

Lesson 31

Aim: Complex sentence-এর অংশ হিসেবে noun clause এর ব্যাখ্যা করা ও উদাহরণ দেওয়া

Complex sentence-এর মধ্যে যে তিন ধরনের subordinate clause থাকে তাদের দু'টো পূর্ববর্তী Lesson গুলোতে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। এই Lesson-এ তৃতীয়টি অর্থাৎ noun clauses-এর ব্যাখ্যা ও উদাহরণ দেওয়া হবে। Noun-এর পরিবর্তে noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং নিম্নলিখিত অবস্থান গ্রহণ করতে পারেঃ

- Subject
 - Object
 - Prepositional Object
 - Appositive
 - Subject Complement
 - Object Complement
- a) Noun clause যখন verb-এর subject হিসাবে কাজ করে তখন নিম্নলিখিত শব্দ দিয়ে শুরু হয়: *that, what, how* ও *why*.

Examples:

- [That he will accept the job] is certain.
- [What he said] is important.
- [How he died] is a mystery.
- [Why she went there] is unknown.

বন্ধনীর মধ্যকার অংশটুকু noun clause. এটি *be* verb এর subject হিসেবে কাজ করছে। এক্ষেত্রে *be* ছাড়া সাধারণত: অন্য কোন verb ব্যবহৃত হয় না। প্রথম উদাহরণটির analysis করে দেখানো হলো:

That he will accept the job is certain.

Noun clause (as Subject) + Linking Verb + Adjective (Structure 2)

That he will accept the job — Noun clause

That + Sub + Transitive Verb + Object (Structure 5)

- b) Noun clause প্রায়শ: transitive verb-এর object হিসেবে কাজ করে এবং *that, when, how, where* ও *if* দিয়ে শুরু হয়।

Examples:

1. I know [that he is innocent.]
2. Nobody knows [when he will come.]
3. The thief confessed [how he had committed the crime.]
4. Hasan knows [where Karim lives.]
5. I wonder [if he has missed the train.]

উদাহরণগুলোতে বন্ধনীর মধ্যকার অংশটুকু noun clause. এটি পূর্ববর্তী transitive verb-এর object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। প্রথম উদাহরণটি analysis করে দেখানো হলো:

I know that he is innocent.

Subject + Transitive Verb + Noun clause as object (Structure 5)

That he is innocent — Noun clause

That + Subject + L-Verb + Adjective (Structure 2)

যেসব transitive verb এর পরে *that* বসে তার সংক্ষিপ্ত তালিকা দেওয়া হলো:

believe	fear	suggest
demand	hope	regret
deny	imagine	think
expect	promise	wish

Examples:

I believe (that) he is honest.

I hope (that) you will come to my party.

উল্লেখ্য যে noun clause যখন transitive verb এর object হিসেবে *that* দিয়ে শুরু হয় তখন *that* কে omit বা বাদ দেওয়া যায়। সেই জন্য উপরোক্ত উদাহরণে *that* কে বন্ধনীর মধ্যে দেখানো হয়েছে। নিম্নলিখিত transitive verb গুলোর পরে noun clause-কে *that, how, when, where* ও *why* এদের যে কোন একটি দিয়ে শুরু করা যেতে পারে:

admit	hear	remember
confess	know	understand
declare	learn	say
demonstrate	notice	see
explain	propose	suggest

Examples:

He explained [that he was delayed by bad weather.]

He explained [how the robbery was committed.]

He explained [why he had committed the crime.]

He explained [when he had committed the crime.]

He explained [where he had committed the crime.]

নিম্নলিখিত transitive verb গুলোর পরে noun clause-কে *that* দিয়ে শুরু করা যাবে না। তবে *why, where, how* ও *if* দিয়ে শুরু করা যাবে।

wonder, ask, enquire, discuss

Examples:

I wonder [why he is so late.]

I wonder [if he has missed the bus.]

I wonder [where he has gone.]

I wonder [how he lost his money.]

c) Noun clause as objects of preposition.

I know nothing except [what he told me.]

From [what you told me.] I can say that he is honest.

প্রথম উদাহরণে বন্ধনীর মধ্যকার অংশটুকু *except* এই preposition-এর object. দ্বিতীয় উদাহরণে বন্ধনীর মধ্যকার অংশটুকু *from* এই preposition এর object.

d) Noun clause as appositives:

The fact [that he has become a criminal] distressed his parents.

The news [that a tiger had been seen in the village] terrified the people.

বন্ধনীর মধ্যকার অংশটুকু noun clause. এটি appositive এর কাজ করছে, অর্থাৎ পূর্ববর্তী nonun সম্বন্ধে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য সরবরাহ করছে।

e) Noun clause as subject-complements:

The reason for his popularity is [that he is an honest man.]

This is exactly [what he told me.]

Noun clause যখন subject complements হিসেবে কাজ করে তখন তার আগে একমাত্র *be* verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

f) Noun clause as object complements:

He named his house [what I suggested.]

You may call that man [whatever you like.]

উল্লেখ্য যে structure 8-এ indirect object এর পরে direct object হিসেবে যে noun বসে সেই noun-এর পরিবর্তে noun clause বসতে পারে।

Examples:

He told me [what his name was]

He promised the teacher [that he would be regular in his attendance.]

Mina asked her mother [why she was crying.]

লক্ষণীয় যে এই জাতীয় noun clause-কে *what, that, why, how, if* এসব শব্দ দিয়ে শুরু করা যেতে পারে। সাধারণত: যে সব verb এর পরে এই জাতীয় noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয় সেগুলো হলো:

advise	promise	tell
ask	show	
inform	teach	warn

এ পর্যন্ত যে সব noun clause-এর কথা বলা হলো সেগুলো ছাড়া আরো এক ধরনের noun clause আছে যেটা structure 2 এর adjective-complement-কে modify করে এবং *that* দিয়ে শুরু হয়। এই জাতীয় noun clause-কে adjective-complement বলা যেতে পারে।

Examples:

It is obvious [that he was wrong.]

It is unfortunate [that he has lost his purse.]

Compound—Complex Sentence

এই Section ও এর পূর্ববর্তী Section-এ compound ও complex sentence আলাদা আলাদাভাবে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। কিন্তু ইংরেজী বাক্য একই সঙ্গে compound ও complex হতে পারে। এই ধরনের বাক্যকে compound — complex sentence বলে।

Examples:

1. When Ali passed his H.S.C. Exam he decided to go to a univeristy to study physics, but his sister, who also passed her H.S.C exam, wanted to be a doctor.
2. The ambulance started as soon as the patient was put in and the driver was told to get to the hospital as quickly as possible.

প্রথম উদাহরণে *but* এই conjunction-টি দুটো complex sentence-কে সংযুক্ত করে compound sentence-এ পরিণত করা হয়েছে। বাক্যটি analysis করে দেখানো হলো:

When Ali passed his H.S.C. exam, he decided to go to a university to study physics— Coordinate clause consisting of an adverbial clause of time and a main clause *his* sister, who also passed her H.S.C. exam, wanted to be a doctor— Second coordinate clause consisting of a main clause and an adjective clause.

দ্বিতীয় উদাহরণে *and* এই conjunction-টি একটি complex ও একটি simple sentence-কে সংযুক্ত করে compound sentence-এ পরিণত করেছে।

The ambulance started as soon as the patient was put in — Complex Co-ordinate clause.

the driver was told to get to the hospital as quickly as possible — Simple coordinate clause.

Exercises

- Make five sentences illustrating each of the following noun clauses:
 - noun clause as subject
 - noun clause as object
 - noun clause as object of preposition
 - noun clause as subject
 - noun clause as object complement
 - noun clause after an adjective
- Complete the following sentences:
 - The manager explained that
 why
 how
 - The teacher asked why ...
 when
 if
- Illustrate the following structures:
 - Subject + Transitive Verb + Noun Clause
 - Subject + Transitive Verb + Noun + Noun Clause
 - Subject + Linking Verb + Adjective + Noun clause
 - It* + Linking Verb + Adjective + Noun clause

Lesson 32

Aim: Direct ও Indirect Speech-এর ব্যাখ্যা করা ও উদাহরণ দেওয়া

যখন কারুর বক্তব্য আমরা হুবহু উদ্ধৃত করি, তখন তাকে direct speech বলে, কিন্তু তার কথাকে আমরা যখন উদ্ধৃত না করে মূল বক্তব্য report করি বা তুলে ধরি তখন সেটাকে indirect speech বলা হয়। Direct Speech-কে quotation marks (“ ”) দিয়ে প্রকাশ করা হয়। Direct speech টি statement বা question বা imperative বা exclamation হতে পারে। প্রথমে statement-এর উদাহরণ দেওয়া হলো:

Direct Speech

a) Statement

1. He says, “She is ill.”
2. He has said, “I have eaten too much rice.”
3. He says, “He will come at once.”
4. He said to me, “I am busy now.”
5. He said to me, “My father died suddenly.”
6. He said, “The man may come.”

লক্ষণীয় যে উদাহরণে verb-এর পরে (এটাকে reporting verb বলা হয়) comma বসেছে এবং direct speech টি quotation marks এর মধ্যে রাখা হয়েছে এবং প্রথম শব্দটি capital letter দিয়ে শুরু হয়েছে। এই direct speech টি reporting verb এর object হিসেবে কাজ করছে:

He says, “She is ill.”

Subject + Transitive Verb + Direct Speech as Object (Structure 5)

লক্ষণীয় যে চতুর্থ ও পঞ্চম উদাহরণে *said to me* বলা হয়েছে। *Say* এই verb এর পরে সরাসরি indirect speech বসে না। এরপরে সব সময় indirect speech ব্যবহার করতে হবে *said to me/him/her*, etc.

এবার উদাহরণগুলো indirect speech এ পরিণত করা যাক:

Direct Speech

1. She says, ‘She is ill’
2. He has said, “I have eaten too much rice.”

Indirect Speech

- She says that she is ill.
He has said that he has eaten too much rice.

3. He says, "He will come at once."

He says that he will come at once.

লক্ষণীয় যে indirect speech-এর অন্য সব punctuation marks উঠিয়ে দিয়ে শুধু শেষে period (.) বসানো হয়েছে এবং reporting verb (*says*)-এর পরে *that* বসেছে, তবে এই *that* এর ব্যবহার optional অর্থাৎ এটি না বসালেও চলে। উদাহরণগুলোতে direct speech-এ যে tense ছিল indirect speech এ সেই tense রাখা হয়েছে কারণ নিয়ম হলো: reporting verb যদি present, present perfect অথবা future tense হয় হলে indirect speech-এ tense-এর কোন পরিবর্তন হবে না।

কিন্তু reporting verb যদি past tense হয় তাহলে indirect speech-এর verb ও past tense হবে।

Examples:

Direct Speech

4. He said to me, "I am busy now."
5. He said to me, "My father died suddenly"
6. He said, "The man may come."

Indirect Speech

He told me that he was busy then.
He told me that his father had died suddenly.
He said that the man might come.

উল্লেখ্য যে direct speech এর *said to me* কে indirect speech এ *told me* করা হয়েছে। Direct speech এর *died* verb কে indirect speech এ *had died* করা হয়েছে কারণ নিয়ম হলো যে direct speech-এ past tense থাকলে indirect speech এ সেটা past perfect হবে। আর একটি নিয়ম হলো direct speech এ যদি adverb of time থাকে সেটাও পরিবর্তন হবে। এই কারণে চতুর্থ উদাহরণটির *now* কে indirect speech এ *then* করা হয়েছে।

Reporting verb-টি past হলে indirect speech এ অন্যান্য time adverb এবং কয়েকটি place adverb কিভাবে পরিবর্তিত হয় তা নীচে দেখানো হলো:

Direct Speech

now
ago
last
next

Indirect Speech

then
before
the previous
the following

this	that
here	there
today	that day
yesterday	the day before

যদি direct speech কোন universal বা সার্বজনীন সত্য হয় তাহলে indirect speech-এ verb টি past tense হবে না।

Examples:

Direct Speech

He said, "The earth moves round the sun."

Indirect Speech

He said that the earth moves round the sun.

b) Interrogative Sentence: Direct Speech যদি Interrogative বা প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য হয় তাহলে indirect speech-এ কি পরিবর্তন আসে তা দেখানো হলো:

i) Interrogative speech with question words: প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য *how long, when, where* এই সব question word দিয়ে শুরু হতে হবে। সেক্ষেত্রে indirect speech-এর পরিবর্তনের উদাহরণ দেওয়া হলো:

Direct Question

1. He said, "How long will it take?"
2. He asked, "Where are you going?"
3. He asked Mina, "When did you come?"

Indirect Question

He asked how long it would take.
He asked where I was going.
He asked Mina when she had come.

Indirect speech-এ অন্যান্য সব punctuation marks উঠিয়ে দিয়ে শুধু বাক্যের শেষে period (.) বসানো হয়েছে এবং *asked* এই reporting verb-কে সব ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। Verb টি past tense হওয়ায় indirect speech-এর verb কেও past tense করা হয়েছে। Indirect speech টি আর question হিসেবে না থাকায়, বাক্য statement বা declarative sentence-এ পরিণত করা হয়েছে। তাই গঠনে পরিবর্তন এসেছে অর্থাৎ direct question-এ যেখানে আগে verb ও পরে subject ছিল, indirect question এ সেখানে আগে subject ও পরে verb বসেছে: *how long will it take?* এই অংশটি *how long it would take* এ পরিণত হয়েছে।

- ii) Question যদি question word (*how long, where, when, etc.*) দিয়ে শুরু না হয়, তাহলে Indirect question-এ *if* অথবা *whether* ব্যবহার করতে হবে। তবে *if* সাধারণত: বেশী ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু choice এর ব্যাপার থাকলে *whether*-ই শ্রেয়।

Examples:

Direct Question

He asked me, "Do you speak English?"

The student asked the teacher, "Is my essay good?"

"Do you want to study English or

Economics?" the teacher asked.

Indirect Question

He asked me if I spoke English. whether

The student asked the teacher if his essay was good whether

The teacher asked whether I wanted to study English or Economics.

উপরোক্ত উদাহরণে indirect question-এ অন্য যে সব পরিবর্তন আনা হয়েছে সেগুলো (1) এ বর্ণিত পরিবর্তনের অনুরূপ।

- iii) Question beginning with *shall I/we* in indirect speech. *Shall I/we* নিম্নলিখিত তিনটি অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে:

- (1) Request for advice: এ ক্ষেত্রে *ask* এবং *inquire* এর সঙ্গে *should* + base form of verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples:

Direct Speech

"What shall I do, Sir?" the student said.

Indirect Speech

The student asked the teacher what he should do.

- (2) Offers: এ ক্ষেত্রে indirect speech এ যে সব পরিবর্তন আসে তা নীচে দেখানো হলো:

Direct Speech

Shall I give you a cup of tea?"

Indirect Speech

He offered to give me a cup of tea.

- (3) Suggestions: এ ক্ষেত্রে indirect speech এই ভাবে লিখতে হবে:

Direct Speech

Shall we go to the cinema?"

Indirect Speech

He suggested going to the cinema.

- c) Imperative Sentence : Imperative sentence অনুরোধ অথবা হুকুম প্রকাশ করে। Direct speech এ যদি অনুরোধ বা হুকুম থাকে তাহলে indirect speech এ সেটা infinitive দিয়ে প্রকাশ করতে হবে।

Examples:

Direct Speech

The teacher said to the students, "Come in."
She said to me, "Don't make a noise."

Indirect Speech

The teacher told the students to come in.
She told me not to make a noise.

এই জাতীয় বাক্যে indirect speech এ *say* এর পরিবর্তে *tell* ব্যবহার করতে হবে। এছাড়া নিম্নলিখিত verb গুলোও ব্যবহার করা যায়:

advise, request, beg, order, command

Examples:

Direct Speech

"You had better see a doctor, Hasan," she said.
"Don't hit the child, please," she said to her husband.

Indirect Speech

She advised Hasan to see a doctor.
She begged her husband not to hit the child.

Let's একটি indirect imperative. এটা suggestion প্রকাশ করে এবং এই ভাবে report করতে হবে:

Direct Speech

"Let's go for a picnic," he said.

Indirect Speech

He suggested going for a picnic.
He suggested that we should go for a picnic.

নীচে একটি imperative passage কে indirect speech এ পরিণত করে দেখানো হলো:

My father said, "You had better take an umbrella because I think it may rain and you have a cold. But don't leave it on the bus as you did with mine when I lent it to you last week."

Indirect speech

My father advised me to take an umbrella because he thought it might rain and I had a cold. But he warned me not to leave it on the bus as I had done with his when he lent it to me the previous week.

- d) Exclamatory Sentence: যদি direct speech-এ exclamatory sentence থাকে এবং reporting verb হিসাবে *say* বা *tell* ব্যবহার করা হয় তাহলে এইসব verb কে পরিবর্তন করে *exclaim*, *cry out*, *pray*, *wish* ইত্যাদি verb ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Examples:

Direct Speech

He said, "We are undone!"

He said, "Hurrah! my friend has come."

He said, "Happy New Year!"

Indirect Speech

He cried out that they were undone.

He exclaimed with delight that his friend had come.

He wished me a happy New Year.

Exercise

- Change the following sentences from direct speech to indirect speech:
 - He said to me. "I am coming."
 - He said, "The doctor has come."
 - The teacher asked Hamid, "Where do you live?"
 - I asked my friend, "Do you play chess?"
 - My mother said to me, "Shut the door."
 - He said. "What a beautiful day!"
- Put the following into indirect speech after a suitable reporting verb in the (a) present; (b) past tense:
 - "What are you doing tomorrow?"
 - "By next week I shall be in London."
 - "Let's play a game of chess."
 - "What shall I watch on television, mother?"
 - "Don't leave the door open."
- Rewrite the following in direct speech:
Mr Hakim shouted to his wife to hurry up. They were already late and if they did not arrive before the curtain went up, they would not be allowed in.
- Rewrite the following into indirect speech:
"Your uncle has made a lot of sacrifices for you and you should be grateful to him. He is coming to Rajshahi tomorrow, so that will be a good opportunity for you to thank him. Meet him at the station and bring him along to my house for tea. I will discuss the question of your going on to a university next year."

Lesson 33

Aim : Prepositions এর ব্যবহার শেখানো।

শিক্ষার্থীদের লেখায় যে সব ভুল হয় তার মধ্যে preposition-এর ভুল অন্যতম। Preposition noun ও noun phrase এর আগে বসে বিভিন্ন relationship প্রকাশ করে। সবগুলো preposition-এর সবগুলো relationship এর বিবরণ দেওয়া এখানে সম্ভব নয়। নীচে ২০টি preposition-এর ব্যবহার দেখানো হলো। এগুলো space, time, degree and other usage-এর সঙ্গে সম্পর্কিত।

At

- Space (specific point) : Meet me at the bus-stop in Mohammadpur.
: Kamal lives at 5 Elephant Road.
- Time (specific time) : We arrived here at six o'clock.
The train leaves at 10:30.
- Degree : Water freezes at 0°C.
: Water boils at 100°C.
- Other Usages : Mina is good at mathematics
: They are at dinner.

About

- Space (all around) : He ran about the field.
: I looked about the room.
- Time (approximate) : It is about 2 o'clock.
: The bus will start about now.
- Degree (approximate) : The book costs about £ 5.
: The temperature rose to about 40°C.
- Other Usages (concerning) : They are talking about the weather.
: He has written a book about tigers.

Above

- Space (higher than) : The clock is above the mantelpiece.
: There are clouds above the mountains.

- Degree : The car costs above £ 300.
 : The temperature is above freezing point.
- Other Usages : The servant is above suspicion.
 : No politician should be above criticism.

Against

- Space (contact) : He is leaning against the wall.
 : Put the bicycle against the tree.
- Time (conflict) : He is working against the clock.
 : It was a race against time.
- Degree (conflict) : He played in the 1st Test against Australia.
 : They are two against four.
- Other Usages (internal) : I did it against my conscience.
 (external) : He fought against heavy odds.

Around

- Space (state) : There is a wall around the house.
 (action) : The children are running around the field.
- Time (approximate) : I will see you around 5 o'clock.
- Degree (approximate) : The price of the refrigerator is around £ 250.
 : The distance is around 10 miles.

Before

- Space (in front of) : He stood before us.
 : The tea was set before him.
- Time (earlier than) : All this happened before 1980.
 : It was just before Eid.

Below

- Space (lower than) : The dolphin has gone below the surface.
 : The temperature has gone below zero.
- Degree : The student is below average.

Between

- Space (at an intermediate point between two entities) : He sat between me and my brother.
 : Please see me between 4 and 5 o'clock.
- Degree : The weight of the boy is between 5 and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ stone.
- Other Usages : It is a matter between you and me.

By

- Space (nearness) : I sat by the window.
- Time (not later than) : Applications should reach this office by 15th August.
- Degree (degree of failure) : He missed a first class by 4 marks.
 : He missed the train by 2 minutes.
- Other Usages (without help) : I did the work by myself.

For

- Space (goal) : He left for London yesterday.
- (distance) : There is no post office for three miles.
- Time (duration) : He has been living in Rajshahi for five years.
- Degree (exchange) : I bought the car for £ 1500.
- Other Usages (reason) : Chapai-Nawabgonj is famous for mangoes.
- “(goal, purpose) : He is looking for a job.

From

- Space (a starting point) : We travelled from Rajshahi to Rangpur.
- Space (origin) : He is a man from Natore.
- Time : The banks are open from 9 to 3.
- Degree : The temperature varies from 50 to 60 degrees.
 : Prices of potatoes range from Tk 10 to Tk 12.
- Other Usages (source) : Paper is made from wood.

In

- Space (enclosure) : Kamal is in the bedroom.
 (area) : He lives in Dhaka.
 Time (in a period) : The Second World War ended in 1945.
 (future appointment) : Come in half an hour.
 Other Usages (currency) : You can pay in pounds.
 (language) : Write the letter in English.

Of

- Space (names of geographical locations or institutions) : The city of Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh.
 : He is studying in the University of Rajshahi.
 Degree (fraction, portion) : One of the boys is ill.
 Other Usages (possessive): He is a friend of mine.
 (source) : This table is made of wood.

On

- Space (contact) : There is a clock on the wall.
 (along) : I live on Elephant Road.
 (in ও হতে পারে)
 Time (day, date) : He came here on December 15th.
 Other Usages (communication): I heard the news on the radio/on TV.

Over

- Space (state of being above) : Many people in this country have no roof over their heads.
 (Action above) : He jumped over the fence.
 Degree (more than) : I have been waiting for you over an hour.
 : He is over 50.
 Other Usages (communication) : The news came over the radio/TV.

Through

- Space (penetrate) : He came in through the gate.
 Time (duration) : The office is open from Saturday through Thursday.
 Other Usages (endurance) : We will stand by you through thick and thin.

To

- Space (direction) : He is going to town.
 : We travelled to Chittagong last week.
 Time (until) : He works from 9 to 5.
 (before) : It is a quarter to ten.

Towards

- Space (in the direction of) : He is walking towards the door.
 Time : I will come to your place towards the evening.
 Degree : The temperature is moving towards 0°C.
 Other Usages : They are working towards a lasting peace.

Under

- Space (below) : The cat is under the table.
 Time (less than) : I will come back in under an hour.
 Degree : The table costs under Tk 300.

আগেই উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে যে, উপরে যে সব prepositions-এর ব্যবহার দেখানো হয়েছে সেগুলো space, time degree ইত্যাদির সঙ্গে সম্পর্কিত। কিন্তু prepositions মানুষ বা বস্তুর সঙ্গে সম্পর্কিত হতে পারে। এই ধরনের কিছু ব্যবহার নীচে দেখানো হলো:

1. *by* (agentive) – The snake was killed by Kamal.
2. *by* (means) – He went to Natore by car.
3. *for* (benefactive) – Mrs Hasina bought a necklace for her daughter.
4. *for* (proxy) – Hasan is ill. So his son manages the shop for him.
5. *from* (source) – I bought the car from a friend.
6. *of* (eliciting) – He asked a favour of me.

7. *of* (separation) – A gang robbed me of my money.
8. *to* (recipient) – He gave the book to his friend.
9. *to* (direction) – We travelled to Chapai-Nawabgonj.
10. *with* (instrument) – The naughty boy broke the window with a stone.

কোন কোন ক্ষেত্রে preposition এর ব্যবহার optional, এধরনের কিন্তু উদাহরণ দেওয়া হলো:

1. When the preposition *for* expresses a span of time:
I have lived in Rajshahi (for) twenty years.
(For) how long have you owned this car?
2. When the preposition *on* is used before the days of the week:
He will come (on) Monday.
I went to town (on) Saturday night/afternoon/morning.
3. In response to questions such as these:
How long have you lived here? (For) five years.
When did you get up this morning? (At) 7 o'clock.

নিম্নোক্ত ক্ষেত্রে preposition ব্যবহার করা যাবে না:

1. Noun এর আগে *last*, *next*, *this* এবং *that* থাকলে:
I went to Dhaka last week.
He will come to Rajshahi next month.
I will go to town this afternoon.
He was busy that day.
2. Noun এর আগে *every* অথবা *all* থাকলে:
She goes shopping every Friday.
He stayed at home all day.
3. Verbs of motion or direction এর সঙ্গে *home*, *downtown* or *uptown* থাকলে:
He went home/we ran home.
He is going downtown.
4. Verb এর পরে *here* এবং *there* থাকলে:
He comes here once a month.
We go there quite often.

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

- (a) ○ Where is the dot?
- (b) ▲ Where is the triangle?
- (c) ● Where is the circle?
- (d) ■ Where is the square?
- (e) □ Where is the car?

2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions:

I met Kamal — the corner of Mirpur Road and Azimpur Road— 4:00. He had come — foot, whereas I had come — rickshaw. We wanted to buy shoes — New Market. One shoe store had news of a sale painted — the window. We decided to go — that shoe store.

3. Correct the following sentences:

- (a) I live on 10 New Eskaton Road, Dhaka.
- (b) He lives at Gulshun, Dhaka.
- (c) We landed on the Zia International Airport safely.
- (d) His son was born on 7:30 a.m.
- (e) He will come to Rajshahi in October 15th.
- (f) I bought a television set at Tk20 thousand.
- (g) He missed a second class for five marks.
- (h) He will arrive here between 3 to 4 o'clock.
- (i) He is going to New York on next month.

4. Use appropriate prepositions in place of the underlined words.

- (a) Interested persons should apply *not later than* 20th October.
- (b) My house is *by the side* of Natore Road.
- (c) The chair cost *less than* Tk200 hundred.
- (d) The man is *more than* 40.
- (e) The book is *included in* the syllabus.

Lesson 34

A Note on Structures

Words are essential for an effective communication of thoughts and ideas. But words are of little use unless one knows how to put them together. The combinations or arrangements of different kinds of words are the most important features of any language. These combinations include sentence structures and phrase structures. It is vital for the student to have a firm grasp of the structures.

There are nine basic sentence structures in English. They are as follows:

1. Subject + Intransitive Verb
Lambs bleat.
2. Subject + Linking Verb + Adjective-Complement
Monica is pretty.
3. Subject + Linking Verb + Noun-Complement
Hasan is a student.
4. Subject + *Be* + Adverbial- Complement
Zohra is in the library.
5. Subject + Transitive Verb + Object
I have written this book.
6. Subject + Transitive Verb + Object + Adjective-Complement
We found the door locked.
7. Subject + Transitive Verb + Object + Noun-Complement
The club elected Nasim secretary.
8. Subject + Transitive Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object
Tareque sent Hena flowers.
9. *There* + Verb + Subject
There is a basket on the table.

Mostly single words have been used to illustrate the basic items of the structures. But it is important to know that in place of single words one can use groups of words called phrases. The phrases have their own structures. The main kinds of phrases are as follows:

1. The Noun Phrase
2. The Verb Phrase
3. The Adjective Phrase
4. The Prepositional Phrase
5. The Present Participle Phrase
6. The Past Participle Phrase
7. The Infinitive Phrase
8. The Adverbial Phrase

The Noun Phrase: The noun phrase, which can function as Subject, Object, Indirect Object, Appositive and Complement, consists of a main noun (headword) and modifiers. Modifiers, which precede the headword, are called pre-modifiers and those which follow the headword are called post-modifiers. Determiners, Adjectives and Noun-adjectives are the most commonly used pre-modifiers.

Determiners, which come first in the noun phrase, include the following groups of words:

- a. Articles: a/an, the
- b. Demonstratives: this, that, these, those
- c. Possessives: my his, her, your, our, its, their, Karim's (nominal possessive)
- d. Numerals: two, three, etc.
- e. Quantifiers: all, both, some, any, no, every, each, either, neither, few, a few, little, a little, many, much, most

Adjectives follow the determiners in a noun phrase : Adjectives can be pre-modified by adverbs. Noun-adjectives, which are nouns functioning as adjectives, come immediately before the headword. The structure of pre-modification can be set out in columns:

Determiner + Adverb + Adjective(s) + Noun-Adjective + Noun (Headword)

a	very	interesting		story
a		beautiful	diamond	ring
some		nice	fountain	pens

Post-modifiers, which occur after the headword in a noun phrase, include the following:

- a. Prepositional phrase: A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition and a noun or a noun phrase: Examples of prepositional phrases post-modifying nouns:

The people *of Japan* are hard-working.

The book *on the table* has a green cover.

- b. Participle phrases: Participle phrases are of two kinds: present participle phrase and past participle phrase. A present participle phrase consists of the *ing*-form of a verb with object/modifiers. Examples:

The girl *picking flowers in the garden* is pretty.

People *going abroad* must have valid documents.

A past participle phrase consists of an *ed*-form of a regular verb with modifiers. Examples:

The bridge *destroyed by the flood* has been rebuilt.

The man *injured in an accident yesterday* happens to be a friend of mine.

As for irregular verbs, the past participle is formed differently, for which a good dictionary should be consulted.

- c. Infinitive phrases: An infinitive phrase consists of 'to' and the base form of a verb with object/modifiers. Examples:

Hasan's attempt to win the prize failed.

I have an essay to write.

2. The Verb Phrase: The verb phrase consists of two or more verbs of which one is the main verb and the others may be primary auxiliaries and/or modals. The primary auxiliaries include *do*, *be* and *have*. The modals are as follows: *can/could*, *may/might*, *shall/should*, *will/would*, *must*, *need* and *dare*. There are also some modal-like forms which include *ought to*, *have to*, *be to*, *be going to*, *be about to*, *had better* and *would rather*. The verb phrase has four basic types:

Type A: modal+ base form of a verb: We *must* work hard.

Type B: *have* + past participle: I *have seen* the pyramids.

Type C: one form of primary auxiliary *be* + *ing*-form of a verb: *Monica is working.*

Type D: one form of primary auxiliary *be* + past participle:
The meat is cooked

These four types can inter into various combinations with each other:

AB: modal + *have* + past participle: *He should have worked.*

AC: modal + *be+ ing*-form: *He may be sleeping.*

AD: modal + *be+ past participle*: *The meal should be served now.*

BC: *have+ a form of be+ ing*-form: *He has been working.*

ABC: modal +*have* + a form of *be+ ing*-form: *He may have been working.*

BD: *have* + a form of *be* +past participle: *The meat has been cooked*

CD: *be+ ing*-form+ past participle: *The meat is being cooked.*

ABD: *have* + a form of *be+ past participle*: *The meat may have been cooked.*

Verb phrases may be optionally modified by prepositional phrases, participle phrases, infinitive phrases and some noun phrases all of which function as adverbial phrases modifying verb phrases:

Kamal is playing *in the field*

He gets up *at seven o'clock.*

Examples of participle phrases modifying verb phrases:

He rushed out *shouting for help.*

He will go *fishing in the lake tomorrow.*

Examples of infinitive phrases modifying verb phrases:

He sat down *to drink a glass of water.*

He stopped *to tie his shoelace.*

Noun phrases like *this morning, next day, every day* can also modify verb phrases:

He is coming *this morning.*

She walks to school *every day.*

3. The Adjective Phrase: The adjective phrase, which functions as a complement, has an adjective as its head. An adjective may have pre-modification in the form of an adverb e.g. *very* interesting, *highly* amusing. It may also have post-modification which includes the following:
- prepositional phrases: She is *fond of sweets*.
 - infinitive phrase: I am *glad to see you*.
 - enough* + infinitive phrase: He is *old enough to go to school*.
 - too* + adjective + infinitive phrase: The doctor is *too busy to answer the telephone*.
 - of*-phrase + infinitive: It is very *kind of you to invite me*.
 - for-phrase + infinitive: It is *difficult for us to speak English fluently*.

The above analysis shows that prepositional phrases, participle phrases and infinitive phrases function mainly as modifiers. However, infinitive phrases can also be used as basic items like Subjects and Objects. Examples:

To walk regularly is good for the health.

To waste money is unwise.

Examples of infinitive phrases as Objects:

Nasima wants *to study English*.

Hamid decided *to go into business*.

4. The Adverbial Phrase: The head of an adverbial phrase is an adverb which may be modified by another adverb called intensifier.

Mina is walking *very quickly*.

You have done the job *wonderfully well*.

The foregoing analysis explains how simple sentences in English work. Simple sentences are combined to make compound and complex sentences and the student should familiarize himself with them because he will meet them in his reading. Moreover, he needs to use them if he wants to express himself effectively.

Compound sentences consist of independent clauses (simple sentences) joined by conjunctions which include *and*, *but*, *or*,

nor, not only ...but also. On the other hand, complex sentences consist of one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. There are three kinds of subordinate clauses: adjective clauses, adverbial clauses and noun clauses.

Adjective Clauses: An adjective clause modifies a noun. The words which are used to introduce adjective clauses are called relative pronouns. They include *who, which, that, whom, whose*. Relative pronouns function as Subject, Object, Object of preposition and Possessive. Examples:

Relative pronoun as Subject:

The car *which* broke down has been fixed.

Relative pronoun as Object:

This is the pen *that* I lost yesterday

The man *whom* I admire most is my father.

Relative pronoun as Object of preposition:

The house *which* we live in is small.

The house we live in is small.

It may be mentioned that relative pronouns functioning as objects may be omitted.

Relative as possessive:

The building *whose* roof collapsed has been rebuilt.

Adverbial Clauses: Adverbial clauses are introduced by subordinating conjunctions which join the adverbial clauses to the main clause. There are several kinds of adverbial clauses:

Adverbial Clauses of Time: These are introduced by time conjunctions such as *when, while, before, after, as, as soon as, till/until, etc.*

while: He was watching television *while* his wife was cooking.

when: We were having lunch *when* a guest arrived.

before: She had switched off the light *before* she went to bed.

after: She went to bed *after* she had switched off the light.

as: *As* the teacher came in, the students stood up.

as soon as: I will come home *as soon as* the meeting is over.

till/until: Wait here *till/until* I come back.

Adverbial Clauses of Condition: These are commonly introduced by *if* or *unless*:

If it rains today, the game will not take place.

If I were you, I would not accept the job.

If you had worked hard, you would have passed.

Unless you work hard, you will not pass.

Adverbial Clauses of Reason: These are introduced by *because*, *since*, *as*:

He is absent today *because* he is ill.

As he was tired, he went to bed early.

Adverbial Clauses of Concession: These are introduced by *although* or *though*:

Although he is poor, he is honest.

Though she is pretty, she is foolish.

Adverbial Clauses of Comparison: These are introduced by *than*:

He is wiser *than* I thought.

She is more intelligent *than* I gave him credit for.

Noun Clauses: Noun clauses, which are introduced by *that*, *how*, *why*, *what*, *when*, *where* and *if* function as nouns.

A noun clause can occur as:

- a. Subject: *What he says* is important.
- b. Object: He admitted *that he was wrong*.
- c. Object of preposition: The house will sell *for what it is worth*.
- d. Appositive: The news *that he is alive after the crash* made his family happy.
- e. Complement: This is exactly *what he told me*.
- f. Object - Complement: He told me *what his name was*.
- g. Indirect Object: He gave *whatever he did* his full attention.
- h. Adjective-complement: I am glad *that you have passed the examination*.

Section 5

The Effective Sentence

পূর্ববর্তী অধ্যায়গুলোতে সব রকম ইংরেজী বাক্যের structure সবিস্তারে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে। মনোযোগ সহকারে সেগুলো পড়লে এবং প্রচুর অনুশীলন করলে যে কোন শিক্ষার্থী বাক্য শুদ্ধ করে লিখতে পারবে বলে আশা করা যায়। কিন্তু শুদ্ধ বাক্য লিখতে পারাটাই যথেষ্ট নয়; বাক্য বাহুল্যবর্জিত, সুবিন্যস্ত, সুলিখিত, এক কথায়, effective হওয়া প্রয়োজন। এই ধরনের বাক্য লিখতে হলে কতকগুলো principles বা নিয়ম নীতি অনুসরণ করতে হয়। এই অধ্যায়ে সেই সব principles এর ব্যাখ্যা ও উদাহরণ দেওয়া হলো:

1. Omit needless words: অপ্রয়োজনীয় শব্দ বাদ দিয়ে অল্প কথায় ভাব প্রকাশ করতে হবে অর্থাৎ শব্দ ব্যবহারে economical বা মিতব্যয়ী হতে হবে।

Examples:

Wordy : He has a garden which is beautiful.

Economical : He has a beautiful garden.

Wordy : The teacher became angry because of the fact that one of his students misbehaved.

Economical : The teacher became angry because one of his students misbehaved.

Wordy : Hasina walks in a graceful manner.

Economical : Hasina walks gracefully.

Wordy : The ancient mariner's story is a strange one.

Economical : The ancient mariner's story is strange.

Wordy : The matter is of great importance.

Economical : The matter is important.

2. Use the active voice : Active voice এর বক্তব্য সাধারণত: passive এর চেয়ে সংক্ষিপ্ত, সরাসরি ও জোরালো হয়; তাই যে কথাটা active voice এ বলা যায় সেটা passive voice এ বলা উচিত নয়।

Not : Sweets are very much liked by me.

But : I like sweets very much.

Not : Kamal has been hit by Hasan.

But : Hasan has hit Kamal.

Not : My visit to Dhaka will always be remembered by me.

But : I will always remember my visit to Dhaka.

Not : You are requested to come immediately.

But : Please come immediately.

3. Use parallel structure: Parallel structure বলতে একই রকম word, phrase, clause ও sentence এর পুনরাবৃত্তি বুঝায়। এই ধরনের structure এর ব্যবহারে বক্তব্য জোরালো হয়।

Examples:

Awkward : Hasan is a husband, a father and he runs a shop.

Parallel : Hasan is a husband, a father and a shopkeeper.
(noun, noun, noun)

Awkward : Mina is tall, slim and she has a pretty face.

Parallel : Mina is tall, slim and pretty. (adjective, adjective, adjective)

Awkward : She sang, danced, and jokes were made by her.

Parallel : She sang, danced, and joked. (verb, verb, verb)

Awkward : People came to the meeting by rickshaw, by bus and they also used the train.

Parallel : People came to the meeting by rickshaw, by bus and by train. (prepositional phrase, prepositional phrase, prepositional phrase)

Awkward : He went to town to buy a book and with the purpose of meeting a friend.

Parallel : He went to town to buy a book and to meet a friend. (infinitive phrase, infinitive phrase)

Awkward : He got what he wanted, ate what he liked and expressed his feelings.

- Parallel : He got what he wanted, ate what he liked and expressed what he felt. (noun clause, noun clause, noun clause)
- Awkward : Since money is scarce and we cannot have everything in this world, we must be content.
- Parallel : Since money is scarce and since we cannot have everything in this world, we must be content. (reason clause, reason clause)
- Awkward : Nobody was satisfied. Nobody was pleased. There was not a happy man.
- Parallel : Nobody was satisfied. Nobody was pleased. Nobody was happy. (three simple sentences with the same structure)
4. Make sure that co-relative expressions are followed by the same construction : *both, and; not, but; not only, but also; either, or; neither, nor*. এই জাতীয় শব্দ সমষ্টিকে co-relative expressions বলে। এদের প্রথমটির পরে যে part of speech বসানো হবে দ্বিতীয়টির পরে সেই part of speech বসাতে হবে।

Examples:

- Not : It is a time not for words but action.
- But : It is a time not for words but for action. (not, but, followed by the same grammatical construction)
- Not : Either you must do the work, or face the consequences.
- But : You must either do the work or face the consequences. (*either, or* followed by the same grammatical construction)
- Not : He not only loves his wife but also his children.
- But : He loves not only his wife but also his children. (*not only, but also* followed by the same grammatical construction)
5. Avoid a succession of choppy, stringy sentences: পর পর অনেকগুলো ছোট ছোট simple sentence খাপছাড়া ও একঘেয়ে মনে হয়। তাছাড়া, এই জাতীয় বাক্য সমষ্টি বিভিন্ন ভাবধারার মধ্যে সম্পর্ক এবং তাদের পারস্পরিক গুরুত্ব ঠিকমত প্রকাশ করতে পারে না। দুই ভাবে অনেকগুলো choppy sentences এড়ানো যেতে পারে: (i) কোন বাক্যকে phrase-এ পরিণত করে; (ii) subordinate clause ব্যবহার করে।

(i) Avoid choppy sentences by using phrases:

Choppy : Malek was born in Rajshahi. He was educated there. He joined the Bangladesh Civil Service in 1985. He was then 28.

Improved: Born and educated in Rajshahi. Malek joined the Bangladesh Civil Service in 1985 at the age of 28.

Choppy : Bangladesh is a democratic country. India is also a democratic country. Both countries are neighbours.

Improved: Bangladesh and India, both democratic countries, are neighbours.

Choppy : I have read an interesting book lately. The book is called Mosques in Bangladesh. It is written by a professor of Islamic History and Culture. He works at Dhaka University.

Improved: I have lately read an interesting book called 'Mosques in Bangladesh' written by a professor of Islamic History and Culture, Dhaka University.

(ii) Avoid choppy sentences by using subordinate clauses:

Choppy : I was sleeping. At that time the telephone rang.

Improved: While I was sleeping, the telephone rang.

Choppy : Hakim is a doctor. He is my friend. He works in the Middle East.

Improved: Hakim, my friend, is a doctor who works in the Middle East.

Choppy : Hamlet is a great tragedy. It is written by Shakespeare. It is about Hamlet, the Prince of Denmark. He was a student of the University of Wittenberg. One day he received bad news: His father had died. His mother had married his uncle. His uncle had become king. He was shocked at the news. He came back. He learnt from his father's ghost that his uncle had poisoned him. The ghost urged him to take revenge. But Hamlet hesitated. He delayed in taking revenge. He was a man of philosophical temperament. He was also not sure about the veracity of the ghost. Later, he got the

ghost's story confirmed by means of a play. Then he avenged his father's death. But he was also killed.

Improved : Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, a great tragedy, is about the prince of Denmark called Hamlet. While he was a student of the University of Wittenberg, one day he received the news that his father had died and that his mother had married his uncle who had become the new king. Shocked at the news, Hamlet came back. His dead father who appeared as a ghost told him that he had been poisoned by his uncle and he urged him to take revenge. But as Hamlet was a man of philosophical temperament, and as he was not sure about the ghost's veracity, he hesitated and delayed until he got the ghost's story confirmed by means of a play. Although he avenged his father's death at last, he was also killed.

5. **Use idiomatic English:** Idiom বলতে একাধিক শব্দ সম্ময়ে গঠিত এমন ধরনের fixed expression বুঝায় যা একটা বিশেষ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে এবং যে অর্থ idiom অন্তর্ভুক্ত শব্দের প্রত্যেকটির নিজস্ব অর্থ থেকে অনুমান করা যায় না। ইংরেজী যাদের মাতৃভাষা তারা কথোপকথনে এবং informal লেখায় প্রচুর idiom ব্যবহার করে থাকেন এবং এ সব idiom এর অধিকাংশই verb এর সঙ্গে বিভিন্ন particle (*at, away, across, in, on, up, out, with, etc.*) যোগ করে গঠিত হয়। এগুলোকে বিভিন্ন নামে অভিহিত করা হয়: verbal idioms, phrasal verbs, prepositional idioms, etc. Verb গুলোর মধ্যে রয়েছে: *break, bring, come, get, go, make, put, run, set, turn, etc.* এখানে verbal idiom এর উদাহরণসহ পূর্ণ তালিকা দেওয়া সম্ভব নয়।”*

Idiomatic:

Formal/non-idiomatic : Old cars fail to function every so often.

Informal/Idiomatic : Old cars break down every so often.

Formal/non-idiomatic : Hasan and Lina have ended their engagement.

Informal/Idiomatic : Hasan and Lina have broken off their engagement.

* এ সম্বন্ধে Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English দ্রষ্টব্য।

Formal/non-idiomatic : Robbers entered my neighbour's house by force last night.

Informal/Idiomatic : Robbers broke into my neighbour's house last night.

Formal/non-idiomatic : Fighting began suddenly and violently between rival groups of students.

Informal/Idiomatic : Fighting broke out between rival groups of students.

Formal/non-idiomatic : The meeting terminated in confusion.

Informal/Idiomatic : The meeting broke up in confusion.

নীচে দুটি passage লিখিত হলো। প্রথম passage টিতে অনেক non-idiomatic expressions আছে। দ্বিতীয় passage টি প্রথমটির idiomatic version.

- (A) Hasan, who is an industrialist, is a man who is regular in all his activities. He arises from bed at seven o'clock every morning. Then he leaves his house for a brisk walk. As soon as he returns, he enters the bathroom to shave and to bathe. Having dressed, he descends downstairs to take his breakfast. When breakfast is finished, he goes to the office by driving his car. He wants that everybody should arrive timely and work tirelessly. According to him, it is absolutely necessary for success in life.
- (B) Hasan, an industrialist, is a man of regular habits. He gets up at seven o'clock every morning. Then he goes for a brisk walk. As soon as he comes back, he goes into the bathroom to have a shave and a bath. Having dressed, he comes down to breakfast. Breakfast over, he drives to the office. He insists that everybody should arrive strictly on time and work hard. He thinks diligence is the key to success in life.

Exercise

1. Rewrite the following sentences omitting needless words:
 - (a) Hena is a girl who is very intelligent.
 - (b) The fact that he had not succeeded saddened his parents.
 - (c) You are requested to see me as soon as possible.
 - (d) He should be congratulated because of his success in the exam.
 - (e) A violent storm caused destruction of many houses in the village.

2. Correct the fault in parallelism in the following sentences:
- (a) He was shy but an intelligent boy.
 - (b) Either he is a fool or a knave.
 - (c) She knows how to cook and all about sewing.
 - (d) This is not only the case with the uneducated voters of Bangladesh but also of the educated ones.
 - (e) We want peace without being dishonored.
3. Rewrite the following passages to eliminate choppy and stringy sentences. Show relationship between the sentences by using subordinate clauses.
- (a) There were a few resolute Puritans. In the cause of their religion, they did not fear the rage of the ocean. They did not fear the hardships of uncivilized life. Nor did they fear the attacks of savage beasts and savage men. They had built, amidst primeval forests, villages. These villages are now great and opulent cities. But these cities have retained some traces of the character derived from their founders.
 - (b) It must have been two o'clock in the morning. I was woken abruptly by a loud noise. It was such a bitterly cold night. I heard nothing more. So, I concluded that the sound must have come from the street. I was just pulling the bedclothes over my head to go back to sleep. There was another loud bang then. The sound was extraordinary. So this time I jumped out of bed at once.
4. Rewrite the following passage in idiomatic English:
- At a meeting held yesterday the workers of a factory raised many problems and discussed them. They raised such subjects as salary, bonus, pension, schooling for their children and so on. They requested the chairman to prepare a report and distribute it well before the next meeting. The chairman thanked them and said that he would start writing the report without delay. Then the meeting ended.