



Good Evening

Adjective & Adverb

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Adjective

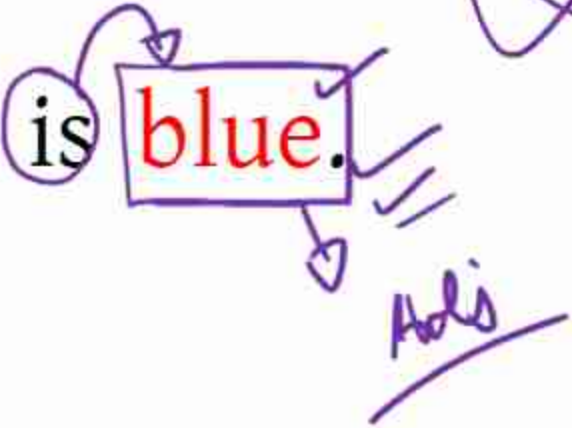
Adjective

✓ An adjective modifies _____

- a) a noun ✓ *pronoun* b) a verb
- c) an adverb c) none of the above

- যে word দ্বারা noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ ইত্যাদি বুঝায় ঐ word কে adjective বলে।
- একটি adjective noun অথবা pronoun কে modify বা qualify করে।

'Adjective' Sentence এর কোথায় বসে?

- ✓ • He gives me **some** books.
 - ✓ • The sky **is** **blue**.
- 

- 'adjective' noun এর আগে বসে এবং
verb এর পরে বসতে পারে।

- noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ noun কে qualify করলে ঐ adjective কে **attributive adjective** বলে।
- adjective verb (linking verb) এর পরে noun কে qualify করে তখন ঐ adjective কে **predicative adjective** বলে।



Adjective

a) Attributive Adjective

b) Predicative Adjective

Attributive Adjective

Attributive Adjective

Noun এর পূর্বে বসে ।

Adjectives

before

noun

He is a handsome boy.

It was a nice bird.

I know the tall girl.

✓ He is an afraid boy. ❌

• He is very afraid.

• Jennifer is an asleep girl whom I don't like. ❌

• Jennifer is a sleeping girl whom I don't like.

- Afloat (ভাসমান), ablaze (জ্বলন্ত), afraid, aghast (হতবাক), alight (আলো ঝলমল), alike (একরকম), alive, alone, asleep, এবং awake এই শব্দ গুলো কখনো attribute adjective হয় না। এদেরকে A-Adjectives বলে।

Predicative Adjective

- এদের পর Noun/Pronoun বসে না।

No noun
after
adjective

- He is very **handsome**.
- The bird is **nice** to look at.
- The man ~~having~~ a lot of money is very **poor**.

Another Classification

1. Adjective of Quality
2. Adjective of Quantity
3. Adjective of Number
4. Pronominal Adjective

1) Adjective of Quality

- He is an intelligent Student.
- The man is very old.
- My teacher is very honest.

2) Adjective of Quantity

- I want **some** sugar in my tea.
- There is **plenty of** water in the pond.

3) Adjective of Number

Cardinal Numeral Number

Ordinal Numeral Number

Multiplicative Numeral Number

Cardinal Numeral Number

One, two, three, four, five, six,
Seven.....



• I took part in a _____

a • Three hours examinations

b • Three hours examination

c • Three hours examination

d • ~~Three~~ hour examination

a 100 ~~pages~~ book

• Cardinal number অন্য একটি noun-এর পূর্বে বসে compound adjective তৈরি করতে পারে। compound adjective টি যে noun দিয়ে তৈরি হবে ঐ noun টির পূর্বে plural cardinal number থাকা সত্ত্বেও কখনই তাকে plural করা যাবে না এবং compound adjective টি যে noun এর পূর্বে বসবে তাকেও plural করা যাবে না।

• যেমন- a five-dollar bill (a five dollars bills), a five-page summary
(a five pages summary)

• We took a _____ course on software development.

• three-month

• three months

• thrice month

• months

three-month

Ordinal Numeral Number

- First, Second, Third, Sixth etc..

- Ordinal Number এর আগে Article 'the'

বসে।



~~• Rahim is third child of his family.~~

✓ • Rahim is ^{the} third child of his family.

Multiplicative

Numeral Number

Single, Double, Triple
etc.



① • This is a book.

→ pronoun

Ali

② • This book is mine.

③ • Each of them has problems.

→ pronoun

④ • Each book has a different colour.

→ Ali

Pronominal Adjectives

- কোন pronoun যখন একাকি না বসে কোন noun এর পূর্বে বসে adjective এর কাজ করে তখন তাকে pronominal Adjective বলে।
- মনে রাখুন- Pronoun এবং Pronominal Adjective এর মৌলিক পার্থক্য হচ্ছে pronoun একাকি বসে এবং pronominal Adjective noun এর পূর্বে বসে।

4) Pronominal Adjective



Possessive Adjective

= Possessive Pronoun + Noun

(my, his, her, your, our, their) + noun

Possessive pronoun

এই pronoun -এর দ্বারা possession বা অধিকার বুঝানো হয়।

possessive pronoun সমূহের নিজস্ব form রয়েছে যারা একাকী বসে এবং pronoun এর কাজ করে।

এরা হচ্ছে- mine, ours, theirs, his, hers, its.

This house is ours.

Possessive Adjective

Possessive pronoun গুলোর নিজস্ব adjective form আছে।

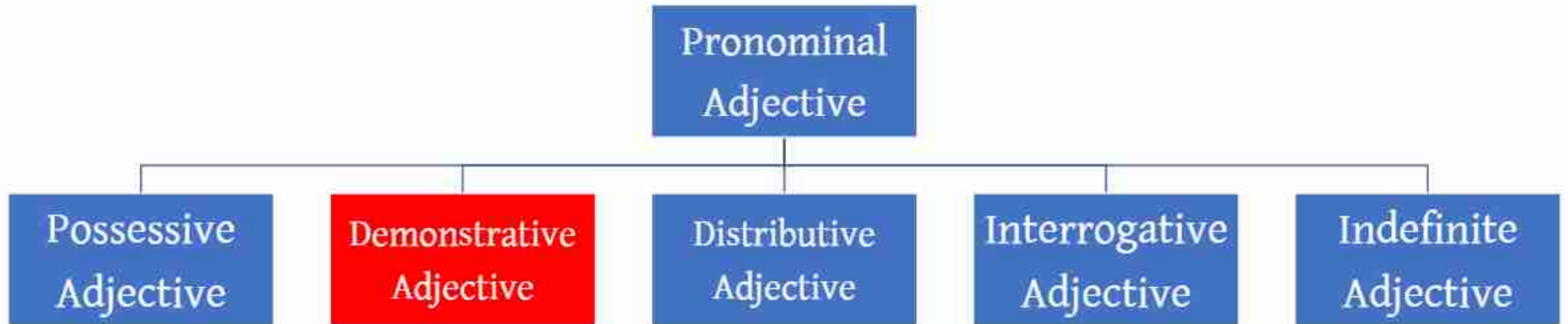
এরা হচ্ছে- my, our, your, their, one's ইত্যাদি।

এরা সবসময় noun এর পূর্বে বসে এবং Possessive adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে।

This is our house.

This is my book.

4) Pronominal Adjective



Demonstrative Adjective

- কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করে ।
- This, that, these, those, such.
- She was one of **those** people who are forever worried about money.

than do
as... as

① • Maria has as nice shirt as you. ❌

② • Maria has as nice a shirt as you.

③ • How handsome boy he is! ❌

④ • How handsome a boy he is!

Basic

of countable Noun

as nice a shirt as you

The Book

a Book

some

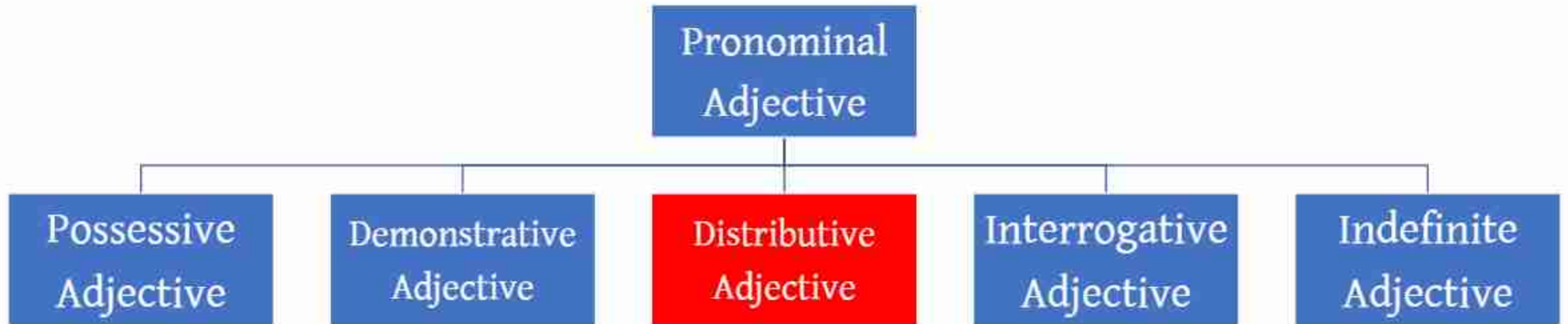
Books
books

- This, that, as, how, so, too উক্ত শব্দ গুলোর পর adjective হলে এবং তারপর noun আসলে উক্ত noun এর পূর্বে a/an ব্যবহৃত হয়।

• It was so warm day that I could hardly work. ❌

• It was so warm a day that I could hardly work.

4) Pronominal Adjective

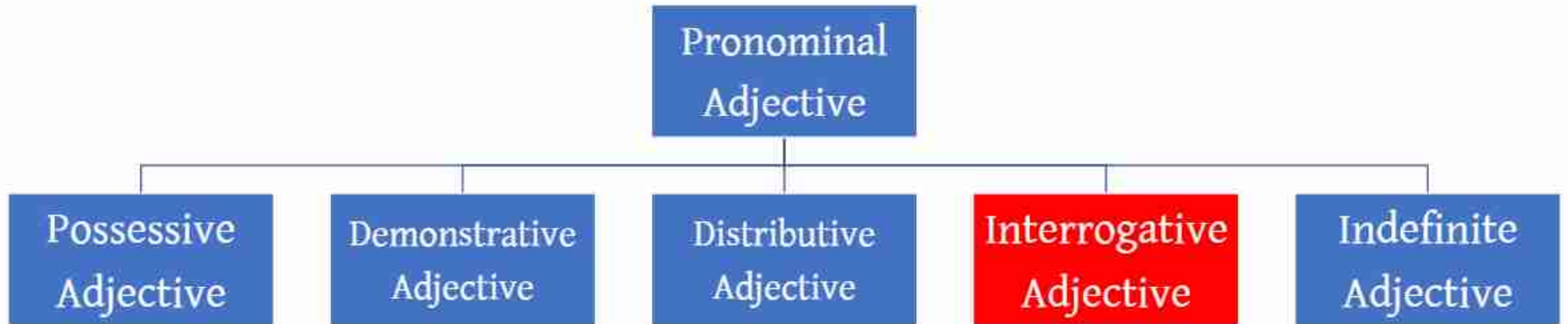


Distributive Adjective

- Distributive Pronoun যখন adjective এর কাজ কাজ করে ।
- every, each, either, neither

✓ **Every** man is potential.

4) Pronominal Adjective



Interrogative Adjective

• **Which** Book is yours?

• **What** color do you like most?

Interrogative Pronoun Vs Interrogative Adjective

• **Which** book is yours?

✓ • **Which** is your book?

• What is your task?

• What color is your hair?

pen

• Which pen has been
bought by him?

- **Which** story has been told by the teacher?
- Interrogative adjective

Let's Recap

4) Pronominal Adjective



Indefinite Adjective

• I have **some** friends in Dhaka.

• **Many** dogs roaming unleashed are killed by automobiles.

• **One** boy was present in the class.



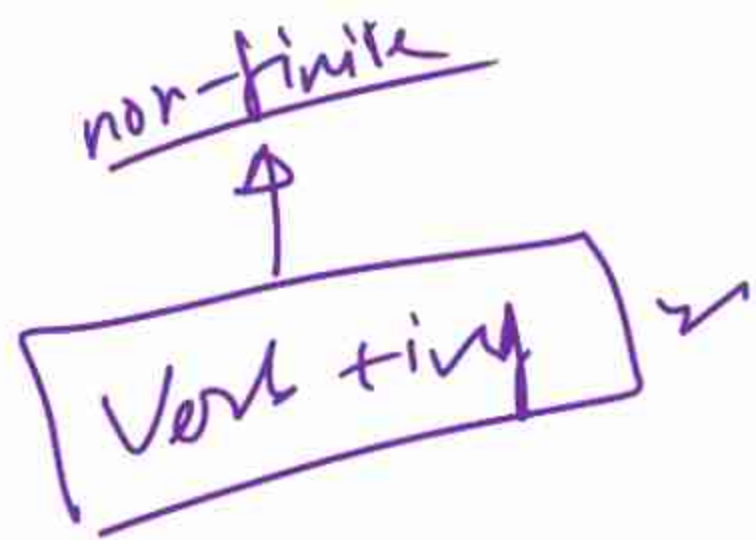
Few more

- Proper Adjective
- Participle Adjective
- Noun Adjective

Proper Adjective

- Proper Noun থেকে যে Adjective তৈরি হয়ে Noun এর পূর্বে বসে ঐ Noun সম্বন্ধে তথ্য দেয়।
- Proper Adjective: Bangladeshi, Indian, Canadian, American, German, Chinese, Australian
- Bangladeshi students are doing well in the foreign countries.
- A British citizen is very helpful to me.

Participle Adjective



- verb + ing = Adjective
- I saw a running train.
 - Present Participle Adjective: He has given foods to a **crying** baby.
 - Past participle Adjective: He took a **broken** glass.

Noun Adjective

- যদি কোন Noun অপর কোন Noun এর সামনে বসে পরবর্তী Noun সম্বন্ধে তথ্য দেয় তবে পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত Noun টি হলো Noun Adjective.

- He is studying at a college library.

- This is a grammar of English language.

- We are now in university campus.

Emphasizing Adjective

• He is my **own** brother.

• I want this **very** thing.

• Own এবং Very শব্দ দুটো **Emphasizing**

Adjective

very

Adverb

Possessive Pronoun Vs Possessive Adjective

- This car is **mine**.
- The tickets they took were **ours**.
- The test results are **hers**.

Possessive Adjective

- **His** father is a doctor and treats cardiac parents.
- **Our** college has a long tradition of being first in our locality.

Possessive Adjective

- **My** favorite color is red.
- **Our** holiday was cancelled.
- He ate **her** food by mistake.

What is type of adjective?

- Rajiv obtained **second** position in the final exam.

Numeral Adj (Ordinal)

- **Each** boy will be punished for his mistake.

- Distributive

- I have no more than **three** sisters.
- Numeral (Cardinal)

- **Australian** government wanted to make an agreement with us.

- Adj

- The **tall** girl with a great confidence has known the issue.
- Adj of quality

- I have **little** knowledge on statistics.

- Adj of quantity

- The novel has a **nice** cover.

- Quality

- **Many** teachers do not know how to teach their students.

- Indefinite

Adjective Order

writing

a boy

a handsome boy

a tall handsome boy

Common Adjective Order

| Determiner | Opinion | Size/Shape | Age | Colour | Origin | Material | Noun Functioning as adjective | Noun |
|------------|---------------|------------|--------|--------|------------|----------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| A | handsome | | | | | | college | teacher |
| This | | square | | | | wooden | | table |
| All | controversial | | recent | | | | business | reports |
| The | | | | Blue | | litmus | | paper |
| A | | fat | old | White | | | | horse |
| The | beautiful | little | | Brown | Australian | | English | book |
| Many | | | new | | | | state | laws |
| A | | small | | | | | Australian | ship |
| A | nice | | | Blue | | | | curtain |

Let's Recap

Noun + ly = Adjective

• King-Kingly + Noun

• Friend-Friendly + Noun

• Man-Manly

• Month-Monthly

match

continues

- Scholar-Scholarly
- Week-Weekly
- Year-Yearly
- Love-Lovely

Motherly

+ attraction
+ Noun

Homely

Friendly

- Ice + y = icy
- Mud + y = Muddy
- Oil + y = Oily
- Home + y = Homey

• Snow + Y = Snowy

• Blood + Y = Bloody + hell

• Heart + Y = Hearty

Latin Adjective

- **Avian** - relating to birds (from *avis*, meaning bird)
- **Aquatic** - relating to water (from *aqua*, meaning water)
- **Sanguine** - relating to blood, optimistic (from *sanguis*, meaning blood)
- **Nocturnal** - active at night (from *nox*, meaning night)
- **Lunar** - relating to the moon (from *luna*, meaning moon)
- **Solar** - relating to the sun (from *sol*, meaning sun)

- **Corporal** - relating to the body (from *corpus*, meaning body)
- **Divine** - relating to a god (from *divinus*, meaning godly)
- **Terrestrial** - relating to the earth (from *terra*, meaning earth)
- **Vernal** - relating to spring (from *ver*, meaning spring)
- **Infernal** - relating to hell (from *infernum*, meaning underworld)
- **Regal** - relating to a king, royal (from *rex*, meaning king)

- **Paternal** - relating to a father (from *pater*, meaning father)
- **Maternal** - relating to a mother (from *mater*, meaning mother)
- **Feline** - relating to cats (from *felis*, meaning cat)
- **Bovine** - relating to cattle (from *bos*, meaning ox or cow)
- **Equine** - relating to horses (from *equus*, meaning horse)
- **Occidental** - relating to the west (from *occidens*, meaning west)
- **Oriental** - relating to the east (from *oriens*, meaning east)
- **Urban** - relating to the city (from *urbs*, meaning city)

Tom looks rather _____ .

a) depressing

✓ b) depressed ✓

c) depeessingly

d) depression

The scenery
was so

depressing

✓ depressed ✓

Which one is the adjective among the following words?

- a) diploma
- b) diplomacy
- c) diplomatic
- d) diplomat

Answer / Mission

We felt very tired. The word 'tired' used in the sentence is-

a) adjective

b) noun

c) verb

d) none

Identify the parts of speech of the word **vivid**.

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

Please write to me at the  address.

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Adjective
- Adverb

'He was a rather disagreeable man'. Here the word 'disagreeable' is a/an-

- a) noun
- b) adjective
- c) adverb
- d) preposition

Depression is often hereditary. Here the word 'hereditary' is a/an-

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

_____ eggs were served to the players.

- a) Boil
- b) Boiled
- c) to boil
- d) boiling

I saw _____ beggar.

a) a one-eyed

b) a one-eye

c) an one-eyed

d) an one-eye

My father was furious when he learnt that I missed G.P.A 5.00. Here 'furious' is a/an-

Personal Officer of Ministry of Foreign Affairs-2019

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

The flower smells _____.

a) sweet

Administrative officer of Different Ministries-2019

b) sweetly

c) fragrantly

d) pleasantly

Determiner

- যে সকল শব্দ বা শব্দগুচ্ছ কোনো Noun বা Pronoun এর পূর্বে বসে তাদের সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ, নির্দিষ্টতা, অনির্দিষ্টতা ইত্যাদি নির্দেশ করে তাদেরকে Determiner বলে।

- **Article:** A, an, the
- **Possessive Adjective:** My, Our, his, her, their, your
- **Demonstrative Pronoun:** This, that, those
- **Interrogative:** What, which, whose
- **Quantifiers (সংখ্যা/পরিমাণ):** Much, many, a lot of, an amount of, less, few, little, another, each, either, neither, One, two, first, second etc.

Which Parts of speech?

But me no but.

আমার কাছে কিন্তু কিন্তু করোনা।

But me **no** **but**s.



Determiner

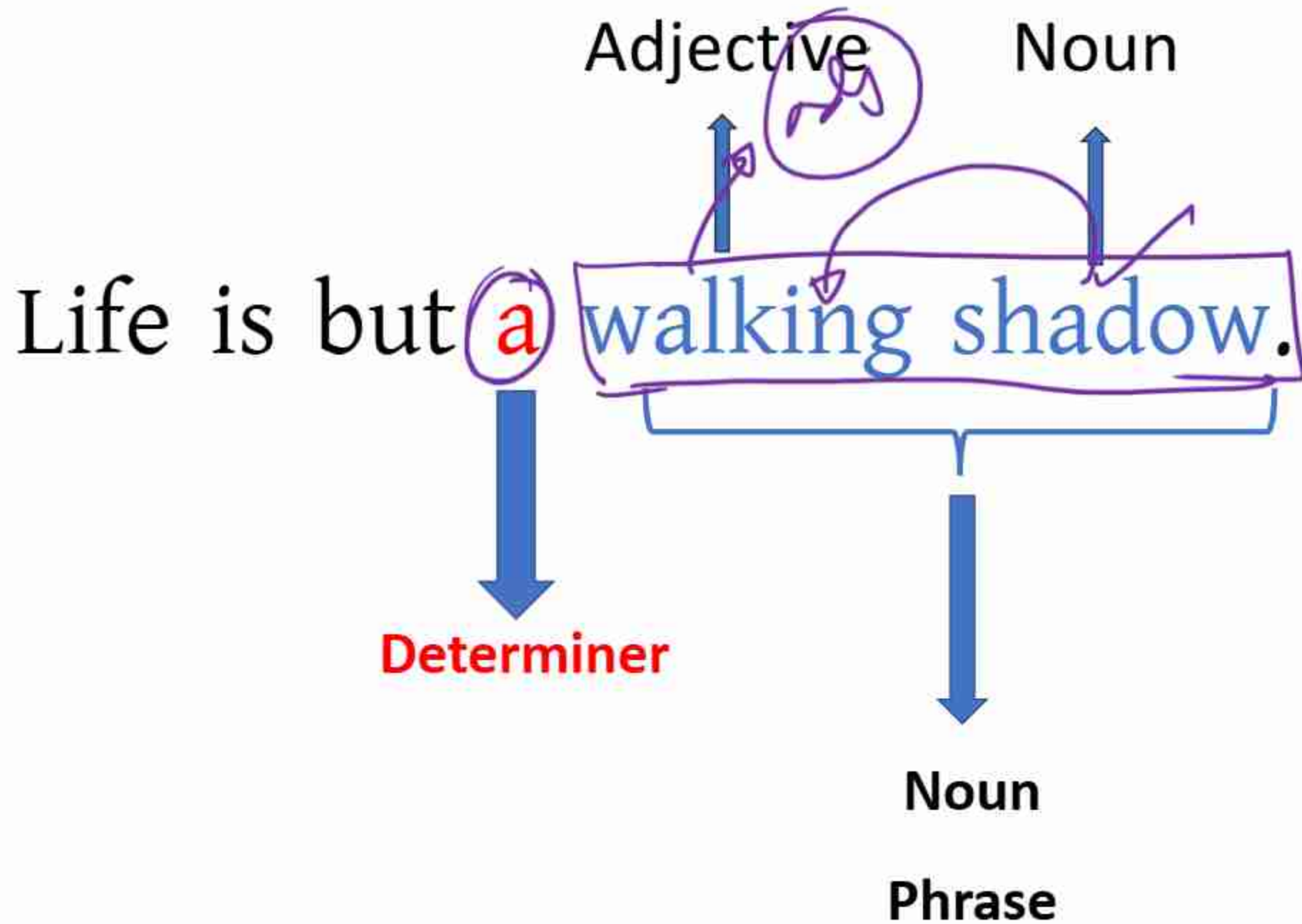


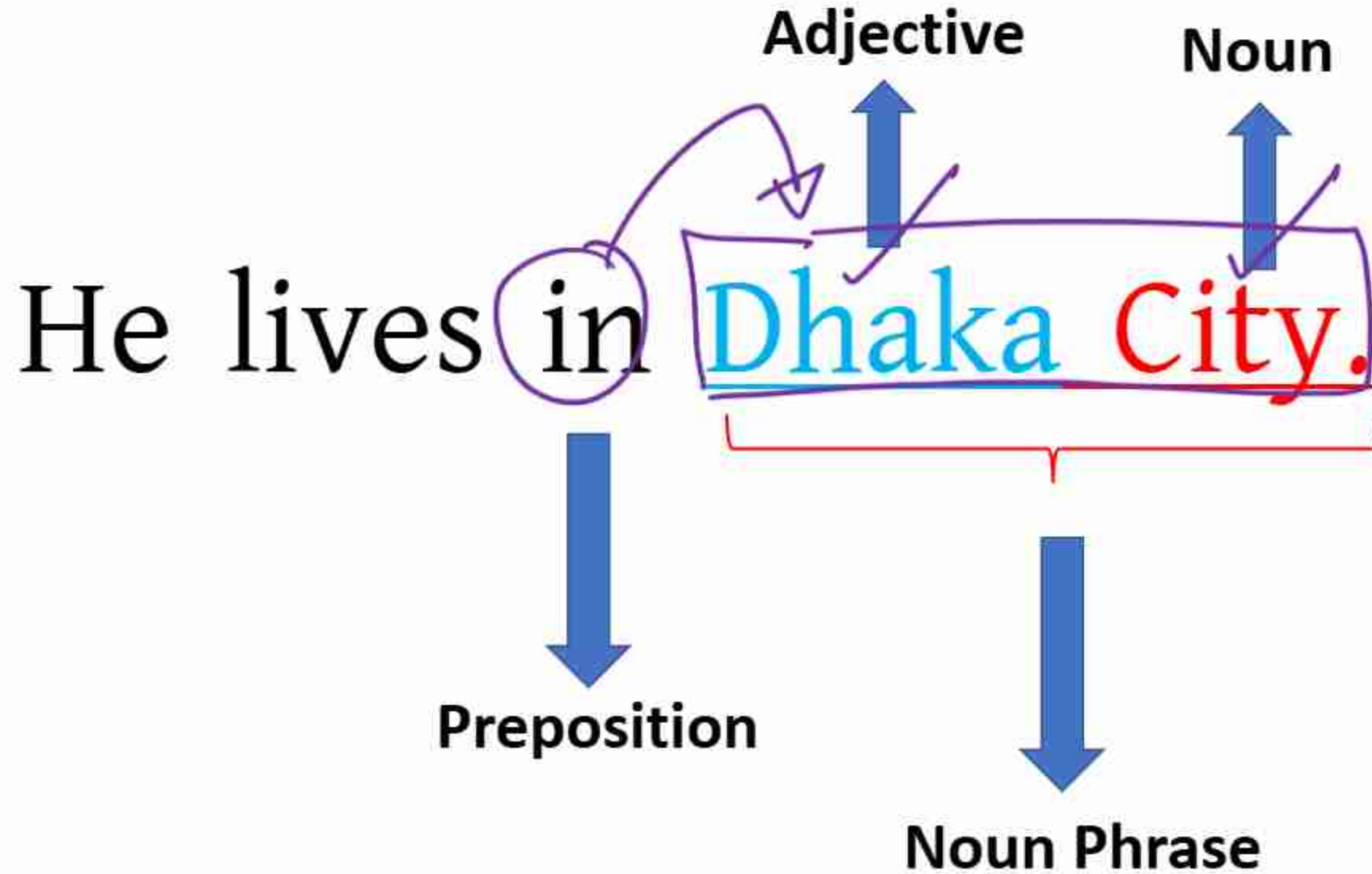
Noun

Noun
phrase

Determiner + Noun

Noun
phrase





Determiner + Adjective + Noun

PMAP

Noun Phrase

He is **a** **very** **good** **boy.**

Determiner

Adv.

Adj.

Noun

Determiner + Adv. + Adj. + Noun

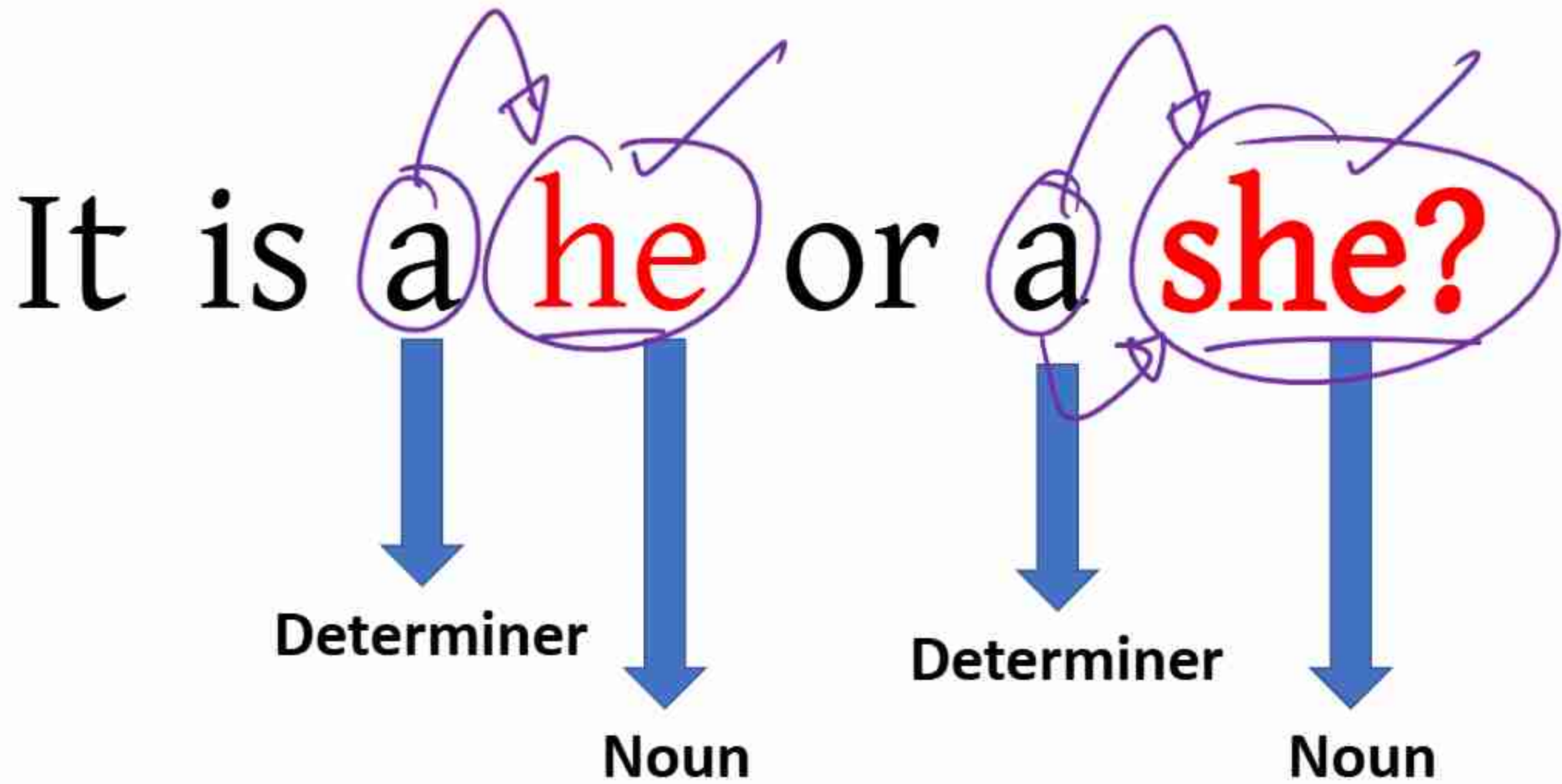
Which parts of speech?

It is **your** **go?**

The diagram illustrates the parts of speech for the words 'your' and 'go?' in the sentence 'It is your go?'. The word 'your' is circled in purple, and a blue arrow points down from it to the label 'Determiner'. The word 'go?' is enclosed in a purple rectangular box, and a blue arrow points down from it to the label 'Noun'.

Determiner

Noun



He walked for a while.

Determiner

Noun

Noun Phrase

Analyze the **above** sentence.

Determiner

Adj.

Noun

Which parts of speech?

- She is a village girl.
- Sultan is a young university English teacher.
- This is the book of English language.

This is the **go** of the world.



Determiner



Noun

The **up** train was late.



Adj.



Noun

Determiner



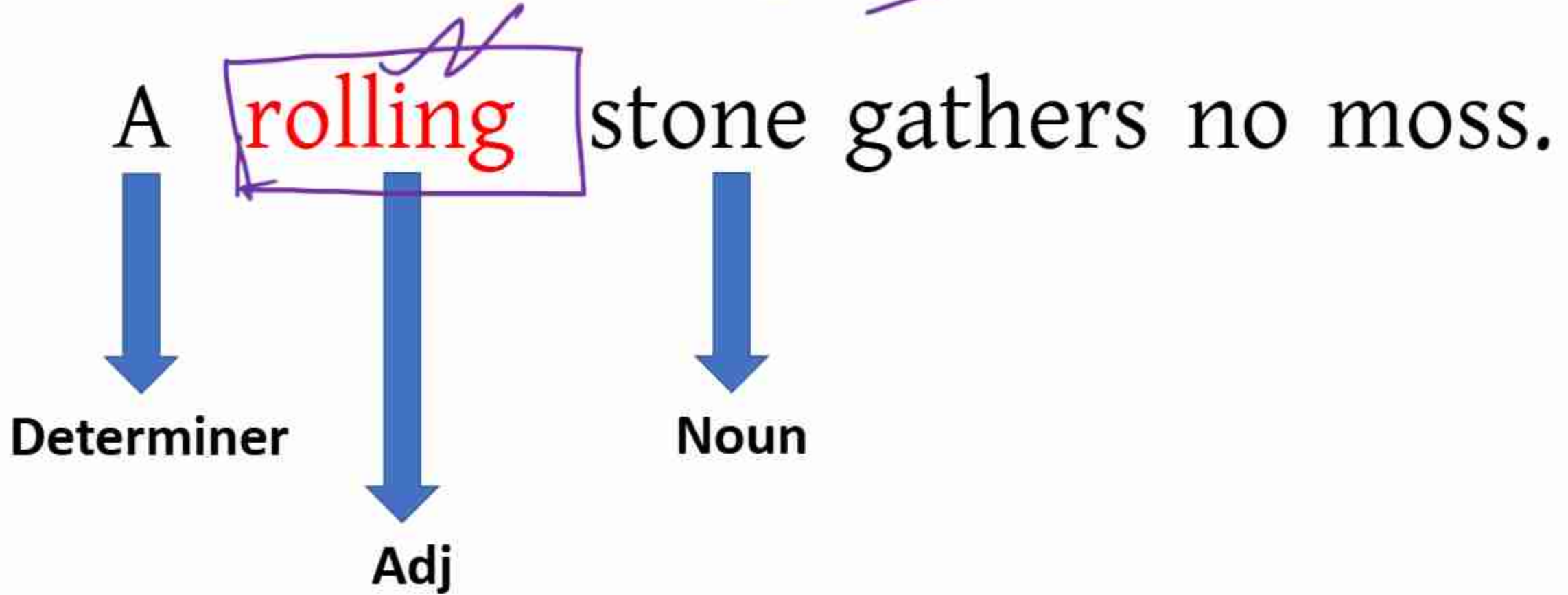
Where there is a **will**, there is a way.



Noun

① Adjective
③ Participle

② Adverb
④ Noun



Determiners কোন Parts of Speech?

Adjective

Determiner with Countable and Uncountable

| With count nouns | With non-count nouns |
|--|--------------------------|
| A, an, the, some, any | the, some, any |
| <u>this, that, these, those</u> | this, that |
| <u>none, one, two, three,.....</u> | none |
| * <u>many</u> + <u>countable plural</u> | <u>much</u> |
| <u>a lot of</u> | <u>a lot of</u> |
| <u>A large number of, A great number of</u> + plural | <u>a large amount of</u> |
| <u>few</u> + <u>plural</u> | <u>little</u> |
| <u>fewer...than</u> | <u>less... than</u> |
| <u>More...than</u> | <u>More...than</u> |

- He doesn't have ~~many~~^{much} money.
- She bought those cards last night.
- There is too ~~many~~^{much} bad news on television tonight.
- I do not want this water. ✓

| Uncountable Noun | Countable Noun | Meaning |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <u>Little</u> | <u>Few</u> | নেই বললেই চলে |
| <u>A little</u> | <u>A Few</u> | অল্প কিছু |
| <u>The Little</u> | <u>The Few</u> | নির্দিষ্ট কিছু |
| Less | Fewer | তুলনামূলক কম |
| Least | Fewest | |

Few/Little

~~Masum has very little friends.~~

Masum has very few friends.

A few/A Little

~~We have a few news about the plane crash.~~

We have a little news about the plane crash.

~~I have little books.~~

I have few books. ✓

~~I have few money.~~

I have little money.

Masum has a few friends.

Less people become successful in business.

Fewer people become successful in business.

A few → The few
The few friends Masum had
were present in the ceremony.

Much/many/a lot of/lots of

- Uncountable noun এর পূর্বে এবং সাধারণত negative এবং question এ much ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Do you have much free time?
- How much experience have you had?
- I don't have much free time.

• বিবৃতি মূলক বাক্যে প্রচুর বোঝাতে a lot of এবং informal english এ lots of ব্যবহৃত হয়।

• He has a lot of friends in Dhaka.

• I miss my family a lot.

• He managed a lot of burning issues.

* *

অনেক

Many/ A Many/ A great many: Countable Noun এর

পূর্বে

Many A

অনেকের মত
অনেক

Much: Uncountable Noun এর পূর্বে।

Adverb



The lion **roared** loudly

How?

The train arrived **late.**

When?

He came **here** to meet me.

Where?

My sister works **hard** to pass in the exam

How?

•Verb কে কখন, কোথায়, কিভাবে,
কেন ইত্যাদি দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে

Adverb পাওয়া যায়।

Adverb Modifies

✓ • Verb

✓ • Adjectives

✓ • Adverb

✓ • Sentence

✓ • Preposition

✓ • Conjunction



Joe run quickly.

Modifies 'Verb'

Mina is a **very** beautiful girl.

Modifies Adjective

She sings extremely well ✓

well

Modifies Adverb

I am well. ✓

Lila goes slowly. (Adverb modifies verb)

She is a very beautiful girl. (Adverb modifies an adjective)

She walks very slowly. (Adverb modifies another adverb)

The bird flew exactly over our head.

- Adverb modifies preposition

I dislike her *simple* because she is very rude.

Adverb modifies conjunction

Sentence Adverb

- যে সকল Adverb কোনো Sentence কে Modify করে তাদেরকে Sentence Adverb বলে।

❑ **Interestingly**, the study revealed unexpected correlations between the two variables.

❑ **Regrettably**, we won't be able to attend the conference due to scheduling conflicts.

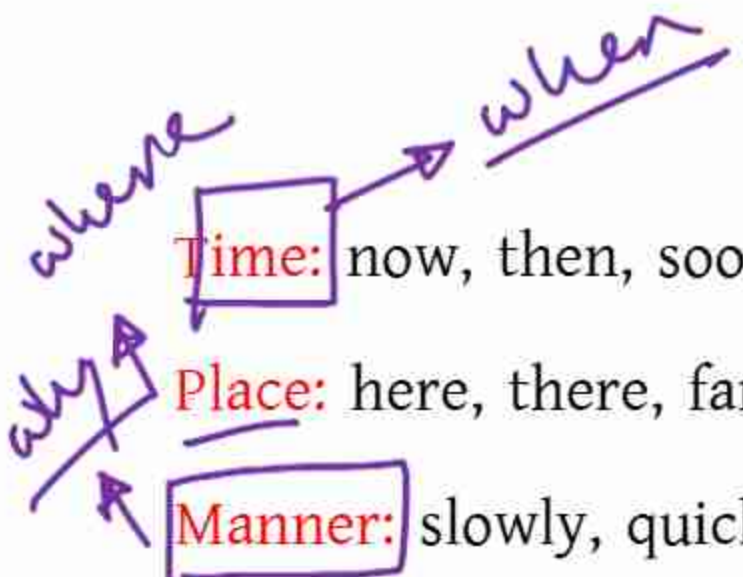
❑ **Surprisingly**, the experiment yielded results that challenged previous assumptions.

❑ **Sadly**, not everyone was able to participate in the team-building activity.

❑ **Clearly**, the instructions were not followed, leading to confusion.

❑ **Frankly**, I don't think that's a good idea.

Kinds of Adverb



Time: now, then, soon, early etc.

Place: here, there, far, near etc.

Manner: slowly, quickly, surely, probably etc.

Number: once, twice, thrice, again, always etc

Degree: very, much, partly, wholly etc.

Reason: as, so, because etc.

Purpose: that, so that etc.

Condition: if, unless etc.

Contrast: though, although etc.

Adverb of Time

- I saw him **yesterday**
- I have already finished the work.
- I will never forget you.

Adverb of Place

- She went **outside** of Dhaka.
- Go **ahead.**
- I would like to go **somewhere.**

Adverb of Manner

She spoke loudly.

They write beautifully.

She eats slowly.

Adverb of Degree

I am extremely Happy.

My friend is much older than me.

She is very serious.

Rahim speaks English fluently.

He completely finished the work

Adverb of Frequency

How
How often?

- She **often** proposes me.
- She **seldom** comes here.
- Real Madrid lost **twice** to Barcelona.

Let's Recap

Adverb of Order

Who finished **first**?



Adverb of Order

• **First,** we must collect money.

• **Lastly,** we must arrange a picnic.

• **At last,** God took pity on him.

Adverb of Cause and effect

- যে সকল Adverb কোন Verb সম্পন্ন হওয়ার “কারণ বা ফলাফল” প্রকাশ করে তাদেরকে Adverb of Cause-and-Effect বলে।
- Therefore, Accordingly, Consequently, That is why

• He, therefore, left the school.

• That is why, he was suspended from the team.

Adverbs of Assertion/Negation

- যে সকল Adverb কোন Verb এর কাজ সম্পন্ন হওয়ার "হ্যাঁ বোধক, না বোধক, সন্দেহ বা নিশ্চয়তার অবস্থা" প্রকাশ করে তাদেরকে Adverb of Assertion বলে।
- Yes, No, Not, Certainly, Truly, Probably, Possibly,
Perhaps, Indeed, Really

Perhaps, he will go Monday.

Certainly, he will win.

Surely, you are mistaken.

Paris is truly a genius.

Interrogative Adverb

- যে সকল Adverb কোন প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করতে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাদেরকে Interrogative Adverb বলে। এ Adverb গুলো জিজ্ঞাসা করার সাথে সাথে সময়, পরিমাণ, স্থান, অবস্থা, কারণ প্রকাশ করে।
- Why, When, Where, How, How many, How much, How long, How far

Interrogative Adverb

- When are you starting for Khulna? (time)
- Why have you done this? (reason)
- Where does she live? (place)
- How have you solved the problem? (way)

Relative Adverb

- যখন Interrogative Adverb গুলো দুটি Clause এর মাঝে বসে দুটি Clause কে যুক্ত করে তখন তাদেরকে Relative Adverb বলে।

dependent

I don't know **why** he

didn't come.

Genitive Adverb

•যেসকল Adverb কোনো Possessive

Noun থেকে গঠিত হয় তাদেরকে

Genitive Adverb বলে।

Genitive Adverb

The Hiksha
of Podhuna

• Once (of one time) I meet him on the day.

• I will always (of all ways) stand by you.

The RMU 

Introductory Adverb

- কোনো Sentence শুরু করতে যখন Here ও there ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন তাদেরকে introductory adverb বলে।
- Introductory Adverb দিয়ে কোনো Sentence শুরু হলে Subject এর আগে Verb বসে।

• Here is your book.

• There lived a magician in our village.

• Here comes our headmaster.

Tanjida sang the song happily yesterday
evening in the bathroom.

Its not Mandatory

Tanjida sang the song happily in the bathroom yesterday evening.

Manner
(how)

Place
(Where)

Time
(When)

He spoke well at the meeting on Friday.



Manner
(how)



Place
(where)



Time
(when)

Sequence of Adverb

MPT

Manner

Place

Time

Position of Adverb

- Adverb বাক্যের শুরুতে, মাঝে বা শেষে অবস্থান করতে পারে।
- তবে এই Adverb গুলি (always, often, just, already, also, ever, never etc.) সচরাচর Auxiliary Verb/Modal Verb এর পরে এবং মূল Verb এর আগে বসে।

The train **already has arrived** Paris.

- Ans: has already arrived

My friends have seen the Pyramids never.

- Ans: have never seen

Common Adverbs

- Adjective + ly = Adverb
- wisely, surely, beautifully, etc.

Adverb তৈরির কৌশল

- অধিকাংশ Adjective এর শেষে ly যোগ করে Adverb গঠন করা হয়।
 - clear = clearly; safe = safely; nice = nicely
- Adjective এর শেষে 'y' থাকলে 'y' বাদ দিয়ে ily যোগ হবে।
 - easy = easily; happy = happily
- Adjective এর শেষে le থাকলে le এর পরিবর্তে ly যুক্ত হবে।
 - horrible = horribly; possible = possibly

- Adjective এর শেষে ic থাকলে তার সাথে ally যুক্ত হবে।
 - logic = logically; basic = basically
- Adjective এর শেষে ll থাকলে তার সাথে y যুক্ত হবে।
 - full = fully
- Adjective এর শেষে l থাকলে তার সাথে ly যুক্ত হবে।
 - beautiful = beautifully; musical = musically

এছাড়া wise ও wards, suffix যোগ করেও Adverb গঠন করা যায়।

- clock = clockwise
- like = likewise
- other = otherwise
- subject = subject wise
- back = backwards
- home = homewards
- up = upwards

কোন কোন Adjective কোনোরূপ পরিবর্তন ছাড়াই

Adverb রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

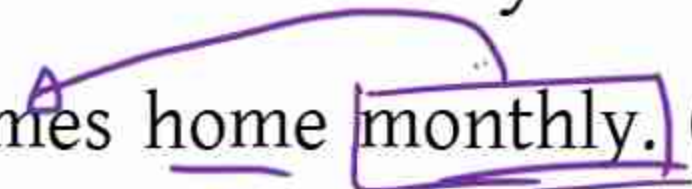
Adjective

- It is **hard** work.
- He is **well**.
- It is a **cheap** food.
- I am an **early** riser.

Adverb

- He works **hard**.
- He works **well**.
- He bought it **cheap**.
- I rise **early**.

- Early, daily, fortnightly, hourly, nightly, quarterly, weekly, yearly, monthly এই শব্দগুলো adjective এবং adverb উভয় হতে পারে।

- It is an early train. (Adjective)
- He started early today. (Adverb)
- Give him the monthly statement. (Adjective)
- He comes home monthly. (Adverb)
- It is a daily newspaper. (Adjective)
- Joe used to complete her lesson daily. (Adverb)

- Noun + ly = Adjective
- homely, fatherly, motherly, lovely, ugly, silly, costly, deadly, chilly, cowardly, elderly.

Negative Adverb

Hardly, rarely, scarcely, barely, seldom

অর্থ: প্রায়ই না (almost never)

The grocer hadn't hardly any of those kind of
canned goods.

- Is it correct?
- The grocer had hardly any of those.....

Let's Recap

Which Parts of Speech is 'in'?

• He came **in** the morning.

prep

• Please come **in.** *Adv*

- He came **in** the morning.
- এখানে in = Preposition
- Please come **in**.
- এখানে in = Adverb Particle

Adverb particle

Adverb particles are words like **up, off, in, down, out** used as part of a phrasal verb.

Come **in**.

Stand **up**.

He walked **away**.

Phrasal Verb

- Adverb particles often join with verbs to make two-word verbs. These are often called **phrasal verbs**.

'Down' is adverb?

- She jumped **down** the stairs.
 - Preposition
-
- Hand-drawn purple annotations on the sentence "She jumped down the stairs." The word "jumped" is enclosed in a purple rectangular box. The word "down" is also enclosed in a purple rectangular box. A purple arrow points from the top of the "down" box to the top of the "jumped" box. Another purple arrow points from the top of the "down" box to the word "stairs". A purple line is drawn under the word "stairs".


'Down' is _____

- Please sit **down.**
- Adverb particle

Could you

switch **off** the light?

off

Could you switch the
light **off**? 

✓ Tips: ~~বাক্যের শেষের~~ **Preposition, Adverb** হয়

✓ All engines blow polluted gas **up**.

Blow out

Blow up houses

• He went **up**.

• I saw him **before**.

Many houses

have been

blown up

by the blast.

• The sun has gone **down**.

- Members of the 6 AM Club are **early** risers.
- So, join **early.**

• He is a **fast** runner.

• He runs **fast.**

• It is ^{ad} hard work.

• He works hard all day.

ADV

Use of enough

उत्तर

He is enough meritorious
to pass in the exam.

He is meritorious enough

to pass in the exam. (✓)

• I have enough food.

• Enough শব্দটি noun এর আগে বসবে।

• He is strong enough.

• Enough শব্দটি Adjective পরে বসবে।

• **Adjective + enough + Noun**

auxiliary before subject=interrogative

✓
• You are tired.

• Are you tired?



Inversion means Reverse (invert)


সাধারণত Auxiliary Verb, Subject এর পূর্বে চলে আসলে Interrogative Sentence হয় কিন্তু Inversion এর নিয়মে Auxiliary Verb, Subject এর পূর্বে বসলেও Interrogative হয় না।

Inversion of verb (before the subject): Inversion

- এটা একটি literary technique এবং এটি মূলত গুরুত্ব প্রদানের জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Negative Adverb

- 
- Hardly
 - Scarcely
 - Rarely
 - Barely
 - Seldom
 - Never
 - Never before
 - Never Again
- 

- No sooner
 - Not one
 - Not once
 - Not
 - Until
 - Not only
 - Only after
- 

N **A** **M** **NASMA**

No sooner had we reached the station than the train left.

- No sooner = Neg. Word (N)
- Had = Aux. verb (A)
- we = Subject (S)
- reached = Main Verb (M)
- the station = Additional/Adverb

ইংরেজি ভাষায় নিম্নলিখিত ক্ষেত্রে Inversion ব্যবহার করা হয়:

• Negative adverbial expressions-এর পরে:

- In no way can he be held responsible.
- At no time did she say she would come.
- Under no circumstances can we accept credit cards.

He can not be held responsible.

Adverbial expressions of place এর পরে:

- Round the corner came the postman.
- On the doorstep was a bunch of flowers.

কোন বাক্য যদি seldom, rarely, never, little ইত্যাদি দিয়ে শুরু হয়

তাহলে এদের পরেই Auxiliary verb বসাতে হয়।

- Rarely does he visit me.
- Seldom have I seen such a beautiful view.
- Never had I felt so happy.
- Little did he imagine how dangerous it would be.

He goes
to school
He doesn't
go to
sch.

কোন বাক্য Hardly, scarcely, no sooner ইত্যাদি দিয়ে শুরু হলে

এদের পরে বা subject এর আগে Auxiliary verb বসবে।

- Hardly had I gone there when it started rain.
- Scarcely had we reached at the station when the train left.
- No sooner had I arrived than the meeting started.

Rarely you will see anyone using typewriters now-a -days.

•**Ans:** Rarely **will you** see anyone using typewriters now-a -days.

Never so many women have received law degrees as today.

- Ans: Never have so many women received law degrees as today.

Not only the atmosphere gives us air to breathe.

- Ans: Not only **does the atmosphere** give us air to breathe.

So/such + adj/adv _____ that

- So strong **was** the wind that we couldn't open the window.
- So quickly **did** he run that the others couldn't catch up with him.

Better = Adj or
Adverb?

People like him little.



• I spent _____ with the patient.

① • Sometimes

② • Sometime

③ • some time

④ • some times

Adv

Sometimes, sometime & some time

• sometimes = মাঝে মাঝে

• sometime = কোনো এক সময়

• some time - কিছু সময়, খানিকটা সময়

Friendly
Tight
Motherly
Affection

Let's Recap

The mother sat **vigilantly** beside the sick baby. Here 'vigilantly' is-

- a) a noun
- b) an adverb
- c) an adjective
- d) none of the three

The day of my sister's marriage is drawing **near**.

The word **near** is a/an-

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

They returned home earlier. Here the word 'home' is a/an-

- a) noun
- b) adjective
- c) adverb
- d) preposition

'Thank you very much'- in this sentence 'very' is -

- a) noun
- b) pronoun
- c) adverb
- d) adjective

I spent _____ with the patient.

- a) some time
- b) sometime
- c) some times
- d) sometimes

The word 'hardly' means-

- a) almost not
- b) always
- c) regularly
- d) hard work

I know better. Here the word 'better' is used as -

- a) an adjective
- b) an adverb
- c) a preposition
- d) a noun

Shihab always runs quite last. Here 'always' is a/an-

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

Times have changed and so _____

a) I have

b) I had

c) Had I

d) Have I

Rarely _____ seen from water.

- a) spotted frogs
- b) spotted frogs have
- c) have spotted frogs
- d) are spotted frogs

Never ___such a heinous crime.

- a) he has committed
- b) has he done
- c) he has done
- d) has he committed

He stood first. Here 'first' is -

- a) adverb of time
- b) adverb of place
- c) adverb of cause
- d) adverb of order

The sun went down. Here the word 'down' is

- a) Preposition
- b) Adverb
- c) Noun
- d) Conjunction

Thank You