

TENDER HEART HIGH SCHOOL, SEC 33B, CHD pg no (1)  
BOOK: MY GRAMMAR TIME CLASS: IV  
SUBJECT: ENGLISH LANGUAGE DATE: 20.5.24  
CHAPTER: 17, POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS  
TEACHER: PAMEL PREET.

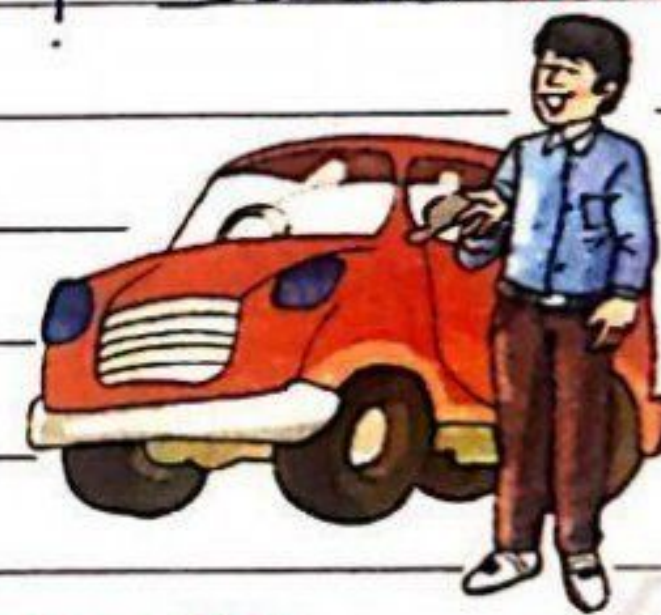
Good morning students

Students this lesson is for Class IV for the subject of English Language in which Chapter 17, Possessive Pronouns and is being submitted to you on 20.5.24

Now, look at these sentences.

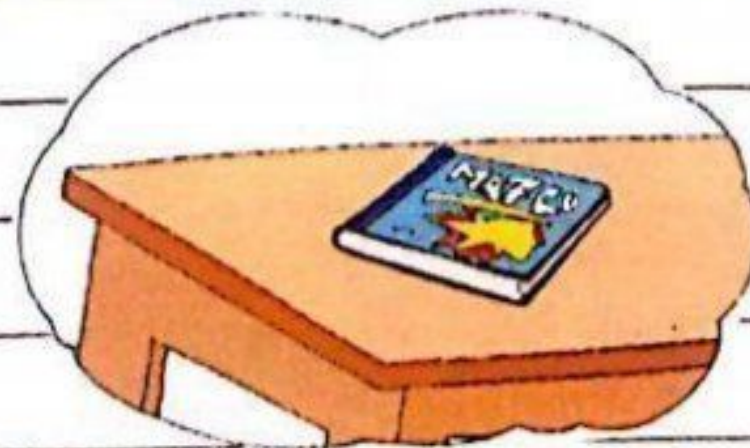
a) There are some old books in the bag. They are **mine**.

b) Have you seen that red car? It is **ours**.



c) My shoes are new. So are **yours**.

d) There is a book on the table. It is **his**.



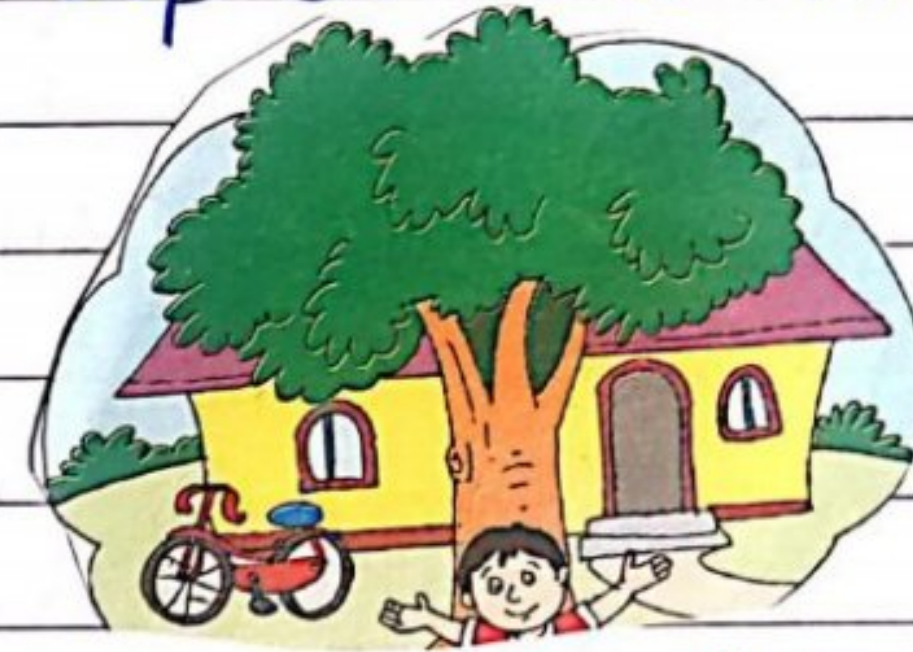
e) This is a beautiful dress. Who does it belong to? It is **hers**.



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- (f) There is a house on the top of the hill.  
Is it **theirs**?



These words - **mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs** - are also possessive forms of the personal pronouns **I, we, you, he, she and they**, which tell us that certain persons. But note that **they do not depend on nouns**. In each of the above sentences, the pronoun has been used without a noun and the sense is complete. These possessive forms are called **possessive pronouns**.

- |     |                        |                     |
|-----|------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) | They are <b>mine</b> . | (= belong to me)    |
| (b) | It is <b>ours</b> .    | (= belongs to us)   |
| (c) | So are <b>yours</b> .  | (= belong to you)   |
| (d) | It is <b>his</b> .     | (= belongs to him)  |
| (e) | It is <b>hers</b> .    | (= belongs to her)  |
| (f) | It is <b>theirs</b> .  | (= belongs to them) |



## POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Let us begin by looking at some examples.

- (a) I have put **my** old books in a box.
- (b) We love **our** dog, Simba.
- (c) Where are **your** new shoes?
- (d) My father has lost **his** watch.
- (e) Rita has tied **her** hair with a ribbon.
- (f) The dog was licking **its** paw.
- (g) The children were playing with **their** toys.

These words are, however, considered to be adjectives, because they tell us more about or qualify nouns, like **books, dog, shoes, watch, hair, paw, toys, and so,** do the work of adjectives. Moreover, they cannot be used on their own, that is, **independently, without nouns.** In each case, a noun - **books, dog, shoes, watch, hair, paw, toys** - is needed to make the sense complete. They are, therefore, called **possessive adjectives.**



A simple rule that can help you to distinguish a possessive pronoun from a possessive adjective is a possessive adjective is always used with a noun and comes before the noun it qualifies. Since a possessive pronoun does not depend a noun, if it is used with a noun, it comes after the noun.

For example:

- In the sentence - **He is my friend** - my is a possessive adjective and comes before the noun friend.
- In the sentence - **He is a friend of mine** - mine is a possessive pronoun and comes after the noun friend.

Possessive Pronouns	Possessive adjectives
mine	my
yours	your
his	his
hers	her
ours	our
yours	your
theirs	their
	its

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## ALWAYS REMEMBER

- The form **his** is used both as possessive pronoun and a possessive adjective.

For example:

- (a) This book is **his**. (possessive pronoun)
- (b) This is **his** book. (possessive adjective)

- The pronoun **it** has only one possessive form: **its** and it is used only as a possessive adjective.

We can say:

**The dog wagged its tail.**

But we cannot say:

**The dog wagged the tail of its.**

NOTE: Do not confuse **its** with **it's** — **it's** is a shortened form of **it is**. This is a very common error. If you want to say that something belongs to **it**, you should use **its** — the proper possessive form (without an apostrophe) of the pronoun **it**.

Given below are some more examples of the way possessive pronouns are used:



- a) This sister of mine lives in London.
- b) I have a book of his and I shall return it soon.
- c) That photograph of hers was taken by her father.
- d) An uncle of ours has written a book on physics.
- e) The last play of theirs was a success and was highly praised.
- f) This is a beautiful watch. Is it yours?

**HOMEWORK :** After going through the matter, students are requested to do exercises A, B and C on page no. 64 and 65.

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