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## MORE ABOUT PRONOUNS

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun or noun-equivalent. —Nesfield

Noun-এর বা Noun-জাতীয় শব্দের পরিবর্তে যে word ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে Pronoun বলে।

Pronoun means for a noun.

—Wren & Martin

There are ten different kinds of pronouns. Pronoun দশ প্রকার :

Kinds of Pronoun	How to recognise them?	Examples
(1) Personal Pronoun	এই pronoun কোনো person বা ব্যক্তির পরিবর্তে বসে।	I, we, you, he, she, they.
(2) Impersonal Pronoun	জড়বস্ত বা ইতর প্রাণীর পরিবর্তে বসে।	It (for inanimate object and lower animals)
(3) Possessive Pronoun	এই pronoun-এর দ্বারা possession বা অধিকার বোঝানো হয়।	Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs, my, our, your, his, her, their, its
(4) Reflexive Pronoun & Emphatic Pronoun	এই Pronoun self বা selves selves যোগে গঠিত হয় এবং কর্তা ও কর্ম একই ব্যক্তিকে বোঝায়।	Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, themselves.
(5) Demonstrative Pronoun	এরকম Pronoun কোনো Noun-কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করে।	This, that, these, those, it. This is my house.
(6) Indefinite Pronoun	এরকম Pronoun কোনো অনিদিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝায়।	Any, one, anyone, some, someone, no one, anybody, somebody, nobody, many, everyone, all. Anybody can take me home.

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(7) Distributive Pronoun	এই Pronoun একজাতীয় একাধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে প্রত্যেকটিকে পৃথকভাবে বোঝায়।	Each, either, neither.
(8) Reciprocal Pronoun	এই Pronoun একাধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক বুঝিয়ে দেয়।	Each other, one another.
(9) Interrogative Pronoun	এরকম Pronoun প্রশ্ন করার জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয়। এগুলি বাক্যের প্রথমে বসে।	Who, whose, whom, which, what. Whose tail is this?
(10) Relative Pronoun	এই Pronoun দুটি বাক্যের মধ্যে relation বা সম্বন্ধ বুঝিয়ে দেয়। এগুলি বাক্যের মাঝে বসে।	who, whose, whom, which, that This is the boy who stood first.

**Note :** Pronoun-এর অন্য from-গুলি my, our, your, his, her, their এবং its, Noun-এর আগে Adjective-এর মতো বসে। সেজন্য এগুলিকে **Pronominal Adjective** বা **Possessive Adjective** বলা হয়। যেমন—My book, your house, our club ইত্যাদি। অন্যদিকে This book is mine. This house is yours. This club is ours—এরপ প্রয়োগ হলে mine, yours, ours, ইত্যাদিকে **Possessive Pronoun** বলা হয়। এদের মধ্যে ours, yours, hers, theirs—এই পদগুলিতে r এবং s দুটোই থাকার জন্য এগুলিকে Double possessive বলা হয়।

### PERSONAL PRONOUN IN DIFFERENT PERSONS AND CASES

Person	Number	Subject	Object	Possessive
<b>1st person</b>	<b>Singular</b>	I	me	my, mine
	<b>Plural</b>	We	us	our, ours
<b>2nd person</b>	<b>Singular</b>	You	you	your, yours
	<b>Plural</b>	You	you	your, yours
<b>3rd person</b>	<b>Singular</b>	He, She	him, her	his, her, hers
	<b>Plural</b>	They	them	their, theirs

মনে রাখবে, Noun-এর মতো Personal Pronoun-এরও Number পরিবর্তন হয়। এর মধ্যে কেবলমাত্র Personal Pronoun-এর 3rd person Singular Number-এর ক্ষেত্রে Gender-এরও পরিবর্তন হয়—(Masculine—He, him, his. Feminine—she, her, hers)। এছাড়া Reflexive Pronoun,

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Demonstrative Pronoun এবং Indefinite Pronoun-এরও যে Number পরিবর্তন হয় তা নীচের Table-এ দেখো :

	Singular	Plural
Reflexive Pronoun	Myself Yourself Himself, Herself	Ourselves Yourselves Themselves
Demonstrative Pronoun	This That	These Those
Indefinite Pronoun	Any	Many, some

### FORMATION OF REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

Singular	Plural
I—myself	We—ourselves
You—youself	You—youselves
He—himself, She—herself	They—theirselves
It—itself	

### REFLEXIVE PRONOUN AND EMPHATIC PRONOUN

- (i) We use **Reflexive Pronouns** when the subject and object refer to the same person or thing. (কর্তা ও কর্ম এক হলে Reflexive Pronoun হয়।)
- (a) I cut **myself**.
  - (b) She blamed **herself**.
  - (c) Shrila is looking at **herself**.
  - (d) You have hurt **yourself**.
  - (e) You have enjoyed **yourselves**.
  - (f) The prisoner hanged **himself**.
  - (g) The refrigerator defrosts **itself**.
  - (h) He spoke to **himself**.
  - (i) She is ashamed of **herself**.
  - (j) They gave **themselves** much trouble.



**Note :** A Reflexive Pronoun is used as the Object of a verb or of a preposition. Hence it comes after a verb or a preposition. Sometimes a Reflexive Pronoun is used emphatically. And such an Emphatic Pronoun comes after the subject or after the object. **We use a Reflexive Pronoun when an action turns back upon the subject.** **We use an Emphatic Pronoun to give emphasis on the subject or object.**

- (ii) **Emphatic Pronouns** are used to emphasise that the action is done by no one else. (কর্তা আর কারো সাহায্য ছাড়া নিজেই কাজ করেছে, এটা জোর দেওয়ার জন্য Emphatic Pronoun ব্যবহার হয়।)

I **myself** saw him (to) do it.

He **himself** said so.

She **herself** has cooked her meal.

They **themselves** admitted their guilt.

I spoke to the Chairman **himself**.

However, all the **self-pronouns** are broadly called **Reflexive Pronouns**.

I will do it **myself**. [= I shall do it.]

I won't ask anyone to do it.]

Amar, work out the sum **yourself**.

[= Amar, work out the sum. Don't

ask anybody to help you.]

- (iii) A **Reflexive Pronoun** is used with 'by' when it means 'alone'. (কর্তা একাই কাজ করেছে, এরূপ বোাতে Reflexive Pronoun-এর পূর্বে by বসে) She was singing **by herself**. I like to spend time **by myself**. I was playing **by myself**. [= I like to spend time alone.]
- (iv) Some verbs must take **Reflexive Pronouns** as object. (কতকগুলি verb অবশ্যই Reflexive Pronoun-কে object রূপে গ্রহণ করে) : avail, exert, etc. You must **avail yourself** of the train. He will **exert himself** in time.
- (v) Some Verbs do not take Reflexive Pronouns (dress, change, wash, bathe, shave) : Are you dressing? (not 'dressing yourself'). Do you shave daily? (not 'shave yourself')



### USE OF DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

We use **Demonstrative Pronouns** to point out the objects to which they refer. (কোনো বিষয়কে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোাতে আমরা Demonstrative Pronoun ব্যবহার করি।) This is a present from my elder brother. These are merely excuses. Darjeeling tea is better than *that* of Assam. These mangoes are not as sour as *those* mangoes.



### RULES FOR THE USE OF 'IT'

We use It	Examples
(i) For non-living thing or an idea.	It is a pen. Here is your book; take it. It is the opinion of the public.
(ii) For animals unless we clearly wish to speak of them as male or female.	The horse fell and broke its leg.
(iii) For a young child unless we clearly wish to refer to the sex.	When I saw the child, it was crying. The baby has torn its clothes.
(iv) To refer to some statement going before.	He told a lie and he knows it. He deserved his punishment as he knew it.
(v) To give emphasis on the noun or pronoun following it.	It is you who are to be blamed.
(vi) As subject of an Impersonal verb (= Impersonal It)	It is raining. It snows. It hails. It thunders. It seems to me.
(vii) For denoting weather or time (= Preliminary It)	It is winter. It is fine weather. It is 8 o' clock It is too early.
(viii) As a provisional subject before the verb 'to be' when the real subject follows it.	It is easy to find fault. It is easy to say but hard to do. It is doubtful whether the play will continue.

## USE OF INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

We use **Indefinite Pronouns** in order to refer to persons or things in a general way, not to refer to any particular person or thing. (সাধারণভাবে অনিদিষ্ট কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুরে ব্যবহার করি।)

Anybody can do this easy task.

One must not praise oneself. One of the boys is wicked.

{ None of the boys is/are wicked.

{ None but fools have ever believed it.

None but the brave deserves the fair.

None of them has (have) come back yet. A.L.D.—Hornby

[ \* "None is a shortened form of *not one*; yet it is commonly used with plural verbs."—Wren & Martin ]

Many of them were injured but a few escaped unhurt.

What is everybody's business is nobody's business.

In referring to anybody, everybody, everyone, anyone, each etc. the pronoun *he* or *she* is used according to the context.—Wren & Martin

Anybody, everybody, everyone, anyone, each প্রত্তির ক্ষেত্রে প্রসঙ্গ অনুযায়ী pronoun he বা she বস্তে পারে।

I shall be glad to help everyone of the boys in his studies.

I shall be glad to help everyone of the girls in her studies.

But when the sex is not determined from the context, we use the pronoun of the masculine gender.

কিছু প্রসঙ্গ থেকে যখন নিজ বোঝা যায় না, তখন আমরা এইসব ক্ষেত্রে masculine gender-এর pronoun ব্যবহার করি।

Each must do his best. Everyone likes to have his way. Anyone can do this if he tries.

**Note :** But we cannot use *he* or *she* in case of one. (কিন্তু one-এর ক্ষেত্রে আমরা *he* বা *she* ব্যবহার করতে পারি না।)

One must do one's duty. (not, his)

## USE OF DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

We use Distributive Pronouns in order to refer to persons or things one at a time. For this reason they are always singular.

(আমরা একজাতীয় ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে প্রত্যেকটিকে পৃথকভাবে বোঝাতে Distributive Pronoun ব্যবহার করি। এজন্য এগুলি সর্বদাই Singular Number.)

Each of the boy is healthy.

Either of the roads leads to the market.

Neither of the girls was late.

**Note 1.** Either means the one or the other of the two. Neither is the negative of either.

Either কথাটির অর্থ দুয়ের মধ্যে যে কোনো একটি বা একজন, আর Neither কথাটির অর্থ দুয়ের মধ্যে কেউই না বা কোনোটিই না।



**Note 2.** The pronoun *each* may have three positions. (*Each*-এর তিনিরকম position আছে।)

- Each* of the boys received a prize.
- These boys *each* received a prize.
- These boys received ten rupees *each*.

The third order is usually placed after a *numeral*. (সাধারণত সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দ থাকলে *each* শব্দে বসে।)

**Note 3.** In the following sentences *each*, *either* and *neither* are Adjectives, not Pronouns.

*Each* boy got a prize. (*each boy separately* = প্রতিটি ছেলে আলাদাভাবে।)

There are trees on *either* side of the river. (*either side* = on both the sides)

*Neither* accusation is true. (কোনো অভিযোগই সত্য নয়।)

### USE OF RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

We use Reciprocal Pronouns in order to refer to reciprocal relation. (পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক বোঝাতে আমরা Reciprocal Pronoun ব্যবহার করি।)

The two boys hate *each other*. They loved *one another*. The brothers quarrelled *with each other*. They stood *against one another*.



### USE OF INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

#### [ FOR WH-QUESTIONS ]

- Who, Whom and Whose** are used for indicating persons. ( person বা ব্যক্তি বোঝাতে Who = কে বা কারা, Whom = কাকে বা কাহাদিগকে, Whose = কার বা কাদের ব্যবহৃত হয়।)

*Who* are you? (তুমি কে?)

*Whom* do you like? / *Who* do you like? (তুমি কাকে চাও?)

*Whose* is this book? (এই বইটি কার?)

[ But, whose book is this? = Modern usage ]

(Here *Whose* is Interrogative Adjective.)



**Note :** "Today 'Who' is more usual than 'Whom', especially in spoken English."

—Wren & Martin

- Which** is used for selecting a person or a thing. (কোনো কিছু বা কোনো কাউকে বেছে নেওয়ার জন্য ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু উভয় ক্ষেত্রেই *which* = কোন্ জন বা কোন্টি হয়।)

*Which* is your book? (কোন্টি তোমার বই?)

*Which* is your friend? (কোন্ ব্যক্তি তোমার বন্ধু?)

*Which* of the pictures is yours? (এই ছবিগুলির মধ্যে কোন্টি তোমার?)

- What** is used in general sense of asking. (সাধারণভাবে 'কী'-এর উত্তরে কিছু বক্তব্য জানার জন্য *what* হয়।)

*What* is he? (তিনি কী করেন?)

*What* is your name? (তোমার নাম কী?)

*What* are you doing? (তুমি কী করছ?)

**Note :** In the following sentences *Which* and *What* are not Interrogative Pronouns but Adjectives.

**What book do you want?** (তুমি কোন বইটি চাও?)

**Which book is he reading?** (কোন বইটি সে পড়ছে?)

**Which way leads to the post-office?** (কোন রাস্তাটি পোস্ট-অফিসের দিকে?)

**Note 1.** Who, Whom, Whose, Which and What are placed at the beginning of a sentence when they are used as Interrogative Pronoun or Interrogative Adjective. But Who, Whom, Whose, Which and What are usually placed in the middle of a sentence (after the antecedent) when they are used as a Relative Pronoun.

(Who, Whom, Whose, Which এবং What যদি Interrogative Pronoun বা Interrogative Adjective হয়, তাহলে বাক্যের প্রথমে বসে। কিন্তু এগুলি Relative Pronoun হলে সাধারণত বাক্যের মাঝে Antecedent-এর পরে বসে।)

[ An Antecedent is a noun or a pronoun or a noun-equivalent to which a pronoun refers. Antecedent হল noun বা pronoun বা noun জাতীয় পূর্বপদ যাকে কোনো pronoun refer করে।]

**Note 2.** Interrogative Pronouns are sometimes used in the middle of the sentence in asking Indirect questions. I do not know who is there. Tell me what you have done.

### USE OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative pronouns are also called '**Linking pronouns**' as they link the Dependent relative Clause of a sentence to its Main Clause.

Relative Pronoun-কে Linking Pronoun বলে যেহেতু এগুলি বাক্যের নির্ভরশীল Relative Clause-কে Main Clause বা প্রধান Clause-এর সঙ্গে যুক্ত করে।

Read the following pairs of sentences and observe how these are joined with the help of Relative Pronouns. (কীভাবে Relative Pronoun বাক্যবৃগতকে যুক্ত করছে দেখো):

I know the boy. The boy came from Kolkata.

= I know the boy **who** came from Kolkata.

This is the book. This belongs to my grandfather.

= This is the book **which** belongs to my grandfather.

This is the rat. It was caught by a cat.

= This is the rat **that** was caught by a cat.

It is you. You are to be blamed.

= It is you **who** are to be blamed.

**Note :** The nouns or pronouns immediately before the Relative Pronouns are called the **Antecedents**. (Relative Pronoun-এর ঠিক পূর্ববর্তী noun বা pronoun-কে Antecedent বলে)

Here is a table to classify different uses of Relative Pronoun.

Relative Pronoun	Used for	Example
Who (as Subject)	Persons only (Both Singular and Plural)	I know the man <b>who</b> is honest. He <b>who</b> hesitates is lost. Those <b>who</b> die for others are immortal.
Whom (as Object)	Persons only (Both Singular and Plural)	This is the boy <b>whom</b> all praise. These are the boys <b>whom</b> all praise. This is the girl <b>whom</b> the president offered a medal.

Relative Pronoun	Used for	Example
Whose (Possessive)	Persons and things	<p>This is the man <i>whose</i> pocket was picked. A triangle <i>whose</i> three sides are equal is called an equilateral triangle.</p> <p>This is the man <i>whose</i> books are dropped.</p>
Which (as Object & Subject)	Things without life and animal	<p>This is the house <i>which</i> my uncle built. This is the cow <i>which</i> is milking (= giving milk).</p> <p>This is the way <i>which</i> leads to the Post office.</p>
That (as Subject)	Persons, animals, things	<p>He <i>that</i> is content is rich.</p> <p>A dog <i>that</i> barks seldom bites.</p> <p>Take anything <i>that</i> you like.</p>

উপরের সমস্ত Relative Pronoun-গুলি বাক্যের মাঝে বসেছে। কিন্তু কখনো কখনো What, Who প্রতি Pronoun বাক্যের প্রথমে এবং মাঝে দুভাবেই বসতে পারে। যখন প্রথমে বসে তখন Antecedent উহু থাকে।

*What* has happened is not clear. *What* cannot be cured must be endured. *Who* laughs last laughs best. I don't know *what* has happened. I say *what* I mean. I know *who* he is.



### OMISSION OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

The Relative Pronoun is generally omitted when it is in the objective case. (Relative Pronoun-টি object বা কর্ম হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হলে সাধারণত উহু থাকে।)



The man (whom) I invited is my friend.

The book (which) I am reading is romantic.

I am the monarch of all (that) I survey.

The tendency to omit the Accusative (objective) Relative is more marked in the spoken language. In the written language its omission is often felt to be undignified.

—Wren & Martin

Object হিসাবে Relative Pronoun উহু রাখার খোঁক spoken language-এ বেশি দেখা যায়। কিন্তু লেখ্য ভাষায় Relative Pronoun উহু রাখা সমীচীন নয়।

### OMISSION OF THE ANTECEDENT

Sometimes the Antecedent of a Relative Pronoun is left out. (কখনো কখনো Relative Pronoun-এর পূর্বের Antecedent উহু থাকে।)

Who does not work shall not eat.

= He who does not work shall not eat.

Whom the gods love, die young.

= Those whom the gods love, die young.

What is done cannot be undone.

= That what is done cannot be undone.

### AGREEMENT OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUN AND ITS ANTECEDENT

As the Relative Pronoun refers to a Noun or a Pronoun (i.e. Antecedent), it must be of the **same number and person as its Antecedent**. (Relative Pronoun তার Antecedent হিসাবে যে Noun বা Pronoun-কে বোঝায় তার number এবং person অনুযায়ী হয়।)

The boy who was lazy was punished.

The boys who were lazy were punished.

I am the last person (that is) to admit.

You who are mighty should be merciful.

He that is down needs no fear to fall.

Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

The flowers which grow in our garden are not for sale.

But the case of the Relative Pronoun depends upon its relation to the verb in the clause in which it occurs. (কিন্তু Relative Pronoun তার Antecedent-এর case না নিয়ে যে clause-এ এই Relative Pronoun থাকে তার case গ্রহণ করে।)

Ram is the boy *who* did it. (subject)

Ram is the boy *whom* I want. (object)

Ram is the boy *whose* pencil I want. (possessive)

### POSITION OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

To remove ambiguity, the Relative Pronoun should be placed as near as possible to its Antecedent. (অস্পষ্টতা এড়াতে Relative Pronoun তার Antecedent-এর যতটা সম্ভব কাছে বসে।)

(i) The boy **who** was walking in the field saw a dead cow.

**We cannot say—**

The boy saw a dead cow **who** was walking in the field.

(ii) The boy **who** won the first prize is the son of my friend.

**We cannot say—**

The boy is the son of my friend **who** won the first prize.

### COMPOUND RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Compound Relative Pronouns are formed by adding ever or soever to *who*, *which* or *what*.

*Whoever* (= any person who) comes is welcome.

Take *whichever* (= anything which) you like.

*Whatever* (anything which) may happen, I'll do this.

*Whatsoever* (= anything what) may happen, I'll do this.

*Whomsoever*. You can call *whomsoever* (= anyone whom) you see.



## SHORT FORMS OF PRONOUN AND VERB

I am = I'm

He is = He's

I shall/will = I'll

She is = She's

We are = We're

They are = They're

We shall/will = We'll

He will = He'll

You are = You're

She will = She'll

You will = You'll

They will = They'll

I have = I've

You have = You've

We have = We've

It is = It's

He has = He's

That is = That's

**Note :** Its = ইহার; It's = It is (ইহা হয়)

These short forms of pronouns and verbs are often used in Spoken English.

(Pronoun এবং Verb-এর এই short form-গুলি Spoken English-এ প্রায়ই ব্যবহৃত হয়।)

### SOME IMPORTANT NOTES

When pronouns of different persons are joined, the verb will be plural.

(বিভিন্ন person-এর pronoun যুক্ত হলে plural verb বসে।)

He and I have done it. You and Hari have idled away your time.

As per good manners, 2nd person first, 3rd person next and 1st person last :

(ভদ্ররীতি অনুযায়ী প্রথমে 2nd person, তারপর 3rd person, এবং শেষে 1st person বসে।)

You and I (not I and you); You and he (not he and you);

He and I (not I and he); You, he and I (not I, you and he).

But in admitting faults the pattern will be reverse. (দোষ স্বীকারের সময় বিপরীত ক্রম হয়।) যেমন —I, he and you are guilty.

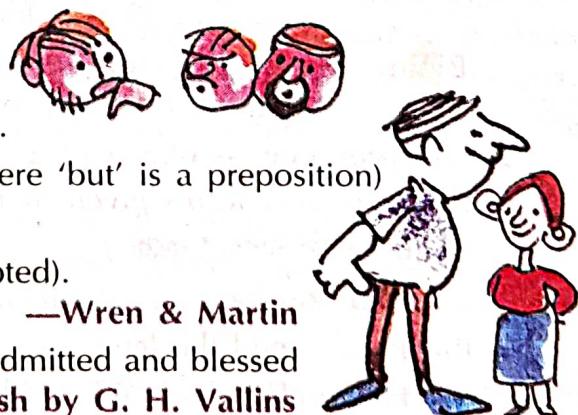
Study the following correct sentences :

The presents are for you and me. (not I).

Nobody will help you but me. (not I. Here 'but' is a preposition)

He is taller than I (am).

He is taller than me. (This is now accepted).



—Wren & Martin

"*Than whom* is standard English today, admitted and blessed by the Oxford Dictionary." —Good English by G. H. Vallins

#### Impersonal Pronoun :

There is another type of Pronoun called Impersonal Pronoun (= It).

What is it? It is easy to say but hard to do.

#### Possessive Pronoun and Possessive Adjective :

A Pronoun is called Possessive Pronoun when it denotes possession.

Such Possessive Pronouns are : *mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs, its*.

In Modern English *my, our, your, his, her, their*, when used attributively before nouns, are classified as Possessive Adjectives.

**For example :** my book, our home, your name, his house, her letter etc.

The alternative forms *mine*, *ours*, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs* are used as Possessive Pronouns.

**For example :** This book is *mine*. That horse is *yours*.

However, 'his' may be used both as a Possessive Adjective and as a Possessive Pronoun.

**For example :** This is *his* book. This book is *his*.

### APPLIED SECTION

**1. Use appropriate pronouns in the blank spaces of the following dialogue.**  
(নীচের সংলাপের শূন্যস্থানগুলিতে সঠিক Pronoun ব্যবহার করো।)

Bipin : This is ..... friend, Rahaman.

Binay : Hallo, nice to meet .....

Rahaman : Nice to meet ..... too.

Bipin : Rahaman, is an artist and ..... sister is also an artist.

Binay : That's interesting.

Bipin : ..... work of art is very popular. Everyone in ..... town knows about ..... paintings.

Binay : Bipin, aren't ..... sisters artist too?

Bipin : Well, they are not artists. ..... are good musicians ..... parents are also good musicians.

Rahaman : Bipin is a good cricketer ..... plays cricket in ..... school team.

Binay : Yes, ..... know that, but ..... belong to a family of footballers ..... all play football.

Bipin : ..... family members are different from ..... family members. It does not matter ..... are friends.

**2. Use pronouns as object to a verb or a preposition.**

Apply correct forms given in the brackets. (বন্ধনী থেকে Pronoun-গুলিকে সঠিক Object করে ব্যবহার করো।)

(a) Can you pass ..... the salt? (I)

(b) Please send the letter to ..... (She)

(c) His mother made this shirt for ..... (He)

(d) Have you bought tickets for .....? (They)

(e) Would you like to come with .....? (We)



**3. Note the difference between Possessive Adjective and Possessive Pronoun.**

(Possessive Adjective এবং Possessive Pronoun-এর পার্থক্য দেখো।)

**Possessive Adjective**

This is *my* book.

**Possessive Pronoun**

This book is *mine*.

We can say the same thing in three ways :

(i) This is *my book*. (ii) This book is *mine*. (iii) This book belongs to me.

Now re-write each of the following sentences in two other ways.

- (i) This is his ball (ii) ..... (iii) .....
- (i) That is your book. (ii) ..... (iii) .....
- (i) Those are our pens. (ii) ..... (iii) .....



#### 4. Apply Reflexive Pronouns in the following sentences.

- (i) Lila makes her bed .....
- (ii) Her mother cooks .....
- (iii) I'll do the sum .....
- (iv) Badal washes his clothes .....
- (v) The boys clean the room .....
- (vi) Pele plays the football .....



#### EXERCISE

1. How many kinds of Pronouns are there? What are they? (Pronoun কয়লাকার ও কী কী?)
2. Give the various forms of Personal Pronoun in different persons and cases. (বিভিন্ন person ও case-এ Personal Pronoun-এর রূপগুলি দাও।)
3. What is the difference between a Relative Pronoun and an Interrogative Pronoun though they look alike? (দেখতে একরকম হলেও Relative Pronoun এবং Interrogative Pronoun-এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য কী?)
4. Find out the Pronouns and classify them. (Pronoun-গুলি খুঁজে বার করো এবং তাদের শ্রেণি বিভাগ করো।)

They have lost their books. Which is your book? Which books are yours? I gave him a pen but he did not return it. Any of the boys can do it. Somebody will take it. I lost myself. He hurt himself. Who are you? What do you want? Each of the girls has gone home. Either of them can do it. Ahmed and Rahim love each other.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate Pronouns in the following passage. (নীচের অনুচ্ছেদে সঠিক Pronoun বসিয়ে শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করো।)

A farmer had three sons ..... always quarrelled ..... made the farmer unhappy. One day the farmer thought of a plan ..... called in all his sons. ..... showed a bundle of sticks and asked ..... to break the bundle. All ..... sons tried but no one could break it.

6. Read the following passage and find out different types of Pronouns used in it. (নীচের অনুচ্ছেদটি পড়ো এবং বিভিন্নরকম Pronoun খুঁজে বার করো।)

Once king Solomon invited the queen of Sheba to his kingdom. The queen was pleased. She said to the king's messenger, "Ours is a small kingdom and yet your great ruler wants to be our good friend. It is a great honour to me".

7. Choose the appropriate Pronouns from the brackets and complete the sentences. (বন্ধনীর মধ্যে সঠিক Pronoun-টি বেছে নিয়ে Sentence-গুলি সম্পূর্ণ করো।)

- (a) .....I..... went to school. (me, mine, I)
- (b) .....I..... am talking with .....my..... friends. (my, me, I, mine)
- (c) Can you run as fast as .....him.....? (he, his, him)

- (d) The boys are taking ..... prizes. (our, their, your)  
 (e) Lila is sitting in ..... room. (his, her, their)  
 (f) Tell ..... about ..... school. (me, our, your)

**8. Find out the Relative Pronouns in the following sentences. Tell the case of each and mention its antecedent.** (নীচের বাক্যগুলি থেকে Relative Pronoun পৃষ্ঠা বার করো, তাদের case বলো এবং তাদের antecedent উল্লেখ করো।)

- (a) The pen that you gave me is a very good one.  
 (b) The ball you play came from Russia.  
 (c) The answer which you gave is not right.  
 (d) I know the woman whose child was burnt.  
 (e) This is the boy whom I want.  
 (f) Bring me the letters which the postman left.  
 (g) This is the house that Jack built.  
 (h) Show me the knife that you have bought.  
 (i) He has not bought the knife that I asked for.



**9. Fill in the blanks with appropriate Relative Pronouns.** (উপযুক্ত Relative Pronoun বসিয়ে শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করো।)

- (a) We always like those boys ..... speak the truth.  
 (b) He ..... does his best shall be praised.  
 (c) We saw the dog ..... worried the cat.  
 (d) I know ..... you mean.  
 (e) Most people want ..... they deserve.  
 (f) Where is the book ..... I gave you?  
 (g) God helps those ..... help themselves.  
 (h) No man can lose ..... he never had.



**10. Join the pairs of sentences with Relative Pronouns.** (Relative Pronoun-এর সাহায্যে বাক্যগুলকে যুক্ত করো।)

- (a) This is the boy. The boy got the first prize.  
 (b) This is the building. It was built in a month.  
 (c) The letter reached me this evening. You sent the letter.  
 (d) The dog barks. The dog does not bite.  
 (e) This is the man. I want the man.  
 (f) This is the girl. The book of the girl is lost.  
 (g) I have found the umbrella. I had lost it.  
 (h) A boy came to me yesterday. He is your classmate.  
 (i) The film is about a spy. His wife betrays him.  
 (j) The boys were absent. Do you know them?



11. Join the sentences in column A to the sentences in column B using Relative Pronouns appropriately—*who, which, that, whose, whom*.

(*who, which, that, whose, whom* এই Relative Pronoun-গুলির সাহায্যে column-A-এর বাক্যগুলির সঙ্গে column-B-র বাক্যগুলি সঠিকভাবে যুক্ত করো।)

	A		B
1.	Here is the book	who	leads to the station.
2.	I met a lame man	which	head was off.
3.	The man is the Secretary	that	you lent me.
4.	Is this the road	whose	you see on the chair.
5.	I gave the baby a doll	whom	was walking in the field.

12. Turn the statements into questions by using Interrogative Pronouns or 'Wh' questions. (Int. Pronoun বা 'Wh'-word-এর সাহায্যে statement-কে question-এ পরিবর্তন করো। এমনভাবে প্রশ্ন করবে যাতে Statement-গুলি উভয় হিসাবে পাওয়া যায়।)

Statement	Question
Example : I wanted his address.	What did you want?
A boy lived at Bhowanipur in Kolkata.	
His parents sent him to school.	
Pele is the king of football.	
Dipak is 14 years old.	
His father is a teacher.	
I have seen some birds in the garden.	
He invited some friends.	
He is going to buy some books.	

13. Use the appropriate Pronouns and write in your own English.

সে একটি সুন্দরী মেয়ে। তোমার বাবা আমায় বকেছিলেন। অবশ্যে সে নিজেকেই আঘাত করল। আপনি আমার উপর কঠোর হবেন না। আমরা তাকে তার সততার জন্য ভালোবাসি। তারা তাদের বই পড়ে। আমরা আমাদের বই পড়ি। আমি নিজেই অঙ্কটি করিয়াছিলাম। তাহারা নিজেরাই চোরটিকে ধরিয়াছিলেন। মেয়েটি নিজেই রান্না করে। ইহা নিজেই করা দরকার (oneself)। তাহারা তাহাদিগকে অনুসরণ করিতে বলিল। শ্রীমতী আয়নায় নিজেকে দেখিল। পাগলা কুকুর যাহাকে (whomsoever) রাস্তায় পায়, তাহাকেই কামড়ায়। তিনি তোমাকে ডাকিয়া পাঠাইয়াছেন। এই ছেলেটি কে? তুমি কাকে চাও? এটি কার শার্ট? সে কী চায়? কোন ছেলেটি অষ্টম শ্রেণীতে পড়ে? যে কেহ (Anyone) একাজ করিবে সেই শাস্তি পাইবে।

14. Use the Relative Pronouns and write in your own English.

যে ছেলেটি এখানে আসিয়াছিল সে এই। তুমি আমাকে যে বইখানা দিয়াছিলে, তাহা একখানি গল্লের বই। সে যে কলমটি হারাইয়াছিল, তাহা আমার। যে হাত দোলনা ঠেলে (rocks the cradle) তাহাই রাজ্য চালায়। যাহারা পরিশ্রমী তাহারাই কৃতকার্য হয়। যাহারা সত্যবাদী তাহারাই শ্রদ্ধা পান। যে চাউল তোমরা খাও তাহা মিহি (fine)। এমন কোনো বাড়ি নাই যেখানে মৃত্যু ঢোকে নাই। যাহা পার তাহাই দাও। যাহা কিছু পাও (whatever) তাহাই লও। যে কেহ (whoever) একাজ করিতে পারে।

**15. Write the following passage in your own English.**

আমরা যে সময় প্রেসিডেন্সি জেল থেকে আলিপুর জেলে স্থানান্তরিত হই, সে সময় আলিপুর জেলে আমাদের ওয়ার্ড (ward) মধুর নামে একজন কয়েদী কাজ করত। আট-দশবার সে জেলখানা ঘুরেছে। কিছুদিন কাজ করার পর দেশবন্ধুর উপর মধুরের ভক্তি ও ভালবাসা জন্মাল। সে তাঁকে বাবা বলে ভাকতে লাগল। মধুরের প্রতিও দেশবন্ধুর সমবেদনা ও ভালবাসা জাগরিত হল। মধুর তার জীবনের সকল ইতিহাস তাঁকে বলল। মুক্তির সময় (time of release) নিকটবর্তী হলে দেশবন্ধু তাকে বললেন যে তার খালাসের পর তিনি তাকে নিজের বাড়ীতে রাখবেন, যেন (so that) সে অসৎসঙ্গে পড়ে পুনরায় ভাকতি না করে। মধুরের খালাসের দিন দেশবন্ধু লোক পাঠিয়ে তাকে নিজের বাড়ীতে নিয়ে আসেন।



**16. Write the following passage in your own English :**

আমেরিকা যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের ভূতপূর্ব (former) প্রেসিডেন্ট আব্রাহাম লিংকন দরিদ্রের ঘরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। পরবর্তীকালে তিনি আপন চরিত্র ও প্রতিভাবলে (by virtue of character and talent) আমেরিকা যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের রাষ্ট্রপতি নির্বাচিত হয়েছিলেন। ইংলণ্ডে অনেক বড় বড় ধনী ব্যক্তি আছেন। কিন্তু তাঁরা স্বহস্তে বড় বড় মোট (big loads) বহন করতে লজ্জা পান না। সুপ্রসিদ্ধ ঔপন্যাসিক ডিকেন্স বাল্যকালে কারখানায় সাধারণ শ্রমিকের কাজ করতেন। বিদ্যাসাগর মহাশয়ের পিতা অত্যন্ত দরিদ্র ছিলেন। কিন্তু তিনি তাঁর সততা হারাননি। এজন্য এই সকল মহৎ ব্যক্তি জগৎবাসীর শ্রদ্ধা হারাননি (lose the respect of the world)।