

# English: From Zero

Lecture-2

08 August 2023

# The infinitives

- to + verb এর base form
- Bare infinitive এর ক্ষেত্রে to উহ্য থাকে।

Which is the finite verb?

You will **pay** for that.

‘Will’ is the finite  
verb.

- The modal auxiliary verbs are considered finite verbs because they are the first verbs in their verb chains and are immediately followed by **bare infinitives**.

You will **pay** for that.



**Bare  
infinitive**

# Susmita should **have said** no.

- "Should" is the modal auxiliary verb and the finite verb.
- "Have" is the bare infinitive.
- "Said" is a past participle.

Uses

Non-Finite (Verbals)

- আমরা জেনেছি Verb এর কিছু রূপ  
Noun বা Adjective এর মতো কাজ  
করতে পারে।

## Subject (Noun)

- Walking in the morning is good for health.
- Smoking is harmful to health.

- We can only learn to love by loving.

- I showed him the best way to do the sum.

- You should stop taking  
medicine a lot.

- **Running** is good exercise.

- The *running* dog chased the *fluttering* moth.

- The completely **rotted** tooth finally fell out of his mouth.

# Gerund or Participle?

- The girl came to her mother **laughing**.
- The girl came to her mother **running**.

# Gerund or Participle?

- The girl came to her mother **walking**.
- The girl came to her mother **crying**.

# Present Participle

- Mehran saw a **flying** bird.
- I saw the boy **entering** the classroom.
- The man who is **carrying** the luggage is his brother

# Few More Present Participle

- We saw a **flying** bird in the sky.
- We saw a **pleasing** look on her face.
- We saw the **rising** sun in the horizon.

# Few More Present Participle

- I saw the **boiling** water in the kitchen.
- We heard the **breaking** news on Bijoy TV.

# Present Participle (বাক্যের মাঝে)

- The man **carrying** the bag is my cousin.
- The girl **singing** a song is my cousin.

# Gerund or Participle?

- **Considering** the above matter, we must tackle the problem.
- **Participle**

# Gerund or Participle?

- **Going** to the spot, we saw a house burning.

- **Participle**

- **Hearing** the noise, we woke up.

- **Participle**

■ **Putting off** his shoes, he entered the mosque.

■ **Participle**

- **Closing** the door, Sabbir entered the room.

- **Participle**

We ate a light lunch

■ **Eating** a light lunch, we started our work again.

■ **Participle**

- **Turning** to the right, you can see a school.

- **Participle**

Lecture  
1-2

**I know...**

Verbal

Function

I know

I know him

I know his brother

I know that she is a good girl

# I know **his brother**

- **His brother** = Object (Function)
- One Function Unit
- Two form unit
- Is there any **finite verb**?

Hi? But

More than one form unit **but no finite verb**



Acts as one function unit

(651)



Phrase

# Phrase

a group of words

শব্দ সমষ্টি

একের অধিক word থাকবে

But no finite verb



I know

that she is a

good girl.

১৩

# I know that she is a good girl

L-1

- **that she is a good girl**=Object (One Function Unit)
- More than one form units.
- Is there a finite verb?
- Yes. There is a finite verb (**is**).

More than one form unit *with* Finite verb



**Clause**

**(Finite Verb থাকবে)**

# **I know that she is a good girl**

- **that she is a good girl** = One Function Unit and more than one form units.
- There is a finite verb (**is**).
- It is **clause**.
- **that she is a good girl**=Object (Noun)
- It is **Noun Clause**.

■ I go. → Independent Clause

■ If I go, I will sing.

Independent  
Clause

↓  
Dependent Clause



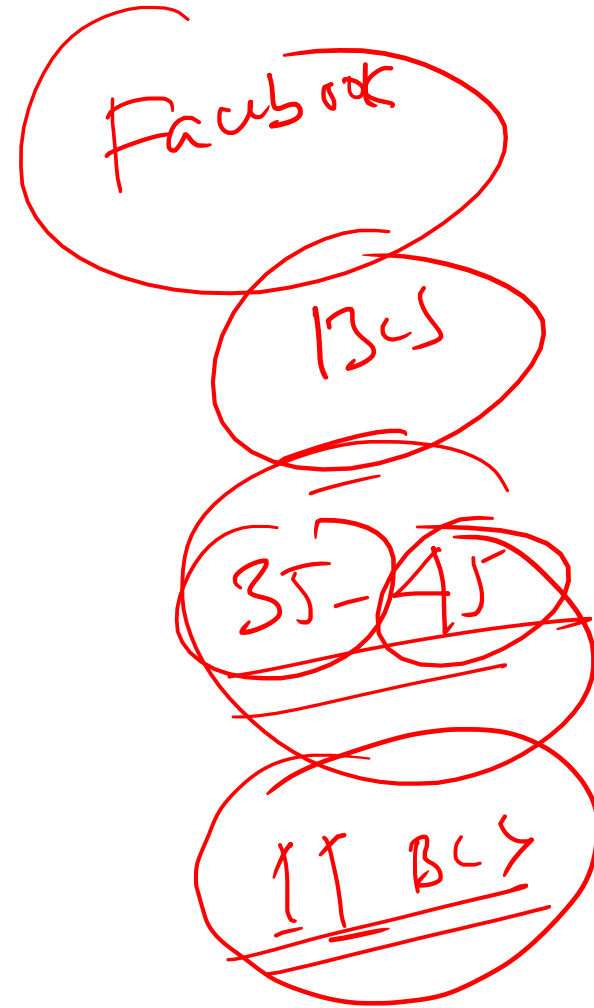
**The machine made in Portugal  
is working well.**

**The machine made in Portugal is working well.**

- The machine is working well → main sentence
- Let's analyze 'Made in Portugal'

# Made in Portugal

- More than one form unit
- One function unit (Modifier)
- Modifies 'Machine'
- Is there a finite verb?



# Made in Portugal → Made কি Finite?

- The machine **made** in Portugal **is** working well (Present).
- The Machine **made** in Portugal **was** working well (Past).
- The machineries **made** in Portugal **are** working well (Plural Subject)
- Is there a finite verb in 'Made in Portugal'?
- **NO** ('Made' is Past Participle → Non-Finite)

√ + ১৪  
√

More than one form units *without* Finite verb



**Phrase**

**(NO Finite Verb)**

The machine made in Portugal is working well.

- More than one form unit without Finite Verb.
- It is Phrase.
- Acts as **Modifier** of Noun (Modifies 'Machine').
- It is **Adjective Phrase**.

पुस्तक

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150

TEAM  
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The machine which was made in Portugal is working well.

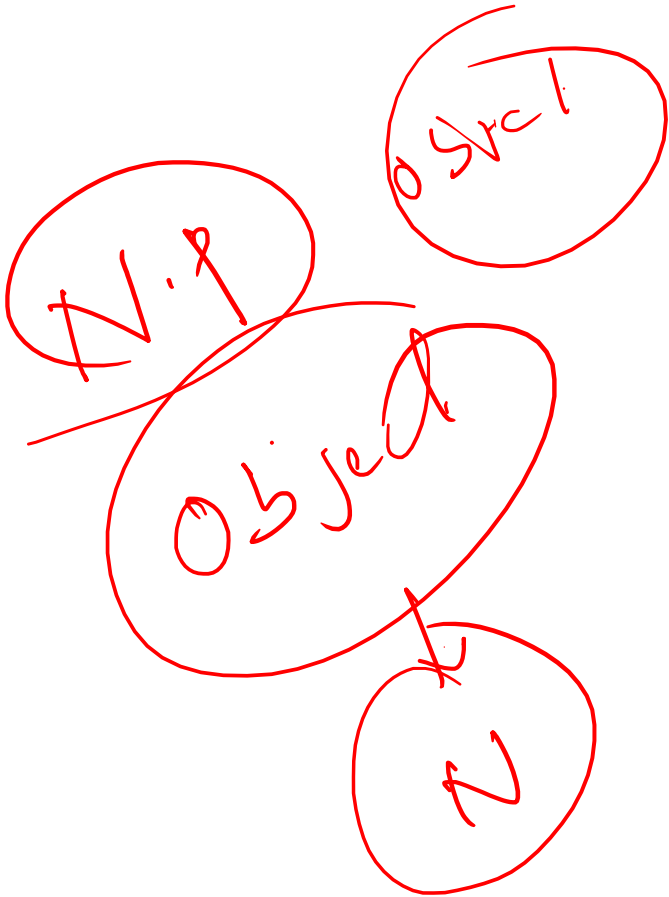
- Which was made in Portugal
- More than one form unit
- One function unit (modifier)
- Is there a finite verb?
- Yes (Was).

The machine which was made in Portugal is working well

Clause

Modifies Noun  
(the machine)

Adjective Clause



*To be sure*, he will come tomorrow.

- More than One Form Units.
- One Function Unit (Modifies Verb/Full Sentence)
- Is there a finite verb?
- No. (Infinitive → Non-Finite)
- It is Phrase (Adverbial Phrase)

**It is sure that he will come tomorrow.**

- 'that he will come tomorrow'
- that he will come tomorrow: (will → Finite Verb)
- So, it is **Clause**.

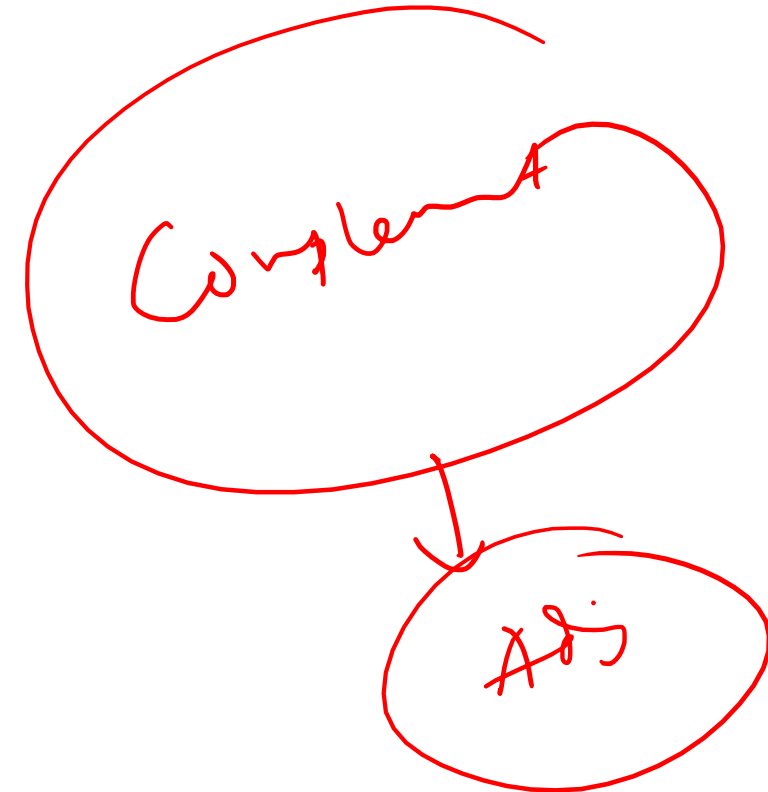


**Ripon Da says,**  
**“Ripa is my darling”**

What function unit 'red  
portion' is?

# Ripa is my darling.

- Ripa=My Darling
- My darling → Complement
- 'My darling' reidentifies/renames 'Ripa'.
- My darling=Noun Complement
- Is there a finite verb in 'My darling'?
- No.
- So, **it is Phrase (Noun Phrase)**



No

**The man making funny videos is Ripa's darling.**

- More than One Form Units.
- One Function Unit (Modifies 'the man')
- Is there a finite verb?
- Is 'Making' a finite verb?

# Is 'Making' a finite verb?

- The man making funny videos **is** Ripa's darling. (Pre)
- The man making funny videos **was** Ripa's darling. (Part)
- The men making funny videos **were** Ripa's darlings.

plural

were/are

The man making funny videos is Ripa's darling.

- More than One Form Units.
- One Function Unit (Modifies 'the man')
- No finite verb.
- So, it is phrase.
- As it modifies Noun, it is Adjective Phrase.



N/P

modifies

Adj

The man who is making funny videos is Ripa's Darling.

- Is there a finite verb in 'who is making funny videos' in the sentence 'The man who is making funny videos is Ripa's Darling'.

Is there a finite verb in 'who is making funny videos?'

- The man who is making funny videos is Ripa's Darling.
- The man who was making funny videos is Ripa's Darling.
- The men who were making funny videos are Ripa's Darlings.

The man who is making funny videos is Ripa's Darling.

- More than One Form Units.
- One Function Unit (Modifies 'the man')
- There is finite verb (is).
- So, it is Clause.
- As it modifies Noun, it is Adjective Clause.

N/P

# No Finite Verb, Acts as Subject

- Your advice was helpful to me.
- Some people spend a lot of money.
- A gentle breeze is blowing.
- Brave soldiers are always remembered.

# Noun Phrase

- Your advice was helpful to me.
- Some people spend a lot of money.
- A gentle breeze is blowing.
- Brave soldiers are always remembered.

# Practice

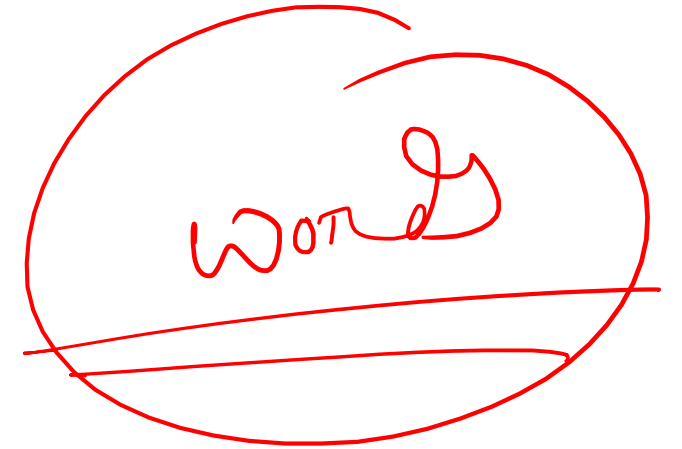
- She is (a beautiful girl.) (Complement)
- They sang some western songs. (Object)
- He has few American friends. (Object)

N  
Adj

She eats Burger.  
She = Burger

# Noun Phrase

- She is a beautiful girl.
- They sang some western songs.
- He has few American friends.



- Only a man *with plenty of money* can buy a car.



Modifies 'Only a man (Noun)'. No Finite Verb



Adjective Phrase

- I like to see a face *with a smile on it.*



Modifies 'a face (Noun)'. No Finite Verb



Adjective Phrase

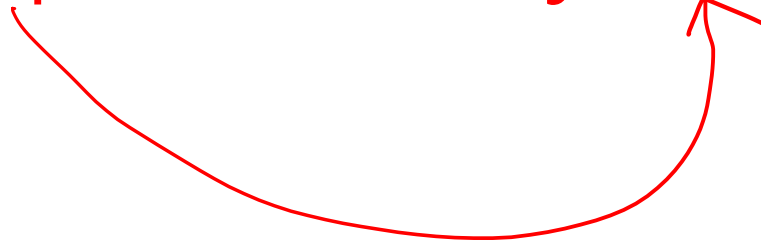
■ We saw Selim running for the bus.



Modifies 'Selim (Noun)'. No Finite Verb. Running → Participle



Participle Phrase/Adjective Phrase



- The car destroyed by hartal-callers has been repaired.



Modifies 'the car (Noun)'. No Finite Verb. **destroyed** → Past Participle



**Participle Phrase/Adjective Phrase**

- The car destroyed by hartal-callers has been repaired.



Function as Subject (Noun). No Finite Verb. **destroyed** → Past Participle



**Noun Phrase**

- I will come back soon.
- I will come back as soon as possible.
- Arian will arrive in a short time.



# Adverbial Phrase



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କାଳ

କାଳ

ଅନୁ

ଅନୁ

- Mother advised me not to tell a lie.
- Factories use fuel to manufacture products.
- I was alone, I had no one to talk to.



Infinitive Phrase

# Infinitive Phrases Used As Nouns

■ To have a big dream requires the same effort as having a small dream. Dream big!

■ To invent an airplane is nothing. To build one is something, but to fly is everything.

■ (Subject)

S  
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T

# Infinitive Phrases Used As Nouns

- He helped **to build the roof.**
- Nobody wants **to hear long speeches.**
- Object

■ Let him show you the best way **to paint the door.**

■ To paint the door=?

■ Modifier of 'the best way'

■ Infinitive Phrase used as Adjective

The officer returned **to help the inspectors.**

- **to help the inspectors=?**
- The officer returned. Why?
- 'To help the inspectors' modifies verb → Adverb
- Infinitive Phrase as Adverb

✓  
He opened the box **to reveal a huge bullfrog.**

- He opened the box. Why?
- **to reveal a huge bullfrog** modifies verb → Adverb
- Infinitive Phrase as Adverb

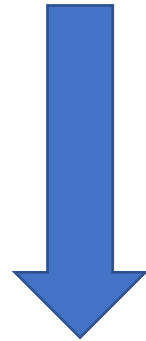
Dr. / MC

# Is it an infinitive phrase?

I took my cousin to the museum.

Preposit:

to + vns



Prepositional Phrase

Adv the

- To + Verb = infinitive ✓✓
- To + Noun/Pronoun = Preposition



He ran *with great speed.*

The underlined part of the sentence is---

- a) noun phrase
- b) Adverb Phrase
- c) Adjective Phrase
- d) Participle Phrase

**He worked with all sincerity.**

How

The underline phrase is---

- a) Noun phrase
- b) Adverb Phrase
- c) Adjective Phrase
- d) Participle

**He lives in the suburb of Dhaka.**

■ The underline phrase is---

a) Noun phrase

b) Adverb Phrase

c) Adjective Phrase

d) Participle Phrase

He lives **in** the suburb of Dhaka.

■ The underline phrase is---

- a) Noun phrase
- b) Adverb Phrase
- c) Adjective Phrase
- d) Participle Phrase

**The girl with long hair is my cousin.**

The underlined phrase functions as--

- a. Noun phrase
- b. Adverb Phrase
- c. Adjective Phrase
- d. Participle Phrase

# Identify Phrase/Clause & Type

- I Like what I see. ~~OSI~~
- I expect that I shall get a prize. OSI
- What he says is true.  
↓  
SWS

# Noun Clause

- I Like what I see (Object).
- I expect that I shall get a prize (Object).
- What he says is true (Subject).

- He knows all about art, but he doesn't know **what he likes.**

سو  
سي

فهد

# Noun Clause

- He knows all about art, but he doesn't know what he likes (Object).

Saiful Alan Masud.

■ He never knows how much  
money he wants.

~~the new card~~

# Noun Clause

- He never knows how much money he wants (Object).

■ Everything depends on

how he performs.

✓

05/11

Q/Amc

# Noun Clause

- Everything depends on how he performs (Object).

■ I suggest that he

see a doctor.

## Noun Clause

- I suggest that he  
see a doctor (Object).

# Identify the clause

- The film **that we have watched today** is very exciting.

# Adjective Clause

- The film that we have watched today is very exciting.
- Modifies 'the film'



- Pizza which most  
people love is not  
very healthy.



# Adjective Clause

- Pizza *which most people love* is not very healthy.
- Modifies 'Pizza'

■ Grandpa remembers <sup>✓✓</sup> the old days

when there was no television.

# Adjective clause

- Grandpa remembers the old days when there was no television.
- Modifies the old days.

- The book *which you gave*  
*me* has been lost.

# Adjective Clause

- The book *which you gave me* has been lost.
- Modifies 'the book'

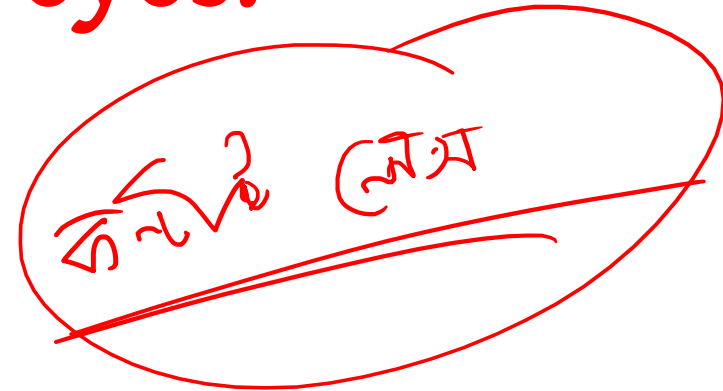
# Adjective Clause Vs Adjective Phrase

- The umbrella *which has a broken handle* is mine.
  - The umbrella *with a broken handle* is mine.
- Handwritten annotations in red ink: A checkmark above "which" in the first sentence. A circle around "is mine." in the first sentence. A circle around "with a broken handle" in the second sentence. A checkmark above "with" in the second sentence. A vertical line with a downward arrow pointing from the circle in the second sentence to the handwritten letters "P" and "A" below it.

# Adjective Clause Vs Adjective Phrase

- The umbrella *which has a broken handle* is mine.  
(Adjective Clause).
- The umbrella *with a broken handle* is mine.  
(Adjective Phrase)

- He met a girl whose eyes were blue.
- He met a girl with blue eyes.



■ He met a girl **whose eyes were blue.** (Adjective Clause)

■ He met a girl **with blue eyes.** (Adjective Phrase)

■ We all admire a man *who is courageous.*

■ We all admire a man *of courage.*

- We all admire a man *who is courageous.* (Clause)
- We all admire a man *of courage.* (Phrase)

# Identify the clause

- The government failed to make the negotiation *because opposition did not want to help.*

■ The government failed to make the negotiation because opposition did not want to help.

■ The government failed. Why?

# Adverbial Clause

- The government failed to make the negotiation *because opposition did not want to help.*

# Identify the clause

- If you work hard, you will certainly prosper in life.

Handwritten notes in red ink: "नि" (Nin) circled, and "Condition" written below it.

- **If you work hard**, you will certainly prosper in life.
- You will certainly prosper. If  $\rightarrow$  Condition

# Adverbial Clause

- **If you work hard**, you will certainly prosper in life.

Strike while the iron is hot.is an example of--

- a) Noun Clause
- b) Adverb Clause
- c) Adjective Clause
- d) Participle Clause

বাক্যের উল্লেখ দিন—  
মা (উ)।

**This is the book I lost. Here 'I lost' is--**

- a) Noun Clause
- b) Adjective Clause
- c) infinitive Clause
- d) None of these

~~How~~ **Behave** as a gentleman behaves. **The underline**

**part is-**

- a) Adverb clause
- b) Noun clause
- c) Adjective Clause
- d) Participle Clause

They were asked to wait till the signal was given'

- a) Adverb clause
- b) Noun clause
- c) Adjective Clause
- d) Participle Clause

11:15

**The soup tastes too garlicky to eat.**

- Here, the subject complement describes. **It is an adjective phrase.**

The Soup  $\equiv$  too garlicky  
to eat

Dgnill  
2.5 tk  
2/1/11

**Jenny is** a star of the future.



- Here, the subject complement re-identifies. **It is a noun phrase.**

The girl in blue sharee is not my sister.

- Prepositional Phrase as an adjective

Prep + N = Prepositional Phrase

We were waiting for the bus.

- Prepositional Phrase as an adverb



# Confusion

I know where he lives now.



I know the place where he lives now.

We shall go where he lives now.



# Confusion

I know where he lives now.

Object

I know the place where he lives now.

Modifies 'the place'

We shall go <sup>✓✓</sup>where he lives now.

Modifies verb 'Go'



# Confusion



I know where he lives now.

Noun clause

I know the place where he lives now.

Adjective clause

We shall go where he lives now.

Adverbial clause



# Confusion

He helped to build the roof.

He helped

কী সাহায্য করেছে?

= to build the roof (Noun Phrase as an object)



# Confusion

The officer returned to help the inspectors.

The officer returned

কেন ফিরে এসেছে?

= To help the inspectors (adverbial phrase)

Fin

Why  
How  
When  
When



# Confusion

We read so that we can learn.

Adverbial clause

I know the boy that stole the book.

Adjective clause

I know that he is honest.

Noun clause (object)



# Confusion



Hiya opened the box to reveal a huge bull frog. ✓

Hiya opened the box

কী খুলেছে?

= The box (Object → noun)

কেন খুলেছে?

= To reveal..... (adverb)



Let him show you the best way to paint the door.

Show you the best way

কী দেখাবে?

= The best way (Object→)

কী best way?

= To pain the door (adjective)



# Confusion



The man on the stage is a genius.

Adjective Phrase

The man is on the stage.

Adverbial phrase

The news which was spreaded rapidly is not true.

The news that he was ill is not true.



The news that he was ill is not true.

That he was ill = the news = is not true.

(Noun Clause)

Q24

The rule that people shall not enter this room must be obeyed.

The rule which is not very difficult to follow must not be obeyed.



The rule **that people shall not enter this room** must be obeyed. (Noun Clause)



The rat that I saw yesterday is in the kitchen.



The rat that I saw yesterday is in the kitchen.



Adj. Clause

The people **in the room** stood up to greet him.



Adj. Phrase

রুমের মানুষগুলো তাকে দাঁড়িয়ে অভিবাদন জানালো।

রুমের

ভেতরে

মানুষগণ

Adv

- The time will come when you feel sorry for the things you've done. (Adj. Clause)

- The time will come quickly. (~~Adv.~~)



*As I trust myself*, I don't need to write a number on it.



Adv. Clause



We were sitting **side by side**.



Adv. Phrase



The lady **who lives across the street** is my aunt.



Adj. Clause



The reason **why Sandra went to law school** is that she didn't want to be a doctor.



Adj. Clause

**YOU CAN'T LIVE  
YOUR LIFE FOR  
OTHER PEOPLE  
YOU'VE GOT TO DO  
WHAT'S RIGHT FOR YOU  
EVEN IF IT HURTS SOME  
PEOPLE YOU LOVE**

– Nicholas Sparks



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