

28, december

INDEFINITE PRONOUN

One
body
thing } indefinite pronoun

- (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 ^(100%) positive and ^(20%) interrogative sentences

Any :

⇒ with ^(100%) (-ve) and ^(100%) 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 / All
 are (countable) plu. person
 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 / All + of + the +
 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 $\frac{WH + AV + S + V + OW + ?}{pro / s}$

if $\frac{WH + N + AV + S + V + OW + ?}{then Adjective}$

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 x	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's house (X)

This is their's school (X)

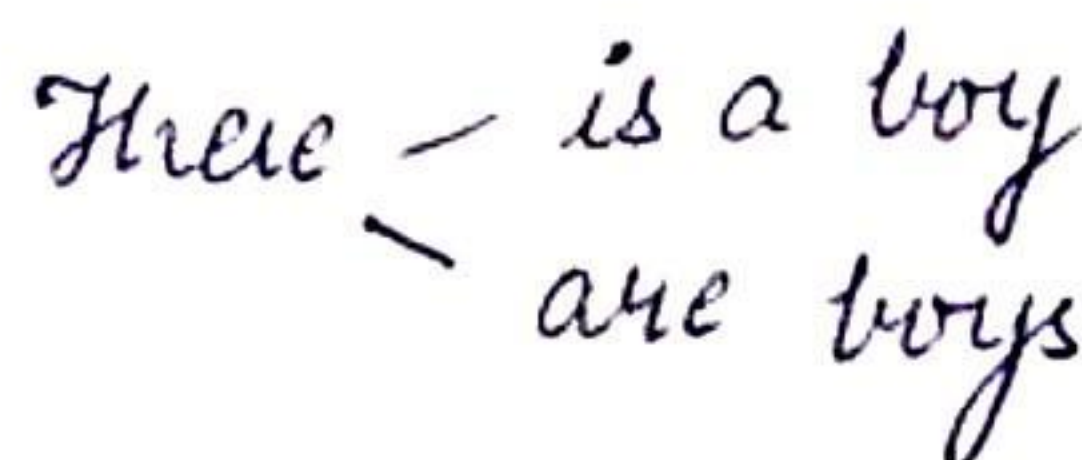
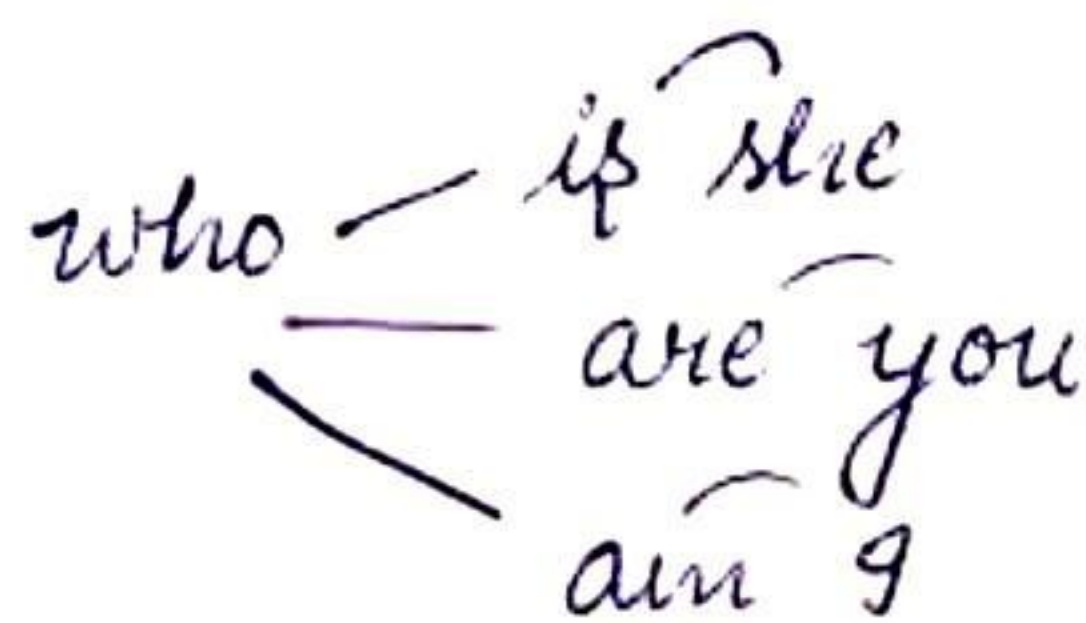
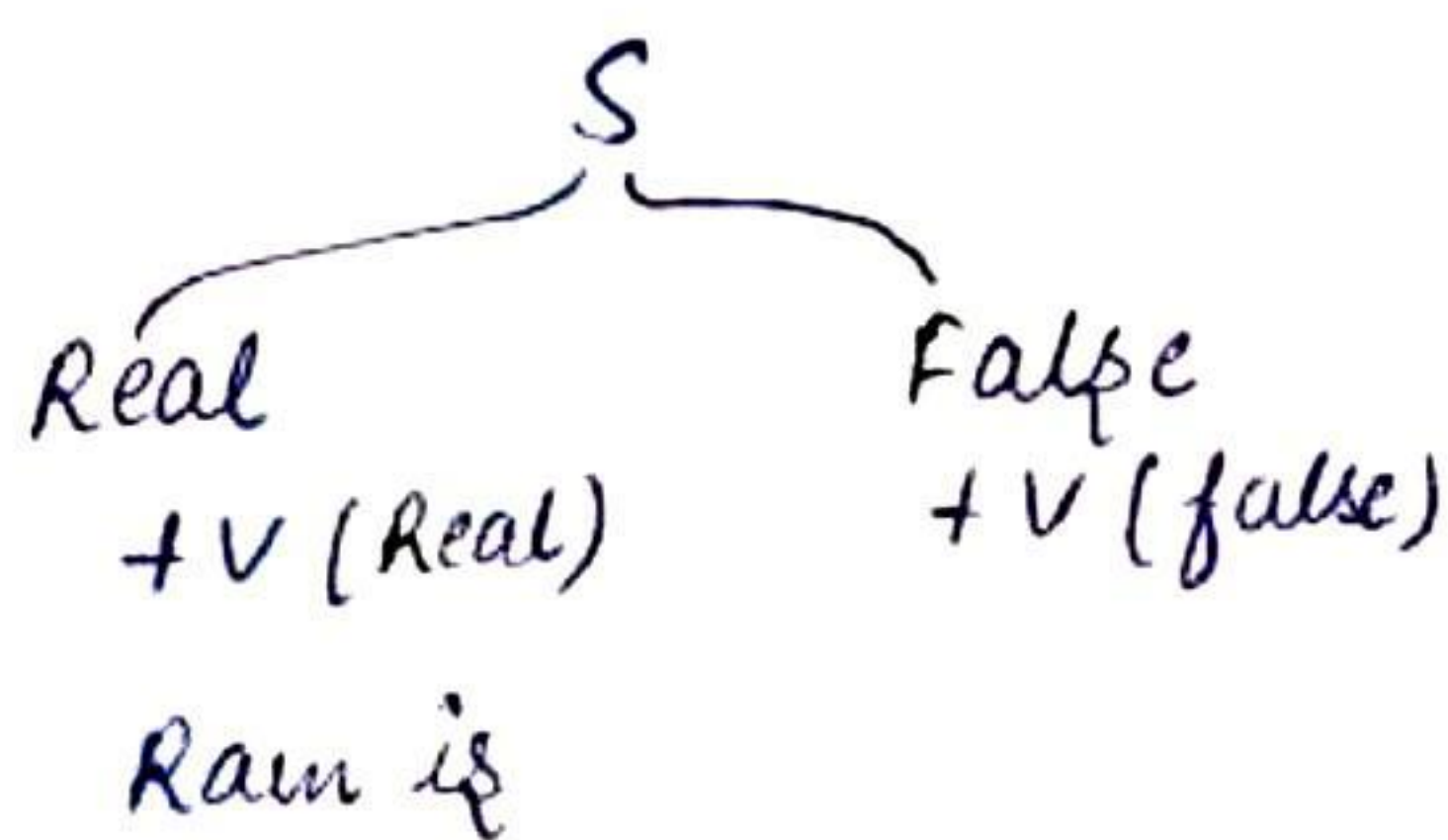
The possessive pronoun is used without noun. if we use with noun the sentence becomes wrong.

Ex: That house is her's (✓)

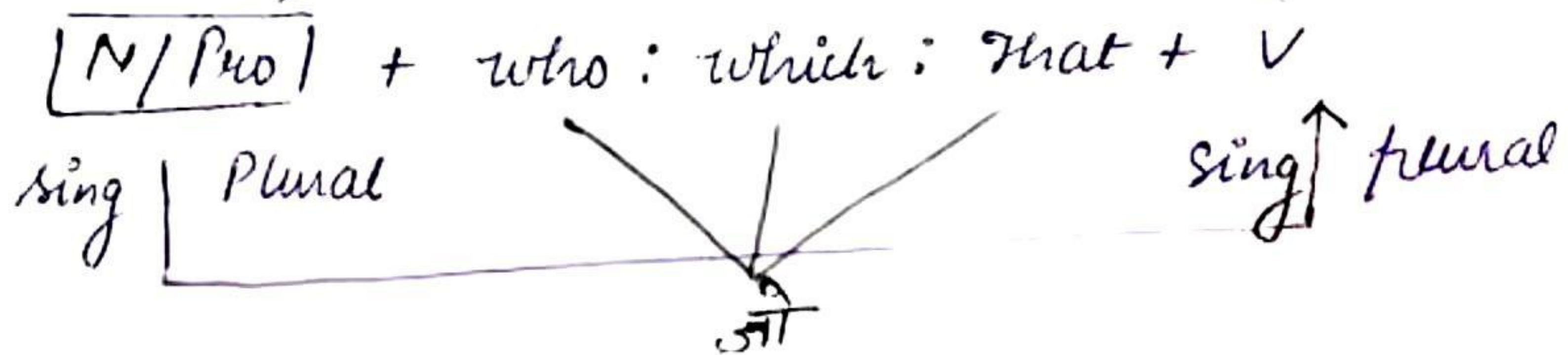
This school is their's (✓)

Relative Pronoun

who, which and that are called relative pronoun



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



n: (i) The books that I bought yesterday was costly (x) ^{were}

(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 does not help the poor (x) ^{do}

who : use for living

Relative pronoun (जो)

Subject (कौन)

Subject की तलाश

my **whose** : possessor

किसका

जिसका

whom : ^{me} किसको

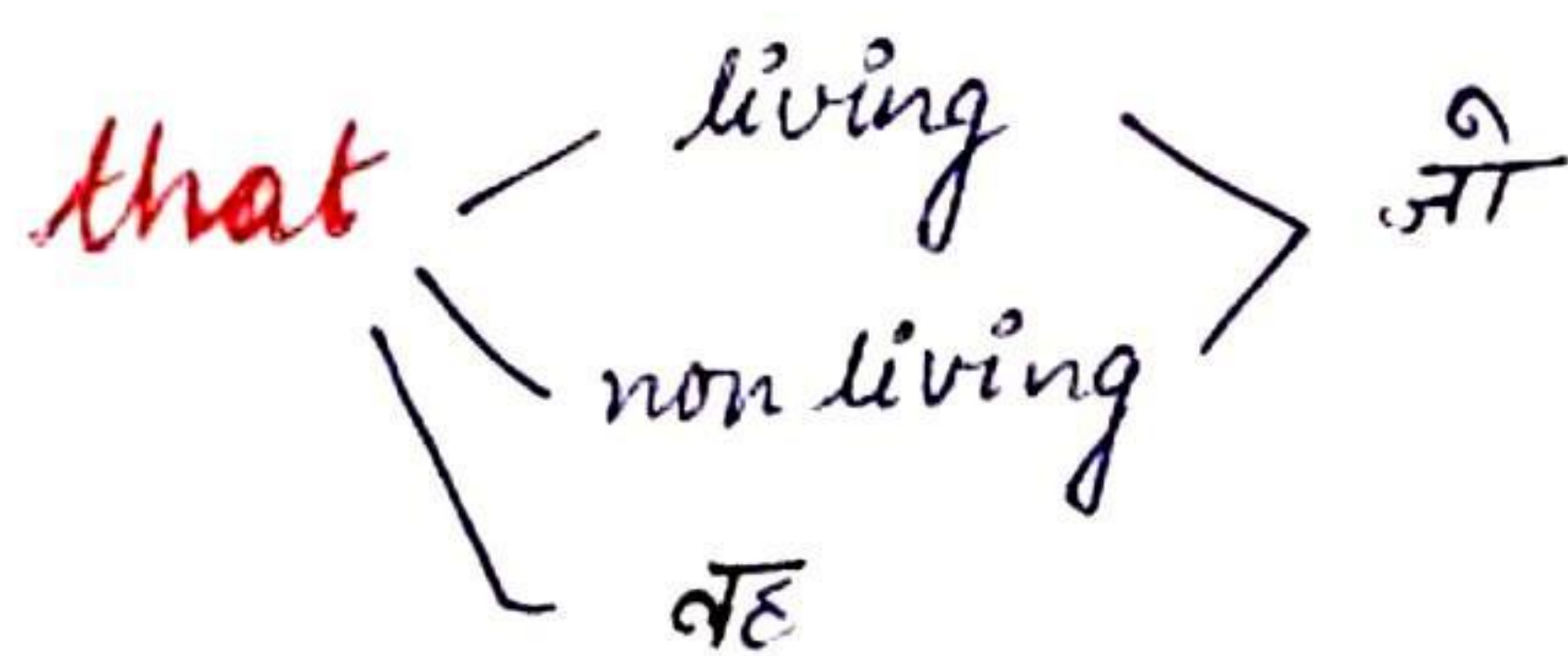
Object की तलाश

which : Relative pronoun non living - जो

selection or choice

- कौन सा

living + nonliving



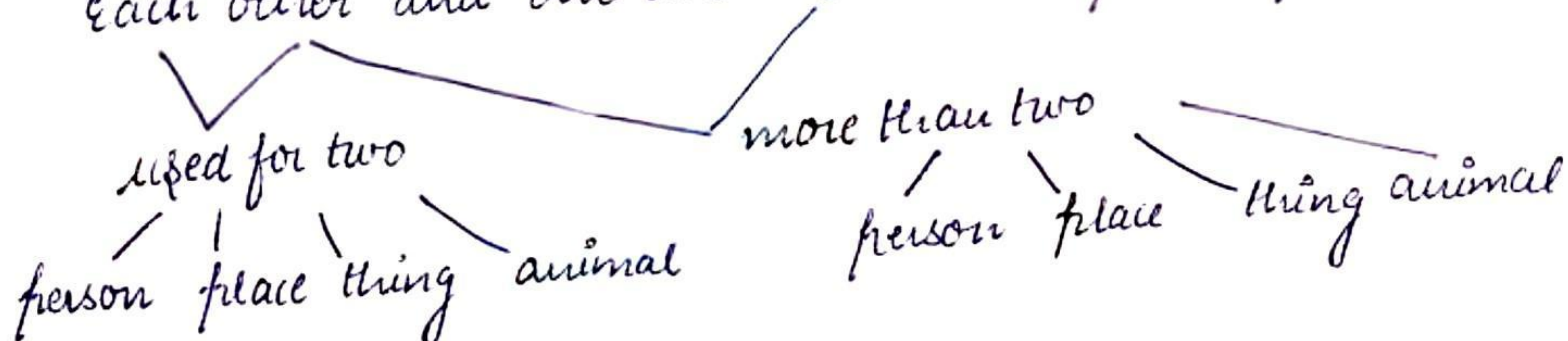
Ex: whom do you like most
 किसको **तुम**

The boys **whose** parents are abroad, are playing with us

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

Reciprocal Pronoun:

each other and one another are reciprocal pronoun



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

group

प्रत्येक

two

प्रति एक

more than

Every प्रत्येक

More than two

group

Either

दो या दोनों

में से कोई एक

Neither

दोनों में 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 boys 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
No

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

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

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



- (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 + ^{Reflexive} self Pronoun

= S + self pronoun + V
emphatic

Ex: she killed himself
I hurt myself

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 (✓)

अगर subject one हो तो इसका prospective one है होगा
(विस्तृत)

Ex: Everyone is the master of one's fate ^(विश्वनाथ) (X)

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 / ones / one's

Rule 4: Singular के Repeation से बनाने 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, absent, present, introduce, busy, avail, address, flym

(frustrate, Resign, Acquit (रिहा करना), Assert (जोर देकर कहना) etc are followed by Reflexive pronoun.

इनके बाद self pronoun का use किया जाता है,

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

let Ram and me solve this problem (✓)
(Subj/Obj) (Object)

Rule 6: Let अगर कोई वाक्य बनेगा तो उसके बाद कभी subject नहीं आयेगा, हमेशा Objective case आयेगा।

structure: let + Objective case
let + O + V' + OW

note: किसी का नाम subject/object में same होता है,

Rule 7: Preposition के बाद subject नहीं लगा सकते, Objective case is used

Ex: Sunita laughed at you and I/me (X) (✓) but here
subject नहीं है और object भी object
There is a conflict between Ram and me.
preposition.

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