

PRONOUN

सव'नाम

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Pronoun

- ❖ Pronoun is a word used at the place of Noun.
Ex.:- (a) Ram is a Dancer. (b) He is a Dancer.
➤ According to uses Pronoun can be classified into eight forms.

“PRIDE RID”

1. P - Personal Pronoun
2. R - Reflexive Pronoun
3. I - Indefinite Pronoun
4. D - Demonstrative Pronoun
5. E - Emphatic Pronoun
6. R - Relative Pronoun
7. I - Interrogative Pronoun
8. D - Distributive Pronoun

1. **Personal Pronoun** - Personal Pronoun stands for three Persons.

Person	Subjective Case	Possessive Case	Objective Case
1st	I / We	My/Mine, Our/Ours	Me/Us
2 nd	You	Your/ Yours	You
3 rd	He, She, It, They	His, Her / Hers, Its	Him, Her, It
	One	Their/Theirs, One's	Them, One

(possessive pronoun Mine, ours, Yours, His, hers, Its, Theirs, ones + verb) Example: (Ours is the age of science and technology.)

This bag is mine.(p.p) यह बैग मेरा है.

This is my bag (यह मेरा बैग है। .(poss + noun) possessive adj

My,(Our , your, his, her, its, their+ **noun**) Possessive adjective
our = possessive Adjective

* **Facts** ➤

- ❖ If different kinds of Persons come together are arranged into 231 Order.
(You, He/ she/ it/ they/one, I /we)

- ❖ Ex.:- Ram, I and You were going to Delhi. – (✗)
You, Ram and I were going to Delhi. – (✓)

Note –

- 23 ☞ Ram and You can solve the Question. – (✗)
You and Ram can solve the Question. – (✓)
- 31 ☞ I and Ram can solve the Question. – (✗)

- Ram and I can solve the Question. – (✓)
- 21 ☞ I and You can solve the Question. – (✗)
- You and I can solve the Question. – (✓)
- ❖ If different kinds of Persons come together and they do an **Illegal work** in sentence are arranged into **123 Order**.
- Ex.:- (You, I and Ram) were going to kill Raju. – (✗)
- I, You and Ram were going to kill Raju. – (✓)
- ❖ If different kinds of Persons come together and 1st Person is also Present in them get their combined Possession by **Our**.
- Ex.:- You Ram and I have completed your task. – (✗)
- You Ram and I have completed **our** task. – (✓)
- ❖ If different kinds of Persons come together and 1st Person is not Present in them get their combined Possession by **Your**.
- Ex.:- You and Ram have completed his task. – (✗)
- You and Ram have completed your task. – (✓)

Pronoun

- ❖ ‘They + Who’ can’t be used, It should be “Those + Who” in uses.
- Ex.:- They who are sitting here are mad. – (✗)
- Those who are sitting here are mad. – (✓)
- ❖ One ➤ Single (One + Verb) – His / Her / Its (one has to complete **his** / one’s work)
- ❖ One ➤ Everybody / Anybody (One + Verb) – One’s (Everybody has to completed His/ **one’s** work)
- Note - 1st – In the sense of Single One + of + ..., is used that gets Possession by His \ Her \ Its.
- Ex.:- One of you has left one’s pen in the class. – (✗)
- One of you has left his pen in this class. – (✓)
- Note - 2nd – In the sense of Everybody\Anybody One + Verb is used that gets Possession by One’s.
- Ex.:- One must help his friends on trouble. – (✗)
- One must help one’s friends on trouble. – (✓)

◀ Uses of It ▶

- ❖ Generally ‘It’ comes to denote a Singular Nonliving Thing.
- Ex.:- I have a pen it runs very well.
- ❖ It comes to denote an Animal.
- Ex.:- I have a dog it is red.
- ❖ It comes to denote a Little Baby.
- Ex.:- I have a nephew it is very naughty.
- ❖ It comes to introduce a Natural rule or Event.
- Ex.:- It is Sunday today.
- ❖ It comes as the Subject of an Emphatic Sentence.
- ☞ It + Auxiliary Verb + Subject
- Ex.:- It is I who can solve this Question.
- ❖ It comes to make a Pre-Statement about something.
- Ex.:- It is right that honesty is the best policy.

Note – Honesty is the best policy, this is right. – {Post Statement}

2. **Reflexive Pronoun** - A word used at the place of Noun that reflects the work of Subject to the subject is called Reflexive Pronoun.

Ex.:- Myself, Yourself, Himself ...etc.

* **Facts** ➤

❖ Each and Every Personal Pronoun gets its Particular Reflexive form.

Ex.:- I	-	Myself
We	-	Ourselves
Your	-	Yourself\Yourselves
He	-	Himself
She	-	Herself
It	-	Itself
They	-	Themselves
One	-	Oneself

❖ It is always used at the place of Object, it can't be used as the Subject of a Sentence.

Pronoun

❖ It shows Hindi meaning “खुद को, \वयं को, अपने आप को, \वतः को ...etc”

Ex.:- He cheats <u>myself</u> every time.	- (✗)
He cheats <u>himself</u> every time.	- (✓)
Ram and <u>myself</u> can do this work.	- (✗)
Ram and <u>I</u> can do this work.	- (✓)

- I was in a hurry, so I washed the car myself.
- You're going to have to drive yourself to school today.
- He wanted to impress her, so he baked a cake himself.
- Jennifer does chores herself because she doesn't trust others to do them right.
- That car is in a class all by itself.

Reflexive Pronouns

Grammar
Bite

I	● myself	I sometimes talk to myself .
you (singular)	● yourself	Do you ever ask yourself this question?
you (plural)	● yourselves	Please take good care of yourselves .
he	● himself	He hurt himself with the knife.
she	● herself	She looked at herself in a mirror.
it	● itself	The cat licked itself .
we	● ourselves	We will clean the room ourselves .
they	● themselves	They had a nice time. They enjoyed themselves .

Note: Reflexive pronouns are used in three situations:

(1) Reflexive Pronouns are used when the subject and object are the same.

Example: "The cat licked **itself**."

(2) Reflexive pronouns are used as the object of a preposition, when the subject and object are the same.

Example: "I sometimes talk to **myself**."

(3) Reflexive pronouns are used to emphasize the subject.

Example: "We will clean the room **ourselves**."



3. **Indefinite Pronoun** - A word used at the place of Noun, that shows the Noun in Indefinite way, is called Indefinite Pronoun.

Ex.:- All, Some, Most, Many, Much, Few, Little ...etc.

* **Facts** ➤

❖ If it comes for Countable Noun gets a Plural formation and uses Plural Verb.

Ex.:- Most of the students is laborious in my class. – (✗)

Most of the students are laborious in my class. – (✓)

❖ If it comes for an Uncountable Noun, It gets a Singular formation and uses Singular Verb.

Ex.:- Most of the rice are boiled in my kitchen. – (✗)

Most of the rice is boiled in my kitchen. – (✓)

❖ **ध्यान रहे** क् **he** Pronoun **जिसका** अंत **One/Body/Thing** से होता है, उसे भी Indefinite Pronoun के अंतगत रखा जाता है, और इसका Verb सदा – सदा Singular हदया जाता है।

Ex.:- Someone are calling you outside the building. – (✗)

Someone is calling you outside the building. – (✓)

4. **Demonstrative Pronoun** - A word used at the place of Noun that demonstrates the Noun is

called Demonstrative Pronoun.

Ex.:- This, That, These and Those.

< Uses >

➤ This -

- ❖ This comes to demonstrate a Singular Noun that is nearer to the speaker.

Ex.:- Look here, this is my new car.

- ❖ This comes to introduce someone or something.

Ex.:- Meet him, this is my old friend.

- ❖ This comes to make a Post-Statement about something.

Ex.:- Honesty is the best policy, this is right.

➤ That -

- ❖ That comes to demonstrate a Singular Noun that is far from the speaker.

Ex.:- Look there in the corner that is my old car.

- ❖ That comes to make one's Recognition. - (पहचान)

Ex.:- Look there on the stage that is Kadar Khan in red T-Shirt.

- ❖ If we talk about two persons or things use this to denote Second-One and that for the First-One.

Ex.:- Sonia and Advani both are good leaders, this belongs to the BJP and that belong to the Congress.

Pronoun

➤ These -

- ❖ It comes to demonstrate Plural Nouns that are nearer to the speaker.

Ex.:- Look here, these are my new cars.

➤ Those -

- ❖ Those, comes to demonstrate Plural Nouns that are far from the speaker.

Ex.:- Look there in the corner, those are my old cars.

- ❖ Those + who comes as the replacement of 'They + who'.

Ex.:- They who are sitting in my class are mad. – (✗)

Those who are sitting in my class are mad. – (✓)

5. **Emphatic Pronoun** - A word used at the place of Noun that Emphasis the Noun is called Emphatic Pronoun.

Ex.:- Myself, Yourself, Himself ...etc.

* Facts ➤

- ❖ Each and every Personal Pronoun gets its Particular Emphatic from.

Ex.:- I = Myself, We = Ourselves ...etc.

- ❖ It comes just after the subject and before the Verb.

- ❖ It shows Hindi meaning – खुद ह२ / वयं ह२ / अपने आप ह२ / वतः ह२

Ex.:- I himself can do this work. – (✗)

I myself can do this work. – (✓)

6. **Interrogative Pronoun** - A word used at the place of Noun that arises Question for the Noun, is called Interrogative Pronoun.

Ex.:- Who, Which, What, Whom ...etc.

◀ Uses of Interrogative Pronoun ▶

- ❖ Who comes to arise Question for Human being that is the Subject of a Sentence.

Ex.:- Ram is a Dancer.

Who is a Dancer? ☞ Ram

- ❖ Whose comes to arise Question for the Possession of Human being.

Ex.:- Ram's brother is a Dancer.

Whose brother is a Dancer? ☞ Ram's brother

- ❖ Whom comes to arise Question for Human being that is the Object of a Sentence.

Ex.:- Ram killed Ravan.

Whom did Ram kill? ☞ Ravan

- ❖ What comes to arise Question for Neuter Gender that is the Subject of a Sentence.

Ex.:- Plastic is burning in the room.

What is burning in the room? ☞ Plastic

- ❖ What comes to arise Question for a Neuter Gender that is the Object of a Sentence also.

Ex.:- I have bought Plastic.

What have I bought? ☞ Plastic

- ❖ Of which comes to arise Question for the Possession of Neuter Gender.

Pronoun

Ex.- The nib of the Red Pen is broken.

Of which nib is broken? ↪ The nib of the Red Pen

- ❖ What comes to arise Question for Human being also to know one's Name or Occupation?

Ex.- What is your Name? ↪ My Name is Pritam

What is your Father? ↪ My father is a Press Reporter

- ❖ Which comes to arises Question for Human being and Neuter Gender both to make Question + Selection.

Ex.- Who of you can solve the Question? – (✗)

Which of you can solve the Question? – (✓)

What of the Pens is running well? – (✗)

Which of the Pens is running well? – (✓)

* Facts ➤

- ❖ It comes in the beginning of a Sentence.
- ❖ It gets Question mark (?) to finish its Sentence.
- ❖ It shows Hindi meaning beginning with 'Ka' (क)

7. **Relative Pronoun** - A word used at the place of Noun, that makes relation of the Noun is called Relative Pronoun.

Ex.- Who, Which, What, Whom, That ...etc.

• Uses ➤

- ❖ Who, comes as Relative Pronoun for Human being that is the Subject of a Sentence.

Ex.- Ram which is a Dancer is my friend. – (✗)

Ram who is a Dancer is my friend. – (✓)

- ❖ Whom, comes as Relative Pronoun for Human being that is the Object of a Sentence.

Ex.- I know the boy about who you are talking. – (✗)

I know the boy about whom you are talking. – (✓)

- ❖ **Note** – ॢयान रहे हक इस अव\था मे Whom के \थान पर भी Who का वयोग तब संभव है, जब इससे संबिधत Preposition वाइय के अंतम भाग मे चला जाए।

Ex.- I know the boy whom you are talking about. – (✗)

I know the boy who you are talking about. – (✓)

- ❖ Which, comes as Relative Pronoun for a Neuter gender that is the Subject of a Sentence?

Ex.- The Pen, who is red, is running well. – (✗)

The Pen, which is red, is running well. – (✓)

- ❖ Which, comes as Relative Pronoun for a Neuter gender that is the Object of a Sentence also?

Ex.- I like the Pen, whom you have bought. – (✗)

I like the Pen, which you have bought. – (✓)

- ❖ Of which, comes as Relative for the Possession of a Neuter gender.

Ex.- The Pen, whose nib is red, is running well. – (✗)

The Pen of which nib is red is running well. – (✓)

- ❖ That comes as Relative Pronoun for a Neuter gender that is the Subject of a Sentence.

Ex.- The Pen, which is red, is running well. – (✓)

The Pen, that is red, is running well. – (✓)

Pronoun

- ❖ That comes as Relative Pronoun for a Neuter gender that is the Object of a Sentence also.

Ex.:- I like the Pen, which you have bought. – (✓)

I like the Pen that you have bought. – (✓)

- ❖ That's, comes as Relative for the Possession of Neuter gender.

Ex.:- The Pen of which nib is red is running well. – (✓)

The Pen that's nib is red is running well. – (✓)

- ❖ None / Only, gets Relative Pronoun that after itself.

Ex.:- Ram is the only student who can solve this Question. – (✗)

Ram is the only student that can solve this Question. – (✓)

- ❖ If Human being and none living thing both come together use Relative Pronoun that after themselves.

Ex.:- I saw Mohan and his car who were standing aside the road. – (✗)

I saw Mohan and his car that were standing aside the road. – (✓)

- ❖ An Indefinite Pronoun prefers Relative Pronoun that after itself.

Ex.:- All that glitters is not gold. – (✓)

Is there anyone that can solve this Question? – (✓)

- ❖ “Suppose + that” comes to make an Imagination.

Ex.:- Suppose which you have no money and you are hungry, how can you get food? – (✗)

Suppose that you have no money and you are hungry, how can you get food? – (✓)

Note – éयान रहे हक Supposing के साथ 'That' का वयोग नहई होता।

Ex.:- Supposing that you have no money and you are hungry, how can you get food? – (✗)

Supposing you have no money and you are hungry how can you get food? – (✓)

Suppose that = Supposing

- ❖ One + of + P.C.N +that / who.

Ex.:- Ram is one of the Players that are playing in this Match.

- ❖ “Same..... As” comes to make Similarity between two Persons or things.

Ex.:- I have the same car as Raju has.

- ❖ “Same..... That” comes to Re-Introduce a Persons or things.

Ex.:- He had given me the same car that was not running.

- ❖ “Such..... As” comes to make Similarity between the actions of two Persons or things.

Ex.:- He is singing such sweetly as Sonu Nigam sings.

- ❖ “Such..... That” comes to show the Quality of one's action.

Ex.:- He is singing such sweetly which attracts everybody. – (✗)

He is singing such sweetly that attracts everybody. – (✓)

- ❖ “AsAs” comes to make Similarity between the Qualities of two Person or things.

Ex.:- Ram is as smart as Shyam.

- ❖ “So As” comes to make Similarity between the Qualities of two Persons or things.

Note – éयान रहे हक यह के वल-के वल Negative Structure मे व्युत्त होता हक

Ex.:- Ram is not so smart as Shyam.

- ❖ “So + that” comes to show the target of an action.

Ex.:- I am going to Delhi so which I can get a good job. – (✗)

I am going to Delhi so that I can get a good job. – (✓)

Pronoun

* Facts ➤

- ❖ A Relative Pronoun comes amid the Sentence.

Ex.:- Ram who is a Dancer is my friend.

Note – ेयान रहे हक 'What' का ्योग Relative Pronoun के "प मे वा\$य के शुVआत मे भी हो सकता है।

Ex.:- What you say is not right. – (✓)

I know what you say. – (✓)

- ❖ It shows full stop to finish its Sentence.

- ❖ It shows Hindi meaning beginning with 'ज'

- ❖ ाय: कोई Relative Pronoun उस शOद के तुरंत बाद आता है, िजसके हलए ्योग हकया जाता हो।

Ex.:- I like Dhoni's Performance, who is a great player. – (✗)

I like the Performance of Dhoni, who is a great player. – (✓)

I like Dhoni's Performance, which is good. – (✓)

- ❖ A Relative Pronoun gets verbs according to the Noun and Pronoun for which it comes.

Ex.:- The Pen that is red is running well. – (✓)

The Pens that are red are running well. – (✓)

- ❖ It + is / was + they + who ...

Note – ेयान रहे हक एक मारे इसी Condition मे 'They + who' का Structure आ सकता है,

अव्यथा बांकाजगह पर 'Those + who' का ्योग होता है।

Ex.:- It is they who can do this work.

8. **Distributive Pronoun** - A word used at the Place of Noun that shows the Noun in Distributive way is called Distributive Pronoun.

Ex.:- Each, Everyone, Either, Neither.

* Facts ➤

- ❖ It is Singular and gets Singular Verb.

Ex.:- Everyone are laborious in my class. – (✗)

Everyone is laborious in my class. – (✓)

- ❖ Two Distributive Pronouns connected with and also make a Singular formation and use Singular Verb.

Ex.:- Each and Everyone are laborious in my class. – (✗)

Each and Everyone is laborious in my class. – (✓)

- ❖ Distributive Pronoun + of + Plural Noun / Pronoun + S.V

Ex.:- Each of the Students are laborious in my class. – (✗)

Each of the Students is laborious in my class. – (✓)

- ❖ Plural Noun / Pronoun + Distributive + Plural Verb.

Ex.:- We each is laborious in our class. – (✗)

We each are laborious in our class. – (✓)

Pronoun

◀ Uses of Pronoun ▶

* Either / Any / Anyone

- ❖ **Either** - It is used to select one from given two options.
Ex.:- Any of Ram and Shyam can solve the Question. – (✗)
Either of Ram and Shyam can solve the Question. – (✓)
- ❖ **Any / Anyone** - It is used to select one from given more than two options.
Ex.:- Either of the ten Students can solve this Question. – (✗)
Any of the ten Students can solve this Question. – (✓)

* Neither / None

- ❖ **Neither** - It comes to neglect both of the given two options.
Ex.:- None of Ram and Shyam could solve the Question. – (✗)
Neither of Ram and Shyam could solve the Question. – (✓)
- ❖ **None** - It comes to neglect all of the given more than two options.
Ex.:- Neither of the ten Students could solve the Question. – (✗)
None of the ten Students could solve the Question. – (✓)

* Each / Everyone

- ❖ **Each** - It comes to show two or more than two options in Distributive way.
Ex.:- Everyone of Ram and Shyam is very laborious. – (✗)
Each of Ram and Shyam is very laborious. – (✓)
Each of the ten Students is very laborious. – (✓)
- ❖ **Everyone** - It comes to show more than two options in Distributive way.
Ex. :- Everyone of the ten Student is very laborious.

* Both / All

- ❖ **Both** - It comes to show two options together.
Ex.:- All of Ram and Shyam are very laborious. – (✗)
Both of Ram and Shyam are very laborious. – (✓)
- ❖ **All** - It comes to show more than two options together.
Ex.:- Both of the ten Students are very laborious. – (✗)
All of the ten Students are very laborious. – (✓)

* Each other / One another

- ❖ **Each other** - It comes to show a Reciprocal Relation between two Parties.
Ex.:- Mohan and Sohan help one another in trouble. – (✗)
Mohan and Sohan help each other in trouble. – (✓)
- ❖ **One another** - It comes to show a Reciprocal Relation among more than two Parties.
Ex.:- Ram, Shyam, Mohan and Sohan help each other in trouble. – (✗)
Ram, Shyam, Mohan and Sohan help one another in trouble. – (✓)
- ❖ **Two Subjects connected with – as well as, along with, with, and not, rather than, except, like, unlike, in addition to, accompanied by ...etc.** get Pronoun and Verb according to the first Subject.
Ex.:- I as well as you are able to your duty. – (✗)
I as well as you am able to my duty. – (✓)

Pronoun

- ❖ Two Subjects connected with – or / nor / not only.... but also get Pronoun and Verb according to the second Subject.
Ex.:- Not only Mohan but also Sita has completed his task. – (✗)
Not only Mohan but also Sita has completed her task. – (✓)
- Note – éयान रहे हक यहद उपरोक्त से एक Singular तथा एक Plural Subject जुडा हो तो Singular पहले तथा Plural बाद मे रखा जाता ह□
- Ex.:- Not only have the Teacher but also the Students of this class performed their duty. – (✓)
Neither Mohan nor Sita has completed his task. – (✗)
Neither Mohan nor Sita has completed her task. – (✓)
- ❖ If more post then one come together and only first one gets Article make a Singular formation and get Pronoun He / She group.
Ex.:- The Manager, Director and Financer of this company has performed their duty honestly. – (✗)
The Manager, Director and Financer of this company has performed his duty honestly. – (✓)
- ❖ If more post then one came together and all get Article make a Plural formation and use Pronoun they group.
Ex.:- The Manager, the Director and the Financer of this company have performed his duty honestly. – (✗)
The Manager, the Director and the Financer of this company have performed their duty honestly. – (✓)
- ❖ The + Adjective shows the entire community of the same quality that is Plural and gets Pronoun they group.
Ex.:- The Poor perform his duty very honestly. – (✗)
The Poor perform their duty very honestly. – (✓)
- ❖ The + Adjective + Noun gets Pronoun and Verb according to the Noun.
Ex.:- The tall boy is doing his duty. – (✓)
The tall girl is doing her duty. – (✓)
The red pen is lying on its place. – (✓)
The tall boys are doing their duty. – (✓)
- ❖ If the Members of a Distributive Collective Noun are Unanimous, they make a Singular formation and use Pronoun its group.
Ex.:- The committee has taken their decision in this case. – (✗)
The committee has taken its decision in this case. – (✓)
- ❖ If the Members of a Distributive Collective Noun are different in opinion, they make a Plural formation and use Pronoun they group.
Ex.:- The committees have not taken its decision in this case. – (✗)
The committees have not taken their decision in this case. – (✓)
- ❖ An Indefinite Pronoun ending with one / body get Personal form He / She group.
Ex.:- Someone has left their pen in the room. – (✗)
Someone has left his pen in the room. – (✓)
- ❖ An Indefinite Pronoun ending with thing gets Personal form it group.
Ex.:- Something is burning on their place. – (✗)
Something is burning on its place. – (✓)
- ❖ Both / Many / Several / A Number of / Few ...etc. = They group.

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- Ex.:-** Both of the Students have completed his task. – (✗)
Both of the Students have completed their task. – (✓)
- ❖ **Much / Little / An Amount of ...etc. = It group.**
Ex.:- Much of the Rice is remaining on their place. – (✗)
Much of the Rice is remaining on its place. – (✓)
- ❖ **Most / All / Some / A Lot of / Lots of / A Great Deal of / A Good Deal of ...etc. का अयोग**
Countable तथा Uncountable दोनों ही तरह के Noun के लिए होता है। अतः Countable
\व"प के लिये Plural दशांते हुए, Pronoun 'They' - group आता है, जबकि Uncountable \व"प के
तहत Singular "प दशांते हुए Pronoun 'It' - group आता है।
- Ex.:-** Most of the Students have completed his task. – (✗)
Most of the Students have completed their task. – (✓)
Most of the Rice is remaining on their place. – (✗)
Most of the Rice is remaining on its place. – (✓)
- ❖ **Each, Everyone, Either, Neither – (Distributive Pronoun) = He / She group.**
Ex.:- Everyone has performed their duty honestly. – (✗)
Everyone has performed his duty honestly. – (✓)
- ❖ **Distributive Pronoun + of us = We group.**
Ex.:- Each of us has completed his task. – (✗)
Each of us has completed our task. – (✓)
- ❖ **Distributive Pronoun + of you = You group.**
Ex.:- Each of you has completed his task. – (✗)
Each of you has completed your task. – (✓)
- ❖ **Distributive Pronoun + of them = He / She / It group.**
Ex.:- Each of them has completed their task. – (✗)
Each of them has completed his task. – (✓)
- ❖ **Distributive Pronoun + of + Plural (Male) = He group.**
Ex.:- Each of the boys has completed their task. – (✗)
Each of the boys has completed his task. – (✓)
- ❖ **Distributive Pronoun + of + Plural (Female) = She group.**
Ex.:- Each of the girls has completed her task.
- ❖ **Distributive Pronoun + of + Plural Neuter gender = It group.**
Ex.:- Each of the pens is lying on their place. – (✗)
Each of the pens is lying on its place. – (✓)
- ❖ **Same can't be used as the Subject or Object of a Sentence, It should be Same one / Same body / Same thing.**
Ex.:- Ram made a mistake and the same was repeated by Shyam. – (✗)
Ram made a mistake and the same thing was repeated by Shyam. – (✓)
- ❖ **The Repetition of Noun is avoided in Comparison, It is Replaced by using 'That of / Those of'**
Ex.:- The Culture of India is better than the Culture of America. – (✗)
The Culture of India is better than that of America. – (✓)
The Roads of Patna are better than the Roads of Washington. – (✗)
The Roads of Patna are better than those of Washington. – (✓)

Pronoun

- ❖ Avail (लाभ उठाना), Evil (फायदा उठाना), Present (पेश करना), Absent (नाम वापस लेना), Enjoy (आनंद उठाना), Disguise (भेष बदलना), Prostrate (दंडवत करना), Sacrifice (बलिदान करना) ...etc. Verbs get Reflexive Pronoun after themselves.

Note – ॆयान रहे हक यहद उपरोक्त Verbs के तुरंत बाद Object मौजूद हो, तो इनमें Reflexive नहीं आता,

परंतु यह इनका Object अपने पहले Preposition ग्रहण करे, तो उस Preposition के पहले Reflexive Pronoun आता ह।