

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 সত্তা।	i. Subject এবং subjective complement এবং ii. Object এবং objective complement একই সত্তা।
<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 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.