

English Grammar

Lecture of Munshi Sir

Auxiliary Verbs

1. Primary Auxiliary

Base	Present	Past	Present Participle	Past Participle
1. Be	am, is, are	was, were	being	been
2. Do	do, does	did	doing	done
3. Have	have, has	had	having	had

2. Modals

May - might

Can - could

Shall - Should

Will - Would

Must
need
dare

Semi-modal

→ Nonpart form

Be to → inseparable to

Be going to

Have to

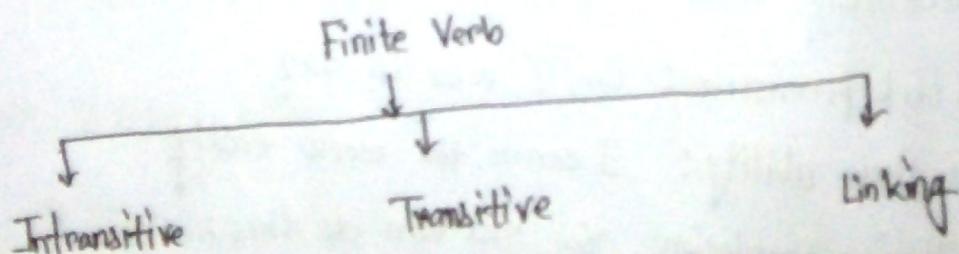
Ought to

Used to → periphrastic modal

Had better
Would rather

Finite / Non-finite verbs

1. Finite Verb:



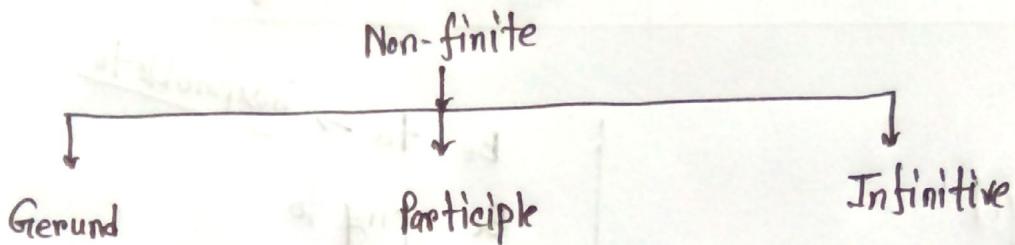
;) Intransitive:
 # Does not require any object,
 # exchangeable with be verb but meaning changes

No passive form

Ex: I eat crow for my statement
 eat humble pie

- ii) Transitive: # requires object
Not exchangeable with be verb
- iii) Linking: # requires implement
exchangeable with be verb & meaning same
Ex: She looks beautiful

2. Non-finite Verb



- i) Gerund: Base verb + ing ; # function as noun
Ex: Swimming is a good exercise
- ii) Participle: Base verb + ing ; # function as adjective
Ex: Tajmahal is a fascinating attraction to people.
- iii) Infinitive: To + base verb ; # function as noun
Ex: To err is human.

Make Sentences Using Modal

1. Can:
- To seek permission: Can, I come in sir?
 - To show ability: I can do the work easily
 - To give permission: Yes, you can do this.
2. Could:
- To express past ability: I could ride bicycle when I was ten
- Note: Temporary करते हैं तो कहते हैं could करते हैं तो
- I could pass the admission test of KUET
↓ was able to, was managed to

ii) To express polite request: Could you show me the way of KUET?
(official)

iii) To express inference: Someone is knocking at the door. It could
(आशंका) be the post man.

iv) Opportunity in past: I could have bought a ticket.
You could have sat for the exam this year

3. Will: i) Request (below status): Will you shut the door?

ii) Future action: I will go to USA.

4. Would: i) Polite request: Would you shut the door?

5. Shall: i) To propose: Shall we go out for a walk?

6. Should: i) To express duty or obligation or advisability: You should respect your superiors

ii) To express duty in the past: You should have done the work in time.

7. May: i) Guess about present: It may be raining in Dhaka now.
কলমাত্র কর্ম স্থান ও সময়
mention করুন রেখা
He may be coming in KUET now.

ii) Guess about future: It may rain tonight (probability intensified)

iii) Guess about past: It may have rained last night

8. Might: i) Guess about future: It might rain tonight (Probability decreased)

9. Must: i) To express obligation:

a) internal: My mom is ill. I must go home.

b) external: Your mom is ill. You must go home.

ii) logical deduction: The grass was wet, it must have rained.

You looked tired, you must have worked hard.

iii) Prohibition: You must not smoke here.

iv) Command/order: You must come home before evening

10. Need: i) unnecessary action in present: You need not come with me
ii) unnecessary action in past: He need not have gone there

Need can be used as main verb: I need your help

Common Mistakes: Need করতে বাস্তব নয় as need ~~is not~~ modal

11. Dare: i) মার্জন/চুক্ষণ: Dare he speak?

12. Be to: i) To express arrangement: He is to go Dhaka.

ii) To express command: You are to leave the room

iii) Destiny: She bade

13. Be going to: i) Intension/plan: He is going to be an engineer.

ii) strong possibility: The sky is cloudy. It is going to rain

14. Have to: i) To express obligation: You have to reach the station before the train leaves.

15. Used to: i) অভিজ্ঞ অভ্যাস: I used to ride bicycle when I was ten.

16. Be used to: i) অভিজ্ঞ অভ্যাস: Now I am used to driving car
(Accustomed to)

17. Ought to: i) To express stronger intimation/duty! You ought to love your mother

18. Had better: i) Expression: You are ill. You had better go to a doctor
(অস্থির & দাতা)

19. Would rather: i) Expression: I would rather beg than die.

Make sentences using the word as directed

Go (as Noun): I saw him going / This is the go of the day

Back (as Verb): He is backed by his godfather / They backed me in my room.

(as adv): Go back home / He held be back

(as adj): No one likes backbiting / He is a back bencher.

(as Noun): It hits on my back

Go (as adj): It's no go area.

Waste (as adj): We should manage waste materials.

Pocket (as V): The stranger pick pocketed me.

Right (as N): We should save everyone's right.

(as V): You have righted to settle here.

Till (as V): He filled here for two days

Land (as adj): He has huge land property

Can (as N): I did not have any oil can.

Say (as N): He has no say here.

Well (adv): He works well.

Supply (as n): The supply of electricity is very low.

Forward (as adj): He is always forward

Homeward (as adv): He is coming homewards

Wait (as V): Wait here until I come.

Signature (as adj): I have two signature pens

struggle (as N): Our struggle proves right.

change (as N): Change is the ultimate demand of nature

Behave (as V): He behaves good.

mobile (as v) : Cars mobile on the streets

Note (as N): I have two take note.

Pen (as adj): He is my pen friend

(as V): The cow is peened / pen through the line

use (as N): He put his knowledge to good use.

man (as V): The bus is fully manned.

School (as V) : The child has been schooled at the age of 5.

Boy (as adj): He is a school boy. This is a boy's school.

Chair (as V) : The meeting is chaired by the VC

(as adj): The chair person of the committee is absent

Head (as V) : He headed the ball in the basket.

(as adj): He is the head master

Changing words

Ear (adj) → He has problem in hearing.

Warm (N) → Warming is need in winter

People (v) → The island has been peopled within 2 years

(adj) → populated → Bangladesh is a populated country

Timid (N) → timidity → Timidity is a negative quality

Till (N) → He is waiting here till now

Free (adj) → He speaks to me freely

Beautiful (N) → Beauty → Beauty is truth

(V) → Beautify → The road is beautified by Aktel

Water (adj) → He also carries a water pot

Class (V) → Noun has been classified in five

Heart (adj) → heartfelt → He saw a heartfelt sight

Consider (N) → Consideration → We have no consideration about this matter

Permanent (adv) → Permanently → We can not stay permanently.

Pleasure (V) → Please → We are pleased at your service

Year (adj) → Yearly → Our yearly income is 1000000.

Able (N) → Ability → Our ability has been proved

Clear (V) → Clarify → We clarified our statement

Individual (adv) → I did it individually

Judgement (V) → They have wrongly judged the situation.

Time (adv) → You have to come timely / in time / on time

Really (adj) → The picture is real,

special (N) → She has speciality on Mechanics

Sentence structure

1. Subject + Verb intransitive + Adverbial Phrase

phrase is a group of words used as a single word.

Modifier of verb:

Modifier of verb:

(i) Particles: across, away, back, down, in, out, off एই word ~~एक~~ verb का पार्टिकुलर रूप एक particle modify करते हैं। also known as two word verbs

Ex: His car broke down. | A prisoner got away
The lights went out | His false beard came off

(ii) single-word adverbs: একে শব্দ শিখা Verb as modifier

ii) single-word adverbs: beautifully | tomorrow
Ex: Monica sang beautifully | The guest will arrive tomorrow
Hamid lives here

(iii) Prepositional phrase: Noun/ Noun phrase ଏହି ବାକୀ preposition ଶବ୍ଦରେ
 ଯାନ୍ତିରେ ଯାଇଲେ
 ଯାନ୍ତିରେ ଯାଇଲେ
 ଯାନ୍ତିରେ ଯାଇଲେ
 ଯାନ୍ତିରେ ଯାଇଲେ

Ex: The bomb exploded in the campus | Two boys are playing in the
She dances on the stage | the president spoke for an
hour.

(iv) Noun phrases: Verb ଏହି ଏହା ନୁହ ସମେ ଏହି modify କରିବ।

Ex: John swims every day | My father will come tomorrow morning

The accident happened two days ago.

(v) Infinitives: To + verb AS base form, verb એ એ રહ્યું રહ્યો modify કર્યું

Ex: He sat down to relax

They sprang up to protest

We went to town to buy some clothes.

(vii) Present Participle: Verb+ing , verb এর পৰি কোনো সকলে modify কৰা।
come, go, lie, sit, stand ~~বিশেষজ্ঞ~~ present participle used কৰা।

Ex: Mosquitoes came swarming in. | Monica has gone shopping.

Hanifa sat watching television. | Kamal stood at the window, looking out.

Adverbials phrase:

(i) Adverbials of manner: well, badly, perfectly, carefully, beautifully, slowly, quickly, frankly etc

Ex: He speaks slowly. | She sang beautifully. | They listened Carefully.

(ii) Adverbials of place: They answer the question 'where' স্থান prepositional phrase

Preposition +	Determiner +	(Adjective+Noun)
in	the	university library
along	the	road
under	the	table
behind	the	kitchen

Ex: Monica is reading in the university library.

Almed is walking along the road.

Kamal is digging behind the kitchen.

(iii) Adverbials of Direction: They answer the question 'where to'
to school, towards the door, to Dhaka

Ex: Jamal is going to school.

Belal is walking towards the door.

Kamal will fly to Dhaka.

(iv) Adverbials of Time: They answer the question 'When'

[prepositional phrase]

Rules

- a. in → before months
years
seasons
special expression

- b. on → before days of the week
dates

- c. at → before the time of day
special expression

Example

in January

in 1985

in winter

in the morning

on Monday

on 10th July

at nine thirty

at noon

in June

in 1989

in summer

In the afternoon

on Thursday

on 15th March

at 8:30

at night

Ex: He walks every morning

She goes to Dhaka every month

every + noun ~~for~~ adverbials
of time ~~ৰে মাত্ৰ~~

(v) Adverbials of Duration: They answer the question 'How long'
used adverbials for

Ex: She has shopping for two hours | We have been living in Rajshahi
for twenty hours.

(vi) Adverbials of Degree: They answer the question sometimes 'How far' or

Ex: How far do you agree with me? | How much did you enjoy the film
I agree with you completely | I enjoyed it very much

এইসব শব্দগুলির অর্থ কিন্তু এবং উচ্চারণ করো

Ex: I went home by rickshaw yesterday | He walked home through the
park.
I drive to work every morning

2. Subject + linking verb + Adjective Complement + Prepositional phrase
(subject as noun, etc) (remain as verb)
linking verb: be verbs, become, feel, look, smell, taste, sound,
turn, appear, remain, go, grow, keep, prove,
get, fall, run, seem,

Ex: She seems happy | She grew old | She felt nervous

Premodifier of adjective:

(i) Intensifiers: Adverb यथा Adjective का वागि एवं वह वर्ते जानकारी
यथा वर्ते वर्ते वर्ते intensifier वर्ते।

Ex: His behaviour is absolutely awful. | I am deeply sorry

(ii) Noun phrase that state a number of units of measurement: वर्गमाण वर्गमाण वर्गमाण
वर्गमाण, दोष, एवं विकल्प वर्गमाण वर्गमाण।

Ex: Kamal is twenty years old. | Mina is five feet tall.

Post modifier of adjective:

(i) Infinitive: to + verb वर्ते base form

Ex: Aslam is eager to swim | Alam is happy to come home
Kamal is willing to help us | I am sorry to interrupt you

(ii) Enough + Infinitive:

Ex: Ahmad is old enough to go to school | The patient felt strong enough
to leave his bed

(iii) Too + Adjective + infinitive:

Ex: The patient is too weak to walk | It's too hot to work here

(iv) For-phrase + infinitive:

Ex: The story is easy for some students to read.

It is difficult for us to speak English fluently

(V) of-phrase + infinitive:

Ex: It is very kind of you to help me.

It was very thoughtful of him to have presented this book to me

(VI) Prepositional phrase:

Ex: Mina is fond of sweets | Karim is angry with his friends

3. Subject + Linking Verb + Noun-complement (subject + P+O)

Ex: She looks an angel | She becomes a doctor

4. Subject + Be verb + Adverbial complement

Ex: She is in the library | Helal has been here

5. Subject + Transitive verb + Object

Ex: She reads a book

(i) Noun/Noun phrase: Noun + object কোনো কথা।

Ex: Hamid bought medicine. | Mina is reading a book.

(ii) Pronoun: Ex: The teacher rebuked him | I love you.

(iii) Infinitive: Ex: I want to go | He promised me to help me

(iv) Infinitive with subject:

Ex: The doctor advised Karim to go to bed.

The teacher asked Mina to learn her lessons.

Verb used: allow, convince, encourage, force, instruct, invite,
persuade, remind, teach, tell, help, beg, expect, like, want

(V) Bare infinitive with subject: A verb infinitive আর্ব ইন্ফিনিটিভ।

Ex: He made me laugh | The police let the prisoner go

Verb used: make, let, hear, watch, see

(vi) Infinitive with interrogative word: transitive verb এর কথা how, where, whom & when কথাটির কথা infinitive কথাটির

EX: I know how to handle the situation
We decided to what to do next

(vii) Gerund/Verbal noun: Verb+ing (remain as Noun)

EX: I enjoy watching the television | He avoided meeting me.

(viii) Noun with present participle: কোক ব্যতীত এর নাম এর কথা
Present Participle কথা।

Verb used: feel, hear, notice, observe, see, watch, smell etc

EX: We heard her singing | I noticed them smiling

6. Subject + Transitive Verb + object (Noun/Pronoun) + Adjective Complement

Verb used: get, hold, like, drive, keep, leave, make, render, turn,
wipe, break, burst, force

EX: He wiped the window clean | Grief turned his hair white

#~~অন্তর্ভুক্ত~~ structure লক্ষ্য করুন এর কথা to be ক্ষমতা কথা।

Verb used: consider, declare, find, prove, think, believe

EX: I believe him (to be) honest.

#~~অন্তর্ভুক্ত~~ Verb এর কথা to be ক্ষমতা কথা।

Verb used: feel, discover, suppose, report, judge, imagine

EX: I judge him to be forty

#~~অন্তর্ভুক্ত~~ Verb এর কথা as এর কথা adjective কথা, adjective

Phrase হিসেবে use করুন কথা।

Verb used: regard, condemn, treat, acknowledge

EX: We regard the boy as clever.

7. Subject + Transitive verb + Object + Noun complement

verb used: appoint, crown, label, name, elect, select, nominate

Ex: They labelled him a demagogue. / They appointed him headmaster

structure - 6 वाक्ये का वर्तमान वर्ब अनुच्छेद का उपयोग क्या है ?

verb used: call, believe, find, consider, make, prove, declare, think

Ex: He called me a fool. / we consider Socrates a genius

वार्ता structure A फ़ैज़ नामका विवरण का उपयोग क्या है ?

verb used: accept, describe, regard, acknowledge, interpret, take as/for
consider, know, treat, define, recognize, use

Ex: They acknowledge him as an honest man / they took him for a fool.

Note: #complement

Complement के पासive वाक्य में subject का विवरण क्या है ?

8. Subject + Transitive verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

Ex: My mom sent me address

निष्पत्ति वर्ब गुणात्मक वाक्ये indirect object का विवरण क्या है ?

verb used: make, buy, cook, prepare

Ex: She made a dress for her daughter.

निष्पत्ति वर्ब गुणात्मक वाक्ये of + indirect object का उपयोग क्या है ?

verb used: ask, request

Ex: He asked a favour of me

निष्पत्ति वर्ब गुणात्मक वाक्ये indirect object का वर्ब वाक्ये direct object का वाक्ये विवरण क्या है ?

verb used: open, explain, describe, say, mention.

Ex: He described the thing to me (Not! described me the thing)

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ verb ପୁଣୀ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରେ Indirect object ସାଥେ Verb ଏହି ପାଇଁ କାହାରେ
Verb used: cast, charge, bill, envy

Ex: The umbrella cost me Tk 70 (not: cost Tk 70 to me)

9. There + Verb + Subjeet

↓

↑
expletive (Introductory item) → No meaning

↳ simply help to introduce the sentence

Uses:

- # କୁର ଅବଶ୍ୟକାଣ୍ଡେ : exist, live, stand, remain
- # ଫେରିଦୁହ କଠମାନ ବା ଅଲୀମ ଭାବିତୁ ଥାଏନ୍ତେ : come, go, walk, run
- # ଆତି ବା ଦିଲ୍ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ : arise, happen, occur

Clause

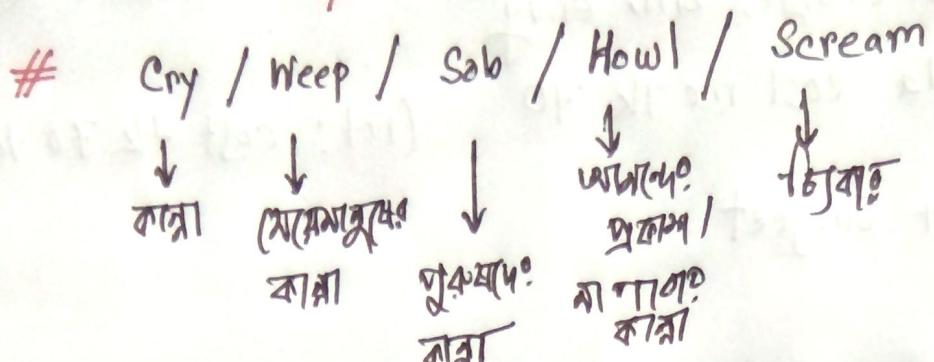
Clause is the smaller sentence from the large sentence

1. Main clause

1. Main clause
2. Sub-ordinate clause:
 - i) Noun clause
 - ii) Adjective clause

iii) Adverbial clause: time, place, manner, degree, comprehension, reason, purpose, result, concession, condition

Ex: I know / where he lives / and what he does



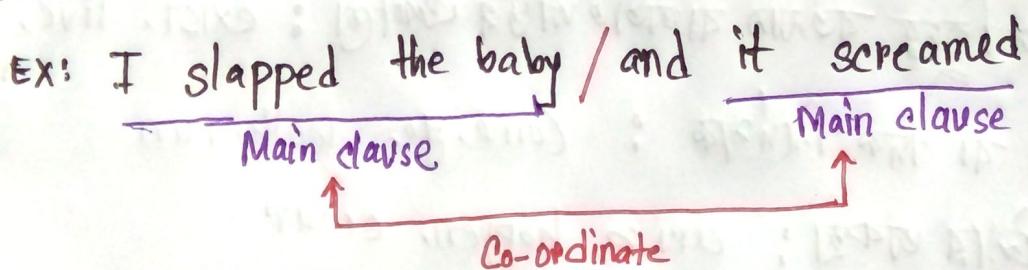
Note: Clause A is মধ্যে interrogative বাবে ঘটাণো or interrogative

কোন ধরণ ন

Wrong: I know / where does he live?
Mistake!

Right: I know / where he lives?

3. Co-ordinate clause: both main clause



4. Compound clause: Co-ordinate ঘটক but ~~বিটা~~ Subordinate
clause \Rightarrow ঘটকে ঘটকে!

