

Chapter Five

Word Structure

A word in English is made up of one or more *morphemes*. অর্থাৎ ইংরেজীতে একটি শব্দ এক বা একাধিক morpheme নিয়ে গঠিত। আমরা এখন দেখি morpheme কি।

A *morpheme* is the smallest meaningful part of a word অর্থাৎ *morpheme* হচ্ছে একটা word-এর ক্ষুদ্রতম অর্থপূর্ণ অংশ। যেমন, *book, cook, walk, play, read* শব্দগুলো একটি মাত্র morpheme নিয়ে গঠিত। অর্থের দিক থেকে এই শব্দগুলোকে আর ভাঙ্গা যায় না। এই morpheme-গুলো একাকী ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে বলে এদেরকে *free morpheme* বলা যাবে। পক্ষান্তরে, *bookish, cooker, friendly* শব্দগুলোতে দু'টি ক'রে morpheme আছে। অর্থের দিক থেকে এই শব্দগুলোকে ভাঙ্গা সম্ভব। এই শব্দগুলোতে ব্যবহৃত *ish, er* এবং *ly* হচ্ছে *bound morpheme*. এই ধরনের morpheme কে একাকী ব্যবহার করা যায় না। এরা সব সময়ই কোন free morpheme-এর সঙ্গে যুক্ত হয়ে ভিন্ন একটা অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। Bound morpheme -এর আরেক নাম হচ্ছে *affix*. Position-এর দিক থেকে *affix* আবার দু'রকম: *prefix* এবং *suffix*.

The bound morpheme or affix which comes before the free morpheme (or root) is called a *prefix* অর্থাৎ যে affix কে free morpheme বা root-এর আগে ব্যবহার করা হয় তাকে *prefix* বলা হয়। যেমন:

Impure, unkind, enrich, belittle ইত্যাদি।

পক্ষান্তরে, the bound morpheme or affix which comes after the root is called a *suffix* অর্থাৎ যে affix কে root-এর পরে ব্যবহার করা হয় তাকে *suffix* বলা হয়। যেমন:

friendly, friendship, goodness, national ইত্যাদি।

অনেক শব্দের মধ্যে prefix এবং suffix এই দু'রকম affix-ই থাকতে পারে। যেমন:

unfriendly, irregularly, ungratefully ইত্যাদি।

Free morpheme-এর সঙ্গে bound morpheme যোগ করে যে নতুন শব্দ গঠন করা হয় তাকে *derivative* বলা হয়। একটা derivative-এর full structure হচ্ছে : *prefix + root + suffix*.

Let us now see how derivatives are formed with the help of prefixes and suffixes:

a) il/im/in/ir/un + adjective = opposite adjective.

il + legal	= illegal	il+literate	= illiterate
il + legible	= illegible	il+logical	= illogical
il+legitimate	= illegitimate	il+liberal	= illiberal
im+mobile	= immobile	im+modest	= immodest
im+moral	= immoral	im+perfect	= imperfect
im+polite	= impolite	im+possible	= impossible
in+capable	= incapable	in+correct	= incorrect
in+decent	= indecent	in+direct	= indirect
in+definite	= indefinite	in+distinct	= indistinct
ir+regular	= irregular	ir+relevant	= irrelevant
ir+rational	= irrational	ir+religious	= irreligious
un+able	= unable	un+easy	= uneasy
un+aware	= unaware	un+certain	= uncertain
un+wise	= unwise	un+conscious	= unconscious

b) dis + verb = opposite verb

dis+allow	= disallow	dis+agree	= disagree
dis+appear	= disappear	dis+like	= dislike
dis+believe	= disbelieve	dis+obey	= disobey

dis+approve	= disapprove	dis+connect	= disconnect
dis+trust	= distrust	dis+unite	= disunite
dis+arrange	= disarrange	dis+engage	= disengage

c) dis + noun = opposite noun

dis+advantage	= disadvantage	dis+ease	= disease
dis+approval	= disapproval	dis+belief	= disbelief
dis+comfort	= discomfort	dis+order	= disorder
dis+honesty	= dishonesty	dis+trust	= distrust
dis+honour	= dishonour	dis+pleasure	= displeasure

d) en + noun/ adjective = verb

en+able	= enable	en+rich	= enrich
en+courage	= encourage	en+circle	= encircle
en+dear	= endear	en+force	= enforce
en+danger	= endanger	en+slave	= enslave
en+large	= enlarge	en+title	= entitle

e) be + noun/ adjective = verb

be+devil	= bedevil	be+grudge	= begrudge
be+friend	= befriend	be+little	= belittle
be+guile	= beguile		

f) un + noun = opposite noun

un+belief	= unbelief	un+truth	= untruth
un+dress	= undress	un+success	= unsuccess
un+ease	= unease	un+rest	= unrest

g) mis + verb/ noun = verb/ noun

mis+apply	= misapply
mis+apprehend	= misapprehend
mis+understand	= misunderstand

mis+fortune = misfortune

mis+management = mismanagement

h) Noun / verb + able = adjective

fashion+able = fashionable

marriage+able = marriageable

objection+able = objectionable

knowledge+able = knowledgeable

comfort+able = comfortable

bear+able = bearable eat+able = eatable

drink+able = drinkable read+able = readable

cure+able = curable endure+able = endurable

i) Noun / verb + al = adjective / noun

nation+al = national verb+al = verbal

digit+al = digital magic+al = magical

deny+al = denial refuse+al = refusal

betray+al = betrayal survive+al = survival

j) Verb + er/ee = noun

play+er = player drive+er = driver

read+er = reader write+er = writer

employ+ee = employee pay+ee = payee

address+ee = addressee do+ee = doer

invite+ee = invitee refer+ee = referee

k) Noun + ful / less / ly = adjective

pain+ful = painful use+ful = useful

care+ful = careful faith+ful = faithful

fear+ful = fearful peace+ful = peaceful

friend+ly = friendly coward+ly = cowardly

woman+ly = womanly father+ly = fatherly

man+ly	= manly	mother+ly	= motherly
care+less	= careless	pain+less	= painless
hope+less	= hopeless	meat+less	= meatless
name+less	= nameless	shame+less	= shameless

l) Adjective + ly = adverb

nice+ly	= nicely	bad+ly	= badly
slow+ly	= slowly	quick+ly	= quickly
naked+ly	= nakedly	lavish+ly	= lavishly
pure+ly	= purely	honest+ly	= honestly
strong+ly	= strongly	rich+ly	= richly

m) Adjective + ness = noun

bright+ness	= brightness	good+ness	= goodness
careful+ness	= carefulness	dry+ness	= dryness
silly+ness	= silliness	mad+ness	= madness
clever+ness	= cleverness	alert+ness	= alertness

n) Verb + ment = noun

enlarge+ment	= enlargement
improve+ment	= improvement
postpone+ment	= postponement
enjoy+ment	= enjoyment
employ+ment	= employment
develop+ment	= development
govern+ment	= government
manage+ment	= management
engage+ment	= engagement
fulfil+ment	= fulfilment
arrange+ment	= arrangement

o) Noun + ous / y = adjective

pomp+ous	= pompous	zeal+ous	= zealous
poison+ous	= poisonous	beauty+ous	= beautiful
bush+y	= bushy	dust+y	= dusty
rain+y	= rainy	storm+y	= stormy
mud+y	= muddy	snow+y	= snowy
silk+y	= silky	water+y	= watery

p) Noun + ian / ic = adjective

Italy+ian	= Italian	Shaw+ian	= Shavian
Iran+ian	= Iranian	Brazil+ian	= Brazilian
hero+ic	= heroic	poet+ic	= poetic
Arab+ic	= Arabic	prose+ic	= prosaic
nomad+ic	= nomadic	Celt+ic	= Celtic

এখানে affixation পদ্ধতিতে কিভাবে derivative গঠিত হয় তার সামান্য কিছু নমুনা দেখানো হলো। Let us now see how some words change their forms to constitute different parts of speech:

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
abatement	abate	---	---
abbreviation	abbreviate	---	---
abdication	abdicate	---	---
ability	enable	able	ably
abnormality	---	abnormal	abnormally
abortion	abort	abortive	abortively
abruptness	---	abrupt	abruptly
acceptance	accept	acceptable	acceptably
achievement	achieve	achievable	---
action	act	active	actively
admiration	admire	admirable	admirably
adoration	adore	adorable	adorably

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
advice	advise	advisable	advisedly
amusement	amuse	amusing	amusingly
analysis	analyse	analytical	analytically
anxiety	---	anxious	anxiously
apology	apologize	apologetic	apologetically
appreciation	appreciate	appreciative	appreciatively
argument	argue	argumentative	argumentatively
assurance	assure	assured	assuredly
badness	---	bad	badly
bane	---	baneful	banefully
beauty	beautify	beautiful	beautifully
belief	believe	believable	believably
blood	bleed	bloody	---
boast	boast	boastful	boastfully
brevity	---	brief	briefly
brightness	brighten	bright	brightly
breadth	broaden	broad	broadly
brutality	brutalize	brutal	brutally
calculation	calculate	calculated	calculatedly
candour	---	candid	candidly
care	---	careful	carefully
caution	---	cautious	cautiously
centre	centralize	central	centrally
certainty	ascertain	certain	certainly
chastity	---	chaste	chastely
cheapness	cheapen	cheap	cheaply

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
choice	choose	choosy	choicely
clarification	clarify	clear	clearly
comparison	compare	comparative	comparatively
continuity	continue	continuous	continuously
corruption	corrupt	corruptible	corruptly
creation	create	creative	creatively
criticism	criticize	critical	critically
courage	encourage	courageous	courageously
danger	endanger	dangerous	dangerously
darkness	darken	dark	darkly
death	die	dead/deadly	deadly
deception	deceive	deceptive	deceptively
decision	decide	decisive	decisively
depth	deepen	deep	deeply
defence	defend	defensive	defensively
democracy	democratize	democratic	democratically
destruction	destroy	destructive	destructively
devotion	devote	devoted	devotedly
difference	differ	different	differently
digestion	digest	digestive	---
distribution	distribute	distributive	distributively
drama	dramatize	dramatic	dramatically
eagerness	---	eager	eagerly ¹
earnestness	---	earnest	earnestly
economy	economize	economical	economically
education	educate	educational	---

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
edition	edit	editorial	editorially
emphasis	emphasize	emphatic	emphatically
enjoyment	enjoy	enjoyable	enjoyably
enlargement	enlarge	large	largely
enthusiasm	enthuse	enthusiastic	enthusiastically
entirety	---	entire	entirely
equality	equalize	equal	equally
exclusion	exclude	exclusive	exclusively
expectation	expect	expectant	expectantly
extension	extend	extensive	extensively
falsehood	falsify	false	falsely
fashion	fashion	fashionable	fashionably
feebleness	enfeeble	feeble	feebly
fiction	fictionalize	fictional	fictionally
formality	formalize	formal	formally
fortune	---	fortunate	fortunately
freshness	freshen	fresh	freshly
gain	gain	gainful	gainfully
generality	generalize	general	generally
glory	glorify	glorious	gloriously
hardness	harden	hard	hard
harmony	harmonize	harmonious	harmoniously
haste	hasten	hasty	hastily
hatred	hate	hateful	hatefully
health	heal	healthy	healthily
hesitation	hesitate	hesitant	hesitantly

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
height	heighten	high	highly
horror	horrify	horrible	horribly
humanity	humanize	human	humanly
idealism	idealize	ideal	ideally
idiom	---	idiomatic	idiomatically
illustration	illustrate	illustrative	illustratively
infection	infect	infectious	infectiously
jauntiness	---	jaunty	jauntily
jealousy	---	jealous	jealously
joy	---	joyful	joyfully
judgment	judge	judicial	judicially
kindness	---	kind	kindly
knowledge	know	knowledgeable	knowledgeably
lamentation	lament	lamentable	lamentably
laudability	laud	laudable	laudably
laughter	laugh	laughable	laughably
learning	learn	learned	learnedly
length	lengthen	long	lengthwise
lightness	lighten	light	lightly
locality	localize	local	locally
madness	madden	mad	madly
magic	---	magical	magically
majesty	---	majestic	majestically
marriage	marry	married/marriageable	---
medicine	---	medical	medically
meditation	meditate	meditative	meditatively

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
melody	---	melodious	melodiously
mercy	---	merciful	mercifully
mourning	mourn	mournful	mournfully
nakedness	---	naked	nakedly
nation	nationalize	national	nationally
nature	naturalize	natural	naturally
nausea	nauseate	nauseous	nauseously
necessity	necessitate	necessary	necessarily
negation	negate	negative	negatively
negligence	neglect	negligent	negligently
negotiation	negotiate	negotiable	---
neutrality	neutralize	neutral	neutrally
nutrition	---	nutritious	nutritiously
objection	object	objectionable	objectionably
obstruction	obstruct	obstructive	obstructively
offence	offend	offensive	offensively
oppression	oppress	oppressive	oppressively
origin	originate	original	originally
pain	pain	painful	painfully
pardon	pardon	pardonable	pardonably
particularity	particularize	particular	particularly
passivity	passivize	passive	passively
perception	perceive	perceptive	perceptively
persistence	persist	persistent	persistently
philosophy	philosophize	philosophical	philosophically
poverty	impoverish	poor	poorly

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
popularity	popularize	popular	popularly
prosperity	prosper	prosperous	prosperously
qualification	qualify	qualified	---
quantity	quantify	quantitative	quantitatively
question	question	questionable	questionably
quotation	quote	quotable	---
radicalism	---	radical	radically
rationality	rationalize	rational	rationally
reason	reason	reasonable	reasonably
reception	receive	receptive	receptively
regularity	regularize	regular	regularly
reliance	rely	reliable	reliably
residence	reside	resident/residential	---
romanticism	romanticize	romantic	romantically
safety	save	safe	safely
satire	satirize	satirical	satirically
seduction	seduce	seductive	seductively
separation	separate	separable	separably
shortness	shorten	short	shortly
society	socialize	social	socially
softness	soften	soft	softly
strength	strengthen	strong	strongly
success	succeed	successful	successfully
tact	---	tactful	tactfully
terror	terrify	terrible	terribly
thank	thank	thankful	thankfully

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb*
thought	think	thoughtful	thoughtfully
tolerance	tolerate	tolerable	tolerably
unanimity	---	unanimous	unanimously
unity	unite	united	unitedly
universality	universalize	universal	universally
usefulness	use	useful	usefully
variety	---	various	variously
vileness	vilify	vile	vilely
vitality	---	vital	vitaly
wastage	waste	wasteful	wastefully
west	westernize	western	westward
width	widen	wide	widely
youth	---	youthful	youthfully
zeal	---	zealous	zealously

এখানে কিছু শব্দের different forms এবং তাদের ব্যবহার দেখানো হলো:

1. ability (n) – সক্ষমতা : I have no ability to help you.
enable (v) – সক্ষম করা : This book will enable you to learn the basics of grammar.
able (adj.) – সক্ষম : I am not able to help you.
ably (adv) – সক্ষমভাবে : He controlled the situation very ably.
2. admiration (n) – প্রশংসা : He was filled with admiration for my speech.
admire (v) – প্রশংসা করা : Everybody admired my speech.
admirable (adj.) – প্রশংসনীয় : You have done an admirable job.

admirably (adv.) – প্রশংসনীয়ভাবে : You have done the job very admirably.

3. beauty (n) - সৌন্দর্য্য : The girl has got admirable beauty.

beautify (v) – সুন্দর করা : These trees have beautified the city.

beautiful (adj.) – সুন্দর : The girl is unusually beautiful.

beautifully (adv) – সুন্দর ভাবে : They decorated the house very beautifully.

4. brightness (n) - উজ্জ্বল্য : I was surprised to see the brightness of your floor.

brighten (v) – উজ্জ্বল করা : This will brighten our image.

bright (adj.) – উজ্জ্বল : I don't like any bright colour.

brightly (adv) – উজ্জ্বলভাবে : The sun is now shining very brightly.

5. comparison (n) – তুলনা : He made a comparison between the two poems.

compare (v) – তুলনা করা : I compared the copy with the original.

comparative (adj.) – তুলনামূলক : He made a comparative study of English and Bangla syntax.

comparatively (adv.) – তুলনামূলকভাবে : I feel comparatively well today.

6. courage (n) – সাহস : The boy has a lot of courage.

encourage (v) – উৎসাহিত করা : He encouraged me to study English.

courageous (adj.) – সাহসী : You have done a courageous job.

courageously (adv.) – সাহসীকতার সঙ্গে : He spoke very courageously on that occasion.

7. danger (n) – বিপদ : He is now out of danger.

endanger (v) – বিপদাপন্ন করা : You should not do anything to endanger your life.

dangerous (adj.) – বিপজ্জনক : He is a dangerous criminal.

dangerously (adv) – বিপজ্জনকভাবে : He was then driving dangerously.

8. depth (n) – গভীরতা : I admire his depth of knowledge.

deepen (v) – গভীর করা : The crisis is deepening day by day.

deep (adj) – গভীর : This pond is very deep.

deeply (adv) – গভীরভাবে : I am deeply grateful to you for your support

9. economy (n) – মিতব্যয়িতা : I don't use the heater for the sake of economy.

economise (v) – হিসেব করে চলা : We can't economise on food.

economical (adj.) – মিতব্যয়ি : He is economical in his habits.

economically (adv) – হিসেব করে : He leads his life very economically.

10. enjoyment (n) – উপভোগ : Reading novels gives me a lot of enjoyment.

enjoy (v) – উপভোগ করা : I enjoy reading novels.

enjoyable (adj.) – উপভোগ্য : The film was very enjoyable.

enjoyably (adv) – উপভোগের মাধ্যমে : We spent the time enjoyably.

11. fortune (n) – ভাগ্য : Fortune favours the brave.

fortunate (adj.) – ভাগ্যবান : You are a fortunate man.

fortunately (adv) – সৌভাগ্যক্রমে : Fortunately, we survived the accident.

12. freshness (n) – সতেজতা : I bought the vegetables for their freshness.

freshen (v) – সতেজ করা : A cold bath will freshen you.

fresh (adj.) – সতেজ : These vegetables are very fresh.

freshly (adv) – একটু আগে করা : These are freshly picked flowers.

13. glory (n) - গৌরব : The team finished their match with glory.

glorify (v) – অধিকতর গুরুত্বপূর্ণ করা : This film glorifies our freedom fighters.

glorious (adj) - গৌরবময় : He had a glorious political career.

gloriously (adv) - গৌরবের সঙ্গে : They finished their work gloriously.

14. haste (n) - দ্রুততা : They left the place in haste.

hasten (v) - দ্রুত করা : His death was hastened by drugs.

hasty (adj.) - দ্রুত : They took a very hasty decision.

hastily (adv) - দ্রুততার সঙ্গে : They finished their work hastily.

15. height (n) – উচ্চতা : What is the height of this building?

heighten (v) – তীব্রতা বাড়ানো : Lemon heightens the flavour of tea.

high (adj.) - উঁচু : This is the highest building in this city.

highly (adv) – চরমভাবে : He appreciated me highly.

16. horror (n) – ভীতি : We are discussing the horrors of war.

horrify (v) – ভয় দেখানো : We were horrified to see the dangerous snake.

horrible (adj.) – ভয়ংকর : We found ourselves in a horrible situation.

horribly (adv.) – ভয়ংকরভাবে : I was horribly ill yesterday.

17. infection (n) – সংক্রমণ : He is suffering from a lung infection.

infect (v) – দূষিত করা : I don't want to be infected with your cold.

infectious (adj) – সংক্রামক : Colds are infectious.

infectiously (adv) – সংক্রামন করতে পারে এমনভাবে : The disease spread everywhere infectiously.

18. judgement (n) – বিচার : His judgement was fair.

judge (v) – বিচার করা : Who will judge at this competition?

judicial (adj) – বিচারসংক্রান্ত : He has a judicial mind.

judicially (adv) – নিরপেক্ষভাবে : He acted judicially.

19. length (n) – দৈর্ঘ্য : The length of this room is 20 feet.

lengthen (v) – দীর্ঘ করা : I shall not lengthen my speech any more.

long (adj.) – লম্বা : That is a very long story.

lengthwise (adv) – লম্বালম্বি : They laid the bricks lengthwise.

20. locality (n) – জনপদ : This locality is densely populated.

localise (v) – নির্দিষ্ট এলাকায় সীমাবদ্ধ রাখা : The doctor tried to localise the disease.

local (adj.) – আঞ্চলিক : We love our local culture.

locally (adv) – স্থানীয়ভাবে : We have no shops locally.

21. madness (n) – পাগলামি : I can't tolerate his madness.

madden (v) – পাগল করা : His activities will certainly madden me.

mad (adj.) – পাগল : If you study so hard, you will go mad.

madly (adv) – পাগলের মত : He is madly in love with the girl.

22. marriage (n) – বিয়ে : They went abroad immediately after their marriage.

marry (v) – বিয়ে করা : They have decided to marry soon.

married (edj) – বিবাহিত : Their married life was not happy.

23. necessity (n) – প্রয়োজন : Necessity knows no law.
 necessitate (v) – প্রয়োজনীয় করে তোলা : Making such a decision will necessitate a meeting.
 necessary (adj.) – প্রয়োজনীয় : Food is necessary for life.
 necessarily (adv) – অবশ্যই : A good looking book is not necessarily good in quality.
24. negation (n) – অপলাপ : Charity without love is a moral negation.
 negate (v) – বাতিল করা : He negated my proposal.
 negative (adj.) – নেতিবাচক : She has a negative attitude towards me.
 negatively (adv) – নেতিবাচকভাবে : He considered my proposal negatively.
25. objection (n) – আপত্তি : I have no objection to going there.
 object (v) – আপত্তি করা : He did not object to my proposal
 objectionable (adj) – আপত্তিকর : Your remarks are highly objectionable.
 objectionably (adv) – আপত্তিকরভাবে : You are behaving objectionably with me.
26. offence (n) – দোষ : He has committed a serious offence.
 offend (v) – মানসিকভাবে আঘাত করা : His criticism offended me.
 offensive (adj.) – রুঢ় : His remarks are deeply offensive.
 offensively (adv.) – রুঢ়ভাবে : Why are you talking so offensively?
27. popularity (n) – জনপ্রিয়তা : This fashion is steadily gaining in popularity.
 popularise (v) – জনপ্রিয় করা : This fashion was popularised in the 1990's.

popular (adj.) – জনপ্রিয় : These games are very popular with children.

popularly (adv) – জনপ্রিয়ভাবে : Vitamin C is popularly believed to prevent colds.

28. prosperity (n) – উন্নতি : We want peace and prosperity.

prosper (v) – উন্নতি করা : May you prosper in life.

prosperous (adj.) – উন্নত : We are working for a prosperous Bangladesh.

prosperously (adv.) – উন্নতভাবে : The country is going forward prosperously.

29. quarrel (n) – ঝগড়া : He picked a quarrel with me for nothing.

quarrel (v) – ঝগড়া করা : They are quarrelling with each other.

quarrelsome (adj.) – ঝগড়াটে : She is a quarrelsome girl.

30. regularity (n) – নিয়মানুবর্তিতা : You should maintain regularity in your studies.

regularise (v) – নিয়মিত করা : His job has been regularised.

regular (adj) – নিয়মিত : He is very regular in attending classes.

regularly (adv) – নিয়মিতভাবে : He attends classes very regularly.

31. reliance (n) – নির্ভরতা : Our reliance on foreign aid should be minimised.

rely (v) – নির্ভর করা : I cannot rely on him.

reliable (adj.) – নির্ভরযোগ্য : We have gathered this information from a reliable source.

reliably (adv) – নির্ভরযোগ্যভাবে : We have been reliably informed that he will be sacked.

32. strength (n) – শক্তি : He has a lot of strength.
 strengthen (v) – শক্তিশালী করা : These points will strengthen your arguments.
 strong (adj.) – শক্তিশালী : Your arguments are very strong.
 strongly (adv.) – জোরালোভাবে : I strongly recommended his promotion.
33. success (n) – সাফল্য : I wish you success in every walk of your life.
 succeed (v) – সফল হওয়া : May you succeed in life.
 successful (adj.) – সফল : Our programme was very successful.
 successfully (adv) – সফলভাবে : He ended his career successfully.
34. terror (n) – ভীতি : The mob fled in terror.
 terrify (v) – ভয়দেখানো : His violence terrified me
 terrible (adj.) – ভয়ংকর : We found ourselves in a terrible situation.
 terribly (adv.) – ভয়ংকারভাবে : I am terribly sorry for my rudeness.
35. thought (n) – চিন্তা : You should give a second thought to the matter.
 think (v) – চিন্তা করা : Can you think about it?
 thoughtful (adj.) – চিন্তাশীল : He is a thoughtful man.
 thoughtfully – চিন্তায়ুক্তভাবে : He looked at me thoughtfully.
36. tolerance (n) – সহিষ্ণুতা : Tolerance is an admirable quality.
 tolerate (v) – সহ্য করা : I can't tolerate him at all.
 tolerable (adj.) – সহনীয় : Today's heat is not tolerable.
 tolerably (adv.) – সহনীয়ভাবে : I am tolerably well today.

37. unity (n) – ঐক্য : Unity is strength.
 unite (v) – ঐক্যবদ্ধকরা : We could not unite them.
 united (adj.) – ঐক্যবদ্ধ : They were united in their efforts.
 unitedly (adv) – ঐক্যবদ্ধভাবে : We should work unitedly for the welfare of the country.
38. usefulness (n) – উপকারিতা : I don't know the usefulness of this exercise.
 use (v) – ব্যবহার করা : Do you know how to use this thing?
 useful (adj.) – উপকারী : Paper is a very useful thing.
 usefully (adv) – উপযোগীভাবে : We should apply the method usefully.
39. Width (n) – প্রস্থ : What is the width of this room?
 widen (v) – চওড়া করা : We should widen our knowledge.
 wide (adj) – চওড়া : The road is very wide.
 Widely (adj.) – বিস্তারিতভাবে : We discussed the matter widely.
40. zeal (n) – উৎসাহ : He has a lot of zeal in politics.
 zealous (adj.) – উৎসাহী : He is a zealous reader.
 zealously (adv) – উৎসাহীভাব : They are working very zealously to make the programme successful.

এরকম আরো বহু শব্দকে এক part of speech থেকে affixation পদ্ধতিতে অন্য part of speech এ রূপান্তর করা সম্ভব। আবার prefixation (শব্দের আগে একটা prefix যোগ করে) পদ্ধতিতে কোন শব্দের antonym বা বিপরীত শব্দ গঠন করা যায়। The following is a list of words with their prefixed antonyms.

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
able	unable	ability	inability
abridged	unabridged	acceptable	unacceptable
accurate	inaccurate	active	inactive
adequate	inadequate	advantage	disadvantage

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
advisable	inadvisable	agree	disagree
alignment	nonalignment	allow	disallow
ambiguous	unambiguous	appear	disappear
appropriate	inappropriate	approval	disapproval
attentive	inattentive	attractive	unattractive
auspicious	inauspicious	available	unavailable
balance	imbalance	bearable	unbearable
becoming	unbecoming	believer	unbeliever
bind	unbind	burden	unburden
capable	incapable	centralize	decentralize
certain	uncertain	charitable	uncharitable
christian	unchristian	civilized	uncivilized
clean	unclean	climax	anti-climax
clockwise	anti-clockwise	code	decode
coherent	incoherent	comfortable	uncomfortable
common	uncommon	compatible	incompatible
complete	incomplete	conclusive	inconclusive
conditional	unconditional	congruous	incongruous
connect	disconnect	conscious	unconscious
consistent	inconsistent	continue	discontinue
countable	uncountable	cover	uncover
credible	incredible	creditable	discreditable
cultured	uncultured	critical	uncritical
decent	indecent	decided	undecided
decision	indecision	democratic	undemocratic
dependent	independent	desirable	undesirable
diplomatic	undiplomatic	direct	indirect
distinct	indistinct	disturbed	undisturbed

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
dress	undress	duly	unduly
ease	disease	easy	uneasy
economical	uneconomical	edible	inedible
educated	uneducated	effective	ineffective
efficient	inefficient	employed	unemployed
encourage	discourage	engage	disengage
equal	unequal	equitable	inequitable
even	uneven	eventful	uneventful
familiar	unfamiliar	famous	infamous
fashionable	unfashionable	fasten	unfasten
finished	unfinished	finite	infinite
flammable	nonflammable	flexible	inflexible
formal	informal	fortunate	unfortunate
friendly	unfriendly	functional	nonfunctional
glorious	inglorious	grammatical	ungrammatical
grateful	ungrateful	habitable	uninhabitable
happy	unhappy	harmony	disharmony
healthy	unhealthy	helpful	unhelpful
honest	dishonest	honour	dishonour
hospitable	inhospitable	human	inhuman
idiomatic	unidiomatic	illusion	disillusion
inherit	disinherit	interesting	uninteresting
just	unjust	justice	injustice
justifiable	unjustifiable	kind	unkind
known	unknown	lawful	unlawful
learn	unlearn	legal	illegal
legitimate	illegitimate	lettered	unlettered
liberal	illiberal	like	unlike

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
limited	unlimited	literate	illiterate
load	unload	lock	unlock
lucky	unlucky	married	unmarried
material	immaterial	mindful	unmindful
modest	immodest	moral	immoral
mortal	immortal	moveable	immoveable
native	non-native	natural	unnatural
necessary	unnecessary	normal	abnormal
obedient	disobediant	obey	disobey
oblige	disoblige	official	unofficial
opportune	inopportune	ordinary	extra-ordinary
pardonable	unpardonable	parliamentary	unparliamentary
patient	impatient	perfect	imperfect
permanent	impermanent	personal	impersonal
pleased	displeased	possible	impossible
practical	impractical	probable	improbable
prudent	imprudent	pure	impure
qualified	unqualified	questionable	unquestionable
quiet	unquiet	quote	unquote
rational	irrational	relevant	irrelevant
real	unreal	reasonable	unreasonable
regular	irregular	relevant	irrelevant
responsible	irresponsible	ripe	unripe
safe	unsafe	satisfactory	unsatisfactory
scrupulous	unscrupulous	secure	insecure
separable	inseparable	significant	insignificant
similarity	dissimilarity	sincere	insincere
sociable	unsociable	sound	unsound

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
steady	unsteady	success	unsuccess
suitable	unsuitable	symmetry	asymmetry
tolerable	intolerable	transitive	intransitive
true	untrue	understand	misunderstand
unity	disunity	visible	invisible
welcome	unwelcome	willing	unwilling
wise	unwise	worldly	unworldly

এগুলো সবই হচ্ছে free morpheme-এর সঙ্গে bound morpheme বা affix যোগ করে শব্দ গঠনের উদাহরণ। এ ছাড়া, একাধিক free morpheme-এর সমন্বয়েও নতুন শব্দ গঠন করা যায়। এ ধরনের শব্দকে compound শব্দ বলা হয়। যেমন:

bed + room = bedroom
 make + shift = makeshift
 mile + stone = milestone
 fare + well = farewell

এভাবে compound শব্দ গঠন করতে সাধারণত: দুই শব্দের মাঝখানে একটি hyphen ব্যবহার করা হয়। তবে এখন অনেক compound শব্দকেই hyphen ছাড়া দেখা যায়। আমরা এখানে কয়েক ধরনের compound শব্দের উদাহরণ দিচ্ছি।

Adjective Compounds : Adjective Compound-এর structure আবার বিভিন্ন রকম হতে পারে। যেমন:

- i) **Noun + present participle form of verb** : man-eating, heart-breaking, law-abiding ইত্যাদি।
- ii) **Noun + verb-এর past participle form** : heartfelt, handmade, self-composed ইত্যাদি।
- iii) **Adjective + verb-এর -ing form**: hard-working, good-looking, easy-going ইত্যাদি।
- iv) **Adjective/adverb + verb-এর past participle** farfetched, well-paid, well-furnished ইত্যাদি।

- v) **Noun + adjective** : homesick, duty-free, class conscious ইত্যাদি।

Verb Compounds : Verb compounds are usually made up of nouns and verbs অর্থাৎ verb compounds গঠিত হয় সাধারণত: noun এবং verb-এর সমন্বয়ে। যেমন:

sight + see = sightsee
 sleep + walk = sleep-walk
 proof + read = proof-read
 baby + sit = baby-sit ইত্যাদি।

Noun Compounds : Noun compounds may have different structures. For example :

- i) **Noun + verb** : Sunrise, earthquake, haircut, gunfight, headache ইত্যাদি।
- ii) **Noun + verbal noun** : handwriting, sightseeing, brainwashing, story-telling, day-dreaming ইত্যাদি।
- iii) **Noun + noun** : tax-payer, game-keeper, baby-sitter, record-player, window-cleaner ইত্যাদি।
- iv) **Verb + noun** : pick-pocket, kill-joy, hangman, callgirl, search-light ইত্যাদি।
- v) **Verbal noun + noun** : washing machine, swimming pool, chewing gum, walking stick, talking jet ইত্যাদি।

এ ছাড়া ইংরেজীতে শব্দ গঠনের আরো দু'একটি পদ্ধতি এখানে উল্লেখ করা যেতে পারে। যেমন, একটি শব্দের অংশবিশেষের সঙ্গে অন্য একটি শব্দের অংশবিশেষ যোগ করে একটি নতুন শব্দ গঠন করা যেতে পারে। যেমন:

brunch এসেছে *breakfast* এবং *lunch* থেকে
motel এসেছে *motor* এবং *hotel* থেকে
smog এসেছে *smoke* এবং *fog* থেকে

এ ধরনের শব্দকে *portmanteau* শব্দ বলা হয়। আবার, একটা বড় শব্দের অংশবিশেষ বাদ দিয়েও নতুন শব্দ গঠন করা হয়। যেমন:

telephone থেকে *phone*
 photograph থেকে *photo*

influenza থেকে *flu* ইত্যাদি।
 শব্দ গঠনের এই পদ্ধতিকে *clipping* বলা হয়।

Exercises

- a) Change the following words as directed and make sentences with the changed forms:

serious (into noun); **grammatical** (into adverb); **learn** (into adjective); **study** (into adjective); **blind** (into noun); **consider** (into noun); **different** (into verb); **cloud** (into adjective); **violate** (into noun); **reduce** (into noun); **exclusion** (into verb); **achieve** (into noun); **devote** (into noun); **logical** (into adverb); **success** (into verb); **brief** (into noun); **abhor** (into adjective); **abbreviation** (into verb); **accident** (into adverb); **colony** (into adjective); **comedy** (into adjective); **constructive** (into noun); **destroy** (into adjective); **description** (into verb); **emotion** (into adverb); **forget** (into adjective); **laugh** (into noun); **select** (into noun); **suggestion** (into verb); **acknowledge** (into noun); **habit** (into adjective); **politics** (into adjective); **elect** (into noun); **learn** (into adjective); **present** (into noun); **admire** (into noun); **tragedy** (into adjective)

- b) Write the prefixed antonyms of the following words and make sentences with them:

pious, generous, audible, logical, partial, resolute, beaten, believable, experienced, conventional, deserving, honesty, hygienic, healthy, legible, fit, edible, eligible, essential, fallible, expert, even, earned, economic, enlightened, exceptional.

Chapter Six

Conversion of Words

আগের অধ্যায়ে আমরা word structure নিয়ে আলোচনা করেছি। আমরা দেখেছি কিভাবে affixation এবং অন্যান্য পদ্ধতিতে এক রকম শব্দ থেকে আরেক রকম শব্দ গঠন করা যায়। কিন্তু ইংরেজী ভাষায় এরকমও অনেক শব্দ আছে যাদের form পরিবর্তন না ক'রেই বিভিন্ন part of speech হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যায়। The process whereby a word can change its class without the addition of an affix is called *conversion*. কোন affix যোগ না ক'রে শব্দ পরিবর্তনের এই ব্যাপারটিকে আমরা *zero affixation*-ও বলতে পারি। নীচের উদাহরণটি লক্ষ কর :

The patient is too weak to *walk*.

I had a long *walk* this morning.

এখানে প্রথম বাক্যের “walk” এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের “walk”-এর form কিন্তু একই। কিন্তু এদের মধ্যে ব্যবহারিক পার্থক্য রয়েছে। প্রথম বাক্যের “walk” হচ্ছে verb এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের “walk” হচ্ছে একটা noun. অতএব কোন একটা শব্দকে কিভাবে একটা বাক্যে ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে তার উপরেই নির্ভর করে তার word class. অর্থাৎ a word in the same form may function differently in different sentences. *Catch, cheat, cover, throw, answer, run, swim, smile* ইত্যাদি verb কে noun হিসাবেও ব্যবহার করা যায়। আবার *skin, face, shoulder, hand, head, stomach* ইত্যাদি noun কেও verb হিসাবে ব্যবহার করা যায়। আবার *dry, dirty, empty, clean* ইত্যাদি adjective কে verb হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যায়। এখন আমরা দেখব কিভাবে একই শব্দকে বিভিন্নভাবে ব্যবহার করা যায়।

The words are arranged alphabetically:

Abandon : He abandoned (=deserted) his wife and children. (v)

Baby : They were shouting in abandon. (=freely) (n)

About : I know nothing about the matter. (prep)

- : They always go about together. (adv)
- : They were about to start, when it rained. (adj)
- Above : The aeroplane flew above the clouds. (prep)
- : This has been mentioned above. (adv)
- : Look at the above paragraph. (adj)
- Absent : Many students were absent from class today. (adj)
- : He absented himself from the meeting. (v)
- Abuse : You should not abuse your power. (v)
- : He greeted me with a stream of abuse. (n)
- Accent : He speaks English with an Australian accent. (n)
- : You should accent the second syllable of "compare."
- Accord : They came here of their own accord. (n)
- : They accorded (=gave) me a warm welcome. (v)
- Account : Give an account of what happened there. (n)
- : How would you account for your failure? (v)
- Ache : My head aches. (v)
- : He has got an ache in his back. (n)
- Act : She always acts on my suggestion. (v)
- : The drug was banned by an act (=law) of parliament. (n)
- Address : Would you please write your address here? (n)
- : This letter is addressed to you. (v)

- Adult** : This film is for adults only. (n)
: This is a school for adult education. (adj)
- Advance** : He was trying to advance his own interests. (v)
: I requested an advance of one month's salary. (n)
: Can you send an advance copy of your new book?
(adj)
- After** : I don't like to go out after dark. (prep)
: He got a job soon after he had left the university.
(conj)
- Aim** : He aimed his gun very carefully. (v)
: His aim in life is to become an actor.
- Along** : The girl was walking along the road. (prep)
: The chairman will be along (=here) soon. (adv)
- Answer** : He gave no answer to my question. (n)
: He did not answer my question. (v)
- Any** : Have you got any money? (det)
: I need some money; do you have any? (pron)
: I can't stay any longer. (adv)
- Attack** : We attacked the enemy at night. (v)
: The city came under attack. (n)
- Away** : They went away for holiday. (adv)
: It's an away match for Pakistan. (adj)
- Baby** : The baby is sleeping. (n)

- Baby** : He is **babying** (=giving a lot of attention to) his old car. (v)
- Back** : She carried the baby on her **back**. (n)
: Put the book **back** on the shelf. (adv)
: We grow vegetables in the **back** garden. (adj)
: He **backed** the car through the gate. (v)
- Bad** : It was a **bad** performance. (adj)
: He got **in bad** (=disfavour) with his boss. (n)
- Bag** : These are **polythene** bags. (n)
: I requested him to **bag** (=occupy) a seat for me. (v)
- Balance** : I lost my **balance** and fell off the bicycle. (n)
: He **balanced** a ball on his nose. (v)
- Bank** : My father works at a **bank**. (n)
: He always **banks** (=depends) on his brother's help. (v)
- Base** : They put flowers at the **base** of the statue. (n)
: The company is **based** in London. (v)
: Iron is a **base** metal. (adj)
- Bath** : He takes a **bath** every morning. (n)
: He **baths** every morning. (v)
- Battle** : It was a serious **battle**. (n)
: Women are **battling** for equal rights. (v)
- Behind** : There is a garden **behind** his house. (prep)

- : He has a house with a garden behind. (adv)
- : I gave him a kick in the behind (=buttocks) (n)
- Better** : My house is better than yours. (adj)
- : He swims better than he used to. (adv)
- : Which is the better of the two pens? (n)
- : Try to better (=improve) your fortune. (v)
- Black** : I always wear black shoes. (adj)
- : The girl was dressed in black. (n)
- : Have you blacked your shoes? (v)
- Boat** : We crossed the river in a boat. (n)
- : They were boating on the lake. (v)
- Bomb** : They planted a bomb in that hall. (n)
- : He has bombed (=failed) in the exam. (v)
- Bone** : Zinnia cannot take the bones out of the fish. (n)
- : Will you please bone (=take bones out of) the fish for her? (v)
- Bound** : It is bound (=certain) to rain tonight. (adj)
- : He crossed the wall with a bound (=jump) (n)
- : The frog bounded (jumped) away (v)
- Break** : Who has broken the glass? (v)
- : It rained for two hours without any break (=pause). (n)
- Brief** : It was a brief visit. (adj)
- : Tell me the story in brief. (n)

- : He was briefed by his advisers before the interview. (v)
- Build** : Some birds build their nests out of straw. (v)
- : The two brothers are of the same build (=shape and size). (n)
- But** : The man is poor but proud. (conj)
- : There was no one there but (=except) me. (prep)
- : He is still but (=only) a child. (adv)
- : There is no but (=doubt) about the matter. (n)
- : But me no buts. (v)
- Cable** : This cable connects the printer to the computer. (n)
- : We cabled (=sent by telegram) the message to London. (v)
- Cake** : His birthday cake was very big. (n)
- : My shoes were caked (=covered) with mud. (v)
- Calm** : The sea was very calm yesterday. (adj)
- : There was calm after the storm. (n)
- : The mother calmed her baby by giving him milk. (v)
- Cause** : What is the cause of your unhappiness? (n)
- : What caused your unhappiness? (v)
- Chance** : Chance plays an important part in card games. (n)
- : He chanced (=risked) all his money on a game of cards.

- : I had a chance (=accidental) meeting with her.
(adj)
- Choice** : He made the right choice. (n)
: These are very choice apples. (adj)
- Circle** : The guests sat in a circle. (n)
: I circled her mistakes in red ink. (v)
- Clash** : There was a clash between police and
demonstrators. (n)
: Police and demonstrators clashed on the campus. (v)
- Clean** : My hands are clean. (adj)
: You should clean your nails. (v)
: Give your shoes a good clean. (n)
: The bullet went clean (=completely) through his
arm. (adv)
- Close** : Please close the window. (v)
: The examination is getting close. (adj)
: They sat close together. (adv).
: The chairman brought the meeting to a close. (n)
- Cold** : Your tea is getting cold. (adj)
: Don't go out in the cold. (n)
: I turned his proposal down cold (=completely). (adv).
- Cool** : It was a very cool day. (adj)
: I opened the window to cool the room. (v)
: We enjoyed the cool of the evening. (n)

- : I requested him to play it cool (=not to lose his temper.) (adv)
- Cross** : She wore a gold cross on her chain. (n)
- : I saw him cross the road. (v)
- : Don't be cross (=angry) with your father. (adj)
- Daily** : It is a daily newspaper. (adj)
- : I go there twice daily. (adv)
- : The news was published in all the dailies. (n)
- Dear** : My family is very dear to me. (adj)
- : Can you give me some tea, dear? (n)
- : That decision cost him dear. (adv)
- : Dear me! I'm going to be late. (interj)
- Deep** : The river is very deep here. (adj)
- : They worked deep into the night. (adv)
- : The ship sank in the deep (=sea). (n)
- Delay** : Our flight was delayed by fog. (v)
- : The delay was due to the fog. (n)
- Delight** : I read the book with real delight. (n)
- : That book delighted me beyond measure. (v)
- Dim** : The light is too dim for me to read. (adj)
- : The smoke dimmed my eyes. (v)
- Direct** : Who directed this film? (v)
- : This is the most direct route to Dhaka. (adj)

- : This bus will go direct to Rangpur. (adv)
- Dispute** : That issue was hotly disputed in parliament. (v)
- : His honesty is open to dispute (=can be questioned). (n)
- Doctor** : Nasima's father is a doctor. (n)
- : They tried to doctor (=change in a dishonest way) the election results. (v)
- Dose** : Take one dose of this medicine every day. (n)
- : She dosed up her child with cough syrup. (v)
- Double** : This switch has a double purpose. (adj)
- : He is your double (=he looks very much like you). (n)
- : He has doubled his income. (v)
- : His income is double the national average. (predeterminer)
- Each** : Each boy got a prize. (determiner)
- : Each of them got a prize. (pron)
- : The tickets are 20taka each. (adv)
- Early** : He reached here in the early morning. (adj)
- : He always arrives early. (adv)
- Easy** : The exam was quite easy. (adj)
- : She asked me to take things easy. (adv)
- Egg** : Would you have an egg for breakfast? (n)
- : They egged (=encouraged) the crowd on to riots. (v)

- Either** : There are trees on either bank of the lake. (determiner)
- : You can take either of the books (pron)
- : You can either stay or go. (conj)
- : I don't like football, and my sister doesn't either. (adv)
- Empty** : You should take this medicine on an empty stomach. (adj)
- : The baby emptied the bottle of milk. (v)
- : You can bring all the empties (=empty bottles) back to our shop. (n)
- Enough** : We have got enough food. (determiner)
- : He hasn't got enough to do. (pron)
- : He was kind enough to lend me some money. (adv)
- Face** : She had a smile on her face. (n)
- : Our house faces the park. (v)
- Fair** : The decision was very fair. (adj)
- : They are playing fair and square. (adv)
- : We went to the book fair. (n)
- Fan** : It is an electric fan. (n)
- : I fanned my face with a newspaper. (v)
- Fancy** : He has taken a fancy (liking) to the girl next door. (n)
- : I fancy (=wish for) a hot bath.
- : She always wears fancy (=brightly coloured) clothes. (adj)

- Fast** : This train is very fast. (adj)
: She always drives very fast (adv)
: Muslims fast during Ramadan. (v)
: He broke his fast by drinking milk. (n)
- Fine** : This house is really very fine. (adj)
: This shirt suits me fine. (adv)
: The bottle has to be fined (made clear). (v)
: He had to pay a fine. (n)
- Fit** : This dress does not fit me. (v)
: He is not fit for this job. (adj)
: This coat is a beautiful fit. (n)
- Flat** : He has bought a flat in Dhaka. (n)
: I need something flat to write on. (adj)
: He go ready in five minutes flat (=exactly). (adv)
- Forward** : The soldiers marched forward. (adv)
: The girl is rather forward (=confident). (adj)
: The letter was forwarded to the president. (v)
: They have no good forward (=attacking player in the team. (n)
- Gain** : You have gained weight. (v)
: He invested money with the hope of gain. (n)
- Game** : Football is a popular game. (n)

- : The boy was **game** (=determined) for a swim. (adj)
- : He lost a lot of money at the **gaming** (=gambling) tables (v)
- Giant** : He is a **giant** among modern poets. (n)
- : They caught a **giant** fish (adj).
- Half** : They scored a goal in the **second** half. (n)
- : **Half** of 30 is 15 (pron)
- : I waited **half** an hour there. (adj)
- : The vegetable was **half** cooked. (adv).
- Hard** : The exam was very **hard**. (adj)
- : He studies very **hard**. (adv)
- He** : He has **got** a lot of money. (pron)
- : Is your baby a **he** or she? (n)
- Here** : Who lives **here**? (adv)
- : Dhaka is not far away from **here**. (n)
- : **Here!** what are you doing? (interj)
- Home** : They have a good **home** in Dhaka. (n)
- : He went **home** last week. (adv)
- : Please give me your **home** address. (adj)
- : We are now **homing** in on (=aiming exactly towards) the right answer. (v)
- Ideal** : It is an **ideal** place for a picnic. (adj.)
- : He is a man of high **ideals**. (n)

- ill** : He suddenly became ill. (adj)
 : Don't speak ill of others behind their backs. (adv)
 : They are trying to do away with all kinds of social ills. (n)
- In** : He kept the money in his pocket. (prep)
 : I asked her to come in. (adv)
 : This is the only in (=fashionable) hotel here. (adj)
- Inside** : He painted the inside of the house. (n)
 : I read the inside pages of the newspaper. (adj)
 : The children were playing inside the house. (prep)
 : They were playing inside. (adv)
- Jar** : The jar was full of water. (n)
 : This music jars (=upsets) on my nerves. (v)
 : We felt a jar (=unpleasant shaking sensation) when the bus suddenly stopped. (n)
- Just** : He was sitting just here. (adv)
 : It was a just(=fair) decision. (adj)
- Kid** : She took her kids (=children) to the zoo. (n)
 : You must be kidding (=joking). (v)
 : Reza was playing with his kid (=younger) sister. (adj)
- Last** : We were able to convince him at long last (n)
 : This is the last bus for Rangpur. (adj)
 : When did you last see him? (adv)

- : This lesson will not last long. (v)
- Lead** : I led the blind man down the stairs. (v)
- : I shall always follow your lead (=example). (n)
- : Who is the lead (=most important) person in this group? (adj)
- Light** : Don't read in insufficient light. (n)
- : The man lighted a cigarette. (v)
- : It is getting light; the sun is going to rise. (adj)
- : You are travelling light (=without luggage). (adv)
- Like** : I don't like your dress. (v)
- : The woman was crying like a baby. (prep)
- : I have never seen the like of you. (n)
- : We are all of like (=same) attitudes. (adj)
- : She can play the piano like her father does. (conj)
- Live** : May you live long. (v)
- : The cat is playing with a live (=alive) mouse. (adj)
- : The match was telecast live. (adv)
- Long** : Nazma's hair is very long. (adj)
- : You can stay with me as long as you like. (adv)
- : I shall come back before long. (n)
- : I am longing (=want) to see her again. (v)
- Major** : He is one of the major British writers. (adj)
- : My major is history (=main subject). (n)

- : He is **majoring in** English. (v)
Name : How do you **spell** your name? (n)
 : He was **named after** his father. (v)
Native : English is not our **native language**. (adj)
 : Are you a **native here**? (n)
Near : He will do **politics in the near future**. (adj)
 : My house is **near the station**. (prep)
 : They live quite **near**. (adv)
 : My father is **nearing sixty**. (v)
Object : What is the **object (=purpose)** of your visit? (n)
 : I strongly **object to** your proposal. (v)
Off : The beggar is **off now**. (adj)
 : He got into the car and **drove off**. (adv)
 : **Keep off the grass**, please. (prep)
Open : Would you please **open the door**? (v)
 : The door is **open to all**. (adj)
 : The enjoys life in the **open (=outdoor life)**. (n)
Outside : He painted only the **outside of the house**. (n)
 : This is our **outside lavatory**. (adj)
 : Some people are **waiting outside**. (adv)
 : They are **waiting outside the door**. (prep)
Over : The doctor **leaned over the patient**. (prep)
 : The milk is **boiling over**. (adv)

- : Our examination is over. (adj)
- : He got six runs in this over. (n)
- Pace** : He walks so fast that I can't keep pace with him. (n)
- : The man was pacing up and down. (v)
- Pale** : He looks pale. (adj)
- : She paled at the sight of the blood. (v)
- : He went beyond the pale (=beyond the limit of proper behaviour). (n)
- Panic** : They were thrown into a panic when the fire started. (n)
- : The crowd panicked at the sound of the explosion. (v)
- Paper** : Give me a piece of paper. (n)
- : She papered her room in green. (v)
- : Don't make any paper (=unreal) promises. (adj)
- Part** : He took part in the race. (n)
- : We parted (=separated) the angry dogs. (v)
- : The exam was part written, part practical. (adv)
- : We are part owners of the house. (adj)
- Past** : He has been ill for the past few days. (adj)
- : The time now is half past two. (prep)
- : Good manners have become a thing of the past. (n)
- : Days went past (=by) without any news. (adv)
- Plane** : Let us keep the conversation on a friendly plane (level). (n)

- : The surface of the table was plane. (adj)
- : Where is the plane of the carpenter? (n)
- : The carpenter planed the door smooth. (v)
- : He got a nice birthday present. (n)
- : He presented me with a nice camera. (v)
- : How many people were present there? (adj)
- Prime** : He was killed in the prime of his life. (n)
- : This is a matter of prime importance. (adj)
- : The witness was carefully primed (=instructed in advance). (v)
- Quarrel** : They got involved in a quarrel. (n)
- : They were quarrelling with each other. (v)
- Quick** : The girl is very quick at learning. (adj)
- : Please come quick. (adv)
- : His unkind remarks cut me to the quick (upset me deeply). (n)
- Rank** : People of all ranks attended the meeting. (n)
- : The cups were ranked neatly on the shelf. (v)
- : It was rank (=complete) bad luck. (adj).
- Ready** : Is everything ready for the party? (adj)
- : Have you readied (=prepared) breakfast? (v)
- : You can buy the bread ready cut. (adv)
- : I'm a bit short of the ready (=ready money) this week. (n)

- Regret** : He expressed his regret at his inability. (n)
: I regret my inability to help you. (v)
- Rest** : Let us take a rest now. (n)
: I always rest for an hour after lunch. (v)
- Right** : We eat with our right hand. (adj)
: He doesn't know his left from his right. (n)
: Turn right at the corner. (adv)
: The boat was righted soon (v)
- Round** : The earth is round (adj)
: They gathered round to hear the story. (adv)
: The earth goes round the sun. (prep)
: I am tired of my daily round of cooking. (n)
: The boy rounded his lips to make a whistling sound. (v)
- Salt** : The vegetables need more salt. (n)
: Have you salted the vegetables? (v)
: You should gurgle with salt water. (adj)
- Same** : You have made the same mistake again. (adj)
: I will do the same for you. (pron)
: These two words are spelt the same. (adv)
- Save** : The doctor tried his best to save his life. (v)
: The goalkeeper deserves praise for this save. (n)
: I answered all the questions save one. (prep)

- Second** : Sixty seconds make a minute. (n)
 : He got the second place in the exam. (adj)
 : There was none to second the proposal. (v)
- Short** : I had my hair cut very short. (adj)
 : The driver stopped short (suddenly) when he saw a child on the street. (adv)
 : They showed a short (=short film) before the main film. (n)
- Since** : I have long since forgotten what happened then. (adv)
 : He has been ill since Friday last. (prep)
 : It is quite long since I saw him last. (conj)
- Single** : He is still single (=unmarried). (adj)
 : This is a club for singles (=unmarried people). (n)
 : The teacher singled me out to do the work. (v)
- Small** : He has got a small family. (adj)
 : She writes so small that none can read it. (adv)
 : I have got a pain in the small of the back. (n)
- Smart** : You look very smart in this shirt. (adj)
 : She is still smarting (=suffering in mind) over your remarks.
 : She still feels the smart (=pain) of that insult. (n)
- So** : Don't be so silly. (adv)
 : Is it really so? (adj)

- : I was very tired, so I went to bed early. (conj)
- Soap : She never uses soap on her face. (n)
: Will you soap my back for me? (v)
- Some : He gave me some money. (adj)
: I asked for money and he gave me some. (pron)
: Would you like some more gravy? (adv)
- Sound : I heard the sound of their laughter. (n)
: Did you have sound sleep? (adj)
: Your story sounds interesting. (v)
- That : That man is known to me. (determiner)
: That is your shirt. (pron)
: She said that she would help me. (conj)
: The film was not that good. (adv)
- Thick : The wall is very thick. (adj)
: The flowers grew thick near the wall. (adv)
: She was with me through thick and thin (=through both good and bad times). (n)
- Time : Time passes very quickly. (n)
: The train is timed to arrive at 6.30. (v)
- Today : Today is Friday. (n)
: Where are we going today? (adv)
- Together : We went to the cinema together. (adv)
: Nazma is really a together (=well organized) girl. (adj)

- Trick** : He performed some clever tricks. (n)
 : It was a trick (=difficult) question. (adj)
 : The police tricked (=deceived) him into making a confession. (v)
- True** : His story was not true to life. (adj)
 : The arrow flew true (=exactly) into its target. (adv)
- Up** : He is up in his bedroom. (adv)
 : We climbed up the hill. (prep)
 : We caught the up train. (adj)
 : Don't up (=raise) the price any more. (v)

Exercises

a) Use the following words as directed:

Utter (as verb & adjective); **vent** (as noun & verb)

Wait (as noun & verb); **tidy** (as verb & adjective)

Walk (as verb & noun); **wear** (as verb & noun)

Cook (as noun & verb); **x-ray** (as noun & verb)

Milk (as noun & verb); **reach** (as verb & noun)

Total (as adjective, noun & verb)

b) Say how the words in bold letters are used in the following sentences:

i) We had a long **wait** for the train.

- ii) These trousers were **tailored** well.
- iii) The supply of water ran **short**.
- iv) The room was **light**.
- v) Narrate the story in **detail**.
- vi) His behaviour ran **counter** to his temperament.
- vii) It was a spectacular **catch**.
- viii) He was an **invalid** in **after** years.
- ix) Students want to travel **free** on buses.
- x) What was your **say** on that issue?
- xi) He made 20 **runs** in the last over.
- xii) We drove **zig-zag** on the way.

Chapter Seven

The Phrase

“Birds fly” কথাটিকে একটা clause হিসেবেও ব্যবহার করা যায়, আবার একটা simple sentence হিসেবেও ব্যবহার করা যায়। clause বা sentence যাই হোক না কেন, এই utterance-টির দু’টি অংশ আছে - “Birds” হচ্ছে clause বা sentence-টির subject এবং “fly” হচ্ছে-এর finite verb. এখন phrase-এর definition হিসেবে আমরা যদি বলি, It is a grammatical unit which forms part of a clause, তাহলে কিম্বা বলতে হবে যে, এই clause-টিতে “Birds” একটা phrase এবং “fly” ও একটা phrase. অর্থাৎ clause-এর অংশ হিসেবে single word-ও phrase হিসেবে গণ্য হতে পারে। তবে এখানে আমরা phrase কে single word হিসেবে বিবেচনা করব না। সাধারণভাবে আমরা জানি, *A phrase is a group of words.* এখানে আমরা phrase কে সেভাবেই দেখব। যেমন:

Many birds are flying in ths sky.

এই বাক্যটিতে তিনটি অংশ আছে এবং প্রত্যেকটা অংশই একটা group of words বা phrase. কোন phrase যখন noun-এর মত কাজ করে তখন তাকে noun phrase বলা হয়। কোন phrase যখন adjective কিংবা adverb-এর মত কাজ করে তখন তাকে adjective phrase কিংবা adverbial phrase বলা হয়। অর্থাৎ কোন phrase যে ধরনের word-এর মত কাজ করবে তখন তাকে সে নামেই অভিহিত করা হবে। তবে অনেক সময় আবার কোন phrase-এর central word বা head অনুসারেও তার নামকরণ করা হয়। এই অধ্যায়ে আমরা বিভিন্ন রকম phrase এবং তাদের structure ও function নিয়ে আলোচনা করব।

1. The Noun Phrase

কোন phrase কে আমরা structurally-ও দেখতে পারি, আবার functionally-ও দেখতে পারি। Structural point of view থেকে আমরা

বলতে পারি, *a noun phrase is a group of words with a noun as its head*, অর্থাৎ যে phrase-এর head হচ্ছে noun তাকে structurally আমরা noun phrase বলতে পারি। যেমন:

The mangoes of Rajshahi are very sweet.

এখানে “The mangoes of Rajshahi” একটা phrase এবং-এর head বা মূল শব্দ “mangoes” হচ্ছে একটা noun. এতএব এটা একটা noun phrase. আবার functional point of view থেকে আমরা বলতে পারি, *a noun phrase is a group of words which works like a noun* অর্থাৎ যে phrase কোন noun-এর মত কাজ করে তাকে functionally আমরা noun phrase বলতে পারি। যেমন:

To walk is a good exercise.

এখানে “To walk” phrase-টির মূল শব্দটি verb হলেও এই phrase-টি noun-এর মত কাজ করেছে বলে function-এর দিক থেকে এটা একটা noun phrase. কোন phrase-এর structural এবং functional নাম একই হতে পারে, আবার তার structural এবং functional নাম পরস্পর ভিন্ন হতে পারে। যেমন, উপরের “The mangoes of Rajshahi” phrase-টি structural এবং functional উভয় দিক থেকেই noun phrase কিন্তু “To walk” phrase-টি শুধু functionally noun phrase. Structural point of view থেকে এটাকে বলতে হবে infinitive phrase. যাই হোক, এখানে আমরা noun phrase-এর structure নিয়ে আলোচনা করব।

The main word in a noun phrase is a noun or pronoun. It is called the central word or head. যেমন:

He bought *some expensive clothes* but I bought *the cheaper ones*.

এখানে প্রথম phrase-টির প্রধান শব্দ “clothes” একটা noun কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় phrase-টির মূল শব্দ “ones” একটা pronoun.

The other words which come before and after the head are known as modifiers অর্থাৎ head-এর আগে এবং পরে যে সব শব্দ বসে তাদেরকে modifiers হিসেবে অভিহিত করা হয়। একটা noun phrase-এর complete structure হতে পারে – *m + h + q*.

এখানে “h” stands for *head*. “m” stands for “*modifiers*” and “q” stands for *qualifiers*. Modifier এবং qualifier-এর function একই (head কে modify করা), শুধু অবস্থান ভিন্ন। যে সব শব্দ head-এর আগে বসে তাদেরকে আমরা বলব *modifier* এবং যে সব শব্দ head-এর পরে বসে তাদেরকে আমরা বলব *qualifier*. এখন আমরা দেখব noun phrase-এ *modifier* এবং *qualifier* কি ধরনের হতে পারে।

Modifiers নানা ধরনের হতে পারে। যেমন:

- a) **Determiners** : একটা noun phrase-এ এক বা একাধিক determiner-কে modifier হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যায়। যেমন:

Many people attended the meeting.

Both these books are mine.

All the four pens are missing.

- b) **Adjectives** : একটা noun phrase এ এক বা একাধিক adjective কে modifier হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যায়। যেমন:

They are *poor* people.

He runs after *young beautiful* girls.

একই phrase-এ determiner এবং adjective-কে modifier হিসেবে ব্যবহার করতে হলে determiner কে adjective-এর আগে ব্যবহার করতে হবে। যেমন:

Some beautiful girls

Many poor people

The brightest boy.

Adjective-এর আগে আবার তার modifier হিসেবে adverb বসতে পারে। যেমন:

Rina is *a fairly tall* girl.

He told *a quite long* story.

- c) **Noun adjectives**: এগুলো মূলত: noun কিন্তু noun phrase-এর head কে modify করতে adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এরা বসে head-এর গা ঘেঁষে। যেমন-

I bought→ a new *table* fan.

He is → a renowned *child* physician.

His old *money* bag → was stolen.

d) **Verbal adjectives** : এগুলো হচ্ছে কোন verb-এর present এবং past participle form যা adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে।
যেমন:

Don't disturb → the *sleeping* baby.

It was → a fast *running* train.

Don't laugh at → the *defeated* opponent.

They live in → a nicely *decorated* house.

অনেক সময় adverbial particles এবং prepositional groups কেও noun phrase-এ modifier হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

The *above* examples → prove the point.

I knew → the *then* king.

We took → an *after-dinner* walk.

He paid → an *on-the-way* visit → to his friend.

যখন নানা ধরনের modifier একটা head কে modify করে তখন তাদের order বা ক্রম হয় সাধারণত: এরকম : *Determiner/s + pure adjective/s + others*. যেমন:

An experienced cricket player

The new talking machine

Some interesting story books

Modifier-এর মত noun phrase-এ ব্যবহৃত qualifier-গুলোও নানা রকম হতে পারে। এখানে কয়েক রকম qualifier-এর উদাহরণ দেয়া হল:

a) **Single words** : Single word হিসেবে adjective, adverbial particle এবং emphatic pronoun কে আমরা কোন কোন সময় noun phrase-এ qualifier হিসেবে ব্যবহার করতে পারি। যেমন:

Adjectives : The play *proper* → is not very long.

This is → the best book *available*.

Particles : The way *out* → was very risky.

The examples *above* → prove the point.

Pronouns : The man *himself* → told me the story.
she *herself* → went there.

- b) **Preposition Phrases** : A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition and a noun or anything equivalent to a noun (prepositional phrase এবং তার structure সম্পর্কে পরে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করা হবে) এবং এই phrase একটা noun phrase-এ qualifier হিসেবে কাজ করতে পারে। যেমন:

The actor *on the stage* is personally known to me.

The lady *in green saree* is my aunt.

The girl *with him* is very smart.

The water level *under the bridge* was very high.

Noun-কে modify করেছে বলে এই ধরনের prepositional phrase-কে functional point of view থেকে adjective phrase বলা যাবে। structural এবং functional বৈশিষ্ট্যকে একত্রিত করে আমরা একে prepositional adjectival phrase বলতে পারি।

- c) **Participle Phrases** : A participle phrase begins with the present or past participle form of a verb (পরে participle phrase সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করা হবে) এবং এই phrase ও noun phrase-এর head-কে qualify করতে পারে। যেমন:

The boy *standing there* is my cousin.

The girl *sitting over there* is very beautiful.

The statement *quoted above* is not true.

The man *injured there* was taken to hospital.

Structure এবং function বিবেচনায় এ ধরনের phrase-কে আমরা participial adjective phrase বলতে পারি। লক্ষ করা যাচ্ছে participle phrase টা যখন present participle form দিয়ে শুরু হয় তখন noun phrase-এর head হচ্ছে একটা চলমান কাজের doer বা performer কিন্তু participle phrase টা যখন past participle form দিয়ে শুরু হয় তখন noun phrase-এর head হচ্ছে একটা completed কাজের doer (যাকে কিছু করা হয়)।

d) **Infinitive Phrases:** An infinitive phrase consists of “to + infinitive” and it can modify the head of a noun phrase (এই phrase পরে আবার আলোচনা করা হবে।) যেমন:

The guests *to arrive* will sit here.

The girl *to dance now* is my cousin.

The play *to be staged* has not yet been selected.

The people *to be invited* have not been listed.

Function-এর দিক থেকে এগুলোও adjective phrase. লক্ষ করা যাচ্ছে “to arrive” এবং “to dance now” হচ্ছে active infinitive এবং noun phrase-এর head হচ্ছে ঐ কাজের doer, পক্ষান্তরে “to be staged” এবং “to be invited” হচ্ছে passive infinitive এবং noun phrase-এর head হচ্ছে ঐ কাজের doer. এ ছাড়া qualifier হিসেবে এই infinitive phrase-গুলো ভবিষ্যৎ কাজকে বুঝিয়েছে। “The guests to arrive” অর্থ হচ্ছে “যে অতিথিরা আসবেন” এবং “The play to be staged” অর্থ হচ্ছে “যে নাটকটিকে মঞ্চস্থ করা হবে।”

e) **Appositives:** Appositive নিজেই একটা noun phrase-যা বৃহত্তর noun phrase-এর head কে qualify করে। যেমন:

Dhaka, *the capital city of Bangladesh* is very populous.

এখানে “the capital city of Bangladesh” একটা noun phrase যা apposition এবং qualifier হিসেবে Dhaka কে modify করেছে।

আমরা noun phrase-এর structure আলোচনা করলাম। দেখা যাচ্ছে, noun phrase-এর head-এর সঙ্গে শুধু modifier-কিংবা qualifier থাকতে পারে আবার modifier এবং qualifier উভয়ই থাকতে পারে। আবারও লক্ষ কর:

These people are very rich. (শুধু modifier)

People of Bangladesh are hospitable. (শুধু qualifier)

Some people of this village are extremely poor.
(both modifier and qualifier)

একটা phrase তার structure-এর দিক থেকে noun phrase হলেও তা অন্যভাবেও কাজ করতে পারে।

Next Sunday is a national holiday.

I shall go to Dhaka *next Sunday*.

এখানে structure-এর দিক থেকে 'Next Sunday' একটা noun phrase. কিন্তু প্রথম বাক্যে এই phrase-টি noun-এর মত কাজ করলেও দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে তা কাজ করেছে adverb-এর মত।

2. The Verb Phrase

The verb phrase is a group of words that works like a verb অর্থাৎ verb phrase হচ্ছে এমন একটা group of words যা একটা verb-এর মত কাজ করে। একটা সাধারণ verb phrase-এর structure হচ্ছে '*a+I*' যেখানে '*a*' stands for auxiliary verb এবং '*I*' stands for lexical verb (=principal verb). যেমন:

I *am writing* a letter.

They *have won* the game.

He *has been living* here since 1970.

The man *was wounded* in an accident.

They *were beaten* in the final match.

Lexical বা Principal verb-টি হচ্ছে verb phrase-এর central word বা head. দেখা যাচ্ছে, verb phrase-এর head-এর আগে এক বা একাধিক auxiliary verb থাকতে পারে। এই structure-এ head-এর পরে কিছু থাকতে পারে না।

Verb phrase-এর auxiliary part-টি modal হলে lexical part টা simple infinitive-ও হতে পারে, আবার perfect infinitive-ও হতে পারে। যেমন:

You *should obey* your parents. (modal + simple infinitive)

You *should have obeyed* your parents. (modal + perfect infinitive)

এই দু'রকম infinitive-এর passive form-ও হতে পারে। যেমন:

This work *should be done* right now.

This work *should have been done* yesterday.

এতক্ষণ যে verb phrase-গুলো দেখানো হলো সেগুলোকে আমরা complex verb-ও বলতে পারি। ইংরেজীতে phrasal verb বা compound verb নামে যে verb phrase আছে তার structure আবার ভিন্ন। A phrasal verb is a special group of words that acts like a verb and consists of a verb plus an adverb, or preposition, or both an adverb and a preposition. অর্থাৎ একটা phrasal verb-এর structure হতে পারে তিন রকম। যেমন:

turn up = arrive (verb + adverb)

look into = investigate (verb + preposition)

put up with = tolerate (verb + adverb + preposition)

Complex verb-এর lexical অংশের আগে যেমন auxiliary verb বসে ঠিক তেমনি phrasal verb-এর আগেও auxiliary verb ব্যবহার করা যায়। যেমন:

All the guests *have turned up*.

The police *are looking into* the matter.

I *cannot put up with* such an insult.

আবার এমন verb phrase-ও আছে যাদের কোন সুনির্দিষ্ট structure নাই। এদেরকে আমরা verbal idiom বলতে পারি। যেমন:

It *rained cats and dogs* this morning.

The old man *kicked the bucket* last night.

The function *took place* on a Monday.

বেশ কিছু phrasal verb এবং verbal idiom-এর ব্যবহার ৪র্থ অধ্যায়ে দেখানো হয়েছে।

3. The Adjective Phrase

The adjective phrase is a group of words which modifies a noun or pronoun অর্থাৎ adjective phrase হচ্ছে এমন একটি group of

words যার কাজ হচ্ছে কোন noun বা pronoun কে modify করা। Grammatical unit হিসেবে adjective phrase কোন clause-এ complement হিসেবে কাজ করে। Structurally, এই phrase-এর head – হচ্ছে adjective. Noun phrase-এর মত-এর structural –ফর্মুলাও $m + h + q$, যেখানে ‘m’ হচ্ছে modifier, ‘h’ হচ্ছে headword এবং ‘q’ হচ্ছে qualifier, Adjective phrase-এ modifier এবং qualifier হচ্ছে adverb. যেমন:

The man is *very honest*. (modifier + head)

He was *kind enough* to help me. (head + qualifier)

The crowd was *very large indeed*. (modifier + head + qualifier)

লক্ষ করা যাচ্ছে, adjective phrase-এর ব্যবহার হচ্ছে predicative এবং তা পূর্ববর্তী কোন noun বা pronoun কে modify করে।

4. The Adverbial Phrase

The adverbial phrase is a group of words that modifies a verb and it is used as an adverbial complement or adjunct in a clause অর্থাৎ *adverbial phrase* হচ্ছে এমন একটা group of words যার কাজ হচ্ছে verb কে modify করা এবং clause-এ adverbial complement বা adjunct হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হওয়া। Structurally এই phrase-এর head হচ্ছে adverb এবং-এর ফর্মুলা হচ্ছে ‘ $m+h+q$ ’. যেমন:

She talks *very loudly*. (m + h)

The train is moving *fast enough*. (h + q)

They live *quite far indeed*. (m + h + q)

লক্ষ করা যাচ্ছে, শুধু head নয়, এই phrase-এ ব্যবহৃত modifier এবং qualifier-ও adverb.

5. The Preposition Phrase

আমরা জানি, The preposition is a word which is used with nouns, pronouns and gerunds to link them grammatically with other words in the clause অর্থাৎ preposition হচ্ছে noun, pronoun এবং gerund-এর সঙ্গে ব্যবহৃত একটি শব্দ যা এগুলোকে grammatically clause-টির অন্য কোন শব্দের সঙ্গে link করে দেয়। আর preposition phrase হচ্ছে preposition plus তার সঙ্গে ব্যবহৃত noun, pronoun কিংবা gerund-টি। যেমন:

He is now *at school*. (preposition + noun)

She stays *with me*. (preposition + pronoun)

We have no objection *to walking*. (preposition + gerund)

Preposition phrase-এর head হচ্ছে preposition এবং তার সঙ্গে ব্যবহৃত noun বা noun-এর সমতুল্য item-টিকে *completive* বলা হয়। অতএব আমরা বলতে পারি preposition phrase-এর structure হচ্ছে 'p+c' যেখানে 'p' stands for *prepend* (preposition phrase-এর head কে এই নামে অভিহিত করা হয়) এবং 'c' stands for *completive*. (একে preposition-এর complement-ও বলা যায়)।

অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রেই preposition phrase-এর prepend এবং completive এক সঙ্গে বসে কিন্তু informal ইংরেজীতে preposition phrase 'discontinuous' হতে পারে অর্থাৎ prepend তার completive থেকে দূরে চলে যেতে পারে। যেমন:

Who(m) is this book written *by*?

Who(m) were you talking *to*?

Where do you come *from*?

Who are they talking *about*?

Function-এর দিক থেকে একটা preposition phrase আলাদা grammatical unit-ও হতে পারে, আবার অন্য কোন phrase-এর অংশ হিসেবেও কাজ করতে পারে। (Noun phrase-এ qualifier হিসেবে preposition phrase-এর ব্যবহার আমরা এই অধ্যায়েই দেখিয়েছি)। যেমন:

The man is working *in the garden*.

Raghib was born *in February*.

এই বাক্য দু'টিতে preposition phrase দু'টি adverbial complement হিসেবে কাজ করেছে। structure এবং function মিলিয়ে এ ধরনের phrase-কে prepositional adverbial phrase বলা যেতে পারে। পক্ষান্তরে,

The man *in the garden* is my uncle.

The path *through the forest* is dangerous.

এই বাক্য দু'টিতে preposition phrase ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে noun phrase-এর অংশ হিসেবে। এখানে preposition phrase-এর function হচ্ছে adjective-এর মত এবং সে কারণে এ ধরনের phrase কে prepositional adjectival phrase বলা যেতে পারে।

নীচে বেশ কিছু fixed prepositional phrase এর ব্যবহার দেখানো হলো:

above all (সর্বোপরি) : Above all, he is my best friend.

by accident (আকস্মিকভাবে) : I met her on my way home purely by accident.

behind someone's back (কারো আড়ালে) : You should not criticise anybody behind their back.

in the balance (অনিশ্চিত অবস্থায়) : My future career is hanging in the balance.

behind bars (কারাগারে) : He has been behind bars for ten years.

on behalf of (কারো পক্ষে) : I welcome you all to the party on behalf of the host.

in a body (সবাই একসঙ্গে) : We met the principal in a body to press home our demands.

in broad daylight (প্রকাশ্য দিবালোকে) : The robbery was committed in broad daylight.

under a cloud (আনুকূল্যহীন অবস্থায়) : They had to leave the campus under a cloud.

in cold blood (ভেবে চিন্তে) : He committed the murder in cold blood.

at a low ebb (খারাপ অবস্থায়) : The romance between them is now at a low ebb.

in a flash (শিঘ্রই) : I am coming back to you in a flash.

before the flood (অনেকদিন আগে) : I met you last before the flood.

to one's heart's content (যতটা খুশী) : You can eat and drink with us to your heart's content.

at least (কমপক্ষে) : At least five hundred people attended the meeting.

to the letter (অক্ষরে অক্ষরে) : We shall follow your instructions to the letter.

at a loss (কিংকর্তব্যবিমূঢ়) : She was at a loss to hear the news of her husband's death.

in two minds (দ্বিধাগ্রস্ত) : I am in two minds about your proposal

at the moment (এই মূহূর্তে) : Are you very busy at the moment?

over the moon (খুব খুশী) : He was over the moon when he got back his missing son.

in a nutshell (সংক্ষেপে) : I told him the story in a nutshell.

beside the point (অপ্রাসঙ্গিক) : That you are married is beside the point here.

to the point (প্রাসঙ্গিক) : All your answers are to the point.

on purpose (ইচ্ছাকৃতভাবে) : I did not hurt you on purpose.

on the rack (কষ্টকর অবস্থায়) : The flood-affected people are on the rack now.

under the same roof (একই বাড়ীতে) : The quarrelling couple are still living under the same roof.

in the long run (অবশেষে) : He accepted our proposal in the long run.

behind the scenes (গোপনে) : They took this decision behind the scenes.

like a shot (কোন রকম দেরি না করে) : When I made this proposal, she accepted it like a shot.

out of sorts (খারাপ) : I am feeling out of sorts now.

at stake (ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ) : His life is now at stake.

at a stroke (সঙ্গে সঙ্গে) : You cannot change your life style at a stroke.

in full swing (পুরোদমে) : Our classes are now going on in full swing.

on the table (বিবেচনার জন্য প্রেরিত) : We have put our proposal on the table.

at a time (এক বারে) : Only two people can meet me at a time.

for a time (অল্প সময়ের জন্য) : They were happy in their life only for a time.

to the wall (ধ্বংসের দিকে) : Their business is now going to the wall.

above water (আর্থিক দূর্বস্থা থেকে মুক্ত) : As he earns a lot, he is now above water.

by a whisker (সামান্য ব্যবধানে) : We won the final match by a whisker.

out of this world (বিস্ময়কর) : Her examination results were out of this world.

6. The Participle Phrase

The participle is a non-finite verb and there are two participles in English – the present participle and the past participle. Present participle গঠন করা হয় verb-এর সঙ্গে-ing যোগ করে এবং past participle গঠন করা হয় নানাভাবে। Participle যে অন্য phrase-এর অংশ হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তা আমরা আগেই দেখেছি। এখানে আমরা প্রথমে দেখাব যে participle কোন clause-এ individual grammatical unit হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন:

I saw him *sleeping*.

I heard her *singing*.

He went *shopping*.

I got the letter *typed*.

She got the room *cleaned*.

এখানে ব্যবহৃত participle গুলোকে আমরা single-word participle phrase বলতে পারি। তবে group of words হিসেবে participle phrase এ participial head-এর পরে নানা ধরনের শব্দ থাকতে পারে। যেমন:

I saw him *going there*. (participle + adverb)

I saw her *crossing the road*. (participle + noun)

I got the letter *typed by him*. (participle + preposition phrase)

I saw him *getting nervous*. (participle + adjective)

এখানে ব্যবহৃত বাক্যগুলোতে participle phrase কে individual unit হিসেবে দেখানো হয়েছে। কিন্তু participle phrase-কে যে অন্য phrase-এর অংশ হিসেবেও ব্যবহার করা যায় তাতো Noun phrase-এই দেখানো হয়েছে। আবার দেখ:

The girl *standing there* is blind.

The people *injured in the clash* were soon hospitalised.

Noun কে modify করেছে বিধায় এই phrase-গুলোকে আমরা participial adjective phrase-ও বলতে পারি। দেখা যাচ্ছে, এক্ষেত্রে present participle phrase-টি active voice-এর ধারণা এবং past participle phrase-টি passive voice-এর ধারণা প্রকাশ করেছে। এ ছাড়া প্রথম phrase দ্বারা progressive action এবং দ্বিতীয় phrase দ্বারা completed action বুঝানো হয়েছে।

7. The Infinitive Phrase

The infinitive is the base form of a verb. যেমন *come, go, walk, run* ইত্যাদি। একে আমরা non-finite form-ও বলতে পারি। ইংরেজীতে infinitive দু'রকম-*bare infinitive* (without 'to') এবং *to infinitive* (with 'to'). নীচের বাক্যগুলো লক্ষ কর:

Please let me *go*.

Please allow me *to go*.

এখানে *bare infinitive* এবং *to+infinitive*-কে individual grammatical unit হিসেবে দেখানো হয়েছে। অতএব দু'টোকেই আমরা *infinitive phrase* বলতে পারি। তবে group of words হিসেবে infinitive phrase-এ infinitive-এর পরে অন্য কোন শব্দও থাকতে পারে। যেমন:

I asked him *to come here*.

He went there *to meet his friend*.

এখানেও infinitive phrase দুটিকে individual unit হিসেবে দেখানো হয়েছে। Infinitive phrase-কে যে অন্য phrase-এর অংশ হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যায় সেটাও Noun phrase-এ দেখানো হয়েছে। আবার দেখ-

The man *to come here* is a poet.

The prizes *to be distributed* have not yet been bought.

Noun কে modify করেছে বিধায় এই phrase দুটিকে adjectival infinitive phrase বলা যেতে পারে।

এই অধ্যায়ে আমরা মোট সাত রকম phrase আলোচনা করলাম এবং দেখলাম যে একই রকম phrase-এর grammatical function বিভিন্ন রকম হতে পারে। শুধু তাই নয় বিভিন্ন রকম phrase-এরও এক রকম grammatical function থাকতে পারে। যেমন:

Some boys of this class are very bright.

Walking in the morning is very good.

To please him is very difficult.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock will be alright.

Structurally এখানে চারটি বাক্যে চার রকম phrase ব্যবহার করা হলেও functionally তারা প্রত্যেকেই একটা noun phrase. যে কোন phrase-এর ক্ষেত্রে তার এই structural এবং functional বৈশিষ্ট্য খুব গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

Exercises

1. Identify the phrases in bold letters in the following sentences and analyse their structures. One is done for you:

The beautiful lady in green saree is my colleague.

The beautiful(m) lady(h) in green saree(q) – Noun phrase

Structure : m (determiner + adjective) + h (noun) + q (preposition phrase)

- The weather was *terribly hot* yesterday.
- The man in the garden* is a gardener.
- It *has been raining* since morning.
- She works *much too carefully*.
- He drank up *all the remaining milk*.
- We started *on a bright fine morning*.

- g) *That day on the river* was really enjoyable.
- h) The girl *does not take after* her mother.
- i) They *should have worked* very hard.
- j) The student was *very bright indeed*.
- k) I saw the boy *climbing up a tree*.
- l) He went to Dhaka *to attend a seminar*.

2. Divide the following sentences into phrases with slashes and identify their types :

Example : The man / is reading / a newspaper.
(NP+VP+NP)

- a) The magician is getting very skilful.
 - b) The fast moving bus all of a sudden stopped on the way.
 - c) Dogs bark.
 - d) The new student of our class can speak English very fluently.
 - e) The news may seem altogether unbelievable.
 - f) These players have been playing for more than an hour.
 - g) The beautiful scenery of this place has attracted many foreign tourists.
 - h) He lived a happy life.
 - i) The two lovers were sitting on a park bench.
 - j) The thief could have been caught very easily.
 - k) She felt nervous.
 - l) How many students failed in that examination?
- 3. Identify the phrases in bold letters and mention their grammatical functions. One is done for you.**

The boy ***crying there*** is an orphan.

Answer : This is a participle phrase which modifies the preceding noun.

- a) The ant is *very industrious*.
- b) I do not like *being instructed*.
- c) *To err* is human.
- d) *Listening to music* is very pleasant.
- e) He will be fifty *next year*.
- f) The play *to be telecast now* is a tragedy.
- g) I have been waiting here *for about two hours*.
- h) It was *a nicely decorated house*.
- i) I enjoy *reading novels*.
- j) The woman *crossing the road* was run over by a bus.
- k) The books *on the table* are all mine.
- l) I went home *last week*.
- m) *Last Sunday* was a public holiday.
- n) *How many people* did you invite?
- o) I called him *a great fool*.
- p) He stopped *to smoke*.

Chapter Eight The Clause

প্রথম অধ্যায়েই আমরা clause সম্পর্কে একটু ধারণা দিয়েছি। তোমরা জেনেছ, The clause is a group of words (or phrases) that contains a subject and a finite verb, and forms a sentence or part of a sentence. অর্থাৎ clause হচ্ছে এমন একটা শব্দের বা (phrase-এর) সমাহার যার মধ্যে একটি subject এবং একটি finite verb থাকবে এবং যা একটি বাক্য কিংবা বাক্যাংশ গঠন করতে পারে। যেমন:

Belal is a bright student.

I know that Belal is a bright student.

এখানে প্রথম sentence-টি একটি one-clause sentence অর্থাৎ এটি একটি clause এবং sentence-ও বটে। কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় বাক্যটিতে দু'টি clause রয়েছে: 'I know' এবং 'that Belal is a bright student'. এখানে দু'টি clause-এরই নিজস্ব subject এবং finite verb রয়েছে। Clause-এর প্রকারভেদ নিয়ে আমরা পরে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করব। এই অধ্যায়ে আমরা শুধু-এর গঠন বা structure দেখাব।

আগেই বলা হয়েছে, a clause contains a subject and a finite verb. প্রকৃতপক্ষে, subject এবং finite verb হচ্ছে যে কোন clause-এর basic element বা মূল উপাদান। কোন clause-এ এ দু'টি উপাদান ছাড়াও আরো দু'টি অতিরিক্ত উপাদান থাকতে পারে। অতএব, একটা clause-এ সর্বোচ্চ চার রকম উপাদান থাকতে পারে। The structure of a clause may be represented by 'SPCA' where,

'S' stands for *Subject*,

'P' stands for *Predicator*,

'C' stands for *Complement*, and

'A' stands for *Adjunct*.

আমরা এখন এই উপাদানগুলো নিয়ে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করব।

1. The Subject

Imperative clause ছাড়া যে কোন clause-এর জন্যই subject হচ্ছে একটা compulsory বা বাধ্যতামূলক উপাদান। তবে একটা clause-এ subject থাকবে একটাই; একটা clause-এ একাধিক subject থাকতে পারবে না। এখন দেখা যাক subject কি এবং তার বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলোই বা কি।

The subject is something about which something is said in the rest of the clause অর্থাৎ subject হচ্ছে এমন কিছু যার সম্বন্ধে clause-এর অবশিষ্ট অংশে কিছু একটা বলা হয়। যেমন:

The earth is round.

The moon gives us light at night.

The house was destroyed by a storm.

Subject-এর বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলো নিম্নরূপ:

a) *The subject in a clause is represented by a noun, pronoun, gerund, or any phrase working like a noun.* For example:

Nabila is a nurse. (noun)

She works at a government hospital. (pronoun)

Nursing is a noble profession (gerund)

Her father is a teacher. (noun phrase)

To swim is a good exercise. (infinitive phrase)

To be rewarded is honourable. (passive infinitive)

Writing a letter is an art. (participle phrase)

b) *It usually precedes the main verb in the clause* অর্থাৎ subject সাধারণত: clause-এর main verb-এর আগে বসে। যেমন:

These people are very diligent.

Does *your father* work for a bank?

Did *you* enjoy the film?

Exception : Are *You* a student?

Is *he* your teacher?

এখানে subject মূল verb-এর পরে বসেছে।

c) *It always has a finite verb with it and has an agreement with that finite verb* অর্থাৎ subject-এর সঙ্গে সব সময়ই একটা finite verb থাকে এবং ঐ finite verb-এর সঙ্গে-এর একটা agreement বা মিল থাকে। এর অর্থ হচ্ছে এই যে, subject যে person এবং number-এর হবে verb-এর person এবং number-ও তাই হতে হবে। যেমন:

He teaches English.

এখানে subject এবং finite verb দুটোই third person এবং singular number নির্দেশ করছে।

d) *It shows concord with the noun complement after the verb in number* অর্থাৎ subject-এর সঙ্গে verb-পরবর্তী noun complement-এর বাচনিক মিল থাকে। এর অর্থ, subject যে বচনের হবে noun complement-কেও সেই বচনের হতে হয়। যেমন:

Mr. Karim is a good teacher.

They are very nice people.

এখানে প্রথম বাক্যে subject এবং noun complement উভয়ই singular কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে subject এবং noun complement উভয়ই plural.

2. The Predicator

Subject-এর মত predicator-ও যে কোন clause-এর একটা compulsory বা বাধ্যতামূলক উপাদান। শুধু তাই নয়, -এর সংখ্যাও subject-এর মত একটাই। একটা clause-এ একাধিক predicator থাকতে পারে না। এখন আমরা predicator এবং তার বৈশিষ্ট্য আলোচনা করব।

The predicator is the finite verb or verb phrase in a clause অর্থাৎ predicator হচ্ছে clause-এর finite verb অথবা verb phrase। যেমন:

They want to do the work.

The boys are making a noise.

The patient *was sent* to hospital.

He *turned off* the television.

Predicator-এর বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলো নিম্নরূপ:

a) *The predicator usually follows the subject* অর্থাৎ
predicator সাধারণত: subject-এর পরে বসে। যেমন:

The girl is *reading* a newspaper.

We *were watching* television at 9 o'clock last night.

তবে এই নিয়ম সব সময় প্রযোজ্য নয়। নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে predicator-এর position লক্ষ কর:

Is the rat dead?

There *are* ten books on the table.

Was the train *moving* very fast?

এখানে প্রথম দু'টি বাক্যে predicator তার subject-এর আগে বসেছে এবং শেষ বাক্যটিতে predicator-এর দুই অংশ subject-এর দুই দিকে বসেছে।

b) *It is represented by a simple verb or a verb phrase of any kind* অর্থাৎ এটা একটা simple verb-ও হতে পারে আবার যে কোন রকমের verb phrase-ও হতে পারে। যেমন:

The boy *killed* a bird. (simple verb)

The baby *is crying* loudly. (complex verb)

They *handed in* their scripts. (phrasal verb)

The ceremony *took place* on Sunday. (verbal idiom)

c) *It shows concord with the subject in person and number* অর্থাৎ person এবং number-এর ক্ষেত্রে subject-এর সঙ্গে এর সঙ্গতি থাকতে হয়।

My sister *is a* nurse.

We *are* interested in this film.

এখানে প্রথম বাক্যের subject এবং predicator উভয়ই third person singular এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের subject এবং predicator উভয়ই first person plural.

d) *It shows concord with the noun complement following it* অর্থাৎ এর পরে যে noun complement বসে তার সঙ্গে এর সঙ্গতি থাকতে হয়। যেমন:

It is a beautiful bird.

These are my pens.

এখানে প্রথম বাক্যের predicator এবং তার পরের noun complement উভয়ই singular কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের predicator এবং তার পরের noun complement উভয়ই plural.

3. The Complement

The *complement* is an optional element in a clause অর্থাৎ *complement* হচ্ছে clause-এর একটি optional বা ঐচ্ছিক উপাদান। সব clause-এ complement থাকবে এমন কোন কথা নেই। Complement ছাড়াও clause হতে পারে আবার একটা clause-এ সর্বোচ্চ তিনটি complement থাকতে পারে। যেমন:

The boys were swimming in the pond. (no complement)

The tiger killed *a deer*. (one complement)

He shot *the cat dead*. (two complements)

She gave *me the flowers fresh*. (three complements)

এখন আমরা দেখব complement কি, তার বৈশিষ্ট্য কি এবং তা কত প্রকার।

The complement is the noun or adjective which follows the predicator অর্থাৎ predicator-এর পরে যদি কোন noun কিংবা adjective বসে তাকেই আমরা broadly *complement* হিসেবে অভিহিত করতে পারি। It may be a noun or anything equivalent to a noun;

আবার it may be an adjective or adjective phrase. নীচের বাক্যগুলোতে bold letter-এ লেখা element-গুলো হচ্ছে complement :

This is **tea**. (noun)

I like **it** very much. (pronoun)

He is **my elder brother**. (noun phrase)

This book is **interesting**. (adjective)

The girl is **very intelligent**. (adjective phrase)

এখানে প্রথম তিনটি বাক্যের complement-গুলো হচ্ছে nominal এবং শেষের দুটি বাক্যের complement-গুলো হচ্ছে adjectival. আমরা দেখতে পাচ্ছি, complement-এর প্রথম বৈশিষ্ট্যই হচ্ছে এই যে, it is represented by a **nominal group** (noun এবং adjective জাতীয় সবকিছুই nominal group-এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত)। এর আরেকটা বৈশিষ্ট্য হচ্ছে এই যে, it usually follows the predicator অর্থাৎ complement সাধারণত: predicator-এর পরে বসে। এ ছাড়া যদি কোন **complement** noun অথবা noun-এর সমতুল্য কিছু হয় এবং তা যদি subject বা object কে refer করে তাহলে তাকে number-এর দিক থেকে ঐ subject বা object-এর সঙ্গে সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ হতে হয়। যেমন:

He is **my friend**.

They are **my friends**.

I called him **a fool**.

I called them **fools**.

এখানে প্রথম দুই বাক্যের complement-গুলো তাদের নিজ নিজ subject-এর সঙ্গে identical বা অভিন্ন। প্রথম বাক্যের subject এবং complement হচ্ছে singular এবং দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের subject এবং complement হচ্ছে plural. পক্ষান্তরে, শেষ দুই বাক্যের complement-গুলো তাদের পূর্ববর্তী object-এর সঙ্গে identical এবং number-এর দিক থেকেও তারা এক রকম।

এখানে আমরা complement-এর প্রকারভেদ দেখব। According to their grammatical functions and characteristics, complements are of **four** kinds.

- i) Complement to the subject (*Cs*),
- ii) Direct object (*Od*),
- iii) Indirect object (*Oi*); and
- iv) Complement to the object (*Co*).

Complement to the Subject: This kind of complement follows a linking verb and refers to the subject of the clause অর্থাৎ এই ধরনের complement কোন একটা linking verb-এর পরে বসে clause-এর subject কে বুঝায়। It may be represented by an adjective or adjective phrase. For example :

Raghib is *clever*.

The man went *mad*.

I feel *unwell*.

The boy is *very intelligent*.

The girl is *fairly tall*.

এই বাক্যগুলিতে adjective এবং adjective phrase-গুলো তাদের নিজ নিজ clause-এর subject-কে modify করেছে। আবার, the complement to the subject may also be represented by a noun or anything equivalent to a noun অর্থাৎ subject complement কোন noun বা noun-এর সমতুল্য কিছু হতে পারে। যেমন:

The tiger is a *ferocious animal*.

This is *Raghib*.

Mr. Rahman was a *professor of English*.

এই noun complement-গুলো তাদের নিজ নিজ clause-এর subject-এর সঙ্গে identical বা অভিন্ন। কোন কোন সময় complement to the subject-এর পূর্ববর্তী linking verb-টি passive-ও হতে পারে। যেমন:

The theory *was proved wrong*.

He *was appointed our captain*.

The patient *was declared dead*.

মনে রাখতে হবে singular subject-এর পরে singular subjective complement এবং plural subject-এর পরে plural subjective

complement বসাতে হবে। এই নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য হবে শুধু তখনই যখন subjective complement-টি noun অথবা noun-এর সমতুল্য কিছু হবে।

Direct Object : This kind of complement is represented by a noun or anything equivalent to a noun and follows a transitive verb অর্থাৎ এই ধরনের complement হচ্ছে একটা noun অথবা noun-এর সমতুল্য কিছু এবং তা কোন transitive verb-এর পরে বসে। The object refers to something different from the subject and the direct object is directly affected by the action of the verb. For example:

He likes *cricket* very much. (noun)

I love *her*. (pronoun)

She took *a cup of tea*. (noun phrase)

They boy enjoys *reading*. (gerund)

She wants *to sleep* now. (infinitive phrase)

I don't like *to be defeated*. (passive infinitive)

এই বাক্যগুলোতে ব্যবহৃত সবগুলো complement-ই direct object. কোন clause বা বাক্যে একটা object থাকলে সেটা অবশ্যই direct object হিসেবে বিবেচিত হবে। সেটা animate (প্রাণীবাচক) কিংবা inanimate (বস্তুবাচক) যে কোন রকমই হতে পারে।

Indirect Object: This kind of complement is represented by a noun, pronoun or noun phrase which follows a transitive verb and precedes the direct object in the clause অর্থাৎ এই ধরনের complement-কে noun, pronoun বা noun phrase দ্বারা represent করা হয় এবং তা transitive verb-এর পরে এবং direct object-এর আগে বসে। The indirect object is indirectly affected by the action of the verb. It may be a receiver of the direct object or a beneficiary of the action of the verb. যেমন:

Nazma gave *me* a flower. (pronoun)

He bought *his son* a new umbrella. (noun phrase)

I sent *Raghib* some money. (noun)

এখানে প্রত্যেকটি indirect object-এর পরেই একটা direct object ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। মনে রাখতে হবে, where there is an indirect object, there must be a direct object after it অর্থাৎ direct object ছাড়া indirect object একাকী বসতে পারে না। আরো মনে রাখতে হবে, Direct object এবং Indirect object শুধুমাত্র subject থেকে ভিন্ন নয়, they are also different from each other.

কোন clause-এর indirect object-কে prepositional object-এ রূপান্তরিত করা যায়। যেমন:

I gave *him* a book.

She made *me* a jumper.

এই বাক্যগুলোকে এভাবেও লেখা যেতে পারে।

I gave a book to *him*.

She made a jumper for *me*.

এখানে *him* এবং *me* হচ্ছে prepositional object এবং prepositional phrase-এর complete. Prepositional object-কে আমরা complement বলব না।

Complement to the Object : Like the complement to the subject, this kind of complement also can be represented by a noun or adjective অর্থাৎ complement to the subject-এর মত এই ধরনের complement-কেও noun কিংবা adjective দ্বারা represent করা যায়। Noun কিংবা adjective যাই হোক না কেন, এই complement-এর অবস্থান হচ্ছে direct object-এর পরে। মনে রাখতে হবে, this complement is different from the subject but identical (অভিন্ন) with the direct object before it. যেমন:

He called me *a genius*. (noun)

I shot the bird *dead*. (adjective)

এখানে 'me' এবং 'the bird'-হচ্ছে direct object এবং 'a genius' এবং 'dead' complement দুটিকে দিয়ে যথাক্রমে এই দুটি object-কেও বুঝানো হয়েছে। এজন্য এগুলো এখানে objective complement. কিন্তু

উপরের বাক্য দু'টিকে passive voice-এ রূপান্তরিত করা যায়। যেমন:

I was called *a genius*.

The bird was shot *dead*.

এখানে কিন্তু আর এই complement দু'টিকে দিয়ে কোন object-কে বুঝানো হয়নি। এখানে এরা তাদের নিজ নিজ বাক্যের subject-কে refer করেছে। সেজন্য এরা এখানে subject complement.

4. The Adjunct

The adjunct is an optional element in a clause অর্থাৎ কোন একটা clause-এ adjunct থাকতেও পারে আবার নাও থাকতে পারে। থাকলে আবার শুধু একটা বা দুটো নয়, একটা clause-এ যে কোন সংখ্যক adjunct থাকতে পারে। নীচের বাক্যগুলো লক্ষ কর:

He walks *very fast*. (one adjunct)

She *suddenly* stopped *there*. (two adjuncts)

The bus *suddenly* stopped *on the way at 9.30* (three adjuncts)

The baby can walk. (no adjunct)

এখন আমরা দেখব adjunct কি এবং তার বৈশিষ্ট্যই বা কি।

The adjunct is the adverbial-which modifies the verb in the clause অর্থাৎ adjunct হচ্ছে সেই adverbial যা clause-এর verb-কে modify করে। যেমন:

The man walks *slowly*.

He is walking *in the garden*.

উপরের বাক্য দু'টি থেকে বুঝা যাচ্ছে, adjunct বা adverbial একটা adverb-ও হতে পারে আবার adverbial phrase-ও হতে পারে।

Adverbials are mainly of three kinds – *adverbials of time*, *adverbials of place* and *adverbials of manner*.

An adverbial of time says when an action takes place অর্থাৎ কোন কাজ কখন ঘটে তা জানা যায় adverbial of time-এর মাধ্যমে। যেমন:

He visited me *yesterday*.

She will fly to London *next week*.

We eat breakfast *at 8 o'clock*.

An adverbial of place says where an action takes place অর্থাৎ কোন কাজ কোথায় অনুষ্ঠিত হয় তা জানা যায় adverbial of place-এর মাধ্যমে। যেমন:

He was born *in Dhaka*.

They live *upstairs*.

She went *abroad*.

An adverbial of manner says how anything happens অর্থাৎ কোনকিছু কিভাবে ঘটে তা জানা যায় adverbial of manner-এর মাধ্যমে। যেমন:

The train is moving *very fast*.

It rained *very hard*.

The girl is reading *loudly*.

Adjunct একটা clause-এর বিভিন্ন জায়গায় বসতে পারে। যেমন:

Last year we had a good crop. (subject-এর আগে)

She entered *silently*. (predicator-এর পরে)

He *never* tells a lie. (subject এবং predicator-এর মাঝখানে)

He ate lunch *at 2 o'clock*. (complement এর পরে)

I have *never* seen a tiger. (verb phrase-এর মাঝখানে)

কোন কোন adverbial আবার clause বা sentence-এর basic structure-এর part নয়; এদের কাজ হচ্ছে sentence-এর বক্তব্যের সঙ্গে অন্য sentence-এর বক্তব্যের সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করা। যেমন:

Altogether, it was a happy day.

However, the rain did not last very long.

এই ধরনের adverbial-কে **conjunct** বলা হয়। এছাড়া আরেক ধরনের adverbial আছে যাকে বলা হয় **Disjunct** বা **sentential adverb**. এর কাজ হচ্ছে sentence-এর বাকি অংশে যা বলা হয়েছে তার প্রতি বক্তার attitude বা দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি কিংবা সে সম্পর্কে তার evaluation বা মূল্যায়ন প্রকাশ করা। যেমন:

Naturally, I did not talk to him.

I had to leave the place, **unfortunately**.

Adverbial দিয়ে কোন কাজের উদ্দেশ্যও প্রকাশ করা যায়। যেমন:

I went there **to meet my friend**.

He came here **to visit me**.

এ ধরনের adverbial কে adverbial of purpose বলা হয়।

Exercises

1. Divide the following one-clause sentences into their structural elements (S, P, C, A) with slashes and identify them:

Example : Bangladesh / is / a poor country. (S+P+C)

- Her golden hair shone brightly in the sunshine.
- This government has been ruling the country for about two years.
- Read attentively.
- A diamond ring would cost an enormous amount of money.
- Now-a-days television constantly bores us with commercials.
- We, nevertheless, watch its endless programmes.
- This book doesn't read very interesting.

- h) Don't turn off the television.
- i) Diana was killed in a car crash.
- j) The queen one day may become a nonagenarian.
- k) Around 8 o'clock the bus suddenly stopped on the way.
- l) Birds fly freely in the sky.
- m) She gave me some fresh flowers on my birthday
- n) How much money was spent on that occasion?
- o) How sweet the music sounds!
- p) We went for a picnic to Natore on January 15.
- q) How many people did they invite to the party?
- r) She made me a request to go there.
- s) Macbeth died a hero.
- t) I gave the matter a second thought.

Identify the type of the complement in each of the following sentences:

Example : The girl got *nervous*. (Cs)

- a) Shamsur Rahman is *a famous poet*.
- b) He has written *a lot of good poetry*.
- c) I taught *my son* how to swim.
- d) The boy struck the cat *dead*.
- e) The patient was declared *dead*.
- f) The baby threw *the ball* over the fence.
- g) Rice sells *very dear* now.
- h) The river runs *dry* in summer.
- i) My father runs *a school*.
- j) Please grant me *a leave of absence*.
- k) The tea tastes *very strong*.

- l) Please pass *the salt* to me.
- m) *How much money* do you need?
- n) They envy me *my new car*.
- o) The girl looks *extremely beautiful*.
- p) I prefer *chicken* to beef.
- q) Do you know *that green-eyed girl*?
- r) She gave me those flowers *fresh*.
- s) I don't take *sugar* in my tea.
- t) She burnt *herself* while cooking.

Chapter Nine

Basic Sentence Patterns

অষ্টম অধ্যায়ে আমরা clause বা simple sentence-এর st. element-গুলো দেখেছি। এই element-গুলোকে বিভিন্ন sentence-এ বিভিন্নভাবে সাজানো যেতে পারে। Element-গুলোর variety অনুসারে ইংরেজী বাক্যের pattern-ও various হয়। কিন্তু এই অধ্যায়ে আমরা শুধু কয়েকটি regular basic structure দেখাব। এই pattern-গুলোতে শুধুমাত্র assertive sentence-এ subject, predicator এবং complement-এর স্বাভাবিক অবস্থান দেখা হবে। প্রতিটা pattern-এই অতিরিক্ত element হিসেবে adjunct বা adverbial ব্যবহার করা যাবে। এছাড়া এই pattern-গুলোতে predicator এবং complement-কে 'P' এবং 'C' হিসেবে না দেখিয়ে তাদের বিশেষ type উল্লেখ করা হবে। যেমন, Predicator-কে উল্লেখ করা হবে intransitive (Vi), Passive verb (Vp), transitive (Vt) এবং Linking verb (L-v) হিসেবে এবং complement-কে উল্লেখ করা হবে complement to the subject (Cs), Direct object (Od), Indirect object (Oi) এবং complement to the object (Co) হিসেবে। এখন pattern-গুলো দেখ:

Pattern 1 : S + Vi

(Subject + Intransitive verb)

This pattern contains only the two compulsory elements অর্থাৎ এই pattern-এ শুধুমাত্র clause-এর compulsory বা আবশ্যিক উপাদান দু'টি উপস্থিত থাকে। সঙ্গত কারণেই এই pattern-এর বাক্যগুলো হবে ছোট। যেমন:

Dogs bark.

Birds fly.

Fish swim.

Clouds roar.

Man can laugh.

তবে single word-এর পরিবর্তে প্রত্যেকটা element-এর স্থলে phrase ব্যবহার করে এবং তার সঙ্গে অতিরিক্ত element হিসেবে এক বা একাধিক adjunct জুড়ে দিয়ে এই pattern-এর বাক্যগুলোকে অনায়াসে লম্বা করা যায়। যেমন:

A barking dog seldom bites.

Many birds were flying in the sky before sunset.

The train arrived in Dhaka at 9 o'clock.

The guests were sitting outside the house in the shadow of the tree.

It rained very hard last night.

মনে রাখবে, intransitive verb সম্বলিত এই ধরনের কোন sentence-এর passive transformation সম্ভব নয়।

Pattern 2 : S + Vp (Subject + Passive verb)

This pattern also consists of the two basic elements অর্থাৎ এই pattern-এরও basic উপাদান দু'টি। তবে প্রথম pattern-টির সঙ্গে এই pattern-এর একটি সূক্ষ্ম পার্থক্য রয়েছে। এই pattern-এর subject কোন action-এর doer নয় doee এবং এখানকার verb টা passive হওয়ার কারণে তা এক শব্দ বিশিষ্ট হতে পারে না। নীচের বাক্যগুলো দেখ:

The patient was hospitalised.

The cheating examinees were expelled.

The broken watch has been repaired.

The thief will be punished.

The dinner is being served.

এই Pattern-এ passive verb-এর পরে agentive 'by phrase' অথবা অন্য কোন adjunct বসতে পারে। যেমন:

The rat was killed by a cat.

The road was repaired last year.

The agitators were arrested by the police.

The leader was received at the airport by their supporters.

The boy was brought up in an orphanage.

এই pattern-এর বাক্যগুলোকে active voice-এ রূপান্তরিত করা যাবে। সে ক্ষেত্রে, বাক্যের শেষে doer-এর উল্লেখ থাকলে তাকেই subject বানাতে হবে। কিন্তু doer অনুপস্থিত থাকলে একটা appropriate doer ধরে নিয়ে তাকে subject হিসেবে ব্যবহার করতে হবে। যেমন:

Passive : The patient was hospitalised.

Active : They hospitalised the patient.

তবে লক্ষ করে থাকবে, এ দু'টি বাক্যের meaning কিছুটা কাছাকাছি হলেও pattern কিন্তু এক নয়।

Pattern 3 : S + L-v + Cs

(Subject + Linking verb + Subject Complement)

দেখাই যাচ্ছে, This pattern contains three basic structural elements অর্থাৎ এই pattern- এ তিনটি মৌলিক উপাদান রয়েছে। আমরা জানি মধ্যবর্তী Linking verb উপাদানটির কাজ হচ্ছে তৃতীয় উপাদানটিকে প্রথম উপাদান বা subject-এর সঙ্গে link বা যুক্ত করা। এটি 'to be' verb-ও হতে পারে, আবার অন্য কোন verb-ও হতে পারে। পক্ষান্তরে, তৃতীয় উপাদান অর্থাৎ complement to the subject-টি adjective অথবা adjective phrase-হতে পারে। যেমন:

The girl is very beautiful

The man was very handsome.

The boy looks smart.

The fish has gone bad.

Honey tastes sweet.

এই বাক্যগুলোতে ব্যবহৃত complement-গুলোকে আমরা adjective complement-ও বলতে পারি। এই pattern-এর complement-টি আবার noun, pronoun অথবা noun phrase-ও হতে পারে। তখন তাকে noun complement বলা যাবে। যেমন:

This friend of mine is a doctor.

The man became a nurse.

It is me.

This is sugar.

Macheth died a hero.

এই pattern-এর কোন বাক্যকে pasive voice-এ রূপান্তরিত করা যাবে না। তবে অতিরিক্ত element হিসেবে adjunct ব্যবহার করা অবশ্যই যাবে। যেমন:

He was my friend in my student life.

The girl looked very pretty in that dress.

The woman ran mad after her husband's death.

She got nervous before the examination.

That was the biggest hotel then in the town.

Pattern 4 : S + Vp + Cs

(Subject + Passive verb + Subject Complement)

In stead of an ordinary linking verb, this pattern has a passive linking verb and the complement after this verb refers to the subject as usual অর্থাৎ একটা সাধারণ linking verb-এর স্থলে এই pattern-এ রয়েছে একটা passive linking verb এবং এই verb এর পরে যে complement রয়েছে তা যথারীতি subject-কে refer করে। Subject complement হিসেবে এই complement ও adjective কিংবা noun হতে পারে। নীচের বাক্যগুলো লক্ষ কর:

The university was declared *closed*. (adjective)

The cat was shot *dead*. (adjective)

The boy is called *a versatile genius*. (noun)

He was elected *our leader*. (noun)

যে কোন pattern-এর মত এই pattern-এও adjuncts যোগ করা যাবে।
যেমন:

The college was declared closed sine die.

He was elected chairman in the last election.

The patient was declared dead by the attending doctor.

এই pattern-এ ব্যবহৃত subject শুধুমাত্র grammatical subject. এই subject কোন action-এর doer বা performer নয়, doer মাত্র। এর verb টি passive বিধায় এটা সব সময়ই একটা complex verb.

Pattern 5 : S + Vt + Od

(Subject + Transitive verb + Direct object)

এখানে মনে রাখতে হবে যে, The object is always a noun, pronoun or noun phrase which must be different from the subject অর্থাৎ object সব সময়ই এমন একটা noun, pronoun কিংবা noun phrase যা subject থেকে ভিন্ন কিছুকে নির্দেশ করবে। যেমন:

He writes *poetry*. (noun)

I don't understand *him*. (pronoun)

He has bought *a new car*. (noun phrase)

He married *a beautiful girl*.

They caught *a big fish*.

এই pattern-এও এক বা একাধিক adjunct যোগ করা যাবে। যেমন:

He bought a flat *last year*.

I watered the plants *in the morning*.

She passed the examination *in the first division*.

She watches television *very attentively*.

এই pattern-এর বাক্যগুলোর passive transformation সম্ভব। তখন object টাই subject হয়ে যাবে এবং subject বসবে object form-এ 'by' preposition-এর পরে। তখন কিন্তু pattern-টি বদলে যাবে। যেমন:

A flat was bought by him last year.

A big fish was caught by them.

Many poems were written by him.

এই বাক্যগুলোর structural pattern হয়ে যাচ্ছে subject + passive + verb + adjunct.

Pattern 6 : S + Vt + Oi + Od

(Subject + Transitive verb + Indirect object + Direct object)

The transitive verb in this pattern takes two objects after it অর্থাৎ এই pattern-এ ব্যবহৃত transitive verb-টির দু'টি object-থাকে। এজন্য এটাকে Ditransitive verb বলা হয়। মনে রাখবে, দু'টো object-কে শুধুমাত্র subject থেকে ভিন্ন হলে চলবে না তাদেরকে পরস্পরও ভিন্ন হতে হবে। আমরা আগেই জেনেছি Indirect object হচ্ছে Direct object-এর receiver কিংবা beneficiary এবং এটি এই pattern-এ সব সময়ই direct object-এর আগে বসে। যেমন:

He teaches us English.

The girl gave me a flower.

I wrote her a letter.

She told us a story.

Father bought me a new shirt.

He sent me some money.

এই pattern-এর বাক্যগুলোরও passive transformation সম্ভব। সে ক্ষেত্রে দু'টি object-এর যে কোন একটিকে subject বানানো যাবে। যেমন, উপরের ২য় বাক্যটির passive হতে পারে এই দু'রকম।

I was given a flower by the girl.

A flower was given to me by the girl.

একটা জিনিস মনে রাখতে হবে, এই pattern-এ direct object হিসেবে কোন pronoun ব্যবহার করা যায় না। যেমন: ‘He gave me it’ বাক্যটি ঠিক নয়। এটাকে লিখতে হবে ‘He gave it to me’। উপরের সবগুলো বাক্যকেই এভাবে change করা সম্ভব। যেমন, আমরা বলতে পারি, ‘Father bought a new shirt for me.’ এক্ষেত্রে direct object-টি আগে চলে আসে এবং indirect object –টি তার status বদলিয়ে prepositional object হয়ে যায়। এই pattern এও তোমরা প্রয়োজনমত যে কোন adjunct যোগ করতে পারবে।

Pattern 7 : S + Vt +Od + Co.

(Subject + Transitive Verb + Direct object + objective complement.)

This pattern contains a complex transitive verb which takes a single object after it and then a complement to the object অর্থাৎ এই pattern-এ থাকে একটা complex transitive verb যার পরে থাকে একটা মাত্র object এবং ঐ object-টির একটা complement. আমরা জানি object-কে অবশ্যই noun কিংবা noun সমতুল্য কিছু হতে হয় কিন্তু subjective কিংবা objective complement adjective কিংবা noun দু'জাতীয়ই হতে পারে। এই pattern-এর objective complement-এর বেলাতেও তাই। যেমন:

The hijacker stabbed the man *dead*. (adjective)

The committee adjudged her *the best singer*. (noun)

He bought the flowers *fresh*.

We consider it *a hopeless affair*

এই pattern-এর বাক্যগুলোরও passive voice করা যাবে। সেটা করতে হবে object-টিকে subject বানিয়ে। যেমন, উপরের প্রথম বাক্যটির passive

voice হবে “The man was stabbed dead (by the hijacker)” স্বাভাবিকভাবেই, এই বাক্যটির structural pattern অন্য রকম।

ইংরেজী ভাষায় অনেক pattern-এর বাক্য আছে। এখানে আমরা শুধু কয়েকটি basic pattern দেখলাম। পরবর্তী অধ্যায়ে আমরা বেশ কিছু irregular sentence pattern দেখাব।

Exercises

1. Write your own sentences on the following basic patterns using the verbs in the brackets. You can use any number of adjuncts in your sentences:

- a) S + Vi. (walk, sit, sleep, fly, swim, sink, shout, quarrel, fail, jump)
- b) S + Vp. (kill, murder, damage, repair, slaughter, distribute, send, sell, invite, decorate)
- c) S + L-v + Cs. (seem, read, turn, go, run, taste, appear, feel, sound)
- d) S + Vp + Cs. (declare, call, appoint, elect, shoot, make, consider, stab, strike, adjudge)
- e) S + Vt + Od. (pluck, drink, watch, hear, see, clean, destroy, type, prepare, call)
- f) S + Vt + Oi + Od. (pluck, drink, watch, hear, seem, clean, destroy, type, prepare, call)
- g) S + Vt + Od + Co. (call, declare, consider, elect, make, appoint, strike, shoot, stab, adjudge)

2. Write out the basic patterns of the following sentences.
One is done for you:

The student was expelled from the examination hall.

Basic pattern : S + Passive verb.

- a) A portrait was hanging there on the wall.
- b) The troops will be withdrawn from the campus soon.

- c) Many of our soldiers were killed in that battle.
- d) The president gave away the prizes.
- e) He gave each of the winners a nice prize.
- f) The tired farmers were sleeping under the tree.
- g) They work in the field from dawn to dusk.
- h) The Prime Minister made a beautiful speech.
- i) Mother will make me a new woollen jumper.
- j) He was elected the first President of the country.
- k) They gave young artists many opportunities.
- l) Your story does not sound logical.
- m) The project proved altogether unsuccessful.
- n) The girl shut the door on me.
- o) Mary called the cattle home.
- p) The rule was declared null and void.
- q) Many arrests were made on that hartal day.
- r) I wish you every success in your life.
- s) The car was parked illegally on the road.
- t) The man was buried alive.