

# Pronoun

Arefin, 37 BCS

# Pronoun

Pro + Noun

# English Pronouns:



	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1st Person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2nd Person	you	you	your	yours	yourselfs
3rd Person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd Person (Female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd Thing	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1st Person (plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd Person (Plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd Person & thing (Plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves



# Types of Pronoun

Types	Example
Personal Pronoun	I, You, He, She, They, We
Interrogative Pronoun	Who, What, Which etc.
Distributive Pronoun	Each, Either, Neither
Demonstrative Pronoun	This, that, such, those [38 BCS]
Relative Pronoun	Who, whom, whoever, whomever, what etc.
Reciprocal Pronoun	Each Other, One another
Reflexive Pronoun	Myself, Yourself, Herself, Themselves
Indefinite Pronoun	One, any, some

# Personal Pronoun

- যে সব Pronoun কোনো নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়

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

- It was **me** who could go.



- It was **him** who began the quarrel.

**Be Verb এর পর Pronoun এর  
Subjective Form হয়।**

- It was I who could go.
- It was he who began the quarrel.



He likes her more  
than    I/me.



# “Than I” or “Than Me”?



Pro ✓

Con ✗

**He likes her  
more than me.**

natural

sounds  
grammatically  
wrong

**He likes her  
more than I.**

sounds  
grammatically  
correct

ambiguous,  
unnatural



The best option is to use “than I” and expand the sentence.

**He likes her  
more than I do.**

natural,  
unambiguous

wordy



# Are following sentences, correct?

- He eats much rice than I.
- Than I এর পরে I do/I eat.

- He divided the mangoes between Rajib and I
- Between you and I, it is a great concern.
- This gift is for you and he.





# Preposition এর পরে Pronoun এর Object

form হবে

- He divided the mangoes between Rakib and **me**.
- Between you and **me**, it is a great concern.
- This gift is for you and **him**.

# Correct or incorrect?

- I want nobody **but** she.



Preposition

- Correct: I want nobody **but** her.

- **Nobody but her** can solve the problem.
- But এখানে Conjunction.
- Subjective form.
- Correct: **Nobody but she** can solve the problem.

- After dropping **he/him** from the company, I got relaxed.
- Ans: him

- Fatima is trying to follow I/me.
- Ans: me



# Infinitive , Gerund এবং Participle এর পর Object Pronoun হয়

- After dropping **him** from the company, I got relaxed.
- Fatima is trying to follow **me**.

# Possessive Pronoun

- Mine, ours, yours,  
his, hers, theirs, its

- Mine = My + Noun
- Ours = Our + Noun
- Yours = Your + Noun

- Her name comes after mine. (my name)
- Ours is a corrupted country. (Our country)

# My dog is smarter than \_\_

① their

① theirs

① your

① her

- I dislike **him/his** cheating with others.
- Ans: his

- They came after **my/me** coming.
- Ans: My

# Gerund এর আগে Possessive বসে।

- I dislike **his** cheating with others.
- They came after **my** coming.

# Distributive Pronoun

•দুই বা ততোধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে প্রত্যেককে পৃথক করে  
বোঝাতে যে Pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে তা

**Distributive Pronoun** বলে ।



# Distributive Pronoun

Each

Either

Neither

# Distributive Pronoun

- Which one of the following words is an example of a distributive pronoun?
  - a) such
  - b) either
  - c) that
  - d) any

Each of the sons followed \_\_ father's trade.

- a) Their
- b) His
- c) Them
- d) himself

- Each of the এর পর Noun (Plural)

কিন্তু Verb এবং Possessive Singular

হয়। তাই His হবে।

- Which one of the following words is an example of a distributive pronoun?
  - b) either

# Either

- Either অর্থ দুটির মধ্যে যে কোনো একটি, তবে দুটির বেশি নয়। দুটির বেশি হলে Any, Anyone
- Either of এর পরে Noun/Pronoun এর Plural Number এবং Verb এর Singular Number.

- Either of the two boys **is** intelligent.
- Either of the two girls will get a prize.

# Neither

- Neither অর্থ দুটির মধ্যে কোনটিই নয়। অনেক গুলোর মধ্যে কোনটিই নয় বুঝালে No One/None বসে।

Neither of the two  
girls **was/were**  
Shaki's girlfriend.

---

**was ✓**





# Interrogative Pronoun

**Who**

**Whom**

**Whose**

**Which**

**What**



# Whom did you meet yesterday?

• The word 'whom' is \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun.

a) Relative

b) Interrogative

b) Demonstrative

e) None

- I knew the man **who** lost his bag.
- I married a girl **whom** I loved.
- Urmy is our student **whose** father is a lawyer.

# Relative Pronoun

• যে pronoun পূর্ব পদের  
সাথে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে



# Who, Which, What are \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Demonstrative Pronoun
- b) Relative Pronoun
- c) Reflexive Pronoun
- d) Indefinite Pronoun

# Demonstrative Pronoun

- ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর পরিবর্তে বসে সেই ব্যক্তি  
বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করে

# Demonstrative Pronoun

- This
- That
- These
- Those

# Indefinite Pronoun

- অনিদিষ্টতা প্রকাশ করে

- One
- Someone
- Everyone
- Somebody
- Nobody
- All

# Reciprocal Pronoun

- সাধারনত দুইজনের মধ্যে পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক বুঝাতে **Each other** বসে।
- দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তির মধ্যে পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক বুঝাতে **One another** বসে।

- Ten students love **one another**.
- The two sisters help **each other**.

# Reflexive /Emphatic

- self বা Selves যুক্ত Pronoun গুলোকে Reflexive Pronoun বলে।
- She fed herself.

# Who, whom, whose এর ইউজ

- Who subject Position-এ বসে। অর্থাৎ Subject এর কাজ করে। যেমনঃ
- The seaman rescued **who** came with you on Saint Martins Trip.
- came এর Subject.

- Whom object position-এ বসে। অর্থাৎ Object এর কাজ করে। যেমন:
- The seaman rescued whom you took with you on Saint Martins Trip.
- rescued এর Object.

- Whose Noun / Noun Phrase এর পূর্বে বসে এর সাথে  
মালিকানা (Possessive)-র সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে। যেমনঃ
- I know whose car is that car.
- Car এর Possessive

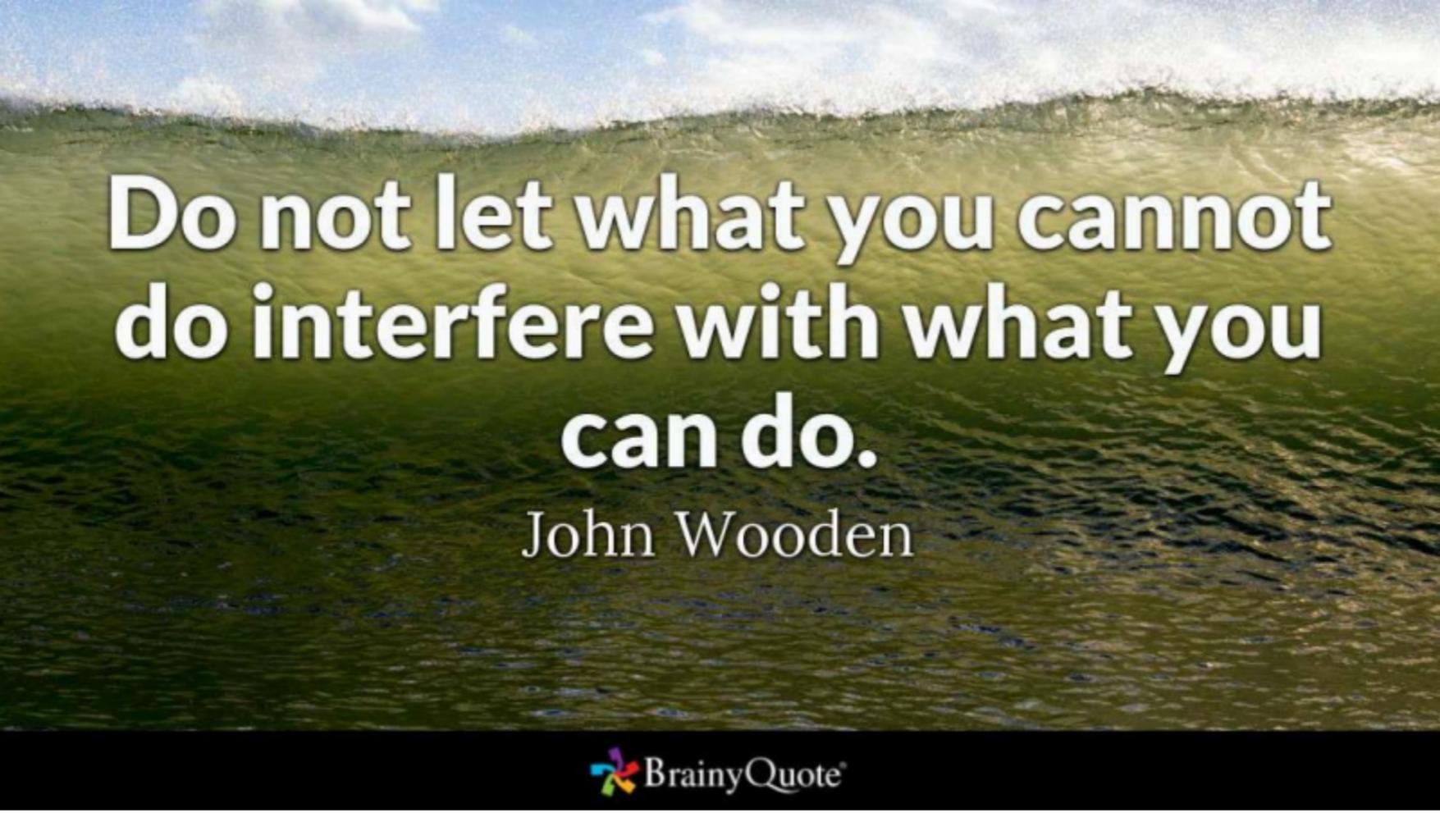
- অনিদিষ্টতা বুঝাতে Relative Pronoun-এর সাথে Ever যুক্ত হয় অর্থাৎ Who-এর পরিবর্তে Whoever, Whom-এর পরিবর্তে Whomever বসে।
- Whoever/ Whomever ব্যক্তি অনিদিষ্ট হয়।
- who, whom -নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি
- Whoever- যেই হোক
- Whomever- যাকেই হোক

- Ask the question to whoever is silent.

- He is the boy **whom/who** you know very well.
- Know এর Subject you; যেহেতু অতিরিক্ত verb নেই, তাই Objective form whom হবে

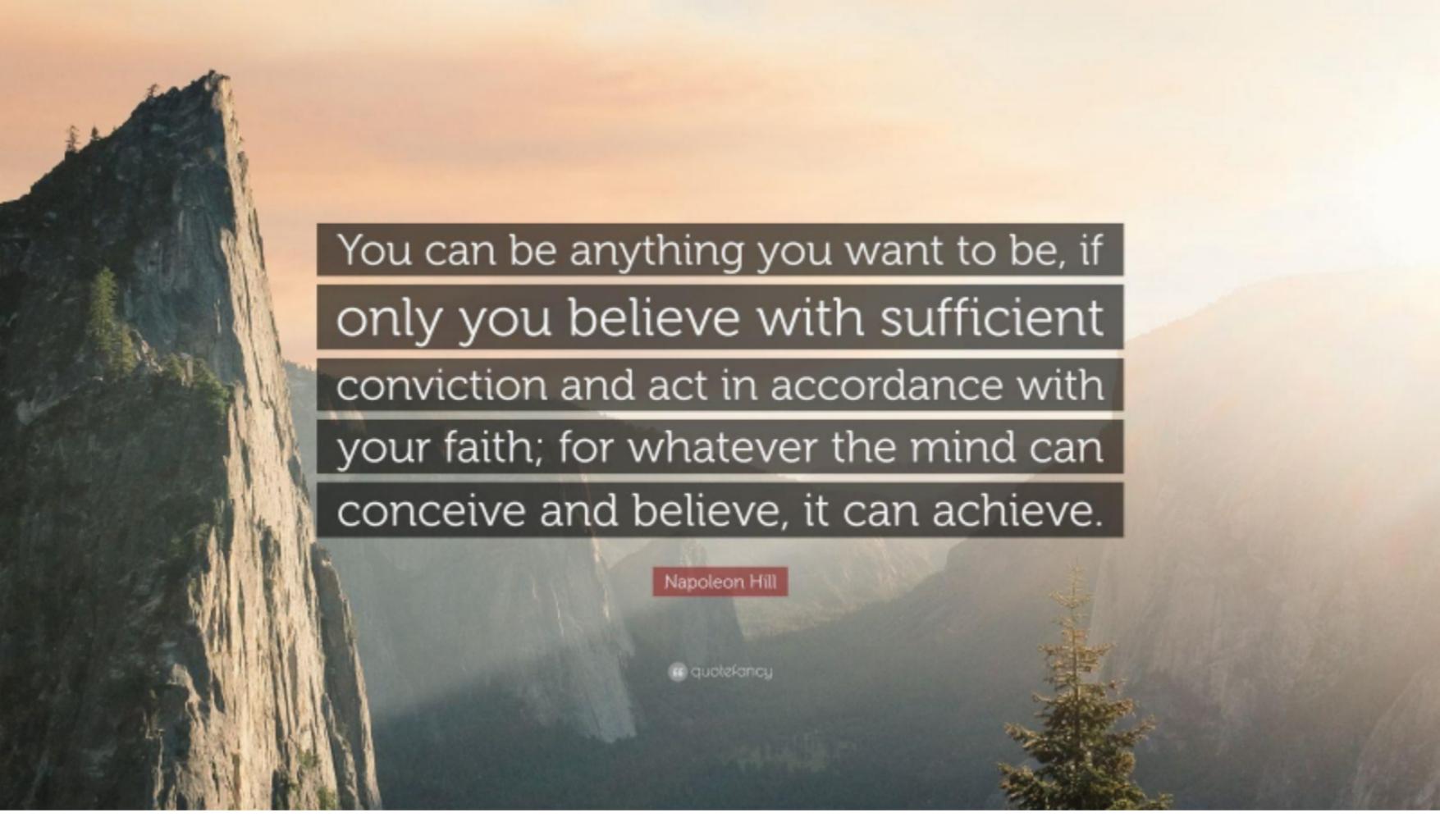
- He is the boy **who/whom** I think is your brother.
- Think এর Subject হচ্ছে I, is এর subject নেই, তাই is এর Subject হিসেবে who হবে।

- It is I who **am/is** your brother.
- Person + Who + Verb
- Antecedent অনুযায়ী Verb বসবে।
- I এর Verb ‘am’



**Do not let what you cannot  
do interfere with what you  
can do.**

John Wooden



You can be anything you want to be, if  
only you believe with sufficient  
conviction and act in accordance with  
your faith; for whatever the mind can  
conceive and believe, it can achieve.

Napoleon Hill

quoteFancy

