

LESSON 5

Personal Pronouns and Auxiliary Verbs

- (i) Short forms or contractions of auxiliary verbs (is, am, are, was, were, have, has, had, do, does, did, will, shall, must, can, dare, need)
- (ii) Short forms of auxiliaries in combination with personal pronouns and demonstratives (this, that, these, those)
- (iii) Short forms of negatives in combination with auxiliaries.

(i) Short forms or contractions of auxiliary verbs

In spoken English we generally say 'I'm', 'you're', 'we're', etc., in place of 'I am', 'you are', 'we are', etc. While writing we use an apostrophe (') in place of the missing word.

am	'm
is or has	's
are	're
have	've
will	'll
would or had	'd

Study the following pronouns in combination with is, am, are:

Pronoun (singular and plural)	Verb - simple present		
	Full form	Short form	How to say it
I	I am	I'm	/aim/
you	you are	you're	/juə(r)/
he	he is	he's	/hi:z/
she	she is	she's	/ʃi:z/
it	it is	it's	/its/
We	we are	we're	/wi:ə(r)/
they	they are	they're	/ðeə(r)/
you	you have	you've	/juəv/
they	they have	they've	/ ðeəv/
we	we have	we've	/wi:əv/
you	you will	you'll	/juə:l/
he / she	he / she will	he'll / she'll	/hi:l//ʃi:l/
I	I would / had	I'd	/wud/

Pronoun (singular and plural)	Verb - simple present		
	Full form	Short form	How to say it
You	you would / had	you'd	/ju:d/
she / he	she / he / would	she'd / he'd	/ʃid//hi:d/
They	they would / had	they'd	/ ðeɪd/
we	we would / had	we'd	/wi:d/

Some of these constructions are used after question words beginning with 'wh'

- Who's your father? (Who is your father?)
- What's your name? (What is your name?)
- Where's my pen? (Where is my pen?)
- How's everything? (How is everything?)
- Who'll come with me? (Who will come with me?)
- Who'd do this? (Who would do this?)
- Why's he so late? (Why is he so late?)
- When's she coming? (When is she coming?)

Note: The short form 's can be 'is' or 'has' but 'let's' is 'let us'. So when we say, 'let's go to the market' we mean 'let us' and not 'let is' or 'let has'.

(ii) Short forms of auxiliaries in combination with personal pronouns and demonstratives (this, that, these, those)

Short forms are used with demonstratives also, such as there, here, that

- That's my house. (That is my house)
- That's your chair. (That is your chair)
- Here's your money. (Here is your money)
- There'll be a big crowd at the railway station. (There will be a big....)
- That'll do. (That will do)

Remember: Do not use 'm/ 's / 're/ 've/ 'll/ 'd at the end of the sentence because, here the verb should be emphasised.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. Are you happy? | Yes, I am. (This is the correct form) |
| b. Are you happy? | Yes, I'm. (This is wrong) |
| c. Will she be coming? | Yes, she will. (not she'll) |

- d. Are they happy? Yes, they are. (not they're)
 e. Have you shut the door? Yes I have. (not I've)

However, **negative short form can occur at the end of a short answer.**

- a. Has she done her homework? No, she hasn't.
 b. Will she help us? No, she won't.
 c. Are they there in the room? No, they aren't.
 d. Do they know any good tailor? No, they don't.

(iii) Short forms of negatives in combination with auxiliaries

Auxiliary verbs	Negative forms	Pronunciation of Negative forms
is	isn't	/ 'iznt/
are	aren't	/ 'a:nt/
was	wasn't	/ wɔznt/
were	weren't	/ 'wɜ:nt/
do	don't	/ dəʊnt/
does	doesn't	/ 'dʌznt/
did	didn't	/ 'didnt/
can	can't	/ kɑ:nt/
could	couldn't	/ 'kʊd(ə)nt/
shall	shan't	/ 'ʃɑ:nt/
should	shouldn't	/ 'ʃʊdnt/
have	haven't	/ 'hævnt/
has	hasn't	/ 'hæz(ə)nt/
had	hadn't	/ 'hæd(ə)nt/
will	won't	/ wəʊnt/
would	wouldn't	/ 'wʊdnt/
must	mustn't	/ 'mʌs(ə)nt/
need	needn't	/ 'ni:dnt/

Affirmative and Negative Sentences

In a negative sentence contraction is done either of the auxiliary ('s for is; apostrophe 're is for are) or the negative (n't for not). Thus, in informal language two forms of negation are possible. One, with contracted auxiliary and the other, with a contracted negative.

Affirmative sentences	Negative sentences contracting auxiliary	Negative sentences contracting not
He is coming.	He's not coming.	He isn't coming.
She is coming.	She's not coming.	She isn't coming.
You are coming.	You're not coming.	You aren't coming.
We are coming.	We're not coming.	We aren't coming.
They are coming.	They're not coming.	They aren't coming.

Some of these short forms can be used after this/that.

Affirmative sentences	Negative sentences contracting auxiliary	Negative sentences contracting not
That is my house.	That's not my house.	That isn't my house.
That is your dog.	That's not your dog.	That isn't your dog.
That is his car.	That's not his car.	That isn't his car.
That is her idea.	That's not her idea.	That isn't her idea.
That is their way of thinking.	That's not their way of thinking	That isn't their way of thinking.
That is far away	That's not far away.	That isn't far away.

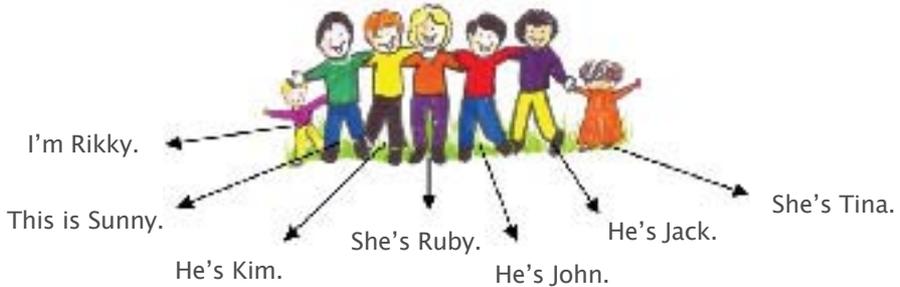
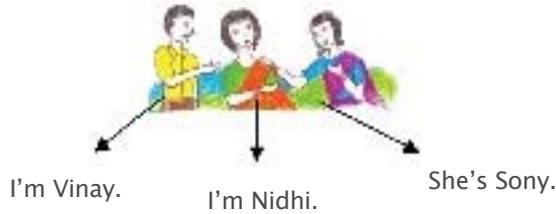
After the determiners this/those/these the auxiliary is not contracted however, contracted negative can be used.

Affirmative sentences	Negative sentences no contracting of auxiliary	Negative sentences contracting not
This is a dog.	This is not a dog.	This isn't a dog.
This is sour.	This is not sour.	This isn't sour.
Those are his books.	Those are not his books.	Those aren't his books.
Those are far away.	Those are not far away.	Those aren't far away.
These are dark corners.	These are not dark colours.	These aren't dark colours.
These are mine.	These are not mine.	These aren't mine.

Possessive Pronouns

- (i) Introducing yourself and others using short forms.
- (ii) Possessive pronouns: my/mine, your/yours, our/ours, her/hers, his/his, their/theirs.

(i) Introducing yourself and others using short forms



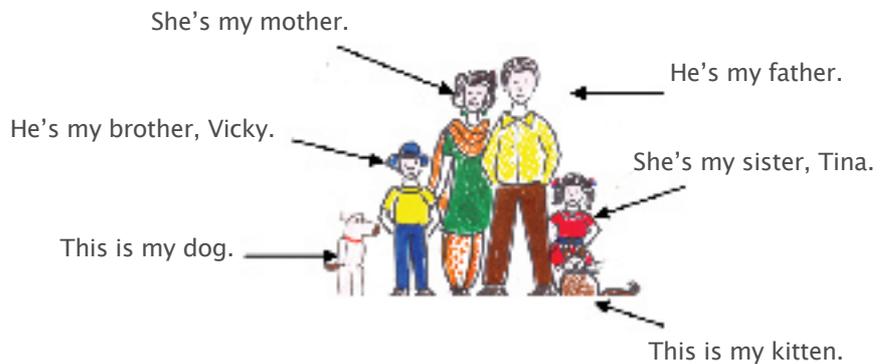
We're friends. We are happy. We are going on a picnic.

Now complete the following sentences combining the given pronouns with suitable short forms of 'be' verbs: (is, am, are, was, were)

Meet my family and my pets.



She Veena
 He Sanjay
 They cousins



They're my uncle and aunt.



(ii) Possessive Pronouns

Each possessive pronoun has two forms -

- (a) those which require an object after them: my, her, his, your, their, our
- (b) those which do not require the object: mine, hers, yours, theirs

Now study the following:

(1) This is my table		It's mine.
(2) This is my ball.		It's mine.
(3) This is her/his bag.		It's hers/his.
(4) This is their bag.		It's theirs.
(5) This is your umbrella.		It's yours.
(6) This is our house.		It's ours.

Assignment

Complete the following sentences with suitable pronouns and read them out:

Whose bicycle is it?		Whose is it?
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Complete the following sentences with suitable pronouns and read them out:

This is _____ bicycle.	It's _____.
This is _____ bicycle.	It's _____.
This is _____ bicycle.	It's _____.
This is _____ bicycle.	It's _____.
This is _____ bicycle.	It's _____.
This is _____ bicycle.	It's _____.

Read out the following affirmative and negative sentences in continuation:

This is my chair.	That isn't mine.	That's yours.
That is your car.	That isn't yours.	That's hers.
This is their idea.	That isn't theirs.	That's his.
This is his house.	That isn't his.	That's theirs.
This is our chair.	That isn't ours.	That's mine.