Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Shanza Nayyer	26th Oct, 04	0.1	Created

POS ID: EPOS103

Part of Speech Name: Pronoun

Part of Speech String: pro

Lexical Entry Template:
<*word*>: pro, ^ PRED= 'pro', ^ NUM= {SG / PL}, ^ PRONTYPE= {PERS / DEMONST / INTERROG / INDEF},
^ PERS= {1 / 2 / 3}, ^ CASE= {NOM / ACC / DAT / GEN}, ^ GEND= {M / F / NULL}, ^ ANIM = {POS / NEG}

Sample Lexical Entry:
I:pro, ^ PRED= 'pro', ^ NUM= SG, ^ PRONTYPE= PERS, ^ PERS= 1, ^ CASE= NOM, ^ GEND= {M,F}, ^ ANIM = POS.

Description: Generally (but not always) pronouns stand for (*pro* + noun) or refer to a noun, an individual or individuals or thing or things (the pronoun's antecedent) whose identity is made clear earlier in the text [1].

The following features are attached to a pronoun:

PERS (Person) can be: 1 (First Person):   *Example:* mine, my, our, we
    2 (Second Person):   *Example:* you, your
    3 (Third Person):   *Example:* they, their, he, she
    It cannot be null.

NUM (Number) can be: SG (singular):   *Example:* his, her, mine, me
    PL (plural):   *Example:* our, their, we, us
    It cannot be null.

GEND (Gender) can be: M (masculine):   *Example:* His
    F (feminine):   *Example:* her
    Both M and F: *Example:* our, theirs, them
    NULL: *Example:* it

PRONTYPE (Pronoun type) can be:
    PERS (personal):   *Example:* me, he, she
    DEMONST (demonstrative):   *Example:* this, that, those, these
    INTERROG (interrogative):   *Example:* who, whom, whose
    INDEF (indefinite):   *Example:* everybody
    It cannot be null.

CASE can be: NOM (nominative):   *Example:* I/you/he/she went to school
    ACC (accusative) (direct obj):   *Example:* She killed him
    DAT (dative) (indirect object):   *Example:* He gave him a book

GEN (genitive): It cannot be null.		*Example:* This house is <u>mine</u>

| ANIM (Animated) can be: | POS (positive)
NEG (negative) | *Example:* he, she, they
Example: it |

The detail of the feature values is discussed in analysis section.

Examples:
1) Did you see John today? <u>He</u> seemed a little upset.
2) <u>We</u> are good at making coffee.

POS Status: Active
Reference:
[1] http://webster.commnet.edu/grammar/pronouns1.htm
[2] http://webster.commnet.edu/grammar/cases.htm
[3] Pam Peters, "The Cambridge English Guide to Usage"
Related Rules: EGR121
Related POS: EPOS107
Replaces: -
Reason: -
Replaced by: EPOS001
Reason: Added a complete list of pronouns as given in analysis 2

Analysis: Following is the in-depth analysis of the rule.

Analysis: Unlike English nouns, which usually do not change form except for the addition of an -*s* ending to create the plural or the apostrophe + *s* to create the possessive, personal pronouns (which stand for persons or things) change form according to their various uses within a sentence. Thus, "I" is used as the subject of a sentence: *Example*: I am happy [1]. Pronouns which are used as a subject are assigned NOM (nominative) value for the CASE feature.

"Me" is used as an object in various ways:
Example: i) He hit me.
*   ii) He gave me a book.*
*   iii) Do this for me.*[1]

Pronouns which are used at direct object position in a sentence are assigned ACC (accusative) value for the CASE feature. Those, which are used at indirect object position in a sentence, are assigned DAT (dative) value for the CASE feature and finally, pronouns which are used in predicative constructions are assigned GEN (genitive), value for the CASE feature.

The singular and plural form of pronoun also varies. Singular pronouns are assigned SG (singular) value for the NUM (number) feature and plural pronouns are assigned PL (plural) value.

The singular pronouns are also distinguished by gender. Masculine gender is assigned M (masculine) value for the GEND (gender) feature and feminine pronouns are assigned F(feminine) value. Pronoun like "it" is assigned both masculine and feminine values.

Personal pronouns can also be characterized or distinguished by person. First person refers to the speaker(s) or writer(s) ("I", "we"). Second person refers to the person or people being spoken or written to ("you"). Third person refers to the person or people being spoken or written about ("he," "she," "it", "they").

Possessive form of pronoun which is always followed by a noun is catered in the grammar rule having prenominals as noun specifiers (EGR008).
"My" is used as the possessive form [1]:
Example: i) That's my car.

Among the possessive pronoun forms, there is *nominative possessive*: mine, yours, ours, theirs, etc [1].
Example: i) Look at those cars. Theirs is really ugly; ours is beautiful.
*   ii) This new car is mine.*
*   iii) Mine is newer than yours.*

Following table shows the various forms of pronoun [2]:

Personal Pronouns (PERS)			
Singular (SG)	**Subjective** (NOM)	**Objective** (ACC/DAT)	**Possessive** (GEN)
1st person (1)	I	me	my, mine
2nd person (2)	you	you	your, yours
3rd person (3)	He she it	Him her it	His her, hers its
Plural (PL)			
1st person (1)	we	us	our, ours
2nd person (2)	You	you	your, yours
3rd person (3)	they	them	their, theirs
Relative and interrogative pronouns (INTERROG)			
	Who	whom	whose
	whoever	whomever	
	which/that/what	which/that/what	
Indefinite pronouns (INDEF)			
	everybody	everybody	everybody's

Only personal pronouns and the following interrogatives are catered at this stage:
Who, whom, whose, what, which

Some possessive pronouns are divided into separate POS considering their varying behavior. Simple possessive pronouns are assigned 'pro' POS with CASE as GEN. Nominative possessives (her book) are given a separate part-of-speech (gen_pro).

Analysis 2:
There are several kinds of prouns:
- personal   *she, he, you etc.*
- possessive   *hers, yours etc.*
- reflexive   *herself etc.*
- demonstrative   *this, that, these, those*
- indefinite   *anny(one), each, everyone, some(one)*
- interrogative   *who, which, what, whose, whom*
- relative   *that, who, which, what whose, whom*

[3, p. 43]

Result:

Future Work:
1) Demonstrative pronouns are yet to be explored.
Example: This is a book.

2) Indefinite pronouns and relative pronouns (such as "that") will be explored in later stage.

3) Pronoun is also distinguished by the animated or non-animated object it is taking.
Example: *He is a good book.
Although a feature has been introduced for animated and non-animated but as the checks on it are going to be semantic, they will be applied later.

4) Reflexive pronouns (such as: myself, herself, himself, etc.) will be explored later.