

Indefinite Pronouns

Gramatika 1 - 08

UNIVERSAL PRONOUNS

ALL: refer to persons / things; unity; collective ref.; pronoun / adjective; PL / SG:

- *All is lost. All's well that ends well. (SG)*
- *He spent all last week in London. = ENTIRE*
- *All the pupils were present. (PL)*
- *All are welcome.*
- ***All the students** agreed that the concert was good. **The students all** agreed that the concert was good.*
- ***They all** (not all they) agreed that the concert was good.*

ALL and EVERY: all + PL verb; every + SG verb:

- *That's the sort of job that **all boys like** doing.*
- *That's the sort of job that **every boy likes** doing.*
- ***All the people were** cheering loudly.*
- *all is used adverbially in such expressions as:*
 - *His face was all covered with blood. = COMPLETELY*
 - *Did you catch your train all right?*

EACH, EVERY, EVERYONE, EVERYBODY, EVERYTHING (SG)

- ***EVERY*** and ***EACH*** refer to the members taken one by one
- ***EACH*** can be a pronoun or a determinative adjective; 2 or more
- ***EVERY***: adjective; its pronominal forms are *everyone, everybody, everything*; >2
 - (PRO) Each of the boys has done his work. They ***each*** signed the paper. ***Each*** must do his best.
 - (ADJ) ***Each*** person signed the paper. ***Each*** man has to do his best. He gave ***each*** boy two apples.
 - (ADJ) ***Every*** person signed the paper. ***Every*** man does his best.
- ***SG ...Everybody/everyone*** was disappointed that you couldn't come. ***Everything*** he says is true.
- ***SG ... Everything*** in the house was destroyed by fire. X ***Every one*** of my letters ***WERE*** TORN OPEN
- Phrases : ***every right ... every inch ... every reason ... every now and then***

BOTH: 2 objects/persons regarded together; as pron. / adj.; before PL Ns only (PL concord)

- (PRO) I have two brothers, they are ***both*** engineers. = ***OBA***
- (PRO) Which of the two girls is he in love with? ***Both!***
- (ADJ) There are houses on ***both*** sides of the street. ***Both (the) men*** were found guilty.
- (ADV) The book is ***both*** useful and amusing. = ***OBOJÍ (ZÁROVEŇ)***

PARTITIVE PRONOUNS

SOME + *somebody, someone, something*; **ANY** + *anybody, anyone, anything*; **NO** + *nobody, no one, nothing, none*

OTHER (*the other, another, others, the others*); **EITHER** and **NEITHER**

- *Some, any, the other, another, either* and *neither* can have both determiner and nominal function, *no* has only determiner function, the other partitive pronouns have only nominal function. if it has nominal function

SOME

1. In its determiner or nominal function, it is used before (refers to) **uncountable and PL Ns**:

- a) expresses indefinite quantity: *I've spilt **some ink** on the table. There are **some cows** in the field. I didn't have any cigarettes, so I went out to buy **some**.*
- b) to suggest contrast: ***Some people** hate cats, others dislike dogs. I enjoy **some music**, but much of it bores me. **Some of us** agree with that statement, **some** disagree.*

2. In its determiner function, it is used before **SG countable Ns** with the meaning 'a particular, but unidentified person or thing':

- ***Some fool** had left the lawn-mower on the garden path, and in the dark I fell over it.*
- *Some* (before a numeral) and *something* = 'approximately':
 - *It happened **some twenty years** ago. I'll whistle the tune for you, it goes **something** like this.*

OTHER

- As adjective / pronoun; 1 adj. form; as pronoun: countable, PL form **others**; *an + other = another*,
- **the other** + SG noun = 'the second of two': *One of my brothers is named Richard, **the other** is named Frederick.*
*Hand me **the other book**, please.*
- **the others** and **the other** + PL noun = 'the remaining ones': *We got home by six o'clock, but **the others** didn't.*
*My brother went home, but **the other boys** stayed on the spot.*
- **others** and **other** + PL noun = 'different / additional / remaining ones': *Some like milk chocolate, **others** prefer plain chocolate. There are **other ways** of doing this exercise. There are **no other alternatives**.*
- **another** (some other, any other, no other + SG noun):
 - 'an additional one': *Will you have **another cup of tea**? There is **no other way** of doing it.*
 - 'a different one': *On one day he will say one thing and **on another day** something quite different.*

EITHER

- 'one or the other of two': *Bring me a pen or a pencil, **either** will do. **Either method** can be used.*
- 'both': *Good evidence may be cited in support of **either view**. I haven't seen **either of them**.*

NEITHER

- 'not this and not the other': ***Neither of the two statements** is correct.*
*He read two more books on the subject, but **neither** told him anything new.*

QUANTIFYING PRONOUNS

MANY, FEW

- with **countable** nouns: *Have you **many books**? **Few leaves** were left upon the trees.*

MUCH, LITTLE

- with **uncountable** nouns: *We have not **much time** for sports. **Much** has been said, and **little** done.*

- In spoken En often with adverbs: *very, too, so, rather*;

- instead in affirmative: *a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a great (good) deal of, a great number of:*
a lot of trouble** **plenty of time

.... However, in interrogative / negative sent.: *I haven't got **much money** with me.*
*Do you know **many people** here?*

- **(-) few / little** : a **'negative'** meaning: ***Few books** are written so clearly as this one. **Little attention** has been devoted to the problem.*

- **a few / little** : a **'positive'** meaning: *It cost only **a few crowns**. It requires **a little care**.*
... *fewer chances* and *less noise* ... **less** also occurs with PL: *This roof has **fewer/less leaks** than our old one.*

- Only **less** with periods of time, sums, etc.: ***less than two weeks, less than 1000 dollars***

- **(ADV)** *I am **much** obliged to you.*

SEVERAL, ENOUGH

- **determiner** and **nominal** function. They can take the of-construction.

Several occurs only with **plural** countable function:

- *John has made **several mistakes** in his essay. I have seen **several of them**.*

Enough with non/countable Ns, pre- or post-nominal position:

- *Have you got **enough books/food**? Have you got **books/food enough**? Yes, we have **enough**.*

ONE

- **Numerical one** = stressed variant of a/an

Determiner function: *Yesterday, **one boy** disappeared.*

***The one boy** that disappeared yesterday has been found.*

Nominal function: *Yesterday, **one of the boys** disappeared.*

***(the) one** is also in contrast with **the other** in the correlative construction:*

***One** went this way, **the other** that way.*

Archaic use: *I remember **one Charlie Brown** at school.*

- **Replacive one** is used as an anaphoric substitute:

*I am looking for a particular book on syntax. - Is this **the one** you mean?*

*Yes, I'd like a drink, but just **a small one**. I thought you preferred **large ones**.*

- **Indefinite one** = 'people in general' : ***One** should always be careful in talking about **one's** finances.*

***One** can't be too careful, can **one**?*