



## **Lecture-4**

# **Pronoun**



**Pronoun**



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

# Personal Pronoun

- যে সব Pronoun কোনো নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

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

• It was me who <sup>I</sup> ~~begin~~ go. ~~X~~

• It was him who began the quarrel. ~~X~~

He

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.** ~~do/eat~~
- 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 <sup>me</sup> X

■ Between you and I, it is a great concern. X  
<sub>me</sub>



# 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. ~~her~~

prep

↓

Preposition

But

↓

Except

for

• Correct: I want nobody but her.

✓ **Nobody** **but** **her** can solve the problem. ✓

Diagram: A red box labeled 'Prep' is connected by arrows to the words 'but' and 'her' in the sentence above.

- 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

But

- 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

possess

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

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

My + book

This book is mine

- 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.

- বিভিন্ন personal pronoun subject হিসেবে বসলে প্রথমে 2nd person, তারপর 3rd person এবং সব শেষে 1st person হয়। (সংক্ষেপে 231)
- You, Jenny and I will prepare our lessons.



- Jonathan and you should go to see our ailing teacher. **X**
- Babu and I will make the negotiation.

- কিন্তু অপরাধ ঘটা/অপরাধ স্বীকার বোঝালে প্রথমে 1st person, তারপর 2nd person এবংসবশেষে 3rd person হয়। (সংক্ষেপে 123)

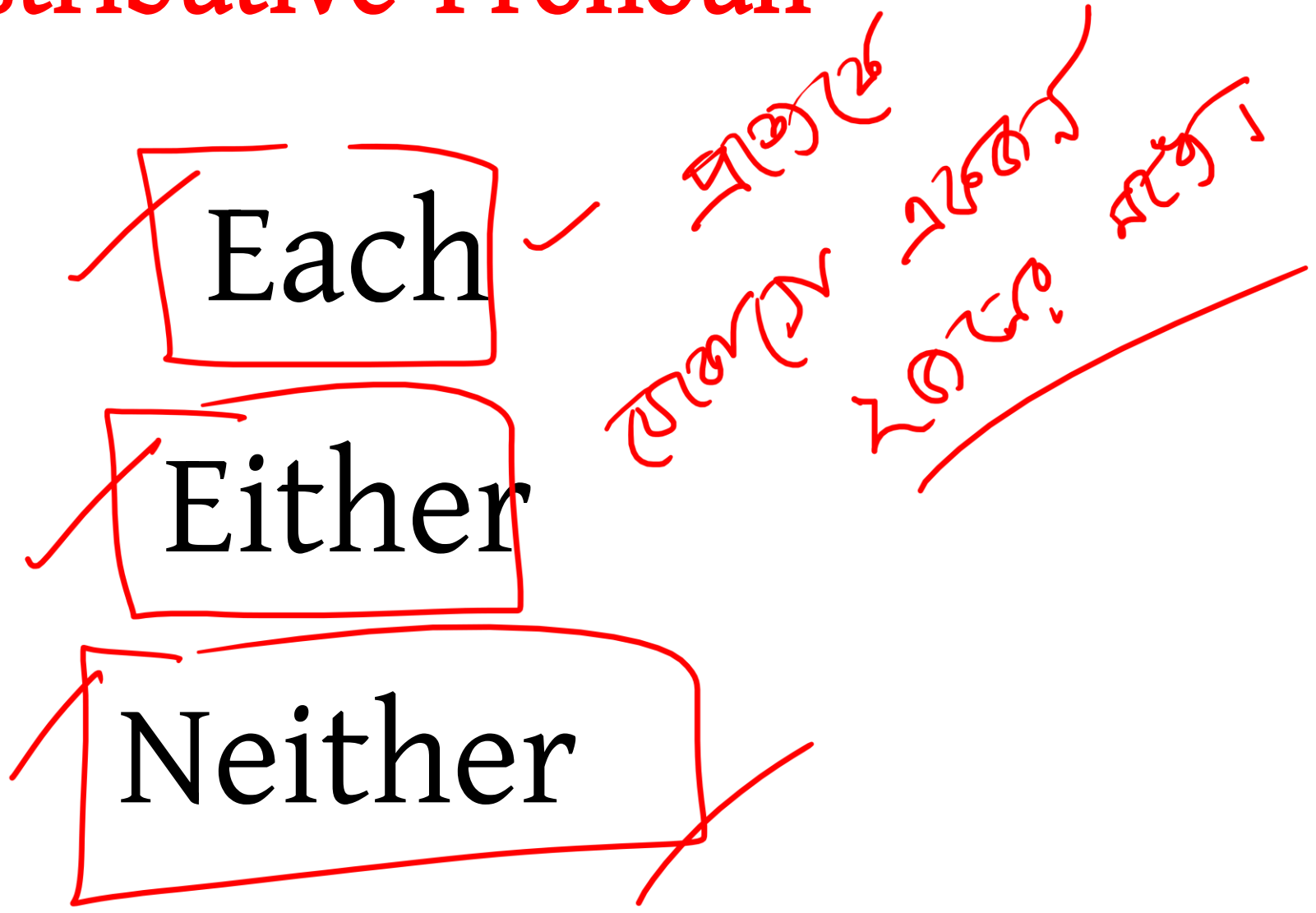
• You, Fahima and I are guilty. ❌

• I, you, and Rajin are criminals.

# Distributive Pronoun

- দুই বা ততোধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে প্রত্যেককে পৃথক করে বোঝাতে যে Pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে তা Distributive Pronoun বলে । ✓

# Distributive Pronoun



# 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

□ Every/each এরপর noun এবং verb উভয়ই singular হয়।

- Every ~~students~~ ~~are~~ coming towards me. ❌
- Every student is coming towards me. ✓
- Each teacher ~~have~~ been awarded. ✗
- Each teachers have been awarded. ❌

❑ Every/each এরপর একাধিক noun থাকলে ও verb singular হয়।

❑ Every cat and dog in the neighborhood ~~were~~ fighting. ❌

❑ Every cat and dog in the neighborhood was fighting. ✓

❑ Each boy and each girl ~~were~~ dressed with a new dress. ❌

❑ Each boy and each girl was dressed with a new dress.

□ তবে Each শব্দটি plural noun এর পরে বসলে verb plural হয়।

- They each ~~is~~ coming. ❌
- They each are coming. ✓
- The students each ~~was~~ criticized. ❌
- The students each were criticized. ✓



□ কিন্তু Every এর পর of phrase থাকলে verb plural হয়।

- Every cat and two of dogs were fighting. ✓
- Every cat and two of dogs was fighting. ✗
- Every student and five of teachers has been punished. ✗
- Every student and five of teachers have been punished. ✓

□ One of, each of, either of, neither of, every one of, quality of

এদের পর noun plural হয় কিন্তু verb singular হয়।

• One of my teachers are taking his meal. ❌

• One of my teachers is taking his meal.

• Neither of the farmers are guilty. ❌

• Neither of the farmers is guilty. ✓

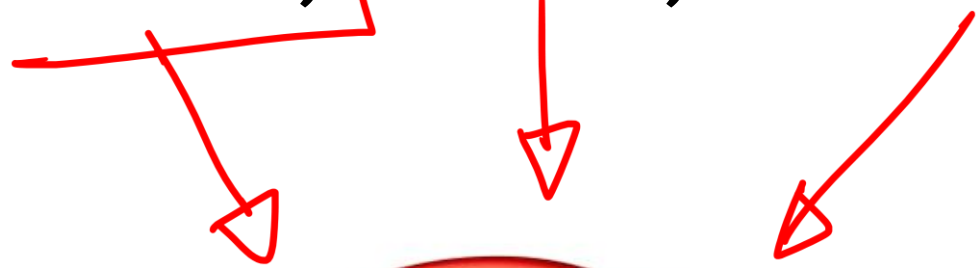
○ → singular

↓  
2

□ Let's Recap

□ Both, Either, Neither, None, Any, All

Both, Either, Neither



- $2 = \text{Both, Either, Neither}$

- $2/2 = \text{Both}$

- $1/2 = \text{Either}$

- $0/2 = \text{Neither}$

- <sup>2/2</sup> Both of the boys is/are present.
- <sup>1/2</sup> Either of the boys is/are present.
- Neither of the boys is/are present.

2+ = None, Any, All

•  6/6 = All

•  1/6 = Any

•  0/6 = None

6 -  Apple

- <sup>(6/6)</sup> All of the six boys ~~is~~/are present.
- <sup>0</sup> None of the six ~~boys~~ is/~~are~~ present.
- Any of the six boys is/~~are~~ present.

• None = No One (0)

• None = Not One (More Than One)

⑥

1+  
2/3/4/5

# □<sub>2+</sub> = None, Any, All

- $6/6 = \text{All}$
- $\boxed{5,4,3,2}/6 = \text{None (More Than One)}$
- $1/6 = \text{Any}$
- $0/6 = \text{None (0)}$

Not over

None

No over

Not over

It ✓

• None of the six boys are/were present.

• None of the six boys is/was present.

No over

No over

has/have None of the books have been finished.

1. one

3. ~~wys~~

2. have ✓

4. None of the above



# 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

# Reciprocal Pronoun

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

• The two boys are helping one  
another.

*each other*

*one another*

• Family members love ~~each other~~.

# Reflexive / Emphatic

- self বা Selves যুক্ত Pronoun গুলোকে Reflexive

Pronoun বলে।

- She fed herself.

• Kabir and ~~myself~~ are going there.

• Reflexive pronoun / reciprocal কখনো subject হয় না।

• Kabir and I are going there

- Wash, shave, dress, open, feel, sell, concentrate, hurry ইত্যাদি verb গুলোর পরে reflexive pronoun হয় না।

- I feel myself worried.
- I worried.
- Did he shave himself?
- Did he shave?

rice sells itself  
cheap. X  
~~Rice sells cheap.~~

# Relative Pronoun

• যে pronoun পূর্ব পদের

সাথে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে

Relative  
clause  
↑  
Adj

This is the book that  
I lost.

• 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.

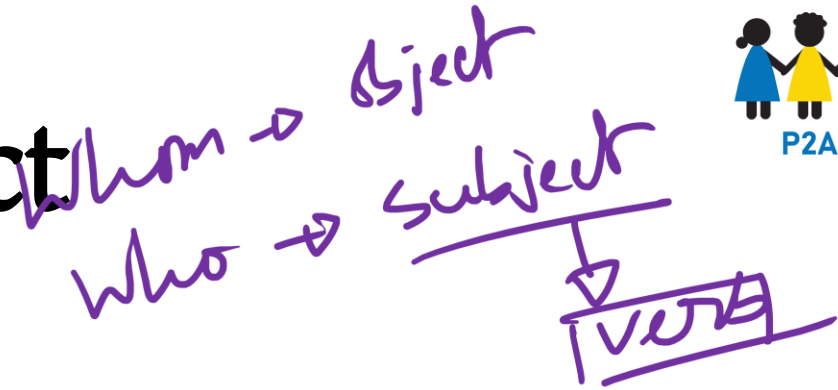
# Tips

whose → possession  
who → subject  
whom → object



- 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



① • The seaman rescued whom came with you on Saint Martins Trip.

whom

② • The seaman rescued ~~who~~ you took with you on Saint Martins Trip.

• I know ~~whom~~ car is that car.

whose

# 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

one of whom

• 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!

one of them  
they

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

one of whom



# 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. ✓

Name but + (is)

- Person + Who + Verb
- Antecedent অনুযায়ী Verb বসবে।
- I এর Verb 'am'

✓ Name but him can solve the problem.   
 Name can solve the problem.   
 but he solve the problem.

- 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

① This is the book

that / which I want

② This is I ~~who~~ / that am your brother.

- ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে who ব্যবহৃত হয়, কিন্তু that শব্দটি ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, প্রাণী উভয়ের সাথে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এরা (that/who) singular এবং plural উভয় ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- They are <sup>the</sup> students that have come.

- All that come late will be punished.

- ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে which ব্যবহার করা যায় না।
- I know the man that is blind. ✓
- The book which Milton wrote was interesting.

# Who/that/which

- Who/that/which Singular এবং Plural উভয়ই হতে পারে।

- We like them who/that speak the truth.
- They are the students that have come.

# Indefinite Pronoun

• অনিদিষ্টতা প্রকাশ করে

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

□ Everything, something, everybody, nothing, anything, anyone,  
no one, whatever, either, neither এরা সবসময় **singular** হয়।

- Everybody is going to his destination. ✓
- Everyone has been awarded.

□ All, no, some, rest of, part of, percentage of, any, more, many, who, that, which, most, majority of এদের পরবর্তী Noun অনুসারে verb নির্ধারিত হয়। অর্থাৎ noun singular হলে verb singular হয় noun plural হলে verb plural হয়।

- Rest of the problems has been solved recently. ❌
- Rest of the problems have been solved recently.
- All of the work was completed.
- All of the work were completed. ❌



Thank You