PRONOUN

सर्वनाम

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Pronoun

❖ Pronoun is a word used at the place of Noun.

Ex.:- (a) <u>Ram</u> is a Dancer. (b) <u>He</u> is a Dancer.

➢ According to uses Pronoun can be classified into eight forms.

"PRIDE RID"

1.	P	-	Personal Pronoun
2.	R	-	Reflexive Pronoun
3.	I	-	Indefinite Pronoun
4.	D	-	Demonstrative Pronoun
5.	E	-	Emphatic Pronoun
6.	R	-	Relative Pronoun
7.	I	-	Interrogative Pronoun
8.	D	-	Distributive Pronoun

1. Personal Pronoun - Personal Pronoun stands for three Persons.

Person	Subjective Case	Possessive Case	Objective Case
1st	I / We	My/Mine, Our/Ours	Me/Us
2nd	You	Your/Yours	You
3rd	He, She, It, They	His, Her / Hers, Its	Him, Her, It
	One	Their/Theirs, One's	Them, One

* <u>Facts</u> ➢

❖ If different kinds of Persons come together are arranged into 231 Order.

Ex.:- Ram, I and You were going to Delhi.   – (✘)

    You, Ram and I were going to Delhi.   – (✔)

Note –

23 ☞ Ram and You can solve the Question.   – (✘)

    You and Ram can solve the Question.   – (✔)

31 ☞ I and Ram can solve the Question.   – (✘)

    Ram and I can solve the Question.   – (✔)

21 ☞ I and You can solve the Question.   – (✘)

    You and I can solve the Question.   – (✔)

❖ If different kinds of Persons come together and they do an Illegal work in sentence are arranged into 123 Order.

Ex.:- You, I and Ram were going to kill Raju.   – (✘)

    I, You and Ram were going to kill Raju.   – (✔)

❖ If different kinds of Persons come together and 1st Person is also Present in them get their combined Possession by <u>Our</u>.

Ex.:- You Ram and I have completed <u>your</u> task.   – (✘)

    You Ram and I have completed <u>our</u> task.   – (✔)

❖ If different kinds of Persons come together and 1st Person is not Present in them get their combined Possession by <u>Your</u>.

Ex.:- You and Ram have completed <u>his</u> task.   – (✘)

    You and Ram have completed <u>your</u> task.   – (✔)

Pronoun

- ❖ 'They + Who' can't be used, It should be "Those + Who" in uses.

  Ex.:- <u>They</u> who are sitting here are mad.   – (✘)

  <u>Those</u> who are sitting here are mad.   – (✔)

- ❖ One ➢ Single (One + Verb) – His / Her / Its

- ❖ One ➢ Everybody / Anybody (One + Verb) – One's

  Note - 1st – In the sense of Single One + of + …., is used that gets Possession by His \ Her \ Its.

  Ex.:- One of you has left <u>one's</u> pen in the class.   – (✘)

  One of you has left <u>his</u> pen in this class.   – (✔)

  Note - 2nd – In the sense of Everybody\Anybody One + Verb is used that gets Possession by One's.

  Ex.:- One must help <u>his</u> friends on trouble.   – (✘)

  One must help one's friends on trouble.   – (✔)

◅ Uses of It ►

- ❖ Generally 'It' comes to denote a Singular Nonliving Thing.

  Ex.:- I have a pen it runs very well.

- ❖ It comes to denote an Animal.

  Ex.:- I have a dog it is red.

- ❖ It comes to denote a Little Baby.

  Ex.:- I have a nephew it is very naughty.

- ❖ It comes to introduce a Natural rule or Event.

  Ex.:- It is Sunday today.

- ❖ It comes as the Subject of an Emphatic Sentence.

  ☞ It + Auxiliary Verb + Subject

  Ex.:- It is I who can solve this Question.

- ❖ It comes to make a Pre-Statement about something.

  Ex.:- It is right that honesty is the best policy.

  Note – Honesty is the best policy, this is right. – {Post Statement}

2. Reflexive Pronoun - A word used at the place of Noun that reflects the work of Subject to the subject is called Reflexive Pronoun.

   Ex.:- Myself, Yourself, Himself …etc.

   ＊ Facts ➢

- ❖ Each and Every Personal Pronoun gets its Particular Reflexive form.

  Ex.:- I   -   Myself

  We   -   Ourselves

  Your   -   Yourself \Yourselves

  He   -   Himself

  She   -   Herself

  It   -   Itself

  They   -   Themselves

  One   -   Oneself

- ❖ It is always used at the place of Object, it can't be used as the Subject of a Sentence.

Pronoun

- ❖ It shows Hindi meaning "खुद को, स्वयं को, अपने आप को, स्वतः को …etc"

  Ex.:- He cheats <u>myself</u> every time. – (✗)

  He cheats <u>himself</u> every time. – (✓)

  Ram and <u>myself</u> can do this work. – (✗)

  Ram and <u>I</u> can do this work. – (✓)

3. **Indefinite Pronoun** - A word used at the place of Noun, that shows the Noun in Indefinite way, is called Indefinite Pronoun.

   Ex.:- All, Some, Most, Many, Much, Few, Little …etc.

   * <u>Facts</u> ➢

- ❖ If it comes for Countable Noun gets a Plural formation and uses Plural Verb.

  Ex.:- Most of the students <u>is</u> laborious in my class. – (✗)

  Most of the students <u>are</u> laborious in my class. – (✓)

- ❖ If it comes for an Uncountable Noun, It gets a Singular formation and uses Singular Verb.

  Ex.:- Most of the rice <u>are</u> boiled in my kitchen. – (✗)

  Most of the rice <u>is</u> boiled in my kitchen. – (✓)

- ❖ ध्यान रहे की Pronoun जिसका अंत One/Body/Thing से होता है, उसे भी Indefinite Pronoun के अंतर्गत रखा जाता है, और इसका Verb सदा - सदा Singular दिया जाता है।

  Ex.:- Someone <u>are</u> calling you outside the building. – (✗)

  Someone <u>is</u> calling you outside the building. – (✓)

4. **Demonstrative Pronoun** - A word used at the place of Noun that demonstrates the Noun is called Demonstrative Pronoun.

   Ex.:- This, That, These and Those.

   ◄ <u>Uses</u> ►

   ➢ **This** -

- ❖ This comes to demonstrate a Singular Noun that is nearer to the speaker.

  Ex.:- Look here, this is my new car.

- ❖ This comes to introduce someone or something.

  Ex.:- Meat him, this is my old friend.

- ❖ This comes to make a Post-Statement about something.

  Ex.:- Honesty is the best policy, this is right.

  ➢ **That** -

- ❖ That comes to demonstrate a Singular Noun that is far from the speaker.

  Ex.:- Look there in the corner that is my old car.

- ❖ That comes to make one's Recognition. - (पहचान)

  Ex.:- Look there on the stage that is Kadar Khan in red T-Shirt.

- ❖ If we talk about two persons or things use this to denote Second-One and that for the First-One.

  Ex.:- Sonia and Advani both are good leaders, this belongs to the BJP and that belong to the Congress.

➢ These -

❖ It comes to demonstrate Plural Nouns that are nearer to the speaker.

Ex.:- Look here, these are my new cars.

➢ Those -

❖ Those, comes to demonstrate Plural Nouns that are far from the speaker.

Ex.:- Look there in the corner, those are my old cars.

❖ Those + who comes as the replacement of 'They + who'.

Ex.:- They who are sitting in my class are mad.   – (✘)

Those who are sitting in my class are mad.   – (✔)

5. Emphatic Pronoun - A word used at the place of Noun that Emphasis the Noun is called Emphatic Pronoun.

Ex.:- Myself, Yourself, Himself …etc.

* Facts ➢

❖ Each and every Personal Pronoun gets its Particular Emphatic from.

Ex.:- I = Myself, We = Ourselves …etc.

❖ It comes just after the subject and before the Verb.

❖ It shows Hindi meaning – खुद ही / स्वयं ही / अपने आप ही / स्वतः ही

Ex.:- I himself can do this work.   – (✘)

I myself can do this work.   – (✔)

6. Interrogative Pronoun - A word used at the place of Noun that arises Question for the Noun, is called Interrogative Pronoun.

Ex.:- Who, Which, What, Whom …etc.

◁ Uses of Interrogative Pronoun ▷

❖ Who comes to arise Question for Human being that is the Subject of a Sentence.

Ex.:- Ram is a Dancer.

Who is a Dancer?   ☞ Ram

❖ Whose comes to arise Question for the Possession of Human being.

Ex.:- Ram's brother is a Dancer.

Whose brother is a Dancer?   ☞ Ram's brother

❖ Whom comes to arise Question for Human being that is the Object of a Sentence.

Ex.:- Ram killed Ravan.

Whom did Ram kill?   ☞ Ravan

❖ What comes to arise Question for Neuter Gender that is the Subject of a Sentence.

Ex.:- Plastic is burning in the room.

What is burning in the room?   ☞ Plastic

❖ What comes to arise Question for a Neuter Gender that is the Object of a Sentence also.

Ex.:- I have bought Plastic.

What have I bought?   ☞ Plastic

❖ Of which comes to arise Question for the Possession of Neuter Gender.

Ex.:- The nib of the Red Pen is broken.

Of which nib is broken?   ☞ The nib of the Red Pen

❖ What comes to arise Question for Human being also to know one's Name or Occupation?

Ex.:- What is your Name?   ☞ My Name is Pritam

What is your Father?   ☞ My father is a Press Reporter

❖ Which comes to arises Question for Human being and Neuter Gender both to make Question + Selection.

Ex.:- <u>Who</u> of you can solve the Question?   – (✖)

<u>Which</u> of you can solve the Question?   – (✔)

<u>What</u> of the Pens is running well?   – (✖)

<u>Which</u> of the Pens is running well?   – (✔)

* <u>Facts</u> ➢

❖ It comes in the beginning of a Sentence.

❖ It gets Question mark (?) to finish its Sentence.

❖ It shows Hindi meaning beginning with 'Ka' (क)

7. **Relative Pronoun** - A word used at the place of Noun, that makes relation of the Noun is called Relative Pronoun.

Ex.:- Who, Which, What, Whom, That …etc.

● <u>Uses</u> ➢

❖ Who, comes as Relative Pronoun for Human being that is the Subject of a Sentence.

Ex.:- Ram <u>which</u> is a Dancer is my friend.   – (✖)

Ram <u>who</u> is a Dancer is my friend.   – (✔)

❖ Whom, comes as Relative Pronoun for Human being that is the Object of a Sentence.

Ex.:- I know the boy about <u>who</u> you are talking.   – (✖)

I know the boy about <u>whom</u> you are talking.   – (✔)

❖ Note – ध्यान रहे कि इस अवस्था मे Whom के स्थान पर भी Who का प्रयोग तब संभव है, जब इससे संबन्धित Preposition वाक्य के अंतिम भाग मे चला जाए।

Ex.:- I know the boy <u>whom</u> you are talking about.   – (✖)

I know the boy <u>who</u> you are talking about.   – (✔)

❖ Which, comes as Relative Pronoun for a Neuter gender that is the Subject of a Sentence?

Ex.:- The Pen, <u>who</u> is red, is running well.   – (✖)

The Pen, <u>which</u> is red, is running well.   – (✔)

❖ Which, comes as Relative Pronoun for a Neuter gender that is the Object of a Sentence also?

Ex.:- I like the Pen, <u>whom</u> you have bought.   – (✖)

I like the Pen, <u>which</u> you have bought.   – (✔)

❖ Of which, comes as Relative for the Possession of a Neuter gender.

Ex.:- The Pen, <u>whose</u> nib is red, is running well.   – (✖)

The Pen <u>of which</u> nib is red is running well.   – (✔)

❖ That comes as Relative Pronoun for a Neuter gender that is the Subject of a Sentence.

Ex.:- The Pen, which is red, is running well.   – (✔)

The Pen, that is red, is running well.   – (✔)

❖ That comes as Relative Pronoun for a Neuter gender that is the Object of a Sentence also.

Ex.:- I like the Pen, <u>which</u> you have bought.   – (✔)

       I like the Pen <u>that</u> you have bought.   – (✔)

❖ That's, comes as Relative for the Possession of Neuter gender.

Ex.:- The Pen <u>of which</u> nib is red is running well.   – (✔)

       The Pen <u>that's</u> nib is red is running well.   – (✔)

❖ None / Only, gets Relative Pronoun that after itself.

Ex.:- Ram is the only student <u>who</u> can solve this Question.   – (✖)

       Ram is the only student <u>that</u> can solve this Question.   – (✔)

❖ If Human being and none living thing both come together use Relative Pronoun that after themselves.

Ex.:- I saw Mohan and his car <u>who</u> were standing aside the road.   – (✖)

       I saw Mohan and his car <u>that</u> were standing aside the road.   – (✔)

❖ An Indefinite Pronoun prefers Relative Pronoun that after itself.

Ex.:- All <u>that</u> glitters is not gold.   – (✔)

       Is there anyone <u>that</u> can solve this Question?   – (✔)

❖ "Suppose + that" comes to make an Imagination.

Ex.:- Suppose which you have no money and you are hungry, how can you get food? – (✖)

       <u>Suppose that</u> you have no money and you are hungry, how can you get food?   – (✔)

Note – ध्यान रहे कि Supposing के साथ 'That' का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

Ex.:- <u>Supposing that</u> you have no money and you are hungry, how can you get food?   – (✖)

       <u>Supposing</u> you have no money and you are hungry how can you get food?   – (✔)

> Suppose that = Supposing

❖ One + of + P.C.N ….. +that / who.

Ex.:- Ram is one of the Players that are playing in this Match.

❖ "Same …….. As" comes to make Similarity between two Persons or things.

Ex.:- I have the same car as Raju has.

❖ "Same …….. That" comes to Re-Introduce a Persons or things.

Ex.:- He had given me the same car that was not running.

❖ "Such …….. As" comes to make Similarity between the actions of two Persons or things.

Ex.:- He is singing such sweetly as Sonu Nigam sings.

❖ "Such …….. That" comes to show the Quality of one's action.

Ex.:- He is singing such sweetly <u>which</u> attracts everybody.   – (✖)

       He is singing such sweetly <u>that</u> attracts everybody.   – (✔)

❖ "As …….. As" comes to make Similarity between the Qualities of two Person or things.

Ex.:- Ram is as smart as Shyam.

❖ "So …… As" comes to make Similarity between the Qualities of two Persons or things.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि यह केवल-केवल Negative Structure मे प्रयुक्त होता हैं।

Ex.:- Ram is not so smart as Shyam.

❖ "So + that" comes to show the target of an action.

Ex.:- I am going to Delhi <u>so which</u> I can get a good job.   – (✖)

       I am going to Delhi <u>so that</u> I can get a good job.   – (✔)

Pronoun

* <u>Facts</u> ➢

❖ A Relative Pronoun comes amid the Sentence.

Ex.:- Ram who is a Dancer is my friend.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि 'What' का प्रयोग Relative Pronoun के रूप मे वाक्य के शुरुआत मे भी हो सकता है।

Ex.:- What you say is not right. – (✔)

I know what you say. – (✔)

❖ It shows full stop to finish its Sentence.

❖ It shows Hindi meaning beginning with 'ज'

❖ प्रायः कोई Relative Pronoun उस शब्द के तुरंत बाद आता है, जिसके लिए प्रयोग किया जाता हो।

Ex.:- I like Dhoni's Performance, who is a great player. – (✖)

I like the Performance of Dhoni, who is a great player. – (✔)

I like Dhoni's Performance, which is good. – (✔)

❖ A Relative Pronoun gets verbs according to the Noun and Pronoun for which it comes.

Ex.:- The Pen that is red is running well. – (✔)

The Pens that are red are running well. – (✔)

❖ It + is / was + they + who …

Note – ध्यान रहे कि एक मात्र इसी Condition मे 'They + who' का Structure आ सकता है, अन्यथा बांकी

जगह पर 'Those + who' का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex.:- It is they who can do this work.

8. Distributive Pronoun - A word used at the Place of Noun that shows the Noun in Distributive way is called Distributive Pronoun.

Ex.:- Each, Everyone, Either, Neither.

* <u>Facts</u> ➢

❖ It is Singular and gets Singular Verb.

Ex.:- Everyone <u>are</u> laborious in my class. – (✖)

Everyone <u>is</u> laborious in my class. – (✔)

❖ Two Distributive Pronouns connected with and also make a Singular formation and use Singular Verb.

Ex.:- Each and Everyone <u>are</u> laborious in my class. – (✖)

Each and Everyone <u>is</u> laborious in my class. – (✔)

❖ Distributive Pronoun + of + Plural Noun / Pronoun + S.V

Ex.:- Each of the Students <u>are</u> laborious in my class. – (✖)

Each of the Students <u>is</u> laborious in my class. – (✔)

❖ Plural Noun / Pronoun + Distributive + Plural Verb.

Ex.:- We each <u>is</u> laborious in our class. – (✖)

We each <u>are</u> laborious in our class. – (✔)

Pronoun
◄ Uses of Pronoun ►

* Either / Any / Anyone

❖ Either - It is used to select one from given two options.

    Ex.:- <u>Any</u> of Ram and Shyam can solve the Question.   – (✖)

        <u>Either</u> of Ram and Shyam can solve the Question.   – (✔)

❖ Any / Anyone - It is used to select one from given more than two options.

    Ex.:- <u>Either</u> of the ten Students can solve this Question.   – (✖)

        <u>Any</u> of the ten Students can solve this Question.   – (✔)

* Neither / None

❖ Neither - It comes to neglect both of the given two options.

    Ex.:- <u>None</u> of Ram and Shyam could solve the Question.   – (✖)

        <u>Neither</u> of Ram and Shyam could solve the Question.   – (✔)

❖ None - It comes to neglect all of the given more than two options.

    Ex.:- <u>Neither</u> of the ten Students could solve the Question.   – (✖)

        <u>None</u> of the ten Students could solve the Question.   – (✔)

* Each / Everyone

❖ Each - It comes to show two or more than two options in Distributive way.

    Ex.:- <u>Everyone</u> of Ram and Shyam is very laborious.   – (✖)

        <u>Each</u> of Ram and Shyam is very laborious.   – (✔)

        <u>Each</u> of the ten Students is very laborious.   – (✔)

❖ Everyone - It comes to show more than two options in Distributive way.

    Ex. :- <u>Everyone</u> of the ten Student is very laborious.

* Both / All

❖ Both - It comes to show two options together.

    Ex.:- <u>All</u> of Ram and Shyam are very laborious.   – (✖)

        <u>Both</u> of Ram and Shyam are very laborious.   – (✔)

❖ All - It comes to show more than two options together.

    Ex.:- <u>Both</u> of the ten Students are very laborious.   – (✖)

        <u>All</u> of the ten Students are very laborious.   – (✔)

* Each other / One another

❖ Each other - It comes to show a Reciprocal Relation between two Parties.

    Ex.:- Mohan and Sohan help <u>one another</u> in trouble.   – (✖)

        Mohan and Sohan help <u>each other</u> in trouble.   – (✔)

❖ One another - It comes to show a Reciprocal Relation among more than two Parties.

    Ex.:- Ram, Shyam, Mohan and Sohan help each other in trouble.   – (✖)

        Ram, Shyam, Mohan and Sohan help one another in trouble.   – (✔)

❖ Two Subjects connected with – as well as, along with, with, and not, rather than, except, like, unlike, in addition to, accompanied by …etc. get Pronoun and Verb according to the first Subject.

    Ex.:- I as well as you <u>are</u> able to your duty.   – (✖)

        I as well as you <u>am</u> able to my duty.   – (✔)

Pronoun

❖ Two Subjects connected with – or / nor / not only…. but also get Pronoun and Verb according to the second Subject.

 Ex.:- Not only Mohan but also Sita has completed <u>his</u> task. – (✖)

 Not only Mohan but also Sita has completed <u>her</u> task. – (✓)

 Note – ध्यान रहे कि यदि उपरोक्त से एक Singular तथा एक Plural Subject जुड़ा हो तो Singular पहले तथा Plural बाद मे रखा जाता हैं।

 Ex.:- Not only have the Teacher but also the Students of this class performed <u>their</u> duty. – (✓)

 Neither Mohan nor Sita has completed <u>his</u> task. – (✖)

 Neither Mohan nor Sita has completed <u>her</u> task. – (✓)

❖ If more post then one come together and only first one gets Article make a Singular formation and get Pronoun <u>He / She</u> group.

 Ex.:- The Manager, Director and Financer of this company has performed <u>their</u> duty honestly. – (✖)

 The Manager, Director and Financer of this company has performed <u>his</u> duty honestly. – (✓)

❖ If more post then one came together and all get Article make a Plural formation and use Pronoun <u>they</u> group.

 Ex.:- The Manager, the Director and the Financer of this company have performed <u>his</u> duty honestly. – (✖)

 The Manager, the Director and the Financer of this company have performed <u>their</u> duty honestly. – (✓)

❖ The + Adjective shows the entire community of the same quality that is Plural and gets Pronoun <u>they</u> group.

 Ex.:- The Poor perform <u>his</u> duty very honestly. – (✖)

 The Poor perform <u>their</u> duty very honestly. – (✓)

❖ The + Adjective + Noun gets Pronoun and Verb according to the Noun.

 Ex.:- The tall boy is doing <u>his</u> duty. – (✓)

 The tall girl is doing <u>her</u> duty. – (✓)

 The red pen is lying on <u>its</u> place. – (✓)

 The tall boys are doing <u>their</u> duty. – (✓)

❖ If the Members of a Distributive Collective Noun are Unanimous, they make a Singular formation and use Pronoun <u>its</u> group.

 Ex.:- The committee has taken <u>their</u> decision in this case. – (✖)

 The committee has taken <u>its</u> decision in this case. – (✓)

❖ If the Members of a Distributive Collective Noun are different in opinion, they make a Plural formation and use Pronoun <u>they</u> group.

 Ex.:- The committees have not taken <u>its</u> decision in this case. – (✖)

 The committees have not taken their decision in this case. – (✓)

❖ An Indefinite Pronoun ending with one / body get Personal form He / She group.

 Ex.:- Someone has left <u>their</u> pen in the room. – (✖)

 Someone has left <u>his</u> pen in the room. – (✓)

❖ An Indefinite Pronoun ending with thing gets Personal form <u>it</u> group.

 Ex.:- Something is burning on <u>their</u> place. – (✖)

 Something is burning on <u>its</u> place. – (✓)

❖ Both / Many / Several / A Number of / Few …etc. = They group.

       Ex.:- Both of the Students have completed <u>his</u> task.   – (✗)

            Both of the Students have completed <u>their</u> task.   – (✓)

❖ Much / Little / An Amount of …etc. = It group.

       Ex.:- Much of the Rice is remaining on <u>their</u> place.   – (✗)

            Much of the Rice is remaining on <u>its</u> place.   – (✓)

❖ Most / All / Some / A Lot of / Lots of / A Great Deal of / A Good Deal of …etc. का प्रयोग

Countable तथा Uncountable दोनों ही तरह के Noun के लिए होता हैं। अतः Countable स्वरूप के तहत

इन्हे Plural दर्शाते हुए Pronoun 'They' - group आता है, जबकि Uncountable स्वरूप के तहत

Singular रूप दर्शाते हुए Pronoun 'It' - group आता हैं।

       Ex.:- Most of the Students have completed <u>his</u> task.   – (✗)

            Most of the Students have completed their task.   – (✓)

            Most of the Rice is remaining on <u>their</u> place.   – (✗)

            Most of the Rice is remaining on <u>its</u> place.   – (✓)

❖ Each, Everyone, Either, Neither – (Distributive Pronoun) = He / She group.

       Ex.:- Everyone has performed <u>their</u> duty honestly.   – (✗)

            Everyone has performed <u>his</u> duty honestly.   – (✓)

❖ Distributive Pronoun + of us = We group.

       Ex.:- Each of us has completed <u>his</u> task.   – (✗)

            Each of us has completed <u>our</u> task.   – (✓)

❖ Distributive Pronoun + of you = You group.

       Ex.:- Each of you has completed <u>his</u> task.   – (✗)

            Each of you has completed <u>your</u> task.   – (✓)

❖ Distributive Pronoun + of them = He / She / It group.

       Ex.:- Each of them has completed <u>their</u> task.   – (✗)

            Each of them has completed <u>his</u> task.   – (✓)

❖ Distributive Pronoun + of + Plural (Male) = He group.

       Ex.:- Each of the boys has completed <u>their</u> task.   – (✗)

            Each of the boys has completed his task.   – (✓)

❖ Distributive Pronoun + of + Plural (Female) = She group.

       Ex.:- Each of the girls has completed <u>her</u> task.

❖ Distributive Pronoun + of + Plural Neuter gender = It group.

       Ex.:- Each of the pens is lying on <u>their</u> place.   – (✗)

            Each of the pens is lying on <u>its</u> place.   – (✓)

❖ Same can't be used as the Subject or Object of a Sentence, It should be Same one / Same body / Same thing.

       Ex.:- Ram made a mistake and the <u>same</u> was repeated by Shyam.   – (✗)

            Ram made a mistake and the <u>same thing</u> was repeated by Shyam.   – (✓)

❖ The Repetition of Noun is avoided in Comparison, It is Replaced by using 'That of / Those of'

       Ex.:- The Culture of India is better than the Culture of America.   – (✗)

            The Culture of India is better than that of America.   – (✓)

            The Roads of Patna are better than the Roads of Washington.   – (✗)

            The Roads of Patna are better than those of Washington.   – (✓)

❖ Avail (लाभ उठाना), Evil (फायदा उठाना), Present (पेश करना), Absent (नाम वापस लेना), Enjoy (आनंद उठाना), Disguise (भेष बदलना), Prostrate (दंडवत करना), Sacrifice (बलिदान करना) …etc. Verbs get Reflexive Pronoun after themselves.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि यदि उपरोक्त Verbs के तुरंत बाद Object मौजूद हो, तो इनमे Reflexive नहीं आता, परंतु यदि इनका Object अपने पहले Preposition ग्रहण करे, तो उस Preposition के पहले Reflexive Pronoun आता हैं।

Ex.:- He availed the opportunity, he got last year. – (✔)
He availed of the opportunity, he got last year. – (✘)
He availed himself of the opportunity, he got last year. – (✔)

❖ The Superfluous use of Pronoun should be provided, It makes the Sentence incorrect.
Ex.:- Ram who is a Dancer, who is my friend. – (✘)
Ram, who is a Dancer, is my friend. – (✔)
The People of India when they knew Nehru's death they were rudely shocked. – (✘)
The People of India when they knew Nehru's death were rudely shocked. – (✔)

Pronoun Chapter is the End.