



Mpbian

Lecture 19

Comparison of Degree

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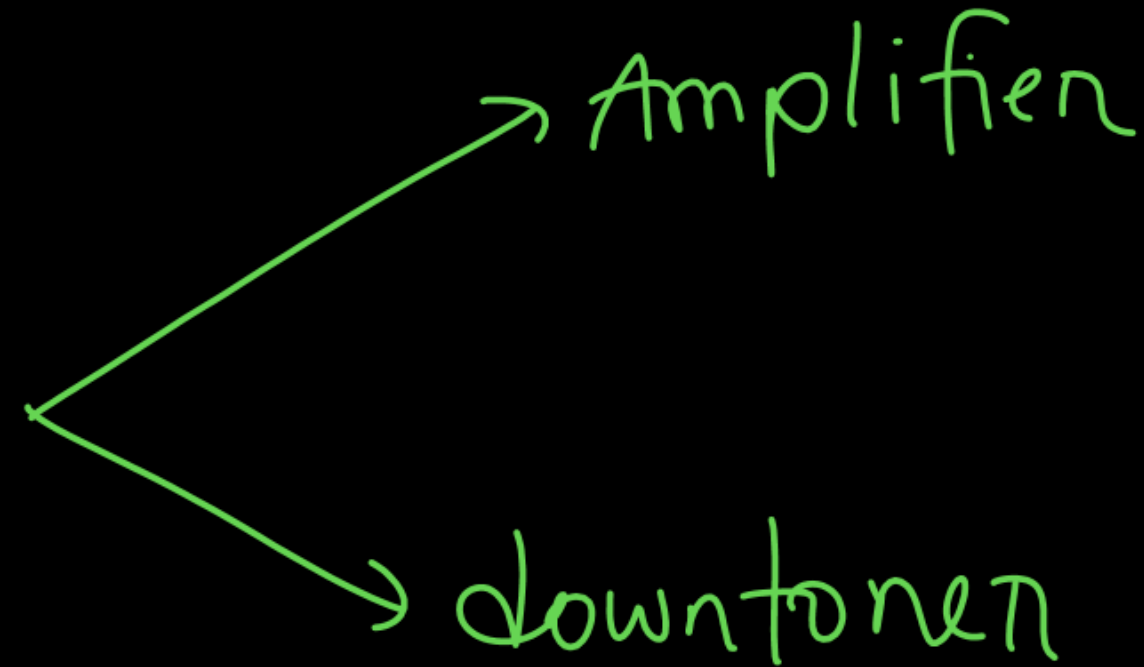
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Comparison of Degree

Degree তিন প্রকার:

1. Positive degree
2. Comparative degree
3. Superlative degree



D.M.R.C.

Degree

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
<u>Tall</u>	<u>Taller</u>	<u>Tallest</u>
<u>Small</u>	<u>Smaller</u>	<u>Smallest</u>
Big ✓	Bigger —	— Biggest
<u>Beautiful</u>	<u>More beautiful</u>	<u>Most beautiful</u>
<u>Famous</u>	More famous	Most Famous
Soon	Sooner	Soonest

Degree

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<u>Clever</u>	<u>Cleverer</u>	<u>Cleverest</u>
<u>Near</u>	<u>Nearer</u>	<u>Nearest</u>
<u>Much</u>	<u>More</u>	<u>Most</u>
<u>Merry</u>	<u>Merrier</u>	<u>Merriest</u>
<u>Bad</u>	<u>Worse</u> <i>بُزْمُرْ</i>	<u>Worst</u>
<u>Good</u>	<u>Better</u>	<u>Best</u>

Degree

Some rules to be memorized:

1. As / so + positive degree + as

2. Comparative degree + than

3. The + superlative degree

~~x x x~~ 4. The + comparative _____ the + comparative যত্নে-তত্নে

~~x x x~~ 5. The + comparative + of the two _____

Degree

Examples with those rules:

1. Hena is not as/ so tall as Rupa.
POS
2. Rupa is taller than Hena.
comp
3. Rupa is the tallest lady in our area.
sup
4. The closer the better. (যত(ই) ফাট তত(ই) ভালো)
5. Rupa is the taller of the two ladies.
comp

T.M.

Comparison of Degree

TM

Note 1: No other, any other এর পরে noun ও verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Note 2: All other, most other, many other, few other, very few এর পরে noun ও verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

তবে one of the এর পরে noun টি plural হলেও verb টি singular হয়।

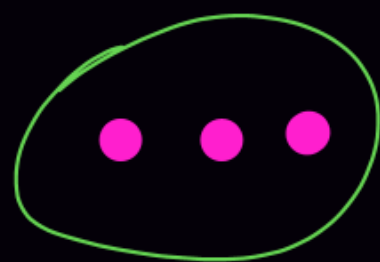
Comparison of Degree

Note-1: No other, any other এর পরে noun, ও verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Note-2: All other, most other, many other, few other, very few এর পরে noun ও verb এর plural form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

তবে one of the এর পরে noun টি plural হলেও verb টি singular হয়।

Adj Phrase / Prepositional Ph



→ Adj Ph / πρεπ. Ph →

πρεπ + ... + N/PN

viz:

Ⓐ in my class

Ⓑ of the world

Ⓒ in the country

NP₁ = Noun/προσούνη 1 / N φράση 1

NP₂ = Noun/προσούνη 2 / N φράση 2

Rule 1

Comparison of Degree

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<p><u>No other</u> + <u>NP₁</u> + ... + <u>V</u> + <u>as/so</u> + <u>Pos</u> + <u>as</u> + <u>NP₂</u></p>	<p><u>NP₂</u> + <u>V</u> + <u>Comp</u> + <u>than</u> <u>NP₂</u> + <u>V</u> + <u>the</u> + <u>Sup</u> + <u>(any/all) other</u> + <u>NP₁</u> +</p>	<p><u>NP₂</u> + <u>V</u> + <u>the</u> + <u>Sup</u> + <u>NP₁</u> +</p>
<p><u>No other boy in my class is as tall as</u> <u>Rana</u> <u>is taller than any other boy in my class.</u></p> <p><i>NP₁</i> <i>NP₂</i> <i>Comp</i> <i>Pos</i> <i>NP₁</i></p>	<p><u>Rana is taller than any Rana is the tallest boy in my class</u></p> <p><i>NP₂</i> <i>Comp</i> <i>NP₁</i> <i>Sup</i> <i>NP₁</i></p>	<p><u>Rana is the tallest boy in my class</u></p> <p><i>NP₂</i> <i>Sup</i> <i>NP₁</i></p>
<p><i>No other social media in the world is so popular as Facebook</i></p>	<p><u>Facebook is more popular than any other social medium in the world.</u></p> <p><i>NP₂</i> <i>NP₁</i></p>	<p><i>Facebook is the most popular social medium in the world.</i></p>

Rule 2

Comparison of Degree

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<p><u>Very few</u> + <u>NP₁</u> + ... + √ + <u>as/so</u> + <u>Pos</u> + <u>as</u> + <u>NP₂</u></p>	<p>NP₂ + V + <u>Comp</u> + <u>than</u> + <u>(most/ many/ few)</u> other + <u>NP₁</u> +</p>	<p>NP₂ + V + <u>one of the</u> + <u>Sup</u> + NP₁ +</p>
<p><u>Very few boys</u> in my class <u>are</u> as tall as <u>other boys</u> in my class.</p>	<p>Rana is taller than <u>most</u> <u>other boys</u> in my class.</p>	<p>Rana is <u>one of the</u> tallest <u>boys</u> in my class</p>
<p><i>Very few social media in the world are as popular as FB</i></p>	<p><u>FB</u> is more popular than <u>most other social media</u> in the world.</p>	<p><i>FB is one of the most popular social media in the world</i></p>

Rule . 3 Positive	Comp	Sup
$NP_1 + V + as + post + as + NP_2$ (Aff)	$NP_2 + \dots not \dots + comp + than + NP_1$ (Neg)	X
$NP_1 + \dots not \dots + so + pos + as + NP_2$ (Neg)	$NP_2 + V + comp + than + NP_1$ (Aff)	X
a) Hena is as tall as Mou. (Aff)	a) Mou is not taller than Hena (Neg)	X
b) <u>I</u> <u>am</u> not so brave as <u>you</u> (Neg) <small>NP₁ NP₂</small>	You are braver than I (Aff)	X
<p>c) Momtaz <u>sings</u> as sweet as a cuckoo. <u>Rule 1</u> (S) No other + singular N, sing V → than any other / than all other</p> <p><u>Rule 2</u> Very few + plural N, plural V → than (<u>most</u>/<u>many</u>/<u>few</u>) other</p>	<p>A cuckoo does not sing sweeter than Momtaz. <u>Rule 1</u> → than any other / than all other</p> <p>→ than (<u>most</u>/<u>many</u>/<u>few</u>) other</p>	<p>X</p> <p><u>R. 1</u> few + sup</p> <p>One of the + sup</p>

Homework

- ① Mim is one of the most celebrated ladies in this company.
(positive & comparative)
- ② Rana works as hard as Rupa. (comp)
- ③ I am not so bad as you. (comp)
- ④ She worked harder than Rukmiya. (Positive)
- ⑤ Iron is harder than many other metals in the world.
(pos & sup)

Redundancy

Practice Section

1 She is beautiful but she is _____ her mother.

~~તુ વાજે~~ A. most beautiful X

X B. as beautiful ન વાજે

X C. less beautiful થાન વાજે

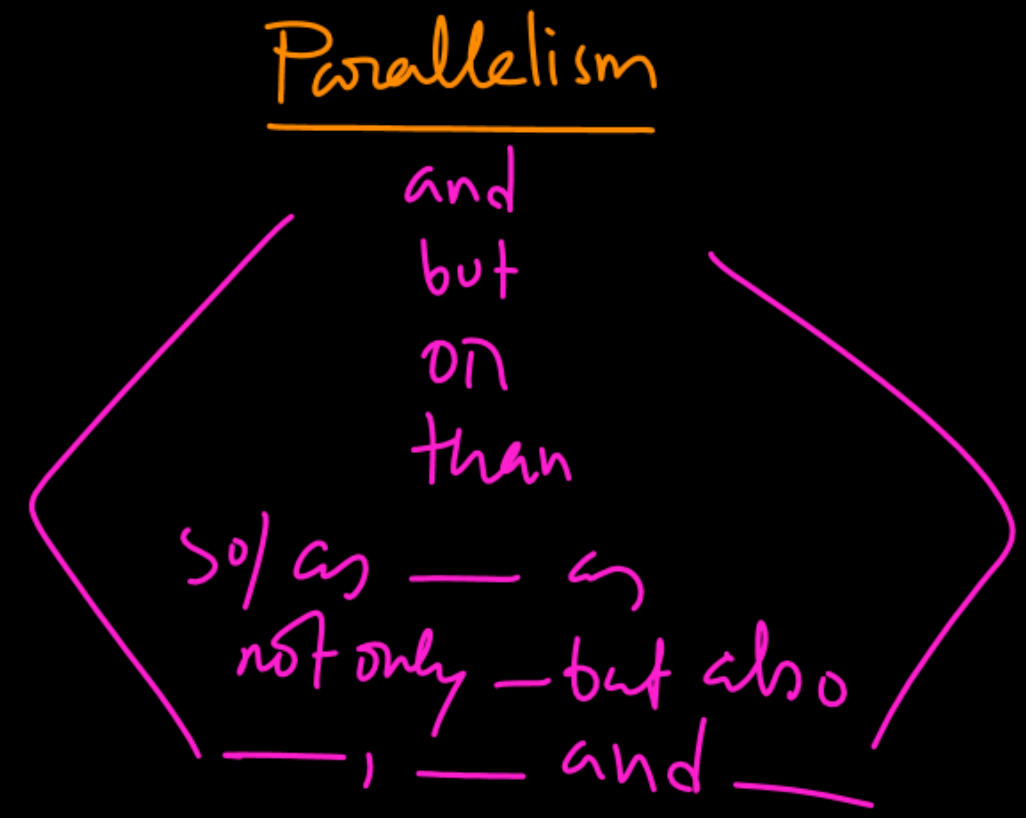
✓ D. not so beautiful as

2

To answer accurately is more important than__.

(to + v₁)

- ~~A. a quick finish~~
- ~~B. to finish quickly~~
- ~~C. finishing quickly~~
- ~~D. quickly finish~~



Practice Section

3

The exterior portion of the house is _____ than
interior portion.

A. more bad

B. bader

C. worse

D. wordiast

comparative + than

4 _____ he tried, _____ it became.

- A. The hard, the easy
- ~~B. The harder, the easier~~
- C. The more hard, easier
- D. The hard, the more easy

The + comp... the + comp

যত — তত



Mpbian

Different Types of Sentences

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Different Types of

Sentences

■ অর্থ অনুসারে **sentence** সাধারণত **5** প্রকার (**According to meaning, there are 5 types of sentences**):

1. **Assertive sentence**

2. **Interrogative sentence**

3. **Imperative sentence**

4. **Optative sentence**

5. **Exclamatory sentence**



■ উপরোক্ত ৫ প্রকার **sentence**-কে আবার ২ ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়।

1. **Affirmative**

2. **Negative**

■ গঠন অনুসারে sentence 4 প্রকার (According to structure, there are 4 types of sentences):

1. Simple sentence

SS → I was born in 2004.

2. Complex sentence

When it was 2004, I was born.

3. Compound sentence

It was 2004 and I was born.

4. Compound-complex sentence

If you loved me, I would marry you, and we could live happily.

Assertive sentence

সাধারণভাবে **assertive sentence** দ্বারা বিবৃতি প্রকাশ করা হয় বা সাধারণভাবে কোন কিছু বলা হয়। **Assertive sentence** এর পরে একটি **period sign (.)** বা **full stop (.)** চিহ্ন বসে।

Structures:

- ✓ **1. Subject + principal verb + (.)**
- ✓ **2. Subject + principal verb + others + (.)**
- ✓ **3. Subject + aux. v + principal verb + others + (.)**

Note: Negative sentence হলে সেক্ষেত্রে **auxiliary verb**-এর সাথে **not** লিখতে হবে।

Assertive sentence

Examples:

- ✓ 1. I am.
- ✓ 2. They have.
- ✓ 3. We smile.
- ✓ 4. He takes tea.
- ✓ 5. He was taking tea.
- ✓ 6. Rana has not phoned me.
- ✓ 7. A little boy drew these pictures.

Interrogative sentence

Interrogative sentence দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করা হয় বা কোনোকিছু জানতে চাওয়া হয়।

Interrogative sentence-এর পরে একটি sign of interrogation বা প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে।

Structures:

1. Aux. V + Sub + Main Verb + others (?)
2. Wh-word + A.V. + Sub + M.V. + others (?)
3. Who/ what/ which + M.V. + others + (?)

Note: Negative sentence হলে সেক্ষেত্রে auxiliary verb-এর সাথে not লিখতে হবে।

Interrogative sentence

Structures:

1. Aux. V + Sub + Main Verb + others (?)
2. Wh-word + A.V. + Sub + M.V. + others (?)
3. Who/ what/ which + M.V. + others + (?)

Note:

1. Will you help us?
2. When will you help us?
3. Who are you?
4. Which is your favourite movie?

Imperative sentence !

Imperative sentence সাধারণত আদেশ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধ, অনুমতি, প্রস্তাব ইত্যাদি বুঝানো হয়।
Imperative sentence এর পরে একটি period sign (.) বা full stop (.) চিহ্ন বসে।

Structures:

- ✓ **1. V₁ (.)** → Go. Come.
- ✓ **2. V₁ + others (.)** → Do it. Stop!
- ✓ **3. Don't + V₁ + others (.)** Don't vex me.
- ✓ **4. Let + obj-1 + V₁ + obj-2 + others (.)** → let me do it
- ✓ **5. Please, + V₁ + others (.)** → Please, come here
- 6. Please, + don't + V₁ + others (.)** → please, don't do this
- 7. Always/ Never + V₁ + others (.)**

Imperative sentence

Examples:

- 1. Go. Come. Sleep.**
- 2. Go there. Help me. Hold it tightly.**
- 3. Don't touch my phone. Don't trip him up.**
- 4. Let me do the task. Let him come here.**
- 5. Please, give me a hand.**
- 6. Please, don't break my heart.**
- 7. Always keep in touch. Never tell a lie.**

Optative sentence

সাধারণত **optative sentence** দ্বারা ইচ্ছা, আশীর্বাদ, প্রার্থনা, কামনা বা কাউকে কোনোকিছু **wish** করা বুঝায়। **Optative sentence**-এর পরে একটি **period sign (.)** বা **full stop (.)** চিহ্ন বসে। তবে অনেক সময় **optative sentence**-এর পরে আবেগসূচক চিহ্ন **(!)** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Structures:

1. May + S + V₁ + others + (.)
2. Long + live + Sub + (.)
3. Direct wishing → Good morning/ Bye/ Happy birthday etc.

Optative sentence

Examples:

1. May Allah bless you.
2. May you be happy.
3. Long live Bangladesh.
4. Happy birthday. Good morning. Good night.

Exclamatory sentence

সাধারণত **exclamatory sentence** দ্বারা মনের আবেগ তথা সুখ, দুঃখ, ঘৃণা, বিস্ময়, রাগ, হতাশা, বিরক্তি ইত্যাদি বুঝায়।

Exclamatory sentence-এর পরে একটি আবেগসূচক চিহ্ন (!) ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Structures: *Wow! She is coming.*

1. Interjection + (!) + S (capital letter) + V + ... + (.)

2. **What a/ an + noun + sub + verb + (!)** *What a fool I am!*

3. **How + adjective + sub + verb + (!)** *How foolish I am!*

Exclamatory sentence

Examples:

- a) Alas! I'm finished.**
- b) Lo! The cute lady is coming.**
- c) Hurrah! We have got the chance again.**
- d) What a fool he is!**
- e) How funny is looks!**
- f) What an idea it was!**

① (I am) Sorry → Apes

② Good morning → wish am → optative

③ (You are) Welcome → Assertive

(You are) Welcome, aren't you?

Exclamatory sentence

Examples:

- a) Alas! I'm finished.**
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- e) How funny is looks!**
- f) What an idea it was!**

Embedded Sentence

‘Embed’ শব্দটি একটি **verb** যার অর্থ হল “স্থাপন করা/ সংস্থাপন করা/ যুক্ত করা” ইত্যাদি।

Embedded sentence বলতে সাধারণত একপ্রকারের **sentence** এর সাথে আরেক প্রকারের **sentence** কে যুক্ত করা বুঝায়।

সাধারণত নিম্নরূপে **embedded sentence** গঠন করা হয়:

1. **Assertive + assertive.**
2. **Interrogative + assertive?**
3. **Imperative + assertive.**

1 Do you know _____ ?

- A. where he live**
- B. Where does he live**
- C. Where he lives?**
- D. None of the above**

2

Please, let me know why _____ the class.

- A. you didn't attend**
- B. didn't you attend**
- C. you didn't attend to**
- D. you didn't go**

3

I have no idea _____ .

A. where did he go

B. if he did go

C. did he go?

D. where he went

Simple Sentence

যে **sentence** এ ১টা মাত্র **sub** ও ১টা মাত্র **finite verb** থাকে তাকে **simple sentence** বলে।

Example:

(a) Himu retired in 1997

➤ Simple sentence চেনার উপায়:

Subject	⇒ 1 টা
Finite verb	⇒ 1 টা
Clause	⇒ 1 টা (স্বাধীন clause)

Complex Sentence

যে sentence এ ১টা independent clause ও ১টা dependent clause থাকে তাকে complex sentence বলে।

Example:

(a) When it was 1997, Himu retired.

➤ Complex sentence চেনার উপায়:

Subject	⇒ 2 টা
Finite verb	⇒ 2 টা
Clause	⇒ 2 টা (স্বাধীন clause + অধীন clause)

Compound Sentence

যে sentence এ ২টা independent clause এর মাঝে
F/A/N/B/O/Y/E/S যুক্ত থাকে তাকে compound sentence বলে।

Example:

(a) Himu retired and it was 1997.

➤ Compound sentence চেনার উপায়:

Subject	⇒ 2 টা
Finite verb	⇒ 2 টা
Clause	⇒ 2 টা (স্বাধীন clause + স্বাধীন clause)

F/A/N/B/O/Y/E/S

Compound-complex sentence

- **Compound** এবং **complex sentence** মিলিতভাবে যে **sentence** গঠন করে তাকে **compound-complex sentence** বলে।
- সাধারণত ২ টি **independent** (স্বাধীন) **clause** ও ১ টি **dependent** (অধীন) **clause** কে **coordinating conjunction** দ্বারা যুক্ত করা হয়।

Examples:

- a. When I got the result, I went to my mom, but she wasn't there.**

Compound-complex sentence

Examples:

- b.** If she loved me, I might marry her, and she could live with me happily.
- c.** His mother wants him to be a doctor, but Abdullah wants to be a scientist because science attracts him much.
- d.** Since he was sick, we lessened his workload, but he did not work less.

(I) Thank you, don't I }

Thank You