

Chapter 3

Pronouns 代名詞

1. What Is a Pronoun?

A **pronoun** is a word that **replaces** [取代] a **noun** [名詞]. It helps [幫助] us **avoid repeating the same noun** [避免重複使用同樣的名詞].

Example: **Alice** is my friend. **She** is very kind. **Alice** 是我的朋友。 **She** 非常善良。
Instead of [與其] repeating **Alice**, we use the pronoun **she**.

2. Personal Pronouns 人稱代詞 ●

Personal pronouns refer to **people or things**. **Personal pronouns** 指的是人或物。

Subject Pronouns 主格代詞

Person 人稱	Singular 單數	Plural 複數
First	I	we
Second	you	you
Third	he, she, it	they

Examples:

- **She** is my teacher [老師].
- **They** live in Canada [住在加拿大].

Object Pronouns 賓格代詞

Subject	Object
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
they	them

Examples:

- The teacher called [呼叫] **me**.
- I saw [看見] **them** yesterday [昨日].

3. Possessive Pronouns 物主代詞 ●

Possessive pronouns show **ownership** [所有權].

Possessive Adjectives 形容詞性物主代詞

Pronoun	Example
my	my book [書]
your	your car [車]
his	his phone
her	her bag [包]
its	its tail [尾巴]
our	our house
their	their teacher

Example: This is **my** book.

Possessive Pronouns (Independent) 名詞性物主代詞

Pronoun	Example
mine	This book is mine .
yours	The car is yours .
his	The idea [主意] is his .
hers	The bag is hers .
ours	The house is ours .
theirs	The seats [座位] are theirs .

4. Reflexive Pronouns 反身代詞 ●

Reflexive pronouns **refer back to the subject** [回指主語].

Pronoun	Example
myself	I hurt [弄傷了] myself.
yourself	You should [應該] trust [相信] yourself.
himself	He taught [教] himself English.
herself	She introduced [介紹] herself.
itself	The cat [貓] cleaned [清洗] itself.
ourselves	We enjoyed [享受] ourselves.
themselves	They prepared [準備] themselves.

*註：以上為英文習慣用法，若逐句翻譯，讀起來會覺得奇怪。所以這種反身代詞，可以用「自己」、「自我」、「自行」這些概念來體會比較到位。例如：They prepared themselves. 他們自行準備。

5. Emphatic Pronouns 強調代詞 ●

Emphatic pronouns **emphasize** [強調] **the subject**. They use the **same form as reflexive pronouns**.

Examples:

- I finished the work **myself**. *註：三個例子中所使用的 **emphatic pronouns** 有「親自」的概念。
- The president **himself** attended the meeting.
- She cooked the meal **herself**.

6. Reciprocal Pronouns 相互代詞 ●

Reciprocal pronouns show **mutual action** [相互的行為].

Two main [主要的] forms:

Pronoun	Example	Rule
each other	The students helped each other.	used for two people or things
one another	They respect one another.	used for three or more people or things

Example: The two friends trust **each other**. The two friends trust **one another**.

7. Demonstrative Pronouns 指示代詞 ●

These pronouns **point to specific** [特定的] things.

Pronoun	Meaning
this	near [近], singular
that	far [遠], singular
these	near, plural
those	far, plural

Examples:

- **This** is my book.
- **Those** are beautiful flowers [美麗的花朵].

8. Indefinite Pronouns 不定代詞 ●

Indefinite pronouns refer to **non-specific** [「非」特定的] people or things.

Common examples:

Someone	Anyone	Everyone	No one
Somebody	Anybody	Everybody	Nobody
Something	Anything	Everything	Nothing

Examples:

- **Someone** is calling you.
- **Nothing** is impossible [不可能的].

Note [註]: Most indefinite pronouns are **singular**.

Example: Everyone **is** here.

9. Interrogative Pronouns 疑問代詞 ●

These pronouns are used to **ask questions** [問問題].

Pronoun	Example
who	Who is there [在那]?
whom	Whom did you meet?
whose	Whose book is this?
what	What is your name [名字]?
which	Which do you prefer [較喜歡]?

Examples:

- **Who** is your teacher?
- **Which** one do you want [要]?

10. Connective Pronouns 連接代詞 ●

These pronouns **connect clauses** [連接從句], often [常常] introducing **noun clauses** [名詞從句].

Common examples:

- what
- who
- which
- whoever
- whatever

Examples:

- I know [知道] **who** did it.
- She explained [解釋] **what** happened [發生了].

11. Relative Pronouns 關係代詞 ●

Relative pronouns introduce **relative clauses** [定語從句] and describe [描述] nouns.

Pronoun	Use
who	people
whom	people (object)
whose	Possession [所有權]
which	things
that	people or things

Examples:

- The teacher **who** helped me is very kind.

- The book **which** I bought [買] is interesting [有趣].
- The student **that** won [贏得] the prize [獎品] is my friend.
- For whom are you buying this? (Who are you buying this for?)

12. Quick Summary Chart 重點整理表

Type 類型	Example
Personal	I, you, he
Possessive	mine, yours
Reflexive	myself
Emphatic	I ... myself
Reciprocal	each other
Demonstrative	this, that
Indefinite	someone, everything
Interrogative	who, what
Connective	what, whoever
Relative	who, which, that

13. Pronoun Agreement 代詞一致 ●

Make sure the pronoun matches the previous noun. Check if the noun is

確保 pronoun 要搭配好前面的 noun. 檢查該 noun 是否是

- singular or plural
- male or female or no gender 男性、女性、或無性別信息

Incorrect 錯誤	Correct 正確
Everyone are ready [準備好]	Everyone is ready
Each [每位] student must bring [必須攜帶] their book	Each student must bring his or her book *
The company [公司] increased [提升] their profits [利潤]	The company increased its profits
If one studies hard [努力學習], you will succeed [成功]	If one studies hard, one will succeed
The dog wagged [搖動] it's tail	The dog wagged its tail

* Nowadays, 'they,' 'their,' and 'them' are often used for a **person** whose **gender is unknown** or to be **gender neutral**. Therefore, the second example may also be correct.

現在，'they'、'their' 和 'them' 也可以用來指單數的人，以避免指出性別（性別中立）。因此，第二個例子不一定是錯的。