

PRONOUN

- 1) A **pronoun** is used in place of noun.
- 2) It is used to avoid the repetition of **noun**.
- 3) It acts as the **subject/object** of the sentence.

Ex:

- 1) He helped she to do it the work.
- 2) It The lion fought bravely.
- 3) He The student tried his best to reach on time.
- 4) it The baby cried loudly.
- 5) He The teacher was busy in the project.
- 6) The child looked afraid.

NOTE:

Ex:

- 1) He bought a pen and gave it ~~the same~~ to his brother.

same - ddy

TYPES OF PRONOUNS ✓

- 1) PERSONAL PRONOUNS (I, me, we, us, she, her, it, them)
- 2) POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (mine, yours, ours, hers)
- 3) DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (this, these, that, those)
- 4) RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS (each other, one another)
- 5) DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS (each, ~~every~~, either, neither) ✓
- 6) REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (myself, herself, yourself, themselves)
- 7) EMPHASIZING PRONOUNS (myself, herself, itself, himself)
- 8) INDEFINITE PRONOUNS (anybody, anything, nobody, some, all, any, both) ✓
- 9) RELATIVE PRONOUNS (who, whose, whom, which, that) ⊗
- 10) INTEROGATIVE PRONOUNS (who, whom, which, whose) ?

I - I, we
II - You
III - He, She
Ram,

I did the work myself - Red

I myself did the work - END

Cases of personal pronouns

	Nominative/ <u>subjective case</u>	<u>Objective case</u>	<u>Possessive case</u>	
			<u>Possessive adjective</u>	<u>Possessive pronoun</u>
1 st person	1. I - <u>நான்</u> 2. WE - <u>நாடு</u>	1. ME - <u>நானை</u> 2. US - <u>நம்மை</u>	1. MY - <u>எனது</u> 2. OUR - <u>எமது</u>	1. MINE - <u>எனதுதான்</u> 2. OURS - <u>எமதுதான்</u>
2 nd person	1. YOU - <u>நீ</u> <u>நீயை</u>	1. YOU - <u>உன்னை</u>	1. YOUR - <u>உன்</u>	1. YOURS - <u>உன்തான்</u>
3 rd person	1. HE - <u>அவன்</u> 2. SHE - <u>அவள்</u> 3. IT - <u>அது, இது</u> 4. THEY - <u>அவர்கள்</u>	1. HIM - <u>அவனை</u> 2. HER - <u>அவளை</u> 3. IT - <u>அதை</u> 4. THEM - <u>அவர்களை</u>	1. HIS - <u>அவனுடைய</u> 2. HER - <u>அவளுடைய</u> 3. ITS - <u>அதனுடைய</u> 4. THEIR - <u>அவர்களுடைய</u>	1. HIS - <u>அவனுடையதான்</u> 2. HERS - <u>அவளுடையதான்</u> 3. ———— 4. THEIRS - <u>அவர்களுடையதான்</u>

S *ob*

I helped you

S *O*
You helped me

S *O*
We helped him

S *O*
He helped us

S *O*
She helped them

S *O*
They helped her

S *O*
That is mine

Adj *O*
That book is mine

USES OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

(1) If two or more pronouns are joined by “**AND**”, “**OR**”, they should be in the same case.

Ex:

- a) These books are for you and I.
S O me
- b) You and I will do the work. ✓
S S
- c) Ram or myself will do the work. ✓
S I
- d) There is an understanding between Ram and I.
O me

(2) After the word “**LET**”, the pronoun is always in objective case.

Ex:

- (a) Let him do the work. ✓
O Let he X
- (b) Let us attend the meeting. ✓
O Let we X
- (c) The principal ordered the peon to let Ram and I enter his chamber.
O me

N
P N
P

S O V S
O O

S V
V S

(3) After the phrases "**It is**" or "**It was**", the pronoun is in subjective case.

Ex:

(a) It was ~~him~~/he who helped me to do the work.

(b) It is me/I who is responsible for the mistake.

NOTE:

Ex:

(a) If I were he/~~him~~, I would help her with money.

(b) If they were I/~~me~~, they would not oppose their boss.

(c) I supposed Ram to be Shyam.

(d) I supposed Ram to be he/~~him~~.

(4) After the word "**THAN**", the pronoun can be in subjective as well as in objective case.

Ex:

(a) I know better than he/~~him~~.

(b) I know you better than he/~~him~~.

(c) I know you better than ~~he~~/~~him~~.

3 ✓
(3)

ARRANGEMENT OF PRONOUNS

(1) When in a sentence there are 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons, the arrangement is

231

Ex:- *you, he and I*

1. I, you and he shall complete the work on time. (✗)

Note:

(a) But in confessional sentences (sentences expressing some mistake or guilt), the arrangement is

123

Ex:- *I, you and he*

1. You, he and I are responsible for the mistake. (✗)

(b) In case of plural pronouns, the arrangement is

123

Ex:-

1. We, you and they will attend the meeting. (✓)

I 2 3

*I - I, we
II - you
III - he, she*

*I - 1
you - 2 he - 3 231*

(2) When in a sentence, there are 1st and 2nd persons, the arrangement is 21

Ex:- you and I

1. I and you are ready for the task.(*)

1 2

(3) When in a sentence, there are 2nd and 3rd persons, arrangement is 23

Ex:- you and he

1. He and you have finished the work.(*)

3 2

(4) When in a sentence, there are 1st and 3rd persons, the arrangement is 31

Ex:- Priya and I

1. I and Priya will complete the work on time.(*)

1 3

~~2~~ 3 !
2 ~~1~~ 1
~~2~~ 1
2 3 *
23

2 ~~1~~ !

2 3 *

~~2~~ 3 !

Note:

you, he - your ✓

you, he, I - our
you I - our
he I - our

- (a) You, he and I will complete your/his/my/our work. ✓
- (b) You and I will complete your/my/our work. ✓
- (c) Ram and I will complete your/my/our work. ✓
- (d) You and he will complete your/his work. ✓
- (e) You as well as I is/are ready to do the work. ✓
- (f) Ram and I is/are/am intimate friends. ✓
- (g) Ram or I is/am/are intimate friends. ✓

RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

EACH OTHER / ONE ANOTHER

(1) Each other → For two persons/things.

(2) One another → For more than two persons/things.

Ex:-

(a) The two cats were fighting with each other / one another.

(b) All the students of the class help each other / one another.

(c) He was so afraid that his knees knocked against each other / one another.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

When in a sentence, the DOER (subject) as well as the RECIVER (object) is the same person, reflexive pronouns are used.

Ex:-

- (a) I introduced myself to the chairman. (✓)
- (b) He introduced himself to the chairman. (✓)
- (c) He introduced herself to the chairman. (✗)
- (d) The man poisoned himself and his children. (✓)

USES:

- (1) A reflexive pronoun can never become the subject of the sentence. For a pronoun to act as subject, it should be in subjective case.

Ex:-

- (1) Ram and myself were present at the function.

(2) There are certain verbs which take reflexive pronouns (on the condition when the doer as well as the receiver is same person).

Ex:-

Enjoy, introduce, absent, hurt, avail, disguise, adapt, reconcile, pride, avenge, amuse, resign, prostrate.

(1) I enjoyed myself at the party. (✓)

(2) I enjoyed the party. (✓)

(3) He disguised himself as a beggar. (✗)

(4) He hurt himself while playing. (✓)

(5) He hurt herself while playing. (✗)

(6) They availed the opportunity. (✗)

(7) She absented from class. (✗)

(8) She was absent from class. (✓)

(9) They adapted to the surroundings. (✗)

(10) The manager reconciled to the demands of the employees. (✗)

avail < Reflex Pro.n
ot

themselves of

herself

themselves

himself

adapt \rightarrow adapt
to

Camels adapt ^{themselves} _n to the surroundings

I introduced ^{myself} to the Manager

Pride < ^{noun - NO reflex}
verb - reflex

He shows ^{Adj}
false ^N
Pride ✓

she ^{herself}
prides _n in her beauty

Avenge - verb - reflex

Revenge < ^N
v - reflex

He revenged ^{himself} on his enemy

He took revenge ^N from his enemy

Amuse

Resign — from job — Reflex x
— Surrender — ✓

He resigned from the job ✓

He resigned ^{himself} _n to the fate

Prostrate

He prostrated ^{himself} _^ before the master

NOTE → Concept of **ONE** / **ONES** / **ONE'S** | oneself

ONE

Pronoun

adjective

one

ones

ones
↑
Puss
↓
his/her

Ex:-

(a) One of the students was present.

(Pro)

— his/her

(b) One student was present.

(adj)

one

one
↑
Puss
↓
his/her

(c) One should help others.

(Pro)

— one's

— one's

^P
One should do one's duty ^{ni3 / ne1 X}

One boy was present
^{ADY} ^W

I don't want blue pen. I want red one.
^W ^P

I don't want blue pens. I want red ones.
^W ^P
^{plural}

One (pronoun) → One in number.

One (pronoun) → everybody.

one ad. . . . his/her
one verb — one's

Ex:-

(d) One should do one's / their duties oneself / themselves. *ones/his*

(e) Gandhiji said that one should respect their / one's religion.

(f) One of the students forgot to bring his / her / their book.

(g) I don't want the blue pen. I want red one.

(h) I don't want the blue pens. I want red ones.

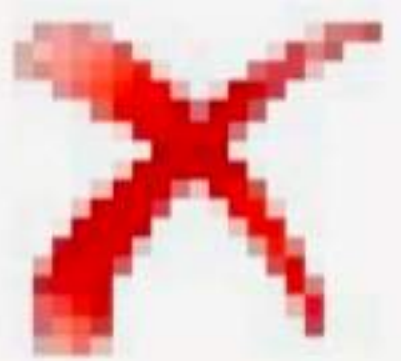
One must keep _____ promise.



1. ones



2. one's



3. its



4. the

Sing ✓

CONCEPT OF IT / ITS / IT'S

ITS → possessive case of "IT"

IT'S → It was/IT is/IT has.

They → plural form

Ex:-

(a) It's raining yesterday. - It was

(b) It's going to be an interesting competition. It is

(c) It's been a year since I met you. It has

(d) The plant is in its pot. It's ✓

(e) The cat has lost its tail.

(f) The Ganga and it's/its tributaries give an idea that India is a well-watered country.

It is - Present

It was - Past

It has - Perfect

It's

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

WHO, WHOSE, WHOM, WHICH, THAT

(1) WHO / WHOSE / WHOM → with persons

(2) WHICH / THAT → with persons and things

Ex:-

(a) He is the boy who helped me.

(b) He is the person whose bag was stolen.

(c) He is the person with whom I travelled.

Note :-

WHO → It denotes SUBJECT

WHOM → It denotes OBJECT

WHOSE → It denotes POSSESSION

Ex:-
Ex:-

the inauguration of which

- (a) This is the road(i) / whose inauguration(ii) / was done by the President.(iii) / No error(iv)
- (b) The Ganga is a river(i) / whose origin(ii) / has always been a matter of speculation.(iii) / No error(iv)

the origin of which

Note:-

“WHO” is followed a VERB

“WHOM” is followed by a CLAUSE

Ex:-

(a) The girl who helped me is my friend.

(b) I met my friend who was returning from market.

S - verb S V S V whom
- - - who
S V 3 V - 3 S (C)
2 V - 1 S - 2 S
2 V - - 1 S

The dog whose ^{the name of which} ~~name~~ was Rocky

A triangle whose ^{the} ~~three~~ sides ^{of which} are equal

A house whose ^{the walls of which} ~~walls~~ are painted

The machine whose ^{the cost of which} ~~cost~~ is high

Note:-

- (i) He is the person who / whom everyone thought, has stolen the ring.
- (ii) Here is the man who / whom I think, committed the crime.
- (iii) This is the boy who / whom I know has helped my son in the exam.

WHICH / THAT → with persons / things.

Ex:-

- (a) I don't know which / who of the servants broke the glasses.
- (b) The house has two rooms, the smaller of which leads to the kitchen.
- (c) It is difficult to decide which / who of the two students performed well.

Note:-

- (i) **WHICH** → It gives **additional information** about a person / thing
- (ii) **THAT** → It **explains** a certain idea.

Ex:-

- (a) I will give you the news which / that I read in the newspaper.
- (b) I bought the pens which / that were red in colour.
- (c) All which / that glitters is not gold.
- (d) He talked on the phone for hours which / that irritated me.
- (e) He went to Kanyakumari which / that is 500 kms from Chennai.

NOTE:- USES OF THAT

- (1) With superlative degrees (wisest, worst, best, cleverest etc)

Ex:-

- (a) He is the wisest person who / that ever-lived.
- (b) This is the best piece of advice which / that I have received from you.

- (2) With certain words like ALL, ANY, ALONE, ANYTHING, NONE, NOTHING, SAME, SUCH, ONLY, EVERYTHING, MUCH, LITTLE, FEW, NOBODY.

Ex:-

- (a) Any person who / that helps him is a fool.
- (b) The person who / that helps him is a fool.
- (c) There is little which / that can be done to help him.
- (d) He is alone who / that can manage.
- (e) There is nothing which / that can shake me.
- (f) Man is the only animal who / that can speak.
- (g) He is not such a boy who / that can be trusted.
- (h) He is the person who / that helped me.
- (i) He is the same person who / that helped me.

(3) If in a sentence, there is the reference of person as well as a thing / animal, "**THAT**" is used.

Ex:-

- (a) The lady and her pet dog which / that I saw were missing since yesterday.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

WHO, WHOM, WHOSE, WHICH

Wriⁱ Whⁱ Wh^o Wh^o Wh^o Wh^o

Ex:-

- (1) Who did the work? ✓
- (2) Whom have you invited? ✓
- (3) Whose name was announced by the principal? ✓
- (4) Which is the way to the station? ✓

Sub Obj
Note:- WHO / WHOM

- (1) Who / whom was the Ramayana written by? ✓
- (2) By who / whom was the Ramayana written? ✓
- (3) Who / whom are you talking to? ✓
- (4) To who / whom are you talking? ✓
- (5) I asked him, (a)/ "whom did (b)/ you travel with?" (c)/ No error (d)

Prep → Obj
 → whom

(6) Who / whom are you looking at?

(7) At who / whom are you looking?

DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

EACH, EITHER, NEITHER, ANY, NONE

(1) Each of the students did his / their work.

(2) Neither of them said his / their prayers.

(3) ~~Neither~~ of the five accused was present in the court. (X)

(4) He has three sons but ~~neither~~ of them is hard working. (X)

(5) Every student is expected to do his / their work.

(6) Any person can do the work, if he / they try / tries.

(7) Every man and woman wishes to do the work of his / her / ~~their~~ choice.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

EVERYBODY, EVERYTHING, NOBODY, NOTHING, SOMEBODY, SOMETHING

Ex:-

- (1) Everybody should respect his / their elders.
- (2) All should do his / their work.
- (3) Nobody was ready to leave his / their seat.

PRONOUN AND SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

- (1) The students as well as the teacher did his / their work.
- (2) He was one of those students who completed his / their project on time.
- (3) Neither Ram nor his friends brought his / their documents.
- (4) The treasurer and secretary gave his / their consent.
- (5) The treasurer and the secretary gave his / their consent.
- (6) He was only one of the students who completed his / their work on time.
- (7) One of the students forgot to do his / their work.