

Welcome to
Ishan's English
Care

AF

Uchane (1.2)

SIMPLE, COMPOUND & COMPLEX

Simple, Compound & Complex

Simple Sentence: একটি Subject এবং একটি Verb থাকে।

- কোনো Conjunction থাকে না
- খন্দবাক্য থাকতে পারে

Example: Going to market, I bought a book.

I bought a book

Compound Sentence: দুটি Subject এবং দুটি Verb থাকে।

- And, but, or Conjunction দিয়ে যুক্ত থাকে
- উভয় Subject যদি একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝায় তবে and এর পর একটি Subject উহ্য থাকে বা বসে না

Example:

- I went to market and bought a book.
- I went to market and he came to my home.

ক্লিপ

Complex Sentence: দুটি Subject এবং দুটি Verb থাকে।

➤ Sentence এর শুরুতে বা মাঝে Conjunction বা Connectors বসে। শুরুতে Conjunction বসলে মাঝে (,) হয়।

➤ As if, when, since, though, although, because, so that, so ... that, that, who, which, till, until, unless ইত্যাদি Conjunction দিয়ে যুক্ত থাকে

Example: When I went to market, I bought a book.

Conjunction এর অবস্থান:

Since

AS- যেহেতু- প্রথমে বসে

If- যদি- প্রথমে বলে

When- যখন- প্রথমে বসে

Though- যদিও- প্রথমে বসে

Although- যদিও- প্রথমে বসে

Since- যেহেতু- প্রথমে বসে

As soon as- যখনই- প্রথমে বসে

The never-ending

Conjunction এর অবস্থান:

✓ Because- কারণ- মাঝে বসে

If- যাহাতে- মাঝে বসে, শুভ্রতা

When- এতক্ষণে- মাঝে বসে

Though- যে (ব্যক্তি)- মাঝে বসে

Although- যা (বস্তু)- মাঝে বসে

Since- যে/যা- মাঝে বসে

As soon as- পর্যন্ত- মাঝে বসে

As soon as- না পর্যন্ত- মাঝে বসে

As soon as- যদি না- মাঝে বসে

Because of- জন্ম জন্ম

জন্ম

জন্ম

Simple
Complex
Compound

A yellow oval containing the text "John" and a yellow line with an arrow pointing towards the bottom left.

Because - 3m2w

as soon as - 立ち

so ... that - 002 (2)
so that - 222 -

wh
smaller than
in

who - 725
which - 51
whose - 290
whom - 295

until - 72/22
until - 22/22
that - 72/22

AS - Preposition
Lamur

LaTeX

৪৮

for the

100

A yellow line drawing on a white background. It features a wavy line that starts at the bottom left, goes up and down, then turns right and slopes upwards towards the top right. A thick yellow line crosses this wavy path from the bottom left to the middle right. Above the wavy line, there is a heart shape and a small circle. The drawing is simple and appears to be done with a single yellow marker.

Compound to Complex:

- Compound কে Complex করতে হলে দুটি Subject এবং দুটি Verb বসে
- And, but, or ইত্যাদি উঠে যায় এবং অর্থানুযায়ী Complex এর Conjunction বসে
- Conjunction যদি প্রথমে বসে তবে মাঝে (,) বসে
- And এরপরে Sub না থাকলে অর্থানুযায়ী Sub বসে
- But এরপরে Sub/Verb না থাকলে অর্থানুযায়ী Sub বসে
- এই নিয়মে সাধারণত প্রথম অবস্থানের Conjunction ব্যবহৃত হয়

And এর ক্ষেত্রে:

- And, উঠে যাবে
- অর্থনুযায়ী প্রথম অবস্থানের Conjunction বসবে
- মাঝে (,) বসবে

Example:

- He saw me and became glad.
- = When he saw me, he became glad.

as, if, when, though -

as soon

when

soon

then



But থাকলে though/although দিয়ে Complex হয়।

Complex

Example:

- He worked hard ~~but~~ failed.

= Although he worked hard, he failed.

- He is rich but unhappy.

=

- Bangladesh is a test playing country but its standard is not good.

=

Is A Condition (with neg)

or থাকলে

If + Sub (অর্থনুযায়ী Negative) + (Conditional এর
নিয়ম)

1st
If + Sub + ~, /

sub + shall / will
Can / may + ~

➤ or এর পরিবর্তে Imperative Sentence-এ থাকলে
Negative হবে না

গুণ এবং V, নিচে

am not- aint

Example:

■ Do or die.

= যদি আপনি

Do not do, you will die.

■ Work hard and you will pass.

= আপনি

Work hard, you will pass.

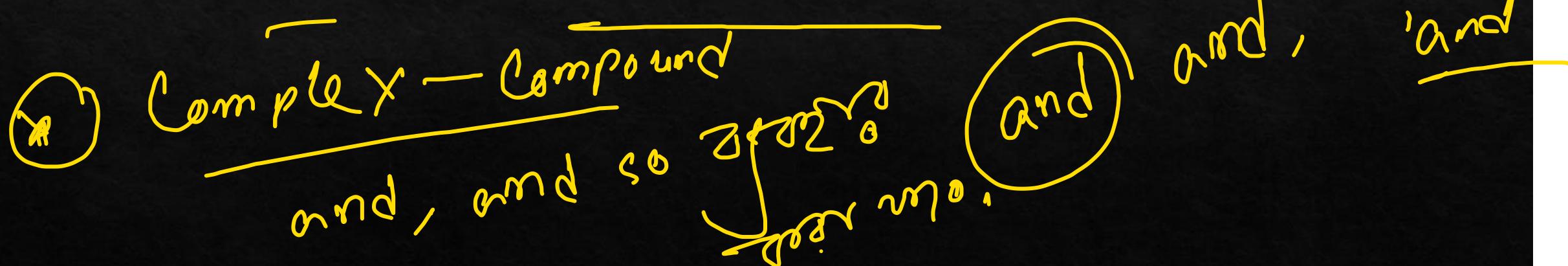
Compound/ Complex to Simple:

though
but

Condition
on

'and

- Simple Sentence এ একটি Subject এবং একটি Verb থাকে, কোনো Conjunction থাকে না



ପ୍ରଥମ - ବ୍ୟୋଳେ

1) Sentence-ଏ ଯଦି am, is, are, was, were ଥାକେ ଏବଂ Sentence-ଏ ଉତ୍ତର ଅଂଶ ଯଦି ପ୍ରଥମେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସଂପାଦନ କରେ, ତବେ ଉତ୍ତର am, is, are, was, were-ଏର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ being ବସବେ

Example:

■ The weather was cloudy and there were no people outside. (ସିଙ୍ଗଳ, କେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ)

= The weather being cloudy, there were no people outside.

ପ୍ରଥମ

ଦ୍ୱାରା

Ishan's English Care

Contact: 01757755699

2) Sentence-এ যদি have, has, had, তবে উক্ত am, is, are, was, were-এর পরিবর্তে having বসবে

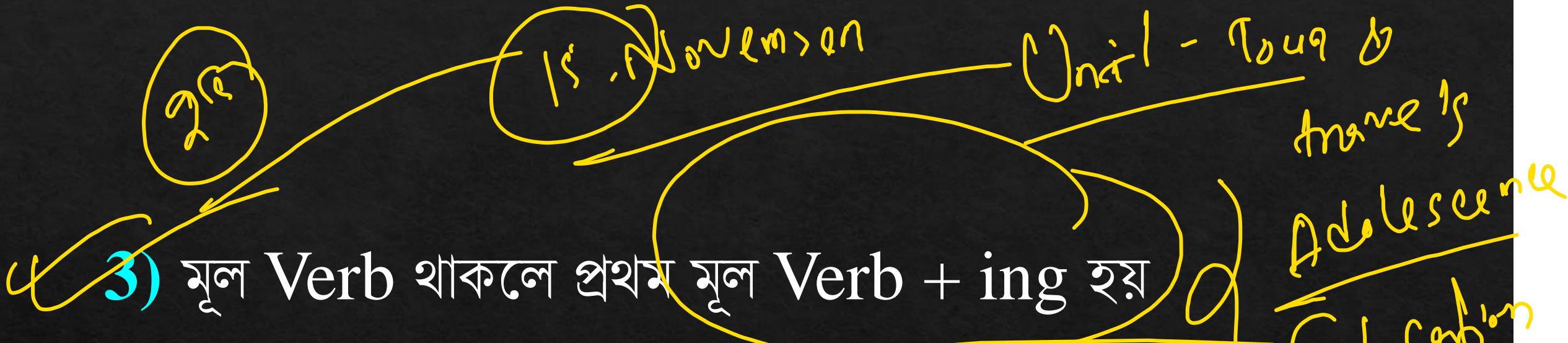
have, has, had

➤ Same Subject হলে পূর্বে Sub উঠে যাবে এবং and
এর পর Subject না থাকলে Subject দিতে হবে

Example:

- He **had** taken his lunch and **went** out.
= Having taken his lunch, he went out.

[অর্থাৎ, একই Sub হলে,
Simple-এ শুরুতে লিখতে হয় না
Compound-এ পরে লিখতে হয় না]



Example:

- I took my lunch and went out.
= Taking my lunch, I went out.



free hand

ତେଣୁ ହୁଏ ,

4) So...that ଦିଯେ Complex ହଲେ, Very...and ଦିଯେ Compound ହଲେ too...to ଦିଯେ Simple ହବେ

➤ So ଏର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ too, that ଏର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ to, (Complex → Simple)
very ଏର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ too, and ଏର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ to. (Compound → Simple)

➤ ଅତଃପର ଉତ୍ୟକ୍ଷେତ୍ରେ ୨ୟ ଅଂଶେର Sub ଓ ମାହ୍ୟକାରୀ Verb +
not ଉଠେ ଯାବେ

Example: *compound*

■ He is so weak that he cannot walk.

= He is too weak to walk.

■ They are very nice and cannot be used. (*since*)

= They are too nice to be used.

5) So that দিয়ে Complex হলে, to + V₁ দিয়ে

Simple হবে

➤ অর্থাৎ So that এর বদলে to + V₁.

➤ ২য় অংশের Sub এর সাহায্যকারী Verb উচ্চে যাবে

→ so that + subj Can/Can't
V1 V2 →

Example:

■ We eat so that we may live.

= We eat to live.

■ He worked hard so that he could pass.

= He worked hard to pass.

He works hard to pass so that he can pass

6) Though বা Although দিয়ে Complex হলে এবং
But দিয়ে Compound হলে ‘In spite of’ দিয়ে
Simple হবে

মুগ্ধতা

অ্যালেক্স

Structure:

In spite of + Subject এর Possessive + 1, 2, 3
এর নিয়ম/ Adjective এর Noun + Sub + V+ ...

Example:

- Although he is poor, he is honest. (Simple)
= In spite of his being poor, he is honest.
= In spite of his poverty, he is honest.

→ He is rich but unhappy.

7) Why থাকলে,

The reason + of + possessive + verb এর noun

Example:

■ I know why he learns English.

(S:mp^u)

= I know the reason of his learning English.

-(ମୁହଁ)

କାହାରେ

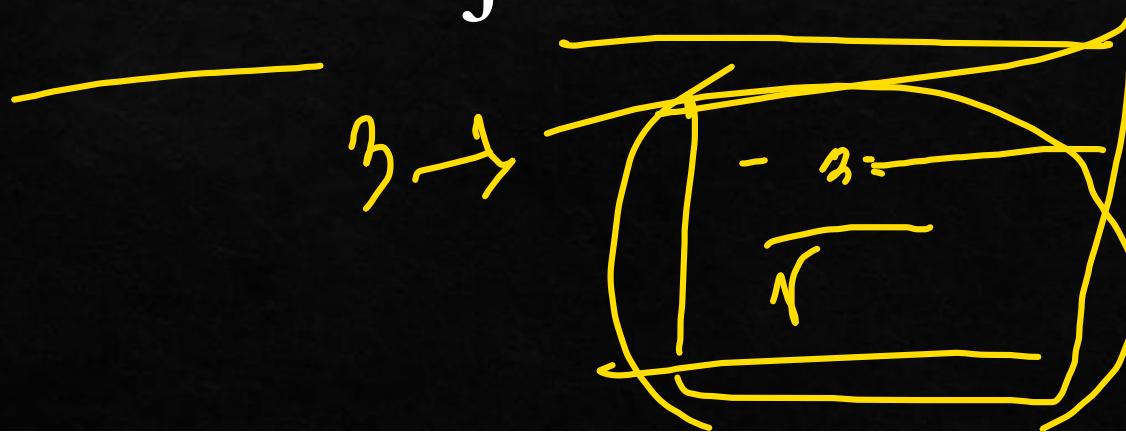
ମାତ୍ର

B unit

8) As/since, because ଦିଯେ Complex ହଲେ 'Because of' ଦିଯେ Simple ହବେ

Structure:

Because of + Subject ଏର Possessive + 1, 2, 3
ଏର ନିୟମ/ Adjective ଏର Noun + Sub + V+ ...



Example:

- As he had much money, he was made mayor.
- = Because of his having much money, he was made mayor.

✓ 9) সময় উল্লেখ থাকলে, At/ At the time of দিয়ে
Simple হবে

Structure:

At /At the time of এরপর ‘Noun’/ ‘Possessive
+ Noun’ ইত্যাদি হবে।

Example:

- It was day light ~~and~~ he was kidnapped.

= At day light, he was kidnapped.

- When I took photograph, he come, to my home. (came)

= At the time of taking photograph, he comes to my home. (came)

10) That এর নিয়মঃ

That এর পর Auxiliary Verb থাকলে

Structure:

Sub + Verb + Obj (২য় অংশের Sub) + to be + ...

Example:

- I thought that he was honest.
- = I thought him to be honest.

That এর পর shall, will থাকলে,

Structure:

Sub + Verb + এয় অংশের Possessive + noun

Example:

- I hope that ~~he~~ will prosper.
= I hope his prosperity.

11) Arrive থাকলে on + Possessive arrival হয়

Example:

- I went to the place when she arrived.
= I went to the place on her arrival.

12) Who/ Which এর নিয়মঃ

Who/ Which দিয়ে Complex থাকলে উহা (Who/ Which) + উহার পরের Verb বাদ দিয়ে বাকি অংশ অর্থনুযায়ী প্রথম অংশের সাথে যুক্ত হবে।

Adj → Noun এর পূর্বে এবং Gerund → Noun এর
পরে বসবে

Example:

- I saw a man ~~who~~ was honest. (Simple)

= I saw an honest man.

- He gave me a pen which was nice.

- I saw many birds which were flying.

= ~~I saw many birds which were flying.~~

- Gold is a metal which is very precious.

13) Who/ Which এর ক্ষেত্রে Sentence-এ সাহায্যকারী

Verb + মূল Verb থাকলে, সাহায্যকারী Verb রেখে-

1. মূল Verb কে Gerund করতে হয়, অথবা

2. সাহায্যকারী Verb বাদ দিয়ে Appositive এবং মূল Verb রাখতে হয়

Example:

- My elder brother ~~who is~~ an engineer works in Dhaka. (S; m p v)

(1) = My elder brother ~~who is~~ an engineer working in Dhaka.

(2) = My elder brother, an engineer works in Dhaka.

affpositive

Simple to Complex:

ৰস- ৰস-
ৰস-
ৰস-

Who/ Which নিয়ে আনুর ক্ষেত্রে:

- Simple থেকে Complex করার সময় তখন কোনো Rules common পড়বে না, তখন 'যে' (ব্যক্তি), 'যা' (বস্তু) দিয়ে Complex মিলাতে হবে।
- এই ক্ষেত্রে বাহিরে থেকে Sub হিসেবে 'It' আনতে হয়, Plural হলে 'They' আনতে হবে।

Who/ Which নিয়ে আনার ক্ষেত্রে:

- একাধিক ভাবে একটি Sentence কে Complex এ পরিণত করা যায়।
- Sentence এ যদি কোনো Highlighted word থাকে তখন, মাঝে মাঝে বাইরে থেকে Sub হিসেবে 'It' ব্যবহার করার দরকার পরে না, তখন Sub হিসেবে এই Sentence এর Sub-ই বসে।

Example:

■ I am a student.

Part 1 Part 2

= It is I who is a good student.

■ She is a brilliant student.

bett (1) = She is a student who is brilliant.

(2) = It is she who is a brilliant student.

- অর্থাৎ মোট কথা Sentence কে দুটি ভাগে ভাগ করতে
হবে।
- সাধারণত Highlighted শব্দ থাকলে বাইরে থেকে
Sub হিসেবে ‘It’ আনতে হয় না এবং Highlighted
শব্দটি who/which এর পরে চলে যায়।

➤ Highlighted শব্দটি থাকলে সহজেই এই শব্দ বাদ
দিলেও Sentence টি হয়।

Example:

- Diamond is a precious metal.
- = Diamond is a metal which is precious.

They are Peace loving people

সর্বসময় বাংলা অর্থ চিন্তা করে Sentence কে দুটি ভাগে
ভাগ করতে হবে।

Example:

- The people of Bangladesh work hard so much.

= They are the people of Bangladesh who work hard so much.

Previous ques bank with
Solve any 5

THANK YOU

Group Verbs

185-242