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University of Al-Qadisiyah

College of Education

Department of English

"The First person pronoun in English with Reference to Quranic Verses"

Set By: **Supervised by:**

Muhannad Mahmoud & Saif Firas   **Assist. Prof. Besma Khalid**

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I

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

هُوَ الَّذِي بَعَثَ فِي الْأُمِّيِّينَ رَسُولًا مِنْهُمْ يَتْلُو عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتِهِ وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَإِنْ كَانُوا مِنْ قَبْلُ لَفِي ضَلَالٍ مُبِينٍ

To:

Everyone who lights my life with Knowledge,

my mother and my father who were with me in

each steps, and the rest of my family,

my friends…...

Acknowledgement

Mrs. Basma Khalid who had been generous with her time and wisdom to provide me with valuable and productive suggestions while working on my project.

I wish to express my particular gratitude to my supervisor Mrs. Besma for helping me.

Abstract

A pronoun, is defined as a word or phrase that may be substituted for a noun or noun phrase, which once replaced, is known as the pronoun's antecedent. Without pronouns, we'd have to keep on repeating nouns, and that would make our speech and writing repetitive, not to mention cumbersome.

This paper consists of two chapters which review some studies and explanations that deal with pronouns. The first chapter deals with pronouns in English. It distinguishes the different types of pronouns by explaining its rules. While the second chapter deals with pronouns in some selected verses in the Holy Quran.

Finally, certain conclusion and remarks are found at the end of the paper.

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1.1. Introduction

According to Crystal (1980, 391) pronoun is "A term used in the grammatical classification of words, referring to the closed set of items which can be used to substitute for a noun phrase (or single noun). "

In the group of pronouns, people predispose to be more familiar with personal pronouns, since these parts of speech are vastly used in English language. Other kinds of pronouns also exist; however, pronouns must be recognized and practiced in order to be able to write a sentence well. All pronouns are used as a replacement for a form of a noun. For example

- **Pronouns as a subject**
    The man is → he is
- **Pronouns as an object**
    We saw the man → we saw him
- **Possessive pronoun**
    The man's → his (Swick, 2009:57)

Pronouns have several features; these features are differing from nouns. Their name shows that they are "replace nouns". Pronouns involve a varied class of closed-class words with nominal function. (Quirk.1985:335)

Pronouns construct a heterogonous class of items with different subclass. Pronouns are to have different characteristic that distinguish them from nouns: (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973:100)

a) They don't admit determiners
b) They often have an objective case
c) They often have person distinction
d) They often have overt gender contrast
e) Singular and plural forms are often not morphologically related.

Pronouns supplant nouns to diminish repetition and join phrases together to give more data. Pronouns take the place of nouns to avoid redundancy. The noun a pronoun replaces is called as that pronoun's antecedent. It is critical to guarantee that every pronoun has a clear

antecedent in order not to get confused. Pronouns can be extremely helpful when remaining in for different nouns or noun phrases. They make sentences less redundant by eliminating the need to repeat the same nouns over and over again.

[https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-writing/chapter/pronouns/]

In linguistics and grammar, a pronoun is a word that substitutes for a noun or noun phrase. It is a specific instance of a pro-form. A pronoun is traditionally a part of speech in grammar, though many modern linguists call it a type of noun. In English, pronouns are words such as me, *she, his, them, herself*, each other, it, and what. Pronouns are often used to take the position of a noun when that noun is already mentioned to avoid repeating in the sentence. For example, instead of saying

1- **Tom** has a new dog. **Tom** has named **the dog** Max and **Tom** lets **the dog** sleep by **Tom's** bed.

it is best to say

2- **Tom** has a new dog. **He** has named **it** Max and **he** lets **it** sleep by **his** bed.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pronoun]

Pronouns shares the same simple characteristics as nouns. They are the same as nouns because they both change for number (singular & plural), case (subject, object, possessive, etc.), and gender (male, female, animate, inanimate, etc.) Nouns and pronouns can be used in almost all the same places in sentences, and they name the same kinds of things: people, objects, etc. (Swick, 2005:12)

1.2.Types of pronouns

The word pronoun covers numerous words, some of which don't fall effectively under the nonexclusive portrayal of words that supplant nouns. There are different types of pronouns, including:

Pesonal pronouns (e.g., he, they)

Demonstrative pronouns (e.g., this, these)

Interrogative pronouns (e.g., which, who)

Indefinite pronouns (e.g., none, several)

Possessive pronouns (e.g., his, your)

Reciprocal pronouns (e.g., each other, one another)

Relative pronouns (e.g., which, where)

Reflexive pronouns (e.g., itself, himself)

Intensive pronouns (e.g., itself, himself)

Demonstrative Pronouns:

These pronouns are utilized to indicate. **This**, **that**, **these** and **those** are all demonstrative pronouns.

Example:

3- **This** is the one I left in the car.

(In this example, the speaker might be indicating to a mobile phone, in which the pronoun *this* replaces the words *mobile phone*.)

Interrogative Pronouns:

These pronouns are utilized in questions. In spite of the fact that they are named pronouns, it is difficult to see how they supplant nouns.
Who, which, what, where and **how** are all interrogative pronouns.

Example:

4- **Who** told you to do that?

Personal Pronouns:

The personal pronouns are *I*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *they*, and *who*. They indicate to people or things. They take the function of the nouns.
Example:

5- **I** bought some batteries, but **they** weren't included.

Possessive Pronouns:

Possessive pronouns are utilized to indicate possession. As they are utilized as adjectives, they are in some cases called possessive adjectives.
My, **your**, **his**, **her**, **its**, **our** and **there** are all possessive pronouns.

Example:

6- Have you seen **her** book?

(In this example, the pronoun *her* replaces a word like *Ali's*.)

Relative Pronouns:

Relative pronouns are utilized to put more information to a sentence. **Which**, **that**, **who** (including **whom** and **whose**) and **where** are all relative pronouns.

Example:

7- The man **who** first saw the comet reported it as a UFO.

(In this example, the relative pronoun *who* introduces the clause *who first saw the comet* and refers back to *the man*.)

Reflexive Pronouns:

Reflexive pronouns are utilized to refer to another noun or pronoun. The reflexive pronouns are
myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves and themselves.
Examples:

8- The dog bit **itself**.

(In this example, the intensive pronoun *itself* refers back to the noun *the dog*.)

Intensive (or Emphatic) Pronouns:

An intensive pronoun (sometimes called an *emphatic pronoun*) is used to another noun or pronoun in the sentence to give the emphasis.
Example:

9- John bakes all the bread **himself**.

(In this example, the intensive pronoun *himself* refers back to the noun *John*.)

[http://www.grammar-monster.com/lessons/pronouns_different_types.htm]

1.3. Personal pronouns (I, We)

O'Dwyer (2006:80) states that "Personal pronouns name specific persons or things; they relate to us as a persons. Their current complexity dates back to the Old and Middle periods of the English Language when it was highly inflected. These pronouns are distinctive in number (singular and plural), case (subjective, objective, and possessive), and person (first, second, third) Third person singular pronouns are also distinctive in gender (masculine, feminine and neuter)."

Personal pronouns are the most familiar types, since they are widely used in the English Language. (Swick, 2006:57).

He (ibid.) adds that" Personal pronouns have a subjective form, an objective from, and a possessive form. The subjective form is used in a place of a noun subject of a sentence. The objective form is used in a place of a noun serving as either a direct object, an indirect object, or the object of a preposition. The possessive form replaces a possessive noun for- med. The subjective form is used in place of a noun subject of a sentence. The objective form is used in palce of a noun serving as either a direct object, indirect object, or the object of a preposition. The possessive form replaces a possessive noun formed with an apostrophe plus *s* (for example, **Bill's**) or in a prepositional phrase introduced by **of** (for example, **of Bill**).

Pronouns are words that act as a subject of a sentence. The English personal pronouns are:

	Singular	Plural
First person	I	we
Second person	you	you
Third person	he, she, it	they

If the pronouns replaces a noun in the sentence, it must have the same characteristics as the noun: the same number (singular or plural), the same gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter), and the same use in sentence (subject, direct object, indirect object)

Examples:

10- John is a hard worker.   →   He is a hard worker.

(Singular masculine noun/subject)　　　(singular masculine pronoun/subject)

11- Do you know the girls?　　→　　　　Do you know them?

(plural noun/direct object)　　　　　　(plural pronoun/direct object).

12- We gave Mrs. Jones some flowers. →　We gave her some flowers.

(singular feminine noun/indirect object)　　(singular feminine pronoun/indirect object)
(Swick, 2005:12)

　I is the first person singular pronoun in English, which becomes me when it used in object position, and my, mine when indicating to the possession:

　I am happy　　　　　　(subject)

　Give it to *me*　　　　(object)

　This is *my book*　　(possession)

　That book is *mine*　　(possession)

We is the first person plural which refers to a group of people. *We* means the speaker and one or more other people. We can include or exclude the person spoken to.

　We are late. Yes, we'd better hurry. (We = you and I)

　We are late. You'd better hurry then. (We = someone else and I) (Eastwood, 1994:235)

According to Crystal (1980, 358) person is "A category used in grammatical description to indicate the number and nature of the participants in a situation. The contrasts are peripheral deictic, i.e. refer directly to features of the situation of utterance. Distinctions of person are usually marked in the verb and/or in the associated pronouns (personal pronouns)." In the first person speakers refer to themselves or to a group of people including themselves, second person the speakers refer to the person that they are addressing and the third person other people, animals, things , etc are referred to (i.e, he, she , it).

　The personal pronouns are used despite co-reference with the subject when we have a prepositional phrases express spatial relationship.

　They place *their* papers in front of *them*.

But the reflexive pronoun is preferred when the reference is metaphorical and emotive

13- She was beside *herself* with rage (she was sad). (Quirk and Greenbuma, 1973:104).

Gender is a grammatical category that differentiates pronouns and nouns according to their sex such contrasts as masculine, feminine, and neuter, animate and inanimate, etc. The concept of gender in linguistics has centered upon the need to recognize natural gender, where items refer to the sex of real-world entities, and grammatical gender which has nothing to do with sex, yet which has a critical part in signalling grammatical relationships between words in a sentence (adjectives concurring with things, and so on.). (Crystal, 1980:206).

1.4. Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns are in some cases called possessive adjectives. Their use resembles Reflexive pronouns; possessive pronouns have personal pronouns counterparts. (Swick, 2005:88)

He (ibid.) states that possessive pronouns tell us to whom or to what something belongs. Possessive pronouns have two different sets of forms.

The possessive pronouns (ours, mine, his, etc.) resemble possessive determiners except that they construct a whole noun phrase.

1- The house will be ***hers*** you see when they are property divorced.
2- Writers have produced extraordinary work in condition more oppressive than *mine*.

Possessive pronouns are normally used when the head noun precede the context, in which *hers* in the 1st example means ***her*** **house (Muna's house)**, and in the 2nd example *mine* means *my* **condition**. Here the possessive pronoun is similar to the elliptic use of genitive. (Biber and et al, 2002:97)

They (ibid.) states that to emphasis the possessive noun phrase, we use a possessive determiner precedes own:

14- We have a drink tasting, and everybody makes *their* **own**.

makes their own drink

Possessive pronoun *their* with own refers back to the head of the clause.

Possessive pronouns depend a great deal on context for their interpretation. In other word it's clear through the situation or the context who or what is being referred to, that is why they are much more common in conversation than in written registers. (ibid.)

Personal pronouns are also inflected for the possessive case as well as gender and number. They also mark the distinction of pronominal (those coming before a noun) or substitutional (those substituting for a noun). Pronominal possessive are pronouns by form, since they replace a noun form. By function they are adjectives (modifiers) since they modify or describe the noun that follows. (O'Dwyer 2006:82)

Quirk and et al (1985:361) puts it in the following " Possessive pronouns consist of two series: the first " weak set of possessive pronouns that has a determinative function. Those are called adjectival forms. They act as adjectives modifying nouns *(my, our, your, his, her, its, their)*. They appear before nouns which they modify to show possession or a close relationship. Because they are not pronouns, possessive adjectives don't replace nouns.

Examples for the possessive pronominal (determinative) pronouns are:

a) 1st person singular

15- I'll tell you *my* story if you will have a seat.

b) 2nd person singular and plural.

16- I didn't understand *your* answer.

The couch will hand out the trophies after he reads all your names.

c) 3rd person singular masculine

John played 12 songs at *his* first concert.

3rd person famine

17- It is *her* decision to make.

d) 1st Person plural

18- In *our* class, we are never a friend to ask questions.

e) 3rd person plural

19- Their real feelings about the final score were obvious.

f) 3rd person neutral

20- The toaster over below *its* fuse. (Lester, 2009:71)

While the second "strong set has an independent function as noun phrase. They are called pronominal forms acting like the genitive with ellipsis. The pronominal forms (*mine, ours, yours, hers, his, its, their)* act like true pronouns in the sense that they can play the standard noun roles of the subject, object and complement of linking verbs.(Quirk and et al , 1985 : 361)

Examples for possessive substitutional (pronominal) pronouns are:

    a) 1st person singular

        21- That green car is *mine*.

        1st person plural

        22- We know which spaniel is ours because of *its* spots.

    b) 2nd person singular

        23- Are you sure that umbrella is *yours*?

        2nd person plural

        24- These are our lacrosse. *Yours* are behind the goal.

    c) 3rd person singular masculine.

        25- This is not my brother's bicycle. His is dark blue.

        3rd person singular feminine

        26- My skirt is the same style as *hers*.

    d) 3rd person plural.

        27- When you pick up *your* tickets. Pick up *theirs* too. (O'Dwyer 2006:83)

Possessive pronouns are typically used when the head noun can be found in the preceding context. To function well, they depend a great deal on the context or the situation for their interpretation, that is why they are more common in converstion than in written registers. (Biber and et al, 2002:97)

Unlike many other languages, English uses possessive to refer to parts of body and personal belongings, as well as in several other expressions.

28- He stood at the door with *his* hat in *his* hand.
29- Don't lose *your* balance! (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973:105)

It's possible to use the definite article instead of the possessive pronouns when we have a prepositional phrase related to the object or the subject in passive constructions:

30- She took me by *the hand*. (i.e. she took me by *my* hand)
31- I must have been hit on *the* head with a hammer. (i.e. I must have been hit on *my* head by a hammer). (ibid.)

1.5. Reflexive/ intensive pronouns

Reflexive pronouns end with –self for singular and –selves for plural. Each personal pronoun has a comparing reflexive pronoun, and the pronoun **you** has two reflexive forms: **yourself** for singular and **yourselves** for plural: (Biber and et al, 2002:97)

personal pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	myself
we	ourselves
you	Yourself/yourselves
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
they	themselves

Reflexive or intensive pronouns rename or intensify a pervious noun or pronoun in the sentence or the clause. They are a unique group of pronouns that always end either –self (singular) or selves (plural). These suffixes are added to the determinative possessive forms for the 1ˢᵗ and second person (a), and to the objective form for the third person (b)

    a) *Myself , yourself , ourselves , yourselves*
    b) *Himself ,herself , itself , themselves* .
      (Quirk and et al, 1985:355)

Reflexive pronouns have no independent meaning: they must refer back to some noun or pronoun mentioned earlier in the same clause. This previously mentioned noun is called antecedent of the reflexive pronoun. The word reflexive comes from a Latin word meaning "to bend back". Reflexive pronouns must "bend back" to their antecedent, the nearest appropriate noun, usually but not the subject of the sentences. (Lester, 2009:75)

The noun and the pronoun always have to the same referent, that is, the person or the thing to which the word names or refers. These pronouns are somewhat similar to personal pronouns in that they have number and person, but they don't have case. (O'Dwyer 2006:83).

The reflexive pronoun has two distinct functions or uses: Basic and emphatic. The Basic reflexive pronoun takes the function of a noun phrase in the structure of the clause or phrase. It may be an object, a complement or a prepositional complement. Since it corers to the subject the subject, the reflexive pronoun cannot itself be a subject. In this, it shows that it belongs to the object territory, and has affinities with the objective personal pronoun. (Quirk and et al, 1985:356).

When we have a mixture of pronouns, the reflexive pronoun conforms to 1ˢᵗ person or to 2ⁿᵈ person if there is no 1ˢᵗ person:
      32- You, John and I mustn't deceive *ourselves*

      33- You and John mustn't deceive yourselves (Quirk and Greenbuma, 1973:104)

    The indefinite "one" has its own reflexive a in:
  34- One mustn't fool *oneself*" but other indefinites use *himself* or *themselves*
  35- No one must fool himself. (ibid.)
The personal pronouns are used despite co-reference with the subject when we have a prepositional phrases express spatial relationship.
  36- *They* place *their* papers in front of *them.*

All of these sentences are commands with an understood you as subject. (Lester, 2009:76)

    Reflexive pronouns and intensive pronouns look exactly alike, but they have different roles. Intensive pronouns are sometimes assumed to be improper form of reflexive pronouns. They occur in apposition and, unlike the reflexive pronouns, have positional mobility. For example:
  37- I *myself* wouldn't take any notice.
  38- I wouldn't take any notice myself.
  39- Myself, I wouldn't take any notice.
Here myself is an intensive pronoun, has been added to an already complete sentence just for emphasis. It has no grammatical role at all. It can be removed from sentence without affecting it, unlike the reflexive pronoun that cannot removed from the sentence without making the sentence ungrammatical. (Qurik and et al,1985:360-361)

1.6 Subject pronouns

The subject of a sentence is someone or element that performs the action of the verb while

subject pronouns are used to replace the concern (person or thing) of a verb.

We do not normally say:

40- Ali is tall and Ali is smart .

Saying the word "Ali" twice is repetitive and does not sound natural.

Replace the subject (Ali) that appears the second time with the **concern pronoun** to avoid repetition, and in this case to avoid saying the name *Ali* again.

So we would say: "Ali is tall and **he** is smart."

Replace the second "Ali" with the Subject Pronoun "He".
(http://www.grammar.cl/english/subject-pronouns.htm)

A subject pronoun is precisely what it sounds like: a pronoun that takes the location of a noun because the difficulty of a sentence. Bear in mind, a sentence's situation is the character or thing that plays the motion of a verb. While you take an excellent closer appearance, you'll see that a topic pronoun is used because the subject of a verb, at the same time as an item pronoun is generally used as a grammatical object.

Subject pronouns can be singular or plural, and they can be masculine, female or gender neutral. The masculine or female difficulty pronoun is used when gender is known, while relating to an inanimate object, the gender-impartial form "it" is used. The subject pronoun "it" may be used to refer to animals of unspecific gender, and it's also appropriate to use the difficulty pronoun "it" to describe a baby of unknown gender. "It" is also used to talk about the weather, temperature or time.

If you may find the subject of a sentence, then you can discover a subject pronoun without problems! That allow's move back to fundamentals for a moment. Every entire sentence has a subject, a verb, and an object. The challenge (or concern pronoun) is constantly someone, factor, vicinity, or concept, or the plural of one of these, i.e. humans, matters, places, or thoughts. The item or object pronoun is constantly on the receiving cut of the action.

One of the simplest methods to pick out a subject or concern pronoun is to keep in mind that it's far continually going to be the who or what that has a right away impact on the movement that's taking place.
(http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/pronouns-2/subject-pronouns)

Subject forms

	subject	
	singular	**plural**
First person	I	we
Second person	you	you
Third person	he, she, it	they

Subject Pronoun Examples:

In the following examples, you can see exactly how this method works. The subject pronoun is in bold and is underlined, the verb is in italics, and the object is in bold.

> ***41- I*** *feel* happy in the sunshine.
> ***42-*** ***We*** *gave* them a head start in the race.

1.7 object pronouns

The object is a noun or noun phrase that is affected by the action of a verb or that follows a preposition:

> ***43-*** "I like ice cream", "ice cream" is the object of the verb "like".

While **object pronouns** are used rather than nouns, commonly because we already realize what the object is? It makes the sentence simpler to read, and understand and avoids repetition. We normally use item pronouns after a verb or a preposition. (**49-** She talks to *us*.)

An item pronoun is a type of personal pronoun that is normally used as a grammatical object, both as the direct or indirect item of a verb, or because the item of a preposition. These pronouns constantly take the objective case, whether they are indirect object pronouns or direct object pronouns.

The seven basic pronouns take on different forms when used as item pronouns rather than as concern pronouns:

- **I** becomes **Me**
- **You** stays **You** (this rule applies for singular and plural use)
- **He** becomes **Him**
- **She** becomes **Her**
- **It** stays **It**
- **We** becomes **Us**
- **They** becomes **Them**

If you know the way to discover the object of a sentence, then you will locate it very easily to identify an item pronoun whilst you see one. To discover the object of a sentence, find the nouns and verbs and mentally separate them from the relaxation of the phrases the sentence consists of. Each of them; challenge and object of the sentence can be nouns or pronouns. The subject may be the one doing the moving the verb describes. The object is the noun or pronoun receiving the movement. Making matters even less complicated, when the item isn't always a noun, it's an item pronoun.

Just like concern pronouns, item pronouns may be singular or plural, masculine, female, or gender impartial. The masculine or feminine concern pronoun is used whenever the gender is understood. While relating to the weather, temperature, time, an inanimate item or an infant or animal of undetermined gender, the neuter shape "it" can be used. (http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/pronouns-2/object-pronouns)

Object Pronoun Examples:

> *44-* Our grandparents gave *us* candy and our teeth are just fine.
> *45-* The spider bit *me* on my ankle.

We use the subject form when the pronoun is the concern of a finite clause.

> *46-* *I* couldn't tell you.

We use the object form when the pronoun is the item of a verb or preposition

> *47-* It wasn't *us* who cause all the trouble. **(Eastwood, 2005 : 253)**

1.8 Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns introduce relative clauses. They help make clear what is being talked about. They also tell us more about the subject or the object. E.g. **(Barrett, 2016 : 96)**

48- The novella which you ordered last week has arrived. [l]

Subject	Object	Possession	Uncertainty
which	which	whose	whichever
that	that		
who	whom	whose	whoever/whomever/whosever

In [l], the relative pronoun which introduces the relative clause that you ordered last week. Relative pronouns vary from personal pronouns in that the detail which contains or incorporates the relative pronoun is constantly placed at the beginning of the clause, whether it is situation, complement, adverbial, postmodifier, prepositional complement, or object (as in [l]).   **(Barrett, 2016 : 96)**

Restrictive and nonrestrictive

A restrictive clause restricts or defines the meaning of a noun or noun phrase and gives essential statistics approximately the noun in the sentence. It isn't separated from the rest of the sentence by means of commas. Restrictive clauses are greater common in writing than nonrestrictive clauses. A restrictive clause is also once in a while referred to as an important clause or word. **(Quirk,1985:173)**

Here are a few examples below:

49- The student *who sits in the back of the room* asks a lot of questions.
50- The results *that I obtained* may invoke positive social change.
51- The journalist *whose story I read yesterday* has won prizes for her work.

When the relative pronoun functions because the item of the sentence, it can (and commonly is) omitted from the relative clause.

52- The results *that I obtained* may invoke positive social change.
53- The article *that I requested* did not arrive on time.
54- The participants *who I interviewed* met me at the local library.

Nonrestrictive Clause

A nonrestrictive clause adds extra information to a sentence. It's also a proper noun or a common noun that refers to a completely unique man or woman, issue, or occasion. It uses commas to reveal that the records are additional. The commas almost act like parentheses in the sentence. If the records are among the commas is disregarded, readers will nevertheless apprehend the general that means of the sentence. A nonrestrictive clause is also referred to as a nonessential clause or phrase.

55- I want to thank my father*, Mark Smith,* for all of his love and support.
    a. With the nonrestrictive clause omitted: I want to thank my father for all of his love and support.
56- The hypothesis*, which I tested throughout the research,* was rejected.
    a. With the nonrestrictive clause omitted: The hypothesis was rejected.
57- I have found the article*, which I have been looking for*.
    a. With the nonrestrictive clause omitted: I have found the article.

http://academicguides.waldenu.edu/writingcenter/grammar/clau

Wh-pronouns, that, and zero

Relative pronouns consist of two series:

(a) wh-pronouns: who, whom, whose, which
(b) that and zero
.   which
58- I'd like to see the story [that   ] you bought last month.

.   (   )

   (Zero is indicated by using '( )'.) Neither series has number or person contrast. However, the wh-series has the gender contrast between personal who and Nonpersonal which, and case comparison between subjective who, objective Whom, and genitive whose. (**Quirk,1985:173**)

Who and whom as relative pronouns

Who and whom as relative pronouns, used to link one clause to another. For example:
   *59- The man **whom** you met yesterday is coming to dinner.*

*60- The children, **who** had been as good as gold, then suddenly started misbehaving.*

*61- The people to **whom** the funds were supposedly directed benefited little from them.*

As with questions, using whom in the above examples is markedly formal. most people would say or write the first example in one of these ways:

*62- The man **who** you met yesterday is coming to dinner.*

*63- The man **that** you met yesterday is coming to dinner.*

64- The man you met yesterday is coming to dinner.

They would also probably move the preposition to the end of the <u>clause</u> in the third example:

65- The people the funds were supposedly directed to benefited little.

However, if you are writing at work, at university or college, or for publication, it is acceptable and even beneficial to use the extra formal whom, especially in structures with a preposition. (https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/usage/who-or-whom)

1.9 Case forms

Most pronouns in English have only two case forms: **COMMON** case (somebody) and **GENITIVE** case (somebody's). But six pronouns (*I, we, he, she, they*, and the *wh*-pronoun **who**) have a further difference among **subjective** and **objective** cases.

SUBJECTIVE	*I*	*we*	*he*	*she*	*they*	*who*
OBJECTIVE	*me*	*us*	*him*	*her*	*them*	*who* (m)
GENITIVE						
determinative	*my*	*our*	*his*	*her*	*their*	*whose*
independent	*mine*	*ours*	*his*	*hers*	*theirs*	*whose*

In addition, two genitive forms, there are a determinative and an independent form for six of the pronouns. The **determinative** genitive and **objective** forms of *she* are similar, and the *subjective/objective* distinction between *who* and *whom* is not always maintained. The personal pronoun (you) does not have distinct subjective and objective case forms. **(Quirk,1985:173)**

1.10 Gender

Gender is how do English speakers distinguish between Feminine, Masculine, and male-or-female reference . in addition Gender is an area where the language is changing. So gender is an interesting and controversial topic.
(Biber, Conrad, Leech, 2002: 94)

1.11 Concept of number of pronouns

Number is a grammatical category Number is a grammatical category which relates to verbs, adjectives, pronouns, and nouns . In English, there are two number categories singular and plural.

(http://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/number.htm)

Below are examples of pronouns in the two number categories:

Word Type	Number Category	
	Singular Example	Plural Example
Pronoun	I, me, you, he, him, she, her, it	we, us, you, they, them

have particular inflections (distinct types of the word) depending on whether they're singular or plural. For the most element, most effective the first-individual and third-person non-public pronouns have plural bureaucracy. The simplest plural second-person pronoun is the reflexive pronoun yourselves. (https://www.thefreedictionary.com/personal-pronouns-number.htm)

you sometimes have to use information from another part of the sentence or paragraph to determine if it is plural or singular, For second-person pronouns that don't inflect for number.(ibid.)

You simply have to memorize how personal pronouns change when they become plural because there is no rule to that. (ibid.)

Examples:

66-   "*I* am meeting *my* writing club this morning.   (first-person singular)

67-   *We* usually meet on sunday after class."   (first-person plural)
"*I* (first-person singular) really hate **you**   (second-person singular)

"Chapter two"
First person pronouns in Arabic

Pronouns are one of the parts of speech in both Arabic and English. Each language has its own pronoun system, a matter that definitely constitutes inaccuracy in translating pronouns from Arabic into English. The pronoun "you", for example, can refer to singular and plural whether masculine or feminine, whereas in Arabic we use " أَنتَ"،"أَنتِ "،"أَنتما"، "أنتم" and " أنتنَّ " to refer to singular, dual, plural, masculine, and feminine.

This chapter deals with pronouns in The Holy Quran. We will explain some examples in The Holy Quran.

Allah SWT says:

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدتُّمْ

"Nor will I be a worshipper of what you worship." (QS. Al-Kaafiroon 109: Verse 4)

As we said in first chapter, First person pronoun has two forms, singular form which is the pronoun (*I*) (which refers to the speaker himself) and the plural form *We (*which refers to a group of people)

In the above verse we see the first person pronoun singular (*I*) is used in subject form in the word (أَنَا).
Also we have second person pronoun (*you*) which can be used as a singular and plural .

فَقَالَ أَنَا رَبُّكُمُ الْأَعْلَىٰ

"And said, I am your most exalted lord." (QS. An-Naazi'aat 79: Verse 24)

Also in the above verse we have the first person singular *I* .Here Allah refers to himself by the pronoun *I*. The pronoun (*I)* takes the place of the word (Allah) in the above verse.

The second form of the first person pronoun is illustrated in the next verses.

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا عَلَيْكَ الْقُرْءَانَ تَنْزِيلًا

"Indeed, it is We who have sent down to you, [O Muhammad], the Qur'an progressively." *(QS. Al-Insaan 76: Verse 23)*

In the above verse we have different types of pronouns. *We* is the plural form of the first person pronoun, it refers to a group of people. In this context, the plural pronoun is used to denote the greatness and sublime nature of Allah. He (**Allah**) is indeed The One, The Single, The Glorious, The Great, High above everything else. **Allah** speaks of Himself in **plural form** in Quran. The use of plural forms in such phrases is the style of Arabic speech used to refer to one who is of high standing and has helpers who obey him.

Also we have the relative pronoun *who* which refers to Allah who sent down the Holy Quran to our prophet *Muhammad*.

Also in the same above verse we have second person pronoun which is the pronoun *you*, as we know the pronoun *you* can be used as singular and plural. Here it used a singular form since it refers to our prophet *Muhammad*.

<div dir="rtl">

بَلْ نَحْنُ مَحْرُومُونَ

</div>

"Rather, we have been deprived." *(QS. Al-Qalam 68: Verse 27)*

As we said *we* is the first person plural pronoun which refers to a group of people, here it refers to a group of persons, it used in subjective form. We use the pronoun *we* to refer back to people that we have already mentioned or identified.

Some pronouns-cases will be illustrated in the following verses, which have been taken from the holly Quran:

As we clarified earlier in this thesis, the Relative pronouns introduce relative clauses. And the relative pronoun we use depends on what we are referring to and the type of relative clause. Therefore, we take (**who**) in the following verse as the restrictive-relative pronoun which refer to the devoted people while bowing for Allah as a worshipping ceremony.

<div dir="rtl">

وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَوةَ وَءَاثُوا الزَّكَوةَ وَارْكَعُوا مَعَ الرّكِعِينَ

</div>

"And establish prayer and give zakah and bow with those *who* bow [in worship and obedience]."

(QS. Al-Baqara 2: Verse 43)

Another type of pronouns is illustrated in the next verse:

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِى لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ

"Indeed, We sent *it* [the Qur'an] down in the Night of Power."

(QS. Al-Qadr 97: Verse 1)

The pronoun [it] takes the role of object pronoun. [It] is a replacement of [the Qur'an] which represents the object noun. We chose [it] due the fact that [Qur'an] is an inanimate object.

The third case of using pronouns is that when we face a reflex issue. For example:

خْادِعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنْفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ

"They [think to] deceive Allah and those who believe, but they deceive not except *themselves* and perceive [it] not."

(QS. Al-Baqara 2: Verse 9)

In the above verse, both of the doer of the action [they] and the recipient of the action [themselves] are the same. As a result, [themselves] acts as the reflexive pronouns of [they].

Furthermore, when it comes to the subject pronoun, it's a matter of doing of an action, with only a swift substitution. Take a look to the pronouns [she], [we] and [he] in the following holly verse.

فَاتَّخَذَتْ مِنْ دُونِهِمْ حِجَابًا فَأَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْهَا رُوحَنَا فَتَمَثَّلَ لَهَا بَشَرًا سَوِيًّا

"And *she* took, in seclusion from them, a screen. Then *we* sent to her Our Angel, and *he* represented himself to her as a well-proportioned man."

(QS. Maryam 19: Verse 17)

All of the three pronouns can be categorized as subject pronouns. Two of them [she] and [he] are singular-subject-pronouns while [we] is the plural form of subject pronouns.

Conclusion

Pronouns are a class of words used to replace a noun when it is obvious who or what the noun is. They are so common that we don't even notice them most of the time. In English grammar, first-person pronouns are pronouns that refer to the speaker or writer (singular) or to a group that includes the speaker or writer (plural).

Generally in English, pronouns can be divided into numerous categories including: Indefinite pronouns, Personal pronouns, Reflexive pronouns, Demonstrative pronouns, Possessive pronouns, Relative pronouns, Interrogative pronouns, Reciprocal pronouns and Intensive pronouns

As the research has demonstrated, the person of the pronoun refers to who the speaker or writer is referring to. The First-person pronouns are used when the speaker is referring to him or herself. In other words, there is only one person involved. By choosing certain holy-Quran verses, the first person is used in Arabic and English; whether in singular or plural.

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