

18



MORE ABOUT CONJUNCTIONS

FUNCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS

A Conjunction is a word used for joining—

[1] one word to another word

[2] one word to a clause

[3] one sentence to another sentence (i.e. one clause to another clause).

Conjunction দুটি শব্দ বা দুটি বাক্যকে বা কখনো একটি শব্দ ও একটি বাক্যাংশকে যুক্ত করার জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয়।

ONE WORD JOINED TO ANOTHER WORD

When two words are joined together by a Conjunction, each is usually *of the similar part of speech*.

Conjunction সাধারণত একই ধরনের দুটি Part of Speech-কে যুক্ত করে।

Thus, a noun is joined to a noun or a pronoun; a verb to a verb; an adjective to an adjective; an adverb to an adverb; and a preposition to a preposition.

Noun to Noun—*Ram and Rahim* are two friends.

Noun to Pronoun—*John and I* do the work.

Pronoun to Pronoun—*You and he* are both wrong.

Verb to Verb—Lila *sat down and wept*.

Adjective to Adjective—They are *sad but hopeful*.

Adverb to Adverb—A cat moves *slowly and silently*.

Prep. to Prep.—He has read the book *through and through*.



Note : *And* joins similar ideas, *but* joins opposite ideas; *or* denotes alternative ideas. (একই ধরনের বিষয় বা ধারণাকে *and* দ্বারা এবং বিপরীত ধরনের বিষয়কে *but* দ্বারা যুক্ত করা হয়। আর এটি অথবা ওটি এরূপ বোঝাতে *or* হয়।)

He is strong *and* brave [= সে শক্তিশালী এবং সাহসী।]

He is weak *but* brave. [= সে দুর্বল কিন্তু সাহসী।]

Do *or* die. [= If you do not do, you will die = হয় করো, না হয় মরো।]

Do *and* die. [= If you do, you will die = করেছে, কী করেছে।]

CORRELATIVES

There are some conjunctions that go in pairs. They are called *Correlatives*.

কতকগুলি conjunction জোড়া-জোড়া বসে। এগুলিকে Correlative বা নিত্যসঙ্গী অব্যয় বলে।

They are both—and; either—or; neither—nor; not only—but also; so—that; such—that; no sooner—than; hardly—when; scarcely—when; else—than; else—but.

Noun to Noun—He is *both* a fool *and* a knave.

Adjective to Adjective—He is *both* wise *and* good.

Adjective to Adjective—He is *not only* wise *but also* good.

Verb to Verb—He must *either* work *or* go.

Adverb to Adverb—He behaved *neither* wisely *nor* kindly.

One word joined to a clause [clause = সমাপিকা ক্রিয়াযুক্ত বাক্যাংশ]

Adv. and Clause—He is so weak *that* he cannot walk.

Adv. and Clause—*Such* was her beauty *that* everybody loved her.

Adv. and Clause—*No sooner* had I sat down *than* they left the room.

Adv. and Clause—*Hardly* had I left the room *when* it began to rain.

Adv. and Clause—*Scarcely* had I left the room *when* it began to rain.

Adv. and Clause—She has none *else than* her mother. (**Nesfield**)

Adv. and Clause—She has *none else but* her mother. (**Wren & Martin**)

Note : In a clause beginning with *no sooner*, *hardly* and *scarcely* the auxiliary verb precedes the subject. [**No sooner**, **hardly** বা **scarcely** দিয়ে clause শুরু হলে **subject**-এর পূর্বে **auxiliary verb** বা সাহায্যকারী ক্রিয়া বসে।]

Also note that *no sooner* takes *than* but *hardly* and *scarcely* take *when* as correlative. [No sooner-এর পরে than বসে; কিন্তু hardly ও scarcely-র পরে when বসে।]

ONE CLAUSE JOINED TO ANOTHER CLAUSE

[A clause is a shorter sentence within a bigger sentence—clause হল বড় বাক্যের মধ্যে একটি ছোট বাক্য।]

Among those Conjunctions, which join one clause or one sentence to another clause or another sentence, the most common can be seen from the following examples. (যে সব Conjunction একটি বাক্য বা clause-এর সঙ্গে আর একটি বাক্য বা clause-কে যুক্ত করে, তাদের মধ্যে সর্বাধিক ব্যবহৃত উদাহরণগুলি নিম্নরূপ) :

First part of sentence

My father says

He works hard

I trust his word

The girl will come

I wish to know

She walked slowly

He will do this

Conjunction

that

that/so that (যাহাতে)

because (কারণ)

if (যদি)

whether

lest (পাছে)

unless (যদি না)

Second part of sentence

this book is mine.

he may succeed.

he speaks the truth.

she is allowed to do so.

he will come or not.

she should fall down.

he is stopped by you.



First part of sentence

Conjunction

Second part of sentence

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| You may go out | as/since (যেহেতু) | the rain has stopped. |
| I wish to know | how | the sick man is today. |
| He left his bed | when | the sun peeped in the room. |
| No one could find out | where | the rogue was lying hid. |
| No one could tell | whence (কোথা থেকে) | the noise arose. |
| The mice will play | while (যতক্ষণ) | the cat is away. |
| You must wait here | till/until | your father comes back. |
| They could not tell | why | they were fined. |
| The girl is quick | and | (she) reads very well. |
| The girl is clever | but | (she) cannot do the work. |
| She went to bed | for | she felt very tired. |
| He closed the door | after | his friends had gone. |
| He had his house cleaned | before | his friends came. |
| I will trust you | provided (যদি) | you sign your name. |
| He will not escape death | however | rich he may be. |
| He left the house | as soon as | the rain stopped. |
| He could not pass | though (যদিও) | he tried often. |
| Your uncle is older | than | your aunt (is). |
| It is a long time | since (কোনো সময় থেকে) | I saw you last. |

KINDS OF CONJUNCTION FOR JOINING CLAUSES

Conjunctions are of two types : (1) Co-ordinating (2) Subordinating.

Co-ordinating Conjunctions are of four types : (a) **Cumulative** (সংযোজক)—and, both ... and, as well as etc. (b) **Alternative** (বিকল্পবাচক)—or, either.....or, neither.....nor etc. (c) **Adversative**—(বৈপরীত্যসূচক)—but, yet, still etc. (d) **Illative** (সিদ্ধান্তবাচক)—so, therefore, etc.

Subordinating Conjunctions denote *time, place, cause, effect, purpose, manner, condition, comparison, apposition* (e.g. He wrote to us *that* he would come—P. K. De Sarkar), and *concession* (e.g. *However* strong you may be, you cannot do this.)

CONJUNCTIONS [LINKING WORDS]

(i) Co-ordinating Conj.

[Joins clauses of equal ranks of a compound sentence.]

And : He played well *and* got a prize.

Both.....and : Both he *and* his brother will go.

Or : Read *or* you will fail.

But : She is sad *but* hopeful.

As well as : Dipu *as well as* his brother is honest.

(ii) Subordinating Conj.

[Joins subordinate clauses to the principal clause of a complex sentence.]

That : He said *that* he would go.

So that : Shut the door *so that* the child may not go out.

In order that : He worked hard *in order that* he might pass the exam.

If : I'll go *if* you come.

Though : *Though* he is poor, he is honest.

Although : *Although* it was hard, he did it.



Still : He worked hard, *still* he failed.

Otherwise : Try hard, *otherwise* you will fail.

So : He tried hard, so he could win the game.

Yet : Life is full of tears yet none wishes to die.

While : You failed *while* your brother passed.

Whereas : He is rich *whereas* his brother is poor.

Not only but also : *Not only* he but his brother *also* will go there.

Either or : *Either* do this *or* leave the room.

Neither nor : She will *neither* do this *nor* leave the room.



As : Do *as* (যেমন) you like.

As (যেহেতু) I am ill, I cannot go.

As : Poor *as* (= though) I am, I am honest.

Because : He cannot go out *because* he is ill.

When : He came *when* I was there.

Where : You may go *where* you like.

Since : *Since* I am ill, I cannot go out.

Before : The patient had died *before* the doctor came.

After : He came *after* I had left the place.

While : Make haste *while* the sun shines.

Till : Wait *till* the train stops.

Until : Do not detain *until* the train stops.

Unless : I shall fail *unless* you help me.

Whether/If : I asked him *whether/if* he would go there.

Lest : Work hard *lest* you should fail.

SOME IMPORTANT RULES

- (i) **Lest, till, and until** should not be followed by *not*. (*Lest, till* এবং *until*-এর পরে *not* বসে না।)

Wait *till/until* the train stops. (Cor.)

Wait *till/until* the train does not stop. (Incor.)

Work hard *lest* you *should* fail. (Cor.) ['Should' is placed after 'lest'.]

Work hard *lest* you *may* not fail. (Incor.)

"The modern idiomatic construction after 'lest' is **should**."—Wren & Martin

- (ii) **So that, in order that** are followed by *may* or *might*, *shall* or *should* but never by *can* or *could* or *will* or *would*. (*So that, in order that*-এর পরে *may/might, shall/should can/could* বা *will/would* বসে না।)

He encouraged me *so that/in order that* I might not lose heart. (Cor.)

He encouraged me *so that/in order that* I would not lose heart. (Incor.)

- (iii) **Because** and **therefore** should not be used in the same sentence. (একই বাক্যে *because* এবং *therefore* ব্যবহার হয় না।)

- (iv) **While** may be used as co-ordinating conjunction or subordinating conjunction according to its sense. (*While* অর্থ অনুযায়ী co-ordinating অথবা subordinating conjunction হতে পারে।)

You failed *while* your brother passed. [*while* = but—(co-ordinate conjunction)]

Make haste *while* the sun shines. [*while* = till—(subord. conj.)]

- (v) **As if, as though** should invariably be followed by a past conditional, not by a present form (*would*, not *will* ; *could*, not *can* ; *did*, not *does* ; *was/were*, not *is/are*; *had gone*, not *has gone*; *knew*, not *knows*.)—MEU



- (vi) **So that** (যাহাতে) denotes purpose (উদ্দেশ্য). But, **So that** (এমন যে) denotes effect. **Such that** also denotes effect.

So that : He worked so hard **that** he fell ill.

Such that : He is **such** a fool **that** I cannot rely on him.

- (vii) **As as** denotes comparison in the positive degree in an *Affirmative sentence*.
(**As as** হ্যাঁ-বাচক বাক্যে positive degree-র তুলনা বোঝায়।)

As as : I am as tall as you (are). [আমি তোমার মতো লম্বা।]

- (viii) **So as** denotes comparison in the positive degree in a *Negative sentence*.
(**So as** না-বাচক বাক্যে positive degree-র তুলনা বোঝায়।)

So as : I am not so tall as you (are). [আমি তোমার মতো লম্বা নই।]

- (ix) **Provided** denotes the sense of *if* (যদি).

Provided : I shall help you **provided** you obey me.

- (x) **However, Whatever, Whoever** denote concession.

However : **However** strong he may be, he cannot do this.

Whatever : **Whatever** you may say, I do not believe you.

Whoever : **Whoever** you may be, I cannot allow you to come here.



SENTENCE LINKERS OR CONNECTORS

Some words provide link with different independent sentences to maintain a flow of expression. These words or expressions are called **Sentence Linkers** or **Sentence Connectors**.

[কিছু শব্দ দুটি স্বাধীন বাক্যের প্রবাহ বজায় রাখতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এগুলিকে **Sentence Linker** বা **Sentence Connector** বলে।]

There is a difference between the Conjunction or the Linking word and the Sentence Linker.

[**Conjunction** এবং **Sentence Linker**-এর মধ্যে কিছু পার্থক্য আছে :]

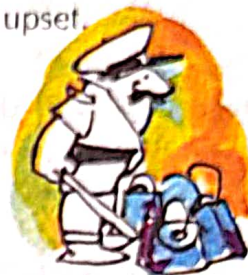
| Conjunctions or Linking Words | Sentence Linkers or Sentence Connectors |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (i) Join words, clause or sentences. | (i) Help in maintaining flow between consecutive sentences. |
| (ii) Used within a sentence. | (ii) Used between two sentences. |

Examples of Sentence Linkers :

[Full stop or semicolon may be used between the sentences.]

| Sentence Linkers | Examples |
|-------------------------------|--|
| However / Nevertheless | You are late. However / Nevertheless , you may start your action. |
| Indeed | He is honest. Indeed , he is respected by all. |
| Besides | He gave me a lodging. Besides , he provided me with a job. |

| Sentence Linkers | Examples |
|--------------------------|--|
| Therefore / Consequently | He is ill. <i>Therefore/Consequently</i> , you should call in a doctor. |
| Actually | He got the first prize. <i>Actually</i> , he scored the highest marks. |
| Naturally | Her son died. <i>Naturally</i> , she is upset. |
| Finally | The police searched the house. <i>Finally</i> , they found the stolen goods. |
| After all | You should not disregard him. <i>After all</i> , he is senior. |
| Any way | It's too late now. <i>Any way</i> , you can try. |
| For example | Pride begets fall. <i>For example</i> , Duryodhan was ruined. |
| In fact | I helped him. <i>In fact</i> , he is my relative. |
| As a result | He was ill. <i>As a result</i> , he could not score any goal. |
| Only | You may come. <i>Only</i> , make no noise. |
| Of course | Would you take a little more milk? <i>Of course</i> not. |
| On the whole | I could not answer all the questions. <i>On the whole</i> , it was satisfactory. |
| On the contrary | I do not hate him. <i>On the contrary</i> , I love him. |



APPLIED SECTION

Insert appropriate Conjunctions in the places left blank.

(শূন্যস্থানে উপযুক্ত Conjunction বসান।)

- You must get up the sun rises.
- You need not leave your bed the sun rises.
- I could not find out he lived.
- Wait here I return.
- Take care you should fall.
- You are much more idle you used to be.
- Many years have passed I saw you last.
- I wish to know you have been so lazy as before.
- Tell me you can the clock has struck nine.
- A man must do his best he may succeed.
- You should not despair you have failed once.
- He who has failed once may succeed the second time, he tries hard.
- You have neglected your work, you know you were doing wrong.
- I was afraid he would not survive his illness.
- Either you I must write that letter at once; it must be sent within the next two hours.

- (p) Gora sells both apples oranges.
 (q) Most insects have wings most ants do not have.
 (r) Who sweeps the rooms, washes the clothes cooks the meals?



- (s) Gahar is hard-working he is not an intelligent boy.
 (t) Hashina is thin tall, her brother is fat short.
 (u) Will you meet me at 4 p.m. 4.30 p.m.?
 (v) The girls are helping their mother the boys are flying kites.
 (w)you keep on your habit, you may land up in jail.

EXERCISE

1. Pick out the Conjunctions in the following sentences and say which join words and which join sentences. If words are joined, say to what Part of Speech they belong :

(নীচের বাক্যগুলি থেকে Conjunction খুঁজে বার করো এবং সেগুলি শব্দকে অথবা বাক্যকে যুক্ত করেছে কিনা লেখো। যদি শব্দকে যোগ করে থাকে, তাহলে ঐ শব্দগুলি কোন Part of Speech লেখো।)

(1) You and I are old friends. (2) Was it true or was it false? (3) He is poor but honest in his dealings. (4) If you wish, I will teach you to read. (5) I wish to read, but I dislike the trouble of reading. (6) Tell me, if you can, how I can learn to read without taking any trouble. (7) I can tell you that nothing can be learnt without trouble. (8) You must go on working till the sun goes down. (9) As soon as the sun goes down, you may stop work. (10) You should go home now as the sun has set. (11) They wept, for they had lost their mother. (12) You will miss the train unless you make haste. (13) I have never heard whether you missed the first train. (14) Do not get wet, lest you should catch cold. (15) I must punish both you and your brother for being absent, as neither of you asked for leave. (16) Although the sun is very hot today, you may go out for half an hour, provided you take an umbrella and wear a hat of some kind.

2. Use the Conjunctions and write in your own English :

প্রত্যেকেই তাকে বিশ্বাস করে কারণ সে সৎ। আমি আশা করি যদি তুমি কখনো এই শহরে আসো, তাহলে আমার বাড়িতে আবার আসবে। রুগ্ন লোকটি আজ কেমন আছে, আমি জানতে এসেছি। সে হয় বোকা, না হয় বদমাস (knave)। তুমি বা তোমার ভাই কেউই আজ স্কুলে আসেনি। নরেশ ও সুরেশ প্রত্যহ এখানে খেলা করে। আমি তাকে পাঁচটি টাকা, একটি ছুরি ও একটি বই দিয়েছিলাম। তিনি চিঠিখানি লিখেছিলেন এবং ডাকে ফেলেছিলেন। হয় রাম, না হয় তার ভাই ফলগুলি পেড়েছে (pluck)। আপনি নিজে সেখানে যাবেন, না, আপনার ছেলেকে পাঠাবেন? এখনই যাত্রা করুন, নতুবা (otherwise) স্টিমার পাবেন না। আমি জানি যে সে মিথ্যাবাদী। মেয়েটি সুশ্রী কিন্তু বুদ্ধিমতী নয়।