English Short Book

# 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 অসম্পূর্ন অর্থকে সম্পূর্ন করার জন্য sub. /obj. সম্প্রর্কে “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। | 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**. |

## 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).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |  | |
| 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.

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

## 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)

## Direct object and Indirect object

Direct object🡪 person || Indirect Object🡪thing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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.