

# I Visit my Grandparents once a Week

continued from Oct 9<sup>th</sup>

## The Nine forms of Pronouns:

- Personal, possessive, indefinite, reflexive, reciprocal, intensive, interrogative, relative, and demonstrative.
- The pronoun must always agree with the antecedent, so if the antecedent is male, the pronoun must be male, if the antecedent is plural, the pronoun must be plural, etc.

### Example:

**Correct:** When Maria bought the detergent, she used her credit card. **Incorrect:** When Maria bought the detergent, they used his credit card.

### Pronoun Cases

**Nominative Cases:** I, you, he, she, it, we, they, who

- The nominative, or subjective, case pronoun is the subject of the sentence. Examples: She went to the store.

### Who has the book?

I am he. This is she. Objective Cases: Me, you, him, her, it, us, them, whom

**These function as direct or indirect objects.**

### Examples:

We gave HER the bus money. We gave IT to HER.

I don't know to WHOM I speak. The bag is with HER.

**Possessive Cases:** My, mine, his, her, hers, its, our, ours, their, theirs, your, yours, whose

- The possessive case pronoun shows possession

### Example:

That is MY bag. That bag is MINE. HER bus was late. The bags are all HERS.

- Personal Pronouns can refer to the person/people speaking (First person,) spoken to (second person,) or spoken ABOUT (third person.)

### First person subject singular:

- I First person subject plural: We First person object



- singular: me First person
- object plural: us
- Second person subject singular: you Second person subject plural: you Second person object singular: you Second person object plural: you
- Third person subject singular: he, she, it
- Third person subject plural: they
- Third person object singular: him, her, it
- Third person object plural: them

**Example:** I wanted to give them to her, but he wouldn't let me.

- I - first person singular
- Them - third person plural
- Her - third person singular
- He - third person singular
- Me - first person singular

### Possessive Pronouns

- Like regular nouns, personal pronouns can also be possessive. Possessive Determiners are possessive forms of personal pronouns. Possessive Determiners must have a following noun.

- First person determiner singular:** My (book) First person determiner plural: Our (book) First person pronoun singular: Mine
- First person pronoun plural Ours
- Second person determiner singular: Your
- (book) Second person determiner plural Your
- (book) Second person pronoun singular:

- Yours
- Second person pronoun plural: Yours
- Third person determiner singular: His, Her, Its
- (book) Third person determiner plural: Their
- (book)
- Third person pronoun singular: His, hers, its
- Third person pronoun plural: Theirs

**Example:** They have MY bags but they know they're

- MINE. My - Determiner, dependent on "Bags"
- Mine- stands in place of "My bags."

### Indefinite Pronouns

- These have no specific antecedents. These are usually identified with general words like: all, any, some, or none.

### Examples:

**Singular:** another, both, nobody, everything, nothing, somebody, everyone, no one, something, etc.

**Plural:** all, many, most, much, some

**Examples:** Somebody has her bags. **Plural:** Everyone knows about Maria's bags.

### Indefinite pronouns:

- Indefinite pronouns are only pronouns if they are used ALONE. If they are used with a noun, they become indefinite adjectives.

**Pronoun:** Both knew they were Maria's bags.

**Adjective:** Both baggers knew they were Maria's bags.

- If the subject performs actions TO or FOR itself, the action in the sentence passes BACK to the subject and becomes a reflexive pronoun. First person singular: Myself First person plural: Ourselves Second person singular: Yourself Second person plural: Yourselves

Third person singular: Himself/ Herself/ Itself

Third person plural: Themselves

**Example:** We asked OURSELVES where her bags were. "We" is the doer and receiver of the action "ask."

Intensive Pronouns are used to point back to the noun or pronoun for

**emphasis. Example:** I myself knew they were Maria's bags.

The intensive pronoun does not always need to directly follow the noun.

**Example:** I prefer walking myself.

Reciprocal pronouns express mutual action.

**Examples:** each other/ each other's One another/one another's Maria and Heather greeted each other.

### Interrogative Pronouns

- These are used to ask questions and can be personal or non-personal

### Personal subject:

**Who/Whoever Personal object:**

Whom/Whomever Personal possessive: Whose

Non-personal subject: Which Non-personal subject: What

**Example:** Who has the bags? Which bagger has them? Whose bags are these?

**Demonstrative Pronouns:** These substitute specific nouns, usually when someone is gesturing toward something. Singular: This! That Plural: These/Those

**Example:** These are for her.

**Verbs**



A verb is an action part of speech. It can also express a state of being, or the relationship between two things. It is most powerful when following a noun. **Example:** He

HIT her. Verbs are the most complicated part of speech because they can sometimes become nouns, depending on their use.

The three kinds of verbs: transitive verbs, intransitive verbs, and linking verbs.

Transitive verbs:

These take objects. Transitive verbs carry the action of subject and apply it to the object.

**Example:** She TOOK the bags. Intransitive verbs

These do not take an object, but express actions that do not require the agent

doing something to something else.

**Example:** She LEFT. Linking verbs

These link the agent with the rest of the sentence and explain the link between the subject and the rest of the sentence.

**Examples:** appear, grow, seem, smell, taste

**Example:** Maria seems tired from shopping. The Lay/Lie and Raise/Rise

**Confusion**

These two pairs of verbs are constantly misused. In each, there is a transitive verb (TRV) and an intransitive verb (INV).

Lie - Intransitive, means to recline or be situated Lay - Transitive, means to place or put something Rise - Intransitive, means to get up.

Raise - Transitive, means to lift something up

## Verbs confusions

- Please do ..... is necessary. (what / that)
- The ..... of London does not suit me. (climate / weather)
- The boy was standing in the ..... of the street. (center / middle)

- I visit my grandparents once ..... (a week / in a week)
- I don't want to listen to your ..... (advice / advise)
- She ..... me to work harder. (advised / adviced)
- I enjoy reading ..... (poems / poetry)
- The cattle ..... grazing. (is / are)

- Two ..... are standing outside. (women / female)
- He took ..... at my remarks. (insult / offense)

### Answers

- Please do what is necessary.
- The climate of London does not suit me.
- The boy was standing in the middle of the street.

- I visit my grandparents once a week. (The preposition is dropped in this expression.)
- I don't want to listen to your advice.
- She advised me to work harder.
- I enjoy reading poems.
- The cattle are grazing.
- Two women are standing outside.
- He took offense at my remarks.

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