

PRONOUN

instead of Noun

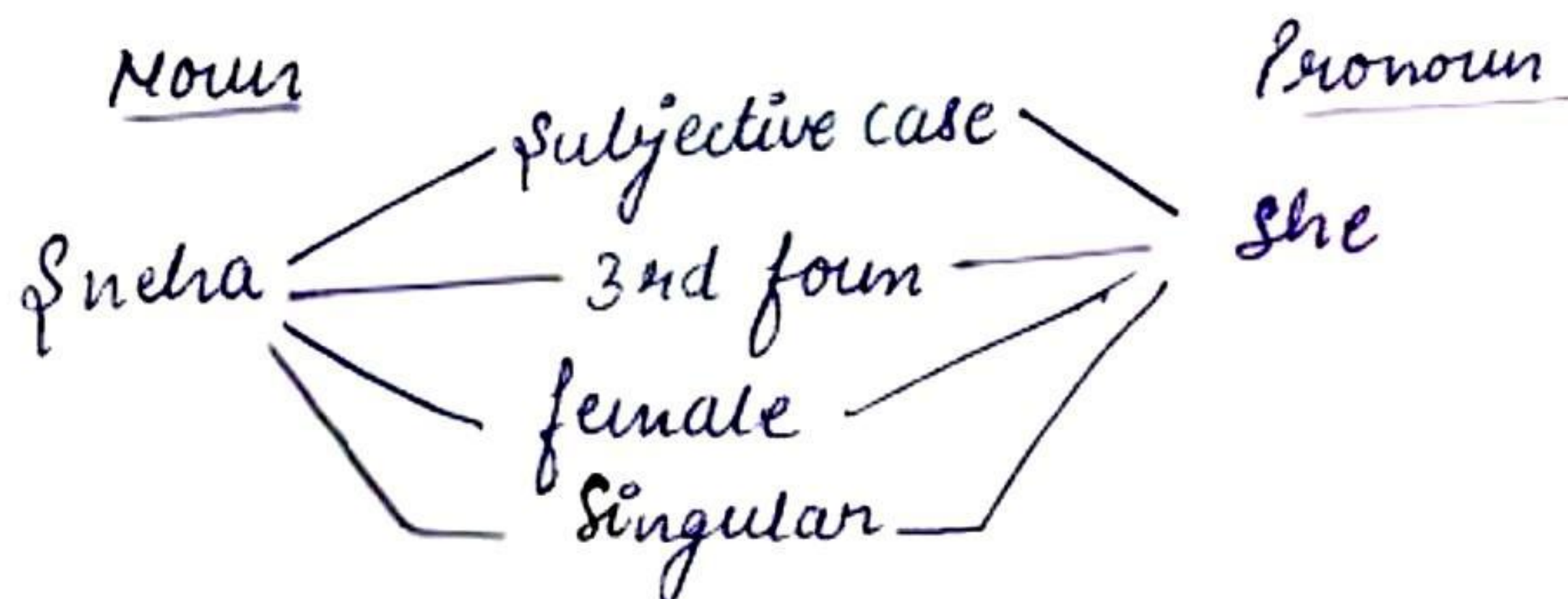
Ex: Sneha is a beautiful girl (✓) Sneha has 2 brothers and 2 sisters. (X) Sneha's father is a doctor (X)

Her

Pronoun

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

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



Types of Pronoun:

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

Personal Pronoun

Personal (✓)

personnel (X) $\Rightarrow$ officer, अधिकारी

$\Rightarrow$ I, we, you, he, she, it and they are called personal pronoun.

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$ He + I
3rd 1st

$\Rightarrow$ You + he
2nd + 3rd

$\Rightarrow$ You + I
2nd + 1st

$\Rightarrow$ he + You
3rd 2nd

$\Rightarrow$ I + You
1st 2nd

$\Rightarrow$ I + He
1st 3rd

(✓) (X)

+ v (Plural)

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

1st + 2nd + 3rd persons



plural + v (plural)

1st + 2nd

1st + 3rd

2nd + 3rd

(✓)

3rd + 2nd

3rd + 1st

2nd + 1st

(X)

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

(ii) You, he and I have done this work (✓)

(iii) I, you and he have done this crime (✓)

27, december, 2016.

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

plural [we + you + they] + v (plural)

1

2

3

Ex: we you and they are coming

we you and he are going to America

Rule 4.

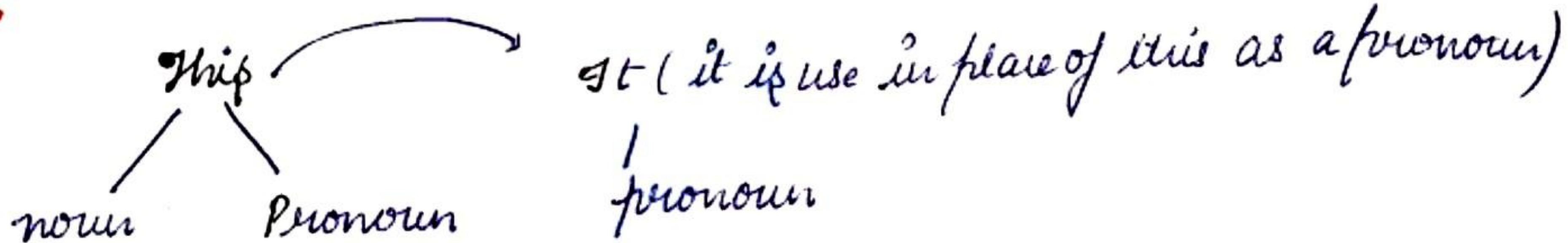
Ex: You he and I have done ^Xmy / [✓]our / ^Xyour / ^Xhis / ^Xtheir work

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

Subject	Pronoun
I	my
You	your
he	his
she	her
They	their
we	our
You, he & I	Our
You and he	Your
You & I	Our
He & She	their

+ Noun

It:



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

(i) यह एक गाय है, यह काली है

⇒ This is a cow, it is black

(ii) मेरी पास एक गाय है, वह काली है,

⇒ I have a cow it is black.

object x

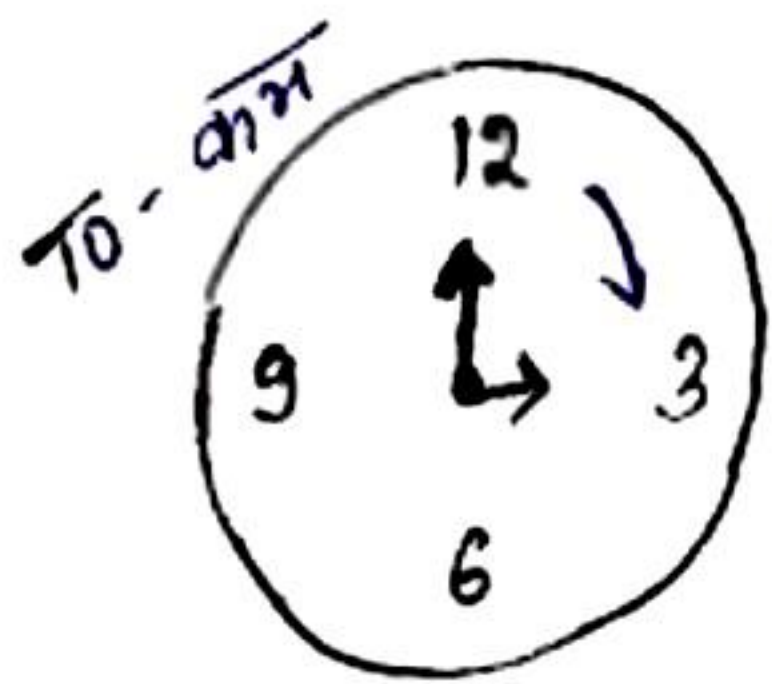
Rule 6 It is + is / was + Subject + who/that + V + OW
which x

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

it is I who have done this work (✓)

Rule 7:

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



ज्यादा past

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

Ex 5:12 → 12 minute past 5
or it is 12 minute past 5

4:48 → it is 12 minute past to 5

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

सवा 6 हुआ है - it is quarter past 6

साढ़े 6 हुआ है - it is half past 6

6 बजने वाला है - it is about to 6

6 के आस पास है। - it is around 6

6 बजकर 5 minute हुआ - it is 5 past 6

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

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

Demonstrative Pronoun

this / that / these / those are called demonstrative pronoun

this / that / these / those
Sing + v(sing) ^{नजदीक} plural + v(plural)

this / that / these / those + N

Adjective

(demonstrative is also a adjective)

ex: this is a pen, this pen is costly
pronoun ^N Adjective

(i) These are boys

(ii) Those boys are naughty.

28, december

INDEFINITE PRONOUN

One
body
thing } indefinite pronoun

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

These words are used as singular and takes
singular verb.

⇒ These words are used for person

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

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

these are used for things.

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

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

(ii) Someone has told this story (✓)

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

Some :

⇒ 'Some' is used with ^(100%) positive and ^(20%) interrogative sentences

Any :

⇒ with ^{→ 100%} (-ve) and ^{→ (100%)} interrogative sentence

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

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

(iii) Have you some money in the bank?

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

Some / All

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

Ex: कुछ अच्छा है

Some is good

All is well

सब कुछ अच्छा है,

कुछ लोग अच्छे हैं।

Some are good

All are used

सब लोग बढ़िया हैं।

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

Ex: (i) Some of the milk is dispersed

(ii) Some of the boys are going to cinema

29, december

Interrogative Pronoun

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

if $\frac{WH + AV + S + V + OW + ?}{\text{pro/s}}$

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

Ex: where do you live in Delhi?
Pronoun

which car do you like?
Adjective

Possessive Pronoun

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

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

Ex: (i) This is your (X)

(ii) That is my (X)

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

Ex: (i) this is your book (✓)

(ii) that is my book (✓)

Rule

Ex: That is her house (X)

This is their school (X)

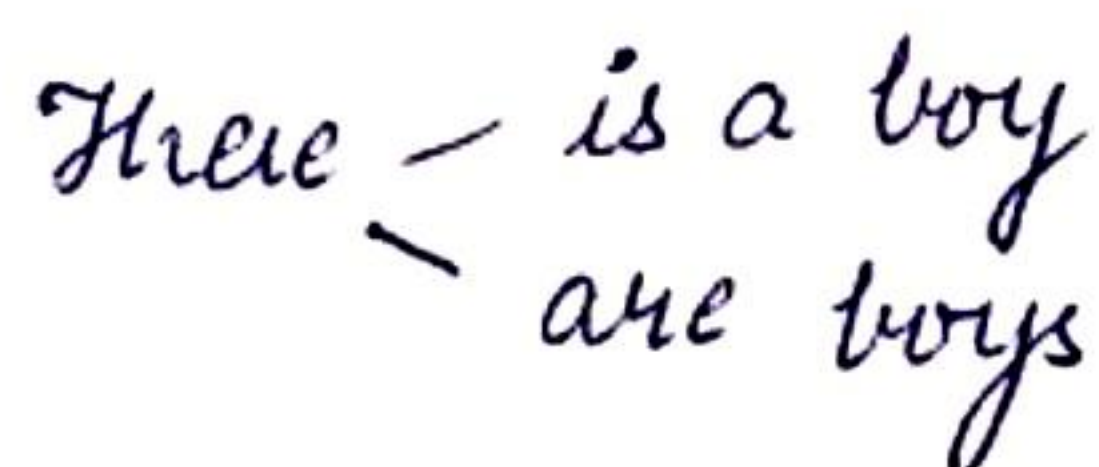
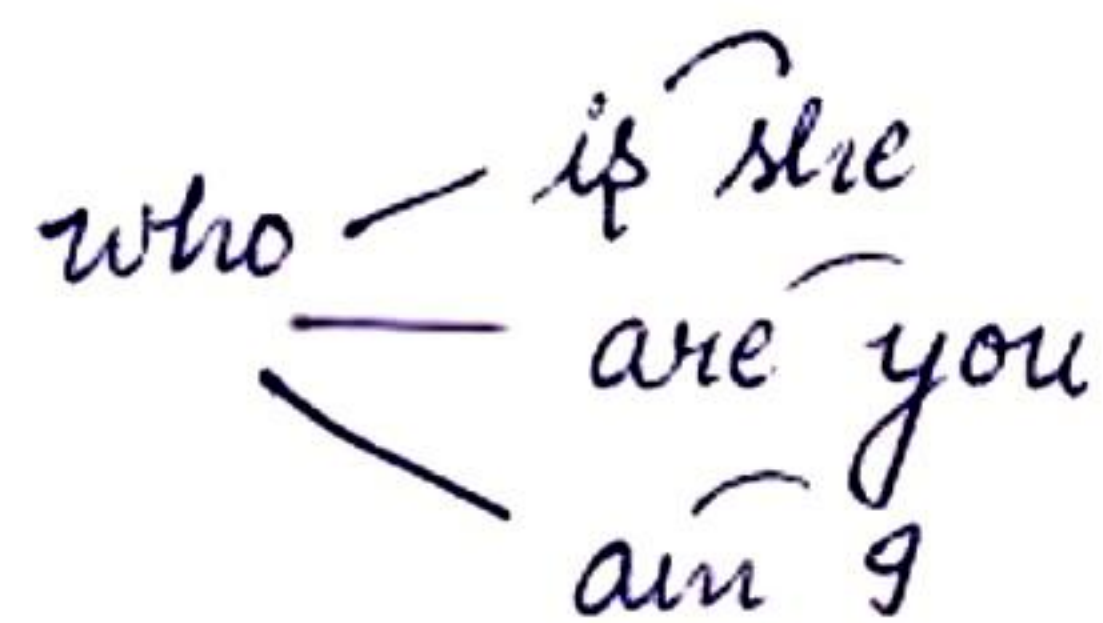
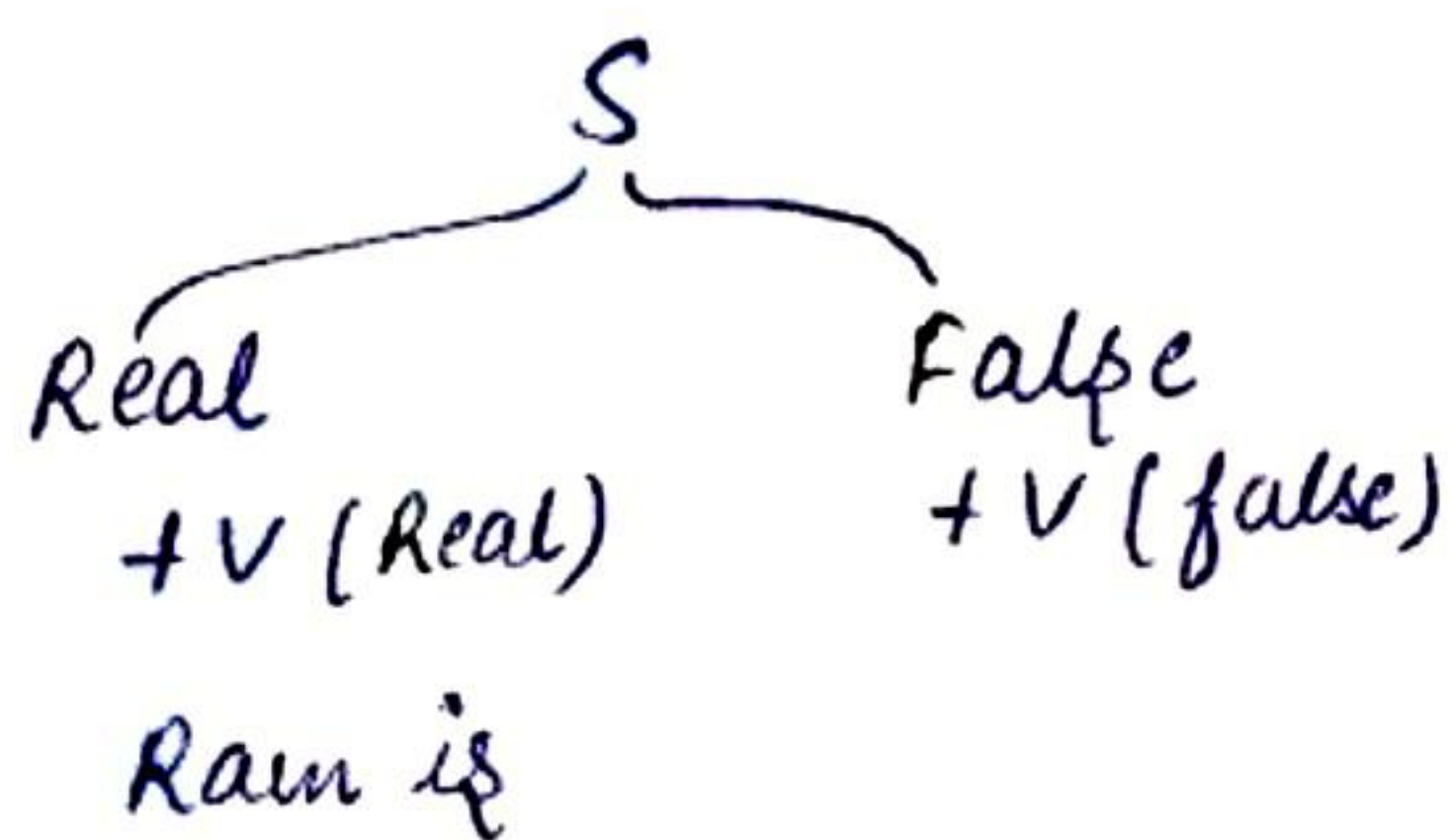
The possessive pronoun is used without noun. if we use with noun the sentence becomes wrong.

Ex: That house is hers (✓)

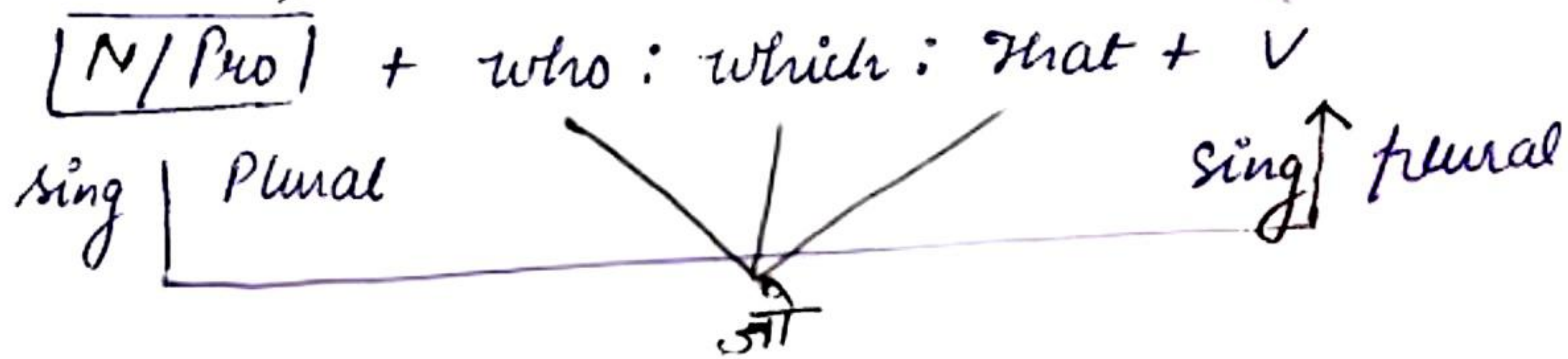
This school is theirs (✓)

Relative Pronoun

who, which and that are called relative pronoun



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



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

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

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

non-living के लिए - which is used

living के लिए - who is used

non-living & living के लिए - that is used

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

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

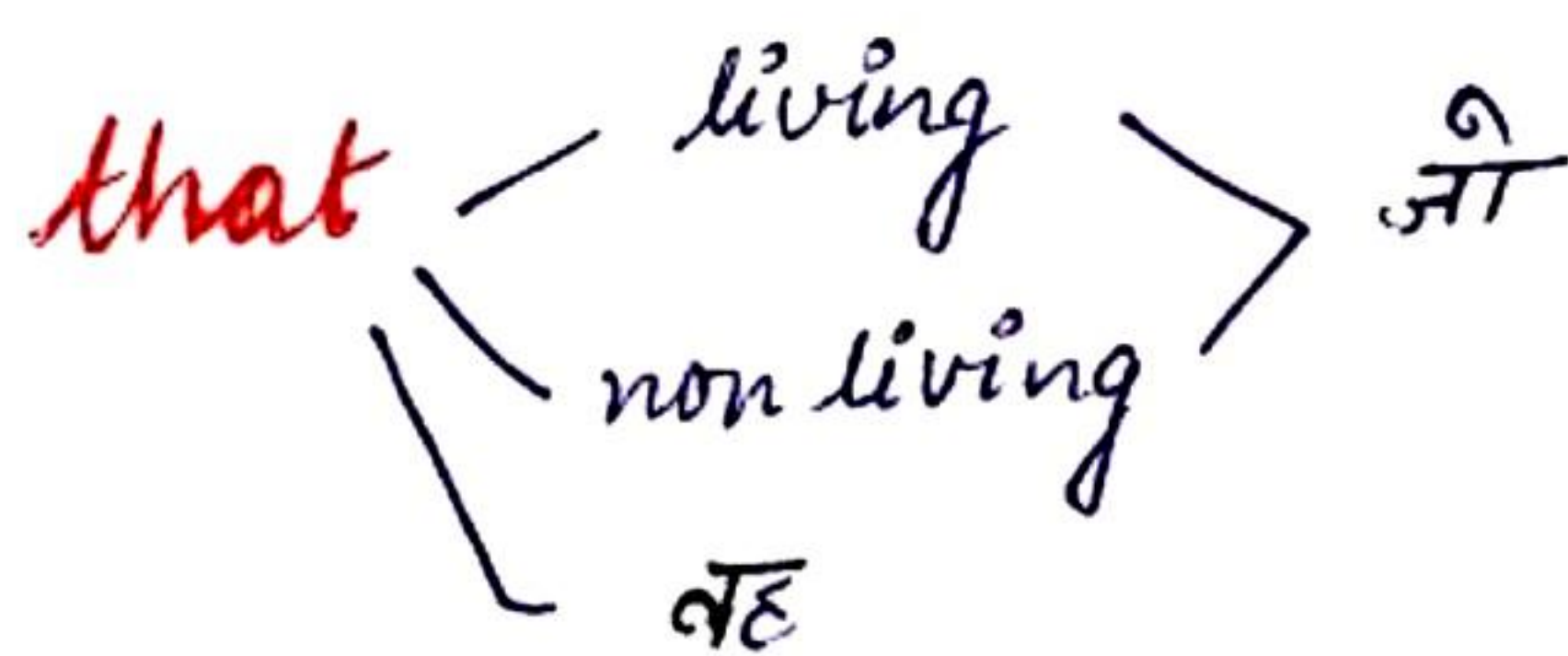
(iv) She is one of those doctors who does not help the poor (x) ^{do}

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

whom : ^{me} किसको
 Object की तलाश

my **whose** : possessor
 किसका
 जिसका

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



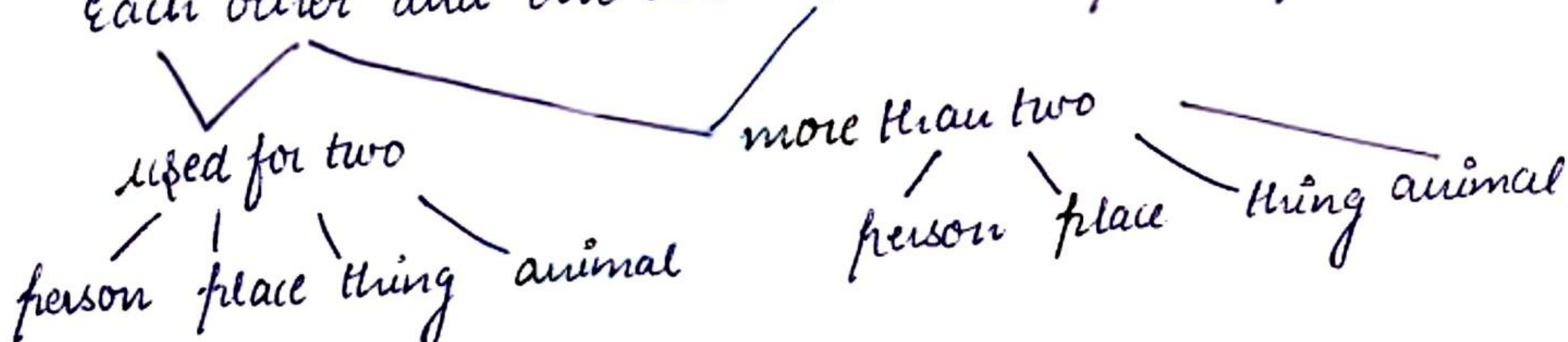
Ex: whom do you like most
 किसको तुम

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

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

Reciprocal Pronoun:

each other and one another are reciprocal pronouns



Ex: (1) we are made for each other

(2) The 5 sisters love one another

Distributive Pronoun:

Each; either; Neither are called distributive pronouns

but every is adjective only
 Each: **every**; either; Neither + N

distributive Adjective

Each

Used for two

group

प्रत्येक

two

प्रति एक

more than

Every

प्रत्येक

More than two

group

Either

दो या दोनों

में से कोई एक

Neither

दोनों में से कोई नहीं

Ex: (i) Each is happy (✓)
pronoun V (sing)

(ii) Each boys are happy (x)

(iii) Each boy is happy (✓)

(iv) Every is happy (x)
Pure Adjective needs noun

(v) Every boys are happy (x)

(vi) Every boy is happy (✓)

Common Errors

Rule 1: Each / Every / Either / neither are always used as singular and take singular verb.

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

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

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

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



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

Reflexive
Emphatic > Self Pronoun

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

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Common Errors

Ex: I myself am Ankit (✓)
I myself is Ankit (X)
I myself are Ankit (X)
Myself Ankit (X)

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

Ex: One should not waste his time (X)
One should not waste one's time (✓)

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

Ex: Everyone is the master of one's fate ^(व्यक्तिगत) (X)
Everyone is the master of his fate (✓)

Rule 3: Someone, Somebody, Noone, Nobody, anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody followed by a pronoun

His / her not one's

↓ ↓
99% 1%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rule 5: enjoy, pride, absent, present, introduce, busy, avail, address, flym

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

इनके बाद self pronoun का use किया जाता है।

Ex: let Ram and I solve this problem (X)
let Ram and me solve this problem (✓)
(sub/obj) (object)

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

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

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

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

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

Rule 8: But or except के बाद हमेशा objective case आयेगा।
Ex: Everyone attends the meeting except him (✓)

Ex: Mukesh is as fat as I/me^(✓) (x)
I run faster than he/him^(✓) (x)

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

⇒ as / then के बाद हमेशा subjective case का use

That:

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

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

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

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

Ex: I have told you all that I know

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

Ex: It was Priya who/that bought this book