

## Case

- ❖ Case – Case shows the Position of a Noun or Pronoun in Sentence.
- ❖ A Noun or Pronoun can be used in three Cases in a Sentence.
  - (1) In the form of Subject ➤ Subjective Case
  - (2) In the form of Object ➤ Objective Case
  - (3) To make Possession ➤ Possessive Case

### ➤ Rules & Uses

- ❖ Generally all the three Cases of a Pronoun are used in the self made form.

Subjective	Possessive	Objective
I	My / Mine	Me
We	Our / Ours	Us

- ❖ The Subjective and the Objective form of a Noun are used in the same structure.

Ex.:- (a) Mohan helped Sohan. (b) Sohan helped Mohan.

Subject                      Object                      Subject                      Object

- ❖ The Possessive form of a Noun is made by using following two rules.

- (a) With the help of ('S)
- (b) With the help of (of)

- ❖ साधारणतः किसी मानव का अधिकार दर्शाने हेतु 'S आता है, जबकि किसी वस्तु के Possession हेतु of का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Ex.:- (a) This is Ram's car.                      (b) This is the tire of the car.

Note – 1. In following conditions 'of' comes with human being also.

- (a) If 'the + Adj.' shows the entire community gets 'of' to make Possession not 's despite being human being.

Ex.:- The Poor's life is very critical.                      – (✗)  
The life of the Poor is very critical.                      – (✓)

- (b) To avoid the sequel of 's with human being.

Ex.:- Mohan's brother's car is running well.                      – (✗)  
The car of Mohan's brother is running well.                      – (✓)

- (c) Two make relation of human being not Possession.

Ex.:- The statue of M. K. Gandhi is broken.

- (d) To make a proper arrangement of Relative Pronoun.

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

Note – 2. In following conditions 's' can be used with non-living thing also.

- (a) To make Possession of a Place Name.

Ex.:- India's economic condition is very well.

- (b) If a non-living thing is naturally very-very large.

Ex.:- Sun's rays, Ocean's roar, Earth's quake ...etc.

- (c) If a Neuter gender is exaggerated and used like human being.

Ex.:- Death's hand, Court's order, Jungle's rule ...etc.

- (d) If a non-living thing is used as a measurement.

Ex.:- One day's Match, Ten day's Leave, Five kilo's Weight ...etc.

- (e) With some Idioms and Phrases –

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Ex.:- Wit's end	-	समझ से परे
Cat's paw	-	चोरी-चोरी, चुपके-चुपके
Pen's evil	-	कलम से हुईभूल
At stone's throw	-	थोड़ी दूरीपर
Needle's eye	-	सूई की छिद्र
Love's labor's lost	-	घृणा नफरत

### ❖ Subjective Case + Verb.

- Ex.:- Ram, Shyam and me play cricket in the morning. – (✗)  
Ram, Shyam and I play cricket in the morning. – (✓)

### ❖ Verb + Objective Case.

- Ex.:- He helped Mohan, Sohan and I in trouble. – (✗)  
He helped Mohan, Sohan and me in trouble. – (✓)

### ❖ Possessive Case + V1 + ing.

- Ex.:- You running is fast. – (✗)  
Your running is fast. – (✓)

### ❖ Preposition + Objective Case.

- Ex.:- He has given money for Mohan, Sohan and I. – (✗)  
He has given money for Mohan, Sohan and me. – (✓)

### ❖ Let + Objective Case.

- Ex.:- Let Mohan, Sohan and I play cricket. – (✗)  
Let Mohan, Sohan and me play cricket. – (✓)

### ❖ It + is / was + Subjective Case. – {Emphatic}

- Ex.:- It is me who can do this work. – (✗)  
It is I who can do this work. – (✓)

Note - Emphatic संरचना के तहत "They + Who" का प्रयोग भी हो सकता है।

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

### ❖ If + S + were + Subjective Case. – {Imagination}

- Ex.:- If he were me, he would not take this step. – (✗)  
If he were I, he would not take this step. – (✓)

### ❖ As .....as + Subjective Case / Positive Degree.

- Ex.:- Ram is as smart as me. – (✗)  
Ram is as smart as I. – (✓)

### ❖ My, Our, Your, Their, His, Her ...etc. is Possessive Adjectives that are used before a Noun to make Possession.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि इनका प्रयोग बिना Noun का नहीं होता, साथ ही ये गलती से भी किसी वाक्य का अंतिम Word नहीं बनते।

- Ex.:- My car is red. – (✓)  
This is my car. – (✓)  
This car is my. – (✗)

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- ❖ Mine, Ours, Yours, Theirs, Hers, etc are Possessive Pronouns that can be used as the Subject or Object of a Sentence.  
Ex.:- This pen is mine. – (✓)  
Mine is blue and yours is black. – (✓)
- ❖ Comparison is made in the same cases :-
  - (a) A Subjective Case is compared to a Subjective form.  
Ex.:- He is taller than me. – (✗)  
He is taller than I. – (✓)
  - (b) A Possessive Case is compared to a Possessive form.  
Ex.:- My car is better than you. – (✗)  
My car is better than yours. – (✓)
  - (c) An Objective Case is compared to an Objective form.  
Ex.:- My mother loves him more than I. – (✗)  
My mother loves him more than me. – (✓)
  - (d) A Comparative form ending with 'or' makes comparison of Subjective Case with Objective form.  
Ex.:- He is Senior to I. – (✗)  
He is Senior to me. – (✓)
- ❖ A Compound Noun with hyphen that's any one part is Prepositions gets 's with part that is after the Preposition.  
Ex.:- His father's-in-law car is running well. – (✗)  
His father's-in-law's car is running well. – (✓)
- ❖ If two or more than two Persons show their combined Possession over something use 's with only the last one.  
Ex.:- Mukesh Ambani and Anil Ambani's father was a great businessman.
- ❖ If two or more than two Persons show their separate Possession over something use 's with each and every Noun.  
Ex.:- Mukesh Ambani's and Anil Ambani's Companies are running well.
- ❖ Each other gets 's to make a Reciprocal Possession between two Parties.  
Ex.:- Mohan and Sohan help each-other family in trouble. – (✗)  
Mohan and Sohan help each-other's family in trouble. – (✓)
- ❖ One-another gets 's to make a Reciprocal Possession among more than two Parties.  
Ex.:- Ram, Shyam, Mohan and Sohan help one-another family in trouble. – (✗)  
Ram, Shyam, Mohan and Sohan help one-another's family in trouble. – (✓)
- ❖ A Name + Post gets 's with the Post.  
Ex.:- Manmohan Singh the Prime-Minister's policy is not good.
- ❖ A Post + Name gets 's with the Name.  
Ex.:- The Prime-Minister Manmohan Singh's policy is not well.
- ❖ An Indefinite Pronoun ending with 'One / body' gets 's to make Possession.  
Ex.:- Somebody pen is left in the class. – (✗)  
Somebody's pen is left in the class. – (✓)
- ❖ An Indefinite Pronoun ending with 'One / body' + else, get 's with the else to make Possession.

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- Ex.:- This is some-body's else mistake not mine. – (✗)  
This is some-body else's mistake not mine. – (✓)
- ❖ Your gets's despite being in Possessive form if it comes before 'sake'.
- Ex.:- I can do anything for your sake. – (✗)  
I can do anything for yours sake. – (✓)
- ❖ A Plural Countable Noun ending with 's' gets ' to make Possession not 's.
- Ex.:- Boys' Hostel, Girls' Hostel, Doctors' meeting ...etc.
- ❖ A Plural form of Noun not ending with 's' gets 's to make Possession.
- Ex.:- Men's Parlor, Women's College, Children's Park ...etc.
- ❖ A Noun that's last letter is pronounced hissing 'Sh' gets ' to make Possession.
- Ex.:- Ganesh' Papa
- ❖ God, Honesty, Heaven, Mercy, ...etc gets 's' if they come before sake.
- Ex.:- Please, don't disturb me for God sake. – (✗)  
Please, don't disturb me for God's sake. – (✓)
- ❖ Justice, Conscience, Goodness, Intelligence ...etc. get ' if they come before sake.
- Ex.:- I can do anything for Justice' sake.
- ❖ An Abbreviation gets 's with its last letter to make Possession.
- Ex.:- M.P's Election, U.P.A's Meeting ...etc.
- ❖ A Natural rule or event gets neither 's nor ' to make Possession.
- Ex.:- Summer Vacation, Winter Season ...etc.
- ❖ It gets 's' to show Possession not 's.
- Ex.:- The pen is lying on it's place. – (✗)  
The pen is lying on its place. – (✓)
- ❖ प्रायः 's के बाद House, Office, Church, Cathedral, Shop, ...etc. का भाव Understood होता है, और ये 's के बाद नहीं आते, परंतु Particular Sense देने हेतु इनका प्रयोग हो सकता है।
- Ex.:- I am going to Ram's house. – (✗)  
I am going to Ram's. – (✓)  
I am going to Ram's new house. – (✓)

Case Chapter is the End.