

ENGLISH GRAMMAR-5

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NOUNS

- Naming words
- Persons
- Places
- Things
- Ideas
- Concepts
- Thoughts
- Feelings



PRONOUNS-REPLACEMENT OF NOUN

- A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun
- A word that substitutes for a noun or noun phrase.

PRONOUN		SINGULAR	PLURAL
First Person	(Speaker)	I	We
Second Person	(Audience)	You	You
Third Person	(Target)	He/She/It	They



CASE IN ENGLISH

- **Case** refers to the form a word takes and its function in a sentence. Case shows a noun's or a pronoun's **relationship with the other words** in a sentence.

In English language, there are three cases

- Subjective Case
- Objective Case
- Possessive Case



SUBJECTIVE CASE

- The subjective case is the case used for a noun or pronoun that is the subject of a verb.

- The boy eats pies.

The **noun "boy"** is the subject of the verb "eats." "Boy" is in the **subjective case**.

- He eats pies.

The **pronoun "he"** is the subject of the verb "eats." "He" is in the **subjective case**.



SUBJECTIVE CASE—N/PRO USED AS SUBJECT

The boy hits the ball.

The girl washed some dishes.

The players were running fast.

Sara and Maira are friends.

He hits the ball.

She washed some dishes.

They were running fast.

They are friends.



OBJECTIVE CASE

- The objective case is used for nouns and pronouns that function as objects.
- I saw Aslam yesterday.
- I saw Aslam yesterday.
- **Aisha** helped **Alia** in the class.
- **Aisha** helped **Alia** in the class.

I → Subjective Case

Aslam → Objective Case

Aisha → Subjective Case

Alia → Objective Case



OBJECTIVE CASE —N/PRO USED AS OBJECT

- I saw **Aslam** yesterday.

Aslam → Objective Case

- I saw **him** yesterday.

Him → Objective Case

- **Aisha** helped **Alia** in the class.

Alia → Objective Case

- **Aisha** helped **her** in the class.

Her → Objective Case

- The nouns do not change when turned objective.

- The pronouns changes when turned to objective.



POSSESSIVE CASE

- The possessive case is used for showing possession (i.e., ownership).
- The possessive case applies to **nouns** and **pronouns**.
- **POSSESSIVE NOUNS.** With a noun, the possessive case is usually shown by preceding it with "of" or by **adding 's** to the end.
- **POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.** The possessive-case pronouns are "mine," "yours," "his," "hers," "its," "ours," and "theirs."



POSSESSIVE CASE—N/PRO

- I brought my **father's books** in a cart.
- I brought **his** books in a cart.
- **Aslam's** mobile phone was stolen few days ago.
- **His** mobile phone was stolen few days ago.
- One can judge a person from **his** way of talking.
- I saw a woman with **her** belongings.



RULE

- The nouns do not change when turned objective.
- The pronouns change when turned to objective.
- The nouns do not change when turned to possessive case.
They just get additional 's
- The pronouns change when turned to possessive case.



Personal pronouns have three **cases**

Subjective

I, we
you
he, she, it, they
who

Objective

me, us
you
him, her, it, them
whom

Possessive

my, mine, our, ours
your, yours
their, theirs
whose

MISTAKES IN USING PRONOUNS

- After IS/AM/ARE/WAS/WERE always use **subjective case** of pronoun

It was **him** who was at fault.

It was **he** who was at fault.

Who is knocking at the door? It is **me.**

Who is knocking at the door? It is **I.**

- He is more intelligent than **me.**
- He is more intelligent than **I.**



MULTIPLE PRONOUNS IN A SENTENCE

- For positive
 - 2nd person, 3rd person, 1st person
- For negative
 - 1st person, 3rd person, 2nd person



FOR POSITIVE 2ND PERSON, 3RD PERSON, 1ST PERSON

- **You, he and I** worked hard to pass the exam.
- **You, he and I** won the match.
- **You, he and I** ultimately cleared the viva.



FOR NEGATIVE

1ST PERSON, 3RD PERSON, 2ND PERSON

- **I, he, and you** violated the traffic rule.
- **I, he, and you** were fined for coming late.
- **I, he, and you** failed to work hard.



POSSESSIVE PRONOUN FOR MULTIPLE PRONOUNS IN A SENTENCE

- If 1st person is present in the sentence, the possessive will be “OUR”

You and I are doing **our** work. You and I are doing ~~your~~ work.

- If 1st person is NOT there, and 2nd person is found in the sentence, the possessive will be YOUR

- You and she should do **your** work. You and she should do ~~their/her~~ work.



POSSESSIVE PRONOUN FOR MULTIPLE PRONOUNS IN A SENTENCE

- If 3rd person pronouns are found in a sentences, 3rd person plural possessive pronoun would be used.
- He and she has just finished **their** work.



NEITHER VS NONE

IF SENTENCE TALKS ABOUT **TWO** PEOPLE, USE **NEITHER**

Neither of the two sisters was present in the class.

Neither of the two boys did the home work.

IF IT TALKS ABOUT **MORE THAN TWO** PEOPLE, USE **NONE**

None of the students reached in time.



ANYONE, NONE, EVERY, EACH, EITHER, NEITHER

Singular pronoun is used if the sentence talks with any of the above words.

Neither of the two boys did **his** work.

None of the girls did **her** work.

Each of the boys brought **his** lunch box.

Every boy took **his** bag and left.



“ONE” AS SUBJECT

- No gender pronoun after “ONE” as subject
- One should be honest to **one's** country.
- One must do **one's duty** honestly.



WHO AND WHOM

WHO IS USED FOR SUBJECTIVE CASE

- It is he **who** won the match.
- It was her **who** was at fault.

WHOM IS USED FOR OBJECTIVE CASE

- He is the boy **whom** I met yesterday.
- This is the doctor **whom** you were supposed to see.



WHICH

Always used for NON HUMAN

I saw a fish **which** was too heavy.

He bought a bird **which** was very beautiful.

