

STUDY 19 **ESTUDO 19**VOCABULARY 19.1 **VOCABULÁRIO 19.1**

অন্যান্য	anyaanya	various	vários
অন্য	anya	other	outro
সম্মিকট	sannikaṭ	near at hand	perto da mão
কারণ	kaaran	because, reason	porque, razão
উত্তম	uttam	very good	muito bom
প্রভাব	prabhaab	effect	efeito
লাভ	laabh	benefit	benefício
মুক্তি	mukti	freedom/ liberation/ deliverance	liberdade / libertação / livramento

GRAMMAR 19.1 **GRAMÁTICA 19.1**

Plural Possessive of Personal Nouns

Plural Possessivo dos Substantivos

Grammar 7.2 introduced the plural possessive case for pronouns by the addition of “-দের” “-der” to the singular nominative form. The same method is used for converting personal nouns to the plural possessive. For example:-

A Gramática 7.2 introduziu os casos de plural possessivo para pronomes com adição de “-দের” “-der” para o singular. O mesmo método é usado para converter substantivos em plurais possessivos. Por exemplo:-

“work of the sons” or “the sons’ work” would be:-

“trabalho dos filhos” seria:-

the son	+ of the(m) /	work	= the work of the sons
o filho	+dos	trabalho	o trabalho dos filhos
ছেলে	+ দেৱ	কাজ	= ছেলেদের কাজ
chele	+ der	kaaj	= cheleder kaaj

“religions of men” would be:-

“Religiões dos homens” seria:-

man homem	+ of the(m) +dos	religions religiões	= religions of men religiões dos homens
মানুষ	+ দেৱ	ধৰ্মগুলা	= মানুষদেৱ ধৰ্মগুলা
maanus	+ der	dharmagulo	= maanus-der dharmagulo

GRAMMAR 19.2 **GRAMÁTICA 19.2**

Plural Possessive of Things or Personal Groups

Plural possessivo de coisas ou grupo de pessoas

The nominative case in the plural for personal nouns is formed by adding “-এৱা” “-eraa”. However, for an impersonal thing or a personal group the plural is formed by adding a different ending: “-গুলা” “gulo”, or “-সকল” “-sakal”. The possessive case of these impersonal things or personal groups is formed by adding after the plural form a possessive ending: “-এৱ” “-er”. (This may be modified to “-ৱ” “-r” after a vowel). For example:-

O caso nominative no plural dos pronomes pessoais é formado por adicionar “-এৱা” “-eraa”. No entanto, no caso de uma coisa ou de um grupo de pessoas o plural é formado por adicionar “-গুলা” “gulo”, ou “-সকল” “-sakal”. O caso possessivo de coisas e grupos de pessoas é feito por adicionar depois da forma plural, um final possessivo: “-এৱ” “-er”. (Este pode ser modificado para “-ৱ” “-r” depois de uma vogal). Por exemplo:-

“the trees’ fruit” / “fruit of the trees” could be:-

“o fruto das árvores” poderia ser:-

the trees as árvores	+ of the(m) das	fruit fruto	= the fruit of the trees = o fruto das árvores
গাছসকল	+ এৱ	ফল	= গাছসকলেৱ ফল
gaach-sakal	+ er	phal	= gaach-sakaler phal

“the trees’ fruit” / “fruit of the trees” could also be

“o fruto das árvores” também poderia ser

the trees as árvores	+ of the(m) das	fruit fruto	= the fruit of the trees = o fruto das árvores
গাছগুলা	+ এৱ	ফল	= গাছগুলাৱ ফল
gaach-gulo	+ er	phal	= gaach-gulor phal

“the books’ effect” / “effect of the books”
 “efeito dos livros”

the books os livros	+ of the(m) do	effect efeito	= the effect of the books = o efeito dos livros
বইগুলো	+ এর	প্রভাব	= বইগুলোর প্রভাব
bai-gulo	+ er	prabhaab	= bai-gulor prabhaab

EXERCISE 19.1 **EXERCÍCIO 19.1**

Translate into English:-

Traduza para o Português:-

১. ঐ মানুষেরা স্ত্রীদের কাজ ভালোবাসে।
1. ee maanuseraa striider kaaj bhaalobaase.
২. খোদা কি আপনাদের কথাগুলো ভালোবাসেন?
2. khodaa ki aapanaader kathaagulo bhaalobaasen?
৩. আমি ছেলেমেয়েদের উত্তর শুনি না।
3. aami chelemeyeder uttar shuni naa.
৪. মানুষদের ধর্মগুলোর ফল কী দেখায়?
4. maanus-der dharmagulor phal kii dekhaay?
৫. আমি {ঐ বইগুলোর সংবাদ} বুঝি না,...
5. aami {ee bai-gulor san^obaad} bujhi naa,...
৬. ...বরং [বরঞ্চ] {এগুলো} আমি বুঝি!
6. ...baran^o [baranca] {egulo} aami bujhi!
৭. {ঐ গাছগুলোর ফল} মন্দ, কিন্তু {এগুলোর ফল} ভালো।
7. {ee gaach-gulor phal} manda, kintu {egulor phal} bhaalo.
৮. {আপনাদের স্বামীদের কাজ} কোথায়?
8. {aapanaader svaamiider kaaj} kothaay?

EXERCISE 19.2 EXERCÍCIO 19.2

Translate into Bengali:-

Traduza para o Bengali:-

1. {The childrens' mother and father} take care.
1. {A mãe e o pai das crianças} cuidam.
2. Do [*is it so that*] {the blessings of faithful ones} bring joy?
2. [É assim que]{ as bênçãos dos fiéis } alegram?
3. What does {the peace of our Kingdom Halls} show?
3. O que {a paz do nosso salão do reino} mostra?
4. Our meetings teach peace.
4. Nossas reuniões ensinam a paz.
5. Come! Gain (*take*) the benefit of our meetings!
5. Venha! Usufrua (pegue) o benefício de nossas reuniões!
6. {The effect of other religions [*other religions' effect*]} is what?
6. {O efeito das outras religiões} é o que?
7. We see:- hatred, wars, stealing, false teaching.
7. Nós vemos:- ódio, guerras, roubo, falso ensino.