

What do you think of *THAT*? Bob smashes up my car, and then expects me to pay for the repairs.

[b] *Such* as a pro-form is similar to the demonstratives. It can have anaphoric reference both as a pronoun and as a predeterminer:

No one in his senses would dream of taking an innocent maiden aunt (if *such* exist) to Seneca's *Medea*. It is doubtful, indeed, if *such* plays should be performed at all on the modern stage. [... if *innocent maiden aunts* exist'], [... if plays *such as Seneca's Medea* ...'] [1]

In [1], *such* occurs first as a pronoun and second as a predeterminer. In [2], *such* has a whole sentence as its antecedent, and could be replaced by *this* or *that* with virtually no change of meaning:

If officialdom makes mistakes, officialdom deserves to suffer. *Such*, at least, was Mr Boyd's opinion. [2]

The anaphoric pronoun *such* can also occur after indefinite determiners such as *all*, *few*, and *many* (cf 5.15 Note) in rather rare and restricted use:

Some reactions to the proposal may be hostile, but { there will surely not be *many such*. }
 { ?we can afford to ignore *any such*. } [3]
 { *no *such* have yet been reported. }

As [3] shows, the acceptability of this construction varies according to the determiner which precedes *such*. For the unacceptable *no *such*, postmodification of *none* by *such* is an acceptable alternative:

... but *none such* { has } yet been reported.
 { have }

Indefinite pronouns

- 6.45 The remaining classes of pronouns are termed INDEFINITE: they lack the element of definiteness which is found in the personal, reflexive, possessive, and demonstrative pronouns, and to some extent also in the *wh*-pronouns. Although they are themselves indefinite, however, these pronouns can sometimes combine with elements of definite meaning, such as the definite article: *the ones*, *the few*, *the other*, etc. The indefinite pronouns are, in a logical sense, QUANTITATIVE: they have universal or partitive meaning, and correspond closely to determiners of the same or of similar form (cf 5.14). See Table 6.45 opposite for a list of the main ones.

Compound pronouns

- 6.46 The indefinite pronouns divide into two main categories according to their morphology and their syntactic behaviour. The COMPOUND PRONOUNS are those which are composed of two morphemes, viz a determiner morpheme *every-*, *some-*, *any-*, or *no-*, and a nominal morpheme *-one*, *-body*, or *-thing*. The remaining indefinite pronouns belong to a category which we shall call OF-PRONOUNS, because they can be followed by a partitive *of*-phrase: *many (of)*, *some (of)*, etc.

The compound pronouns in Table 6.46a opposite are divided into four classes (universal, assertive, nonassertive, and negative) corresponding to the four classes in Table 6.45.

The twelve compound pronouns are perfectly regular in their formation, the only anomalies being the spelling of *no one* as two words, and the pronunciation of *nothing* with the vowel /ʌ/ rather than /əʊ/.

The pairs of pronouns with personal reference (eg: *everybody*, *everyone*) are equivalent in function and meaning but the pronouns in *-one* are regarded

Table 6.45 Major indefinite pronouns and determiners

	NUMBER	FUNCTION	COUNT		NONCOUNT
			personal	nonpersonal	
UNIVERSAL	singular	pronoun	<i>everyone</i> <i>everybody</i>	<i>everything</i>	(it (. . .)) <i>all</i>
		determiner	<i>each</i>		
	plural	pronoun	(they (. . .)) <i>all/both</i>		<i>all</i>
		determiner	<i>all/both</i>		
ASSERTIVE	singular	pronoun	<i>someone</i> <i>somebody</i>	<i>something</i>	<i>some</i>
		determiner	<i>a(n)</i>		
	plural	pronoun and determiner	<i>some</i>		
NONASSERTIVE	singular	pronoun	<i>anyone</i> <i>anybody</i>	<i>anything</i>	<i>any</i>
		determiner	<i>either</i> <i>any</i>		
	plural	pronoun and determiner	<i>any</i>		
NEGATIVE	singular	pronoun	<i>no one</i> <i>nobody</i>	<i>nothing</i>	<i>none</i>
		pronoun and determiner	<i>neither</i>		
	plural	pronoun	<i>none</i>		
	singular or plural	determiner	<i>no</i>		

Table 6.46a Compound pronouns

	PERSONAL REFERENCE		NONPERSONAL REFERENCE
UNIVERSAL	<i>everybody</i>	<i>everyone</i>	<i>everything</i>
ASSERTIVE	<i>somebody</i>	<i>someone</i>	<i>something</i>
NONASSERTIVE	<i>anybody</i>	<i>anyone</i>	<i>anything</i>
NEGATIVE	<i>nobody</i>	<i>no one</i>	<i>nothing</i>

as more elegant than those in *-body*. All the compound pronouns are singular, and have concord with a singular verb even though notionally they may denote more than one thing or person:

Everybody } over eighteen now has a vote.
Everyone }

I tried *everything* but *nothing* works.

Somebody } was telling me you've been to America.
Someone }

Has { *anybody* } got anything to say?
 { *anyone* }

There was { *nobody* } at the office.
 { *no one* }

On the use of the plural in coreference to compound pronouns (eg: *Everybody has their off days*), cf 10.43.

Note [a] The frequencies of compound pronouns with *any-*, *every-*, and *some-* that have personal reference are as follows in the LOB and Brown corpora of printed BrE and AmE, respectively:

Table 6.46b Frequencies of compound pronouns with *any-*, *every-*, and *some-*

	BrE	AmE
<i>anybody</i>	32	42
<i>anyone</i>	141	140
<i>everybody</i>	33	72
<i>everyone</i>	106	94
<i>somebody</i>	27	57
<i>someone</i>	117	94

The table shows that, in both corpora, the compounds in *-one* are consistently more frequent than the corresponding compounds in *-body*; but also that compounds in *-body* are more frequent, and compounds in *-one* are less frequent, in AmE than in BrE.

[b] The compound pronouns are pronounced with initial stress, and are thereby minimally distinct in speech from combinations of a determiner and an independent word *body*, *one*, or *thing*. We must be careful, therefore, to distinguish pronouns from the superficially similar sequences of determiner + head: the pronoun *'no one* from *no 'one*, as in *no 'one answer* ['no single answer']; the pronoun *'everyone* from *every 'one*, as in *every 'one of the students*; and the pronoun *'everybody* ['any person'] from *every 'body*, as in *Every (human) body needs vitamins*.

6.47 The compound pronouns are the least problematic of the indefinite pronouns, since they behave in general like noun phrases of very general meaning:

everybody, *everyone* ['all people']
everything ['all things', 'all matter']

There is no pronoun corresponding to the universal singular determiner *every*. In nominal functions, the determiner combines with the pronoun *one* (with the stress pattern *every 'one* or *'every 'one*):