



WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A PHRASE AND AN IDIOM?

A Phrase is a group of words without a Subject and a Finite Verb. But it is used as a 'Part of Speech' in a sentence. However, an Idiomatic Phrase expresses a special meaning beyond its literal meaning.

[Phrase হল এমন একরকম শব্দগুচ্ছ (Group of Words) যাতে কোনো Subject বা Finite Verb থাকে না। যাই হোক, Idiomatic Phrase বা বাগ্‌ধারা তার আক্ষরিক অর্থকে অতিক্রম করে একটি ব্যঙ্গনর্থ প্রকাশ করে।]

ABC (primary knowledge, প্রাথমিক জ্ঞান)—He does not know even the *ABC* of music.

Above all (more than anything else, সর্বোপরি)—*Above all*, be careful of your health.

Above board (beyond doubt, সংশয়হীনভাবে নির্দোষ)—His activities are open and *above board*.

Achilles' heel (weak point, দুর্বলতা বা ত্রুটি)—Hankering for votes is the *Achilles' heel* of the so-called leaders of our country.



After all (in spite of everything, সব কিছু সত্ত্বেও)—*After all*, he is a patriot.

All at once (suddenly, হঠাৎ)—*All at once* a tiger came out of the forest.

All on (of) a sudden (suddenly, হঠাৎ)—*All on (of) a sudden* a tiger came out of the bush.

All but (nearly, প্রায়)—The poor villagers are *all but* ruined.

All in all (supreme, সর্বসর্বা)—Mr. Sen is *all in all* in his office.

Apple of discord (matter of dispute, বিবাদের বিষয়)—The paternal property has become an *apple of discord* between the two brothers.

As if (as it would be, যেন)—He swims so beautifully *as if* he is the water-god.

As it were (like, যেন)—The sun is, *as it were*, the lamp of the universe.

As usual (habitually, যথারীতি)—He is late *as usual*.

At a loss (puzzled, হতবুদ্ধি, কিংকর্তব্যবিমূঢ়)—He was *at a loss* and sought help from me.

At all (primarily, আদৌ)—He does not know French *at all*.

At all events (in all cases, যাই ঘটুক সব ক্ষেত্রেই)—I shall stand by him *at all events*.

