

# Pronoun

**Pronoun (सर्वनाम):** Pronoun means for-a-noun.  
A Pronoun is a word used instead of a Noun.

[Noun के बदले प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द को Pronoun कहते हैं।] जैसे—  
Ram is a handsome boy. He is my student. Sita is a beautiful girl. She lives with her husband. A dog is a pet animal. It barks at night.

आम तौर पर आप जानते हैं कि Noun के repetition को रोकने के लिए ही Pronoun का प्रयोग किया जाता है। किसी भी वाक्य में एक ही Noun को बार बार प्रयोग करने से वाक्य की सुन्दरता खत्म हो जाती है, अर्थात् वाक्य भद्दा लगता है। यही मुख्य कारण है, कि Noun के बदले Pronoun का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

ऊपर दिये examples में Noun के रूप में Ram, Sita, A dog का प्रयोग किया गया है। बाद के वाक्यों में आप देखते हैं कि—

Ram, Sita, A dog के बदले Pronoun के रूप में he, she, it का प्रयोग किया गया है।

**ध्यान दें :** Example no. (1) में Ram : third person, singular number, masculine gender तथा nominative case का Noun है।

Ram के Person, Number, Gender तथा Case के मुताबिक बाद के वाक्य में Pronoun—he का प्रयोग किया गया है।

Example no. (2) में Sita : third person, singular number, feminine gender तथा nominative case का Noun है। Sita के person, number, gender तथा case के मुताबिक बाद के वाक्य में Pronoun—'she' का प्रयोग किया गया है।

Example (3) में A dog : third person singular number, masculine gender तथा nominative case का Noun है। A dog के person, number, gender तथा case के मुताबिक बाद के वाक्य में Pronoun—it का प्रयोग किया गया है।

अर्थात् Noun के person, number, gender तथा case के मुताबिक ही Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।

## Kinds of Pronouns

- Personal Pronouns** (पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम) : I, me, we, us, you, he, him, she, her, it, they, them.
- Possessive Pronouns** (अधिकार वाचक सर्वनाम) : Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs.
- Demonstrative Pronouns** (संकेत वाचक सर्वनाम) : This, That, These, Those, Such, The same.
- Distributive Pronouns** (व्यक्ति वाचक सर्वनाम) : Each, Either, Neither.
- Reciprocal Pronouns** (पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध वाचक सर्वनाम) : Each other, one another.
- Reflexive Pronouns** (निजवाचक सर्वनाम) : Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself.
- Emphatic or Emphasizing Pronouns** (दवावसूचक सर्वनाम) : Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself का प्रयोग जब subject (कर्ता) को emphasis (दवाव/जोर) करने के लिए किया जाता है, तब ये Emphatic or Emphasizing Pronouns कहलाते हैं। अर्थात् Emphatic Pronouns का प्रयोग सामान्यतः subject (कर्ता) के तुरंत बाद होता है। जैसे—  
He himself comes here.

8. **Indefinite Pronouns** (अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम) : Everybody, Somebody, Nobody, Anybody, Everyone, Someone, Noone, Anyone, Everything, Something, Nothing, Anything, all, some, any, both, another, much, few, little.

9. **Relative pronouns** (संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम) : Who, whom, whose, which, that.

10. **Interrogative Pronouns** (प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम) : Who, whom, whose, which, what ये प्रश्न पूछने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

11. **Exclamatory Pronouns** (विस्मयादिबोधक सर्वनाम) : What—  
[What का प्रयोग जब sense of surprise (आश्चर्य के भाव) को express (अभिव्यक्त) करने के लिए किया जाता है, तब वह Exclamatory Pronoun कहलाता है।]

## 1. Personal Pronouns

वे Pronouns जो तीनों persons जैसे First person, Second person तथा Third persons में प्रयुक्त होते हैं Personal pronouns कहलाते हैं।

Persons (पुरुष)	Singular number (एकवचन)	Plural number (बहुवचन)
1. First person (उत्तम पुरुष)	I	We
2. Second person (मध्यम पुरुष)	You	You
3. Third person (अन्य पुरुष)	He She It	They

**1. First Person :** वे pronouns जिससे बोलने वाले (speaker) का बोध होता है उसे First person का Pronouns कहा जाता है।

### 1. Table of First person :

Number	Nominative case	Objective case	Possessive case Poss. Adj.	Poss. Pron.
Singular	I	me	my	mine
Plural	we	us	our	ours

जैसे— I am a teacher. You love me.  
This is my book. That book is mine.  
We are active. They help us.  
Our country is great. These pens are ours.

ऊपर में दिए गए sentences में जो underlined किए गए शब्द हैं वे first person के Pronouns or Adjective हैं।

**2. Second Person :** वे Pronouns जिससे सुनने वाले (audience) व्यक्ति का बोध होता है उसे Second person का Pronouns कहा जाता है।

### 2. Table of Second person :

Number	Nominative case	Objective case	Possessive case Poss. Adj.	Poss. Pron.
Singular	You	You	Your	Yours
Plural	You	You	Your	Yours



जैसे— You are laborious.  
I love you.  
This book is yours.  
This is your book.

ऊपर में दिये गए sentences में जो underlined किए गए शब्द हैं वे Second person के Pronouns or Adjectives हैं।

**3. Third Person :** वे Pronouns जिससे वैसे व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं का बोध होता है जिसके बारे में कुछ कहा जा रहा हो उसे Third person का pronouns कहा जाता है।

### 3. Table of Third person :

Number	Nominative case	Objective case	Possessive case	Poss. Adj.	Poss. Pron.
Singular	He (masculine)	him	his		his
	She (feminine)	her	her		hers
	It (Neuter)	it	its		x
Plural	they	them	their		theirs

जैसे— He loves you.  
She hates me.  
You admire him.  
Do you like it.  
These frocks are hers.  
Do you know them?  
They read in this school.  
Those bells are theirs.  
These are their notebooks.  
This building is his.

ऊपर दिये गए sentences में जो underlined किए गए शब्द हैं वे third person के Pronouns or Adjectives हैं।

### Use of the Pronouns of Nominative Case

**Rule (1) :** किसी sentence के verb के subject के रूप में nominative case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He went to Jajuar last month. (✓)  
N.C.  
Him/His went to Jajuar last month. (×)  
O.C. P.C.  
They come here by train. (✓)  
Them/Their/Theirs come here by train. (×)  
O.C. P.C.

**Rule (2) :** किसी sentence के subject के रूप में दो या दो से अधिक pronouns किसी conjunction (and, or ..... etc.) से जुड़कर प्रयुक्त हों तो वे Nominative case में होते हैं। जैसे—

You and he were good friends. (✓)  
N.C. N.C.  
You and him were good friends. (×)  
O.C. O.C.  
You, he and I are clever. (✓)  
N.C. N.C. N.C.  
You, him and me are clever. (×)  
O.C. O.C. O.C.

**Rule (3) :** यदि किसी sentence के verb के subject के रूप में एक noun तथा एक pronoun conjunction (and, or ..... etc.) से जुड़कर प्रयुक्त हुए हों तो वह Pronoun nominative case में होता है। जैसे—

Karishma and I go to college everyday. (✓)  
Karishma and me go to college everyday. (×)

**Rule (4) :** 'To be' का प्रयोग Infinitive के रूप में हो तो इसके बाद nominative case के Pronoun स्पष्ट subject नहीं हो तो इसके बाद nominative case के Pronoun प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

I would not want to be he.  
N.C.

I would not want to be him.  
O.C.

**Rule (5) :** Be जैसे—is, are, am, was, were, has been, have been etc. के पहले प्रयुक्त noun or pronoun nominative case में होता है तो इसके बाद प्रयुक्त होने वाला pronoun nominative case में होता है। जैसे—

It is I. (✓) It is me.  
It is he. (✓) It is him.

**Note :** (i) Be जैसे—is, are, am, was, were, ..... etc. के बाद who/which/that + clause का प्रयोग हो तो who, which, that Relative pronouns के पहले nominative case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

It is I who have helped you.  
N.C.

It is me who have helped you.  
O.C.

It is he who has stolen my pen.  
N.C.

It is him who has stolen my pen.  
O.C.

(ii) 'To be' का प्रयोग Infinitive के रूप में हो तथा इसके पहले प्रयुक्त noun और pronoun objective case में हो तो इसके बाद प्रयुक्त होने वाला noun or pronoun भी objective case में होगा। जैसे—

I know the man to be him.  
V O.C. O.C.

I know the man to be he.  
V O.C. N.C.

**Rule (6) :** किसी word (शब्द) के Apposition के रूप में एक word से अधिक pronoun का प्रयोग हो तथा वह word (शब्द) sentence का subject हो तो pronoun nominative case में होता है। जैसे—

The two of us —he and I did not agree to her proposal.

The two of us —him and me did not agree to her proposal.

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

It is me who am guilty.

It is I who am guilty.

It was them who were to blame.

It was they who were to blame.

I found it to be he.

I found it to be him.

I guessed the woman to be she.

I guessed the woman to be her.

It is us who have helped you.

It is we who have helped you.

### Use of the Pronouns of objective case

**Rule (1) :** किसी sentence के verb के object के रूप में object case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

My grandfather told me a story.  
O.C.

My grand father told I/my a story.  
N.C. P.C.

I teach them.  
O.C.

I teach their/they.  
P.C. N.C.



Rule (2) : यदि किसी sentence के verb के object के रूप में दो pronouns किसी conjunction (and, or, ..... etc.) से जुड़कर प्रयुक्त हों तो वे objective case में होते हैं। जैसे—

My father forbade you and me to play in the sun. (✓)  
O.C. O.C.

My father forbade you and I to play in the sun. (×)  
N.C. N.C.

The principal allowed her and me to take rest in the common room. (✓)  
O.C. O.C.

The principal allowed she and I to take rest in the common room. (×)  
N.C. N.C.

Rule (3) : यदि किसी sentence के verb के object के रूप में एक pronoun तथा एक pronoun किसी conjunction (and, or, nor ..... etc.) से जुड़कर प्रयुक्त हों तो वह noun or pronoun objective case में होता है। जैसे—

Her mother invited Raman and me to lunch. (✓)  
O.C. O.C.

Her mother invited Raman and I to lunch. (×)  
N.C. N.C.

He saved Veena and me. (✓)  
O.C. O.C.

He saved Veena and I. (×)  
N.C. N.C.

### Use of the Pronouns of possessive case (Use of Possessive pronouns)

Nom. case	Poss. Adjective	Poss. Pronoun	Nom. case	Poss. Adjective	Poss. Pronoun
I	my	mine	He	his	his
We	our	ours	She	her	hers
You	your	yours	It	its	×

Rule (1) : Possessive pronouns का प्रयोग noun के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Ours college was closed yesterday. (×)

Our college was closed yesterday. (✓)

Yours motorcycle is new. (×)

Your motorcycle is new. (✓)

Note : (i) Possessive Adjectives का प्रयोग noun के पहले होता है।

इसलिए उपरोक्त वाक्यों में nouns—college तथा motorcycle के पहले possessive pronouns—ours तथा yours का प्रयोग हुआ है जो गलत है।

(ii) Possessive pronouns का प्रयोग noun के बिना होता है।

Ours is a great country. (✓) Our is a great country. (×)

Hers is a good house. (✓) Her is a good house. (×)

ऊपर दिये गए वाक्यों में possessive pronouns—ours तथा hers का प्रयोग noun के बिना हुआ है; जो correct है।

यहाँ ours का अर्थ our country तथा Hers का अर्थ Her house है।

(iii) Possessive pronouns

### Meaning (Possessive Adjective + Noun)

Mine	My + noun
Ours	Our + noun
Yours	Your + noun
His	His + noun
Hers	Her + noun
Theirs	Their + noun

(iv) Possessive pronouns का प्रयोग तब होता है जब पहले से किसी noun की चर्चा हो, अन्यथा नहीं होता है।

(v) His का प्रयोग Possessive Adjective or Possessive Pronoun के रूप में होता है।

(vi) Its का प्रयोग Possessive Adjective के रूप में होता है। इसका प्रयोग Possessive Pronoun के रूप में नहीं होता है।

Rule (2) : Possessive Pronouns का प्रयोग किसी sentence के verb के subject के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Yours is a new car.  
S. V.

अर्थ—Your car is a new car.

Hers is a beautiful saree.  
S. V.

अर्थ—Her saree is a beautiful saree.

Rule (3) : Possessive pronouns का प्रयोग किसी sentence के verb के object के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He has lost my notebooks as well as yours. (✓)  
V. O.

He has lost my notebooks as well as your. (×)  
O.

Please save his life and hers. (✓)  
V. O.

Please save his life and her. (×)  
V. O.

Rule (4) : Possessive pronouns का प्रयोग किसी sentence में preposition के object के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

I prefer your company to hers. (✓)  
Prep. → O.

I prefer your company to her. (×)  
Prep. → O.

Your problem is different from mine. (✓)  
Prep. → O.

Your problem is different from my. (×)  
Prep. → O.

Rule (5) : Possessive pronouns का प्रयोग Infinitive (to + V<sup>1</sup>) के subject के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Mr. Thakur allowed his children to go to the Museum but Mrs. Jha did not allow hers to go. (✓)  
S. → Inf.

Mr. Thakur allowed his children to go to the Museum but Mrs. Jha did not allow her to go. (×)  
S. → Inf.

### A. Use of 'It'

Rule (1) : It का प्रयोग time, weather (मौसम), temperature (तापक्रम) तथा distance (दूरी) or अन्य प्राकृतिक घटना को express (अभि व्यक्त) करने के लिए Introductory subject के रूप में होता है। इस case में it को Empty it कहा जाता है क्योंकि इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है। जैसे—

It is raining.	It is morning.
It is winter.	It is 6 o'clock.
It is March.	It is Monday.

Rule (2) : It का प्रयोग Infinitive, Gerund तथा clause के बदले में भी होता है। जैसे—

It is easy to solve.  
Inf.

It is no use of crying.  
Gerund

It is said that she is ill.  
Clause



Rule (3) : It का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में noun or pronoun को emphasis (जोर डालना) करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

It was he who helped you yesterday.  
Pron.

It was Guriya whom I loved very much.  
N

Rule (4) : It का प्रयोग Phrase or clause को introduce करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

To live with an honest man is admirable.  
Phrase

= It is admirable to live with an honest man.

That it will rain today is probable.  
Clause

= It is probable that it will rain today.

Rule (5) : It का प्रयोग किसी दिये गए statement or clause के लिए भी होता है। जैसे—

Mr. Singh has made a mistake, and he realises it.  
statement or clause

I was cheated by many persons, and I know it.  
statement or clause

Rule (6) : कुछ sentences में principal clause के बाद It + noun/adjective का प्रयोग होता है। क्योंकि It के बाद Is छिपा रहता है। ऐसे sentences में It को preparatory it कहा जाता है।

इस प्रकार के sentences का structure (बनावट)—

Principal clause [subject + verb] + It + Noun/Adjective + Infinitive/clause. जैसे—

We think that it is wrong to travel without ticket.

Type I—We think it is wrong to travel without ticket. (✓)

Type II—We think it wrong to travel without ticket. (✓)

Type III—We think wrong to travel without ticket. (✗)

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में से Type I में that का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ फिर sentence correct है। क्योंकि think के बाद that का प्रयोग होता भी है और नहीं भी होता है। Type II में 'is' का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है फिर भी sentence correct है। Type III में It तथा Is दोनों का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है। अतः यह sentence गलत है।

Note : (i) ऐसे वाक्य Is के बिना लिखे जा सकते हैं। लेकिन it के बिना नहीं लिखे जा सकते हैं। जैसे—

He considers an honour to work here. (✗)

He considers that it is an honour to work here. (✓)

He considers it is an honour to work here. (✓)

## B. Differences Between This and It

### Use of This

### Use of It

1. This का प्रयोग किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु के नाम/पहचान/परिचय/समीपता आदि का बोध कराने के लिए होता है, न कि it का। जैसे—

This is a book.

This is 9934289151.

This is All India Radio.

2. This का प्रयोग नाम/परिचय जानने के लिए Interrogative sentence में होता है। जैसे—

What is this.

(✓)

1. It का प्रयोग समय, दूरी, मौसम आदि का बोध कराने के लिए होता है न कि This का। जैसे—

It is 9 a.m.

It is summer.

It is night.

2. It का प्रयोग नाम/परिचय जानने के लिए Interrogative sentence में नहीं होता है। जैसे—

What is it ?

(✗)

## Correct Use of Pronouns

### 1. Personal Pronouns

Rule (1) : 'Let' के बाद Objective Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। चूंकि Let Transitive Verb है। जैसे—

Let him go.

Let he go.

Let you and me go.

Let you and I go.

Rule (2) : Preposition के बाद Objective Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Nominative Case के Pronoun का। जैसे—

Mohan laughed at you and me.

Mohan laughed at you and I.

Divide these mangoes between her and me.

Divide these mangoes between she and I.

Rule (3) : सामान्यतः like तथा unlike का प्रयोग Verb के रूप में होता है। like तथा unlike का प्रयोग Preposition के रूप में भी होता है। इसका प्रयोग Preposition के रूप में होता है तब इसके बाद objective case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Nominative case के Pronoun का। जैसे—

You are like her.

You are like she.

My daughter looks like me.

My daughter looks like I.

Rule (4) : But का प्रयोग Preposition के रूप में होने पर इसका use except (के सिवा/अलावे) होता है तथा इसके पहले all, none, every, any, no, everything, everybody, nothing, nobody, no where etc का प्रयोग रहता है। अतः इस case में Verb के पहले But + Nominative Objective Case का प्रयोग होता है। But + Nominative Case का प्रयोग बेहतर होता है।

लेकिन Verb के बाद But + Objective Case का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Everyone but she knew the answer.  
Prep. N.C. Verb

Everyone but her knew the answer.  
Prep O.C. Verb

Everyone was there but me.  
Verb Prep Objective Case

Everyone was there but I.  
Verb Prep Nominative Case

Rule (5) : Gerund (M.V + ing) के बाद Objective Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Talking him was not pleasant.  
Gerund O.C.

Talking he was not pleasant.  
Gerund N.C.

Visiting us is delightful.  
Gerund O.C.

Visiting we is delightful.  
Gerund N.C.

Note : N.C. — Nominative Case; O.C. — Objective Case

Rule (6) : Infinitive (To + V<sup>1</sup>) के पहले और बाद Objective Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

I requested her to come here.  
O.C. Infinitive

I requested she to come here.

Mohan hopes to meet me soon.  
Infinitive O.C.

Mohan hopes to meet I soon.



Rule (7) : To be' (to + be = to + M.V<sup>1</sup>) infinitive होता है। इसके

पहले और बाद objective case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

You guessed him to be me. (v)

O.C. Inf. Objective Case

You guessed he to be I. (x)

N.C. Inf. Nominative Case

Rule (8) : यदि दो nominatives के बीच तुलना हो तो As/than के Nominative Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. Mukesh is as fast as I. (v)

Nominative Case

2. Mukesh is as fat as me. (x)

Objective Case

3. I run faster than he. (v)

Nominative Case

4. I run faster than him. (x)

Objective Case

ऊपर दिये गए examples (1) और (3) में दो subject के बीच तुलना किया गया है।

Note : लेकिन दो objects के बीच तुलना होने पर, As/than के बाद Objective Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. I love you as much as him. (v)

अर्थ—I love you as much as I love him.

[मैं तुमसे उतना प्यार करता हूँ जितना मैं उससे (पुरुष) प्यार करता हूँ।]

इसके उदा मोच कर देखें :

2. I love you as much as he. (v)

अर्थ—I love you as much as he loves you.

[मैं तुमसे उतना प्यार करता हूँ जितना वह तुमसे प्यार करता है।]

Example (1) में आप देखते हैं कि दो Object—you और him के बीच तुलना हुआ है। जबकि Example (2) में दो subject—I और he के बीच तुलना हुआ है। दोनों examples का अर्थ भिन्न है। अर्थ समझकर ही As/than के बाद nominative or objective case के Pronoun का प्रयोग करें, अन्यथा गलत हो सकती है।

Rule (9) : It का प्रयोग जानवर, निर्जीव पदार्थ, देश, बच्चा [child/baby जिसका sex पता नहीं] के लिए होता है। जैसे—

Where is your cat ? It has drunk my milk. (cat—जानवर)

I have a chair. It is broken. (chair—निर्जीव पदार्थ)

India is a country. It is very big. (India—देश)

Rule (10) : तीनों Persons के Pronouns का प्रयोग एक साथ करना ग. नं 231 के Pronouns के sequence (क्रम) को follow (अनुकरण) किया जाता है।

ध्यान दें : 2 का अर्थ second person—[You]

3 का अर्थ third person—[he, she, Mohan (Noun)]

1 का अर्थ first person—[I]

जैसे— You, he and I go there. (v)

You, I and he go there. (x)

He, you and I go there. (x)

I, you and he go there. (x)

Note : (i) लेकिन दो persons के Pronouns का प्रयोग एक साथ करना ग. नं 231 के Pronouns के sequence (क्रम) को follow (अनुकरण) किया जाता है। जैसे—

You and he went to school. (v)

He and you went to school. (x)

You and I study here. (v)

I and you study here. (x)

He and I read the Ramayana. (v)

I and he read the Ramayana. (x)

(ii) तीनों Persons के Pronouns का प्रयोग एक साथ भूल, दोष, पाप, अपराध (bad sense में) का बोध कराने के लिए हो, तो 123 के Pronouns के sequence (क्रम) को follow (अनुकरण) किया जाता है। जैसे—

I, you and he are criminals. (v)

I, he and you are criminals. (x)

You, I and he are criminals. (x)

He, you and I are criminals. (x)

He, I and you are criminals. (x)

(iii) दो persons के Pronouns का प्रयोग एक साथ भूल, दोष, पाप अपराध (bad sense में) का बोध कराने के लिए हो, तो—(1, 2), (1, 3) और (2, 3) के Pronouns के sequence (क्रम) को follow (अनुकरण) किया जाता है। जैसे—

I and you are guilty. (v)

You and I are guilty. (x)

I and he are guilty. (v)

He and I are guilty. (x)

You and he are guilty. (v)

He and you are guilty. (x)

(iv) यदि किसी sentence/clause में एक subject हो तो इसके साथ दूसरे Subject के रूप में Personal pronouns He, she, it ..... etc. का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

My book it has been stolen. (x)

My book has been stolen. (v)

The woman she is tired needs rest. (v)

The woman is tired needs rest. (x)

(v) यदि किसी sentence/clause में एक object हो तो इसके साथ दूसरे object के रूप में personal pronouns him, her, it ..... etc. का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

He has to give Binay him some money. (x)

He has to give Binay some money. (v)

She will not lend the book it to me. (x)

She will not lend the book to me. (v)

Rule (11) : यदि किसी noun का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो तो noun के number, gender, person तथा case के मुताबिक pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Aditya is an intelligent boy.  
N

He gets the first prize.  
Pron.



**Aditi** is a good girl.  
N

**She** is loved by her parents.  
Pron.

**These boys** are idle.  
N

**They** will fail in the examination.  
Pron.

**The knife** is blunt.  
N

**It** is of no use.  
Pron.

**These mangoes** are sour.  
N

**They** are not good to eat.  
Pron.

**Rule (12)** : यदि collective noun का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो तथा इससे 'समूह' का बोध हो तो इसके लिए singular pronouns & adjective—*it, its, itself* का प्रयोग जरूरत के मुताबिक होता है न कि *they, them, their, themselves, he, him, his, himself* तथा *one, one's* oneself का।

Collective nouns : जैसे— Jury, army, fleet, crew, committee ..... etc. जैसे—

- The army had to suffer terrible privations in its march. (✓)  
 The army had to suffer terrible privations in their march. (x)  
 The fleet will reach its destination in a week. (✓)  
 The fleet will reach their destination in a week. (x)  
 The jury has given its verdict. (✓)  
 The jury has given their verdict. (x)

**Rule (13)** : यदि collective noun का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो तथा इससे separate individuals (अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों या सदस्यों) का बोध हो तो इसे plural माना जाता है तथा इसके लिए plural pronouns & adjective—*they, them, their, theirs, themselves* का प्रयोग होता है न कि *he, him, his, himself, it, its, itself* तथा *one, one's, oneself* का। जैसे—

- The committee decided the matter without leaving their seats. (✓)  
 The committee decided the matter without leaving its seats. (x)  
 The team are divided in their opinions about playing on Sunday. (✓)  
 The team are divided in its opinions about playing on Sunday. (x)  
 The jury were divided in their opinions. (✓)  
 The jury were divided in its opinions. (x)

**Rule (14)** : यदि दो या दो से अधिक singular nouns 'and' से जुड़कर प्रयुक्त हों तो इसके लिए plural pronoun & Adjective—*They, them, their, theirs, themselves* का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Aditya and Aman work hard.  
 They are praised by their teacher.  
 Both Adit Priya and Nitika are tired.  
 They have gone home.

**Rule (15)** : यदि दो singular nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों तथा first singular noun के पहले Articles or Possessive Adjectives का प्रयोग हुआ हो तो इससे एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध होता है तथा इसके लिए singular pronoun & adjective—*he, him, his, himself* का प्रयोग व्यक्ति के लिए तथा *it, its, itself* का प्रयोग वस्तु के लिए होता है। न कि *they, them, their, theirs, themselves* का। जैसे—

- The secretary and treasurer is negligent of his duty. (✓)  
 The secretary and treasurer is negligent of their/its duty. (x)

The Magistrate and collector has prepared his statement. (✓)  
 The Magistrate and collector has prepared their/its statement. (x)

The poet and thinker has expressed his view clearly. (✓)  
 The poet and thinker has expressed their/its view clearly. (x)

**Rule (16)** : यदि दो singular nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों तथा प्रत्येक singular noun के पहले Articles or possessive adjectives का प्रयोग हो तो इससे two different persons or things (दो विभिन्न व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं) का बोध होता है तथा इसके लिए Plural pronouns & Adjective—*They, them, their, theirs, themselves* का प्रयोग जरूरत के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

- The Secretary and the treasurer did not do their duties. (✓)  
 The Secretary and the treasurer did not do his duty. (x)  
 The Principal and the Secretary have tendered their resignation. (✓)  
 The Principal and the Secretary had tendered his resignation. (x)  
 The scientist and the thinker have expressed themselves against the use of atom bombs. (✓)  
 The scientist and the thinker have expressed himself against the use of atom bombs. (x)

**Rule (17)** : यदि दो या दो से अधिक singular nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों तथा first singular noun के पहले each or every का प्रयोग हुआ हो तो प्रत्येक singular noun के पहले each or every का प्रयोग हुआ हो तो प्रत्येक singular noun माना जाता है तथा इसके लिए singular pronoun & adjective का प्रयोग होता है न कि plural pronouns का। जैसे—

### Singular Pronouns

#### 1. For persons.

- (a) Masculine  
 (b) Feminine

he, him, his, himself  
 she, her, hers, herself

#### 2. For things

it, its, itself

- Every soldier and every sailor was in his place. (✓)  
 Every soldier and every sailor was in its/their place. (x)  
 Every policeman and every homeguard did his duty. (✓)  
 Every policeman and every homeguard did its/their duty. (x)  
 Each man and woman should try to help his or her fellow beings. (✓)  
 Each man and woman should try to help their fellow beings. (x)

**Rule (18)** : यदि दो या दो से अधिक singular nouns or, either or तथा neither ..... nor से जुड़े हों तो इसके लिए singular pronoun & adjective का प्रयोग होता है न कि plural pronouns का। जैसे—

- Rudransh or Aditya has lost his book.  
 Rudransh or Aditya has lost their book.  
 Either Aditi or Kavita forgot to take her pen.  
 Either Aditi or Kavita forgot to take their pen.  
 Neither Ramanand nor Sujeeet has done his work.  
 Neither Ramanand nor Sujeeet has done their work.

**Rule (19)** : यदि एक singular तथा एक plural noun or तथा से जुड़े हों तथा or/nor के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग हो तो इसके लिए plural pronouns & adjective का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Either the manager or his assistants failed in their duty.  
 Either the manager or his assistants failed in his duty.  
 Neither Dhiraj nor his friends admitted their fault.  
 Neither Dhiraj nor his friends admitted his fault.



**Rule (20) :** यदि दो nouns 'as well as' से जुड़े हों तो first noun के number, gender, person तथा case के मुताबिक Pronoun & adjective का प्रयोग होता है न कि second noun के मुताबिक। जैसे—

- Binay as well as his friends is doing his work. (✓)  
 Binay as well as his friends is doing their work. (×)  
 The students as well as their teachers are doing their work. (✓)  
 The students as well as their teachers are doing his work. (×)

**Rule (21) :** यदि दो nouns 'with' से जुड़े हों तो with के पहले प्रयुक्त noun के number, gender, person तथा case के मुताबिक Pronoun & adjective का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- The girl with her parents has gone to see a movie. (✓)  
 The girl with their/his parents has gone to see a movie. (×)  
 The children with their parents have gone to picnic. (✓)  
 The children with his/her/its parents have gone to picnic. (×)

**Rule (22) :** यदि दो या दो से अधिक singular nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों तो इसमें एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध हो तो इसके लिए singular pronoun & adjective का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Mr. Sudhir Kumar, my senior and proprietor of Lucent Publication, is known for his honesty and good behaviour. (✓)  
 Mr. Sudhir Kumar, my senior and proprietor of Lucent Publication, is known for their honesty and good behaviour. (×)  
 Delhi, the beautiful city and the capital of India, is famous for its historical monuments. (✓)  
 Delhi, the beautiful city and the capital of India, is famous for their historical monuments. (×)

**Rule (23) :** Many a/an + Singular noun का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो तो इसके लिए singular pronoun & adjective का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Many a soldier has met his death in the battle field. (✓)  
 Many a soldier has met their death in the battle field. (×)

**Rule (24) :** You and I का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो तो इसके लिए plural pronouns & adjective— we, us, our, ours, ourselves का प्रयोग हमारा के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

- You and I must obey our parents. (✓)  
 You and I must obey your / my / their parents. (×)

**Rule (25) :** You and he का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो तो इसके लिए plural pronouns & adjective— you, your, yours, yourselves का प्रयोग हमारा के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

- You and he have done your home work. (✓)  
 You and he have done their / our homework. (×)

**Rule (26) :** He and I का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो तो इसके लिए plural pronouns & adjective— we, us, our, ours, ourselves का प्रयोग हमारा के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

- He and I do our lesson / homework. (✓)  
 He and I do their lesson / homework. (×)

**Rule (27) :** You, he and she का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो तो इसके लिए plural pronouns & adjective— you, your, yours, yourselves का प्रयोग हमारा के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

- You, he and she get the best / highest marks in the exam. (✓)  
 You, he and she get the their / best marks in the exam. (×)

**Rule (28) :** You, he and I का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो तो इसके लिए plural pronouns & adjective— we, us, our, ours, ourselves का प्रयोग हमारा के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

- You, he and I have finished our work. (✓)  
 You, he and I have finished their work. (×)

**Rule (29) :** Except के बाद objective case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है न कि nominative case के pronoun का। जैसे—

- Everyone attended the party except him. (✓)  
 Everyone attended the party except he. (×)

**Rule (30) :** Such as के बाद Nominative case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है न कि objective case के pronoun का। जैसे—

- I have no liking for such a man as he. (✓)  
 I have no liking for such a man as him. (×)

**Rule (31) :** We, you तथा they plural pronouns का एक साथ प्रयोग करना हो तो पहले we, इसके बाद you तथा अंत में they का प्रयोग करें। जैसे—

- We, you and they must work together. (✓)

### Practice Set-1

#### Based on Personal Pronouns :

Q. 1. Change some of the nouns into pronouns in the following

- The thief ran away, but the police caught the thief.
- When the lion saw the man, the lion sprang upon the man.
- The woman sang sweetly. The people listened to the woman. The people liked the woman's song. The people gave the woman money.
- She met a beggar yesterday. The beggar had a wooden leg. The beggar was asking for alms. When she gave the beggar a rupee, the beggar thanked her for the rupee.
- Vikas and Rakesh always go together. Vikas and Rakesh are good friends. All the teachers like Vikas and Rakesh very much. Vikas and Rakesh are very obedient.
- The girls went into the garden, where the girls saw a snake.
- Ramu had taken his watch out of his pocket, and was looking at the watch uneasily, shaking the watch over his arm and wrist, and holding the watch to his ear.

Q. 2. Fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronouns

- Where are                      going, Madan?
- Manali is a good girl.                      likes her.
- Some boys are not latravans.                      are late.
- His brother and sister came to see                      but he did not see                     .
- These men are idle.                      refuse to work. I don't like                     .
- This pen is broken.                      is not for use.
- The boy lost a pencil but                      found                     .
- But                      are the best people in the class.
- An owner of a shop opened the door                      himself. He let                      into a hall. There were dozens of animals in the hall. But                      all looked                     .
- He gave                      a rupee and I thanked                     .
- When the girls went into the garden,                      saw a snake.                      were looking at the snake and holding the snake to their ear.
- You are an good a student.                      are.
- His brother and                      went to the market.
- Who is your brother and                      is the sister?
- What are they and                      are the girls?
- The owner of the shop opened                      himself.
- Do you                      with me?
- He and                      are the best friends.
- If you                      I will help you.
- They are the best players in the team.
- She is better than                     .
- There is no much difference between                      and                     .



23. Let you and ..... try to solve this problem.
24. I know it was .....
25. Who broke the window? It wasn't .....
26. You and ..... must mend your ways.
27. It was ..... who first protested.
28. .... is certain that you are wrong.
29. He deserved his punishment; and he knew .....
30. Here is your book; take ..... away.
31. The horse fell and broke ..... leg.
32. That baby has torn ..... clothes.
33. When I saw the child, ..... was crying.
34. Aditi helps her mother in household work. ....also does ..... lesson.
35. Both Veena and Nilu are tired; ..... have gone home.
36. Every teacher and every student was in ..... place.
37. Neither Rahul nor Vicky has done .....
38. My uncle asked my brother and ..... to dinner.
39. He loves you more than .....
40. No body but ..... was present.

**Q. 3. Correct the sentences :**

1. Shanker and Shambhu are very irregular in his habits.
2. My friend is as old as me.
3. It was him who began the quarrel.
4. The crew mutinied and murdered his officers.
5. The poet and critic has a soft corner in their heart for Shakespeare.
6. Every man and every woman has their own tastes.
7. You and I have done your duty.
8. I and you must work together.
9. The presents are for you and I.
10. Nobody will help you but I.
11. Birds build its nests in trees.
12. Manoj brought his book and laid them on the table.
13. If the thief is caught. They will be punished.
14. I love you as much as she.
15. It was me who did it.
16. Between you and I, he is a thief.
17. He told Vikas and I to go there.
18. I, you and he must help that poor man.
19. You, he and I are to blame.
20. His elder brother is more intelligent than him.
21. The boys with his parents have gone to the museum.
22. Each boy and each girl went to their house.
23. The woman with their husband has gone to visit the Tajmahal.
24. Mr. Thakur as well as his brothers has done their work.
25. The party chief and the Prime Minister expressed his views on the topic.
26. Many a girl has met their lover in the park.
27. I would not do that if I were him.
28. Let it be distributed between you and I.
29. The dog has it's bone.
30. Its a long way home.
31. Either Anjani or Bantee has left behind their cap.
32. The people demanded his right to live.
33. Either the principal or the students should be responsible for the management of his school.
34. She wouldn't marry a man such as him.
35. Go with Chintoo and she to visit they.
36. What is the name of he who won the first prize?
37. Let we all go for a walk except she, since she is so tired.
38. There is an agreement between Mr. Thakur and I.
39. Father took my sister and I to the pictures.
40. Give it to they who understand such things.
41. We scored as many goals as them.

42. Rajeev gave Sanjay and I an ice-cream, and we went to the pictures with he and his sister.
43. If he hits she, he will have to hit I.
44. Her and me gained equal marks.
45. You know that as well as me.
46. It is him that does not like sugar in his tea, not me.
47. Binod and him took part in the school concert.
48. Let you and I work together, we can do better than them.
49. I, you and she can never be friends.
50. Do you think they are stronger than us.

### Answers With Explanation

- Q. 1. 1.** The thief ran away, but the police caught him.  
**2.** When the lion saw the man, it sprang upon him.  
**3.** The woman sang sweetly. The people listened to her. They liked her song. They gave her money.  
**4.** She met a beggar yesterday he had a wooden leg. He was asking for alms. When she gave him a rupee, he thanked her for the rupee.  
**5.** Vikas and Rajesh always go together. They are great friends. All the teachers like them very much because they are very obedient.  
**6.** The girls went into the garden, where they saw a snake.  
**7.** Ramu had taken his watch out of his pocket, and was looking at it uneasily, shaking it every now and then, and holding it to his ear.

- Q. 2. 1.** You                      2. her                      3. they                      4. me, me  
          5. they, them              6. it                      7. he, it, him  
          8. them, they              9. he, he, they              10. me, him, it  
          11. they, them, they, they              12. he or I              13. I  
          14. me                      15. me                      16. they                      17. he  
          18. I                      19. he                      20. we                      21. I  
          22. me                      23. me                      24. she or he              25. I  
          26. he                      27. I                      28. It                      29. it  
          30. it                      31. its                      32. its                      33. it  
          34. she, her              35. they                      36. his                      37. it  
          38. me                      39. I                      40. he

- Q. 3. 1.** Shanker and Shambhu are very irregular in their habits.  
**2.** My friend is as old as I.  
**3.** It was he who began the quarrel.  
**4.** The crew mutinied and murdered its officers.  
**5.** The poet and critic has a soft corner in his heart for Shakespeare.  
**6.** Every man and every woman has his or her own tastes.  
**7.** You and I have done our duty.  
**8.** You and I must work together.  
**9.** The presents are for you and me.  
**10.** Nobody will help you but me.  
**11.** Birds build their nests in trees.  
**12.** Manoj brought his book and laid it on the table.  
**13.** If the thief is caught, he will be punished.  
**14.** I love you as much as her.  
**15.** It was I who did it.  
**16.** Between you and me, he is a thief.  
**17.** He told Vikas and me to go there.  
**18.** You, he and I must help that poor man.  
**19.** I, you and he are to blame.  
**20.** His elder brother is more intelligent than he.  
**21.** The boys with their parents have gone to the museum.  
**22.** Each boy and each girl went to his/her house.  
**23.** The woman with her husband has gone to visit Tajmahal.  
**24.** Mr. Thakur as well as his brothers has done his work on the topic.  
**25.** The party chief and the Prime Minister expressed their views on the topic.  
**26.** Many a girl has met her lover in the park.



27. I would not do that if I were he.
28. Let it be distributed between you and me.
29. The dog has its bone.
30. It's a long way home.
31. Either Anjani or Bantee has left behind his cap.
32. The people demanded their right to live.
33. Either the principal or the students should be responsible for the management of their school.
34. She wouldn't marry a man such as he.
35. Go with Chintoo and her to visit them.
36. What is the name of him who won the first prize?
37. Let we all go for a walk except her, since she is so tired.
38. There is an agreement between Mr. Thakur and me.
39. Father took my sister and me to the pictures.
40. Give it to them who understand such things.
41. We scored as many goals as they.
42. Rajeev gave Sanjay and me an ice-cream, and we went to the pictures with him and his sister.
43. If he hits her, he will have to hit me.
44. She and I gained equal marks.
45. You know that as well as I.
46. It is he that does not like sugar in his tea, not I.
47. Binod and he took part in the school concert.
48. Let you and me work together, we can do better than they.
49. You, she and I can never be friends.
50. Do you think they are stronger than we?

## 2. Distributive Pronouns

वे Pronouns जो दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से एक को अलग सूचित करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं Distributive pronouns कहलाते हैं। जैसे— Each, Either, Neither. इन्हें हमेशा singular माना जाता है तथा इसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।

**Note :** (i) जब Each, Either तथा neither का प्रयोग singular noun के पहले होता है तो इसे Distributive Adjectives कहा जाता है।

Distributive pronouns और Distributive Adjectives में फर्क :

Distributive Pronouns	Distributive Adjectives
-----------------------	-------------------------

Each of the boys won a prize. Each boy won a prize.

Neither of the charges is just. Neither statement is true.

Either of you can stay. Either road leads to the station.

(ii) Each of/either of/neither of के बाद प्रयुक्त plural noun के पहले the का प्रयोग होता है।

(iii) Each, either, neither, any, anyone, none के लिए singular pronoun (क) पुरुष के लिए—he, him, his, himself, (ख) स्त्री के लिए—she, her, hers, herself तथा (ग) वस्तु के लिए—it, its, itself का प्रयोग होता है कि plural pronouns they, them, their, theirs, themselves का।

- |                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Each of the boys has his own book.   | (✓) |
| Each of the boys has their own book. | (×) |
| None should hate his neighbour.      | (✓) |
| None should hate their neighbour.    | (×) |

**Rule (1) :** Each (प्रत्येक) का प्रयोग दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है। जैसे—

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| Each of the two students was honest.        | (✓) |
| (दो छात्रों में से प्रत्येक ईमानदार था।)    |     |
| Each of the three students was honest.      | (✓) |
| (तीनों छात्रों में से प्रत्येक ईमानदार था।) |     |

**Rule (2) :** Either का प्रयोग 'दो में से कोई एक' के अर्थ में होता है, न कि दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए। जैसे—  
Either of these two pens is red. (✓)  
(इन दो कलमों में से कोई एक लाल है।)  
Either of these three pens is red. (×)

**Note :** लेकिन 'दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से कोई एक' के अर्थ में Any or anyone का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Either का। जैसे—  
He has bought any / anyone of the four books. (✓)  
He has bought either of the four books. (×)  
Any / anyone of these three girls can do this sum. (✓)  
Either of these three girls can do this sum. (×)

**Rule (3) :** Neither का प्रयोग 'दो में से कोई भी नहीं' के अर्थ में दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है, न कि दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए। जैसे—

- |                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Neither of these two girls is active. | (✓) |
| None of these two girls is active.    | (×) |

**Note :** (i) लेकिन 'दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से कोई भी नहीं' के अर्थ में None का प्रयोग होता है।

(ii) Either और None का प्रयोग एक दूसरे के बदले नहीं होता है।  
जैसे— None of the five students is laborious. (✓)  
Neither of the five students is laborious. (×)

**Rule (4) :** Each of / Either of / Neither of के बाद plural noun or plural pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- |                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Each of the boys has a note book. | (✓) |
| Each of the boy has a note book.  | (×) |
| Either of us can do it.           | (✓) |
| Either of me can do it.           | (×) |
| Neither of the girls is guilty.   | (✓) |
| Neither of the girl is guilty.    | (×) |

**Rule (5) :** यदि each का प्रयोग subject के लिए हो तो each का प्रयोग subject के बाद अर्थात् Auxiliary verbs के पहले होता है। जैसे—

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| We each have advised him to give up smoking. | (✓) |
| We have each advised him to give up smoking. | (×) |

**Rule (6) :** यदि Main verb का प्रयोग sentence में हो तो each का प्रयोग Main verb के पहले होता है। जैसे—

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| We each tried our best to win the match. | (✓) |
| We tried each our best to win the match. | (×) |

**Rule (7) :** यदि किसी sentence में object के बाद phrase का प्रयोग हो तो each का प्रयोग object के बाद होता है। जैसे—

- |                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| I gave them each some money. | (✓) |
| I gave each them some money. | (×) |
| She sent us each a gift.     | (✓) |
| She sent each us a gift.     | (×) |

**Rule (8) :** यदि किसी sentence में object के बाद phrase का प्रयोग नहीं हो तो each का प्रयोग object के बाद नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| He likes them each.                         | (×) |
| He likes each of them.                      | (✓) |
| The publisher always encourages us each.    | (×) |
| The publisher always encourages each of us. | (✓) |

**Rule (9) :** Both का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है।

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| Both of the two students are careless. | (✓) |
| All of the two students are careless.  | (×) |



**Rule (10) :** All का प्रयोग दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है। जैसे—

- All the five girls are laborious. (✓)  
Both of the five girls are laborious. (✗)

**Rule (11) :** Everyone का प्रयोग दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है न कि दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए। जैसे—

- Everyone of the five students came to attend the class. (✓)  
Everyone of the two students came to attend the class. (✗)  
Each of the two students came to attend the class. (✓)

**Note :** दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए each का प्रयोग होता है न कि everyone का।

**Rule (12) :** Neither तथा None के बाद 'of' preposition का प्रयोग हो तथा इसके बाद plural noun का प्रयोग हो तथा plural noun के पहले numeral Adjective का प्रयोग नहीं हो तो neither or none के प्रयोग से ही व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की संख्या का पता चल जाता है। जैसे—

- Neither of the pens writes well.  
दो कलमों में से कोई भी अच्छा से नहीं चलता है।  
None of the pens writes well.  
दो से अधिक कलमों में से कोई भी अच्छा से नहीं चलता है।

**Rule (13) :** यदि neither तथा none के बाद plural noun का प्रयोग हो तथा plural noun के पहले numeral adjective का प्रयोग नहीं हो तो हमलोगों को स्वयं निर्णय करना चाहिए कि Given sentence में neither का प्रयोग होगा या none का। जैसे—

- Neither of our hands is damaged. (✓)
- None of our hands is damaged. (✗)
- None of the girls of this school is guilty. (✓)
- Neither of the girls of this school is guilty. (✗)

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में से वाक्य—(1) में Neither का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि हमलोगों के पास दो हाथ होते हैं। वाक्य—(3) में none का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी भी school में दो से अधिक लड़कियों के होने की संभावना रहती है।

## Practice Set-2

### Based on Distributive Pronouns :

**Q.1. Fill in the blanks with suitable distributive pronouns :**

- .....of the two cows gives ten litres of milk. (each, everyone)
- ..... of these two boys may stand first. (either, anyone)
- ..... of the two servants told the truth. (neither, none)
- ..... of the three pictures was good. (none, neither)
- I did not buy ..... of the three pens. (anyone, either)
- He was healthier than ..... of his two brothers. (either, anyone)
- ..... of the two pencils will do. (any, either)
- ..... of the two boys was present. (neither, none)
- ..... of the three sisters married. (neither, none)
- ..... of the five teams may win. (any, either)

**Q.2. Correct the following sentences :**

- Everyone of the two boys gets a prize.
- Each of the five men received a reward.
- Any of the two roads leads to the railway station.
- None of the two guests turned up.
- Answer anyone of the two questions.
- Neither of the four books will do.
- None of my two pens writes well.
- Anyone of the two men would be able to do this work.
- The boys narrated stories each.
- The students contributed fifty rupees each.

**Q.3. Find out the error part of the following sentences :**

- None of (1)/the two sisters (2)/has paid (3)/her tuition fees. (4)/No error (5)
- Neither of (1)/the five women (2)/has a choice (3)/of her own. (4)/No error (5)
- Anyone of (1)/the two wives (2)/is dominated (3)/by her husband. (4)/No error (5)
- He (1)/could not meet (2)/either of his three brothers (3)/at home. (4)/No error (5)
- None of (1)/the two ministers (2)/was available (3)/for comments. (4)/No error (5)
- Each of (1)/the members had (2)/their own opinion (3)/about it. (4)/No error (5)
- She was (1)/more beautiful (2)/than (3)/either of her three sisters. (4)/No error (5)
- Each of (1)/the six boys in the class (2)/has finished (3)/their task. (4)/No error (5)
- Neither Aditya (1)/nor Rudransh (2)/has done (3)/their work. (4)/No error (5)
- Either the engineer (1)/or his mechanics (2)/failed (3)/in his duty. (4) No error (5)

## Answers With Explanation

- Q.1.** 1. each      2. either      3. neither      4. none  
5. anyone      6. either      7. either      8. neither  
9. none      10. any

**Q.2.**

- Each of the two boys gets a prize.
- Everyone of the five men received a reward.
- Either of the two roads leads to the railway station.
- Neither of the two guests turned up.
- Answer either of the two questions.
- None of the four books will do.
- Neither of my two pens writes well.
- Either of the two men would be able to do this work.
- Each of the boys narrated stories.
- Each of the students contributed fifty rupees.  
or, The students each contributed fifty rupees.

**Q.3.**

- (1) None की जगह neither का प्रयोग होगा।
- (1) Neither की जगह none का प्रयोग होगा।
- (1) Anyone की जगह either का प्रयोग होगा।
- (3) Either की जगह anyone का प्रयोग होगा।
- (1) None की जगह neither का प्रयोग होगा।
- (3) Their की जगह his का प्रयोग होगा।
- (4) Either की जगह anyone का प्रयोग होगा।
- (4) Their की जगह his का प्रयोग होगा।
- (4) their की जगह his का प्रयोग होगा।
- (4) his की जगह their का प्रयोग होगा।

## 3. Reciprocal Pronoun

Each other तथा one another को Reciprocal pronouns कहा जाता है। क्योंकि ये Reciprocal relationship (पारस्परिक संबंध) को express (अभिव्यक्त) करते हैं।

**Rule (1) :** Each other का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है, जबकि one another का प्रयोग दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है। ये पारस्परिक संबंध बनाने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं। जैसे—

The two girls love each other.  
We all love one another.



**ध्यान दें :** Modern English में each other तथा one another के प्रयोग में कोई अंतर नहीं रह गया है। मेरी समझ से आप each other तथा one another का प्रयोग क्रमशः दो या दो से अधिक के लिए ही करें तो ज्यादा बेहतर है।

**Note :** (i) Each other तथा one another का प्रयोग subject के रूप में नहीं होता है। जैसे—

1. Each other are ready to go there. (×)  
subject
2. They are ready to go there. (✓)
3. One another were ready to come here. (×)  
subject
4. They were ready to come here. (✓)

आपने देखा कि Example no. (1) और (3) में each other तथा one another का प्रयोग subject के रूप में किया गया है, जो गलत है। Each other तथा one other के बदले ऐसे Pronouns का प्रयोग करना चाहिए जो sentence के अर्थ को सुस्पष्ट कर सके। इसलिए They का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है।

(ii) Each other तथा one another का प्रयोग verb या preposition के object के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

1. You and he help each other.  
V → O
2. All the members of the family quarrelled with one another.  
Prep. → O

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में से वाक्य संख्या—(1) में help-verb के object के रूप में each other का प्रयोग हुआ है तथा वाक्य संख्या—(2) में with-preposition के object के रूप में one another का प्रयोग हुआ है।

### Practice Set-3

#### Based on Reciprocal Pronouns :

##### Q. 1. Fill in the blanks with suitable Reciprocal Pronouns :

1. The two sisters loved ..... very dearly.
2. Little children love .....
3. The two brothers quarrelled with .....
4. They all gave evidence against .....
5. They cheated .....
6. The two men hate .....
7. Brijmohan and Suryamohan love .....
8. Renu, Bibha, Punam and Priti help .....
9. We should all love .....
10. The couple spoke to ..... earnestly.

##### Q. 2. Correct the following sentences :

1. The two men struck one another.
2. They all loved each other.
3. Raman and Meena like one another.
4. The six men shouted at each other.
5. He and I looked at one another.
6. The six students were conversing excitedly by with each other.
7. All of them hate each other.
8. Both of us mocked at one another.
9. They all agreed with each other.
10. Each other were ready to go to school.
11. One other have decided to finish this work.

### Answers With Explanation

- Q. 1. 1. each other      2. one another  
3. one another

5. one another

7. each other

9. one another

6. each other

8. one another

10. each other

#### Q. 2.

1. The two men struck each other.
2. They all loved one another.
3. Raman and Meena like each other.
4. The six men shouted at one another.
5. He and I looked at each other.
6. The six students were conversing excitedly with one another.
7. All of them hate one another.
8. Both of us mocked at each other.
9. They all agreed with one another.
10. They were ready to go to school.
11. They have decided to finish this work.

### 4. Reflexive Pronouns

वे pronouns जिनके last (अंत) में self or selves जुड़े रहते हैं Reflexive pronouns कहलाते हैं। इसका प्रयोग 'अपने आपको' के अर्थ में होता है। इसे self pronouns भी कहा जाता है। जैसे—Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, itself, themselves, इसे Emphasizing pronouns भी कहा जाता है।

#### Reflexive तथा Emphasizing Pronouns में अंतर :

##### Reflexive Pronouns

##### Emphasizing Pronouns

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Reflexive Pronouns 'अपने आपको' के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं।   | 1. जबकि Emphasizing Pronouns 'स्वयं, खुद, आप ही' के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं।   |
| 2. यदि किसी sentence में verb का subject तथा object एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु हो तो verb के object के रूप में Reflexive pronouns का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—<br>Ram ruined himself. (✓)<br>Ram ruined Ram. (×) | 2. Emphasizing pronouns का प्रयोग verb के object के रूप में नहीं होता है। बल्कि preposition के object के रूप में होता है। जैसे—<br>He lives in this house by himself. |
| 3. Reflexive Pronouns का प्रयोग subject के रूप में नहीं होता है। जैसे—<br>Myself saw it. (×)<br>I saw it. (✓)  | 3. Emphasizing pronouns का प्रयोग भी subject के रूप में नहीं होता है। जैसे—<br>Myself saw it. (×)<br>I myself saw it. (✓)   |
| इन वाक्यों को देखें—<br>She wasted herself.<br>They quarrelled among themselves.<br>You burnt yourself.  | इन वाक्यों को देखें—<br>She herself wasted her property.<br>They themselves asked me to do it.<br>I myself saw her singing at her work.                               |

**Note :** (i) Possessive Adjective + own का प्रयोग भी subject को emphasis करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

I live on my own income.  
Virtue has its own reward.  
She lifted her own box.  
They love their own work.



### Rule (1) : Table of Reflexive Pronouns

Nominatives	Correct Reflexives (✓) खुद/अपने आप/स्वयं	Incorrect Reflexives (×)
I	Myself (✓)	Mineself (×)
We	Ourselves (✓)	Ourselves (×) Ourself (×) Oursself (×)
You	Yourself (Singular) (✓) Yourselves (Plural) (✓)	Yoursself (×) Yourselves (×)
He	Himself (✓)	Himself (×) Himselves (×) Hissself (×) Hisselves (×)
She	Herself (✓)	Hersself (×) Herselves (×) Hersselves (×)
It	Itself (✓)	Itself (×) Itselfs (×) Its selves (×)
They	Themselves (✓)	Themself (×) Theirsself (×) Theirselves (×) Theirsself (×) Theirselves (×)

ऊपर दिये गए Table में crossed (×) Reflexive Pronouns का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए। ये crossed (×) Reflexives गलत words हैं।

**याद रखें :** (1) Masculine words—Ram, Krishna Mukesh, Sudhir, The boy, father, brother, ...etc. के लिए himself का प्रयोग होता है।

(2) Feminine words—Sita, Radha, Nilu, Alka, The girl, mother, sister, ... etc. के लिए herself का प्रयोग होता है।

(3) Common Gender के Nouns—The doctor, The teacher, The engineer, ... etc के लिए Singular sense में himself तथा Plural sense में themselves का प्रयोग किया जाता है, लेकिन female को इंगित (denote) करने के लिए herself का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(4) One के लिए Reflexive Pronoun—oneself का प्रयोग होता है।

(5) Everyone, Someone, Anyone, No one, Everybody, Somebody, Anybody, Nobody Common Gender के Pronouns (Indefinite) हैं। इसके लिए Reflexive Pronoun—himself का प्रयोग किया जाता है। लेकिन female को इंगित करने के लिए herself का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

**Note :** Child, Infant, baby के male or female sex का पता नहीं हो, तो इसके लिए Reflexive Pronoun—itself, neuter pronoun—it तथा Possessive Adjective—its का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- The baby cried itself. (✓)
- It was beautiful. (✓)
- The baby has broken its leg. (✓)

**इन वाक्यों को देखें :**

- 1. I hurt myself. (✓)
- 2. I hurt mineself. (×)
- 3. We hurt ourselves. (✓)
- 4. We hurt ourself. (×)
- 5. You hurt yourself. (Singular) (✓)

- 6. You hurt yourself. (✓)
- 7. You hurt yourselves (Plural) (✓)
- 8. You hurt yourselfs. (×)
- 9. He hurts himself. (✓)
- 10. He hurts himselfs. (×)
- 11. She hurts herself. (✓)
- 12. She hurts herselfs. (×)
- 13. The dog hurts itself. (✓)
- 14. The dog hurts itselfs. (×)
- 15. The dog hurts himself. (✓)
- 16. They hurt themselves. (✓)
- 17. They hurt themself. (×)
- 18. They hurt theirself. (×)
- 19. They hurt theirselves. (✓)
- 20. One hurts oneself. (✓)
- 21. One hurts oneselves. (×)
- 22. Everyone hurts himself. (✓)
- 23. Everyone hurts hisself. (×)

ऊपर दिये examples में Verb के Object के रूप में Reflexive Pronouns का प्रयोग हुआ है। Verb के Object के रूप में Reflexive Pronouns का प्रयोग तब होता है, जब Verb का subject और object एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु हो।

**Rule (2) :** यदि किसी sentence के Verb का subject तथा object भिन्न (two different) व्यक्ति हो, तो Reflexive Pronouns का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, बल्कि Objective Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He knows me

Two different persons

He knows myself. (×)

I love you

Two different persons

I love yourself. (×)

**Rule (3) :** Enjoy, pride, absent, present, introduce, busy, avail, address, plume, hurt, cheat, prostrate, resign, apply, acquit, assert—Verbs के बाद Reflexive Pronouns का प्रयोग निरिक्त रूप से होता है। जैसे—

He enjoyed himself in the party. (✓)

He enjoyed in the party. (×)

Mr. Pathak prides himself on the result of his son. (✓)

Mr. Pathak prides on the result of his son. (×)

**ध्यान दें :**

The students must avail themselves of their opportunity. (✓)

The students must avail of their opportunity. (×)

**Note :** (i) लेकिन open, sell, wash, dress, undress, shave, concentrate, feel, hurry—Verbs के बाद Reflexive Pronouns का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

The door opened itself. (✓)

The door opened. (✓)

He shaves himself on Sunday. (✓)

He shaves on Sunday. (✓)

(ii) कभी-कभी subject को emphasis करने के लिए dress, shave, ..... etc. के बाद Reflexive pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—  
Aditi is old enough to dress herself now.  
The barber shaves all the people in the town who don't shave themselves.



**Rule (4) :** Reflexive Pronouns का प्रयोग sentence के subject में नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- Myself is Mr. A. K. Thakur. (x)  
 I am Mr. A. K. Thakur. (x)  
 Binay and yourself are friends. (x)  
 Binay and you are friends. (x)

**Rule (5) :** Reflexive Pronouns के साथ Apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, लेकिन Possessive Adjective + own का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- He sold himself's car. (x)  
 He sold his own car. (x)  
 I have painted myself's room. (x)  
 I have painted my own room. (x)

**Rule (6) :** यदि किसी sentence में Verb + Preposition का प्रयोग हो, तथा Verb का subject और preposition का object same person / thing (एक ही व्यक्ति/वस्तु) हो, तो preposition के बाद Reflexive Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है, न कि objective case के Pronoun का। जैसे—

- My mother must look after herself. (x)  
 Verb Prep. Ref. Pron.  
 My mother must look after her. (x)  
 Verb Prep Objective case  
 The saint often talks to himself. (x)  
 The saint often talks to him. (x)

**Note :** लेकिन Verb का subject तथा preposition का object two different persons / things (दो विभिन्न व्यक्ति/वस्तु) हो, तो preposition के बाद objective case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Reflexive Pronoun का। जैसे—

- The principal distributed the books among themselves. (x)  
 The principal distributed the books among them. (x)  
 Guriya depends on yourself and myself. (x)  
 Guriya depends on you and me. (x)

**ध्यान दें :** Verb का subject तथा preposition का object same person / thing (एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु) हो तथा preposition से स्थान (place) का बोध हो, तो Preposition के बाद Reflexive Pronoun का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, बल्कि Objective case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- We put the baby between ourselves. (x)  
 Prep. Ref. Pron.  
 We put the baby between us. (x)  
 Prep. Objective case

**Rule (7) :** By + Reflexive Pronoun का प्रयोग alone, without help or without company के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

- He likes to spend time by himself. (= alone)  
 She can do all the work by herself. (= without help)

**Note :** (i) Avail of का प्रयोग passive voice में नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- Active :** I availed myself of an offer. (x)  
**Passive :** An offer was availed of by me. (x)

(ii) Enjoy के बाद सामान्यतः object का प्रयोग होता है लेकिन object का प्रयोग होने पर, Reflexive pronoun का प्रयोग निश्चित रूप से होता है। जैसे—

- We enjoyed the picnic last week. (x)  
 V O  
 We enjoyed the picnic ourselves last week. (x)  
 V O Ref. pron

(iii) कभी-कभी self का प्रयोग noun के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

(iv) कभी-कभी object को emphatic बनाने के लिए emphasizing pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- I saw the Chief Minister himself.  
 O Emphasizing Pron.  
 I spoke to the princess herself.  
 O Emphasizing Pron.

**Rule (8) :** Reflexive Pronouns का प्रयोग keep, conceal, qualify, spread, rest, stay— Verbs के बाद नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- I stayed myself away from my class. (x)  
 I stayed away from my class. (x)  
 He qualified himself in the test. (x)  
 He qualified in the test. (x)  
 She kept herself away from the show. (x)  
 She kept away from the show. (x)

### Practice Set-4

**Based on Reflexive Pronouns :**

**Q. 1.** Pick out the pronouns in the following sentences and say which are Emphasizing and which are Reflexive :

- He posted the letter himself.
- I love only myself.
- The town itself is not very large.
- We blame ourselves.
- You should control yourselves.
- She herself was present there.
- They themselves knew it all the time.
- The poor widower poisoned himself.
- The women have hurt themselves.
- The author himself was puzzled.
- You express yourself very imperfectly.
- I myself will speak to him.
- We often deceive ourselves.
- He was sitting by himself.
- And sometimes I hate myself.
- You have landed yourself in difficulties.
- They themselves admitted their guilt.
- We seldom see ourselves as others see us.
- The prisoner hanged himself.
- You are starving yourself.

**Q. 2.** Fill in the blanks with suitable Reflexive or Emphasizing Pronouns:

- He will go .....
- She washes ..... when she gets up.
- The girls hid .....
- They have got ..... into a mess.
- I set ..... a hard task.
- The cat cleans .....
- We blame .....
- You ..... can best explain.
- Some people think only of .....
- The king ..... gave the prize.
- She ..... has done this.
- I hurt ..... falling from the tree.
- The teacher ..... gave me the book.
- My mother opened the door .....
- They ..... did this work.
- Ajit and Bijay blamed ..... for the accident.
- I hurt .....
- She taught .....
- The horse fell and hurt .....
- The man killed .....

**Q. 3.** Correct the following sentences :

- I will do it me.
- The boy self has spoiled his life.
- We ourself saw it.
- The walls itself fell.
- We congratulated themselves on our escape.
- They quarrelled among ourselves.



7. He satisfied myself that he had posted the letter.
8. I was told so by the teacher myself.
9. We will see it ourselves.
10. They theirselves admitted their guilt.
11. He absents from the school everyday.
12. I availed of casual leave.
13. He prides on his style.
14. Mr. Thakur addressed to the chairperson.
15. He often speaks to him.
16. He depends on yourself and myself.
17. Himself will help you.
18. He gave me himself's watch.
19. Your books are selling themselves well.
20. He introduced to the Chief Minister.
21. He presented in the meeting.
22. I enjoyed in the party.
23. The window opened itself.
24. He distributed the bananas between ourselves.
25. He never tries to concentrate himself.

**Q. 4. Find out the error part of the following sentences :**

1. They loved (1)/theirselves so much (2)/that they thought (3)/of no one else. (4)/No error (5)
2. She (1)/liked the diamond (2)/herselves but (3)/not the setting. (4)/No error (5)
3. A house (1)/divided against (2)/itselfs (3)/cannot stand. (4)/No error (5)
4. Some people (1)/are always (2)/talking about (3)/themselves. (4)/No error (5)
5. He (1)/that wrongs (2)/his friend wrongs (3)/hisselves more. (4)/No error (5)
6. Who so ever (1)/shall exalt (2)/himselves (3)/shall be abased. (4)/No error (5)
7. I hope (1)/ that (2)/ you are both (3)/ looking after myself. (4)/No error (5)
8. We (1)/went to Mumbai (2)/and (3)/enjoyed ourself. (4)/No error (5)
9. You (1)/should (2)/avail of (3)/the opportunity. (4)/No error (5)
10. He has (1)/raised hisself (2)/in the eyes of (3)/his teachers. (4)/No error (5)
11. Mr. Jha (1)/and myself (2)/were (3)/present there (4)/.No error (5)
12. She (1)/bought apples (2)/for Aditi (3)/and myself. (4)/No error (5)
13. No one (1)/can be (2)/more honest (3)/than himself. (4)/No error (5)
14. The barber shaves (1)/all the people in the town (2)/who don't (3)/shave theirselves. (4)/No error (5)
15. The author himselfs (1)/is good (2)/but not (3)/his friends. (4)/No error. (5)

**Answers With Explanation**

**Q. 1.**

1. himself : Reflexive pronoun
2. myself : Reflexive pronoun
3. itself : Emphasizing pronoun.
4. ourselves : Reflexive pronoun
5. yourselves : Reflexive pronoun
6. herself : Emphasizing pronoun
7. themselves : Emphasizing pronoun
8. himself : Reflexive pronoun
9. themselves : Reflexive pronoun
10. himself : Emphasizing pronoun
11. yourself : Reflexive pronoun
12. myself : Emphasizing pronoun

15. myself : Reflexive pronoun
16. yourself : Reflexive pronoun
17. themselves : Emphasizing pronoun
18. ourselves : Reflexive pronoun
19. himself : Reflexive pronoun
20. yourself : Reflexive pronoun

**Q. 2.**

- |                |             |                |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. himself     | 2. herself  | 3. themselves  |
| 4. themselves  | 5. myself   | 6. itself      |
| 7. ourselves   | 8. yourself | 9. themselves  |
| 10. himself    | 11. herself | 12. myself     |
| 13. himself    | 14. herself | 15. themselves |
| 16. themselves | 17. myself  | 18. herself    |
| 19. itself     | 20. himself |                |

**Q. 3.**

1. I will do it myself.
2. The boy himself has spoiled his life.
3. We ourselves saw it.
4. The walls themselves fell.
5. We congratulated ourselves on our escape.
6. They quarrelled among themselves.
7. He satisfied himself that he had posted the letter.
8. I was told so by the teacher himself.
9. We will see it ourselves.
10. They themselves admitted their guilt.
11. He absents himself from the school everyday.
12. I availed myself of casual leave.
13. He prides himself on his style.
14. Mr. Thakur addressed himself to the chairperson.
15. He often speaks to himself.
16. He depends on you and me.
17. He will help you.
18. He gave me his own watch.
19. Your books are selling well.
20. He introduced himself to the Chief Minister.
21. He presented himself in the meeting.
22. I enjoyed myself in the party.
23. The window opened.
24. He distributed the bananas between us.
25. He never tries to concentrate.

**Q. 4.**

1. (2) theirselves की जगह themselves का प्रयोग होगा।
2. (3) herselfs की जगह herself का प्रयोग होगा।
3. (3) itselfs की जगह itself का प्रयोग होगा।
4. (4) themselves की जगह themselves का प्रयोग होगा।
5. (4) hisself की जगह himself का प्रयोग होगा।
6. (3) himselfs की जगह himself का प्रयोग होगा।
7. (4) myself की जगह yourselves का प्रयोग होगा।
8. (4) ourself की जगह ourselves का प्रयोग होगा।
9. (3) avail के बाद Reflexive pronoun का प्रयोग होता है अतः Given sentence के part (3) में avail के बाद yourself का प्रयोग होगा।
10. (2) hisself की जगह himself का प्रयोग होगा।
11. (2) myself की जगह 'I' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Subject के Nominative case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Reflexive pronoun का।
12. (4) myself की जगह me का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि preposition के सामान्यतः objective case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
13. (4) himself की जगह 'he' का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि than के बाद nominative case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
14. (4) theirselves की जगह themselves का प्रयोग होगा।



## 5. Demonstrative Pronouns

वे pronouns जो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं को point out or demonstrate (प्रदर्शित/प्रदर्शित) करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं Demonstrative Pronouns कहलाते हैं। जैसे—This, that, these, those, such, the same.

इनका प्रयोग जब nouns के पहले होता है तो वे Demonstrative Adjectives कहलाते हैं।

Demonstrative pronouns तथा Demonstrative Adjectives के अंतर :

### Demonstrative Pronouns

1. Demonstrative Pronouns का प्रयोग noun के लिए होता है अर्थात् इनका प्रयोग noun के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

This is a gift from her.  
That is just what he wants.  
These are merely excuses.  
Those are the very words.  
He is the same as he ever was.  
Such were his very words.

Rule (1) : This का प्रयोग समीप की एक व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए होता है, जबकि These का प्रयोग समीप की एक से अधिक व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए होता है। जैसे—

This is a cat. (singular) These are cats. (plural)

Rule (2) : That का प्रयोग दूर की एक व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए होता है, जबकि those का प्रयोग दूर की एक से अधिक व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए होता है। जैसे—

That is a book. (singular) Those are books. (plural)

Rule (3) : यदि दो singular nouns 'and' से जुड़कर किसी sentence or clause में प्रयुक्त हों तो last singular noun के लिए this तथा first singular noun के लिए that का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Work and play are both necessary to health; This (= play) exercises the body, and that (= work) exercises the brain.

Virtue and vice offer themselves for your choice; this (= vice) leads to misery, that (= virtue) leads to happiness.

Rule (4) : यदि दो plural nouns 'and' से जुड़कर किसी sentence or clause में प्रयुक्त हों तो last plural noun के लिए these तथा first plural noun के लिए those का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Cows and horses are both useful animals; these (= horses) carry us from one place to another, and those (= cows) give us milk.

Rule (5) : यदि एक समान वर्ग (same class) के दो nouns की तुलना में तो singular noun के लिए that of तथा plural noun के लिए those of का प्रयोग होता है।

दूसरे शब्दों में—Singular noun के repetition को रोकने के लिए that of तथा plural noun के repetition को रोकने के लिए those of का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The climate of Pune is better than that (= climate) of Mumbai.

The streets of Delhi are wider than those (= streets) of Mumbai.

Our soldiers were better drilled than those of enemies.  
The rivers of America are larger than those of Europe.

### Demonstrative Adjectives

1. Demonstrative Adjectives का प्रयोग noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Give this gift to that fellow.  
Those men were not present in that place.  
These flowers are mine; Those flowers are yours.  
This cycle is better than that (cycle).  
He is the same man that I saw an hour ago.  
Such men are dangerous.

**Rule (6) :** Such का प्रयोग demonstrative pronoun के रूप में singular और plural दोनों ही sense (अर्थ) में होता है। जैसे—

He is the house owner and as such he has the right to maintain the house. (Such = the house owner)  
Criminals are restricted such by law. (such = criminals)  
Such is your mistake that nobody can forgive you.

**Note :** Such का प्रयोग noun के पहले होता है तो वह demonstrative Adjective कहलाता है। जैसे—

Nobody can forgive you for such a mistake.

**Rule (7) :** The same का प्रयोग सामान्यतः demonstrative Adjective के रूप में होता है। इसका प्रयोग demonstrative pronoun के रूप में सामान्यतः नहीं होता है। जैसे—

This is the same book that I bought yesterday.

Dem. Adj N

**Note :** (i) The same के बदले जरूरत के मुताबिक pronouns—This, it, they का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

I gave him a pen and the same was returned to me. (x)  
Pron.

I gave him a pen and it was returned to me. (v)

(ii) The same का प्रयोग pronoun के रूप में law and business के क्षेत्र में हो रहा है। लेकिन अन्य क्षेत्रों में ऐसा प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

We thank you for your letter and in reply to the same

.....

**ध्यान दें :** the same का अर्थ letter से है।

(iii) sort of / kind of के पहले this / that तथा sorts of / kinds of के पहले these / those का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

This kind of pen is costly. (v)  
These kind of pen is costly. (x)  
That sort of man is hateful. (v)  
Those sort of man is hateful. (x)  
These kinds of books are authentic. (v)  
This kinds of books are authentic. (x)  
Those sorts of people are laborious. (v)  
That sorts of people are laborious. (x)

### Practice Set-5

**Based on Demonstrative Pronouns :**

**Q. 1.** Fill in the blanks with suitable demonstrative pronouns. (this, that, these, those, such, the same) :

- ..... is a gift from my uncle.
- Both books are good, but ..... is better than .....
- The windows of this room are larger than ..... of the office.
- He is a fool, and as ..... must be pitied.
- Give ..... book to ..... classmate.
- There is no period in ancient Indian history so glorious as ..... of the Guptas.
- ..... kind of pen is not costly.
- This scooter is better than .....
- ..... books are mine. .... books are yours.
- He is ..... boy that I saw two hours ago.
- The climate of Puri is better than ..... of Patna.
- The people of Bihar are more laborious than ..... of Mumbai.
- The price of this book is as much as ..... of that book.
- This is not ..... a treatment as I expected.
- The more you read ..... book, the more you will like it.

**Q. 2.** Correct the following sentences :

- He plans to complete these work hurriedly.
- He is working hard with a view to winning the same match.
- The roads of Delhi are wider than Allahabad.



4. The climate of Ranchi is better than Gaya.
5. Will you be at home these Sunday afternoon ?
6. Your exams are these month.
7. These is my second visit to the U.K.
8. These is not such a good book as I expected.
9. How will this children be healthy ?
10. What are this ?

Q. 3. Find out the error part of the following sentences :

1. Both girls (1)/are bold, (2)/but this is (3)/bolder than those. (4)/No error (5)
2. The doors (1)/of this classroom (2)/are larger than (3)/that of that. (4)/No error (5)
3. These (1)/kind of (2)/books are (3)/authentic. (4)/No error (5)
4. These frocks (1)/are hers, (2)/but that shirts (3)/are his. (4)/No error (5)
5. The students (1)/of this class (2)/are more intelligent than (3)/that of that class. (4)/No error (5)
6. The roads (1)/of Kankarbagh (2)/are wider than (3)/Rajendra Nagar. (4)/No error (5)
7. Alcohol and tobacco (1)/are both injurious; (2)/this perhaps, (3)/less than those. (4)/No error (5)
8. Our soldiers (1)/were better (2)/drilled than (3)/that of enemies. (4)/No error (5)
9. The climate of (1)/Belgium (2)/is like (3)/that of Pune. (4)/No error (5)
10. Cows and horses (1)/are both useful animals; (2)/these carry us from one place to another, (3)/and that give us milk. (4) No error (5)

Q. 4. Fill in the blanks with that or those :

1. The climate of India is hotter than ..... of England.
2. The mangoes of Darbhanga are sweeter than ..... of Patna.
3. The civilization of India is older than ..... of China.
4. The people of Pakistan are poorer than ..... of India.
5. The tea of India is better than ..... of Ceylon.
6. The soil of my field is more fertile than ..... of your field.
7. The iron bars of this window are thicker than ..... of that window.
8. The boys of a school are more disciplined than ..... of a college.
9. The tail of a dog is shorter than ..... of a horse.
10. The teeth of a cat are sharper than ..... of a dog.

### Answers With Explanation

- |              |               |                 |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Q.1. 1. this | 2. this, that | 3. those        |
| 4. such      | 5. this, that | 6. that         |
| 7. this      | 8. that       | 9. these, those |
| 10. the same | 11. that      | 12. those       |
| 13. that     | 14. such      | 15. this        |

Q. 2.

1. He plans to complete this work hurriedly.
2. He is working hard with a view to winning this match.
3. The roads of Delhi are wider than those of Allahabad.
4. The climate of Ranchi is better than that of Gaya.
5. Will you be at home this Sunday afternoon ?
6. Your exams are this month.
7. This is my second visit to the U.K.
8. This is not such a good book as I expected.
9. How will these children be healthy ?
10. What are these ? or what is this ?

Q. 3.

1. (4) those की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा।
2. (4) that of की जगह those of का प्रयोग होगा।
3. (2) kind of की जगह kinds of का प्रयोग होगा।

7. (4) those की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा।
8. (4) that of की जगह those of का प्रयोग होगा।
9. (5) Given sentence is correct.
10. (4) that की जगह those का प्रयोग होगा।

Note : विशेष जानकारी के लिए Rules (3), (4), (5), (6) तथा (7) देखें।

- |       |         |           |          |          |
|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Q. 4. | 1. that | 2. those  | 3. that  | 4. those |
|       | 5. that | 6. that   | 7. those | 8. those |
|       | 9. that | 10. those |          |          |

### 6. Indefinite Pronouns

वे Pronouns जो किसी अनिश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध कराते हैं। जैसे—

Indefinite pronouns कहलाते हैं। जैसे—  
everybody, somebody, nobody, anybody, everyone, some one, no one, anyone, everything, something, nothing, anything, all, some, both, any, most, enough, few, many, none, little, one, other, others, इन्हें Indefinite demonstrative pronouns कहा जाता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

One must be attentive to one's studies.

Everyone believed him.

Somebody has stolen my watch.

Nobody was there to save the drowning child.

None but the brave deserve the fair.

Some are born great. All are not born rich.

Few were hurt, Many escaped.

All that glitters is not gold.

Only Rakesh can remain here, others may go home.

One or other of us will be there.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में underlined pronouns का प्रयोग अनिश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध कराने के लिए किया गया है अतः ये Indefinite pronouns हैं। इनका प्रयोग निश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध कराने के लिए नहीं किया जाता है।

Note : All, some, both, any, most, enough, few, many, little, one, other, another, का प्रयोग Adjectives के रूप में सामान्य होता है। जैसे—

I will take you there one day.

Any fool can do that.

He is a man of few words.

Some milk was spilt.

Many criminals were arrested.

### Indefinite Pronouns

Everybody  
Somebody  
Anybody  
Nobody  
Everyone  
Someone  
Anyone  
No one

### Correct (✓)

he (✓) They  
him (✓) Them  
his (✓) their  
himself (✓) themselves  
it  
its  
itself  
one's  
oneself

Everything  
Something  
Anything  
Nothing

Object (वस्तु)

it (✓) he  
Its (✓) him  
Itself (✓) his  
himself  
they  
them



**Rule (1) :** Everybody, somebody, anybody, nobody, every one, someone, anyone, no one के लिए singular pronouns— he, him, his, himself का प्रयोग होता है, न कि plural pronouns— they, them, their, theirs, themselves का। sex का पता न होने पर ऐसा प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Everyone has his own ideas on the subject. (✓)  
He helped everyone of his class fellows in his studies. (✓)

If any body helps me, I shall be thankful to him. (✓)  
Any one can win the prize if he tries for it. (✓)  
Everybody must have his way. (✓)

लेकिन उपरोक्त indefinite pronouns का प्रयोग female sex को denote करने के लिए हो तो singular pronouns & adjective—she, her, hers, herself का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

I helped everyone of the girls in her studies. (✓)  
I helped everyone of the girls in his studies. (×)

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Everybody should love his country. (✓)  
Everybody should love their country. (×)  
Everybody should love one's country. (×)  
Everybody should love its country. (×)  
Everything has its own limitation. (✓)  
Everything has his own limitation. (×)  
Everything has their own limitation. (×)  
Everything has one's own limitation. (×)

ऊपर दिये गए examples से यह स्पष्ट होता है, कि Everybody, ..... No one के लिए Singlar Pronouns—he, him, his, himself का प्रयोग होता है, तथा Everything, ..... Nothing के लिए Singular Pronouns—it, its, itself का प्रयोग होता है।

**Note :** Everybody, somebody, anybody, nobody, everyone, someone, anyone, no one, everything, something, anything, nothing के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है, न कि plural verb का। जैसे—

Everyone likes to have his way. (✓)  
S.V.

Everyone like to have his way. (×)  
P.V.

Everybody has his own ideas which he hates to change. (✓)  
S.V.

Everybody have his own ideas which he hates to change. (×)  
P.V.

Nothing has been done. (✓)  
S.V.

Nothing have been done. (×)  
P.V.

**Rule (2) :** यदि किसी sentence में question tag का प्रयोग हो, तथा sentence का Subject—Everybody, Somebody, Anybody, Nobody, Everyone, Someone, Anyone, No one हो, तो इसके लिए Plural Pronoun—they का प्रयोग question tag के subject के रूप में होता है, न कि Singular Pronoun—he का। जैसे—

Everybody can not be intelligent, can they? (✓)  
question tag

Everybody can not be intelligent, can he? (×)

Everyone does his work, don't they? (✓)  
question tag

Everyone does his work, doesn't he? (×)

**Rule (3) :** Everything, something, nothing, anything का प्रयोग अनिश्चित वस्तु का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। इसके लिए हमेशा singular pronouns—It, its, itself का प्रयोग होता है न कि plural pronouns—they, them, their, themselves, he, him, his, himself तथा one, one's, oneself, का। जैसे—

Everything has its own limitation. (✓)  
Everything has their own limitation. (×)  
his / one's

**Rule (4) :** यदि किसी sentence में question tag का प्रयोग हो, तथा sentence का subject—everything, something, anything, nothing हो, तो इसके लिए Singular Pronoun—it का प्रयोग question tag के subject के रूप में होता है, न कि Singular Pronoun—he तथा Plural Pronoun—they का। जैसे—

Everything is bright and beautiful, isn't it? (✓)  
Everything is bright and beautiful, isn't he? (×)  
Everything is bright and beautiful, aren't they? (×)

**Rule (5) :** यदि 'one' का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो, तो इसके लिए Nominative case—one, Objective case—one, Possessive adjective—one's तथा Reflexive pronoun—oneself का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Nominative case—he, Objective case—him, Possessive pronoun & adjective—his तथा Reflexive pronoun—himself तथा ones, once, they, them, their, themselves का। जैसे—

One should love one's country. (✓)  
One should love his country. (×)  
One should love ones country. (×)  
One should love their country. (×)  
One should love once country. (×)  
One should help oneself. (✓)  
One should help himself. (×)  
One should help theirselves. (×)  
One should help themselves. (×)  
One should help oneselves. (×)

**Rule (6) :** किसी sentence में Singular Countable Noun को दुहरा कर लिखने से बचने के लिए one का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि Plural Countable Noun को दुहराकर लिखने से बचने के लिए ones का प्रयोग होता है, न कि one's का। जैसे—

This is a new table, but that is an old one. (✓)  
This is a new table, but that is an old ones. (×)  
These are new tables, but those are old ones. (✓)  
These are new tables, but those are old one. (×)  
These are new tables, but those are old one's (×)

**Note :** लेकिन some, any, both, Possessive Adjectives—my, our, your, his, her, its, their के बाद one or ones का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Are there any bananas? (✓)  
Yes, I have got some today. (✓)  
Yes, I have got some ones today. (×)  
Your pen is new, but my one is old. (×)  
Your pen is new, but mine is old. (✓)  
Your pens are new, but my ones are old. (×)  
Your pens are new, but mine are old. (✓)

ऊपर दिये गए examples से स्पष्ट है कि Possessive Adjective— one / ones के बदले Possessive Pronouns—mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs का प्रयोग होता है।

**Rule (7) :** Some तथा इससे बने Pronouns—someone, somebody, something का प्रयोग Affirmative sentence में होता है, जबकि Any तथा इससे बने Pronouns—anyone, anybody, anything का प्रयोग negative sentence में होता है। जैसे—



He has bought some mangoes. —affirmative (✓)  
P.C.N.

He has bought any mangoes. (×)

I have not any pen. —negative (✓)

I have not some pens. (×)

**Rule (8) :** Some/Any तथा इससे बने Pronouns का प्रयोग Affirmative Interrogative Sentence में होता है। जैसे—

Have you bought some pens? (✓)  
P.C.N.

Have you bought any pens? (✓)  
P.C.N.

**Rule (9) :** All का प्रयोग 'सबकुछ', सभी तथा प्रत्येक के अर्थ में Indefinite Pronoun के रूप में क्रमशः व्यक्ति तथा वस्तु के लिए होता है। जैसे—

**Person (व्यक्ति)** **Thing (वस्तु)**

1. All of us love peace. 1. All of these pens are costly.

2. We all want to come in. 2. He gave his all to the party.

**Note :** (i) All का प्रयोग 'सम्पूर्ण' तथा 'समस्त' के अर्थ में indefinite numeral adjective or quantitative adjective के रूप में क्रमशः number (संख्या) तथा quantity (मात्रा) को express करने के लिए होता है। इसका प्रयोग क्रमशः plural countable noun तथा singular uncountable noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

All the boys were present. —Number  
P.C.N. P.V.

All the milk was sold. —Quantity  
S.U.N. S.V.

(ii) All + P.C.N. or All + the + P.C.N. से संख्या का बोध होता है तथा इसके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग होता है।

(iii) All + S.U.N. or All + the + S.U.N. से मात्रा का बोध होता है तथा इसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।

(iv) All का प्रयोग 'पूर्णरूप से' (quite/entirely/totally) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

They were dressed all in white.  
V adv.

(v) All से बने phrases को नीचे दिये गए Table में देखें :

Phrases	Hindi Meanings
After all	आखिरकार
Not at all	बिल्कुल भी नहीं
For all	सभी के वास्ते
Once for all	हमेशा के लिए
For ever	हमेशा के लिए
All in all	सब कुछ
All over	सब जगह
All along	पूरे रास्ते
All alone	बिल्कुल अकेला
All the same	समान, एक-सा
All right/alright	बिल्कुल ठीक

**Rule (10) :** Some का प्रयोग 'कुछ', 'कोई' तथा 'थोड़ा' के अर्थ में Indefinite pronoun के रूप में number (संख्या) तथा quantity (मात्रा) को express करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

Some of the boys are good players. —Number  
P.C.N. P.V.

Some of the sugar has been consumed. —Quantity  
S.U.N. S.V.

**Note :** (i) Some of + the + P.C.N. से संख्या का बोध होता है तथा इसके साथ plural verb का प्रयोग होता है।

(ii) Some of + the + S.U.N. से मात्रा का बोध होता है तथा इसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।

(iii) Some का प्रयोग 'कुछ', 'अनिश्चित', 'अमुक, कोई, अल्प' के अर्थ में Indefinite numeral Adjective or quantitative Adjective के रूप में क्रमशः संख्या तथा मात्रा का बोध करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

Some boys are reading (Some = कुछ)  
P.C.N. P.V.

Some man at the door is waiting. (Some = अनिश्चित/कोई)  
S.N. S.V.

I shall be back after some days. (some = कुछ)  
P.C.N.

**Note :** Some के बाद plural countable or Singular uncountable noun का प्रयोग होता है। लेकिन 'कोई'/'अज्ञात'/'अनिश्चित' के अर्थ में इसके बाद singular noun का प्रयोग भी होता है।

(iv) Some से बनने वाले कुछ शब्दों को नीचे दिये गए table में देखें :

Table : 1

Words	Hindi Meanings
Somebody	कोई व्यक्ति
Someone	कोई न कोई
Something	कोई वस्तु

Table : 2

Words	Hindi Meaning
Somehow	किसी न किसी प्रकार से
Someplace	कहीं न कहीं
Sometime	किसी समय
Sometimes	कभी-कभी
Somewhat	कुछ कुछ
Somewhere	किसी जगह

**Rule (11) :** Any का प्रयोग कोई/कुछ के अर्थ में indefinite pronoun के रूप में संख्या को express करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

You can meet any of these heroes.

You can buy any of these pens.

**Note :** (i) Any का प्रयोग 'कोई भी', 'कुछ', 'कैसे भी' तथा 'किसी भी प्रकार' के अर्थ में Indefinite numeral Adjective के रूप में होता है। इसका प्रयोग Negative or Affirmative Interrogative sentence में singular or, plural noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Can you give me any book? (✓)  
S.N.

Can you give me any books? (✓)  
P.N.

(ii) Any का प्रयोग 'और अधिक' तथा 'कुछ और' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में negative, interrogative तथा conditional sentence में होता है। जैसे—

We are too tired to go any further.

Is your mother any better?

(iii) Any से बनने वाले 'कुछ' शब्दों को नीचे दिये गये table में देखें :

Words	Hindi Meaning
Anybody	कोई भी
Anyone	कोई भी
Anything	कोई चीज/बात
Anyhow	किसी भी तरह, जिस भी हो सके, लापरवाही से
Anyway	किसी न किसी प्रकार से
Anywhere	किसी भी जगह
At any rate	हर हालत में, प्रत्येक दशा में
in any case	



**Rule (12) :** Most का प्रयोग 'अधिकांश' के अर्थ में Indefinite pronoun के रूप में संख्या या मात्रा का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। जैसे—  
Most of the boys are absent in the class. —Number  
P.N. P.V

Most of the money has been spent. —Quantity  
S.U.N. S.V.

**Note :** (i) Most of + the + P.C.N. के साथ plural verb का प्रयोग होता है।

(ii) Most of + the + S.U.N. के साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।

(iii) Most का प्रयोग Much के Superlative degree के रूप में अर्थात् Adjective के रूप में 'सर्वाधिक' तथा अधिकतम के अर्थ में संख्या या मात्रा का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

Who has done the most work ?  
S.U.N.

(iv) Most का प्रयोग 'बहुत अधिक' (very much) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

What is worrying you most ?  
Adv.

(v) Mostly का प्रयोग 'अधिकतर, बहुधा, मुख्यतः' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He is mostly absent.  
Adv.

(vi) Most से बनने वाले कुछ phrases को नीचे दिये गए Table में देखें :

Phrases	Hindi Meanings
1. At the most	अधिकतम
2. Almost/ for the most part	अधिकतर, प्रायः
3. To make the most of	सबसे अधिक सुविधा का प्रयोग करना

**Rule (13) :** Enough का प्रयोग 'काफी या पर्याप्त' के अर्थ में Indefinite pronoun के रूप में भी होता है। लेकिन इसका प्रयोग Adjective or Adverb के रूप में सामान्यतः होता है। इससे संख्या/मात्रा का बोध होता है। जैसे—

He has sent me enough of the milk. —Quantity  
S.U.N.

She has seen enough of the actors. —Number  
P.C.N.

**Note :** (i) Enough का प्रयोग 'काफी/पर्याप्त' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में संख्या या मात्रा का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

I have enough milk to drink. —Quantity  
Adj. S.U.N.

There are enough boys in my class. —Number  
Adj. P.C.N.

(ii) Enough का प्रयोग 'बहुत काफी' तथा 'जितना चाहिए उतना' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The rice is not boiled enough.  
Adv.

You know well enough what I mean.

(iii) कभी-कभी Enough का प्रयोग 'प्रचुरता' (sufficiency) के अर्थ में noun के रूप में होता है। इसके संबंध में हमलोगों को कनफ्यूजन नहीं होना चाहिए। जैसे—

I have done more than enough.  
Noun

(iv) Sure enough : phrase का अर्थ निःसंदेह/निश्चितरूप से (certainly/decidedly) होता है। जैसे—

He is sure enough to get through the examination.  
वह परीक्षा में पास करने के लिए निःसंदेह है।

**Rule (14) :** A few का प्रयोग 'कुछ' के अर्थ में Indefinite pronoun के रूप में भी होता है। इससे संख्या का बोध होता है। इसका प्रयोग सामान्यतः Adjective के रूप में होता है। कन्फ्यूज न हों। जैसे—

A few of these pens are old.  
Indef. Pron.

A few of us have seen the Red Fort.  
But He is a man of few words.  
Adj.

**Rule (15) :** Much का प्रयोग 'बहुत कुछ' तथा 'बहुत' के अर्थ में क्रमशः noun or pronoun के रूप में होता है। लेकिन इसका प्रयोग सामान्यतः Adjective के रूप में प्रचुर मात्रा में के अर्थ में Singular uncountable noun के पहले होता है। कन्फ्यूज न हों। जैसे—

Much depends on what he says.  
Noun

Much of what he says is true.  
Pron.

He does not know much about me.  
Verb Adv.

Much food has been consumed.  
Adj. S.U.N.

**Note :** (i) Much का प्रयोग 'बहुत' तथा 'अधिक' के अर्थ में adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

She is much better today.  
Adv. Adv.

(ii) Much से बनने वाले कुछ phrases को नीचे दिये गए table में देखें :

Phrases	Hindi Meaning
This or that much	इतना या उतना सारा
Make much of	को बहुत महत्व देना
As much as	उतना ही/समान मात्रा में
How much !	कितना (मात्रा में)
Much of a size	प्रायः एक ही परिमाण का
Talking Much	बकवादी
Too much	अत्यधिक, बहुत ज्यादा

**Rule (16) :** Little का प्रयोग सामान्यतः adjective के रूप में छोटी, थोड़ा, बहुत थोड़ा, न्यून, अल्प मात्रा के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

Please stay a little time here.

I saw a little boy.

You have done very little for me.

He knows a little of everything.

**Note :** Little से बनने वाले कुछ phrases को नीचे दिये गए table में देखें।

Phrases	English & Hindi meaning
A little rather	Somewhat—थोड़ा बहुत
A little while	For a short time—थोड़ी देर
Little known	not famed—अप्रसिद्ध

**Rule (17) :** One का प्रयोग 'one in number' (संख्या में एक) के अर्थ में हो तो इसके लिए third person singular pronoun

(i) Masculine Gender के लिए—he, him, his, himself;

(ii) Feminine Gender के लिए—she, her, hers, herself तथा

(iii) Neuter Gender के लिए—It, its, itself का प्रयोग जरूरत के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

I. For masculine gender—

One of us has given up one's honesty. (x)

One of us has given up his honesty. (v)

II. For feminine gender—

One of the girls has gotten 80% marks in his examination. (x)

One of the girls has gotten 80% marks in her examination. (v)

III. For neuter gender—

This is one of the books which have their own recognition. (x)

This is one of the books which have its own recognition. (v)



## Practice Set-6

Based on Indefinite Pronouns :

Q. 1. Fill in the blanks with suitable indefinite pronouns given in the brackets :

- ..... should take care of one's house. (Everyone, one)
- ..... says that truth has power. (Everyone, All)
- ..... are born poets. (Some, all)
- ..... is better than nothing. (Something/somebody)
- Did ..... help you? (Somebody, anybody)
- ..... were rewarded. (Many, Much)
- One must be attentive to ..... studies. (One's, his)
- ..... was allowed to go out. (None, anyone)
- Only Vikas can remain here, ..... may go home. (others/any)
- ..... was well arranged. (everything, everyone)

Q. 2. Correct the following sentences :

- Has everyone left his luggage on the train?
- No one saw Binay go out, did he?
- Something went wrong, didn't they?
- One must do his duty.
- One must be careful about what he says.
- Everyone has their own ideas on the subject.
- One must take care of his health.
- Everyone of the boys has paid their tuition fees.
- Everybody should mind their own business.
- It is an old car but I want a new ones.

Q. 3. Find out the error part of the following sentences :

- No one (1)/should (2)/oppress (3)/their neighbours. (4)/No error (5)
- Everyone (1)/should (2)/help (3)/one's friend (4)/No error. (5)
- One can rise in life (1)/only when one puts forth one's best (2)/not only for himself and (3)/one's family but also for others. (4)/No error (5)
- One (1)/must (2)/not be blind (3)/to his own defects. (4)/No error (5)
- Anybody (1)/can get (2)/their health (3)/checked up in a hospital. (4)/No error (5)
- He gained (1)/a prize last year (2)/but he did not gain (3)/ones this term. (4)/No error (5)
- There were (1)/six lazy boys (2)/and four industrious one (3)/in our class. (4)/No error (5)
- Anyone (1)/can (2)/do this (3)/if he tries. (4)/No error (5)
- One of them (1)/has (2)/given up (3)/one's studies. (4)/No error (5)
- One (1)/must do (2)/one's duty (3)/to his country. (4) No error (5)

Q. 4. Fill in the blanks with one or ones :

- I have a black horse and you have a white .....
- He likes ripe mangoes more than the green .....
- All cows are useful but the black ..... are more useful.
- There are old and new books in the library. Which do you like? I like the old .....
- There were many horses in the field. The black ..... looked more handsome.
- There are good and bad men in society. Which do you honour? I honour the good .....
- She prefers a red pencil to a blue .....
- He likes the red colour better than the white .....
- There are big and small boys in my class. I like the small .....
- There are hard cakes and soft .....

## Answers With Explanation

- Q. 1. 1. one 2. everyone 3. some 4. something  
5. anybody 6. Many 7. one's 8. None  
9. others 10. everything

Q. 2.

- Has anyone left his luggage on the train?
- No one saw Binay go out, did they?
- Something went wrong, didn't it?
- One must do one's duty.
- One must be careful about what one says.
- Everyone has his own ideas on the subject.
- One must take care of one's health.
- Every one of the boys has paid his tuition fees.
- Everybody should mind his own business.
- It is an old car but I want a new one.

Q. 3.

- (4) their की जगह his का प्रयोग होगा।
- (4) one's की जगह his का प्रयोग होगा।
- (3) himself की जगह oneself का प्रयोग होगा।
- (4) his की जगह one's का प्रयोग होगा।
- (3) their की जगह his का प्रयोग होगा।
- (4) ones की जगह one का प्रयोग होगा।
- (3) one की जगह ones का प्रयोग होगा।
- (5) Given sentence is correct.
- (4) One's की जगह his का प्रयोग होगा।

Note : one का प्रयोग 'one in number' के अर्थ में हो तो इसके लिए third person singular pronoun—him, his, himself, (for male sex), she, her, hers, herself (for female sex) तथा it, its itself (for non living things/animals) का प्रयोग जरूरत के मुताबिक होता है।

- his की जगह one's का प्रयोग होगा।

- Q. 4. 1. one 2. ones 3. ones 4. ones  
5. ones 6. ones 7. one 8. one  
9. ones 10. ones

## 7. Relative Pronouns

वे pronouns जो अपने पहले प्रयुक्त Nouns या Noun equivalent words से संबंध बताते हैं तथा दो sentences को जोड़ने का कार्य करते हैं Relative pronouns कहलाते हैं। ये conjunctions की तरह कार्य करते हैं अतः इन्हें connective pronouns or conjunctions भी कहा जाता है। जैसे—who, which, that, as, but, what.

इन वाक्यों को देखें—

I met Veena, who was returning from school.

Nilu had a book, which she bought at a shop.

The pen that my father gave writes well.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में क्रमशः who, which तथा that अपने पहले प्रयुक्त nouns क्रमशः Veena, a book तथा the pen से संबंध बताते हैं साथ ही ये वाक्यों को जोड़ने का कार्य करते हैं अतः ये Relative pronouns हैं।

**Antecedent**—Relative pronouns के पहले प्रयुक्त noun or noun equivalent word (pronoun) को Antecedent कहा जाता है।

## Function of Relative pronouns in subordinate clause.

**Rule (1) :** Relative pronouns (who/which/that) का प्रयोग subordinate clause के subject के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The boy who came here is a player.

Subject

This is the house which is made of marbles.

Subject

The road that leads to Patna market is being repaired.

Subject

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में क्रमशः Relative pronouns—who, which तथा that का प्रयोग subordinate clauses के subject के रूप में हुआ है।

**Rule (2) :** Relative pronouns का प्रयोग subordinate clause में verb के object के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

I have a son whom I love very much.

Object Verb

This is the house which my father built.

Object

Verb



The sewing machine that I borrowed broke down yesterday.  
Object Verb

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में क्रमशः Relative pronouns—whom, which तथा  
that का प्रयोग subordinate clauses के verb के object के रूप में हुआ है।

**Rule (3) :** Relative pronouns का प्रयोग subordinate clause  
के preposition के object के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The cot on which I was sitting began to creak.  
Prep. Object

This is the pen with which we usually write.  
Prep. Object

She is the girl with whom I lived.  
Prep. Object

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में क्रमशः Relative pronouns—which, who  
तथा whom का प्रयोग subordinate clause में preposition के object  
के रूप में हुआ है।

अंग्रेजी भाषा में **Relative pronouns (who/which)** का प्रयोग दो  
प्रकार से होता है।

1. Restrictive use
2. Continuative use

**1. Restrictive use :** Relative pronoun से बना clause अपने  
पहले प्रयुक्त Antecedent को restrict (सीमित) or define (परिभाषित)  
को अर्थात् विशेषता बतावे या Adjective clause का काम करे तो Relative  
pronoun का ऐसा प्रयोग restrictive use कहलाता है। इसे Defining use  
भी कहा जाता है। जैसे—

1. The man who lived there died yesterday.
2. This is the man who has stolen my watch.

ऊपर दिये गए example (1) में Relative clause—'Who lived  
there, 'noun'—man के लिए Adjective का काम करता है और उसकी  
विशेषता बताता है अर्थात् noun—man को restrict or define भी करता है।  
अतः Example (1) में who का प्रयोग Restrictive use हुआ है। इसी प्रकार  
Example (2) में Relative clause—'who has stolen my watch'  
का प्रयोग हुआ है।

**2. Continuative use :** Relative pronoun से बने clause अपने  
पहले प्रयुक्त Antecedent को restrict (सीमित) or Define (परिभाषित) न  
करे बल्कि Antecedent के बारे में additional information (अतिरिक्त  
जानकारी) दे तो Relative pronoun का ऐसा प्रयोग continuative use  
कहलाता है। इसे non-defining use भी कहा जाता है। जैसे—

1. I have seen my friend, who recognised me at once.
2. He has bought a car, which is white.

ऊपर दिये गए example (1) में Relative clause—"who recognised  
me at once", noun—friend को restrict or define नहीं करता है बल्कि  
उसके बारे में Additional information (अतिरिक्त जानकारी) देता है अर्थात्  
Antecedent—friend के बारे में जानकारी को आगे बढ़ाता है या continue  
करता है—

"I have seen my friend, and he (who) recognised me at once."

अतः Example (1) में who का प्रयोग continuative use हुआ है।  
इस प्रकार example (2) में Relative clause 'which is white' का प्रयोग  
हुआ है।

**Note :** Restrictive use और Continuative use में फर्क :

### Restrictive use

### Continuative use

1. Restrictive use में Antecedent तथा Relative pronoun के बीच में comma (,) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
1. Continuative use में Antecedent तथा Relative pronoun के बीच comma (,) का प्रयोग होता है।

2. इस use में Relative clause एक Adjective clause का कार्य करता है।

3. इस use में Noun तथा Relative clause का structure : *Noun + No Comma + Relative clause* होता है।

4. इस use में sentence complex sentence कहलाता है। जैसे—

The travellers who knew about the floods took another road.

जो 'Travellers' बाढ़ के बारे में जानते थे वे दूसरी सड़क पकड़ लिए, किन्तु जो Travellers बाढ़ के बारे में नहीं जानते थे वे बाढ़वाली सड़क पकड़ लिये।

2. इस use में Relative clause एक Principal clause होता है।

3. इस use में noun तथा Relative clause का structure : *Noun + Comma + Relative clause* होता है।

4. इस use में sentence compound sentence कहलाता है। जैसे—

The travellers, who knew about the floods, took another road.

सभी/सब 'Travellers' बाढ़ के बारे में जानते थे और वे दूसरी सड़क पकड़ लिये।

### Forms of The Relative Pronouns

Case	Singular and Plural Masculine and Feminine	Singular and Plural Neuter
1. Nominative	who	which
2. Objective/ Accusative	whom	which
3. Possessive/ Genitive	whose	whose or of which

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

This is the boy who works hard.

This is the girl whom all praise.

This is the boy whose exercise is done well.

This is the house which belongs to my uncle.

The house which my father built was grand.

A triangle of which/whose three sides are equal is called an equilateral triangle.

**Note :** (i) Relative pronoun 'that' का प्रयोग nominative, objective case में singular तथा plural form में एक ही रूप (the same form) में होता है। इसका possessive form नहीं होता है। that के possessive form के रूप में of which or whose का प्रयोग होता है।

Case	Singular and Plural Persons/things
Nominative	That
Objective	That
Possessive/Genitive	of which or whose

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

He that is content is rich. —(content-adjective)

Take anything that you like.

The girl of which/whose brother studies in my class is my classmate.

दूसरे शब्दों में : Relative pronoun—'that' का प्रयोग who, whom or which के लिए होता है। लेकिन whose के लिए नहीं होता है।

### Rule (1) : Use of Relative Pronouns

Nominative case	Objective case	Possessive case
who (कौन) का प्रयोग	whom (किसको) का प्रयोग	whose (किसका) का प्रयोग
1. मानव के लिए होता है।	1. मानव के लिए होता है।	1. मानव के लिए होता है।



## Nominative case Objective case Possessive case

2. God, gods, fairies 2. God, gods, fairies 2. जानवरों और निर्जीव (असुर), angels (देवदूत) (अप्सर), angels पदार्थ के लिए होता के लिए होता है। (देवदूत) के लिए होता है।

3. पालतू जानवर के लिए 3. पालतू जानवर के लिए 3. (x) होता है। (व्यक्ति के रूप में देखने पर) होता है। (व्यक्ति के रूप में देखने पर)

### Examples for 'who':

The man who is standing here is my uncle. (✓)  
The man whom is standing here is my uncle. (x)  
The man which is standing here is my uncle. (x)  
We worship God, who is the creator of the world. (✓)  
We worship God, whom is the creator of the world. (x)  
We worship God, which is the creator of the world. (x)

**Note** : (i) who के बदले whom का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

(ii) Who का प्रयोग Nominative Case के Pronouns—I, we, you, he, they के समान होता है। इसके बाद Verb का प्रयोग निश्चित रूप से होता है।

(iii) who के बदले which का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

### Examples for 'whom':

This is the girl whom I love. (✓)  
This is the girl which I love. (x)  
This is the Lord Krishna whom I worship. (✓)  
This is the Lord Krishna which I worship. (x)  
This is the dog whom I love very much. (✓)  
This is the dog that I love very much. (x)

**Note** : (i) Whom के बदले who का प्रयोग ही ज्यादा प्रचलित है।

(ii) Whom का प्रयोग objective case के Pronouns—me, us, you, him, her, them के समान होता है। Whom के ठीक बाद Verb का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। इसके बाद subject का प्रयोग होता है, तथा यह verb के object का काम करता है।

(iii) Preposition के बाद whom का प्रयोग होता है, न कि who का। जैसे—

He is the man with whom Deepak Babu lives. (✓)  
He is the man with who Deepak Babu lives. (x)

(iv) whom के बदले which का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

### Examples for 'whose':

This is the boy whose brother lives in Patna. (✓)  
This is the boy whom/which/who brother lives in Patna. (x)  
This is the dog whose name is Tommy. (✓)  
This is the dog whom/which/who name is Tommy. (x)

**Note** : whose के बदले whom/which/who का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

**Rule (2)** : Which का प्रयोग जानवरों तथा निर्जीव पदार्थों के लिए Nominative or Objective Case के Pronoun के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The dog which is black is mine. (✓)  
The dog who/whom is black is mine. (x)  
This is the car which I have bought is red. (✓)  
This is the car who/whom I have bought is red. (x)

**Note** : Which के बदले who/whom का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

**Rule (3)** : किसी clause के लिए Relative Pronoun—which का प्रयोग होता है, न कि who, whom, that का। जैसे—

1. She has obtained eighty percent marks in the exam. (✓)  
proves that she is intelligent. (✓)  
2. She has obtained eighty percent of marks, who/whom/that proves that she is intelligent. (x)

ऊपर दिये गए example (1) में clause—she has obtained eighty percent of marks का प्रयोग किया गया है, जो Antecedent का काम करता है, के लिए which का प्रयोग किया गया है, जो correct है।

**Rule (4)** : Which का Possessive form—of which or whose होता है।

(A) whose/of which + clause :

A room whose doors are painted looks attractive. (✓)  
A room of which doors are painted looks attractive. (✓)

(B) With + a phrase : जैसे—

A room with painted doors looks attractive.

**Note** : Whose/of which + clause के बदले with + a phrase का प्रयोग भी सामान्यतः होता है।

### Rule (5) :

## Preposition + which (Used of ..... ) Relative Adverbs

(i) In which Time When  
On which  
During which

(ii) In which Place Where  
At which

(iii) For which Reason Why

जैसे—Monika forgot the year in which she was born. (✓)  
Monika forgot the year when she was born. (✓)  
This is the hotel at which / in which my father was staying. (✓)

This is the hotel where my father was staying. (✓)

He does not know the reason for which my friend was arrested. (✓)

He does not know the reason why my friend was arrested. (x)

उपरोक्त examples से स्पष्ट होता है, कि—(i) In which / on which / during which जब Time (समय) को इंगित करता है, तो इसके बदले Relative Adverb—when का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(ii) In which / at which—जब place (स्थान) को denote (इंगित) करता है, तो इसके बदले Relative Adverb—where का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(iii) For which जब Reason (कारण) को denote (इंगित) करता है, तो इसके बदले Relative Adverb—why का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Rule (6)** : That का प्रयोग Relative Pronoun के रूप में मनुष्य वस्तु के लिए nominative or objective case के Pronoun के रूप में होता है। That का प्रयोग who, whom, which के बदले होता है। जैसे—

This is the teacher that taught my children.  
This is the teacher who taught my children.  
The chair that is red is mine.  
The chair which is red is mine.  
The person that I like most is my father.  
The person whom I like most is my father.

**Rule (7)** : Comma ( , ) से separate (अलग) किये गए Relative Clause में that का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। that के बदले जो कर्तन को प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे—

Mr. Prasad is a popular leader, that lives in Patna.  
Mr. Prasad is a popular leader, who lives in Patna.



He has bought a pen, that is black. (x)

He has bought a pen, which is black. (v)

**Rule (8) :** That के Possessive के रूप में of that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, बल्कि जरूरत के मुताबिक of which or whose का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The girl of that father teaches in my school is laborious. (x)

The girl whose father teaches in my school is laborious. (v)

The pencil of that colour is black is hers. (x)

The pencil of which colour is black is hers. (v)

**Rule (9) :** 'And' से जुड़कर दो Antecedents का प्रयोग हो, जिनमें एक मनुष्य तथा दूसरा जानवर या वस्तु के लिए हो, तो इसके बाद Relative Pronoun—that का प्रयोग होता है। who, whom, which का नहीं। जैसे—

The man and his dog that I saw yesterday have been kidnapped. (v)

The man and his dog who/whom/which I saw yesterday have been kidnapped. (x)

**Rule (10) :** Everyone, Everybody, No one, No body, those के बाद सामान्यतः who का प्रयोग होता है। who के बदले that का प्रयोग भी किया जा सकता है। जैसे—

Everyone who/that has visited the Taj Mahal likes it. (v)

Nobody who/that watched the match will ever forget it. (v)

Everyone who/that knew him liked him. (v)

**Rule (11) :** Superlative degree के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है—who, whom, which का नहीं। जैसे—

Mr. Mishra is the most laborious man that I know. (v)

Mr. Mishra is the most laborious man whom I know. (x)

**Rule (12) :** All का प्रयोग व्यक्ति के लिए हो, तो इसके बाद who/that का प्रयोग होता है, न कि whom/which का। जैसे—

All who/that are interested to do this work can do it. (v)

All whom/which are interested to do this work can do it. (x)

**Rule (13) :** All का प्रयोग वस्तु के लिए हो, तो इसके बाद that का प्रयोग होता है—who, whom, which का नहीं। जैसे—

All that glitters is not gold. (v)

All which glitters is not gold. (x)

**Note :** (i) All + Singular Uncountable Noun के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

All the money that I gave her has spent. (v)

All the money which I gave her has spent. (x)

(ii) All + Plural Countable Noun के बाद भी that का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

All the pens that I gave him are new. (v)

All the pens which I gave him are new. (x)

**Rule (14) :** Everything, nothing, the only, any, all, everyone, not, none, no, nobody, much, little, the same, the few, the little के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है—who, which, whom का नहीं। जैसे—

My father has given me everything that he had. (v)

My father has given me everything which he had. (x)

This is the only pen that I bought yesterday. (v)

This is the only pen which I bought yesterday. (x)

My wife has spent the little money that I gave her. (v)

My wife has spent the little money which I gave her. (x)

He has read the few books that I gave him. (v)

He has read the few books which I gave him. (x)

**Rule (15) :** Verb के स्पष्ट रहने पर, the same + Noun के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि Verb के अस्पष्ट (स्पष्ट नहीं) रहने पर, The same + Noun के बाद As का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

This is the same man that deceived me. (v)

Verb (स्पष्ट)

This is the same man as deceived me. (x)

This is the same pen as mine (is). (v)

Verb (अस्पष्ट)

This is the same pen that mine. (x)

**Note :** (i) 'The same as' का प्रयोग 'of the same kind' के अर्थ में होता है जबकि 'the same..... that' का प्रयोग 'one and the same' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

This is not the same as that.

I played with the same bat that you did.

(ii) Such के बाद Relative pronoun—'As' का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He is such a man as I honour.

These mangoes are not such as I bought yesterday.

(iii) यदि 'As' के बाद Adjective का प्रयोग हो तो इसके बाद Relative pronoun के रूप में 'As' का प्रयोग होता है। इस case में first 'As' Adverb का कार्य करता है। जैसे—

I collected as many specimens as I could find. (v)

Adv Adj R.Pron.

I collected as many specimens that I could find. (x)

**Rule (16) :** It + Verb to be + Proper Noun के बाद Relative Pronoun—who/whom का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है, लेकिन that के प्रयोग को better (बेहतर) माना जाता है। जैसे—

It is Mukesh who teaches my children. (v)

It is Mukesh that teaches my children. (v)

**Rule (17) :** It + verb to be + other Nouns के बाद Relative Pronoun—that का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

It is milk that I have ordered. (v)

It is milk who/whom/which I have ordered. (x)

**Rule (18) :** It + Verb to be + Pronoun के बाद Relative Pronoun—that का प्रयोग होता है, तथा who का प्रयोग भी गलत नहीं होता है। जैसे—

It is he that has said so. (बेहतर होता है) (v)

It is he who has said so. (v)

**Rule (19) :** Preposition + which/whom का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

This is the student to whom I have taught English. (v)

This is the hotel in which I stayed. (v)

**Note :** (i) लेकिन Preposition + that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

This is the student to that I have taught English. (x)

This is the hotel in that I stayed. (x)

(ii) उपरोक्त sentences का इस प्रकार भी प्रयोग किया जाता है—

This is the student to whom I have taught English. (v)

(to + whom)

This is the student whom I have taught English to. (v)

(to को अंत में रखकर)

This is the student that I have taught English to. (v)

(to को अंत में रखकर)

This is the student I have taught English to. (v)

(that के बिना)

This is the hotel in which I stayed. (In + which) (v)

This is the hotel which I stayed in. (In को अंत में रखकर) (v)

This is the hotel that I stayed in. (In को अंत में रखकर) (v)

This is the hotel I stayed in. (that के बिना) (v)



(iii) उपरोक्त sentences से यह स्पष्ट होता है, कि preposition को Verb के बाद रखने पर, Relative Pronoun—whom, which, that का प्रयोग नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।

(iv) that का possessive नहीं होता है न ही इसके पहले preposition का प्रयोग होता है।

**Rule (20) :** *The + Comparative + S + Verb + (, ) + the + Comparative + S + Verb + (, )* का बनावट (structure) में Relative Pronoun—that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- The more that we get, the more we want. (x)
- The more we get, the more that we want. (x)
- The more that we get, the more that we want. (x)
- The more we get, the more we want. (v)

**Note :** दूसरे शब्दों में—Relative pronoun 'that' जब किसी Antecedent को refer नहीं करता है, तो इसका प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- The sooner that we start, the sooner we shall arrive. (x)
- The sooner we start, the sooner we shall arrive. (v)
- The older that we get, the wiser we become. (x)
- The older we get, the wiser we become. (v)

**Rule (21) :** *Such + a/an + Noun* या *such + a/an + Adjective + Noun* के बाद As का प्रयोग होता है—that, which, who तथा whom का नहीं। जैसे—

- She is not such a beautiful girl as he expected. (v)
- She is not such a beautiful girl that/which/whom/who he expected. (x)
- He asked as many questions as he could. (v)
- He asked as many questions which/that/who/whom he could. (x)

**Rule (22) :** Personal Pronouns—I, me it, him, her, them, ..... etc. के बदले the same का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—  
I gave her a pen, and she gave it to Veena. (v)  
I gave her a pen, and she gave the same to Veena. (x)

**Rule (23) :** Relative Pronoun के रूप में 'But' का प्रयोग होने पर, इसका अर्थ 'जो ..... नहीं' (who ..... not), 'जिसने .... नहीं, (which ..... not) होता है। इस case में 'but'—negative word के बाद प्रयुक्त होता है। जैसे—

There was nothing but was breakable.  
अर्थ—कुछ नहीं था जो भंगुर न था  
ध्यान दें : but was breakable का अर्थ which was not breakable होता है।

There was no one but saw me.  
अर्थ—कोई नहीं था जिसने मुझे नहीं देखा  
ध्यान दें : But saw me का अर्थ who did not see होता है।  
There is no Hindu but knows the story of the Ramayana.  
अर्थ—कोई हिन्दू नहीं है जो रामायण की कहानी नहीं जानता है

ध्यान दें : But knows the story of the Ramayana का अर्थ Who does not know the story of the Ramayana होता है।

**Rule (24) :** Relative Pronoun के रूप में what का प्रयोग भी होता है। इस रूप में इसका अर्थ The thing which or that which (Singular में) तथा The things which or those which (Plural में) होता है। इसका प्रयोग वस्तु के लिए होता है। जैसे—

1. What you say is false.  
(What का अर्थ = The thing which/that which)

अर्थ—जो तुम कहते हो, झूठा/असत्य है।

2. You can eat what you like.  
(What का अर्थ = The things which/those which)

अर्थ—तुम खा सकते हो जो तुम पसंद करते हो।

Example (1) में what का प्रयोग Singular sense में हुआ है।  
तथा example (2) में what का प्रयोग Plural sense में हुआ है।

**Rule (25) :** What का प्रयोग Antecedent के लिए नहीं होता है, क्योंकि what में the thing which, the things which का अर्थ प्रजेन्ट (present) रहता है। जैसे—

- He has given me the pen what I needed. (x)
- He has given me the pen which/that I needed. (v)
- She can take any book what she likes. (x)
- She can take any book that she likes. (v)

उपरोक्त sentences में The pen, any book का प्रयोग Antecedents के रूप में हुआ है, तथा इनके लिए Relative Pronoun—What का प्रयोग किया गया है, जो गलत है। जरूरत के मुताबिक which or that का प्रयोग what के बदले करना चाहिए।

**Rule (26) :** Relative Pronouns—(who, which, whom, whose, that) के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun के पहले The का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Possessive Adjectives जैसे—my, our, your, his, her, its, their का। जैसे—

- Yours table that you bought yesterday is black. (x)
- Poss. Adj.  
The table that you bought yesterday is black. (v)

**Rule (27) :** Including, notably, mainly, especially, chiefly, namely, particularly के बाद Relative Pronouns के पहले those का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Most of the people, especially those who have committed a crime, are absent today. (with those) (v)
- Most of the people, especially who have committed a crime, are absent today. (without those) (x)
- All the employees, including those whom I have appointed, have gone against me. (with those) (v)
- All the employees, including whom I have appointed, have gone against me. (without those) (x)

**Rule (28) :** Preposition के बाद whom / which का प्रयोग हो, तो whom/which के बाद Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- This is the house in which she lives in. (x)
- This is the house in which she lives. (v)
- The man to whom I spoke to. (x)
- The man to whom I spoke. (v)
- The girls with whom I work with. (x)
- The girls with whom I work. (v)

**Rule (29) :** Relative Pronoun के बाद प्रयुक्त clause में—I, we, you, he, she, it, they का प्रयोग subject के रूप में नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे—

- The student who has come late he is intelligent. (x)
- The student who has come late is intelligent. (v)
- The book which costs Rs. 50 it is selling well. (x)
- The book which costs Rs. 50 is selling well. (v)

**Rule (30) :** Antecedent तथा Relative Pronoun के बीच And का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

**Note :** Antecedent = वह Noun or Noun equivalent word जो Relative Pronoun के पहले प्रयुक्त होता है, Antecedent कहलाता है। जैसे—

- He is Binay and who is my brother.  
Antecedent      Relative pronoun
- He is Binay, who is my brother.
- I have a plan, and which will change your life.
- I have a plan, which will change your life.

**Note :** लेकिन दो Relative Pronouns का प्रयोग किसी Antecedent



के लिए हो, तो दूसरे Relative Pronoun के पहले 'And' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे—

Amitabh is a popular actor, who lives in Mumbai, and who wants to help the helpless. (✓)

Amitabh is a popular actor, who lives in Mumbai, who wants to help the helpless. (×)

Amitabh is a popular actor, and who lives in Mumbai, who wants to help the helpless. (×)

He is a famous teacher, who lives in Patna, and who wants to open a school for the poor. (✓)

He is a famous teacher, who lives in Patna, who wants to open a school for the poor. (×)

He is a famous teacher, and who lives in Patna, who wants to open a school for the poor. (×)

**Rule (31) :** Interrogative Pronouns जैसे— who, whom, whose, which, what के बाद Relative pronoun—'that' का प्रयोग होता है, न कि who तथा which का। जैसे—

Who is here that does not love his country? (✓)

Who is here who does not love his country? (×)

What is it that will last for ever? (✓)

What is it which will last for ever? (×)

Whose is this house that looks exceptionally beautiful? (✓)

Whose is this house which looks exceptionally beautiful? (×)

**Rule (32) :** यदि दो Pronoun Antecedents का प्रयोग हो तो दूसरे pronoun Antecedent के मुताबिक Relative pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

I hold in high esteem everything and everybody who reminds me of my attainments. (✓)

I hold in high esteem everything and everybody which reminds me of my attainments. (×)

I hold in high esteem anybody and anything which reminds me of my attainments. (✓)

I hold in high esteem anybody and anything who reminds me of my attainments. (×)

**Rule (33) :** यदि किसी clause का प्रयोग Antecedent के रूप में हो तो Relative pronoun—which का प्रयोग होता है न कि who, whom तथा that का। जैसे—

He passed the +2 examination in 2006 with 94% marks, which proved that he was an intelligent student. (✓)

He passed the +2 examination in 2006 with 94% marks, that/who/whom proved that he was an intelligent student. (×)

### Omission of Relative Pronouns/No use of Relative Pronouns

**Rule (1) :** Relative pronoun का प्रयोग objective case में हो तथा Restrictive हो तो Relative pronoun को Sentence से हटा कर लिखा जा सकता है। जैसे—

He is the teacher that you like most.

= He is the teacher you like most.

The boy whom he struck was hurt.

= The boy he struck was hurt.

**Note :** (i) Objective case में प्रयुक्त Relative pronoun को हटाने के बाद personal pronouns (जैसे—me, us, you, him, her, them, it) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

He is the teacher you like him most. (×)

He is the teacher you like most. (✓)

She is the girl I love her. (×)

She is the girl I love. (✓)

(ii) Relative Pronoun का प्रयोग objective case में हो तथा Relative pronoun के पहले preposition का प्रयोग हो तो Relative pronoun को sentence से नहीं हटाना चाहिए। जैसे—

He is the publisher about whom I was talking. (✓)

He is the publisher about I was talking. (×)

The day on which he came here was Sunday. (✓)

The day on he came here was Sunday. (×)

(iii) Verb के बाद preposition का प्रयोग कर Relative pronoun को हटा दिया जा सकता है। जैसे—

He is the publisher I was talking about.

This is the chair I sit on.

(iv) Relative pronoun का प्रयोग objective case में हो तथा continuative हो तो Relative pronoun को sentence से नहीं हटाना चाहिए। जैसे—

She is a beautiful girl, whom I love.

I have a bicycle, which is old.

(v) Which का प्रयोग objective case में हो तथा continuative हो लेकिन इसका Antecedent एक clause हो तो which को sentence से नहीं हटाया जा सकता है। जैसे—

1. He is honest, which I know.

2. She is very talented, which we know.

उपरोक्त Example (1) में clause—He is honest तथा example (2) में clause—She is very talented के लिए which का प्रयोग हुआ है जिसे नहीं हटाया जा सकता है।

**Rule (2) :** Relative pronoun का प्रयोग nominative case में हो, तो उसे sentence से नहीं हटाना चाहिए। जैसे—

He is the man who helps me. (✓)

He is the man helps me. (×)

I know the student that has abused her. (✓)

I know the student has abused her. (×)

**Rule (3) :** Relative pronoun के बाद verb 'be' का प्रयोग हो तथा verb 'be' के complement के रूप में किसी noun का प्रयोग हो तो Relative pronoun + verb 'be' को हटाया जा सकता है। इस case में verb 'be' के बाद प्रयुक्त noun—Noun in apposition के form में प्रयुक्त होता है। जैसे—

He is Dr. D.N. Jha, who is our principal.

= He is Dr. D.N. Jha, our principal.

Mr. S. K. Jha, who is my friend, who is a good chemist.

= Mr. S. K. Jha, my friend, is a good chemist.

**Rule (4) :** Relative pronoun का प्रयोग nominative case में हो तथा इसके बाद full verb का प्रयोग हो तो Relative pronoun + full verb के बदले participle का प्रयोग होता है। ऐसा प्रयोग तब होता है जब Relative pronoun का प्रयोग Restrictive or Defining होता है। जैसे—

He knows the boy who is playing with my son.

= He knows the boy playing with my son.

Anyone who comes late will be fined.

= Anyone coming late will be fined.

All the persons who were injured in the accident were sent to hospital.

= All the persons injured in the accident were sent to hospital.

**Rule (5) :** Relative pronoun का प्रयोग nominative case में Restrictive or defining हो तथा इसके बाद verb 'be' का प्रयोग हो



तथा verb 'be' के बाद adjectives—available or possible का प्रयोग होता है।  
 हो तो Relative pronoun + verb 'be' को हटाकर sentence को लिखा जा सकता है। जैसे—

- He will send me all the books that are available there.  
 = He will send me all the books available there.  
 March is the only month that is possible.  
 = March is the only month possible.

**Rule (6) :** यदि एक Antecedent के लिए nominative case के दो Relative pronouns का प्रयोग हो, तो दूसरे Relative pronoun को हटाकर sentence को लिखा जा सकता है। जैसे—

- He has invited Dr. Yamuna, who lives in Delhi and who comes here once a year.  
 = He has invited Dr. Yamuna, who lives in Delhi and comes here once a year.  
 I live in a house, which belongs to a naughty woman and which does not look very beautiful.  
 = I live in a house, which belongs to a naughty woman and does not look very beautiful.

**Rule (7) :** Relative pronoun के पहले प्रयुक्त Antecedent के साथ Apostrophe 's' [s] or Apostrophe ['] का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। बल्कि of का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- These are the principal's orders which must be obeyed. (×)  
 These are the orders of the principal which must be obeyed. (✓)  
 He went to Mohan's house who is my friend. (×)  
 He went to the house of Mohan who is my friend. (✓)

### Omission of the Antecedent

**Rule (1) :** कभी-कभी (sometimes) Relative pronoun के पहले Antecedent को नहीं लिखा जा सकता है अर्थात् छोड़ दिया जाता है। जैसे—

- Who works not shall not eat.  
 = (He who) who works not shall not eat.  
 Whom the gods love, die young.  
 = (Those persons whom) whom the gods love, die young.  
 This is what he wanted.  
 = This is (the thing that) what he wanted.  
 Who laughs last laughs best.  
 = (He who) who laughs last laughs best.

### Agreement of the Relative pronoun and its Antecedent

**Rule (1) :** Relative pronoun अपने Antecedent के number, person तथा gender के मुताबिक Agree (सहमत) होता है।

अर्थात् Relative pronoun के बाद verb का प्रयोग, Relative pronoun के पहले प्रयुक्त Antecedent के number, person तथा gender के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

I who am your leader, will lead you.  
 Ante. R. Pron. S.V.

The boy who was lazy was punished.  
 A R.Pron. S.V.

The boys who were lazy were punished.  
 A R.Pron. P.V.

He that is down, needs fear no fall.  
 A R.Pron. S.V.

They who live in glass houses, should not throw stones.

You who are rich, should help the poor.  
 A R.Pron. P.V.

The flowers which grow in our gardens, are not for sale.  
 A R.Pron. P.V.

They who are honest, are trusted.  
 A R.Pron. P.V.

साथ Relative pronoun का कैसा relation है, पर निर्भर करता है। जैसे—  
 Shyam is the boy who did it.  
 Shyam is the boy whom I want.  
 Shyam is the boy whose pen I have.  
 Shyam is the boy to whom I spoke.  
 He whom we worship, by whose gift we live, is the Lord.

**Note :** (i) यदि Relative pronoun के पहले one of the + plural noun or plural pronoun का प्रयोग हो तो plural noun or plural pronoun के मुताबिक Relative pronoun के बाद Verb, Pronoun, Adjective तथा अन्य का प्रयोग होता है। अर्थात् plural Verb, plural Pronoun तथा plural Adjective का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Ashoka is one of the noblest kings that have ever lived.  
 P.N. P.V. (✓)

Ashoka is one of the noblest kings that has ever lived.  
 P.N. S.V. (×)

This is one of the best novels that have been published this year.  
 P.N. P.V. (✓)

This is one of the best novels that has been published this year.  
 P.N. S.V. (×)

I am one of those that love their fellow men.  
 P.Pron. P.V. (✓)

I am one of those that loves their fellow men.  
 P.Pron S.V. (×)

This is one of the most useful proposals that have ever been made.  
 P.N. P.V. (✓)

This is one of the most useful proposals that has ever been made.  
 P.N. S.V. (×)

He is one of the greatest leaders that have ever lived. (✓)  
 P.N. P.V.

He is one of the greatest leaders that has ever lived. (×)  
 P.N. S.V.

(ii) यदि Relative pronoun के पहले the only one of + plural noun/plural pronoun का प्रयोग हो तो one के मुताबिक Relative pronoun के बाद singular verb, singular pronoun तथा singular adjective का प्रयोग होता है न कि plural verb, plural pronoun तथा plural adjective का। जैसे—

This is the only one of his novels that is worth reading.  
 S.V. (✓)

अर्थ—Of his novels this is the only one that is worth reading.

This is the only one of his novels that are worth reading.  
 P.V. (×)

This is the only one of his paintings that is remarkable. (✓)

अर्थ—Of his paintings this is the only one that is remarkable.

This is the only one of his paintings that are remarkable.  
 P.V. (×)

### Position of the Relative Pronoun

**Rule (1) :** Relative pronoun का position Antecedent के समीप/नजदीक होता है। जैसे—

The girl who comes first in English is the daughter of my neighbour, Mrs. Jha.

The boy who did this is the brother of my friend, Prasad.

**Note :** Relative pronoun को अपने Antecedent से separate कर इस प्रकार लिखा जाता है। जैसे—



The girl is the daughter of my neighbour, Mrs. Isha, who comes first in English.  
The boy is the brother of my friend, Mr. Prasad, who did this.

इन वाक्यों को देखें : जैसे—

The girl who died here was the daughter of Mr. Gupta.  
अर्थ—लड़की जो यहाँ मर गई मि. गुप्ता की बेटी थी।

The girl was the daughter of Mr. Gupta who died here.  
अर्थ—लड़की मि. गुप्ता की बेटी थी जो यहाँ मर गई।

उपरोक्त Examples में Relative pronoun who को उसके Antecedent—the girl के बिल्कुल करीब रखने से उसका क्या अर्थ निकला तथा Relative pronoun का स्थान बदलने पर उसका क्या अर्थ निकला ध्यान देकर समझने की कोशिश करें।

### Compound Relative Pronouns

वे Pronouns (जैसे—who, which, what) जिसके last (अंत) में ever, so, so ever लगा रहता है Compound Relative pronouns कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

Whoever, who so, whosoever; whichever, whichever; whatever, whatsoever

**Rule (1) :** Compound Relative Pronouns जैसे—whoever, whosoever; whichever, whichever; whatever, whatsoever ..... etc. के पहले Antecedent का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Whoever comes late will be punished. (✓)

[whoever का अर्थ 'any and every person who' होता है।]

The person whoever comes late will be punished. (✗)

You can do whatever you like. (✓)

[whatever का अर्थ any or every person that/any or every thing that होता है।]

You can do the thing whatever you like. (✗)

I have asked him to take whichever he likes. (✓)

[whichever का अर्थ any which or any that होता है]

I have asked him to take the thing whichever he likes. (✗)

**Note :** whomsoever का प्रयोग भी compound relative pronoun के रूप में होता है। इसके पहले भी Antecedent का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

I will take with me whomsoever you choose. (✓)

I will take with me the person whomsoever you choose. (✗)

Relative pronouns are used to join together two separate sentences :

### Separate Sentences

### Combined Sentences

1. Suman stood first in the C.B.S.E. He is my son. 1. Suman, who stood first in the C.B.S.E., is my son.

2. Mr. Thakur will never trust you. You have cheated him. 2. Mr. Thakur, whom you have cheated, will never trust you.

3. He is Mr. Pathak. His son won the first prize in English. 3. He is Mr. Pathak whose son won the first prize in English.

4. This is the house. Vijay built it. 4. This is the house that Vijay built.

5. An old farmer had a goose. The goose laid a golden egg everyday. 5. An old farmer had a goose which laid a golden egg everyday.

### Separate Sentences

### Combined Sentences

6. Here is the book. You lost the book yesterday. 6. Here is the book that you lost yesterday.

7. This is the horse. It won the race. 7. This is the horse which won the race.

8. The picture was painted by my sister. It is on the wall. 8. The picture, which is on the wall, was painted by my sister.

9. This is the man. His leg was broken in an accident. 9. This is the man whose leg was broken in an accident.

10. This is the boy. The headmaster gave him a prize. 10. This is the boy whom the headmaster gave a prize.

### Combination of the two sentences using with Relative pronouns

**Rule (1) :** Relative Pronoun 'who' का प्रयोग कर दो sentences को इस प्रकार join or combine (जोड़) किया जाता है। जैसे—

**Type I :** There is the man. He repaired our T.V. set.

There is the man who repaired our T.V. set.

These are the soldiers. They won the Paramvir Chakra.

These are the soldiers who won the Paramvir Chakra.

**Type II :** The boy fell off his bicycle. He has hurt his leg.

The boy who fell off his bicycle has hurt his leg.

The boys clapped heartily. They were watching the game.

The boys, who were watching the game, clapped heartily.

**Rule (2) :** Relative pronoun—'whom' का प्रयोग कर दो sentences को इस प्रकार join or combine किया जाता है। जैसे—

**Type I :** Our new neighbours invited us to tea. We like them very much.

Our new neighbours, whom we like very much, invited us to tea.

**Rule (3) :** Relative Pronoun 'which' का प्रयोग कर दो sentences को इस प्रकार join or combine किया जाता है। जैसे—

**Type I :** This is the picture. It was painted by my sister.

This is the picture which was painted by my sister.

This is the building. It was built in a single month.

This is the building which was built in a single month.

**Type II :** The watch has been found. It was stolen yesterday. The watch, which was stolen yesterday, has been found.

**Rule (4) :** Relative pronoun 'whose' का प्रयोग कर दो sentences को इस प्रकार join or combine किया जाता है। जैसे—

The girls are staying with us. Their parents are abroad.

The girls, whose parents are abroad, are staying with us.

This is the woman. Her child was hurt.

This is the woman whose child was hurt.

**Rule (5) :** Relative pronoun 'that' का प्रयोग कर दो sentences को इस प्रकार join or combine किया जाता है। जैसे—

**Type I :** This is the building. Mr. Thakur built it.

This is the building that Mr. Thakur built.

Here is the notebook. You lost the notebook yesterday.



### Practice Set-7

#### Based on Relative Pronouns :

**Q. 1.** Pick out the relative pronouns in the following sentences, tell the case of each, and mention its antecedent :

1. We met the girls who were rewarded.
2. Bring me the letters which the postman left.
3. The students who were lazy were punished.
4. The pen that you gave me is a very good one.
5. The answer which you gave is not right.
6. They also serve who only stand and wait.
7. He knows the woman whose child was hurt.
8. Here is the book that you lent me.
9. This is the house that Jack built.
10. Mr. Thakur hates the children who throw stones at birds.
11. He has not brought the book that I asked for.
12. Vikas saw the man who had been hurt.
13. This is the beggar whom we saw yesterday.
14. The cat killed the rat that ate the corn.
15. Show me the mobile set that you have bought.
16. We met the sailors whose ship was wrecked.
17. The flowers which grow in our garden are not for sale.
18. He that is contented is happy.
19. They that seek wisdom will be wise.
20. The moment which is lost is lost for ever.
21. It was not for nothing that he helped her.
22. The news which I received upset me.
23. These are the boys whom the headmaster praised.
24. I mean what I say.
25. These are the girls whose exercises are done badly.
26. The wisest man that ever lived made mistakes.
27. He who hesitates is lost.
28. The man who is honest is trusted.
29. Dogs soon know the persons by whom they are kindly treated.
30. You, who are mighty, should be merciful.

**Q. 2.** Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns :

1. This is the beggar ..... stole my suitcase.
2. I, ..... am your teacher, will teach you.
3. This is the horse ..... won the race.
4. I don't believe ..... you say.
5. He plays the game ..... he likes best.
6. My uncle, ..... I loved, is dead.
7. They always talk ..... never think.
8. They ..... touch pitch will be defiled.
9. I gave it to the man ..... I saw there.
10. He is a man ..... you can trust.
11. The answer ..... she gave is wrong.
12. They never fail ..... die in a great cause.
13. The children ..... were there were frightened.
14. It is only donkeys ..... bray.
15. Man is the only animal ..... can talk.
16. Such a man ..... he should be honoured.
17. God helps those ..... help themselves.
18. Do the same ..... I do.
19. Take anything ..... you like.
20. My answer is the same ..... yours is.
21. Truth provokes those ..... it does not convert.
22. Only he ..... bears the burden knows its weight.
23. When you speak to him remember to ..... you are speaking.
24. He is not such a clever boy ..... you are.
25. He is one of the greatest leaders ..... have ever lived.
26. I know the woman ..... child was hurt.
27. Much ..... she has read is of no use in the examination.
28. There is nothing ..... would interest you.
29. This is the bicycle ..... I bought last year.
30. I have lost the watch ..... you gave me.
31. We always like men ..... speak the truth.

32. They saw the dog ..... worried the cat.
33. He has gone to Muzaffarpur ..... is his birth place.
34. He has seen the bird ..... you describe.
35. He does not know the man ..... hit the boy.
36. There is no one ..... has not lost a friend.
37. Most people get ..... they deserve.
38. Is this the road ..... leads to the station ?
39. I shall do the same ..... he did.
40. Where is the notebook ..... I gave you.
41. Here is the book ..... you lent me yesterday.
42. He has a daughter ..... he loves very much.
43. A man ..... eyesight is poor can not play badminton well.
44. A man ..... has poor eyesight can not play badminton well.
45. The snake ..... bit you has been killed.
46. These are the knives ..... are made of steel.
47. The boy ..... you met is my brother.
48. The house in ..... I live is a good one.
49. These are the books ..... I have read.
50. This is the box ..... I bought yesterday.

**Q. 3.** Correct the following sentences :

1. I met a man which was riding on an ass.
2. The girl whom is carrying the basket is my classmate.
3. This is the man that son stood first.
4. He prayeth best whom loveth best.
5. I know cats which intelligence is almost equal to men's.
6. My old horse, which is faithful to me, has more sense than men.
7. The time who is once lost is lost for ever.
8. The dog who bit him has been shot.
9. He is the best speaker whom I ever heard.
10. Who is here who does not love his country.
11. Who am I whom I should object.
12. Man is the only animal who laughs.
13. You may take any pen which you like.
14. He is the same man who came here yesterday.
15. All which glitters is not gold.
16. It was not for nothing which he spent five years studying medicine.
17. He gave me just that I deserved.
18. Listen carefully to whom I say.
19. She found which she was looking for.
20. He is not such a clever student that you are.
21. Tears such that angels weep flowed.
22. These mangoes are not such that I bought yesterday.
23. This is not the same book that mine.
24. He which is the youngest comes last.
25. He which is down, needs fear no fall.
26. This is one of the best books who have been published this year.
27. This is one of the most useful proposals that has ever been made.
28. This is the only one of his paintings which is remarkable.
29. This is the only one of his books that are worth reading.
30. The girl is my neighbour's daughter, Manali, who comes first in English.
31. He is the man with whom I can live with safely.
32. His shirt which he bought yesterday is beautiful.
33. She is Veena, and who is my wife.
34. The student who has come late he is laborious.
35. Most of the students, especially who have not paid their fees, are absent today.
36. The boy of that father works in my office is mad.
37. He likes everybody and everything which is simple.
38. It is reckless driving which causes accidents.
39. Veena has spent the little money which she borrowed from him.
40. The man and his dog, which passed through this road, were killed.
41. There is no man who wishes to live.



42. I have never had such a time that the present.
43. He found which he was looking for.
44. What is it which troubles you so much?
45. All is not gold which glitters.
46. He was the most eloquent speaker which I ever heard.
47. The books which help you most are those who make you think most.
48. This is the man whom son is an IITian.
49. He failed in which he attempted.
50. The man whom had cheated me was yesterday arrested by the police.

**Q. 4. Find out the error part of the following sentences :**

1. The man (1)/who they thought (2)/to be a gentleman (3)/is a rogue. (4)/No error (5)
2. This is (1)/one of the best suggestions (2)/which have ever been (3)/made by you. (4)/No error (5)
3. This is (1)/the only one of his comments (2)/that (3)/deserve our attention. (4)/No error (5)
4. This is (1)/not such treatment (2)/that (3)/I expected. (4)/No error (5)
5. May I (1)/know (2)/who you want (3)/to see please. (4)/No error (5)
6. A woman can do (1)/everything (2)/what a man (3)/can do. (4)/No error (5)
7. She told him that (1)/she didn't want to marry him, (2)/what in my opinion (3)/was very silly of her. (4)/No error (5)
8. Those applicants (1)/which the selection committee recommends (2)/for interview (3)/should be contacted without delay. (4)/No error (5)
9. She is (1)/one of the few people (2)/whom I think (3)/might be good at the job. (4)/No error (5)
10. Students (1)/which fail the exam (2)/have to take (3)/the course again. (4) No error (5)
11. Mr. Thakur (1)/likes music (2)/who helps me (3)/to relax. (4)/No error. (5)
12. Whomever (1)/will violate (2)/these rules of law (3)/shall be punished. (4)/No error (5)
13. I will (1)/take with me (2)/whosoever (3)/you choose. (4)/No error (5)
14. There is (1)/no man (2)/who knows (3)/these things. (4)/No error (5)
15. What (1)/is there (2)/that (3)/I do not know? (4)/No error (5)
16. I hate (1)/everybody and everything who (2)/reminds me (3)/of my mistakes. (4)/No error (5)
17. The terrorist (1)/which was chained (2)/grumble at the D.S.P. (3)/who was taking him to prison. (4)/No error (5)
18. This is the same (1)/dog which barked (2)/at my son but fortunately did not (3)/bite him. (4)/No error (5)
19. I (1)/don't like (2)/that you told (3) my mother last night. (4)/No error (5)
20. Don't respect (1)/such persons (2)/who have no respect (3)/for elders. (4)/No error (5)
21. The only person (1)/who can read and write (2)/English well (3)/is my friend. (4)/No error (5)
22. It is (1)/difficult to say (2)/who is the better (3)/of the two brothers. (4)/No error (5)
23. It (1)/is the best (2)/which we can do (3)/in the present circumstances. (4)/No error (5)
24. An old man (1)/had four sons (2)/whom he loved (3)/very much. (4)/No error (5)
25. He (1)/bought a house (2)/the price of which (3)/was five lakh rupees. (4)/No error (5)

**Q. 5. Join or combine each pair of sentences using who or which :**

1. These are the books. I bought them yesterday.
2. Here are the pens. I found them yesterday.
3. We all liked the song. Lata sang it.
4. Show her the road. It leads to the station.
5. She met a man. He was very cruel.

6. The spectators cheered the player. He scored the goal.
7. Here is the doctor. He cured me of malaria.
8. These are the persons. They fought for their country's freedom.
9. We met a stranger. He had a pistol.
10. The girl was lazy. The teacher punished the girl.
11. The infant was ill. The infant is better now.
12. The man has been arrested. He broke into our house last week.
13. He said something. I did not hear it.
14. The story was written by Mr. Gupta. It won the first prize.
15. My grandmother is dead. I loved my grandmother.

**Q. 6. Join or combine each pair of sentences into one sentence, using who, whose, whom, which or that :**

1. Aditya is an intelligent boy. He is my son.
2. The students were punished. They were lazy.
3. The man has been killed in an accident. He came here yesterday.
4. This is the man. His courage saved us.
5. He does his best. He should be praised.
6. The publisher is honest. The publisher is trusted.
7. The principal sent for the peon. The peon came at once.
8. The Japanese are brave people. They were defeated by the Americans.
9. Napoleon died at St. Helena. The French honoured him.
10. Wellington was a great general. He defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.
11. We met a woman. The woman had lost her way.
12. Shakespeare is famous. He wrote some fine dramas.
13. He is a rogue. No one trusts him.
14. The Author was born in this village. His works are widely known.
15. A new girl joined our class today. Her father is a doctor.
16. The leader of the gang was caught. We had recognised him.
17. Patna is the capital of Bihar. It stands on the Ganga.
18. The witness was praised by the judge. His evidence was given very clearly.
19. Those apples were very sweet. You bought them.
20. The sailors thanked us. We rescued them.
21. The elephant was blind. We saw the elephant.
22. Coal is found in Bengal. It is a very useful mineral.
23. The man is a cheat. He is standing at the gate.
24. I saw a soldier. He had lost an arm.
25. Once upon a time there lived a king. The king was very powerful and cruel.
26. Here is the pen. You lost it yesterday.
27. Unfortunately he took the road. It led in the wrong direction.
28. They heard some news. The news astonished them.
29. The Taj Mahal was built by Shahjahan. It is the finest tomb in the world.
30. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Indian to enter the British Parliament. He was a Parsee.

**Q. 7. Join together each of the following pairs of sentences by means of a connective or relative pronoun. :**

1. This is the house. It was built in a single year.
2. The letter reached me this afternoon. You sent the letter.
3. Binay is always idle. He was punished.
4. I met my friend. He had just arrived.
5. The girl is my girl friend. You see her there.
6. He heard a song. The song pleased him.
7. Here is a book. The book contains pictures.
8. I got into a bus. It was full of passengers.
9. The student was very proud. He had won the first prize.
10. The captain praised Tendulkar. Tendulkar's bowling was very good.
11. He has a classmate. He is a clever artist.
12. Delhi is the capital of India. It stands on the Yamuna.
13. Our friends have not failed us. We trusted them completely.



14. This is the cat. It killed the rat.
15. Those oranges were very sweet. You bought them.
16. He is a well-known publisher. His generosity is the talk of the town.
17. Give me the duster. The duster is on the table.
18. The students tell lies. He deserves to be punished.
19. The meeting was a great success. It was held in the Town Hall.
20. Last year we visited the Moti Masjid. It is a mosque of great architectural beauty.

### Answers With Explanation

#### Q.1.

1. Who—Nominative case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - girls है।
2. Which—Objective case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - letters है।
3. Who—Nominative case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - Students है।
4. That—Objective case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - Pen है।
5. Which—Objective case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - Answer है।
6. Who—Nominative case का Relative pronoun है और इसके Antecedent का कार्य - they करता है।
7. Whose—Possessive Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - woman है।
8. That—Objective case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - book है।
9. That—Objective case का Relative pronoun है इसका Antecedent - house है।
10. Who—Nominative Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - children है।
11. That—Objective case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - book है।
12. Who—Nominative case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - man है।
13. Whom—Objective case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - beggar है।
14. That—Nominative case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - rat है।
15. That—Objective case का Relative pronoun और इसका Antecedent - mobile set है।
16. Whose—Possessive case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - sailors है।
17. Which—Nominative case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - flowers है।
18. That—Nominative case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - he है। contented—adjective है।
19. That—Nominative case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - they है।
20. Which—Nominative case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - moment है।
21. That—Objective case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - nothing है।
22. Which—Objective case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - news है।

23. Whom—Objective case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - boys है।
  24. What—Objective case का Relative pronoun है इसका कोई Antecedent नहीं होता है। what - that which/ the thing which के अर्थ में सिर्फ का के लिए Relative pronoun के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है।
  25. Whose—Possessive case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - girls है।
  26. That—Nominative case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - man है।
  27. Who—Nominative case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - he है।
  28. Who—Nominative case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - man है।
  29. Whom—Objective case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - persons है।
  30. Who—Nominative case का Relative pronoun है और इसका Antecedent - you है।
- |       |                |                |                |           |
|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| Q. 2. | 1. who/that    | 2. who         | 3. which       | 4. what   |
|       | 5. which       | 6. whom        | 7. who         | 8. that   |
|       | 9. whom        | 10. that/whom  | 11. which/that | 12. who   |
|       | 13. who        | 14. that       | 15. that       | 16. as    |
|       | 17. who        | 18. as         | 19. that       | 20. as    |
|       | 21. whom       | 22. that       | 23. whom       | 24. as    |
|       | 25. that       | 26. whose      | 27. that       | 28. that  |
|       | 29. which/that | 30. which/that | 31. who        | 32. which |
|       | 33. which      | 34. which      | 35. who        | 36. that  |
|       | 37. what       | 38. which      | 39. as         |           |
|       | 40. which/that | 41. which/that | 42. whom       | 43. whose |
|       | 44. who        | 45. which      | 46. which/that | 47. whom  |
|       | 48. which      | 49. which/that | 50. which/that |           |

**Note :** (i) Defile (vi)—पंक्ति में चलना; (vt)—to make dirty, to pollute (दुषित/अपवित्र/गंदा करना)

(ii) Pitch (n)—ऊँचाई, हदद, चढ़ाव

(iii) Provoke (v)—to excite/irritate/instigate/allure—उत्तेजित करना, क्रोध दिलाना, उसकाना, चिढ़ाना, ललचाना

#### Q. 3.

1. I met a man who was riding on an ass.
2. The girl who is carrying the basket is my classmate.
3. This is the man whose son stood first.
4. He prayeth best who loveth best.
5. I know cats whose intelligence is almost equal to men's.
6. My old horse, who is faithful to me, has more sense than most men.
7. The time which is once lost is lost for ever.
8. The dog which bit him has been shot.
9. He is the best speaker that I ever heard.
10. Who is here that does not love his country.
11. Who am I that I should object.
12. Man is the only animal that laughs.
13. You may take any pen that you like.
14. He is the same man that came here yesterday.
15. All that glitters is not gold.
16. It was not for nothing that he spent five years studying medicine.
17. He gave me just what I deserved.
18. Listen carefully to what I say.
19. She found what she was looking for.
20. He is not such a clever student as you are.
21. Tears such as angels weep flowed.
22. These mangoes are not such as I bought yesterday.
23. This is not the same book as mine.
24. He who is the youngest comes last.
25. He that is down, needs fear no fall.
26. This is one of the best books that have been published in the year.



- This is one of the most useful proposals that have ever been made.  
 This is the only one of his paintings that is remarkable.  
 This is the only one of his books that is worth reading.  
 The girl is the daughter of my neighbour, Manali, who comes first in English.  
 He is the man with whom I can live safely.  
 The shirt which he bought yesterday is beautiful.  
 She is Veena, who is my wife.  
 The student who has come late is laborious.  
 Most of the students, especially those who have not paid their fees, are absent today.  
 The boy whose father works in my office is mad.  
 He likes everybody and everything that is simple.  
 It is reckless driving that causes accidents.  
 Veena has spent the little money that she borrowed from him.  
 The man and his dog that passed through this road were killed.  
 There is no man but wishes to live.  
 I have never had such a time as the present.  
 He found what he was looking for.  
 What is it that troubles you so much?  
 All is not gold that glitters.  
 He was the most eloquent speaker that I ever heard.  
 The books which help you most are those which make you think most.  
 This is the man whose son is an IITian.  
 He failed in what he attempted.  
 The man who had cheated me was yesterday arrested by the police.

Q. 4.

1. (2) who की जगह whom का प्रयोग होगा।
2. (3) which की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा।
3. (4) deserve की जगह deserves का प्रयोग होगा। the only one of + Poss. Adj + P.N. के बाद Relative pronoun that का प्रयोग होता है तथा इसके साथ singular verb का प्रयोग होता है।
4. (3) that की जगह as का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि such के बाद Relative pronoun के रूप as का प्रयोग होता है।
5. (3) who की जगह whom का प्रयोग होगा।
6. (3) what की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा।
7. (3) what की जगह which का प्रयोग होगा।
8. (2) which की जगह whom का प्रयोग होगा।
9. (3) whom की जगह who/that का प्रयोग होगा। nominative relative pronoun के रूप में व्यक्ति के लिए who/that का प्रयोग होता है।
10. (2) which की जगह who/that का प्रयोग होगा।
11. (3) who की जगह which/that का प्रयोग होगा।
12. (1) whomever की जगह whomsoever का प्रयोग होगा।
13. (3) whosoever की जगह whomsoever का प्रयोग होगा।
14. (3) who की जगह but का प्रयोग होगा। But का प्रयोग Relative pronoun के रूप में negative word के बाद who ..... not or which ..... not के अर्थ में होता है। यहाँ But का अर्थ who does not है जो वाक्य के अर्थ को स्पष्ट करता है।
15. (5) Given sentence correct है।  
 Interrogative word 'what' के बाद Relative pronoun that का प्रयोग होता है।
16. (2) who की जगह which का प्रयोग होगा।
17. (2) which की जगह who का प्रयोग होगा।
18. (2) which की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा। verb के स्पष्ट रहने पर, the same के बाद Relative pronoun that का प्रयोग होता है।
19. (3) that की जगह what का प्रयोग होगा।
20. (3) who की जगह as का प्रयोग होगा। such के बाद Relative pronoun as का प्रयोग होता है।

21. (2) who की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा। the only के बाद Relative pronoun 'that' का प्रयोग होता है।
22. (3) who की जगह which का प्रयोग होगा।
23. (3) which की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा।
24. (5) Given sentence correct है।
25. (5) Given sentence correct है।

**Note :** Q 5, 6, 7 को Relative Pronouns का प्रयोग कर छात्रगण स्वतः स्वविवेकानुसार combine करें।

## 8. Interrogative Pronouns

वे Pronouns जो प्रश्न पूछने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं, Interrogative pronouns कहलाते हैं। जैसे—Who, whom, whose, which, what

**Rule (1) :**

Subject (कर्ता)	Object (कर्म)	Possessive (सम्बन्ध)
who कौन	whom किसे	whose किसका
जैसे—(A) Who का प्रयोग subject का पता करने के लिए होता है। The children are playing cricket. Who are playing cricket? (✓) Whom are playing cricket? (×) Whose are playing cricket? (×)		
(B) Whom का प्रयोग object का पता करने के लिए होता है। He has invited his friends. Whom has he invited? (✓) Who has he invited? (×) Whose has he invited? (×)		
(C) Whose का प्रयोग मालिक का पता करने के लिए होता है। That car is mine. Whose is that car? (✓) Who is that car? (×) Whom is that car? (×)		

**Rule (2) :** Preposition + whom का प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन Preposition + who का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

By whom was the Ramayana written?	(✓)
By who was the Ramayana written?	(×)
To whom are you talking?	(✓)
To who are you talking?	(×)

**Note :** लेकिन Preposition का प्रयोग sentence के अंत (last) में करने/होने पर who का प्रयोग sentence के starting (स्टार्टिंग—प्रारंभ) में होता है—यह प्रचलित है। जैसे—

Who was the Ramayana written by?	(✓)
Who are you talking to?	(✓)

**Rule (3) :** Which का प्रयोग subject (कर्ता) तथा object का पता करने के लिए होता है। इसका प्रयोग चुनाव (selection), विकल्प (choice) के लिए भी होता है। जैसे—

Which is your book?

Subject

Which of these pens do you like most?

Object

← Verb

**Rule (4) :** What (क्या) का प्रयोग subject तथा object का पता करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

What have you bought today?

Object Verb

What is your father?

Subject Verb

**Note :** (i) What का प्रयोग निर्जीव संज्ञा (वस्तुओं या कार्यों) के लिए होता है। जैसे—



What is there ?  
What has happened ?

(ii) What का प्रयोग व्यक्ति के पेशे या पद का पता लगाने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

What is he ?  
What are you ?

(iii) Which तथा what के साथ preposition का प्रयोग sentence के last में होता है। जैसे—

Which house do you live in ?  
Which book are you looking for ?  
What train will you go by ?  
What year was he born in ?  
What is he laughing at ?

लेकिन आजकल preposition + which का प्रयोग भी होता है। जैसे—

In which house do you live ?  
In which school do you read ?

(iv) Interrogative pronouns का प्रयोग indirect questions के लिए भी होता है। जैसे—

I asked who she was.  
Tell me what you have written.

(v) Which, what or whose का प्रयोग Interrogative Adjectives के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Which book are you reading ?  
What books have you read ?  
Whose pen is this ?

(vi) Whoever, whichever तथा whatever का प्रयोग compound interrogative pronouns के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Whoever told you so ?  
Whatever are you doing ?

**Note :** (i) whoever (pron.) —जो कोई भी, जो भी

(ii) whichever (pron./adj.) —कोई भी, दो में से कोई, कोई परवाह नहीं, चाहे कोई सी भी, अनेकों में से कोई सा एक

(iii) whichever (pron./adj.) —जो कोई

(iv) whatever (pron.) —कुछ परवाह नहीं की, सारा, तमाम, जो चाहे, सब कुछ जो

(v) whatever (adj.) —जो कुछ भी; किसी भी प्रकार का, सब का सब, सारा; चाहे किसी भी प्रकार का

(vi) whatsoever (adj.) —जैसा भी, जो कुछ भी, किसी तरह का हो

(vii) whatsoever (pron.) —जो कुछ

(viii) whatsoever (adv.) —किसी भी तरह का कुछ नहीं

(ix) whomever (Pron.) —जो कोई, जो भी

(x) whomsoever (Pron.) —जिस किसी को भी

### Practice Set-8

**Based on Interrogative Pronouns :**

Q. 1. Fill in the blanks with correct form of the interrogative pronouns:

- ..... do you want ?
- ..... are you ?
- Of ..... do you speak ?
- ..... shall we eat ?
- ..... did she say ?
- To ..... did you give the key ?
- By ..... was the book written ?
- ..... of the women can sew the best ?
- ..... have you seen ?
- ..... came here yesterday ?
- ..... did this ?

- ..... of you did this ?
- ..... books have you read this year ?
- ..... is this book.
- I don't know ..... is there.
- Ask ..... he wants.
- Say ..... you would like best.
- ..... is the matter ?
- Of ..... do you speak ?
- To ..... were you speaking ?
- ..... did you see ?
- ..... is knocking at the door ?
- ..... is this umbrella ?
- ..... do you see ?
- ..... goes there ?
- ..... do you prefer ?
- ..... gave you that book ?
- ..... do you prefer tea or coffee ?
- ..... of these books is yours ?
- ..... is sweeter than honey ?

### Answers

- |               |           |           |           |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Q. 1. 1. what | 2. who    | 3. whom   | 4. what   |
| 5. what       | 6. whom   | 7. whom   | 8. which  |
| 9. what       | 10. who   | 11. who   | 12. which |
| 13. what      | 14. whose | 15. who   | 16. what  |
| 17. which     | 18. what  | 19. whom  | 20. whom  |
| 21. whom      | 22. who   | 23. whose | 24. whom  |
| 25. who       | 26. which | 27. who   | 28. which |
| 29. which     | 30. what  |           |           |

### 9. Exclamatory Pronoun

What का प्रयोग sense of surprise को express करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

What ! you don't know Krishna.

### Practice Set-9

Q. 1. Pick out the Pronouns and state their kinds :

- This is my pen and that is yours.
- Let us dance together.
- You yourself go there.
- Someone has stolen my pen.
- One should keep one's promises.
- One of them was ready to sacrifice his life.
- He introduced himself to the S.P.
- Everyone of them was laborious.
- You and he have done this work.
- I believe that it was he.
- Your cat is black and mine is white.
- These are his pens.
- Where are you going, Mukesh ?
- The town itself is not very large.
- The elephant hurt herself.
- One must not praise oneself.
- If anybody knows the truth, let him tell it.
- Either of you can go.
- Each of the girls gets a prize.
- I have found the pen which I had lost.
- The man who is honest is trusted.
- He is such a man as I honour.
- There is no man but wishes to live.
- My problem is the same as yours.
- Suresh is the boy whose pencil I have.



2. Fill in the blanks with suitable Pronouns given in the brackets.

1. He is as good as ..... (I, me)
2. Between you and ....., I do not believe him. (I, me)
3. Neha and ..... were present in the class. (I, me)
4. I know it was ..... (she, hers)
5. These mangoes are rotten, throw ..... away. (they, them)
6. I gave ..... a rupee and she thanked ..... for ..... (her/hers, me/her, it/them)
7. Nobody but ..... deserved the prize. (she/her)
8. He is taller than ..... (I, me)
9. Let ..... who can save him from drowning. (he, him)
10. They are not so rich as ..... (we, us)
11. It was ..... who saved us. (he, his)
12. We enjoyed ..... on the river. (ourselves, ourselves)
13. The queen ..... gave the prize. (herself, itself)
14. You are starving ..... (yourself, myself)
15. I posted the letter ..... (myself, itself)
16. By ..... was this novel written? (who, whom)
17. .... of these pens will you take? (which, whose)
18. .... do you want? (who, what)
19. The climate of Patna is better than ..... of Gaya. (that, those)
20. One must not praise ..... achievements. (his, one's)
21. The two brothers quarrelled with ..... (each other, one another)
22. He did not buy ..... of the three pens. (either, any)
23. This is the beggar ..... stole my bag. (who, whom)
24. Man is the only animal ..... can talk. (that, which)
25. .... is a developing country. (our, ours)

Q. 3. Fill in the blanks with suitable Pronouns :

1. Wait for Binay and .....
2. Ganga is as old as .....
3. Veena and ..... went to the cinema together.
4. This box belongs to me, it is .....
5. That house belongs to you, it is .....
6. These tables belong to Mukesh; they are .....
7. These frocks belong to Bhavna; they are .....
8. This school belongs to us; it is .....
9. .... and ..... got equal marks.
10. Sweta gave ..... an ice cream and I gave her some toffees.
11. He came here with Rekha and .....
12. He told Mohan and ..... to go with .....
13. The king ..... was present.
14. We often talk to .....
15. Boys, you will hurt .....
16. She ..... says so.
17. She laughed at .....
18. They ..... are to blame.
19. Do the same ..... I do.
20. I know the man ..... child was hurt.
21. This is the horse ... won the race.
22. Here is the book ..... you lost yesterday.
23. The teacher told ..... to open their books.
24. Give ..... the book from the library.
25. My wife cannot go out because ..... is ill.

Q. 4. Correct the sentences :

1. This is a new book, but that is old ones.
2. These are new books, but those are old one.
3. Your shirt is white, but my one is black.

8. He must not do something for us.
9. The man which lives here is my friend.
10. She has bought a car, who is black.
11. He is the dancer who we admire.
12. A figure which four sides are equal is called a square.
13. Amar is my friend, who I have seen today.
14. The dog who barked at him did not bite him.
15. She is the girl about who I was talking.
16. We want to leave the house whom we rented last month.
17. He forgot the year in whose he was born.
18. All which glitters is not gold.
19. He is the most inteiligent teacher whom I know.
20. This is the same student who cheated me.
21. My father -in-law has given me everything which he had.
22. He likes everybody and everything which is simple.
23. The boy of that father teaches in my institution is honest.
24. The shirt of that colour is black is yours.
25. This is the house in that they live.
26. The older that we get, the wiser we become.
27. The sooner he starts, the sooner that he will arrive.
28. His is not such a complicated problem which yours.
29. Sweta asked as many questions which she could.
30. This is the same car that mine.
31. He gave me a ball, and I gave the same to Rakesh.
32. You have told me whom you know.
33. She can take the pen what she likes.
34. This is the man with whom they live with.
35. Most of the renters, especially who have not given their rent, are not here.
36. All the friends, including whom I have helped, have gone against me.
37. The book which costs Rs. 70 it is selling well.
38. Mr. Prasad has a project, and which will change your luck.
39. Mr. U. Jha is a famous teacher, who teaches the students in his institution, who wants to improve the calculation of the students.
40. Who was that motorcycle?
41. To who was he talking?
42. Whom was English spoken by?
43. Whose laughs here in a day?
44. Whom are these girls?
45. Whose is your house?
46. Who of these teachers is Mr. Mishra?
47. Neither of the five books is new.
48. He presented him before the Judge.
49. God helps those who help themself.
50. Their achievement is greater than our.
51. Someone has left their car here.

Q. 5. Find out the error part of the following sentences :

1. Your state (1)/is rich (2)/but mine (3)/is poor. (4)/No error (5)
2. The Director of (1)/Directorate of Distance Education (2)/has given its consent (3)/to join the meeting. (4)/No error (5)
3. Mr. Shukla introduced (1)/to the principal (2)/as the monitor (3)/of the class. (4)/No error (5)
4. This is the same (1)/dog which barked (2)/at her but fortunately didnot (3)/bite her. (4)/No error (5)
5. The principal (1)/as well as the teachers (2)/absented themselves (3)/from the office. (4)/No error (5)
6. As a teacher of (1)/Mathematics (2)/you are far better (3)/than



8. The educational institutions (1)/ of Patna are more (2)/ expensive than (3)/ that of Darbhanga. (4)/ No error (5)
9. Zakir lent me some (1)/ rupees on the condition (2) that I should return the same (3)/ before September. (4)/ No error (5)
10. You and I (1)/ have done (2)/ my best in (3)/ the examination. (4)/ No error (5)
11. He says (1)/ it is his problems (2)/ but you say it is (3)/ your also. (4)/ No error (5)
12. The hotels of (1)/ Kolkata are (2)/ cheaper than (3)/ Patna. (4)/ No error (5)
13. Each member (1)/ and each worker (2)/ has given (3)/ their consent. (4)/ No error (5)
14. Veena is (1)/ thinner than (2)/ either of her (3)/ four sisters. (4)/ No error (5)
15. The candidates (1)/ who we have (2)/ selected are (3)/ smart young and ambitious. (4)/ No error (5)
16. This is (1)/ one of the best (2)/ suggestions that (3)/ have ever been made by you. (4)/ No error (5)
17. Sweta bought (1)/ a beautiful pen (2)/ and gave the same (3)/ to her sister. (4)/ No error (5)
18. The more you (1)/ read this book (2)/ the more you (3)/ will like this. (4)/ No error (5)
19. Your father (1)/ does not like (2)/ you going (3)/ to the pictures every day. (4)/ No error (5)
20. Whom did (1)/ you say (2)/ was knocking at (3)/ the door. (4)/ No error (5)
21. The director ordered (1)/ the teacher to (2)/ let the students (3)/ and I go in. (4)/ No error (5)
22. Rahul was (1)/ present (2)/ in the class (3)/ except Raman and I. (4)/ No error (5)
23. Either of (1)/ these two roads (2)/ leads to (3)/ Patna market. (4)/ No error (5)
24. The five sisters (1)/ lived in Patna (2)/ and they (3)/ loved each other. (4)/ No error (5)
25. The only book (1)/ which you have purchased (2)/ today is in (3)/ demand now-a-days. (4)/ No error (5)

14. Itself = Emphatic Pronoun
15. Herself = Reflexive Pronoun
16. One = Indefinite Pronoun
- Oneself = Reflexive Pronoun
17. Anybody = Indefinite Pronoun
- Him = Personal Pronoun
- It = Personal Pronoun
18. Either = Distributive Pronoun
- You = Personal Pronoun
19. Each = Distributive Pronoun
20. Which = Relative Pronoun
- I = Personal Pronoun
21. Who = Relative Pronoun
22. As = Relative Pronoun
- He = Personal Pronoun
- I = Personal Pronoun
23. But = Relative Pronoun  
(But is also a conjunction)
24. The same = Demonstrative Pronoun
- As = Relative Pronoun
- Yours = Possessive Pronoun
25. Whose = Relative Pronoun
- I = Personal Pronoun

- Q. 2. 1. I 2. me 3. I 4. hers  
 5. them 6. her, me, it 7. she 8. I  
 9. him 10. we 11. he 12. ourselves  
 13. herself 14. yourself 15. myself 16. whom  
 17. which 18. what 19. that 20. one's  
 21. each other 22. any 23. who 24. that  
 25. ours

- Q. 3. 1. me 2. I 3. I 4. mine  
 5. yours 6. his 7. hers 8. ours  
 9. you, I 10. me 11. her 12. me, him  
 13. himself 14. ourselves 15. yourselves 16. herself  
 17. herself 18. themselves 19. that 20. whose  
 21. which 22. that 23. them 24. me  
 25. she

#### Q. 4.

1. This is a new book, but that is old one.
2. These are new books, but those are old ones.
3. Your shirt is white, but mine is black.
4. His coats are new, but yours are old.
5. He has seen some of you there.
6. Mr. Thakur did not see anyone of them there.
7. We must do something for the country.
8. He must not do anything for us.
9. The man who lives here is my friend.
10. She has bought a car, which is black.
11. He is the dancer whom we admire.
12. A figure whose four sides are equal is called a square.
13. Amar is my friend, whom I have seen today.
14. The dog which barked at him did not bite him.
15. She is the girl about whom I was talking.
16. We want to leave the house which we rented last month.
17. He forgot the year in which he was born.
18. All that glitters is not gold.
19. He is the most intelligent teacher that I know.
20. This is the same student that cheated me.
21. My father-in-law has given me everything that he had.
22. He likes everybody and everything that is simple.
23. The boy whose father teaches in my institution is honest.
24. The shirt of which / whose colour is black is yours.
25. This is the house in which they live.

### Answers With Explanation

- Q. 1. 1. This = Demonstrative Pronoun  
 That = Demonstrative Pronoun  
 2. Us = Personal Pronoun  
 3. You = Personal Pronoun  
 Yourself = Emphatic Pronoun  
 4. Some one = Indefinite Pronoun  
 5. One = Indefinite Pronoun  
 6. One = Indefinite Pronoun.  
 Them = Personal Pronoun  
 7. He = Personal Pronoun  
 Himself = Reflexive Pronoun  
 8. Everyone = Indefinite Pronoun  
 Them = Personal Pronoun  
 9. You = Personal Pronoun  
 He = Personal Pronoun  
 10. I = Personal Pronoun  
 It = Personal Pronoun  
 He = Personal Pronoun  
 That = Relative Pronoun  
 11. Mine = Possessive Pronoun  
 12. These = Demonstrative Pronoun  
 13. Where = Interrogative Adverb  
 You = Personal Pronoun



26. The older we get, the wiser we become.
27. The sooner he starts, the sooner he will arrive.
28. His is not such a complicated problem as yours.
29. Sweta asked as many questions as she could.
30. This is the same car as mine.
31. He gave me a ball, and I gave it to Rakesh.
32. You have told me what you know.
33. She can take the pen which / that she likes.
34. This is the man with whom they live.
35. Most of the renters, especially those who have not given their rent, are not here.
36. All the friends, including those whom I have helped, have gone against me.
37. The book which costs Rs. 70 is selling well.
38. Mr. Prasad has a project, which will change your luck.
39. Mr. U. Jha is a famous teacher, who teaches the students in his institution, and who wants to improve the calculation of the students.
40. Whose was that motor cycle ?
41. To whom was he talking ?
42. Who was English spoken by ?
43. Who laughs here in a day ?
44. Who are these girls ?
45. Which is your house ?
46. Which of these teachers is Mr. Mishra ?
47. None of the five books is new.
48. He presented himself before the Judge.
49. God helps those who help themselves.
50. Their achievement is greater than ours.
51. Someone has left his car here.

Q. 5.

1. (5) Given sentence correct है।
2. (3) Its की जगह his का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि sentence का subject—The director है, जो मानव है अतः इसके लिए possessive—his का प्रयोग होगा।
3. (1) Introduced के ठीक बाद himself का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Introduce, present, absent ..... etc. के बाद Reflexive Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
4. (2) Which की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि The same के बाद Verb के स्पष्ट होने पर that का प्रयोग होता है।  
Given sentence में verb barked का प्रयोग हुआ है, अतः that का प्रयोग correct है।
5. (3) Themselves की जगह himself का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि जब दो subjects 'as well as' से जुड़े हो, तो as well as के पहले प्रयुक्त subject के number तथा person के मुताबिक Verb तथा Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है, दिये गए sentence में The principal—singular subject है, अतः singular Reflexive Pronoun—himself का प्रयोग होगा।
6. (4) him की जगह he का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि than के बाद Nominative case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
7. (3) That की जगह as का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि The same के बाद Verb के स्पष्ट न होने पर as का प्रयोग होता है, न कि that का।

8. (4) That of की जगह those of का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Patna के educational institutions की तुलना Darbhanga के educational institutions से हुआ है, जो Plural Noun है। अतः, Darbhanga के पहले those of का प्रयोग होगा।

Note : लेकिन The scenery of Kashmir is better than that of Shimla.

S.U. N

Singular

(✓)

The scenery of Kashmir is better than those of Shimla. (×)

Singular Noun → that of

Plural Noun → those of

9. (3) The same की जगह it का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि the same का प्रयोग Personal Pronouns जैसे—him, her, it, them, they आदि के लिए नहीं होता है।
10. (3) My की जगह our का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि you and I का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में होने पर, इसके लिए Pronouns—we, us, our, ourselves का प्रयोग होता है। अतः Given sentence में you and I के लिए Possessive—our का प्रयोग होगा।
11. (4) Your की जगह yours का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'your' Possessive Adjective है। Possessive Adjective का प्रयोग Noun के बिना नहीं होता है, अर्थात् Possessive Pronouns—yours का प्रयोग Noun के बिना होता है।
12. (4) Given Sentence के part (4) में than के बाद those of का प्रयोग होगा। see the answer of Q.No.-8.
13. (4) Their की जगह his का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि दो singular Nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों तथा प्रत्येक के पहले each or every का प्रयोग हो, तो इसे Singular माना जाता है, तथा इसके साथ Singular Verb और Singular Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
14. (3) Either की जगह any का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि 'दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से कोई एक के अर्थ में any or any one का प्रयोग होता है।
15. (2) Who की जगह whom का प्रयोग होगा।  
ध्यान दें : Who + Verb,—Whom + Nominative + Verb  
तथा Whose + Noun + Verb का प्रयोग होता है।
16. (5) Given Sentence correct है।
17. (3) The same की जगह it का प्रयोग होगा। see the answer of Q.No.-9.
18. (4) This की जगह it का प्रयोग होगा। This book के लिए Pronoun—it उपयुक्त है।
19. (3) You going की जगह your going का प्रयोग होगा।  
possessive adjective + Gerund (M.V. + ing) का प्रयोग होता है। अर्थात् Gerund के पहले possessive adjective का प्रयोग होता है। अतः going के पहले your का प्रयोग होगा।
20. (1) Whom की जगह who का प्रयोग होगा।
21. (4) I की जगह me का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि let के बाद Objective case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।
22. (4) Raman and I की जगह Raman and me का प्रयोग होगा।
23. (5) Given sentence correct है।
24. (4) Each other की जगह one another का प्रयोग होगा।
25. (2) Which की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि the only के बाद that का प्रयोग निश्चित रूप से होता है।