TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCE

Transformation of sentence
Affirmative to negative:

Affirmative	Negative
1. Only/Alone (ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে) **Only** Allah can help us. The girl **alone** lives in this house.	None but **None but** Allah can help us. **None but** the girl lives in this house.
2.Only/ Alone (বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে) Only the moon was visible.	Nothing but The moon was **nothing but** visible.
3.Only (বয়সের / সংখ্যার ক্ষেত্রে) The boy is **only** twelve.	Not more than/ Not less than The boy is **not more than** twelve.
4. * Must/ can/ have to/ has to/ am to/ is to/ are to We **must** go there. We **have to** discuss the matter with our VC. * Could/ had to/ was to/ were to I **could** laugh I **had to** go there	can not but +V এর present form অথবা can not help +V-ing We **can not but** go there. We **can not help discussing** the matter with our VC. could not but +V এর present form অথবা could not help + V-ing I **could not but** laugh I **could not help** go**ing** there
5. Every+ All+ A +..... **Every** mother loves her child. অথবা Every+ All + A..... **A** patriot loves his country	There is no..... but **There is no mother but** loves her child. There is no.... who/which + Negative sentence

অথবা Every+ All + A..... **All** must die	**There is no** patriot **who** does not love his country. No/Nobody/No one +..... + opposite verb **No one** can **escape** death.
6.Every / All + Be verb+.... + Adjective **Everyone** is liable to error **All** men are mortal	No..... + opposite adjective **No** one is **free from** error. **No** man is **immortal.**
7.As soon as **As soon as** the teacher entered the classroom, the students stood up.	**No sooner had .....than** **No sooner had** the teacher entered the classroom **than** the students stood up.
8.Always Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Gazi is **always** punctual. **Always** speak the truth	never এর সাথে Affirmative শব্দটির বিপরীত শব্দ Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Gazi is **never late**. **Never** tell a lie
9.Too.....to(Simple sentence) He is **too** weak **to** walk.	so.....that(Complex sentence) He is **so** weak **that** he can not walk.
10.AS.....as(Positive degree) He is **as** clever **as** Nondolal.	Not less.....than(Comparative degree) He is **not less** clever **than** Nondolal.
11.A few/ A little The boy had eaten **a few** bananas. The girl drank **a little** cup of tea.	Not many (সংখ্যা বাচক) / Not much (পরিমাণ বাচক) The boy had **not** eaten **many** bananas. The girl **did not** drink **much** cup of tea.
12.Besides (Simple sentence) / Both ....and **Besides** eating rice they drank tea too.	Not only.....but also(Compound) **They not only** ate rice **but also** drank tea.

13.Superlative (শুধুমাত্র the +Adj এর super form) She is the **best** girl in the class.	Positive degree **No other** girl is as **good** as she in the class
14. Superlative Degree (one of the থাকলে) It was **one of the** most memorable journeys in my life.	Very few...as/ so... as(Positive Degree) **Very few** journeys in my life were **as** memorable **as** it.
15. Superlative Degree (one of the না থাকলে) Poverty is **the greatest** problem in our country. * as+ Adjective এর positive form + as He is **as** brave **as** Sher- E- Bangla.	No other.... as/ So....as(Positive Degree) **No other** problem is **as** great **as** poverty. * Not less + Adjective এর positive form + than He is **not less** brave **than** Sher-E-Bangla
16. কিছু কিছু শব্দ আছে, যাদের বিপরীত শব্দ দিয়ে Negative করতে হয়।(অভ্যাসগত কাজের ক্ষেত্রে) He is a **regular** student. চিরন্তন সত্য বা অভ্যাসগত কর্ম হলে Nothing but ব্যবহার করতে হবে। Health is wealth. Milk is white.	He is **not an irregular** student. Health is **nothing but** wealth. Milk is **nothing but** white.
17. Very much He likes me **very much**	Negative sentence+ at all He does not dislike me **at all.**
18. বাক্যের মধ্যে বা শেষে Only এর পরে N/P থাকলে He reads only English. Jerry was the only boy feed for chopping food.	No other…….. but/ than He reads **no other but** English. **No other** boy **but** Jerry was feed for chopping food.
19. Miscellaneous(বিবিধ নিয়মের ক্ষেত্রে) Every rose has a thorn. Where there is smoke, there is fire.	কৌশল অবলম্বন করতে হবে There is no rose **without** a thorn.অথবা There is no rose which has no thorn.

	(Rule 5) There can be no smoke without fire.

নিচের বিপরীত শব্দ মনে রাখতে হবে :

Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative
real	unreal	right	wrong
friend	foe	solvent	insolvent
moral	immoral	obedient	disobedient
mortal	immortal	willing	unwilling
good	bad	agree	disagree
absent	present	grateful	ungrateful
hard	easy	sincere	insincere
responsible	irresponsible	rich	poor
regular	irregular	remember	forget
possible	impossible	comfortable	uncomfortable
honest	dishonest	love	hate
happy	sad	happy	unhappy
literate	illiterate	healthy	unhealthy
doubtful	sure	ordinary	extraordinary
wise	unwise	honour	dishonour
active	inactive	obedient	disobedient
pleasant	unpleasant	honesty	dishonesty

Assertive to Interrogative

Assertive	Interrogative
1. Never I shall **never** forget it.	Ever Shall I **ever** forget it?
2. Nothing I had **nothing** to do.	Anything Had I **anythin**g to do?
3. Everybody/Everyone/All **Everybody** loves him.	Who + Negative Information **Who does not** love him?

4. Nobody/No one/None **Nobody** likes a war criminal.	Who + Affirmative Information **Who likes** a war criminal?
5. No where **No where** will you find such an honest man.	Any where/Where **Where** will you find such an honest man?
6. Affirmative Sentence He **passed** the SSC exam.	Negative Question **Didn't he pass** the SSC exam?
7. Negative Sentence He **does not** write a poem.	Affirmative Question **Does** he write a poem?

Exclamatory to Assertive:

Exclamatory	Assertive
1. What a/an + last + first ! **What a** miserable life he leads! **N.B:** Assertive **sentence-**এ very এর পূর্বে a থাকলে Exclamatory করার সময় **What** a/an ব্যবহার করতে হবে। very এর পূর্বে a না থাকলে Exclamatory করার সময় How ব্যবহার করতে হবে । **How** beautiful the girl is!	Very/Great He leads a **very** miserable life. **N.B:** Exclamatory **sentence-**এ **What** এর পর a /an থাকলে Assertive করার সময় Sub+ a/an+ very+ সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ The girl is **very** beautiful.
2. If/Had/Would that (unreal past) **If** I were a King! **Had** I been a king **Would that** I could go to university again!	.....Subject + wish+ V..... **I wish** I were a King. I **wish** I had been a king. I **wish** I could go to university again.
3. Hurrah!..... **Hurrah**! I have won.	It is a matter of joy that..... **It is a matter of joy that** I have won.
4. Alas! **Alas**! I am undone.	It is a matter of sorrow that.... **It is a matter of sorrow that** I am undone.
5. How + last + first	Very/Great

How **charming** the scenery **is!**	The scenery is **very** charming.

Assertive to Exclamatory

Serial	Assertive	Exclamatory
1.	Very/Great He leads a **very** miserable life. Amina's life was **very** difficult. **N.B:** Exclamatory **sentenc-এ What** এর পর a /an থাকলে Assertive করার সময় Sub+ a/an+ very+ সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ, very এর পূর্বে a না থাকলে Exclamatory করার সময় How ব্যবহার করতে হবে । It is a good news	What a/an + last + first ! **What a miserable** life he leads! How difficult Amina's life **was**! **N.B:** very এর পূর্বে a থাকলে Exclamatory করার সময় **What** a/an ব্যবহার করতে হবে। very এর পূর্বে a না থাকলে Assertive করার সময় How ব্যবহার করতে হবে । What a good news!
2.	.....+ wish+.... **I wish** I were a King. I **wish** I had been a magician We **wish** we could be champion.	If/Had/Would that (unreal past) **If** I were a King! **Had** I **been** a magician! **Would that** we could be champion!
3.	It is a matter of joy that **It is a matter of joy that** I have won.	Hurrah!..... **Hurrah**! I have won.
4.	It is a matter of sorrow that **It is a matter of sorrow that** I am undone.	Alas! **Alas!** I am undone.

Simple/ Complex/ Compound

গঠনানুসারে Sentence তিন প্রকার। যথা:

(1) **Simple sentence** (সরল বাক্য): Simle sentence -এ একটি মাত্র finite verb ও একটি মাত্র subject থাকে যেমন :He is a good boy.

(2) **Compound sentence** (মিশ্র/যৌগিক বাক্য): দুটি Simle sentence সাধারণত Conjunction যেমন and/but/or দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকে। দুটি finite verb অবশ্যই থাকবে। and/but এর পর একই subject দুই বার ব্যবহার না করলেও চলে।* and/but দ্বারা দুটি word কে যোগ করলে হবেনা [He is poor but happy(Simple)] , দুটি Simle sentence কে যোগ করতে হবে[He is poor but is happy(Compound)]।

(3) **Complex sentence** (জটিল বাক্য): Complex sentence-এ একাধিক Simle sentence যে কোন clause যেমনঃ Since, when, as, though, although, after, before, that, how দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকবে। যেমনঃ If you come here, I shall accompany you.

1. Structure :

Simple : V-ing phrase +` , '+ sub + verb + Related word (২য় অংশ)
Compound : Sub + verb + V-ing (এর বাকী অংশ) + and + sentence এর ২য় অংশ
Complex : Since/As/When + sub + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+ ` , ' + পুনঃ sub + verb +** সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **(Related word)**

Example :

(a) Simple : Seeing the police , the thief ran away.
Compound : The thief saw the police and he ran away.
Complex : When the thief saw the police , he ran away.

(b) Simple : Closing the door , I went back to work.
Compound : I closed the door and I went back to work.
Complex : When I closed the door , I went back to work.

(c) Simple : Forgetting him , I went out.
Compound : I had forgotten and I went out.
Complex : As I had forgotten him , I went out.

(d) Simple : Killing the bird , the old man brought bad luck to the crew.
Compound : The old man killed the bird and he brought bad luck to the crew.
Complex : Since the old man killed the bird , he brought bad luck to the crew.

(e) Simple : Forgetting him, I went out.
Compound : I had forgotten him and I went out.
Complex : As I had forgotten him , I went out.

Nota Bene(N.B) (বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য) **: Complex sentence এর প্রথম clause টিতে am / is / are / was / were থাকলে এদের পরিবর্তে being এবং have / has / had থাকলে having বসিয়ে simple করতে হয় sentence এর আর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না । যথা :-**

(f) Simple : The meeting being over , we went back home.
Compound : The meeting was over and we went back home .
Complex : When the meeting was over , we went back home .

(g) Simple : The weather being very cold , there were no birds or animals in the snow covered country .
Compound : The weather was very cold and there were no birds or animals in the snow covered country.

Complex : Since the weather was very cold , there were no birds or animals in the snow covered country .

(h) Simple : Having finished my lessons , I went to bad .
Compound : I had finished my lessons and I went to bed .
Complex : When I had finished my lessons , I went to bad .

2. Structure :
Simple : Because of + poss. adj. + Noun + ` , ” + 2nd clause
বিকল্প নিয়মঃ Because of + poss. Adj. + being / having + Adj. / Noun + `,’ + 2nd clause
Compound : Sub + Verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+ ` , ” + 2nd clause**
Complex : Since / As +Sub + Verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+ ` , ” + 2nd clause**

Example :
(a) Simple : Because of my illness , I could not attend the school .
Compound : I was ill and so , I could not attend the school .
Complex : Since I was ill , I could not attend the school .

(b) Simple : Because of his being weak , the old man could not attend the court .
Compound : The old man was weak and so , he could not attend the court .
Complex : Since The old man was weak , he could not attend the court .

(c) Simple : Because of his having integrity, Salim was loved by all.
Compound : Salim had integrity and so, he was loved by all.
Complex : As Salim had integrity, he was loved by all.

(d) Simple : Because of his very small size, he could not work hard.
Compound : He was small and so, he could not work hard .
Complex : Since he was small, he could not work hard.

N.B: Am/is/are থাকলে **simple sentence**-এ **being** এবং **have/has/had** থাকলে **having** বসে.

3. Structure :
Simple : In spite of + sub. poss. form + verb + ing/being/having + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+** ২য় অংশ
Compound : Sub + verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+ but +** ২য় অংশ
Complex : Although + sub + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+** ২য় অংশ
Example :
(a) Simple : In spite of his trying heart and soul , he could not succeed.
Compound : He tried heart and soul but he could not succeed.
Complex : Although he tried heart and soul , he could not succeed.

(b) Simple : In spite of his being poor, he is honest.
Compound : He is poor but he is honest.
Complex : Although he is poor , he is honest.

(c) Simple : In spite of his having vast riches, the man wants more.
Compound : The man has vast riches but he wants more.
Complex : Although the man has vast riches, he wants more.

(d) Simple : In spite of his working hard, could not succeed.
Compound : He worked hard but he could not succeed.
Complex : Although he worked hard, he could not succeed.

(e) Simple : In spite of his running fast, he could not get the train .
Compound : He run fast but he could not get the train.
Complex : Though he run fast, he could not get the train.

4. Structure :
Simple : Sub + too + adj./adv. + to+ verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ
Compound : Sub + very /extremely + adj./adv. + and so+ sub+ can't /couldn't + মূল **verb +** সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ
Complex : Sub + verb + so+ adj./adv. + can't /couldn't + verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ
(a) Simple : He is too poor to buy a car .
Compound : He is very poor and so, he can't buy a car .
Complex : He is so poor that he can't buy a car .
(b) Simple : The man is too weak to walk.
Compound : The man is very weak and so, he can't walk.
Complex : The man is so weak that he can't walk.
(c) Simple : The problem was too hard for them to solve.
Compound : The problem was extremely hard and so,
they couldn't solve it.
Complex : The problem was so hard for them that they couldn't solve it.

5. Structure :
Simple : Without + V. + ing + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+`,`+ sub+** সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ
Compound : R.W (adj./adv.) or+ sub +Auxi.V + not + মূল **verb +** সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ
Complex : If + sub +do not+ মূল **verb +** সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ**+`,`+ 2nd clause .**

Example :
(a) Simple : Without working hard , you will not prosper in life .
Compound : Work hard or you will not prosper in life .

Complex : If you do not work hard , you will not prosper in life .

(b) Simple : Without reading attentively , you will not pass the exam .
Compound : Read attentively or you will not pass the exam .
Complex : If you do not read attentively , you will not pass the exam .

(c) Simple : Without moving , you will die .
Compound : Move or you will die .
Complex : If you do not move , you will die .

(d) Simple : Without playing well , you will not win the game .
Compound : Play well or you will not win the game .
Complex : If you do not play well , you will not win the game .

(e) Simple : Without writing much , you can not write well .
Compound : Write much or you can not write well .
Complex : If you do not write much , you can not write well .

6. Structure :
Simple : By + v.+ ing + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ + `,`+2nd clause .
Compound : মূল verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ + and +2nd clause .
Complex : If + sub + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ + +2nd clause .
Example :
(a) Simple : By eating balanced diet, you can keep a sound body.
Compound : Eat balanced diet and you can keep a sound body.
Complex : If you eat balanced diet, you can keep a sound body.
(b) Simple : By working hard , you will shine in life.
Compound : Work hard and you will shine in life.
Complex : If you work hard, you will shine in life.
(c) Simple : By running fast , you can win the prize.
Compound : Run fast and you can win the prize.
Complex : If you run fast, you can win the prize.

7. Structure :
Simple : N.P.(Noun / Pronoun)+ being/having + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ + ,+ 2nd clause .
Compound : N.P.+ be / have verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ + and so + 2nd clause .
Complex : When/Since + sub + be/have verb+ সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ + , +and so + 2nd clause .
Example :
(a) Simple : The sea water being very salty, they could not drink it .
Compound : The sea water was very salty and so , they could not drink it .
Complex : Since the sea water was very salty, they could not drink it .

(b) Simple : The sun having set , we returned home .
Compound : The sun had set and we returned home .
Complex : When the sun had set , we returned home .

8. **Structure :**
Simple : NP + verb + ...+ to + verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ
Compound : NP + want to + verb + ...+ and so , + NP + verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ
Complex : NP + verb + ...+ so that + NP + can / could / may / might + verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ
(a) Simple : I went there to see him .
Compound : I wanted to see him and so , I went there .
Complex : I went there so that I might see him .

(b) Simple : The authoress wanted quite isolation to do some troublesome writings.
Compound : The authoress wanted to do some troublesome writings and so , he wanted quite isolation.
Complex : The authoress wanted quite isolation so that he could do some troublesome writings.

9. Structure :
Simple : NP + v – ing + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+……**
OR
NP + Verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+ V-ing + …….**
Compound : NP + Verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+ and + sub + verb +……..**
Complex : NP + Verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+ who / which / that + verb + …..**
Example :
(a) Simple : The writer lived in a cabin belonging to the orphanage .
Compound : The writer lived in a cabin and it belonged to the orphanage .
Complex : The writer lived in a cabin that belonged to the orphanage .

(b) Simple : I saw a bird flying in the sky.
Compound : I saw a bird and it was flying in the sky.
Complex : I saw a bird that was flying in the sky.

10. Structure :
Simple : On + v-ing + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+ sub + verb +** সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ
Compound : Sub + verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+ and , at once + sub + verb +** সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ
Complex : As soon as + sub + verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+ , + sub + verb +** সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ
Example :
(a) Simple : On seeing the fob chair , Della seemed it to be Jeem`s.
Compound : Della saw the fob chair ,at once , she seemed it to be Jeem`s .

Complex : As soon as Della saw the fob chair , she seemed it to be Jeem`s .

(b) Simple : On returning home , Karim went to play in the field .
Compound : Karim returned home and , at once , he went to play in the field .
Complex : As soon as Karim returned home , he went to play in the field .` OR'
No sooner had Karim returned home , he went to play in the field .

(c) Simple : At the time of the teacher`s entering into the classroom , the students stood up .
Compound : The teacher entered into the classroom and , at once , the students stood up .
Complex : As soon as the teacher entered into the classroom , the students stood up .

(d) Simple : At the time of my reaching the school , the bell rang .
Compound : I reched the school , and at once the bell rang .
Complex : As soon as I reached the school , the bell rang .

11. Structre :
Simple : At the time of + poss.adj + v-ing + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+ `, ' + full sentence**
Compound : Sub + verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+ and , at that time + full sentence**
Complex : When + sub + verb + সংশি- ষ্ট শব্দ **+ ` , ' + principal clause**
Example :
(a) Simple : At the time of his coming here , it had been raining .
Compound : He came here and , at that time , it had been raining .
Complex : When he came here and , at that time , it had been raining .

(b) Simple : At the time of my reading , he came here .
Compound : I was reading and , at that time , he came here .
Complex : When I was reading , he came here .

(c) Simple : At the time of their playing , it began to rain .
Compound : They were playing and , at that time , it began to rain .
Complex : When they were playing it began to rain .

(d) Simple : At the age of four , he left the village .
Compound : He was four , and at that time , he left the village .
Complex : When he was four , he left the village .

12. Simple sentence টি যদি **sub + verb + pronominal obj. + present participle** থাকে তাহলে **sub + verb + that when + object** টির **subjective form** অনুযায়ী **be verb**
present participle সহ বাকী অংশ ব্যবহার করে **complex** আর **and , at that time** ব্যবহার করে **compound** করা যায়।
Example :

(a) Simple : I saw him reading .
Compound : I saw him and , at that time , he was reading .
Complex : I saw that he was reading .

13. Simple : Sub + verb + adj. + noun
Compound : Sub + verb + noun + and + sub + be verb + Adj. টি
Complex : Sub + verb + noun + Related pronoun + be verb + Adj. টি
Example :-
Simple: I saw a lame man .
Compound : I saw a man and he was lame.
Complex : I saw a man who was lame.
*** তবে যদি **Adjective** টি **subject** কে **modify** করে তাহলে **complex** -এ নিয়মটি নিম্নরূপ :
It + sub অনুযায়ী **be verb + sub + sub** এর **Relative pronoun + verb + Adj.**
Example : -
(a) Simple : Health is wealth .
Compound : It is health and it is also wealth .
Complex : It is health which is wealth .

(b) Simple : He is a good boy.
Compound : He is a boy and he is good .
Complex : He is a boy who is good .

*** **Not only ……. But also** যুক্ত **compound sentence** কে **simple** করার নিয়মটি নিম্নরূপ :
Structure :
প্রথমে **Beside** বসে + **not only** যুক্ত বাক্যের মূল **verb** এর সাথে **ing** যোগ হয় + **but also** এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ড় বসে + , বসে + মূল **subject** + **but also** যুক্ত অংশের **verb** বসে । যদি না থাকে তাহলে প্রথম অংশের **verb** আনতে হবে + বাকী অংশ বসে ।
Example :
Compound : Our teacher not only teach us but also guide us .
Simple : Beside teaching us , our teacher guide us .

Compound : We give him not only food but also shelter.
Simple : Beside giving food , we gave him shelter.

Simple/ Complex/ Compound In Short

No	Simple	Complex	Compound

1	***Present participle (V1+ ING)*** **Seeing** the tiger, he ran away.	***As/When/Since*** As he saw the tiger, he ran away.	***And*** He saw the tiger and ran away.
2	***Inspite of/despite/Notwithstanding (his/my/our/ their/ her/ your)+(V1+ING)*** Inspite of my running fast, I missed the bus.	***Though/Although*** Though I ran fast, Imissed the bus.	***But/yet*** I ran fast but missed the bus.
3	***By + V1+ Ing*** By reading well, you will pass.	***If + Positive Condition*** If you read well, you will pass.	***Imperative +And*** Read well and you will pass.
4	***Without + VI-ING / NOUN*** Without running fast, you will miss the train.	***If + Negative Condition/Unless + S*** If you do not run fast, you will miss the train.	***Imperative + Or*** Run fast or you will miss the train.
5	**To + *V1(purpose)*** We went to market to buy a car.	***That/So that +S+ Can/Could/May/ might+ V1*** We went to market so that we could buy a car.	**S + *wants/want/wanted* +to *+And so+*** We Wanted to by a car and so we went to market.
6	***Too---to*** I am too weak to talk. The load is too heavy for me to carry.	***So….That + S + Can/Could/May/ might +not+ V1*** I am so weak that I can not talk. The load is so heavy that I can carry it.	***very---- and*** I am so weak that I can not talk. The load is so heavy that I can carry it.
7	***Besides + V1+ING*** Besides being a good boy he is a good player.	***While*** While he is a good boy, he is a good player.	**not *only -- but also*** He is not only a good boy but player.
8	***S + present participle*** The boy standing at the door was my student.	**S+ *who/which/that + Main verb*** The boy who stood was my student.	***And*** The boy stood at the door and was my student.
9	***Adj + S*** The meritorious boy was given the prize.	**S+ who/which/that + be verb + adj** The boy who was meritorious was given the prize.	*And* The boy was meritorious and was given the prize.
10	*owing to/because off/ for + noun / due to* Owing to my illness was absent.	*As/because/since* As I was ill, I was absent.	*And* I was ill and I was absent.
11	***At the time of +his /my/ our/ their/ her/your +*** **(V1+ ING)** At the time of my reading, he called me.	***When (different subject)*** When I was reading, he called me.	***And*** I was reading and he called me.
12	***S + having/being*** The sun having set, we returned home.	***When (different subject)*** The sun had set, we returned home.	***And*** The sun had set, and we returned home.

13	***on the + Noun*** On the arrival of the mails, the steamer will leave.	***As soon as/When (different subject)*** As soon as the mails arrive the steamer will leave.	***And immediately*** The mail will arrive and immed-iately the steamer will leave.
14	***At the age of +----*** As the age of seven I visited Singapore.	***When*** When was seven I visited Singapore.	***And*** I was seven, and then I visited Singapore.
15	***In + summer/winter etc.*** In summer he came here.	***When*** When it was summer, he came here.	***And*** It was summer and then he came here.
16	***During*** He visited China during vacation.	***when*** When it was vacation, he visited China.	***And*** It was vacation and then he visited China.
17	***Immediately on + V1+ ING*** Immediately on hearing the news, he ran away.	***As soon as*** As soon as he heard the news, he ran away.	***And at once/ Immediately*** He heard the news and at once he ran away.
18	***Besides +not+ V1+/ING*** Besides not returning the goods, he did not pay the bill.	***While*** While he did not return the goods, he did not pay the bill.	***Neither — nor*** He neither returned the goods nor paid the bill.
19	***In the event of*** In the event of Shirin's not coming, she will send a letter.	***If*** If Shirin does not come, she will send a letter.	***Either — or*** Either Shirin will come or she will send a letter.
20	***Immediately on + V1+ ing*** Immediately on seeing the teacher he went into the room.	***No sooner*** No sooner had he seen the teacher than he went into the room.	***And at once*** He had seen the teacher and at once went into the room.

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Transformation of Degree

📣 ইংরেজি বাক্যে Degree ব্যবহার করা হয় মুলত তুলনা করার জন্য।

📣 তুলনা তিন ভাবে করা যায়।

📣 ১."মত" দিয়ে ঃ পৃথিবীর খুব কম ভাষায় ইংরেজির মত এতো ভাল।
২. "চেয়ে" দিয়ে ঃ ইংরেজি হল পৃথিবীর অনেক ভাষার চেয়ে অধিকতর ভাল।
৩." শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব" দিয়ে(সর্বোচ্চ) ঃ ইংরেজি পৃথিবীর শ্রেষ্ঠ ভাষাগুলোর একটি।

📣 ইংরেজি বাক্যগুলো লক্ষ কর:

1. Very few languages in the world are **as** good **as** English
2. English is better **than** many other languages of the world.
3. English is one of **the** best language of the world

📣 তুলনার ভাব অনুযায়ী Degree তিন প্রকার:

1. Positive Degree "মত" as----- as/ so.... as

2. Comparative Degree "চেয়ে" than/ than any other/ than all other/ than most other
3. Superlative Degree "শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব" the / one of the

📣 তুলনার করার জন্য লাগে:–

Degree/তুলনা		
যার সাথে তুলনা করা হয় (Np1)	যার তুলনা করা হয় (Np2)	তুলনা করার জন্য লাগে (Adjective)

Forming Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

📣 *One-syllable adjectives.*

Form the comparative and superlative forms of a one-syllable adjective by adding –er for the comparative form and –est for the superlative.

One-Syllable Positive	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
tall	taller	tallest
Old	older	oldest
long	longer	longest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
deep	deeper	deepest
great	greater	greatest
light	lighter	lightest
low	lower	lowest
rich	richer	richest
short	shorter	shortest
soft	softer	softest
small	smaller	smallest
strong	stronger	strongest
young	younger	youngest

- Mary is **taller** *than* Max.
- Mary is the **tallest** *of* all the students.
- Max is **older** *than* John.
- *Of* the three students, Max is the **oldest**.
- My hair is **longer** *than* your hair.
- Max's story is the **longest** *story I've ever heard.*

If the one-syllable adjective ends with an e, just add –r for the comparative form and –st for the superlative form.

One-Syllable positive with Final -e	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
large	larger	largest
wise	wiser	wisest
able	abler	ablest
blue	bluer	bluest
brave (সাহসী)	braver	bravest
close	closer	closest
fine	finer	finest
late	later	latest
noble	nobler	noblest
white	whiter	whitest

- Mary's car is **larger** *than* Max's car.
- Mary's house is the **largest** *of* all the houses on the block.
- Max is **wiser** *than* his brother.
- Max is the **wisest** *person I know*.

If the one-syllable adjective ends with a single consonant with a vowel before it, double the consonant and add –er for the comparative form; and double the consonant and add –est for the superlative form.

One-Syllable Positive Ending with a Single Consonant with a Single Vowel before It	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
big	bigger	biggest
thin	thinner	thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest
fit	fitter	fittest
red	redder	reddest
sad	sadder	saddest

- My dog is **bigger** *than* your dog.
- My dog is the **biggest** *of* all the dogs in the neighborhood.
- Max is **thinner** *than* John.
- *Of* all the students in the class, Max is the **thinnest.**
- My mother is **fatter** *than* your mother.
- Mary is the **fattest** *person I've ever seen*.

Two-syllable adjectives.

With most two-syllable adjectives, you form the comparative with more and the superlative with most.

Two-Syllable Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
peaceful	more peaceful	most peaceful
pleasant	more pleasant	most pleasant
careful	more careful	most careful
thoughtful	more thoughtful	most thoughtful

- This morning is **more peaceful** *than* yesterday morning.
- Max's house in the mountains is the **most peaceful** *in* the world.
- Max is **more careful** *than* Mike.
- *Of* all the taxi drivers, Jack is the **most careful**.
- Jill is **more thoughtful** *than* your sister.
- Mary is the **most thoughtful** *person I've ever met*.

If the two-syllable adjectives ends with –y, change the y to i and add –er for the comparative form. For the superlative form change the y to i and add –est.

Two-Syllable Adjective Ending with -y	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
happy	happier	happiest
angry	angrier	angriest
busy	busier	busiest
dry	drier	driest
easy	easier	easiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
hungry	hungrier	hungriest
lazy	lazier	laziest
lovely	lovelier	loveliest
ugly	uglier	ugliest

wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest

- John is **happier** today *than* he was yesterday.
- John is the **happiest** boy *in* the world.
- Max is **angrier** *than* Mary.
- *Of* all of John's victims, Max is the **angriest**.
- Mary is **busier** *than* Max.
- Mary is the **busiest** ***person*** *I've ever met*.

Two-syllable adjectives ending in –er, -le, or –ow take –er and –est to form the comparative and superlative forms.

Two-Syllable Adjective Ending with -er, -le, or -ow	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
narrow	narrower	narrowest
gentle	gentler	gentlest

- The roads in this town are **narrower** *than* the roads in the city.
- This road is the **narrowest** *of* all the roads in California.
- Big dogs are **gentler** *than* small dogs.
- *Of* all the dogs in the world, English Mastiffs are **the gentlest**.

Adjectives with three or more syllables.

For adjectives with three syllables or more, you form the comparative with more and the superlative with most.

Adjective with Three or More Syllables	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
generous	more generous	most generous
important	more important	most important
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
active	more active	most active
attentive	more attentive	most attentive
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
dutiful	more dutiful	most dutiful
diligent	more diligent	most diligent
important	more important	most important
learned	more learned	most learned
useful	more useful	most useful
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent

- John is **more generous** *than* Jack.
- John is the **most generous** *of* all the people I know.
- Health is **more important** *than* money.
- *Of* all the people I know, Max is the **most important.**
- Women are **more intelligent** *than* men.
- Mary is the **most intelligent** *person I've ever met*.

Exceptions.

Irregular adjectives.

Irregular Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
little	less	least
many	more	most
fore	former	foremost
up	upper	uppermost
out	outer	outmost/ upmost

- Italian food is **better** *than* American food.

- My dog is the **best** dog *in* the world.
- My mother's cooking is **worse** *than* your mother's cooking.
- *Of* all the students in the class, Max is the **worst.**

Two-syllable adjectives that follow two rules. These adjectives can be used with -er and -est and with more and most.

Two-Syllable Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
clever	cleverer	cleverest
clever	more clever	most clever
gentle	gentler	gentlest
gentle	more gentle	most gentle
friendly	friendlier	friendliest
friendly	more friendly	most friendly
quiet	quieter	quietest
quiet	more quiet	most quiet
simple	simpler	simplest
simple	more simple	most simple

Big dogs are **gentler** *than* small dogs.
Of all the dogs in the world, English Mastiffs are the **gentlest. or**
Big dogs are **more gentle** *than* small dogs. or
Of all the dogs in the world, English Mastiffs are the **most gentle.**

Transformation of Degree

✔ No other (Positive) ✔ Than any/all other ✔ ax verb + the

POSITIVE:- No other+ NP_1+ ax verb+ as+ positive form+ as+ NP_2.
COMPARATIVE:- NP_2+ ax verb+ comparative form+ than any other $_s$/ than all other $_p$+ NP_1.
SUPERLATIVE:- NP_2+ ax verb + the+ superlative form + NP_1.
As;
Positive form = No other girl in the class is as intelligent as Sifat.
Comparative form = Sifat is more intelligent than any other girl in the class.
Superlative form = Sifat is the most intelligent girl in the class.
Positive form = No other metal is as costly as gold.
Comparative form = Gold is costlier than all other metals/ any other metal.
Superlative form = Gold is the costliest metal.

For Practice:-

1. No other boy in the class is as good as he.
2. No other boy in the orphanage is as good as Jerry.
3. Foysal is more active than any other boy.
4. He is the most careful boy in the group.
5. This math is simpler than that math.
6. John is more generous than Jack.
7. Mary's car is larger than Max's car.
8. Rose is lovelier than any other flower.

✔ Few/ Very few (Positive) ✔ than most other ✔ ax verb +one of + the

Positive: - Very few + NP_1+ ax verb+ as+ positive form+ as+ NP_2.
Comparative: - NP_2+ ax verb+ comparative form+ than most other + $NP_{1(p)}$.
Superlative: - NP_2+ ax verb +one of the+ superlative form + NP_1.
As;

➥ Positive form = Very few girls in the class are as intelligent as Sifat.
Comparative form = Sifat is more intelligent than most other girls in the class.
Superlative form = Sifat is the most intelligent girl in the class.
➥ Positive form = Very few metals are as useful as iron.
Comparative form = Iron is more useful than most other metals.
Superlative form = Iron is one of the most costly metal.

For Practice: -

1. Very few subjects are as easy as English.
2. Few metals are as costly as gold.
3. Very few boys are as good as Akash.
4. Very few animals are as ferocious as the tiger.
5. Very few restaurants are as expensive as Hotel Sonargong.
6. Gold is one of the most precious metals.
7. This is one of the greatest pictures in the world.

✔ as ---- as (Positive) ✔ not more+ comparative word+ than

POSITIVE: - Very few + NP_1+ ax verb+ as+ positive form+ as+ NP_2.
COMPARATIVE: - NP_2+ ax verb+ *not + comparative form+ than + NP_1 As;
(*নাবোধক হলে বসবে না আর হা বোধক হলে not বসবে)
➥ Positive form = He is as tall as palm tree
Comparative form = A palm tree is not taller than he.
➥ Positive form = Your brother is not as fair as your sister.
Comparative form = Your sister is fairer than your brother.

For Practice:-

1. A bird cannot fly as fast as a plane.
2. Eagles eyes are not so bright as her eyes.
3. You are as expert as a computer.
4. Ratul is taller than Sumon.
5. She is as beautiful as you.

Exercise

1. No other poet was as great as Kazi Nazrul Islam.
2. No other magnet in space is as gigantic as the black holes.
3. No other problem is so dreadful as corruption.
4. No other problem is so dreadful as corruption.
5. No other artist was as conscious as Hamidur Rahman.
6. No other country of the world is so as blessed with the beauty of nature as Bangladesh.
7. No other thing is as important as the identification of one's personality.
8. Shakina Begum is happier than any other women in her locality.
9. Reading books is more important than any other habit.
10. The cloud in the sky is whiter than any other thing.
11. She is unhappier than any other girl.
12. Health is the greatest wealth of a person.
13. Jerry is the best boy I have ever seen.
14. Actually, at that time he was the wisest of all.
15. It is the most significant event in the history of Bangladesh.

16. June and July are the best period for tree plantat ion.
17. English is the most fearful subject of them.
18. Man is the most intelligent creation.
19. They are the most courageous sons of our nation.
20. But self-criticism is the best way to measure one's self.
21. Books are our best friends.
22. It was one of the most memorable journeys in my life.
23. Truthfulness is one of the greatest virtues in a man's life.
24. Price hike is one of the biggest problems for them.
25. Newspaper is one of the most important dements of our life.
26. It is evident that industry is one of the greatest virtues.
27. Bangladesh cricket team is one of the strongest cricket teams of the world.
28. Child labor is one of the biggest curses of the 21st century.
29. It is one of the biggest mangrove forests in the world.
30. It is one of the most beautiful bridges in England.
31. It is one of the most beautiful places in India.
32. Interview is one of the best ways to judge a suitable candidate.
33. The Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world.
34. It is one of the best qualities of a man.
35. Rabindranath is one of the greatest poets in the world.
36. Price hike is one of the biggest problems for them.
37. It is one of the most important elements of all living beings.
38. Science is one of the best sources of leading a comfortable life in modern world.
39. He was one of the greatest poets in the world.
40. She is one of the most dutiful housewives in Karroo's family.
41. It is one of the most popular pastimes nowadays.
42. Food is one of the most favorite things of him.
43. He was one of the most devoted sons.
44. Foyot's is one of the most famous restaurants in Paris.
45. She is one of the cleverest girls in the class.
46. It is one of the most enjoyable festivals in Brazil.
47. It is one of the beautiful architectural monuments of the century.
48. He is one of the most famous scientists in the present world.
49. Very few persons are so/as famous discovers as Columbus.
50. Very few countries in the world are as/so populous as it.
51. Very few women were as needy as Ayesha Begum.
52. Very few insects are as busy as a bee.
53. Very few husbands were as sincere as Jim.
54. The magi were wiser than most other persons in the world.
55. Acquiring a language is more successful than learning.
56. His 'Difference Engine 2' was bigger and better than 'Difference Engine 1.'
57. It is cheaper than telephone calls.
58. But Hamlet is more popular than Macbeth.
59. Slavery is not as inhuman as it.
60. Those grapes were more delicious than others.
61. Rokeya is not so happy as her brother.
62. The document facsimile is more popular than photographic system.

63. Today nothing is as serious as air pollution.
64. In the society, women should work as much as man.
65. Migratory birds run faster than dove.