

II. Possessive Pronouns

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A possessive pronoun indicates that the person has a possession of something. It defines who owns a particular object or person. The possessive personal pronouns are **mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours** and **theirs**.

Example :

This pen is mine.

Here the possessive pronoun 'mine' functions as **subject complement**.

This book is yours.

(as subject complement)

His is on the table.

(as subject)

It is a favourite film of theirs.

(as object of the preposition)

We won't waste your time. So don't waste ours.

(as object of the verb 'waste')

III. Demonstrative Pronouns

A demonstrative pronoun points out and identifies a noun or pronoun. '**This**' and '**these**' refer to things that are nearby either in space or time. '**That**' and '**those**' refer to things that are farther away in space or time.

The demonstrative pronouns '**this**' and '**that**' are used to refer to **singular nouns**.

'**These**' and '**those**' are used to refer to **plural nouns**. It should be noted that '**that**' is used as a relative pronoun also, e.g. I bought the diary **that** I wanted.

• This is the book I want.

• That is the pen he bought.

In the above examples, '**this**' is used as a subject and refers something close to the speaker. '**That**' is also a subject but refers to something farther away from the speaker.

➔ '**This**' and '**That**' can also be used as objects, e.g.

Eg.:- • I want this.

• He wanted that.

'**These**' and '**those**' are used to refer to plural nouns. They can also function as subjects and objects.

Examples :

These are my books.

(Subject)

Those are his pencils.

(Subject)

I want these.

(Object)

She wanted those.

(Object)

IV. Interrogative Pronouns

An interrogative pronoun is used to ask questions. Interrogative pronouns are *who, whom, which, what, whoever, whomsoever, whichever* and *whatever*. *Who, whom, which* can be used as relative pronouns also.

Who, whom and sometimes *which* are used to refer to people. *Which* and *what* are used to refer to things and animals.

Who acts as the subject of a verb. *Whom* acts as the object of a verb, preposition etc.

Examples :

- Which is your house ? (Subject)
- Who wanted to go ? (Subject)
- Whom do you want to invite ? (Object of the verb 'invite')
- To whom do you wish to speak ? (Object of the preposition 'to')
- What did she say ? (Direct object of the verb 'say')
- Whoever says that is a liar. (Subject)
- You can marry whomsoever you like. (Object)
- Take whichever hat you want. (Object)
- You can eat whatever you like. (Object)

V. Reflexive/Emphatic Pronouns

→ The reflexive pronouns have the same form as the emphatic or intensive pronouns. They indicate that the subject of the sentence also receives the action of the verb. The reflexive pronoun reflects the subject of the sentence.

- Examples : She enjoyed herself fully.
They will hurt themselves.

The sentence "Please give that book to myself" would be incorrect. This is because there is no 'I' in the sentence for 'myself' to reflect to.

When several pronouns are used in a sentence, the reflexive will take either first person or second person :

- Ram, Shyam and I will come ourselves.
 - You and Mohan should come yourselves.
- (first person)
(second person)

→ The emphatic pronouns emphasize a noun or pronoun.

- Examples : She herself decided to go.
 He himself is to be blamed.
 I myself will do all this.
 You yourself are guilty.