

I Visit my Grandparents once a Week

continued from Oct 9th

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?

Who has the bags?

Which bagger has them? Whose bags are these?

Who has the bags?

Which bagger has them? Whose bags are these?

Who has the bags?

Which bagger has them? Whose bags are these?

Who has the bags?

Which bagger has them? Whose bags are these?

Who has the bags?

Which bagger has them? Whose bags are these?

Who has the bags?

Which bagger has them? Whose bags are these?

Who has the bags?

Which bagger has them? Whose bags are these?

Who has the bags?

Which bagger has them? Whose bags are these?

Who has the bags?

Which bagger has them? Whose bags are these?

Who has the bags?

Which bagger has them? Whose bags are these?

Who has the bags?

Which bagger has them? Whose bags are these?

Who has the bags?



- 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)

4. I visit my grandparents once ... (a week / in a week)

5. I don't want to listen to your ... (advice / advise)

6. She me to work harder. (advised / adviced)

7. I enjoy reading (poems / poetry)

8. The cattle grazing. (is / are)

9. Two are standing outside. (women / female)

10. 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.

4. I visit my grandparents once a week. (The preposition is dropped in this expression,)

5. I don't want to listen to your advice.

6. She advised me to work harder.

7. I enjoy reading poems.

8. The cattle are grazing.

9. Two women are standing outside.

10. He took offense at my remarks.

B.Vivekananda

Sr. Faculty
Hyderabad,
9912343401

