

Related Topics of Modifiers

1. Determiners:

- Articles = (a, an, the)
- Demonstrative = (this, that, these, those)
- possessives = (my, our, your, his, her, their, Rahim's)
- Numerals = (two, three, four, five etc)
- Quantifiers = (many, much, some, any, no, all, both, every, either, neither, few, little)

2. Intensifier : (very, much, Adjective + ly)

3. Infinitives : (To + verb-এর Base form)

4. participles:

- present = (verb + ing)
- past = (verb - এর past form)
- perfect = (Having + verb - এর past participle form)

5. Appositive : (কোন Noun - সম্বন্ধে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদান করে)

6. Downtoner : (যে সব Adverb - কোন কিছুকে অর্থকে হ্রাস করে)

- (almost, partly, barely, hardly, nearly, rather, a bit, a little, not at all, scarcely etc)

7. Compound : (একত্রিত parts of speech - এর সমষ্টি)

- (Brand-new, black-dated, hard-working)

8. Relative clause : (Relative pronoun or Relative Adverb দ্বারা)

- (who..., which..., whom..., that..., where... etc)

9. Adjective : (Lozy, clever, good, fond etc)
10. Adverb : (very, incredibly etc)
11. Noun or Noun-adjective : (Tea table, football match etc)

Words for Different Modifiers

Premodifiers

सर्वप्रथम Noun, verb, Adjective एवं Adverb - पर पूर्व premodifier व्यवहृत হয়।

Structure : **Modifiers + Noun/Adjective/verb/Adverb.**

* की की बिना noun/adjective/verb/adverb - एक premodify करता।

(य मकल words Noun को premodify करता:-

1. Determiners : (Determiners + noun)
 ↳ (This is my pen.)
2. Adjectives : (Adj + Noun)
 ↳ (A lozy man.)
3. Present participle : (present participle + Noun)
 ↳ A sleeping dog.
4. Past Participle : (Past Participle + Noun)
 ↳ A burnt child.
5. Noun/Noun-adjective : (Noun + Noun)
 ↳ A cricket match.

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6. Compounds : (Compound noun/Adj + Noun)

→ A hard-working student.

ଏ ସବୁ words Adjective ର premodify କରେ:

1. Adverbs : (Adverb + Adjective)

→ The book is very interesting.

2. Intensifiers : (Intensifier + Adjective)

→ The book is very interesting.

3. Downtoners : (Downtoner + Adjective)

→ Soheli is rather a lazy boy.

ଏହି ଦୁଇଟି Adverb
ସହଜ Adj ର ବା
Adverb premodify
କରେ ।

ଏ ସବୁ words Verb ର premodify କରେ:

1. Adverbs : (Adverb + Verb)

→ He always speak the truth.

ଏ ସବୁ words Adverb ର premodify କରେ:

1. Adverbs : (Adverb + Adverb)

→ I am extremely well.

→ He did the work very well.

Postmodifiers

কিছু ব্যক্তিগত দ্বারা ব্যবহৃত Noun ও Verb-এর পর postmodifier ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure: Noun/verb + modifiers

* যে যে বিষয় Noun/verb এর postmodify করে।

এ সকল words Noun এর postmodify করে:

1. Present participle: (Noun + present participle)

→ The student working in the laboratory

2. Past participle: (Noun + past participle)

→ The book published in 2016.

3. Infinitive: (Noun + infinitive)

→ I told him to go.

4. Adjective/Adj phrase: (Noun + Adjective/Adj phrase)

→ All the members present in the meeting.

5. Adverbs: (Noun + Adverb)

→ The man behind is my teacher.

6. Appositives: (Noun + Appositive)

→ Nazrul Islam, the rebel poet, is a shining
shining star.

7. Relative clause: (Noun + Relative clause)

This is the place where he visited.

যে সকল words Verb-কে postmodify করে:-

1. Infinitives : (Verb + infinitive)

↳ I would like to take tea.

2. Adverbs : (Verb + Adverb) Group - VCS preparation

↳ Usain Bolt runs fast. (ultimate)

● ব্যুৎক্রম

Adverb (enough) নি সর্বদা Adjective ও Adverb-এর পরে বসে Adjective ও Adverb-কে postmodify করে।

Structure: Adjective/Adverb + enough

Example: The house is not big enough for us.

We didn't leave early enough.

She is old enough to decide for herself.

Dangling Modifiers

এটা এমন একটি বাক্য বা বাক্যসূত্র যা কোন একটি word-কে modify করে কিন্তু বাক্যে তা সঠিক থাকে না। participle/participle-phrase Dangling modifier হিসেবে গুরুত্ব পায়।

Example: Having finished the home-work, the supper was eaten (by me).

* এখানে subject সর্বকর্ম সুন্দরভাবে বোঝানো যায় নি।

Modifier in Short

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Premodifier

ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ନିମ୍ନେ modifier-ହୁଏ।
premodifier ହିମ୍ବର ଗୁଣସୂଚକ ଅଟେ :

Determiners, Adjective, Adverb,
present participle, past participle,
Noun or Noun Adjective, compounds.

Example

Determiners : All men are not equal.

Adjective : He is a good boy.

Adverb : He is very cute.

present participle : A barking dog seldom bites.

past participle : We shouldn't drink polluted water.

Noun Adjective : The tea table of RFL is very fine.

Compounds : A hard-working man can shine in life.

X

X

X

Postmodifier

ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ନିମ୍ନେ modifier-ହୁଏ।
postmodifier ହିମ୍ବର ଗୁଣସୂଚକ ଅଟେ :

present participle, past participle,
infinitive, Adjective / Adjective
phrase, Appositive, Relative -
Clause, prepositional phrase,
Adverb.

Example

X

There is something wrong in his behaviour.

The man waiting outside is my cousin.

The mobile lying on the floor is mine.

The poem composed by you.

X

X

Infinitive : I told him to go there.

Adjective phrase : It is the only solution possible for this matter.

Relative clause : This is I who am a student.

Transformation of sentence:-

কোন একটি রচনা

Affirmative and Negative (অর্থ অপরিবর্তিত রাখে)

Affirmative $\longleftrightarrow$ Negative

1. Only (শুধুমাত্র) $\longleftrightarrow$ None but
2. Only (শুধুমাত্র) $\longleftrightarrow$ Nothing but
3. Only (বস্তু/সংখ্যাবাদক হলে) $\longleftrightarrow$ Not more than / Not less than
4. Must থাকলে $\longleftrightarrow$ Can not but / Can not help

বিঃদ্রঃ ① Can not but নিম্নে Must-এরপরে যে Verb থাকে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত করতে হয় না।

② Can not help নিম্নে Must-এরপরে যে Verb থাকে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত করতে হয়।

উদাহরণ ① I can not but laugh.

② I can not help laughing.

5. Every mother
Every father
Every brother
Every sister
Every body
Every one

$\longleftrightarrow$ There is no but
mother / father /
brother / sister /
body / one

6. Always থাকলে $\longleftrightarrow$ Never + বিপরীত করে
7. As soon as থাকলে $\longleftrightarrow$ No sooner had than
8. Too to থাকলে $\longleftrightarrow$ So that
9. Alone থাকলে $\longleftrightarrow$ None but
10. As/So as থাকলে $\longleftrightarrow$ Not less + Adjective than

11. চিরমুগ্ধ বাক্য,
অজ্ঞানতা করা,
ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা

$\longleftrightarrow$ No / Not + বিপরীত করে

Assertive & Interrogative

Assertive $\longleftrightarrow$ Interrogative

- ① Be verb সূক্ত sentence $\longleftrightarrow$ Be verb + n't + Sub + ?
- ② Be verb বিশেষ P.I.T $\longleftrightarrow$ Don't/Doesn't + Sub + verb + ?
- ③ Be verb বিশেষ past indefinite Tense $\longleftrightarrow$ Didn't + Sub + verb + ?
- ④ না-বোঝা বাক্য $\longleftrightarrow$ হ্যাঁ-বোঝা বাক্য + ?
- ⑤ হ্যাঁ-বোঝা বাক্য $\longleftrightarrow$ না-বোঝা বাক্য + ?
- ⑥ Anybody/Everybody } $\longleftrightarrow$ Who don't/doesn't/didn't +
Every one/ All } verb-এর present form + ?
- ⑦ Nobody/None/No one $\longleftrightarrow$ Who দ্বারা কী + ?
- ⑧ Nothing - থাকলে $\longleftrightarrow$ Anything হবে
- ⑨ Never - থাকলে $\longleftrightarrow$ ever হবে যাক
- ⑩ Nothing but $\longleftrightarrow$ What + verb + প্রথম Sub + ?

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Assertive & Imperative (ultimate)

Assertive $\longleftrightarrow$ Imperative

- ① Sub second person শুন $\longleftrightarrow$ বুল verb থেকে কোষ পর্যন্ত
- ② Sub First/Third person " $\longleftrightarrow$ Let + Sub-এর objective form + verb + বাকী অংশ
- ③ বাক্য Never থাকলে $\longleftrightarrow$ Never থেকে বাকী অংশ
- ④ বাক্য না-বোঝা কাক থাকলে $\longleftrightarrow$ না-বোঝা কাক থেকে বাকী অংশ

Exclamatory & Assertive

Exclamatory

Assertive

- ① Alas! শাফল $\longleftrightarrow$ It is a matter of sorrow that...
- ② Hurrah! " $\longleftrightarrow$ It is a matter of joy that...
- ③ Fie! Fie! " $\longleftrightarrow$ It is a matter of shame that...
- ④ How + Adjective $\longleftrightarrow$ Subject + verb + very/great + Adjective + যাকি
- ⑤ What + Article $\longleftrightarrow$ Subject + verb + a/an + very/great + Adjective + যাকি অসক (যদি Subject না থাকে তাহলে It দ্বারা শুরু)
- ⑥ If/would that/
Oh that $\longleftrightarrow$ Subject + wish + if/would that এর পরে অসক ।
- ⑦ Had/could/were $\longleftrightarrow$ Subject + wish + Subject + Had/were/could + যাকি অসক ।
- ⑧ Look!/Lo! $\longleftrightarrow$ See, + Subject + Verb + বুল verb + ing
- ⑨ Hush! $\longleftrightarrow$ Keep quiet, + Subject + A.verb + বুল verb + ing
- ⑩ Good....
morning/evening/
night } $\longleftrightarrow$ Sub: + wish + Good.... + বসে শাফল
উই যার + to + যাকি অসক/Object
- ⑪ Good-bye! $\longleftrightarrow$ Sub: + bid + Object + Good-bye.

Examples

Exclamatory

Assertive

- ① Alas! He had failed. ↔ It is a matter of sorrow that he had failed.
- ② Hurrah! We have won the game. ↔ It is a matter of joy that we have won the game.
- ③ Fie! He is so mean. ↔ It is a matter of shame that he is so mean.
- ④ How clever he is! ↔ He is very clever.
- ⑤ What a fool you are! ↔ You are a great fool.
- ⑥ If I were a king! ↔ I wish I were a king.
- * Would that I could be child again! ↔ I wish I could be child again.
- * Oh that I were a scholar! ↔ I wish I were a scholar.
- ⑦ Had I a computer! ↔ I wish I had a computer.
- * Were I a minister! ↔ I wish I were a minister.
- ⑧ Lo! There goes the ~~proe~~ procession. ↔ See, there the procession is going.
- ⑨ Hush! Here comes ^{the} police. ↔ Keep quiet, here the police is ~~comm~~ coming.
- ⑩ Good morning, sister! ↔ I wish good morning to my sister.
- Good night, mother! ↔ I wish good night to my mother.
- ⑪ Good-bye! My friends. ↔ I bid my friends good-bye.

Comparison of Adjective at a glance (Vice Versa)

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	Plain positive : sub + verb + a/an + adj + noun/ pronoun <i>You are a bad boy.</i>	1. Sub + verb + adj (comp) + than any other + noun (singular) <i>You are worse than any other boy.</i>	1. Sub + verb + article 'the' + adj (sup) <i>You are the worst boy.</i>
2.	No other + noun + verb + as + adj + as + other word <i>No other boy is as brilliant as Sohail.</i>	2. Sub (2nd) + verb + adj (comp) + than + any other + noun. <i>Sohail is more brilliant than any other boy.</i>	2. Sub (2nd) + verb + the + adj (sup) + noun. <i>Sohail is the most brilliant boy.</i>
3.	Very few + noun (plural) + verb + as + adj + as + other word <i>Very few metals are as costly as gold.</i>	3. Sub (2nd) + verb + adj (comp) + than + most + other + noun (plural) <i>Gold is costlier than most other metals.</i>	3. Sub + verb + one of the + adj (sup) + noun (plural) <i>Gold is one of the costliest metals.</i>
4.	Sub + verb + as + adj + as + noun <i>He is as tall as his brother.</i>	4. Sub (2nd) + verb + not + adj (comp)/ less (adj) + than + sub (1st). <i>His brother is not taller than he.</i>	4. No superlative
5.	Sub + verb + not + as + adj + as + noun. <i>You are not as fat as Asim.</i>	5. Sub (2nd) + verb + adj (comp)/ less (adj) + than + sub (1st) <i>Asim is fatter than you.</i>	5. No superlative
6.	As soon as <i>As soon as he reached the station, the train started.</i>	6. No sooner had than <i>No sooner had he reached the station than the train started.</i>	6. No superlative.

② Verb-এর ing form

Examples

- * Present Continuous — I am going to 10ms.
- * Past Continuous — I was returning from 10ms.
- * Future Continuous — We shall be working hard.
- * Progressive time-নির্দেশক word/phrase — Now, I am learning tense.
- * Preposition-এর পর — I am fond of eating sweet.
- * Present participle — I saw him running.
- * While-এর পর — While playing in the garden, a snake bit him.
- * Can/could not help-এর পর — He cannot help laughing.
- * Capable of-এর পর — He is capable of helping you.
- * Be + used to-এর পর — I am used to playing Cricket.

③ Verb-এর past form

Examples

- * Past simple — I visited Bogra.
- * অতীত নির্দেশক word/phrase — Last week, I visited Bogra.
- * It is time/It is high time — It is high time we gave up smoking.

RIGHT FORM OF VERBS

Rule 1.

Sentence -টি যদি Present Indefinite Tense হয় এবং sentence-টির subject যদি 3rd person singular number হয় তহু স্বরূপে verb-টির present form আর সাথে s বা es যুক্ত হবে।

♥ Example:

① He often - (go) to the theatre.
→ He often goes to the theatre.

Rule 2.

Sentence -টি যদি Present Indefinite Tense হয় এবং sentence-টির subject যদি 3rd person singular number না হয় তহু স্বরূপে verb-টির present form হবে।

♥ Example:

① Parents - (take) special care of their children.
→ Parents take special care of their children.

Rule 3.

চিরনূন কোলা সত্য (universal truth), অভ্যাসগত জ্ঞান বা ঘটনা (Habitual fact), ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা (historical truth) এবং উদ্ঘাটন বারী বস্তুতে প্রত্যেক Present Indefinite tense হয়।

Structure: subject + সূচক verb এর present form + Extension

♥ Example:

① The earth - (move) round the sun.
→ The earth moves round the sun.

Rule 4.

কোলা সমস্ত উল্লিখিত ঘটনা এমন sentence-এ যদি always, often, sometimes, occasionally, usually, normally, regularly, generally, whenever, daily, every time, ইত্যাদি শব্দগুলো থাকে তহু sentence-টি Present Indefinite tense হয়।

Structure: subject + সূচক verb এর present form + Extension

♥ Example:

① Nafiz always - (come) here.
→ Nafiz always comes here.

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Rule 5.

Sentence-টি যদি Present Indefinite tense এর passive voice -এ থাকে তাহলে subject-এর পরে tense অনুযায়ী be verb বসে এবং মূল verb-এর past participle হয়।

☉ Example:

☉ English - (teach) by us.

→ English is taught by us.

Rule 6.

Auxiliary / Helping verb বিহীন sentence-টি Present Indefinite Tense হলে, তাতে negative sentence করার সময় don't বা doesn't এর সাহায্য verb-টির present form ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Note: subject-টি 3rd person singular number হলে doesn't এবং 3rd person singular না হলে don't ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

☉ Example: She - (not play) tennis.

→ She doesn't play tennis.

Rule 7.

Auxiliary / Helping verb বিহীন sentence-টি Present Indefinite tense -এ হলে তাতে interrogative করার সময় do বা does দিচ্ছি শুরু করতে হয়।

Do/Does + subject + verb এর present form + obj/xt + ?

☉ Example: You - (love) me?

→ Do you love me.

☉ He - (come) here everyday?

→ Does he come here everyday.

Rule 8.

Interrogative sentence-টি যদি 'Wh' question হয় এবং তা যদি auxiliary verb বিহীন হয় তবে tense ও person অনুযায়ী subject এর পূর্বে do/did/does বসে।

☉ Example:

☉ What you - (want)?

→ What do you want.

☉ Where you (go) - yesterday?

→ Where did you go yesterday.

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Rule 9.

একটি sentence জ যদি বর্তমান সময় বুঝায় at present, this month, now, today, at this moment, right now, this morning, this year, this week, at this every moment ইত্যাদি থাকে, তবে Present Continuous tense হয়।

Structure: Subject + am/is/are + মূল verb এর লেখি ing + Extension

☉ Example:

① The prices of rice are (rise).

→ The prices of rice are rising.

Rule 10.

অধিকারক নিচের verb স্থলীয় continuous form ধরুন:

appear, hate, like, feel, see, smell, notice, desire, wish, look, recognize, dislike, hope, remember, consist, belong, know, behave, suppose, agree, consider, trust, forget, imagine, imagine, mean, mind, contain, refuse, prefer.

☉ Example:

① I know you [I am knowing you হলনা]

Rule 11.

Just, just now, already, recently, yet, till now, never, ever, upto now, upto present, lately, so far ইত্যাদি থাকলে Present Perfect tense হয়।

Structure: Subject + have/has + মূল verb এর first participle form + Extension

☉ Example:

① I (finish) my letter yet.

→ I have not finished my letter yet.

Rule 12.

যে বাক্য পূর্বে সম্ভব হয়েছে কিন্তু সম্ভব হয় উল্লেখ করে থাকে যদি বর্তমান থাকে তবে Present Perfect tense হয়।

☉ Example:

① People (burn) vast amounts of fossil and coal.

→ People have burnt vast amounts of fossil and coal

RIGHT FORM OF VERBS

Rule 13.

Before এর অর্থন অংশটি যদি Past Perfect Tense হয় তবে পরের অংশটি Past Indefinite Tense হবে।

♥ Example:

- ① The train had left before he — (reach) the station.
- The train had left before he reached the station.

Rule 14.

After এর অর্থন অংশটি যদি Past Indefinite tense হয় তবে পরের অংশটি Past Perfect tense হবে।

♥ Example:

- ① The patient died after the doctor — (come).
- The patient died after the doctor had come.

Rule 15.

Before দ্বারা দুইটি clause যুক্ত হলে আগের clause টি verb future indefinite tense হলে পরের clause -টি verb এর present indefinite tense হয়।

♥ Example:

- আগের clause টি verb future indefinite tense হলে →
 - ① He will come before his brother — (come)
 - He will come before his brother comes.
- পরের clause টি verb present indefinite tense হলে →
 - ① He (complete) the course before she leaves the school.
 - He will complete the course before she leaves the school.

Rule 16.

After দ্বারা দুইটি clause যুক্ত হলে আগের clause টি verb এর present perfect tense হলে পরের clause টি verb future indefinite tense হবে এবং আগের clause -টি verb future indefinite tense হলে পরের clause টি verb present perfect tense হয়।

♥ Example:

- আগের clause টি verb future indefinite tense হলে →
 - ① Reza will swim after he (change) his dress.
 - Reza will swim after he has changed his dress.
- আগের clause টি verb present perfect tense হলে →
 - ① I (go) to cinema after I have completed my work.
 - I shall go to cinema after I have completed my work.

RIGHT FORM OF VERBS

Rule 17.

No sooner had....than; scarcely had....when; hardly had...before
যাকালে প্রথম মূল্যবাহুর verb-টির Past participle অব; দ্বিতীয় verb-টির past form হবে।

☞ Examples:

① No sooner had the thief — (see) the police than he — (run) away.

→ No sooner had the thief seen the police than he ran away.

② Scarcely had she — (enter) the room when the phone (ring).

→ Scarcely had she entered the room when the phone rang.

Rule 18.

Point of (অনিদিষ্ট সময়) ব্রুজালে → Since ও Period of time (অনিদিষ্ট সময়) → For
যাকালে অর্থাৎ কোন বাক্য পূর্ব হতে আরম্ভ হয়ে বর্তমান সময় পর্যন্ত চল আসছে (যাবৎ, ইতি, হতে, থেকে অর্থে for, since) ব্রুজালে Present Progressive (Continuous) tense হবে।

Perfect

Structure: Subject + have been/has been + মূল verb-টির সহায় ing + -for/since + time.

♥ Example:

Present Perfect Progressive (Continuous) Tense →

① He — (ill) since Friday last.

→ He has been ill since Friday last.

② It — (rain) since last Tuesday.

→ It has been raining since last Tuesday.

} SINCE

③ He — (ill) for three months.

→ He has been ill for three months.

④ He — (suffer) for the last years.

→ He has been suffering from fever for the last year.

} FOR

Rule 19.

Since শ্রুত complex sentence এর প্রথম অংশ Present Indefinite tense অথবা Present Perfect tense হলে পড়বে অথবা Past Indefinite tense হবে।

☞ Examples:

① It is many years since I — (come) to Dhaka. [Present Indefinite]

→ It is many years since I came to Dhaka.

② Many years have passed since I — (come) to Dhaka. [Present Perfect]

→ Many years have passed since I came to Dhaka.

RIGHT FORM OF VERBS

Rule 20.

Since-র প্রথম অংশ Past Indefinite Tense রলে গল্পের অংশ Past Perfect tense হয়।

④ Example:

① It was long since I — (see) him last.

→ It was long since I had seen him last.

Rule 21.

অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ বা phrase (yesterday, once, the day before yesterday, long since, last night, long ago, last week, last month, last summer, last year, as soon as) রেখাদি থাকলে Past Indefinite tense রঙ।

Structure: Subject + মূল verb এর Past form + Extension

④ Example:

① They — (swim) across the river last year.

→ They swam across the river last year.

Rule 22.

অতীতকালে কোনো কাজ কিছুক্ষন ধরে চলছিলো যুগান্তে অন্যথাকার verb-টির Past Continuous Tense রঙ।

Structure: Subject + was/were + মূল verb + ing

④ Example:

① He — (dance) then.

→ He was dancing then.

Rule 23.

While/When/As দিয়ে গঠিত দুটি অতীতকালের ঘটনার while/when/as যুক্ত অংশটি Past Continuous Tense হয়।

Structure: Subject + was/were + মূল verb এর সাথে ing + Extension

④ Example: The light went out while I — (read).

→ The light went out while I was reading.

Rule 24.

অতীতকালে দুটি কাজের মধ্যে একটি কাজ শেষ হবার পূর্বে অন্য কাজটি কিছুকাল যত নির্দিষ্ট সময় ধরে চলছিল যুগান্তে Past Perfect Continuous Tense হয়।

Structure: Subject + had been + মূল verb সাথে ing

④ Examples: He — (draw) picture before he came.

→ He had been drawing picture before he came.

Rule 25.

Next, tomorrow, next week, next year, coming, ensuing, following year ইত্যাদি থাকলে যা কোনো কাজ অবশ্যই ঘটেছে এমন বুঝালে Future Indefinite tense হয়।

Structure: Subject + shall/will + মূল verb এর present form + Extension

Example:

① I - (do) it tomorrow.

→ I will do it tomorrow.

Rule 26.

অবশ্যই কোনো কাজ চলছে থাকবে এমন বুঝালে লেখতে Future Continuous tense হয়।

Structure: Subject + shall be/will be + মূল verb এর হয়ে ing...

Example:

① I - (read) my book this evening.

→ I will be reading my book this evening.

Rule 27.

By that time, by the end, by (year, month, time), next (year, month, time), by then ইত্যাদি Future Perfect tense হয়। অর্থাৎ অবশ্যই কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে কোনো নির্দিষ্ট কাজ সমাপ্ত হবে যাকাল বুঝালে Future perfect tense হয়।

Structure: Subject + will have/shall have + verb এর Past participle

OR,

By + future time + will have + verb এর past participle

Example:

① I - (do) the work before 9pm.

→ I shall have done the work before 9pm.

② By the time she arrives, we - (finish) our homework.

→ By the time she arrives, we will have finished our homework.

By the time she arrives
we will have done it.

Rule 28.

অবশ্যই কোন কাজ হবার পূর্বে অন্য একটি কাজ হবে আসলে যাকাল বুঝালে Future Perfect Continuous tense হয়।

Structure: Subject + will have been/shall have been + মূল verb হয়ে ing

Example: I - (read) before the sun rises.

→ I shall have been reading before the sun rises.

RIGHT FORM OF VERBS

Rule 29.

As though, as if, wish যাকলে were to be was were বলা।

♥ Example:

① I wish I was a king.

→ I wish I were a king.

↑
আমি be verb
উপে গিয়ে were
বলছি।

SOHANA ISLAM
ENGLISH POWER

Rule 30.

As though, as if, যাকলে →

■ প্রথম অংশ Present Indefinite tense হলে পড়বে অংশ
Past Indefinite tense হলে।

♥ Example: He speaks as though he knows everything.

→ He speaks as though he knew everything.

■ প্রথম অংশ Past Indefinite tense হলে পড়বে অংশ
Past Perfect tense হলে।

♥ Example: He spoke as though/if he knows everything.

→ He spoke as though/if he had known everything.

Rule 31.

If clause-টি Present indefinite tense-এ যাকলে অপর clause-টি
Future indefinite tense হয়।

Structure: If + Present Indefinite + Future indefinite (

♥ Example:

① If I find your page, I give it to you.

→ If I find your page, I will give it to you.

আমি,

প্রথম Future indefinite tense হলে পড়বে অংশ Future
indefinite tense.

♥ Example:

① We will go out if he come.

→ We will go out if he comes.

RIGHT FORM OF VERBS

Rule 32.

If if clause-if Past indefinite tense or main clause-if subject or main might/could/would/should verb present form verb.

Structure: If + Past indefinite tense + past conditional (subject + would/might/could/should + verb present form).

♥ Example:

- ① If he (work) hard, he would shine in life.
→ If he worked hard, he would shine in life.

Rule 33.

If if clause if Past perfect tense or main clause-if subject or main would have/could have/might have/should have verb past participle form verb.

Structure: If + Past perfect tense + perfect conditional (subject + would have/could have/might have/should have + verb past participle verb).

♥ Example:

- ① If he (work) hard, he would have shine in life.
→ If he had worked hard, he would have shine in life.

Rule 34.

if clause If + subject + were verb main clause-if subject-or main past conditional (would/could/should/might + verb present form).

♥ Example:

- ① If I were a bird, I (fly).
→ If I were a bird, I would fly.
② I would have done this if (be) you.
→ I would have done this if I had been you.

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ENGLISH POWER

RIGHT FORM OF VERBS

Rule 35.

Subject যখন দিজে কাজ না করে অন্যকে দিয়ে কাজ করায়, তখন have, has, had ইত্যাদি causative verb হিসেবে কাজ করে, অসময় have, has বা had-এর পর যদি object থাকে অর্থাৎ তা যদি প্রানিবাচক শব্দ না হয় বা বস্তুবাচক শব্দ হয় তবে পরবর্তী সূন্যস্থানের verb-টির past participle হয়।

Structure: subject + have/has/had + object (প্রানিবাচক)
+ verb এর past participle.

☉ Example:

① I had the car - (wash).

→ I had the car washed.

Rule 36.

Have, has এবং had causative verb হিসেবে কাজ করলে এর পরে যদি complement হিসেবে প্রানিবাচক শব্দ থাকে তবে এর পরবর্তী সূন্যস্থানের verb-টির present form হয়।

Structure: subject + have/has/had + complement (person)
+ verb এর present form.

☉ Examples:

① I had, Rahim - (wash) the car.

→ I had Rahim wash the car.

Rule 37.

Get বা got causative verb হিসেবে কাজ করলে এরপরে যদি complement হিসেবে বস্তুবাচক শব্দ না বসে প্রানিবাচক শব্দ থাকে তবে পরবর্তী সূন্যস্থানের verb-টির infinitive form (to + verb-এর present form) বসবে।

Structure: subject + get/got + complement (person) +
verb এর infinitive form.

☉ Examples:

① I get the hawker - (bring) the newspaper.

→ I get the hawker to bring the newspaper.

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ENGLISH POWER

RIGHT FORM OF VERBS

Rule 38.

Get বা got causative verb হিসেবে কাজ করলে এর পড়ের অর্থটি যদি object হয় অর্থাৎ প্রানিবাচক শব্দ না হলে দুইবাচক শব্দ হয়, তবে এর পরবর্তী শূন্যস্থানের verb-টির past participle form হয়।

Structure: subject + get/got + object + verb এর past participle.

♥ Example:

① I get the newspaper — (bring).

→ I get the newspaper brought.

Rule 39.

Had better, had rather, would better, would rather ইত্যাদির পর শূন্যস্থানের verb-টির present form হয়।

♥ Example:

① You had rather — (change) the subject.

→ You had rather change the subject.

Rule 40.

কোনো sentence যদি would that দিয়ে শুরু হয়, তবে subject এর পড় could বসবে এবং শূন্যস্থানে verb এর present form হবে।

♥ Example:

① Would that we — (win) the series!

→ Would that we could win the series!

Rule 41.

Had + subject + past participle চূর্য কোনো sentence শুরু হলে অপর clause টি perfect conditional (would have/could have/should have/might verb + verb এর past participle) হয়।

♥ Example:

① Had I been a queen, I — (help) the poor.

→ Had I been a queen, I would have helped the poor.

Rule 42.

to be এবং having এর পড়ের শূন্যস্থানে verb এর past participle হয়।

♥ Example:

① The work has to be — (finish).

→ The work has to be finished.

RIGHT FORM OF VERBS

Rule 43.

Modal auxiliary সমন- can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, must ইত্যাদি গড়ে শূন্যস্থানের verb-টির present form হবে।

Example:

- ① We may — (attend) the meeting.
- We may attend the meeting.

Rule 44.

To এর পর verb এর base form ব্যবহৃত হয়, কিন্তু Passive voice এর ক্ষেত্রে be + verb এর past participle হয়। To/Modal Auxiliary এর পর be verb দোতারা থাকলে শূন্য স্থান পরবর্তী verb-টির Past participle হয়।

Example:

- ① Our country will be able to — (achieve) an all out prosperity.
- Our country will be able to achieve an all out prosperity.
- ② The work will be — (finish) by June 4.
- The work will be finished by June 4.

Rule 45.

Let, need, dare, feel, hear, see, watch, make ইত্যাদি গড়ে শূন্যস্থানের verb এর present form বসে।

Example:

- ① I let him — (enter) the room.
- I let him enter the room.

● NOTE: Passive voice এর ক্ষেত্রে ২য় verb-টি to দ্বারা নিষেধ হয় (let হয়)।

Example:

- ① I heard him — (the lock) the door.
- I heard him lock the door.
- ② Anik was seen — (drive) off.
- Anik was seen to drive off.

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ENGLISH POWER

Rule 46.

Preposition থাকলেই শূন্য verb এর সাথে ing হারা হয়।

Example: By — (work) hard you will succeed in the exam.

→ By working hard you will succeed in the exam.

● NOTE: verb এর হারা একটি = থাকলে ing হারা করার সময় e-টি রাখা যায়।

Example: declare + ing = declaring,
console + ing = consoling

RIGHT FORM OF VERBS

Rule 47.

Subject + auxiliary verb + adjective এর পরে verb টি to ছাড়া base form হবে।

☛ Example:

① I am glad — (receive) your letter.
→ I am glad to receive your letter.

Rule 48.

Non finite verb টির কাজ উদ্দেশ্যমূলক হলে তা to ছাড়া হবে, অত্রক্ষেপে passive রূপে to be + verb এর past participle হবে।

☛ Example:

① He is working hard — (shine) in life.
→ He is working hard to shine in life.

Rule 49.

কোনো simple sentence-এ দুটি verb থাকলে যদি প্রথম verb টি নিম্নলিখিত verb-গুলোর একটি হয় তবে পরের শূন্যস্থানের verb এর সাথে ing যোগ হবে →

(stop, delay, consider, admit, miss, involve, finish, postpone, imagine, avoid, deny, practise, appreciate, enjoy, mind, recall, report, resist, resume, risk, suggest, quit.)

☛ Examples:

① Would you mind not — (smoke) in this room?
→ Would you mind not smoking in this room.

Rule 50.

কোনো simple sentence এ নিম্নলিখিত verb গুলোর পরেই শূন্যস্থানের verb টি infinitive হয়। সাধারনত এই verb গুলো দ্বারা উদ্দেশ্য অর্থ বুঝায়।

agree, afford, arrange, aim, plan, manage, refuse, learn, forget, fail, offer, decide, hope, deserve, promise, claim, demand, desire, expect, hesitate, intend, need, prepare, pretend, seem, strive, tend, want, wish, bother, choose, vow.

☛ Example:

① The tenants refused — (leave)
→ The tenants refused to leave

SHAWA ISLAM
ENGLISH POWER

RIGHT FORM OF VERBS

Rule 51.

Get, have, remain এর পর verb এর past participle হয়।

☛ Example:

① They have — (come) out of kitchens.

→ They have come out of kitchens.

Rule 52.

অবস্থার পরিবর্তন হচ্ছে এমন বস্তু বা কোনো কর্মমাতার বা সংজ্ঞার ভাস্কর্যি ঘটছে এমন বস্তুকে Present continuous tense হয়। সর্বদা অল্পে অল্পে gradually, day by day, rapidly অত্যন্ত এবং স্বাভাবিক পথে।

☛ Example:

① The world — (get) warmer.

→ The world is getting warmer.

Rule 53.

Sequence of tense অনুযায়ী এক অবস্থা past হলে পরের অবস্থা corresponding past হতে হবে। প্রথম অবস্থা past indefinite হলে পরের অবস্থা past perfect tense হতে হবে।

☛ Example:

① We told him that you — (do) very well in your final examination.

→ We told him that you had done very well in your final examination.

Rule 54.

Be verb (be, being, been, am, is, are, was, were) এর পর Active voice এর ing form এবং Passive voice এর past participle হয়।

☛ Example:

① It can be clearly — (say).

→ It can be clearly said.

SOHANA ISLAM
ENGLISH POWER

RIGHT FORM OF VERBS

• VERB (BASE FORM)

1. Present indefinite → Ex: He goes to school.
2. Future indefinite → Ex: I shall play football.
3. Modal auxiliary → Ex: You must obey your teachers.
4. Universal Truth → Ex: The sun rises in the east.
5. Habit → Ex: They go to gym everyday.
6. Had better → Ex: You had better go there.
7. Would rather → Ex: I would rather starve than beg.
8. Lest → Ex: You must study hard, lest you fail.
9. Infinitive → Ex: I like to take coffee.

Verb (ing)

1. Present Continuous → Ex: He is going to school.
2. Past Continuous → Ex: I saw playing football.
3. Future Continuous → Ex: I shall be reading the book.
4. Can/could not help → Ex: She can not help laughing.
5. Would you mind? → Would you mind opening the door.
6. Present participle → I saw him playing.

Verb (past participle)

1. Present Perfect → I have done the work.
2. Past Perfect → He had given the book.
3. Future perfect → They will have finished the work.
4. Having → Having learnt Computer I will go to Canada.
5. Passive voice → Football is played by them.