

STUDY 21 **ESTUDO 21****GRAMMAR 21.1 GRAMÁTICA 21.1**

Particles and the Expression of Definiteness, Favour or Form

**Partículas e Expressões De Definição, Favor e Forma**

Grammar 8.2 to 8.7 introduced the use of certain particles.

*Gramática 8.2 a 8.7 introdução do uso de certas partículas.*

“-জন” “-jan” is used as a particle for indicating generally the quantity of persons.

“-জন” “-jan” é usada como partícula geralmente para indicar a quantidade de pessoas.

“-গুলো” “-gulo” / “-গুলি” “-guli” is attached to things to indicate an indefinite plural quantity.

“-গুলো” “-gulo” / “-গুলি” “-guli” é ligada a coisas para indicar um plural indefinido de quantidade.

There is no Bengali equivalent to the words “the” (*the definite article*) or “a” (*the indefinite article*). Instead, certain particles are appended to nouns, so as to convey a sense of definiteness, favorableness, or form.

Não há no Bengali uma palavra equivalente a “o/a”(artigo definido) ou “um/uma” (artigo indefinido). Ao invés disso, certas partículas são adicionadas aos substantivos, para transmitir a idéia de definição, favor e forma.

The following sections examine further the use of particles .

As seções seguintes examinam o uso destas partículas.

-জন	-jan	numbered persons generally	número de pessoas
-জন	-ṭaa	lifeless things or unfavoured persons	coisas sem vida ou pessoas desfavorecidas
-জন	-ṭi	things [or rarely persons] little or nice	coisas [ou raramente pessoas] pequenas ou agradáveis
-খানা/খানি	-khaanaa/ khaani	things large or flat	coisas grandes ou extensas
-গুলো/গুলি/ সকল	-gulo/guli/ sakal	things in general in the plural	coisas em geral e no plural

**GRAMMAR 21.2 GRAMÁTICA 21.2**

Particles for Persons Generally

**Partícula para pessoas em geral**

Indefinite Singular

**Singular Indeterminado**

If “a woman” means one unspecified woman or “some woman or other”, use:-

Se “uma mulher” não é especificada ou “alguma mulher ou outra”, use:-

“একজন স্ত্রী” “ek-jan strii” –

“a woman” “*uma mulher*”.

Emphasizing Singular Number

**Enfatizando o Número do Singular**

If “a woman” is emphasizing the quantity of “one woman”, you can say:-

Se “uma mulher” é enfatizado na quantidade “uma (numeral) mulher”, você pode dizer:-

“এক স্ত্রী” “ek strii” –

“*one woman*” “*uma mulher*”.

Indefinite Plural

**Plural Indefinido**

If “two women” means “a couple of women” unspecifically, use:-

Se “duas mulheres” é “um casal de mulheres” não específico, use:-

“দু’জন/দুইজন স্ত্রী” “du’jan/duiijan strii” –

“a couple of women” “*um casal de mulher.*”

Emphasizing Plural Number

**Enfatizando a Numeração no Plural**

If “two women” is emphasizing the quantity of two, you can say:-

Se “duas mulheres” está enfatizando a quantidade de duas, você pode dizer:-

“দুই স্ত্রী” “dui strii” –

“*two women*” [See Job 42:13] “*duas mulheres*” [Veja Jó 42:13].

General Plural

**Plural Geral**

“A woman knows about these things” is just a general statement and not a comment about just one woman. In this case, “a woman” could be translated the same as the general plural:-

“Uma mulher sabe sobre estas coisas” é uma declaração genérica e não um comentário sobre apenas uma mulher. Neste caso, “uma mulher” pode ser traduzido como um plural genérico:-

“স্ত্রীরা” “striiraa” –

“women in general” “as mulheres em geral”.

Collective Plural Class Form

### Plural Coletivo de Classe

See Grammar 37.1 for examples of how a group of individuals is described in general as a class. For example:-

Veja Gramática 37.1 para exemplo de como um grupo de indivíduos é descrito em geral como uma classe. Por exemplo:-

“লোকে বলে” “loke bale” –

“People say...” “As pessoas dizem...”

Declension Forms of the Above in the Possessive Case

### Declinação dos Casos Acima no Possessivo

The above examples in the possessive case become:-

Os exemplos acima, no caso possessivo, tornam-se:-

- “একজন স্ত্রী” “ek-jan striir” –

“of a woman” “de uma mulher”

- “এক স্ত্রীর” “ek striir” –

“of one woman” “de uma mulher”

- “দু’জন স্ত্রীর/দুইজন স্ত্রীর” “du’jan/duijan striir” –

“of a couple of women” “de um casal de mulheres”

## GRAMMAR 21.3 GRAMÁTICA 21.3

Particles for Things

### Partícula para Coisas

Indefinite Singular

### Singular Indefinido

If “a book” means one unspecified book or “some book or other”, use the following forms:-

Se “um livro” significa um livro não específico ou “qualquer livro ou outro”, use as formas seguintes:-

একটা বই	ek-taa bai	a/one book	um livro
একটি বই	ek-ti bai	a/one nice or little book	um bom ou pequeno livro

একখানা বই	ek-khaanaa bai	a/one large or flat book	um grande ou extenso livro
একখানি বই	ek-khaani bai	a/one large or flat book	um grande ou extenso livro

Emphasizing Singular NumberEnfatizando a Numeração no Singular

If “a book” is emphasizing the quantity of “one book”, you can say:-

Se “um livro” está enfatizando a quantidade de “um (numeral) livro”, você pode dizer:-

“এক বই” “ek bai” –

“*one book*” “um livro”.

Indefinite PluralPlural Indefinido

If “two books” means “a couple of books” unspecifically, use the following forms:-

Se “dois livros” significa “um casal de livros” não específico, use a forma seguinte:-

দুইটা বই	duiṭaa bai	two books	dois livros
দুইটি বই	duiṭi bai	two nice or little books	dois bons ou pequenos livros
দুইখানা বই	duikhaanaa bai	two large or flat books	dois grandes ou extensos livros
দুইখানি বই	duikhaani bai	two large or flat books	dois grandes ou extensos livros

Emphasizing Plural NumberEnfatizando a Numeração no Plural

If “two books” is emphasizing the quantity of two, you can say:-

Se “dois livros” é ênfase da quantidade dois, você pode dizer:-

“দুই বই” “dui bai” –

“*two books*”. [See Job 42]. “dois livros.” [Veja Jó 42]

General PluralPlural Genérico

“A book is for reading” is just a general statement about books. In this case, “a book” could be translated the same as the plural “books”:-

“Um livro é para ler” é apenas uma declaração genérica sobre livros.

Neste caso, “um livro” pode ser traduzido da mesma forma que o dos “livros” no plural:-

“বইগুলো/বইগুলি/বইসকল” “baigulo/baiguli/baisakal” –

“books” “*livros*”

Alternatively, other plural endings could be used from *Grammar 8.4*.

Como alternativa, outra terminação de plural da *Gramática 8.4* pode ser usado.

Declension Forms of the Above Particles in the Possessive Case

**Declinação das Partículas Acima no Caso Possessivo**

The above in the possessive case become:-

Os casos acima no possessive se tornam:-

একটা বই'এর	ek-taa bai'er	of a/one book	de um livro
একটি বই'এর	ek-ti bai'er	of a/one nice or little book	de um bom ou pequeno livro
একখানা বই'এর	ek-khaanaa bai'er	of a/one large or flat book	de um grande ou extensivo livro
একখানি বই'এর	ek-khaani bai'er	of a/one large or flat book	de um grande ou extensivo livro
এক বই'এর	ek bai'er	of just one book	de apenas um livro
দু'টা/দুইটা বই'এর	du'taa/dui'taa bai'er	of two books	de dois livros
দুইখানিবই'এর	duikhaani bai'er	of two flat or large books	de dois extensivos ou grandes livros
দুই বই'এর	dui bai'er	of just two books	de apenas dois livros
বইগুলোর/বইগুলির	baigulor/baigulir	of the books	dos livros
বইসকলের	baisakaler	of (all) the books	de (todos) os livros

**GRAMMAR 21.4** **GRAMÁTICA 21.4**

Particles Expressing Favour or Contempt

**Partículas que Expressam Favor ou Desprezo**The application of these particles is just as described in *Grammar 21.3*.A aplicação destas partículas é como descrito na *Gramática 21.3*.

Favour or Niceness: “-টি” “-tī”

**Favor e Gentileza: “-টি” “-tī”**

A favoured person may be referred to using “-টি” “-tī” instead of “-জন” “-jan”, especially when expressing favour, respect, beauty or niceness. For example:-

Uma pessoa favorecida pode ser referida usando “-টি” “-tī” ao invés de “-জন” “-jan”. Especialmente quando se expressa favor, respeito, beleza ou gentileza. Por exemplo:-

“মেয়েটি আমার ভালো বন্ধু”

“meyeti aamaar bhaalo bandhu.”

“The daughter is my good friend.”

“A filha é minha boa amiga.”

Disfavour or Contempt: “-টা” “-taa”

**Desfavor ou Desprezo: “-টা” “-taa”**

A disfavoured person is sometimes referred to using the particle “-টা” “-taa” instead of “-জন” “-jan”. For example:-

Uma pessoa desfavorecida é as vezes referida usando a partícula “-টা” “-taa” ao invés de “-জন” “-jan”. Por exemplo:-

“মেয়েটা খারাপ কাজ করে”

“meyetaa kharaap kaaj kare.”

“The girl does bad work.” “A menina faz um mau trabalho.”

**EXERCISE 21.1** **EXERCÍCIO 21.1**

Translate into English:-

Traduza para o Português:-

- ১ আমি একটি বই পড়ি, কিন্তু দুইটা শিক্ষা শুনি।  
1. aami ek-tī bai pari, kintu duitaa shikṣaa shuni.
- ২ এই শিক্ষাগুলো কী কী? একটি ঠিক এবং একটা ভুল হয়।  
2. ei shikṣaagulo kii kii? - ek-tī thik eban° ek-taa bhul hay.

৩. এ সংবাদটি দয়া করে পড়ুন।
3. e san<sup>o</sup>baad-ti dayaa kare parun.
৪. একটা ধর্ম ঠিক কথা বলে, এবং অন্যেরা ভুল শিক্ষা দেয় [ / বলে]।
4. ek-taa dharma thik kathaa bale, eban<sup>o</sup> anyeraa bhul shikṣaa dey [ / bale].
৪. অন্য সকল ধর্ম ভুল শিক্ষা দেয়, তারা ভুল হয়।
5. anya sakal dharma bhul shikṣaa dey. taaraa bhul hay.
৬. আমরা জানি যে আমাদের মুক্তি সন্নিকট।
6. aamaraa jaani ye aamaader mukti sannikat.
৭. আপনার কারণগুলো কী কী?
7. aapanaar kaaran-gulo kii kii?
৮. যীশু শেষ কালের চিহ্ন জানান।
8. yiishu sheṣ kaaler cihna jaanaan.
৯. তিনি শেষ কালের অনেক ঘটনা ব্যাখ্যা করেন।
9. tini sheṣ kaaler anek ghaṭanaa byaakhyaa karen.
১০. আমাদের অনেক উত্তম কারণ আছে।
10. aamaader anek uttam kaaran aache.
১১. এই কালের অনেক মন্দ ঘটনা দেখি: একটা ঘটনা কী?
11. ei kaaler anek manda ghaṭanaa dekhi: ek-taa ghaṭanaa kii?
১২. আমরা বড় বড় যুদ্ধ দেখি। হ্যাঁ, আমাদের ভাইবোনেরা মারা যায়।
12. aamaraa bara bara yuddha dekhi. hy<sup>aa</sup>, aamaader bhaai-boneraa maaraa yaay.
১৩. এই বইটি ফিরিয়ে দিন।
13. ei baiṭi phiriye din.



১৪. অনন্ত সুখ—একটি উত্তম আশীর্বাদ।  
14. ananta sukha—ek-ti uttam aashiirbaad.
১৫. অনন্ত কাল বাস করা: খোদার একটি ভালো প্রতিজ্ঞা।  
15. ananta kaal baas karaa: ei khodaar ek-ti bhaalo pratijnaa (~“*pratigyaa*”).
১৬. আমার একটি প্রশ্ন আছে - ভালো লোক কন মরে?  
16. aamaar ek-ti prashna aache - bhaalo lok kena mare?
১৭. {তাদের মৃত্যুর কারণগুলো} কী কী?  
17. {taader mrrityur kaaran-gulo} kii kii?
১৮. আমরা একটা ( / একখানা) ছোট বই এবং দুইখানা বাইবেল আছে।  
18. aamaar ek-taa ( / ek-khaanaa) choṭa bai eban° duikhaanaa baaibel aache.
১৯. ঐ বড় মানুষটা চুরি করে।  
19. ee bara maanuṣ-taa curi kare. (*Vocabulary 14.2 Vocabulário 14.2*)
২০. {বিশ্বাসীদের মৃত্যুর কারণ} কী?  
20. {bishvaasiider mrrityur kaaran} kii?
২১. বলুন: মেয়েটি কি এখানে আছে?  
21. balun: meye-ti ki ekhaane aache?
২২. ঐ ছেলে কি আপনার?  
22. ee chele ki aapanaar?
২৩. ঐ মানুষটা আমার শান্তি নষ্ট করে ( / ভাঙ্গে)।  
23. ee maanuṣ-taa aamaar shaanti nasta kare (*ou bhaan<sup>1</sup>ge*).  
[*Vocabularies 14.2 and 9.1*] [*Vocabulários 14.2 e 9.1*]

**ANSWERS TO EXERCISE 21.1**

**RESPOSTAS PARA O EXERCÍCIO 21.1**

1. I read one book [defined number], but I hear two teachings.
1. Eu li um livro [definição de número], mas ouço dois ensinamentos.
2. What are these teachings? – One is right, and one is false.
2. O que são estes ensinamentos?—Um é correto, e um é falso.
3. Please read this [nice] message.
3. Por favor leia esta [boa] mensagem.
4. One religion [defined number] says correct words, and the others speak false teachings.
4. Uma religião [definição de número] diz palavras corretas, e a outra fala ensinamentos falsos.
5. All other religions give false teaching. They are false.
5. Todas as outras religiões tem ensinamentos falsos. Elas são falsas.
6. We know that our deliverance is near at hand.
6. Nós sabemos que a nossa libertação está próxima.
7. What are your reasons?
7. Quais são as suas razões?
8. Jesus makes known [Vocabulary 12.1] the sign of the last days.
8. Jesus tornou conhecido [Vocabulário 12.1] o sinal dos últimos dias.
9. He explains many events of the last days.
9. Ele explica muitos eventos dos últimos dias.
10. We have many excellent reasons. [ / ‘Our many fine reasons are.’]
10. Nós temos muitas razões excelentes. [‘Nossas muitas razões excelentes são.’]
11. We see {many bad events of this particular period}. What is one event?
11. Nós vemos {muitos eventos ruins neste período em particular}.—O que é um evento?
12. We [ / I] see a lot of big wars. Yes, our brothers and sisters get killed.
12. Nós ( / Eu) vemos muitas grandes guerras. Sim, nossos irmãos e irmãs tem sido mortos.
13. Give back {this [nice] book}.
13. Devolva<sup>2</sup> {este [bom] livro}.
14. Unending happiness - a fine blessing!
14. Felicidade sem fim—uma excelente promessa!
15. To reside forever: this particularly is one of God’s good promises.
15. Residir para sempre: este particularmente é a boa promessa de Deus.
16. I have a nice little question [ / ‘my question is’] - Why do good people die?

16. Eu tenho uma perguntinha boa [‘minha pergunta é’].—Porque pessoas boas morrem?
17. What are {the reasons for [ / of] their death}?
17. Quais são {as razões para (a) morte deles?}
18. I have one [flat] little book and two [large/flat] Bibles.
18. Eu tenho um [extenso] livrinho e duas [grande/extenso] bíblias.
19. That big [not liked] man steals.
19. Que grande [não gosto] homem ladrão.
20. What is the reason for [ / of] the death of faithful ones?
20. Qual é a razão para [/d]a morte de pessoas fiéis?
21. Say: Is the girl [ / daughter] here?
21. Diga<sup>2</sup>: É a menina ( / filha) aqui?
22. Is that boy yours?
22. E este menino ( / filho) o seu<sup>2</sup>?
23. That [not liked] man destroys my peace.
23. Este [não gosto] homem destrói a minha paz.

**EXERCISE 21.2 EXERCÍCIO 21.2**

Translate into Bengali:-

Traduza para o Bengali:-

1. I read one book [defined number], but I hear two teachings.
1. Eu li um livro [definição de número], mas ouço dois ensinamentos.
2. What are these teachings?—One is right, and one is false.
2. O que são estes ensinamentos?—Um é correto, e um é falso.
3. Please read this [nice] message.
3. Por favor leia esta [boa] mensagem.
4. One religion [defined number] says correct words, and the others speak false teachings.
4. Uma religião [definição de número] diz palavras corretas, e a outra fala ensinamentos falsos.
5. All other religions give false teaching. They are false.
5. Todas as outras religiões tem ensinamentos falsos. Elas são falsas.
6. We know that our deliverance is near at hand.
6. Nós sabemos que a nossa libertação está próxima.
7. What are your reasons?
7. Quais são as suas razões?
8. Jesus makes known [Vocabulary 12.1] the sign of the last days.

8. Jesus tornou conhecido [*Vocabulário 12.1*] o sinal dos últimos dias.
9. He explains many events of the last days.
9. Ele explica muitos eventos dos últimos dias.
10. We have many excellent reasons. [‘Our many fine reasons are.’]
10. Nós temos muitas razões excelentes. [‘Nossas muitas razões excelentes são.’]
11. We see {many bad events of this particular period}.—What is one event?
11. Nós vemos {muitos eventos ruins neste período em particular}.—O que é um evento?
12. We (/ I) see a lot of big wars. Yes, our brothers and sisters get killed.
12. Nós (/ Eu) vemos muitas grandes guerras. Sim, nossos irmãos e irmãs tem sido mortos.
13. Give back {this [nice] book}.
13. Devolva<sup>2</sup> {este [bom] livro}.
14. Unending happiness—a fine blessing!
14. Felicidade sem fim—uma excelente promessa!
15. To reside forever: this particularly is one of God’s good promises.
15. Residir para sempre: este particularmente é a boa promessa de Deus.
16. I have a nice little question [‘my question is’].—Why do good people die?
16. Eu tenho uma perguntinha boa [‘minha pergunta é’].—Porque pessoas boas morrem?
17. What are {the reasons for [of] their death}?
17. Quais são {as razões para (a) morte deles?}
18. I have one [flat] little book and two [large/flat] Bibles.
18. Eu tenho um [extenso] livrinho e duas [grande/extenso] bíblias.
19. That big [not liked] man steals.
19. Que grande [não gosto] homem ladrão.
20. What is the reason for [of] the death of faithful ones?
20. Qual é a razão para [/d]a morte de pessoas fiéis?
21. Say: Is the girl (/ daughter) here?
21. Diga<sup>2</sup>: É a menina (/ filha) aqui?
22. Is that boy (/ son) yours?
22. E este menino (/ filho) o seu<sup>2</sup>?
23. That [not liked] man destroys my peace.

23. Este [não gosto] homem destrói a minha paz.

ANSWERS TO EXERCISE 21.2

**RESPOSTAS PARA O EXERCÍCIO 21.2**

- ১ আমি একটি বই পড়ি, কিন্তু দুইটা শিক্ষা শুনি।
1. aami ek-ti bai pari, kintu duitaa shikṣaa shuni.
- ২ এই শিক্ষাগুলো কী কী? একটি ঠিক এবং একটা ভুল হয়।
2. ei shikṣaagulo kii kii? - ek-ti thik eban° ek-taa bhul hay.
৩. এ সংবাদটি দয়া করে পড়ুন।
3. e san°baad-ti dayaa kare parun.
৪. একটা ধর্ম ঠিক কথা বলে, এবং অন্যেরা ভুল শিক্ষা দেয় [ / বলে]।
4. ek-taa dharmā thik kathaa bale, eban° anyeraa bhul shikṣaa dey [ / bale].
৪. অন্য সকল ধর্ম ভুল শিক্ষা দেয়, তারা ভুল হয়।
5. anya sakal dharmā bhul shikṣaa dey. taaraa bhul hay.
৬. আমরা জানি যে আমাদের মুক্তি সন্নিকট।
6. amaraa jaani ye aamaader mukti sannikaṭ.
৭. আপনার কারণগুলো কী কী?
7. aapanaar kaaran-gulo kii kii?
৮. যীশু শেষ কালের চিহ্ন জানান।
8. yiishu sheṣ kaaler cihna jaanaan.
৯. তিনি শেষ কালের অনেক ঘটনা ব্যাখ্যা করেন।
9. tini sheṣ kaaler anek ghaṭanaa byaakhyaa karen.
১০. আমাদের অনেক উত্তম কারণ আছে।
10. aamaader anek uttam kaaran aache.
১১. এই কালের অনেক মন্দ ঘটনা দেখি: একটা ঘটনা কী?
11. ei kaaler anek manda ghaṭanaa dekhi: ek-taa ghaṭanaa kii?
১২. আমরা বড় বড় যুদ্ধ দেখি। হ্যাঁ, আমাদের ভাইবোনেরা মারা যায়।
12. amaraa baṛa baṛa yuddha dekhi. hy^aa, aamaader bhaai-boneraa maaraa yaay.

১৩. এই বইটি ফিরিয়ে দিন।

13. ei baiti phiriye din.

১৪. অনন্ত সুখ – একটি উত্তম আশীর্বাদ।

14. ananta sukha - ek-ti uttam aashirbaad.

১৫. অনন্ত কাল বাস করা: খোদার একটি ভালো প্রতিজ্ঞা।

15. ananta kaal baas karaa : ei khodaar ek-ti bhaalo pratijnaa (~“pratigyaa”).

১৬. আমার একটি প্রশ্ন আছে – ভালো লোক কন মরে?

16. aamaar ek-ti prashna aache - bhaalo lok kena mare?

১৭. {তাদের মৃত্যুর কারণগুলো} কী কী?

17. {taader mrrityur kaaran-gulo} kii kii?

১৮. আমার একটা ( / একখানা) ছোট বই এবং দুইখানা বাইবেল আছে।

18. aamaar ek-taa ( / ek-khaana) choṭa bai eban° duikhaanaa baabel aache.

১৯. ঐ বড় মানুষটা চুরি করে।

19. ee baṛa maanuṣ-taa curi kare.

(Vocabulary 14.2)

(Vocabulário 14.2)

২০. {বিশ্বাসীদের মৃত্যুর কারণ} কী?

20. {bishvaasiider mrrityur kaaran} kii?

২১. বলুন: মেয়েটি কি এখানে আছে?

21. balun: meye-ti ki ekhaane aache?

২২. ঐ ছেলে কি আপনার?

22. ee chele ki aapanaar?

২৩. ঐ মানুষটা আমার শান্তি নষ্ট করে [ / ভাঙ্গে]।

23. ee maanuṣ-taa aamaar shaanti naṣṭa kare [ / bhaan<sup>1</sup>ge].

(Vocabularies 14.2 and 9.1)

(Vocabulário 14.2 e 9.1)