

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

### Linking Verbs

→ Subject এবং Complement এর মধ্যবর্তী 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

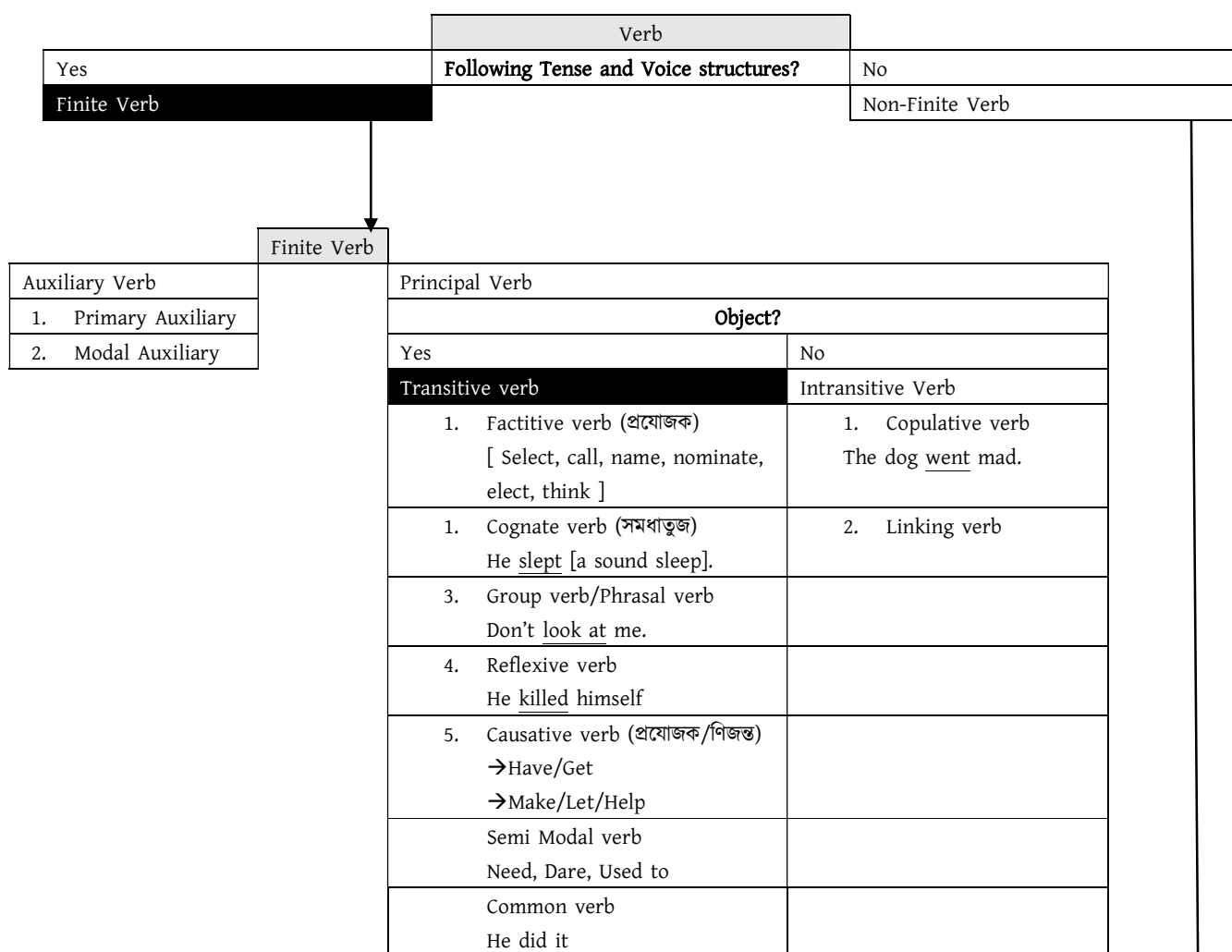
- He is a fool. (noun phrase)
- He is interested. (adj.)
- I feel hungry. (adj.)
- Alamgir is interested (past participle-person) because the movie is interesting (present participle-impersonal).

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.



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

- 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.

## Have, Get, Make, Let, Help

Causative verb	Object → ব্যক্তি	Object → বস্তু
Have/ had	V1	Vpp
Get/ got	To + V1	Vpp

- ⇒ Sub. + obj. + Have/had (ব্যক্তি) + v1 || Sub. + obj. + Have/had (বস্তু) + vpp
- ⇒ Sub. + obj. + Get/ got (ব্যক্তি) + {to + v1} || Sub. + obj. + Get/ got (বস্তু) + vpp

EX:

- Your Orthopedic is optimistic. They hope they will soon have you walking again. (Walk=ans. if it has as option).
- I will have you do this.
- Mary had John wash the car.
- Anis had Rafiq clean the door.
- I could not mend the computer myself, so I had it mended at a shop.
- He had his hair cut.

কারো প্রচেষ্টার ফলে কেউ/কিছু কোন কাজ করতে থাকবে[continuous] ( বাক্যে। কেবল ভবিষ্যৎ - এমন নয়) বুঝালে

→ Sub + Have/ had + action doer (obj.) + verb (v1) + ing

- I will have you driving in three days. He had us laughing all through the meal.
- The film soon had us crying.
- He had them all dancing. I will have it working in no time.

Subject + Make/Let/Help + Object (ব্যক্তি/ বস্তু) + V1+.....

তবে,

⇒ Subject + Let (any tense) + action receiver (obj.) + be + past participle (vpp) + extension.

- Let him be arrested without any delay.
- Let the house be sold.
- Let it not be done.