

Possessive Pronoun

1. a) This is my study room. All these books are my books.
b) This study room is **mine**. All these books are **mine**.
2. a) We read in a government school. This is our school.
b) We read in a government school. This school is **ours**.
3. a) They live in a big old house. This is their house.
b) They live in a big old house. This is **theirs**.
4. a) His house is large but my house is small.
b) **His** house is large but **mine** is small.
5. a) Souvik has a car. We like his car.
b) Souvik has a car. We like the car of **his**.

- In the above sentences, underlined words and the blue coloured words indicate possession (অধিকার) of something. Those words (my, mine, our, ours, their, theirs, his) are called possessive forms of Pronouns. Some other examples are : your, yours, her, hers, its.
- The underlined possessive forms of pronoun (**my, our, their, his**) have followed a noun. These pronouns take nouns after them and modify the nouns like an adjective. Therefore, these Possessive Pronouns are called **Pronominal Adjectives or Possessive Adjectives**. Some other examples of pronominal adjective are : **your, her, its**.
- But, blue coloured possessive forms of Pronouns (**mine, ours, theirs, his**) also indicate possession of something.

They do not follow a noun or do not take a noun after them. So, they do not directly modify a noun. These pronouns are called **Possessive Pronouns**. Some other Possessive pronouns are: **Yours, hers, its**.

Personal Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Pronominal Adjective or Possessive Adjective
I	Mine	My
We	Ours	Our
You	Yours	Your
He	His	His
She	Hers	Her
It	Its	Its
They	Theirs	Their

Fill in the blanks with Possessive Pronouns:

1. Mira is my best friend. Her house is close to ____.
2. He can write very good stories. These stories are ____.
3. Dharmandra's house is not far from _____. He sometimes comes to _____ and We also visit _____.

Reflexive Pronoun

- ▶ I was looking at myself.
- ▶ She has hurt herself.
- ▶ She cuts herself badly in depression.
- ▶ They selected the best offer for themselves.
- ▶ I was looking at myself.
- ▶ He washed himself thoroughly before putting on new dress.
- ▶ The baby is too young to feed itself.
- ▶ We gave ourselves much trouble.
- ▶ You pushed yourself into this bad condition.
- ▶ You have made yourselves happy.
- ▶ The rabbit hid itself behind the bush.

➤ In the above sentences, Every underlined word ends with ‘-self’. These words show that the subjects receives the action of the verbs. For example, in the third sentence, ‘she’ is the subject and ‘she’ is also receiving the action i.e. she is cutting her own body. So, the action of the subject also reflexes on the subject himself.

➤ Therefore, the words like myself, herself, themselves, himself, itself, yourself, ourselves, yourselves are called Reflexive Pronouns.

➤ The doer (যে কাজটা করছে) is both the subject (কর্তা) and the object (কর্ম) of the action expressed by the verb.

➤ A reflexive pronoun is used as the object of a verb or of a preposition.

Emphatic Pronoun

- ▶ Deepak himself cleaned the room.
 - ▶ I myself solved this puzzle.
 - ▶ We ourselves have spoken to the president.
 - ▶ She herself has driven the car to the bridge.
 - ▶ The students themselves have done their homework.
 - ▶ You yourself admitted your fault.
 - ▶ They themselves like our dog, Squeezer.
 - ▶ Bishnupur itself a specimen of historical place.
 - ▶ You yourselves admitted your guilt.
- In the above sentences, the underlined pronouns are used to emphasize that the actions are done by no one else but the subject. These pronouns are called **Emphatic Pronouns**.
- They are used **just after the subject for the sake of emphasis**.
- Sometimes, emphatic pronouns are used with object to emphasize the object.

Example: I saw the president himself.

Reciprocal Pronoun

1. The two brothers always cooperate with each other.
2. The wife and the husband love each other.
3. The students gifted books one another.

4. They saved themselves by helping one another.

➤ On the above sentences, the underlined words are used in order to refer to reciprocal relation. (উপরের বাক্যগুলিতে, তলায় দাগ দেওয়া শব্দগুলি ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক বোঝাতে।) These pronouns are called **Reciprocal Pronouns**.

➤ Reciprocal pronouns refer to persons or things which are acting on each other.

➤ ‘Each other’ and ‘one another’ are only two reciprocal pronouns.

➤ When **two persons or things** are indicated in a reciprocal manner, we generally use ‘each other’.

Examples: a) These two students love each other.

b) The two women quarrelled with each other.

➤ When **more than two persons** are indicated in a reciprocal manner, we usually use ‘one another’.

Examples: a) The girls hugged one another.

b) The lions fought with one another.

Thank you 😊

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