

Els pronoms substitueixen un nom o un grup de noms. No cal que sigui personal aquest nom però sí que cal que sabem quin és el referent, és a dir, a qui ens estem referint. Podem dir. “Ella és una bona metgessa” però si no sabem qui és aquesta “ella” la frase no tindrà gaire utilitat.

In English tenim també formes per les funcions de subject i de object, possessius, reflexius i impersonals
Fixeu-vos:

	Subject	Objective	Possessives	Reflexives	Undefined
1st ps	I	Me	Mine	Myself	One
2nd ps	You	You	Your	Yourself	You
3rd ps	He	Him	His	Himself	Everybody
3rd ps	She	Her	Hers	Herself	This/that
3rd ps	It	It	Its	Itself	It /There
1st pp	We	Us	Our	Ourselves	Everything
2nd pp	You	You	Yours	Yourselves	Everyone
3rd pp	They	Them	Theirs	Themselves	These/Those

L'ús d'aquests pronoms no representa cap problema. La única cosa que hem de recordar és que, ara per ara, **no l'hem d'elidir mai**. Encara que ens sembli repetitiu i innecessari a la nostra llengua, mirem de mantenir sempre l'SVOCA en anglès

Com a objecte directe, indirecte i amb un ús impersonal és força intuïtiu i fàcil. Mirem aquests exemples trets de :

<http://www.grammar-monster.com> i de <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org>

Examples of Objective Personal Pronouns As Direct Objects

Here are some examples of objective personal pronouns as direct objects:

- Democracy is the name we give the people whenever we need them.
- To obtain a man's opinion of you, make him mad. (Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1809-1894)
(In this example, *you* is also an objective personal pronoun. It's an object of preposition)
- I'm a godmother. That's a great thing to be, a godmother. She calls me God for short. That's cute. I taught her that. (Ellen DeGeneres)
(In this example, *her* is also an objective personal pronoun. It's an indirect object)

Examples of Objective Personal Pronouns As Indirect Objects

Here are some examples of objective personal pronouns as indirect objects:

- Everybody likes a kidder, but nobody lends him money. (Arthur Miller, 1915-2005)
- The true measure of a man is how he treats someone who can do him absolutely no good. (Samuel Johnson, 1709-1784)
- I'm a godmother. That's a great thing to be, a godmother. She calls me God for short. That's cute. I taught her that. (Ellen DeGeneres) (In this example, *me* is also an objective personal pronoun. It's a direct object)

Examples of Objective Personal Pronouns As the Objects of Prepositions

Here are some examples of objective personal pronouns as the objects of prepositions (prepositions in bold):

- All the world's a stage and most **of** us are desperately unrehearsed. (Sean O'Casey, 1880-1964)
- To obtain a man's opinion **of** you, make him mad. (Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1809-1894)
(In this example, *him* is also an objective personal pronoun. It's a direct object. See above.)
- Whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried **on** him personally. (Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865)

Examples of Personal Pronouns As the Subject

Here are some examples of personal pronouns as the subject.

- This is Jack. He's my brother. I don't think you have met him.
- This is Angela. She's my sister. Have you met her before?
- You could go to a doctor. They might help you.
- I like your dress.
- You are late.
- He is my friend.
- It is raining.
- She is on call.
- We live in England.
- They come from London.

Examples of There as dummy Subject with part of the verb to be followed by a noun phrase.

- There is a meeting this evening. It will start at seven.
- There has been an accident. I hope no one is hurt.

Examples of There as dummy Subject with numbers or quantities.

- There was a lot of rain last night.
- There must have been more than five hundred in the audience.

Examples of There to say where something is.

- There used to be a playground at the end of the street.
- There are fairies at the bottom of the garden.
- I wonder if there will be anyone at home.

Examples of There with an indefinite pronoun or expressions of quantity and the to-infinitive.

- There is nothing to do in the hospital.
- There was plenty to read in the library.
- There was nothing to watch on television.
- There is a lot of work to do

Examples of There If we want to show the subject of the to-infinitive using for.

- There is nothing for the children to do in the village.
- There was plenty for us to read in the apartment
- There was nothing for them to watch on television.
- There is a lot of work for you to do.

Examples of There with an indefinite pronoun or expressions of quantity and an -ing verb.

- There is someone waiting to see you.
- There were a lot of people shouting and waving.
- We use a singular verb if the noun phrase is singular:
- There is a meeting this evening. It will start at seven.
- There was a lot of rain last night.
- There is someone waiting to see you.
- We use a plural verb if the noun phrase is plural:
- There are more than twenty people waiting to see you.
- There were some biscuits in the cupboard.
- There were a lot of people shouting and waving.

Examples of it. We use it to talk about:

times and dates:

- It's nearly one o'clock.
- It's my birthday.

weather:

- It's raining.
- It's a lovely day.
- It was getting cold.

to give an opinion about a place:

- It's very cold in here.
- It will be nice when we get home.
- It's very comfortable in my new apartment.

to give an opinion followed by to-infinitive:

- It's nice to meet you.
- It will be great to go on holiday.
- It was interesting to meet your brother at last.

to give an opinion followed by an -ing verb:

- It's great living in Spain.
- It's awful driving in this heavy traffic.
- It can be hard work looking after young children.

Using "it" to talk about people

We use it to talk about ourselves:

on the telephone:

- Hello. It's George.

when people cannot see us:

- [Mary knocks on door] It's me. It's Mary.
- We use it to talk about other people:

when we point them out for the first time:

- Look. It's Sir Paul McCartney.
- Who's that? I think it's John's brother.

Examples of you.

We use you to talk about people in general including the speaker and the hearer.

- You can buy this book anywhere > This book is on sale everywhere.
- You can't park here > Parking is not allowed here.

Examples of They

We use they or them to talk about people in general, especially about the government and the authorities.

- They don't let you smoke in here > No smoking here
- They serve good food here.
- Ask them for a cheaper ticket.

- They don't let you smoke in here.
- They are going to increase taxes.
- They are building a new motorway.
- They say it's going to rain tomorrow.

Examples of how we use this (singular) and these (plural) as pronouns.

to talk about people or things near us:

- This is a nice cup of tea.
- Whose shoes are these?

to introduce people:

- This is Janet.
- These are my friends, John and Michael.
- WARNING:
- We don't say These are John and Michael.
- We say This is John and this is Michael.

to introduce ourselves to begin a conversation on the phone.

- Hello, this is David, Can I speak to Sally?

Examples of how we use that (singular) and those (plural).

to talk about things that are not near us:

- What's that?
- This is our house, and that's Rebecca's house over there.
- Those are very expensive shoes.

We also use that to refer back to something someone said or did:

- - Shall we go to the cinema? - Yes, that's a good idea.
- - I've got a new job. - That's great.
- - I'm very tired. - Why is that?

Examples of how we use one (singular) and ones (plural) to avoid unnecessary repetition.

- See those two girls? Helen is the tall one and Jane is the short one.
- Which is your car, the red one or the blue one?
- My trousers are torn. I need some new ones.
- See those two girls. Helen is the one on the left.
- Let's look at the photographs. The ones you took in Paris.
- We often use them after Which ... in questions:
- You can borrow a book. Which one do you want?
- There are lots of books here. Which ones are yours?

Examples of how we use the reciprocal pronouns each other and one another when two or more people do the same thing.

Traditionally, each other refers to two people and one another refers to more than two people, but this distinction is disappearing in modern English.

- Peter and Mary helped one another.
= Peter helped Mary and Mary helped Peter.
- We sent each other Christmas cards.
= We sent them a Christmas card and they sent us a Christmas card.
- They didn't look at one another.
= He didn't look at her and she didn't look at him.

We also use the possessive forms each other's and one another's:

- They helped to look after each other's children.
- We often stayed in one another's houses.

NOTE: We do not use reciprocal pronouns as the subject of a clause.

Examples of how we use the indefinite pronouns to refer to people or things without saying exactly who or what they are.

We use pronouns ending in **-body** or **-one** for people, and pronouns ending in **-thing** for things:

- Everybody enjoyed the concert.
- I opened the door but there was no one at home.
- It was a very clear day. We could see everything.

We use a singular verb after an indefinite pronoun.

- Everybody loves Sally.
- Everything was ready for the party.

When we refer back to an indefinite pronoun we normally use a plural pronoun.

- Everybody enjoyed the concert. They stood up and clapped.
- I will tell somebody that dinner is ready. They have been waiting a long time.

We can add **-s** to an indefinite pronoun to make a possessive.

- They were staying in somebody's house.
- Is this anybody's coat?

We use indefinite pronouns with **no-** as the subject in negative clauses (not pronouns with **any**.)

- Anybody didn't come >> Nobody came.

We do not use another negative in a clause with **nobody**, **no one** or **nothing**.

- Nobody came.
- Nothing happened.

We use **else** after indefinite pronouns to refer to people or things in addition to the ones we already mentioned.

- All the family came, but no one else.
- If Michael can't come we'll ask somebody else.
- So that's eggs, peas and chips. Do you want anything else?