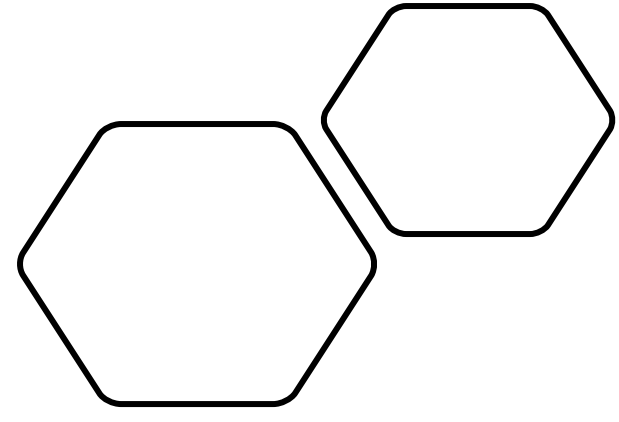




SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**



PRONOUN

By: Santosh Sir



s → v + obj

CASE		PERSONS									
		I		II	III						
Subjective		I	We	You	He	She	It	They	One	Who	Ram (n)
Possessive	Adj.	My	our	Your	His	her	its	their	one's	whose	Ram's
	Pro.	mine	ours	yours	his	hers	(x)	theirs			Ram's
Objective		me	us	you	him	her	it	them	one	whom	Ram
Reflexive		Myself	ourselves	yourself, yourselves	himself	herself	itself	themselves	oneself		

— Before Verb

— Before Noun

— After Noun

— After Verb

ये अकेले नहीं आते ये हमेशा सब नाम / प्रो.
के बाद आते हैं।

•

1. He gave me a book.

स व द

2. I gave her a book.

म व द

3. He beat her.

स व द

4. She beat him.

व व द

1. This is my pen.

2. It is her book.

3. I was happy at ~~him~~ his coming on time.

4. He became angry at ~~me~~ my being talking to his girlfriend.

Pos. + N/Ving

1. My pen is yellow.

yours ✓

2. Your pen is black.

hers ✓

3. Her pen is green.

4. It is mine. ✓

5. That is yours. ✓

my + noun

Noun [mine
yours
hers]

- Ours is a beautiful country

1. Our country is a beautiful country.

Our country is beautiful

2. Your bag is a black bag.

Yours

3. My students are intelligent students.

mine

RULE NO.1

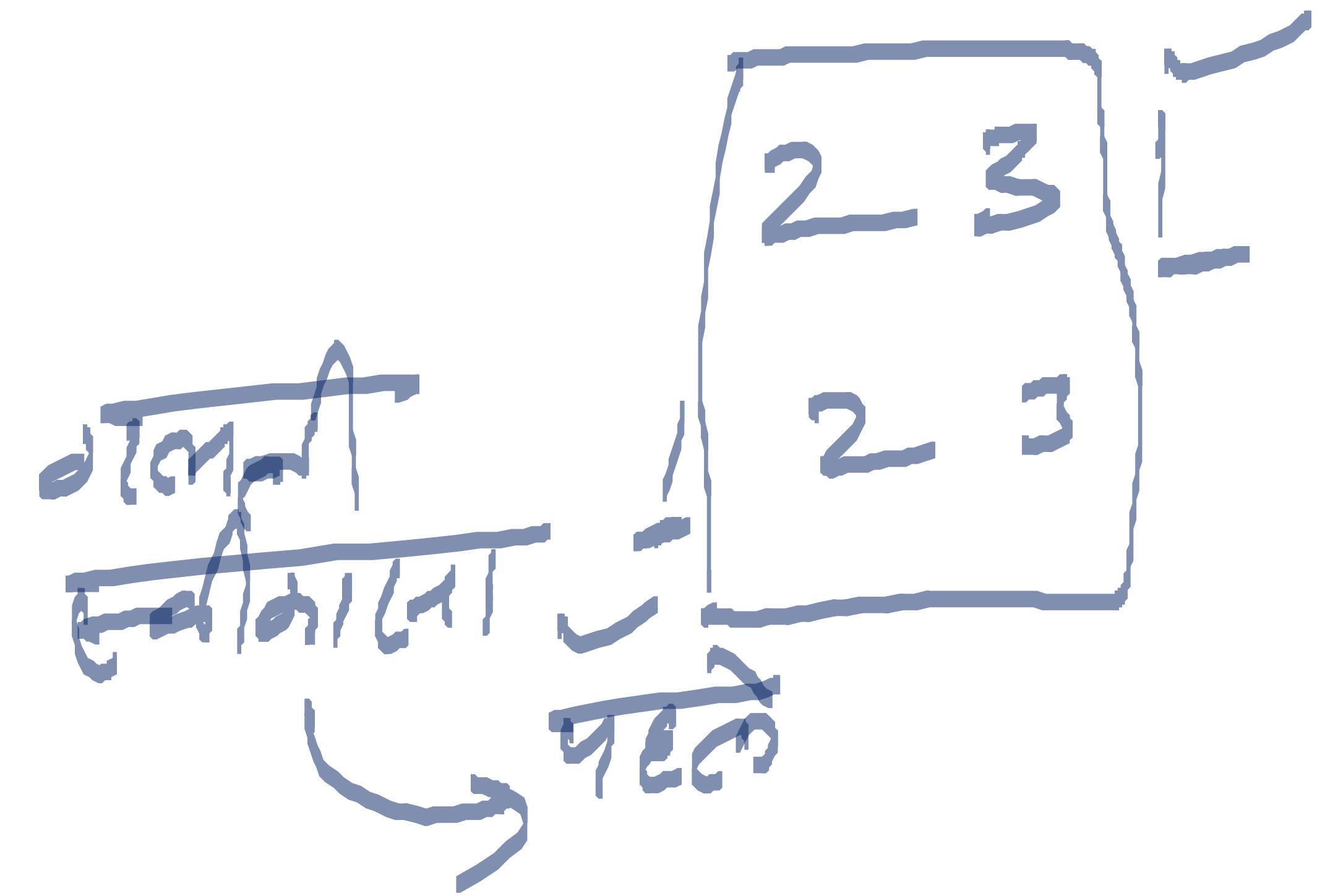
When two or all the three persons come together as subject / object, the order is..... 2,3,1

You, he and I

- I, you and he have done a great job. ✓

- I and he are doing it.

He and I



RULE NO.1

NOTE--- When there is a feeling of confession, the order is 1,2,3

eg. You and I have killed him.

X

I and you

Correct the sentences

I and she

- 1. She and I stole that book yesterday.

- 2. I, you and he were going through that fiction.

You, he and I

- 3. She was having a word with me and him.

him and me

- 4. He and you were speaking the truth.

You and he

- 5. I and my father are coming to you.

my father and I ✓

-
- my wife & I
1. I and my wife(A) were declared (B) the best couple at the party. (C)
No error (D)
- my wife and I
2. Me and my wife(A) were at home (B) last night. (C) No error (D)
- Tina and I
3. I and Tina will(A) go to the market (B) in the evening. (C) No error
(D)

RULE NO.2

Let/ like/ between/ but= except/ preposition + Obj.(me, him, them etc.)

eg. 1. Let I/me go now.

- 2. This pen is for she. *her*
- 3. All but she were present in the class. *her*
- 4. She is singing but he is dancing. *(चौकस)*

- - 1. There is no argument(A) between You and I (B)so we are free to go our way. (C) No error (D)
me ✓
 - 2. Such rules (A) do not apply to (B) you and I. (C) No error (D)
me
 - 3. *at* Let *them* they (A) do it in a proper (B) way. (C) No error (D)
✓

- him
I asked his that / (a) why he was angry / (b) but he did not answer. / (c) No error. (d)

that + wh-word + S + V

RULE NO.3

- (As/than) + Sub.[I, she, he]
- It + (is/ was/will be) + Sub.[I, she, he]

object x

- She is better than me^x / I.[✓] (am)

- It is me.^x It is I ✓

•

1. He is (A) fatter (B) than me. (C) No error (D)

2. It was him (A) who came running (B) into the classroom. (C) No error (D)

-
3. My twin (A) is five minutes (B) younger than myself. (C) No error (D)
4. Was it ^{he}him, that the teacher(A) punished for not submitting (B) his project on time. (C) No error (D)

RULE NO.4

- Both/ Either/ Neither/each + of the two
- All /anyone/ none /every one+ of the three, four,.....

• Either of the five pens is gel. ✓

• All of the two cars are Maruti. ✓

-
- 1. He is a university professor(A)but of his three sons (B)~~neither~~ ^{none ✓} has any merit. (C) No error (D)
- 2. Any of the two (A)roads leads (B) to the station. (C) No error (D)
^{either}
- 3. Any one of these two students(A)can be sent to participate (B)in the drawing competition. (C) No error (D)
^{either}

RULE NO. 5

Someone

Anyone

Everyone

No one

Each

Sub

He/She

Possessive

his/her

Reflexive

himself/herself

They X

their X

themselves X

One

one/one's/oneself (correct)

~~he~~ / ~~his~~ / ~~himself~~

-

- One should do his duty.

- One has to drink water if he wants to survive.

-

- Each of the four students has submitted their notebooks.

•

Every student promised to complete their work themselves.

One should do his duty.

One has to drink water if he wants to survive.

Each of the four students have submitted their notebooks

•

1. One should respect (A) the religions of others (B) as much as his own.
(C) No error (D)

one's ✓

2. One should have (A) their teeth checked (B) every six months. (C) No error (D)

one's

3. When one takes great risks (A) they must be prepared (B) for great losses. (C) No error (D)

one

RULE NO. 6

- Some verbs (hurt, introduce, present, absent, enjoy, avail, pride etc.) take obj./ Reflexive Pronoun (myself, himself, ourselves, herself etc.)

- He enjoyed the party.

- He enjoyed in the party.

- She absented me from the class yesterday.

- She absented from the class yesterday.

RULE NO. 7

- Some verbs don't take reflexive pronoun with them.
- Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest, hide etc.
- eg.1. A worldly person should keep himself from the stoics.
- 2. The plunderer hid himself behind the door.

indifferent
to pleasure
or pain

→ robber

RULE NO. 8

✓ सुख / who / which

- Such.....as(correct) ✓

- who/which(incorrect) ✗

- 1. He is not such a zealous person who I was searching for. ✓

- 2. She is not such a girl who is required for this job. ✓

RULE NO.9

- Each other.....(for two) ✓
- One another.....(for more than two) ✓

एक दूसरे

each other

eg. The astrologer and the astronaut are fighting with one another. ✗

A theist, an atheist, a pantheist and an agnostic are fighting with each other. ✗

one another ✓

RULE NO.10

- Some words (all, much, nothing, none, the little, the few, the same, the only, superlative degree) take Relative Pronoun(that)

This is the same ornithologist who scolded me.

who/ which

who studies birds

- He is the bravest boy who won the acclaim.

award

that

~~यह विषय~~

-

- 1. He told me the same(A) story ^{that} which he told(B) you yesterday.(C) No error (D)
- 2. Sairat is one of the latest(A) in the list of contemporary Marathi movies(B) ^{that} which appeared in recent times.(C) No error (D)

- either
- Anyone of his eyes is defective.
- Both you as well as my brother are going to attend her marriage tomorrow.

- Both of them are not going there.

Neither of them is

* Both का use we
sentence में नहीं
होता है।
Neither का use
होता है।

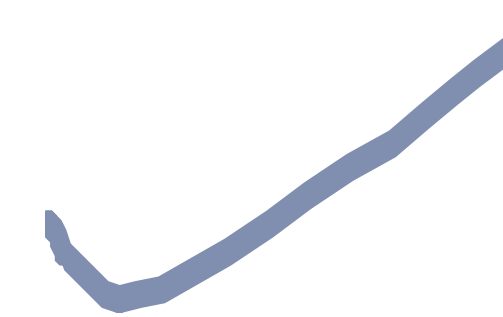
-
- He is not one of those who will help everybody whom he meets. *they meet*
- He and myself alone will complete this work. ✓
- Each of the brothers could get their share of property. ✓ *his*
- This is only one of her novels which have been published till date. ✓ *has*
that

• *neither*

3. None of the two sisters has come. ✓

4. Either of the four boys was playing on the field.

any



WHO OR WHICH?

(living)

(N. living)

which

choice or
selection of
मेरे

living or
मेरे में
which
आता है

- Of the two sisters who is the more beautiful? ✓
- Who is your father in the crowd?
- Who is better of the two students in our colony?

RULE NO. 11

link etā nāḥi

- Who
- that
- which

verb

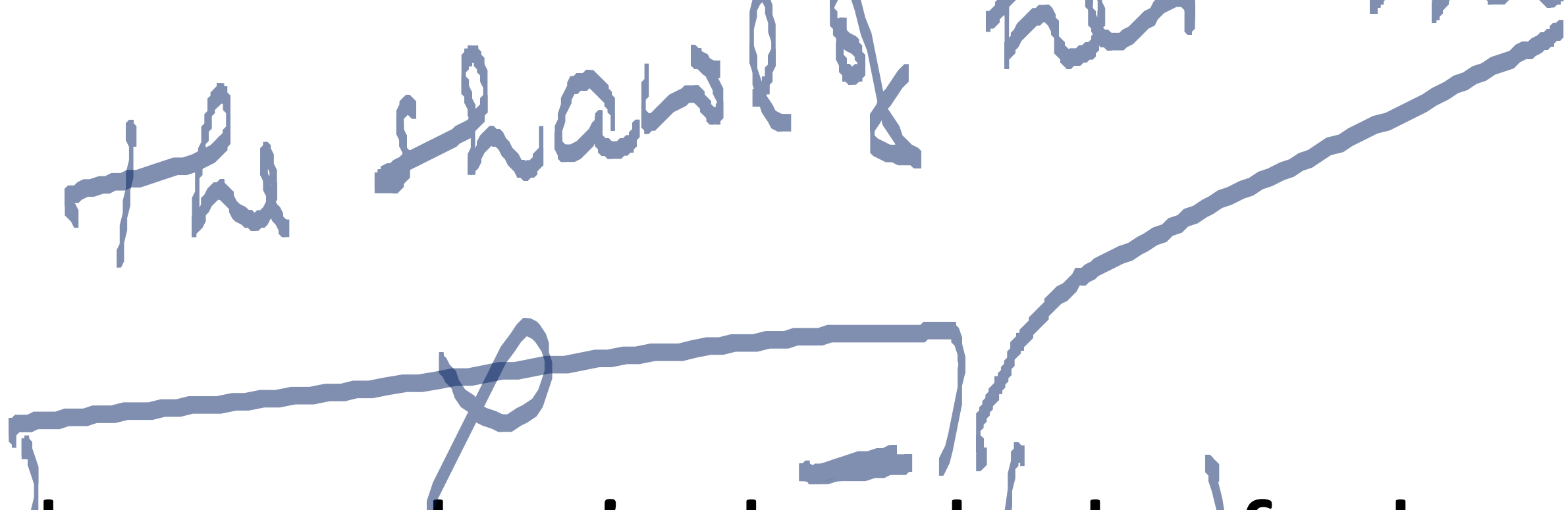
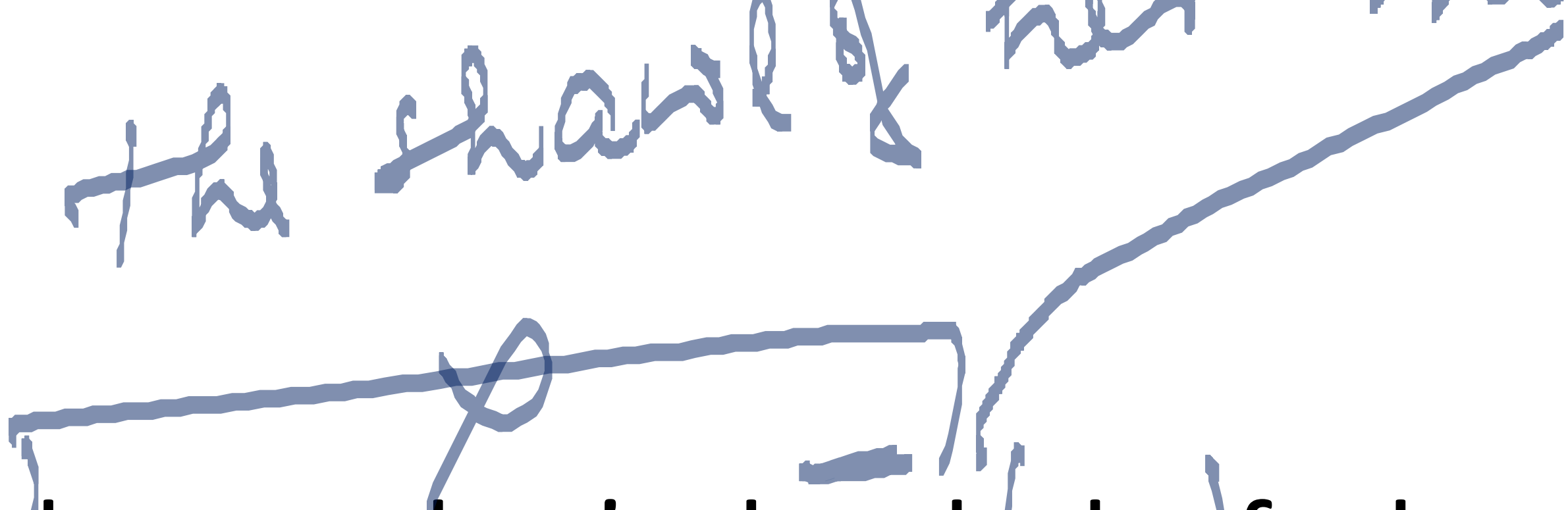
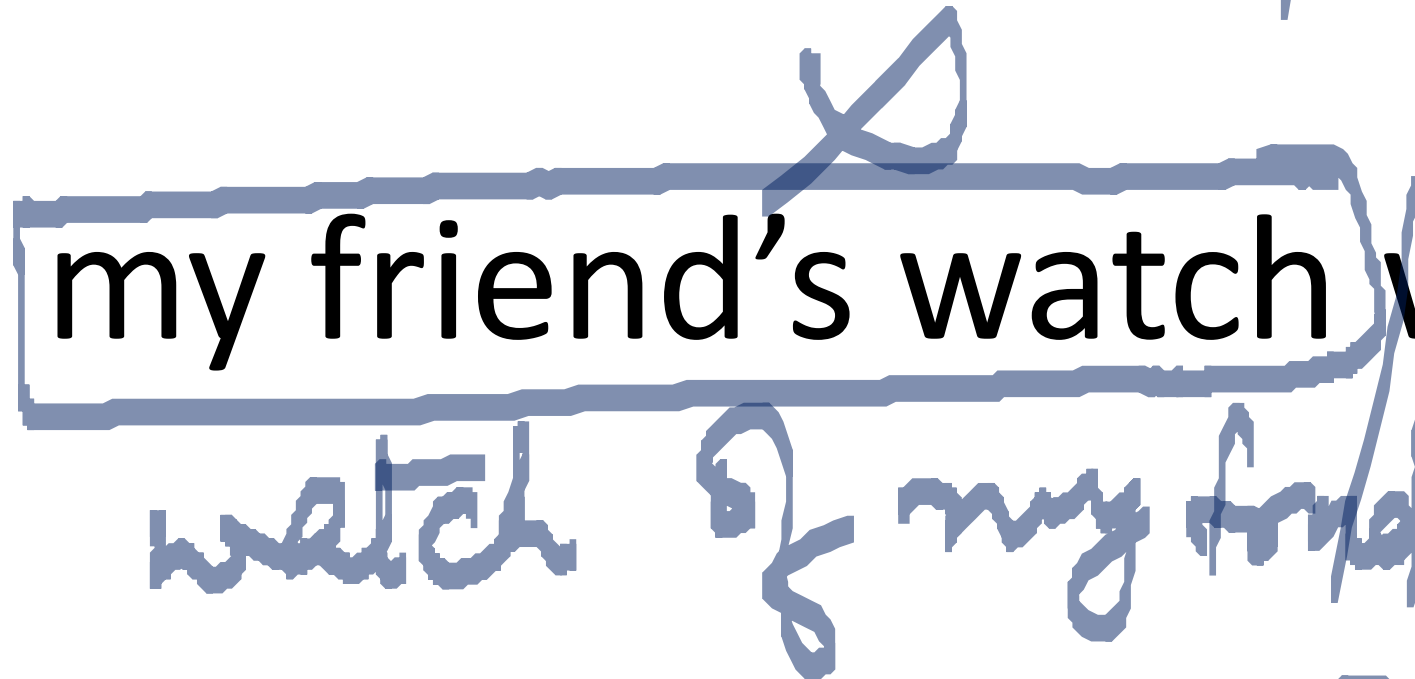
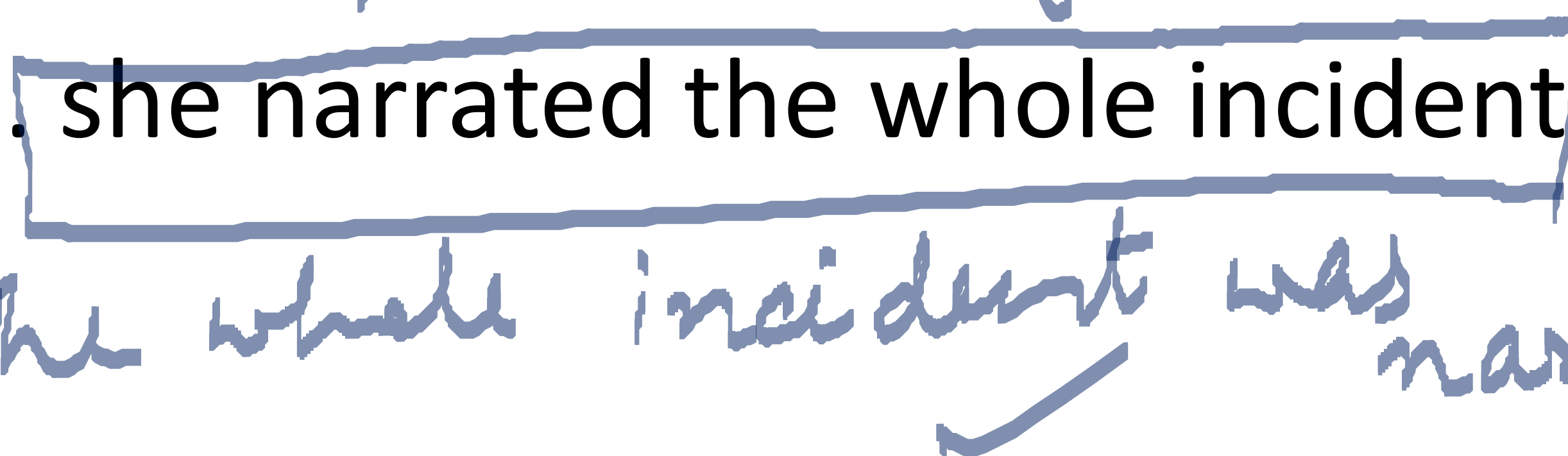
- who
- that
- which

+ v + x y z

etā verb aḥam et

- who - verb
- whom + s + v

etā s - v paired et

- *the shawl of her mother*

- 1. She has her mother's shawl who feels very cold in winter. ✓

- 2. I gave him my friend's watch who is very generous.
the watch of my friend

- 3. she narrated the whole incident who is a very good story teller.
The whole incident was narrated by her


‘Whose’ or “of which”

the screen of which

living + whose + Noun

- 1. I have a TV whose screen is 65 inches.

N. Writing + the noun of which

- 2. I met the person whose daughter is in the USA.

- 3. She gave me a pen whose ink is gel.

the ink of which ✓

- 4. He read a letter whose message was threatening.

the message of which

- 5. The boy (a) which money (b) was lost felt sorry(3) No error(d)

whose ✓

Who or whom

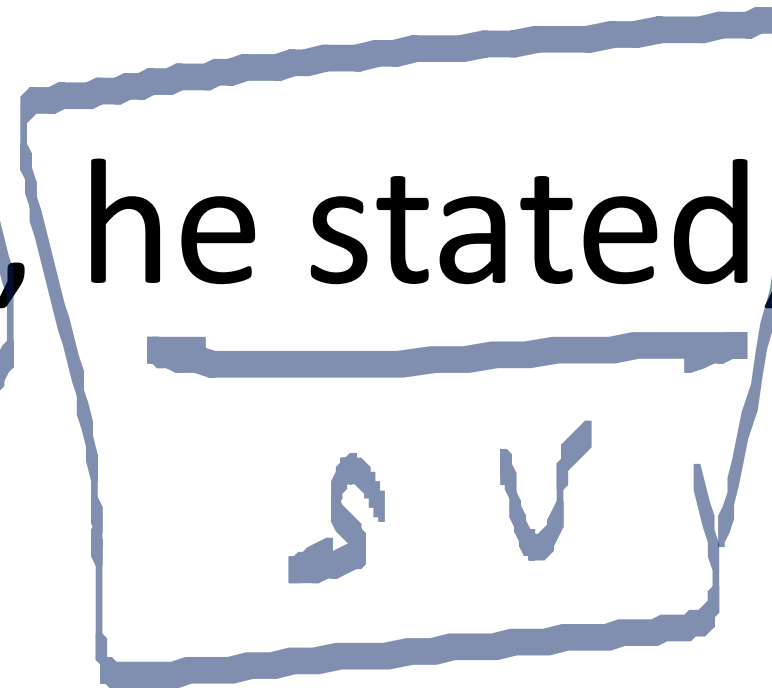
- 1. The players whom we have selected for our team are young and ambitious.

who

- 2. The students whom we are talking about, have come, are the winners of quiz competition.

- 3. He was talking of the people who, he stated, he had fought with in Bhutan.

whom



-
- 4. She is the kind of lady whom, everybody thinks, is shrewd.
who
- 5. She is the lady who, I know, you can always count on.
who
- 6. This is the sportsperson(A) whom I think has won (B) the much coveted prize.(C) No error (D)
who

•

- Favour
- Report
- Pardon
- Certificate
- Leave

इसको प्रयोग करते
साथ ही

+ 2 / from + objective

•

• 1. She begs my leave.

• 2. He begged your leave.

• 3. I beg your leave.

• 4. I beg my leave.

• 5. The patient came and asked for my report.

• 6. I want my certificate.

• 7. I need your favour.

her

leave of me ✓

his

leave of you ✓

his

✓
a favour from you ✓

•

1. My shirt is better than you. your shirt yours ✓

• 2. His pencil is sharper than me. mine ✓

• 3. Your house is as big as she. hers ✓ that / those ✓

• 4. The weather of Mathura is as cold as Delhi. the weather of Delhi. X

•
5. The roads in Delhi are wider than Nepal.

→ those

~~The~~ roads

in Nepal.

those from

• 6. The students from Hathras are more industrious than Mthura.

• 7. The climate of Shimla is as cold as Manali.

that of