**Units Six /** (b.) **Parts of Speech (Pronouns** & **Prepositions) أقسام الكلام –** الضمائر و حروف الجر

**3- Pronouns الضمائر** – are words that take the place of **nouns**. We often use them to avoid repeating the nouns that they refer to.

**الضمائر** هي كلمات تحل محل الأسماء. غالبًا ما نستخدمها لتجنب تكرار الأسماء التي يشيرون إليها.

Pronouns have different forms for the different ways we use them:

(a) **Personal Pronouns** –

**1- Subjective:** Those that come in the position of a subject: I / He / She / They / We / You / It.

 e.g. **He** is a teacher**.**

**2- Objective:** Those that come in the position of an object**:** me / him / her / them / us / you / it

e.g. Can you help **me**, please? e.g. Can you help **us**, please?

**(b) Reflexive pronouns**: We use a reflexive pronoun as a direct object when the object is the same as the subject of the verb:

**They are:** myself / himself / herself / yourself / yourselves / itself / themselves / ourselves

**e.g.** I am teaching **myself** to play the piano.

**e.g.** Be careful with that knife. You might cut **yourself**.

**(c) Possessive pronouns:**

 Mine / hers / his / ours / theirs / yours/ its

**e.g.** Is that car **yours?**

**e.g.** Susan is a friend of **mine.**

**(d) Demonstrative:**

**this** and **these** - to talk about people or things near us: We use **this** (singular) and **these** (plural) as pronouns.

**This** is Nada.

**These** are my friends.

**that** and **those**

We use **that** (singular) and **those** (plural) as pronouns to talk about things that are not near us:

Examples: What is **that**?

 **Those** are very expensive shoes.

 This is our house**,** and **that**'s Sami's house over there.

**(e)** Relative pronouns: We use relative pronouns to introduce *relative clauses*.

 ***Relative clauses*** tell us more about people and things:

**Examples:** Who / Whom / Which / When / While / Where / Whose

e.g. Mr. Ahmed, ***who*** is 76, has just retired.

**4- Prepositions حروف الجر**  – are words that show the relation between the subject and the other words in the sentence.

**A preposition** is a word used to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence. There are different types of prepositions: prepositions of time, prepositions of place or directions, and phrasal preposition

**حروف الجر** - هي كلمات توضح العلاقة بين الفاعل وبقية الكللمات في الجملة. هناك أيضًا حروف جر للوقت وحروف جر للمكان.

**حرف الجر** هو كلمة تستخدم لربط الأسماء أو الضمائر أو العبارات بكلمات أخرى داخل الجملة.

**(a)** **prepositions of time:** at / on / in

**e.g.** I usually get up **at** eight. / **e.g.** He is busy at the moment.

**e.g.** Her birthday is **on** the 6th of May. / **e.g.** What do you do **on** Friday?

**e.g.** It rains a lot **in** winter. / **e.g.** I drink coffee **in** the morning.

**(b)** **prepositions of place or direction:** with / from / behind / between / on / in / at / under / over / up / across / above / outside / inside / below /

**e.g.** I prefer to read **in** the library.

**(c)** **Phrasal prepositions:** in addition to / in spite of / on account of / as soon as / as

 opposed to / as far as / in reference to / on top of / with the exception of / in front

 of / as long as / ……. etc.

**e.g.** They told me that **in addition to** all the work done I also needed to finish the project.

**(d) Other prepositions:** against / without / to / through / before / after /

 into / around / down / for / by / of / off / …..