



# 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	Yourself
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.

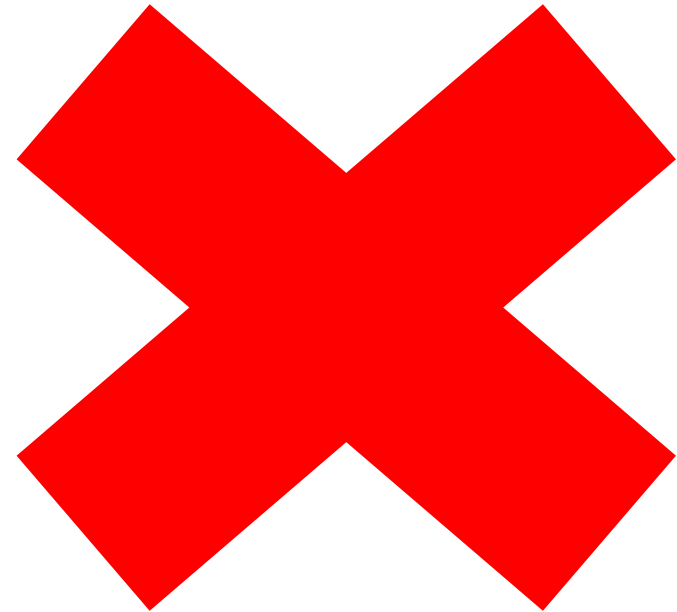




# Is following sentences, correct?

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

- 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\_\_\_

⊛ their

⊛ theirs

⊛ your

⊛ 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 বস্তুৰ 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



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

b) either



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।



# 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 কোনোটিই নয়। অনেক গুলোর মধ্যে কোনটিই নয় বুঝালে No One/None বসে।

Neither of the two  
girls **is/are** Shakib's  
girlfriend.

---

is





# 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

# Relative Pronoun

- যে pronoun পূর্ব পদের সাথে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে

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

Who, whom, whose

এর ইউজ



"who" is a pronoun like "I" or "he." Also, "whom" is a pronoun like "me" and "him." So, sometimes it can help you to rewrite the sentence and replace who/whom with another pronoun so that you can see the relationships more clearly.



# Tips

- If you can replace the word with **"he/she"** then you should use **"who"**.
- If you can replace it with **"him/her,"** use **"whom"**
- If you can replace it with **"his/her,"** use **"whose"**



# All are incorrect

- The seaman rescued **whom** came with you on Saint Martins Trip.
- The seaman rescued **who** you took with you on Saint Martins Trip.
- I know **whom** car is that car.

# Who subject Position-এ বসে। অর্থাৎ



## Subject এর কাজ করে।

- The seaman rescued **who** came with you on Saint Martins Trip.
- came এর Subject.

Whom object position-এ বসে। অর্থাৎ



Object এর কাজ করে।

- 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।

- I know whose car is that car.
- Car এর Possessive

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

- 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।



# Answer Please

- A number of friends went to the cinema, one of **who/whom** was the birthday boy.



A number of friends went to the cinema, one of  
**who/whom** was the birthday boy.

- One of them or one of they?



A number of friends went to the cinema, one of  
**who/whom** was the birthday boy.

- One of them or one of they?
- The birthday boy was one of them. Not the birthday boy was one of they.
- In "whom was the birthday boy," "the birthday boy" is the subject, "was" is the verb, and "whom" is the object.



# Correct!

- A number of friends went to the cinema, one of **whom** was the birthday boy.



# Correct Use of Who

- This is **who** warned me. (It is He/she warned me. Not "him/her" warned me)
- Jack is the one **who** wants to go. (He/she wants to go. Not "him/her" wants to go)
- I need to know **who** makes the final decision. (He/she makes the final decision. Not "him/her" makes the final decision).
- I know **who** your best friend is! (He/she is your best friend. Not him/her is your best friend).



# Correct Use of Whom

- With **whom** am I speaking? (I am speaking with him/her. Not I am speaking with he/she)
- To **whom** this may concern. (This concerns him/her. Not this concerns he/she)
- She knew very little about the man with **whom** she had promised to spend the summer. (She has promised to spend the summer with him. Not she has promised to spend the summer with he)



# Ans: whom

- He saw a gentleman **who/whom** he presumed to be the director and told him about Helen.
- At the porch he met two of the landed gentry, one of **who/whom** he knew.
- Here in dwells an old man **with who/whom** I would like to converse.
- This is the lady **who/whom** I told you about.
- Lisa is the girl with **who/whom** I'm driving to Maine.



# Ans: who

- Who/whom is going to the ball game?
- Who/whom wants dinner?
- Who/Whom is paying for this?

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

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



- Ask the question to whoever is silent.



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

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

# Demonstrative Pronoun

- ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুৰ পৰিবৰ্তে বসে সেই  
ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে নিৰ্দেশ কৰে



# Demonstrative Pronoun

- This
- That
- These
- Those

# Indefinite Pronoun

• অনির্দিষ্টতা প্রকাশ করে



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



# Reciprocal Pronoun

- সাধারণত 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.



Thank You