

B Grammar

1 Pronouns

We use pronouns to replace nouns to avoid repeating the same word.

We use subject pronouns (*I, you, he, she, it, we, they*) to show who is doing the action.
*Elsa only lives three blocks away from the factory so **she** walks to work.*
***He** missed the bus.*

We use object pronouns (*me, you, him, her, it, us, them*) to show who is receiving the action.
*I saw Nessa and gave **her** the flowers.*
*I'm very excited to see **him**.*

There are two ways to talk about possession or refer to parts of the body. Some possessives (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their*) go before the noun and some (*mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs*) replace the noun.
*I share a room with Jake. This is **my** corner and that is **his**.*
*I visited **your** office.*

We use reflexive pronouns (*myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*):

- to refer back to the subject
*She sometimes talks **to herself** when she's concentrating hard.*
- to emphasize who does something.
*Our supervisor does his accounts **himself**.*
- in some common expressions
*Make **yourself** comfortable.*
*Help **yourselves** to some pudding.*
*Did they enjoy **themselves** at the dance?*

Compare the use of reflexive pronouns and each other. We can also use one another.
*Daisy and Lindsey talked to **each other/one another**.* (= Daisy spoke to Lindsey and Lindsey spoke to Daisy.)
*Daisy and Lindsey talked to **themselves**.* (= Daisy spoke to Daisy and Lindsey spoke to Lindsey.)

2 Impersonal pronouns

We use *you, we, they*, and *one* when we are not referring to a particular person.

We can use *you* to talk about everyone in general.
***You** can travel to all states.* (= Anyone can travel to all states.)

We can use *we* to talk about everyone including ourselves.
***We** can't travel back in time.* (= This limitation is on all people including myself.)

We can use *they* to refer to experts or authorities.
***They** advise against traveling because of the unfavorable weather conditions.* (= someone who knows about the dangers of the current conditions)

We can use *one* to refer to one unspecified person. The impersonal *one* is very formal.
***One** must be careful when walking on ice.*

You can see the whole lesson from your teacher, please ask them to send it to you before the class.

テキスト全文はレッスン受講時に担当講師よりお受け取りください。

