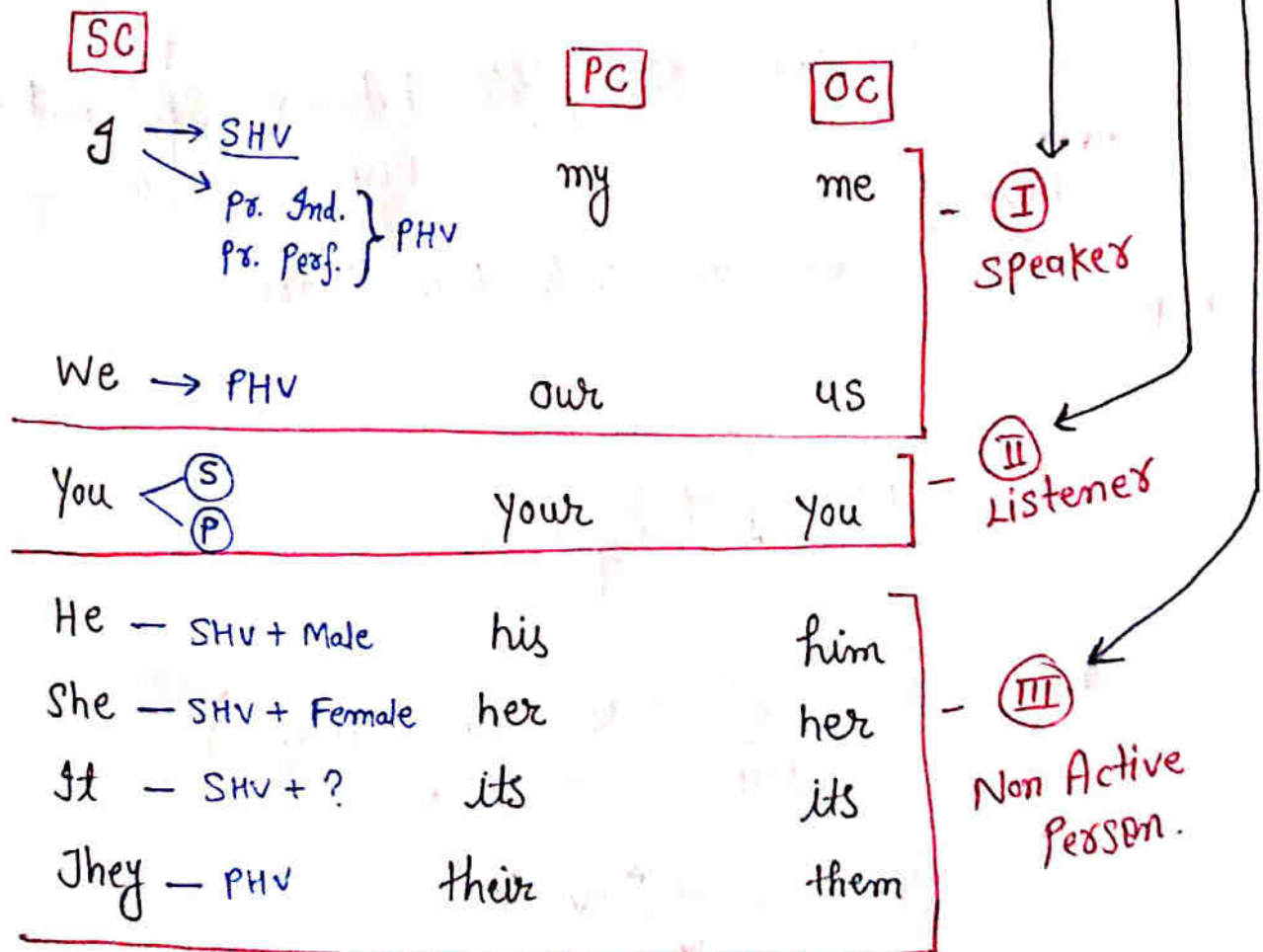


Pronoun

Pronoun - A word which replaces a noun, to avoid its repetition.

1. Personal Pronoun - Refers to a person



1. Me^{sc} think^v that him^{sc} is^v right.
2. The teacher scolded^v I^{oc} me
3. Her^{sc} Was^v a good scholar.
4. To^{psep.} I^{oc} me the book is nice.
5. Between^{psep.} She^{hex} and him^{hex}, the matter is clear.
6. Sneha distributed the gifts between^{psep.} She^{hex} and me^{hex}.
7. Of^{psep.} they^{them} Tarun deserves the Share.

Preposition + OC

The Students of^{psep.} this class^{oc} is/are^{hex}

$S_1 + \text{Prep} + S_2 + \text{HV}$

The problem of^{psep.} many Students^{oc} in^{psep.} my batch^{oc} of^{psep.} last^{oc} Week was/were^{hex} solved.

$S_1 + P + S_2 + P + S_3 + P + S_4 \dots + \text{HV}$

Preposition + OC

- Positive - like, with, along with, together with
- Negative - Unlike, without, except = and not = but
- Prepositional phrase - assisted by, led by, pleased with, followed by
V³ + Prep.

1. Kabir with ^{them} ~~they~~ Can do the questions.
Prep. - OC

2. He like ~~I~~ ^{has} ~~have~~ done the MBA.
Prep. me - OC

He like me has done the MBA.

⊗ He has done the MBA like me.

3. I except ~~they~~ ^{am} ~~are~~ allowed to go.
Prep. them - OC

I except them am allowed to go.

⊗ I am allowed to go except them.

4. He and not ~~I~~ ^{has} ~~have~~ done the assignment.
Prep. me - OC

5. Pragati but ~~he~~ ^{is} ~~is~~ married to ~~I~~ ^{me}
Prep. him - OC Prep. - OC

6. Shikha assisted by I am is to attend the party.
Prep. Phrase — me (OC)

7. She followed by they were was welcomed.
Prep. Phrase — them (OC)

LIKE

→ Verb → पसंद करना / to adore / appreciate / to love.

Ex:- Paras likes Ice-creams.
verb

→ Preposition :- की तरह / Comparison

Ex:- He like I am is a doctor.
Prep. — me (OC)

BUT

→ Conjunction — लेकिन / परन्तु / किन्तु / Contradiction

Ex:- The teacher was teaching but Shukhar
was not attentive

→ Preposition — के अलावा ; except

Ex:- He but I have has done the work.
Prep. — me (OC)

But — Prep. ⇒ के अलावा, excluding / except

But — Conjunction ⇒ लेकिन, Contradiction

1. He is poor but happy.
conj

2. He but you ^{has} ~~have~~ to do the work.
prep.

3. Shekhar has money but Satisfaction.
preposition

4. Shekhar has a Car but he does not drive it
Conjunction

1. Rahul with ~~I~~ ^{me} ~~are~~ ^{is} ready to go there.
Prep. — (OC)

2. She assisted by ~~they~~ ^{them} ~~are~~ ^{is} to work on the project
Prep. phrase — (OC)

Ram ^(SC) is Stronger than Syam. ^(SC)

SC₁ Comparative Word SC₂ + HV

as well as
as much as
more than
less than

Comparison
हमेशा हम like
wise करते हैं, यानी
Similar category
के साथ करते हैं।

EX:- Ram as much as ~~them~~ ^{they} ~~have~~ ^{has} the talent.

comparative Word

3. He as well as ~~me~~ ^I ~~are~~ ^{is} expected to do it.
4. You more than ~~him~~ ^{he} ~~is~~ ^{are} experienced.
5. Sanjeev ^(SC) is more experienced than ~~her~~ ^{she} ^(SC) ✓

Possessive Case

→ my our your his her its their + N

→ mine ours yours his hers its theirs + ~~N~~

~~your's~~ friendly X

~~your's'~~ friendly X

~~your's's~~ friendly X

~~your~~ friendly X

~~your's~~ friend X

your friend ✓

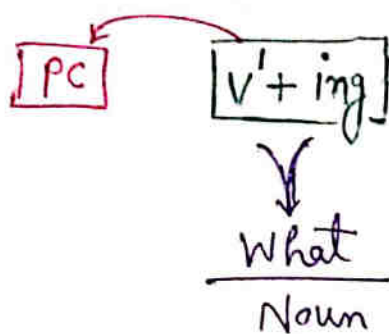
yours friendly ✓

_____ + ly {
Adjective
Adverb

X (SC) + Noun
X (OC)
✓ (PC)

^{v'}
Walking is good for health.
_N

I like ^{v'}singing.
_N



1. He Wanted ^{my}~~me~~ books.
_(N)

2. ^{v'}~~Her~~ bag is very nice.
_N

3. The dress is your_S

4. ^{v'}~~Her~~ house is very big.

5. ^{PC}His father did not like ^{his}~~him~~ going to late
night parties.
_{Noun}

6. She appreciated ~~me~~ ^{my} joining the club.
_{what (N)}

It — SHV

1. to mention — day, date, year, month, time, weather, season.

It is Wednesday today.

It is 5 August.

2. to mention — Object, animal, when the gender is Unknown.

It is my room.

The cow loves its calf.

The baby is crying, it must be hungry.

↓
bird

animal

Fish, human, being

off spring

young one

3. It — Dummy Subject ⇒ Introductory Subject.

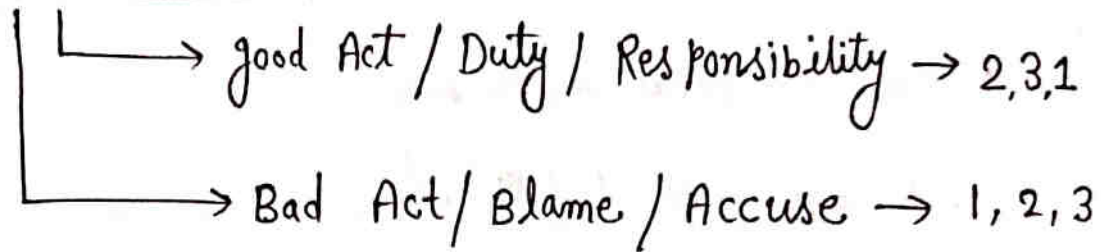
It + SHV + SC

It is ^I~~me~~ SC who spoke first.

It ~~were~~ ^{they}~~them~~ SC who came late.
~~was~~

Arrangement of Personal Pronouns

Social Behaviour



| * | <u>Speaker</u> | <u>Listener</u> | <u>Non Active Person</u> | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------|
| | (I) | — | — | ⇒ our |
| | x | (you) | — | ⇒ yours |
| | x | x | (He/she/It they) | ⇒ their |

1. You and I are happy today ✓
2. The teacher scolded ~~him and I~~
me and him
3. ~~I, you and he~~ have done the work.
you, he and I
4. ~~you, she and me~~ is responsible for the loss.
I, you and she
5. Rohan, ~~I and you~~ did not submit ~~his/your/our~~
(I) you and Rohan project.
6. It is ~~him and me~~ who broke the glass.
✓ (I) I and he
7. Shikha, ~~you and Tarun~~ will attend ~~his/her/their~~
you, Tarun and Shikha ✓ ~~your~~ our duties.

2. Demonstrative Pronoun :- Point out

This - Sing + Near
That - Sing + Far
These - Plural + Near
Those - Sing. + Far

$\square + HV/mv/x$

Ex:- This is my favourite book.

N_1 N_2 this that

Ekte has a Car and a scooter you take this and I take that.

Poverty and population are Connected we have to eradicate this to control that
that this

Poverty and population are / Connected we have to eradicate this to / Control that.

3. Reciprocal pronoun

Give \Rightarrow Take

each - other — $[2]$ at a time

One - another — $[N > 2]$ at a time

1. Radha and Priya were talking to each other
2. All the students shook hands with each other
3. The team discussed the strategy with one-another
4. In this series, India, Pakistan and Australia are facing each other \leftarrow एक बार में दो ही team participate करेगी।
5. We love each other / one another.

We/you $\begin{cases} \text{each other} \\ \text{one another} \end{cases}$

4. Indefinite Pronoun

| | | | |
|-------|---|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Every | { | + body / one + <u>SHV</u> | _____ he / his / him |
| Some | | | |
| Any | | | |
| No | | | |
| | | + <u>thing</u> + SHV | _____ it / its / it |
| | | <u>object</u> | |

Ex:- Everybody is supposed to do his / her / its work.
Everything has its own worth.

All

All $\begin{cases} \text{UN} \rightarrow \text{SHV} \\ \text{PCN} \rightarrow \text{PHV} \end{cases}$

1. All ^{→ health (UN)} is well. ✓

2. All ^{→ members (PCN)} are well. ✓

3. All ^{→ work (UN)} is well that ends well. ✓

4. All ^{→ candidates (PCN)} are (is/are) invited but few are selected.

5. All ^{→ things (PCN)} have (has/have) been packed for the trip.

6. All ^{→ persons (PCN)} were (was/were) conveyed the message.



7. All I need is/are the music

8. All Isha saw was/were 20 - students.

9. All Tarun found was/were 20 rupees.

United Sense

A W D H S P < United - SHV
divided - PHV

10. All She needed ^{am} is/are ^{prep.} I except ^{oc} you

5* Distributive Pronoun

Each - [1] out of many }
Either - [1] out of [2] } [SHV]
Neither - X out of [2]

[] + SHV ----- he/his/him

SHV और common
gender की वजह से।

[] of Plural + SHV ----- he/she/it/you
★ ----- Singular pronoun

Either ----- not \Rightarrow Neither

Neither \rightarrow [2] के लिए

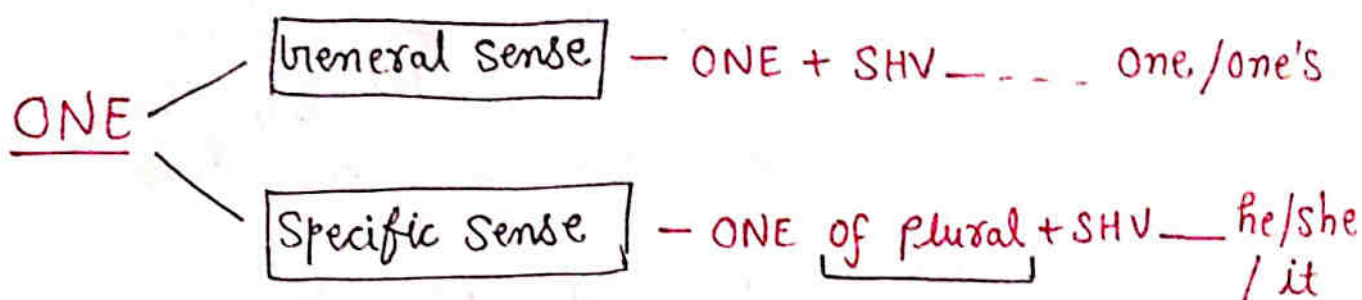
$N > 2 \rightarrow$ None $\begin{cases} \text{SHV} - \text{None has reported} \checkmark \\ \text{PHV} - \text{None have reported} \checkmark \end{cases}$

Both \rightarrow [2] ; Both + PHV

Both \div ----- Not \rightarrow Neither.

1. Each ~~have~~ ^{has} done ~~their~~ ^{his} Work.
2. Each of the books is Very useful.
3. Each of the Students ~~have~~ ^{has} Come late.
4. Either of the friends ~~have~~ ^{has} lose ~~their~~ ^{his} family
5. ~~Either~~ ^{Neither} of you ~~are~~ ^{is} not in uniform.
6. ~~Either~~ of the Pandavas ⁽⁵⁾ ~~were~~ not ready to fight the battle.
~~Neither~~ None → 2 से ज्यादा हैं।
7. Either ~~are~~ ^{is} sent ~~their~~ ^{his} details
8. Both of the boys ~~is~~ ^{are} selected for ~~his~~ ^{their} Caliber.
9. ~~Both~~ ^{Neither} of the Students ~~have~~ ^{has} not answered ~~their~~ ^{his} question.

* ONE - CONFUSION



1. One is known by the company ~~he~~
one keeps. U.S
2. One of the books ~~have~~
has ~~his~~
its Worth. S.P.S
3. One must keep ~~his~~
ones promise. U.S
4. One of my neighbours ~~have~~
has sold ~~one's~~ car
his
5. The monk says that life is what ~~he~~
one makes
of it. U.S
6. Long life is good if ~~he~~
one is happy and has
friends.
7. She said that one of her brothers resigned
~~one's~~ job.
his

8. One must utilise one's time. — General sense

9. Everyone must utilise one's time.

10. Each One must utilise one's time.

एक साथ use करना Super Fluuous है।

पिछले class में पढ़ चुके हैं।

Every
Some
Any
No

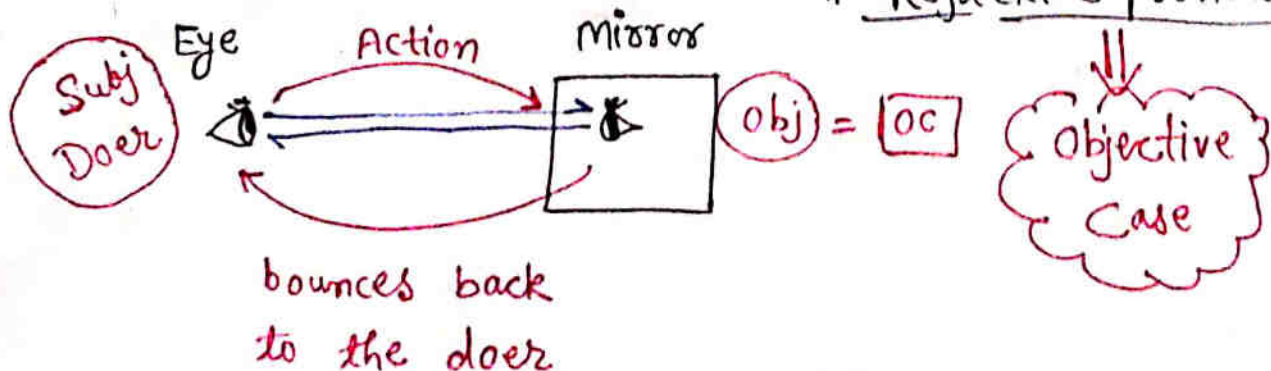
+ one/body + SHV ————— he/his/him

6. ★ Reflexive / Emphatic Pronoun.

————— + self / selves

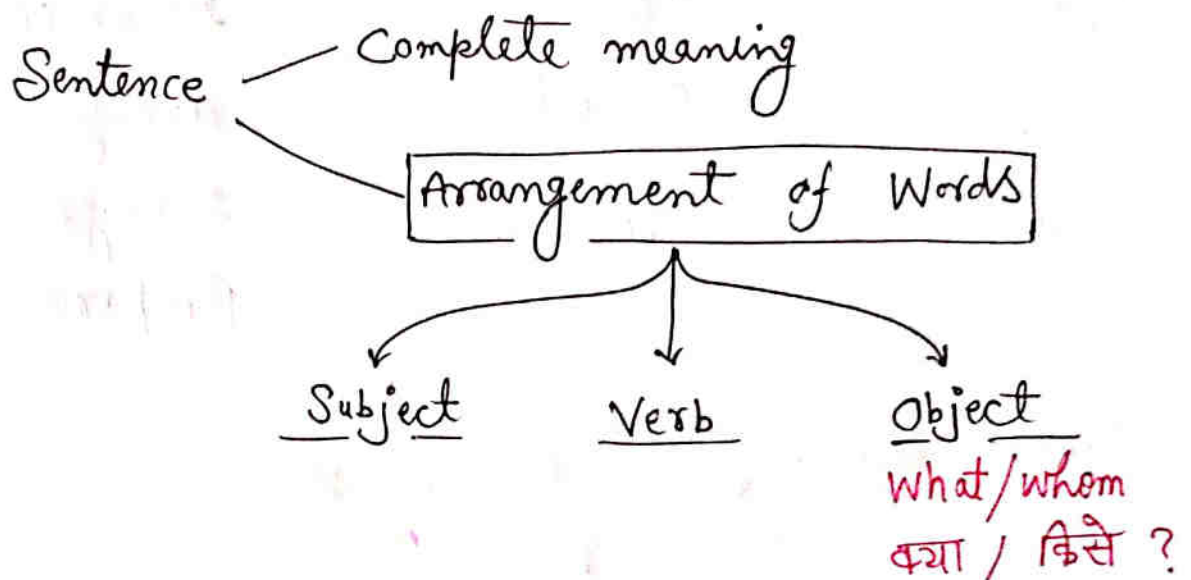
myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself.

* Reflexive Pronoun



He killed a Snake ← Complete meaning

He killed himself



Rilika enjoyed the music in the Party ✓
object where कर

Ritika enjoyed in the Party
herself where

* किसी भी लिखे हुए sentence के अंदर अगर object नहीं हो तो उसके meaning को complete करने के लिए या object की कमी को दूर करने के लिए हम Reflexive pronoun का use करते हैं।

★ We use a Reflexive pronoun when the object is not given.

Kill
enjoy
introduce
Present

avail (RP) of

Pride.

acquit

adjust

adopt

reconcile

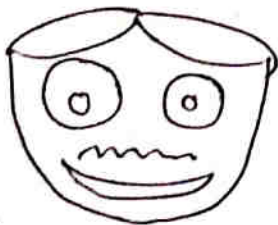
avenge

revenge

Prepare

Rekha adjust in the class.
herself where

Rekha adjusted her dress in the class.
object ✓ where



Introduce yourself ✓



~~myself~~ ~~is~~ Nisha
I am

* Reflexive Pronoun हमेशा object के लिए use होता है। Object Case में use होता है और Objective Case की sentence का Subject नहीं हो सकता है।

Naina introduced herself yesterday.

Naina introduced her husband yesterday. ✓

He bathed ~~himself~~ in the river

Super false
यहाँ पर Reflexive की
उपयोग नहीं है।

Shikha hid ~~herself~~ behind a tree.

{bath, wash, clean, shave, hide, stop, start, keep}

~~Reflexive Pronoun~~

Nidhi prepared a dish yesterday. ✓

Nidhi prepared herself yesterday.

Nidhi prepared ~~herself~~ a dish

Nidhi prepared a dish herself ✓
Emphatic Pronoun

Nidhi herself prepared a dish
Emphatic Pronoun

S + V + O — what
 whom

S + V + Reflexive pronoun

S + V + ~~R.P.~~ obj

S + V + [★]obj + Emphatic Pronoun

S + EP_s + V + [★]obj

He ~~himself~~^① killed ~~himself~~^②

He ~~himself~~^① killed a dear ~~himself~~^②.

✓ x

x ✓

7. * Interrogative Pronoun

Person { who — Subjective Case
 whom — Objective Case

| | |
|--|---|
| <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"><div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 10px;">Who</div><div style="margin-left: 10px;">killed Ravana?</div></div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"><div style="margin-right: 10px;">↓</div><div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"><div style="margin-right: 20px;">Rama</div><div style="margin-right: 20px;">killed</div><div>Ravana</div></div></div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"><div style="margin-right: 20px;">S.C</div><div style="margin-right: 20px;">✓</div><div>○</div></div> | <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"><div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 10px;">Whom</div><div style="margin-left: 10px;">did Krishna marry?</div></div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 10px;"><div style="margin-right: 10px;">↘</div><div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"><div style="margin-right: 20px;">Krishna married</div><div>Rukmani.</div></div></div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"><div style="margin-right: 20px;">O.C</div><div>○</div></div> |
|--|---|

WHO WHOM
 Sc - person oc - person

1. who has solved these questions?
2. Whom has he invited? (oc)
(sc)
3. Who will take the responsibility?
4. Whom will you scold for this loss? (oc)
(sc)
5. Do you know Whom Reena is talking to? (oc)
(sc)

Which → object, animals, Point out

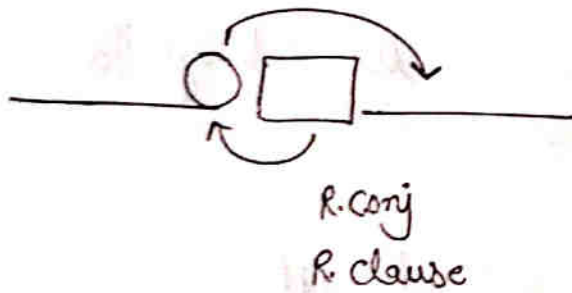
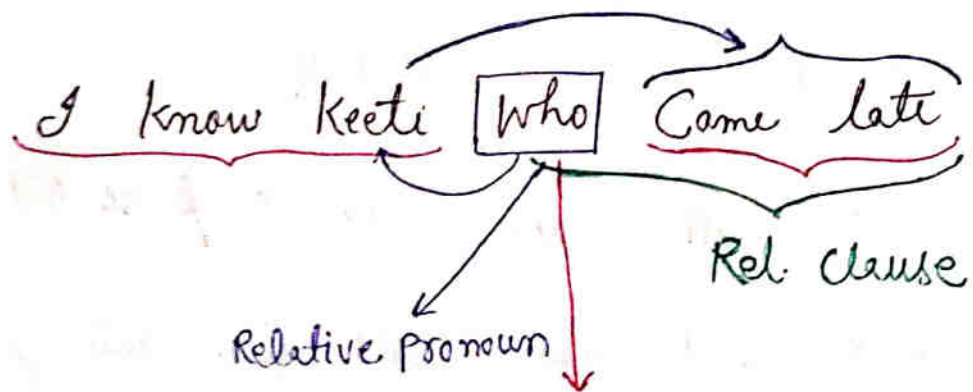
Which is your pen? (object)

Which is our national bird? (animal)

~~Which~~ ~~who~~ of the following is a suitable
 Candidate for PM? (Point out)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Rahul Gandhi | 3. Narendra Modi |
| 2. Priyanka Gandhi | 4. Arvind Kejriwal |

Relative Pronoun - a word which relates to the noun/pronoun which is used before it.



- ① { Rani saw Udayav
He was waiting for me
who

Rani saw Udayav who was waiting for me.

- ② { Shekhar helped ~~the~~ lady ✓
~~She~~ wanted to cross the road.
who

Shekhar helped ~~the~~ lady Who wanted to cross the road

③ { Jhenmyson was ~~a~~ ^{the} poet whom
The British appreciated ~~him~~ for 'ulysses'

Jenmyson was ~~a~~ ^{the} poet whom the british
appreciated him for 'ulysses'.

④ Raghav helped ~~a~~ ^{the} girl whom
People saw her limping

Raghav helped ~~a~~ ^{the} girl whom people saw limping

1. Person Who H/MV

2. Person Whom Different Subject

general sense → a/an + SCN

Specific sense → the + SCN

3. ~~a/an~~ + SCN Who
Whom

4. Person Who HV/MV

I think
You know
we feel

1. Monica helped the boy who was sitting sad.
 2. He welcomed the guest whom I think was a professor.
 3. Shanaya likes them whom we feel our self dependent.
 4. Modi assured the public whom the lockdown has trouble.
-
1. Mohan thanked him who has done a great job.
 2. Shreya will call them who they know have taken the books.
 3. Sachin pilot turned the CM whom the MLA have rejected.
 4. I appreciated Aarif whom I found the Principal presented a medal.
 5. Call him who you think can do it.

6. Call whoever you know is suitable for this post.

5. Antecedent _____

Indefinite

6. ? +ever _____

↖ ↗

Whoever/whosoever
Whomever/whomsoever

7. Padmawati respected whomever her father knew well

8. Naina thanked whomever I know the officer
Selected.

1. Rakhi called up her brother who lives in the USA

2. Rohan called him who Isha felt had broken the pane.

3. The CM accused them Whom we think no person can trust.

4. Invite whoever you find is suitable.

5. Invite Whoever you find suitable.

6. ^{prof.} To whomever _(cc) it may concern.



object
animal

Which

Possessive Case
└─ Living — whose + Poss.
└─ Non Living
 Possession + of + which

table's design x }
Design of table }

I know him whose father died yesterday

1. I bought a car which is not very costly
2. She wanted a book which contains every information
3. you can take the shirt which you want to
4. you can take (?) whichever shirt you want to.
5. This is the house ~~whose~~ demolition is confirmed.
 demolition of which
6. I bought a shirt ~~whose~~ price was reasonable
 price of which
7. Shevata knows Raj ~~house of whose~~ is in Delhi.
 whose house

* that :-

1. A that
↓
Superlative degree

 est

 iest

most

least

She is the best singer ^{that} ~~whom~~ I have ever heard

2. N₁ and N₂ that
(different)

I had seen Rahul and his dog ~~who/which~~ ^{that} drowned yesterday

She identified the boys and their work ~~who/which~~ ^{that} ~~was~~ _{were} not good

3. question word that _____

Who is the boy ~~who~~^{that} came late?

which is the boy ~~which~~^{that} you bought yesterday.

4. ✓ A that _____

Specific sense

the only, the same, the little, the few,
all, every / some / any / no + one / body / thing...

This is the only pen ~~which~~^{that} I have.

All which that glitters is not gold.

I know everybody ~~who~~^{that} can help me.