UNIT 10
Pronouns

LESSON 1
Personal Pronouns

A  Rina is a student. She is in class ten.
Rahim’s father is a doctor. He works in a hospital.

1st Person  —  I, me, my, mine
2nd Person  —  You
3rd Person  —  He, She, It, his, her, its, his, hers

Different Forms of Personal Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Possessive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sing.</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl.</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sing.</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Pl.</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl.</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B  First person  —  যে বা যারা কথা বলছে।
Second person  —  যাকে বা যাদেরকে উদেশ করে কথা বলা হচ্ছে।
Third person  —  যার বা যাদের কথা বলা হচ্ছে।

First person  এর হলে যে সকল pronoun ব্যবহার করা হয় তাদের বলা হয়

Personal Pronouns. Personal pronouns এর তালিকা নিচের টেবিলে দেখুন।

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>He, She, It</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C  আমারা আপনি দেখছি যে noun এর বিভিন্ন রূপ আছে। যেমন, man, men, man's, men's.

Personal pronoun এরও বিভিন্ন রূপ আছে এবং এদের বাস্তবের বিভিন্ন। নিচে personal pronoun এর বিভিন্ন রূপ দেওয়া হল। এগুলো মুখ্য করে ফেলুন।
এখন মন্তব্য এর নাম নামকরণ করার পরিবর্তণ এর অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। যেমন,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rahim</th>
<th>Karim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subject বা object রূপে position এর noun এর বুক না কেন তার কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। কিন্তু pronoun এর বুক থাকে না। Subject position এ pronoun এর রূপ থাকে object position এ তা পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন,

I saw Rahim. (subject)
Rahim saw me. (object)
He called a doctor. (subject)
The teacher called him. (object)

আরও কিছু নমুনা দেখুন:

We are happy. (subject)
Please give us some water. (object)
She is a nice woman. (subject)
I like her very much. (object)
They are rich. (subject)
I don't like them. (object)

এখন মন্তব্য ৩ম ও ৪ম কলাম দেখুন। যেখানে মন্তব্য ের অভিকাশ personal pronoun এর দুটি possessive রূপ আছে। ৩ম কলামের রূপটিকে possessive determiner বলা হয়। Determiner বলতে বোঝা সেই শব্দকে যা noun এর পূর্বে বসে। প্রতিটি এই position এ সাধারণত adjective বসে তাই কেউ কেউ একে possessive adjective বলেন। তবে আধুনিক গ্রামের একে possessive determiner বলা হয়। এর কয়েকটি নমুনা দেখুন:

My book is lost.
Our school is closed.
Where is your house?
His shirt is blue.
I like her dress.

লক্ষ করে দেখুন যে উপরের প্রতিটি possessive determiner এর পরে noun বসেছে।

৪ম কলামে যে possessive pronoun দেখানো হয়েছে তার পরে noun বসে না, বরং তারা noun এর স্বল্পে বসে। যেমন,

This book is mine.
Ours is an agricultural country.
This bag is his and that one is hers.
Theirs is a big house.

উল্লেখ যে it এর পরিবর্তে possessive pronoun হয় না, যদিও possessive determiner হয়। আমরা বলতে পারি – This is its tail, কিন্তু আমরা বলতে পারি না – * This tail is its.

Possessive determiner 'its' লিখতে apostrophe (') বা 'ঘর' ব্যবহার করবেন না।
1. The man showed him a picture. (he)
2. My brother came to see me. (I), (I)
3. Where is ____ going? (he)
4. ____ don't know where ____ is going. (I), (he)
5. ____ sister is a friend of _____. (he), (I)
6. will ____ give ____ a ring? (you), (I)
7. That big house is ____. (they)
8. ____ is much smaller. (we)
9. ____ dog has lost ____ tail. (we), (it)
10. ____ teacher is very strict. (you)
11. ____ dress is white but ____ is red. (she), (you)
12. ____ pen is better that ____. (I), (you)

Lesson 2

Reflexive Pronouns

The boy hurt himself.
I can look after myself.
Can you do the job by yourself?
We did the job ourselves.

Uporer pronoun golir nicher bangla dekha hore bojore sathhe self va selves joba dekha ache. E dhane prounon ke bela hoy reflexive pronouns.

Reflexive pronouns are the pronouns that refer back to the subject. They are used when the subject of the sentence is also the object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>myself</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>yourself</td>
<td>yourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>himself</td>
<td>herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>itself</td>
<td>themselves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reflexive Pronoun

Dekhna kore uporer self e plural e selves joba dekha hore hobe. Amara jhane second person e personal pronoun singular o plural e abhikta - you. Kibحرم reflexive pronoun e kore taara bhita - singular hashe e plural hashe yourselves.

Reflexive pronoun kibhero bahisho hobe ta dekha.

1. Jodi subject o object akhon baki hoy theke reflexive pronoun baborar kora hoy. Somnath,
   I blamed myself.
   The girl washed herself.
   He looked at himself in the mirror.
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2 Emphasis বা লেখার সেঞ্চুর জন্য reflexive pronoun বাবহার করা হয়। নেমন,
She herself cleaned the room.
We repaired the engine ourselves.
They themselves are responsible for the accident.

3 Reflexive pronoun এর পূর্বে by থাকলে তার অর্থ হয় একজন বা কারও সাহায্য ছাড়া। নেমন,
The box is too heavy for him to lift by himself.
I prefer working by myself.
Young children should not swim by themselves.

C নিচের শুনাহান reflexive pronoun বসান। কয়েকটি করে দেওয়া হয়েছে।

1 He was angry at himself.
2 You yourself made the mistake.
3 She is sitting by herself. Let's go and talk to her.
4 We absented ______ from the class.
5 Mr Rahman ______ came to see me.
6 Mina has a bad habit of talking to ______.
7 Did you enjoy ______ in the picnic?
8 Can you do the job by ______ or shall I help you?
9 She burnt ______ while cooking.
10 The poor girl lives by ______.
11 I was angry at ______.
12 She ______ found her lost key.

LESSON 3

Relative Pronouns

A নিচের sentence গুলি দেখুন।
The man lives next door.
He is very friendly.
এই দুটি sentence কে who দ্বারা সহজে করে আমরা বলতে পারি।
The man who lives next door is very friendly.

এখানে who যেহেতু the man এর পরিবর্তে বসেছে এটি একটি pronoun. এ ধরনের
pronoun কে বলা হয় relative pronoun এবং relative pronoun টি
Sentence এর মু অংশে বসেছে তাকে বলা হয় relative clause। এই sentence এ
The man who lives next door হচ্ছ relative clause.

B Relative pronoun যা পরিবর্তে বসেছে তাকে বলে ঐ pronoun এর antecedent।
উপরে দেওয়া sentence এ antecedent টি relative clause এর subject। এরকম করে কি হয় তা দেখুন। Antecedent টি যদি মানুষ হয় তবে relative pronoun হবে who।
The lady who was here yesterday has now left for Chittagong.
He is the boy that stole my watch.

Yesterday I ate some fish which made me sick.

He has cut the tree which stood near the gate.

I have bought a cow that gives ten litres of milk a day.

My car that broke down yesterday has now been repaired.

The woman whom I saw yesterday is a doctor.

The book which you gave me is interesting.
relative pronoun  

He is the man **who** (that) broke my calculator.

Don't believe **what** he says.

The cake **_x_** she baked was very tasty.

The girl **_ _ _ _ _** works in your office is my sister.

I don't agree with **_ _ _ _ _** you have just said.

The roses **_ _ _ _ _** bloom in my garden are very beautiful.

The roses **_ _ _ _ _** I sent you are from my garden.

The teacher liked the essay **_ _ _ _ _** I wrote.

Tell me **_ _ _ _ _** you want and I'll give it to you.

The cow **_ _ _ _ _** I bought yesterday gives five litres of milk a day.

I know **_ _ _ _ _** you don't know.

The doctor **_ _ _ _ _** she visited is very famous.

**ANSWER KEY**

**Lesson 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>G</th>
<th>3 he</th>
<th>4 I, he</th>
<th>5 His, mine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 you, me</td>
<td>7 theirs</td>
<td>8 Ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 Our, its</td>
<td>10 Your</td>
<td>11 Her, yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12 My, yours</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lesson 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>C</th>
<th>4 ourselves</th>
<th>5 himself</th>
<th>6 herself</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 yourself</td>
<td>8 yourselves</td>
<td>9 yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 herself</td>
<td>11 myself</td>
<td>12 herself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lesson 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>F</th>
<th>4 who (that)</th>
<th>5 what</th>
<th>6 which/that</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 x</td>
<td>8 x</td>
<td>9 what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 x</td>
<td>11 what</td>
<td>12 x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( ) = বাবহার করা যায় তবে না করাই বাঘনীয়
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