THE CATAHORY OF PRONOUNS

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Anotatsiya.*Ushbu maqola bizga olmoshlarning grammatik shakillarini va ularni gapda qanday qo'llashni tasvirlab bayon etadi. Olmoshlarning shakillarini va ularni qanday tasniflashni, ko'plik va birlikka ajiratishni, turlarini yoritib beradi.*

GRAMMATICAL CATAGORIES OF PRONOUNS

Annotation.*This article describes the grammatical forms of pronouns and how to use them in a sentence. Explains the forms of pronouns and how to classify them, distinguish them into plural and singular, types.*

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ КАТЕГОРИИ МЕСТОИМЕНИЙ.

Аннотация.*В этой статье описаны грамматические формы местоимений и способы их использования в предложении. Объясняет формы местоимений и способы их классификации, разделения на множественное и единственное число.*

Pronouns are an essential component of language that play a crucial role in

communication. From personal pronouns like "I" and "you" to possessive pronouns like "mine" and "yours," these words help us refer to people, places, things, and ideas without constantly repeating their names. In this article, we will explore the different types of pronouns, their functions in sentences, and how they contribute to clarity and efficiency in our everyday communication. So let's dive into the world of pronouns and uncover the fascinating ways in which they shape our language!

Pronouns are words that are used in place of a noun to avoid repetition. They can refer to people, animals, things, or ideas. Some common pronouns include "he," "she," "it," "they," "we," and "you." Pronouns are used to make sentences more concise and clear.

Pronouns are an essential element of language that serve to replace nouns in sentences, allowing for smoother and more efficient communication. They play a crucial role in indicating the relationships between various elements of a sentence and help to clarify the subject, object, or possessive form of a noun. There are several different types of pronouns, each serving a specific function within a sentence. Personal pronouns, such as "I," "you," "he," "she," and "they," are used to refer to specific individuals or groups. Possessive pronouns, like "mine," "yours," and "theirs," indicate ownership or possession. Demonstrative pronouns, such as "this" and "that," point to specific objects or people. Reflexive pronouns, like "myself" and "yourself," refer back to the subject of the sentence. Pronouns also play a crucial role in maintaining clarity and avoiding repetition in writing. By using pronouns instead of repeating nouns multiple times, writers can create more concise and cohesive sentences that are easier for readers to follow. In addition to their grammatical functions, pronouns also have important social and cultural implications. In recent years, there has been growing awareness and discussion around gender-neutral pronouns that aim to be inclusive of individuals who do not identify strictly within the traditional gender binary. This reflects a broader societal shift towards recognizing and respecting diverse gender identities.Pronoun Agreement

Pronouns must agree with their antecedents. This means that pronouns need to match their antecedents in number, gender, and person. In other words, the pronoun must agree with the noun it is replacing in terms of whether it is singular or plural, male or female, and first, second, or third person.

For example, if the antecedent is a singular noun, the pronoun that replaces it should also be singular. If the antecedent is a female noun, the pronoun that replaces it should be a feminine pronoun. If the antecedent is in the third person, the pronoun should also be in the third person. Here are some examples of correct and incorrect pronoun agreement:

Correct:John said he would be here soon. (The pronoun "he" agrees with the antecedent "John" in gender and person.) The dog chased its tail. (The pronoun "its" agrees with the antecedent "dog" in number.)

Incorrect: The participants won his game. (The pronoun "his" does not agree with the antecedent "participants" in number, since "participants" is plural.) Maria took their umbrella. (The pronoun "their" does not agree with the antecedent "Maria" in gender and number, since "Maria" is singular and feminine.) By making sure that your pronouns agree with their antecedents, you can avoid confusion and ensure that your writing is clear and grammatically correct.

Pronouns can be categorized into many types, all of which are very commonly used in English:

Personal pronouns.

Subject and object pronouns.

Possessive pronouns.

Reflexive pronouns and intensive pronouns.

Impersonal pronouns.

Demonstrative pronouns.

Interrogative pronouns.

Relative pronouns - Personal pronouns are words that are used to represent a specific person or thing in a sentence. They can be singular or plural, and can also change depending on the gender of the person they are referring to. There are

different types of personal pronouns, including subject pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they), object pronouns (me, you, him, her, it, us, them), possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs), and reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself). Personal pronouns are essential in language as they help to avoid repetition and make sentences more concise and clear. They also play a crucial role in indicating the relationships between different elements in a sentence.

Subject and object pronouns - Subject pronouns are pronouns that are used as the subject of a sentence. They typically come before the verb and indicate who or what is performing the action. Examples of subject pronouns include "I," "you," "he," "she," "it," "we," and "they."Object pronouns, on the other hand, are pronouns that are used as the object of a verb or preposition. They typically come after the verb or preposition and indicate who or what is receiving the action. Examples of object pronouns include "me," "you," "him," "her," "it," "us," and "them."It's important to use the correct subject and object pronouns in sentences to ensure clarity and proper grammar. Subject pronouns are used when the pronoun is performing the action, while object pronouns are used when the pronoun is receiving the action.Here are some examples:- Subject pronoun: She is going to the store.- Object pronoun: I gave him a gift.It's also worth noting that some languages, such as Spanish or French, have different forms for subject and object pronouns depending on their position in a sentence. It's important to understand these differences when learning a new language.

Possesive pronouns - Possessive pronouns are pronouns that show ownership or possession of something. They replace nouns to indicate who or what owns or possesses something. Here is a list of possessive pronouns:

1. My - shows that something belongs to the speaker

2. Your - shows that something belongs to the person being spoken to

3. His - shows that something belongs to a male person or thing

4. Her - shows that something belongs to a female person or thing

5. Its - shows that something belongs to an object, animal, or concept

6. Our - shows that something belongs to multiple people including the

speaker

7. Their - shows that something belongs to multiple people not including the speaker

Possessive pronouns can be used before nouns or on their own in sentences. For example:

- This is my book.

- Is this your car?

- His hat is on the table.

- Her phone is charging.

- The cat licked its paws.

- Our house is blue.

- Their parents are coming over.

Possessive pronouns are important for indicating ownership and relationships in sentences, and they help make writing more concise and clear.

Reflexive pronouns and intensive pronouns - Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and object of a sentence refer to the same person or thing. They end in "-self" (singular) or "-selves" (plural) and are used to show that someone or something is performing an action on themselves. For example, "I washed myself" or "She hurt herself."

Intensive pronouns, on the other hand, are used to emphasize a noun or pronoun in a sentence. They also end in "-self" (singular) or "-selves" (plural) and are not necessary for the sentence to make sense. Intensive pronouns can be removed from a sentence without changing its core meaning. For example, "I myself will take care of it" or "She herself made the decision."In summary, reflexive pronouns reflect the action back onto the subject, while intensive pronouns simply add emphasis to a noun or pronoun in a sentence.

Impersonal pronoun - Impersonal pronouns are pronouns that do not refer to any specific person or thing. They are used to make general statements or to talk about things in a more general sense. Some examples of impersonal pronouns include "it," "one," and "they." Impersonal pronouns are often used in situations

where the subject is unknown, irrelevant, or general in nature. They can also be used to avoid repeating a specific noun multiple times in a sentence. Impersonal pronouns are commonly used in formal writing and academic texts.

Demonstrative pronouns - are pronouns that are used to indicate or point to specific people or things. They are often used to clarify which person or thing is being referred to in a sentence. There are four main demonstrative pronouns in English: "this," "that," "these," and "those." - "This" and "these" are used to refer to people or things that are nearby in space or time. For example, "This is my book" or "These are my shoes."- "That" and "those" are used to refer to people or things that are farther away in space or time. For example, "That is your bag over there" or "Those were the best days of my life."Using demonstrative pronouns can help make your writing more clear and specific by indicating exactly what you are referring to.

Innterogative pronoun - An interrogative pronoun is a type of pronoun that is used to ask questions. The main interrogative pronouns in English are "who," "whom," "whose," "what," "which," and "whose." These pronouns are used to inquire about a person or thing and can be used in both direct and indirect questions.Interrogative pronouns can also be used to introduce clauses in questions, such as "I wonder who will win the game" or "Tell me which book you want to read."Overall, interrogative pronouns play a crucial role in forming questions and seeking information in English grammar.

Overall, pronouns are a fundamental aspect of language that help us communicate effectively while also reflecting societal attitudes towards identity and inclusivity. Understanding how to use pronouns correctly can enhance our communication skills and contribute to creating more inclusive spaces for all individuals.

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