

English Grammar-6

Voice

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• আমার কলমটি চুরি হয়েছে।

Subject Verb Object

~~✓~~ I stole the muffin.

~~✓~~ I took a bite of the muffin.

~~✓~~ I ate the whole muffin.

• Agent : ক্রিয়ার কর্তা বা কার্যসম্পাদনকারীকে Agent বলা হয় ।

• Subject: বাক্যে যার সম্বন্ধে বলা হয় তাকে Subject বলে । এটা সাধারণত বাক্যের শুরুতে থাকে ।

আপাতদৃষ্টিতে বিষয় দুটি একই মনে হলেও দু'য়ের মধ্যে পার্থক্য আছে ।

I eat rice. → Active
Rice is eaten by me. → Passive

- ১ম বাক্যে ক্রিয়ার কর্তা বা Agent হচ্ছে I এবং একই সাথে বাক্যের Subject ও I
- কিন্তু ২য় বাক্যে Rice বাক্যের Subject হলেও eaten verb-এর agent rice নয়, কারণ Rice কখনও নিজে rice খায় না বরং me খায়
- সুতরাং ১ম বাক্যে I = sub + agent
- কিন্তু ২য় বাক্যে Rice = sub, me = agent.

- Agent যদি বাক্যের Subject-এ উল্লেখ না থাকে তাহলে verb-টি Passive হবে।
বিপরীত পক্ষে Agent যদি Subject-এ উল্লেখ থাকে তাহলে Active voice হবে।

Subject Verb Object



ACTIVE VOICE

- I stole the muffin. ✓
- I took a bite of the muffin.
- I ate the whole muffin.

Subject= doer
of the action

Object=
receiver of the
action

Subject Verb Object



ACTIVE VOICE

- I stole the muffin.
- I took a bite of the muffin.
- I ate the whole muffin.

PASSIVE VOICE

- The muffin was stolen.
- A bite was taken.
- The whole muffin was eaten.

Subject= doer
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Subject Verb Object



ACTIVE VOICE

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Receiver

VERB

Transitive Verbs

- The child broke the lamp.
- Thomas Edison invented the light bulb.
- Someone robbed the bank.

Intransitive Verbs

- Something strange happened.
- I slept well last night.
- I lived there for a year.

ACTIVE

- The child broke the lamp.
- Thomas Edison invented the light bulb.
- Someone robbed the bank.

PASSIVE

- The lamp was broken (by the child).
- The light bulb was invented (by Thomas Edison).
- The bank was robbed (by someone).

Active to passive

- Active voice এর object টি passive voice এ subject হয়।
- Active voice এর tense অনুসারে passive voice এ be verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Passive voice এ সর্বদা be verb + Verb এর past participle ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- Active voice এর subject টি passive voice এ preposition সহযোগে object হয়।

Passive Structures of Tenses

- Tense-এর Structure গুলোই হচ্ছে Active Voice-এর Structure.
- Voice Change করতে Tense Structure-এর বিপরীত Passive Structure-গুলো আয়ত্ত্ব করতে হবে।

Indefinite

Tense	Active Structure	Passive structure
<u>1. Present Indefinite</u>	S + V + O I eat rice. <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 20px;">is/am</div>	S + am/is/are + V3 + by + O Rice is eaten by me.
2. Past Indefinite	S + V2 + O I ate rice.	S + was/were + V3 Rice was eaten by me.
3. Future Indefinite	S + shall/will + V1+ o <u>I shall eat rice.</u>	S + shall/will be + V3 <u>Rice will be eaten by me.</u> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 20px;">shall</div>

Continuous



Tense	Active Structure	Passive structure
4. Present Continuous	S + am/is/are + (v+ing) + O <u>I am eating rice.</u>	S + am/is/are being + V3 <u>Rice is being eaten by me.</u>
5. Past Continuous	S+ was/were+ (v+ing) +O <u>I was eating rice.</u>	S+ was/were + being + V3 <u>Rice was being eaten by me.</u>
6. Future Continuous	S+ shall/will be + (v+ing) + O <u>Mita will be writing a letter.</u>	S + shall/will be being + V3 <u>A letter will be being written by Mita.</u>

Perfect

I have been
reading this book

this book has been being
read by me.

Tense	Active Structure	Passive structure
7. Present Perfect	S+ <u>have/has</u> + <u>V3</u> + O <u>I have eaten rice.</u>	S + <u>have/has</u> <u>been</u> + V3 <u>Rice has been eaten by me.</u>
8. Past Perfect	S + <u>had</u> + <u>V3</u> + O <u>I had eaten rice.</u>	S + <u>had</u> <u>been</u> + V3 <u>Rice had been eaten by me.</u>
9. Future Perfect	S + <u>shall/will</u> <u>have</u> + <u>V3</u> + O <u>Maria will have taken tea.</u>	S + <u>shall/will</u> <u>have</u> <u>been</u> + V3 <u>Tea will have been taken by Maria.</u>

• আমি ভাত খাই।

• আমার দ্বারা ভাত খাওয়া হয়।

• আজিজ ফুটবল খেলে।

• ফুটবল আজিজের দ্বারা খেলা হয়েছে।

• Mita was writing a letter.

A letter was written by being Mita.

• A letter was being written by Mita.

• Maria has taken a cup of tea.

• A cup of tea has been taken by Maria.

• Fortune favours the brave.

• The brave are favoured by the fortune.

• We informed the police of the matter.

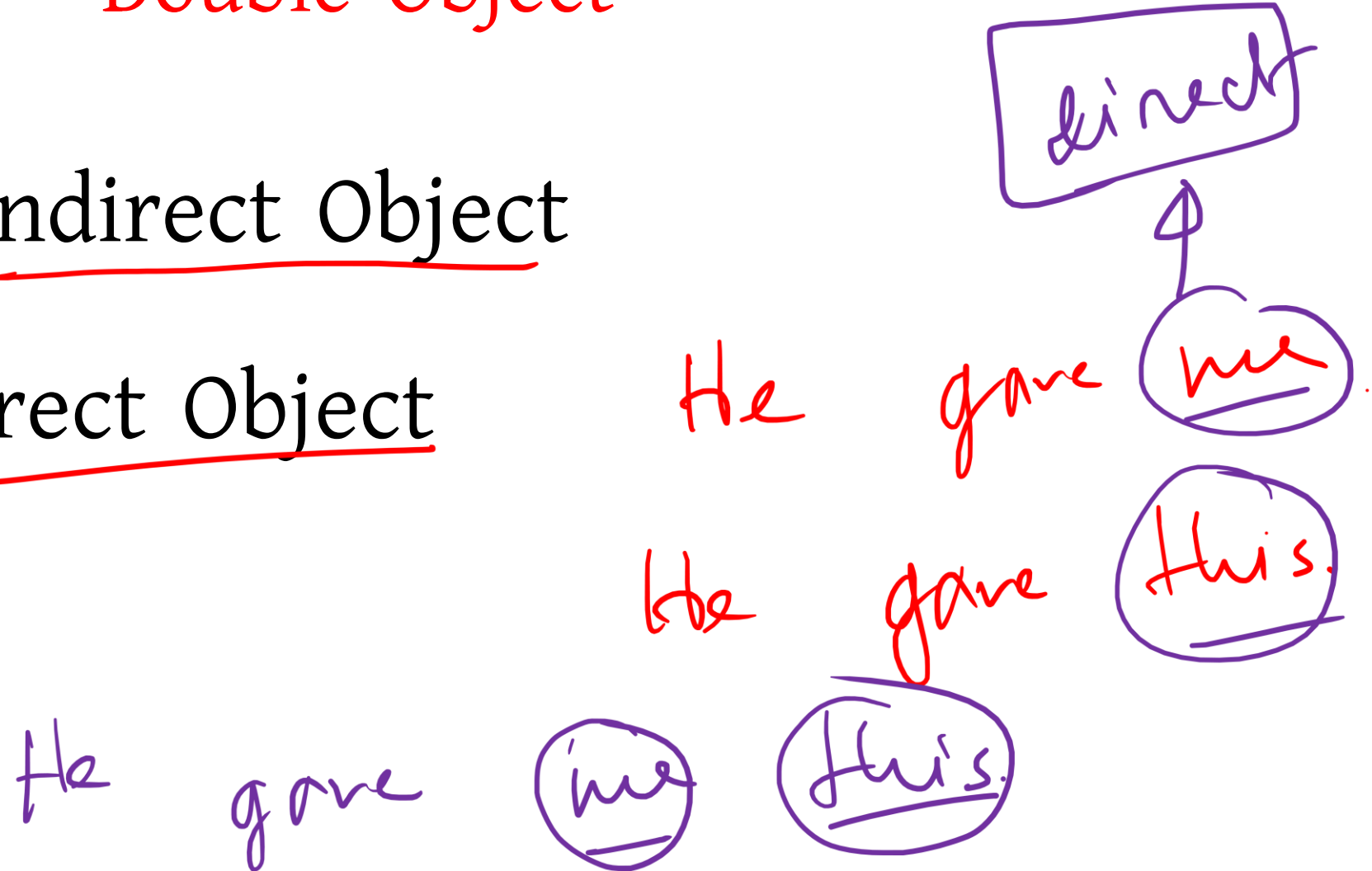
• The police were informed of the matter by us.

class + is
library + is
Army + is

- Double object থাকলে যেকোনো object কে subject হিসেবে গ্রহণ করে active voice কে passive voice এ পরিবর্তন করা যায়।
- সাধারণত give, send, show, lend, pay, promise, refuse, tell, bring, buy, pluck, make ইত্যাদি verb গুলোর ক্ষেত্রে দুটি object ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Double Object

- ব্যক্তিবাচক – Indirect Object
- বস্তুবাচক – Direct Object



• Direct object + Aux. verb + V3 + to (কে/নিকট বুঝালে)/for (জন্য বুঝালে)
+ indirect object + by + subject

• Indirect object + Aux. verb + V3 + Direct object + by + subject

✓ He has given me a book

was
past

• A book has been given to me by him.

I

have been
given by
him.
a book

✓ The teacher told us a story

• We were told a story by the teacher.

• A story was told to us by the teacher.

U

- নিম্নে কিছু common verb তুলে ধরা হলো যাদের indirect object এর পূর্বে to বসানো হয়।
- Teach, lend, tell, write, give, Promise, offer, send, show, sell

- কিছু common verb তুলে ধরা হল যাদের indirect object এর পূর্বে for বসানো হয়।
- Book, buy, get, cook, keep, bring, make, find

- You annoyed me.
- I was annoyed with you.
- His courage marveled everyone.
- Everyone was marveled at his courage.

Passive of Modals

+ verb
3rd base

- Modal Auxiliaries তথা Can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, ought to ইত্যাদি passive করার সময় পরিবর্তিত হয় না। এসবের Passive structure হলো:

can

go

goes

going

• Modals + be + V3.

I can do it.

• It can be done by me.

• I could have done the work.

• The work could have been done by me.

'be going to'

- 'be going to' একটি Modal তাই Passive করার সময় going-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। স্বাভাবিক নিয়মে এর সাথে be এবং to-এর সাথে Verb টির Past Participle করে Passive করা হয়।

We are going to open a shop.

• A shop is going to be opened by us.

- Active voice am to/is to/are to/have to/ has to ইত্যাদি থাকলে
Passive voice এ am to/ is to/ are to/ have to/ has to এর
পরে be বসে এবং be এর পরে মূল verb এর past participle form
বসে।

- I have to do it
- It has to be done by me.
- You are to colour this picture
- This picture is to be coloured by you.

- Let's Recap

Imperative Sentence

• মূল verb দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া Imperative

Sentence-এর Passive Structure

হলো: Let + obj + be + V3 ✓

~~105~~ Do the work.

• Let + obj + be + V3

• Let the work be done ~~by you~~.

Do not যুক্ত Imperative Sentence-এর Passive

- Let + obj + not + be + V3.
- Let + not + obj + be + V3.

Do not shut the door.

Let ~~not~~ the
door ~~to~~ be
shut.

~~•~~ Let the door not be shut. (Modern)

~~•~~ Let not the door be shut. (Archaic)

- Do not rebuke the child.
- Let the child be not rebuked.

not be

Let + ব্যক্তিব্যাক্য obj দ্বারা বাক্য শুরু হলে তার Passive

Structure

• Let + বস্তুব্যাক্য obj + be +

V3 + by + ব্যক্তিব্যাক্য obj.

Let me do the sum.

- Let + বস্তুবাচক obj + be + V3 + by + ব্যক্তিবচক obj.
- Let the sum be done by me.

let the sum
done by me

- Let us write a letter.
- Let a letter be written by us.

let a letter
be written by us

Imperative sentence এ একাধিক object থাকলে passive

করতে হলে-

- Let + বস্তুবাচক object + be + verb-past participle + to/for + ব্যক্তিবচক object

• Give me your watch.

• Let your watch be given to me.

• Pluck me a flower.

• Let a flower be plucked for me.

• Bring me a nice pen.

let a pen
be brought
for me:

Never যুক্ত Imperative sentence কে passive করার সময়

• Let not + object + ever + be + verb (past participle)

• Let + never + object + be + verb (past participle)

Never tell a lie

• Let not a lie ever be told.

• Let a lie not ever be told. → *informal*

• Let a lie never be told.

Never catch the Jatka.

• Let not the jatka ever be caught.

• Let the jatka not ever be caught.

• Let never the jatka be caught.

preferable

Please/Kindly

- Imperative বাক্যের Active voice-এ Please/Kindly থাকলে Passive করার সময় 'You are requested to' হয়। তবে বাক্যটি Negative হলে to এর পূর্বে not বসে।

Please do not flirt.

- You are requested not to flirt.

- Kindly **solve** the problem.

you me **requested**
to solve the
problem.

- Imperative Sentence টি **advice/suggestion** বুঝালে-
- Object কে subject করতে হয় এবং should/must + be +
Past participle করতে হয়।



- Obey your parents.

- Your parents should be obeyed.

- Follow the rules of your organization. ✓

- The rules of your organization should be followed. ✓

Your parents must / should be obeyed.

- Let's Recap

Interrogative

- Auxiliary দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া Interrogative sentence কে passive করার সময়
- 1) Interrogative sentence কে assertive করতে হয়।
- 2) Assertive sentence টি কে passive করতে হয়।
- 3) সবশেষে Auxiliary টি কে sentence এর শুরুতে বসাতে হয়।

- Have you eaten rice?
- You have eaten rice.

- Rice has been eaten by you.
- Has rice been eaten by you?

You have eaten rice.

Rice has been eaten by me.

Has rice been eaten by me?

Who যুক্ত প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্যের Passive

• **By whom** + Auxiliary (tense

অনুযায়ী) + sub + V3

- উল্লেখ্য দুটি auxiliary থাকলে একটি Subject-এর আগে, অপরটি পরে বসে।

Who has broken the glass? ✓

↓
• By whom has the glass been broken? by?

the glass has been broken by whom!

✓ • Whom has the glass been broken by?

↓ the glass has been broken by whom

- Who has called me?

- **By** whom have I been called? 

Whom দিয়ে প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য শুরু হলে তার passive

- Who + auxiliary (tense
অনুযায়ী) + V3 + by + obj

Whom do you want?

- Who is wanted by you?

অন্যান্য WH word passive করার সময় অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

- Why has he broken the chair?

- ✓ Why has the chair been broken by him?

- What do you want?

- What is wanted by you?



- বাক্যের Verb-টি যদি Phrasal verb হয়
তাহলে তার সাথে সংযুক্ত Preposition
সব সময় verb-এর সাথে সাথে থাকবে।

Take care of your health.

- Let your health be taken care of.

All of his friends laughed at him.

- He was laughed at by all of his friends.

- Passive-এর ক্ষেত্রে সব সময় by বসে না; বরং by-এর পরিবর্তে অন্যান্য Preposition যেমন to, at, with, in ইত্যাদি বসতে পারে। সাধারণত Verb ভেদে বিভিন্ন preposition বসে।

Verbs	by-এর পরিবর্তে বসে
Know	to
Annoy	with
Surprise	at
Satisfy	with
Contain	in
Shock	at
Seize	by
Marvel	at
Embody	in

- Annoy, please, displease, satisfy, dissatisfy, angry, vexed, indignant, charm, shock, stun, surprise, এই শব্দগুলোর পর with হয়। (ব্যক্তি দ্বারা হলে)
- তবে এদের পর at হয়। (ব্যক্তি দ্বারা না হয়ে বস্তু, ব্যক্তির আচরণ, গুণ ইত্যাদি দ্বারা হলে)

- Cover, decorate, cram, ornament, crowd, fill এদের পর preposition

"with" হয় ।

- Embody, include, contain, sworn এদের পর in হয়।

They pleased us all.

- We all were pleased with them.

people, one, someone, somebody

- Active verb-এর কর্তা যদি people, one, someone, somebody ইত্যাদি সাধারণ বা অনির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি হয় তাহলে Passive করার সময় তাদেরকে by সহ লেখা যাবে না।

People always remember the patriots.

- The patriots are always remembered.

~~by people~~

- Somebody left a message on your desk.

- Someone has already taken the last piece of cake.

- People often overlook the importance of mental health.

One should keep one's promise.

- A Promise should be kept.

someone, somebody, people, the authority

- বাক্যে ক্রিয়ার কর্তা দেয়া না থাকলে Passive থেকে Active করার সময় একটি সুবিধাজনক কর্তা যেমন – someone, somebody, people, the authority ইত্যাদি ধরে নিতে হবে।

My pen has been stolen. by someone
a thief

• Someone has stolen my pen.
by nobody
by him.

- The truth will be revealed.
- Someone will reveal the truth.

- A new policy has been implemented.
- The govt./authority has implemented a new policy.

Reflexive/Reciprocal object এর passive voice

- Active voice-এর subject টি অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায়
বসবে + Tense অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb + V3 +
by + Reflexive object.

Lila fans herself.

- Lila is fanned by herself.

~~Her~~ ~~herself~~ is fanned by Lila.

- They are helping each other
- They are are being helped by each other.

- The family members helped one another.
- The family members were helped by one another.

Factitive/Complementary Object

- বাক্যের Object যদি Factitive/Complementary Object হয় তাহলে passive করার সময়-

object-এর subjective form + tense অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb + V3 + factitive/complementary object + by + subject-এর objective form

✓ We elect him captain

Factitive object

- A factitive object (or resultative object) is the noun that the subject is made into or becomes. Factitive constructions often have a main verb and an object, followed by a second object (the factitive object) that indicates the result or end product of the action.

- They elected him president.
- She named the cat Whiskers.
- The committee appointed her chairperson.
 - "president" is the factitive object of "elected"
 - "Whiskers" is the factitive object of "named"
 - "chairperson" is the factitive object of "appointed"

We elected him Mayor.

- He was elected mayor by us.

• The people elected me chairman.

• I was elected chairman.

The Cognate Object

- Cognate objects are frequently used with intransitive verbs that are expressed by nouns of the same root with the governing verb
(to smile a smile, to live a life, to laugh a laugh, etc):
They live a happy life.



Cognate objects: examples

To live a life

To sleep a sleep

To smile a smile

To dream a dream

To laugh a laugh

To run a race

To die a death

To fight a fight

To sigh a sigh

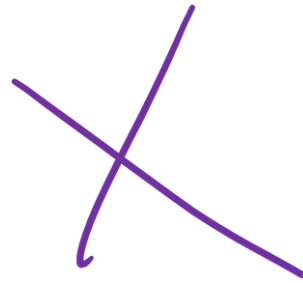
To fight a battle

Cognate Object এর Passive

- Cognate Object-এর Subjective form+ tense

অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb + V3 + by + Subject-এর

Objective form.



He ran a race.

- A race was run by him.

run
run
run

- He slept a sound sleep.
- A sound sleep was slept by him.

Quasi-passive verb

The transitive verb expresses the meaning as a passive voice though it is in an active voice.

Examples

Green mango **tastes** sour. The book **reads** well. Rice **sells** cheap. The bed **feels** soft. Iron **feels** hard. The red rose **seems** sweet. Honey **tastes** sweet. The box **feels** heavy.

Quasi-passive

- Active voice-এর Subject-টি অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে +
tense অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb + adjective +
when + প্রথম Subject অনুযায়ী it/they আবার
tense অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb + main-এর V3 ।

- যে সকল verb বাস্তবে active কিন্তু passive এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তাদেরকে quasi passive verb বলা হয়। Quasi passive verb দুই প্রকার-
- Quasi verb with a complement
- Quasi verb without a complement

- Quasi verb with a complement

Rice sells cheap

The novel reads well

- Quasi verb without a complement

The house is building.

The bread is baking.

Passive of Quasi verb with a complement

- Subject + be verb+ complement + when/if it is (they are) + verb-past participle

Or

- Subject + be verb + verb-past participle + complement

The pill tastes bitter.

• The pill is bitter when it is tasted. ✓

• The pill is tasted bitter. ✓

- The novel reads well.
- The novel is well when/if it is read.
- The novel is read well.

Passive of Quasi verb without a complement

- The house is building.
- The house is being built. by ✖

- The bread is baking.

- The bread is being baked.

present participle

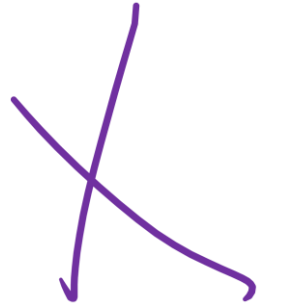
- Subject + verb + object + present participle

যুক্ত Active voice-কে Passive করা হয় এভাবে

Object-এর Subjective form+ tense অনুযায়ী

auxiliary verb + V3 + present participle + by +

Subject-এর Objective form.



I saw him reading a book.



- He was seen reading a book by me.

We have noticed the boy coming.

- The boy has been noticed coming by us.

need, bid, dare, make, hear, see, feel, let, help,

know, behold, watch, notice

- Active বাক্যে যদি need, bid, dare, make, hear, see, feel, let, help, know, behold, watch, notice ইত্যাদি Verb গুলো থাকে তাহলে Passive করার সময় এদের পরে 'to' বসে।

They made him tell everything.

- He was made to tell them everything.

He was made ~~by them~~
to tell them everything.

- I noticed him sing a song.
- He was noticed to sing a song by me.

he was noticed to
sing a song
by me

Love, desire, wish, like, want

- Love, desire, wish, like, want + object + infinitive যুক্ত Active voice-কে passive voice-এ রূপান্তরিত করার সময় sub + verb (অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় থাকবে) + direct object + to be + V3+ by + indirect object.

He wants me to do the work.

- He wants the work to be done by me.

He wants the work to be done
by me.

I am **wanted** by
him to do the
work.

• They wished me to sing a song.



• They wished a song to be sung by me.



Who has broken this jug?

- By whom has this jug been broken?

By whom can our country be saved?

- Who can save our country?

Nobody trusts a traitor.

- A traitor is not trusted by anybody

Who is calling me?

- By whom am I being called?

Do you know them?

- Are they known to you?

It is impossible to do this.

- This is impossible to be done.

Who planted this tree here?

- By whom was this tree planted here.

You must shut this door.

- This door must be shut.

Chapter 8: শৃঙ্খলা আর বিশৃঙ্খলার গল্প (Order, Chaos & Behavior group)

- রাফি আর আয়েশা জীবনের অনেক পাঠ শিখেছে—ভয়, দুঃখ, চরিত্র, সাফল্য, সময়, সত্য আর মিথ্যার খেলা। এবার তারা পড়ল নতুন এক জগতে—**শৃঙ্খলা বনাম বিশৃঙ্খলা**।
- একদিন কলেজে বড় অনুষ্ঠান হলো। সবাই সারিবদ্ধভাবে বসে আছে। হঠাৎ কিছু ছাত্র দৌড়াদৌড়ি শুরু করল, চেয়ার উল্টে ফেলল। পুরো পরিবেশ হয়ে গেল **chaos** (অরাজকতা, বিশৃঙ্খলা)।
- এর মাঝেই এক ছাত্র উঠে দাঁড়িয়ে বলল, “সবাই শান্ত হও, নাহলে শিক্ষকরা **deter** (রুখে দেওয়া/থামানো) করবেন।”
- কিন্তু সব ছাত্র একইরকম না। কেউ ছিল খুব **clumsy** (আনাড়ি)—কোনো কাজই ঠিকমতো করতে পারে না। কেউ আবার এত **boisterous** (হুইচুইপূর্ণ, চঞ্চল) যে ক্লাসের পরিবেশ নষ্ট করে দেয়।
- এমন সময় সবাই টের পেল, ভিড়ের মধ্যে কয়েকজন ছাত্র একেবারে **audacious** (দুঃসাহসী, নির্লজ্জ সাহসী) ভঙ্গিতে মঞ্চে উঠে গেছে। তারা মজা করার জন্য শিক্ষককে নকল করতে শুরু করল।
- অন্যদিকে কয়েকজন ছাত্র সব কাজ করছে একেবারে **deliberate** (ইচ্ছাকৃত, ভেবেচিন্তে)। তারা আগে থেকেই পরিকল্পনা করেছিল, অনুষ্ঠানের মাঝখানে গোলমাল করবে।


- আরও ছিল কিছু ছাত্র, যারা একেবারেই erratic (অসংগত, খামখেয়ালি)। কখনো হাসছে, কখনো কাঁদছে, কখনো আবার হঠাৎ চিৎকার করছে।
- শিক্ষক এসে দাঁড়ালেন। কড়া গলায় বললেন, “তোমাদের এই obstinate (একগুঁয়ে) আচরণ সহ্য করা হবে না। এখন থেকে তোমাদের judicious (বিচক্ষণ, সুবিবেচক) হতে হবে, নাহলে শাস্তি পাবে।”
- সেদিন রাফি আর আয়েশা বুঝল—
- শৃঙ্খলা ভেঙে পড়লে তৈরি হয় chaos।
- কেউ আনাড়ি (clumsy), কেউ চঞ্চল (boisterous), কেউ খামখেয়ালি (erratic)।
- কেউ ইচ্ছাকৃত খারাপ কাজ করে (deliberate), কেউ একগুঁয়ে (obstinate)।
- কিন্তু আসল শক্তি হলো বিচক্ষণতা (judicious) আর আত্মসংযম।


Chapter 8 – Order, Chaos & Behavior

• Chaos – বিশৃঙ্খলা


 Example: The power cut created chaos in the exam hall.

• Deter – রুখে দেওয়া, থামানো

 Mnemonic: “De + terror” → ভয় দেখিয়ে থামানো।

 Example: High fines deter people from breaking the law.

• Clumsy – আনাড়ি, অদক্ষ

 Mnemonic: “Cloth + messy” → জামা গুবলেট করে, মানে *clumsy*।

 Example: The clumsy waiter dropped the tray.

• Boisterous – চঞ্চল, হইচইপূর্ণ

 Mnemonic: “Boys + terrace” → ছেলেরা টেরাসে হইচই করে।

 Example: The boisterous crowd cheered loudly.

De
De-Dollorization

- Deliberate – ইচ্ছাকৃত, ভেবেচিন্তে করা
 - ✦ Mnemonic: “Deliver + late” → দেরি করে পাঠানো মানে ইচ্ছাকৃত।
 - 📄 Example: His deliberate attempt to mislead the jury failed.
- Erratic – খামখেয়ালি, অসংগত
 - ✦ Mnemonic: “Error + automatic” → হঠাৎ হঠাৎ ভুল করা।
 - 📄 Example: Her erratic behavior worried her friends.
- Obstinate – একগুঁয়ে, অনমনীয়
 - ✦ Mnemonic: “Obstacle + innate” → ভেতর থেকে বাধা = একগুঁয়ে।
 - 📄 Example: The child remained obstinate and refused to eat.
- Judicious – বিচক্ষণ, সর্বিবেচক
 - ✦ Mnemonic: “Judge + wise” → বিচারকের মতো জ্ঞানী।
 - 📄 Example: She made a judicious decision in choosing her career.

Thank You