

position. "He is **not** in office now", but, *in* the office = inside the office. "Is he in the office?" at his office = on duty—"He is at his office"—**Advanced Learners' Dictionary, Hornby**; The teacher is *in* the class (inside the class); She is *in* bed (at rest), *in* haste; *in* cash or notes (but *by* cheque); *in* advance, *in* general, *in* ink (written *in* ink); *in* pain, *in* sorrow, *in* time, *in* his presence or absence; *in* a hurry (denotes state or condition); *in* the dark (I am *in* the dark about his purpose); *in* the sun (Do not run *in* the sun); *in* the shade (Keep the thing *in* the shade); *in* the army (occupation); *in* a few days; *in* a bad temper, dressed *in* silk, weak *in* history.

TO, IN, INTO

সে স্কুলে আছে—He is *in* the school.

সে স্কুলে যাচ্ছে—He is going *to* school.

সে ঘরের মধ্যে ঢুকছে—He is stepping *into* the room.

ব্যাঙটা কুয়োর মধ্যে লাফিয়ে পড়ল—The frog jumped *into* the well.

Note : কোনো দিকে গতি বোঝালে *To*, ভিতরে স্থিতি বোঝালে *In* এবং ভিতরের দিকে গতি বোঝালে *Into* হয়। 'To' denotes motion, 'in' denotes position within, and 'into' denotes motion inward.

Infinitive বা 'তে'-অন্ত অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়া হলে Verb-এর আগে *to* হয় :

আমি বইটি পড়তে চাই—I like *to read* the book.

সে স্কুলে যেতে চায় না—He does not like *to go* to school.

কিন্তু কতকগুলি word-এর পর *to* preposition বসলেও তারপর infinitive না হয়ে gerund বা verbal noun হয়।

যেমন—He is addicted *to gambling*. (addicted *to gamble* হয় না)।

He is adverse *to playing* cards. (adverse *to play* হয় না)।

Some other usages of To :

- To denote purpose : I came *to see* you. We read *to learn*. He invited me *to dinner*.
- To denote limit and effect : The army fought *to* the last. We shall pay *to* the last penny. He was beaten *to* death. *To* our disappointment he failed.
- To denote proportion : Our team won by three goals *to* nil. The ratio of rice and pulse (ডাল) is two *to* one.
- To denote agreement : The apple is sweet *to* taste.
- To denote time : It is ten *to* eight. (আটটা বাজতে দশ মিনিট বাকি)
- To denote until : The farmers work from dawn *to* dusk.
- To denote comparing : He is junior/senior/inferior/superior *to* me.
- To denote attaching : Stick the stamp firmly *to* the envelope.
- To denote facing : The two sisters stood face *to* face.
- For the indirect object : Give it *to* me.

BY, WITH

বাঘটি বাঘাযতীনের দ্বারা নিহত হইয়াছিল—The tiger was killed *by* Bagha Jatin.

পাখিটি শিকারীর দ্বারা নিহত হইয়াছিল—The bird was killed *by* the hunter.

