

Pronoun (सर्वनाम)

SSC CGL English Grammar / Complete Notes + Rules + Exam Traps

1. Pronoun kya hai?

Pronoun = noun ki jagah aane wala word. Isse noun ko baar-baar repeat karna nahi padta. (संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त शब्द = सर्वनाम)

Examples

- Ram is a good boy. He studies daily. (Ram → He)
- The book is mine. It is new.

2. Types of Pronoun

Type	Words	Example
Personal (पुरुषवाचक)	I, we, you, he, she, it, they	She sings well.
Possessive (अधिकारवाचक)	mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs	This pen is mine.
Reflexive (नजिवाचक)	myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, themselves	He hurt himself.
Demonstrative (संकेतवाचक)	this, that, these, those	Those are my books.
Relative (संबंधवाचक)	who, whom, whose, which, that	The man who came is my uncle.
Interrogative (प्रश्नवाचक)	who, whom, whose, which, what	Whom did you call?
Indefinite (अनश्चित्यवाचक)	one, some, any, none, all, everyone, somebody, nobody	Everyone was present.
Distributive (विभागबोधक)	each, either, neither	Each of the boys got a prize.
Reciprocal (परस्परवाचक)	each other, one another	They love each other.

3. Person (पुरुष) aur Case (कारक) table

Person	Subject	Object	Possessive adj.	Possessive pron.
1st	I / we	me / us	my / our	mine / ours
2nd	you	you	your	yours
3rd	he / she / it / they	him / her / it / them	his / her / its / their	his / hers / - / theirs

Sabse zaroori rules

- **Order of pronouns:** Good baat me 2-1-3 (You, I and he). Galti/bura kaam me 3-2-1 (He, you and I are guilty).
- **Plural me:** 1-2-3 (We, you and they).
- **Preposition ke baad hamesha Objective case:** between you and **me** ([WRONG] between you and I). Let **him** go. All except **him**.
- **Than/as ke baad:** Agar baad me verb ho sakta hai to nominative. "She is taller than **I** (am)." Agar object ka matlab ho: "He loves you more than **me**" (= more than he loves me).
- **Who vs Whom:** Who = subject (kaun kar raha hai), Whom = object (kisko). Trick: **he** -> **who**, **him** -> **whom**. "Who/Whom did you see?" -> "you saw him" -> **Whom**.

Exam Trap (SSC)

- **Reflexive pronoun kabhi subject nahi banta:** "Myself Ravi" [WRONG] -> "I am Ravi" [RIGHT].
- **Its vs It's:** its = uska (possessive), it's = it is. "The dog wagged **its** tail."
- **Possessive pronoun me apostrophe nahi:** his, hers, yours, ours, theirs ("her's" [WRONG]).
- **Each, every, either, neither, one, everyone, nobody** ke saath singular verb aur singular pronoun: "Each of the girls has **her** book." "Everyone loves **his/her** mother."
- **One** ke baad poore sentence me "one's/one" ya he/his (formal, SSC me "one ... one's"): "One should do **one's** duty."
- **Either/Neither** sirf 2 logon/cheezon ke liye, 3 ya zyada ke liye "any/none". **Both** (2), **all** (3+).

4. Relative Pronoun - kab kaunsa?

Word	Use
who	Person (subject): The girl who won is my sister.
whom	Person (object): The man whom I met was kind.
whose	Possession: The boy whose bag was lost cried.
which	Animal/thing: The book which I read was good.
that	Person+thing dono; that hi lagega jab: superlative, all, same, only, any, nothing ke baad. "This is the best that I can do." "All that glitters is not gold."

Exam Trap (SSC)

- Relative pronoun apne antecedent (pichhle noun) ke number aur person ke hisaab se verb leta hai: "He is one of those boys who are always late." (who -> boys, plural).
- "one of the + plural + who" = plural verb, par "the only one of the + plural + who" = singular verb: "He is the only one of the boys who is honest."
- Preposition + who [WRONG]: "To whom did you speak?" [RIGHT].

5. Reflexive & Emphatic

Examples

- Reflexive (kaam khud par): She cut herself.
- Emphatic (zor dene ke liye): I myself saw him.
- "Enjoy yourself", "Help yourself" - verb ke baad reflexive aata hai.
- By oneself = akele. "She did it by herself."

Trick / Yaad rakhne ka tareeka

- Ye verbs ke baad reflexive zaroori: enjoy, avail, pride, absent, apply, resign, adapt, exert, acquit: "I enjoyed myself." "She prides herself on her work."
- Ye verbs reflexive ke bina bhi chalte hain: wash, dress, bathe, shave, hide (matlab saaf ho to).

6. Quick Revision

- Preposition ke baad objective case (me, him, her, us, them).
- Than/as ke baad subject ya object - matlab dekho.
- Who = subject, whom = object.
- Each/every/everyone = singular.
- Reflexive subject nahi banta.
- Possessive pronoun me apostrophe nahi.

Q. Correct: "Between you and I" ya "Between you and me"?

Ans. "Between you and me" - preposition ke baad objective case.

Q. "He is taller than I" ya "than me"?

Ans. Dono common hain par exam me "than I (am)" safest hai.

- Teacher: Abhishek Sir / Practice: is topic ke 100 MCQs ka CSV zaroor solve karo.