

PARTS OF SPEECH SERIES





PRONOUNS

Target: SNAP, IIFT, XAT, CMAT, TISSNET, TISSMAT, SSC CGL, Banks, OMETs













What are Pronouns? (सर्वनाम)



Pronouns are words that take the place of a noun in a sentence.

These are words like: he, you, ours, themselves, some, each, etc.

If we didn't have pronouns, we would have to repeat a whole lot of nouns.

Ex. Aman is the best friend of Amrita. Aman has done many projects with Amrita. Aman and Amrita like to eat Pizza.

Aman is the best friend of Amrita. **He** has done many projects with **her**. **They** like to eat Pizza.



Types of Pronouns



02 REFLEXIVE

03 INDEFINITE

04

INTERROGATIVE





Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns represent specific people or things. They are categorized

into subject pronouns and object pronouns.

Examples:

1. Subject Pronouns

- I like your dress.
- You are late.
- **He** is my friend.
- It is raining.

2. Object Pronouns

- Can you help **me**?
- I can see **you**.
- She doesn't like him.
- I saw **her** in town today.

Subject	Object
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them





Application of the rule

Sentence:

Aman and Amrita play together.

Which of these options is correct?

- (a) Me and Amrita play together.
- (b) I and Amrita play together.
- (c) Amrita and I play together.
- (d) Amrita and me play together.

Subject	Object
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them



Reflexive Pronouns



Reflexive pronoun are used when we want to refer back to the subject of the sentence. Reflexive pronouns end in "-self" (singular) or "-selves" (plural).

Words like myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves are reflexive pronouns.

Examples:

I saw myself in the mirror.

Why do you blame yourself?

They cannot look after themselves.



Indefinite Pronouns



An indefinite pronoun does not refer to any specific person, thing or amount. It is vague and "not definite".

Some of the indefinite pronouns are:

anybody, everybody, nobody, somebody, anyone, everyone, no one, someone, anything, everything, nothing, something.

Note:

1. We use a singular verb after an indefinite pronoun.

Ex. Everything was ready for the party.

2. When we refer back to an indefinite pronoun, we use a plural pronoun.

Ex. Everybody enjoyed the movie. *They* stood up & clapped.

Interrogative Pronouns



Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions. The main interrogative pronouns are "what," "which," "who," "whom," and "whose".

What

What is an interrogative pronoun that asks for names of things.

Ex. (a) What do you want to eat?

Which

Which asks for a specific person or thing from a group.

Ex. (a) Which of these bags is yours?



Interrogative Pronouns



Whose

We use whose when we want to ask about ownership.

Ex. Whose car did you drive here?

Who

It is the subject pronoun that asks about a person or a thing.

Ex. Who won yesterday? **Nadal** won yesterday.

Whom

It is the object pronoun that asks about a person or a thing.

Ex. Whom did you invite? I invited Ram.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS







Question: Underline all the pronouns in the following sentences.

- 1. Alice lives on 21st street. She is my best friend.
- 2. Although she lives next door, I rarely see her.
- 3. My father is a shopkeeper. Sometimes, I go to work with him
- 4. The President himself promised to stop the war.





Question: Underline all the pronouns in the following sentences.

- 5. Each of the players has a doctor
- 6. Many have expressed their views.
- 7. It is important to dress well.
- 8. John and Mary beat them.





Question: Choose the most appropriate word to fill the blank.

- 1. _____ are having trouble getting back to the hotel. (I, They, He)
- 2. Akshat wanted to watch TV with _____. (myself, them, she)
- 3. Every Monday, Aman goes for swimming with _____ friends. (himself, his, their).
- 4. Three of _____ went to the shop with Rekha. (we, ourself, us)



Question: Choose the correct pronoun in the blank.

1. When Ravi won the lottery, he pinched _____ to make sure he wasn't dreaming.

- (a) his
- (b) ourself
- (c) himself
- (d) herself





- 2. The dog caught _____ tail in the door.
- (a) it's
- (b) its
- (c) itself
- (d) it





3. Father and _____ are in the kitchen. I help ____ in chopping the vegetables.

(a) me, his

(b) me, them

(c) I, him

(d) I, his





- 4. Those are my brothers. _____ names are Rahul and Hemant.
- (a) There
- (b) Those
- (c) Their
- (d) Them





- 5. He blamed _____ for their misfortune.
- (a) himself
- (b) his
- (c) ones
- (d) mine





Thanks a lot for watching!

















