

Right Form of Verb

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- I suggest that Lisa **write** the article.
- I suggest that Merry **come** here.
- I propose that Imran **be** asked to attend the party.
- I propose that you **be** present at the meeting.

Main Clause		That clause				
I	Suggest (v)	that	Lisa		Write	The article
I	Propose (v)	that	Suzan		Be	Asked to attend the party
He	<i>Requested (v)</i>	<i>that</i>	the car park	not	<i>be</i>	locked at night.
The board	<i>Recommend (v)</i>	<i>that</i>	he		<i>join</i>	the company.
They made a	<i>Suggestion (n)</i>	<i>that</i>	we		be	early

Main Clause		That clause				
It was	<i>Essential (adj.)</i>	<i>that</i>	the army		<i>advance</i>	rapidly.
Tara is	<i>Anxious (adj.)</i>	<i>that</i>	you		<i>return</i>	soon.
We were	<i>Determined (adj.)</i>	<i>that</i>	it		<i>remain</i>	secret.

What Is Mood?

- **Mood** is the form a **verb** takes to show how it is to be regarded.
 - e.g., as a fact, a command, a wish, an uncertainty

Types

- **The Indicative Mood:** This states facts or asks questions.
 - They are playing the guitar.
 - Are they playing the guitar?
- **The Imperative Mood:** This expresses a command or a request.
 - Play the guitar!
 - Please play the guitar.
- **The Subjunctive Mood:** This shows a wish or doubt.
 - I suggest that he **play** the guitar.
 - I propose that Sakib **be** asked to play the guitar.

Subjunctive Mood

- The subjunctive mood is the verb form used to explore a hypothetical situation (e.g., "If I were you") or to express a wish, a demand, or a suggestion (e.g., "I demand he be present").

Subjunctive Mood

verb form used for hypothetical situations or
for wishes, demands, and suggestions

1 Expresses a hypothetical situation



I wouldn't do that if
I **were** you.

normally "I was"

2 Expresses a wish, demand, or suggestion

I demand he
lower his sword.

normally "he lowers"



Normal Form	Normal Example	Subjunctive Form	Subjunctive Example
<p>"am," "are," "is" ("to be" in the present tense)</p>	<p>I am available. You are lucky. She is here.</p>	<p>"be"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I demand that I be available. • I ask that you be truthful. • It's essential that she be here.
<p>"has" (third person singular of "to have" in the present tense)</p>	<p>She has a chance.</p>	<p>"have"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I demand she have a chance.
<p>"was" (first person and third person singular of "to be" in the past tense)</p>	<p>I was free. He was happy.</p>	<p>"were"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If I were free, I'd go. • I wish he were happy.
<p>"prepares," "works," "sings," etc. (third-person-singular verbs in the present tense, i.e., ones ending "s")</p>	<p>She makes cake.</p>	<p>"prepare," "work," "sing," etc. (remove the s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I propose she make cake.

Examples of the Subjunctive Mood

- **If it were me, I'd go.**
- (As this explores a hypothetical situation, "was" becomes "were.")
- **I wish it were real.**
- (As this expresses a wish, "was" becomes "were.")
- **It is imperative that the game begin at once.**
- (As this expresses a demand, "begins" becomes "begin.")
- **I propose he work full time.**
- (As this expresses a suggestion, "works" becomes "work.")

Sub₁ + Subjunctive words + that +
S₂ + Verb এর Base Form.

Verbs that Attract the Subjunctive Mood

COWS RAID



C command I command he leave.

O order I will order the game be restarted.

W wish I wish I were rich.

S suggest I suggested John take the train.

R recommend I recommend she stop talking.

A ask All I ask is that Sarah be quiet.

I insist I must insist that he finish the task.

D demand I demand she sing again.

Adjectives that Attract the Subjunctive Mood

I N I C E



I **important**

It is important that Jack arrive on time.

N **necessary**

It is necessary that he be quiet.

I **imperative**

It is imperative that Jack sit with Jill.

C **crucial**

It is crucial that I be there.

E **essential**

It is essential that Jill leave immediately.

RUPA IS

R = Require, Request

U = Urge, Urgent

P = Propose, Prefer, Pray

A = Ask, Advise

I = Insist, Important, Imperative

S = Suggest, Stipulate

MODERN

M = Mandatory

O = Obligatory

D = Demand, Decree

E = Essential

R = Recommend

N = Necessary

It is recommended (that)

It is urgent (that)

It is vital (that)

It is a good idea (that)

It is a bad idea (that)

It is important that you be there.

It is recommended that he take a month's leave of absence.

If that

be

(not)

the case,

I intend to report the
matter.

Sonette 116

**-William
Shakespeare**

**If this be error and
upon me proved,
I never writ, nor no
man ever loved.**

Couplet

- If this be error and upon me proved,
I never writ, nor no man ever loved.
 - Turn occurs after line 13.
 - If the poet is wrong about his definition of love, then he has never written and no one has ever loved.

*“If this be error and upon me proved,
I never writ, nor no man ever loved.”*

-William Shakespeare

‘Were’ Subjunctive

*“If I were a carpenter
And you were a lady,
Would you marry me anyway?
Would you have my baby?”*

-Tim Hardin

আমি আমার চুল কাটলাম.....



I had my hair cut.

যে verb কৰ্তাৰ দ্বাৰা কাজ সম্পাদন না
কৰিয়ে অন্য কাৰো দ্বাৰা কাজটি কৰায়
তাকে Causative verb বলে।

I had my car repaired.

I had my computer mended.

Had + বস্তু + Past Participle

I will have a dentist fill my tooth.

I had my friend draw my practical notebook.

Have/Had + ব্যক্তি + V₁

- I got the car repaired.
- I got the letter printed.
- I got the work done.

Get/got + বস্তু + Past Participle

I got him to repair it.

I got her to write it.

I got her to clean it.

Get/got + ব্যক্তি + to + V1

I made him do this job.

I made him do this homework.

I made her love me.




জোর করা বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Make/made + ব্যক্তি + V1

Make + Past Participle (Not causative)

I can make myself understood.

She had to shout to make herself heard.



Make can be used as a causative. In a causative, a person does not perform an action directly. The person causes it to happen by forcing another person to do it.

S	MAKE	someone	verb word	
His mother	made	him	take	his
medicine				

S	MAKE	something	verb word
I	made	the machine	work

Avoid using **an infinitive** or **an -ing form** instead of a verb word after a person or thing

Our boss let us leave the meeting early.

Masum's wife let him marry again.

Let + ব্যক্তি + V1

P2A helped me get the job.

P2A helped me to get the job.

Help এর পর Verb এর base form

বা infinitive দুটোই বসতে পারে ।

LET

Subject + **LET** + Person + base verb

Meaning: Permission

to allow someone to do something

Example: My parents let me watch tv until 11pm



HAVE

Subject + **HAVE** + Person + base verb

Meaning: Authorize / To give responsibility
to authorize someone to do something

Example: My parents had me wash the car last weekend



MAKE

Subject + **MAKE** + Person + base verb

Meaning: FORCE

to force someone to do something

Example: My parents make me tidy my room every weekend.



GET

Subject + **GET** + Person + TO + base verb

Meaning: CONVINCING

to convince someone to do something

Example: I can never get my parent to allow me to stay up late.





Causative Verbs

Let, Make, Have, Get

	Form	Used	Example Sentences
Have	Have + object + verb	Give someone responsibility to do something	Next week I will have the mechanic examine my father's car.
Make	Make + object + verb	Force someone to do something	They made students obey the school rules.
Let	Let + object + verb	Allow/give permission for an action	The open window let the air escape.
Get	Get + person + to + verb	Convince someone to do something	Mark is so much in love with me, I can get him to do anything I want.

The sun (set) in the west.

Ans: The sun sets in the west.

চিরন্তন সত্য (Universal truth)- অভ্যাসগত
কর্ম (habitual fact) বুঝালে verb এর
Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

I answered to (thank) her.

Ans: I answered thanking her.

I saw him (to go) up over the hill.

Ans: I saw him going up over the hill.

She wants (play) cricket.

Ans: She wants to play cricket.

- কোন Simple sentence-এ দুটো verb থাকলে ২য় Verb টি কে Non-Finite করতে হয়।
- Verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হবে।
- অথবা কোনো উদ্দেশ্যে অর্থ বুঝালে ২য় Verb টির Infinitive হয়।

Mother has (come) home yesterday.

Ans: Mother came home yesterday.

She has (brought) the goat last year.

Ans: She brought the goat last year.

অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ বা phrase বাক্যে থাকলে বাক্যের Verb টি Past form হয়। অর্থাৎ বাক্যটি Past Indefinite হবে। অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ বা Phrase: Yesterday, ago, last year, last week, last month, Long since, year, etc.

What you (go) to drink then?

Ans: What are you going to drink

then?

future

কোন বাক্যে infinitive Verb এর পূর্বে 'go'
Verb থাকলে Go এর Structure Present
Progressive tense হয়।

Would you mind (open) the door?

Ans: Would you mind opening the
door?

I went to the library with a view to (read) there.

Ans: I went to the library with a view to
reading there.

I am looking forward to (see) you

Ans: I am looking forward to seeing
you.

Verb এর পূর্বে Can not help, could not help,
Can't stand, It is no use, It is no good, with a
view to, look forward to, would you mind, get
used to ইত্যাদি থাকলে Verb এর সাথে ing যোগ
করতে হয়।

I would rather (to die) than beg.

Ans: I would rather die than beg.

They did not let me (to enter) the hall
room.

Ans: They did not let me enter the hall
room.

You had better (to play) now.

Ans: You had better play now.

কোন Sentence এ would rather, let,
must, had better, had rather, dare
ইত্যাদির পর প্রদত্ত Verb টির Base Form
হয়।

He ran fast lest he (miss) the bus.

Ans: He ran fast lest he should miss
the bus.

কোন বাক্যে lest (অর্থ-পাছে/এই ভয়ে) থাকলে

তার পরে যে Subject থাকে তার পরে

Should/might বসে, এর পরে verb এর

Present form বসে।

Many a boy (be) present in the meeting.

Ans: Many a boy **was** present in the
meeting.

A great many books (be) lost.

Ans: A great many books are lost.

- 'Many a' এর পরে Singular verb বসবে এবং Subject টি ও Singular হয়।
- 'a many' এর পরে plural verb বসবে এবং subject টি plural হয়।

many a/an... is used to indicate a large number of something. However, it takes a singular noun, which can be followed by a singular verb.

It remained a mystery for *many a year*. [=for many years]

I've been there *many a time*. [=many times]

Many a politician has promised to make changes. [*Politician* and *has* are singular.]

Each of the students (have) applied.

Ans: Each of the students has applied.

Each of them (be) present.

Ans: Each of them was present.

One of the boys (be) absent yesterday.

Ans: One of the boys was absent
yesterday.

One of the, each, এবং every মানে প্রত্যেক,
এরা Singular ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বুঝায় বলে
এদের পরে Verb Singular হয়।

I wish I (can) fly.

Ans: I wish I could fly.

I fancy I (turn) a trifle pale.

Ans: I fancy I turned a trifle
pale.

It is time we (leave) the place.

Ans: It is time we left the place.

কোন বাক্যে It is time, it is high time
(ইহাই সময়) Fancy (মনে করা) Wish ইত্যাদি
থাকলে ব্রাকেটের Verb এর Past form হয়।

She wishes she (to be) a queen.

Ans: She wishes she were a queen.

He talks as if he (to be) mad.

Ans: He talks as if he were mad.

কোন Sentence এ যদি as if (যেন) As though
(যদিও/যেন), wish থাকে এবং ব্রাকেটের মধ্যে 'to be'
থাকে তবে ব্রাকেটের 'to be' এর স্থলে were বসবে।
বস্তুত: এখানে 'were' বসে unreal past বুঝানোর জন্য।

Having (eat) rice, he went to college.

Ans: Having eaten rice, he went to college.

'Having' এর পর verb এর

past participle হয় ।

Would that I (can) sing a song.

Ans: Would that I could sing a song.

Would that I (enter) the classroom.

Ans: Would that I could enter the classroom.

কোন বাক্যের শুরুতে would that থাকলে
Subject এর পরে Could বসে এবং এর
পরে verb টির Present form হয়।

He is used to (read) in the library.

Ans: He is used to reading in the library.

She got used to (work) in this room.

Ans: She got used to working in this room.

কোন বাক্যে 'used to' যখন অভ্যস্ত (habituated) অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন এর পরবর্তী verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়।

Used to যখন কোনো কাজ নিয়মিত করা হতো বোঝায়

I used to walk along the river.

I used to read Holy Quran.

I just (receive) my wife's letter.

Ans: I have just received my wife's letter.

She recently (return) home from Italy.

Ans: She has recently returned home from Italy.

কোন Sentence এ just, just now, already, yet, ever, lately, recently ইত্যাদি থাকলে বাক্যটি Present Perfect Tense হয়।

Either of the two girls (be) talent.

Ans: Either of the two girls is talent.

Neither of the books (be) readable.

Ans: Neither of the books is readable.

Neither/Either, Pronoun গুলো দুইটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে যে কোন একটিকে নির্দেশ করে, তাই তাদের পর verb singular হয়।

Forty miles (be) a long distance.

Ans: Forty miles **is** a long distance.

Four months (be) a long time.

Ans: Four months **is** a long time.

নির্দিষ্ট দৈর্ঘ্য, পরিমাণ ও সময়কে একত্রে বুঝালে Subject দেখতে
plural হলেও verb singular হবে।

Hena (learn) her lessons daily.

Ans: Hena learns her lessons daily.

সময়ের উল্লেখ থাকে না এমন কোন বাক্যে যদি daily, often, every day, occasionally, usually, always, sometimes, normally, generally, regularly, ইত্যাদি থাকে তবে বাক্যটি Present indefinite হবে।

every day vs everyday

- Everyday is an adjective that means “used or seen daily,” “ordinary” or “commonplace” (e.g., I brought my everyday clothing).
- Every day is a two-word adverb phrase that means “each day” or “daily” (e.g., We read every day).

I (read) the letter before I burnt it.

Ans: I **had read** the letter before I
burnt it.

The train left after we (reach) the station.

Ans: The train left after we **had reached** the station.

কোন বাক্যে Before এবং After যখন Conjunction হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হবে তখন এই রূপ বাক্যের গঠন হয় নিম্নরূপঃ

- i. Before এর ক্ষেত্রে- Past perfect + before + Past Indefinite.
- ii. After এর ক্ষেত্রে - Past Indefinite + After + Past perfect

He said that he (play) in the next month.

Ans: He said that he would play in the next month.

She told me that he (went) home the next day.

Ans: She told me that he would go home the next day.

কোন Complex sentence এর ১ম অংশ past tense হলে
এবং ২য় অংশ 'Next' শব্দটির পরে কোন সময় (যেমন Next
year, month, day ইত্যাদি) উল্লেখ থাকলে ব্রাকেটের verb
টির পূর্বে would বসবে। উল্লেখ্য যে, এর পরবর্তী verb সর্বদা
Present form হবে।

While we (play), the rain came.

Ans: While we were playing, the rain came.

While (walk) in the garden, a snake bit me.

Ans: While walking in the garden, a snake bit me.

কোন Sentence এ while এর পর subject থাকলে While
যুক্ত অংশটি Past continuous Tense হয় কিন্তু While এর
পর পর verb থাকলে verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হবে।

When he found me, he (act) crazy.

Ans: When he found me, he acted crazy.

কোন Compound বা complex Sentence এর একটি অংশ
Past Tense হলে অপর অংশটিও Past Tense হবে।

The teacher said that honesty (be) the best policy.

Ans: The teacher said that honesty is the best policy.

He answered that the earth (move) round the sun.

Ans: He answered that the earth moves round the
sun

কোন Compound বা complex Sentence এর ১ম অংশ
Past Tense হলে অপর অংশটি চিরন্তন সত্য বুঝালে উহা
Present indefinite Tense হবে।

They (play) at this moment.

Ans: They are playing at this moment.

He (go) to college now.

Ans: He is going to college now.

কোন কাজ বর্তমানে চলছে এই রূপ বুঝাতে verb এর Present Continuous Tense হয়। উল্লেখ্য যে, এ ক্ষেত্রে বর্তমান সময়ের যেমন now, at this moment ইত্যাদির উল্লেখ থাকে।

The rich (be) not always happy.

Ans: The rich are not always happy.

The great (be) honored every where.

Ans: The great are honored every where.

কোন Sentence এ Adjective যদি Subject হিসেবে বসে এবং সেই Adjective শ্রেণীর সকলকে বুঝায়, তবে verb টি plural হয়।

They (attend) the meeting by 10 a. m.

Ans: They will have attended the meeting by 10 a.m

He (finish) the work by tomorrow.

Ans: He will have finished the work by tomorrow.

কোন বাক্যে Preposition 'By' এর পর সময়ের (যেমন: by tomorrow, by the time, by 6 a.m, by March, by the end of the year, by the next month etc) উল্লেখ থাকলে তা Future Perfect Tense হয়।

He as well as the dog (be) present.

Ans: He as well as the dog was present.

Rupa along with her friends (be) in the class.

Ans: Rupa along with her friends is in the class.

কোন বাক্যে As well as, with, along with, together with, in addition to, accompanied with, accompanied by ইত্যাদি verb কে প্রভাবিত করে না বরং verb ১ম Subject এর Number ও person অনুযায়ী হয়।

It is high time we (act) on the matter. (43 BCS)

- a) are acting
- b) acted
- c) have acted
- d) could act

The police ----- informed yesterday. (42 BCS)

a) is

b) are

c) was

d) were

I shall help you provided you obey me.(41 BCS)

- a) adverb
- b) adjective
- c) conjunction
- d) verb

I couldn't mend the computer myself, so I----at
a shop. (37 BCS)

- a) had it mended
- b) had it mend
- c) did it mend
- d) had mended

Thank You