

Forms of Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

There are three Persons of Personal Pronouns—

- (i) First Person
- (ii) Second Person
- (iii) Third Person

All these three Persons have different forms in different cases (Nominative, Objective and Possessive). Every student must know these different forms very clearly, because without this knowledge they cannot be used correctly. The different forms are these—

(i) Forms of First Person (Both Masculine and Feminine)

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	I	We
Objective (Accusative)	Me	Us
Possessive (Genitive)	My, Mine	Our, Ours

(ii) Forms of Second Person (Both Masculine and Feminine)

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	You, thou	You, ye
Objective (Accusative)	You, thee	You
Possessive (Genitive)	Your, yours Thy, thine	Your, yours

Note—Thou, thee, thy, thine and ye are no longer in popular use.

(iii) Forms of Third Person (in different Genders)

Case	Singular			Plural
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	All genders
Nominative	He	She	It	They
Objective (Accusative)	Him	Her	It	Them
Possessive (Genitive)	His	Her, Hers	Its	Their, Theirs

(iv) Forms of Relative and Interrogative Pronouns

Relative Pronouns and Interrogative Pronouns have the same forms—

Case	Singular and Plural	Singular and Plural
	Masculine and Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	Who	Which
Objective (Accusative)	Whom	Which
Genitive (Possessive)	Whose	Whose, of which

Note—Relative Pronoun ‘That’ has the same form in Singular and Plural Numbers and also in the Nominative and Accusative cases. It has no Genitive case.

(v) Forms of Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns

Pronoun	Reflexive and Emphatic Form
I	Myself
You	Yourself (in Singular) Yourselves (in Plural)
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
We	Ourselves
They	Themselves

Rules of Pronoun

The following are the Rules of correct use of Pronouns—

Personal Pronoun

Rule 1—Number, Person and Gender

The first and basic rule of the use of Pronoun is that it must have the same **Number**, **Person**, and **Gender** as the **Number**, **Person** and

Gender of the Noun for which it has been used. As—

1. **He** has done **his** work.
2. **She** has done **her** work.
3. **You** have done **your** work.
4. **I** have done **my** work.
5. **We** have done **our** work.
6. **They** have done **their** work.

Rule 2—Nominative Pronoun

Nominative Pronouns are used as the Subject of a Verb.

(**He, She, I, You, We, They** are in the Nominative Form). As—

1. **He** is a good boy.
2. **She** is going there.
3. **They** are coming.
4. **You** can go.

Rule 3—Complement of the Verb ‘to be’

If a Verb ‘**to be**’ has a Pronoun for its complement, the Pronoun must be used in the Nominative form. As—

1. It is **I** (not **me**) who came yesterday.
2. It is **he** (not **him**) who will help you.
3. If I were **she** (not **her**), I wouldn’t do it.
4. It is **they** (not **them**) who saved us.

Note—It should be remembered that in **Exclamatory** and **Predicative** use, Personal Pronoun can be used in the **Objective** form. As—

It is **me** ! It wasn’t **him** !

Rule 4—Objective Form

If a Personal Pronoun is the **Object** of a **Verb** or a **Preposition**, it must be used in the Objective form. (**Me, Us, Him, Them, Her, You** are in the Objective Form). As—

1. I know **him** (not **he**) well.
2. She comes to **me** (not **I**) for help.
3. Our teacher has asked **us** (not **we**) to remain in the class.
4. I have told **them** (not **they**) to go away from here.
5. He depends upon **me** (not **I**)
6. I go to **them** (not **they**) for guidance.

Rule 5—Pronouns of Different Persons

If Pronouns of different Persons are to be used with the same Verb, they must be used in the following order—

- A. In Singular Number, **You** (Second Person) should come first, **He** (Third Person) should come next, and **I** (First Person) should come last. This order is indicative of refined culture and good behaviour. In brief—

You + He + I, *i.e.*, 2 + 3 + 1

- B. In Plural Number—

We + You + They, *i.e.*, 1 + 2 + 3

- C. But if the sentence has a bad sense, or is expressive of some error or fault, the order should be thus—

I/We + You + He/They, *i.e.*, 1 + 2 + 3

As—

- (A) **You** and **he** and **I** are good friends.

We and **you** and **they** can live together.

You and **he** were class-mates.

Ram and **I** lived in the same house.

You and **I** can travel together.

- (B) **We** and **you** and **they** can work together.

We and **they** were in the same class.

- (C) **I** and **you** and **he** have to accept our fault.

You and **he** will be punished.

Exercise

- (A) **Correct the following sentences :**

1. Ram has lost their books.
2. She loves his husband.
3. He has sent her sister to school.
4. They have passed his examination.
5. Us are students of this school.
6. Your can do your work.
7. It is me who have to go.
8. It is him who is to blame.
9. Please ask he to bring his book.
10. It is for he to take the responsibility.
11. I have told they to reach in time.
12. He depends upon they to help him.
13. If I were him, I wouldn’t accept the terms.
14. He did not accept she proposals.
15. Them are dependable people.

Hints—(1) his; (2) her; (3) his; (4) their; (5) We; (6) You; (7) I; (8) he; (9) him; (10) him; (11) them; (12) them; (13) he; (14) her; (15) they.

(B) Arrange the personal pronouns in the following sentences in their proper order :

1. I, you and he have been selected for scholarship.
2. You, I and he will go together to the fair.
3. You, they and we should remain united.
4. All those boys, all of you and all of us can make a good team.
5. He, you and I have been found guilty.
6. I, he and you must tender an apology for the mistake.

Hints—(1) You, he and I; (2) You, he and I; (3) We, you and they; (4) All of us, all of you and all those boys; (5) I, you and he; (6) I, you and he.

Rule 6—Pronoun for a Collective Noun

With a Collective Noun the Pronoun used is Singular or Plural according to the sense. In the Singular Number we use *It/Its* and in Plural *They /Them*. As—

Singular	{	1. The fleet has sailed away on its voyage.
		2. The jury has given its verdict.
		3. The crew is ready. It is boarding the ship within minutes.
Plural	{	4. The jury are divided in their opinion.
		5. The Government are ready to revise their proposals.

Rule 7—Pronoun for more than two Nouns

When **two or more Nouns** are joined by **and**, the Pronoun used for them is always Plural. As—

1. Ram and Mohan are friends. **They** go to **their** school together.
2. Hari and his friends have completed **their** work.

Rule 8—Pronoun for Each or Every + Noun

When two or more Nouns are joined by **and**, and before each Noun there comes **each** or **every**, the Pronoun used is always Singular. As—

1. Each worker and each mason has come on **his** work.
2. Each clerk and each typist has left **his** seat.

Exercise

Correct the following sentences—

1. The jury delivered their verdict unanimously.
2. The committee is one in their opinion in this matter.
3. The Government is not divided in their view in this matter.
4. The jury gave a majority decision after its last meeting.
5. The crew tried to save itself by their life-boats.
6. Ram and Shyam lost his way in the wood.
7. All the students and their teacher neglected his work.
8. Each boy and each man received their share in time.
9. Each of Ram, Mohan and Shyam has done their duty.
10. Each of the girls will sing a song of their choice.
11. Mohan and Sohan has each decided to go to their village.
12. Every one of them has to sit in their own seat.

Hints—(1) its; (2) its; (3) its; (4) their; (5) themselves; (6) their; (7) their; (8) his; (9) his; (10) her; (11) his; (12) his.

Rule 9—Each, Either, Neither

They always take **Singular Verb** and **Singular Possessive**. As—

1. **Each** of them **is** sure to get **his** chance.
2. **Either** of them **is** free to bring **his** book.
3. **Neither** of the workers has brought **his** tools.

Rule 10—Either and Neither

Either and **Neither** are used for **Two** things only, not for more than two. As—

1. You can choose **either** of these **two (not more than two)** pens.
2. **Neither** of the **two** brothers was selected.

Rule 11—Anyone and None

When more than two things are referred to, we use **anyone** in place of **either** and **none** in place of **neither**. As—

1. **Anyone** of these **four boys** can go with me.
2. **None** of these **ten applicants** is qualified.

Rule 12—Each other/One another

They are called Reciprocal Pronouns. **Each other** is used for two things or persons, and **one another** for more than two. As—

1. The **two brothers** help **each other**.
2. All the **five brothers** help **one another**.
3. The **two wheels** rub against **each other**.

Note—In the modern usage there is believed to be little difference between **Each other** and **One another**. Now, sometimes, **Each other** is used for more than two, and **One another** for only two. As—

1. These **three sisters** really love **each other**.
2. Let us **all** help **each other**.

Rule 13—Both and All

Both is used for **two**, and **All** for **more than two**. As—

1. **Both** the pens are good. (*i.e.*, only two pens)
2. **Both** the men (*i.e.*, **two men**) are idle.
3. **All** the pens (*i.e.*, **more than two**) are good.
4. **All** the men (**more than two**) are idle.

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. Each of the workers have to bring their own tools.
2. Every one of them were given their uniform.
3. Either of the brothers have a right to check their father's account.
4. Neither of the sisters are like their mother.
5. Either of these five books are good enough to serve your purpose.
6. Neither of these four horses can win the prize.
7. Anyone of these two applicants can be appointed.
8. None of these two students can pass their qualifying test.

9. These two friends will surely help one another.
10. All these ten workers can consult each other.
11. Both of the three brothers has taken his share.
12. All of the two cows are black.

Hints—(1) has, his; (2) was, his; (3) has, his; (4) is, her; (5) two, is; (6) two; (7) either; (8) Neither, his; (9) each other; (10) one another; (11) two, have, their; (12) four or All of the cows.

Rule 14—Pronoun for 'or', 'either or' / 'neither nor' + Noun

When two or more than two Nouns are joined with **or**, **either ... or**, **neither ... nor**, the Pronoun used for them is always **Singular**.

1. Ram or Hari has lost **his** book.
2. Either the lawyer or his clerk will be in **his** office.
3. Neither Mohan nor Sohan has done **his** work.

Rule 15—Pronoun for or/nor + Singular and Plural Nouns

When a Singular Noun and a Plural Noun are joined by **or** / **nor**, the Pronoun used for them is always **Plural**. As—

1. Either the Principal or the teachers had neglected **their** duty.
2. Neither the father nor his sons had kept **their** promise.

Rule 16—Pronouns for different Persons

When more than one Pronoun are of different Persons, and only one Pronoun is later to be used for them, there should be **First Plural** for First + Third, again **First Plural** for First + Second, and **Second Person** for Second + Third. As—

1. You and I have done **our** duty.
2. You and Hari have done **your** duty.

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. Either Ram or Mohan has left their bag.
2. Neither Sita nor Geeta has attended their class.
3. Either the supervisor or his workers have left his store-room unlocked.

4. Neither the soldiers nor their captain have left his post.
5. You and I have done my best.
6. You and he have tried his utmost.
7. We and you can play your role so well.
8. You and Rakesh can take his chance once again.
9. Hari and I have done whatever I could.
10. I and my friend have spared no efforts on his part.

Hints—(1) his; (2) her; (3) their; (4) their; (5) our; (6) your; (7) our; (8) your; (9) we; (10) our.

Rule 17—Pronoun after than/as

A peculiar difficulty arises in the correct use of Pronoun after **than** or **as**. The problem is to decide whether the Pronoun to be used after **than** or **as** should be in the **Nominative** form or **Objective/Accusative** form. In this connection it should be remembered that the Pronoun used after **than** or **as** is the short form of a whole clause. Thus, the full form of '**I am taller than he**' will be '**I am taller than he is**'. Therefore, in order to decide whether the Nominative or the Objective form of the Pronoun should come after **than** or **as**, we should mentally speak the whole clause beginning with **than** or **as**, and as soon as we do so, the correct form of the Pronoun will come in our mind. As—

1. I am stronger **than he** (is)
2. I am as strong **as he** (is).
3. He loves you more **than I** (love you).
4. I love you more **than he** (loves you).
5. He gave you more marks **than** (he gave) **me**.
6. I shall give you as many books **as** (I shall give) **him**.

Note—In sentences containing the **Verbs of Incomplete Predication** (suggesting the idea of **being, becoming or seeming**), Pronouns of Objective form can also be used in place of Nominative form after **than** or **as**. As—

He is taller than me.

This form is also acceptable as correct.

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. He is as willing to go as me.
2. You are more intelligent than him.
3. They love their country more than him.
4. I can serve you better than him.
5. He gave you larger share than I.
6. I shall get as many chances as her.
7. They have as many cows as us.
8. I have as good a house as their.
9. Our chances are as bright as you.
10. We hope to be more successful than them.

Hints—(1) I; (2) he; (3) he; (4) he; (5) me; (6) she; (7) we; (8) they; (9) yours; (10) they.

Pronoun 'It'/'This'

Rule 18—Pronoun 'It'

Pronoun **It** is used in the following cases—

- (a) For Inanimate things. As—
This is your house. It is a big house.
- (b) For small animals, birds and insects. As—
1. There is a parrot. **It** is green.
2. I have a dog. **It** is very active.
- (c) For very little children—
The child has wetted **its** napkin.
- (d) For such statements as have already been referred to earlier—
1. He is giving a false statement; as he knows **it**.
2. He deserved his demotion; as he knew **it**.
- (e) For the **imaginary subject** of the verb '**to be**', while its real subject comes later. As—
1. **It** is certain that he will come.
2. **It** is easy to find its solution.
3. **It** is doubtful whether he will succeed.
- (f) For laying emphasis on some **Noun** or **Pronoun** which comes after it. As—
1. **It** was you who first made the offer.
2. **It** was I who first pointed out the mistake.
3. **It** was this place where we met first.

4. **It** must be a foolish man who has been cheated twice by the same man.
5. **It** is this kind of behaviour that annoys everybody.
- (g) For an **imaginary** or **uncertain** Nominative of an **impersonal verb**. As—
It rains. **It** thunders.
It snows. **It** blows.
- (h) For referring to **weather** or **time**. As—
 1. **It** is a fine weather.
 2. **It** is 9 O'Clock.
 3. **It** is winter.
 4. **It** is half past two.
10. There is this college where I studied.
11. That is only a wise man who can give you such an advice.
12. This rains and thunders every evening.
13. This is a very hot day.
14. This is 7 O'clock.
15. It is All India Radio giving you the news.
16. It is my house.
17. It is my offer to you.
18. It is to certify that he is in my class.

Hints—(1) its; (2) it; (3) its; (4) its; (5) it; (6) It; (7) It; (8) It; (9) It; (10) It; (11) It; (12) It; (13) It; (14) It; (15) This; (16) This; (17) This; (18) This.

Rule 19—Pronoun 'This' or 'It'

A difficulty often arises with regard to the use of **This** or **It** in a sentence. It has been made amply clear above that **It** is only an **imaginary** Nominative, while **This** is a **real** Nominative, or gives some definite reference or information about the real Nominative. **This** is used to give the **name, introduction** or any **other information** about some one. **It** is used only for **weather, season, time** or some **impersonal subject**. **This** refers to a person, thing, any specific information or quality, or nearness / closeness. As—

1. **This** is my brother.
2. **This** is a cow.
3. **This** is All India Radio.
4. **This** is my point of view.
5. **This** is 351557. (Telephone Number)

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. Take the cow to her shed.
2. My pen is a new one, yet this is not smooth.
3. The dog has hurt his leg.
4. The child is crying in his cradle.
5. He has broken his promise, as he knows this.
6. This is not difficult to know the real facts.
7. This is improbable that he should tell a lie.
8. This is easy to win him over.
9. This was he who first broke the news.

Relative Pronouns

The more popular Relative Pronouns are—**Who, Whom, Whose, Which, That, What**.

The following are the Rules of their correct use—

Rule 20—Who

Who is used in the Nominative case only for **Persons**, both in the **Singular** and **Plural** Numbers. **Who** is not used for inanimate things. For animals also **who** is not generally used. **Who** is also used for **People** and **Those**. As—

1. I know the man **who** came here yesterday.
2. He is the thief **who** was caught red-handed.
3. All the people **who** came here were happy.
4. I know all those **who** were invited.

Rule 21—Whom

Whom is used only for **Persons** in the Objective / Accusative case both in Singular and Plural Numbers. As—

1. The man **whom** I met yesterday has come.
2. The boy **whom** I gave the books has secured first division.

Rule 22—Which

Which is used for animals and inanimate things. As—

1. The pen **which** I purchased yesterday has been lost.

2. The cow **which** stands there is very gentle.
3. The house **which** has a high gate is mine.

Note—In Prepositional Cases the Preposition is always used before **which**. As—

1. The post **for which** I applied is temporary.
2. I don't remember the date **on which** he was born.
3. This is the book **about which** I told you.
4. This is the last chance **on which** I depend.
5. The book **of which** the cover is torn is not mine.

Rule 23—Whose

Whose is used in Possessive Case both for Persons and Animals. As—

1. The boy **whose** father is the Principal is my friend.
2. The girl **whose** eyes are blue is very sweet.
3. Mohan **whose** brother came yesterday has gone home.

Note—Sometimes **whose** is used for inanimate things also. As—

The sun whose rays give us light also give us life.

Rule 24—That

- (A) **That** is used both for animate and inanimate things both in Singular and Plural Numbers.

That has no Possessive / Genitive Case and therefore no Preposition can be used before it. If it is very necessary to use a Preposition, it can be placed at the end of the sentence. In such a case the sentence can be completed without '**That**' also. As—

1. I know the house **that** he lives in.
or
I know the house **λ** he lives in.
2. I catch the point **that** you are hinting at.
or
I catch the point **λ** you are hinting at.
3. I have not yet read the book **that** you suggested to me.
4. I have lost the pen **that** you gave me.

- (B) In the following cases the use of **that** is preferred to that of **who** or **which**. As—

(i) After the **Superlative Degree**—

1. Gandhi was the **greatest** man **that** modern India produced.
2. He is the **best** speaker **that** I have ever heard.

(ii) After these words—**all, same, any, none, nothing, only, anything, anybody, nobody, little, somebody, no one**—

1. This is **all** the statement **that** he gave.
2. He is **the same** boy **that** came yesterday.
3. It is **only** the fools **that** talk that way.
4. It is not for **nothing** **that** I have been labouring so hard.
5. There was not **any** **that** could be heard.
6. There was **none** **that** was not moved to tears.

(iii) After Interrogative Pronoun **who/what**—

1. **What** is it **that** troubles you so much ?
2. **What** is there **that** I cannot do ?
3. **Who** am I **that** you should care for ?

(iv) After **two Antecedents**, one of which stands for a Person and the other for an animal or a thing. As—

1. The **rider** and his **horse** **that** tried to cross the river were drowned.
2. The **driver** and his **bus** **that** crossed the lane struck against a tree.

Rule 25—What

Relative Pronoun **What** is used for things only. It is used without an **Antecedent**, and it means **that which**. As—

1. **What** cannot be cured must be endured.
2. **What** I told you is correct.
3. I know **what** you want to say.

It would be wrong to use an **Antecedent** before **what**. As—

The story **what** I read was good.

This sentence is wrong because Antecedent '**story**' has been used before '**what**'. Its correct form would be—

The story **that** I read was good.

Rule 26—‘But’ as a Relative Pronoun

Sometimes **But** is used as a **Relative Pronoun**, in which case it means **who not/which not**. As—

1. There is none **but** admires you.
(**but admires** = **who does not admire**)
2. There is no problem **but** can be solved.
(**but can be solved** = **which cannot be solved**)
3. There is none **but** loves his country.
(**but loves** = **who does not love**)

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. The boy whom was lazy has failed.
2. The flowers who grow in our garden are very beautiful.
3. Those whose live in glass houses should not throw stones.
4. The men which have assembled in the lawn are our partymen.
5. I who am my benefactor must help you in time.
6. You are the person which are responsible for this deed.
7. The hen who laid a golden egg was killed by the greedy man.
8. The people which do not love their country are not respected.
9. Only those boys should be promoted whom are intelligent.
10. The cycle of which I purchased is very heavy.
11. I always buy the book which is the best in the market.
12. Our sweetest songs are those which tell of saddest thought.
13. All which he said was correct.
14. Nothing which is not true can impress me.
15. Only the ink which is blue is allowed.
16. None who are poor can afford it.
17. What was the answer which he gave ?
18. Who was the man who came to see me ?
19. What is the utility of the book which has been damaged by white-ants ?

20. What is your opinion about the work which I am doing ?
21. That is the house which in I live.
22. You are my only friend I can depend.
23. I know the book you are looking.
24. This is the only attempt in that I have failed.
25. This is the same question which was asked last year.
26. There was not any who could be trusted.
27. Who are you who can scold me like this ?
28. I know which you want from me.
29. That what is true is always true.
30. There is none but who trusts me.

Hints—(1) who; (2) which; (3) who; (4) who; (5) **your** in place of **my**; (6) who; (7) which; (8) who; (9) who; (10) **which** in place of **of which**; (11) that; (12) that; (13) that; (14) that; (15) that; (16) that; (17) that; (18) that came; (19) that; (20) that; (21) **in which** in place of **which in**; (22) depend upon; (23) looking for; (24) **that I have failed in** in place of **in that I have failed**; (25) that; (26) that; (27) that can scold; (28) what; (29) **what** in place of **that what**; (30) **but** in place of **but who**.

Compound Relative Pronouns

Rule 27—Compound Relative Pronouns are—**Whoever, whoso, whosoever, whomsoever, whichever, whatever, whatsoever**.

All these Compound Pronouns are used without **Antecedents**, because the Antecedents are contained within them. They are supposed to be complete in themselves. As—

1. You can do **whatever** (*i.e.*, **anything which**) you like.
2. You can take **whichever** (*i.e.*, **anything which**) you like.
3. **Whoever/whosoever/whoso** (*i.e.*, **any person who**) comes here is most welcome.
4. I shall employ **whomsoever** (*i.e.*, **any person whom**) you recommend.

Agreement of the Relative Pronoun with its Antecedent

Rule 28—As we know, a Relative Pronoun agrees with its **Antecedent** in **Number** and **Person**. Therefore, it is supposed to have the same **Number** and **Person** as its Antecedent. The verb is also used according to the same Number and Person. As—

1. A **boy who is** good is loved by all.
2. **Boys who are** good are loved by all.
3. **You who are** my friend must help me.
4. **Those who are** loyal are also honest.
5. **We who are** colleagues must help each other.
6. **Those who act** like this can never be successful.
7. The **flowers which grow** in spring are very beautiful.
8. **I who am** your brother must warn you.

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. You can go wherever place you like.
2. Whosoever man wishes to come can come.
3. You can choose whichever thing you prefer.
4. I shall go with whomsoever person you suggest.
5. I who is your pupil must obey you.
6. You who is my pupil must obey me.
7. He who are your pupil must obey you.
8. The books which is old are useless.
9. Those who believes in God are trustworthy.
10. We who has lost our chance have to suffer.

Hints—(1) **place** not required; (2) **man** not required; (3) **thing** not required; (4) **person** not required; (5) **who am**; (6) **who are**; (7) **who is**; (8) **which are**; (9) **who believe**; (10) **who have**.

Omission of Relative Pronoun

Rule 29—The **Relative Pronoun** is omitted in the following cases—

- (i) The Relative Pronoun '**that**' can be omitted in the **Objective Case**. The sentence is correct in both cases, with or without '**that**'. As—

1. The picture **that** I saw yesterday was good.

or

The picture λ I saw yesterday was good.

2. The man **that** you interviewed yesterday has come again.

or

The man λ you interviewed yesterday has come again.

- (ii) The Relative Pronoun can be omitted in **Prepositional Cases** also. The sentence is correct in both forms. As—

1. That is the house **that** I lived **in**.

or

That is the house λ I lived **in**.

2. That is the man **that** I talked **to**.

or

That is the man λ I talked **to**.

Note—In the above sentences λ shows the place from where a Relative Pronoun has been omitted.

Some other Pronouns and their uses

Rule 30—**Such/As**

As is always used after **such**, **the same** or **as**.
As—

1. His behaviour was **such as** was well expected.
2. His problem was **such as** could not be easily solved.
3. My difficulty is **the same as** yours.
4. This is **as good as** that.

Rule 31—**Who and Which as connectives**

Sometimes **who** and **which** can be used as **connectives** only. As—

1. I met my friend, **who** gave me this advice.
(*i.e.*, I met my friend **and he** gave me this advice.)
2. I have bought a dictionary, **which** helps me a lot.
(*i.e.*, I have bought a dictionary **and it** helps me a lot).

Rule 32—Which in restricted sense

In the Restricted sense / choice **which** can be used both for Persons and Things.

1. **Which** of them is your father.
(Here choice is limited within '**them**'))
2. **Which** between these books is better, **this one or that**.
(Here again choice is limited within '**this one or that**.')

Rule 33—The same that/as

If in a certain sentence **the same** comes before a Noun, the same Noun is suggested by **as** or **that** in the following clause. But if in the following clause, the verb is **understood** (*i.e.* not expressed), only **as** will be used, not **that**. As—

1. This is **the same** book **as/that** I bought last year.
2. He is **the same** man **as/that** came this morning.
3. This is **the same** watch **as** yours.

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. The treatment given to me was such which could not be expected.
2. This is as easy a problem which there could be.
3. He is passing through the same situation which I am passing through.
4. His expectation is the same which is mine.
5. I met my teacher, and who directed me to meet the principal.
6. Who of them is your elder brother?
7. Who is your father, this gentleman or that ?
8. What book do you want, the old one or the new ?
9. Is it not the same car what we saw yesterday ?
10. The same problem which we faced last time has come up again.

Hints—(1) **as**; (2) **as**; (3) **as/that**; (4) **as** in place of **which is**; (5) drop **and**; (6) **which**; (7) **which**; (8) **which**; (9) **as/that**; (10) **that /as**.

Rule 34—Who in the Objective Form

Strictly from grammatical point of view **who** is used in the Nominative form, and **whom** in the objective form. But nowadays, specially in conversational language, **who** is being used in the objective form in place of **whom**. Or, otherwise, **who** or **whom** are both omitted from their objective place. As—

1. **Who** did you talk to ?
2. **Who** did you help ?
3. My brother, **who** you wanted to talk to, is here.

or

My brother λ you wanted to talk to is here.

4. Here is my friend **who** you wanted to meet.

or

Here is my friend λ you wanted to meet.

Note—In all these sentences **who** has been used in place of **whom**. In such sentences **who** or **whom** are both correct.

Rule 35—Independent Possessives

Mine, ours, yours, theirs, his are called Independent Possessives.

No **Noun** is used after them. The sense of Noun comes from the context.

1. This book is **mine/yours**.
2. These cows are **ours/theirs**.
3. This house is **his**.

Rule 36—One, One's, Oneself

One is an Indefinite Pronoun. It is used in its own form in all the three cases. In Nominative and Objective cases it is used as **one**, in Possessive case it is **one's**, and in Reflexive form it is **oneself**. It is wrong to use Personal Pronoun with it. As—

1. **One** should mind **one's** (not **his**) own business.
2. **One** should avail **oneself** (not **himself**) of every opportunity.
3. **One** cannot succeed unless **one** (not **he**) works hard.

Rule 37—Reflexive Pronoun

Reflexive Pronouns are formed by the addition of **-self** or **-selves**. They are—

Himself, herself, yourself, yourselves, themselves, myself, ourselves, itself.

- (i) They cannot be used independently. The related **Noun** or **Pronoun** must be used with them. As—

1. **I** can do it **myself**.

or

I myself can do it.

It is wrong to use it thus—**Myself can do it**.

2. **He himself** came to the office
3. **You** can see it **yourself**.
4. **We** discovered the facts **ourselves**.
5. **They themselves** were there on the scene.
6. No **machine** can move by **itself**.
- (ii) There are some **Transitive verbs** which take some **Reflexive Pronoun** for their object if there is no other object to complete them. These verbs are—**avail, absent, revenge, enjoy**. As—
 1. I **availed myself** of this opportunity.
 2. I **revenged myself** upon him.
 3. He **absented himself** from the class.
 4. You must have **enjoyed yourself** during the vacation.

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. This house is mine house.
2. That book is yours book.
3. Mine office is there.
4. Yours father came yesterday.
5. All theirs cows have returned from the wood.
6. One cannot bear his insult like this.
7. One should take care of his own interests.
8. One will never repent if he is honest.
9. I meself can do it.
10. Myself never knew the facts.
11. Himself is strong enough to defend himself.
12. Themselves were absent.
13. He could not avail of the great opportunity.
14. I must revenge upon my opponent.
15. He has again absented from duty.

Hints—(1) drop **house**; (2) drop **book**; (3) **My**; (4) **Your**; (5) **their**; (6) **one's**; (7) **one's**; (8) **One** in place of **he**; (9) **myself**; (10) **I** myself; (11) **He himself** is; (12) **They themselves**; (13) **avail himself**; (14) **revenge myself**; (15) **absented himself**.

Interrogative Pronoun

Rule 38—Interrogative Pronouns are these—**Who, whom, whose, which, what**. The following are the Rules of their use—

- (i) **What** is used for inanimate things. As—
What is that ? **What** was there ?
What happened ? **What** had appeared there ?

- (ii) **What** is used for **Persons** also when the question is about their Position or Profession. As—

1. **What** is your father ?
i.e., What is the post or profession of your father ?
2. **What** is he ?
3. **What** are you ?

- (iii) **Who, whose, whom** are used for **Persons**. **Who** is used in the **Nominative case**, **whom** in the **Objective case**, and **whose** in **Possessive case**. As—

1. **Who** are you ?
2. **Who** comes there ?
3. **Whose** book is this ?
4. **Whom** do you want to meet ?

Since **whom** is a little inconvenient to use, **who** has come to be used in place of **whom** in the objective case. As—

1. **Who** have you invited ?
2. **Who** do you want to meet ?
3. **Who** are you speaking to ?
4. **Who** did you find there ?

- (iv) **Which** is used for **Persons** and things in restricted choice. As—

1. **Which** is your father ?
2. **Which** pen is yours ?
3. **Which** book do you like most ?

- (v) Sometimes it becomes essential to use some Preposition with **which** or **what**. In such a situation the **Preposition** is placed

at the **end** of the sentence, not at the **beginning**. As—

1. **What** is this table made **of** ?
2. **Which** house do you live **in** ?
3. **What** place are you going **to** ?
4. **Which** book are you looking **for** ?

Exercise

Correct the following sentences :

1. Whom is your father ?
2. Whose are you ?
3. Whom comes there ?
4. Whom house is that ?
5. Whose have you invited to tea ?
6. Of what is this toy made ?
7. For whom are you waiting ?
8. In which street do you have your house ?
9. What car is yours ?
10. At what are you aiming ?

Hints—(1) What;
 (2) Who;
 (3) Who;
 (4) Whose;
 (5) Who, Whom;
 (6) Preposition **of** to be placed at the end **made of**;
 (7) Who/Whom waiting for ?
 (8) Which street your house in ?
 (9) Which; (10) What are aiming at ?

Revision Exercise : 1

Choose the appropriate form of the Pronoun from those given in brackets :

1. (I/me) shall go with (himself/him).
2. (Our/ours) is a long and sad tale.
3. My house is larger than (their/theirs).
4. I met a brother of (him/his) in the market.
5. It is (they/them) who have done it.
6. This is a secret between you and (I/me).
7. They praised his brother and (he/him).
8. He has no pencil; can you lend him (your/yours) ?
9. Are these (your/you) books ? No, they are (her/hers).

10. It is not (we/us) who are to blame.
11. He is older than (me/I).
12. Let you and (she/her) be friends again.
13. You are as good as (him/he).
14. There is enough room for you and (me/I).
15. Nobody but (he/him) was present.
16. I know that it was (she/her).
17. You and (me/I) can do this work together.
18. Each of the students gave (his/their) own version of the incident.
19. I am not one of those who cannot keep (my/their) word.
20. Every day and every night has (its/their) own importance.

Hints—(1) I, him; (2) ours; (3) theirs; (4) his; (5) they; (6) me; (7) him; (8) yours; (9) your; hers; (10) we; (11) I; (12) she; (13) he; (14) me; (15) he; (16) she; (17) I; (18) his; (19) their; (20) its.

Revision Exercise : 2

Fill in the blanks with appropriate interrogative pronoun :

1. are you doing ?
2. is yours, the pen or pencil ?
3. of them is your sister ?
4. This is my book; is that ?
5. did you send to hospital ?
6. is the chain made of ?
7. is this letter from ?
8. is she writing to ?
9. is he talking about ?
10. do you prefer, milk or tea ?
11. is this coat, mine or yours ?
12. is better, this one or that ?

Hints—(1) What; (2) What; (3) Which; (4) whose; (5) Who/Whom; (6) What; (7) Where; (8) Who; (9) What; (10) What; (11) Whose; (12) Which.

Revision Exercise : 3

Correct the following sentences :

1. Man is the only animal who can talk.
2. Neither of the three brothers have done their work.

3. They that are healthy have no need of a doctor.
4. Let you and I do this work.
5. One should always remain loyal to his country.
6. The candidate, who is a graduate, he is eligible for the post.
7. He is one of those people who can sacrifice his all for the nation.
8. My sister and myself are happy to accept your invitation.
9. He is as clever as her.
10. He is a friend of our.
11. I have nothing which would suit you.
12. I and my friend will go together.
13. Show me the man whom did it.
14. Who is your father, this gentleman or that ?
15. The two friends like one another.
16. They enjoyed during the holidays.
17. Myself saw the robber.
18. There are my books. I am giving the same to you.
19. You are stronger than him.
20. He and myself are great friends.
21. This is the best which we can do.
22. It was me that gave you the information.
23. The boy whom you spoke to in the market is my cousin.
24. They can do it themselves.
25. These pencils are for you and I.

Hints—(1) that; (2) None; (3) Those who; (4) me; (5) one's; (6) drop **he**; (7) their; (8) I; (9) she; (10) ours; (11) that; (12) My friend and I; (13) who; (14) Which; (15) each other; (16) themselves; (17) I myself; (18) **them** in place of **the same**; (19) he; (20) I; (21) that; (22) I; (23) who; (24) themselves; (25) me.