



# Pronouns-28th Sept

Special class

## Pronouns

	Who Subject Pronouns	Whom Object Pronouns	Whose Possessive adjectives	Whose Possessive pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
First Person (singular)	I	me	my	mine	myself
Second Person (singular)	you	you	your	yours	yourself
Third Person (male/singular)	he	him	his	his	himself
Third Person (female/singular)	she	her	her	hers	herself
Neutral Gender (singular)	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
First Person (plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
Second Person (plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
Third Person (plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves
Neutral Gender (plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Pronoun: Generally, (but not always) pronouns stand for (pro + noun) or refer to a noun, an individual or individuals or thing or things (the pronoun's antecedent) whose identity is made clear earlier in the text.

needs a noun and that noun should be plural.

For instance, we are bewildered by writers who claim something like.

They say that eating beef is bad for you.

'They' is a pronoun referring to someone, but who are they? Sloppy use of pronouns is unfair.

Not all pronouns will refer to an antecedent, however.

Everyone here earns over a thousand dollars a day.

The word "everyone" has no antecedent.

Basic Principle: A pronoun usually refers to something earlier in the text (its antecedent) and must agree in number — singular/plural — with the thing to which it refers.

- The indefinite pronouns anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, no one, and nobody are always singular. This is sometimes perplexing to writers who feel that everyone and everybody (especially) are referring to more than one person. The same is true of either and neither, which are always singular even though they seem to be referring to two things.

Definite Pronoun

→ He She It / they them

I  
weel

or

nomi

(singular)  
pronoun

Indefinite whouns

→ Everyone  
Everybody  
Each  
Every  
Some one

necessarily  
don't need  
en nom

Singulox

	(who)	(whom)	whose	adjectival
	Subject	Object	Possessive	Possessive adj.
1 <sup>st</sup> person (s)	I.	me	mine	my
(p)	We	us	ours	our
2 <sup>nd</sup> person (s)	You	you	Yours	your
(p)	You	you	Yours	your
3 <sup>rd</sup> person (s)	He, She, It	him, her, it	his / hers   -	his / her / its
(p)	They	them	theirs	their
				himself herself itself themselves

## Reflexive pronoun (-self, myself, yourself)

- 1) The subject is the object (self).
- 2) for emphasis

q hurt myself (me)

she " herself

They created problems for themselves

q myself solved this question

q myself have baked this cake for you

{ myself am  
Brijesh  
Pantry

This is my pen. It can sometimes come home before a horn  
and

This is a blue bird in the sun.

This is an expansive form

This is my pen

→ This is mine pen - (1)

→ This is my pen - (2)

Blue is my fav  
color.

1. SVA
2. Modifications
3. Parallel Construction
4. Pronouns → who/whom

- The need for pronoun-antecedent agreement can create gender problems. If one were to write, for instance, "A student must see his counselor before the end of the semester," when there are female students about, nothing but grief will follow. One can pluralize, in this situation, to avoid the problem:

'Students must see their counselor before the end of the semester.'

Or,

'A student must see his or her counselor....'

- Remember that when we compound a pronoun with something else, we don't want to change its form. Following this rule carefully often creates something that "doesn't sound good." You would write, "This money is for me," so when someone else becomes involved, don't write, "This money is for Fred and I."

Try these:

This money is for him and me.

This arrangement is between Fred and him.

- One of the most frequently asked questions about grammar is about choosing between the various forms of the pronoun who: who, whose, whom, whoever, whomever. The number (singular or plural) of the pronoun (and its accompanying verbs) is determined by what the pronoun refers to; it can refer to a singular person or a group of people:

The person who hit my car should have to pay to fix the damages.

The people who have been standing in line the longest should get in first.

Please tag it  
between you and  
me

Exercise on Pronoun usage:

- My great-grandfather really loved his eldest daughter; he left all his property to she/her and her husband.
- A student who enrolls in MIT should not worry much about his/their future.
- I was so worried about who/whom I should approach for such a trivial issue as this.
- Neither John nor I/me are/is/am responsible for the outcome
- Tomorrow, everyone must come to class with their/his or her homework completed.
- This is matter which you and I/me can decide
- Initially I wanted to share the amount between he/him and I/me; eventually I ended up giving all the money to me/myself.
- The chairman doesn't seem to care much about we/us students
- We citizens must learn to distinguish between a good ruler and a bad one
- Every human being on this planet earth knows his or her /their responsibility.

Whom  
Who

We students know  
ew

All John or + for own responsibility  
Neither I nor John (is) responsible

W<sub>o</sub>

students and smarter than you  
teachers.

subject

you teachers don't care

absent  students

colloquial

It is I who called her

Who

at the door?

Who is it?

Subject

I/me

??

photo  
school

Whom

did she call?

It is I  
It is me

bag  
→ It is I  
It is me

I/me

Prepositions always come with objects

These objects are called "object of preposition"

She likes to go around with (me/her/him)  
preposition object forms

↑ Jane it to her/him  
preposition

Prpositional

Sat/Sim

"Tenses"

(S)  
2)

- 11. When the interview panel submitted its/their four versions of the entire episode, it was clear that acted individuals and not as a group.
- 12. Who's/whose book is that?
- 13. I don't care who/whom takes the blame, but somebody must!
- 14. Of all our students, who/whom do you think did our teacher like most?
- 15. To who/whom did you give the tickets?
- \* 16. Jungle Book, which/~~that~~ was written in the late-1800s, remains a popular book even to this day.
- 17. I prefer to watch movies which/~~that~~ make me laugh.
- 18. I downloaded all the movies that~~which~~ our English teachers asked us to →
- 19. I wanted to buy a blazer that would/which complement my blue eyes
- 20. The students who/whom score well in GMAT are not the ones who/whom worry the most about it.

necessary = which without whom = that  
info = info which with whom