Relative Clauses

Pronoun যার পরিবর্তে বসে তাকে ঐ **pronoun** এর **Antecedent** বলে।

- **Aslam bhai is a terrorist.**
- **He is a kind person.**

Relative pronoun সবসময় তার **Antecedent** এর ঠিক পরে বসে।

✓ **I teach the boy whom you sent.**
✓ **She gave me some medicine which was very effective.**
× **The boy works here whom you have trained.**
✓ **The boy whom you have trained works here.**
× **The book is very interesting that you gave me.**
✓ **The book that you gave me is very interesting.**
× **Shehreen teaches us Economics who is a beautiful**
× **lady.**
✓ **Shehreen who is a beautiful lady teaches us Economics.**

Relative pronoun এর **verb** সবসময় তার **Antecedent** অনুযায়ী হয়।

- **It is I who am / is / are talking to you.**
- **Here are those books that reveal / reveals it.**
- **I support the people who is / are with you.**
- **I sometimes play chess which give / gives me pleasure.**

Relative pronoun এর **antecedent** হিসেবে কখনো **they** বা **them** ব্যবহার করা যাবেনা - **those** ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

- **I hate them who do it.**
✓ **I hate those who do it.**
- **They whom you want are ready now.**
✓ **Those whom you want are ready now.**

ব্যক্তিবাচক **Antecedent** এর পরিবর্তে **verb** এর **subject** হিসেবে **Who** বসে আর **object** হিসেবে **whom** বসে ।

- **I know the person who teaches you.**

sub
The person teaches you

- **I know the person whom you help.**

obj
You help the person

যদি কোন **Sentence** এ সবগুলো **verb** এর **subject** খুঁজে পাওয়া যায় সেক্ষেত্রে **clause marker** হিসেবে **whom** বসে।

- **I have forgotten the lady who/ whom we met at the party.**

যদি কোন **Sentence** এ সবগুলো **verb** এর **subject** খুঁজে পাওয়া না যায় বরং একটি **verb** এর **subject missing** থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে **clause marker** হিসেবে **who** বসে।

- **She will not forgive the man who/ whom hurts her.**
- **Sharmin teaches the girl who / whom dances in our class party.**
- **Sultana helps the man who / whom you sent.**
- **Dilruba wanted the student who / whom everybody rejected for the post applied twice.**
- **Juthi taught the boy who/whom she liked had different skills.**
- **Eshita who/whom I teach is a good girl.**
- **Israt who/whom teaches you lives with me.**

অব্যক্তিবাচক **Antecedent** এর পরিবতে **That / what / which verb** এর **subject** এবং **object** উভয় **position** এ বসতে পারে।

- **I know the fact that fears you.**
- **I know the fact that you conceal.**
- **I know what fears you.**
- **I know what you conceal.**
- **I have a cat which is white.**
- **I have a book which I was gifted.**

Choice between That & Which

যখন **Sentence** এর পরিপূর্ণ অর্থ প্রদানে **Relative clause** টি অপরিহার্য অর্থাৎ **Relative clause** টি ছাড়া **Sentence** এর অর্থ পূর্ণতা পায়না তখন **Clause marker** হিসেবে **That** বসে। অন্যদিকে যখন **Relative clause** টি শুধুমাত্র **Antecedent** সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত কিছু তথ্য দেয় যা **Sentence** এর অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য জরুরী নয় তখন **Clause marker** হিসেবে **Which** বসে। **Which** এর পূর্বে (,) থাকে **That** এর পূর্বে (,) থাকেনা।

I have bought a book, which is very interesting.
I need the book that contains this topic.
I have lost the key that you gave me.
I have lost a key, which I use to open my closet.

Clause marker that সাধারণত দুটি **position** এ বসে। প্রথমত অব্যক্তিবাচক **antecedent** এর পরিবর্তে।

- **The machine that she operates works most effectively.**

দ্বিতীয়ত কোন **fact** বা **statement** এর পূর্বে।

- **He said that he was busy.**
- **We know that she plays well.**

Who / Whom এবং **That / Which** এর **Possessive form** হলো **Whose.**

This is my pen.
Whose pen is this?
my pen

The color of the train is green.
Whose color is green?
The color of
the train

Relative pronoun এর পরের **Noun** এর সাথে **Antecedent** এর সম্পর্ক যদি **Noun + of + antecedent** বা **Antecedent** এর **Noun** হয় তাহলে **Relative pronoun** হিসেবে **Whose** বসবে।

I saw a girl whose beauty burnt me.
Beauty of the girl
এর beauty

সামিউল ভাই এর বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভর্তির প্রাইভেট প্রোগ্রাম

I met the boy whose performance was outstanding.
Performance of the boy

I have bought a watch whose box is wooden.
box of the watch

She is the girl whose presence makes me nervous.
presence of the girl

I sell a product whose demand is rising day by day.
Demand of the product

Clause marker হিসেবে object position এ relative pronoun- whom, which, that উহ্য রাখা যায়।

✓ I know the person who teaches you.
× I know the person teaches you.
✓ I know the person whom you help.
✓ I know the person you help.
✓ I know the fact that fears you.
× I know the fact fears you.
✓ I know the fact that you conceal.
✓ I know the fact you conceal.
✓ I took the book which was on the table.
× I took the book was on the table.
✓ I like the book which you wrote.
✓ I like the book you wrote.

Who, whom, which এর antecedent উহ্য থাকলে এদের সঙ্গে ever যোগ করতে হয়।

× I will support those who play in our team.
✓ I will support whoever plays in our team.
× I cannot forget the students whom I taught here.
✓ I cannot forget whomever I taught here.

× I have some books which serve your purpose.
✓ I have whichever serves your purpose.
× I bought you some materials which you used.
✓ I bought you whichever you used.

Clause marker হিসেবে relative pronoun that এর antecedent উহ্য থাকলে that এর বদলে what বসবে।

× I know the fact that fears you.
• I know what fears you.
× I know the fact that you conceal.
• I know what you conceal.

সাধারণত What, Where, When এর antecedent উহ্য থাকে। তাই অনির্দিষ্টতা বোঝাতে whatever, wherever, whenever এগুলো বসে।

• I will manage whatever you want.
• I could know whenever she came.
• I can find wherever he goes.

Relative clause এ relative pronoun কে replace করে এর antecedent বসালে যদি তা preposition যুক্ত হয়ে বসে তবে সেই preposition টি relative pronoun এর পূর্বে বসাতে হবে।

▪ I know the person for whom the post is vacant.
The post is vacant for the person

▪ I brought a new machine by which it is produced.
It is produced by a new machine

when এবং where সর্বদাই preposition যুক্ত antecedent এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহার করা হয় বলে এদের পূর্বে preposition যুক্ত করতে হয়না।

▪ I do not know where he lives.
He lives in the place

▪ I do not know when she will come.
She will come in the time

In ব্যতীত অন্য কোন preposition এর পরে clause marker that বসেনা। এক্ষেত্রে that এর বদলে what বসে।

▪ It is the book in that the history is exposed.
The history is exposed in the book

▪ It is the book with the help of what I continue my research.
I continue my research with the help of the book.

যদি কোন Verb এর subject হিসেবে পুরো একটি clause চলে আসে তাহলে sentence এর শুরুতে clause marker হিসেবে একটি that বসবে এবং verb টি singular হবে । That যুক্ত এই clause কে Nominal that clause বলে ।

• The earth moves round the sun is known to all.
• That the earth moves round the sun is known to all.

➢ He is in prison makes me surprise.
• That he is in prison makes me surprise

➢ Sabina has scored six goals makes me surprise.
• That Sabina has scored six goals makes me surprise.

Nominal that clause এ subject অথবা object উহ্য _াকলে that এর বদলে what বসবে।

× That makes me curious is not known.
✓ What makes me curious is not known.
× That he teaches is unclear.
✓ What he teaches is unclear.

যদি একই Antecedent এর পরিবর্তে একাধিক Relative pronoun বসে তাহলে Antecedent হতে দুরবর্তী Relative pronoun টি উহ্য থাকে।

× I taught the boy whom you sent to me who was a special child.

সামিউল ভাই এর বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভর্তির প্রাইভেট প্রোগ্রাম

✓ **I taught the boy who you sent to me was a special child.**

× **I know <u>what</u> you want to say <u>what</u> is your fault.**

✓ **I know what you want to say is your fault.**

× **I talked to <u>the boy</u> <u>whom</u> you trained <u>whom</u> everybody welcomed.**

✓ **I talked to the boy whom you trained everybody welcomed.**

× **She gave me some <u>fruits</u> <u>that</u> were grown in her garden <u>that</u> had the flavor of our country orchard.**

✓ **She gave me some fruits that were grown in her garden had the flavor of our country orchard.**

Practice-1

1. That acne _____ by daily consumption of zinc sulfate tablets gives patients much encouragement.

A. has been controlled B. controlled

C. will have been controlled D. had controlled

2. The Consumer Price Index lists _____.

A. how much costs every car

B. how much does every car cost

C. how much every car costs

D. how much are every car most.

3. The method _____ products are recycled requires a strict separation of white and colored paper.

A. which most paper B. by which most paper

C. that most paper D. most paper

4. In 1850, Yale University established Sheffield Scientific School, _____.

A. engineers were educated there

B. where engineers were educated

C. in which were engineers educated

D. where were engineers educated

5. In 1821, the city of Indianapolis, Indiana was laid out in a design _____ after that of Washington DC.

A. patterned B. was patterned

C. a pattern D. that patterned

6. West of Newport _____, one of the many mansions surrounded by acres of gardens.

A. where the Aston home stands

B. the stately home stands of Aston

C. the stately home of Aston stands

D. stands the stately Aston home

7. _____ that climbers can take only a couple of steps per minute as they near the summit.

A. The height Mount Everest is

B. How high Mount Everest is

C. Mount Everest is high D. So high is Mount Everest

8. _____ plowing the field, the farmer uncovered a dinosaur jawbone.

A. As though B. While C. Since D. Until

9. A group of Shakers, _____ settled around Pleasant Hill, Kentucky in 1805.

A. members of a strict religious sect which

B. whose members of a strict religious sect

C. members of a strict religious sect

D. were members of a strict religious sect

10. A keystone species is a species of plants or animals _____ absence has a major effect on an ecological system.

A. that its B. its C. whose D. with it

Answer keys

Practice-1

1. A	**2. C**	**3. B**	**4. B**	**5. A**
6. D	**7. D**	**8. B**	**9. C**	**10. C**