

যেসব word বা phrase সাধারণত linker হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় সেগুলো হলো:

1. **Sub-ordinating Conjunction** : that, so that, in order that, it, whether, though, althouh, since, as, in order to ইত্যাদি।
2. **Co-ordinating Conjunction** : and, but, or, therefore, as well as, as soon as, both, and, yet, still, either..or, neither.. nor, so, otherwise, while, whereas, not only...but also, both... and, so...that, no sooner... that ইত্যাদি।

এবার চলো, কিভাবে এবং কোথায় এই word বা phrase গুলো বসাব, তার কিছু সহজ নিয়ম জেনে নেই।

Rule 1 : কোনো বর্ণনার ধারাবাহিকতা বা ঘটনাক্রম বোঝাতে সাধারণত যেসব Linkers ব্যবহৃত হয় তা হচ্ছে: **At first , firstly, in the first place, at the beginning, Secondly, thirdly, finally, at last, lastly, in the end, to conclude, next, after that, then, afterword** ইত্যাদি।

Example: If you want to do well in the examination, you have to certain things. At first you have to read attentively. secondly you have to memorize some important answers to question. Thirdly you have to write them after memorizing finally you have to revise them frequently.

Rule 2 : সাদৃশ্য বা মিল বোঝাতে যেসব Linker ব্যবহৃত হয় তা হচ্ছে: **similarly, in the same way, in the same manner** ইত্যাদি।

Rule 3 : বৈসাদৃশ্য বা অমিল বোঝাতে যেসব Linker ব্যবহৃত হয় তা হচ্ছে: **on the contrary, on the other hand, instead of, in lieu of** ইত্যাদি।

Rule 4 : কোনো বক্তব্যে অতিরিক্ত কিছু যোগ করতে বা বাড়তি কিছু বলতে যেসব Linker ব্যবহৃত হয় তা হচ্ছে: **in addition to, furthermore, moreover, besides** ইত্যাদি।

Example: The paragraph and essays are different from each other. Besides there are some similarities between them. firstly the paragraph has a topic sentence to introduce the main idea. Secondly it has a number of sentences in the middle of develop that idea. Finally there is a concluding sentence in it to bring the main idea to a close. Similarly the essay also consists of a beginning, a middle and an end. It is therefore, obvious that the paragraph and the essay share some common features.

Rule 5 : যা স্বাভাবিক হওয়া উচিত, তা না বুঝিয়ে অন্যকিছু বোঝালে বা বিপরীত বোঝালে যেসব Linker ব্যবহৃত হয় তা হচ্ছে: **Though, although, but inspite of, despite, nevertheless** ইত্যাদি। যেমন:

Example: Rohan worked very hard. Nevertheless he could not prosper in life.

Example: Though he is poor, he is honest.

Rule 6 : কোনো বর্ণনায় উদাহরণ দিতে হলে সাধারণত যেসব Linker ব্যবহৃত হয় তা হচ্ছে: **For example, for instance, such as, as for example** ইত্যাদি। যেমন:

Example: There are many kinds of birds in our country. Such as the dove, the magpic, the crow, the sparrow etc.

Rule 7 : কোনো কাজ বা ঘটনার ফলশ্রুতি বা ফলাফল বোঝাতে যেসব Linker ব্যবহৃত হয় তা হচ্ছে: **consequently, hence, therefore, as a result** ইত্যাদি। যেমন:

Example: Sumaiya is a hard working girl. She was very much attentive to studies and worked very hard. As a result, she cut a good figure in her SSC exam.

Rule 8 : কোনো বিষয়ের বর্ণনায় সমাপ্তিতে বা উপসংহারে অথবা সংক্ষেপে প্রকাশ করতে যেসব Linker ব্যবহৃত হয় তা হচ্ছে: **in conclusion, to conclude, in fine, in brief, in short, to sum up** ইত্যাদি।

Example: To conclude, I want to say that every man should take care of his health.

Rule 9 : কিছু কিছু Pronoun Sentence linkers হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন: ব্যক্তি বোঝাতে **Who, whose, whom;** বস্তু অর্থে **that, what;** সময় বুঝাতে **when** এবং স্থান বুঝাতে **Where** ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Rule 10 : এছাড়া কারণ বুঝাতে **As/since** ব্যবহৃত হয়। উপরোল্লিখিত Linkers ছাড়াও আরও কিছু Linking words আছে যা শুধু অনুশীলন করার মাধ্যমেই আয়ত্তে আনা সম্ভব।

এবার চলো প্রাকটিস শুরু করে দেই

1. The plants grow well on hillsides (a) —the rainfall is abundant (b) —water doesnot stand. The seedlings are transplanted over vast areas in rows in short intervals. (c) — a certain stage in its growth twigs are carefully severed (d)— it can't be high more (e) — three or five feets.
Answer: (a) where (b) but (c) after (d) so that (e) than
2. Dengue fever is a serious disease (a)—is caused by a kind of virus called Dengue virus; (b)— this virus was identified in Africa (c) — now it has spread all over the world. (d)— in most cases dengue fever has its remedy, it is better to prevent it. (e)— we keep our dwelling places clean, we can easily avoid this disease.
Answer: (a) Which (b) At first (c) but (d) Although (e) If
3. Fortune has often been blamed for blindness. (a) — fortune is not (b) — blind (c) — men are. Those (d)— look into a particulare life will find (e) — fortune is sually in the side of the industrious.
Answer: (a) But (b) so (c) as (d) who (e) that
4. Teaching is such a profession (a) — helps to build a nation. A teacher is (b) — a guide (c) — a pioneer. He has to dedicate-to this noble profession in order to guide the nation (d) — he is called an architect of a new society (e) — he neglects his duties, social discipline will break down.
Answer: (a) that (b) both (c) and (d) so (e) If
5. Computer virus is terror to the users of computers. (a) — it is not biological virus, it disturbs the plain operation of a computer. computer virus is us usually a programme to delete the files which are saved (b) — useful memories. Sometimes the virus attacks the hard disk (c) — harms it, (d) — things happen, (e)— no operation is possible after the attack.
Answer: (a) though (b) along with (c) and (d) If (e) so

