

Welcome to
Ishan's English
Care



CORRECTIONS

Ishan's English Care
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Corrections

Parts of speech

gender, number

Determiner

Preposition

Adverb

Verb

বাক্যে Parts of speech, number, gender, determiner, subject-verb agreement এবং appropriate use of ~~preposition~~ words এর সঠিক form সঠিক স্থানে ব্যবহারকে Correction বলে। নিম্নে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কয়েকটি topics এর correction এর কিছু নিয়ম দেওয়া হলোঃ

Parts of Speech Related Rules:

Rule-01:

Let এর পর pronoun থাকলে pronoun এর objective form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: Let you and he be witness.

Correct: Let you and him be witness.

Rule-02:

সাধারণত Uncountable noun এর পূর্বে article বলে না।

Example:

Incorrect: The rice is our staple food.

Correct: Rice is our staple food.

Rule-03:

Uncountable noun **কে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝালে the রয়ে।**

Example:

Incorrect: Rice of Dinajpur is famous.

Correct: The rice of Dinajpur is famous.

Rule-04:

Uncountable noun এর পূর্বে little/a little এবং countable noun এর পূর্বে few/a few ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: I have a few money.

Correct: I have a little money.

Rule-05:

Relative pronoun এর পূর্বর্তী noun (antecedent)
অনুযায়ী verb হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: It is I who is to blame.

Correct: It is I who am to blame.

Rule-06:

Comparative বাক্যে than এর পর noun/ pronoun
এর Subjective form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

- ✗ Incorrect: I am older than him.
- Correct: I am older than he.

Rule-07:

Superlative degree এর পর relative pronoun
that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: He is the best scholar whom I have seen.

Correct: He is the best scholar that I have seen.

Rule-08:

Appoint, make, select, call, name, nominate,
elect এই verb গুলোর পর as বসে না।

Example:

Incorrect: We made him as captain.

Correct: We made him captain.

Rule-09:

Headache এর পূর্বে article হিসেবে a ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: I have headache.

Correct: I have a headache.

Rule-10:

Such এর পর কোনো noun থাকলে such এর পর a/an
বসে।

Example:

Incorrect: It was such cold morning.

Correct: It was such a cold morning.

Rule-11:

✓ School, church, mosque, hospital, college প্রতি শব্দ
দিয়ে যদি গমন করা বোকায় তাহলে এগুলোর পূর্বে article বলে না।

Example:

Incorrect: They go to the church every Sunday.

Correct: They go to church every Sunday.

Rule-12:

Scenery, advice, equipment, food, furniture

শব্দগুলো uncountable noun হওয়ায় এদের plural form হয় না।

Example:

Incorrect: The scenery of Cox's Bazar are charming.

Correct: The scenery of Cox's Bazar is charming.

Tense Related Rules:

Rule-12:

ଲମ୍ବାତିକ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ Periphrastic modal auxiliary verb ଗୁଲୋର ପର verb ଏଇ base form (V₁) ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେବାକୁ

Am to	Is to	Are to	Was to
Were to	Have to	Has to	Shall/will have to
Ought to	Used to	Am able to	Is able to
Are able to	Was able to	Were able to	Am going to
Is going to	Are going to	Was going to	Were going to
Am about to	Is about to	Are about to	Was about to

Example:

Incorrect: I am to met the secretary.

Correct: I am to meet the secretary.

Incorrect: She is able to solving complicated math.

Correct: She is able to solve complicated math.

Rule-13:

নিম্নলিখিত verb phrase গুলোর পর verb এর ing form (v+ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Am better off	Is better off	Are better off	Was better off	Were better off
Were used to	Is used to	Are used to	Was used to	Were used to
Feel like	Look forward to	Would you mind	Get used to	Can't mind
Get through	Object to	Design of	Think of	Accustomed to
Give up	Go on	Insist on	Think about	Confess to
Approve of	Forget about	Count on	Adjunct to	Capable of

Example:

Incorrect: You are better off to take taxi.

Correct: You are better off taking taxi.

Incorrect: He is used to work late.

Correct: He is used to working late.

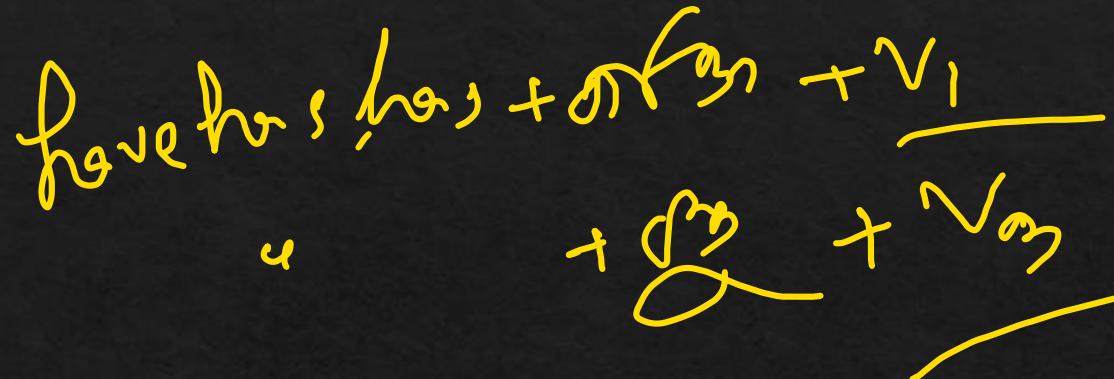
Incorrect: He gave up to smoke.

Correct: He gave up smoking.

Incorrect: I don't know about to compute.

Correct: I don't know about computing.

Rule-14:



Have/has/had যখন Causative verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত
হয় তখন এদের পর ব্যক্তিবাচক object থাকলে পরবর্তীতে
ব্যবহৃত verb টি base form (V₁) এ ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু
ব্যক্তিবাচক object থাকলে verb এর past participle
form হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: The teacher had us to write a test.

Correct: The teacher had us write a test.

Incorrect: I had my car wash.

Correct: I had my car washed.

Rule-15:

নিম্নলিখিত phrase এর পর আরেকটি verb ব্যবহৃত হলে verb এর
ing form (v+ ing) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ) illegal

money

It is no good	It is no use	It is worth
It is not worth	It is waste of money (v ₁)	It is waste of time

ব্যবহৃত

Rule-16:

Wish/fancy এর পর verb এর past form হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: I wish I can fly.

Correct: I wish I could fly.

Rule-17:

Admit, appreciate, tolerate, avoid, consider, mind, miss, complete, finish, understand, risk, delay, deny, prevent, remember, practice, forgive, keep, stop, suggest এর পর verb থাকলে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: Please stop to write. ✗

Correct: Please stop write. ✓

Rule-18:

Unless একটি negative word, তাই এর সাথে যুক্ত clause-এ অতিরিক্ত negative word যুক্ত হয় না।

Example:

Incorrect: Unless you do not work hard, you succeed.

Correct: Unless you work hard, you succeed.

Preposition Related Rules:

Rule-19:

দিন বা বারের নামের পূর্বে on এবং নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে at হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: Come in nine o'clock on Friday.

Correct: Come at nine o'clock on Friday.

Rule-20:

দিন বা বারের নামের পূর্বে last/next থাকলে এর পূর্বে
preposition হয় না।

Example:

Incorrect: He came here on last Friday.

Correct: He came here last Friday.

Rule-21:

সঠিক সময় (কাঁটায় কাঁটায়) বোঝাতে on time ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: The train is running in time.

Correct: The train is running on time.

Rule-22:

তিষ্যতকালে সময় অতিক্রান্ত বোঝালে in বসে।

Example:

Incorrect: We will return after a few minutes.

Correct: We will return in a few minutes.

Rule-23:

Relative pronoun, that এর সাথে/পূর্বে Preposition যুক্ত
হয় না। তবে whom/which এর পূর্বে Preposition রয়ে।

Example:

Incorrect: This is the man in that I have no confidence.

Correct: This is the man in whom I have no confidence.

Rule-24:

Avail of, absent from, pride on ইত্যাদি
preposition এর পূর্বে reflexive pronoun হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: He absented from the meeting.

Correct: He absented himself from the meeting.

Rule-25:

Discuss, resign, resemble, investigate, violate,
order, join, meet ~~শুন্ধলোর~~ পর preposition ~~বসে~~ না।

Example:

Incorrect: Karim resigned from his post.

Correct: Karim resigned his post.

Mr entered
the class
room

Rule-26:

টেবিল, ডেস্ক ইত্যাদিতে ক্ষা বোঝাতে sit at হয়, তবে sit on a chair/ bench/ sofa ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: I sat down on my desk to have a look on the files.

Correct: I sat down at my desk to have a look on the files.

Rule-27:

পরীক্ষা দেওয়া অর্থে take an exam/sit for exam এবং
পরীক্ষা নেওয়া অর্থে give an exam ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: Rahul is giving his IELTS exam this year.

Correct: Rahul is taking his IELTS exam this year.

Rule-28:

Wait for someone/something-কারো জন্য অপেক্ষা করা,
তবে await + someone ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এর পর preposition
বসে না।

Example:

Incorrect: We await for the proposals with impatience.

Correct: We await the proposals with impatience.

Rule-29:

গঠিত হওয়া অথে consist এর পর preposition of রসলেও comprise এর পর preposition বসে না।

Example:

Incorrect: Women comprise of 49 percent of the total population.

Correct: Women comprise 49 percent of the total population.

Rule-30:

কোনো ব্যবহৃত পণ্য বা দ্রব্যে উপাদান দৃশ্যমান হলে made of,
দৃশ্যমান না হলে made from হয়। যেমন: The table is made
of wood (from wood হবে না)।

Example:

Incorrect: The bread is made of wheat. ✗

Correct: The bread is made from wheat.

Subject-Verb Related Rules:

Rule-31:

Academic subject, book, magazine, newspaper, movie, organization, games, disease and country এর নামের পর verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

- Economics is a prestigious subject in Arts.
- The Arabian Nights is a popular book.

Rule-32:

কোনো sentence এর subject one হলে পরবর্তী possessive pronoun টি one's হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: One should be careful about his duty.

Correct: One should be careful about one's duty.

Rule-33:

One of the/each of the/either of the/neither of the
এর পরবর্তী noun টি plural হয় কিন্তু verb-টি singular হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: One of the criminals have been arrested.

Correct: One of the criminals has been arrested.

Miscellaneous Rules:

Rule-34:

Like এর পর verb থাকলে সেই verb এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: He likes listen to music at night.

Correct: He likes listening to music at night.

Rule-35:

Negative statement এর সময় negative agreement ভাব
প্রকাশ করতে neither এর পর auxiliary verb + subject হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: My sister does not like backbiting and
neither I.

Correct: My sister does not like backbiting and
neither do I.

~~Rule-36:~~

Comparative এর পূর্বে very নয় much ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে positive এর পূর্বে very বসে।

Example:

Incorrect: This book is very better.

Correct: This book is much better.



Rule-37:

ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে others হয়। কিন্তু বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে plural noun এর
পূর্বে other বসাতে হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: I bought some pens, paper, ink, and others. X

Correct: I bought some pens, paper, ink, and other
things.

meed with
rahim, Karim and others

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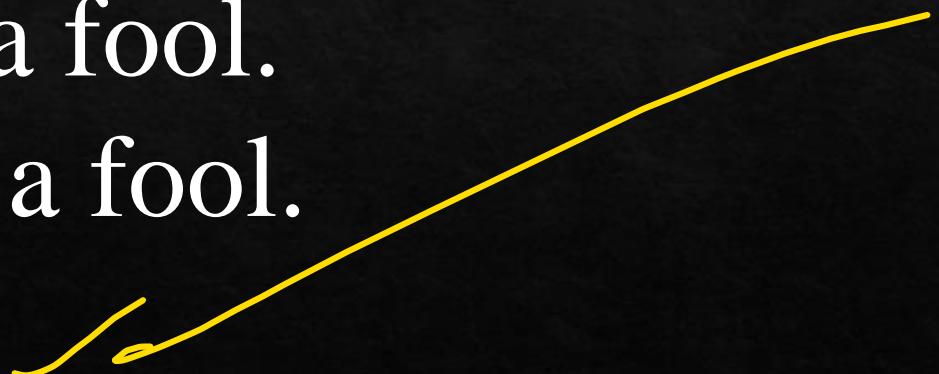
Rule-38:

কাউকে কোনো নামে ডাকা অর্থে call ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: They told me a fool.

Correct: They called me a fool.



Rule-39:

সত্য বলা অথে tell নয়, speak ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: He tells the truth.

Correct: He speaks the truth.

Rule-40:

প্রার্থনা বোকাতে say ব্যবহৃত হয়।

প্রার্থনা বোকাতে say ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: Have you told your prayers?

Correct: Have you said your prayers?

~~Rule-41:~~

Know/learn/teach এর পর how + infinitive হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: I do not know to swim.

Correct: I do not know how to swim.

Rule-42:

Happen, issue, belong, comprise, die, appear, despair, cause, allude, occur এগৈলো সাধারণত passive voice এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Example:

Incorrect: The team is comprised twelve players.

Correct: The team comprises twelve players.

Rule-43:

Active voice এ make, feel, hear, see, let, bid, need, behold, watch, dare ইত্যাদি verb এর পরে infinitive এর 'to' উহ্য থাকে।

১০ Bare Infinitive

Example:

Incorrect: I have never heard Ruby to sing.

Correct: I have never heard Ruby sing.

Rule-44:

Whole অর্থ সমগ্র (entire) বোঝায় তাই এর পূর্বে  article হয় না।

Example:

Incorrect: The whole village was washed away by the flood.

Correct: Whole village was washed away by the flood.

মোল্লো

Rule-45:

Whole দিয়ে প্রত্যেককে ঘোঁকালে এর পূর্বে the বসে।

Example:

Incorrect: Whole village mourned the loss of the teacher.

Correct: The whole village mourned the loss of the teacher.

Rule-46:

Complex sentence এ because এর পরিবর্তে so that
হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: He worked hard because he might pass.

Correct: He worked hard so that he might pass.



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Contd

Rule-47:

বক্তৃ^১ কুলিয়ে রাখা বোঝাতে hang-hung-hung ব্যবহৃত হয়, তবে
ব্যক্তিকে কুলিয়ে/ফাঁসি দেওয়া বোঝাতে hang-hanged-hanged
ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: Curtains could hang from a pole across
the wall.

Correct: Curtains could be hung from a pole across
the wall.

Rule-48:

কোনো কিছু করতে অস্বীকার করা বোঝাতে refuse এবং সত্যকে
অস্বীকার করা বোঝাতে deny রয়ে।

Example:

Incorrect: He denies to work with me.

Correct: He refuses to work with me.

Rule-49:

পূর্ব থেকে ছিল এমন কিছু খুঁজে পাওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে **discover** এবং
নতুন কিছু উদ্ভাবনের ক্ষেত্রে **invent** হয়।

Example:

Incorrect: Alfred Nobel discover dynamite.

Correct: Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.

Rule-50:

Here, there, home, abroad এদের পূর্বে preposition
'to' বসে না।

Example:

Incorrect: He went to abroad last year.

Correct: He went abroad last year.



THANK YOU