

Lecția 5: Pronumele

5.1. Funcția pronumelui

Pronumele sunt cuvinte lipsite de înțeles de sine statator. Ele nu denumesc și nu caracterizează nimic, funcția lor fiind aceea de a înlocui un substantiv, făcând astfel referire la o idee, obiect sau acțiune menționate anterior sau cunoscută de către interlocutor.

Ex.: *John did all the work.*

He did all the work.

Who did all the work?

5.2. Forma pronumelui

Pronumele au forme specifice în funcție de:

Numar: singular - *this*; plural - *these*

Caz: Nominativ - *she*; Genitiv - *hers*; Dativ - *to her*; Acuzativ - *her*

Gen: masculin - *he*; Feminin - *she*; neutru - *it*

Pronumele pot fi simple (*you, which, many*) sau compuse (*everybody, whatever, no one*).

5.3. Clasificarea pronumelor

După conținut și funcție pronumele pot fi:

Personale

Reflexive

Nehotarate

Demonstrative

Relative

De întărire

Interogative

Reciproce

I se scrie întotdeauna cu majusculă.

Its (pronume) nu are apostrof.

It's vine de la *it is* sau *it has*

Forme arhaice și poetice: pers. II sg. - *thou, thine, (to) thee*

I gave him the book.

He ran the London Marathon.
It's a pleasure to him.
I only played against her once.
These books are ours.
Is this pen yours or mine?

You / They impersonal - putem folosi aceste doua pronume pentru a vorbi despre oameni in general.

Ex.: *You have to drive on the other side of the road in Great Britain.*

They say she's very clever.

It - poate indeplini o serie de functii de mare importanta:

It impersonal (in expresii impersonale temporale, exprimand starea vremii, distante sau in constructii pasive)

Ex.: *It's 7 o'clock.*

It was spring.

Is it Monday?

How hot it is!

How far is it to the station?

It demonstrativ

Ex.: *Who is it? It's the postman.*

It's the children.

5.3.2. Pronumele reflexive

Acestea insotesc un verb si se refera la subiect. Se folosesc atunci cand subiectul si complementul direct se refera la aceeași persoana.

Forme:

Singular: *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself*

Plural: *ourselves, yourselves, themselves*

Ex.: *I wanted to do it myself but he insisted on helping me.*

She fell off the ladder and injured herself.

You can do these tasks by yourself or with a partner.

After five minutes, it will automatically turn itself down.

Let's buy ourselves a chair for the garden.

They built the house themselves.

5.3.3. Pronumele nehotarate

Some, any, every se pot combina cu *-one, -body, -thing* pentru a obtine pronumele nehotarate: *anyone, anybody, anything, someone, somebody, something, everyone, everybody, everything.*

No poate forma impreuna cu *-body* sau *-one* pronumele: *nobody, no-one*

Atat in engleza britanica cat si in cea americana, pronumele nehotarate *anyone, anybody, someone, somebody, everyone, everybody, no-one* sunt din punct de vedere gramatical la singular

si trebuie folosite cu un verb la singular.

Alte pronume nehotarate:

enough, few, fewer, less, little, many, much, several, more, most, all, both, every, each, any, either, neither, none, some.

De retinut!

Daca aceste forme preceda un substantiv nu mai sunt pronume, ci determinanti substantivali.

Ex.: *Few will be chosen; fewer will finish.*

Little is expected.

5.3.4. Pronumele demonstrativ

Pronumele demonstrative: *this, these, that, those, such* pot functiona atat ca pronume, cat si ca determinanti substantivali.

Ex.: *That is incredible!* (referring to something you just saw)

I will never forget this. (referring to a recent experience)

Such is my belief. (referring to an explanation just made)

This si *these* sugereaza ideea de apropiere temporală sau spatială, pe cand *that* si *those* sugereaza ideea de departare.

Ex.: *These (pancakes sitting here now on my plate) are delicious.*

Those (pancakes that I had yesterday morning) were even better.

This (book in my hand) is well written; that (book that I'm pointing to, over there, on the table) is trash.

Aceasta idee de departare se poate transforma chiar in dispret sau instrainare afectiva:

Ex.: *Are you going to wear **these**?* (*They are awful. I do not like them at all.*)

*Can you believe I would have bought **that**?*

5.3.5. Pronumele relative

Pronumele relativ face referire la un substantiv sau inlocuitor substantival mentionat in contextul anterior (antecedent) si leaga propozitia sau grupul de cuvinte care explica sau da mai multe detalii despre substantivul antecedent de propozitia continand substantivul determinat.

Pronumele relative sunt : *who, whoever, which, that.*

Ex.: *The student **who** studies hardest usually does the best.*

Alegerea corectă dintre *which* si *that* se inscrie printre cele mai frecvente nelamuriri ale studentilor la limba engleza. In general, *which* se foloseste pentru a introduce propozitii care au natura de paranteze, explicatii suplimentare dar care pot fi inlaturate sau omise fara a schimba intelesul frazei. Din acest motiv propozitiile introduse prin *which* sunt in general intre virgule. Din contra propozitiile introduse de *that* sunt considerate indispensabile sensului frazei si nu se vor pune intre virgule.

Who si formele sale se refera la persoane, *which* se refera la lucruri, iar *that* poate face referire la ambele.

Ex.: *The man **who** hijacked the plane wanted to get to Cuba.*

The couple **who** live next door have the radio on all night.
The team **that** won the championship received a great reception.
This is the programme **which** won the prize.
We'll plant new trees to replce those **which** fell.

5.3.6. Pronumele de intarire

Insoteste substantive sau pronume personale pentru a le sublinia. Ca forma sunt identice cu pronumele reflexive:

Singular: *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself*

Plural: *ourselves, yourselves, themselves*

Ex.: *I **myself** don't know the answer.*

*Mary did all this **herself**.*

*Mary **herself** did all this.*

Expresii: *by myself* = singur, de unul singur

Ex.: *I worked **by myself**.*

*Little Jane read the story **by herself**.*

5.3.7. Pronumele interogativ

Pronumele interogative introduc intrebari, propozitii interogative directe sau indirecte.

Forme: *who? what? which? whose? (to) whom?*

Ex.: ***Who** said that?*

***Whose** are those books?*

*I do not remember **to whom** I gave my sweter.*

***What** happened?*

***What's** the weather like?*

5.3.8. Pronumele reciproce

Forme: *each other* si *one another*. Se folosesc pentru a exprima relatii de reciprocitate intre fiinte, idei, lucruri.

Ex.: *If Bob gave Alicia a book for Christmas and Alicia gave Bob a book for Christmas, we can say that they gave **each other** books.*

*My mother and I give **each other** a hard time.*

*They borrowed **each other's** ideas.*

De retinut! *Each other* se refera la doua obiecte, pe cand *one another* face referire la mai mult de doua obiecte sau fiinte.

Ex.: *The scientists in this lab often use **one another's** equipment.*

*Hockey players hit **one another** quite frequently*

1. Completeaza pronumele personale care lipsesc:

The other day when I was shopping a woman stopped *me* and asked ___ the way to the post office. ___ gave her directions and ___ thanked ___ politely, then ran off quickly in the opposite direction. ___ put my hand in my pocket and found that my wallet was missing. ___ must have taken it while ___ were talking. ___ shouted and ran after ___ but ___ was no good. ___ had disappeared in the crowd.

2. Completeaza urmatoarele propozitii cu pronume:

- I did it ___
- She gave ___ to ___
- We made the dinner ___
- They bought ___ in Singapore.
- My pen is blue; ___ is green. This pen is blue so it is ___
- I can't do this. Can ___ help me?
- Don't give your cats a bath. They wash ___
- He saved his money so that he could buy ... a bicycle.
- ___ knows some words in English like okay, hi and bye.
- ___ the students passed the exam.
- Can you tell ___ the time?
- It rained so ___ went for a walk.

3. Puzzle:

There are some books on a shelf. There are three big ones and two small ones. One of the big ones is red. There is a small green book. There are two green ones altogether and two blue ones. Only one of the small books is green.

Acum raspunde la urmatoarele intrebari:

- 3.1. - How many books are there altogether?
- 3.2. - What colour are the big books?
- 3.3. - What colour are the small ones?