

PRONOUN



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ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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DECODE PRONOUNS

We may say –
Rick is absent, because Rick is ill.
But it is better to avoid repetition of the noun *Rick*, and say –
Rick is absent, because he is ill.

A word that is thus used *instead of a noun* is called a **Pronoun**.

A **Pronoun** is a word used instead of a noun.



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DECODE PRONOUNS

We may say –
Rick is absent, because Rick is ill.
But it is better to avoid repetition of the noun *Rick*, and say –
Rick is absent, because **he** is ill.

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KINDS OF PRONOUNS

I am young.
We are young.
You are young.
They are young.

I, we, you, he (she, it), they are called **Personal Pronouns** because they stand for the three persons

- i) The person speaking,
- ii) The person spoken to, and
- iii) The person spoken of



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KINDS OF PRONOUNS

- The Pronouns *I* and *we*, which denote the person or persons speaking are said to be Personal Pronouns of **First Person**.
- The Pronoun *you*, which denotes the person or persons spoken to is said to a Personal Pronoun of **Second Person**.
- The Pronouns *he (she)* and *they* which denote the person or persons spoken of, are said to be Personal Pronouns of **Third Person**.



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KINDS OF PRONOUNS

When *-self* is added to *my, your, him, her, it* and *-selves* to *our, your, them, we* get what are called Compound Personal Pronouns.

They are called **Reflexive Pronouns** when the action done by the subject turns back (*reflects*) upon the subject; as,

I hurt *myself*.

You will hurt *yourself*.

He hurt *himself*.

We hurt *ourselves*.

You will hurt *yourselves*.

They hurt *themselves*.

Reflexive Pronouns are used as the *Object* of a verb, and refers to the same person or thing as denoted by the Subject of verb.



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KINDS OF PRONOUNS

This is a present from my uncle.

These are merely excuses.

Both cars are good; but *this* is better than *that*.

Make haste, *that's* a good boy.

That is the Red Fort.

Pronouns used in *Italics* are used to *point out* the objects to which they refer, and are therefore, called **Demonstrative Pronouns**.



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KINDS OF PRONOUNS

One hardly knows what to do.

One does not like to say so, but it is only true.

None of his poems are well known.

All were drowned.

Some are born great.

Few escaped unhurt.

Do good to others.

Did anybody ask you to come?

All these Pronouns in *Italics* refer to persons or things in a general way, but do not refer to any person or thing in particular. They are, therefore, called **Indefinite Pronouns**.



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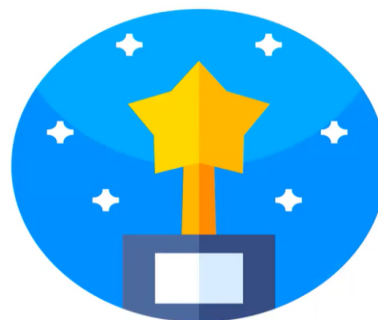
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KINDS OF PRONOUNS

Each of the boys gets a prize.
Either of these roads leads to the railway station.
Either of you can go.
Neither of the accusations is true.

Each, either, neither are called **Distributive Pronouns** because they refer to persons or things one at a time. For this reason they are always singular and as such followed by the verb in the singular.



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KINDS OF PRONOUNS

1. I met Hari. Hari had just returned.
2. I have found the pen. I had lost the pen.

- I met Hari **who** had just returned.
- I have found the pen **which** I had lost.

Words like **who**, **which** and **that** are called **Relative Pronouns** because it refers to or relates to some noun going before, which is called its **Antecedent**.



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LET'S EXERCISE

Join the following sentences together with a Connective.

1. This is the building. It was built in a single month.
2. I met my uncle. He had just arrived.
3. The boy tells lies. He deserves to be punished.
4. I heard some news. The news astonished me.
5. Give me the ruler. The ruler is on the desk.
6. We got into a bus. It was full of people.
7. He has a friend. He is a clever artist.
8. Can I borrow a book? You are reading it.



Tunisha

