching TV? No, ... hates ... 9. Who is that man in the corner? ... is Dr. Brown. 10. Everybody except ... liked the film we watched yesterday. 11. You and I should always enjoy ... when we talk to ... 12. This is a friend of ... 13. ... seems that ... is not able to learn any foreign languages properly. 14. I understand ... broke ... leg several times; on the contrary, I have never broken ... 15. Where is your dog? - ... is in the garden.

**Ex. 14** Fill in the blanks spaces with personal, possessive, reflexive or reciprocal pronouns:

1. How long did ... take ... to get to Birmingham? 2. ... is certain that ... plans to study law. 3. How tall is your child? - ... is three feet tall. 4. Barbara always keeps a good friend beside ... 5. Everybody usually has illusions about ... 6. We have to look after ... 7. ... seems that ... is going to snow all day long. 8. Every country has ... own traditions and customs. 9. We should keep these traditions and customs to pass ... on to ... children. 10. ... is obligatory to attend Professor Gold's lectures. 11. We should help ... 12. If you have a daughter, ... must look after ... properly. 13. ... is clear whether ... are allowed to participate in the election. 14. He knows ... own temper but she doesn't know ... 15. ... think of ... too often.

**Ex.15** Correct any mistakes in the use of pronouns in the following sentences. See the example:

1. When her sister left home, Mary finally had a bedroom all to her? *herself*. 2. OK. Let's meet ourselves outside the disco at ten. 3. Did you do all this by you or did someone help you? 4. We were shown around the factory by the Chairman himself. 5. Some of the people hurt itself trying to climb over the fence. 6. You should enclose a self-addressed envelope if you want them to send the material back to yourself. 7. John really prides himself on his Italian pronunciation and no one has the heart to tell him. 8. It's terrible! I

don't really understand it myself but my wife does. 9. How many other people from Bath went to the meeting besides you? 10. Oh come on, can't you make ourselves a cup of tea? I haven't got time. 11. I'm not surprised they're splitting up, they never really talked to themselves. 12. People say that talking to yourself is the first sign of madness. 13. Us as parents can fully understand how you must have felt. 14. We are looking for a penfriend for each of ourselves. 15. They arrived early in the morning and had the whole beach to them. 16. Nicola and Kim are so happy together, it's as though they were made for themselves.

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#### 4 Demonstrative pronouns

Like many other pronouns, demonstratives are used as determiners in a noun phrase (*this book*) or as pronouns proper, or substantives, without any noun immediately after them (*Is this true?*). Besides, the pronoun *that* can be used to introduce subordinate clauses, in which case it is referred to as a relative word, or relative pronoun (as in *All that glitters is not gold*).

Demonstratives are sufficient by themselves to make a definite identification in a given situation. Cf.

- I'd like *this that disc*. – I'd like *this that (one)*.
- I'd prefer *this that wine*. – I'd prefer *this that (kind)*.
- I'll take *these those shoes*. – I'll take *these those*.

The plural *ones* is possible after *these* and *those* but less usual than the singular *one* is after *this* and *that*.

Demonstrative pronouns function deictically and anaphorically (back pointing) or cataphorically (forward pointing). In either case they may be called pointer words because they refer by pointing to something in the linguistic or extralinguistic context.

- I'm under strict orders not to ever let anyone in *this house* without special permission, [ deixis: situational reference ]
- He bought a battered, old black Buick in 1985. What a lot of pleasure he got from *that vehicle*, [ anaphora: contextual reference ]
- Let's try it *this way*. You promise to find me the best attorney money can buy, and I'll tell you what I know of Suzie Reardon's death, [ cataphora: contextual reference ]

##### 4.1 Demonstratives in situational reference

The general meaning of the demonstratives is usually stated as "near" and "distant" reference: *this these* refers to what is near to the speaker in space, time or conception and is opposed to *that those* which is used to represent whatever is farther away. Demonstratives can be

used to refer to anything from the farthest dimensions of the universe (space/time) down to the here and now of the individual circumstances:

- Just look at *this kitten*. Isn't it cute?
  - Will you get me *that book* over there in the left hand corner.
- Nouns that have already been mentioned in context can be dropped after demonstratives which act as prop-words. Note that only *that those* are possible in the following examples:
- This poem is much better than *that* written by you last year.
  - She was surprised to know that the hotel was the same as *that* they had stayed at last year.

Note the difference between the definite article and demonstratives. For example, if the speaker asks someone to pass him "the box" referring to some box in the immediate situation of utterance, *this* presupposes that there is only one such object in the situation. But "*this box*" or "*that box*" need not refer to some unique box in the situation; these expressions may presuppose that there is a choice. The speaker could be pointing at just one of several boxes, and it is important only that the hearer should know which box is intended. Thus, the reference must be unambiguous for the hearer, but not necessarily unique.

*This* and *that* refer equally to things and persons, '*this is*' being especially used as a formula of introduction or identification:

- "Chuck, *this* is Orlanda Ramos." – "Pleased to meet you, ma'am!"
- *This* is Charles Banks, a friend of mine.

On the telephone, British people use *this* to identify themselves and *that* to ask about the hearer's identity:

- Hello. *This* is Jim. Is *that* Kerry?

Note that only *those* can be used in personal reference, to mean 'people':

- *Those* who can, do. *Those* who can't, teach.
- Much harm has been done by *those* who mean well.

With nouns referring to time, *this these* are used for situations and experiences which are going on or just about to start.

- He practically lives in his office *these days*.
- Why don't you come to see me *this Sunday*?
- *This week* he hasn't phoned either of them.
- I'll see you one *of these days*.

*That those* refer to experiences which have just finished, or which are more distant in the past:

- Remembering *that terrible night*, Kerry shook her head.
- Did she have her own car *that evening*?

Is it possible she gave him that picture of herself *that night*?

*That* can also show that something has come to an end:

- ... and *that's* how it happened.

And *that's* the end of the news, [the close of a radio news bulletin]

*This morning / afternoon / summer / winter*, etc. can refer to a finished period if one is speaking later the same day (or year):

- Fred had to go to Moscow *this morning*.

#### USAGE NOTES

Note the use of *this* with no demonstrative meaning in conversational story telling to establish a new referent:

- I was just turning the corner when *this girl* nearly bumped into me and ...

• "What's wrong with Bill?" – "Oh, *this woman* that he went out with last night was nasty to him and –"

In spoken English *this* and *that* are often used with adjectives and adverbs in the meaning of 'so' as an adverbial modifier of degree:

- If you keep trying *this hard*, you're sure to succeed.
- I haven't walked barefoot through hell *this long* to check out now.
- I never thought she could be *that stupid*!

*That those* can occur in a formal style as relative antecedent followed by a 'which' / 'who' - clause to mean 'the one(s)':

- He admired *that* which was rare and exquisite

Note the idiomatic use of *this* and *that*:

- *This* is it. [a] = This is what you've been waiting for (used when introducing or showing smth); b) = This is the crucial point. *Well, this is it!* [It's now or never I thought as I went into the interview room.]

• It is/was *that*. [used to confirm and strengthen something that someone else has just said: *It's cold out, isn't it? It is that!*]

- *That's* about it. [= That is more or less everything.]

• *That's This* is how it is. [= This is the position; these are the facts (said after an explanation)]

- He was a thief, and a clever one *at that*. [= in addition]
- *That's* a good boy/girl! [used to praise or encourage a child]
- I said no, and *that's that*. [= it is permanently settled and need not be dealt with again]

#### 4.2 Demonstratives in discourse (discourse reference)

The demonstratives *this* and *that* often function as signals marking the identity between what is being said and what has been said before or is going to be said. They can be either back-pointing or forward-pointing. In other words, they point to something already mentioned, i.e., they refer back to things that have been talked or written about earlier (anaphora), or else they point to something to be mentioned later (cataphora). It is generally admitted that *this* tends to refer to what is to follow and *that* to what precedes:

- Mr. Morgan, *this* is terribly important. You should contact your agent as soon as possible.

- I can't be his lawyer. Didn't he tell you *that*!

*This* and *that*, however, can replace each other with practically no difference in meaning in back-pointing, but *this* is more common in formal English:

- "Ma'am, we are going to make a telephone application for a search warrant so that we can search Mr. Amott's house and arrest him" – "I can't believe *this*," she cried. "I just didn't know."

For forward-pointing, only *this* can be used:

- Now let's get *this* straight. Are you saying she has deliberately lied to you? *This* and *that* are claimed to be more emphatic than *it* in back-pointing as they seem to suggest that an important new fact has been mentioned:

- From what you tell me, Dad's not going to win the case. Is *that* right?

When the speaker has more to say about the subject of discussion *this* is preferred:

- Mrs. Hoover, I can't tell you how much I appreciate *this* call. You

do know that if *this* leads to a conviction, there's a substantial reward over one hundred thousand dollars.

**Ex. 16 Insert the appropriate demonstrative pronouns:**

1. ... are my old worn shoes. 2. I'd like to buy ... book. 3. How tall is ... girl who is standing on the far side of the hall? 4. I won't tell you ... story about Uncle Tom as you repeated ... story about Aunt Martha to everybody. 5. ... is my brother. 6. I hate ... dog that always barks in front of my house at six o'clock in the morning. 7. ... are my best friends. 8. I prefer ... plan that you've just mentioned to ... one you wrote to me about last month. 9. I feel offended as you didn't keep ... secret. 10. What are ...? They are jonquils. 11. I like ... mountains we've just seen better than ... we saw last year. 12. I'm only fond of ... sister who lives near me. 13. How old are ... boys who are playing football on the other side of the fence. 14. I'm going to comment on ... instruction as carefully as I commented on ... instruction on automatic washing-machines. 15. I don't need ... clothes.

**Ex. 17 Insert the appropriate demonstrative pronouns:**

1. ... who would like to have a cup of coffee, please raise their hands. 2. The mountains of France are higher than ... of Poland. 3. I only buy ... which are fresh. 4. Can you imagine it? When I met ... girl, I blushed and couldn't utter a single word. 5. Monsieur Dupont prefers ... who can speak French. 6. There must have been a car accident. If ... is so, we won't manage to see Uncle Bill before his leave. 7. Listen to ... ! I will never learn transformational grammar! 8. Take ... awful dog of your away! 9. You know Mary occasionally speaks to ... boy. 10. Francis likes ... who always come on time. 11. The sea of Greece is warmer than ... of Sweden. 12. I believe it's already five o'clock. If ... is so, we won't be let in. 13. Don't show me ... ugly paintings of yours! 14. Listen to ... ! Yesterday, a pretty thief asked me to give him everything I had on me. 15. Mr. Brown always admired ... who could speak a foreign language.

**Ex. 18 Change the words in italics into the double genitive form adding the demonstrative pronouns before it:**

1. This must have been *Tom's silly idea*. 2. Please, don't ask me to eat *your tasteless soup*. 3. Where are *Tom's new shoes*? 4. Will you take *my trousers* to the laundry? 5. How do you like *Susan's fashionable hat*? 6. Why is *your car* so dirty? 7. *Her new radio* is often out of order. 8. Where did you put *Ann's brown handbag*? 9. I'm sorry, but I can't listen to *your music*. 10. Would you show me *your latest pictures*? 11. Have you ever been to *their new flat*? 12. Tom has patiently watched *Mr. Clark's latest performance*. 13. *The children's school* is not far from their home. 14. *Your sisters* are very impolite. 15. Will you ever forget *my silly remarks*?

**Ex. 19 Translate into English. Pay attention to the use of the demonstrative pronouns:**

1. «У вас губы синие от ягод», — сказал Ник. «И у вас тоже», — сказала Алиса. 2. В те первые августовские дни у меня было мало дел на работе. 3. Это очень большой роман. Боюсь, что за два дня я его не прочитаю. 4. Он говорил ей о своей работе в больнице, а она рассказала ему, что она делала в тот день в университете. 5. Это Майк, а не Мартин настаивал, чтобы мы встретились в тот вечер. 6. В тот день я болел и не был на занятиях. 7. Этот дом действительно в ужасном состоянии. 8. В тот вечер Мартин никому не отвечал на вопросы.

**Ex. 20 Substitute *that* or *those* for the repeated noun:**

1. Their poetry was not the poetry of Milton and Byron and Tennyson. 2. Scarlett's eyes met the eyes of Grandma. 3. The expression on his face was the expression of a crossed child, intent on something that he has not got. 4. The trees in our garden are taller than the trees in the park. 5. But the train seemed to run twice as fast now, and its sound was almost lost in the sound of Jon's sighing. 6. Most people would consider such a marriage as the marriage of Soames and Irene quite fairly successful. 7. His eyes were melancholy as the eyes of a monkey. 8. His son saw him gravely hanging up his coat, with an expression on his face like the expression of a boy who intends to steal cherries. 9. The climate of Moscow is better than the climate of St Petersburg. 10. "Oh!" she said and the disappointment in her voice was the disappointment of a child who opens a beautifully wrapped package to find it empty.

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## 5 Indefinite pronouns

Indefinite pronouns constitute a heterogeneous class of words with several subclasses.

### Indefinite pronouns proper:

- *some, any, no*  
- *somebody, anybody, nobody, someone, anyone, no one, none, something, anything, nothing*  
- *one*

### Distributive pronouns

- *all, every, each, other, another, either, neither, both, everybody, everyone, everything.*

The subgroups of compound and negative pronouns cut across these classes.

### 5.1 Indefinite pronouns proper

#### **Some**

*Some* is invariable in form; it is used as a determiner and a substantive.

The determiner *some* occurs with a singular countable noun to refer to an unknown or unidentified person or thing.

- She's living in *some village* in Kent.
- Ask *some experienced person* to help you.
- *Some fool* has locked the door.

This structure can be used to suggest that the speaker is not interested in somebody or something, or that he does not think much of him/her/it.

- If you think I want to spend the rest of my life doing *some boring office job*, you're mistaken.

The combination of *some* with a number suggests that the number is a high or impressive one:

- We have travelled *some two hundred miles* only to find that he had already left the country.

The determiner *some* can modify a plural count noun or an uncountable (mass) noun. It usually expresses an indefinite number or amount when it is not important to say exactly how many / how much the speaker has in mind; there is often an additional meaning of indefinite quality.

- I'll bring you *some books* to read on your trip.
- Can you give me *some lunch*?
- I'd like to listen to *some music*.

With an uncountable or plural noun, *some* generally suggests the idea of an indefinite (but not very large) quantity or number. When the idea of a limited quantity or number is not prominent, no determiner is used. Compare:

- We've planted *some geraniums* in the garden, [a limited number]
- We've decided to plant geraniums in front of the house this year instead of chrysanthemums, [no idea of number is implied]

*Some* may acquire a more emphatic meaning to be used for contrast:

- I enjoy *some music*, but not much of it.
- I've got *some money*, but not enough to buy a new car.

*Some* people are always late; others prefer to be punctual.

*Some* can be used as substantive, i.e. without a noun, to point back to a previously mentioned noun group when the reference is clear:

- Dad gave me a box of chocolates. Would you like *some*?
- Is there any meat left in the fridge? - Yes, there is *some*.

*Some* used as substantive takes a plural verb:

- *Some* think that it is easy to be a parent.
- *Some* agree with us, and *some* disagree.

*Some* is often followed by an *of*-phrase containing a personal pronoun or a definite noun phrase:

- *Some of us* want to stay.
- I couldn't answer *some of his questions*.
- *Some of these answers* are correct.

#### USAGE NOTES

Note the use of *some* with the noun *time*:

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*Some time* means 'a considerable amount of time', 'quite a lot of time':

- I'm afraid it'll take some time to fix your bike.

*Sometime* refers to an indefinite time, usually in the future; it often means 'one day':

- Let's have a party sometime this week.

*Sometimes* is an adverb of frequency; it means 'on some occasion', 'more than once' (past, present or future):

- I sometimes wonder why I have put up with you for so long!

Note the idiomatic use of *some*:

• Some help you've been, I must say – you've just sat there and done nothing all afternoon! [a] = You are no kind of help at all; said in an indignant or angry tone]

• That was some dancer! That was some game you played! [b] = (person or thing) of a special or unusual type]

- We've solved this problem to some extent. [= partly]

### Any

*Any* functions both as a determiner and a substantive. Like *some*, *any* used as **determiner** can modify a plural countable noun or an uncountable noun to refer to an indefinite quantity or number when it is not easy, or not important, to say exactly how many/how much the speaker is thinking about. While *some* usually occurs in affirmative sentences (positive statements), *any* is common in questions, negative sentences, conditional clauses and other "non-assertive" contexts implying the idea of uncertainty or negation:

- Did you meet any difficulties?

- Have you bought any new clothes?

• If he doesn't find any books on this subject he won't be able to write his paper

- If you have any news, let me know at once.

*Any* alone does not have a negative meaning; it is only negative when used with *not* or after certain words with negative implication (*never*, *without*, *seldom*, *hardly*, etc.)

Note that *not any* cannot begin a sentence; *no* is used instead:

- No boy at school has ever been abroad yet.

In the same way as *some*, *any* with an uncountable or plural noun usually suggests the idea of an indefinite amount or quantity. When there is no idea of quantity or number, no determiner is used. Compare:

- Is there any water in the jug? [The interest is in the amount]

• Is there water on the Moon? [The interest is in the existence of water, not its amount]

*Any* can be used in positive statements implying the idea of free choice, meaning 'it doesn't matter who/which/what' and can modify countable nouns singular and plural as well as mass nouns:

- Any plan would be better than no plan.

- Any help is welcome.

- Ask any doctor – they'll all tell you that alcohol is poison.

- You can borrow any books from my library.

A noun is often dropped after *any* if the reference is clear; *any* is then found in **substantive** use:

- I'd like some beer, please. – I'm sorry, there isn't any left.

*Any* can be followed by an *of*-phrase containing a personal pronoun or a definite noun phrase:

- I don't like any of the actors.

- You are free to choose any of my books.

- Any of you can do it.

Note that *either*, not *any*, is used to talk about a choice between two alternatives:

- I can write with either hand.

The expression *at all* is often used to emphasize the meaning of '(not) any':

- She doesn't speak any English at all.

- Is there any difference at all between 'small' and 'little'?

### USAGE NOTES

Note the following uses of *any*.

– with comparatives:

- Can you go any faster?

- Are you feeling any better now?

– with the adjective *different*:

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- This scheme isn't *any* different from the previous one. *any good? 'any use'?*

• Was the book *any* good?

The verb can be singular or plural in sentences like:

- If *any* of your friends comes/come to see you, I'll make some tea.

A plural verb is more common in an informal style.

The comparative structure 'as + adjective + as + *any* (N)' can express the same degree of quality or else a superior quality, the latter meaning is usually made clear by the context. Compare:

- This printer is *as good as any*. [= of the same quality as (the) others; no worse than any other one]

- This student is *as bright as any* in her class, no wonder she has won a scholarship to go to Italy for a year. [= superior to any other student]

Note the idiomatic use of *any*:

- I ate at fast food restaurants *any number of* times and never became ill. [= a sufficiently large number of smth]

- At *any rate*, we met a few interesting people at that party. [= anyway; frequently used to introduce a conclusion or a final statement]

- *In any event/In any case*, I'll be there by lunch time. [= no matter what happens]

## 5. 2 Compound pronouns

*Some* and *any* form the following compound pronouns (compounds): *someone*, *somebody*, *anyone* and *anybody*, which refer to people, and *something*, *anything*, which have non-personal reference.

### 5. 2. 1 The use of '-one', '-body' and '-thing' compounds

All the compound forms are used as substantives:

- Hey, *somebody* say *something*!
- As he turned up the coat collar *someone* brushed against his elbow.

- Do not attempt to communicate with *anyone*.
- He may be *anybody* – a mad millionaire – a crazy businessman – an escaped inmate of Broadmoor.

- «He looked at my pictures and didn't say *anything*.

There seems to be no significant difference between compounds with '-body' and compounds with '-one'. The forms with '-one' are more common, those with '-body' are a little more informal. Thus, in many contexts these pronouns are interchangeable:

- *Somebody/someone* told me you've been to Africa.

- Has *anybody/anyone* got anything to say?

- *Everybody/everyone* over 18 now has a vote.

- There was *nobody/no one* at the office.

It should be noted, however, that the compounds in '-one' are, as a rule, more individualizing: while *somebody*, etc. refer to persons collectively, *someone*, etc. refer to individuals. Another point of difference is that *someone* prevails when the fact/action is more important whereas *somebody* occurs when the stress is laid rather on the doer/agent.

Compare:

- It's awfully hot in here – *someone* has left the fire burning.

- Who sent you these flowers? *Somebody* very rich?

*Anything* and *something* are invariable, whereas the compound forms with *-body* and *-one* can be used in the genitive case:

- Did you take *anybody's* picture at the ceremony?

- It might be *anyone's* fault.

- He pulled his cap down over his eyes and screened himself behind *somebody's* shoulder.

The compounds *anyone* and *everyone* differ from such word groups as *any one* and *every one*, which have a stress on *one* referring back to a countable noun that has been mentioned before:

- Give me one of those pens – *any one* will do.

- There aren't any apples left – you've eaten *every one*. These word groups are often followed by an *of*-phrase.

- He's written three books. *Every one of them* is a page-turner.

The compounds can be postmodified by adjectives, infinitives or adverbial expressions:

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- There was somebody in the room ... somebody all wet and dripping.
- She needed someone to confide in.
- I'd like you to meet someone decent, get married and have children.
- I have something important to tell you.
- Is there anything interesting on TV tonight?

All of the compounds formed by *some*, *any*, *every* and *no* can be postmodified by *else*: all compounds with personal reference in this case have the genitive case with the apostrophe:

- But someone else quarrelled with Sir Reuben, someone else left him that night white with rage.
- In the morning I pretended to be surprised and horror-stricken, like everyone else.

- This is someone else's coat, I'm afraid.

Note also the informal use of *much* after 'any-' and 'no-' words:

- He didn't tell me anything much about it yesterday.
- There's nothing much on TV tonight.

#### USAGE NOTES

When the compound pronoun is used as subject, it occurs with a singular verb:

- Everyone was in the living-room.
- Somebody has made a good job of it.
- Does anybody want tea?
- No one is to leave the room.

Personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns referring back to the compound pronouns *somebody*, *everybody*, etc., can be either singular or plural:

- Everybody took care of himself. [more formal]
- Everybody took care of themselves. [less formal]
- Anyone being so foolhardy as to interfere in such affairs places himself in a very delicate position. [more formal]
- There's somebody on the telephone. - Tell them I'm busy. [less formal]

In formal English, the tendency is to use *he* (*his*) when the sex is not

stated:

- Everyone thinks he has the answer.
- Everyone to his taste, [a proverb]

Other ways of back reference are also possible:

- By that time everyone in the household had told his or her story.
- Everybody in the room promptly stopped what he or she was doing and stared at him.

Note the idiomatic use of *something*, *anything* and *anyone*:

- I thought jobs here were supposed to be well-paid or something! [used when the speaker disagrees with or does not fully believe the meaning of a particular word]
- I think he's studying sociology or something (like it) at the university. [used when the speaker is unsure of what is said]
- Go on, say something ... we can't just sit here with everyone looking at us expectantly. [= say a few words; make a short speech]
- You know something? I've never told you this before, but this is my second marriage. [used to introduce something that the speaker thinks important]
- He is something of a hermit. [= resembles a...; is, in a way, a...]
- I hope to see something of you when you come to London. [= to see you a couple of times]
- He's anything but handsome. [= far from (it); just the opposite (of)]
- She isn't anything like as nice as her sister. [= not at all near; not to any extent]
- She's as busy as anything, with a new baby, a job, and a house to run! [= very]
- If anything, this glass has more in it than that one. [a) = if there is any difference; b) = on the contrary]
- He ran like anything down the street. [= very fast; very much]
- If you want to ring me or anything, I'll be at the office all day. [used to introduce other indefinite possibilities as suggestions, not for a specific purpose]
- It's anyone's game (or race). [= the game (or race) can be won by any of the competitors]
- It's anyone's guess. [= it's difficult to predict; there is no certain way of knowing]

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5. 2. 2 The use of 'some-' and 'any-' compounds in different contexts

*Some* and *any*, as well as their compound forms, tend to occur in different grammatical contexts.

'*Some*-' words are usual in positive statements and thus can be called assertive forms. '*Any*-' words, unless they imply the idea of free choice, do not normally occur outside negative and interrogative sentences or conditional clauses (see Table 6).

Table 6

Subclass	'Some-' words		'Any'-words	
	Positive statements	Negative statements	Questions	
Determinative	- They've had <i>some</i> tea. - She's got <i>some</i> friends	- They haven't had <i>any</i> tea. - She hasn't got <i>any</i> friends.	- Have they <i>any</i> tea? - Has she got <i>any</i> friends?	
Substantive	- There's <i>something</i> in the box. - He was rude to <i>somebody</i> .	- There isn't <i>anything</i> in the box. - He wasn't rude to <i>anybody</i> .	- Is there <i>anything</i> in the box? - Was he rude to <i>anybody</i> ?	

However, a few additional points should be made on the use of '*some*-' and '*any*-' words in various grammatical contexts.

**Interrogative sentences.** Questions mainly have neutral polarity, i.e. they leave open whether the answer is positive or negative. '*Any*-' words are generally used in questions if the answer is completely open:

- Is there *any* milk in the bottle?
- Have you got *any* questions?
- Will there be *anyone* at the club so early?
- Is there *anybody* at home?
- Is there *anything* you'd like to know about him?

On the other hand, a question may be presented in a form which is biased towards a positive or negative answer. Negative orientation is found in questions which contain a negative form of one kind or another.

- Does *no one* believe me?
  - Doesn't *anyone* believe me?
- A question, however, may have positive orientation. Compare:
- Did *someone* call last night? [-Is it true that someone called last night?]

- Did *anyone* call last night? [neutral]
- Have you brought *some* paper and a pen? [The hearer is expected to bring them]

- Do you mind if I put *some* music on?
- Did you say *something*!

These questions indicate that the speaker expects or encourages the answer '*Yes*', merely asking for confirmation of his or her assumption.

For politeness, it is customary to use '*some*-' words in making an offer:

- Would you like *something* to eat? [-I expect you would.]
- Do you need *some money* for the phone?
- Can I get you *something* to drink?

**Negative sentences.** When the speaker wants to deny the truth of something, he uses a negative sentence containing one of the negative items. In such sentences '*any*-' words are generally used:

- I didn't post *any* of the letters (Cf. I posted *none* of the letters).

But we can also use '*some*-' words after the negative word, and these words lie outside the scope of negation. Therefore, the meaning of "*I didn't post some of the letters*" (= *There were some letters I didn't post*) is different from that of the previous example with *any*. Note also:

- We aren't making *any progress*. I'm afraid.
- He didn't give me *any answer*.
- I was late: I didn't find *anyone* in the house.

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• He didn't tell me *anything* about your proposal.  
Non-assertive 'any' \*-words are also common after certain words with negative implications:

- verbs: *deny, fail, forget, prevent, etc.*:

• He denies he said *anything* to her.  
• Please forget that you ever saw *anyone* enter this house.

- adjectives: *difficult, hard, reluctant, etc.*:

• It is difficult to understand *anything* she says.

• He's reluctant to speak to *anyone* today.

- adverbs: *seldom, hardly, never, etc.*:

• She seldom sees *anyone*.

• John has never given *any* indication of being *anything* but healthy.

• They hardly understand *anything* at all.

prepositions: *against, without, etc.*:

• He arrived without *any* of his belongings.

• She is always against *anything* I suggest.

The non-assertive forms even occur in positive subordinate clauses following a negative in the main clause.

• Nobody has promised that *any* of you will be released yet.

• That wouldn't deter *anyone* who had any courage. Assertive forms, however, are equally likely in these cases.

Conditional clauses, 'if'-clauses usually contain non-assertive 'any' forms:

• If you have *any* problems get in touch with me.

• If you need *any* help, just let me know.

• If you notice *anything* unusual give me a call at once.

Clauses beginning with *unless*, on the other hand, normally contain assertive forms:

• I won't phone you, unless *something* unforeseen happens.

However, sentences like 'Unless *anyone* has any questions, the meeting is adjourned' are also quite common.

The combination *if only* is an intensified equivalent of *if*, typically used in unreal conditions to express a wish:

• **If only** someone had warned me I wouldn't have interfered.

Functionally, sentences like *If you eat any candy, I'll whip you* and *If you eat some spinach, I'll give you ten dollars* are not pure conditions.

They are rather a threat and a promise. In these, the emotional basis of the speaker comes into play, in the choice between *some* and *any*. A threat goes with *any*, since usually someone threatens someone else to prevent an undesired action; a promise goes with *some*, since the speaker has in mind a desirable action or situation.

Questions and conditions may take either positive or negative presupposition; hence, either *some* or *any* is possible. But with a negative, there can be no positive presupposition; hence, here alone *some* is impossible.

### 5.3 Negative pronouns

The subgroup of negative pronouns contains the negative determiners *no* and *neither* and the compound pronouns *no one*, *nobody*, *nothing* and *none*.

#### No

*No* is negative in meaning and used only as a noun determiner. It can modify a singular or plural countable noun or an uncountable noun and also -ing forms to mean 'not any' or 'not a/an':

• I telephoned, but there was *no answer* (= there was/j' an answer).

• She had *no gloves* on, and her hands were red with cold (= She hadn't any gloves on).

• He has *no money* left (= He hasn't any money left).

*No* is used as emphatic negative in sentences like:

• She was *no beauty* (at all).

• The old man's *no fool*.

• I'm *no philosopher*.

With '-ing' forms, *no* is used to express prohibition:

• No smoking, please.

• No crossing.

• No trespassing.

• No parking.

With *no*, countable nouns are usually plural unless the sense makes a singular noun necessary:

- He's got no children, [more usual than *He's got no child*]
- He's got no wife, [more natural than *He's got no wives*]

Sometimes, sentences constructed with 'verb-not' and 'no+noun' have a similar meaning. The structure with *no* is generally used to emphasize the negative idea. Thus, *There was no answer* and *They have no telephone* are more emphatic than *There wasn't an answer* and *They haven't a telephone* (see Table 7 for comparison).

Table 7

Neutral	More emphatic
• I haven't got <u>any time</u> to help you	• I have <u>no time</u> to help you.
• There aren't <u>any letters</u> for you today	• There are <u>no letters</u> for you today

It should be noted that to begin a sentence, *no* and not *not any* is generally used:

- No teachers went on strike.

#### USAGE NOTES

Indefinite expressions of amount, especially *no* and *none*, often cause concord problems. Whether the verb is singular or plural is determined by the type of the noun modified and the sense required:

- So far no willingness to help has been shown by him.
  - No person of that name has applied.
  - No people of that name live here.
- Note the idiomatic use of *no*:
- She's no good as a writer. [= inadequate; incompetent]
  - No doubt, the weather will change. [= probably; surely]
  - He knows no end of funny stories. [= lots of (informal)]
  - You think I'm going to keep my mouth shut? No way! [= Absolutely not (informal)]

#### No – Nobody – Nothing

*No one*, *nobody* and *nothing* are used as substantives only. *No one*

and *nobody* refer to persons and can be used in the genitive case; *nothing* has non-personal reference and is invariable in form:

- Nobody came to meet me.
- No one knows about it yet.
- Everybody's business is nobody's business, [a proverb]
- He had nothing to say.
- Nothing was heard of him

*No one*, *nobody* and *nothing* make the whole clause in which they occur negative. After a negative pronoun, 'any'-words normally occur:

- No one has any doubts about his ability.
- Nobody ever tells me anything.

*No one* (also written 'no-one' in BrE) has the same meaning as *nobody*. It cannot be followed by an *of*-phrase:

- No one came to see me off.
- I asked again, but no one answered.

#### USAGE NOTES

*Nothing* and *nobody* can be used with the indefinite article and acquire a plural form to mean 'a trifling thing, event, remark or person' and 'person of no importance, authority or position', respectively:

- The new commander-in-chief was a (mere) nothing.
- She has married a (mere) nobody.
- They were treated as nobodies.

Note also: *the little nothings of life*; *to whisper sweet soft nothings*.

Note the idiomatic use of *nothing*:

- It was (or it's) nothing. [= There's no need to thank me or praise me]

• Nothing doing tonight – there's only an old film on at the cinema, the bowling alley is closed down, so we're staying at home, (a) = Nothing is happening]

• Will you help me with the washing up? – Nothing doing. I must go and get my work done, (b) = No, I refuse]

- There's nothing to it. [= It really is easy]

• It was an awful hotel: the meals were bad, the service hopeless, to say nothing of the noise outside. [= to say nothing of something very obvious that only needs to be named; in addition to...]

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИИ

## None

*None* is used as a substantive. It is negative in meaning and has personal and non-personal reference. *None* occurs without a noun if the meaning is clear from the context.

- How many English books have you read? – *None*.
  - He asked them for advice. *None* was given.
- The verb can be singular or plural, depending on the sense required:
- He asked for more coffee, but *none* was left.
  - She wanted some more chocolates but *none* was left, [formal]
  - She wanted some more chocolates but *none* were left, [informal]

*None* is often followed by an *of*-phrase containing a pronoun or a definite noun phrase:

- *None of* it is worth keeping.
- *None of* this ham is any good.
- *None of* the shopkeepers would give me any more credit.
- *None of* them remembered my birthday.

When the *of*-phrase contains a plural pronoun or noun, the verb can be singular (more formal) or plural (more informal):

- *None of* them is/are present.

Careful speakers and writers prefer '*none of* them is'.

### USAGE NOTES

No *one* (*nobody*) is used to answer a '*who*'-question:

- Who're you waiting for? – No *one* (*nobody*).

*Nothing* is used to answer a '*what*'-question:

- What're you thinking about? – *Nothing*.

*None* is used to answer a '*how many*'/*how much*'-question:

- How many poems have you learned? – *None*.

- How much petrol is left? – *None*.

Note the idiomatic use of *none*:

- Her suggestion was *second to none*, and the manager accepted it eagerly. [= better than anything else]

- I lent my bike to Bob; when I got it back, it was *none the worse for wear*. [= no worse because of use or effort]

- We'll have *none of* your gossip. [= to tolerate or endure no amount of...]
- Half a loaf is better than *none*. [a proverb]

### Ex. 21 Insert *some* or *any*:

1. We certainly don't want ... trouble
2. There is ... soup in the pan. You may eat it.
3. But there aren't ... trains, until morning.
4. Go up, dear, and tell her we're all in here, with ... tea, and ask her to come down.
5. Why do you always ask if there's ... news?
6. His mother bought ... notebooks for him.
7. She looked everywhere for matches but could not find ...
8. "Have you ... money?" — "Yes." — "Loan me ..."
9. "He wants ... more gruel, Jane." — "Give him ..."
10. Ann is much younger than ... other girls in her class.

### Ex. 22 Add *some* or *any* as required:

1. I suppose we need ... time in discuss that matter again.
2. I must buy ... butter as I haven't ... in my fridge.
3. Please give me ... help.
4. Ask him for ... chalk as I haven't ...
5. May I have ... more salt on my potatoes?
6. Have you ... books on English grammar?
7. I'm afraid I don't have ... flowers in my garden.
8. John has hardly ... food.
9. Would you like ... coffee with milk?
10. I don't need ... help from my family.
11. Please give me ... coffee without milk.
12. I don't need ... help from my family.
13. Have you bought ... oranges? (I expect you have)
14. Have you bought ... oranges? (I expect you have)
15. If you have ... friends, you can bring them.

### Ex. 23 Add *some*, *any*, or their compounds as required:

1. Have you seed ... ?
2. Have you ... time? (I expect you have)
3. Did you manage to go ... last Monday?
4. Would you like ... tea?
5. I don't think you would like ... tea.
6. Have you bought ... bread?
7. I'd love to eat ...
8. I think that ... must tell him the truth.
9. I hope we'll do it ... or other.
10. I don't need ... books on English grammar as I won't read them.
11. Are you waiting for ... ? You look as if you were.
12. Is ... willing to give me a hand?
13. Surely, ... people might have objections against this idea of yours.
14. I'd like to eat ... lemons.
15. Have you got ... lemons?

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ



**Ex. 24 Add some, any, or their compounds as required:**

1. There isn't ... we can do to prevent his activities. 2. Is there ... we can meet without ... witnesses? 3. I need ... help to repair the leaking roof of my house. 4. I'm sorry, but I have scarcely ... tea left. 5. Does it make ... difference to you? 6. Is there ... who can make the tape-recorder work? 7. Before we go ... further, we should repeal Aristotle's ideas on the matter. 8. ... people tend to get angry when they are criticized. 9. May I have ... tea, please? 10. If you need ... advice, don't ask your friends. 11. We seldom have ... opportunity to see each other. 12. Unless you have ... to add, we shall stop our discussion at this moment. 13. You have ... old books in your library. 14. ... must say that. 15. I left the room to prevent ... further criticism of my attitude to the rich.

**Ex. 25 Add some, any, or their compounds as required:**

1. Hardly ... can repair my old radio. 2. I'm certain that only ... people would agree with you. 3. ... or other, we'll manage to meet next week. 4. I'd like to buy ... chairs. It doesn't matter to me from which period they come. 5. I hope to finish my project without ... delay. 6. ... can answer my question. 7. Are there ... newspapers left for me? (I expect there are). 8. Are there ... newspapers left for me? (I expect not). 9. I've lost my purse ... 10. Have you ... apples? Yes, ... 11. Which paper would you like to read? Oh, ... 12. If ... knocks at the door, don't move. 13. While we were complaining about our studies, ... man entered the room. 14. He hopes to buy a car ... day. 15. My six year old son can lift 25 pounds. Certainly, he must be ... boy.

**Ex. 26 Insert some, any or their compounds:**

a) 1. When I needed help, he didn't ask ... questions. 2. Does ... actually have the luxury of doing exactly what he wants to do? 3. I know ... about them. 4. What exactly he was going to do neither he nor ... else quite knew. 5. Is there ... you want there, Robin? 6. I recalled, too, there had been ... talk between Tom Wells and me. 7. Did you see ... that would be of ... use to me? 8. Even in that sad weather

there was ... restful about the green fields that stretched to the horizon. 9. Have you ... cheese? 10. I did not want to speak to ... I knew at Barford. 11. There'll be ... coffee in a minute. 12. Don't you remember ... about this afternoon?

b) 1. If ... man wants to raise a beard, let him. 2. There was a strange gleam in his eyes as if ... amused him greatly. 3. I must get ... clothes, ... really nice ones. 4. Will you have ... tea or coffee? 5. If there's ... you want, let me know. 6. I didn't realize there was ... here. 7. Do you want to ... eat ...? 8. If you had ... sense of decency, if you had ... gratitude, you wouldn't dream of going. 9. "I want ... place that is better than mine," said Hope. 10. If you mock me I will hit you, and if you tell ... I will never forgive you. 11. He looked at her curiously as if to find in her face ... that he had previously overlooked. 12. You may have ... tea without milk because there isn't ... at home. 13. Had I ... more to say before he sent the letter? 14. There wasn't ... point in beating around the bush, David decided. 15. It's a subject you ought to know ... about. 16. I shall be very much surprised if ... is wrong. 17. Keep in touch if there's ... news. 18. Now, can you tell me ... about your children? 19. He knows a great deal more than ... of us about these machines. 20. If ... asked my reason for existence, what should I tell them?

**Ex. 27 Insert no, none or their compounds:**

1. ... answered her, as she addressed ... in particular. 2. There are ... pears on the tree. 3. Everybody liked him ... was afraid of him. 4. It was cold outside the house and he looked up and down for a taxi but there was ... in sight. 5. I had turned to him for support, and we had ... to say to each other. 6. ... believed him. 7. The morning ticked on, midday, the early afternoon, ... of us had spoken of eating. 8. ... tells me anything. 9. Jack and Simon pretended to notice ... 10. You told ... anything about their trip to the Far East. 11. I have ... time to go to the cinema with you. 12. ... of those attitudes were stated at this meeting. 13. That afternoon, at least, Martin was answerable to ... 14. There is ... bread and ... forks on the table. 15. Nicola said ...

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

**Ex. 28 Add none, no, or its compounds as required:**

1. I have ... friends to invite. 2. As Tom has ... relatives in Australia, it is difficult for him to go there. 3. ... of us received a reward, although we expected to get one. 4. ... can understand my loneliness. 5. Have we got any cakes? I'm afraid we have ... 6. ... was eager to ski last night. 7. I suppose ... can be done to improve the present state of affairs. 8. Fortunately, they want ... to drink. 9. Strangely enough, he has ... remorse. 10. ... of my friends has a car. 11. ... is eager to help Mrs. Clark. 12. John did ... to make our party attractive. 13. Have you got any wine? No, I have ... 14. ... got drunk at our party. 15. ... student can participate in our project.

**Ex. 29 Add no, none, or any as required:**

1. Have you seen ... relatives of yours? No, I have seen ... 2. I have hardly ... meat left. 3. There is ... more milk left in my fridge. 4. As George is short, he likes ... tall girls. 5. ... of us has decided to cooperate with him. 6. Have you ... clothes for the poor? No, I have ... 7. Will there be ... acquaintances of yours? 8. I have ... patience to explain that to you once again. 9. Do you grow ... vegetables in your garden? 10. ... of us managed to catch the last bus to Cambridge. 11. George has ... reason to ask all these unpleasant questions. 12. ... of us could follow his long speech on A-bomb. 13. I always drink tea and coffee with ... sugar and ... milk. 14. When I rang, ... of the family was at home. 15. Have you got ... good neighbours?

**Ex. 30 Translate into English. Pay attention to the use of the pronouns some, any, no, none and their compounds:**

1. Она решила никого не приглашать к себе до приезда мужа. 2. На столе есть масло? — Да, есть. 3. Не о чем сожалеть, Том. 4. Если вам нечего делать, идите гулять. 5. Вы хотите масла? — С удовольствием, спасибо. 6. Если у них и было что сказать, они не говорили. 7. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, молока. 8. У вас есть друзья в Екатеринбурге? — Есть. 9. Вы хотите холодного кофе? — Нет, не хочу. 10. Мы никого не знали на этом вечере. 11. Бабушка пыталась рассказать нам что-то приятное. 12. Никто не разговаривал. Все

внимательно слушали лектора. 13. Можно мне взять бумаги? — Возьмите, пожалуйста. 14. Она ничего не видела, так как в комнате было темно. 15. Я зайду к вам, если мне что-нибудь понадобится. 16. Никто из детей еще не встал. 17. Сегодня в вашем диктанте нет ошибок. 18. Неужели нам не предложили прочесть некоторые интересные статьи в этом журнале? 19. Я буду у себя в кабинете, если вам что-то понадобится. 20. Папа, ты освободился? Я хочу тебе что-то сказать. 21. Вам удалось найти какие-нибудь статьи по этому вопросу? 22. Мы что-нибудь можем для вас сделать? 23. Ни один корреспондент не писал об этом. 24. Можно я угощу вас бананами? — Спасибо, я не хочу. 25. Вы думаете, нам нужно сказать ей что-нибудь об экспедиции?

**One**

The pronoun *one* stands apart in the group of indefinite pronouns. It is used as a determiner, and is then invariable in form, and as a substantive, in which case it has the genitive form *one's*, the plural form *ones* and the reflexive form *oneself*.

*One* has various uses in English.

The indefinite personal pronoun *one* has indefinite generic reference; it functions as a substantive and means 'people in general', implying inclusion of the speaker and hearer:

- *One* is never too old to learn.
- *One* can't run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, [a proverb]
- *One* can always be kind to people about whom *one* cares nothing. In this use *one* has a reflexive and a genitive form.
- *One* doesn't need to justify *oneself* to *one's* friends.

Grammars generally recommend to avoid the repetition of *one* in sentences like:

- *One* was clearly expected to be charmed with him, he was so bright, busy and obviously on his way up, that *one* had *one's* hands full simply trying to be civil to him.

Such structures are considered clumsy.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

In AmE, the use of the co-referential *one*, *one's* and *oneself* is characteristically formal, and *he* (*his*, *himself*) is commonly preferred. In informal AmE *one* is often replaced by *you* (*your*, *yourself*):

• *One* should never make *one's* debut with a scandal. [BrE and formal AmE]

- *One* should never make *his* debut with a scandal. [formal AmE]
- *One* should never make *your* debut with a scandal. [informal AmE]

The use of *of one* with indefinite generic reference is chiefly formal, and the more informal *you* often occurs in sentences like:

• By his reaction, *one* [formal] / *you* [more informal] would think I've said something indecent!

- *One* never knows what may happen, [formal]
- *You* never know what may happen, [informal]

As a substantive, *one* may be followed by an *of*-phrase. *One of (the)* means 'single person or thing of the kind implied':

- *One of them* lost his hat.
- He is *one of the* richest men in the world.

*One* so used can follow certain other quantifiers, notably *every*, *each* and *any*:

- *Every one of the* windows was broken.

With *each* and *any*, *one* is optional:

- *Each/any (one)* of us could have made that mistake.

The so-called «numerical» determiner *one*, when used with singular count nouns, is a stressed variant of the indefinite article:

– it is in contrast with the dual *two* and *both* and the plural numerals *three*, *four*, etc., i.e. *one* is opposed to more than one:

- I only want *one* stamp. You've given me two.

However, this is a borderline case between a pronoun and a numeral.

– (*the*) *one* is also in contrast with *the other* in the correlative construction or when one person or thing is compared with another:

- *One* went this way, *the other* went that way.
- She smiled to me as *one* intellectual to *another*.

– *one*, in combination with nouns denoting time, is used to express some vague indefinite moment/period:

- *One* day you are going to be sorry about this.
- *One afternoon*, a month later, he was sitting in his arm-chair, in

the little library.

• *One Sunday morning*, as they were sitting at breakfast, Peter rushed into the kitchen.

*The one* is used with the meaning of *only* or *single*:

- He's *the one* man you can rely on in the present circumstances.
- This is *the one* thing we can feel certain about.

The replacive *one one's* (or the prop-word *one*) is used as an anaphoric substitute for a previously mentioned noun, singular or plural, or a whole noun phrase.

- I received a *letter* today, and my sister received *one*, too.
- Which *glasses* are yours? – The gold-rimmed *ones*.

• Shall I bring you a *glass of beer*? – Thank you, I'd love *one*.

In these cases *one* can take determiners and modifiers (though not usually possessives or plural demonstratives).

• I'm looking for a particular book on criminal law. – Is this *the one* you need?

- This armchair is more comfortable than
- If you've read this newspaper, take *another one*.
- My house is the *first one* on the right.

*One* is modified by the *s*-genitive in preference to the post-positive *of*-phrase, in sharp contrast to the demonstratives, which can take only the *of*-phrase:

- I prefer John's car to his employer's (one).
- I prefer John's car to that of his employer.

*Those* is preferred to *the ones*, especially in a more formal style, as in:

• *The* rivers and canals of St. Petersburg are considered to be much cleaner than *those* of other Russian towns.

*Those*, not *the ones*, occurs in:

- She was a good teacher; she knew how to teach bright children and *those who* were slow.

It should be noted that *one* cannot replace non-count (mass) nouns; instead, they are omitted:

- Which sugar would you like – the white or the brown?

Both count and non-count nouns can be omitted in certain structures, but count nouns cannot be omitted after the indefinite article.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ВШ

Compare the structures where omission is possible and those where *one* is obligatory:

— count singular:

- I'd prefer the long novel to the short (one).
- I'd prefer a long novel to a short one.

— count plural:

- I'd prefer the long novels to the short (ones).
- I'd prefer long novels to short (ones).

— non-count (mass):

- I'd prefer (the) red wine to (the) white.

Note that if the prop-word *one* is preceded by an adjective, an article must be used with it.

The choice between *one* and omission is quite often to be found in English. After an adjective, the noun need not be repeated or necessarily replaced by *one* in sentences like

- If you take the beige blouse, I'll have the green.
- What's the difference between a direct question and indirect?

The noun is always omitted with a small set of adjectives and participles:

<i>blind</i>	<i>deaf</i>	<i>homeless</i>	<i>poor</i>
<i>unemployed</i>	<i>brave</i>	<i>disabled</i>	<i>injured</i>
<i>rich</i>	<i>wealthy</i>	<i>dead</i>	<i>elderly</i>
<i>living</i>	<i>sick</i>	<i>young</i>	

When they are substantivised, they acquire the meaning 'the class of people who are blind, brave, dead, etc.' The definite article is obligatory:

- We're collecting money for the sick (blind, injured, etc.).

**USAGE NOTES**

*One* is not used after *own*:

- Thank you for offering your pen, but I'd rather use my own.

*One* is normally not used after a superlative adjective or a comparative adjective determined by the definite article:

- Of all the sisters Jane was the prettiest.
- Of the two armchairs I chose the harder.

*One* is not used after cardinal numerals:

- I have only one brother and you have two.

The substantive *one* in generic reference is often considered typical of upper-class or mannered usage and is avoided by many people for this reason

A *one* occurs, exceptionally, in colloquial English, as in

- Oh, you are a one! [= an amusing, or daring, person]

Note the idiomatic use of *one*:

• "The bus never turned up, sir!" - "That's a good one, Smith. I was on it myself, so where were you?" [a] = That's unbelievable (slang; sometimes written "a good 'un")]

• "A good 'un, Freddie!" they cried, as they bent double with laughter, [b] = That's a good joke!]

• I, for one, don't think it's a good idea. [= as far as ... is concerned]

• It's all one to me where we go - round the shops, to the museums again; I'm getting rather bored with all this sightseeing anyway. [= I don't mind (used to express agreement with any of the choices offered, and often also a lack of interest in any of them)]

• One for Aunt Julie - there, that's right! Good! [= Take one spoonful for (a particular person); used to encourage children to eat their food]

• "What about having one for the road?" - "No, thanks, I'm driving." [= one more drink before going home or going on a journey]

• And now, ladies and gentlemen, the star of tonight's show, the one and only Rob Robertson! [used in announcing or presenting an actor, singer, etc.]

**Ex. 31 Define the meaning and function of the pronoun *one*:**

1. One must be sure of one's ground. 2. "Which is Avicce, the young one or the old one?" -- "The young one." 3. One morning he received a long letter from Thorpe Athelney. 4. Then I suppose he addresses his letters to the people who are to read them. And this one is addressed to Isabel. 5. "It shows that one should be careful what one says," said Faith lightly. Two more buses came up and pulled in behind the first one. He has interviewed my friends -- the ones I have now and the ones who have been with me in former years. 8. When one knows what others suffer one's ashamed. 9. That was why, one autumn afternoon, he sent word that he would like a "little talk" with Hector Rose

and me. 10. "Did Father have an ordinary illness like an English one?" said Gavin. 11. I know we're not religious people, we're actors, and after eight performances a week one wants one's Sundays to oneself. 12. "Have you little ones finished your dessert?" said Eleanor.

#### 5.4 Distributive pronouns

*All*, *both*, *every*, and *each* are amount words, or quantifiers, of inclusive meaning. *Every* is used as a determiner only; the others function both as determiners and substantives.

##### All and both

As a determiner, *all* occurs with plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns, and *both* with plural count nouns only:

- Please type all (the) letters.
- All life is sacred.
- Both (the) secretaries are quite efficient.

*All*, which can be both singular or plural in meaning, and *both*, which is not proper plural but "dual", i.e. refers only to two items, are also termed predeterminers as they combine with other determiners (articles, possessives and demonstratives) occurring before them:

- I've answered all these letters.
  - He's spent all his money on this car.
  - Both the other men felt icy at the calm viciousness in his voice.
- The following structures are possible with *all* and *both* modifying a
- All both documents have been signed.
  - All the/both the documents have been signed.
  - All of the/both of the documents have been signed.

It should be noted that there is a difference in reference with *all*.

Compare:

- All children like ice-cream. [generic, or universal reference]
- All the children are in bed. [specific reference in a given situation]

*All* and *both* can be followed by an *of*-phrase containing a personal pronoun or a definite noun phrase; *of*-constructions are optional with

nouns and obligatory with pronouns:

- She shook her head and smiled at both of them/both (of) the girls.
- I'd like to invite all of you/all (of) my friends to my birthday party.
- Have you eaten all of it/all (of) the cake?

Though *all* is commonly used as a predeterminer, it also occurs directly before a plural count noun or a non-count noun:

- All things are difficult before they are easy. [a proverb]
- All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. [a proverb]

With temporal nouns, e.g. *day*, *night*, *week*, *month*, *summer*, *winter*, etc., the definite article is normally absent:

- I've been waiting for you all day.
- The combination 'all the' can be used with a singular count noun, but 'the whole of' or 'all of the' is preferable:

- All (of) the country was shocked by the violence of the terrorist.
- The whole country was shocked by the violence of the terrorist.

Note that while both *all (of)* and *whole* can be used with singular nouns to mean 'complete', 'every part of', the word order is different: determiner + *whole* - noun (e.g. my whole life); *all (of)* - determiner + noun (e.g. all of my life).

*All* and *both* can be put after pronouns used as objects:

- Nelly will invite you all / I you both.
- I've shown them all / them both your letter.

When *all* and *both* are used after a subject pronoun they may go in mid-position and follow an auxiliary or a modal verb, thus being separated from the pronoun:

- They all/both rejected my offer.
- We can all/both ride a horse.

Note also the mid-position of *all* and *both* with nouns used as the subject of a sentence:

- My sons can all/both play golf.
- The teachers were all/both alarmed at John's behaviour.

*All* and *both* used as substantives function mainly as the subject or object of a sentence:

- All's well that ends well.
- We give him all he needs.

- You should have seen my parents' faces! *Both* were mad at me
  - Have you seen Jack and Jill? - I talked to *both* this afternoon
- Besides, *all* can be used predicatively:

- That's *all*.

The pronoun *all* is singular in meaning when it means 'everything', 'the whole of a thing'. This is generally restricted to the structure '*all* relative clause':

- *All* (that) I know is that he's gone.
- *All* (that) he has is yours.

This structure is said to have rather a negative meaning, expressing ideas like 'nothing more', or 'the only thing(s)':

- *All he* wants is to be left alone.
- This is *all* I've got.

*All* in the meaning of 'everybody' or 'everything' as in '*All is lost*' and '*All are dead*' is sometimes found in dramatic contexts like newspaper headlines:

- Spy tells *all*.
- Winner gets *all*.

When *all* means 'everybody', which is rare, it is plural in meaning and combines with a plural verb:

- *All* are welcome.

#### USAGE NOTES

Note the use of *all* to emphasize some adjectives, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions:

- You're *all* wrong.
- The money is *all* gone.
- She was *all* alone.
- It's *all* the same to me.
- It's *all* because of him.
- It's *all* for the best.

Note the idiomatic use of *all*:

- It's only a game, *after all*. [a) = in spite of everything; b) = anyway]

- I've suspected that *all* along. [= all the time]
- The surface is oily *all* over. [= completely]

- There were books, papers, magazines and *all* covering the whole of the floor. [= including the people or things just mentioned and a large number of the rest]

- For *all* I know (care), the mayor wasn't re-elected [= as far as I know (care)]

- Of *all* the stupid things to do! [used to express annoyance or surprise]

- That's *all* right. [= There's no need to thank or apologize]

#### Every and Each

*Every* and *each* are mainly used as determiners in combination with singular count nouns: *each* also occurs as a substantive:

- *Every* cloud has a silver lining. [a proverb]
- You should make *every* effort to obtain this information.
- Before leaving the classroom, the teacher gave *each* girl a task of her own.

- They did not talk much about what *each* feared most.
- To *each* his own. [a proverb]

Exceptionally, *every* may occur with a non-count noun, meaning 'all', 'whatever':

- I'm prepared to give you *every* assistance you may need.
- I wish you *every* success.

*Every* can be used with plural expressions like '*every few days*', '*every few months*', etc., and in combination with *other*:

- Jane comes to see us *every few days*.
- We made a stop *every two miles* to have some rest.
- He promised to write *every other day*.
- Write only on *every other line*, please.

*Every* and *each* are called distributive words because they pick out the members of a set or group singly, rather than look at them together. In many cases both *every* and *each* can be used without much difference in meaning:

- He looked more and more gloomy *each every time* I met him.
- Fruit is getting scarcer in my garden *each every year*.
- *Each every* man knows his job.

However, *each* usually refers to two or more persons or things whereas *every* is normal to talk about three or more. In this respect *each* is close to *both* and they can replace one another in many contexts:

- She kissed me on *both cheeks/on each cheek*.

There is another point of difference between *each* and *every*. Though they are both distributive words, *each* refers individually when we think of people or things separately, one at a time, without adding them up. *Every* is more common when we think about people or things together, in a group, thus gathering separate items into a whole:

- *Each girl* in turn came up to the headmistress and made a little bow.

- The old doctor used to give *every patient* the same prescription.

Due to the difference in meaning, *every* and not *each* is used with words and expressions like *almost, practically, nearly*, etc. which stress the idea of a whole group:

- We could hear nearly *every word* in the last row of the gallery.

*Every* is closer to *all*, though the distinction between them is that in a sentence like '*All the students took part in the conference*', 'the students' are considered in a mass, in the sentence '*Every student took part in the conference*' reference is made to the many individual students that make up the mass. Besides, *every* often suggests 'without exception'.

Note the difference between (1) *She gave a basket of strawberries to M of the girls* and (2) *She gave a basket of strawberries to each every one of the girls*. Sentence (1) may mean that the girls shared one basket of strawberries; sentence (2) must mean that there were as many baskets of strawberries as girls and each/every one of the girls got one of her own.

As a result of its specific meaning, *each* may be followed by an *of*-phrase containing a pronoun or a definite noun phrase, the pronoun or noun is plural:

- He looked at *each of us* in turn
- The teacher gave a book to *each of the boys*.
- I write to *each of my daughters* once a week.

An *of*-phrase is not possible with *every*.

The verb with '*each of...*' tends to be singular, but it can be plural in an informal style.

- *Each of us* have little secrets [informal]

Like *all* and *both*, *each* can follow the subject of the sentence and go with a verb in mid-position, as in:

- *They each* have two sons.
  - *We each* think the same.
  - *My sisters* have *each* given me a crystal vase as a birthday present.
- Each* can also follow an object as a part of a longer structure:
- I want *you each* to get a good education.
  - She bought *them each* a beer.
  - I gave *the boys each* a sandwich and a Coca-Cola.
  - He sent *them each* a long letter.

Though a noun can be dropped and *each* can occur alone if the noun has already been mentioned, '*each one*' and '*each of them*' is more common in an informal style. The following verb is usually singular:

- Four men entered the office and *each (one of them)* was asked to sign his name

The pronoun referring back to '*each+noun/pronoun*' can be singular or plural, which is more informal:

- *Each guest* chose what *he/she/they* liked best to drink.
- *Each of them* explained the situation in *his/her/their* own way.

#### USAGE NOTE

Note the idiomatic use of *every*:

- We eat mutton *every now and then/every now and again/every once in a while*. [= occasionally]
- *Every minute/moment* counts. [= Time is very important, It's very urgent]
- I expect *every living soul* to be there on time. [= every person; informal]

#### Everyone – Everybody – Everything

In combination with *one, body* and *-thing*, the pronoun *every* forms the following compounds: *everyone, everybody* and *everything*. They are all used as substantives only and take a singular verb. *Everyone* and *everybody* refer to persons, while *everything* refers to things:

- *Everybody* knows he's a miser
  - *Everyone* wants to meet him.
  - *Everything* is good in its season. [a proverb]
- Everyone* and *everybody* can be used in the genitive case, whereas *everything* is invariable:
- *Everybody's* business is nobody's business. [a proverb]
  - She's sure of *everyone's* consent.
  - *Everyone's* eyes swept to the window.

### Other

*Other* is used as a determiner and a substantive. As a determiner, it is invariable and occurs with plural count nouns to mean 'additional', 'remaining':

- How many *other* brothers have you?
  - I had few friends those days, for I was occupied with *other* things.
  - *Other* horses were exercising on the sand tract, more joining the circuit or leaving it.
  - I have no *other* friends but you.
- Other* can also mean 'an alternative', 'besides this/these':
- Have you got any *other* boots, or are these the only ones?
  - Put on some *other* clothes, will you?

The combination of *other* with the definite article modifying a singular count noun means 'the second of the two':

- He suddenly saw his mother on *the other* side of the street.
- We walked to *the other* end of the garden in silence.
- Before pulling on *the other* glove she paused and gave me a quick smile.

*The other* modifying a plural noun means 'the rest', 'the remaining':

- *The other* tourists remained in the camp.
- Jack was standing by the window with a glass in his hand; *the other* guests had gone

As a substantive, *other* has the plural form *others* and the genitive form *other's* (*others'*): the meaning of the substantive *other* is much the same as that of the determiner. Normally, *other* (*s*) is only used alone if it refers back to a noun that has been mentioned before:

- The bar was kept by two very nice girls, one of them American, *the other* English.
  - These shoes are too small. Have you got any *others*?
  - One of my sisters' husband is an accountant, *the other's* is a bank officer.
- An exception is the common plural use of (*the*) *others* to mean '(the) other people':
- She never thinks *of others*.
  - I must consult *the others*.

### USAGE NOTES

Note that *other* is not used as an adjective to mean 'different':

- I'd rather have a completely different colour.
- You look quite different without your eyeglasses.

Note the use of *the other* to express contrast in the correlative construction:

- *One* went this way, *the other* that way.
- Note the idiomatic use of *other* in:
- I saw him *the other* day. [= a few days ago]
  - He must have eaten *something or other* which upset his stomach.
  - He'll find *some* idiot *or other* to do it for him as usual.
  - I don't want you to be *other than* you are.

### Another

*Another* is one word, it is invariable in form and can be thought of as a combination of two determiners: the indefinite article and *other*. As a determiner, it occurs with singular count nouns to mean 'an additional, extra':

- Will you have *another* cup of tea?
  - I'd like to have *another* talk with your sister.
  - He's written *another* book on ants.
- It can also mean '(an) alternative', 'besides this':
- Take this cup away and bring me *another* one.
  - Show me *another* hat, I don't like this one.

*Another* can, however, occur before a plural noun with *few* or any



cardinal number, as well as *dozen* and *score*, to mean '(that number) more':

- We'll have to wait another few weeks.
- I need another five pounds.
- What fine eggs! Let's take another dozen!

*Another* is mainly used alone to refer to a previously mentioned noun or express contrast:

- This skirt is too tight, try another.
- One would blame him, another would excuse him.

#### USAGE NOTE

Note the idiomatic use of *another*:

- Ask me *another!* [= I don't know]
- Tell me *another!* [= I simply can't believe you (rather old-fashioned)]

• You're *another!* [an expression used as a reply to show that the accusation just made of someone else applies to the first speaker also: *I think Jim's rather a fool!* - *Yes, and you're another!*]

#### Either and neither

*Either* and its negative counterpart *neither* are used both as determiners and substantives. As determiners, *either* and *neither* occur with singular count nouns only:

- Either solution is a bad one.
- They were sitting on either side of the fire.
- I can agree in neither case.
- Neither statement is true.

*Either* mainly means 'one or the other of two':

- You can go by either road.
- Shall I come on Saturday or Sunday? - Either day will do.

It may also mean 'each of two', especially in the expressions 'on *either* side' and 'at *either* end':

- The river overflowed on either side.
- There was a drug-store at either end of the street.

The meaning 'one or the other of the two' is also found when *either*

occurs as a substantive, without a noun:

- Shall I come on Saturday or Sunday? Either will do.
  - Would you have white or red wine? I don't mind. Either.
- Neither* is used to mean 'not one and not the other (of two)':
- He took neither side in the discussion.
  - Shall we go on Tuesday or Wednesday? - I'm afraid, neither (day)

will do.

- Ulysses and To the Lighthouse are great books but neither is easy to read.

*Either* and *neither* may be followed by an *of*-phrase containing a pronoun or a noun phrase:

- I don't like either of her sisters/either of them.
- Take either of the two routes.
- You can have either of these cakes/either of them.
- I like neither of her sisters/neither of them.

#### USAGE NOTES

The verb after *of*-phrases with *either* and *neither* is usually singular, but it can be plural in an informal style:

- Either of my brothers is married.
- Either of my brothers are married, [informal]
- Neither of them is at home now.
- Neither of them are at home now, [informal]

The pronoun pointing back to *either of* or *neither of* is normally in the singular though it can also be plural, which is informal.

- If you see either of the girls, tell her to get in touch with me.
- If you see either of the girls, tell them to get in touch with me. [informal]

#### Ex. 32 Insert *both* in its proper place:

1. We are wounded a little.
2. We can't stay here together.
3. "Will you be silent?" said Eleanor.
4. They are in their last year at Cambridge.
5. They remained there laughing and talking until two-thirty.
6. You see, they're old.
7. They paused.
8. They have been waiting for an hour.
9. We were determined to play tennis.
10. They want you to come there presently and stay.
11. They passed him through the curtain opening.

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**Ex. 33 Insert *all* in its proper place:**

1. "Were they together?" said Eleanor. 2. They seemed clever. 3. We thought we were progressing — now we know we're only changing. 4. I don't care what people say, they can't be bad. 5. The meetings have been in public places, without concealment. 6. They were very happy. 7. His father and his uncles had complained of liver. 8. It's very boring. 9. They would be so happy there. 10. "We have done that," said Regan, rapidly blinking her eyes.

**Ex. 34 In some of the following sentences *each* and *every* are possible; in others we can use only one of them. Cross out any words we cannot use:**

1. You will *each every* receive a name badge on arrival. 2. Not *every each* participant will necessarily be interested in *each - every* seminar. 3. Nearly *every each* time I see her, she's wearing that blue and yellow floral dress. 4. You can record *each - every* event that takes place in this little book. 5. *Each - Every* of these containers contains something, but not *every each* one has something valuable in it. 6. You have *every each* right to be dissatisfied with *every each* member of your team. 7. If you don't listen carefully to his *every each* word, he'll twist you around his little finger. 8. As *every each* day passes, the situation seems to grow worse.

**Ex. 35 Insert *each* or *every*:**

1. He had been sitting out there, looking suddenly quite horrible with a hand on ... knee. 2. She and Ethel exchanged voluminous letters. Ethel described ... detail of ... current affair. 3. The bedrooms were all the same, ... with a window and a door giving onto the court-yard. 4. He was a kind host, however, for though he circulated freely throughout the room talking to his guests, ... few minutes he would appear at his wife's side to see that she was happy and comfortable. 5. During the next week, Tom did four more drafts of the speech, ... of which Hopkins praised highly before asking for a rewrite. 6. He didn't answer. He had no doubt that she meant ... word she said. 7. There was ... kind of news in the paper: accidents, shipwrecks, sports, and politics. 8.

He cleared his throat three times to speak and failed ... time. 9. We sat around silently for a moment, ... trying to think of some possibility that we had overlooked. 10. ... few hours a fishing village came into sight. 11. The two little girls held his hands, one on ... side. 12. ... pillar had its shadow and ... shadow its crouching patient.

**Ex. 36 Would you choose *each* or *every* if you were writing a song? Here are some lyrics to complete.**

1. ... of us was mischievous. 2. I say 'Please stay' to you — ... single day I do. 3. We were ... out of reach. 4. ... few years I remember your tears. 5. ... once in a while I remember your smile. 6. ... time I ever need a dime ...

**Ex. 37 Translate into English. Pay attention to the use of the pronouns *each* and *every*.**

1. Каждый школьник знает правила дорожного движения. 2. Это была большая комната с крашеным потолком и гобеленом на каждой стене. 3. Она встречала его на катке каждую субботу. 4. Известно, что почти каждый ребенок любит яблоки. Мы дали каждой девочке и каждому мальчику по яблоку. 5. Каждую неделю я проводил несколько дней в деревне. 6. Он продолжал смотреть на часы каждые пять минут. 7. Они прислали мне два билета в Большой театр. Каждый билет стоил пятьсот рублей. 8. Каждый студент должен знать свои обязанности. 9. Хотя в комнате никто не жил, тетя Керри убирала ее каждый день. 10. Каждый из нас должен был выполнить свою работу вовремя. 11. Когда он был студентом, он каждый год ездил на Урал. 12. У каждого близнеца был мяч. 13. Он пожал руку каждому гостю. 14. Он навещает нас каждое воскресенье. 15. Преподаватель сказал, что каждый из нас должен внимательно прочитать эту статью. 16. Мы встречаемся с друзьями каждое лето на юге. 17. В нашей деревне двести домов, и около каждого дома есть сад. 18. На конференции каждому дали блокнот и ручку.

**Ex. 38 Insert *each*, *every*, *everybody*, or *everything*:**

1. I met a group of several friends, ... was drunk. 2. " ... pupil

should bring waste paper". said our headmaster 3. Will you please bring ... that is necessary for such an experiment? 4. I have three sons, ... son has four sons, which means that I have twelve grand-sons. 5. ... is asked to leave the restaurant as soon as possible. 6. Tom wants to see ... friend individually. 7. Suddenly, they entered my room. ... was carrying a gun. 8. ... felt offended after his long speech. 9. If I ever see my sisters, I will give a gold bracelet to .... 10. Mary was in such a hurry that she left ... at home.

**Ex. 39 Insert each, every, everybody, or everything:**

1. ... man in the crowd was extremely frightened. 2. I've lost ... I had on me. 3. ... side of the street was full of cars. 4. People were gathering on ... side of the Market Square. 5. They earn \$ 1000 ... 6. They ... earn \$ 1000. 7. ... should be present at that meeting. 8. We were offered ... attention. 9. ... one of the two women was very dirty. 10. ... one of the class passed his entrance exam at the university. 11. I have to see my doctor ... three months. 12. They were ... working on that project. 13. I've listened to ... single record Tom has. 14. ... got a prize for the useful research. 15. They see each other ... two weeks.

**Ex. 40 Fill in either or neither:**

1. Rina was sleeping soundly, her dolls, Susie and Mary, on ... side of her. 2. At the front there were four windows, two on ... side of the door. 3. The sound they heard then made both of them start slightly, though ... observed it in the other. 4. They each had a large cup of something called coffec, which looked like tea and didn't taste particularly like .... 5. He wanted to read something and told her to stop talking: she did not know whether to obey or to get angry, and was so puzzled that she did ... 6. On ... side of the stage the candles burned steadily in gently ascending lines. 7. Tom and Nick both shuddered at the thought of meeting a wolf in the forest. But ... said a word. 8. He followed her into the front room, where Helen and Matthew were sitting stiffly on ... side of the fireplace with its big overmantel mirror. 9. Young Jolyon put his hand on his father's shoulder, and, as ... spoke, the episode closed. 10. Both the pilots were in. But ... of them heard the stewardess enter.

**Ex. 41 Insert either, neither or both. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. They ... laughed and Dan looked down at his desk. 2. We were ... in the room, but ... of us spoke for some time. 3. Then, carrying a valise in ... hand, he stepped out on the landing. 4. Hatton entered the room, and he looked at her and hesitated, and then took the open book in ... his hands and came to her side. 5. He was led to a place at the head of one of the tables. The boys on ... side of him stood up very politely until he sat down. 6. I guess we're ... a little bit overtired. 7. He looked from Singer to Philip, but ... answered. 8. "Come with me and I will give you one of my own photographs," said Eleanor. "Then you can have your parents on ... side of your fireplace." 9. Hatton took ... the plates in one hand, and Nevill's hand in the other, and led the way from the room. 10. She expected men to talk about football and racing, and Philip knew nothing of ... 11. They were ... running hard, but someone was ahead of them. 12. He spent a restless and unsettled vacation, quite out of touch with ... of his two sisters. 13. ... of the two women, perhaps, could have said why they were stopped in mid-argument. 14. I think you can ... read this poem by heart. 15. Soames added: "Well, I hope you'll ... enjoy yourselves."

**Ex. 42 Correct any incorrect uses of quantifiers in the following sentences. The first one is shown as an example.**

1. None of the supermarkets in our town sells fresh fish. 2. Our two children are very alike: every one has red hair and green eyes. 3. Which of these two umbrellas is yours? None. 4. How much are these second-hand books? £1 every one. 5. You can go either way at the fork in the road: they all lead to the beach. 6. Is Phyllis a nurse or a dentist? Neither. She's a psychiatrist. 7. I'm afraid I know a few words of Italian so I can't really communicate. 8. All student is responsible for cleaning his own room. 9. Each CD in her collection was by the same group! 10. There seems a little point in continuing our discussion if you are not prepared to make any concessions. 11. We asked a young couple for directions but none of them knew where the street was. 12. I've seen

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all Meryl Streep's films and she's brilliant in every one. 13. We're having a cocktail party for few close friends next Friday if you'd like to join us. 14. Does either of them happen to live in Cavendish Road? 15. Each tyre on the car had been deliberately slashed by vandals.

**Ex. 43 Translate the sentences into English. Pay attention to the use of the pronouns *both, either, neither, all*.**

1. Попросите их всех прийти вовремя. 2. Мы с мамой обе остались здесь ждать старшего брата. 3. Оба мальчика были высокие. 4. Она видела, как он выходил из дома с чемоданом в каждой руке. 5. Оба ехали молча или обсуждали такие вещи, которые не интересовали ни того ни другого. 6. Когда она наклонила голову, ее темные волосы упали по обе стороны лица. 7. «Нам всем нужно продвигаться вперед», — сказал экскурсовод. 8. Она посмотрела вокруг и увидела, что по обеим сторонам дороги были прекрасные современные высокие дома. 9. Они оба стояли неподвижно. 10. Она спросила Джона и Джека, где они так долго были. 11. Ни тот ни другой ничего не ответили. «Они все для меня одинаковы», — сказал Филипп. 12. Они оба могут остаться здесь. 13. Оба мальчика тяжело дышали. 14. «Почему вы все спустились вниз?» — спросил мой отец. 15. Мы оба засмеялись и расстались друзьями. 16. «Бабушка, мы все здесь», — сказала Люси тихо. 17. «Вы боитесь темноты или собаки?» — «Я не боюсь ни того ни другого». 18. Надеюсь, что мы все будем выполнять свой долг. 19. Он разглядывал меня, а я разглядывала его, и ни тот ни другой ничего не говорили. 20. Мальчики с обеих сторон поддерживали пожилого человека, когда переходили улицу. 21. Они вдруг все перестали танцевать вальс. 22. Вы оба должны приехать к нам и провести у нас вечер. 23. «Вечер будет посвящен вопросам и ответам», — сказал Ник. «Откровенно говоря, я не вижу нужды ни в том ни в другом», — сказала Анна. 24. Они оба вскоре ушли в кино. 25. «Я слышала, как вы оба пришли», — сказала мать. 26. Отец Джека учил его математике и латинскому языку, не зная ни того ни другого, а тетюшка учила его французскому и музыке.

**Ex. 44 Insert *other* or *another* and the definite article where necessary:**

1. Donald's wife brought in two big cups, holding one in each hand. One she gave to Daphne and ... to Donald. 2. Finally Jenny said, "Wouldn't anybody like some more coffee?" "I think my husband could use ... cup," said Naomi. 3. Alec whispered something from ... side of the table. 4. He spread the magazine flat on the floor, open so that its pages were on one side and its paper on .... 5. There was ... pause. 6. I cast a quick look back out the window. Three parachutes opened one after ... in rapid succession. 7. From one piece of news he went to ..., keeping the paper well before his face. 8. He took ... puff on his cigarette. 9. Jimmie was taking a short holiday which he spent in going every night to the theatre in one town after .... 10. He threw his fist on the table and, frowning angrily, protruded one finger after .... 11. I will come in ... day to hear how they acquit themselves. 12. He entered the room and saw Mike and Marja sitting on the sofa. He looked first at one, then at .... 13. Robinson went out, returning presently for ... bowl of soup. 14. When it happens, there must be only two persons present beside myself. One is Mark Ruthen ... is a man whom I expect here only very shortly. 15. Her two sons were playing in the garden. Ann turned her eyes from one to ...

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## 6 Interrogative/relative pronouns

The interrogative pronouns *who* (objective case *whom*), *whose*, *what* and *which* belong to the class of 'wh'-words together with the interrogative adverbs *where*, *when* and *why*, and are used to introduce special questions (or 'wh' questions). Most interrogatives act both as determiners in a noun phrase and as substantives (see Table 8). Besides, they can be used to introduce subordinate clauses and phrases, in which case they are referred to as relative words, or relative pronouns (as in *We didn't know what to answer*).

Table 8

Determiners	Substantives (pronouns proper)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>What</i> book are you reading?</li> <li>• <i>Which</i> month is hotter here: July or August?</li> <li>• <i>Whose</i> dog is this?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>What</i> is this book about?</li> <li>• <i>Which</i> is the hottest month here: July or August?</li> <li>• <i>Whose</i> is this dog?</li> </ul>

*Who* (*whom*) functions as a substantive only:

- Who are you?
- Who is he talking about?

*Who* (*whom*) and *whose* have personal reference: *what* and *which* can have personal and non-personal reference:

- *Who* is that girl?
- *What* poets do you like best?
- *Whose* house is this?
- *What* newspaper are you reading?
- *Which* films do you prefer: thrillers or comedies?
- *Which* pop singer do you like best: Michael Jackson or David Bowie?

### Who

The pronoun *who*, which asks questions about persons, does not

distinguish gender (sex) or number:

- *Who* are the children in this picture?
- *Who* is this man / woman?

*Who* is the nominative case and is mainly used as the subject or predicative of the sentence:

- *Who* wrote this novel?
- *Who* wants to help?
- *Who* is the man on this bank-note?

*Whom* is the objective case and is used as prepositional or prepositionless object:

- *Whom* is she going to marry?
- *Whom* did you see there?
- In *whom* can I confide?
- By *whom* was it done?

### USAGE NOTES

It should be noted that *whom* is considered very formal, especially after prepositions. In spoken English it is replaced by *who*:

- *Who* is she going to marry? [informal]
- *Who* did you see there? [informal]

When *who* is used as a prepositional object, the preposition is placed at the end of the sentence:

- *Who* are they laughing at?
- *Who* can we rely on?
- *Who* is he thinking about?
- *Who* did he write this letter to?

Note the idiomatic use of *who*:

• Don't forget to look up her name in *Who's Who* [—a reference book on contemporary outstanding people]

• Did you talk to Mary? — Mary *who*! — Mary Roberts. [used after a Christian name to inquire about the person's surname]

• The letter started out, "To *Whom it May Concern*." [a form of address used in letters when the writer does not know the name or position of the person who handles the kind of business he is writing about]

## Whose

*Whose* is a possessive interrogative determiner/substantive, thus it functions attributively or predicatively.

- *Whose* hat are you wearing?
- *Whose* are these glasses?

Prepositions can normally come before *whose* [more formal] or at the end of the sentence:

- In *whose* name has the house been bought?
- *Whose* car are you going in?

In short sentences with no verb, prepositions can come only before *whose*:

- I'm planning a holiday abroad. **With** *whose* money?

When used as an interrogative pronoun, *whose* has personal reference; when used as a relative pronoun introducing attributive clauses, it can have personal and non-personal reference:

- The executive *whose* name had been given to us by the receptionist was in conference.
- The gardener rooted out the tree *whose* trunk had been split in two by a lightning.

## What

*What* is invariable in form; as a determiner, it has personal and non-personal reference; as a substantive, non-personal reference only

- *What's* so important about him?
- *What* do you have in mind?
- *What* are your plans this afternoon?

*What* as a determiner in a noun phrase refers both to people and things:

- *What* colour is her hair?
- *What* English books have you read in the original?
- *What* people are you going to meet at the party tonight?

Besides, the determiner *what* can start an exclamatory sentence expressing various kinds of emotions: enthusiasm, admiration, surprise, dislike, disgust, etc.:

- *What* a marvellous book he has written!
- *What* a pretty girl she has turned out!

Exclamations of this kind are often shortened to a noun phrase:

- *What* nonsense!
- Really, *what* a suggestion!

The determiner *what* combines with *other*:

- *What other* problems has she got?

When the pronoun *what* in substantive use refers to a person it is limited to questions about people's professions, role, status and jobs:

- *What's* your brother? – He's a TV producer
- *What's* his sister? – She's a college graduate. In meaning this is similar to:

- *What's* his job? – Deputy chief of station

In contrast to that, a *who*-question is used to ask about the identity of a person; the answers can be different:

- *Who's* this? Eh, *who's* calling? – This is Phillip Chen.
- *Who* was he? – His papers said, Jan Dunross, seaman first class.
- *Who're* you? – A friend
- Do you know her, Andrew? – *Who?* [informal] – That girl in white.
- *Who's* this MacStruan? – A distant cousin.

In the case of *what* as a prepositional object, in an informal style especially, it is more common to place the preposition at the end of the sentence:

- *What're* you dreaming about?
- *What* is he looking at?
- *What're* we here for?
- *What's* all this about?

*What* can be also used to ask questions about actions:

- *What's* he doing? – He's fixing his bike.

It is very common in questions opening with ' *What about* ... ':

- *What about* Saturday?
- *What about* the races? I want to watch Noble Star run.

## USAGE NOTES

*What* often occurs as an expression of surprise or disbelief:

- Robert gaped at her. "*What!*"

Note that in questions about the kind or sort to which a person or thing belongs the expressions 'what kind of' and 'what sort of' are generally used:

- *What sort of* food would you like? – Chinese
- I've an important friend. – *What kind of* friend? A very important business friend who needs my help.

The interrogative pronouns *who* and *what* are made emphatic by adding *ever* to show surprise or difficulty in believing something:

- *Who ever* could have told you that?
- *What ever* are you doing here?

These combinations can also be written as single words: *whatever*, *whoever*. Such structures belong to an informal style, especially with 'on earth', 'the hell' instead of *ever*:

- *Whatever*. *What on earth* are you speaking about?
- *Whoever*. *Who the hell* has made this terrible mess?

When used as relative pronouns serving as subordinators in complex sentences, '-ever' compounds are always written as single words:

- *Whatever happens*, don't worry.
- I think you're right, *whoever may criticize you*.

Note the idiomatic use of *what*:

- *What's* he like? (*Russ.* Каков он?; Что он за человек?; Как он выглядит?)

- *What of that/it?* (*Russ.* Ну и что из этого?)

... and I don't know *what who*. [= ...and many other people/things also]

- We'll be there on time, *no matter what*. [= in any event]

So *what?* [= What importance or relevance does that have? (used to show a lack of interest and often said in an impolite, unfriendly way)]

- *What is it to you?* [= Why are you interested in it?]

- *What's up?* [= What is happening?]

- *What's yours?* [= What would you like to drink?]

Everyone had a hammer, a saw or *whatever*. [= or another thing of the same kind]

## Which

*Which* is in many respects similar to *what*. It is invariable in form: it functions as a noun determiner and substantive and has both personal and non-personal reference.

- *Which way* shall we go?
- *Which relatives* would you invite to your wedding?
- *Which* is more dangerous for your health: alcohol or tobacco?

Before another determiner (*the, my, these*) or a pronoun, the combination '*which of*' is used:

- *Which of these cars* is yours'?
- *Which of the rings* do you like best?
- *Which of your friends* are you bringing for the week end?

*Who* and *what* are not normally used in this way in modern English. As grammar books claim, *which* and *what* are often possible, with little difference of meaning:

- *Which what painters* have most influenced your technique?
- *Which what* is the highest mountain in the world?

The use of *which*, however, is more restricted because it is selective in meaning. It implies that the choice is made from a limited number of known persons or things, while *what* indicates that the speaker refers to some indefinite group, not previously specified. Compare:

- *What languages* are spoken in Switzerland?
- *Which language* do you know better: French or Spanish'?
- *What* do you usually have for breakfast?
- *Which* do you prefer at breakfast: tea or coffee?
- *What magazines* does your daughter buy?
- *Which magazine* do you prefer: the *Vogue* or *Harper's Bazaar*?

Note that *which* is used with reference to a limited number of choices, as in the following examples:

• Robert turned his binoculars back on to *Pilot Fish*, then to *Noble Star* and then to *Golden Lady*, John Chen's mare. *Which one's* got the form?

- That woman knows nothing or she should be a perfect actress

*Which!*

- Now everything is complicated or simple. *Which!*

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As a result of this selective meaning, the answer to a 'which' question can be more specific than that to a 'what' question:

- The offer is good till Monday. — *Which* Monday? — Next Monday.
- Who's that girl? *Which* one? — That one over there. However, this is not always so. Compare:
  - "And what about your club?" — "Eh, *what* club?" — "The private Chinese lunch club with forty three members."
  - "He's out for lunch at his club." — "*Which* club?" She told him.

#### USAGE NOTES

In substantive use, *who* (*whom*), not *which* is more common with reference to people:

- *Whom* do I want to win? Dumross or Gornit?
- *Who're* you dating now? Peter or Nick?

However, *which* can be used to ask about people's identity.

Compare:

- *Who's* her new boy friend? — He's Nick Crown, a pop singer or something.
- *Which* is her new boy friend? — He's the man by the window with a red beard.

Note the idiomatic use of *which*:

- I was so confused I didn't know which way to turn. [→ had no idea about what to do]
- The wind scattered the leaves every which way. [→ in all directions]

**Ex. 45 Analyze the italicized pronouns and state whether they are relative, conjunctive or interrogative.**

1. *What* was the matter with the fellow that he looked so happy? 2. Maybe he just forgot *what* it was like to be young. 3. Peter inquired sharply, "*Who* are you?" — "Do you mean *who* or *what*?" 4. With a jerk the mechanism took hold and the elevator started down. "*Which* elevator is this?" — "Number four." 5. He shifted to the side window *which* overlooked the stableyard, and whistled down to the dog Balthasar, *who* lay for ever under the clock tower. 6. *What* do I need her for? 7. He knew *what* was happening, of course. 8. "Allen, *whose* apartment is this?"

she said quietly. "*Mine*, if I want it." — "But *who* does it belong to now?" 9. He was the architect of this very house *that* we live in now. 10. He got up from the window-seat and roamed in the big grey ghostly room, *whose* walls were hung with silvered canvas. 11. *What* passed at their meeting was not recorded in detail. 12. "Isn't she Miss?" said Gavin to his sister, with a gesture towards Faith. "Yes, that is *what* you would call me," said the latter. 13. All *that* was left was to compose the letter. 14. He was very unorthodox, *which* frightened them. 15. *What* he saw seemed to satisfy him. 16. The first thing she asked him was *what* he thought of Avice Crichton. 17. He looked very well-bred, *which* indeed he was, and he had exquisite manners. 18. I often think of those people *who* used to cross our threshold and accept our hospitality. 19. When supper was over, Jane and a small brother were sent down to a brook *that* ran at the bottom of the meadow to fetch a pail of water for washing up. 20. The candles were still burning in the dining-room and the first thing he saw when he entered was *what* remained of the supper they had eaten, the two plates, the two cups and the frying-pan in *which* Mary had cooked eggs and bacon.

#### Ex. 46 Insert a suitable interrogative:

1. ... is that extremely tall boy over there? 2. ... car is that? Is it yours? 3. ... are you going to open that tin with? 4. ... is Mr. Clark? Is he a doctor? 5. ... books do you want to borrow? 6. ... did you meet at the university? 7. ... time is it now? 8. ... do you want me to do? 9. ... should I visit in Oxford? — I suppose you should visit Aunt Martha. 10. ... height is that mountain over there? 11. ... is Mr. Smith like? — Oh, he is very tall. 12. ... is Mr. Smith like? — Oh, he resembles his elder brother. 13. ... will you send your letter? 14. ... person is that? 15. ... will you submit your petition?

#### Ex. 47 Insert a suitable interrogative:

1. ... swam across the river Thames? 2. ... of your sisters is going to Belgium? 3. ... idea was it? Was it yours by any chance? 4. ... do you think about modern music? 5. ... should I submit my complaint? 6. ... painting is that? Is it Picasso's? 7. ... of the American heroes do you admire most? 8. ... said, "Whatever is it right?" 9. ... instrument do

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you prefer to buy, a piano or a violin? 10. ... would you take with you if you had to go to the mountains for two months? 11. ... should we send our application forms? 12. ... of Oscar Wilde's plays do you like best? 13. ... cooked that excellent meal? 14. ... of the two plays do you like more? 15. ... would you like to drink, tea or coffee?

**Ex. 48 Fill in conjunctive, relative or interrogative pronouns:**

1. He changed the subject to the only one ... could bring the majority of them together. 2. It was Martin ... was freer, not Irene. 3. ... am I speaking to, please? 4. I don't care ... he says to me, I know I'm a real artist. 5. Everything ... had gone before, was like nothing. 6. ... side of the bed do you like, Mum? 7. They reached the street in ... she lived. 8. There was a suspicion of truth in ... she said, and it made Philip angry enough to answer ... first came into his head. 9. She bade him a casual good-night, ... made him think he had been dreaming. 10. The little ... Martin said had not been friendly. 11. "My shoulder hurts," I said. "... shoulder?" I touched my left shoulder. 12. He asked Mrs Otter whether she knew ... had become of her. 13. He was late, ... made her angry. 14. Good evening, Mrs Kennedy. And ... of you ladies is Mrs Wilkes? 15. Glutton put his hands over his eyes so that he might concentrate his mind on ... he wanted to say. 16. The last thing ... any of us wants is breakfast. 17. ... was he like? 18. Please make up your mind, therefore, whether you want me to decorate for you, or to retire, ... on the whole I should prefer to do. 19. And he began considering ... of those windows could be hers under the green sunblinds. 20. He pulled the handkerchief off his face, got up from the sofa on ... he was lying, and went into the dining-room. 21. ... troubled him most was the uselessness of Fanny's effort. 22. Mr Wells told me — and I quote his own words — that it was one of the sweetest, kindest things ... was ever done for him. 23. ... do you think I want tea for?

**Ex. 49 Insert the appropriate defining relative pronouns where necessary:**

1. The dress ... is lying on the floor is my best one. 2. I met a friend ... was at school with me. 3. That is the girl ... father is a burglar. 4. The parcel ... I got is full of waste paper! 5. The book ... I bought

so stupid and dull that I cannot read it. 6. That is the boy ... we've just been speaking. 7. Is that the man ... told you the truth? 8. The record ... you lent me is very good. 9. That is the girl ... speaks Japanese. 10. The food ... we had last night was awful. 11. That is the man ... house was damaged by an earthquake. 12. That is the man ... I presented my plans concerning our furniture factory. 13. The New Zealand ... our grand-fathers lived was so different from the New Zealand in ... we live nowadays. 14. And then a war broke out ... lasted for a hundred years. 15. The woman ... I met yesterday turned out to be my old friend.

**Ex. 50 Insert the appropriate non-defining relative pronoun:**

1. The forest, ... is full of mushrooms, was bought by my uncle. 2. Mary, ... is my best friend, never want to visit me at my home. 3. I, Barbara, ... fiancé is abroad, enjoys herself very much. 4. The speech, ... was very exciting, was delivered by Professor Jones himself. 5. My neighbour's dog, ... I never paid much attention, was awarded a prize by an international jury last Sunday. 6. My sister's house, ... the roof had been leaking for years, was finally repaired. 7. Mr. Brown, ... son is an excellent mathematician, is always cheated by shop-assistants as he cannot count well. 8. The dress, ... I bought recently, is already out of fashion. 9. I lost my umbrella, ... was given to me by fiancé. 10. My dog, ... leg was badly broken week ago, can't run well. 11. The dirty car, ... you see over there, is my father's. 12. My sister, ... I hardly ever speak, gave me a beautiful gift. 13. The coat, ... I paid quite a lot, is very ugly. 14. My mother, ... is an optimist, believes I will get married pretty soon. 15. A friend of mine, ... I admire very much, suggested we could meet next week and discuss some important matters.

**Ex. 51 Insert the appropriate relative pronoun where necessary:**

1. I can lend you two records, ... are very good. 2. Do you see this table ... legs must have been broken a long time ago. 3. This is the address ... I sent my complaints. 4. The letter ... I got recently contains some bad news. 5. He was not only late, ... annoyed us, but he

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was also badly dressed on such an occasion. 6. The poor man... leg was badly broken, was taken to hospital. 7. Mr. Smith... son was killed during World War II, often speaks about the war. 8. When I was speaking to Tom... is a friend of mine, he suddenly fainted. 9. The policeman... I had never seen before, insisted that he knew me. 10. This is the girl... I will never speak again. 11. The gentleman ... I saw at a restaurant yesterday was a famous musician. 12. My cousin, ... every rich, never gives anything to the poor. 13. My dog, ... is a spaniel, doesn't like meat. 14. Prof. Smith... is an erudite, never remembers historical dates. 15. My sister, ... you met yesterday, liked you very much.

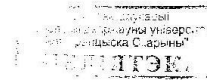
**Ex. 52 Fill the gaps in these sentences with appropriate relative pronouns. There may be more than one possible answer:**

1. The 10.05 from London Liverpool Street to Norwich is ..... due to arrive at platform 1 will call at Colchester, Ipswich and Norwich. 2. We'll have the party next Friday ..... is the day ..... he comes out of hospital. 3. The golden eagle ..... eggs are stolen unscrupulous collectors is now an endangered species. 4. What's the name of the girl ..... got married to Chris Small? Is it Louise? 5. Can you think of any reason ..... he might have done it? 6. I don't know of any restaurants ..... you can get a decent meal for under £15 nowadays. Do you? 7. What's the name of that singer ..... record was number 1 last month? The one ..... writes his own songs. 8. Rangers' second goal ..... was scored in the final minutes of the game won them the cup. 9. Sally's going out with someone ..... she met at Jason's party. 10. Not surprisingly, we never got back the things ..... we'd reported stolen. 11. We'll be staying at the Seaview Hotel ..... we stayed last year. 12. The best time to go to Scotland is June ..... the nights are longer and the weather is warmer. 13. I've decided I don't like the shoes ..... I bought on Saturday. I'm going to take them back. 14. The Hilton is expensive ..... is what you'd expect. After all it is a 5-star hotel.

**Ex. 53 Omit the relative pronouns where possible:**

1. He returned to his desk and dialled a number which he knew by

heart. 2. I wrote other novels which were published, and I write plays. 3. His eyes, which were hot and inquisitive, looked from Martin to me. 4. In the dark and the cold of the morning they drove out the country road through the mist that hung heavy over the flat. 5. He was the architect of this very house that we live in now. 6. The telephone, which was on a side table beside Guy's chair, mercifully rang out. 7. Rarely, a plane leaf floated down, in an autumnal air that was at the same time exhilarating and sad. 8. All that I could then do was sit back and wait. 9. He lost himself in a maze of thoughts that were rendered vague by his lack of words to express them. 10. He offered a cigarette which the pilot refused. 11. It was the first time that I had heard John talk about Jack. 12. She came into a room in which a child was sleeping and drew the curtains. 13. Now his wife sat with her head forward on her hands that rested on the table. 14. Often they discussed things about which he knew nothing.



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