Uses of "it"

1. Impersonal pronoun(비인칭 대명사)

"It" is the only impersonal pronoun in English. The following are some of the important uses of "it".

(1) It is used to represent a noun in the neuter gender.

Don't drink the milk. It smells terrible.

I am taking the meat back to the shop because it isn't good.

(2) "It" can be used to represent a young baby of either sex.

The baby is crying. It must be hungry.

I did not disturb the child because it was sleeping.

(3) "It" can also be used for small and domestic animals.

I love my dog. It is almost human.

I will not sell my cow because it yields 10 litres of milk every day.

(4) "It" is used as an emphasizer before a noun or a pronoun. (it~that 강조졍 용법)

It was Susie who(that) painted this picture.

It was the cat that I took care of.

It is a doll that her daughter wants to have.

It was him that Sally fell in love with.

It was last night that they had a party.

It was in the park that she sang.

(5) "It" can be used to refer to a preceding statement.

Jack was maltreated by his uncle; and he could not forget it all his life.

2. Special use of "it"

we saw that the word "it" is a third person singular pronoun. However, this word also has other roles which are not related to its pronominal use. We look at some of these other uses here.

이때의 "It" 은 한국말로 해석하지 않으며, 영어 문장에서 주어가 필요하므로 사용한 것으로 생각하면 될 것 같다.

(1) time(시각, 시간, 날자, 요일 등)

What time is it now?

It was sunday yesterday.

It is ten.

It is eleven twenty.

It has been five years since he died.

It took longer than we expected.

Don't take too long over it.

It takes time to get used to new shoes.

(2) light and shade(명암)

It grew dark. (주변이) 점차 어두어 졌다

It is dark in the tunnel

It gets dark early in winter.

(3) distance(거리)

It is ten miles from here to the station.

It is about one thousand meters.

It is eight miles from here to Seoul.

(4) weather(일기)

It is going to rain.

It is snowing.

Here, we cannot identify precisely what it refers to. It has a rather vague reference, and we call this dummy IT or prop IT. dummy it is also used, equally vaguely, in other expressions:

Hold it!

Take it easy!

Can you make it to my party?

3. dummy subject(가주어) and dummy object(가주어 및 가목적어) of "it"

We also use "it" to introduce or 'anticipate' the subject or object of a sentence, especially when the subject or object of the sentence is "to + infinitive phrase" or "that clauses". We also call this use of "it" a dummy subject(가주어) or dummy object, since the real subject(진주어) real object(진목적어) is "to + infinitive phrase" or "that clause":

3-1. dummy subject(가주어)

It's good that she's doing more exercise. (= That she's doing more exercise is good.)

It was nice to talk with them again. (= To talk with them again was nice.)

It's quite likely that we shall be late, so please do start without us.

It seems they've all lost contact since they met at the wedding.

It occurred to me that we might visit them while we are in South Africa.

It is common with the passive voice. It makes the sentence seem less personal and more objective:

It was decided that we should all swim across the lake before breakfast.

It is accepted that research into cancer has advanced considerably in the last few years.

3-2. dummy object(가목적어)

I find it surprising to see so many people here.

She believed it possible to change the plan.

I found it impossible doing homework.

George thought it strange that his name had not been called.

I take it for granted that you will be coming to the meeting.

They believed it impossible that any reasonable person would dare to accept such a challenge.

4. "it" subject of a verb such as appear, seem, look, occur

We also use "it" when a clause is the subject of a verb such as appear, seem, look, occur, which hedge or soften the statement, making it less direct:

It seems they've all lost contact since they met at the wedding.

It occurred to me that we might visit them while we are in South Africa.