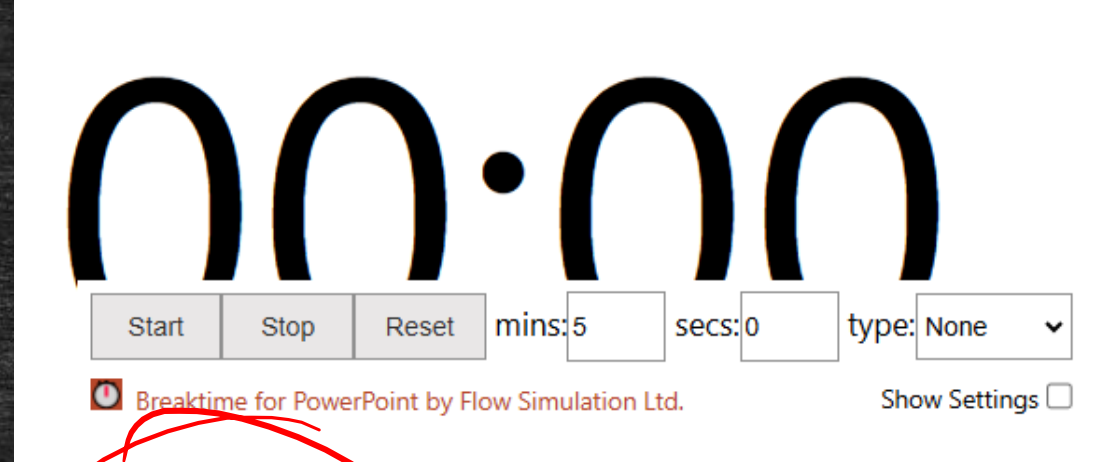




Conjunction



Sentence

Alt

Conjunction & Sentence

Class 10
Mentor, Mohin Mizan



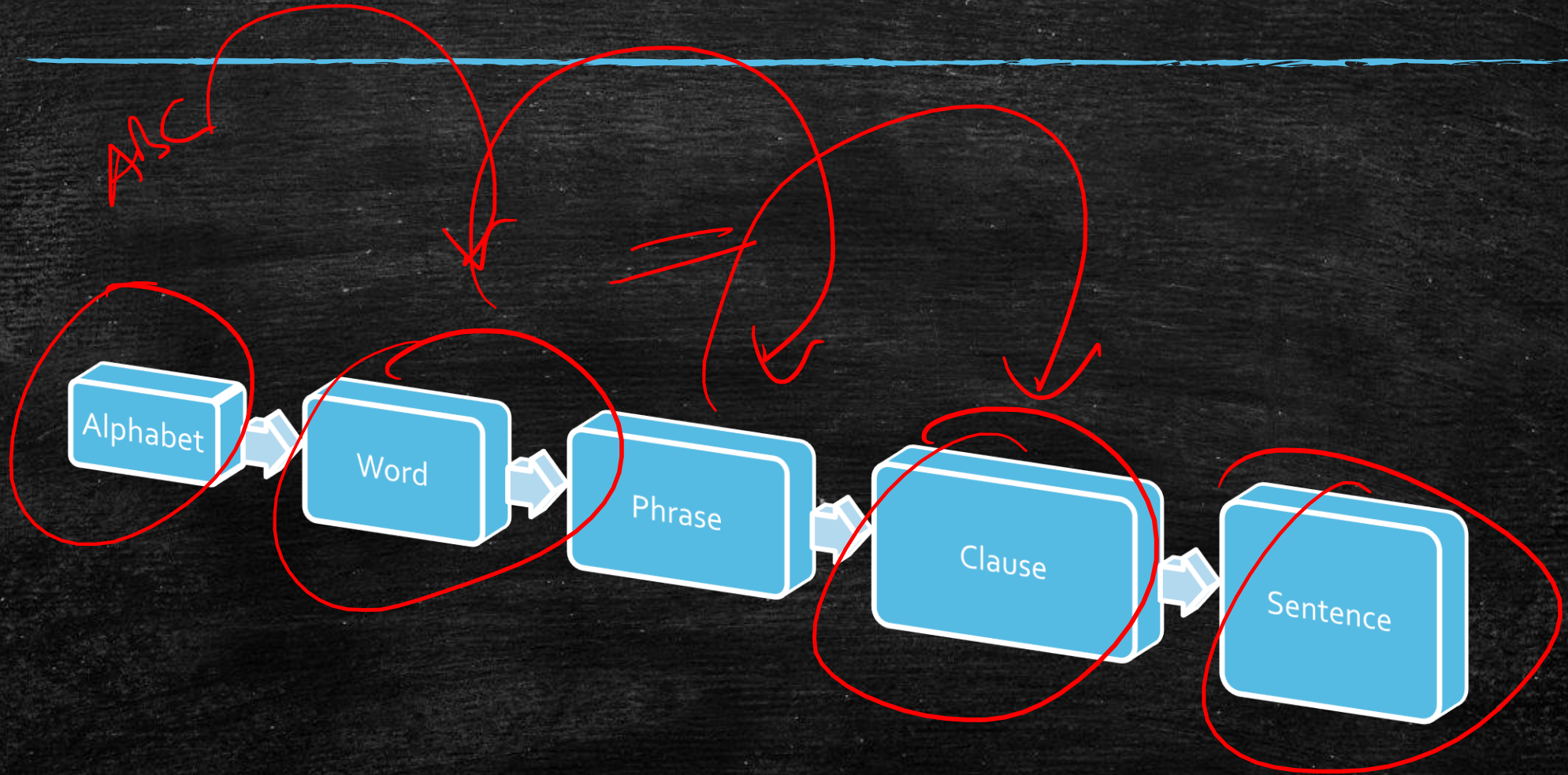
Topic

Conjunction & Sentence

সতর্কতা

আজকের ক্লাসে Slide বেশি পড়া কম

What We read



~~Word or Phrase?~~

Car

Let's see the difference



Phrase or clause or Sentence?

The red car drives smoothly.



Clause or Sentence?

Though the red car drives smoothly,
Anisa prefers to ride a bicycle.

CM

SC

SC

Let's see the difference

আৰেকটা উদাহৰণ

Word or phrase?

Adventure

অভিযান

Word or Phrase?

The thrilling adventure

রোমাঞ্চকর অভিযান

Phrase or Clause or Sentence?

The thrilling adventure **takes** unexpected turns.

সেই

লি

সেই

রোমাঞ্চকর অভিযান/অ্যাডভেঞ্চারটি অপ্রত্যাশিত মোড় নেয়।

Clause or Sentence?

CM

DC

While the thrilling adventure takes unexpected turns,

the travelers remain undeterred in their pursuit of excitement.

DC / DC

Phrase?

?

Phrase?

A **group of words** that function together as **a single unit** in a sentence.

No subject or **finite verb.**

উদাহরণ (Must be a logical arrangement)

A thrilling experience

The red car

An Smiling face

With all sincerity

As long as

What a pity!

Clause?

?

Clause?

A group of words that contains a subject and a finite verb.

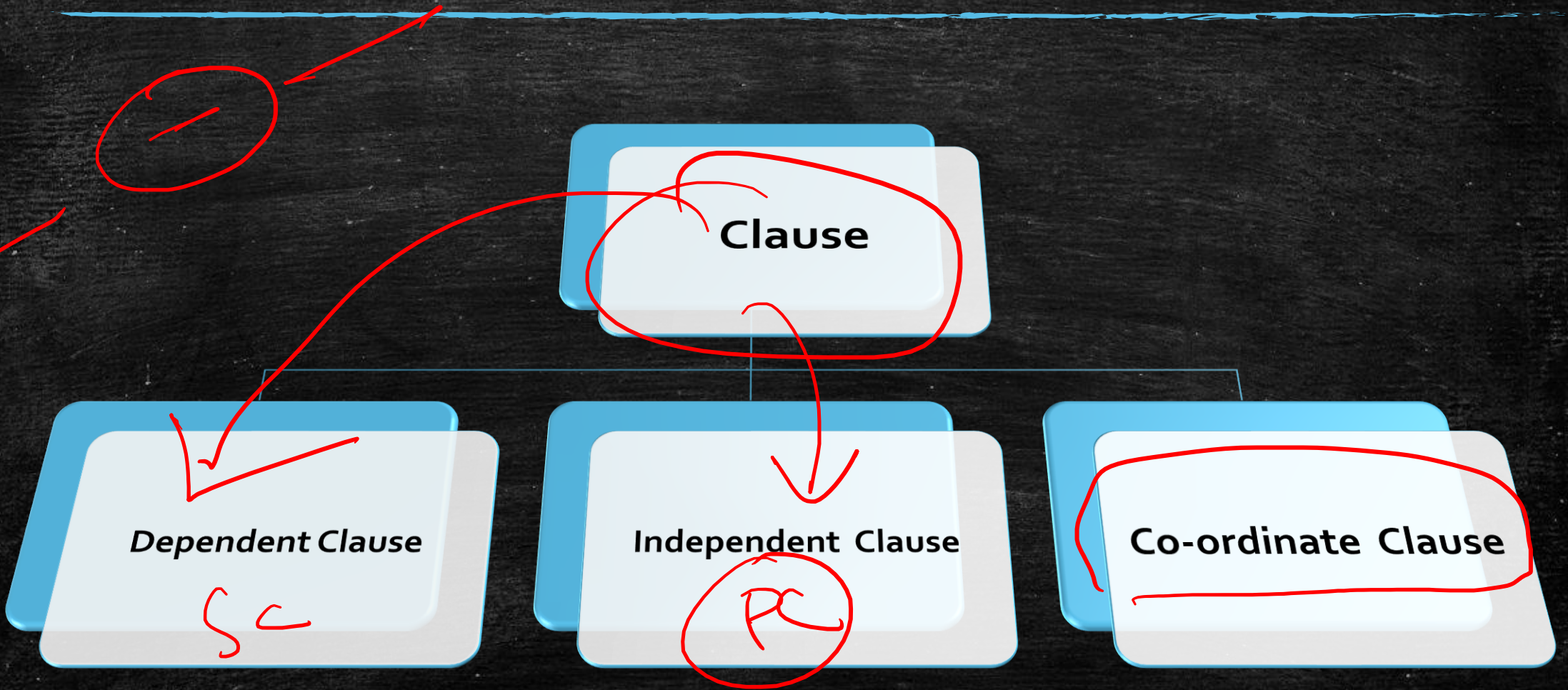
Let's Simplify it (Definition of Clause)

1. A group of words

2. Contains subject and finite verb

3. Part of a sentence

Clause: Usually 3 Types



Clause: Usually 3 Types

✓ Independent/Principal Clause

✓ Dependent/Sub-ordinate/Embedded Clause

✓ Co-ordinate Clause

Dependent or Independent Clause?

~~Though~~ the red car drives smoothly,

DC

Anisa prefers to ride a bicycle.

IC

Clause or Sentence?

CC
The thrilling adventure takes
unexpected turns,

but
~~but~~ the travelers remain undeterred in
their pursuit of excitement.

CC

Sub-ordinating clause markers (WH & that)

but

Relative Pronoun

who, whom, whose, which, that

Relative Adverb

when, where, how, why

WH + ever

Whoever, whichever, whatever

even

Sub-ordinating clause markers (As per meaning)

- As, since, Inasmuch as (in view of the fact that: since), because, Now that (because now), so that, so...that, In that (কেননা), given that (considering that)
- Though, although, even though, much as, unless, in case, supposing, provided, **if (should)**, whether (সকল যদি একসাথে)
- As if, as though (যেন)
- Till, until, before, after, **lest** (for fear that)
- Where, while, whereas, than, by the time, even as (at the same time as)
- As long as, as soon as, so long as, so that, in order that, as far as, so far as, once (as soon as), Insofar as (যতদূর; to the extent that)

Dependent or Independent or Co-ordinate Clause?

The red car drives smoothly, **but** Anisa
prefers to ride a bicycle.

Cor-ordinating clause markers/conjunctions (~~FAN BOYS~~)

Do, or

For

And

Nor

But

B.C.S

Or (or else, else)

Yet

So

Conjunctive Phrase

A conjunctive phrase is a group of words that functions as a conjunction in a sentence.

List of Conjunctional Phrases

As well as

As soon as

As long as

As far as

As much as

In order that

As if

As though

Both.. and

Not only...but/but also

Eitheror

Neither ... nor

No sooner...than

Hardly... when/before

Scarcelywhen

So...that

So that

In that

In case

Conjunctional Phrases in Sentences

He **not only** sings **but also** dances.

I like **both** ice cream **and** cake.

Conjunctions in English

FANBOYS

- F - for
- A - and
- N - nor
- B - but
- O - or
- Y - yet
- S - so

subordinating conjunctions:

- although
- after
- before
- because
- as
- even if
- even though
- if
- in order that
- since
- so that
- than
- though
- unless
- until
- when
- where
- while

paired conjunctions:

- either/or
- neither/nor
- so/that
- not only/but also
- both/and
- whether/or
- no sooner/than
- the more/the more
- rather/than

List of Conjunctions in English

Types of Conjunctions in English

- **Coordinating Conjunctions**

They are sometimes referred to as “FANBOYS”, which breaks down into **For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, and So.**

- **Subordinating Conjunctions**

Common subordinating conjunctions include **after, as, before, since, than, that, until, when, where, and while.**

- **Correlative Conjunctions**

They are always used in pairs, such as **either/or, neither/nor, both/and, and not only/but also.**

List of Conjunctions

List of Subordinating Conjunctions

- After
- Before
- Since
- Than
- That
- Though
- Unless
- Until
- When
- Where
- While

List of Coordinating Conjunctions

- And
- But
- For
- Or
- Nor
- So
- Yet

List of Correlative Conjunctions

- Both/and
- Either/or
- Neither/nor
- Not only/but also

Adverb Clause (MPT3CR P)

| MPT3CR | Adverb Clause of | Home Work |
|--------|------------------|-----------|
| M | Manner | |
| P | Place | |
| T | Time | |
| C | Condition | |
| C | Concession | though |
| C | Consequence | |
| R | Reason | |
| P | Purpose | |

Adverb Clauses (MPT4CR P)

1. Manner/comparison = how, as...as, so...as

2. Place = where/wherever

3. Time = when, whenever, while, after, before, since, as

4. Condition = if, whether, unless

5. Concession = though, although, even if

6. Consequence = so/such...that

7. Reason = because, ~~as~~, since, that

8. Purpose = so that, in order that, lest

DCS

Adverb Clauses (MPT4CR P)

She dances **as if** she were performing on stage.

They met **wherever** their paths crossed.

He reads books **when** he wakes up before dawn.

She will go **whether** it rains or shines.

He will attend the party **even if** it means sacrificing his free time.

She sang **so** beautifully **that** everyone was enchanted by her voice.

He left early **because** he knew the traffic would be heavy.

She studies hard **so that** she can fulfill her aspirations of becoming a BCS Cadre.

Independent Clause or Sentence?

এবার বাক্য

Independent Clause or Sentence?

~~Though~~ the red car drives smoothly,

Anisa prefers to ride a bicycle.

Independent Clause or Sentence?

~~While~~ the thrilling adventure takes
unexpected turns,
the travelers remain undeterred in
their pursuit of excitement.

Dependent or Independent Clause?

The red car drives smoothly, **but** Anisa
prefers to ride a bicycle.

একসাথে দেখি SS

SS
The red car drives smoothly.

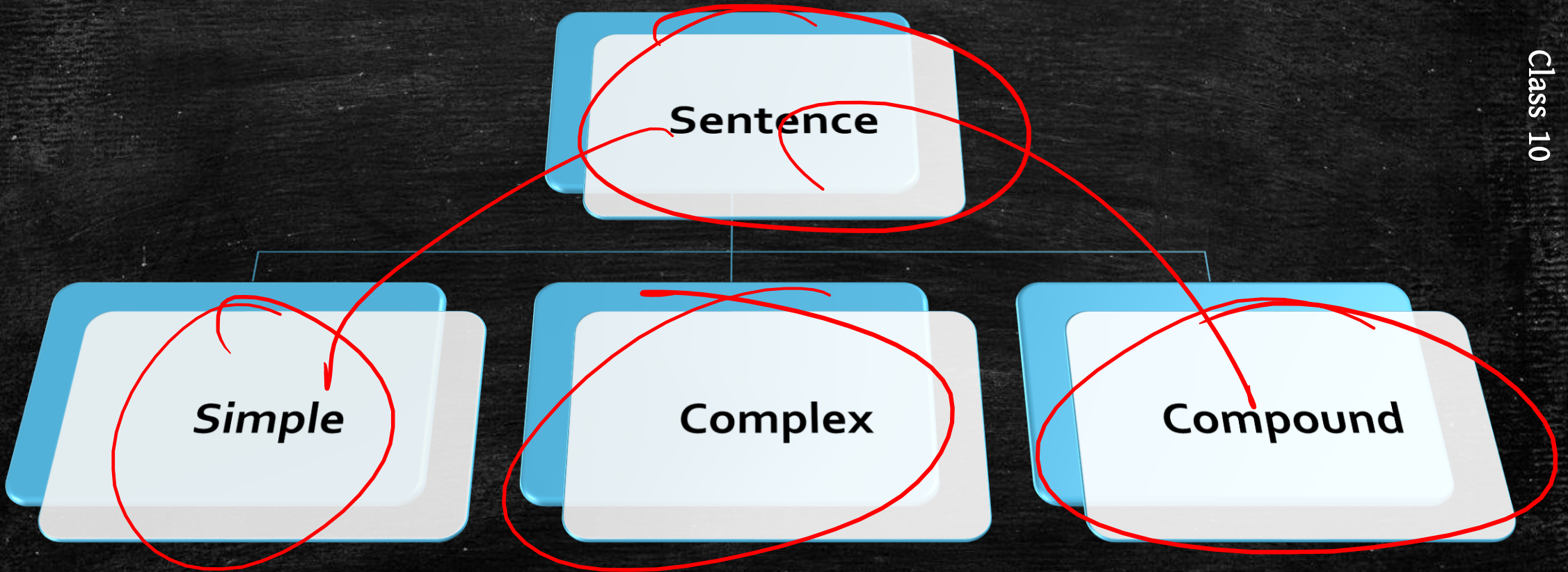
Complex

Though the red car drives smoothly, Anisa prefers to ride a bicycle.

CC
The red car drives smoothly, but Anisa prefers to ride a bicycle.

DIFFERENT

Sentence: 3 Types



Simple Sentence

A simple sentence contains a subject & a finite verb.

Tansir reads novels.

Arisha walks to the office.

Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is a type of sentence structure that contains **one independent clause** and **at least one dependent clause**.

Although Arisha walks to the office, **she** sometimes takes the bus.

Much as Tansir reads novels, **he** also enjoys watching movies.

✓ Compound Sentence

A compound sentence contains two or more independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions (for, and, nor, but, or (else), yet) or semicolons (;).

Tansir reads novels, and he enjoys watching movies.

Arisha walks to the office; she enjoys the fresh air.

Simple, Complex and Compound?

S/C/D/C

P/C/I/C

When the sun sets, the sky turns beautiful shades of
orange and pink.

Simple, Complex and Compound?

✓ She reads books.

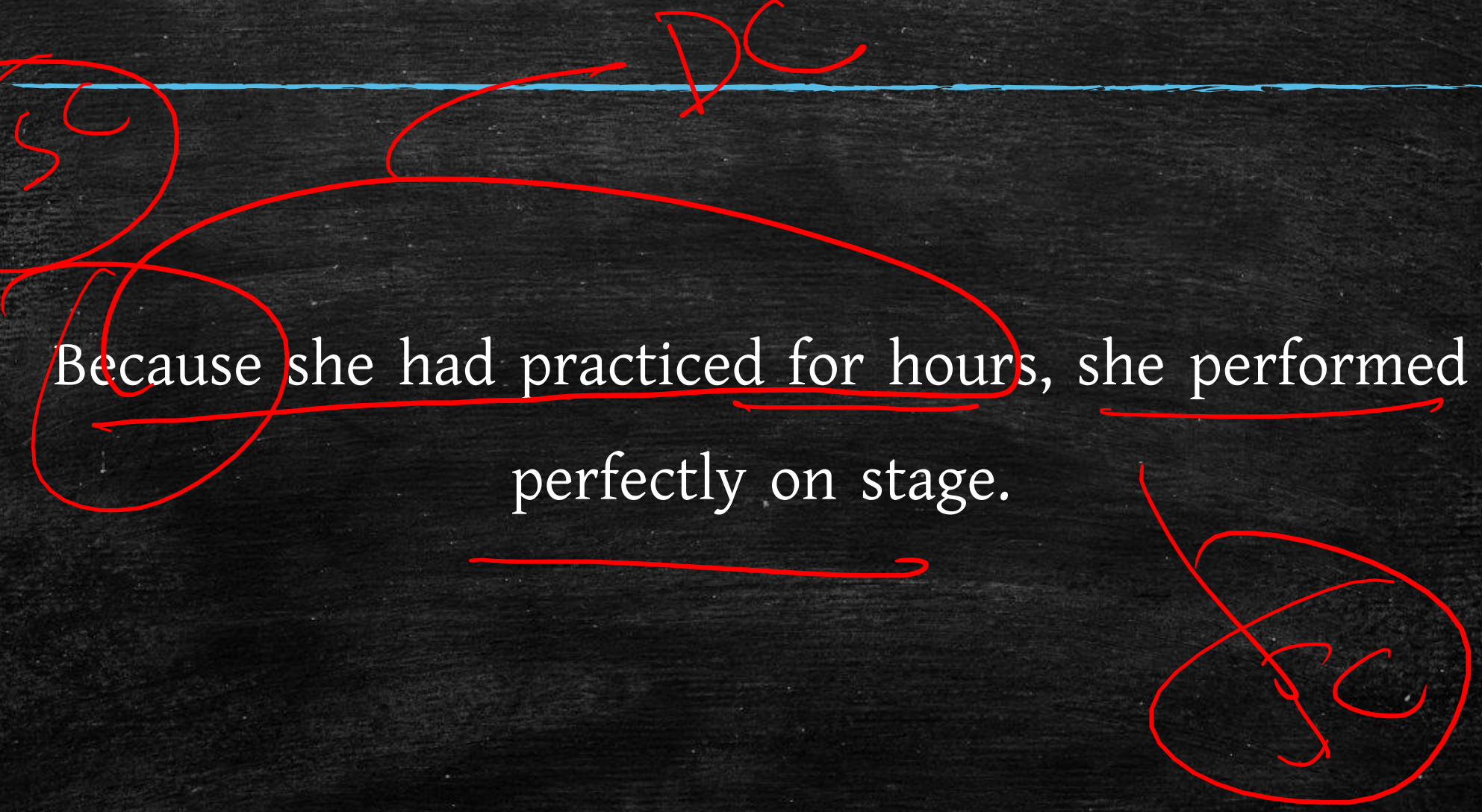
Simple, Complex and Compound?

Lost in the worlds crafted by authors, she reads books

avidly.)

Simple, Complex and Compound?

Because she had practiced for hours, she performed perfectly on stage.



Simple, Complex and Compound?

He plays guitar.

Simple, Complex and Compound?

In his spare time, he enjoys picking up his guitar, strumming chords and plucking strings, lost in the rhythm and melody.

Simple, Complex and Compound?

FAN BOYS

CC

FAN

She went to the store to buy groceries, but she forgot to bring her shopping list.

CC

Simple, Complex and Compound?

She practiced the piano for hours, yet she still felt nervous before her recital.

Simple, Complex and Compound?

He used to paint beautiful landscapes in his sophomore
years.

Simple, Complex and Compound?

Although she was tired after working late, she decided to go for a run because she wanted to clear her mind.

Simple, Complex and Compound?

Because he had studied hard for the exam, he felt confident when he entered the classroom.

46th BCS

Which of the following is a correct simple sentence?

- a) All that glitters is not gold.
- b) All's well that ends well.
- c) Do or die.
- d) I saw an old man walking past me.

FAN BOYS

41st BCS

“I shall help you provided you obey me”. Here the underlined word is a/an-

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

45th BCS

'Walk fast **lest** you should miss the train'. This is

a-

- a) Simple sentence
- b) Compound sentence
- c) **Complex sentence**
- d) Interrogative sentence

lest
for fear that

40th BCS

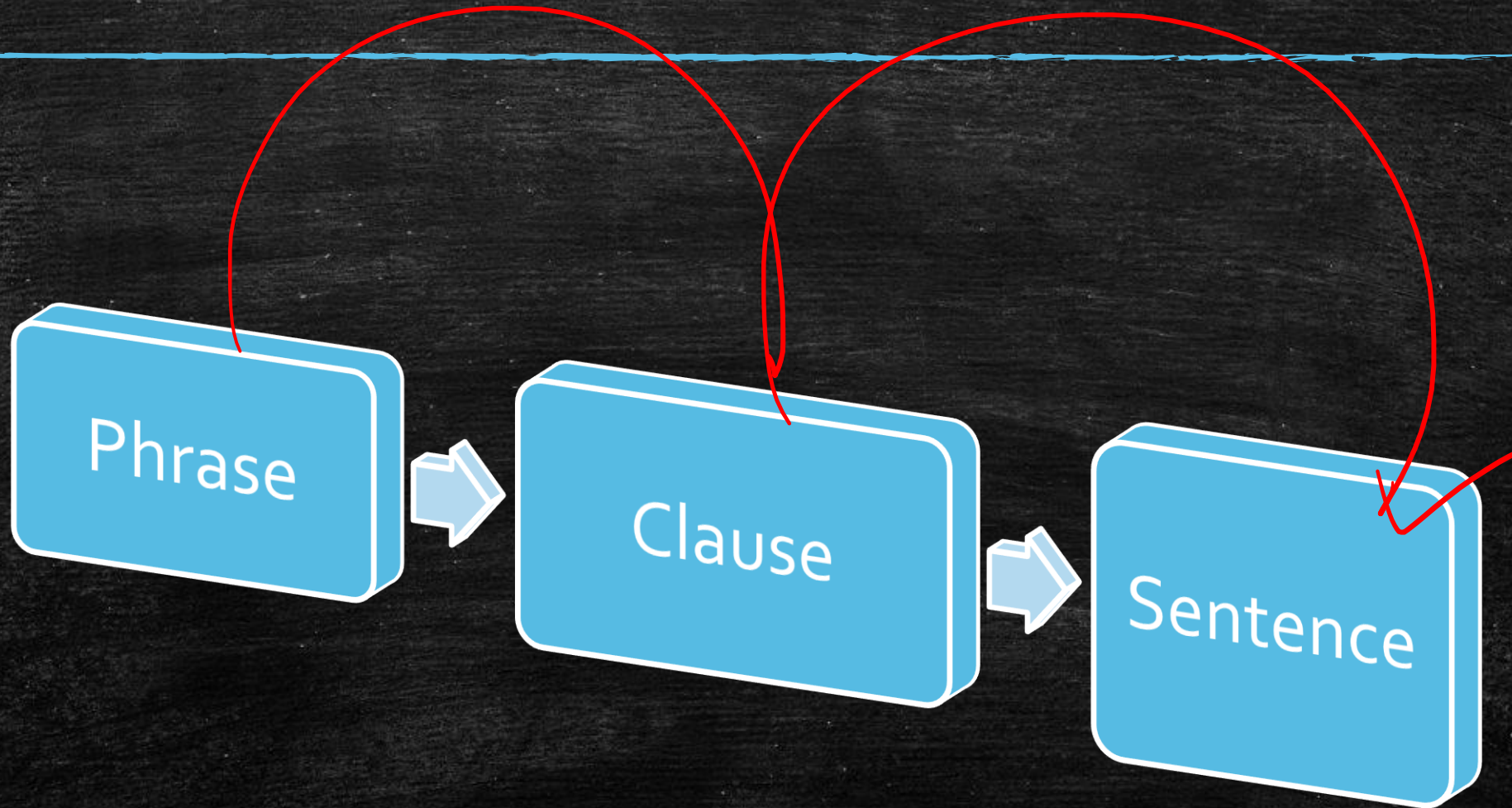
We must not be late, **else** we will miss the train' This is a _

- ✓ a) compound sentence
- b) complex sentence
- c) simple sentence
- d) interrogative sentence

else or else

or

Concept Clear?



?

যদিও কোম্পানির ভবিষ্যৎ অনিশ্চিত, তারপরও সবাই এতেই
বিনিয়োগ বাড়ানোর প্রস্তাব দিচ্ছে।

Though

Though the company's future is unstable, everybody is offering to increase the investment.

যদিও কোম্পানির ভবিষ্যৎ অনিশ্চিত, তারপরও সবাই এতেই
বিনিয়োগ বাড়ানোর প্রস্তাব দিচ্ছে।

Although or Despite

2/15/3

We stayed up late

we were tired.

জেনে রাখুন

Although + Clause

Despite + ~~Phrase~~

Although or Despite

They went swimming ___ the coldness of the water.

Plum

Because or because of?

I enjoy the course ___ the teacher is very interesting.

because or because of?

We all felt tired ___ the hot weather.

phrasal

during or while

Cont

Time

Did you hear any noises ___ the night?

জেনে রাখুন

While + Clause (Normally continuous)

During (যখন/ঐ সময় জুড়ে) + Phrase

So/and/but

RAN BOOKS

I would love to stay ____ I have to catch my bus.



So/and/but

His tea was too hot, _____ he put some cold milk in it.

Or/Although/Because

___ we had an umbrella, we got extremely wet.

or/and/but

We can go to the pool, ___ we can go horse-riding, whichever you prefer.

Translate Using Connector

প্রকল্পে প্রচুর টাকা খরচ করা হয়েছিল কিন্তু ফলাফল ছিল
হতাশাব্যঞ্জক।

But

A huge amount of money was spent but the
outcome was frustrating.

37th BCS

Complete the following sentence choosing the appropriate option: It's raining cats and dogs, so_____.

- a) Watch out for falling animals.
- b) Make sure you take an umbrella.
- c) Keep your pets inside.
- d) Keep the windows open.

44th BCS

'He could not win but learnt a lot.' Which part of speech is the word 'but'?

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

Translate Using Connector

যদিও প্রকল্পে প্রচুর টাকা খরচ করা হয়েছিল, তবুও
ফলাফল ছিল হতাশাব্যাঞ্জক।

Although

Although a great deal of money was spent, the result was dissatisfactory.

Translate Using Linker

প্রকল্পে প্রচুর টাকা খরচ করা হয়েছিল, তথাপিও ফলাফল ছিল হতাশাব্যঞ্জক।

However/Yet

A lot of money was spent in the project;
~~however/yet~~, the result was disappointing.

?

প্রকল্পে প্রচুর অর্থায়ন সত্ত্বেও ফলাফল ছিল হতাশাব্যঞ্জক।

In spite of

In spite
In spite of spending a huge amount of money
in the project, the result was disappointing.

?

যেহেতু প্রকল্পে প্রচুর টাকা ব্যয় করা হয়েছিল, ফলাফল ছিল
হতাশাব্যঞ্জক।

~~Because~~

~~As / Since~~

As a huge amount of money was spent on the project, the result was disappointing.

?

১৩০

প্রকল্পে প্রচুর টাকা ব্যয় করা হয়েছিল, ফলে/কাজেই
ফলাফল ছিল আশাব্যঞ্জক।

so/therefore

A huge amount was spent in the project;
~~so/therefore,~~ the outcome was optimistic.

FAN BOXES ?

ফলাফল ছিল আশাব্যঞ্জক কারণ প্রকল্পে প্রচুর টাকা ব্যয়
করা হয়েছিল।

because/as/since

The result was optimistic because/as/since a huge amount of money was spent.

Linker: sentence + adverbial + sentence

It was a cold winter afternoon, and the sky threatened rain. Nevertheless, we decided to go for a walk.

Connectors: Contrast

| Connectors | Examples |
|---|--|
| In spite of | In spite of the economic challenges posed by the pandemic, the tech industry has experienced unprecedented growth and innovation. |
| Despite | Despite international efforts to curb emissions, deforestation rates in the Amazon have reached alarming levels. |
| Even though/ Although | Even though renewable energy technology has advanced significantly, many developing countries still rely heavily on coal and other fossil fuels due to economic constraints. |
| Still/ Yet / <u>Nevertheless</u> | The transition to electric vehicles is underway; nevertheless , the need for a comprehensive charging infrastructure remains a major challenge. Renewable energy is becoming more cost-effective; still , many regions are slow to adopt these technologies. The global community has made strides in gender equality, yet many women and girls around the world still face significant barriers. |

Connectors: Contrast

| Connectors | Examples |
|------------------|--|
| But | Climate change initiatives are gaining momentum, but the recent surge in fossil fuel consumption poses a significant setback. |
| Otherwise | Governments must invest in renewable energy sources; otherwise , the reliance on non-renewable resources will exacerbate the climate crisis. |
| However | The global economy is showing signs of recovery post-pandemic; however , inflation rates continue to be a cause for concern. |
| Conversely | Some countries have fully reopened their economies post-COVID; conversely , others are still grappling with intermittent lockdowns due to new variants. |
| At the same time | Vaccination campaigns have been widely successful; at the same time , misinformation about vaccines continues to spread, hindering progress. |

Connectors: Cause & Effect

| Connectors | Examples |
|------------|---|
| Therefore | Climate change poses an existential threat to coastal cities; therefore , governments worldwide are investing in resilient infrastructure to mitigate potential damages. |
| So | The rise in global temperatures is causing glaciers to melt rapidly, so scientists are urgently calling for immediate action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. |
| Because | Renewable energy sources are becoming more cost-effective because technological innovations are driving down production costs. |

Connectors: Cause & Effect

| Connectors | Examples |
|---------------|---|
| Due to | <p>Due to the pandemic, many countries have experienced severe economic downturns.</p> |
| As a result | <p>The widespread adoption of remote work technologies has increased productivity for many companies; as a result, some businesses are considering permanent remote work policies.</p> |
| Since | <p>Since she loves ice cream so much, I decided to give her an ice-cream printed dress.</p> |
| On account of | <p>On account of the rapid advancements in artificial intelligence, there is growing concern about the ethical implications of its widespread use.</p> |

Connectors: Sequence, Conclusion and time

| Connectors | Examples |
|------------|--|
| After | He also left after his wife./ <i>See sequence of Tense for after.</i> |
| Before | Before the pandemic, remote learning was a rare practice. |
| Next | With the 5G technology, the next phase will focus on expanding coverage to rural and underserved areas. |

Connector for Purpose

| Connectors | Examples |
|---------------|---|
| In order to | She saved money in order to buy a new car. |
| So as to | He moved to the city so as to find better job opportunities. |
| So that | They left early so that they could avoid the traffic. |
| In order that | We hired more staff in order that we could improve our customer service. |

Others

| Connectors | Example |
|---------------------|--|
| As well as | She speaks Spanish as well as French. |
| Further | Further to our discussion, here are some additional points to consider. |
| In addition to | In addition to English, he also speaks German fluently. |
| Not only – but also | She is not only intelligent but also very hardworking |

Handwritten

Sentence

Sentence

8/10/22

According to meaning 5 types

According to structure 3 types

1. Assertive

1. Simple

2. Interrogative

2. Compound

3. Imperative

3. Complex

4. Optative

5. Exclamatory

Transformation of Sentence

Part-1

Simple, Complex and Compound

মূল কথাবার্তা

সি-এন

৩৫/১৫

1. কোন Complex and Compound-কে Simple করার সময় তার Sign-গুলো বাদ দিতে হবে।
প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী non-finite/adjective/adverb করতে হবে।

2. একইভাবে Simple থেকে Complex and Compound-এ রূপান্তরের সময় non-finite/adjective/adverb শুট (Shoot) করতে হবে।

| Compound | Complex | Simple |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| But/yet | Although/though | In spite of /Despite + possessive + (Noun/v + ing) |
| Or | If you do not unless (negative), sub | Without verb +ing |
| Verb.....and | If you do যুক্ত (affirmative), sub+.. | by+(v+ing) |
| Sub.....and | When/as/since | V + ing..... |
| Very.....and | So.....that + sub + can/ could + Verb | too.....to + V +.... |
| and he want/ wanted to (any tense) | So that he + can/ could + V.... | To + verb |
| and | That/ in order that | to + verb |
| and | not only.. ..but also | Besides + (v+ing)..... |
| and | As soon as...,/No sooner had.. than/Hardly...when/ Scarcely....when | (V + ing).... /At the time of + possessive + (v+ing) |

-
- **Compound:** He is poor, but he is honest.
 - **Complex:** Though he is poor, he is honest.
 - **Simple:** In spite of his being poor, he is honest.

Or,

In spite of his poverty, he is honest.

(Despite?)

যারা রুল আকারে চান

- **Compound:** $Cl_1 + \text{but/yet} + Cl_2$
- **Complex:** Though/Although $Cl_1 + Cl_2$
- **Simple:** In spite of /Despite + Possessive + Noun/(verb + ing)

38th BCS

Select the right compound structure of the sentence:
"Though he is poor, he is honest"

- a) He is poor and honest
- b) As he is poor, he is honest
- c) He is poor but honest
- d) Since he is poor, he is honest

| Compound | Complex | Simple |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| But/yet | Although/though | In spite of /Despite + possessive + (Noun/v+ing). |
| Or | If you do not/unless (negative), sub | Without+ verb +ing |
| Verb.....and | If you do যুক্ত (affirmative), sub+.. | by+(v+ing) |
| Sub.....and | When/as/since | V + ing..... |
| Very.....and | So.....that + sub + can/ could + Verb | too.....to + V +.... |
| and he want/ wanted to (any tense) | So that he + can/ could + V.... | To + verb |
| and | That/ in order that | to + verb |
| and | not only.. ..but also | Besides + (v+ing)..... |
| and | As soon as....,/No sooner had.. than/Hardly....when/ Scarcely....when | (V + ing)..... /At the time of + possessive + (v+ing) |

• **Compound:** Study hard or fail.

• **Complex:** If you do not study hard, ~~you will fail~~.

• **Simple:** Without studying hard, you will fail.

যারা রুল আকারে চান

- **Compound:** Cl₁+ or +Cl₂
- **Complex:** If you do not/unless (negative)+sub
- **Simple:** without + (v + ing)..... sub

| Compound | Complex | Simple |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| But/yet | Although/though | In spite of /Despite + possessive + (Noun/v+ing). |
| Or | If you do not unless (negative), sub | Without + verb +ing |
| Verb.....and | If you do যুক্ত (affirmative)+ sub+.. | by+(v+ing) |
| Sub.....and | When/as/since | V + ing..... |
| Very.....and | So.....that + sub + can/ could + Verb | too.....to + V +.... |
| and he want/ wanted to (any tense) | So that he + can/ could + V.... | To + verb |
| and | That/ in order that | to + verb |
| and | not only.. ..but also | Besides + (v+ing)..... |
| and | As soon as....,/No sooner had.. than/Hardly....when/ Scarcely....when | (V + ing)..... /At the time of + possessive + (v+ing) |

Make it Complex

- **Compound:** Do the work and I shall ~~pay you~~ a handsome amount.
- **Complex:** If you do the work, I shall pay you a handsome amount.

Rule-3

- **Compound:** Verb....and+Cl₂
- **Complex:** If you do/did... Cl₂

| Compound | Complex | Simple |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| But/yet | Although/though | In spite of /Despite + possessive + (Noun/v+ing). |
| Or | If you do not unless (negative), sub | Without + verb +ing |
| Verb.....and | If you do যুক্ত (affirmative), sub+.. | by+(v+ing) |
| Sub.....and | When/as/since | V + ing..... (sub একই হলে) |
| Very.....and | So.....that + sub + can/ could + Verb | too.....to + V +.... |
| and he want/ wanted to (any tense) | So that he + can/ could + V.... | To + verb |
| and | That/ in order that | to + verb |
| and | not only.. ..but also | Besides + (v+ing)..... |
| and | As soon as....,/No sooner had.. than/Hardly....when/ Scarcely....when | (V + ing)..... /At the time of + possessive + (v+ing) |

Make Complex

- **Compound:** We went to his office, and we found him absent.
- **Complex:** When we went to his office, we found him absent.
- **Simple:** Going to his office, we found him absent.

যারা রুল আকারে চান

- **Compound:** Subject একই এবং 'and' দ্বারা যুক্ত
- **Complex:** When/as/since যুক্ত করে Complex
- **Simple:** (v+ing)..., sub +..... দ্বারা Simple

Subject যদি আলাদা হয়?

যারা রুল আকারে চান

- **Compound:** Subject আলাদা এবং and দ্বারা যুক্ত
- **Complex:** When as/since যুক্ত করে Complex
- **Simple:** At the time of, on account of, because of, in consequence of, owing to--- + possessive

S X S

- **Compound:** He woke up and it was raining.
 - **Complex:** When he woke up, it was raining.
 - **Simple:** At the time of his waking up, it was raining.
-

| Compound | Complex | Simple |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| But/yet | Although/though | In spite of /Despite + possessive + (Noun/v+ing). |
| Or | If you do not unless (negative), sub | Without + verb +ing |
| Verb.....and | If you do যুক্ত (affirmative), sub+.. | by+(v+ing) |
| Sub.....and | When/as/since | V + ing..... |
| Very.....and | <u>So.....that + sub + can/ could + Verb</u> | too.....to + V +.... |
| and he want/ wanted to (any tense) | So that he + can/ could + V... | To + verb |
| and | That/ in order that | to + verb |
| and | not only.. ..but also | Besides + (v+ing)..... |
| and | As soon as....,/No sooner had.. than/Hardly....when/ Scarcely....when | (V + ing)..... /At the time of + possessive + (v+ing) |

He is

• **Compound:** He is very honest, ~~and~~ ~~he will not accept~~ bribe.

• **Complex:** He is so honest that he ~~will not accept~~ bribe.

• **Simple:** He is too honest to accept bribe.

too

যারা রুল আকারে চান

- **Compound:** very.....and
- **Complex:** so....that + sub + any tense
- **Simple:** too.. ...to + verb

| Compound | Complex | Simple |
|---|---|---|
| But/yet | Although/though | In spite of /Despite + possessive + (Noun/v+ing). |
| Or | If you do not unless (negative), sub | Without + verb +ing |
| Verb.....and | If you do যুক্ত (affirmative), sub+.. | by+(v+ing) |
| Sub.....and | When/as/since | V + ing..... |
| Verb.....and | So.....that + sub + can/ could + Verb | too.....to + V +.... |
| <u>and he want/ wanted to (any tense)</u> | <u>So that he + can/ could + V....</u> | <u>To + verb</u> |
| and | That/ in order that | to + verb |
| and | not only.. ..but also | Besides + (v+ing)..... |
| and | As soon as....,/No sooner had.. than/Hardly....when/ Scarcely....when | (V + ing)..... /At the time of + possessive + (v+ing) |

- **Compound:** He studied hard, and he wanted to pass.
- **Complex:** He studied hard so that he could pass.
- **Simple:** He studied hard to pass.

to + V₁

যারা রুল আকারে চান

- **Compound:** And + sub + want/wanted...
- **Complex:** so that + sub + can/could
- **Simple:** to/in order to + verb

| Compound | Complex | Simple |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| But/yet | Although/though | In spite of /Despite + possessive + (Noun/v+ing). |
| Or | If you do not unless (negative), sub | Without + verb +ing |
| Verb.....and | If you do যুক্ত (affirmative), sub+.. | by+(v+ing) |
| Sub.....and | When/as/since | V + ing..... |
| Verb.....and | So.....that + sub + can/ could + Verb | too.....to + V +.... |
| and he want/ wanted to (any tense) | So that he + can/ could + V.... | To + verb |
| and | <u>That/ in order that</u> | <u>to + verb</u> |
| and | <u>not only.. ..but also</u> | Besides + (v+ing)..... |
| and | <u>As soon as....,/No sooner had.. than/Hardly....when/ Scarcely....when</u> | (V + ing).... /At the time of + possessive + (v+ing) |

খোয়াল করুন

- **Complex:** It was much regretted that she was absent.
- **Compound:** It was much regretted, and she was absent.
- **Simple:** It was much regretted to be absent.

হাতের

যারা রুল আকারে চান

- **Complex:** That যুক্ত sentence
- **Compound:** and দ্বারা compound
- **Simple:** to + v..... দ্বারা Simple

| Compound | Complex | Simple |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| But/yet | Although/though | In spite of /Despite + possessive + (Noun/v+ing). |
| Or | If you do not unless (negative), sub | Without + verb +ing |
| Verb.....and | If you do যুক্ত (affirmative), sub+.. | by+(v+ing) |
| Sub.....and | When/as/since | V + ing..... |
| Verb.....and | So.....that + sub + can/ could + Verb | too.....to + V +.... |
| and he want/ wanted to (any tense) | So that he + can/ could + V.... | To + verb |
| and | That/ in order that | to + verb |
| and | not only.. ..but also | Besides + (v+ing)..... |
| and | As soon as....,/No sooner had.. than/Hardly....when/ Scarcely....when | (V + ing)..... /At the time of + possessive + (v+ing) |

Make Compound

- **Complex:** I gave him not only money but also good advice.
- **Compound:** I gave him money and I gave him good advice.
- **Simple:** Besides giving him money, I gave him good advice.

✓

এটার নাম Rule

- **Compound:** And/as well as যুক্ত Compound
- **Simple:** Besides + (v + ing)
- **Complex:** not only... but also যুক্ত করে
Complex sentence

| Compound | Complex | Simple |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| But/yet | Although/though | In spite of /Despite + possessive + (Noun/v+ing). |
| Or | If you do not unless (negative), sub | Without + verb +ing |
| Verb.....and | If you do যুক্ত (affirmative), sub+.. | by+(v+ing) |
| Sub.....and | When/as/since | V + ing..... |
| Verb.....and | So.....that + sub + can/ could + Verb | too.....to + V +.... |
| and he want/ wanted to (any tense) | So that he + can/ could + V.... | To + verb |
| and | That/ in order that | to + verb |
| and | not only.. ..but also | Besides + (v+ing)..... |
| and | As soon as....,/No sooner had.. than/Hardly....when/ Scarcely...when | (V + ing).... /At the time of + possessive + (v+ing) |

Make it compound

- **Complex:** As soon as the police arrived, the crowd dispersed.
- **Compound:** The police arrived, and the crowd dispersed.
- **Simple:** At the time of the police's arriving, the crowd dispersed.

possessive

Make it compound

- **Complex:** Hardly had he heard the news when he wrote to me.
- **Compound:** He heard the news and he wrote to me.
- **Simple:** Hearing the news, he wrote to me.

যারা রুল আকারে চান

- **Complex:** As soon as/No sooner had...than/Hardly...when/Scarcely..... when যুক্ত
- **Compound:** and দ্বারা compound
- **Simple:** V+ ing...../At the time of + possessive +V+ ing দ্বারা Simple sentence এ রূপান্তর করা হয়।

Non-finite, Adjective & Adverb থাকলে কী করবেন?

Shoot Them



V+ ing

V3

to + verb

Make it complex

- **Simple:** The reported woman is a spy.
- **Complex:** The woman who is reported is a spy.

Which is the correct complex form of the sentence? A

corrupt man cannot win the respect of others. 46 BCS

- A man who is corrupt cannot respect others.
- A man does not respect others who are corrupt.
- A man who is corrupt cannot win the respect of others.
- A man who can win the respect of others cannot be corrupt.

Make it complex

- **Simple:** A drowning man catches at a straw.
- **Complex:** A man who is drowning catches at a straw.

who is drowning

37th BCS

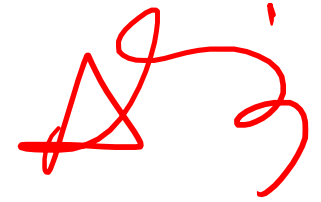
A rolling stone gathers no moss. The complex form of the sentence is _____

- a) Since a stone is rolling, it gathers no moss.
- b) Though a stone rolls, it gathers no moss.
- c) A stone what rolls gathers no moss.
- d) A stone that rolls gathers no moss.

SC

Make it complex

- **Simple:** An industrious boy is sure to prosper.
- **Complex:** A boy who is industrious is sure to prosper.



Make it complex

- **Simple:** Certainly, I support you.
 - **Complex:** It is certain that I support you.
- It is certain*
- you*

মনে রাখুন

- **Simple:** Certainly
- **Complex:** It is certain + that + clause

Make it complex & Compound

- **Simple:** His enterprises failed to add to his worries.
- **Complex:** His enterprises failed which added to his worries.
- **Compound:** His enterprises failed, and this added to his worries.

মনে রাখুন

- **Simple:**to add to
- **Complex:** which added
- **Compound:** and this added.

মনে রাখুন

Clause Marker বাদ দিন, non-finite করুন simple হয়ে যাবে

Reducing Adjective Clauses

✓ People ~~who are living in glass houses~~ should not throw stones.

Reducing Adjective Clauses

People ~~who are~~ living in glass houses
should not throw stones.

Reducing Adjective Clauses

People ~~who live in~~ glass houses should
not throw stones.



Reducing Adjective Clauses

People ~~who~~ living in glass houses
should not throw stones.

Reducing Adjective Clauses (Passive)

The research report which was presented
in the last seminar has excellent findings.

Reducing Adjective Clauses (Passive)



The research report ~~which was~~ presented
in the last seminar has excellent findings.

Reducing Adjective Clauses (Adjective)

The man **who is responsible** said the underground water had a high salt content.

Reducing Adjective Clauses (Adjective)

The man ~~who is~~ responsible said the underground water had a high salt content.

Reducing Adjective Clauses

Her name, **which is Lou Ann**, contains an easy sound for the deaf to pronounce.

Reducing Adjective Clauses

Her name, ~~which is~~ Lou Ann, contains an easy sound for the deaf to pronounce.

Reducing Adjective Clauses

The books **that are on the table**
belongs to Oishy.

Reducing Adjective Clauses

The books ~~that are~~ on the table belong
to Oishy.

Reducing Adjective Clauses

The window **which overlooks the garden** is broken.

The window **which overlooked the garden** is broken.

Reducing Adverb Clause

SC Subject = IC Subject

After **they** sang two songs, **they** did a dance.

Reducing Adverb Clause

After ~~they~~ sang two songs, they did a dance.

After singing two songs, they did a dance.

Reducing Adverb Clause

SC Subject = IC Subject (Passive)

Once he had been challenged to play cards,
Nazmul wouldn't stop practising.

Reducing Adverb Clause

Once ~~he had been~~ challenged to play cards, Nazmul
wouldn't stop practising.

Once challenged to play cards, Nazmul wouldn't stop
practising.

Reducing Adverb Clause

SC Subject = IC Subject (**until**)

We worked on the project **until we finished it.**

Reducing Adverb Clause

We worked on the project until ~~we~~ finished it.

We worked on the project until finishing it.

Reducing Adverb Clause

SC Subject = IC Subject (**while**)

While Arisha was in London, she wrote to me
daily.

Reducing Adverb Clause

While ~~Arisha was~~ in London, she wrote to me daily.

While in London, she wrote to me daily.

Reducing Adverb Clause

SC Subject = IC Subject (**despite**)

Despite the fact that he was ill, Liza went on
stage.

Reducing Adverb Clause

Despite ~~the fact that he~~ was ill, Liza went on stage.

Despite being ill, Liza went on stage.

Reducing Adverb Clause

SC Subject = IC Subject (**while**)

While I am fond of Jeff, I don't want to marry
him.

Reducing Adverb Clause

While ~~I am~~ fond of Jeff, I don't want to marry him.

While fond of Jeff, I don't want to marry him.

Reducing Adverb Clause

SC Subject = IC Subject (**when**)

When I work, I forgot to eat.

Reducing Adverb Clause

When I work, I forgot to eat.

When working, I forgot to eat.

Reducing Adverb Clause

SC Subject = IC Subject (**after**)

After he had finished the book, he put it on the table.

Reducing Adverb Clause

After ~~he had~~ finished the book, he put it on the table.

After finishing (having finished) the book, he
put it on the table.

Reducing Adverb Clause

SC Subject = IC Subject (**when**)

The building will be used as a convention
centre **when it is completed.**

Reducing Adverb Clause

The building will be used as a convention centre **when ~~it is~~ completed.**

When completed, the building will be used as a convention center.

Dangling Modifier

I saw a dead cow.

+

I was walking along the street

I saw a dead cow walking along the street

Dangling Modifier

While walking along the street, I saw a dead
COW

Dangling Modifier

After jumping out of the boat, the shark bit the
man.

Dangling Modifier

After jumping out of the boat, the man was
bitten by the shark.

Dangling Modifier

Writing the essay, the computer suddenly
crashed, losing all my work.

Dangling Modifier

Looking through the window, a drop of rain on
the green leaves was seen by Anie.

একই কথাবার্তা

Slide 179 -188

Make it Simple

- **Complex:** I was saved because my wife had shown a true love for all living thing.
- **Simple:** I was saved because of having shown a true love for all living things.

মনে রাখুন

- **Complex:** যদি As/Since/ Because থাকে
- **Simple:** Main clause ঠিক থাকবে।
- As/Since/Because থাকলে তা উঠে Because of বসবে।
- যে Clause এর সামনে Because of বসবে:
 - Subject এর Possessive form করতে হবে। ঐ Clause এর Auxiliary verb উঠে যাবে এবং মূল Verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হবে। যদি Adjective থাকে তবে তার পূর্বে Being বসবে। (Adjective- কে Noun- এও রূপান্তর করা যায়।)

অর্থাৎ

Because থাকলে তা উঠে Because of বসবে।

Make it Compound

- **Complex:** The albatross is a big sea bird that brings good luck to the sailors.
- **Compound:** The albatross is a big sea bird and brings good luck to the sailors.

মনে রাখুন

- **Complex:** যদি Who/Which/That ইত্যাদি দ্বারা যুক্ত
- **Compound:**
 - Who/Which/ That এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত ঠিক থাকবে।
 - Who Which/That এর পরিবর্তে and বসবে।
 - and এর পর সাধারণ Pronoun বসবে।
 - যদি প্রথম Clause এর Subject এবং and এর পরের ২য় Clause এর Subject এক হয় তবে ২য় Clause এর Subject উঠে যাবে।

Make it compound

- **Complex:** When I was a boy, my ankles were sick.
- **Compound:** I was a boy, and my ankles were sick.

মনে রাখুন

- **Complex:** When/While/As/Before/After ইত্যাদি দ্বারা যুক্ত
- **Compound:**
 - When/While/ Before/After/As দ্বারা গঠিত Clause টিকে প্রথমে বসাতে হবে যদি পিছনে থাকে
 - When/While/Before/After/As তুলে দিতে হবে।
 - দুটো Clause এর মাঝে and বসবে। তারপর Main Clause বসবে।
 - যদি ১ম Clause এর subject এবং ২য় Clause এর একই ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীকে বুঝায় তবে ২য় Clause এর subject টি উঠে যাবে। এক না হলে অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।

Make it compound

- **Complex:** As the set of combs is costly, I cannot buy it.
- **Compound:** The set of combs is costly and I cannot buy it.

মনে রাখুন

- **Complex:** যদি As/Since/ Because যুক্ত থাকে
- **Compound:**
 - As, Since, Because দ্বারা গঠিত Clause টিকে সবার প্রথমে আনতে হবে।
(যদি তা পিছনে থাকে)
 - As, Since, Because উঠে যাবে এবং দুটো Clause এর মাঝে and বসবে।
 - যদি ১ম Clause এর Subject এবং ২য় Clause এর Subject একই ব্যক্তি/বস্তু/প্রাণী হয় তবে ২য় Clause এর Subject উঠে যাবে।

শেষের দিকে

বাকি ও কথা

for fun

Make it complex

lest

Simple: I went to the station by a taxi to avoid missing the train.

Complex: I went to the station by a taxi lest I should miss the train.

যারা রুল আকারে চান

- Simple: to avoid doing something
- Complex: lest+ sub+ should+ base form+ extension.

Make it complex

- **Simple:** He speaks **like** a leader.
- **Complex:** He speaks **as if** he were a leader.

PS

PS

যারা রুল আকারে চান

- **Simple:** ... like+ phrase doing something
- **Complex:** as if/ as though+ clause.

Make it Complex

- **Simple:** Price increases in proportion to demand.
- **Complex:** The greater the demand, the higher the price.

The + Comp, the + Comp

জরুরি, রুল হিসাবেই মনে রাখেন

- **Simple:** (sth) increase/decrease/lessen/worsen in proportion to (sth)
- **Complex:** The + comparative... The + comparative



Wrapping Up the Class

Part-2 (নিজে করুন) – বাড়ির কাজ

Assertive Sentence (সাধারণ বর্ণনাত্মক)

- এই ধরনের Sentence কর্তার সাধারণ বক্তব্য বা বিবৃতি তুলে ধরে অথবা কর্তা এক্ষেত্রে সাধারণভাবে তার মনের ভাব প্রকাশ করে থাকে।
- Structure: Subject + Verb + Object + Extension.
 - I know him.
 - The Taj Mahal is a symbol of love.

Interrogative Sentence (প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য)

- এই ধরনের বাক্য গুলো প্রশ্ন করার জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Structure: Auxiliary verb + Subject + Main Verb + Extension
 - Do you know the girl?
 - What does the man want?

Imperative Sentence (আদেশমূলক, অনুরোধমূলক, উপদেশমূলক বাক্য)

- এ ধরনের বাক্য দ্বারা আদেশ, অনুরোধ, পরামর্শ, নির্দেশ দেয়া হয়।
- Main Verb + Object + Extension
- Let + Object + Verb + Extension

- 1. Sit down.
- 2. Shut the door.
- 3. Let him do the work.

45th BCS

Identify the imperative sentence:

- Shut up!
- Shahin is playing football.
- I shall cook dinner now.
- What is your name?

Optative Sentence (ইচ্ছাবোধক বাক্য)

- ইচ্ছা, প্রার্থনা কিংবা আকাঙ্ক্ষা প্রকাশে Optative Sentence ব্যবহার হয়।
- Structure: **May/Wish** +Subject + Verb + Extension
- 1. May Allah bless you
- 2. Wish you a great success.

এই পাঁচ রকম Sentence এর প্রত্যেকটিকে আবার দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়।

- **Affirmative Sentence:** হ্যাঁ বোধক ইতিবাচক বাক্যকেই ইংরেজিতে Affirmative Sentence বলে। এইসব বাক্যে কোন Negative word ব্যবহৃত হয় না।
e.g., He went there.
- **Negative Sentence:** নেতিবাচক বা না বোধক বাক্যকেই ইংরেজিতে Negative Sentence বলে।
 - E.g., He did not go there.

Assertive to Interrogative

- **Assertive:** She is absent from the class.
- **Interrogative:** Isn't she absent from the class?

Rule- 01

- অর্থের পরিবর্তন না করে Auxiliary verb যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Interrogative করার নিয়ম
- To be verb + not + subject + বাকি অংশ + ?

- **Assertive:** He is not a good player.
- **Interrogative:** Is he a good player?

Rule-02

- Negative অর্থবোধক Assertive sentence কে Interrogative করার ক্ষেত্রে Negative অর্থ প্রকাশক word টি উঠে যায় এবং সাহায্যকারী Verb টি প্রথমে বসে।

- **Assertive:** Tapan plays football.
- **Interrogative:** Doesn't Tapan play football?

Rule- 03

- Auxiliary verb বিহীন sentence কে Interrogative করার জন্য Subject ও tense অনুযায়ী don't/doesn't/ didn't + sub + verb এর present form + বাকী অংশ + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে।

- **Assertive:** Paul never goes to club.
- **Interrogative:** Does Paul ever go to club?
- **Assertive:** Nothing is okay.
- **Interrogative:** Is anything okay?

Rule- 04

- Never/Ever যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Interrogative করতে হলে Never এর পরিবর্তে ever ও nothing এর পরিবর্তে anything হয় ।

- **Assertive:** Everybody wants to be happy.
- **Interrogative:** Who doesn't want to be happy?

Rule-05

- Everyone/everybody/all যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Interrogative করতে হলে, Who + don't/doesn't/didn't + পরের অংশ + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে।

- **Assertive:** Nobody could ever count my love for you.

- **Interrogative:** Who could ever count my love for you?

Rule-06

- Nobody/none/no one যুক্ত assertive sentence কে Interrogative করতে হলে, who+ বাকি অংশ + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?)

Assertive to Exclamatory

- **Assertive:** The picture is very beautiful.
- **Exclamatory:** How beautiful the picture is!

- **Assertive:** This is a very nice picture.
- **Exclamatory:** What a nice picture this is!

Rule-07

- Very, great যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Exclamatory sentence করতে হলে, What/ how+ adjective + sub + verb + exclamation sign (!)
- Very, great ইত্যাদি থাকলে উঠে যায়।
- Adjective এর পূর্বে a/ an থাকলে what দিয়ে শুরু করতে হয়।
- a/an + very/ great = what আর Very/ great এর পরিবর্তে How.

- **Assertive:** We rejoice that we have won the match.
- **Exclamatory:** Hurrah! we have won the match.

Rule-08

- যে সব Assertive sentence এ Subject এর পরে Sorrow, rejoice, surprise, wonder, Verb থাকে তাকে Exclamatory করতে হলে এই word গুলোর অর্থানুসারে hurrah!, ah!, oh!, alas!, bravo ইত্যাদি বসে।
- that উঠে গিয়ে এর পরের অংশ বসে। বাক্যের শেষে অবশ্যই full stop (.) বসে।

- **Assertive:** I wish I had the wings of a bird.
- **Exclamatory:** Had I the wings of a bird!

Rule-09:

- Wish যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Exclamatory করার জন্য Sentence এর শুরুতে If/had বসে এবং wish উঠে যায় + exclamation sign (!)

Exclamatory to Assertive

- **Exclamatory:** What a beautiful bird it is!
- **Assertive:** It is a very beautiful bird.

Rule-10

- Exclamatory sentence কে Assertive করার জন্য what/how উঠে গিয়ে Sub + verb + very/great + adjective + extension + full stop (.) বসে।

- **Exclamatory:** Hurrah! we have won the match.
- **Assertive:** It is a matter of joy that we have won the match.

Rule-11

- Hurrah!, alas!, ah!, oh!, bravo! ইত্যাদি যুক্ত

Exclamatory sentence কে Assertive করতে হলে

বাক্যের শুরুতে অর্থানুসারে উপরোক্ত word গুলো উঠে গিয়ে

অর্থানুসারে It is a matter of joy / It is a matter of

sorrow that + বাকি অংশ বসে।

- **Exclamatory:** What a nice picture!
- **Assertive:** It is a very nice picture.

Rule-12

• Verb বিহীন Exclamatory

sentence কে Assertive করার

জন্য It is + বাকি অংশ।

- **Exclamatory:** How time does fly!

- **Assertive:** Time flies very fast.

Rule-13

- Do/ does যুক্ত Exclamatory sentence কে Assertive করতে হলে how/what এবং do/does উঠে গিয়ে verb এর পরে very + fast/swiftly বসে।

- **Exclamatory:** If I Had been a child again!

- **Assertive:** I wish I had been a child again.

Rule-14

- If যুক্ত Exclamatory sentence কে Assertive করতে হলে Sub + wish + বাকি অংশ হবে।

- **Exclamatory:** Had I been a bird!
- **Assertive:** I wish I had been a
bird.

Rule-15

- Had দ্বারা যদি Exclamatory sentence শুরু হয় তাহলে তাকে Assertive করতে হলে Subject + wish + sub + had + বাকি অংশ ।

- **Exclamatory:** Would that I could come to you!
- **Assertive:** I wish I could come to you.

Rule-16

- Would that যুক্ত Exclamatory Sentence কে Assertive করতে হলে Sub + wish + would that এর পরের অংশে বসে।

Assertive to Imperative

- **Assertive:** We should not laugh at the poor.

- **Imperative:** Let us not laugh at the poor.

Rule 17

- 1st person বা 3rd person যুক্ত Assertive sentence এর not থাকলে Imperative করার ক্ষেত্রে let+ প্রদত্ত subject টির objective form + not + প্রদত্ত verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত বসবে।

- **Assertive:** You should never hate the people.

- **Imperative:** Never hate the people.

Rule-18:

- Never যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Imperative করার জন্য never + মূল verb এর present form + verb এর পরের অংশ বসবে।

- **Assertive:** You read this history book.
- **Imperative:** Read this history book.

Rule-19

- Assertive sentence কে Imperative করার জন্য মূল verb এর present form + verb এর পরের অংশ।
- ভদ্রতা প্রকাশের জন্য Imperative sentence এর প্রথমে please, kindly বসে।

- **Assertive:** He plays guitar.
- **Imperative:** Let him play guitar.

Rule-20

- Assertive sentence এ Subject যদি 1st person বা 3rd persona হয় তাহলে let + প্রদত্ত subject এর objective form + প্রদত্ত sentence এর মূল verb এর শেষ পর্যন্ত বসে।

- **Assertive:** You shouldn't do the work.

- **Imperative:** Don't do the work.

Rule-21

- Assertive sentence টি Negative করতে হলে don't/ do not + মূল verb এর present form +verb এর পরের অংশ বসে ।

- Imperative: Go home at once.

- Assertive:

- You are asked to go home at once.

- You should go home at once

Go home at once. What is the passive?

- Let + object + be + past participle
- Let home be gone at once.

Rule-22

- Imperative sentence কে Assertive করার জন্য Imperative sentence টিকে Passive voice এ রূপান্তরিত করলেই হয় ।

- **Affirmative:** Only computer can solve this problem.
- **Negative:** Nothing but computer can solve this problem.

Rule-23

- Alone বা only যুক্ত Sentence কে Negative করতে হলে Sentence এর শুরুতে শুধু None but বসে। তবে বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে only এর পরিবর্তে nothing but এবং সংখ্যার ক্ষেত্রে only এর পরিবর্তে not more than/ not less than বসে।

- **Affirmative:** Every person likes flower.
- **Negative:** There is no person but likes flower.

Rule-24

- Every যুক্ত Affirmative sentence কে Negative করতে হলে every এর পরিবর্তে there is no +every এর পরের অংশ + but প্রদত্ত sentence এর বাকি অংশ বসে।

- **Affirmative:** As soon as the teacher entered the classroom, the students stood up.
- **Negative:** No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom than the students stood up

Rule-25

- As soon as যুক্ত Affirmative sentence কে Negative করতে হলে as soon as এর পরিবর্তে no sooner had + subject + মূল verb এর past participle + 1st clause এর বাকি অংশ + than + 2nd clause

- **Affirmative:** You must obey your teachers.
- **Negative:** You can not but obey your teachers.

Rule-26

- Must যুক্ত Affirmative sentence কে Negative করার সময় must এর পরিবর্তে cannot but/ cannot help বসে। তবে can not help বসালে verb এর সঙ্গে ing যোগ করতে হয়।

- **Affirmative:** She is the youngest girl in the class.
- **Negative:** No other girl in the class is as young as she.

Rule-27

- Superlative degree যুক্ত sentence কে Negative করার জন্য not other + superlative degree এর পরের অংশ + verb + so/as + superlative degree এর positive form + as + প্রদত্ত sentence এর sub.

- **Affirmative:** The man is as strong as the tiger.
- **Negative:** The man is not less strong than the tiger.

Rule-28

- As...as যুক্ত Affirmative sentence কে Negative করতে হলে as এর পরিবর্তে not less বসে এবং শেষ as এর পরিবর্তে than বসে।

- **Affirmative:** Rina is always punctual.
- **Negative:** Rina is never late.

Rule-29:

- Always যুক্ত Affirmative sentence কে Negative করতে হলে always এর বদলে never বসে এবং Affirmative শব্দটির বিপরীত শব্দ বসে।

- **Affirmative:** She is responsible to her duties.
- **Negative:** She is not irresponsible to her duties.

Rule-30

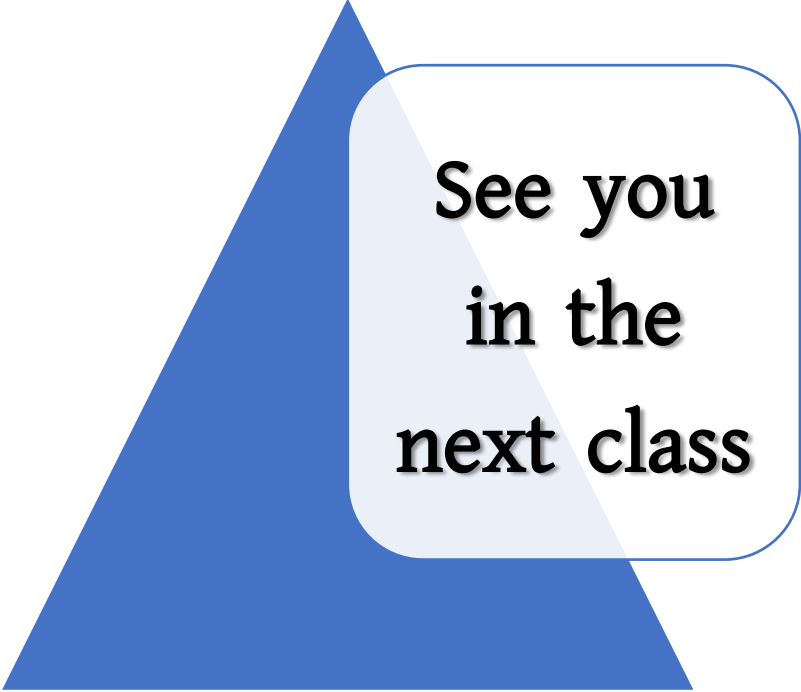
- Affirmative sentence কে Negative করার সময় ওই Sentence এর মধ্যে অবস্থিত Affirmative শব্দটির Negative রূপ বসাতে হয় এবং তার পূর্বে not বসে।

- **Affirmative:** The woman is too ill to walk.
- **Negative:** The woman is so ill that she can not walk.

Rule-31

- Too..... to যুক্ত Affirmative sentence কে Negative করার জন্য sub + verb + too এর স্থলে so + too এর পরের adj বা adv + that + প্রথম sub + tense অনুযায়ী cannot/ could not + প্রদত্ত to এর পরের অংশ।

The End



**See you
in the
next class**