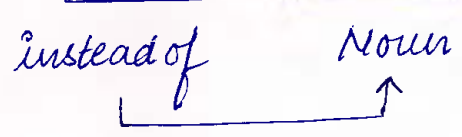


26, december.

# PRONOUN



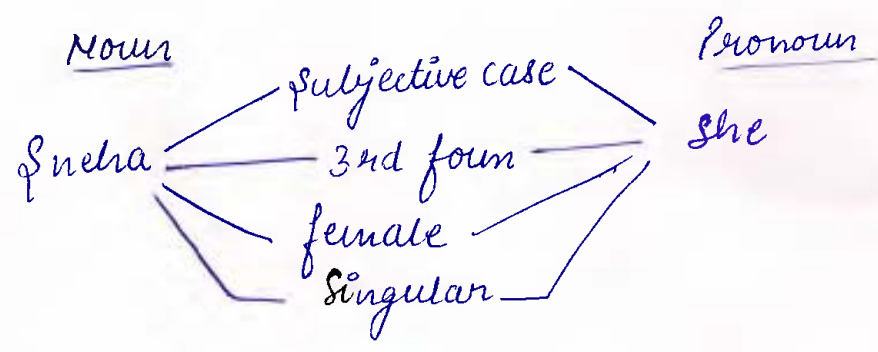
Ex: Sneha is a beautiful girl (✓) → Sneha has 2 brothers and 2 sisters. (X)

Sneha's father is a doctor (X)

she  
her      Pronoun

note: The repetition of a noun makes a language absurd and leads some serious errors.

⇒ Pronoun is a word which is used to check the repetition of the noun



## Types of Pronoun:

- (i) Personal Pronoun
- (ii) Demonstrative Pronoun
- (iii) Indefinite pronoun
- (iv) Interrogative pronoun
- (v) Possessive pronoun
- (vi) Relative pronoun
- (vii) Reciprocal pronoun
- (viii) Distributive pronoun
- (ix) Reflexive pronoun
- (x) Emphatic pronoun

# Personal Pronoun

Personal (✓)

personnel (X) ⇒ officer, अधिकारी

⇒ I, we, you, he, she, it and they are called personal pronoun.

Ex: I, you and he are going to cinema (X)

(ii) I, you and he is going to cinema (X)

(iii) You, he and I are going to cinema (✓)

(iv) You, he and I am going to cinema (X)

Rule 1: If 3 singular pronouns of different persons are used together in a sentence the normal structure is 2<sup>nd</sup> person + 3<sup>rd</sup> person + 1<sup>st</sup> person

You he I  
2<sup>nd</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup> + 1<sup>st</sup> person  
Sub plural + v (plural)

⇒ He + I }  
3<sup>rd</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> }  
⇒ You + he } (✓)  
2<sup>nd</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup> }  
⇒ You + I }  
2<sup>nd</sup> + 1<sup>st</sup> }  
⇒ he + You }  
3<sup>rd</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> }  
⇒ I + You } (X)  
1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> }  
⇒ I + He }  
1<sup>st</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> }  
+ v (Plural)

Rule 2: If 3 pronouns of different person are used together in a sentence but the sense of the sentence is confess a guilt, crime or flaw (दोष) the structure is 1<sup>st</sup> person + 2<sup>nd</sup> person + 3<sup>rd</sup> person.

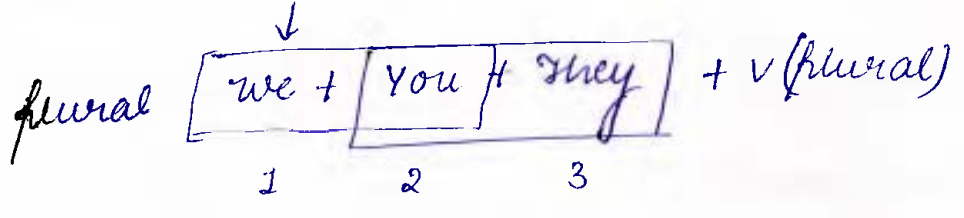
1<sup>st</sup> + 2<sup>nd</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup> persons  
 ↓  
 plural + v (plural)

1<sup>st</sup> + 2<sup>nd</sup> }  
 1<sup>st</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup> } (✓)  
 2<sup>nd</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup> }  
 3<sup>rd</sup> + 2<sup>nd</sup> }  
 3<sup>rd</sup> + 1<sup>st</sup> } (X)  
 2<sup>nd</sup> + 1<sup>st</sup> }

- Ex: (i) I, you and he have done this work (X) not crime it is a work only  
 (ii) You, he and I have done this work (✓)  
 (iii) I, you and he have done this crime (✓)

27, december, 2016.

Rule 3: In the case of plural or mixture of the subject.  
 The structure is 1<sup>st</sup> + 2<sup>nd</sup> + 3<sup>rd</sup> person



- Ex: we you and they are coming  
 we you and he are going to America

Rule 4.

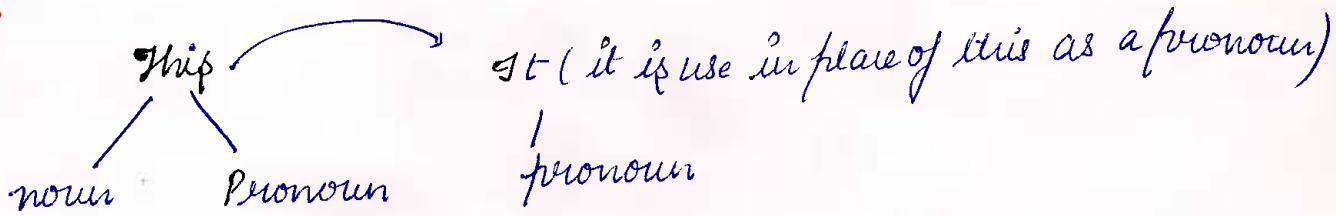
Ex: You he and I have done <sup>X</sup>my / <sup>✓</sup>our / <sup>X</sup>your / <sup>X</sup>his / <sup>X</sup>their work

{ Agar 'I' kahi thi group me ho to 'our'  
 'You' kahi thi ho to 'your'  
 If no I and you then 'their' }

Subject	Pronoun
I	my
You	your
he	his
she	her
They	their
we	our
You, he & I	Ours
You and he	Yours
You & I	Ours
He & she	Theirs

+ Noun

**It:**



**Rule 5** 'It' is use in place of 'this'

(i) यह एक गाय है, यह काली है

⇒ This is a cow, it is black

(ii) मेरे पास एक गाय है, वह काली है,

⇒ I have a cow it is black.

object x

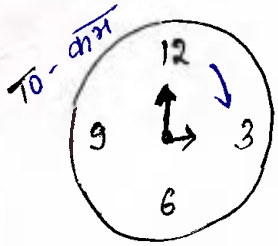
**Rule 6** It + is / was + Subject + who/that + v + ow  
which x

Ex: it is me who have done this work (X)

it is I who have done this work (✓)

## Rule 7:

It is / was + time + hour / day / month / year  
/ small insect / animals / accident / natural event  
/ incident.



ज्यादा past

अगर time 5 का multiple हो तो  
minute शब्द का use नहीं करेंगे

अगर time 5 का multiple ना हो तो  
minute शब्द लगेगा।

Ex 5:12 → 12 minute past 5

or it is 12 minute past 5

4:48 → it is 12 minute past to 5

Ex: घौने 6 हुआ है - it is quarter to 6

सवा 6 हुआ है - it is quarter past 6

साडे 6 हुआ है - it is half past 6

6 बजने वाला है - it is about to 6

6 के आस पास है। - it is around 6

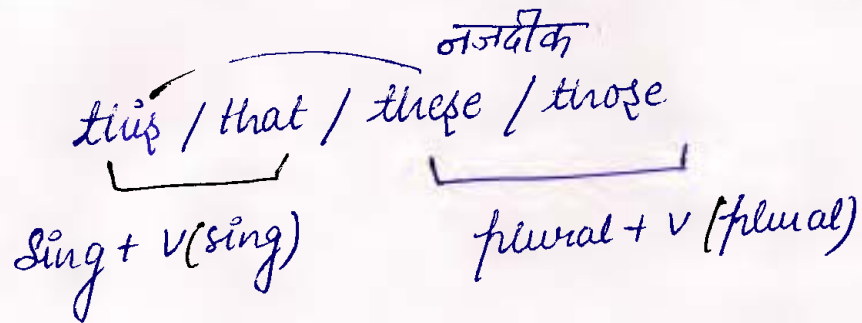
6 बजकर 5 minute हुआ - it is 5 past 6

⇒ Ex: January का महीना था, मुस्ला दार बारिश हो रही थी  
सन् 1980

it was the month of January, it was raining  
cats and dogs. it was the year of 1980

# Demonstrative Pronoun

this / that / these / those are called demonstrative pronoun



this / that / these / those + N  
Adjective ←  
(demonstrative is also a adjective)

Ex: This is a pen,      This pen is costly.  
pronoun                      N  
   Adjective

- (i) These are boys
- (ii) Those boys are naughty.

28, december

# INDEFINITE PRONOUN

One  
body } indefinite pronoun  
thing }

(1) Someone / Somebody / No one / Nobody / Anybody /  
Anyone / Everyone / Everybody are called indefinite pronoun

These words are used as singular and takes  
singular verb.

⇒ These words are used for person

(2) Something / nothing / Anything / Everything are called  
indefinite pronoun

⇒ These words are used as singular and takes singular  
verb.

these are used for things.

(3) Some, most, Any, all, few, one etc are called indefi-  
nite pronoun. These are used according to the sense  
and nature of the sentence.

Ex: (i) Someone are waiting for you (X)

(ii) Someone has told this story (✓)

(iii) Nothing are impossible in this world (X)

## Some :

⇒ 'Some' is used with <sup>(100%)</sup> positive and <sup>(20%)</sup> interrogative sentences

## Any :

⇒ with <sup>(100%)</sup> (-ve) and <sup>(100%)</sup> interrogative sentence

Ex: (i) I have some money in the bank

(ii) I don't have any money in the bank

(iii) Have you some money in the bank?

(a) any (b) some (c) none (d) no improvement

## Some / All

Some — are (countable) plu. person  
All — is (uncountable) (thing)

Ex: कुछ अच्छा है

Some is good

All is well

सब कुछ अच्छा है,

कुछ लोग अच्छे हैं।

Some are good

All are used

सब लोग बढ़िया हैं।

Some + of + the +   
 All —   
 — uncountable (sing) + v (sing)  
 — countable (plural) + v (plural)

Ex: (i) Some of the milk is dispersed

(ii) Some of the boys are going to cinema



29, december

# Interrogative Pronoun

when 'WH' word is used as a pronoun in a sentence it is called interrogative pronoun

if WH + AV + S + V + OW + ?  
then pro / s

if WH + N + AV + S + V + OW + ?  
then Adjective

Ex: where do you live in Delhi?  
Pronoun

which car do you like?  
Adjective

# Possessive Pronoun

the case of pronoun: when a pronoun is used to show possession or ownership in a sentence it is called possessive case

Subjective Case	Possessive Case		Objective Case	Reflexive Pronoun
Personal pronoun	Possessive pro	Possessive Adj		
I	mine	my	me	myself
we	ours	our	us	ourselves
you	yours	your	you	yourself
he	his	his	him	himself
she	hers	her	her	herself
it	its	its	it	itself
they	theirs	their	them	themselves

Ex: (i) This is your (X)

(ii) That is my (X)

The possessive Adjective is used with the noun. if we use without, the sentence becomes wrong

Ex: (i) this is your book (✓)

(ii) that is my book (✓)

Rule

Ex: That is her house (X)

This is their school (X)

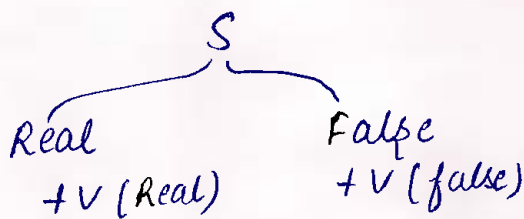
The possessive pronoun is used without noun. if we use with noun the sentence becomes wrong.

Ex: That house is hers (✓)

This school is theirs (✓)

## Relative Pronoun

who, which and that are called relative pronoun

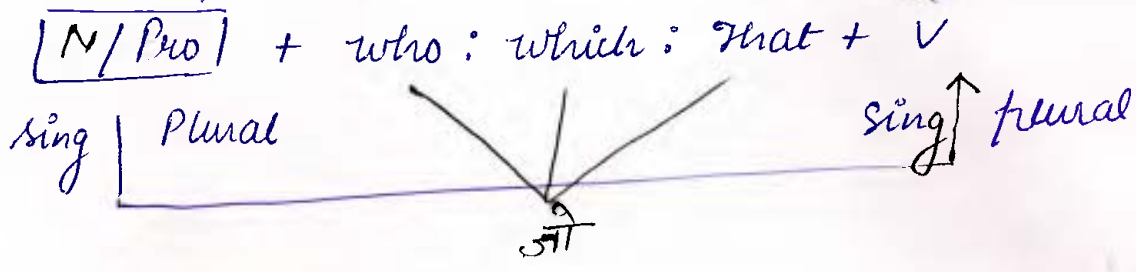


Rain is

who — is she  
— are you  
— am I

There — is a boy  
— are boys

Ex: You are the boy who  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{has } (\checkmark) \\ \text{have } (X) \end{array} \right\}$  won the match



Ex: (i) The books that I bought yesterday was costly (x) <sup>were</sup>

(ii) I am going to buy the car which was my dream

(a) which (b) who (c) that (d) what

non-living के लिए - which is used

living के लिए - who is used

non-living & living के लिए - that is used

(iii) This is the building which was build in a single month

(a) which (b) who (c) that (d) what

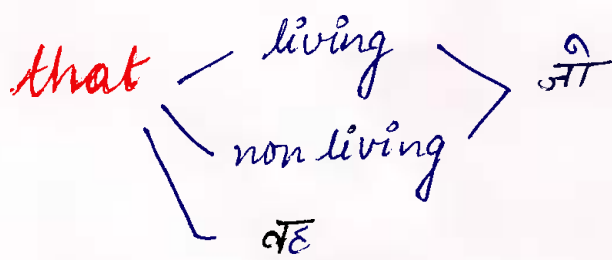
(iv) She is one of those doctors who <sup>do</sup> does not help the poor (x)

**who** : use for living  
 Relative pronoun (जो)  
 Subject (कौन)  
 Subject की तरफ

**whom** : <sup>me</sup> किसको  
 Object की तरफ

**whose** : possessor  
 किसका  
 जिसका

**which** : Relative pronoun non living - जो  
 selection or choice - कौन सा  
 living + nonliving



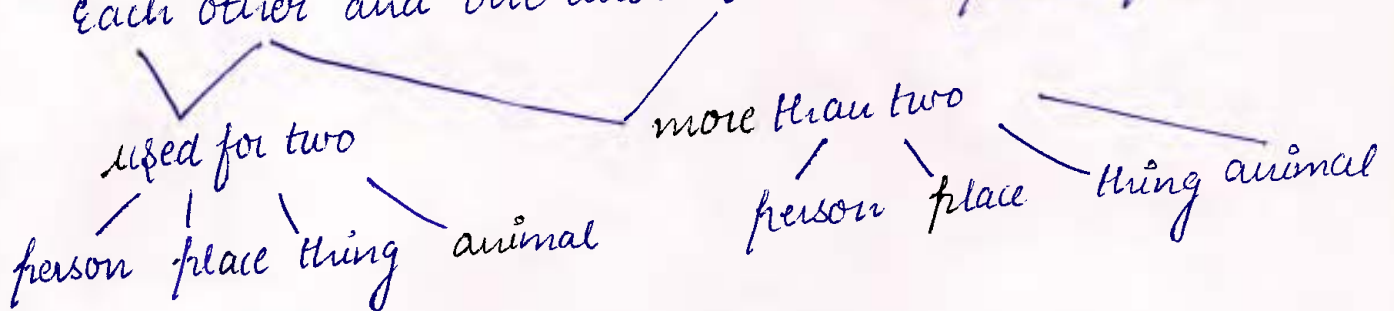
Ex: whom do you like most  
 किसको तुम

The boys whose parents are abroad, are staying with us

- (a) who      (b) whom      (c) whose      (d) which

### Reciprocal Pronoun:

each other and one another are reciprocal pronouns



Ex: (1) We are made for each other

(2) The 5 sisters love one another

### Distributive Pronoun:

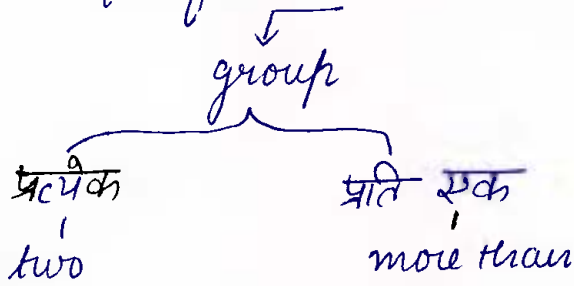
Each, either, neither are called distributive pronoun

but every is adjective only  
 Each: every: either: neither + N

distributive Adjective

## Each

Used for two



## Every प्रत्येक

More than two



## Either

दो या दोनो  
मे से कोई एक

## Neither

दोनों मे से कोई नहीं

- Ex: (i) Each is happy (✓)  
pronoun (sing)
- (ii) Each boys are happy (x)
- (iii) Each boy is happy (✓)
- (iv) every is happy (x)  
pure Adjective needs noun
- (v) every boys are happy (x)
- (vi) every boy is happy (✓)

## Common Errors

Rule 1: Each / every / either / neither are always used as singular and take singular verb.

⇒ Each + N + and + Each + N → V (sing)  
Every + N → V (sing)  
No

⇒ Each  
Every + N + and + N → V (sing)  
No

⇒ Each  
Everyone + of + the + N (plural) + V (sing)  
Either  
neither

⇒ we  
you } + each + V (plural)  
they }  
s

every



- (i) Each boy and each girl is going to cinema (✓)  
(ii) Each of the officers are honest. (X)  
(iii) Each of the officer is honest (X)  
(iv) Each of the officers is honest (✓)  
(v) We each have advised him to give up smoking  
(a) has (b) have (c) are (d) none of these

Reflexive  
emphatic > Self Pronoun

Myself; Ourselves; yourself; yourselves; himself;  
herself; themselves are called self pronoun

= S + V + self Pronoun Reflexive

= S + self pronoun + V Ex: she killed himself

S     v

I hurt myself

He himself killed the tiger

Emphatic

3/Jan/2017

## Common Errors

Ex: I myself am Ankit (✓)

I myself is Ankit (X)

I myself are Ankit (X)

Myself Ankit (X)

Rule 1: self pronoun is never used as a subject in a sentence.

Ex: One should not waste his time (X)

One should not waste one's time (✓)

Rule 2: अगर subject one ही तो इसका possessive one's होगा

Ex: Everyone is the master of one's fate <sup>(किसका)</sup> (X)

Everyone is the master of his fate (✓)

Rule 3: Someone, somebody, noone, nobody, anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody followed by a pronoun

His / her not one's

99%      1%

Ex: (i) There are five lazy students and one industrious student / one / ones / one's

(ii) there are five industrious students and two lazy ones / one's

Rule 4: Singular के Repeation से बचने के लिए → One  
plural → Repeat → ones

Ex: (i) There are five lazy students and one industrious one. (✓)

(ii) There are five industrious student and two lazy ones (✓)

(iii) I have a black pen besides these Red pens / ones (✓)

Ex: (i) ⇒ Mr. Sharma prides on the result of his son (X)  
Mr. Sharma prides himself on the result of his son (✓)



Rule 5: enjoy, pride, agent, present, introduce, busy, avail, address, hymn

( frustrate, resign, acquit (प्रतर्कन), assert (उत्तर देने के लिए) etc are followed by reflexive pronoun.

Ex: let Ram and I solve this problem (X)   
 let Ram and me solve this problem (✓)

let Ram and I solve this problem (X)   
 let Ram and me solve this problem (✓)

Rule 6:

let राम और मैं इस समस्या को हल करें।   
 let राम और मैं इस समस्या को हल करें।   
 let राम और मैं इस समस्या को हल करें।   
 let राम और मैं इस समस्या को हल करें।

Structure: let + objective case   
 let + O + V' + OO

note:

let + subject / object of same kind ✓

Rule 7:

Preposition of the subject of the main clause   
 objective case is used

Ex: Gauri laughed at you and I/me (X)   
 Gauri laughed at you and I/me (✓)   
 there is a conflict between Ram and me.   
 there is a conflict between Ram and me.   
 there is a conflict between Ram and me.   
 there is a conflict between Ram and me.

Rule 8: But or except के बाद हमेशा objective case आयेगा।

Ex: everyone attends the meeting except him (✓)

Ex: Mukesh is as fat as I/me (✓) (x)

I run faster than he/him (✓) (x)

Rule 9: As के बाद हमेशा positive degree आता है + as + subjective

⇒ as / then के बाद हमेशा subjective case का use

That:

Rule 1: (1) After superlative degree that is used

Ex: she is the wisest girl ... that I know

(a) that (b) who (c) which (d) nobody

Rule 2: that is used after the word all/some, any, none, only, nothing, everything, anything

Ex: I have told you all that I know

Rule 3: It के बाद is / was + subjective case + who/that

Ex: it was priya who/that bought this book