

BIHAR PARAMEDICAL 2027

PRONOUN

Only **30 min** me
All Concept **Clear** ✓

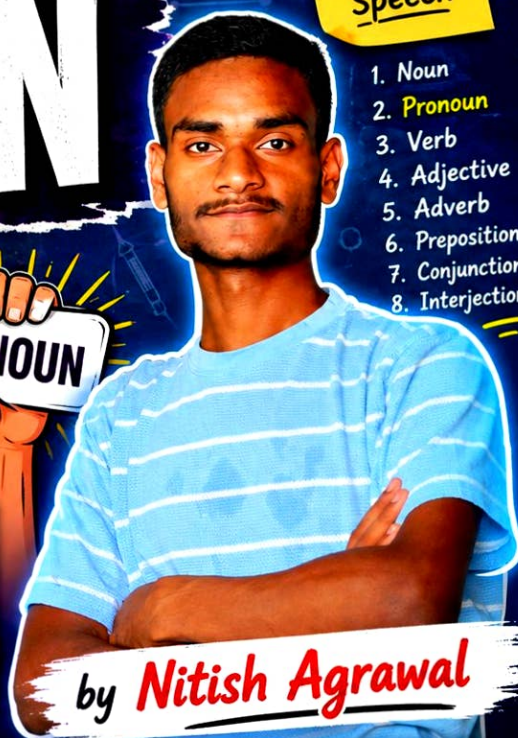


Personal	Possessive	Reflexive	Demonstrative	Interrogative	Relative
I, we, you, he, she, it, they	mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs	myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself	this, that, these, those	who, whom, whose, which, what	who, whom, whose, which, that

Parts of Speech

1. Noun
2. **Pronoun**
3. Verb
4. Adjective
5. Adverb
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

PRONOUN



by **Nitish Agrawal**

परिभाषा (Definition):

जो शब्द संज्ञा (Noun) की जगह प्रयोग किये जाते हैं, उन्हें **सर्वनाम** (Pronoun) कहते हैं।

उदाहरण :- Ram एक अच्छा लड़का है। Ram रोज पढ़ता है।

⇒ Ram एक अच्छा लड़का है। He रोज पढ़ता है।

याद रखें (Remember):

Pronoun का प्रयोग Noun की जगह होता है, लेकिन Adjective की जगह नहीं होता।

गलत (Wrong) :-
He is a honest boy. ✗

सही (Correct) :-
He is an honest boy. ✓

PERSONAL PRONOUN (व्यक्तिवाचक सर्वनाम)

Person (पुरुष)	Singular (एकवचन)	Plural (बहुवचन)
1 st Person	I	we
2 nd Person	you	you
3 rd Person (Male)	he	they
3 rd Person (Female)	she	
3 rd Person (Thing/Neuter)	it	

Examples

- * I am a student.
- * You are very kind.
- * He is a boy.
- * She is a girl.
- * It is a book.
- * We are friends.
- * They are playing.

PRONOUN के 11 प्रकार

1. Personal Pronoun (व्यक्तिवाचक सर्वनाम)
2. Possessive Pronoun (अधिकारवाचक सर्वनाम)
3. Reflexive Pronoun (आत्मवाचक सर्वनाम)
4. Emphatic Pronoun (दृढ़ता/जोरवाचक सर्वनाम)
5. Demonstrative Pronoun (संकेतवाचक सर्वनाम)
6. Interrogative Pronoun (प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम)
7. Relative Pronoun (संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम)
8. Indefinite Pronoun (अनिश्चितवाचक सर्वनाम)
9. Distributive Pronoun (वितरवाचक सर्वनाम)
10. Reciprocal Pronoun (पारस्परिक सर्वनाम)
11. Intensive Pronoun (प्रधान/जोर देने वाले सर्वनाम)

महत्वपूर्ण नियम (Important Rules)

- * 'I' के स्थान पर 'we' का प्रयोग तब होता है जब वाक्ता अपने साथ अन्य लोगों को शामिल करता है।
उदाहरण :- I and you = we
- * 'He' का प्रयोग केवल लड़कों/पुरुषों के लिए होता है।
- * 'She' का प्रयोग केवल लड़कियों/महिलाओं के लिए होता है।
- * 'It' का प्रयोग जानवरों, वस्तुओं और निर्जीव चीजों के लिए होता है।
- * 'They' का प्रयोग एक से अधिक व्यक्तियों या चीजों के लिए होता है।

1. Personal Pronoun (व्यक्तिवाचक सर्वनाम)

परिभाषा :- जो सर्वनाम किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के नाम की जगह आते हैं।

Examples :- I, we, you, he, she, it, they

उदाहरण :- He is a teacher.
They are students.



2. Possessive Pronoun (अधिकारवाचक सर्वनाम)

परिभाषा :- जो सर्वनाम किसी अधिकार या स्वामित्व (possession) को दर्शाते हैं।

Examples :- mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs

उदाहरण :- This book is mine.
The pen is yours.



3. Reflexive Pronoun (आत्मवाचक सर्वनाम)

परिभाषा :- जब वाक्य में Subject और Object एक ही हों, तब इन सर्वनामों का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :- myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves

उदाहरण :- I hurt myself.
She made herself ready.



4. Emphatic Pronoun (दृढ़ता/जोरवाचक सर्वनाम)

परिभाषा :- जब किसी बात पर जोर देना हो, तब इन सर्वनामों का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :- myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves

उदाहरण :- I myself did this work.
He himself came here.



5. Demonstrative Pronoun (संकेतवाचक सर्वनाम)

परिभाषा :- जो सर्वनाम किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की ओर संकेत (इशारा) करते हैं।

Examples :- this, that, these, those

उदाहरण :- This is my pen.
That is your bag.



6. Interrogative Pronoun (प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम)

परिभाषा :- जो सर्वनाम प्रश्न पूछने के लिए प्रयोग होते हैं।

Examples :- who, whom, whose, which, what

उदाहरण :- Who is your brother?
Whose book is this?



7. Relative Pronoun (संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम)

परिभाषा :- जो सर्वनाम दो वाक्यों या उपवाक्यों को जोड़ते हैं, उन्हें संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं।

Examples :- who, whom, whose, which, that

उदाहरण :- The boy who is standing there is my friend.
This is the house that I built.



8. Indefinite Pronoun (अनिश्चितवाचक सर्वनाम)

परिभाषा :- जो सर्वनाम किसी अनिश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए प्रयोग होते हैं।

Examples :- someone, anybody, everyone, nobody, many, few, several, none, each, all, any

उदाहरण :- Someone is at the door.
Everybody was present.



9. Distributive Pronoun (वितरवाचक सर्वनाम)

परिभाषा :- जो सर्वनाम एक-एक करके हर व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए प्रयोग होते हैं।

Examples :- each, every, either, neither

उदाहरण :- Each student got a prize.
Either answer is correct.



10. Reciprocal Pronoun (पारस्परिक सर्वनाम)

परिभाषा :- जो सर्वनाम दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों के बीच आपसी संबंध दर्शाते हैं।

Examples :- each other, one another

उदाहरण :- The two friends help each other.
We should love one another.



11. Intensive Pronoun (प्रधान/जोर देने वाले सर्वनाम)

परिभाषा :- जो सर्वनाम वाक्य में जोर देने या महत्व बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयोग होते हैं।

Examples :- myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves

उदाहरण :- I will do it myself.
She herself solved the problem.



QUICK SUMMARY

- * Pronoun, Noun की जगह प्रयोग होता है।
- * 11 प्रकार के Pronoun होते हैं।
- * सही Pronoun का प्रयोग करने से वाक्य सुंदर और स्पष्ट बनते हैं।
- * Practice makes perfect.





PRONOUN

(A word used in place of a Noun)

DEFINITION :

A Pronoun is a word used in place of a noun to avoid the repetition of the noun.

Example :- Ram is my friend. Ram is very honest.

⇒ Ram is my friend. He is very honest.

Remember :

Pronoun is used in place of Noun, but not in place of Adjective.

Wrong :- He is an honest boy. ✗

Correct :- He is an honest boy. ✓

TYPES OF PRONOUN

- ① Personal Pronoun - I, we, you, he, she, it, they
- ② Possessive Pronoun - mine, ours, yours, his, hers, its, theirs
- ③ Reflexive Pronoun - myself, ourselves, yourself, himself, herself, itself, themselves
- ④ Emphatic Pronoun - myself, ourselves, yourself, herself, herself, itself, themselves
- ⑤ Demonstrative Pronoun - this, that, these, those
- ⑥ Interrogative Pronoun - who, whom, whose, which, what
- ⑦ Relative Pronoun - who, whom, whose, which, that
- ⑧ Indefinite Pronoun - somebody, someone, anybody, everyone, each, neither, none, few, many, several
- ⑨ Distributive Pronoun - each, every, either, neither
- ⑩ Reciprocal Pronoun - each other, one another
- ⑪ Intensive Pronoun - myself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves



1. PERSONAL PRONOUN

Words used in place of specific persons or things.

Person	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	I	we
2 nd Person	you	you
3 rd Person (Male)	he	they
3 rd Person (Female)	she	
3 rd Person (Thing)	it	

Examples :

- * I am a student.
- * You are very kind.
- * He is a boy.
- * She is a girl.
- * It is a book.
- * We are friends.
- * They are playing.

Important Points

- Use 'I' in place of 'we' when the speaker emphasizes himself.
Example :- I, not we, am responsible for this.
- Use 'me' as object form.
Example :- Give the book to me.
- Use 'he' for male, 'she' for female and 'it' for things/animals.
Example :- He is a doctor. She is a nurse. It is a dog.
- Use 'him' for male object, 'her' for female object and 'it' for things.
Example :- I saw him. I helped her. I bought it.
- Use 'his' for male possession, 'her' for female possession and 'its' for things.
Example :- This is his pen. That is her bag. The dog wagged its tail.



Aspect Studies by Nitish Agrawal



2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

Words used in place of noun to show possession.

mine, ours, yours, his, hers, its, theirs

Examples :

- * This pen is mine.
- * The house is ours.
- * Is this book yours?
- * That is his bag.
- * Her handwriting is beautiful.
- * The tail of the cat is its.
- * The toys are theirs.

Possessive pronouns do not have a noun after them.

3. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

Words used when the subject and object are the same.

myself, ourselves, yourself, himself, herself, itself, themselves

Examples :

- * I myself completed this work.
- * She hurt herself while playing.
- * We enjoyed ourselves.
- * He has prepared himself well.

Note :
Reflexive pronouns always end with -self or -selves.

4. EMPHATIC PRONOUN

Used to emphasize the subject.

myself, ourselves, yourself, himself, herself, itself, themselves

Examples :

- * I myself will go.
- * He himself did this work.
- * She herself solved the problem.
- * They themselves admitted their mistake.

These are same as reflexive pronouns but used for emphasis.

5. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

Used to point out persons or things.

this, that, these, those

Examples :

- * This is my book.
- * That is your bag.
- * These are my pens.
- * Those are her toys.



6. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

Used to ask questions.

who, whom, whose, which, what

Examples :

- * Who is knocking at the door?
- * Whom did you meet?
- * Whose pen is this?
- * Which book will you buy?
- * What is your name?



7. RELATIVE PRONOUN

Used to connect a clause to a noun.

who, whom, whose, which, that

Examples :

- * The boy who is standing there is my brother.
- * This is the house that I built.
- * I know the man whose car was stolen.
- * She is the girl whom you met yesterday.

8. INDEFINITE PRONOUN

Used for indefinite persons or things.

somebody, someone, anybody, everyone, each, neither, none, few, many, several

Examples :

- * Somebody left your phone here.
- * Everyone was present in the class.
- * None of the players were injured.
- * Few students are absent today.
- * Many people came to the function.

9. DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN

Used to refer to members of a group one by one.

each, every, either, neither

Examples :

- * Each student got a prize.
- * Every cloud has a silver lining.
- * Either of the two is correct.
- * Neither of the answers is right.

10. RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

Used when two or more persons act towards each other.

each other, one another

Examples :

- * The two brothers love each other.
- * The students help one another.

11. INTENSIVE PRONOUN

Used to emphasize the noun.

myself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

Example :

- * He studied the lesson himself.
- * I will do it myself.

QUICK SUMMARY

- * Pronoun is used in place of Noun.
- * It makes our sentence short and clear.
- * Different types of pronouns are used according to the need of the sentence.
- * Practice makes perfect.

