

Class : V
Sub : English

PRONOUNS

A **Pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun. For example

- Ruchi is a gentle girl. **She** does not quarrel with anyone. **She** is ready to help everyone. All the teachers love her.
- Pankaj is a lovely boy. **He** is always smiling. **His** neighbors love him very much.
- In the first example given above. the words **She** and **Her** stand for Ruchi. In the next example, the word **He**, **His** and **Him** stand for Pankaj. The words Ruchi and Pankaj are nouns and the words **she, her, he, his** and **him** are **pronouns**.

Note:

- Pronouns are used to avoid the repetition of nouns.
- The noun for which a pronoun stands is called its antecedent. In the example given above Ruchi (noun) is the antecedent of the pronouns **she** and **her**.

Kinds of Pronouns

There are seven kinds of pronouns:

- 1. Personal Pronoun**
- 2. Demonstrative Pronoun**
- 3. Interrogative Pronoun**
- 4. Reflexive Pronoun**
- 5. Emphasising Pronoun**
- 6. Possessive Pronoun**
- 7. Relative Pronoun**

1. **Personal Pronoun:** stands for persons or things. For example:

- (a) **I** am intelligent
- (b) **We** are brave.
- (c) **You** are healthy
- (d) **They** are young

He/She/Vinay/Veena is simple

In the above sentences, all the italicized words are personal pronouns because they stand for three persons:

- the person speaking (First Person)
- the person spoken to (Second Person)
- the person spoken of (Third Person)

The pronouns **I** and **we** denote the person or persons speaking. So they are said to be personal pronouns of the First Person.

The pronoun **you** denotes the person or person spoken to. So, they are said to be personal pronouns of the Second Person.

Note: 'You' is used both in singular and plural. The pronouns **they/he/she/Vinay/Veena** denote the person or persons spoken of. So, they are said to be personal pronouns of Third Person.

The various forms of personal pronouns are given below:-

Person	Singular	Plural
First Person	I, me, mine	we, us, ours (used for both masculine and feminine)
Second Person	you, yours	you, yours (used for both masculine and feminine)
Third Person	he, him his (masculine) she her, hers (feminine) it (neuter)	they, them, theirs (used she for masculine, feminine and neuter genders)

2. **Demonstrative Pronouns** are used to point out the object/objects to which they refer. For example:

- (a) **This** is a temple.
- (b) **These** are buildings.
- (c) **That** is a hill.
- (d) **Those** are hills.

Note:- The words **this, that, these, those**, etc. are adjectives when used with a noun, but pronouns when used for a noun; as **This** pen is mine. (**This** stands for the noun pen, hence, it is a pronoun, i.e. demonstrative pronoun)

3. **Interrogative Pronoun:** It is used for asking questions. For example:

- (a) **What** is your name?
- (b) **Who** came just now?
- (c) **Which** is your bag?

Note:- The words **what** and **which** can be used both as an interrogative pronoun and an interrogative adjective; as

What is your idea? (Interrogative Pronoun)

What idea did you give? (Interrogative Adjective)

4. **Reflexive Pronoun:** Pronouns like **myself, yourself, ourselves**, when used as the receiver of an action are called Reflexive Pronouns. For example:
- (a) I hurt **myself**.
 - (b) He praised **himself**.
 - (c) They helped **themselves**.
 - (d) We blamed **ourselves**.
5. **Emphasising Pronoun:** It is used to convey emphasis. For example:
- (a) He **himself** came to me.
 - (b) You **yourself** bought these dresses.
 - (c) They **themselves** told the truth.
- In the above sentences, all the italicized words are Emphasizing Pronouns.
6. **Possessive Pronoun:** It shows possession. For example:
- (a) These dresses are **mine**.
 - (b) That pen is **yours**.
 - (c) That building is **mine**.
 - (d) These furniture are **mine**.
- In the above sentences, all the italicized words are Emphasising Pronouns.
7. **Relative Pronoun:** It relates a noun to a group of words that follow. For example
- (a) This is the pen **which** I like the most.
 - (b) The man **whom** I met yesterday was very gentle.
 - (c) We praise those children **who** are obedient.
 - (d) Here are the story books **that** you purchased yesterday.
- In the above sentences, all the italicized words relate a noun to the group of words that follow the noun.

Join these sentences using Relative Pronouns:

- 1. Dr. Radhakrishnan was the second President of India. He was a great scholar.
- 2. That lady is my mother. She is arranging my books.
- 3. Our army destroyed the bunkers. Some terrorist were hiding them.
- 4. I thanked the doctor. He saved the dog.
- 5. The incident was very inspiring. You narrated me.
- 6. The teacher praised the children. They were maintaining the park.