



# 11-20<sup>th</sup> Grade Lecture Sheet

## Lecture

10

### Lecture Contents

- ☑ Sentence
- ☑ Transformation of Sentence  
(Simple, Complex, Compound)

## Sentence

**Definition:** দুই বা ততোধিক Word পাশাপাশি বসে বা একটি অংশ রূপে বসে কোনো বক্তার মনের ভাব সম্পূর্ণরূপে প্রকাশ করলেই কেবল তাকে Sentence বা বাক্য হিসেবে আখ্যায়িত করা যায়। এই Sentence নানাভাবে, নানারূপে বাক্যে বসতে পারে। এ কারণে নিচে ২ ধরনের প্রকারভেদ উল্লেখ করা হলো—

উৎপত্তিগত দিক থেকে Sentence ৫ প্রকার	গঠনগত দিক থেকে Sentence ৩ প্রকার
i. Assertive sentence ii. Interrogative sentence iii. Imperative sentence iv. Optative sentence v. Exclamatory sentence	i. Simple Sentence ii. Complex Sentence iii. Compound Sentence

প্রথমে উৎপত্তিগত দিক থেকে ৫ প্রকারের Sentence আলোচনা করা যাক :

**1. Assertive Sentence:** যে Sentence দ্বারা কোনো বিবৃতি প্রদান করা হয় তাকে Assertive sentence বলে।

Bangladesh is a beautiful country.

**Assertive sentence-** আবার দুই প্রকার :

1. Affirmative (ইতিবাচক বিবৃতি প্রদান করে): He is a good boy.
2. Negative (নেতিবাচক বিবৃতি প্রদান করে): The place is not so beautiful.

**ব্রহ্মসংকল্প Special Note:** মনে রাখতে হবে, Interrogative Sentence এ ‘?’ প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন থাকে। Imperative বাক্য হলে প্রথমে Verb দিয়ে বাক্য শুরু হবে। Optative বাক্য May দিয়ে শুরু হয়। Exclamatory হলে বিস্ময় চিহ্ন (!) থাকে। উপরের ৪টি বাক্যের চিহ্ন কোনো বাক্যে না পেলে সেটিকে সহজেই Assertive Sentence হিসেবে চেনা যায়।

**2. Interrogative Sentence:** যে Sentence দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করা হয় তাকে Interrogative sentence বলে। এই বাক্যে অবশ্যই ‘?’ চিহ্ন থাকে।

যেমন :

- i. What are you doing?
- ii. Where are you going?

**3. Imperative Sentence:** যে Sentence দ্বারা আদেশ, নিষেধ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধ ইত্যাদি বোঝায় তাকে Imperative sentence বলে। এই বাক্যগুলি Verb দিয়ে শুরু হয়।

যেমন :

- i. Do the sum.
- ii. Give me a glass of water.



**4. Optative Sentence:** যে Sentence দ্বারা ইচ্ছা, প্রার্থনা ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ পায় তাকে **Optative sentence** বলে। এই বাক্যগুলি অধিকাংশই May দিয়ে শুরু হয়।

যেমন :-

- May Bangladesh live long.
- Long live my parents.

**5. Exclamatory Sentence:** যে Sentence- মনের আকস্মিক অনুভূতি, ইচ্ছা, বিশ্বাস, সংশয় ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ পায় তাকে **Exclamatory sentence** বলে। এই বাক্যে অবশ্যই একটি বিশ্বাস চিহ্ন (!) থাকে।

যেমন :-

- Alas! the man died yesterday.
- Hurrah! we have won the game.

এবার গঠনগত দিক দিয়ে ৩ প্রকার Sentence এর আলোচনা করা হলো

**1. Simple Sentence:** যে Sentence-এ কেবল একটিমাত্র Subject এবং একটিমাত্র finite verb বা সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া থাকে, তাকে Simple sentence বলে।

যেমন :-

- I eat rice.
- He plays football.

**2. Complex Sentence:** যে Sentence-এ একটি principal clause এবং এক বা একাধিক subordinate clause থাকে, তাকে Complex sentence বলে।

যেমন :-

- I know what he wants.
- I know when he will come.
- This is the book that I lent from you.

**ক্লাসরুম Note :** এখানে 'what he wants', 'when he will come' এবং 'that I lent from you' অংশ ৩টি প্রত্যেকেই একে একটি Subordinate clause.

**❖ Complex sentence চেনার সহজ উপায় :** Who, which, what, when, how, where, why, whom, if, as if, unless, so that, so .... that, as, because, since, till, until, before, though, although, after প্রভৃতি clause Maker দ্বারা complex sentence চেনা যায়। এখানে উল্লেখ করা যায়, সকল Subordinate Clause-ই একে একটি Complex sentence।

**3. Compound Sentence:** যে Sentence- এ দুটি principal clause কোনো co-ordinate conjunction দ্বারা আবদ্ধ থাকে তাকে Compound sentence বলে।

যেমন :-

- He is poor but he is honest.
- The man came home and went to bed.
- Either Rahim or Karim will do the work.

**❖ Compound sentence চেনার উপায় :** And, but, or, as well as, either .... or, nor, yet, so, therefore, neither .... nor, not only .... but also প্রভৃতি co-ordinating conjunction দ্বারা compound sentence চেনা যায়।

## Simple, Compound এবং Complex Sentence এর পরিবর্তন

### Sentence Transformation করার সহজ কৌশল

SL.N	Simple	Complex	Compound
1	<b>Because of /owing to/due to</b> <b>Because of</b> his being small, he can not work hard.	<b>Since / As / because</b> <b>Since</b> he was small, he can not work hard.	<b>And, so, and thus, and therefore</b> <b>He is small and he can not work hard</b>
2	<b>In spite of / Despite+ Possessive + (V + ing) (সত্ত্বেও)</b> <b>In spite of/ despite</b> his being weak, he went to school.	<b>Though/Although</b> দিয়ে শুরু হবে। <b>Though</b> he is weak, he went to school.	<b>But</b> দিয়ে দুটি বাক্যাংশ যুক্ত হবে। <b>He is weak but he went to school.</b> (এখানে দুটি Simple sentence থাকে।)
3	<b>Present participle /perfect participle</b> <b>In spring</b> , the cuckoo sings.	<b>When/while</b> (সময় বুঝালে) <b>When</b> it is spring, the cuckoo sings	and (বসে সময় বুঝালে), and so, and thus, and therefor (বসে কারণ বুঝালে) The spring comes <b>and</b> the cuckoo sings.
4	<b>Too.... to + Verb +</b> (এত ..... যে) <b>He is too weak to walk</b>	<b>So ... That + (Sub+ Can/ could + Not + Verb)</b> <b>He is so weak that he can not walk.</b>	<b>Very + ... + and + (sub+ Can/Could + not + Verb)</b> <b>He is very weak and he can not walk</b>



SLN	Simple	Complex	Compound
5	without + verb + ing Without practicing you cannot be successful.	if + negative auxiliary/unless + affirmative form If you don't practice you can not successful.	Or/Otherwise Practice or (otherwise) you can not successful
6	with + v-ing	since/as/because	and so, and thus, and therefore
7	in order to/with a view to/for (জন্য)	so that (যাতে)	And
8	being (হওয়ায়)	since/as/because	and so, and thus, and therefore
9	By + ( V + ing ) By reading it, you will get a good result .	If + ... Sub+ Verb If you read it, You will get a good result.	Verb + .... And Read it and you will get a good result.
10	-----	lest (নহিলে)	Otherwise
11	Strong enough I am strong enough to face you /read the book	So strong that I am so strong that I can face you /read the book	Very strong I am very strong and can face you / read the book
12	In proportion to	The + comparative degree ..... the + comparative degree.....	

Rule-1	Simple	Complex	Compound
	<u>Because of</u> /owing to/due to <u>Because of</u> his being small, he can not work hard.	<u>Since</u> / <u>As</u> / because <u>Since</u> he was small, he can not work hard.	<u>And</u> , so, and thus, and therefore He is small <u>and</u> he can not work hard

**Simple** : Because of my illness, I could not go to college.

**Complex** : As I was ill, I could not go to college.

**Compound** : I was ill, and so I could not go to college.

**বিদ্যাবাড়ী Note** মনে রাখতে হবে, as/since বসে বাক্যের শুরুতে, কিন্তু so/thus বসে ফলাফল বাক্যের পূর্বে।

Rule-2	Simple	Complex	Compound
	In spite of / Despite+ Possessive + ( V + ing ) (সত্ত্বেও) In spite of/ despite his being weak, he went to school.	Though/Although দিয়ে শুরু হবে। Though he is weak, he went to school.	But দিয়ে দুটি বাক্যাংশ যুক্ত হবে। He is weak <u>but</u> he went to school. (এখানে দুটি Simple sentence থাকে।)

**Simple** : In spite of being poor, he is happy.

**Complex** : Though he is poor, he is happy.

**Compound** : He is poor but happy.

**Simple** : In spite of having three houses, he wants another one.

**Complex** : Though he has three houses, he wants another one.

**Compound** : He has three houses but wants another one.

**বিদ্যাবাড়ী Note** Complex sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে subject common হলেও তা দুইবার বসাতে হয়। কিন্তু compound sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে subject common হলে তা একবার বসে।

Rule-3	Simple	Complex	Compound
	Present participle /perfect participle In spring, the cuckoo sings.	When/while (সময় বুঝালে) When it is spring, the cuckoo sings	and (বসে সময় বুঝালে), and so, and thus, and therefor (বসে কারণ বুঝালে) The spring comes <u>and</u> the cuckoo sings.

**Simple** : Closing the door of her room, Nipa went to university

**Complex** : When Nipa went to university, she closed the door of her room.

**Compound** : Nipa closed the door of her room and went to university.

**Simple** : Finding none in the room, the police left the place.

**Complex** : Since the police found none in the room, they left the place.

**Compound** : The police found none in the room and so they left the place.

	Simple	Complex	Compound
<b>Rule-4</b>	Too.... to + Verb + (এত ..... যে) He is too weak to walk	So ... That + (Sub+ Can/ could + Not + Verb) He is so weak that he can not walk.	Very + ... + and + (sub+ Can/Could + not + Verb) He is very weak and he can not walk

Too ..... to একটি negative structure তাই complex এবং compound করার সময় cannot/could not বসাতে হবে। present tense এ cannot এবং past tense এ could not বসে।

- Simple** : The man is too sick to leave bed.  
**Complex** : The man is so sick that he cannot leave bed.  
**Compound** : The man is very sick and he cannot leave bed.  
**Simple** : The boy was too tired to work.  
**Complex** : The boy was so tired that he could not work.  
**Compound** : The boy was very tired and he could not work.

	Simple	Complex	Compound
<b>Rule-5</b>	without + verb + ing Without practicing you cannot be successful.	if + negative auxiliary/unless + affirmative form If you don't practice you can not successful.	Or/Otherwise Practice or you can not successful

without+ verb with ing যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound করার সময় sentence টি imperative হয়।

- Simple** : Without working hard, you cannot prosper.  
**Complex** : If you do not work hard, you cannot prosper.  
**Compound** : Work hard or you cannot prosper.

	Simple	Complex	Compound
<b>Rule-6</b>	with + v-ing	since/as/because	and so, and thus, and therefore

- Simple** : The girl stood first in the class with working hard.  
**Complex** : Since the girl worked hard, she stood first in the class.  
**Compound** : The girl worked hard and thus she stood first in the class.

	Simple	Complex	Compound
<b>Rule-7</b>	in order to/with a view to/for (জন্য)	so that (যাতে)	And

so that এর অর্থ যাতে এবং এটি positive শব্দ। তাই অপর অংশে can/could + মূল verb বসে।

- Simple** : Runa came here in order to collect some notes.  
**Complex** : Runa came here so that she could collect some notes.  
**Compound** : Runa came here and collected some notes.

	Simple	Complex	Compound
<b>Rule-8</b>	being (হওয়ায়)	since/as/because	and so, and thus, and therefore

- Simple** : Being very tired, he went to bed.  
**Complex** : As he was very tired, he went to bed.  
**Compound** : He was very tired, and so he went to bed.

	Simple	Complex	Compound
<b>Rule-9</b>	By + (V + ing) By reading it, you will get a good result.	If + ... Sub+ Verb If you read it, you will get a good result.	Verb + .... And Read it and you will get a good result.

- Simple** : They shone in life by working hard.  
**Complex** : Since they worked hard, they shone in life.  
**Compound** : They worked hard, and so they shone in life.





Rule-10	Simple	Complex	Compound
	-----	lest (নইলে)	Otherwise

lest এর পর future tense এ should বসে। কিন্তু other wise এরপর future tense এ will বসে।

**Complex** : Walk fast lest you should miss the bus.

**Compound** : Walk fast otherwise you will miss the bus.

Rule-11	Simple	Complex	Compound
	<b>Strong enough</b> I am strong enough to face you /read the book	<b>So strong that</b> I am so strong that I can face you /read the book	<b>Very strong</b> I am very strong and can face you / read the book

**simple** : I am strong enough to face you /read the book

**Complex** : I am so strong that I can face you /read the book

**Compound** : I am very strong and can face you / read the book

Rule-12	Simple	Complex	Compound
	<b>In proportion to</b>	<b>The + comparative degree ..... the + comparative degree.....</b>	----

**Simple** : Price increases **in proportion to** demand.

**Complex** : **The greater** the demand, **the higher** the price.

**Simple** : Her achievement worsened in **proportion to** her working.

**Complex** : **The more** she worked, **the less** she achieved.

**Simple** : Your learning increases in **proportion to** your reading.

**Complex** : **The more** you read, **the more** you learn.

## Class Work

- Which one is a complex sentence?  
 (a) Though he is poor, he is honest.  
 (b) He is poor but honest.  
 (c) The poor is very honest.  
 (d) In spite of being poor, he is honest. **a**
- 'In spite of being old, he was young at heart.' The compound sentence of it is—  
 (a) Though he was old, he was young at heart.  
 (b) He is old but young at heart  
 (c) He was too old to be young at heart  
 (d) All of the above. **b**
- The man is so weak that he can not walk. (Simple)  
 (a) The man is so weak to walk.  
 (b) The man is too weak to walk.  
 (c) Though the man is weak, he can not walk.  
 (d) The man is weak but he can not walk. **b**
- I don't know his father's name. Make it a complex sentence.  
 (a) I do not knew his father's name.  
 (b) I do not know what his father's name is.  
 (c) I do not know that what his father's name is  
 (d) I do not know what name his father's is. **b**
- Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Because of my illness, I could not go to college.  
 (a) As I was ill, I could not go to college.  
 (b) Though I was ill, I could not go to college.  
 (c) Being ill, I could not go to college.  
 (d) I was ill and so I could not go to college. **a**
- Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Without working hard, you cannot prosper.  
 (a) Work hard, or you cannot prosper.  
 (b) If you do not work hard, you cannot prosper.  
 (c) Unless you work hard, you cannot prosper.  
 (d) If you did not work hard, you cannot prosper. **a**
- Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Closing the door of her room, Nipa went to university  
 (a) When Nipa went to university, she closed the door of her room.  
 (b) As Nipa went to university, she closed the door of her room.  
 (c) Since Nipa went to university, she closed the door of her room.  
 (d) Nipa went to university and closed the door of her room. **a**

8. Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: **In spite of being poor, he is happy.**  
 (a) Though he is poor, he is happy.  
 (b) He is poor, though he is happy.  
 (c) He is poor but happy.  
 (d) As he is poor, he is happy. **(a)**
9. Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: **The man is too sick to leave bed.**  
 (a) The man is so sick that he cannot leave bed.  
 (b) The man is very sick and he cannot leave bed.  
 (c) The man is sick and so he cannot leave bed.  
 (d) The man is so sick that he could not leave bed. **(a)**
10. Find the correct compound form of the simple sentence: **The girl stood first in the class with working hard.**  
 (a) Since the girl worked hard, she stood first in the class.  
 (b) The girl worked hard, and thus she stood first in the class.  
 (c) The girl worked hard but could not stand first in the class.  
 (d) The girl worked hard yet she stood first in the class. **(b)**
11. Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: **Runa came here in order to collect some notes.**  
 (a) Runa came here so that she could collect some notes.  
 (b) Runa came here and collected some notes.  
 (c) Runa came here but collected some notes.  
 (d) Runa came here since she could collect some notes. **(a)**
12. Find out compound sentence from the followings:  
 (a) Walk fast lest you should miss the train.  
 (b) If you came, I would go.  
 (c) We neither belong to this group nor support its work.  
 (d) Being very tired he went home early. **(c)**
13. Find out simple sentence from the followings:  
 (a) We waited there till it was midnight.  
 (b) It being a rainy day, we could not go there.  
 (c) The supporters demonstrated until the leader was released.  
 (d) We reached home after the sun had set. **(b)**
14. Fill in the blank with appropriate word: **The man stayed awake --- it was dawn.**  
 (a) until (b) till  
 (c) unless (d) after **(b)**
15. The correct simple sentence is — **‘Although he spoke clumsily, I listened to him very carefully.’**  
 (a) Though his speech is was clumsy, I listened to him carefully.  
 (b) Despite the clumsiness of his speech, I listened to him carefully.  
 (c) He spoke clumsily, then I listened to him carefully.  
 (d) Despite speaking clumsy manner, I listened to him carefully. **(b)**
16. **“A rolling stone gathers no moss” the complex form of the sentence is—**  
 (a) Since a stone is rolling, it gathers no moss.  
 (b) Though a stone is rolls, it gathers no moss.  
 (c) A stone what rolls gathers no moss.  
 (d) A stone that rolls gathers no moss. **(d)**
17. Select the right compound structure of the sentence: **“Though he is poor, he is honest”.**  
 (a) He is poor and honest  
 (b) As he is poor, he is honest  
 (c) He is poor but honest  
 (d) Since he is poor, he is honest **(c)**
18. Which is the complex sentence: **‘Unfortunately, he failed’**  
 (a) He is unfortunately failed.  
 (b) It is unfortunately that he failed.  
 (c) He is failed unfortunately.  
 (d) It is unfortunate that he failed. **(d)**
19. **He gave a dress which was expensive. (Simple)**  
 (a) He gave me a dress expensive.  
 (b) He gave me dress and it was expensive.  
 (c) He gave me a expensive dress.  
 (d) He gave me an expensive dress. **(d)**
20. **‘I saw him going to market. (Compound)**  
 (a) I saw him and he was going to market  
 (b) I saw him who was going to market  
 (c) I saw him and he to go to market  
 (d) I go to market which he was. **(a)**
21. Choose the correct sentence.  
 (a) Though he is strong but he is lazy.  
 (b) Though he is strong, he is lazy.  
 (c) Though he is strong, yet he is lazy.  
 (d) Thought he is strong or he is lazy. **(b)**
22. **He appeared at the examination but failed. Transform into complex sentence.**  
 (a) Though he appeared at the examination, he failed.  
 (b) he was appeared at the examination but failed.  
 (c) Having he appeared at the examination but failed.  
 (d) Being he appeared at the examination but failed. **(a)**
23. **‘You must work hard to succeed’ (into compound one)**  
 (a) If you work hard you will not fail.  
 (b) You must work hard not for failing.  
 (c) You must work hard to avoid failing.  
 (d) You must work hard or you will fail. **(d)**
24. Choose the simple one for **‘Speak the truth and I shall pardon you.’**  
 (a) If you speak the truth, and I shall pardon you.  
 (b) In the event of your speaking truth, I shall pardon you.  
 (c) Speak the truth, and I shall pardon you.  
 (d) When you speak the truth, then I shall pardon you. **(b)**

## For Your Home Study

### Complex থেকে Simple বাক্য করার নিয়ম :

**Rule-01:** Though/although যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম :

- a) Though/Although যুক্ত sentence-টি to be verb (am/is/are/was/were) যুক্ত হলে Though/ Although-এর পরিবর্তে despite/In spite of বসে + Sub টির possessive form বসে + to be verb-এর পরিবর্তে being + comma (,) + sentence- এর বাকী অংশ অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় বসে।

যেমন :-

**Complex** : Though he is poor, he is honest.

**Simple** : In spite of his being poor, he is honest.  
Or, In spite of his poverty, he is honest.

(এক্ষেত্রে being উঠে যাবে এবং যে adjective থাকবে তার noun বসাতে হবে)।

যেমন :-

**Complex** : Though he was weak, he played well.

**Simple** : Despite his being weak, he played well.  
Or, Despite his weakness, he played well.

- b) Though/Although যুক্ত বাক্যে Have/has/had থাকলে শুধুমাত্র have/has/had এর পরিবর্তে having বসবে এছাড়া বাকী sentence টিকে পূর্বে উল্লেখিত (a) নং নিয়ম অনুযায়ী simple sentence-এ রূপান্তর করতে হবে।

যেমন :-

**Complex** : Although he had experience, he did not get the opportunity.

**Simple** : Despite his having experience, he did not get the opportunity.

**Complex** : Though I had the qualifications, I did not get the job.

**Simple** : In spite of my having qualifications, I did not get the job.

- c) Though/although যুক্ত sentence-টিতে মূল verb থাকলে শুধুমাত্র মূল verb-টির present form এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হবে এছাড়া বাকী sentence-টিকে পূর্বে উল্লেখিত (a) নং নিয়ম অনুযায়ী simple sentence-এ রূপান্তর করতে হবে।

যেমন :-

**Complex** : Though he walked fast, he could not catch the train.

**Simple** : In spite of his walking fast, he could not catch the train.

**Complex** : Although we worked hard, we did not get the results.

**Simple** : Despite our working hard, we did not get the results.

**Rule-02:** (i) Sub + relative pronoun (who/which/that) + principal verb অথবা auxiliary verb যুক্ত complex sentence-কে Simple sentence এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : মূল বাক্যের sub টি বসে + relative pronoun এবং relative pronoun এর পর auxiliary verb থাকলে সেটি উঠে যায় + মূল verb বা principal verb-এর present form এর সাথে ing + মূল sentence- এর বাকী অংশ বসে।

**Complex** : The man who drinks coffee everyday is my friend.

**Simple** : The man drinking coffee everyday is my friend.

**Complex** : The thief who has stolen my car has been caught red handed.

**Simple** : The thief stealing my car has been caught red handed.

**Complex** : My friend who works hard will achieve success in life.

**Simple** : My friend working hard will achieve success in life.

(ii) Sub + Relative Pronoun (who/which/that) + adjective যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : প্রথমে the এর পরিবর্তে a/an বসে + Relative Pronoun-এর পরের adjective টি বসে + মূল sentence-এর subject-টি বসে + মূল sentence-এর adjective-এর পরের অংশ বসে।

**Complex** : The man who is honest will get his reward.

**Simple** : An honest man will get his reward.

**Complex** : The boy who is obedient is loved by all.

**Simple** : An obedient boy is loved by all.

**Rule-03:** What যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : মূল sentence-এর sub বসে + verb + what উঠে যায় + প্রদত্ত possessive-টি বসে + possessive এর ঠিক পরের noun-টি বসে।

**Complex** : I know what your needs are.

**Simple** : I know your needs.

**Complex** : We know what their professions are.

**Simple** : We know their professions.

**Rule-04:** If যুক্ত না বোধক (negative) complex sentence-কে simple করার নিয়ম : প্রথমে without + 'if clause-এর verb-এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হবে + মূল verb-এর পরের অংশ বসে + comma (,) বসে + অপর-clause টি অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় বসে।

**Complex** : If you do not study hard, you will not pass in the exam.

**Simple** : Without studying hard, you will not pass in the exam.

**Complex** : If he does not run fast, he will miss the train.

**Simple** : Without running fast, he will miss the train.

**গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Note :** If যুক্ত clause-টি ইয়াবোধক (affirmative) হলে simple করার সময় without শব্দটির জায়গায় by বসে। বাকী সব ঠিক থাকে।

**Complex** : If he studies regularly, he will pass in the exam.

**Simple** : By studying regularly, he will pass in the exam.

**Rule-05:** So that যুক্ত complex sentence- কে simple sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : মূল sentence-টির প্রথম থেকে so এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত বসে + so থেকে may/might/can/could পর্যন্ত উঠে গিয়ে to বসে + প্রদত্ত sentence টির বাকী অংশ বসে।

**Complex** : They attended the seminar so that they could learn something

**Simple** : They attended the seminar to learn something.

**Complex** : He works hard so that he can achieve success in life.

**Simple** : He works hard to achieve success in life.

**Rule-06:** So.....that যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : so এর জায়গায় too, এছাড়া that এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত আর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না + that থেকে not পর্যন্ত উঠে গিয়ে to বসে + প্রদত্ত sentence-এর বাকী অংশ বসে।

**Complex** : He is so poor that he cannot buy a shirt.

**Simple** : He is too poor to buy a shirt.

**Complex** : He is so weak that he cannot raise his hands.

**Simple** : He is too weak to raise his hands.

### Compound থেকে Simple বাক্য করার নিয়ম :

**Rule-01:** And যুক্ত Compound sentence-এর উভয় অংশের subject একই হলে এবং উভয় অংশে মূল verb থাকলে নিচের নিয়মে Simple করতে হয়। শুরুতে প্রথম বাক্যে মূল verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয় + প্রথম বাক্যের মূল verb এর পরের অংশ বসে + and এর পরিবর্তে comma (,) বসে + প্রথম বাক্যের subject টি বসে (২য় বাক্যের subject থাকলে তা উঠে যায়।) + দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের বাকী অংশ বসে।



- Compound** : He stole the car and ran away.  
**Simple** : Stealing the car, he ran away.  
**Compound** : The police killed the terrorist and brought peace to the town.  
**Simple** : Killing the terrorist, the police brought peace to the town.

**Rule-02:** And দ্বারা যুক্ত উভয় বাক্যের subject ভিন্ন হলে এবং প্রথম sentence-এ am/is/ are/was/ were /have/ has/ had থাকলে নিচের নিয়মে Simple Sentence-এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়। প্রথম বাক্যের am/is/are/was/were-এর পরিবর্তে being বসে এবং have/has/had এর পরিবর্তে having বসে, এছাড়া প্রথম বাক্যে আর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না + and এর পরিবর্তন হয় না + and এর পরিবর্তে (,) বসে + দ্বিতীয় বাক্য বসে।

- Compound** : The seminar was over and I left the place.  
**Simple** : The seminar being over, I left the place.  
**Compound** : The sun had set and we returned home.  
**Simple** : The sun having set, we returned home.

**Rule-03:** 'Or' যুক্ত compound sentence-কে simple sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : প্রথমে বসে without + প্রথম বাক্যের মূল verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয় + মূল verb এর পরের অংশ বসে + or এর পরিবর্তে comma (,) বসে + দ্বিতীয় বাক্যটি অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় বসে।

- Compound** : Study hard or you will fail in the exam.  
**Simple** : Without studying hard, you will fail in the exam.  
**Compound** : Work hard or you will not be paid well.  
**Simple** : Without working hard, you will not be paid well.

**Rule-04:** But যুক্ত compound sentence-কে simple sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : প্রথমে In spite of বসে + প্রথম sentence-টির sub-এর possessive form বসে + প্রথম Sentence এর am/is/are/was/were-এর পরিবর্তে being বসে বা have/ has/had-এর পরিবর্তে haveing বসে অথবা বাক্যে মূল verb থাকলে তার present form-এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয় + but-এর পরিবর্তে comma (,) বসে + দ্বিতীয় বাক্যটি অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় বসে।

- Compound** : He studied hard but he failed in the exam.  
**Simple** : In spite of his studying hard, he failed in the exam.  
**Compound** : He is poor but he is honest.  
**Simple** : In spite of his being poor, he is honest.

### Compound থেকে Complex বাক্য করার নিয়ম :

**Rule-01:** Compound sentence but/yet conjunction দিয়ে পৃথক clause গুলোকে যুক্ত করলে, Complex sentence এর শুরুতে though/Although বসে but/yet উঠে যাবে।

যেমন :-

- Compound** : He is poor, but he is happy.  
**Complex** : Though he is poor, he is happy.  
**Compound** : She is ill, yet she worked very hard.  
**Complex** : Although she is ill, she worked very hard.

**Rule-02:** যদি Compound sentence এ conjunction "or"/ "otherwise" ব্যবহার করে পৃথক clause গুলোকে যুক্ত করা হয় এবং দ্বিতীয় clause এ future tense হয়, তবে complex sentence এর মাঝে lest হবে এবং person এর পরে should বসবে।

যেমন :-

- Compound** : Study hard, or you will fail.  
**Complex** : Study hard lest you should fail.  
**Compound** : Practice hard otherwise you will be out of the cricket team.  
**Complex** : Practice hard lest you should be out of the cricket team.

**Rule-03:** যদি compound sentence "and" conjunction দিয়ে পৃথক clause গুলোকে যুক্ত করে, তবে complex sentence এর শুরুতে As soon as বসে মাঝ থেকে and উঠে যাবে।

যেমন :-

- Compound** : The rain stopped, and we started the journey.  
**Complex** : As soon as the rain stopped, we started the journey.

**Rule-04:** যদি compound sentence এ “and” ব্যবহৃত হয় একই ব্যক্তি সম্পর্কে দুটো ভিন্ন clause যুক্ত করতে, তবে complex sentence “and” এর স্থানে relative pronoun “who” ব্যবহার করে এর পরের pronoun উঠিয়ে দেবে।

যেমন :-

**Compound** : I saw a girl, and she was singing.

**Complex** : I saw a girl who was singing.

**Rule-05:** যদি compound sentence “and”/ “so”/ “hence”/ “therefore” দিয়ে পৃথক clause গুলোকে যুক্ত করে, তবে complex sentence এর শুরুতে since/as/when বসে and/ so/ hence/ therefore উঠে যাবে।

যেমন :-

**Compound** : The weather was bad, and the match did not take place.

**Complex** : Since the weather was bad, the match did not take place.

**Compound** : She was ill, so she did not come.

**Complex** : As she was ill, she did not come.

**Compound** : The sun has set to the west, and therefore it is evening.

**Complex** : When it is evening, the sun has set to the west.

**Rule-06:** যদি compound sentence এই structure follow করে, “Let+ pronoun এর object form + subordinate clause এর affirmative form + or/otherwise + main clause”, তবে complex sentence এর শুরুতে “if” ও এর পরে first or third person ব্যবহার করে negative অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।

যেমন :-

**Compound** : let me go there or/otherwise I will be unable to learn it.

**Complex** : If I do not go there I will be unable to learn it.

**Rule-07:** Compound sentence যদি এই structure follow করে, “Let+ pronoun এর object form + দুই clauses এর মাঝে “and” + main clause”, তবে complex sentence এর শুরুতে if ও এর পরে first or third person ব্যবহার করে affirmative form এ থাকে।

যেমন :-

**Compound** : Let me study hard, and I will be able to get good marks.

**Complex** : If I study hard, I will be able to get good marks.

**Compound** : Let me go there, and I will be able to learn it.

**Complex** : If I go there, I will be able to learn it.

**Rule-08:** যদি compound sentence “very....and so/hence/therefore+ main clause” এই form এ থাকে, তবে complex sentence “so...that” form ব্যবহার করবে।

যেমন :-

**Compound** : I am very tired, and so/ hence /therefore I cannot work.

**Complex** : I am so tired that I cannot work.

**Rule-09:** Compound sentence যদি এই structure follow করে, verb এর affirmative form + or/otherwise + main clause, complex sentence এর শুরুতে “if” ও এর পরে second person ব্যবহার করে negative অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।

যেমন :-

**Compound** : Study hard, or you will fail.

**Complex** : If you do not study hard, you will fail.

**Compound** : Practice more, or you cannot become a good singer.

**Complex** : If you do not practice more, you cannot become a good singer.

**Rule-10:** Compound sentence যদি এই structure follow করে, verb এর affirmative form + and + main clause, Complex sentence এর শুরুতে “if” ও এর পরে second person ব্যবহার করে affirmative form এ থাকে।

যেমন:

**Compound** : Study hard, and you will get good marks.

**Complex** : If you study hard, you will get good marks.

**Rule-11:** যদি compound sentence দুই clause এর মাঝে “or” ব্যবহার করে উপদেশ দেয়া বোঝায়, তবে Complex sentence এর শুরুতে “Unless” ও এর পরে second person (you) থাকে।

যেমন:

**Compound** : Say prayer, or you cannot advise anyone to say prayers.

**Complex** : Unless you say prayer, you cannot advise anyone to say prayers.



## Transformation of Sentence

**Definition :** অর্থের কোনো রকম পরিবর্তন না করে এক প্রকার Sentence-কে অন্য প্রকার Sentence-এ পরিবর্তন করার প্রক্রিয়া বা কৌশলকে Transformation of Sentence বলে।

যেমন:

- (i) Affirmative থেকে Negative করা।
- (ii) Assertive থেকে Interrogative করা।
- (iii) Exclamatory থেকে Assertive করা।
- (iv) Complex থেকে Simple Sentence করা।
- (v) Compound থেকে Simple Sentence করা ইত্যাদি।

**সুপারনোট :** Affirmative থেকে Negative পরিবর্তন করতে পারলে Negative থেকে Affirmative করার নিয়ম না জানলেও চলে। একইভাবে Assertive থেকে Interrogative বা Exclamatory থেকে Assertive করা অথবা, Complex থেকে Simple করা জানলে, Simple থেকে পুনরায় Complex করার নিয়ম জানার প্রয়োজন পড়ে না।

### Affirmative to Negative

Rule	Affirmative	Negative
Rule-1	Only / Alone / Marelly	None but (ব্যক্তি) / Nothing but (বস্তু)
Rule-2	Must	Cannot but/help.....
Rule-3+4	Both ..... and	Not only ..... but also, word + and + word
Rule-5	Every + Common noun / An	There is/are no one/body/person .....+ but .....
Rule-6	As soon as	No sooner had ..... than
Rule-7	Superlative degree	No other ..... as/so + superlative এর Positive form + as + subject
Rule-8	Positive word	Negative word
Rule-9	Always	Never
Rule-10	Too ..... to	So ..... that .....
Rule-11	as ..... as	Not less ..... than
Rule-12	Universal truth/ Historical/ Habitual/ Scientific truth Man is mortal	Negative Interrogative sentence making Isn't man mortal?
Rule-13	Sometimes	not always .....
Rule-14	Many	not a few many .....
Rule-15	A few	not many .....
Rule-16	Mcuh	not a little

Rule-1	Affirmative	Negative
	Only / Alone / Marelly	None but (ব্যক্তি) / Nothing but (বস্তু)

**Affirmative :** Only Rina can do this sum.

**Negative :** None but Rina can do this sum.

Rule-2	Affirmative	Negative
	Must	Cannot but/help.....

**Affirmative :** I must do this .

**Negative :** I cannot help doing this.

Rule-3+4	Affirmative	Negative
	Both ..... and	Not only ..... but also, word + and + word

**Affirmative** : Both Sadia and Shupti were present.

**Negative** : Not only Sadia but also Supti was present.

Rule-5	Affirmative	Negative
	Every + Common noun / An	There is/are no one/body/person .....+ but .....

**Aff** : Every mother loves her child.

**Neg** : There is no mother but loves her child.

Rule-6	Affirmative	Negative
	As soon as	No sooner had ..... than

**Aff** : As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.

**Neg** : No sooner had the thief seen the police than he ran away.

Rule-7	Affirmative	Negative
	Superlative degree	No other ..... as/so + superlative এর Positive form + as + subject

**Aff** : Dhaka is the biggest city in Bangladesh.

**Neg** : No other city in Bangladesh is as big as Dhaka.

Rule-8	Affirmative	Negative
	Positive word	Negative word

**Aff** : I shall remember you.

**Neg** : I shall not forget you.

Rule-9	Affirmative	Negative
	Always	Never

**Aff** : We always attend the class.

**Neg** : We never miss the class.

Rule-10	Affirmative	Negative
	Too ..... to	So ..... that .....

**Aff** : He is too weak to walk.

**Neg** : He is so weak that he cannot walk.

Rule-11	Affirmative	Negative
	as ..... as	Not less ..... than

**Aff** : He is as good as Rahim in playing cricket.

**Neg** : He is not less good than Rahim in playing cricket.

Rule-12	Affirmative	Negative
	Universal truth/Historical/Habitual/Scientific truth	Negative Interrogative sentence making

**Affirmative** : Man is mortal

**Negative** : Isn't man mortal?

Rule-13	Affirmative	Negative
	Sometimes	not always .....

**Aff** : My friend sometimes visits me.

**Neg** : My friend does not always visit me.





Rule-14	Affirmative	Negative
	Many	not a few many .....

**Aff :** I have many friends.

**Neg :** I have not a few friends.

Rule-15	Affirmative	Negative
	A few	not many .....

**Aff :** I have a few friends.

**Neg :** I have not many friends. Or, I do not have many friends.

Rule-16	Affirmative	Negative
	Much	not a little

**Aff :** He has much money.

**Neg :** He has not a little money. Or, He does not have a little money.

### যেভাবে Affirmative থেকে Negative বাক্য করতে হয়

**Rule-1:** Affirmative বাক্যে only/alone/ merely থাকলে negative বাক্যে তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে none but (ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে) এবং nothing but (বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে) হবে। আবার only /alone/merely দ্বারা সংখ্যা বোঝালে তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে not more than অথবা Not less than বসবে।

**Aff :** Only he can solve the problem.

**Neg :** None but he can solve the problem.

**Aff :** Only proper education can save this nation.

**Neg :** Nothing but proper education can save this nation.

**Aff :** He is only twelve year old.

**Neg :** He is not more than twelve year old.

Or, He is not less than twelve year old.

**Rule-2:** Affirmative বাক্যে must থাকলে negative বাক্যে তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে cannot but + v (present form) অথবা cannot help + v (ing) হবে।

**Aff :** We must obey our teachers.

**Neg :** We cannot but obey our teachers.

Or, We cannot help obeying our teachers.

**Aff :** We must obey our parents.

**Neg :** We cannot but obey our parents.

Or, We cannot help obeying our parents.

**Rule-3:** Affirmative বাক্যে both.....and থাকলে negative বাক্যে তা পরিবর্তিত হয় not only.....but also হবে। মনে রাখুন but also-এর পরে যে sub বা noun/ pronoun থাকবে তার number এবং person অনুযায়ী sentence-এর verb বসবে।

**Aff :** Both Sadia and Shupti were present.

**Neg :** Not only Sadia but also Shupti was present.

**Aff :** Both the referee and the players have finished the match.

**Neg :** Not only the referee but also the players have finished the match.

**Rule-4:** Affirmative বাক্যে and দ্বারা যদি দুটি শব্দ বা word যুক্ত হয় তাহলে negative বাক্যে তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে not only.....but also হবে।

**Aff :** He is weak in English and Mathematics.

**Neg :** He is weak not only in English but also in Mathematics.

**Aff :** She is polite and gentle.

**Neg :** She is not only polite but also gentle.

**Rule-5:** Affirmative বাক্যে everyone/ everybody/ every person (অর্থাৎ every + common noun) এবং all থাকলে negative বাক্যে every পরিবর্তিত হয়ে There is no বসবে + every/all এর সাথে যুক্ত common noun টি (যেমন one/body/person/people/mother/boy ইত্যাদি) বসবে + but বসবে।

**Aff :** Every mother loves her child.

**Neg :** There is no mother but loves her child.

**Aff :** Everybody wants to be a great person.

**Neg :** There is no body but wants to be a great person.

**Rule-6:** Affirmative বাক্যে as soon as থাকলে negative বাক্যে তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে no sooner had.....than বসে।

**Aff :** As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.

**Neg :** No sooner had the thief seen the police than he ran away.

**Aff :** As soon as he completed the work, he got promotion.

**Neg :** No sooner had he completed the work than he got promotion.

**Rule-7:** Superlative degree যুক্ত Affirmative sentence কে Negative sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : No other + superlative-এর পরের অংশ + verb + so/as + superlative degree-এর positive form + as + উল্লিখিত sentence-টির subject.

**Aff :** Dhaka is the biggest city in Bangladesh.  
**Neg :** No other city in Bangladesh is as big as Dhaka.  
**Aff :** He is the tallest boy in the class.  
**Neg :** No other boy in the class is as tall as he.

**Rule-8:** Affirmative sentence টিকে negative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় প্রদত্ত sentence-এর মধ্যে অবস্থিত শব্দটির Affirmative শব্দটির negative রূপ বসাতে হয় এবং negative শব্দটির পূর্বে not বসাতে হয়।

**Aff :** I shall remember you.  
**Neg :** I shall not forget you.  
**Aff :** He is an honest man.  
**Neg :** He is not a dishonest man.

**Rule-9:** Affirmative বাক্যে always থাকলে negative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় always-এর পরিবর্তে never বসে এবং affirmative শব্দটির বিপরীত শব্দ বসে।

**যেমন :-**  
**Aff :** We always attend the class.  
**Neg :** We never miss the class.  
**Aff :** Rahim was always punctual.  
**Neg :** Rahim was never late.

**Rule-10:** Too.....to যুক্ত affirmative sentence-কে negative রূপান্তরের সময় too.....to এর পরিবর্তে so.....that + cannot/could not (tense অনুযায়ী) বসে।

**যেমন :-**  
**Aff :** He is too weak to walk.  
**Neg :** He is so weak that he cannot walk.  
**Aff :** He was too poor to buy a ticket.  
**Neg :** He was so poor that he could not buy a ticket.

**Rule-11:** Affirmative বাক্যে as.....as (as + adj + as) থাকলে negative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় as.....as এর পরিবর্তে not less.....than (not less + adj + than) বসে।

**যেমন :-**  
**Aff :** He is as good as Rahim in playing cricket.  
**Neg :** He is not less good than Rahim in playing cricket.  
**Aff :** She is as wise as Rima.  
**Neg :** She is not less wise than Rima.

**Rule-12:** Universal truth বা চিরন্তন সত্য অর্থযুক্ত affirmative বাক্যকে negative-এর রূপান্তরের জন্য affirmative বাক্যটিকে negative interrogative এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়।

**গঠন :** Auxiliary verb + n't/not + বাকী অংশ + ?

**যেমন :-**  
**Aff :** Man is mortal.  
**Neg :** Isn't man mortal?  
**Aff :** The sun rises in the East.  
**Neg :** Doesn't the sun rise in the East?

**Rule-13:** Affirmative sentence-এ sometimes থাকলে negative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় sometimes-এর পরিবর্তে not always বসে।

**যেমন :-**  
**Aff :** My friend sometimes visits me.  
**Neg :** My friend does not always visit me.  
**Aff :** He sometimes writes me.  
**Neg :** He does not always write me.

**Rule-14:** Affirmative sentence-এ many থাকলে negative এ রূপান্তরের সময় many এর পরিবর্তে not a few many বসে।

**যেমন :-**  
**Aff :** I have many friends.  
**Neg :** I have not a few friends.  
**Aff :** There are many schools in our city.  
**Neg :** There are not a few schools in our city.

**Rule-15:** Affirmative sentence-এ a few থাকলে negative এ রূপান্তরের সময় a few-এর পরিবর্তে not many বসে।

**যেমন :-**  
**Aff :** I have a few friends.  
**Neg :** I have not many friends.  
           Or, I do not have many friends.  
**Aff :** Nepal has a few resources.  
**Neg :** Nepal does not have many resources.  
           Or, Nepal has not many resources.

**Rule-16:** Affirmative sentence-এ much থাকলে negative এ রূপান্তর করার সময় much-এর পরিবর্তে not a little বসে।

**যেমন :-**  
**Aff :** He has much money.  
**Neg :** He has not a little money.  
           Or, He does not have a little money.



## Assertive to Interrogative

Rule	Assertive	Interrogative
Rule-1	Be verb / Modal	Negative Interrogative
Rule-2	মূল verb যুক্ত Assertive Sentence	Do/Doesn't, Did / Didn't
Rule-3	Never / Nothing	Ever/Anything
Rule-4+5	Every + Common Noun	Who + don't/doesn't / didn't + v <sub>1</sub> Is there any + none + who + don't/doesn't/didn't
Rule-6	None	Who (not থেকে সব ঠিক থাকবে)

Rule-1	Assertive	Interrogative
	Be verb / Modal	Negative Interrogative

**Ass :** He was very kind.

**Inter :** Wasn't he very kind?

Rule-2	Assertive	Interrogative
	মূল verb যুক্ত Assertive Sentence	Do/Doesn't, Did / Didn't

**Ass :** He sings a sweet song.

**Inter :** Doesn't he sing a sweet song?

Rule-3	Assertive	Interrogative
	Never / Nothing	Ever/Anything

**Ass :** I never drink coffee.

**Inter :** Do I ever drink coffee?

Rule-4	Assertive	Interrogative
	Every + Common Noun	Who + don't/doesn't / didn't + v <sub>1</sub> Is there any + none + who + don't/doesn't/didn't

**Ass :** Everyone wants to be successful in life.

**Inter:** Who doesn't want to be successful in life?

Rule-5	Assertive	Interrogative
	Every + Common Noun	Who + don't/doesn't / didn't + v <sub>1</sub> Is there any + none + who + don't/doesn't/didn't

**Ass :** Everyone hates a liar.

**Inter :** Is there anyone who doesn't hate a liar?

Rule-6	Assertive	Interrogative
	None	Who (not থেকে সব ঠিক থাকবে)

**Ass :** None could save you from this danger.

**Inter :** Who could save you from this danger?

## Assertive থেকে Interrogative বাক্য করার নিয়ম :

**Rule-1:** সাহায্যকারী verb/be verb (am / is / are / was / were / have / has / had / shall / will / should / would ইত্যাদি) যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Interrogative sentence-এ রূপান্তর করতে হলে Assertive sentence টিকে Negative Interrogative Sentence-এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়।

যেমন :-

Ass : He was very kind.

Inter : Wasn't he very kind?

Ass : We can do the work.

Inter : Can't we do the work?

**ক্লাসরুম/Note :** Assertive sentence-টি যদি Negative হয় তাহলে Interrogative-এ রূপান্তর করার সময় Negative word-টি উঠে যায়।

যেমন :-

Ass : They are not good players.

Inter : Are they good players?

Ass : You are not an honest man.

Inter : Are you an honest man?

**Rule-2:** সাহায্যকারী verb বিহীন Assertive sentence-কে interrogative করার সময় Tense অনুযায়ী sentence-এর শুরুতে Do/Does/Did অথবা Don't/Doesn't/Didn't বসে। অর্থাৎ Present Indefinite Tense-এ Do/Does অথবা Do/ Doesn't বসে এবং Past Indefinit Tense-এ Did/ Didn't বসে।

যেমন :-

Ass : He sings a sweet song.

Inter : Doesn't he sing a sweet song?

Ass : They played well.

Inter : Didn't they play well?

Ass : He does not go to school.

Inter : Does he go to school?

Ass : We did not kill the snake.

Inter : Did we kill the snake?

**ক্লাসরুম/Note :** Assertive sentence-এর Do not/Does not/ Did not থাকলে Not উঠে যায় এবং Do/Does/Did sentence-এর শুরুতে বসে। আর বাকী সব ঠিক থাকে।

**Rule-3:** Assertive sentence-এ never থাকলে Interrogative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে ever হয় এবং nothing থাকলে তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে anything হয়।

যেমন :-

Ass : I never drink coffee.

Inter : Do I ever drink coffee?

Ass : We have nothing to do.

Inter : Have we anything to do?

Ass : We have never missed the game.

Inter : Have we ever missed the game?

Ass : They did nothing to save you.

Inter : Did they do anything to save you?

**Rule-4:** Assertive sentence-এ everyone/ everybody /all থাকলে Interrogative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় প্রথমে Who বসে + Don't/ Doesn't/Didn't বসে + verb-এর Present form বসে + বাকি অংশ + ?

যেমন :-

Ass : Everyone wants to be successful in life.

Inter : Who doesn't want to be successful in life?

Ass : Everybody loves an honest man.

Inter : Who doesn't love an honest man?

**Rule-5:** Assertive sentence-এ Every + noun (যেমন- every man/every mother ইত্যাদি) থাকলে Interrogative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় প্রথমে Is there any বসে + Every এর পরের noun-টি বসে + who don't/ doesn't / didn't বসে + মূল verb-এর present form + মূল verb-এর পরের অংশ + ?

যেমন :-

Ass : Everyone hates a liar.

Inter : Is there anyone who doesn't hate a liar?

Ass : Every mother loves her child.

Inter : Is there any mother who doesn't love her child?

**ক্লাসরুম/Note :** এ জাতীয় Sentence-এ must থাকলে Interrogative করার সময় doesn't না বসে will not বসে।

যেমন :-

Ass : Every man must die.

Inter : Is there any man who will not die?

**Rule-6:** Assertive sentence-এ Nobody /none /no one থাকলে Interrogative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় এদের পরিবর্তে who বসে।

যেমন :-

Ass : None could save you from this danger.

Inter : Who could save you from this danger?

Ass : Nobody can achieve success without hard work.

Inter : Who can achieve success without hard work?





## Exclamatory to Assertive

Rule	Exclamatory	Assertive
Rule-1	What a / as / How + Adjective	verb / great
Rule-2	Hurrah / Bravo	I/We rejoice that / It is a matter of joy that .....
Rule-3	Alas	I/We mourn that .....
Rule-4	Had/Were/If	Sub + wish + sub + were/had
Rule-5	Would that	Sub + wish + sub + বাকী অংশ

Rule-1	Exclamatory	Assertive
	What a / as/ Noun / How + Adjective	verb / great

**Excl** : How fortunate you are!

**Ass** : You are very fortunate.

Rule-2	Exclamatory	Assertive
	Hurrah / Bravo	I/We rejoice that / It is a matter of joy that .....

**Excla** : Hurrah! we have won the game.

**Assa** : It is a matter of joy that we have won the game.

Rule-3	Exclamatory	Assertive
	Alas	I/We mourn that .....

**Excl** : Alas! he has failed in the exam.

**Ass** : It is a matter of sorrow that he has failed in the exam.

Rule-4	Exclamatory	Assertive
	Had/Were/If	Sub + wish + sub + were/had

**Excl** : Had I the wings of a bird!

**Ass** : I wish I had the wings of a bird.

Rule-5	Exclamatory	Assertive
	Would that	Sub + wish + sub + বাকী অংশ

**Excl** : Would that I could go to Brazil!

**Ass** : I wish I could go to Brazil.

## Exclamatory থেকে Assertive বাক্য করার নিয়ম

**Rule-01:** Exclamatory sentence-কে Assertive sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম- sub + verb + (a/an + verb প্রয়োজন হলে) + verb (adjective-এর পূর্বে)/great (noun এর পূর্বে) + বাকী অংশ।

যেমন :

**Excl** : How fortunate you are!

**Ass** : You are very fortunate.

**Excl** : What a fool he is!

**Ass** : He is a great fool.

**Excl** : What a nice place it is!

**Ass** : It is a very nice place.

**Rule-02:** Hurrah/Bravo যুক্ত Exclamatory sentence-কে Assertive-এ রূপান্তর করতে হলে Hurrah/ Bravo-এর পরিবর্তে I/we rejoice that অথবা It is a matter of joy that বসে।

যেমন :-

**Excla** : Hurrah! we have won the game.

**Assa** : It is a matter of joy that we have won the game.

**Rule-03:** Alas যুক্ত Exclamatory sentence-কে Assertive sentence-এ রূপান্তরের সময় Alas- এর পরিবর্তে we mourn that বসে।

যেমন :-

Excl : Alas! he has failed in the exam.

Ass : It is a matter of sorrow that he has failed in the exam.

Excl : Alas! we have lost our way.

Ass : We mourn that we have lost our way.

**Rule-04:** Exclamatory sentence-এর শুরুতে Had/ were/ If থাকলে Assertive-এর রূপান্তরের সময় Had/ were/ If-এর পরিবর্তে sub + wish বসে + sub-টি পুনরায় বসে + were/ had + বসে + বাকী অংশ।

যেমন :-

Excl : Had I the wings of a bird!

Ass : I wish I had the wings of a bird.

Excl : Were I a king!

Ass : I wish I were a king.

Excl : If I were you!

Ass : I wish I were you.

**Rule-05:** Exclamatory sentence-এ would that থাকলে Assertive-এ রূপান্তরের সময় would that উঠে গিয়ে sub বসে তারপর wish বসে এবং পরপর would that এর পরবর্তী অংশ বসাতে হয়।

যেমন :-

Excl : Would that I could go to Brazil!

Ass : I wish I could go to Brazil.

Excl : Would that I could eradicate poverty.

Ass : I wish I could eradicate poverty.

### Assertive থেকে Exclamatory বাক্য করার নিয়ম

সাধারণত Assertive sentence-কে নিচের নিয়ম অনুযায়ী Exclamatory sentence-এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়- শুরুতে What (a/an) How + adjective + subject + verb বাকী অংশ (যদি থাকে) + বিস্ময়সূচক চিহ্ন বসে।

Ass : It is an exciting novel.

Excl : What an exciting novel it is!

Ass : It was a good journey.

Excl : What a good journey!

Or, What a good journey it was!

Or, How good the journey was!

### Class Work

1. I wish you success in life. What type of sentence is it? [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় প্রধান শিক্ষক : ১৯]

- a) Negative                      b) Exclamatory  
c) Optative                      d) Assertive                      Ans: c

2. Simple sentence consists of... . [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৯]

- a) four clauses                      b) two clauses  
c) one clause                      d) three clause                      Ans: c

3. Although he is poor, he is honest, (Simple) [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৯]

- a) In spite of his poverty, he is honest  
b) In spite of having poor, he is honest  
c) Despite his poverty, he is honest  
d) Despite his honesty, he is poor                      Ans: a, c

4. "A child likes sweets only". The negative form of the sentence is- [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় প্রধান শিক্ষক : ১৮]

- a) A child likes nothing but sweets  
b) A child likes but sweets  
c) A child likes not more sweets  
d) A child likes none but sweets                      Ans: a

5. Please, bring me a cup of tea. what kind of sentence is this? [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৫]

- a) imperative                      b) assertive  
c) optative                      d) interrogative                      Ans: a

6. 'May Allah help you.' What kind of sentence is this? [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ০৬]

- a) Assertive                      b) Imperative  
c) Optative                      d) Exclamatory                      Ans: c

7. 'The garden is very beautiful'. বাক্যটির Exclamatory form হবে- [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ০৬]

- a) What a beautiful garden it is!  
b) How beautiful the garden is!  
c) What beautiful the garden is!  
d) How beautiful a garden is!                      Ans: b

8. I need a book only বাক্যটিতে Negative form হবে?

[প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় প্রধান শিক্ষক : ০৬]

- a) I do not need a book only  
b) I need nothing but a book  
c) I do not need more than a book  
d) I do not need less than a book                      Ans: b

9. Which one of the following sentences is simple sentence? [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ০৩]

- a) I know that he is rich  
b) He is very weak, so he cannot talk  
c) In spite of his poverty he is happy  
d) How soon he has come                      Ans: c

10. 'No one can do it.' The interrogative is- [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ০২]

- a) Cannot anyone do it?                      b) Can anybody do it?  
c) Can anyone do it?                      d) Can no one do it                      Ans: c



11. Which sentence uses 'what' improperly? [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ০২]

- a) What is town needs that are more council homes
- b) What we need is more motorways
- c) What surprises me is the transport cost
- d) What time is it?

Ans: d

12. 'Read attentively'. এটি কোন ধরনের বাক্য? [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় প্রধান শিক্ষক : ০১]

- a) Assertive
- b) Imperative
- c) Optative
- d) Exclamatory

Ans: b

13. 'If I knew this before!' is an- [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ০০]

- a) Assertive Sentence
- b) Optative Sentence
- c) Imperative Sentence
- d) Exclamatory Sentence

A: b

14. Oh! that I would get this job. এই বাক্যটি হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় প্রধান শিক্ষক : ৯৯]

- a) Exclamatory
- b) Optative
- c) Imperative
- d) Assertive

Ans: a

## Home Work

1. "The woman always speaks the truth." Transform the sentence as negative one.

- a) The woman never tells a lie.
- b) The woman does not tell a lie ever.
- c) The woman does not always speak the truth.
- d) None of the above.

2. "I am a BCS candidate." Transform the sentence as interrogative one

- a) I am not a BCS candidate.
- b) Amn't I a BCS candidate?
- c) Aren't I a BCS candidate?
- d) Don't I a BCS candidate?

3. "We sought their help yesterday." Transform the sentence as interrogative one.

- a) Were we sought their help yesterday?
- b) Weren't we sought their help yesterday?
- c) Did we seek their help yesterday?
- d) Didn't we seek their help yesterday?

4. "We have to build up the habit of morning walk" Transform the sentence as interrogative one.

- a) Have we to build up the habit of morning walk?
- b) Haven't we to build up the habit of morning walk?
- c) Do we have to build up the habit of morning walk?
- d) Don't we have to build up the habit of morning walk?

5. "They should enter inside" Transform the sentence as imperative one.

- a) They must enter inside.
- b) Enter inside
- c) Let them enter inside
- d) Don't let them enter inside.

6. Transform the following sentence from comparative to superlative "Anger is more inhuman than most other vices".

- a) Anger is the most inhuman vice.
- b) Anger is one of the most inhuman vices.
- c) Very few vices are as inhuman as anger.
- d) No other vice is as inhuman as anger.

7. Transform the following sentence from superlative to positive: "Rana is the tallest boy in the class"

- a) No other boy in the class is as tall as Rana.
- b) Very few boys in the class are as tall as Rana.
- c) Rana is taller than all other boys in the class
- d) None of the above.

8. Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Because of my illness, I could not go to college.

- a) As I was ill, I could not go to college.
- b) Though I was ill, I could not go to college.
- c) Being ill, I could not go to college.
- d) I was ill and so I could not go to college.

9. Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Inspite of being poor, he is happy.

- a) Though he is poor, he is happy.
- b) He is poor, though he is happy.
- c) He is poor but happy.
- d) As he is poor, he is happy.

10. Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Closing the door of her room, Nipa went to university

- a) When Nipa went to university, she closed the door of her room.
- b) As Nipa went to university, she closed the door of her room.
- c) Since Nipa went to university, she closed the door of her room.
- d) Nipa went to university and closed the door of her room.

11. Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: The man is too sick to leave bed.

- a) The man is so sick that he cannot leave bed.
- b) The man is very sick and he cannot leave bed.
- c) The man is sick and so he cannot leave bed.
- d) The man is so sick that he could not leave bed.

12. Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Without working hard, you cannot prosper.

- a) Work hard, or you cannot prosper.
- b) If you do not work hard, you cannot prosper.
- c) Unless you do not work hard, you cannot prosper.
- d) If you did not work hard, you cannot prosper.

13. Find the correct compound form of the simple sentence: **The girl stood first in the class with working hard.**

- Ⓐ Since the girl worked hard, she stood first in the class.
- Ⓑ The girl worked hard, and thus she stood first in the class.
- Ⓒ The girl worked hard but could not stand first in the class.
- Ⓓ The girl worked hard yet she stood first in the class.

14. Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: **Runa came here in order to collect some notes.**

- Ⓐ Runa came here so that she could collect some notes.
- Ⓑ Runa came her and collected some notes.
- Ⓒ Runa came here but collected some notes.
- Ⓓ Runa came here since she could collect some notes.

15. Find out compound sentence from the followings:

- Ⓐ Walk fast lest you should miss the train.
- Ⓑ If you came, I would go.
- Ⓒ Being very tired he went home early.
- Ⓓ We neither belong to this group nor support its work.

16. Find out simple sentence from the followings:

- Ⓐ We waited there till it was midnight.
- Ⓑ It being a rainy day, we could not go there.
- Ⓒ The supporters demonstrated until the leader was released.
- Ⓓ We reached home after the sun had set.

17. Fill in the blank with appropriate word: **The man stayed awake --- it was dawn.**

- Ⓐ until
- Ⓑ till
- Ⓒ unless
- Ⓓ after

### Answer Sheet

1	Ⓐ	2	Ⓒ	3	Ⓓ	4	Ⓓ	5	Ⓒ	6	Ⓑ	7	Ⓐ	8	Ⓐ	9	Ⓐ	10	Ⓐ
11	Ⓐ	12	Ⓑ	13	Ⓑ	14	Ⓐ	15	Ⓓ	16	Ⓑ	17	Ⓑ						


**Class**
**Exam**

1. Select the right compound structure of the sentence:

**“Though he is poor, he is honest”.**

- Ⓐ He is poor and honest
- Ⓑ As he is poor, he is honest
- Ⓒ He is poor but honest
- Ⓓ Since he is poor, he is honest

2. **“A rolling stone gather’s no moss” the complex form of the sentence is—**

- Ⓐ Since a stone is rolling, it gathers no moss.
- Ⓑ Though a stone is rolls, it gathers no moss.
- Ⓒ A stone what rolls gathers no moss.
- Ⓓ A stone that rolls gathers no moss.

3. **‘If I knew this before!’ is an-**

- Ⓐ Assertive Sentence
- Ⓑ Optative Sentence
- Ⓒ Imperative Sentence
- Ⓓ Exclamatory Sentence

4. **He gave a dress which was expensive. (Simple)**

- Ⓐ He gave me a dress expensive.
- Ⓑ He gave me dress and it was expensive.
- Ⓒ He gave me a expensive dress.
- Ⓓ He gave me an expensive dress.

5. **‘I saw him going to market. (Compound)**

- Ⓐ I saw him and he was going to market
- Ⓑ I saw him who was going to market
- Ⓒ I saw him and he to go to market
- Ⓓ I go to market which he was.

6. **None but one student was absent. Which is affirmative?**

- Ⓐ One student was absent
- Ⓑ One student was always absent
- Ⓒ Only one student was absent
- Ⓓ Only one student was always absent

7. **‘A child likes only sweets’ — Negative form of this sentence is-**

- Ⓐ A child likes nothing but sweets
- Ⓑ A child likes none but sweets
- Ⓒ A child likes but sweets
- Ⓓ A child likes not more sweets

8. **All love flower. (Interrogative)**

- Ⓐ Who does not love flower?
- Ⓑ Who do not love flower?
- Ⓒ Who did not love flower?
- Ⓓ Do all love flower?

9. **Everybody hates a liar. (Interrogative)**

- Ⓐ Who hates a liar?
- Ⓑ Do you hate a liar?
- Ⓒ Who does not hates a liar?
- Ⓓ Who does not hate a liar?

10. **We should love our country. (Imperative)**

- Ⓐ Love our country.
- Ⓑ Let us love our country.
- Ⓒ We may not hate our country.
- Ⓓ Should love our country.



### Answers

1	Ⓒ
2	Ⓓ
3	Ⓓ
4	Ⓓ
5	Ⓐ
6	Ⓒ
7	Ⓐ
8	Ⓐ
9	Ⓓ
10	Ⓑ

