# 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).

## 0.1: OBJECT vs COMPLEMENT:

Complement বলতে বুঝায় যা বাক্যের অসম্পূর্ন অর্থকে সম্পূর্ন 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.

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| --- | --- |
| Object 🡪 Noun / Pronoun | Complement🡪 Noun / **Adjective**. |
| Object এবং Subject দুটি ভিন্ন সত্ত্বা। | 1. Subject এবং subjective complement এবং 2. Object এবং objective complement একই সত্ত্বা । |
| * He helped **him**. * “Reflexive Pronoun” is the same thing of subject but => pronoun => object.   Ex: He killed **himself**. | 1. He is **a fool**. 2. Honey testes **sweet**. 3. I called him a **fool**. 4. He was made **captain**. |

## 0.2: Linking Verbs

🡪 Subject এবং Complement এর মধ্যবর্তী verb কে linking verb বলে। 🡪 Subject এবং noun phrase অথবা adjective মধ্যে link করার জন্য যেসব verb ব্যাবহার 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).

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Finite Verb |  | |
| Auxiliary Verb |  | Principal Verb | |
| 1. Primary Auxiliary |  | **Object?** | |
| 1. Modal Auxiliary |  | Yes | No |
|  |  | Transitive verb | Intransitive Verb |
|  |  | 1. Factitive verb (প্রযোজক)   [ Select, call, name, nominate, elect, think ] | 1. Copulative verb   The dog went mad. |
|  |  | 1. Cognate verb (সমধাতুজ)   He slept [a sound sleep]. | 1. Linking verb |
|  |  | 1. Group verb/Phrasal verb   Don’t look at me. |  |
|  |  | 1. Reflexive verb   He killed himself |  |
|  |  | 1. Causative verb (প্রযোজক/ণিজন্ত)   🡪Have/Get  🡪Make/Let/Help |  |
|  |  | Semi Modal verb  Need, Dare, Used to |  |
|  |  | Common verb  He did it |  |

* Stative verb (অবস্থানধর্মী ক্রিয়া) 🡪 See, Taste, Feel, Hear.

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

## 1.1: 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. ব্যাবহার 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. ব্যাবহার করা হয় সেই noun phrase/Adj. কে objectivecomplement 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)

## 1.2: Direct object and Indirect object

Direct object🡪 thing || Indirect Object🡪 person

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Verb | One Object | S + V (transitive) + Direct Object   * I was reading a book. * He likes me. * I meet him in town. * They made him captain. |
| Double object | S + V (transitive)+ Indirect Object + Direct Object (☞No Preposition between D0 & IO)   * She gave me a book. * Give him the money. |
| S + V (transitive)+ Direct Object + ( with/for/to ) + Indirect Object   * 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.

## 1.3: Have, Get, Make, Let, Help

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Causative verb | Object 🡪 ব্যাক্তি | Object 🡪 বস্তু |
| Have/ had | V1 | Vpp |
| Get/ got | **To + V1** | Vpp |

Have / Get:

* Sub. + obj. +Have/had (ব্যাক্তি) +v1 || Sub. + obj. +Have/had (বস্তু) +vpp
* Sub. + obj. + Get/ got (ব্যাক্তি) + {to + v1} || Sub. + obj. + Get/ got (বস্তু) + vpp

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Examples* | |
| * 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. | * Ellen got Marvin to type her paper. * I’ll get an electrician to mend the heating. * While cooking she got her hand burnt. * Babul got his transcripts sent to the university. * I got the work done. * If you owned a car, you should get it serviced regularly. * I will get it completed by tonight. * I must get you to do the work. |

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| --- |
| 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. |

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| --- |
| Subject + Make/Let/Help + Object (ব্যাক্তি/ বস্তু) + V1 + extension |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| *Examples* | | |
| * How did you make the machine work? * He made me drive the car. * An irritation in his throat made him cough. * Psychologist believe that incentives make us want to increase our productivity. * The teacher failed to make the students listen to him patiently. * *We were made to laugh by her.* | * Let him choose what he likes. * He did not let us go shopping. * My mother let me stay out late when I was a child. | * We helped him finish the work. * We have to help her find the book. * Cannot help + gerund (V1+ing) * I can’t help doing this. |

তবে,

* Subject + Let (any tense) + action receiver (obj.) + be + past participle (vpp) + extension. [passive structure]
  + - * Let him be arrested without any delay.
      * Let the house be sold.
      * Let it not be done.

## 1.4: Finite Verb

Finite verb => following the structures of voice and tense.

Finite Verb are two types: 1. Auxiliary verb and 2. Principal Verb.

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| --- | --- |
| Auxiliary Verb  12 auxiliary verb: be, have, do, can, may, shall, will, must, dare, need, **used to** and **ought to**. | |
| Primary Auxiliary Verb: | Modal Auxiliary Verb |

Principal Verb: Used as main verb in sentences.

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| Principal Verb | |
| 1. **Transitive verb**  * It has object. * [What / whom? => Verb = Answer] * Must have a direct object [Person] | 1. **Intransitive Verb.**   🗷 No object and no answer. |
| * He writes a letter. * The girls takes after her mother. | * The door opened automatically. * She sleeps. * River flows. * Mother laughs. * Fire burns. * The ship sank rapidly. * We arrived at the classroom door with only seven seconds to spare. |

## 1.5: Intransitive verb

1. **Copulative verb:**

Intransitive verb + Adjective [one kind of linking verb] => different meaning.

* The dog went (copulative verb) mad.

1. **Linking verb:**

Previously discussed in page=> 01

1. **Inchoative verb:** An inchoative verb is a verb that describes a change of state. [one kind of linking verb]

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| * The apples ripened. (The apples became ripe.) * He has aged a lot. (He has become old.) * It is growing dark. * He got tired. * The milk has turned sour. | * He became rich overnight. * His dream came true. * He soon fell asleep. * He has fallen asleep. * He grew tired of waiting. |

## 1.6: Transitive verb

1. Factitive verb (প্রযোজক):

যখন কোনো Transitive verb অতিরিক্ত word এর সাহায্য ছাড়া \*\***direct object** টি দ্বারা পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারেনা, তাকে factitive verb বলে। অর্থ সম্পন্ন করতে অতিরিক্ত যে word এর প্রয়োজন হয় তাকে factitive object বা factitive complement বলে।

* They elected (factitive verb) him [D.O.] chairman (factitive chairman).
* We called him a fool.
* We selected him captain.

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| --- |
| Some factitive verbs: Select, Elect, Call, Name, Nominate, Think |

1. Cognate verb (সমধাতুজ)

* He slept (cognate verb) a sound sleep (cognate object).
* I dreamt a wonderful dream.
* Rani sing a song.
* He ran a race.

1. Group verb/Phrasal verb:

Verb + Preposition = transitive verb ⇒ Group Verb/Phrasal Verb/Verbal Idiom/Prepositional verb

* She takes after her mother.
* Jan turned down the chance to work abroad.

1. Reflexive verb: Subject = Object ⇒ same thing or person.

* She killed himself.
* She fanned her herself.

1. Common Verb: Subject is doing its job.

* He did (common) it.

1. Causative verb: Subject is done job by others.

* My mother feeds me.
* He raised his hand.
* I feed you.
* My mother makes me take the medicine.

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| Have, Get, Make, Let, Help => Previously Discussed on page => 3 & 4 | | | |
|  | | | |
| Common Verb | Causative Verb | Common Verb | Causative Verb |
| Eat | Feed | Know | Inform |
| Dive | Dip | See | Show |
| Learn | Teach | Remember | Remind |
| Fall | Fell | Rise | Raise |
| Lie | Lay | Sit | Sat |

* Semi modal verb:

***Need, Dare, used to*** => [used as “main verb & modal verb”] => Semi modal verb.

* Karim need not think of a job.
* How dare you touch me?
* He dare not touch me.
* Stative verb: যে verb বাহ্যিক কাজ না বুঝিয়ে বরং অবস্থা বুঝায়, তাকে Stative verb বলে। এরা সাধারনত continuous tense হয় না।
* Honey tastes sweet. The rose smells sweet. I feel tired.
* Everybody loves his mother. I often forget your name.
* We are Bangladeshi. He is a brave boy. I remain silent all along.
* He is going to school.

MCQ:

1. My family moved to another city → Intransitive verb.
2. I shall get the work done by him → Causative verb.
3. She milks the cow. {intransitive form} → The cow is milking.
4. *S + L-V (linking verb) + Adjective complement* → she looks innocent. | Bannya has fallen ill.
5. He is called genius = {transitive / intransitive / linking / non-finite} → linking verb.
6. I was walking in the morning. → *S + VI (verb intransitive) + Adverbial*.
7. They elected him their leader. → S + V + O + N (noun) – complement
8. She left her luggage behind. → S + V + O + Adverbial.
9. I have been teaching you grammar. → S + VT (transitive verb) + indirect obj. + direct obj.

## 1.7: Non – Finite Verb

Non – Finite verb => not following the structures of voice and tense.

## 1.8: Infinitive

Infinitive → base form of verb (V1) || to + base form of verb (V1).

Types of infinitive:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Bare Infinitive { V1 } | 1. To Infinitive { to + V1 } | 1. Perfect Infinitive { to + have + V3 } |

Types of the use of infinitive: 2 types

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Simple infinitive (working as Noun) | | 1. Gerundial or Qualifying infinitive. |
| Use | Example | Adjective: To qualify a noun.   * This house is **to let**.   Adverb: To qualify a verb or adjective.   * We eat **to live**. It’s good **to eat**.   Absolute: To qualify a sentence.   * **To tell the truth**, I don’t trust you. |
| 1. Subject of a verb | **To err** is human. |
| 1. Object of a verb | He likes **to swim**. |
| 1. Complement of a verb | To see is **to believe**. |
| 1. Object of a preposition | He is about **to die**. |
| 1. Object of complement | ***I saw him go.*** |

* She doesn’t want to lose her peace of mind.

Passive structure of infinitive:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Active | Passive |
| to + v1 (to eat) | to + be + v3 (to be eaten) |
| to + have + v3 (to have eaten) | to + have + been + v3 (to have been eaten) |
| to + v1 | not + to + v1 |

* I asked them not to make a noise.
* The teacher asked me not to sleep in the class.
* The doctor advised us not to smoke.

## 1.9: Bare Infinitive

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Rules | | Example |
|  | Must, needn’t, can, could, will, would + bare infinitive (V1) | * No man can **live** alone. |
|  | Make , Let + {Object} + bare infinitive (V1) | * How did you make the machine **work**? * As the reviews of the film were good, we let him **choose** between the two. |
|  | Better, had better (‘d better)  +  bare infinitive (V1)  Had better:  বরং ভালো বা উচিত অর্থে had better ব্যাবহৃত হয়। কাউকে উপদেশ (advice) বা হুমকি (threat) দিতে had better ব্যাবহৃত হয়।  [‘Had better’ in any sentence expresses advice for the future.]  Better:  Had better = better. | * You had better leave the place. * You had better not go now. * You are suffering from fever, you had better consult a doctor. * You are ill, you had better see a doctor. * Travelers had better get their reservation well in advance if they want to visit the St. Martins Island. * You had better check the schedule of the examination. * We better check the schedule of the examination. |

|  |  |  |
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|  | Would rather:  +  bare infinitive (V1)   * কোন কিছু করা বরং ভালো অর্থে:   would rather + base form (V1)   * অতীত কালে বুঝালেঃ   Would rather + have + vpp   * দুটি কাজের মধ্যে একটি করা বরং ভালো বুঝাতেঃ   Would rather --V1-- than --V1—  দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যেটিকে প্রাধান্য দেয়া হবে সেটি than এর আগে বসবে।   * Double subject:   S1 + would rather (that) + S2 + V2 (past form) + Ext.  [would rather = wish, prefer] | * Mr. Kaiser would rather stay home last night. * I would rather have gone to class yesterday than today. * I would rather starve than beg. * I would rather break in twain then bend. * I would rather have coffee than tea. * I would rather go by car. * I would rather he accepted the offer. * I would rather that my sister spoke English fluently. * I would rather that he conduct his class. * A good businessman would rather that he or she closely observed the market behavior before making any investment. * I would rather that you bought this book. |
|  | Prefer --- rather than + bare infinitive (V1) | * I prefer to die rather than be insulted. |
|  | Hear, Notice, Smell, Watch, See, find + {Object}  +  bare infinitive (V1) [Non – finite টি দ্বারা সম্পূর্ণ কাজ বুঝালে ]  Or,  Present Participle (V1 + ing) [Max time...]  Passive voice ⇒  Found, seen, Noticed + Present Participle (V1 + ing) | * I saw a man walking in a rope. * I heard the baby crying for its mother. * I saw the baby weeping. * Listen, I can hear someone knocking at the door. * She noticed him running form the home. * ***I heard him say so.*** * ***I saw him enter the room.*** * The beggar was found standing at the door. * The woman was seen putting the ring on her bag. |
|  | Imperative sentences... | * Water the plants. * Mind your own business. * Glass the table. |
|  | Do, did, done, does + not + V1 | * Do you hear the bell ringing? * Don’t make mountains into mole hills. |

## 1.10: To Infinitive

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| Rules | | | Example |
|  | As subject… | | * To err is human. |
|  | As Object:  Desire, expect, hope, wish, agree, want, fail, plan, offer, decide, attempt, strive, learn, prepare, hesitate, tend, forget, try, refuse, seem, intend, pretend, ask, like, continue, convince, phone, manage, and promise. | +  (to + V1) | * A friend of mine **phoned to invite** me to a party. * We **demand to know** our status. * Power **tends to corrupt** and absolute power corrupts absolutely. * Many scientist are still **hoping to find** life on another planet. |
|  | **Advice, Request, allow, command, order, permit, forbid, forbade, suggest, instruct, ask, remind, enable,** compel, encourage, force, implore, induce, invite, oblige, persuade, result, tell, temp, train, want. | +  Object  +  (to + V1) | * He **told me to close** the door. * Asma **remind me to take** the medicine. * He **advised me to give** up smoking. * The professor **instructed to the students not to write** the essay without preparing an outline first. * The doctor **advised us not to** smoke. * ***I forbade him from going.*** * ***I forbade him to go.*** |
|  | Cause (কারণ) প্রকাশ করতে adjective / Past participle + (to + V1)  Sorry + (to + v1) ⇒ Current Situation  Sorry + (to + have + v1) ⇒ Past reason. | | * I am surprised to see you have. * I am sorry to ring you so late, but it’s important. * Sorry to disturb you. * I’m sorry to tell you this, but your score is rather low. * Sorry to keep you waiting. * I am sorry to have you woken you up last night. * I am sorry for disturbing you last night. * I am sorry to have disturbed you last night. |
|  | How + (to + V1) | | * A bird has to learn how to use it wings. |
|  | Non-finite আগে সম্পূর্ণ হলে participle (V1+ing) এবং পরে সম্পূর্ণ হলে infinitive (to + V1) ব্যাবহৃত হয়ে থাকে। অর্থাৎ, Propose (উদ্দেশ্য প্রকাশ করতে) (to + V1) ব্যাবহার করা হয়। | | * I went back to work closing the door. * We go to college to gain knowledge. * We should eat to live, not to live to eat. * I went to shop to buy a newspaper. * I came to England to learn English. |
|  | Prefer:   * Prefer + gerund + to + gerund. * Prefer + to infinitive (to + V1)   + rather than + infinitive (V1) | | * He preferred to die rather to be insulted. * He prefers flying to travelling by train. * I prefer doing what I like even though it means not having much money. * She prefers reading to writing. |
|  | Want:  S + want + infinitive (to + V1) + extension.  S + want + sb (person) + infinitive (to + V1) + extension.  S + want + sth (thing) + past participle. | | * I want the letter delivered now. * Dad wants his egg boiled. * Do you want me to come with you or do you want to go alone. * Fast-food restaurants have become popular in our country because many working people want to eat quickly and cheaply. * I want you to meet him. * I want you to be more careful with your homework in future. |

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| কোন কিছু করতে ইচ্ছে (wish) করা অথবা করতে চাওয়া (want to) অর্থে **feel like, would like** ব্যাবহৃত হয়।   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Feel like + gerund (V1+ing) | Would like + infinitive (to + V1) |  * I would like to go to London. * I would like to chase these boys away from my kitchen garden. * I feel like weeping. * I don’t feel like having a cup of tea. * I feel like taking a walk. |

## 1.11: Perfect Infinitive

1. Past sense == Appear, seem, see + perfect infinitive (to + have + V3)

Present sense == Appear, seem, see + infinitive (to + V1)

* He seems to be a player.
* He seems to have stolen the book.
* **He seems to have been reading since morning. [since + time => perfect continuous]**
* The miscreant seems to have stolen the wallet.

1. Say, hear, believe, think, suppose, consider, understand ইত্যাদি verb এর passive পরে active অর্থে perfect infinitive (to + have + V3) ব্যাবহৃত হয় । তবে passive অর্থে [to + have been + V3]বসে।

* He is supposed to have passed the examination.
* The Taj Mahal is said to have been built by Shahajahan.
* They are said to have written a dynamic new play.
* The accident is thought to have been caused by leave on the railway line.
* **The queen is said to be visiting Australia next year.**

**[Future tense marker, next. Future indefinite => present continuous]**

## 1.12: Gerund

Gerund = (V1 + ing) & Verb → Working as noun. It is similar to noun and related to verb.

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| Position of gerund (same as the position of noun) | | |
|  | Position | Example |
|  | Subject of a Verb | * Walking/reading/swimming is a good habit/exercise. * Making good result in the exam needs a lot of hard work. * Walking in the morning is good for health. * He found (that) parking is difficult. * Shoplifting is considered a serious crime. |
|  | Object of a transitive verb.  [সাধারণত যে verb এর পরে it বসে সেটাই transitive verb] | * He contemplated marrying his cousin. * It has stopped raining. * Do you enjoy teaching? * He avoided making the same mistakes again. * John likes gardening. * I like travelling to visit different places of the world. |
|  | Object of preposition:  Preposition + object [V1 + ing ] => Gerund  কিন্তু  [in, out, inside, outside, about, around] এরা যদি adverb হিসেবে কাজ করে, তাহলে এদের পরের  (verb + ing) টি present participle হবে। | * He walked(v) out(adv.) smiling (present participle) * He came(v) in(adv.) running (present participle) * He went (v) out (adv.) crying. (present participle) * He is thinking of resigning his post. * He has prevented me from going out. * There is no credit in earning money illegally. * By working hard you can prosper. * He is fond of fishing. * Mr. Rakib went away leaving me alone. |
|  | Possessive adjective  [my/our/your/his/her/heir] + Gerund (V1+ing) | * I don’t like his watching TV all the time. |
|  | Preposition + Possessive এর পরে Gerund বসে। | * He insisted on my going there. |
|  | Complement of a verb: Be verb এর পরে Gerund (V1+ing) কোন কাজের/পেশার নাম বুঝাবে। | * My favorite activity is reading. {Complement/gerund}=>Complement. * Seeing is believing. [complement of a verb] |

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|  | Verb + Gerund:  [Enjoy, admit, allow, permit, suggest, advice, avoid, keep, mind, understand, finish, dislike, hate, complete, practice, miss, reject, delay, imagine, mention, worth, fancy, appreciate, consider, deny, risk, regret, resist, postponed]  +  (V1 + ing)  তবে.  verb গুলোর পরে object থাকলে infinitive (to+V1) হবে। | * They allow fishing here. They allow people to fish here. * I’d advice taking out some insurance. I’d advise you to take out some insurance. * The govt. is **considering** building a new international airport. * He **considered** introducing himself to the board. * I hate working at holidays. * Rumana finished writing two essays in two days. * I **missed** seeing my friend and having fun with them. * My brother enjoys playing computer games. * Nutrition experts advise us not to eat too much refined food. * Asma reminded me to take medicine. * I tried my best to **avoid being seen** by him. * We have postponed telling anyone the news until after Eid. * Teachers dislike changing the examination routine as much as students do. * The wind stooped blowing. * You can’t avoid making mistakes. |
|  | Permit/Allow => passive => verb + infinitive. | * People are not allowed/permitted to smoke in the lecture room. |
|  | [***Would you mind, don’t mind, busy, worth,*** happy, it is no use/good, There is no point in, can’t help/bear/stand, could not help, feel like]  +  Gerund (V1 + ing) | * It is no use talking to the headmaster. * I don’t mind helping with the cooking but I am not going to wash the dishes. * I don’t mind **being asked questions** by scholarly people. * It is worth mentioning the Noman completed the task 3 days before the deadline. * Would you mind talking a cup of tea? * I can’t help smoking. * Stella tried to be serious but she could not help laughing. * Shila doesn’t mind offering her water pot to the classmates. * He was too busy taking to notice us come in. * This idea is well worth considering. * She is busy (adj.) **writing** some letters. (Present Participle) * It is worth (adj.) **going shopping** now. (Present Participle) * I can’t bear/hear hearing her cry. |
| [Busy, worth] == Adjective  +  Present Participle (V1 + ing) |
|  | [Confess to, object to, with a view to, look forward to, be accustomed to, committed (oneself) to] + Gerund (V1 + ing) | * We are accustomed to sleeping late on weekends. * We are not looking forward to going back to school. * I went to library with a view to gaining knowledge. |
|  | As a part of compound noun. | * The old man has a **walking stick**. This is a **swimming pool**. |
|  | Determiner + Adjective + Gerund (V1 + ing) | * A little learning, A lot of shopping etc. |

## 1.13: Participle

* Participles are the non-finite verb and working as adjective or verb, adverb, preposition and conjunction.
* So they will be not following the structures of tense and voice.
* Participle working both as verb & adverb, that’s why it is called the ‘Verbal Adjective’.

Classification of participle:

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Participle (Adjective / Adverb) |  |
| 1. Present Participle {V1 + ing } | 1. Past Participle { V3 } | 1. Perfect participle { Having + V3 } |

Participle as an adjective: Present Participle / Past Participle (qualify any noun) + noun

* This is a **charming** scenery.
* A **rolling** stone gathers no moss.
* He killed a **flying** bird.
* This is a **written** answer.
* He is a **retired** teacher.
* He is a **learned** man.
* If both adjective and participle in the question, answer will be = adjective.

## 1.14: Present Participle {V1 + ing}

Present participle = V1 + ing, working as adjective, adverb.

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| Uses of Present Participle | | |
|  | Uses | Example |
|  | **Article +**  **present participle (qualify noun)**  **+ noun** | * The nightingale is a signing bird. * A **rolling** stone gathers no moss. (adj. → present participle) * I helped a drowning man. * Education is the most pressing need of time. * Do not get into the running train. * A swimming snake bit him in the leg. |
|  | Adverb + present participle (V1+ing) | * Suddenly finding himself alone, he became frightened. |
|  | Intransitive verb + present participle (V1+ing)  Intransitive verb (come, go, run, die, lie ইত্যাদি) এর অবস্থা বোঝাতে present participle ব্যাবহৃত হয়। | * She went away dancing. * The rain came pouring down in torrents. (ঝমঝম করে বৃষ্টি আসলো) |
|  | [See, find, notice, watch, catch, feel, imagine, leave]  + object  + Present participle (V1+ing). Details => 1.10 [6] | * I watched them (obj.) rehearsing the play. * I see her (obj.) passing my house every day. * I left him taking to Miraj. * I can’t imagine Peter going by bike. * We meet a girl caring a basket of flowers. * Don’t let the teacher let catch you cheating. |
|  | [Busy, worth] == Adjective  +  Present Participle (V1 + ing)  Details => 1.13 [9] | * She is busy (adj.) **writing** some letters. (Present Participle) * It is worth (adj.) **going shopping** now. (Present Participle) * They were busy (adj.) **collecting** the materials they needed. |
|  | Complement of Subject: (এটাই সেটা)  Be verb (main verb) এর পর ব্যাবহৃত v1+ing যদি Subject কে qualify করে তাহলে সেটি Present participle. | * The news is surprising. (Present indefinite tense.) * Education is enlightening. (Present indefinite tense.) * I am feeling suffocated. * He is getting bewildered. |
|  | Preposition + Possessive এর পরে Gerund বসে। কিন্তু কোন Pronoun এর নির্দিষ্ট possessive না থাকলে তার পরবর্তী V1+ing যুক্ত word টি present participle হবে। | * Please oblige me by all leaving the room. * I have doubt about this happening at all. |
|  | Simple এ দুটি কাজ থাকলে simple sentence এর শুরুতে প্রথম কাজটির present participle হবে । | * **Riding a horse, he went to a distant place.** * **Opening a file, the detective took out a newspaper cutting.** |
|  | Simple sentence এ কমার আগের অংশ present participle হবে। | * The play being over, we left the field. * The sun having set, we reached home. * Finishing the letter tonight, Rahim will post it tomorrow. * The marriage ceremony being over, the guest were going to the feast. |

## 1.15: Techniques: Gerund or Present Participle?

* A/an/the + (Verb + ing) + noun অথবা (Verb + ing) + noun থাকলে (Verb + ing) শব্দটি Gerund নাকি Present Participle? (Verb + ing) can be both Gerund and Present participle.

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| Technique-1:  (Verb + ing) + noun ⇒ noun + be verb + (Verb + ing).  If it is meaningful ⇒ Present Participle || If it is meaningless ⇒ Gerund.  Technique-2:  Article + noun + is + (Verb + ing) => Participle (if meaningful)  Article + noun + for + (Verb + ing) => Gerund (if meaningful)   * সহজ কথায় meaningful present continuous করা গেলেই তা হবে Present Participle, আর না করা গেলে তা হবে Gerund।   এক্ষত্রে প্রশ্নে চাইলে অথবা প্রশ্নের অপশন গুলোর মধ্যে উল্লেখ থাকলে এবং দুটোই হবে । |

1. Reading novels = Novels are reading → meaningless → Gerund →[Novels for reading].
2. A flying bird = A bird is flying → meaningful → Present Participle.
3. A sleeping room = A room is sleeping → meaningless → Gerund→ [A room for sleeping].
4. A sleeping dog = A dog is sleeping → meaningful → Present Participle.
5. Laughing gas = Gas is laughing → meaningless →Gerund →[Gas for laughing].
6. Drinking water = Water is drinking → meaningless →Gerund → [Water for drink].
7. A rolling stone = A stone is rolling → meaningful → Present Participle.
8. Writing table = Table is writing → meaningless →Gerund → [Table for reading].
9. A swimming snake = A snake is swimming → meaningful → Present Participle.
10. A sleeping boy = A boy is sleeping → meaningful → Present Participle.
11. A sleeping pill = A pill is sleeping → meaningless → Gerund→ [A pill for sleeping].

* Complement:

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| Technique-1:  Complement হিসবে কাজের নাম বুঝালে Gerund & Noun এর দোষ, গুন অবস্থা বুঝালে হবে Present Participle।  Technique-2:  Participle এর আগে very বসানো যায়।  Technique-3:  Gerund কে what এবং Participle কে how দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করলে উত্তর পাওয়া যাবে। |

* My favorite activity is reading/ gardening. His profession is teaching. What I detest is most smoking.

বাক্যগুলোতে reading, gardening, teaching, smoking হচ্ছে কাজের নাম এবং এক্ষেত্রে এদের পূর্বে very বসে না।

* Examinations are (very) frightening. The discussion was (very) enlightening. The film was (very) entertaining. She is (very) entertaining.

## 1.16: Difference between Gerund and Present Participle.

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|  | Gerund | | Present participle |
|  | Working as NOUN**.** | | Working as ADJECTIVE & VERB. |
|  | (V1+ing) + Verb, or  Phrase with (V1+ing) + Preposition + Verb=>Gerund**.**   * Working in the morning **is** good for health. * Riding a horse **is** my passionate hobby. * He found that parking **is** difficult. | | (V1+ing) + Subject, or  Phrase with (V1+ing) + Preposition + Subject**=>** PresentParticiple**.**   * Walking a long way, **I** found the shop. * Riding a horse, **he** went to a distant place. * Parking the car at the gate, he went inside. |
| Transitive Verb:   * যে সকল verb এর পরে noun/pronoun বসে, তারাই transitive verb (vt)। * সহজ কথা যে সকল এর পরে it বসানো যায় তারাই হচ্ছে transitive verb (vt) । * Ex: I like it. Avoid it. Start it. Stop it. Enjoy it etc. | | Intransitive Verb:   * সহজ কথা যে সকল এর পরে it নয়, বরং here, there বসানো যায় তারাই হচ্ছে intransitive verb (vi) । * Ex: Come here. Go there. | |
|  | Transitive verb + (V1 + ing) → Gerund.   * He started teaching Hamlet. * He avoided making the same mistakes again. * Do you enjoy teaching? * I learned drawing. | | Intransitive Verb (vi) / Transitive Verb (vt)  + Object + (V1 + ing) → Present Participle.   * The rain came pouring down in torrents. * She went away dancing. * The girl enter the room laughing. |
|  | Preposition + (V1 + ing) → Gerund.  Possessive + (V1 + ing) → Gerund.   * By working hard, you can prosper in life. * There is no credit in earning money illegally. * He insisted on my going there. * Excuse my interrupting you. | | Objective + (V1 + ing) → Present Participle.  কিন্তু যাদের আলাদা possessive নেই, যেমন (this, that, all) তাদের পরে (V1 + ing) বসলে তা Present Participle হবে।   * I found him sleeping. * Please oblige me by all leaving the room. |
|  | Complement হিসেবে (V1 + ing) যদি কোন কাজের নাম (reading, walking, riding, waiting, riding, teaching, gardening) বুঝায় তাহলে Gerund হবে।   * Seeing is believing. * My favorite activity is reading/ gardening. | | Complement হিসেবে (V1 + ing) যদি কোন noun/ pronoun এর বিশেষণ বুঝায় তাহলে Present Participle হবে।   * The scenery looks charming * The story was interesting/ thrilling. * The discussion was enlightening. |

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|  | (Verb + ing) + noun ⇒ noun + be verb + (Verb + ing).  If it is meaningless ⇒ Gerund.  → noun = compound noun.  → এক্ষত্রে বাংলায় ‘আর’ এর পূর্বে বসে।   * A sleeping room (শোবার রুম). * A writing table (লাখার টেবিল). | (Verb + ing) + noun ⇒ noun + be verb + (Verb + ing).  If it is meaningful ⇒ Present Participle  → বাংলায় মান/অন্ত/কর প্রত্যয় নির্দেশ করে।   * I helped a drowning (ডুবন্ত) man. * He gave me a telling (কার্যকর) speech. |
|  | Continuous এ ব্যাবহৃত (Verb + ing) হচ্ছে Present Participle. Ex: I am working now. | |