

Suffix & Prefix

Prefix & Suffix এর মাধ্যমে **conversion of words** (শব্দের রূপান্তর) সম্পর্কে জানা যায়। Prefix & Suffix এর আলোচনা করতে গেলে যে **term** টা সামনে আসে সেটা হল - **Affix**.

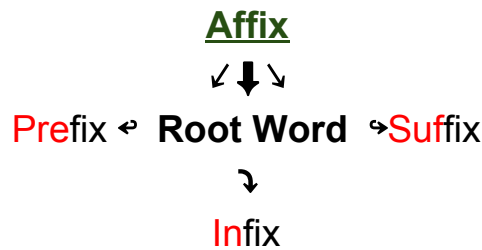
এখন প্রশ্ন হলো, what is **Affix**?

Affix : Affix মানে হলো জুড়ে দেওয়া। যদি আমরা সরল ভাষায় বলি, তাহলে Affix হলো **semi-words** বা **অর্ধ শব্দ** বা **শব্দাংশ**। এরা কখনো স্বাধীনভাবে অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে না বা এদের নিজস্ব স্বাধীন কোন অর্থ নেই। কিন্তু যখন এটা কোনো **Root Word** বা **মূল শব্দের** এর সাথে **Attach/Fix** করা হয়, তখন ইহা অর্থ প্রকাশে সাহায্য করে।

Affix সাধারণ তিন প্রকার

1. Prefix
2. Suffix
3. Infix

নিচের **Diagram** টি লক্ষ্য করো,



Prefix : Root Word বা মূল শব্দের **পূর্বে** যে Affix গুলো যুক্ত হয়ে নতুন শব্দ তৈরি করে, তাদের **Prefix** বলে।

যেমন :

1. **Dis** + honest = Dishonest
2. **Un** + happy = Unhappy
3. **Im** + possible = Impossible

Suffix : Root Word বা মূল শব্দের **পরে** যে Affix গুলো যুক্ত হয়ে নতুন শব্দ তৈরি করে, তাদের **Suffix** বলে।

যেমন :

1. Faith + **Full** = Faithfull
2. Read + **Able** = Readable
3. Use + **less** = Useless

Infix : Root Word বা মূল শব্দের **ভিতরে** পরিবর্তন হয়ে নতুন শব্দ তৈরি করলে, তাদের **Infix** বলে।

যেমন :

1. Able - Ability
2. Life - live

Note :

► এমন অনেক শব্দ আছে, যার **পূর্বে** Prefix এবং **পরে** Suffix উভয়ই বসতে পারে।

যেমন :

1. Unnecessarily = **un** + necessary + **ly**
2. Unstoppable = **un** + stop + **able**
3. Irregularly = **ir** + regular + **ly**
4. Unhelpful = **un** + help + **ful**
5. Disadvantageous = **dis** + advantage + **ous**

► **Prefix** এর মাধ্যমে গঠিত শব্দ মূল শব্দের **বিপরীত** অর্থ দেয়।

যেমন :

1. **Dis** + honest = Dishonest
2. **Non** + stop = Nonstop
3. **Dis** + allow = Disallow

► **Suffix** এর মাধ্যমে গঠিত শব্দে মূল শব্দের অর্থের পরিবর্তন হয় না, তবে Parts of Speech এর পরিবর্তন হয়।

যেমন :

1. Digit + **al** = Digital
2. Write + **r** = Writer

Question Pattern



“ পরীক্ষায় ১০ টি **Root Word** বা মূল শব্দ দেওয়া থাকবে। শব্দগুলোকে বাক্যের অর্থ অনুযায়ী **Prefix** কিংবা **Suffix** যোগ করে **Noun, Verb, Adjective** অথবা **Adverb** এ রূপান্তর করতে হবে। প্রয়োজনে Prefix ও Suffix একত্রে ব্যবহার করতে হবে। ”

List of Most Important Prefixes

👉 At a Glance :

dis	il	im	in	ir	mis
non	un	be	en	re	over

▪ Dis -

1. **Dis** + allow = Disallow
2. **Dis** + honest = Dishonest
3. **Dis** + Agree = Disagree
4. **Dis** + Obey = Disobey
5. **Dis** + like = Dislike
6. **Dis** + appear = Disappear
7. **Dis** + honour = Dishonour
8. **Dis** + comfort = Discomfort
9. **Dis** + belief = Disbelief
10. **Dis** + order = Disorder

▪ **il -**

1. **il** + literate = illiterate
2. **il** + legible = illegible
3. **il** + liberal = illiberal
4. **il** + legal = illegal
5. **il** + logical = illogical

▪ **im -**

1. **im** + possible = impossible
2. **im** + mature = immature
3. **im** + mortal = immortal
4. **im** + pure = impure
5. **im** + polite = impolite

▪ **in -**

1. **in** + justice = injustice
2. **in** + active = inactive
3. **in** + capable = incapable
4. **in** + visible = invisible
5. **in** + complete = incomplete
6. **in** + correct = incorrect
7. **in** + definite = Indefinite
8. **in** + discipline = indiscipline
9. **in** + sensible = insensible
10. **in** + accurate = inaccurate
11. **in** + ability = inability
12. **in** + adequate = inadequate

▪ **ir -**

1. **ir** + regular = Irregular
2. **ir** + responsible = irresponsible
3. **ir** + relevant = irrelevant
4. **ir** + religious = irreligious
5. **ir** + rational = irrational

▪ **mis -**

1. **mis** + take = mistake
2. **mis** + fire = misfire
3. **mis** + use = misuse
4. **mis** + fortune = misfortune
5. **mis** + behave = misbehave
6. **mis** + understand = misunderstand
7. **mis** + interrupt = misinterpret
8. **mis** + conduct = misconduct
9. **mis** + guide = misguide

▪ **Non :**

1. **non** + stop = Nonstop
2. **non** + violence = nonviolence
3. **non** + sense = nonsense
4. **non** + smoker = nonsmoker
5. **non** + fiction = nonfiction

▪ **Un -**

1. **un** + able = unable
2. **un** + common = uncommon
3. **un** + social = unsocial
4. **un** + conscious = unconscious
5. **un** + usual = unusual
6. **un** + necessary = unnecessary
7. **un** + easy = uneasy
8. **un** + fit = unfit
9. **un** + popular = unpopular
10. **un** + fortunate = unfortunate
11. **un** + pleasant = unpleasant
12. **un** + wise = unwise
13. **un** + safe = unsafe
14. **un** + done = undone
15. **un** + known = unknown

Note :

“**dis, il, im, ir, mis, non, un**” এই Prefix গুলো Root Word এর সাথে যুক্ত হয়ে **Negative** অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।

▪ **be -**

1. **be** + fall = befall
2. **be** + fit = befit
3. **be** + known = beknown
4. **be** + siege = besiege
5. **be** + quiet = bequiet

Note : Adjective/Noun এর পূর্বে **be** prefix যুক্ত হয়ে **Verb** গঠিত হয়।

▪ **en -**

1. **en** + courage = encourage
2. **en** + danger = endanger
3. **en** + large = enlarge
4. **en** + fold = enfold
5. **en** + able = enable
6. **en** + force = enforce
7. **en** + list = enlist
8. **en** + joy = enjoy
9. **en** + rich = enrich

Note : Adjective/Noun এর পূর্বে **en** Prefix যুক্ত হয়ে **Verb** গঠিত হয়।

▪ **re -**

1. **re** + turn = return
2. **re** + call = recall
3. **re** + arrange = rearrange
4. **re** + unite = reunite
5. **re** + union = reunion
6. **re** + write = rewrite
7. **re** + take = retake

▪ **over -**

1. **over** + take = overtake
2. **over** + eating = overeating
3. **over** + come = overcome

List of Most Important Suffixes

✌ At a Glance :

ful	al	dom	ship
less	ee	meant	y
ness	r/er	tion	ce/cy
ly	th	sion	ial
able	hood	ous	ive

▪ **ful** -

1. Great + **ful** = Greatful
2. Beauty + **ful** = Beautiful
3. Help + **ful** = Helpful
4. Mercy + **ful** = Merciful
5. Faith + **ful** = Faithful
6. Doubt + **ful** = Doubtful

Note : Noun এর সাথে **ful** Suffix যুক্ত হয়ে **Adjective** গঠিত হয়।

▪ **less** -

1. Use + **less** = Useless
2. Life + **less** = Lifeless
3. Aim + **less** = Aimless
4. Care + **less** = Careless
5. Motive + **less** = Motiveless
6. Meaning + **less** = Meaningless
7. Shame + **less** = Shameless
8. Value + **less** = Valueless

▪ **ness** -

1. Kind + **ness** = Kindness
2. Happy + **ness** = Happiness
3. Fresh + **ness** = Freshness
4. Quiet + **ness** = Quietness
5. Idle + **ness** = Idleness

▪ **ly** -

1. Slow + **ly** = Slowly
2. World + **ly** = worldly
3. Serious + **ly** = Seriously
4. Real + **ly** = Really
5. Appreciate + **ly** = Appropriately
6. Rapid + **ly** = Rapidly
7. Exact + **ly** = Exactly
8. Direct + **ly** = Directly

Note :

- Noun + **ly** = Adjective
- Adjective + **ly** = Adverb

▪ **able** -

1. Comfort + **able** = Comfortable
2. Reason + **able** = Reasonable
3. Forget + **able** = Forgettable
4. Move + **able** = Movable
5. Fashion + **able** = Fashionable

Note : Noun ও Verb এর সাথে **able**’ Suffix যুক্ত হয়ে **Adjective** গঠিত হয়।

▪ **al -**

1. Approve + **al** = Approval
2. Digit + **al** = Digital
3. Society + **al** = Social
4. Education + **al** = Educational
5. Culture + **al** = Cultural
6. Nature + **al** = Natural
7. Propose + **al** = Proposal
8. Arrive + **al** = Arrival

Note :

- Noun + **al** = Adjective
- Verb + **al** = Noun

▪ **r/er -**

1. Work + **er** = worker
2. Teach + **er** = Teacher
3. Follow + **er** = Follower
4. Happy + **er** = Happier
5. Healthy + **er** = Healthier
6. Wealthy + **er** = Wealthier
7. Build + **er** = Builder
8. Drive + **er** = Driver
9. Produce + **r** = Producer
10. Write + **r** = Writer

Note : Verb + **r/er** = Noun

▪ **ment** -

1. Require + **ment** = Requirement
2. Establish + **ment** = Establishment
3. Arrange + **ment** = Arrangement
4. Appoint + **ment** = Appointment
5. Develop + **ment** = Development
6. Allot + **ment** = Allotment
7. Employ + **ment** = Employment
8. Engage + **ment** = Engagement
9. Enforce + **ment** = Enforcement
10. Judge + **ment** = Judgement
11. Enjoy + **ment** = Enjoyment
12. Announce + **ment** = Announcement
13. Advertise + **ment** = Advertisement
14. Replace + **ment** = Replacement
15. Retire + **ment** = Retirement

▪ **tion** -

1. Situate + **tion** = Situation
2. Cultivate + **tion** = Cultivation
3. Contribute + **tion** = Contribution
4. Educate + **tion** = Education
5. Donate + **tion** = Donation
6. Plant + **tion** = Plantation
7. Utilise + **tion** = Utilization
8. Deforest + **tion** = Deforestation
9. Addict + **tion** = Addiction
10. Collect + **tion** = Collection
11. Distribute + **tion** = Distribution
12. Narrate + **tion** = Narration
13. Tolerate + **tion** = Toleration

14. Transport + **tion** = Transportation
15. Populate + **tion** = Population

▪ **sion** -

1. Decide + **sion** = Decision
2. Conclude + **sion** = Conclusion
3. Impress + **sion** = Impression
4. Provide + **sion** = Provision
5. Profess + **sion** = Profession

▪ **ous** -

1. Poison + **ous** = Poisonous
2. Virtue + **ous** = Virtuous
3. Merit + **ous** = Meritorious
4. Industry + **ous** = Industrious
5. Monotony + **ous** = Monotonous
6. Prosper + **ous** = Prosperous
7. Courage + **ous** = Courageous
8. Glory + **ous** = Glorious
9. Danger + **ous** = Dangerous
10. Marvel + **ous** = Marvelous

Note : Noun + ous = **Adjective**

▪ **hood** -

1. Child + **hood** = Childhood
2. Boy + **hood** = Boyhood
3. False + **hood** = Falsehood
4. Neighbour + **hood** = Neighbourhood

▪ **dom** -

1. King + **dom** = Kingdom
2. Free + **dom** = Freedom
3. Wise + **dom** = Wisdom

Note: Any word + **hood/dom** = **Noun**.

▪ **ship** -

1. Member + **ship** = Membership
2. Fellow + **ship** = Fellowship
3. Partner + **ship** = Partnership
4. Friend + **ship** = Friendship
5. Scholar + **ship** = Friendship

▪ **ee** -

1. Exam + **ee** = Examine
2. Employ + **ee** = Employee
3. Train + **ee** = Trainee
4. Nominate + **ee** = Nominee
5. Pay + **ee** = Payee
6. Address + **ee** = Addressee

▪ **y** -

1. Treasure + **y** = Treasury
2. Greed + **y** = Greedy
3. Sun + **y** = Sunny
4. Dirt + **y** = Dirty
5. Craft + **y** = Crafty
6. Health + **y** = Healthy
7. Wealth + **y** = Wealthy
8. Hand + **y** = Handy
9. Storm + **y** = Stormy

▪ **th** -

1. Strong + **th** = Strength
2. Long + **th** = Length
3. Deep + **th** = Depth
4. Warm + **th** = Warmth
5. Wide + **th** = Width
6. True + **th** = Truth

Note : Adjective + **th** = **Noun**

▪ **ce/cy** -

1. Brilliant + **ce** = Brilliance
2. Confident + **ce** = Confidence
3. Constant + **ce** = Constance
4. Excellent + **ce** = Excellence
5. Instant + **ce** = Instance
6. Urgent + **cy** = Urgency
7. Sufficient + **cy** = Sufficiency
8. Secret + **cy** = Secrecy
9. Efficient + **cy** = Efficiency

▪ **ial** -

1. Office + **ial** = Official
2. Lyric + **ial** = Lyrical
3. Logic + **ial** = Logical
4. Finance + **ial** = Financial
5. Commerce + **ial** = Commercial

▪ **ive** -

1. Abuse + **ive** = Abusive
2. Defence + **ive** = Defensive
3. Reflex + **ive** = Reflexive
4. Offence + **ive** = Offensive
5. Object + **ive** = Objective
6. Impress + **ive** = Impressive

এই **Chart** টি মনে রাখার চেষ্টা করবে,

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
tion sion ment ance ence ness hood dom age ture ty th er	al tive sive ful ous able ible less ant ent thy ed ate	ate fy	ly

“Suffix এ ভালো করতে হলে **Suffix** এর **Spelling Rules** ভালোভাবে জানতে হবে”

R1

কোন Word যখন **Consonant** দিয়ে শেষ হয় এবং Suffix টি একটি **Consonant** দিয়ে শুরু হয়, তখন কোন অক্ষর পরিবর্তন না করে Suffix টি যুক্ত হয়।

যেমন :

entertain + ment = Entertainment

regret + ful = Regretful

R2

একটি **Consonant** দিয়ে শেষ হওয়া বেশিরভাগ word এর জন্য Suffix যুক্ত করার সময় শেষের Letter টি **দুটি** বানাতে হবে। এটি বিশেষ করে এক **Syllable** বিশিষ্ট Word গুলোর ক্ষেত্রে প্রযোজ্য।

যেমন :

Run + ing = running

Fun + y = funny

R3

এক Syllable বিশিষ্ট Word যখন একাধিক Consonant দিয়ে শেষ হয়, তখন শেষের Letter টি দু'টো বানাতে হবে না।

যেমন :

Start + ing = starting

Ring + ing = ringing

R4

একাধিক Syllable বিশিষ্ট এবং “L” দিয়ে শেষ হওয়া ওয়ার্ড গুলোর জন্য Suffix যুক্ত করার সময় অবশ্যই “L” কে Double “LL” করতে হবে।

যেমন :

Reveal + ing = revelling

Cancel + ed = cancelled

R5

যেসব word এর **শেষ Syllable এ জোর দেওয়া হয়** এবং যেগুলো একটি Consonant দিয়ে শেষ হয়, সেগুলোর ক্ষেত্রে শেষের Letter টি **দুটো** হবে।

যেমন :

Refer + ing = referring

Begin + er = beginner

R6

যেসব word এর **শেষ Syllable এ জোর দেওয়া হয় না**, সেগুলোর ক্ষেত্রে শেষের Letter টি দুটো বানাতে হবে না।

যেমন :

Benefit + ed = benefited

Offer + ing = offering

R7

অনুচ্চারিত “e” যুক্ত শব্দ একটি Consonant ও “y” দিয়ে শেষ হলে Suffix যুক্ত করার সময় “y” পরিবর্তিত হয়ে “i” হবে।

“y” দ্বারা শেষ হওয়া শব্দে “ing” Suffix যুক্ত করার সময় “y” অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।

যেমন :

Lonely + ness = loneliness

Happy + ness = happiness

Copy + ing = copying

Passage এ

Suffix & Prefix এর সঠিক ব্যবহার আমরা কিভাবে করবো?

✿ Suffix & Prefix এ ভালো দক্ষতা অর্জন করতে হলে, একটি Sentence এ **Noun**, **Verb**, **Adjective** এবং **Adverb** কখন ও কিভাবে বসাতে হবে তা জানতে হবে।

Position of Noun

R1

Sentence এ Subject অথবা Object হিসাবে Noun বসতে পারে।

যেমন :

1. _____(honest) is the best policy.
2. The importance of newspaper is beyond _____(describe).

Answer : 1. Honesty 2. Description

R2

“To” ব্যতীত অন্যান্য সকল Preposition এর পর Object হিসাবে Noun বসতে পারে।

যেমন :

1. An ideal student is careful about _____(responsible).
2. Nowadays, our parents feel lack of _____(aware)

Answer : 1. Responsible 2. Awareness

R3

Subject এর Compliment হিসাবে Noun বসতে পারে।

যেমন :

1. He is a _____(free) fighter.
2. Bangladesh is my _____(birth).

Answer : 1. Freedom 2. Birthplace

Note : Compliment হিসেবে অর্থ অনুযায়ী Adjective ও বসতে পারে।

R4

Subject এর Appositive হিসেবে Comma এর পরে Noun বসতে পারে।

যেমন :

1. Shakira, a _____(dance), was perform in the last Football World Cup.
2. Sakib Al Hasan, a _____(cricket), is a great player of Bangladesh.
3. I, the _____(narrate) of the story, will prove the fact.

Answer : 1. Dancer 2. Cricketer 3. Narrator

Position of Verb**R1**

Assertive :

Sub + **MV** + Obj + ext.

Sub + **AV** + **MV** + Obj+ ext.

যেমন :

1. He read the book.
2. He is a Doctor.

R2

Interrogative :

AV + Sub + **MV** + Obj + ext?

যেমন :

1. Do you _____(belief) me?
2. What do you _____(teacher) us?

Answer : 1. Believe 2. Teach

R3

Imperative :

Verb + Obj + ext.

Don't/Never + **V₁** + Obj + ext.

Please/Kindly + **V₁** + Obj + ext.

Let + Sub + **V₁** + Obj + ext.

যেমন :

1. _____(opening) the door.
2. Don't _____(plucking) the flower.
3. Please, _____(giving) me a coffee.
4. Let's _____(waiting) for his reply.

Answer : 1. Open 2. Pluck 3. Give 4. Wait

R4

Optative :

May + Sub + **V₁** + Obj + ext.

যেমন :

1. May he _____(come) the problem.
2. May he _____(Prosperous) in life.

Answer : 1. Overcome 2. Prosper

R5

Exclamatory :

Interjection! + Sub + **Verb** + Obj + ext.

Or,

How/What + Sub + **Verb**!

যেমন :

1. Hurrah! We have ____ (winner) the game.
2. What a nice scenery he ____ (capturing)!

Answer : 1. Won 2. Capture

Position of Adjective

R1

Article এর পর **দুটি** শব্দ থাকলে প্রথমটি **Adjective** এবং দ্বিতীয়টি **Noun** হয়। অর্থাৎ, Article এবং Noun এর মাঝে Adjective বসতে পারে।

যেমন :

1. He is a ____ (hand) guy.
2. She is a ____ (beauty) girl.

Answer : 1. Handsome 2. Beautiful

R2

Subject এর **Compliment** হিসাবে **be Verb** এর পরে Adjective বসতে পারে।

যেমন :

1. It is not ____ (compare).
2. This situation is ____ (trouble).

Answer : 1. Comparable 2. Troublesome

R3

Am/is/are/was/were/be ইত্যাদি Auxiliary Verb যখন Sentence এ **Main Verb** হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন এদের পর **Adjective** বসতে পারে।

যেমন :

1. The little girl is _____(hunger)
2. Hamza could be _____(ability) to fulfill his dream.

Answer : 1. Hungry 2. Able

Note : এদের পরে Adverb বা Noun ও বসতে পারে, সেক্ষেত্রে বাক্যের অর্থের প্রাধান্য দিতে হবে।

Position of Adverb

R1

Sentence এ Subject এর শুরুতে বা Sentence এর শেষেও Adverb বসতে পারে।

যেমন :

1. _____(recent) the PM has visited the area.
2. We should pray _____(regular).

Answer : 1. Recently 2. Regularly

R2

Adverb এর পূর্বেও আরেকটি Adverb বসতে পারে।

যেমন :

1. He runs _____(very) fast.
2. His business is _____(extreme) well.

Answer : 1. Very 2. Extremely

R3

Subject এবং **Verb** এর মাঝেও Adverb বসতে পারে।

যেমন :

1. They ____ (quick) ready for the adventure.
2. He ____ (bad) refuse the proposal.

Answer : 1. Quickly 2. Badly

Live Practice

Practice 01

Honesty is opposite to (a) _____ (honest). An honest man is not (b) _____ (harm) to anybody. He never does (c) _____ (just) to others. When he does anything (d) _____ (moral) , he feels (e) _____ (comfortable). He never tells a lie. He is always (f) _____ (response) to his duty. We should follow the path of (g) _____ (honest) and leave the path of (h) _____ (honesty). In that case, you will be (i) _____ (love) by all and will be able to reach the path of (j) _____ (prosper).

Practice 02

A (a) _____ (free) fighter is a (b) _____ (war) who took part in our war of Liberation in 1971. The (c) _____ (dependence) of our motherland was (d) _____ (dear) to a freedom fighter than his life. He joined the war (e) _____ (willing). He had no (f) _____ (might) weapons with him. But he had strong moral courage. He was (g) _____ (main) a guerrilla (h) _____ (fight). He attacked the enemy from an (i) _____ (know) place and then (j) _____ (appeared).

Practice 03

Money cannot buy (a) _____ (happy). Money is (b) _____ (obvious) necessary for our life. But it is not the thing that (c) _____ (necessary) brings happiness. Happiness is (d) _____ (absolute) a psychological

thing. Basically, it is the name of a (e) _____ (feel). It lies in the (f) _____ (content) of mind. A poor man with mental (g) _____ (satisfy) may become really happy in life. On the other hand, a man with a lot of (h) _____ (rich) may not be happy. Their wealth becomes the cause of (i) _____ (happy) because most of the time they suffer from (j) _____ (secure). So they lead a life full of cares and anxieties.

Practice 04

Student life is the (a) _____ (gold) season of life. This is a (b) _____ (from) period of life. This is the time for (c) _____ (prepare) of future life. Students are the future (d) _____ (lead) of the country. They should have (e) _____ (patriot). They should achieve (f) _____ (educate) and build as (g) _____ (compete) citizens. They should gain (h) _____ (know) and learn the art of (i) _____ (behave) and (j) _____ (interact) before others.

Practice 05

Bangladesh is an (a) _____ (dependent) country, but she is still burdened with poverty, (b) _____ (population), (c) _____ (employ), corruption, food (d) _____ (deficient), natural calamities, power crisis etc. Considering all these, the present (e) _____ (govern) has aimed at making a digital Bangladesh to (f) _____ (come) most of these problems. The actual aim of (g) _____ (digit). Bangladesh is to establish technology based government which will emphasize the over all (h) _____ (develop) of the country and the nation. The country has (i) _____ (ready) fixed its target of (j) _____ (achieve) 'Digital Bangladesh' by 2021.

Answers of the Practice Questions

Practice 01

a) dishonesty b) harmful c) injustice d) immoral e) uncomfortable f) responsible g) honesty h) dishonesty i) loved j) prosperity

Practice 02

a) freedom b) warrior c) independence d) dearer e) willingly f) mighty g) mainly h) fighter i) unknown j) disappeared

Practice 03

a) happiness b) obviously c) necessarily d) absolutely e) feeling f) contentment g) satisfaction h) riches i) unhappiness j) insecurity

Practice 04

a) golden b) formative c) preparation d) leaders e) patriotism f) education g) competitive h) knowledge i) behaviour j) interaction

Practice 05

a) Independent b) Overpopulation c) unemployment d) deficiency e) government f) overcome g) digital h) development i) already j) achieving

Ashraful Alam Showrav

Phone : +88 01521 422478, +88 01722 624695

Email : showrav.me@gmail.com

Facebook : www.facebook.com/showrav.me