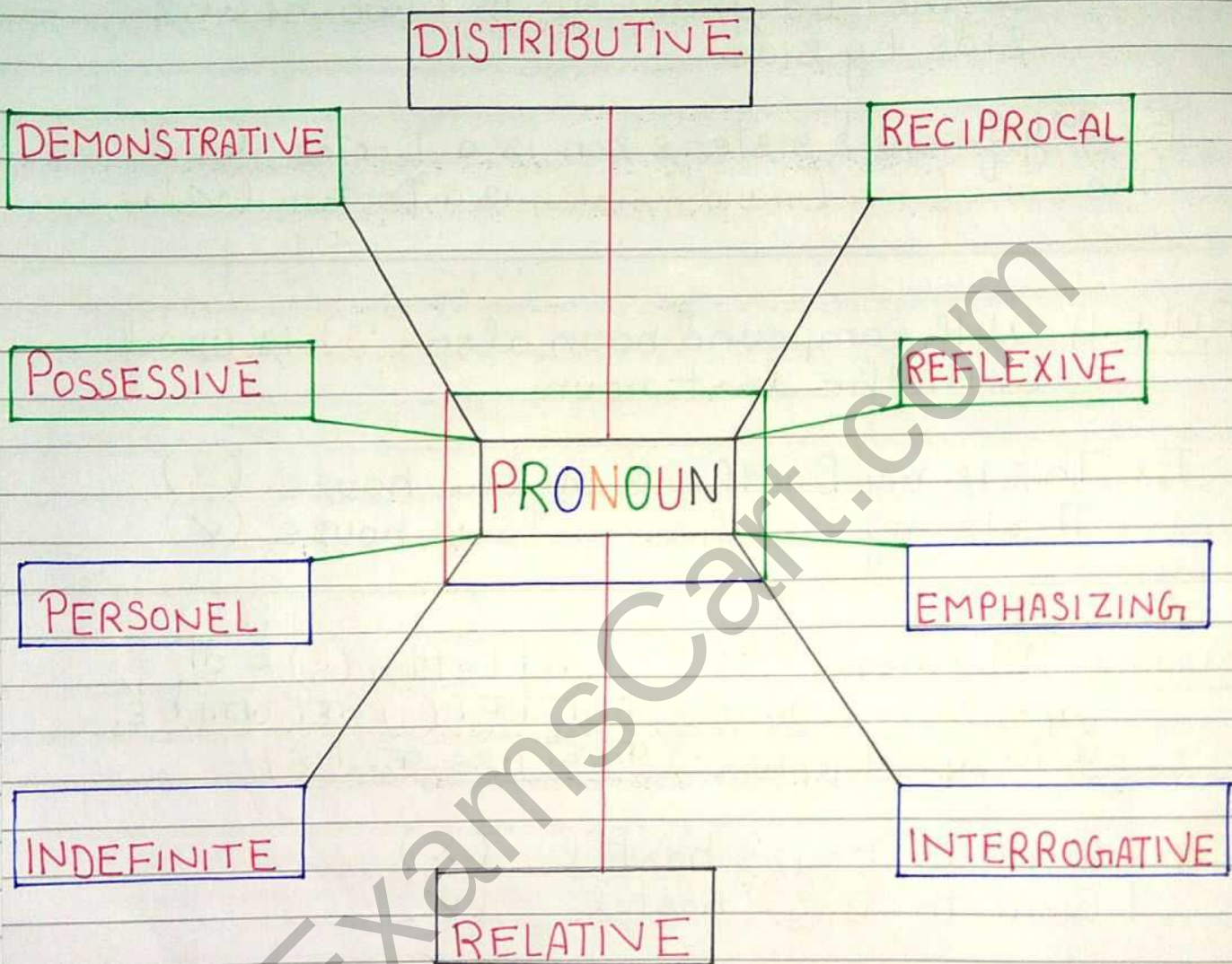


PRONOUN (सर्वनाम)



PRONOUN

Pronoun is a word used in place of Noun

‘Noun के बदले प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द को Pronoun कहते हैं।’

Ex. Mrs. Shukla, being a good teacher, she is liked by all the students.

(यहाँ She हटा दें। Noun के स्थान पर Pronoun का use होता है की Noun का)

NOTE- इसे समझ ले कि Noun के REPETITION से बचने के लिए PRONOUN का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

1. PERSONAL PRONOUN - वे Pronouns जो तीसरे Pronouns
 हैं First, Second और Third Person
 में Use होते हैं।

i.e. I, me, we, us, you, he, him, she, her, it, they, them.

The Case of Personal Pronouns	SUBJECT	OBJECT	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
FIRST PERSON	I We	me us	mine ours	my our
SECOND PERSON	You	You	Yours	Yours
THIRD PERSON	SHE, HE, IT THEY	HER, HIM, IT THEM	HERS, HIS, X THEIRS	HER, HIS, ITS THEIR

RULE-1. जब बहुत से Pronouns एक ही sentence में Use हो
 तो उन्हें 2, 3, 1 के क्रम में लगाते हैं।
 (2, 3, 1 ⇒ 2nd Person, 3rd Person, 1st Person)

Ex. I, You and he shall study for the exam. (X)
 You, he and I shall study for the exam. (✓)

RULE-2. जब Pronoun Plural में हो तो Pronoun
 1, 2, 3 के क्रम में होना चाहिए।

Ex. You, We and they should now get down to work. (X)
 We, You and they should now get down to work. (✓)

RULE-3. Let, Like, Between, but, except and Prepositions के
 बाद Objective Case का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex. Let I do this work (X)
 Let me do this work (✓)

"The only Person you should try to be better than,
 is the Person you were yesterday"

RULE-4. अगर दो Nominatives के बीच तुलना हो तो As/than के बाद Nominative Case का use होता है।

Ex. He is as fast as me. (X)
He is as fast as I. (✓)

2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS - A pronoun indicating possession and ownership.

Ex. Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs.

RULE-1. Possessive Pronoun में 's' के पहले Apostrophe का use नहीं होता है।

Ex. The bear had a ring around it's nose (X)
The bear had a ring around its nose (✓)

3. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN - जब Sentence में Self word का use हो तो reflexive Pronoun use होता है।

i.e. Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself.

RULE-1 Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest and hide के साथ reflexive pronoun का use नहीं होता है।

Ex. He hide himself in the room. (himself होता है)

b) You should keep yourself away from bad boys
(Yourself होता है)

“LIFE always offers you a SECOND CHANCE
It's called TOMORROW”

4. DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN.

A distributive pronoun considers members of a group separately, rather than collectively.

Ex- Each, any, either, neither, every, none, etc.

- Either का प्रयोग 'दो में से कोई एक' के अर्थ में होता है

- Neither का प्रयोग 'दो में से कोई भी नहीं' के अर्थ में होता है

- None का प्रयोग 'दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से कोई एक' के अर्थ में प्रयोग होता है।

5. RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

When each of two or more subjects is acting in the same way towards the other.

Ex- Each other, one another.

- Each other - दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के मध्य

- One another - दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के मध्य

“DON'T GIVE UP BECAUSE OF WHAT SOMEONE SAID.
USE IT AS MOTIVATION TO PUSH HARDER”

6. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

वे Pronoun जो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं को Pointout करने के लिए use होता है।

Ex. This, that, these, those, such, the same.

RULE-1 किसी Sentence में Singular Countable Noun को दोबारा लिखने से बचने के लिए 'one' का use होता है, जबकि Plural में 'ones' का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex. This is the new version, but that is an old one

b) These are new books, but those are old ones.

7. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

वे Pronouns जो जोड़ने का कार्य करते हैं।

Ex. Who, Whom, Whose, which, that etc.

RULE-1 All का प्रयोग व्यक्ति के लिए होता है, तो इसके बाद who/ ~~that~~ का use होता है। नकि whom का।

Ex. All who are interested to do this work can start now.

RULE-2 All का use वस्तु के लिए होता है तो That का use होता है।

Ex. All that glitters is not gold.

“Losers quit when they Fail.
winners fail until they Succeed”

RULE 3. Everything, nothing, the only, any, all, everyone, none, no, nobody, much, little, the same, the few, the little के बाद **That** का use होता है।

Ex- My Father has given me everything that I needed.

8. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

It do not refers to a specific person, place or thing.

Ex. Everybody, somebody, nobody, anybody, everyone, someone, no one, any one, everything, something, nothing, anything, all, some, any, both, much, few, little, another.

9. EMPHASIZING PRONOUNS

इका use subject पर दबाव डालने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex. Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself.

i.e. You, Yourself are responsible for your problems.
b) He hurt himself.

“Excuses will always be there for you.
opportunities won’t.”