

ROJGAR WITH ANKIT

सर्वनाम (PRONOUN)

Definition :- A Pronoun is a word which is used in place of Noun.

Noun — Replace \Rightarrow Pronoun

Example
Ram is my/best friend/~~He~~ is with me now/
(a) (b) (c)
No Error
(d)

सर्वनाम के प्रकार (Types of PRONOUN)

- (1). Personal Pronouns (पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम)
 \rightarrow I, me, we, us, you, him, she, her, it, they, them
- (2). Possessive Pronouns (अधिकारवाचक सर्वनाम)
 \rightarrow mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs
- (3). Demonstrative Pronouns (संकेतवाचक सर्वनाम)
 \rightarrow This, that, these, those, such.
- (4). Distributive Pronouns (व्यष्टिवाचक सर्वनाम)
 \rightarrow Each, either, neither, none etc
- (5). Reciprocal Pronouns (पारस्परिक सम्बंध वाचक सर्वनाम)
 \rightarrow each other, one another
- (6). Reflexive Pronoun (निजवाचक सर्वनाम)
 \rightarrow myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself
- (7). Emphatic or Emphasizing Pronouns (दबाव सूचक सर्वनाम)
 \rightarrow myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself का प्रयोग जब subject पर दबाव डालने के लिए किया जाता है, तो ये Emphatic या Emphasizing pronouns कहलाते हैं।
जैसे:- You, yourself are responsible for your problems. He hurt himself.

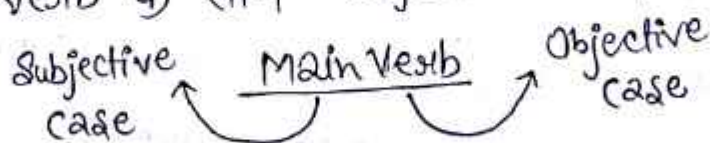
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- (8). Indefinite Pronouns (अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम)
 → everybody, somebody, nobody, anybody, everybody, someone, no one, anyone, everything, something, nothing, anything, all, some, any, both, another, much, few, little.
- (9). Relative Pronouns (संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम)
 → who, whom, whose, which एवं what ये जोड़ने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं।
- (10). Interrogative Pronouns (प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम)
 → who, whom, whose, which एवं what ये प्रश्न पूछने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

<u>Personal Pronoun</u>			
[कर्ता कारक] <u>Subjective Case</u> (Nominative Case)	Objective Case (कर्म कारक)	Possessive Case	
		<u>P. Adjective</u>	<u>P. Pronoun</u>
Person I person ← I II person ← We III person ← You They He She It	me us you them him her It	my our your their his her Its	mine ours yours theirs his hers —

Nominative Case / Subjective Case

- ⇒ Main verb से पहले Nominative case use करते हैं।
 ⇒ Main verb के साथ Objective case का use करते हैं।



Example

~~I~~ and my friend will be punished today. (MV)

Ram did not invite Poonam and ~~he~~ him.

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Possessive Case

- (1). Possessive Adjective → (my, our, your etc.)
- (2). Possessive Pronoun → (mine, ours, yours etc.)

* Possessive Adjective के साथ हमेशा Noun आयेगा।

* Possessive Pronoun के साथ Noun नहीं आता है।

Example

My book
(P. Adj) (Noun)

~~Mine book~~
(P. Pron) (Noun)

your school (✓)

~~yours school~~ (X)

- (1) This is ~~mine~~ ^{my} book.
- (2) Our ~~ours~~ school is as good as yours.
- (3) This book is not ~~my~~ ^{mine}. This is ~~your~~ ^{yours}.

Idioms

- (1). To ^{(मारना) (नीचे)} hit below the belt. → To attack in an unfair manner.
- (2). To turn the corner. → To pass the critical stage
- (3). To read between the lines. → To understand the implied meaning.
- (4). Keep your head. → Remain calm
- (5). To rise like a phoenix. → To emerge with a new life
- (6). Against one's grain ^(अनाज). → Against one's nature
- (7). Full of hot air. → Talking nonsense
- (8). Not make head or tail. → not able to understand anything.
- (9). Not mince words.

Home Work

- (10). To take stock of
-(लेखा-जोखा लेना) → To assess