

Step 77-85

৩৪

Relative Pronoun In DetailWhat is Relative Pronoun:?

যে pronoun কোন Noun বা pronoun এর পরে বসে উক্ত Noun বা Pronoun কে নির্দেশ করে এক conjunction এর মাধ্যমে ২টি বাক্যকে যুক্ত করে তাকে Relative Pronoun বলা হয়।

যে সকলগুলো বাক্য Relative Pronoun হতে পারে।

- who (যে বা তারা)
- whom (তাকে/তাদেরকে)
- whose (যার/যাদের) (এটি poss. Adj)
- which (যা, যাঁ, যাদের)
- that (যা, যা)
- what (যা)
- but (যে/যার/যিনি... নয়/সহ)

Antecedent কি?**BCS ODITI**

Ante = before
cedent = going } যার পূর্বপদ

Relative Pronoun এর ঠিক পূর্ববর্তী Noun/Pronoun কে Antecedent বলা হয়।

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1128. She is one of the delegates who was/were chosen to attend the program.
 antecedent Complex
 (সহস্রাধে প্রতিনিধিত্ব করার জন্য মতামত প্রতিনিধিত্ব করে যে সভায়)

1129. I am not one of you who are committing crime.
 a) am b) is c) are

1130. One of the delegates was/were chosen to attend the program.
 Simple sentence.

1131. who, whom, which কোন ধরনের pronoun? [2 Bes]
 ↳ Interrogative pronoun / Relative pronoun.

1132. Who has come? [কো কে এসেছে]
 ↳ who have come? [কো কে এসেছে]
 Interrogative pronoun

1133. The man who has come is my brother.
 Relative pronoun

1134. The girl was fair who came yesterday. X
 principal clause subordinate clause
 Corr: The girl who came yesterday was fair.

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Step-78Who এবং Whom এর ব্যবহারগত পার্থক্য

- Who** →
- person/ব্যক্তির পরে বসে।
 - বাক্যের subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
 - অর্থ যে/যারা
 - Structure: person + Who + verb
(অর্থ যে/যারা)
 - কৌশল: যেখানে he, she, they বসালে অর্থিক মানে হয় সেখানে **Who** বসতে পারে।

- Whom** →
- একটি person/ব্যক্তির পরে বসে।
 - একটি বাক্যের object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
 - অর্থ থাকে/যাদেরকে
 - Structure: person + Whom + person
(অর্থ Whom এর আগে person এক পরে person বসে)
 - কৌশল: যেখানে him, her, them বসালে বাক্যটি অর্থিক মানে হয়, সেখানে **Whom** বসতে পারে।

শিটটি আমানত স্বরূপ।

কারো সাথে শেয়ার করলে খেয়ানত হবে।

Follow: RRS BCS English

1135. लगाना कि कठिनाई?

- a) The man was tall who stole my bag.
- b) The man who stole my bag was tall. (b)
- c) The man stole my bag who was tall.
- d) The girl man whom was tall stole my bag.

1136. The girls _____ I helped _____ passed.

- a) who, has
- b) who, have (d)
- c) whom, has
- d) whom, have

1137. The man _____ who told you that _____ passed the exam.

Reading skill

Demonstrative Pronoun

- a) who, has
- b) who, have (a)
- c) whom, has
- d) whom, have

The man ^{has} passed the exam. (principal clause)
Who told you that (Sub-ordinate clause)

1136. The girls _____ I helped _____ innocent.

- a) who, was
- b) who, were (d)
- c) whom, was
- d) whom, were

The girls were innocent. (Principal)
whom I helped (Sub-ordi)

1139. The man arrested by the police who was innocent.

↳ Corr: The man who was innocent (was arrested by police)

Relative pronoun & antecedent The man was arrested by police
একসাথে বসে।

1140. The boy saw a dead man who was walking in the field.

↳ Corr: The boy who was walking in the field saw a ~~dead~~ man.
Structurally ঠিক (অর্থসহ দিক থেকে ঠিক)

1141. He _____ God loves _____ dies _____ young.

- a) who, dies
- b) who, die
- c) whom, die
- d) whom, dies

(d)

The man dies young. (p.e)
Whom God loves (s.e)

আল্লাহ যাকে ভালো বাসেন ~~সে~~ ^{সে} অকালে উঠিয়ে নিয়ে যান।

1142. আমার বাবা গ্রামে বাস করেন যিনি একজন বৃদ্ধ মানুষ।

- My father lives in a village who is an old man. X
- My father who is an old man lives in a village.

মনে রাখবে,

৩ clause বিশিষ্ট বাক্যে gap এর পূর্বের clause (তথা সর্বমুখ্য clause) এর

- I think
- I know
- I believe
- I love
- ইত্যাদি

থাকলে এ জাতীয় clause টি মনে মনে বাদ দিয়ে পড়ুন who/whom এর প্রকৃত অর্থ বোঝা যাবে।

1143. This is the boy who/whom is innocent. 2 clause ^{उ२०}

↳ This is the boy who/whom I think is innocent.
 २ मान मान बाद दिया गया.
 3 clause.

1144. This is the girl who/whom I believe loves the boy. 3 clause.

वाक्य में रचना कक्षा हिम:

I believe that this is the girl who loves the boy.

Sub-ordinate clause उद्देश्यवाक्य वाक्य

This is the girl whom I believe.

1145. This is the author who I know received Ekushay Award
 Sub X मानना वादा verb
 a) who (a)
 b) whom

1146. I love those who/whom I trust.
 Sub Sub

1147. I love those who/whom I think love me.
 Sub (plura) X वादा verb

1148. This is the man who/whom I think you can trust.
 Noun X Noun

1149. you should help those who/whom you know.
 ↳ you should help those who/whom you know ~~about~~ help. you

1150. You should vote for the candidates _____ helped the poor.

- a) ~~who~~ you believe has
- b) ~~who~~ you believe have
- c) ~~whom~~ you believe has
- d) ~~whom~~ you believe have.

You should vote for the candidates who whom you believe have helped the poor.

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Step-79

Whose এর ব্যবহার

নিচের উদাহরণটি লক্ষ করি:

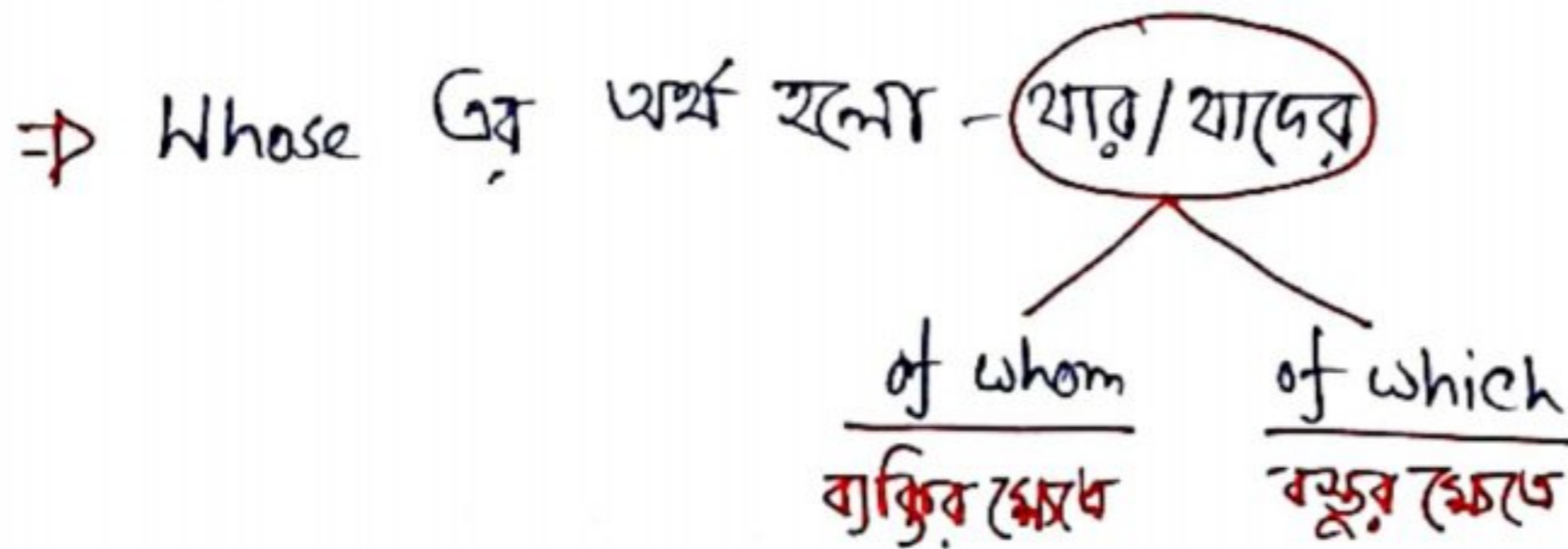
115. I have a dog _____ colour is red.

- a) whose (যার) e) that **Ans: (a) whose**
- b) which-যেটি d) its → আমাদেব বাক্যে শব্দ দেখাতে।

~~১১৬.~~ **সুন্দর বাক্যটি:** I have a dog. It's colour is red.
 মানে, ↳ I have dog whose colour is red.

ব্যাখ্যা: ⇒ Relative pronoun "who" এবং "whom" এর possessive Adjective হলো whose (Step 243)

⇒ Who এবং Whom পুরুষ ব্যক্তির সাথে ব্যনেত whose শব্দটি হলো Noun তথা ব্যক্তি/বস্তু/প্রাণীর সাথে ব্যনেত পারে।



কৌশল:

যেখানে his, her, its ব্যনেত বাক্যটি সঠিক মনে হবে যেখানে whose ~~ব্যনেত~~ ব্যনেত।

Structure: Noun + whose + Noun
 যার/যাদের

1152. I read the book _____ pages are torn out.

026

- a) whose c) that
b) which d) its

1153. The students studied in the classroom _____ windows were open.

- a) whose c) that
b) which d) its

1154. I ~~teach~~ teach a student _____ father is a doctor.

- a) whose c) what
b) which d) whom

1154. I live in Dhaka _____ population is about 20 millions.

- a) whose c) who
b) which d) whom

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Step-80

Which এর ব্যবহার

প্রথম কথা,

Which একটি Interrogative Pronoun হতে পারে।

1156. Which is the best?
Int. Pro.

২য় কথা, একটি Interrogative Adj হতে পারে।

1157. Which pen do you want?
Int. Adj Noun

Relative Pronoun হিসেবে Which:

- ⇒ এক্ষেত্রে which এর পূর্বে অবশ্যই একটি antecedent থাকবে।
- ⇒ এটি ২ টি clause কে সংযুক্ত করবে এবং বাক্যটি হবে complex.
- ⇒ সর্বাধিক বাক্য,

বসু
 ইন্ড প্রানী
 মিস্ট্র
 জড় পদার্থ

} থাকলে এর পরে which বসবে।

Short cut : বসু / প্রানী / মিস্ট্র + which + sub/verb
 ↓
 য/যা/যা/যে/যে/যে

1158. I have a dog _____ bites a man.

- a) whose ~~✓~~ which (যা)
- b) who
- d) it

1157 কে, 1158 প্রকৃষ্টাংশে মিলিয়ে পড়ি।

1159. I like the children _____ not cry.
plural

- a) who do not
- b) who does not
- ~~c) which do not~~ (c)
- d) which does not

1160. The shirt I bought yesterday _____ blue in colour.

- a) which, is
- b) which, are (a)
- c) whose, is
- d) whose, are

sub-ordinate যাকোন tense এ শতমাত্রা

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Step-81

That এর আদ্যোপান্ত

১ম কথা, that একটি সূত্র Sub-ordinate Conjunction.

Narration এর অব that
Sub-ordinate Conjunction

1161. Shakespeare said that all the world's a stage.
Sub-ordinate conjunction.

1162. The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.

২য় কথা, that একটি Demonstrative Pronoun ও হতে পারে।

1163. The language of 'our region is different-from that of yours.
Demonstrative pronoun

৩য় কথা, that একটি Demonstrative Adjective ও হতে পারে।

1164. that house looks nice.
Demonstrative N
adj

৪র্থ কথা, Relative pronoun হিসেবে that:

যেহেতু that এর পূর্বে অবস্থায় Antecedent থাকবে।

সাব্যয়নত,

⇒ Superlative Degree এর পক্ষে

Who, which, what দিয়ে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে

ব্যক্তি বা জিনিসের বস্তু বা প্রাণীর নাম ব্যবহার

যাহে all, some, few, little, much, many, no, any
only, the same, first, second, etc.
Somebody, any body, something, nothing,

সর্বাধিক,

⇒ Superlative Degree এর পরে

who, which, that দিয়ে বাক্য শুরু হলে

বাক্যে ব্যক্তির পর বস্তু বা স্থানীয় নাম থাকলে

বাক্যে all, some, few, little, much, many,
no, any, somebody, anybody, something, nothing
only, the same, first, second etc.

ইত্যাদি কিছু নির্দিষ্ট শব্দের পরে

Relative Pronoun হিসেবে

that ব্যবহার

ব্রহ্মসূত্র,

উচ্চতর প্রাণী (মানুষ), উচ্চতর বস্তু/things (বিদ্যা-ব্যবসায়িক বিষয়) এমনকি
কখনো কখনো সর্বাধিক জীব জন্তুর দ্বারা that ব্যবহার পাঠ্য।

1165. Mr Ali is a ^{wise} man _____ is loved by all.

a) who b) whom c) which

1166. Mr Ali is the wisest man _____ is loved by all.

a) who b) whom, c) that

1167. This is the mobile phone _____ I lost yesterday.

a) whose b) which c) it's

1168. This is the same mobile phone _____ I lost yesterday. ^{उस}

a) which ~~b) that~~

1169. This is the man _____ I want to see.

a) who ~~b) whom~~ c) which

1170. This is the only man _____ I want to see.

a) who b) whom ~~c) that~~

1171. Nobody who/that [✓] watches the match will ever forget that.

1172. Is there anything _____ we can do for you?

~~a) that~~ b) which

1173. This the most interesting movie _____ I have ever seen.
↳ इससे अधिक दिलचस्प फिल्म

a) which ~~b) that~~ c) whose.

1174. Who is the man _____ called me a fool.

a) who b) whom ~~c) that~~

1175. What is the name of the boy _____ stood first in the exam?

a) who ~~b) that~~ c) whom

1176. I have read the book — you lent me.
 কিতাবটি

- a) whose
- b) that
- c) it.

↳ that সম্বন্ধনাম which সং সং

1177. He wants both the girl and money — is impossible.
 কনিকার সাথে পুত্র

- a) which
- b) that
- c) who

the girl = who
 money = which > সং সং that

1178. It is a wise father — his own child.

- a) who knows ⇒ who knows সং সং Shakespeare
- b) that knows
- c) whom knows
- d) that knows

1179. All that glitters is not gold. [The merchant of Venice]
 Sub-ordinate

↳ এই বাক্যের ব্যাকরণ:

- i) এটি Complex sentence.
- ii) All is not gold = Principal clause.
- iii) That glitters = Sub-ordinate clause.

এই বাক্যে, ↑ All = Indefinite Pronoun (একই বাক্যে যেটি that এর antecedent)
 that = Relative pronoun.

filters = verb (all এর ক্ষেত্রে singular)

is = linking verb

not = adverb (always adverb)

gold = material noun

Step-82

What এর ব্যবহার

১য় কথা, What একটি স্মরণ Interrogative pronoun.

1180. What happened to you?
Int. pro.

২য় কথা, What একটি Interrogative Adjective ও হতে পারে।

1181. What type of people do you like?
Int. adj Noun

৩য় কথা, Relative pronoun হিসেবে what

i) আরও বস্তু বুঝাতে what ব্যবহার।

ii) অর্থাৎ what এর Antecedent থাকে না।

iii) ও antecedent থাকলে what না বসে that/which ব্যবহার।

1182. I cannot understand _____ he teaches. antecedent নেই।

a) what b) which

1183. I can not understand the topic _____ he teaches.
antecedent

- a) what
- b) which antecedent

1184. I cannot read the text _____ you ^{have} sent me.
antecedent

- a) that
- b) what.

1185. I cannot read _____ you sent me.

- a) what
- b) that antecedent

1186. We cannot ~~before~~ give you _____ you need. [antecedent is what is]

- a) who
- b) whom
- c) that
- d) what

সুতরাং, We cannot give you the things that you need.

Step-83

But সমস্যার সমাধান

১ম কথা,

⇒ But একটি মূলত Co-ordinate Conj.

⇒ But অর্থ "কিন্তু"

⇒ এক্ষেত্রে but দিয়ে ২টি clause যুক্ত করলে বাক্যটি হবে Compound.

1187. He is poor (but) he is honest. (Compound Sentence)
কিন্তু উহ্য

উল্লেখ্য, Compound Sentence এ and এবং but এর পরে একই জাতীয় subject/verb উহ্য থাকে।

২য় কথা, ⇒ But একটি 'except (বা ছাড়া) অর্থ preposition হবে।

⇒ এক্ষেত্রে বাক্যটি simple sentence হবে।

1188. None (but) Allah can help us. (Simple Sentence)

except বা ছাড়া অর্থ preposition.

1189. None (but) the brave deserve/deserves the fair.
Sub preposition

All died except 9

1190. A farmer has 17 cows. All but 9 died. How many cows are alive?

a) 9 b) 8 c) 0 d) 17

1191. There are 20 fish in the pot. All but 7 died. How many fish are there in the pot?

a) 20 b) 7 c) 13 d) 00

1192. In August 15, 1975 . . . All but Hasina and Rehana died.

preposition
except
শুধু

৩য় কথা, just or only আর but শব্দটি Adverb ২য়।

1193. Rehana is but a baby.
just
adv.

1194. Life is but a walking shadow. (macbeth)
just
Adv.

৪র্থ কথা, But শব্দটি Noun ৩ হতে পারে, আর ২য় excuse.

1195. I will not hear a but.
noun

৫য় কথা, But শব্দটি verb ৩ হতে পারে।

1196. But me no buts. (আমি কোন কামড়ি/ কিছু কিছুকথা না)
verb
↳ বিষয়কে বর্ন হতে to object/আমাতিকতা।

৩য় কথা, but শব্দটি Sub-ordinate Conjunction হতে পারে।

একত্রে বাক্যটি হবে = Complex

কিন্তু but এর অর্থ হল = until

1197. It never rains (but) it pours.

until/অর্থাৎ
subordinate conj

→ বাক্যটি Complex.

মান, মেঘ নাতি নাহওয়া পর্যন্ত বৃষ্টি হয় না। (PK De senken)

৪য় কথা, Relative pronoun হিসেবে but.

⇒ একত্রে but এর দ্বারা একত্রে অবশ্যই একটি antecedent থাকবে।

স্বাক্ষরিত,

who . . . not
that . . . not
which . . . not

এই অর্থে Relative Pronoun হিসেবে but ব্যবহৃত হয়।

অর্থাৎ, Relative pronoun "but" এর অর্থ - একটি not লুকায়িত থাকে।

এই-আর একত্রে Not ব্যবহৃত হয়।

⇒ একত্রে বাক্যটি হবে Complex

⇒ এক but শব্দ class টি adjective clause

1198. There is no mother **but** loves her child. (Complex sent)
Relative pronoun adj clause

माने, There is no mother who does not love her child.

1199. There is scarcely a baby **but** likes candy.
Relative pronoun

माने, There is scarcely a baby which does not like candy.

1200. There is no ^{rose} rose **but** has some thorns.
that does not have

1201. There is no Hindu **but** knows the history of Ramayan.
माने who does not know Ramayan.

उपरोक्त 4 टि वाक्यों में Complex.
प्रकार
Relative प्र. 'but' द्वारा clause में Adj clause

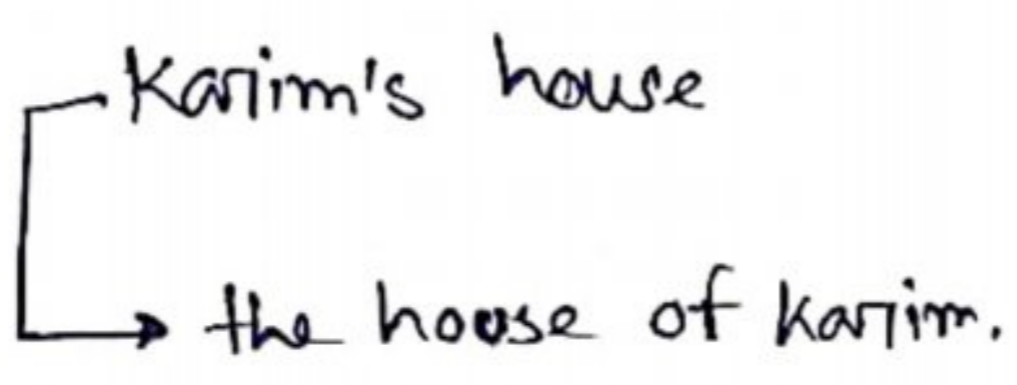
Step- 84

Relative Pronoun এর আরো
কয়েকটি Correction.

Note: 1

প্রয়োজনে possessive পরিবর্তন করে হলমু Relative Pronoun এর
Antecedent পাশাপাশি রাখা হবে

possessive 's / of কারিফ



1202. I like Nazrul's ~~poems~~ who is our national poet.

↳ I like the poems of Nazrul who is our national poet.

1203. I have read the dramas of ~~shakespeare~~ which are the
storehouse of wisdom.

↳ I have read the Shakespeare's dramas which are the

Note: 2

Relative pronoun "who" ଏବଂ "whom" ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱର୍ଣେ they / them ନାସର those ବାସ,

1204. Group helps them/those who help/helps themselves.
Relati
 PRU

1205. They / those who came yesterday is / are my friend

Note: 3

All of them = ତାମେବୁ ଅବାସି

All of whom = ସାମେବୁ ଅବାସି

All of which = ସାବୁ ଅବାସି

ଏସି ସୁଲୋ ଦ୍ୱାରା ୨ଟି clause ସୂଚି
 ବଢ଼ା ଅସି ।

1206. My uncle has 3 sons work in the same office

a) all of them

b) all of whom ଏଟି ନା ସାକଲେ (ବ) ଅବେ ।

c) they all

d) who all

Note: 4

- Whoever
- Whomever
- Whosever
- Whichever
- Whatever

ଏହାଲୋକେ ଅନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ Relative Pronoun କରା ଥାଏ ।
 ଏହାଲୋକର ସୂଚକ ଆଦିରୂପ Antecedent ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ ହେବ ।

1207. You may help _____ you like. [whom ଏହା ପାଇଁ person ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେବ]

- a) who b) whom c) whoever ~~d) whosever~~ e) whomever.

1208. Give the clothes to _____ needs them. [who ଏହା ପାଇଁ verb ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେବ]

- a) who ~~b) whoever~~ c) whom d) whomever.

~~1209~~ You may help _____ you

1209. I don't care _____ son you are.

- a) whose ~~b) whosever~~

1210. Give the work to _____ looks idle.

- a) whom b) whomever
 c) who ~~d) whoever~~.

Step 85

Relative Pronoun: at a glance

i) person + Who + verb
যে/যারা

ii) person + Whom + person
যাকে/যাদেরকে

[তবে ৩ clause বিমিশ্রিত বাক্যে Whom clause টি Whom জানে জানে বাদ দিয়ে পড়লে সমস্যা হবে]

iii) Noun + Whose + Noun
যার

iv) বস্তু / স্থান / প্রাণী / মিশ্র + Which + subj / verb
যে/যেটি/যেমন

v) Superlative এর পরে
⇒ Who/which/What সুরক্ষিত থাকলে } that বসবে।
⇒ ব্যক্তির পর বস্তু / প্রাণী
⇒ মিশ্র নির্দিষ্ট শব্দের পরে

vi) What এর antecedent থাকে না। তাই থাকলে that / which হবে।

vii) Who — not
that — not
which — not } এই তিনটি Relative pronoun হিসাবে but বসবে।

Exercise from Common Mistake

1211. That is the boy who came yesterday.
pronam.

1212. The man to whom I spoke is my brother.
prupo. 2: 975; 'oj form

1213. The girl whose mother is ill has left school.
(2173)

1214. This is the pen which I bought.

1215. I cannot repeat all that I hear.

1216. He is a boy whom I know you can trust.
X

1217. She is the girl who we thought had been ill.
X

1218. He is the tallest man that I ever saw.

1219. She is the same as/that she has always been.

1220. I like to help those whom I love and who I know love me.
X

Step-86Parallelism and Structure Agreement

Parallelism: যেকোনো ভাষায় বাক্য গঠনে বস্তুনিষ্ঠভাবে একই গঠনরূপ-বিশিষ্ট বীজবাহিক কিছু তথ্য ব্যবহার করতে হয়, এদেরকে Parallelism বলে।

parallelism এর নিয়ম:

parallelism সাধিত nouns এর সাথে nouns, prepositional phrases এর সাথে prepositional phrases, participles এর সাথে participles, infinitives এর সাথে infinitives, clauses এর সাথে clauses এর একই গঠনরূপ ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Rule:01 (Parallel এর গঠন বীজবাহিক আকারে হয়।)

Sentence এর যেকোনো Subject অঙ্গকে কোন কিছু প্রকাশ করতে যে Comparative, noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, gerund, infinitive ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাদের ব্যবহারও বীজবাহিক হতে হবে। যেমন:

- ⇒ verb হলে verb এর অবস্থানো নিম্ন একই হবে।
- ⇒ Noun হলে অবস্থানো noun একই হবে।
- ⇒ Infinitive হলে অবস্থানো infinitive একই হবে। ইত্যাদি।

1221. Not parallel: Father told me that I should study a lot (clause), that I should not eat fast food (clause), and to maintain a strict routine before the exam (phrase)

parallel: Father told me that I should study a lot (clause), that I should not eat fast food (clause), and that I should maintain a strict routine before the exam. (clause)

1222. Not parallel: Mr. Nirrob expected that he would present his ideas at the meeting (active), that there would be time for him to show his slide presentation (active), and that he would be agreed by his partners (passive)

parallel: Mr. Nirrob expected that he would present his ideas at the meeting (active), that there would be time for him to show his slide presentation (active) and that his partners would agree with him. (active)

1223. Which one is correct?

- a) She is not and does not intend to run for political office.
- b) She is not running and does not intend to run for political office.
- c) She has not and does not intend to run for political office.
- d) She is not running and do not intend to run for political office.

Ans: (b)

1224. For better or worse, the mobile phone is a very useful device of people's lives.

Rule: 02

parallel বা সমন্বিত ব্যবহৃত Co-ordinate এবং Correlatives conjunctions দ্বারা হয়।

Both ... and, not only ... but also, either ... or, neither ... nor, whether ... or, prefer to ইত্যাদি Correlatives এর উভয় পাশে একই জাতীয় parts of speech বসে। আবার, And, or, but, is ইত্যাদি আলাদা যা বসে পারে তা বসে।

1225. Incorrect:

The teacher not only wants his students to keep quiet but also to do the task.

Correct: The teacher wants his students not only to keep quiet but also

to do the task.

Step - 87Redundancy (বাহুল্য দোষ/অপ্রয়োজনীয়তা)

কোন sentence এ একই অর্থ বহন word বা অভিব্যক্তি আহেতুক পুনরাবৃত্তিকে Redundancy বলে। বাহুল্য তা বাহুল্য দোষ হিসেবে পরিচিত। Redundancy word মুক্ত করলে বাক্যই অক্ষুণ্ণ। যেমন:

please repeat again.

ব্যাখ্যা: এখানে Repeat অর্থ পুনরাবৃত্ত করা আবার again অর্থ পুনরাবৃত্ত। এক্ষেত্রে, repeat থাকার কারণে again হল Redundancy যা বলা বা লেখার প্রয়োজন নেই।

Please repeat. or, Please again.

Redundancy দুইভাবে হতে পারে।

Rule: 01 অপ্রয়োজনীয় কিছু word / phrase এর সংযোজন।

Advance forward.

Await for

Dictionary book

New invention

Join together

Lodging house

Nearly almost.

Revert back

Restore back

Return back

Renew again.

United together.

1226. Incorrect: Ruhama will return back soon.

Correct: Ruhama will return soon.

Rule: 02

কিছু verb (both finite & non-finite) এর পরে preposition ব্যবস্থা, তবে এর বাক্য noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে preposition ব্যবস্থা।

1227. verb: I want to discuss the matter with you.

noun: I have a discussion about the matter with you.

Approach ~~to~~

Answer ~~to~~

Discuss ~~about~~

Enter ~~into~~

Investigate ~~into~~

Meet ~~with~~

paint ~~with~~

Reach ~~at~~

Resemble ~~to~~

Resign ~~from~~

Violate ~~against~~

1228. I want to go abroad after my studies.

Note: Go এর পরে home, abroad, overseas, here, there থাকলে

এদের সাথে কোন preposition ব্যবস্থা নয়।

1229. Choose the correct sentence; [ব্যবসায়িক জীবন একচেছা আধিকার]

a) He has the entire monopoly of the trade

b) He has a monopoly of the trade

c) He has a total monopoly of the trade

d) He has wide monopoly of the trade.

ans: (b)

1230. Choose the correct sentence: [যা শু আশ্রয় জন্য একুটি পানি নিষ্করণ]

a) Go to fetch some water for me

b) Go and fetch some water for me

c) Fetch and bring some water for me

d) Fetch some water for me

Ans: (d)

Step 88-90Sentence in Detail

যা পড়া হবে,

- i) Sentence এর বিভিন্ন প্রকারভেদ
- ii) যেহুমোর সুক্ষ্ম পার্থক্য
- iii) **Dangling Modifier**
- iv) Embedded question ও Complex sentence এর একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Comparative

Step-88প্রাথমিক আলোচনা:

⇒ অর্থ অনুসারে Sentence কে ৫ ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে।

- i) Assertive Sentence (বিবৃতিসূচক বাক্য) / **Declarative Statement.**
- ii) Interrogative Sentence (প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য)
- iii) Imperative sentence (আদেশ ^{অনুজ্ঞা} সূচক বাক্য)
- iv) Optative Sentence (ইচ্ছা/প্রার্থনাসূচক বাক্য)
- v) Exclamatory Sentence (আবেগ ^{বিস্ময়} সূচক বাক্য) ^{নিষেধ}

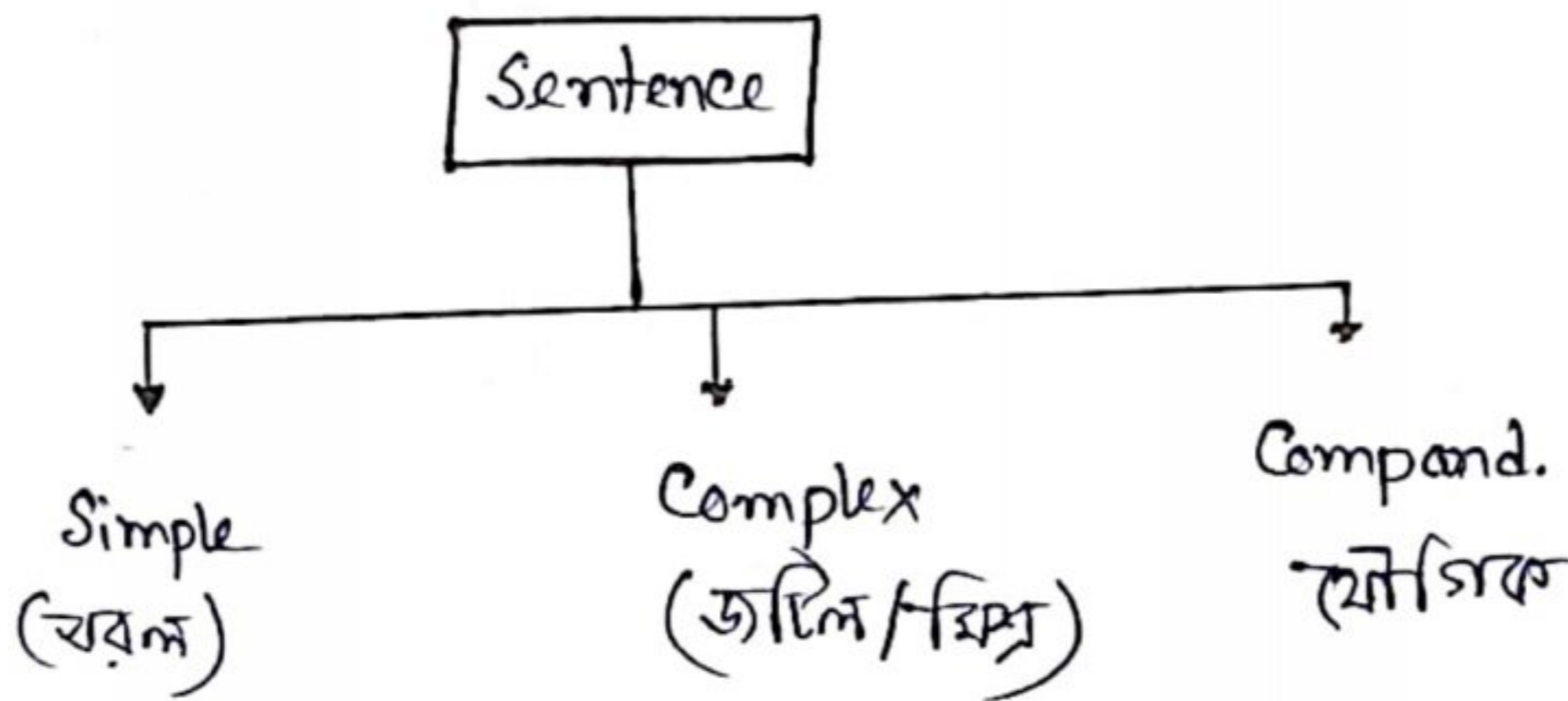
উল্লেখ্য, ① Imperative অনুজ্ঞা দ্বারা আদেশ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধ, অর্থাৎ Imperative এর অর্থ সর্বত্র আদেশ বুঝায় না।

② আবেগ দ্বারা সুখ, দুঃখ, হর্ষ, বিস্ময়, ঘৃণা, আনন্দ, বেদনা অর্থাৎ ^{নিষেধ}

iii) উপরিউক্ত বাক্যগুলোই প্রত্যেকটি প্রকারের Affirmative & Negative উভয় structure ই হতে পারে।

iv) Assertive sentence এর অন্য নাম Declarative Statement.

গঠন অনুযায়ী বাক্য তিন প্রকার।



Step-89
Simple sentence

Note: 1

Simple sentence এ একটিমাত্র subject এবং একটিমাত্র finite verb থাকে।
Step: ৬৫২ হতে

তবে এ বাক্য অনেকগুলো non-finite verb এর phrase থাকতে পারে।
Infinitive, Gerund, Participle

যতদূর,

⇒ Simple sentence এ কোন অবস্থাতেই ত্রিবার্তী Subject এবং Finite verb থাকবে।

⇒ যদি থাকে তাহলে অর্থ যুক্তি বজায় রেখে কেউ হাড়া বাক্যগুলোকে Non-finite verb করতে হবে।

Note : 2

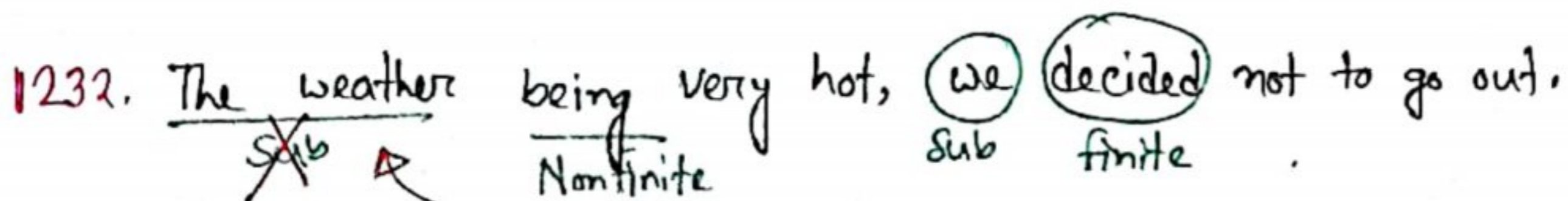
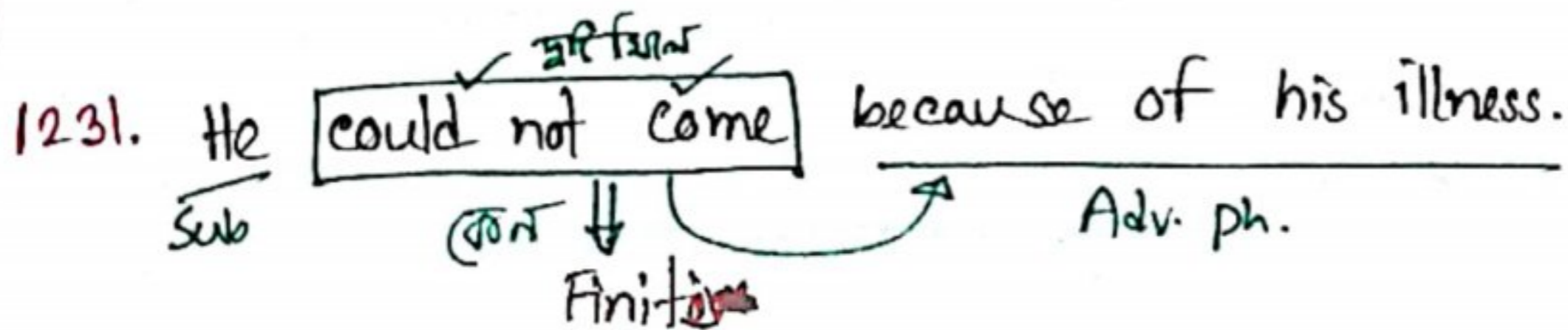
- ⇒ too ... to (তোতাই... না)
- ⇒ in spite of / Despite (সত্ত্বেও)
- ⇒ preposition + Gerund phrase
- ⇒ present / past / perfect participle phrase
- ⇒ Because of / on account of / owing to / due to /
in order to phrase

সার্বমুখ্য বাক্য
Simple sentence হতে পারে।

মনে রাখো,

- Because of (preposition) = Simple sentence
- Because (conjunction) = Complex sentence

- In order that (conjunction) = Complex sentence
- In order to (preposition) = Simple sentence



Sub হতে পারে অথবা
অসমাপ্ত finite verb হতে পারে।
present participle
কোন noun / pronoun হতে পারে
কোন verb বা noun কে modify করে

এ বাক্যে,

২টি sub বসেছে = we

২টি finite verb = decided

৩টি, being এক, to go অন্য = Non-finite verb

1233. He went to market in order to buy some books.
Sub finite adv.ph Adv. ph Non-finite

1234. Besides being a good student, he is a good player.
pre gerund Sub finite verb

1235. In spite of his poverty, he is honest.
Adv. ph

1236 নিচের বাক্যটি পর্যালোচনা করি।

⇒ বাক্যটি অনেক বড় হওয়া সত্ত্বেও Simple Sentence.

⇒ কারণ এ বাক্যে ২টি মাত্র sub এক, ২টি finite verb রয়েছে।

After five months of suffering and destruction under unrelenting attacks by Russian aircrafts, the Syrian people have at last received some good news: an agreement announced early Friday morning in Munich between the united States and Russia to deliver desperately needed humanitarian aid to besieged Syrian cities followed by at least a temporary cessation of hostilities.
noun prep- verb ২৪০৩৩৩ noun/verbal noun present participle noun finite verb noun (verbal) past participle Det adj (past. pt) Noun infinitive Non finite (past participle) verbal noun

Step 90

Dangling Modifier

Simple Sentence অর্থাৎ ১টি মূখ্যপূর্ণ Construction

নিচের উদা: লক্ষ করি,

1235. While walking to school, a dog bit me.

↳ While walking to school, I was bitten by a dog.

ব্যাখ্যা:

Simple sentence এর subject এর পূর্বে কমা দ্বারা যুক্ত phrase টি উক্ত subject এর modifier বা বিবরণ দিচ্ছে গুলি হয়।
অর্থাৎ, Subject এর পূর্বে কমা phrase টি ^{অনুপস্থিত} Subject এর সাথে logical বা যুক্তপূর্ণ হতে হবে। যদি যুক্তপূর্ণ বা logical না হয় তাহলে

যেটিকে - Illogical Modifier/ Dangling Modifier/ Missplaced Modifier কমা হয়।

একইভাবে বাক্য প্রশ্ন যোগ্য হবে না।

এছাড়া, Simple sentence এর subject এর পূর্বে যাবিধ -

- ⇒ present participle phrase
- ⇒ past participle phrase
- ⇒ perfect participle phrase
- ⇒ Adjective/ Adverbial phrase
- ⇒ preposition + Gerund যুক্ত phrase
- ⇒ Infinitive যুক্ত phrase. ইত্যাদি

যুক্ত পাবে।

1238. Going to field, football was played by them.
 illogical modifier
 → Going to field, they play football
 logical

1239. Being in haste, a) the door was left open
 असह्य शक्य
 b) the door was open.
 c) We left the door open
 d) He left open.
 Ans: (c)

1240. _____ passer-by took a map.
 Having + V3
 a) Having ^{been} tired and exhausted
 b) ~~Be~~ ^{Being} tired and exhausted
 c) Tired and exhausted
 d) after having ^{been} tired and exhausted.
 Ans: (c)

1241. Forgetting that the microphone was on, the whole audience heard the singer's fight with his wife.
 illogical modifier → एम थाउटव माइक्रो श्याह singer को
 Forgetting that the microphone was on, the singer fought with his wife for the whole audience to hear.

1242. ~~While~~ While Plunging into water,
 म्हाउटव
 a) he rescued the drowning child
 b) the drowning child was rescued.
 ans: (b)

1243. While biking home, _____

a) a storm caught us.

b) we caught a storm.

c) we were caught by a storm.

Ans: (c)

BCS ODITI

1244. হাঙ্গিং on the wall, _____

a) I saw a photograph of my mother.

b) a photograph of my mother was seen by me.

Ans: (b)

Self analysis:

1245.

1246. Sharif Hossain Ahmad Chowdhury

01728395949

1247.

1248. শিটটি আমানত স্বরূপ।

কারো সাথে শেয়ার করলে খেয়ানত হবে।

1249.

Follow: RRS BCS English

1250.

Step-91

Complex Sentence

Note: 1

Complex Sentence কে অন্তত ২টি subject এক ২টি finite verb থাকবে।

এক্ষেত্রে অন্ততগত ২টি clause (বাক্যভাগ) ২টি sub-ordinate conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকবে।

sub-ordinate conjunction যুক্ত অংশটিকে sub-ordinate/Dependent clause (আম্লিত শব্দ বাক্য)

এক অন্য অংশটিকে principal/main/independent clause (প্রধান শব্দবাক্য) বলা হয়।

Sub-ordinate Conjunction গুলো হলো:

⇒ though/although (যদিও ... তথাপি)

⇒ till/until (যতক্ষণ/ততক্ষণ ... না)

⇒ if (যদি ... তবে)

⇒ unless (যদি ... না ... তবে)

⇒ so ... that

⇒ so that / in order that

⇒ in case (যদি)

⇒ as soon as

⇒ Hardly had ... before

⇒ Scarcely had ... when

⇒ provided that ...

⇒ let alone (দূরে থাক)

⇒ lest (যাতে ... না)

⇒ before/after

⇒ as/since/because

⇒ with question (who/whom...)

1259. I would like to know what work did he do best? वेस

I would like to know what work he did best.

1260. I don't know how are you and where ~~to~~ ^{are you} leave living now?

I don't know how you are and where you are living now.

1261. If winter comes, can spring be far behind? (P: B shetty)
sub-ordinate principal clause

1262. Where is he is a mystery X
sub prin.

→ Where he is is a mistake.
It (Noun clause)

जानना

** I know what your name is.
obj (it)

→ जानना: It is known to me

passive: What your name is is known to me
it का नाम जानना

Step-১২Compound Sentence

⇒ এ বাক্যে অন্তত ২টি subject এবং ২টি finite verb থাকে।

⇒ অন্তত ২টি ^{স্বাধীন} বাক্য ২টি Co-ordinate Conjunction তথা

F - For
A - And
N - Nor
E - Else
B - But
O - or/otherwise
Y - yet
so - so

দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়েছে।

⇒ Co-ordinate Conjunction যুক্ত অংশটিকে Co-ordinate Clause এবং অন্য অংশটিকে principal clause বলা হয়।

⇒ Co-ordinate Conjunction টি ২টি বাক্যের মাঝে থাকবে। (অথবা sub-ordinate

Conjunction-টি বাক্যের শুরুতে বা মাঝে থাকতে পারে)

দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ,

NCTB দ্বারা নবম দশম শ্রেণির English 2nd paper বইয়ে

Compound sentence অধ্যয়ন করে আমাদের এই বিষয়ের ব্যাপ্তি বৃদ্ধি করা হয়েছিল।

1263. He is poor but he is honest.

↳ অর্থাৎ, He is poor ^{উহ} but honest.
principal clause co-ordinate clause

1264. I went to school market and I bought some books.
principal clause ^{উহ} co-ordinate conjunction

উল্লেখ্য, Compound sentence এ and এবং but এর পরে একই অর্থের subject/verb আবর্তন উহ্য থাকে।

1265. He must not be late else he will miss the train. [40 Bes]

সূত্রটি হ'ল or else
↳ অর্থ নহবা/অন্যথা/otherwise.

গোড়াগু, Thus, then, therefore, Nevertheless, Nonetheless, প্রভৃতি Conjunction দ্বারা যদি ২ টি বাক্য যুক্ত হয় তাহলেও বাক্যটি Compound হবে।

শিটটি আমানত স্বরূপ।

কারো সাথে শেয়ার করলে খেয়ানত হবে।

Follow: RRS BCS English

Sentence: At a glance

Simple Sentence: ⇒ ୧ ଟି subject

⇒ ୧ ଟି finite verb [ଲେଖନୋପାଦେ ଶ୍ରେଣୀବିଧି finite verb ଥାଏ]

Complex sentence:

ଏକ { ⇒ ୧ ଟି subject

⇒ ୧ ଟି finite verb

⇒ ୧ ଟି clause ୧ ଟି sub-ordinate conjunction ଦ୍ୱାରା ଥିବା ଥାଏ।

⇒ Sub-ordinate clause ଠିକ୍ ଥିବା ଥାଏ କଥା ହେବ,

⇒ କଥା କଥା sub-ordinate conjunction ଠିକ୍ ଥିବା ଥାଏ।

⇒ Sub-ordinate clause ଠିକ୍ principal clause ଉପରୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ
ଅର୍ଥ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରେ।

Compound Sentence: ⇒ ୧ ଟି subject

⇒ ୧ ଟି finite verb

⇒ ୧ ଟି ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ବାକ୍ୟ ୧ ଟି Co-ordinate conjunction ଦ୍ୱାରା
ଥିବା ଥାଏ।

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Grand Practice

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর নাম লিখি।

1266. Water ^{which is drunk} we drink must be pure (Complex)

1267. What is lotted can not be blotted. (Complex)

1268. All that glitters is not gold. Complex

1269. None but the brave deserves the fair. Simple

1270. All is well that ends well. Complex

1271. He is diligent, therefore he must succeed. Compound

1272. Besides making a promise, he kept it. Simple
non finite

1273. The sun having set, we went home - simple.

1274. He explained me how to behave with others. Simple

1275. ^{you} Do or ^{you} die. Compound.

1276. There is no mother ^{who does not} but loves her child. Complex

1277. ^{you} Fight til you die Complex

1278. Jumping up, he ran away. Simple

1279. In case of your moving, you will die. Simple.

1280. He fathers like he has been doing it for years though
Conjunction as if (225) Conjunction
 principal clause sub-ordinate clause

his kid is only three months old. (Complex)
 sub ordinate clause

Step: 93-95

Clause in Detail (প্রায়শিক আলোচনা)

নিচের উদা: ~~দেখ~~ মনে করি:

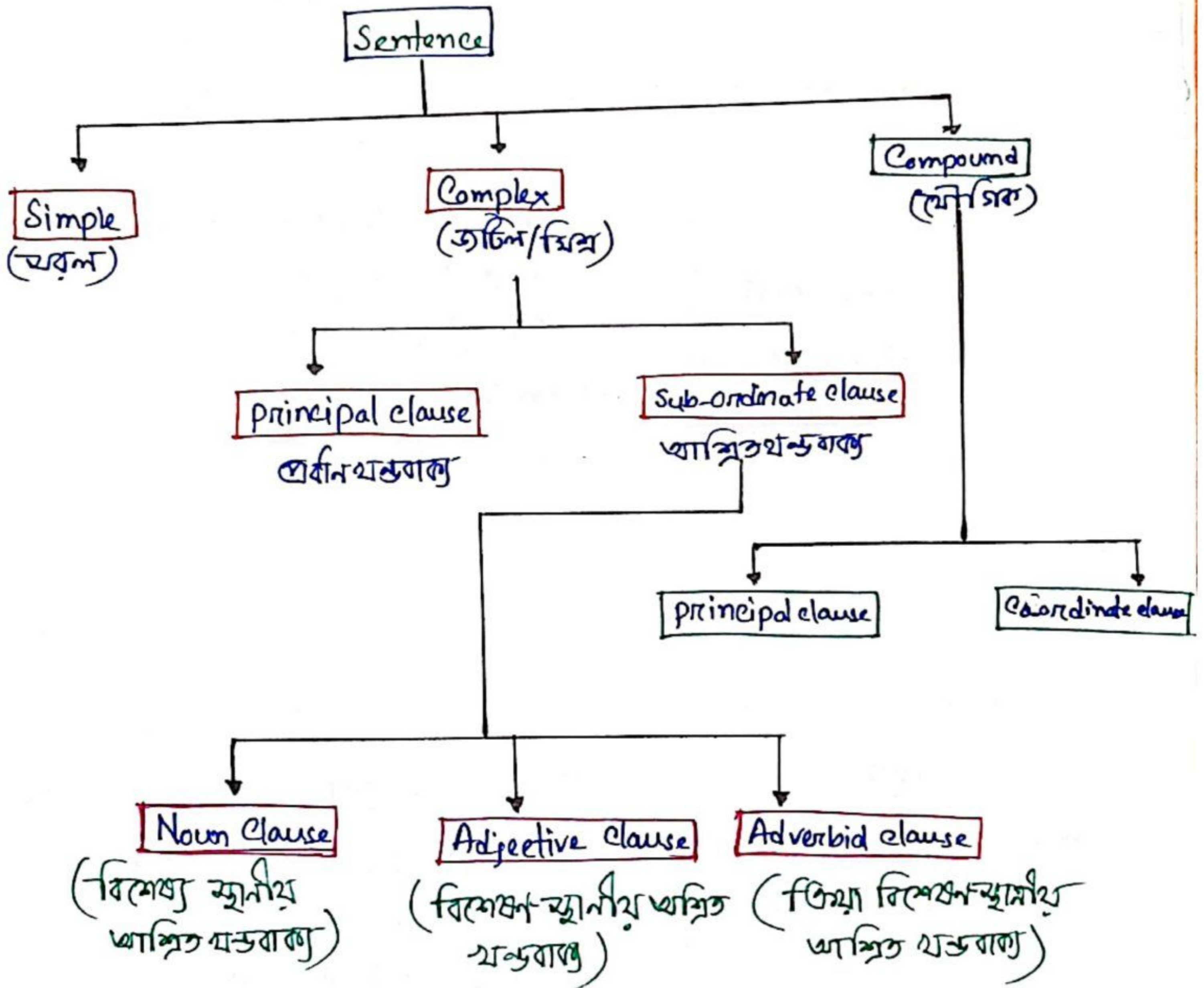
1281. One day Bassanio came to Antonio and told him that
principal clause *Coordinate clause*
he used to repair his fortune by a wealthy marriage with a
Sub-ordinate clause / Noun clause (obj-it)
lady whom he dearly loved and whose father had left her sole
adjective clause *Adjective clause*
heirress to a large estate [The merchant of Venice.]

এবং Connectives দুটো মনে রাখ = And, that, whom, whose

Clause কী:

- ⇒ clause কয়েক অর্থ বাক্যাংশ / খন্ডবাক্য
- ⇒ এতে অন্তত একটি subject এবং ২টি finite verb থাকবে।
- ⇒ আমরা দেখে English grammar এ-বহুল আলোচিত clause ~~হয়~~ -
- অর্থাৎ মূলত Complex/compound sentence এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত।

নিচের ছকটি প্রকৃত্ত শব্দগণ্য লক্ষ্য করি



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Step-93
Noun clause

⇒ বাক্যে Noun এর স্থানে যে clause ব্যবহৃত হয় সেই Noun clause.

⇒ স্বাধীনতা - Subject এর স্থানে
object এর স্থানে
Complement এর স্থানে
Case in apposition এর স্থানে
preposition এর পরে
Infinitive এর পরে

} Noun clause ব্যবহৃত।
সূত্রসমূহ (Step 23/41/42/45 প্র.)

ব্যয়কর্মে জড়িত তথ্য:

⇒ Complement এর স্থানে Noun, Adjective, Adverb ব্যবহৃত পারে কিন্তু (Step 45 প্র.)
তবে clause হিসেবে পূর্বে Noun clause হৈ ব্যবহৃত থাকে।

অর্থাৎ, (Complement এর স্থানে কোন clause থাকলে = Noun clause)

⇒ ask, wonder, require, ^{Inquire} প্রভৃতি verb এর পরে স্বাধীনতা Noun clause ব্যবহৃত।

Noun clause চেনার কৌশল:

⇒ যে clause এর স্থানে it বসালে বাক্যটি অর্থহীন হয়, তাহলে Noun clause হতে পারে।

⇒ তবে 'it' অর্থহীন না হলে (যদি verb কে কী/কাকে ছাড়া অন্য প্রদেয় উত্তরে বসালে) Noun clause হবে না।

Step: 94

Adjective clause

এই clause কোন Noun বা Pronoun এর সঙ্গে যোগে উক্ত Noun/Pronoun কে qualify করে যেটাকে Adjective clause বলে।

বিশেষ্যে দুটি কথা মনে রাখতে,

- i) Adjective clause এর শুরু অবশ্যই একটি Noun/pronoun "Antecedent" হিসেবে থাকবে এবং clause টি দ্বারা এ Noun/pronoun কে বোঝায়।
- ii) Relative pronoun এবং Relative Adverb যুক্ত clause থাকলে Adjective clause হিসেবে গণ্য হয়।

1290. Robi is a poor boy who lives at an orphanage.
 ↗ adj clause

1291. I know where he lives.
 +v. Noun clause
 ↳ I know the place where he lives.
 ↗ adj clause

1292. I know the boy who went there.
 ↗ Adj clause
 ↳ I know who went there.
 +v Noun clause

Noun clause এবং Adj clause এর স্বল্প নিরূপন:

এর স্বল্পন করার স্বল্পনাটি মিশ্র

1293. The news that he has failed is false. এইখানে the news কে he has failed করে করা।

↑
Noun clause
(apposition এর স্থান)

এখানে Apposition দ্বারা কোন noun/pronoun এর পরিচয় দেয়া হয়।

1294. The news that you read yesterday is false

↑
Adj clause
যদি যে খবরটি গতকাল পড়ানো হয়ে মিশ্র

Self Analysis:

1295.

Step- 95

Adverbial clause

⇒ ବାକ୍ୟ Adverb ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ସୁମେ ଥେ clause ବସ୍ତୁ ତାକ୍ତେ Adverbial clause ବନ୍ଧୁଥୁଅ।

⇒ principal clause ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ସୁମେ verb ତକ୍ତେ what / whom ହୁଅନ୍ତା ଏବଂ ବନ୍ଧୁମେ

ସିନ୍ଧୁ where / when / why / how ହୁଅନ୍ତା ଏବଂ ବନ୍ଧୁମେ ଥେ clause ମାତ୍ରୁଆ
କୋଥାସ୍ / କାଧନ / କୋନ / କାଜାଲ

ଥାସ୍ ଓ ତାକ୍ତେ Adverbial clause (step 43 ଓ 5)

Adverbial clause ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତେ ରାସ୍ ଥାକ୍ତେ:

- ⇒ Adverbial clause of place: *where, wherever etc.*
- ⇒ Adverbial clause of time: *when, whenever, till, untill, before, after, since, while etc.*
- ⇒ Adverbial clause of manner: *how, however, as if, though, although etc.*
- ⇒ Adverbial clause of reason: *as, since, because, that, so that, in order that etc.*
- ⇒ Adverbial clause of Condition: *if, unless, whether, in case.*

ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ୍, Adverbial clause, Adverbial phrase ବ୍ରହ୍ମ Participle phrase ମାତ୍ରୁଆ-
ସୁଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତେ ଚାକ୍ତି ବନ୍ଧୁମେ ବନ୍ଧାନ୍ତେ ଥୁ।

1296. Wait untill I return.
কতক্ষণ Adv. clause

1297. If you come I shall go.
Adv. clause. কোনগত্রে

এক কথায়

(i) Noun এর স্থানে বসলে তথা it দ্বারা Replace করে অর্থ মান যেন = Noun clause.

(ii) Noun/pronoun এর দ্বারা বসে যেটিকে qualify বসলে = Adjective clause.

(iii) অন্যথায় Adverbial clause (অর্থিক/লাগে ছাড়া অন্য অর্থ হিসেবে উভয়)

Grand Practice

1298. Strike while it is hot. [It দ্বারা Replace বসলে অর্থ হয় না]
int.v Adv.

1299. He reads lest he should fail.
Adv. cl.

1300. Dream is not that which you see while sleeping.
It is something that will not let you sleep.
Adj cl. Adj cl.

1301. Do what I say.
Noun cl.

1302. Do as I say.
Adv. cl.

1303. Life (is) what we think of it.
Noun cl.

1304. They tried but failed.
co-ordinate

1305. He is weak, yet he is working hard.
co-ordinate

1306. you can go where your parents live
adv. cl.

1307. I cannot guess what type of person you are
+V obj (Noun cl) (it)

1308. He tells a tale that sounds true
A adj cl

1309. We read that we may pass.
adv. cl

1310. All that glitters is not gold
A adj cl.

1311. I know where he goes.
+V Noun clause

1312. We eat that we may live. (H furey fstrin but zreni)
adv. cl.

1313. This is the book I lost
adv

1314. There is no rose but has some thorns.
Relative pronoun. Adj cl.

1315. Do you remember the place where we met first.
Adj cl.

1316. Tell me who did it.
Noun cl.

1317. Kamal plays as he usually does.
adv.

1318. Since you are ill, you need not come
Adj

1319. You had better leave the job that you are currently holding.
Adj cl.

1320. Her mother should let her have whatever she wants.
base infinitive
Noun cl.

নবম দশম শ্রেণির জন্য
ব্যাকরণ থেকে অসুশীলন

1321. তিনি বাড়ি আছে কিনা আমি জানি না
1322. I don't know whether he is at home.
Noun cl.

1323. যে এ সভায় অনুপস্থিত হয় বড়ই দুর্ভাগ্য।
বিশেষণ স্থানীয় আদিভাষ্য

1324. He who is absent in the meeting is very unfortunate.
Adj cl.

1325. কিনীমত স্থানে ভরা আমাদেবু এই দেশকরা
বিশেষণ স্থানীয় আদিভাষ্য

1326. This is our earth which is filled with flowers and riches.
Adj cl.

1327. ছুটি আখর বনে আমি অপেক্ষা করছি।

বিখ্যাতঃ বিকল্প-স্থানীয়-কালিক
শব্দবাচী

1328. I am waiting as/since/because you will come
কো → adv. cl

Lecture-35

17.08.21

Step : 96-97

phrase in Detail

প্রাথমিক কথা:

what is phrase:

phrase মানে ⇒ শব্দগুচ্ছ তথা a group of words having no subject and finite verb একে একে বা একে একে parts of speech হিসেবে ব্যক্ত হয়।

⇒ pronoun ছাড়া প্রায় সকল parts of speech একে phrase হতে পারে।

⇒ যেখানে ১টি single parts of speech বসে সেখানে ১টি phraseও বসতে পারে।

অর্থঃ

Noun এর স্থানে ১টি শব্দ বসলে তাকে আমরা Noun বলা হয়।

→ আর Noun এর স্থানে একাধিক শব্দ বসলে তাকে আমরা noun phrase বলা হয়।

একাধিক শব্দ একত্রিত হয় যদি শব্দের ভিন্নতা না বুঝায় তাহলে তাকে phrase বলা হয়।

দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ:

phrase = on the table (অর্থের ভিত্তি নেই)

Idiom = a white elephant (কোনো কিছু মূল্যহীন অর্থ প্রকাশক)

যদিও idiom হৈ phrase কিন্তু একই phrase idiom নয়।

phrase এর প্রকারভেদ:

- i) Noun phrase
- ii) Adjective phrase
- iii) Adverbial phrase
- iv) verbal phrase
- v) prepositional phrase
- vi) Conjunctional phrase
- vii) Interjectional phrase

এছাড়া আরো কিছু phrase হতে পারে,

- i) Gerund phrase
- ii) Infinitive phrase
- iii) present participle phrase
- iv) past participle phrase
- v) perfect participle phrase

তবে পরীক্ষায় আদ্য এমন দু'জন বিবেচনায় phrase কে ২ ভাগে ভাগ করা
নিতে পারি।

৩৭৪

Step - 96

- 1) Noun phrase
- 11) Adjective phrase
- 111) Adverbial phrase

Step - 97

অন্য সকল phrase বসুই।

Step - 96

Noun Phrase

যেখানে noun বসে সেখানেই noun phrase বসতে পারে। অর্থাৎ,

- ⇒ Subject এর স্থানে
- ⇒ object এর স্থানে
- ⇒ Complement এর স্থানে
- ⇒ Case in apposition এর স্থানে
- ⇒ preposition, article, possessive, adj'
Determiner, এর; infinitive এর পরে
to have verb এর পরে

Noun phrase বসতে পারে

1329. To tell a lie is a great sin.

Noun ph.
(Sub উপস্থাপনা)

Noun ph.
(Complement উপস্থাপনা)

option নামক noun phrase বা অসমাপ্ত Infinitive phrase এক

1330. Sheikh Hasin, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, will go to newyork soon.

Noun ph. (case in apposition উপস্থাপনা)

1331. Reading makes a full man, [Francis Bacon]
f.v Noun ph (obj উপস্থাপনা)

1332. I like singing a song.
obj (Noun ph)

উপস্থাপনা Noun ph বা অসমাপ্ত Gerund ph.

1333. Singing in the bath relaxes many.

Noun ph (Sub)
অসমাপ্ত Gerund phrase

1334. She was the devil in disguise.

Noun Ph. (Complement উপস্থাপনা)

1335. The man has a nice smile.

Noun Ph. (to have verb উপস্থাপনা)

1336. Only two things are infinite, the universe and human stupidity.

Noun ph (sub)

উপস্থাপনা

and I am not sure about the former.

Noun ph (preposition উপস্থাপনা)

Adjective Phrase

⇒ Noun/pronoun এর আগে/পরে বসে যে phrase বা শব্দগুচ্ছ উক্ত noun/pronoun কে qualify করে তাকে adjective phrase বলা হয়।

বিশেষভাবে মনে রাখবে,

i) Noun/pronoun এর পরে কোন preposition/participle দ্বারা phrase বসে উক্ত Noun/pronoun কে qualify করলে যেটি Adjective phrase হিসেবে গণ্য হবে।

ii) Complement এর ক্ষেত্রে Adj phrase বসতে পারে। তবে Complement এর ক্ষেত্রে কোন clause বসলে তাহলেই Noun clause

1337. A man with a lot of knowledge and no character is a poisonous devil.

1338. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.

1339. The pen on the table is mine.

1340. I have a boat made of wood.

1341. The girl singing on the stage is my cousin.

342. My remarkable and talented brother won a scholarship.

1343. Grass fed organic beef is my best choice.
 adj ph. N. ph. noun ph.

Adverbial Phrase

⇒ Adverb এর ক্ষেত্রে যে phrase বসে তাকে Adverbial phrase বলা হয়।

⇒ বাক্যের মূল verb কে কি/কাকে ছাড়া অন্য কোন কিছু ~~কিছু~~
 What/whom

~~কিছু~~: প্রশ্নের উত্তরে যেমন: কোথায়/কখন কিভাবে/কেন যে শব্দ গুলি পাওয়া
 where when how why

যা তাকে Adverbial phrase বলা হয়।

I went home yesterday.
 adv. adv.

I went to his village last year.
 adv. ph. adv.

I went there after they had done the work.
 adv. adv. cl.

1344. They came here in a body.
 adv. adv. ph.
1345. He works with all sincerity.
 ନିଃସୂଚକ adv. ph.
1346. We are waiting for the bus.
 କେଉଁଠି adv. ph.
1347. The pen which is on the table is mine.
 କେଉଁଠି adv. ph.

adv. ph ନି ସାହାଯ୍ୟ
 prepositional ph. ରାବି ।

↳ Ex: 1339 ଓ

1348. We reached home safe and sound.
 କେଉଁଠିଠାରେ adv. ph.
1349. Loudly knocking at the door, he demanded permission.
 adv. ph କିମ୍ପା

1350. We went to see the launching of the sheep.
 noun adj. ph.

ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟ - the sheep = Noun ph. (of ଶୁଣା ଗଣ୍ଠି)
 of the sheep = Adjective ph. (launching ଶୁଣା ଗଣ୍ଠି)
 the launching of the sheep = Noun ph. (the ଶୁଣା ଗଣ୍ଠି)
 The launching of the sheep = Noun ph. (Infinitive ଶୁଣା ଗଣ୍ଠି)
 to see the launching of the sheep = Adverbial ph (went ଶୁଣା ଗଣ୍ଠି)
 ନି ସାହାଯ୍ୟ infinitive ph.

Step - ৩৭

Verbal phrase

1) Verbal phrase:

1351. I am looking forward to seeing you.
verbal noun

1352. Don't look down upon the poor.
verbal noun

1353. The team is made up of 11 members.
verbal noun

একটি কার্যকর শব্দ একত্র হয়ে যদি verb এর সহায় সম্পাদন করে তাহলে যেটিকে verbal phrase বলে।

2) phrase preposition / prepositional phrase:

1354. Rusafa stood in front of me
adv. ph. phrase preposition

1355. The man in white dress is my brother.
adj. ph. prep. ph.

কোন phrase এর শুরুতে preposition থাকলে তাকে prepositional phrase বলে চিহ্নিত হবে না। যেটি কার্যকর, noun ph. / adj. ph. / adv. ph. হয়ে থাকে।
option এ যেখানে দেখা না গেলে থাকলে prepositional phrase দেখা যাবে।
তবে, যে phrase এর শুরুতে preposition এবং শেষে preposition থাকে
সেটি একে অবশ্যই phrase preposition or prepositional phrase বলে হবে।

অর্থ:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| in front of | with a view to |
| in lieu of | on the contrary of |
| on account of | instead of |
| in order to | because of |
| on behalf of | by dint of |
| with an eye to | in spite of |
| | in addition to etc |

1356. He ~~at~~ could not come on account of his illness.
 phrase preposition.
 adv. pu. (preposition/pu)

1357. Ashraf is the man of the match.

↳ ও বাক্য -

The match = Noun pu. [of এর পক্ষে]

of the match = Adj (ন শব্দে prep. pu)

man of the match = Noun pu. (the এর পক্ষে)

The man of the match = Noun pu. (complement এর পক্ষে)

iii) Conjunctive phrase:

ଏକାବିକା ଶବ୍ଦ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ହେଉଥିବା ଶବ୍ଦମାନଙ୍କୁ Conjunction କୁହାଯାଏ

କାହାକୁ ତଥ୍ୟ ଦେଖିବାକୁ Conjunction କୁହାଯାଏ।

as well as

as soon as

in order that etc

not only - - - but also

neither - - - nor

either - - - or

both - - - and

No sooner - - - than

1358. Karim as well as his friends ~~go~~ goes there.
Conj ph

1359. He came here in order that he could help us.
Conj ph.

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ କାହା, କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦମାନଙ୍କୁ Conjunction କୁହାଯାଏ।
ଏହାକୁ ଯେତେବେଳେ Conjunction କୁହାଯାଏ

iv) Interjectional phrase:

একাধিক শব্দ যুক্তি বহনকারিত্ব হলে যদি ^{Interjection} ~~Conjunction~~ এর মতো কাজ করে তাকে Interjectional phrase বলে।

কাজ করে তাকে Interjectional phrase বলে।

1360. What a pity! They have failed

Interjectional ph

↳ ooh-la-la, you finally passed the preli.

Interjectional ph

↳ oh, shoot! I forgot my brother's birthday

Int.

v) Infinitive phrase:

⇒ Infinitive শব্দ phrase কে Infinitive phrase বলা হয়।
to + verb

⇒ Infinitive phrase হল noun phrase এবং Adverbial phrase

হতে পারে। (option এ প্রয়োগ না থাকলে Infinitive phrase হবে)

1361. To err is human, to forgive is divine. [Alexander Pope]
Noun ph. [to + verb] Noun ph. Compound sentence

1362. Selina wants to maintain a healthy life style
f.v obj (Noun ph)
to + verb infinitive phrase

1363. We came here to help the flood-affected people.

এই বাক্য -

people = noun (collective)

flood-affected = adj ph / compound Adj

~~The~~ flood-affected people = noun ph. (the লোকজন)

The flood-affected people = Noun ph (to help infinitive লোকজন)

to help the flood affected people = Adv. ph (এর কারণে infinitive ph.)

1364.

v) Gerund phrase:

1364. Swimming in the pond is my favourite hobby.

Noun. Ph.

স্রাবস্থান Gerund ph.

Noun. Ph.

(Complement)
স্বপ্ন

vii) participle phrase:

participle phrase স্রাবস্থান Adjective ph. / Adverbial ph. / ^{prepositional} ^{স্রাবস্থান} ^{স্রাবস্থান}

1365. Riding a horse, he went to a distant place.

স্রাবস্থান present participle ph

There is a small reception following the wedding.

adj ph / prepositional ph / participle ph

1366. Hamlet written in the early 17th century is an appealing and alive as it was 400 years ago.
 adj ph. / past participle ph.

1367. Dhaka lying on the ^{bank of} Buriganga is the capital of Bangladesh.
 adj ph. / present participle ph.

Grand : : : : practice.

1368. Even a man in the street, has some money
 Noun ph. (sub) Noun ph

1369. Everything that he did is open and above board
 adj ph Adj ph (Complement)

1370. The man walking by the riverside is my brother.
 adj ph / present participle

1371. I enjoy walking by the riverside.
 Noun ph (obj) / present participle
 Gerund ph.

1372. Riding a horse requires practice
 Sub (Noun ph) /
 Gerund ph

1373. He reads easy to learn many known and unknown things.
 adv ph / Infinitive ph.

1374. A cheetah, the fastest land animal, can run 70 miles an hour.
 Noun ph. (Case in apposition)

1375. The best gift which we can give someone is our time.

Transformation of Sentence

No	Simple Sentence	Complex sentence	Compound Sentence
01	too ... to (कठोर -- अर) Asif is <u>too</u> weak <u>to</u> walk	So ... that + negative Asif is <u>so</u> weak <u>that</u> he can not walk	Very ... and Asif is <u>very</u> weak <u>and</u> <u>he</u> cannot walk.
02	Enough to Asif is tall <u>enough</u> <u>to</u> touch the roof	So ... that + Affirmative Asif is <u>so</u> tall <u>that</u> he can touch the roof	very ... and Asif is <u>very</u> tall <u>and</u> <u>he</u> can touch the roof.
03	By + Gerund By reading attentively, you will pass.	If you Affirmative If you read attentively, you will pass.	Imperative ... and Read attentively and (you will) pass.
04	Without + Gerund Without reading attentively, you will fail.	If you Negative clause / unless clause If you do not read attentively, you will fail. Unless you read attentively, you will fail.	Imperative ... on Read attentively <u>on</u> (you will) fail.
05	In spite of (अवज्ञा) In spite of his poverty, he is honest	Though / Although Though he is poor, he is honest	But He is poor but honest.
06	Present participle Phrase (अवज्ञा) Going home, I found him ill.	As / Since / when / before / after clause - When I went home, I found him ill. / I found him ill after I had gone home.	and I went home and found him ill. / I had gone home and found him ill.

No	Simple Sentence	Complex Sentence	Compound Sentence	
07	<p>Infinitive / In order to (अनुसृत)</p> <p>I went to market to buy / in order to buy some books.</p>	<p>So that / in order that (एतए)</p> <p>I went to market so that I could buy some books. /</p> <p>I went to market in order that I could buy some books</p> <p>as / since / because</p> <p>He could not come as / since / because he was ill / lazy</p>	<p>want to ... and / so</p> <p>I wanted to buy some books so I went to market.</p>	<p>and</p> <p>He was lazy and he could not come</p>
08	<p>Because of / on account of / owing to / due to (कारण) अनुसृत ⇒</p> <p>He could not come because of his illness / laziness.</p>	<p>while</p> <p>While he is a good student, he is a good player.</p>	<p>Not only ... but also</p> <p>He is not only a good student but also a good player</p> <p>he is ^{अच्छा} ^{खिलाडी} ^{वर्क}</p>	<p>and</p> <p>I saw a bird and it was flying</p> <p>It was winter and I was in London.</p> <p>The boy was walking in the field and saw a dead man.</p>
09.	<p>वाक्य Bothy / Besides अनुसृत</p> <p>Besides, being a good student, he is a good player.</p>	<p>who / whom / which / that / where / while / when -</p> <p>I saw a bird which was flying.</p> <p>When it was winter, I was in London.</p> <p>The boy who was walking in the field, saw a dead man. ^{वर्क}</p> <p>When / while the boy was walking in the field, saw a dead man.</p>	<p>and</p> <p>I saw a bird and it was flying</p> <p>It was winter and I was in London.</p> <p>The boy was walking in the field and saw a dead man.</p>	<p>and</p> <p>I saw a bird and it was flying</p> <p>It was winter and I was in London.</p> <p>The boy was walking in the field and saw a dead man.</p>
10.	<p>वाक्य अङ्ग, अङ्ग, अङ्ग अनुसृत</p> <p>I saw a flying bird.</p> <p>In winter, I was in London.</p> <p>The boy walking in the field saw a dead man.</p>	<p>who / whom / which / that / where / while / when -</p> <p>I saw a bird which was flying.</p> <p>When it was winter, I was in London.</p> <p>The boy who was walking in the field, saw a dead man. ^{वर्क}</p> <p>When / while the boy was walking in the field, saw a dead man.</p>	<p>and</p> <p>I saw a bird and it was flying</p> <p>It was winter and I was in London.</p> <p>The boy was walking in the field and saw a dead man.</p>	<p>and</p> <p>I saw a bird and it was flying</p> <p>It was winter and I was in London.</p> <p>The boy was walking in the field and saw a dead man.</p>

Step-99

Conversion of Degree

No.	Superlative	Comparative	Positive
01	the + Superlative + of/in The Meghna is the biggest river in Bangladesh	Comparative + than any other + Noun (singular) The Meghna is bigger than any other river in Bangladesh	No other + Noun (singular) + as/so...so No other river in Bangladesh is as big as the Meghna.
02	One of the + Superlative + Noun/pronoun (Plural) + of/in Nazrul is one of the greatest poets in Bangladesh	Comparative + than most other + Noun (Plural) Nazrul is greater than most other poets in Bangladesh	Very few + + Noun (Plural) + as/so...as Very few poets in Bangladesh are as great as Nazrul.
03	X	Negative Comparative (কোনও ব্যক্তি/বস্তু একজন/একটি) Khaleda is not taller than Hasina	as - - - as Hasina is as tall as Khaleda.
04	X	Affirmative Comparative Shamim osman is taller than Hasina	Not + as/so Hasina is not as tall as Shamim Osman.

Transformation Practice

1381. He is too short to touch the roof.

↳ ex: He is so short that he can not touch the roof.

↳ ed: He is very short and ^{he} cannot touch the roof.

1382. যে একমাত্র পাখি ~~পক্ষি~~ বলাহে বটে কিন্তু জ্ঞান লাভ করতে পারেনি,

যখন, একমাত্র পাখি করলেও/করা যাবেও যে জ্ঞান লাভ করতে পারেনি।

তাই: যদিও যে একমাত্র পাখি বলাহে তথাপি যে জ্ঞান লাভ করতে পারেনি।

1383. He passed MA but could not achieve knowledge.

↳ ex: Though he passed MA, he could not achieve knowledge.

↳ ed: simple: In spite of his passing MA, he could not achieve knowledge.

1384. Do or die

↳ ex: If you don't do, you will die/ unless you do, you will die (Note: 4)

↳ simple: Without doing, you will die.

1385: Do and die.

↳ ex: If you do, you will die.

Note: 3

↳ simple: By doing, you will die.

1386. By working hard, he will shine in life.

- ↳ Cn: If he works hard, he will shine in life.
- ↳ Cd: Let him work hard and he will shine in life.

1387: Drink the hamloek and die

- ↳ Cn: If you drink the hamloek, you will die.
- ↳ Cd: By drinking ^{the} hamloek, you will die.

1388: The weather being very hot, we decided not to go out.

- ↳ Cn: ^{since} As the weather was very hot, we decided not to go out. (6)
- ↳ Cd: The weather was very hot and we decided not to go out.

1389: In spite of his being old, he is young ~~by~~ at heart,

- ↳ Cn: Though he is old, he is young at heart.
- ↳ Cd: He is old but young at heart.

1390: He shut the door and went out.

- ↳ Cn: When he shut the door, he went out.
- (~~as he shut~~) He had shut the door before he went out (6)
- ↳ Cd: Simple: Shutting the door, he went out.

1391. The sun having set, we went ~~and~~ home.

↳ ex: We went ~~and~~ ^{home} after the sun had set. / As the sun had set, we went home. /

↳ Cd: The sun had set before we went home. (6)

↳ Cd: The sun had set ^{and} we went home. (6)

1392: We eat to live.

↳ ex: We eat so that we may live. (7)

↳ Cd: We ^{wants} eat ~~and~~ ^{so} live. we want to live so we eat (7)

1393. Knowledge is power:

↳ ex It is knowledge which is power.

1394. He teaches like a teacher.

↳ ex: ~~A teacher who teaches us like a teacher.~~
 He teaches as if he ~~is~~ ^{were} a teacher.

1395. A rolling stone gathers no moss.

↳ ex. A stone that rolls gathers no moss.

1396. I saw him walking.

↳ ex: I saw ~~that~~ ^{him while} he was walking.

1397. All that glitters is not gold.

↳ simp: ~~Glittering all that is~~ ^{All glittering things are} not gold.

1398. I know your name.

↳ ex. I know what ~~is~~ your name is.

1399. She is intelligent enough to face you.

↳ ex. She is so intelligent that she can face you. (2)

1400. The man is _____ to touch the self.

a) too tall b) so tall c) very tall d) tall enough Ans: (a)

1401. He confessed his guilt.

↳ ex. He confessed that he is guilty.

1402. Seeing the police, the thief ran away.

↳ ex. When the thief saw the police, he ran away.

↳ ed. The thief saw the police and ran away.

1403. By moving, he will die.

↳ ex. If he moves, he will die.

↳ ed. Let him move and he will die.

1404. He only looked at the gift and at me and a curtain lifted. (Complex)

⇒ ~~He~~ While he only looked at the gift and at me, a curtain lifted.

1405. My mind was busy making pictures of her trying to understand her. (Complex)

⇒ My mind was busy as I was making pictures of her trying to understand her.

1406. She gave me a bright amicable flash. (Complex)

⇒ She gave me a flash ~~and~~ which was bright amicable.

1407. I did this and so offended him. (Simple)

⇒ I offended him by doing this.

1408. He must return the goods or pay the bill. (Simple)

⇒ In the event of his failure to return the goods, he must pay the bill.

1409. Speak the truth and I shall pardon you. (Simple)

⇒ In the event of ~~his~~ your speaking the truth, I shall pardon you.

1410. He gave him not only food but also shelter. (Simple)

Besides giving food, we gave him shelter.

1411. You may talk as much as you like. (Simple)

You may talk to your heart's content.

1412. I admit that he is a great poet. (Simple)

I admit his greatness as a poet.

1413. He will go only under compulsion. (Complex)

He will not go unless he is compelled.

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practice on
Degree of Comparison

1414. Very few Indian saints are as popular as Vivekananda.

- Com. Vivekananda is more popular than most other Indian saints.
- Sup. Vivekananda is one of the most popular Indian saints.

1415. No other man was as strong as Hercules.

- ex. Hercules was stronger than any other man
- Sup. Hercules was the strongest man.

1416. Mango is one of the sweetest fruits in the world.

- ^{Pos} ~~Com.~~ Very few fruits in the world are as sweet as mango.
- ^{Pos} ~~Com.~~ Mango is sweeter than most other fruits in the world.

1417. Very few things were so brave as Tipu Sultan.

- Com. Tipu Sultan was braver than most other kings.
- Sup. Tipu Sultan was one of the bravest kings.

1418. A string of pearls was not so bright as her teeth. 41st.

Comp. Her teeth were brighter than a string of pearls.

1419. Mary is not as intelligent as you.

Comp. You are more intelligent than Mary.

1420. Canada is colder than any other country.

Sup. Canada is the coldest country.

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Lecture-37

Step-100
If Conditional

Name of Conditional	If clause की संरचना	उपयोग की संरचना
Zero Conditional	Present Indefinite	Present Indefinite, can, may → Universal truth, scientific truth, habitual truth etc
1st Conditional	Present Indefinite	Future Indefinite
2nd Conditional	Past Indefinite If + were clause Had + Subject + Noun	would/could/might + verb (1)
3rd Conditional	Past perfect Had + Subject + verb (3)	would have could have might have + verb (3)

Zero Conditional:

1421. If you have come you may get the job.
↳ If you come I can help you.

1422. If winter comes it feels cool.

1423. If you heat ice, it melts

1st Conditional:

1424. If you come I shall go.

2nd Conditional:

1425. If you come I would go

1426. If I were a bird, I would fly.

1427. Had I enough money, I would help the poor.
_{adj N}

3rd Conditional:

1428. If you had come I would have gone

1429. Had I been rich, I would have helped the poor. (1427.5)

1430. Unless he comes, we won't/wouldn't have much to talk about.

Self Analysis: ଗୋଟି conditional ଥିବା 2ଟି Ex,

Step - 101Right forms of VerbSequence of TenseNote - 1

প্রথম কথা,

বাক্য, always, often, usually, hardly, seldom, generally, normally, sometimes, occasionally, at times, daily, regularly, frequently, every morning/day/week/month/year/time, on holidays, on (Friday/Sunday) এইসকল শব্দ থাকলে সাধারণত present Indefinite Tense হতে পারে।

দ্বিতীয় কথা,

Universal truth
Scientific truth,
Habitual fact
proverbial sentence
বিখ্যাত কোন ব্যক্তির উক্তি

এবং ক্ষেত্রে, ২টি অংশ past tense হলেও
অন্য অংশ, present Indefinite হবে।

৪১৭ কথা,

কোন কাল বর্তমান চলাই বা নিম্নে ভবিষ্যতে ঘটতে যাচ্ছে প্রকাশকালে
present Continuous tense হবে।

৪২১ কথা,

যাক্য Now, at present, still, right now, at this moment/time, today,
this season, this year, day by day, gradually, rapidly, year after year প্রতি
শব্দে present Continuous tense হতে পারে।

৪২২ কথা,

look!
see!
Hush!

} ইহা exclamatory expression দ্বারা বাক্য শুরু হলে
present continuous tense হতে পারে।

৪২৩ কথা,

কতগুলো verb এর আবির্ভাব continuous tense হয়না।

व्याकरण प्रश्नोत्तर:

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1436. Shakespeare said that all the world _____ a stage

- a) is b) was c) were

1437. The teacher said that the earth move/moves round the sun.

1438. Very often, we _____ a victim of circumstances.

- a) fall b) fell c) have fallen.

1439. He _____ 10 kilos to walk everyday.

- a) go b) walk c) run d) commute.
गति + वाहन

1440. Look! the girls _____ football.

- a) play b) played c) are playing.

1441. I am tired, I _____ to bed now. Good night

- a) go b) am going c) have gone

Note: 2

১ম কথা, কোন একটি বস্তু এইমাত্র শেষ হয়েছে কিন্তু তার প্রভাব/ফল এখনো বাকি আছে এক্ষণ বুঝাতে present perfect Tense হয়ে থাকে।

২য় কথা, ব্যঙ্গ্য বিখ্যার শেষে " হয়েছি/য়েছি" ও তর্কীয় শব্দ থাকলে present perfect tense হয়ে থাকে।

৩য় কথা, বাক্য just, many times, so far, up to now, up to the present, just now, already, yet, never, ever, lately, recently

প্রকৃতি থাকলে সর্বাধিক present perfect tense হয়।

৪র্থ কথা,

Already সর্বাধিক = Affirmative sentence

Yet সর্বাধিক = Negative sentence এ হয়ে থাকে।

৫ম কথা,

কোনো ঘুরতে যাওয়া,
কোন পরিদর্শনে যাওয়া,
ভ্রমণে যাওয়া বুঝাতে } gone না বুঝে been বলে।

৬ষ্ঠ কথা, কোন বস্তু একটি সময় বীরে এখনো চলছে এক্ষণ বুঝাতে present perfect continuous tense হয়।

অতীত,

perfect

তবে, option এ present, Continuous Tense না থাকলে অথবা ইন verb টি

Non-continuous verb হলে এক্ষেত্রে বাক্যটি সার্বজনীন present perfect tense শব্দ থাকে

হইতে/যেহে = since

থাকবে/বীর = for

Lecture-38

22.08.21

1442. I _____ my lunch just now.
 → I take my lunch. ⇒ I have my lunch
 → I have taken my lunch. ⇒ I have had my lunch.

- a) have been ~~b) have had~~ c) have had taken d) had,

1443. Everything is going well. We _____ any problem so far.
 have

- a) have b) don't have ~~c) haven't had~~ d) haven't been

I am not any problem.
 → I have not been any problem.

I have not any problem.
 → I have not had any problem.

1444. Do you like porris? I don't know, I _____ there.

- a) never gone b) never went c) did not go ~~d) haven't been.~~

1445. Fatima _____ in Dhaka since 1995. [has been living অথবা present has lived]

- a) lives b) is living ~~c) has lived~~ d) has been lived

1446. Have you ever gone/been to sajeek.

1447. How many times _____ you?

- a) did I tell
- b) do I tell
- c) have I told
- d) have I been telling

1448. How long do you do the work?

↳ How long ^{have you} had I been telling you doing the work?

How many times = perfect tense

How ~~many~~ long = perfect continuous.

1449. We _____ a holiday since the beginning of the year.

- a) did not have
- b) had not had
- c) have not had ✓
- d) have not been

↳ We have not a holiday (ছুটিবাক্য দিন গেল)

↳ We have not had (perfect)

1450. আমি একে চিনি।

↳ I know him.

↳ আমি একে দুই বছর ধরে চিনি। (I have been ^{জানার কাজে} knowing him for two years)
non-continuous verb

সঠিক: I have been known him for two years.

1451. বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে = It is raining.

↳ সকাল থেকে বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে = It has been raining since morning. (option given was)
 বা, It has rained since morning

1452. আমি এখানে আছি = I am here. (Indefinite)

↳ আমি এখানে ২ ঘণ্টা থাকি আছি = I have been here for two hours.
 (I have been being)
 ২৩ ঘণ্টা কতদিন.

1453. জুলিয়া অসুস্থ = Julia is sick.

↳ জুলিয়া গত সোমবার থেকে অসুস্থ = Julia has been ill since Monday.

a) last monday b) monday last.

উল্লেখ্য, last + time যাকলে বাক্যটি Past Indefinite Tense হবে।

তাই গত সোমবার = Monday last. হয়েছে।

1454. I went to Dhaka Last Monday.
 (আমি গত সোমবার ঢাকা গিয়েছিলাম)

↳ I have been in Dhaka since Monday last.
 (আমি গত সোমবার থেকে ঢাকা আছি) adv.

Note: 3

প্রথম কথা, অতীতকালের কোন ঘটনাবলিতে past Indefinite Tense হয়।

⇒ বাক্যে Yesterday, ago, before, long ago, long since,

২য় কথা, বাক্যে অতীত নির্দেশক কোন শব্দ (যেমন: in 2012) থাকলে বাক্যটি অবশ্যই past Indefinite Tense হবে।

৩য় কথা, তবে অতীতকালে কোন ঘটনা একাধিকবার ঘটেছে কিংবা ভবিষ্যতেও ঘটবে বলে ধরা আছে, ফলে বাক্যে present perfect tense হয়।

৪র্থ কথা sequence of tense এর নিয়ম অনুযায়ী বাক্যের principal clause টি past tense হলে sub-ordinate clause টিও past tense হতে হবে। (কিছু ব্যতিক্রম ছাড়া যেমন: universal truth, scientific truth - -)

তবে, principal clause টি present/future tense হলেও sub-ordinate clause টি অবশ্যই present tense হতে হবে। (তবে ক্ষেত্র বিশেষ অন্যান্য tense 3 হতে পারে) যেমন: As if, it is time, It is high time ইত্যাদি ক্ষেত্রে)

1455. The Times _____ its life in 1785.

a) begins b) began c) has begun.

1456. I _____ Hamlet five times.

a) saw b) see c) have seen

1457. যে এসেছে = he has come

→ যে গতকাল এসেছে = He came yesterday.

1458. I _____ in Dhaka sin 2010.

a) lived b) have lived c) have been lived d) am living.
option I have been living না থাকবে

1459. I _____ him long since.

a) saw b) have seen c) had seen

1460. I passed / have passed my 1 SSE exam in 2013.

1461. I _____ to hospital last Friday.

a) ~~have~~ to go b) ~~had~~ go c) had gone d) had to went e) have gone
past form
have to go

1462. He _____ the place (just) few minutes ago
 (just)

a) left b) has left.

1463. He said that he _____ be unable to come

a) would b) may c) will d) have.

1464. Shekh Hasina _____ in 28 September, 1947.

a) born b) had born c) was born d) borins
 ↳ bore (present)

1465. It (seemed) that _____

a) the day will never end.

b) the day never ends.

c) the day never ended

a) the day (would) never end

↓
 more appropriate

1466. An accident _____ last night.

a) occurred

b) was occurred

c) had been occurred

किसी क्रिया (verb) के पासिवे वॉइस में

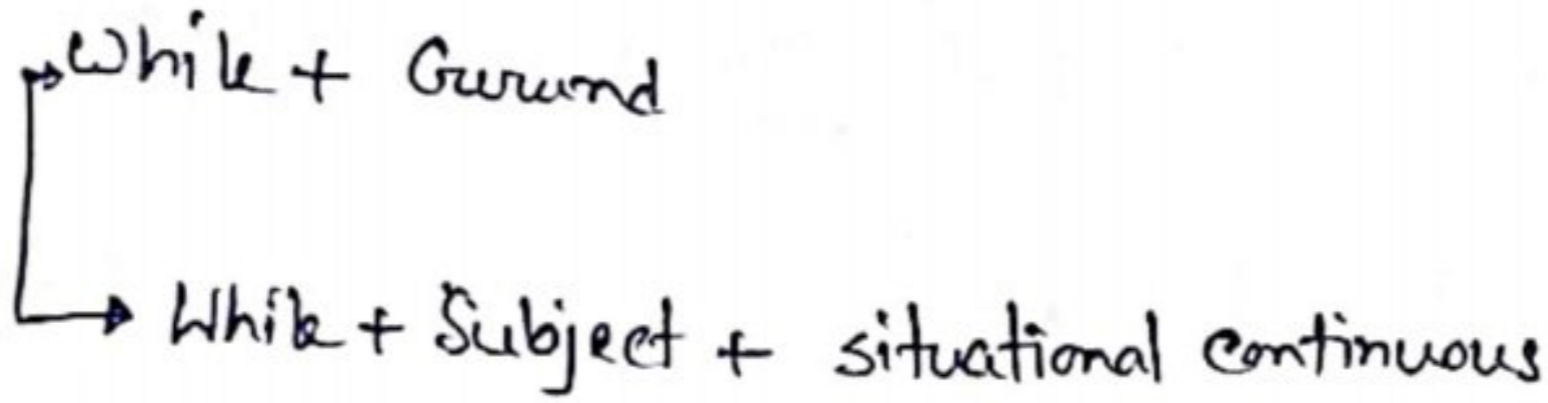
Step-62, Note: B

Note: 4

১ম কথা,

অতীতকালে অসংঘটিত ২টি ঘটনা as, when, while দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে
 চলমান ঘটনাটি past continuous tense এবং অন্য অসংঘটিত past indefinite tense।

২য় কথা,



৩য় কথা, When এবং while এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য হল উল্লেখযোগ্য পার্থক্য নেই তবে,

while + Gerund হয়।

কিন্তু when + Gerund হয় না, কারণ while একটি preposition এবং conjunction উভয়ই হতে পারে।

⇒ when বসানোই preposition হয় না, বরং conjunction.

৪য় কথা,

that দ্বারা যুক্ত complex sentence এর principal clause টি past indefinite হলে sub-ordinate clause টি সর্বদা past perfect tense হয়, তবে option এ past perfect tense না থাকলে past indefinite tense হবে।

উল্লেখ্য, এ-জাতীয় বাক্যে অবশ্যই নির্দেশক শব্দ যেমন: tomorrow/

next-time থাকলে would/should + verb এর base form ব্যবহার।

কেন্দ্র কথা,

অতীতকালে ^{কোন} দুটি বস্তু ^{কোন} আগে ^{কোন} হয়েছিল
 একটি past perfect tense এবং অন্যটি পরে হয়েছিল অন্যটি past indefinite
 হয়ে থাকে।

নিম্নের যাবতীয় structure টি হলো:

past perfect + before + past Indefinite.
 পূর্বে
 past Indefinite + after + past perfect.
 পরে

অন্যভাবে যেমনটি না থাকলে উক্ত অংশই past. Indefi হতে পারে।

১৪৬৮ কথা, Past Indefinite + as soon as + Past Indefinite

1467. I opened the door as soon as I _____ the bell.

a) heard b) have heard c) had heard

1468. When the man (work), suddenly a dog (come) and bite him.

When the man was working, suddenly a dog came and bit him

1469. I came in when he (write)

I came in when he was writing.

1470. Neela (burn) her hand while she (cook)

Neela burnt her hand while she was cooking.

1471. Don't make a noise while your father (sleep)

Don't make a noise while your father is sleeping.

1472. While _____ to the garden, he saw a snake

a) he walking b) was walking c) walking.

1473. I thought that I _____ you earlier

a) saw b) have seen c) see d) had seen.
 a

1474. He said "I ate rice"

↳ He said that he had eaten rice.
 past indefinite past perfect

1475. He said, "I eat rice"

↳ He said that he ate rice.
 past indefinite

1476. He thanked me for what I (do).

↳ He thanked me for what I ~~do~~ (had done).
 option c) ~~do~~ did

1477. He told me that he _____ London next month.

a) visit b) visited c) will visit d) would visit.

1478. They (had) a quarrel before we (met)

They had had a quarrel before we met

1479. I (had) before my mother (had)

I had had before my mother had.

I had eaten before my mother ate.

have (हस्त 324) = have - had - had.

~~1479.~~

Note: 5

No sooner had ... than

Hardly had ... before/when

scarcely had ... when

पहिले क्लॉज (उप) २३ Clause को verb शक past perfect. शक

२३ clause को verb शक past Indefinite

1480. No sooner had we (reach) the station than the train (leave)
reached left

1481. Hardly had

1482. scarcely had

Note: 6

নিচের উদা: লক্ষ্য করি।

1483. The rain started (after) we _____ for about an hour.

- a) were playing
- b) had played
- c) had been playing
- d) have been playing

Ans: (c)

ব্যাখ্যা:

অতীতকালের দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যে কাজটি দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে চলছিল সেটি past perfect continuous এবং অন্য কাজটি past indefinite tense হবে।

ক্রমে structure টি হতে পারে,

past Indefinite + after + past perfect continuous.
 past perfect continuous before + past Indefinite

Note: 7

প্রথম কথা,

as soon as
In case
when
until

দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি Complex sentence এর একটি অংশ future Indefinite হলে অন্য অংশটি present Indefinite হবে।

২য় কথা, বাক্যে ভবিষ্যত নির্দেশক শব্দ থাকলে যেমন: tomorrow, next + time থাকলে সর্বাধিক future Indefinite tense হবে।

৩য় কথা,

$\frac{\text{Future perfect} + \text{Future Indefinite}}{\text{Future Indefinite}}$	Before	$+ \frac{\text{present Indefinite}}{\text{present perfect}}$
	After	

যদি বাথব, Complex Sentence এর ২টি clause হৈ সর্বাধিক অর্থাৎ future tense হয় না।

৪র্থ কথা, By + time দ্বারা যুক্ত বাক্য সর্বাধিক future perfect tense রাখা যায়।

৫ম কথা,

যদি বাথব, How often = present Indefinite

How many times = present perfect tense.

How long = present perfect continuous.

1484. I will carry an umbrella in case _____.

- a) It will rain b) It has rained
 c) It rains d) it will have rain.

1485. I will not go until he _____.

- a) will agree b) ~~agrees~~ agrees c) ~~he~~ does not agree d) ~~agreed~~ agreed

1486. He will arrive as soon as he _____ the news.

- a) ~~gets~~ gets b) got c) will get d) has got.

1487. The train will have left before we _____ the station.

- a) reach b) will reach c) reached d) will have reached

1488. We will tell him about it after he (reach) there,
 has reached.

1489. She will have finished the job before he _____,
 Comes

- a) comes b) came c) will come

1490. He will apply for the post after he _____ PhD

- a) will earn b) will have earned c) earns d) ~~has~~ has earned.

1491. By the middle of the 21st century, computers (become) a
will have become
necessary everywhere

1492. By 9:35 am, we (finish) our class.
will have finished.

Note: 8

১ম কথা,

যাকে subject + wish/fancy থাকলে পরবর্তী clause past Indefinite হবে যাকে
ব্রহ্মচরিতে be verb বসায় যেন were ব্যবহার।

২য় কথা,

It is time
It is high time
It is right time } + Infinitive (to + verb)

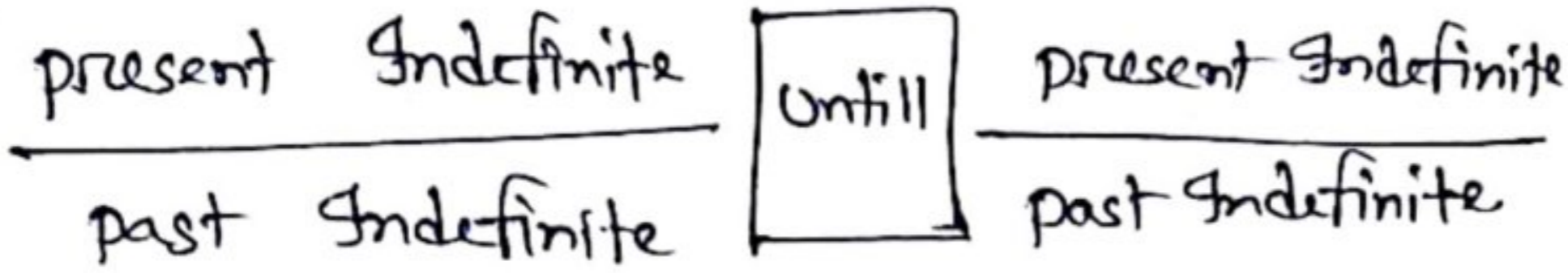
৩য় ব্রহ্মচরিতে পরে subject থাকলে past indefinite হবে।

৪য় কথা,

Until, Unless এর পরে সর্বাধিক mo, not, never ব্যবহার।

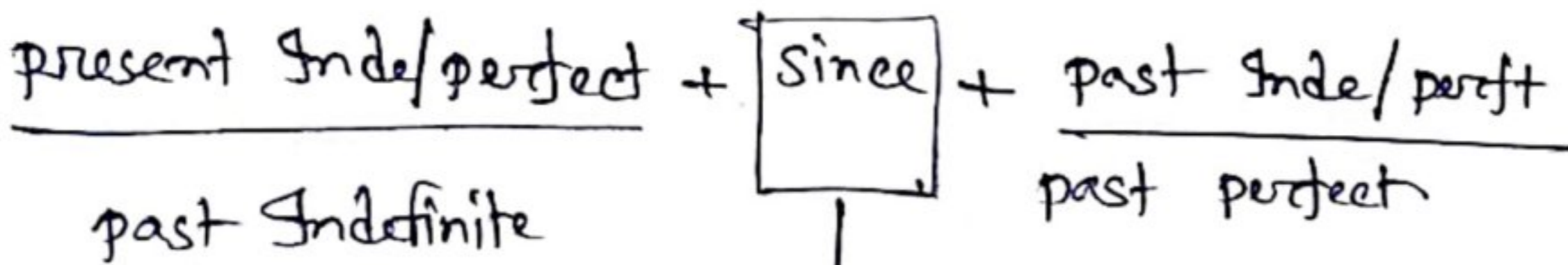
৫য় কথা,

৪র্থ কথা,



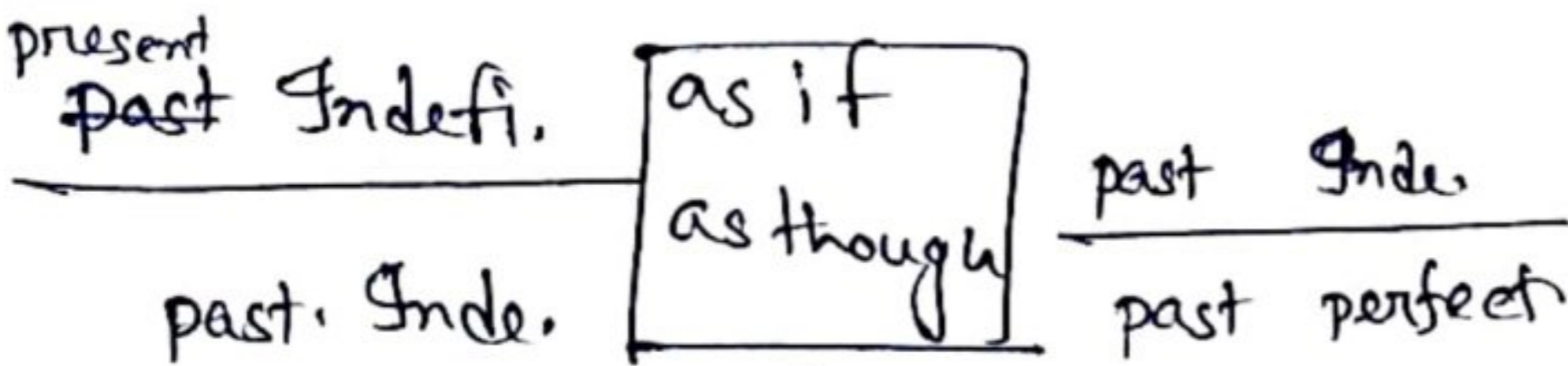
মানে, until যুক্ত Complex Sentence এর উভয় clause সার্বকালিক একই tense হতে পারবে।

৫ম কথা,



এটি দ্বারা বাক্যবিশেষের প্রবন্ধ করা হবে।

৬ষ্ঠ কথা,



এটি দ্বারা বাক্যের তেজ প্রবন্ধ করা হবে।

এছাড়া as if/as though এর পরে be verb বাক্যের প্রাধান্য হলে

সুস্থ হবে।

৭ম কথা,

lest এর অর্থ = $\frac{\text{so that}}{\text{যাতে}} \dots \frac{\text{not}}{\text{না}}$

→ lest এর সাথে জড়িত should/ ^{might} যা ।
 Should not কারণ

23.08.21

Sharif Hossain Ahmad Chowdhury

Lecture-39

1493. He speaks as if he (know) everything.
knew

1494. He speaks as if he _____

a) was ~~is~~ were mad c) was a mad d) were a mad.

1495. He looked at me as if he (see) a ghost.
had seen

1496. It is time ~~to~~ (realize) our fault.
to realize

1497. It is time we change our bad habits.
changed

It is time we realize our fault.
realized

1498. It is many years (since) I _____ you.
past

a) meet ~~is~~ met c) had met d) have meet.

1499. Wait here (until) I return/returned.

1500. I wish I _____ a baby ass. I wish I were a king.

a) was ~~is~~ had c) had been d) were
2103 2014

1501. I wish I _____ English fluently.

a) speak b) were speak c) could speak d) had spoken.

1502. I wish I ^{met} _____ you 10 years earlier.

a) were b) met c) had met d) were met.

1503. Three years passed since his father (die)
had died

1504. He reads attentively lest _____

a) he should fail b) he should not fail

c) he should pass d) ~~he should not pass~~

अतः, he reads attentively so that he should not fail.

1505. I (know) him since I joined the school.
have known past. In.
know 3 2757781

Self analysis: (1506-1578)

Conjugation of Tense and voice

Step-102

আখ্যিক কথা

Note-1

Voice এর প্রয়োজনীয়তা:

⇒ একটি বাক্যের সৌন্দর্য বৃদ্ধি করার জন্য ক্রিয়াও Active, ক্রিয়াও passive voice ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

যেমন: একটি রাস্তা মরুকো বীড়না দিতে সালে -

- The authority is repairing the road না বলে,
- The road is being repaired বলে বেশি সুন্দর হবে।

Active এবং passive এর আদর্শ ব্যবহার হয়েছে এমন একটি passage আমরা শুরুতেই পর্যালোচনা করে দেই নিই -

Nakshi Kantha is a kind of embroidered quilt. The name was

taken from the Bangla word, "naksa". which means artistic pattern.

It is a kind of traditional craft and is said to be indigenous to Bangladesh and west Bengal in India.

The art has been practised in rural Bengal for centuries. ²¹⁶

The name 'Nakshi Kantha' became popular after the poet Jasimuddin's poem 'Nakshi Kathar Hath' was published in 1929.

Traditional Kanthas are made for family use. Old or new cloth and thread are used to make these quilts. Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Rajshahi, Faridpur, Bogra and Jashore are most famous for this craft. Now it is produced commercially.

You can find them in many expensive handicraft shops in cities. The quilts are now in great demand because of the colourful patterns and designs embroidered on them.

Note: 2

Active voice কে passive voice এ রূপান্তরিত করার নিয়ম:

- 1) Active voice এর object টি passive voice এর subject হবে।
- 2) Subject এর স্থানে অবশ্য Subjective form (step-24) হবে।
- 3) Tense, person ও Number অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb এর পরিবর্তন হবে।
- 4) মূল verb টি - ... - past participle হবে।
- 5) সাধারণত by (বা অন্য কোন উদ্দেশ্যকে preposition) যুক্ত করে Active voice এর subject কে passive voice এর object করতে হবে।
- 6) উদ্দেশ্যকে preposition হলে - in, at, with, to, about etc.

Note: 3 Auxiliary verb এর পরিবর্তন:

Active Voice	Passive Voice
1) কোনো auxiliary verb না থাকলে অথবা, বাক্যটি present বা past indefinite হলে, বা, Auxiliary verb হিসেবে do/does/ did থাকলে	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> <p>→ am, is, are</p> <p>→ was, were</p> </div> </div>
2) <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> <p>→ am, is, are</p> <p>→ was, were</p> <p>→ shall be, will be</p> </div> </div>	বেশিমা + being
3) <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> <p>→ have, has</p> <p>→ had</p> </div> </div>	বেশিমা + been
4) যখন কোনো modal auxiliary verb step-58 টি	বেশিমা + be

Tense and Voice : At a glance

वि.सू.

Tense सर्वप्रकार 12 प्रकार होते व voice परिवर्तन 2 प्रकार के होते हैं।
 Grammar में present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous, future perfect continuous ... ये voice change क्या निष्कर्ष निकालें।

काल	प्रकार	उदाहरण	व्यक्ति	धर्म	संज्ञा	संज्ञा	संज्ञा
Present	Active	I am writing a letter.	I	writing	letter	writing	letter
Present	Passive	A letter is being written by me.	me	writing	letter	writing	letter
Past	Active	I had written a letter.	I	wrote	letter	wrote	letter
Past	Passive	A letter had been written by me.	me	wrote	letter	wrote	letter
Future	Active	I will have written a letter.	I	will write	letter	will write	letter
Future	Passive	A letter will have been written by me.	me	will write	letter	will write	letter

Tense & Voice : At a glance

Name of Tense	वर्णनात्मक रूप रचनात्मक रूप	Auxiliary Verb		Examples
		Active	Passive	
Present Indefinite	वर्णनात्मक रूप रचनात्मक रूप (खाता, खाएँ, खाते)	X do/does	am/is/are	A/c: He eats rice P/V: Rice is eaten by me. A/c: Does he eat rice? P/V: Is rice eaten by me.
Present Continuous	खि, खे, खें, खें खेहि, खेहें, खेहैं	am/is/are	am/is/are + being	A/V: He is eating rice P/V: Rice is being eaten by him.
Present Perfect	खाए, खाई, खाएँ खाएँ, खाई, खाई	Have/has	Have/has + been	A/V: Has he eaten rice? P/V: Has rice been eaten by him?
Present Perfect Continuous		have been has been	No passive	He has been eating rice for an hour. No passive
Past Indefinite	खा, खाया, खाया खा, खाया, खाया	X did	was/were	A/V: Did he eat rice? P/V: Was rice eaten by him?
Past Continuous	खि, खिना, खिना खिना, खिना, खिना	was/ were	was/were + being	A/V: Was he eating rice? P/V: Was rice being eaten by him?
Past Perfect	खाई, खाईना, खाईना खाईना, खाईना, खाईना	had	had + been	A/V: Had he eaten rice? P/V: Had rice been eaten by him?

Past perfect Continuous	लुहित, लुहित लुहित	had been	No passive	He had been singing a song for two hours.	Had he been singing a song for two hours.
Future Indefinite	व, ल, वन,	Shall, will	Shall } + be will }	A/c: He will eat rice P/V: Rice will be eaten by me	A/c: Will he eat rice? P/V: Will rice be eaten by him?
Future Continuous	लु थाकिरे, लु थाकिरे, लु थाकिरे थाकिरे, थाकिरे थाकिरे	Shall be will be	shall be } + being will be }	A/V: He will be eating rice P/V: Rice will be being eaten by him.	A/V: Will he be eating rice? P/V: Will rice be being eaten by him?
Future perfect	था थाकिरे, था थाकिरे, था थाकिरे थाकिरे, था थाकिरे	Shall have will have	Shall have } + been will have }	A/V: He will have eaten rice. P/V: Rice will have been eaten by him.	A/V: Will he have eaten rice? P/V: Will rice have been eaten by him.
Future perfect Continuous	लु थाकिरे, लु थाकिरे, लु थाकिरे थाकिरे, लु थाकिरे + चमकुरेनेथ थाकिरे।	Shall have been will have been	No passive	He shall have been waiting for you until you come back.	Shall we have been waiting for you until you come back?

Step-103Voice चक्रण थावणिय नियमावलीNote: 1Double object शुकु वाक्यर passive:

1512. He teaches us English.

⇒ We are taught English by him. (Step 423.)

⇒ English is taught to us by him.

1513. The sales man showed him a new chapter.

He was shown a new chapter by the salesman.

or, A new chapter was shown to him by the salesman.

Note: 2Factitive object शुकु वाक्यर voice:

1514. They called me a fool.

⇒ I was called a fool by them.

1515. They made me captain/nervous.

I was made captain/nervous by them.

(वाक्यर: Step 45)

Note: 3Reflexive object থেকে গঠিত passive:

1516. She fans herself.

She is fanned by herself.

1517. Karim killed himself.

Karim was killed by himself

ব্যাকরণ. Step - 34 টি.

Note: 4 এর ব্যাকরণ:

passive voice এ object না থাকলে Active voice এ ক্রপাক্তর

ব্যাকরণ সময় সময়কৃত্যপূর্ণ Noun/pronoun (যেমন: someone, authority, police) হেতুাদিক subject হিসাবে বর্ণিত হতে পারে।

Note:4

निष्प्रेर उदा:शूनो लक्ष करि;

1518. The man was arrested.

The police arrested the man.

1519. English is spoken all over the world.

people speak all over the world.

1520. Rome was not built in a day.

The Roman did not built Rome in a day.

1521. I was compelled to do it.

Situation/Circumstances compelled ~~to~~ me to do it

1522. The tree has been uprooted.

Storm has uprooted the tree

1523. The house was burnt to ashes.

Fire burnt the house to ashes.

Note: 5

1524. People always remember the patriot.

passive: The patriot ~~is~~ always remembered (by people)
 উয়

ব্যাখ্যা:

people শব্দটি যদি Active voice এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন
 passive করার সময় যেটি আর উল্লেখ করতে হয় না উয় বলা যায়।
 তবে কখনো কখনো বাক্যের সৌন্দর্য বৃদ্ধি বাথার স্বার্থে people শব্দটি ব্যবহার
 করা যেতে পারে।

Note: 6

প্রিয়কথা,

- Annoy
- Satisfy
- please
- displease
- marvel
- shock
- Charm
- Surprise
- Vex
- stun
- astomish

⇒ passive voice এর ক্ষেত্রে ক্রম verb এর পরে - by বসে না।

⇒ প্রিন্সিপালের পরে
 → বক্তৃতা থাকলে = with
 → বস্তু থাকলে = at হবে

(বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে ক্রম at না থাকলে with বসতে পারে)

২য় কথা,

Crowd
Cover
fill
seize
decorate
furnish

ইত্যাদি verb এর পরে ব্যবহার with করে।

৩য় কথা,

Include
Contain
embody
Interest
involve

প্রভৃতি verb এর পরে ব্যবহার in করে।

৪র্থ কথা,

Worried এর পরে ব্যবহার about করে।

৫ম কথা,

passive voice এ known এর পরে ব্যবহার to করে। তবে,
অব্যয় বা অপ্রতিপদ যুক্ত হলে দুয়েকটি করে by করে।

1525. He annoyed me.

I was annoyed with him.

1526. His behaviour shocked us.

I was shocked ^{at} ~~with~~ his behaviour.

1527. My conduct annoyed them.

They were annoyed at my conduct.

1528. He pleased us all.

We all were pleased with him.

1529. Smoke fills the room.

The room is filled with smoke.

1530. I know him.

He is known to me.

1531. My teacher embodies all the good qualities.

All the good qualities are embodied in/~~by~~ my teacher.

1532. Panic seized him.

He was seized with panic.

1533. Paint covered the lock.

The lock was covered with paint.

व्यक्तिगत,

800

1534. A man is known by the company he keeps.

1535. A tree is known by its fruits.

Note-7

Group verb कृ passive voice p

1536. We should take care of our health.

Our health should be taken care of (by us)

1537. We should not look down upon the poor.

The poor should not be looked after by us

1538. She look after her parents.

Her parents were looked after by her.

1539. He should do away with bad habits.

Our bad habits should be done away (by us)

1540. He came by the news.

The news was come by by him.
gata

1541. কখনটি সঠিক?

a) A new cabinet was sworn in Dhaka.

b) A new cabinet was sworn in in Dhaka.

Ans: (b) The government sworn in a new cabinet in Dhaka.

Note: 8

Base Infinitive অথবা বাক্যে passive:

1542. They made me laugh.

I was made to laugh by them.

1543. I saw him read.

He was seen to read by me.

1544. I will not let you go.

You will not be let go by me.

ব্যাখ্যা: Step 63 ৩'

1545. He was not letting me do the work.

I was not being let do the work by him.

1546. Can you help me get the job?

Can I be helped to get the job by you.

Note: 9Cognate object লুকু বাক্যের passive:

1547. I dreamt a sweet dream.
= A sweet dream was dreamt by me.

1548. I slept a sound sleep.
= A sound sleep was slept by me.

1549. I have fought a good fight.
A good fight has been fought by me.

ব্যাখ্যা: step 71 ই.

Notes 10Quasi-passive voice:

- ⇒ যে verb লুকুতে Active হলেও কার্যকরিতা বিহীন passive এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তাকে quasi-passive verb বলা হয়।
- ⇒ আবিবৃদ্ধ Linking verb সূত্রমতে quasi-passive verb হিসেবে গণ্য হয়।
- ⇒ যে জাতীয় বাক্য Active কে passive voice এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করে বলা হয়।

Quasi-passive voice ২ ধরনের:

- 1) Quasi-passive with complement.
- 2) Quasi-passive without complement.

(a) Quasi-passive voice with complement.

1550. Honey tastes sweet.

Honey is sweet when/if it is tasted.

Honey is tasted sweet.

1551. The book reads well.

The book is read well.

The book is ... well when/if it is read.

1552. The bed feels soft.

The bed is felt soft.

The bed is soft when it is felt.

1553. Rice sells cheap.

Rice is sold cheap.

pe pas ବେ ସତେ ବେକିନର ଗାନ୍ଧିର pasive ଚିକିତ୍ସାକାରୀ ।

∴ (b) Quasi-passive voice without complement.

1554. The book is printing.

The book is being printed.

1555. The cow is milking.

The cow is being milked.

1556. The house is building.

The house is being built.

1557. The flowers are smelling.

The flowers are being smelt.

Note: ||

Introductory there किसी It is time पूरा वाक्य passive:

1558. There is no time to lose.

There is no time to be lost.

1559. There are lots of things to do.

There are lots of things to be done.

1560. There is no money to waste.

There is no money to be wasted.

1561. It is time to do the work.

It is time for the work to be done.

1562. It is high time to change our bad habits.

It is high time for our bad habits to be changed.

Note: 12Complex sentence এর passive:

1563. He told me that he had done the work.

I was told by him that the work had been done by him.

1564. I know that he will do the work.

It is known to me that the work will be done by him.

That he work will be done by him is known to me

1565. We know that Columbus discovered America.

It is known to us that America was discovered by Columbus.

That America was discovered by Columbus is known to us.

ব্যাখ্যা:

⇒ Complex sentence এর principal clause এর subordinate clause এর উভয় অংশই যদি transitive verb থাকে অর্থাৎ উভয় অংশই passive করা যায়।

⇒ উভয় clause এর subject একই হলে সর্ব ইয় clause by + obj হবে।

⇒ প্রচলিত Introductory it এর passive voice এর sub বহিষ্কার করে passive করা যাবে না।

1566. He said that Karim was honest.

That Karim was honest was said by him.
It was said by him that Karim was honest.

1567. We know that the earth is round.

That the earth is round is known to us.
It is known to us that the earth is round.

1568. We know that he is unhappy.

It is known to us that he is unhappy.

That he is unhappy is known to us.

1569. We should eat what we like

What we like should be eaten by us.

1570. I know ~~that~~ what your name is ~~is~~
it.

What your name is is known to me

It is known to me what your name is.

Interrogative Sentence এর passive: (Inductive Method)

1571. Why do people speak English?

অন্যে অন্যে assertive বি.

people speak English.

→ English is spoken by people.

→ Is English spoken by people?

⇒ Why is English spoken by people?

1572. When will you eat rice?

অন্যে অন্যে assertive >

you will eat rice

When will rice be eaten by you?

→ rice will be eaten by you.

→ Will rice be eaten by you?

1573. What do you want?

What is wanted by you?

→ এটি সূক্ষ্ম কথনের জন্য যত্নে লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে।

1574. Why did the teacher punish you?

Why were you punished by the teacher?

1575.

Who/whom প্রশ্নক:

৪৪৩

⇒ Active voice এ- who থাকলে passive voice এ by whom

⇒ Active voice এ whom থাকলে passive voice এ who হবে।

নিচের উদা: দ্রাঘ সুখম্বু করে লগ্নি: (তবে ব্রহ্ম)

1575. Who taught you english?

↳ By whom were you taught english?
↳ By whom was english taught to you?

1576. Whom do you want?

→ Who is wanted by you?
sub

→ Who are wanted by you?

1577. Who has broken the glasses?

By whom have the glasses been broken?

1578. Who is calling me?

By whom am I being called?

1579. Who is calling you?

By whom are you being called?

1580. Who does the work?

By whom is the work done?

1581. Who do the work?

By whom is the work done?

1582. Whom did you know?

Who ^{was/were} ~~are~~ known to you?
কে/করা

Note: 14

Imperative Sentence এর voice: (Inductive method)

২য় ধরন,

1583. Open the door.

Let the door be opened.

1584. Speak the truth

Let the truth be spoken.

1585. Do not hate the poor.

Let not the poor be hated.

1586. Do not tell a lie

Let not a lie be told.

२५ वीज, Let प्रकृ Imperative:

1587. Let him do the work.

Let the work be done by him.

1588. Let me read the book.

Let the book be read by me.

७२ वीज: Please प्रकृ Imperative Sentence

1589. Please do the sum.

You are requested to do the sum.

1590. Please do not smoke here
You are requested not to smoke here

८२ वीज: Double obj प्रकृ Imperative:

1591. Buy him a shirt.

Let a shirt be bought for him.

1592. Pluck me a flower.

Let a flower be plucked for me.

Let me a flower be plucked.

କେବଳ ସୀମା; Never ଥିବୁ ବାକ୍ୟର passive:

1593. Never tell a lie.

↳ Let never a lie be told.

↳ Let not a lie ever be told.

1594. Never catch the Jhatka.

↳ Let never the Jhatka be caught.

↳ Let not the Jhatka ever be caught.

ଏହା ସୀମା,
ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା,

1595. Enter the room.
ଗତ v.

↳ You are requested to enter the room.

1596. Come here

You are requested/asked to come here.

1597. Obey your parents.

Your parents should be obeyed.

1598. Take medicine on time

Medicine should be taken on time

Note-15Causative Verb

1599. Karim had Rahim wash the car.

Rahim had the car washed (by Karim)

1600. Rahim got ~~the~~ Karim to post the letter.

Rahim got the letter posted (by Karim)

1601. I made him do the work.

I made the work done (by him.)

He was made to do the work by me.

1602. The manager had the assistant write the report.

The manager had the report written (by the assistant)

Note: 16

নিচের বাক্যটি লক্ষ করি

1603. I decided to sell the house.

I decided that the house should be sold.

ঐচ্ছিকার্থক (Subjunctive or Imperative)

ব্যাখ্যা:

Advice
urge
beg
recommend
suggest
insist
demand

এ জাতীয় verb এর পরে infinitive বা Gerund
শাকলে ঐচ্ছিক উদাহরণটির মত

that + Subject + (should) be প্রকৃত করে
passive করতে হবে।

1604. Mr. Karim recommend using the book.

= Mr. Karim recommended that the book (should) be used.
ঐচ্ছিকার্থক।

1605. He urged the council to reduce the rate.

He urged the council that the rate should be reduced.

বা,
The council was urged to reduce the rate.

object থাকলে object কে sub বর্কে বসানো থাকে।

Note-17Voice Exclusive:

1606. We want to see the launching of the ship.
verbal noun

↳ We want to see the ship being launched.

1607. Spread a mat on it.

⇒ Have a mat spread on it.

1608. put up a tent here.

Have a tent put up here.

1609. your blame counts for nothing.

Your blame is worth nothing when it is counted.

1610. His lordship soon found me to be very unfit for the job.

I was soon found (to be very unfit for the job) by his lordship.

1611. I felt no sensations different from those I experienced above

1612. This even good manner might have obliged me to perform.
to perform.

I might have been obliged, by this even good manner

1613. As no other miller could be found, Mr. House was appointed to that office

As ^{he} ~~we~~ could find no other miller, ^{he} ~~we~~ appointed Mr. House to that office

1614. The man to whom this appeal was made swore a dreadful oath.

A dreadful oath was sworn by the man to whom (they) made this appeal.

1615. People believe that you know.

It is believed that you know.

1616. I do not like people telling me what to do.

I do not like being told what to do.

1617. I want him to do the sum.

I want him the sum to be done.

1618. He wants me to do the work.

He wants me the work to be done

1619. Tom had John wash the car.

Tom had the car washed.

1620. Hassib got saif to wash the plate.

Hassib got the plate washed.

1621. Let me have a cup of tea.

Let a cup of tea be had by me.

1622. Don't call him by name.

Let not him be called by name.

1623. People think that he will sell the house.

It is thought that the house ~~will~~ will be sold by him.

1624. What caused this crack?

What was this crack caused by?

=1625. Nobody has seen her smile.

She has not been seen by anybody to smile.

1626. You should keep the door closed.

The door should be kept closed.

1627. Enter by this room.

you are asked to enter by this door.
requested

1628. People in Saudi Arabia speak Arabic.

Arabic is spoken in Saudi Arabia.

1629. Do what you like.

Let what you like be done.

1630. Speak to him.

Let him be spoken to.

1631. They ought to have done at once.

The work ought to have been done at once.

1632. The beauty of the girl marveled him.

He was marveled at the beauty of the girl.

1633. French is spoken Quebec.

people in Quebec speak French.

1634. Never was he deceived.

Nothing could ever deceive him.

1635. His father looked at him red-eyed.

He was looked at by his father with red eyes.

1636. Do as I do.

you are asked to do as it is done by me

1637. A great man admitted me as a flatterer.

I was admitted as a flatterer to a great man.

1638. I was unable to extricate him except by becoming his bail.

He could not be extricated by me except by becoming his bail.

1639. Why did not you bring the matter to my notice?

Why was ^{not} the matter brought to my notice?

1640. They held a meeting and delivered speeches.

A meeting was held and delivered speeches.

Note: 2

Assertive Sentence \rightarrow Comma/ inverted comma (, / " ") উচিত যে that
বসাতে হয়।

Note: 3 person এর পরিবর্তন:

- \Rightarrow First person থাকলে = Reporting verb এর sub. অনুযায়ী
Step-23
- \Rightarrow Second person থাকলে = R.V এর obj. অনুযায়ী
- \Rightarrow Third person থাকলে = কোন পরিবর্তন হবে না।

Note: 4

Reporting verb টি present বা future tense হলে Reported speech
এর tense বা অন্য কোন শব্দের পরিবর্তন হবে না।
অব, person/ Number অনুযায়ী হলে verb এর রূপ পরিবর্তিত হতে পারে।
উপরিউক্ত নিয়মের আলোকে নিচের উদা. মতক বসি।

1642. He has said to me, "You can help me now"

He has ... told me that I can help him now.

1643. You will say to me, "I do the work"

You will ... tell me that you do the work.

1644. He is saying " you can teach us"
to me (ইয়)

He is saying that I can teach them.

২য় স্তর:

নিচের বাক্যটি লক্ষ্য করি:

1645. He said to me, " I am reading a book. Now."

He told me that he was reading a book then.

ব্যাকরণ:

১ম কথা:

Reporting Verb টি past Tense হলে Reported speech কে নিম্নোক্ত
মডিফিকেশন দিতে হবে।

- i) ৪ টি present tense = ২ বছর past Tense হবে।
- ii) Past Indefinite = past perfect.
- iii) past continuous = past perfect continuous.
- iv) past perfect } No change
- v) past perfect contin. } No change.
- vi) Shall, will = would হবে।
- vii) Can, may = could, might.
- viii) Must শর্তসাপেক্ষ = $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{had to/} \\ \text{on} \\ \text{must (চলি বাক্যে)} \end{cases}$
- ix) would, should, could, might, had better } No change.

२५ कथा,

४२४

Reporting verb -> past tense शत R.S चिन्हि निर्दिष्टे
भाष्ये परिवर्तन चढे।

शाकणम	शक
This	that
These	those
Hither	Thither
Hence	Thence
Here	There
Ago	Before
Now	Then
Thus	So/In this way
Today	That day
To night	That night
Yesterday	The day before/The previous day.
Last night	The previous night
Last month	The previous month.
Tomorrow	The next day/The following day
Next week/day	The following week/day
Next year	The following year

Secret of Narration

৪৫২

Narration ৫ স্বাক্ষর ৫টি বিষয় পরিবর্তন মাধ্যমে রাখতে হবে।

1) Said to এর পরিবর্তন:

Sentence এর প্রকরণভেদ অনুযায়ী said to এর স্থানে told, asked, ordered, requested etc ব্যবহৃত হবে।

2) '/' " এর পরিবর্তন:

Sentence এর প্রকরণভেদ অনুযায়ী ' / ' " স্থানে that, if, etc স্থান

3) person এর পরিবর্তন:

Reported speech ৫ যতগুলো personal pronoun বা possessive pronoun থাকবে নিম্নম অনুযায়ী প্রত্যেকটি পরিবর্তন ঘটবে।

4) Tense এর পরিবর্তন:

⇒ R.v ৫টি present/future tense হলে Reported speech ৫ person দ্বারা আর কিছুই পরিবর্তন হবে না।

⇒ অর্থাৎ R.v ৫টি past tense হলে নিম্নম অনুযায়ী Reported speech এর tense এর পরিবর্তন হবে।

5) ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଅକ୍ଷର ପରିବର୍ତନ:

R. V ଓ past tense ରୂପ R. S ଓ ନିୟମାବଳୀ ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଅକ୍ଷର ପରିବର୍ତନ ଦର୍ଶାଏ ।

1646. He said to me, " I shall help you tomorrow "
He told me that he would help me the following day .

1647. He said to me, " I went home yesterday. "

He told me that he had gone home the previous day.

1648. He said to me, " I was ill "

He told me that he had been ill.

1649. He said to me, " you had sent me a text message "

He told me that I had sent ~~you~~^{him} a text message.

Narration at a glance

No.	Sentence	Said to	to	to	to
01	Assertive	told	that	Tense	বাচ্যে
02	Interrogative	asked/enquired	Yes/No	Assertive	প্রশ্ন
03	Imperative	told, ordered, requested, advised, commanded	to	to	যদি person এক নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি পরিচয়
		Forbade, prohibited	to	to	
		let's / Let us	that	Subject + should + Extension	
04	Optative	proposed to / suggested	that	Subject + might + Extension	
		অন্য যাকাম let মুক্ত বাচ্যে - Said to / told	that	Subject + might + Extension	
05	Exclamatory	Prayed (প্রার্থনা) Wished (ইচ্ছা বাঞ্ছনা)	that	Subject + might + Extension	
		Exclaimed with joy/sorrow/ wonder/ <u>rejoiced</u> / <u>regretted</u> / <u>cried</u> / wowed/ wow → <u>wowed</u>	that	Assertive	প্রশ্নে বাচ্যে পরিচয় How, what প্রশ্নে পরিচয় very + adjective Great + Noun

Practice of Narration
in an inductive way
সাবিত্ত অসূচীভাৱ

Note: 1

1650. Kamal said to me, "I did not tell a lie."

Kamal told me that he had not told a lie.

1651. He said to me, "I had gone to market before I went home."
He told me that he had gone to market before he went home.

1652. He said, "When I lived in a village, I faced a lot of troubles."
He said that when he lived in a village, he faced a lot of troubles.

1653. He said, "If you come, I shall go."
He said that if I came, I should go.

1654. He said, "If I win the election, I will be a minister."
He said that if he won the election, he would be a minister.

ব্যাখ্যা: Reported speech এ complex sentence থাকলে একে যেটি Post-tense-এর
Indirect কথার সময় tense তে পরিবর্তন হয় না, তবে present বা
future tense হলে পরিবর্তন হয়।

Note: 2

1655. The prophet said, "Allah is one."

The prophet said that Allah is one.

1656. The teacher said, "Every mother loves her child."

The teacher said that every mother loves her child.

1657. Benjamin Franklin said, "Honesty is the best policy."

Benjamin Franklin said that honesty is the best policy.

ব্যাখ্যা: Universal truth, scientific truth, (Habitual fact) proverbial
Statement বৈশিষ্ট্য : বৃত্তান্তে Reported speech ^{occasionally} এর tense এর
অধিকার ২য় নম

Note: 3

1658. The teacher said, "you must speak the truth."

The teacher said that I must speak the truth.

1659. He said to me, "I must go ~~now~~ "now."

He told me that he had to go then"

1660. He says to me, "I must join the program tomorrow"

He tells me that he must join the program tomorrow.
has to

1661. The teacher said to me, " you must obey your parents."

The teacher told me that I must obey my parents.

ব্যাখ্যা: Must থাকলে have to / had to রূপে তবে চির বাক্যে রূপান্তর
Must হই হবে।

Notes: 4

He ব্যাক:

1662. They said, " we must do the work."

They said that they had to do the work.

1663. The father said to me, " we shall all die."

The father told me that ~~they~~ we would all die

1664. My friend said to me, " we should respect our teachers"

My friend told me that we should respect our teachers.

ব্যাখ্যা:

we দ্বারা সমস্ত মানবজাতিকে বুঝানো অথবা we দ্বারা Reporting verb এর
sub. ও obj উভয়কে বুঝানো হইয়া থাকে we এর পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Note: 5

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Tomorrow/next + time ব্যাকরণ:

1665. He said, " My father leaves for London tomorrow."

He said that his father ^{would leave} ~~left~~ for London the next day.

1666. He said, " I am going to sajek next month."

He said that he would be going to sajek the following month.

1667. He said, " I shall do the work tomorrow."

He said that he would do the work the next day.

ব্যাকরণ:

present simple sentence দ্বারা যদি নিষ্কর্তৃক ভবিষ্যতের কোন ঘটনাকে ব্রহ্মাণ্ড

আহলে would ব্যবহৃত।

Self analysis:

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1668. Dr. Kamal said, "I used to take tea, when I was in London"

Dr. Kamal said that he used to take tea when he ^{was} ~~had been~~ in London.

1669. Saint Auguston said to his disciples, "If you ask: me, I don't know but if you don't ask I know."

Saint Auguston told his disciples that if they asked him, he did not know. But if they did not ask, he knew.

Interrogative Sentence.

1670. He said to me, "Are you going to school?"

He asked me if I was going to school.

1671. He said to me, "Did you do the work?"

He asked me if I had done the work.

1672. He said to me, "Why were you doing this?"

He asked me why I ~~was~~ had been doing that?

1673. He said to me, "May I come in, Sir?"

He ^{respectfully} asked me if he might come in → ^{आवना} ~~go in~~ → ^{जाना}

1674. He said to me, " Would you mind taking a cup of tea." 850

He requested me to take a cup of tea.

ব্যাখ্যা:

Reported speech এ Interrogative sentence দ্বারা অনুপ্রবেশকৃত
Imperative এর স্মরণে পরিবর্তন হবে।

1675. He said to me, " you are a student, aren't you ? "

He asked me if I was a student.

ব্যাখ্যা:

Indirect speech এ tag question এর অঙ্গাঙ্গি বাদ যাবে।

Imperative Sentence

1676. He said to me, "Open the door"

He told/requested me to open the door.

1677. He said to me, " Don't open the door "

He told/requested me not to open the door.

He forbade me to open the door.

1678. He said to me, "Let's play football."

He proposed to/suggested me that we should play football.

1679. He said to me, "Let me finish."

He told me that he might finish.

1680. He said, "Would you close the gate please?"

He requested me to close the gate. [Ex: 1674 5]

Optative Sentence

1681. He said, "May Allah bless you"

He prayed that Allah might bless me.

1682. She said, "May you be happy."

She wished that I might be happy.

May উয় থাকলে,

1683. They said, "Live long our PM."

They prayed that our PM might live long.

Exclamatory Sentence

1684. He said, "How helpless I am!"

He regretted / exclaimed with sorrow that he was very helpless.

1685. He said, "What a nice bird it is!"

He rejoiced / shouted that it was very nice bird.

1686. He said, "Wow! How intelligent you are!"

"Wow, how intelligent you are!"

He wowed that I was very intelligent.

wondered

exclaimed with wonder

1687. He said, "What a man you are!"

He exclaimed with wonder that I was a great man.

Narration এর আগে কিছু টেকটিকি:

Note: 1

নিচের উদা: হ্রস্ব বুদ্ধি করে ফেলি।

1688. He said, "Yes"

He replied in the affirmative.

1689. He said, "No"

He replied in the negative

1690. He said, "Good morning / Good evening."

He wished good morning / Good evening.

1691. He said, "Good-bye / Good-night / farewell."

He bade good bye / Good night / farewell.

1692. He said to me, "Fool / liar."

He called me @ fool / liar.

1693. He said to me, "Welcome"

He welcomed me.

1694. He said to me, "Thank you"

He thanked me

1695. He said to me, "Congratulations on your success."

He congratulated on my success.

1696. He said to me, "Sorry"

He regretted/apologized to me

1697. He said, "Hello, how are you?"

He greeted me and asked how I was.

Note: 2

1698. Asif said, "I have bought this ring for you."

Asif said that he had bought the ring for me
that's how men

1699. Rita said, "that is good"

Rita said that it was good.

1700. Kamal said, "that house looks nice"

Kamal said that the house looked nice.

ଶିକ୍ଷା:

Direct speech ଓ that/this ଥିବା adjective ଥିବା ଘାତନ Indirect speech
ଓ ଓ ଯଦିବଦ୍ଧ the ଥିବେ, ଏବଂ Reported speech ଓ ଓ ଯଦି ଥିବା ଥିବା
Sub/pronoun ଥିବାର ବ୍ୟବହାର ଥିବା ଘାତନ that ଓ ଓ ଥିବା ଥିବାର।

Note: 3

1701. He said to me, "Brother, I need your help."

Addressing ^{me} as ^{his} brother, he told me that he needed my help.

ব্যাখ্যা:

Direct speech এ বাক্যকে সরাসরি করে কিছু বুলানো Indirect speech এ Addressing as দিয়া শুরু করতে হয়।

1702. "By Allah, I must help you," he said to me

Swearing by Allah, he told me that he had to help me

ব্যাখ্যা:

⇒ Direct speech এ reporting verb ^{টি} ~~এ~~ থাকলে Indirect করতে হয় শুরুতে চলি থাকবে।

⇒ By Allah, By God, For God's sake থাকলে Indirect করতে ^{স্বাক্ষর} ~~স্বাক্ষর~~ শুরুতে swearing by Allah/God হয়।

1703. "By God, I must do the work," he said to me.

Swearing by God, he told me that he had to do the work.

1704. ^২ ~~২~~ - Rashed said, "By Allah, I am telling the truth."

Swearing by Allah, Rashed said he was telling the truth.

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1705. John Donne said to his beloved, "For God's sake, hold your tongue
and let me love"

Swearing by God, John Donne requested his beloved to hold her tongue
and proposed that he might love her.

self-analysis: 1706-1710.

Step-105

Tag Question

প্রায়িক কথা:

Interrogative sentence বিভিন্ন ধরনের হতে পারে।

- a) Yes/no question - হ্যাঁ/না সূচক প্রশ্ন
- b) Wh question - বস/নাম/স্থান/কি প্রশ্ন
- c) Tag question - অর্থন সূচক প্রশ্ন।
- d) Embedded question
- e) Declarative question (Assertive sentence এর শেষে "2" চিহ্ন থাকলে)

উদাহরণ: যে গান গায়। বলাব কারণে প্রশ্ন হয়।
 ↳ যে গান গায়?

Tag Question কি?

Conversation বা কথোপকথানের সময় বাক্যের শেষে যে একটি অর্থন সূচক প্রশ্ন ছুঁড়ে দেয়া হয় তাকে Tag question বলে।

Tag

Tag question এর উদাহরণ:

- এর ফার্মে কার্যক্রম বন্ধ আছে কিনা তা বন্ধের উপর মতামত নিশ্চিত করে।
- পাশাপাশি প্রত্যেক বন্ধ থেকে যেটি হ্যাঁ বা না সূচক উত্তর প্রত্যাশা করে।

Operator কী?

- ⇒ Tag question গঠন করার সময় যে auxiliary verb ব্যবহৃত হয় তাই operator.
- ⇒ Negative Tag question এর operator টি সংকোচিত রূপ (Contracted form) এর ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

am not = ain't / aren't.

do not = don't

Must not = mustn't

Shall not = shan't

Will not = won't

Cannot = can't

no space

Tag question এর গঠন:

1711. Sabina is singing a song.

Sabina is singing a song, isn't she?

- ⇒ বাক্যটি Affirmative হলে Tag question টি Negative হবে।
- ⇒ বাক্যটি Negative হলে Tag question টি Affirmative হবে।
- ⇒ বাক্যে full stop উঠিয়ে কথা বলায় শেষে শেষে প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্নটি রাখা।
- ⇒ Tag question এর ২টি অর্থ থাকে। 1) Auxiliary verb
2) Sub এর pronoun.

1712. The girls like flower, don't they?

1713. He did not win the match, did he?

1714. We used to play football, didn't we?

1715. I had a book, hadn't I? / didn't I?

1716. They all wear T-shirt, don't they?

1717. I need a bike, don't I?

1718. You need not go there/hurry up, need you?

1719. I shall go there, shan't I?

1720. She has a problem, hasn't she/doesn't she?

Tag question এর সুকিটাকি

Note: 1

Imperative sentence এর Tag question:

⇒ Imperative sentence এর Tag question হিসেবে will you/won't you

বলে, তবে can you
Can't you
Could you
Couldn't you

কমান্ড তুলে শব্দ না।

⇒ Negative Imperative বলে সর্বদা will you হবে। তবে Affirmative এর will you/won't you যেকোনোটি বয়ানো থাকে/ব্যবহৃত পারে।

⇒ Let শব্দ Imperative এর ও will you বলে। তবে Let us/let's থাকলে shall we, এবং Let me থাকলে 'shall I' বলে।

1721. Please wait a moment, will you/won't you?

1722. Kindly do me a favour, will you/won't you?

1723. Let them come in, will you?

1728. please let me finish, shall I?

1725. Let's play cricket, shall we?

1726. Don't make a noise will you?

Note: 2 तिष्ठतः उक्तः मङ्गलं वदति:

1727. The unfed should be fed, shouldn't they?

1728. The brave can deserve the fair, can't they?

1729. The pious must be happy, mustn't they?

1730. The rich are often happy, aren't they?

उत्तर: Step-16 / Note-3 5.

Note: 3

1731. The mother rose in her, didn't it?

1732. The sister in her impressed us, didn't it?

1733. The beast prevails in him, doesn't it?

उत्तर: Step 16, Note: 4

Note 14

1734. Nobody believes a liar, do they?

1735. Everyone likes a flower, don't they?

1736. None but Allah can help us, can't they?

1737. Nothing lasts forever, does it?

1738. Everything in Sajek gave me pleasure, didn't it?

Step-33 ५. Indefinite pronoun.

Lecture-43

30.08.21

Note: 5

-निष्ठर उदा: मन्त्र करि।

1739. A barking dog seldom bites, does it?

1740. He hardly helps anyone, does he?

1741. Few people are happy, are they?

1742. He is too late to attend the class, is he?

1743. There is little water in the pond, is there?

५५: Step-51, Note-16 ५

1744. He reads Lot he should fail, does he ?

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Note: 6

1745. All of us have not seen the Faj Mahal, have we ?

1746. Most of them are gentle and polite, aren't they ?

1747. None of you can solve the problem, can you ?

1748. Some of it is bad, isn't it ?

1749. At least two-thirds of the people might be believers in God, mightn't they ?

अभ्यास: Step-7

Note: 7

1750. There is nothing wrong, is there ?
प्रश्न

1751. The baby is crying, isn't it ?

1752. This is a book isn't it ?

1753. These are my books, aren't they ?

1754. That is my pen, isn't it ?

1755. These are my toys, aren't they ?

1756. How sweetly the birds sing, don't they ?

1757. One cannot eat a dozen of pine apples at the same time, Can one?
Can one?

ব্যাকরণ:

⇒ Introductory there শব্দে বাক্যের tag question এ ও pronoun হিসেবে there ব্যবহার করা হয়।

⇒ কোন বাক্যের sub হিসেবে this/that থাকলে, tag question হিসেবে ~~it~~ it ব্যবহার করা হয়।

⇒ these/those থাকলে pronoun হিসেবে they ব্যবহার করা হয়।

⇒ Exclamatory sentence এর tag question ও Assertive এর মতই হবে।

⇒ One বাক্যের subject হলে tag question এ ও one হবে।

(এবং কোনো হলে, he/they ও হতে পারে)

শিটটি আমানত স্বরূপ।

কারো সাথে শেয়ার করলে খেয়ানত হবে।

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Note: 8Miscellaneous (বিবিধ):

1758. Good morning/ don't ? যানে I wish you good morning.
Good evening
1759. Okey, isn't it ? যানে It is okey.
1760. Who cares do, they ?
↳ ^{মান} Nobody cares,
1761. Good night, Good bye, don't I ?
I bade you good night.
1762. Thank you, don't I ?
↳ I thank you
1763. 'I' (is) the 9th letter, isn't it ?
1764. It's it rained today, hasn't it ?
It has
1765. (you) is a personal pronoun isn't it ?

1766. Bangladesh is not a big country, is it ?
is she

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1767. The English speak English, don't they ?

1768. Karim as well as his friends came didn't he ?
Step-6

→ Neither Karim nor his friends came, did they ?
Step-5

1769. Welcome, do I/aren't you ?
I welcome / you ^{one} welcome

1770. I comes once in America but twice in India, doesn't it ?

1771. None is to none under the sun, are they ?
কোনোই নেই কোনোই নয়।

Sharif Hossain Ahmad Chowdhury

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শিটটি আমানত স্বরূপ।

কারো সাথে শেয়ার করলে খেয়ানত হবে ওকে।

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