

CHAPTER-0: BASIC CONCEPT

Subject: The person or thing doing the action. [Who? => Verb = Word]

Object: The person or thing that is receiving the action. [What / whom? => Verb = Word]

Introductory There / Here:

There is a book (sub) on the table.

There are many books (sub) on the table.

Here is he (sub). Here are they (sub).

OBJECT vs COMPLEMENT:

Complement বলতে বুঝায় যা বাক্যের অসম্পূর্ণ অর্থকে সম্পূর্ণ করার জন্য sub. /obj. সম্পর্কে “কী/what” প্রশ্নের উত্তর প্রদান করে।

Complement: Subject = Object (same person, thing, concept etc.)

- We made him **captain**. [subjective complement]
- Beauty is **truth**. [objective complement]
- Heath is **wealth**. [objective complement]

Object: Subject = Object (Different...)

- I helped him.

Object → Noun / Pronoun	Object → Noun / Adjective.
Object এবং Subject দুটি ভিন্ন সত্ত্বা।	i. Subject এবং subjective complement এবং ii. Object এবং objective complement একই সত্ত্বা।
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ He helped him. ❖ “Reflexive Pronoun” is the same thing of subject but => pronoun => object. Ex: He killed himself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. He is a fool. ii. Honey tastes sweet. iii. I called him a fool. iv. He was made captain.

Linking Verbs

→ Subject এবং Complement এর মাধ্যমে verb কে linking verb বলে।

→ Subject এবং noun phrase অথবা adjective মধ্যে link করার জন্য যেসব verb ব্যবহার করা হয় তাদেরকে linking verb বলে।

Sub + Linking verb +	complement
	Noun phrase / Gerund
	Adjective/ Present participle/ past participle

- He is a fool. (noun phrase)
- He is interested. (adj.)
- I feel hungry. (adj.)
- Alamgir is interested (past participle-person) because the movie is interesting (present participle-impersonal).

Linking Verbs									
Be (am/is/are/was/were)	Become	Appear	Feel	Look	Seem	Smell	Get	Go	Grow
Keep	Remain	Run	Turn	Taste	Prove	Stay	Sound	Make	Read
Weigh	Constitute	Equal	Represent						

- ❖ The word '**like**' is not a linking verb.

EX:

- He became a politician.
- Honey tastes sweet.
- He went mad.

CHAPTER-1: VERB & RIGHT USE OF VERB

Verb		
Yes	Following Tense and Voice structures?	No
Finite Verb		Non-Finite Verb

Finite Verb	Principal Verb
Auxiliary Verb	
1. Primary Auxiliary	
2. Modal Auxiliary	

Object?	
Yes	No
Transitive verb	Intransitive Verb
1. Factitive verb (প্রযোজক) [Select, call, name, nominate, elect, think]	1. Copulative verb The dog <u>went</u> mad.
1. Cognate verb (সমধাতুজ) He <u>slept</u> [a sound sleep].	2. Linking verb
3. Group verb/Phrasal verb Don't <u>look at</u> me.	
4. Reflexive verb He <u>killed</u> himself	
5. Causative verb (প্রযোজক/ণিজন্ত) →Have/Get →Make/Let/Help	
Semi Modal verb Need, Dare, Used to	
Common verb He <u>did</u> it	

❖ Stative verb (অবস্থানধর্মী ক্রিয়া) → See, Taste, Feel, Hear.

Non-finite verb			
A. Infinitive	B. Gerund	C. Participle	
	Noun	Adjective / Adverb	
	{ V1 + ing }		
1. Bare Infinitive { V1 }		1. Present Participle { V1 + ing }	1. Verbal Noun { the + gerund + of } & { Verb + suffix }
2. To Infinitive { to + V1 }		2. Past Participle { V3 }	2. Participle Preposition
3. Perfect Infinitive { to + have + V3 }		3. Perfect participle { Having + V3 }	3. Participle as conjunction

Subjective Complement VS Objective Complement

Noun phrase:	
⇒ article + noun	A book, A man, A doctor
⇒ article + adj. + noun	A good boy, A running train
⇒ article + adverb + adj. + noun	A very good boy

Complement: Subject = Object (same person, thing, concept etc.)

Subjective Complement: কিছু verb আছে যাদের subject এর অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করার জন্য যে noun phrase/Adj. ব্যবহার করা হয় সেই noun phrase/Adj. কে subjective complement বলা হয়।

Appear	Be	Become	Feel	Grow	Look	Seem	Smell	Taste
--------	----	--------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------

- He became a politician. (sc)
- He was called a fool. (sc)

Objective Complement: কিছু verb আছে যাদের object এর অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করার জন্য যে noun phrase/Adj. ব্যবহার করা হয় সেই noun phrase/Adj. কে objective complement বলা হয়।

Name	Call	Term	Make	Create	Appoint	Think	Consider	Suppose	Believe	Elect	Select
------	------	------	------	--------	---------	-------	----------	---------	---------	-------	--------

- Shajeda called her cousin a liar. (oc)
- I consider him honest. (adj.+oc)

Direct object and Indirect object

Direct object → person || Indirect Object → thing

Verb	One Object	S + V (transitive) + Direct Object <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I was reading a <u>book</u>. ➤ He likes <u>me</u>. ➤ I meet <u>him</u> in town. ➤ They made <u>him</u> captain.
	Double object	S + V (transitive)+ Indirect Object + Direct Object (☞ No Preposition between DO & IO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ She gave <u>me</u> a book. ➤ Give <u>him</u> the money.
		S + V (transitive)+ Direct Object + (with/for/to) + Indirect Object <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I presented her with a flower. ➤ Mr. Lubna has returned the wallet to its original owner.

- Whom (OD) do you like most?
- What (OD) did you tell her?
- The professor gave the class a tough assignment.
- We gave the visitors a meal.
- Rahat gave his friend a book.