

## Teacher's Content

## ☑ Pronoun

## ☑ Classification

## Content Discussion

## Pronoun

Noun এর পরিবর্তে যে সকল পদ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে তাকে Pronoun বলে।

যেমন : I, We, You, He, She, They, Each, Neither, Those, These, This, That, Many, Some, Either, It.

**Classification :** Pronoun কে আট ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। পরে এই প্রতিটি ভাগ নিয়ে আমরা বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করব।

Types of Pronouns	Examples
Personal Pronoun	I, you, he, she, they, we etc.
Interrogative Pronoun	Who? What? Which? etc.
Distributive Pronoun	Each, neither, either etc.
Relative Pronoun	Who, whom, whoever, whomever, what, that, etc.
Reciprocal Pronoun	Each other, one another etc.
Reflexive and Emphatic Pronoun	Myself, yourself, herself, themselves etc.
Indefinite Pronoun	One, any, some etc.

## Personal Pronoun

কোন Pronoun যখন কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর নামের পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন তাকে Personal Pronoun বলে।

যেমন : I, You, He, She, They, We, It etc.

বস্তুর নামের পরিবর্তে **it** এর ব্যবহার :

1. জড় বস্তু বুঝাতে it ব্যবহৃত হয়।
2. ইতর প্রাণী বুঝাতে it ব্যবহৃত হয়।
3. উভয়লিঙ্গের শিশু বুঝাতে it ব্যবহৃত হয়।
4. অস্থায়ী রূপে বাক্যের প্রথমে it ব্যবহৃত হয়।
5. কখনও কখনও Object-এর পরিবর্তে অস্থায়ী Object রূপে it ব্যবহৃত হয়।
6. পূর্বে উল্লিখিত কোন বক্তব্যকে পুনরায় নির্দেশ করতে it ব্যবহৃত হয়।
7. Sentence-এর কোন Subject না থাকলে ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে না বুঝিয়ে it ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Example :**

1. I did it

2. It is a pen of mine.
3. The baby is crying for its mother.

## Interrogative Pronoun

যে Pronoun কোন প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করতে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে Interrogative Pronoun বলে।

যেমন : Who, Which, What, Whom, Whose etc.

**Examples :**

Who broke the glass?

Whom do you like most?

What are the factors responsible for air pollution?

Which of these books do you buy?

## Distributive Pronoun

যে Pronoun দুই বা ততোধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্য থেকে একটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে আলাদা করে বুঝায় তাকে Distributive Pronoun বলে।

যেমন : Each, every, either, neither etc.

**Each** can do it.

**Each** of the men and women is bound to obey the law.

**Either** of the two boys is talent.

There are two pens. **Neither** of them is good.

**Note-** Each, either, neither-এর Possessive case সাধারণত singular (his, her, its) হয়। Either দ্বারা দুইয়ের প্রত্যেকটি এবং Neither দ্বারা দুইয়ের কোনটিই নয় বুঝানো হয়।

**Either :** Either অর্থ দুটি মধ্যে যে কোন একটি, তবে দুটির বেশি নয়। দুটির বেশি হলে Any, Anyone ব্যবহৃত হয়। Either of পরবর্তী Noun / Pronoun এর Plural Number এবং Verb এর Singular Number হয়।

**Examples:**

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 বা none ব্যবহৃত হয়। neither

of এর পরবর্তী noun/pronoun এর plural number এবং verb এর singular number হয়।

**Examples :**

Neither of the two boys can do the work.

Neither of the two girls was late.

**Demonstrative Pronoun**

যে Pronoun কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর পরিবর্তে বসে উহার, এটি, ওটি, এগুলো ইত্যাদি নির্দেশ করে তাকে Demonstrative Pronoun বলে।

যেমন : This, That, These, Those etc.

**Examples :**

**This** is my pen.

**That** was a mad dog.

**These** are ripe mangoes.

**Those** were good pencils.

**Note :**

1. নিকটবর্তী কোন কিছুকে নির্দেশ করতে This/These এবং দূরবর্তী কোন কিছুকে নির্দেশ করতে That/Those ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু This/That/These/Those + Noun এভাবে ব্যবহৃত হলে এদের Demonstrative Pronoun না বলে Demonstrative Adjective বলা হয়।
2. Sentence-এ দুটি Noun উল্লেখ থাকলে এবং তাদের প্রত্যেকটিকে নির্দেশ করতে হলে প্রথমটির জন্য This এবং পরেরটির জন্য That ব্যবহৃত হয়।
3. একটি Noun কে বারবার উল্লেখ না করার জন্য Singular-এ That এবং Plural-এ Those ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Relative Pronoun**

যে Pronoun কোন Noun বা Pronoun এর পরে বসে পূর্ববর্তী Noun বা Pronoun কে নির্দেশপূর্বক দুটি Clause-কে যুক্ত করে তাকে Relative Pronoun বলে।

যেমন : Who, Which, That, Whom, Whose etc.

Who = ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে = Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Whom = ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে = Object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Which / That / What = বস্তু / প্রাণীকে নির্দেশ করে Subject / Object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Whose + Noun = ব্যক্তি / বস্তু / প্রাণীকে নির্দেশ করে। = Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Examples :**

1. I knew the man **who** lost his bag.
2. I have lost the pen **which** were new.
3. I bought a glass **that** was broken.
4. I helped a man **whom** I liked.
5. I have lost the book **which** you gave me yesterday.
6. Nipa is my friend **whose** father is a doctor.
7. Shelley is my friend **whose** car is new.
8. Children studied in a room **whose** were never opened.

**Reciprocal Pronoun**

যে Pronoun দ্বারা দুই বা ততোধিক ব্যক্তির মধ্যে পরস্পরকে বুঝায় তাকে Reciprocal Pronoun বলে। যেমন : Each other, One another etc.

**Example :**

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

**Note :** সাধারণত দু'জনের মধ্যে পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক বুঝাতে Each other এবং দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তির মধ্যে পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক বুঝাতে One another ব্যবহৃত হয়। Each other I One another সাধারণত বাক্যের শেষে বসে।

**Reflexive Pronoun**

Personal Pronoun এর সঙ্গে self বা selves যুক্ত হয়ে কোন Pronoun যখন Object এর স্থান গ্রহণ করে এবং পশ্চাতে ফিরে পুনরায় Subject-কে নির্দেশ করে তখন তাকের Reflexive Pronoun বলে। যেমন : Myself, Himself, Yourself, Themselves, Herself, Yourselves, Ourselves etc.

**Examples :**

**You** fan **yourself**.

He hurt **himself**.

They help **themselves**.

**Note:** যখন Reflexive Pronoun অন্য কোন Noun বা Pronoun এর পরে বসে তাকে নির্দেশ করে এবং তার উপর জোর প্রদান করে তখন তাকে Emphatic Pronoun বা Intensive Pronoun বলে।

### Examples :

I **myself** went there.

I met the president **himself**.

### Indefinite Pronoun

যে Pronoun কোন বিশেষ ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে না বুঝিয়ে অনির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বুঝায় তবে তাকে Indefinite Pronoun বলে।

One	none	no
anybody	some	someone
another	more	most
many	all	few
one	any	anyone
somebody	everyone	everybody
everything	something	nothing
little	much	many

### Example :

1. Some says that Mamun is honest.
2. One should respect one's parents.
3. All were invited in the function.

**Note:** One যদি Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে তার Possessive case টি সর্বদাই One's হবে। তবে One of the + Plural noun যদি Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে তার Possessive case টি সর্বদাই his / her হবে। যেমন : one of the students, one of, no one, everybody, nobody -- his / her হবে।

### Uses of Pronoun

**Rule- 1 : Subjective Pronoun : I, We, You, He, She, It, Who**

- i. বাক্যের শুরুতে Verb এর Subject হিসেবে
- ii. Be Verb (am, is, are, was, were, be, been) এর পর
- iii. Than, As এর পর Subjective Pronoun বসে।  
Shamim and I are going to the cinema.

⇒ “are going” Verb এর Subject হিসেবে Subjective Pronoun বসবে। তাই I হবে।

It was I who first noticed the difference.

⇒ “was” একটি Be verb তাই এরপর Subjective Pronoun “I” হবে।

### এরূপ আরও উদাহরণ :

It was we, It is she, It was they.

Rahim is as tall as I (as এরপর Subjective form “I”)

He is taller than I (than এরপর Subjective form বসে তাই “I” হবে)

⇒ সাধারণত তুলনা Subject-এর সাথে Subject এর হয়। তাই As, Than এর পর “I” বসে।

**Rule- 2 : Objective Pronoun: me, us, you, him, her, it, whom.**

- i. Verb, Infinitive (to + V1), Preposition এরপর object from বসে।
- ii. তাছাড়া Gerund, Participle (V + ing), Let এরপর object from বসে।
- iii. Infinitive (to + V1)-এর আগে ও পরে object from বসে।

My mother told me to give him a book.

(এখানে told এরপর ‘me’ এবং ‘to give’ infinitive-এর পরে him object form বসেছে।)

Students like us. So we should not do this. [Like এরপর object from বসে তাই us বসেছে।]

Let me do the job. [Let এরপর object from বসে]

**Rule- 3 : Possessive Adjective : my, our, your his, her, their, its, whose.**

- i. Noun বা Gerund (V + ing)-এর পূর্বে Possessive Adjective বসে।

অর্থাৎ Possessive Adjective এরপর Noun বা Gerund বসে।

They came after my coming

[“Coming” Gerund-এর পূর্বে Possessive Adjective ‘my’ বসবে]

My going, their reading, her dancing.

**Rule- 4: Possessive Pronoun : mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs, its.**

মনে রাখতে হবে, mine = my + noun, ours = Our + noun, yours = your + noun etc.

Her name comes after me.

Ours is an agricultural country [এখানে ours = our country]

**Rule-5: Reflexive Pronoun : Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, Himself, themselves, itself.**

কোন Sentence এ Avail, Exert, Absence, Pride, Plume ইত্যাদি থাকলে এদের পর Reflexive Pronoun হয়।

\* Don't pride yourself on your wealth.

\* They availed themselves of the train.

**Rule- 6 :** বাংলায় আমি, তুমি ও সে এভাবে বসে।

ইংরেজিতে একাধিক Pronoun বসে “231” নিয়মে।

অর্থাৎ প্রথমে ‘2<sup>nd</sup> Person’ তারপর ‘3<sup>rd</sup> Person’ এবং ‘1<sup>st</sup> Person’.

যেমন : আমি, তুমি ও সে সেখানে গিয়েছিলাম → You, he and I went there. (123)

কিন্তু দোষ স্বীকার করলে “1, 2, 3” এভাবে বসে।

আমি, তুমি ও সে এই অপরাধটি করেছি → I, you and he have committed the crime. (123)

## Teacher Student Work

**01. One should obey- parents.**

a. individual's b. one's c. his d. their

**02. Shamim and ..... are going to the cinema.**

a. me b. myself c. my d. I

**03. It was ..... who first noticed the difference.**

a. me b. I c. myself d. mine

**04. They came after ..... coming**

a. me b. my c. mine d. I

**05. Her name comes after-**

a. me b. my c. mine d. I

**06. This is ..... speaking**

a. John b. He c. He john d. Am

**07. Aftab is as smart as ..... is.**

a. I b. me c. she d. we

**08. The dog chewed on ..... favorite toy.**

a. it's b. it is c. its' d. his

**09. It could have been .....**

a. Jerry b. anyone c. better d. more difficult

**10. Terry is taller than ..... am.**

a. I b. me c. she d. we

**11. Neither Dennis nor Martin should forget to include personal stories about \_\_\_\_ subject.**

a. His b. Their c. They d. ones

**12. Which one is the demonstrative pronoun .**

a. either b. one c. these d. mine

**13. “The wearer knows where the shoe pinches” In this sentence ‘where’ is a-**

a. relative pronoun  
b. demonstrative pronoun  
c. personal pronoun  
d. interrogative pronoun

**14. Mr. Zaman prides himself on his son's success. The underline word is used as object of**

a) Reflexive pronoun  
b) Relative pronoun  
c) Reciprocal pronoun  
d) Personal pronoun

**15. Identify the correct part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence: Whichever of the three sisters you choose to marry, you will have a good wife.**

a) Adjective of number b) Countable noun  
c) pronoun d) Adverb

**16. One, some, any, many, none are**

a) Personal pronoun  
b) interrogative pronoun  
c) demonstrative pronoun  
d) indefinite pronoun

**17. \_\_\_\_among you are from class XII?**

- a) Which                      b) Who  
c) Whom                      d) Whose
18. 'The doctor is a friend of mine'. Identify the parts of speech of 'mine':  
a) noun                      b) pronoun  
c) verb                      d) adjective
19. My uncle decided to take --- and my sister to the market.  
a) I                      b) me                      c) mine                      d) myself
20. Which of the following is demonstrative pronoun?  
a) he                      b) yourself                      c) those                      d) who

### Practice Questions

- He can go to the university by bus, ---?  
a) wont he                      b) can't he  
c) must he                      d) will he
- Choose the correct tag question: Sifat has been studying English since 2015--?  
a) hasn't been he                      b) hasn't he  
b) has he not been                      d) hasn't he been
- It seems strange, --- it really?  
a) wont he                      b) can't he  
c) must he                      d) doesn't it
- I am your well-wisher, ---?  
a) amn't                      b) am not i  
c) am I not                      d) aren't I
- Choose the appropriate tag question for the sentence 'Every mother loves her child'.  
a) Don't they?                      b) Do they?  
c) Doesn't she?                      d) Won't she
- Your friends went to a vacation, ---?  
a) isn't they                      b) aren't they  
c) didn't they                      d) do they
- Choose the correct option?  
a) The people are friendly who live in the house.  
b) The people live in the house who are friendly  
c) The people live in the house who is friendly  
d) The people who live in the house are friendly
- This book is too elementary; it can help neither you nor I.  
a) too                      b) it can help  
c) nor                      d) I
- Pinocchio is hungry and looks for an egg to cook --- an omelet; but, to his surprise, the omelet flies out of the window.  
a) his own self                      b) itself  
c) oneself                      d) himself
- Leap years, --- have 366 days, contain an extra day in February.  
a) that                      b) where                      c) which                      d) when
- Nazrul, --- is our national poet, was also a soldier.  
a) whom                      b) who                      c) he                      d) what
- A rolling stone gathers no moss. Here 'rolling' is a—  
a) gerund                      b) verbal adjective  
c) verbal noun                      d) perfect participle
- 'Popular' is/an  
a) adjective                      b) adverb  
c) noun                      d) verb
- What time did he get home last night? Here 'home' is a/an---  
a) verb                      b) adverb                      c) noun                      d) preposition
- Fire burns, What kind of verb 'burn' is?  
a) intransitive                      b) transitive  
c) causative                      d) copulative
- Which word is both a noun and a verb?  
a) believe                      b) water                      c) advice                      d) maker
- It is our central library. 'The underlined word is a—  
a) Noun                      b) Pronoun  
c) Adjective                      d) Preposition
- Do not get into the running train. The underlined word is:  
a) Adjective                      b) Verb  
c) Adverb                      d) Conjunction
- In the sentence "I rather like the smell of petrol", rather is---  
a) pronoun                      b) adverb

- c) conjunction      d) adjective
20. Which one is verb?  
a) lighting      b) lighten  
c) lightsome      d) lightness
21. Which of the following word is a verb?  
a) idiocy      b) joyously  
c) glorify      d) horrible
22. Which one is a verb?  
a) advise b) dream c) beautify d) all of these
23. The essential part of a sentence is ---  
a) Noun      b) Verb  
c) Hard words      d) Felling
24. I am in class twelve, here “am” is  
a) Cognate verb      b) Principal verb  
c) Auxiliary verb      d) Factitive verb
25. This is a book of the English language. What part of speech is the underlined word?  
a) Adverb      b) Noun  
c) Verb      d) Adjective
26. In the sentence ‘Oil your own machine’, ‘oil’ is a (n)  
a) Noun b) Adjective c) Verb d) Preposition
27. What parts of speech is the underlined word in the following sentence? He led me wrong.  
a) A noun      b) A verb  
c) An adverb      d) An adjective
28. Which is the example of verbal noun among the underlined words?  
a) Writing a good letter is difficult  
b) The writing of a good letter is difficult.  
c) It is very difficult to write a good letter.  
d) Good letter writing is difficult.
29. Argentina, --- is well known for its mountains, is a very popular spot with ski tourists.  
a) who b) which c) what d) that
30. I know nothing regarding this matter.  
a) Gerund      b) Preposition  
c) Apposition      d) Conjunction
31. Indicate the part of speech of the word “WALOLOP”  
a) Noun      b) Adverb  
c) Preposition      d) Verb
32. He is a liar do you trust—  
a) his      b) him  
c) her      d) he
33. No one is completely sure—causes booms and depressions in free economies.  
a) how      b) whom  
c) what      d) why
34. Our teachers are very friendly and scholarly. Here the underlined words are—  
a) Adjectives      b) Nouns  
c) Adverbs      d) adverbial noun
35. The word ‘rare’ is a/an—  
a) noun      b) adjective  
c) adverb      d) adverbial noun
36. This is the ‘go’ of the world. Here ‘go’ is a/an—  
a) adjective      b) prnoun  
c) adverb      d) noun
37. Which of the following is an adjective?  
a) Excite      b) Exciting  
c) Excitement      d) Excitingly
38. The principal gave a recommedndation on my application. (Which of the followings is a recognizing noun?)  
a) principal      b) recommendation  
c) gave      d) application
39. None of thoe books belongs to me. (Which of the followings is an indefinite pronoun?)  
a) those      b) none  
c) belong      d) me
40. I wash myself, when I get up in the morning. (Which of the followings is an emphatic pronoun?)  
a) wash      b) myself  
c) when      d) morning
41. Honesty is the best policy. (Which of the followings is an abstract noun?)  
a) best      b) honesty  
c) policy      d) the

42. Be careful, there is a hive of bees on the tree. (Which of the followings is a collective noun?)

- a) tree                      b) there  
c) hive of bees            d) careful

43. Identify the sentence where the verb is used intransitively.

- a) He spoke the truth  
b) I feel a severe pain in my head.  
c) Ring the bell  
d) The ship sank rapidly.

44. I identify the parts of speech of the underlined word. 'You will not achieve your aim in life unless you work hard for it'?

- a) Adverb                      b) Abstract  
c) Preposition              d) Conjunction

45. Neither of the two flowers have fragrance. Here 'neither' is—

- a) pronoun                    b) adverb  
c) adjective                  d) conjunction

46. He drives zigzag on the way. Here 'zigzag' is—

- a) a noun                      b) an adjective  
c) a verb                      d) an adverb

47. My reading room displays a beautiful painting of S M Sultan. Here the word 'my' is—

- a) a possessive determiner  
b) a discarding determiner  
c) an adjective determiner  
d) none of these

48. Which noun below is a collective noun?

- a) men                          b) duck  
c) family                      d) children

49. The girl in blue is cooking. Here 'blue' is—

- a) noun                          b) adjective  
c) participle                  d) both a and b

50. Extraordinary কোন Parts of speech?

- a) Adverb                      b) Adjective  
c) Noun                          d) Pronoun

#### Answer Sheet

01	B	02	B	03	D
04	D	05	A	06	C
07	D	08	D	09	D
10	C	11	B	12	B
13	A	14	B	15	A
16	B	17	C	18	A
19	B	20	B	21	C
22	A	23	B	24	B
25	D	26	C	27	A
28	B	29	B	30	B
31	A	32	B	33	C
34	A	35	B	36	D
37	B	38	A	39	B
40	B	41	B	42	C
43	D	44	D	45	A
46	D	47	A	48	C
49	A	50	B		