

TYPES OF PRONOUNS IN ENGLISH

Sobirjonova Mukhlisa Sobirjonovna,
Teacher, Denau Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy Institute

Haitmurodova Muyassar Alisher qizi,
Student, Denau Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy Institute
m.sobirjonova11@gmail.com

ANNOTATION

In grammar, the time period "pronoun" refers no longer totally to nouns but, on the other hand, also to adjectives, numbers, and additionally to terms. For example, the U pronunciation essentially is certainly masculine, and any of the great genders can exchange the name; it calls the man and any subject of the truth a sign. Words can component out which, simply a very such sign, words where, where, when, how—some factor related to the place, time, or persona of actions for the situation.

Keywords: Personal pronouns, Reflexive pronouns, Demonstrative pronouns, Interrogative pronouns, Marking pronouns, Infinitive pronouns, Presumptive pronoun

There are many sorts and subtypes of Pronouns in English. This paper shall discover and discuss with copious examples, eleven (11) kinds of Pronouns. They are as follows: the personal, possessive, relative, partitive, reflexive, demonstrative, interrogative, indefinite, distributive, usual, and reciprocal Pronouns.

1) Personal Pronouns: The non-public Pronouns include: (I, you, he, him, we, us, me, she, her, it, they, and them). They are referred to as personal due to the fact refer to the man or woman speaking or being spoken to. The following are examples of personal Pronouns inside the sentence structure.

I stated the case to the police

The health practitioner advised me I will be fine

Leave us alone, we will live to tell the tale of the storm

She instructed her on the secret

He rarely eats sugar

It is sunny today, I am certain they will go visit them

2) Possessive Pronouns: The possessive Pronouns include: (my, our, your, their, her, his and mine, ours, yours, theirs, hers, and his). They are referred to as possessive because they feature in the genitive cases (i.e. they point out possession and specific possession relationship) to the individual talking or being spoken to. The following are examples of possessive Pronouns in sentences.

Our teachers are working hard.

Theirs is to devour and mine, to buy.

Should the pen be his, the e-book is ours.

His mom is my friend

Her vehicle is dirty, she needs yours.

3) Relative Pronouns: Relative Pronouns are used to relate an adjectival or describing clause to the noun or pronoun it describes. They exhibit a relationship between two or greater sentence elements. They include (who, whom, whose, which, that, what, when, why, so, and how). The relative pronouns who and whom according to Akinbode, (2006), relate or refer to a person, i.e when the antecedent is animate whereas it is used when the antecedent is inanimate, such as things, objects, events, etc. The following are examples of relative Pronouns in sentences.

Look at the man who killed his mother.

Let me have the book that I requested you to buy.

College students lack the thought about how they failed the test.

Meet my son in whom I am well pleased.

4) Partitive Pronouns: These are Pronouns that refer to components (not the whole) of the antecedents (what they represent). They include: (any, some, something, no, nothing, anything).

Examples of partitive Pronouns include:

Please supply me with some undeniable sheets

There has to be something incorrect with Jane.

Students don't examine something lengthy.

5) Reflexive Pronouns: Reflexive Pronouns are these which refer at once to the nouns or the noun phrase. According to Okunowo, (2014), reflexive Pronouns point out a co-referential relationship, i.e. when the concern and object are identical referents. Such Pronouns include: (myself, themselves, itself, yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, and yourselves). Examples of reflexive Pronouns include:

They are the evildoers

If you come yourself, he may additionally be lenient

She solved the trouble herself

The goat delivered offspring itself

I can power the automobile myself

Akinbode, (2006) adds that a reflexive Pronoun suggests that the motion in the sentence has its effect on the individual or aspect that does the action. However, some personal Pronouns are joined with the word self (singular) or selves (plural) to structure what is recognized as reflexive Pronouns.

6) Demonstrative Pronouns: These Pronouns are used to point out or point out the character or aspect being referred to. The English language has four primary demonstrative Pronouns. They are this, those, that, and these. They can be labeled on two basis nearness [this] and distance [that] as properly as singular [this] and plural [these]. Examples are given below:

Are these gifts from John?

This is my pen.

That can also no longer be my property.

Excuse me, gentleman, those boots are not yours.

7) Interrogative Pronouns: As the name implies, interrogative Pronouns are used to ask questions. More frequently than not, they show up as the first phrases in sentences terminating a question. Eka, (2008) observes that interrogative Pronouns have morphological shapes suggestive of relative Pronouns. The difference between the duo, however, lies in the structural

and purposeful characteristics. For instance, interrogative Pronouns in many instances ask questions. They include: (who, what, which, and who). Illustrations are supplied below.

What is your name?

When is the event?

Which of the garments is yours?

Who furnished you with the keys?

8) Indefinite Pronouns: Indefinite Pronouns refer to unspecified referents. This class of Pronouns regularly functions as adjectives. They include each, every, anybody, anyone, anything, both, nothing, another, all, any, anybody, everyone, everybody, everything, few, many, some, nobody, none, no one, one(s), other, several, somebody, someone, something, etc. Illustrations are furnished below.

Here are two ladies: a wise one and the difficult one

Many are called but few are chosen.

I have some other spouses apart from this.

It is anyone whether or not or no longer I fail

9) Distributive Pronouns: These are Pronouns used to speak about each man or woman separately. They include each, either, none, both, everyone, every, neither, any, one, everybody, and everything). Examples of such Pronouns include:

Each of us has a car

Every Nigerian is corrupt

Everything suitable will come

Either of them is beautiful

Neither my mother nor my father is educated

10) Reciprocal Pronouns: These are Pronouns used to discuss mutual relationships. They are those Pronouns that tested share or common relationship or action. Eka (2008) observes in Quirk and Greenbaum (1979:05) that reciprocal Pronouns by some means are comparable to reflexive Pronouns but with slight differences. While the reciprocal Pronoun relates to the action, the reflexive relates to the person. There are essentially two sorts of reciprocal Pronouns in English namely: each other and one another. Example:

John and Mary love each other

The teacher talked about the examination and the college students appeared at each other

They cheat anon others in their business.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. J.Buranov. Introduction to the comparative grammar of the English and Uzbek languages. T_1973, 74, 111
2. Jespersen O. A modern English Grammar on historical principles. London, Dryton house Publ _ 1928. 28
3. Sobirjonovna, S. M., & Akbaraliyevna, A. M. (2022). PRESENT GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES AND MEANING IN CONTEXT. ILMIY TADQIQOT VA INNOVATSIYA, 1(6), 47-53.
4. <https://www.researchgate.net>
5. <http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk>