

FOUNDATION FOR LANGUAGES

- Gobinda Chandra Nath

Preface

I, an opsimath, at the end of my life earnestly desire to do something for those little children who are educationally backward in English and are afraid of English also. Those problem children, true to say, do not like to listen to anything about English.

In this helpless condition, the parents, the home tutor, or the teachers usually scold or beat the children. But this is wrong. Teaching or education is a "*Triangular Process*." For the backwardness of the little child, we, the parents and the teachers, are responsible, because we could not guide him or her in a proper way at the proper time. An educationally backward child can not read and write well. For this, he or she should not be punished. The child needs parental care, love, and affection, especially from the teachers when the child goes to school. My humble efforts run after the easiest ways through which beginners in any language, especially English, may be capable of reading and writing well, and in the long run, the learner will be a good reader and a good writer.

There is a proverb in English, "*As you sow, so you reap*." Again, it is said, "*As is the Headmaster, so is the school*," and I will confidently say, "*As are the parents, so are the children, and as are the base-makers, so are the products*." The sowing of seeds requires good soil, water, manure, and nurture, and if their needs are fully satisfied, then our wants will yield numerous fruits that we are longing for. But in reality, we do find that for the backward children in English, parents are either unlettered or the home tutor has an insufficient aptitude in the subject, I mean, English. So, preparation for beginners and learners should be well-planned. The teaching method should not be monotonous, and it should be furnished with suitable words of improvisation.

In my "*Booklet of English*," the total effort is divided into two major groups :

A. Theoretical

B. Practical

We, all men, women, and children, love our mothers, motherland, and mother tongue. In any country, illiterate people can not read and write, but they can speak their mother tongue at ease. How is it possible? It is possible for a fair child to perceive knowledge through the sensory organs : *the eye, the ear, the nose, the tongue, and the skin*.

When the baby on its mother's lap begins to babble
Ba—Ba—Ba—Ba—, Pa—Pa—Pa—Pa—, Ma—Ma—Ma—Ma— etc,
then the mother may cheerfully recite rhymes and short poems in any
language.

The baby will listen to different sounds and words and will gather in its
memory. When the baby is able to talk, it will also recite with its mother sitting
on its mother's lap.

In my introductory part, I would like to mention two simple poems
(Self-Composition), the first one I dedicate to my mother Late Ashalata Nath,
and Late Maniklal Das, my neighbourly elder brother, friend, and teacher
(Ex-teacher, Mahishdinga High School, Sontla, Burdwan, W.B.) who first taught
me "*English Tense*" and "*Voice Change*" with much care and love. The second one I
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computers. Mr. N.K. Choudhury is, no doubt, an excellent and unparalleled
teacher of computers.

I Want To

I want to see a Smiling Face,
I want to see a Smiling Race,
I want to see a Dancing Pigeon,
I want to see a Dancing Religion,
I want to see a Drop of Tear -
To Shylock's eye
As a sympathy for the Unfed -
- going to die;
I want to lie on a grassy desert-

- under a "*Date - Palm*".
When my "*LAST ENEMY*" will ring
His Alarm.
Yes, my Foe-Friend! let me have -
a handful of sand
Before my shadow and I leave -
My Dearest Land,
My MotherLand,
My Native Land.

Everyday

Everyday we live
a beat, a beat,
Everyday we die
a bit a bit,
Everyday we make
a hill of money,
Everyday we get
a hill of funny,
Everyday really we something gain,

Everyday we save something pain,
Everyday cries make a smile,
Everyday sorrows make an isle,
Everyday Reshmi loves or hates,
Everyday there arise no debates.
Everyday "*LIFE*" measures the
"*LOSS*",
Everyday the "*LAST ENEMY* wins
the *TOSS*".

In my Preface, I would like to mention that the “*Theoretical Part*” mainly consists of the English Alphabet, Letters (Vowels and Consonants), conception of Capital Letters and Small Letters, Block Letters and Script Letters, Words, Kinds of Words and Sentences. I have tried my level best to avoid grammatical discussion for beginners. Still, grammar is essential for having a clear conception of the usage of words in sentences. So, I will give a light touch of grammar, but all the parents, home tutors, and teachers will play an active role in teaching the beginners how important grammar is to read and write correct sentences. I will show how five English vowels show similarity with eleven vowels of Bengali and Hindi language regarding pronunciation.

However, at the end of the Theoretical Part, I will present a few gifts for those who are the lovers of languages. I am a lover of Bengali, Hindi, English, French, Sanskrit, German, Urdu, and different Indian state languages. My presentation may enhance the taste of the languages for the readers. In the end, I would like to remember and pay my sincere respect and love to Madhu Sharma, Neelamlata Gupta, Mr. M.L.Koser, Mrs.Shova Koser, Vijay Sharma (Setarist), Guru K.L.Sharma and Birbal Singh “*Bist*” whom I met at “*PRACHEEN KALA KENDRA*,” (MUSIC UNIVERSITY), Chandigarh in 1978, and especially I achieved the knowledge of “*SOUND-PERFECTION*” from Neelamlata Gupta and Madhu Sharma (my Bahen). I am grateful to all of them. I also remember Purnima Kharga (a dweller of Darjeeling), who is an eminent artist of Kathak dance.

In the famous poem, “*HOME THEY BROUGHT HER WARRIOR DEAD*,” the widow of the dead warrior said, “*Nay, sweet my child, I shall live for thee.*”

Likewise, I will say, “*Innocent my little children!*” I shall live for “*thees*” to present you all my sweetest presentations of “*Letters- Words and Rhymes.*”

About the Author

The author of this booklet, “*Sound Sparkle*,” is Mr. Gobinda Chandra Nath, who started first his professional career at “*Pracheen Kala Kendra*” (Music University) Chandigarh, as an Assistant Registrar in 1977; and after two years he joined Naihati Mahendra High School, (West Bengal) in 1979 as an Assistant Teacher. There he served for more than thirty-three years. The author himself is a musician and music-lover. For this, he has composed several Rhymes for the children and a few poems for the parents and teachers. In the end, the author cherishes a high hope in his mind and heart that all children, especially educationally backward children will become normal citizens in the future if his teaching methodology and processes are followed up by the parents, teachers, and learners.

Again, the author earnestly desires to express his heartiest gratitude to the following persons from whom he had had some bookish knowledge and inspiration about languages in his life.

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Chapter 1

Before going to the English Alphabet, I would like to write 5 Rhymes (my composition) and 2 known Rhymes for the babies. I prefer listening to reading and writing at the first stage. Mothers will chant (to recite in a singing manner) a Rhyme daily, and babies on mothers' laps will listen to the rhythmic Rhyme. The sounds of the words of the Rhyme will enter into the brain through the ears (i.e., the Auditory nerves). Yes, this is a direct method, no doubt. Babies will gather the sounds in their memory day after day.

Later on, they will be more interested and encouraged in reading and writing the "*Alphabetic Letters*" and "*Words*." So, this is a pre-preparation for the babies and the children before going to the English Alphabet. Pronunciation must be correct. If it is not done in the right way, the babies and the children will learn faulty pronunciation.

However, here are my five Rhymes :

One Two Three

One two three ---- ,
We are now free ---- ,
Three four five -----,
Bees are in the hive -----;
Five six seven -----,
God is in the Heaven -----;
Seven eight nine ----- ,
We are very fine ----- ;
Eight nine ten ----- ,
The ram is in the pen ----- .

Musicians Make

Musicians make rub – and – dub -----,
Poets create "*Love*" and "*Dove*" ---- ,
Children make babble and fable -----,
Vagabonds make ramble and gamble ----.

Rainy Day

Rainy Day ! Rainy Day !
Come, Come, Come -----,
Rainy Day ! Rainy Day !
Jump Jump Jump -----.
Drizzle - Rain ! Mizzle - Rain !
Come, Come, Come -----
Drizzle - Rain ! Mizzle - Rain !
Dance, Dance, Dance -----.
Little children ! little children !
Wet Wet Wet -----,
Little children ! little children !
Remove all sweat -----.

Rainbow

Rainbow! Rainbow!
I am dancing on my toe—,
Rainbow! Rainbow!
I have finished my foe—.
Rainbow! Rainbow!
I am singing a sweet song --- ,
Rainbow! Rainbow!
I am happy there is no wrong .
Rainbow! Rainbow!
Where do you live -- ?
Rainbow! Rainbow!
Where do you sleep ---- ?
Rainbow! Rainbow!
Have you colors seven ---- ?
Rainbow! Rainbow!
You are near the Heaven .

The Sun

The Sun rises in the east -- ,
The ass is a burden of beast --- .
The Sun sets in the west — ,
Night to rest is the best ---- .

Again, here are two known Rhymes :

Blue is the Sea

Blue is the sea ---- ,
Green is the grass --- ,
White are the clouds --- ,
As they slowly pass .

Twinkle Twinkle

Twinkle twinkle little star ,
How I wonder what you are !
Up above the world so high ,
Like a diamond in the sky .

Chapter 2

English Alphabet

CAPITAL BLOCK LETTERS

A B C D E F G H
I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X
Y Z

SMALL BLOCK LETTERS

a b c d e f g h
i j k l m n o p
Y z

Capital Script Letters:

A B C (=C) D E F

G H I J K L

M N O P Q R

S T U V W X

Y Z

Small Script Letters:

a b c d e f (=f)

g h i j k l

m n o p (=p) q r (=r)

s t u v w x

y z

Comment: Both two ("n" and "r")
are needed for cursive writing.

Remark: Generally, normal babies begin to talk with their parents and others when they are more or less three years old. From then they may read the English Alphabet with the pointer finger to recognize them. Parents must help them.

From (A to Z) or (a to z), there are 26 (Twenty-Six) letters in the English Alphabet. Among the 26 letters, 5 (five) are vowels. Again, we should remember that (W and Y) are vowels when they stand at the end of any word or syllable.

No consonant can be pronounced without the help of a vowel. In the English Alphabet, “I” and “A” are regarded as words. “I” is a Pronoun, and “A” is an indefinite Article.

For the formation of a word, a vowel and a consonant are complementary to each other. For example, Ma, Pa, etc.

Though there are 5 (FIVE) vowels in the English alphabet, but in Bengali and Hindi, there are 11 (Eleven) vowels.

Now, my dear children! Read the following with your parents (Each letter for each word ;

A, a, for Ant, ant, —————

B, b, for Bat, bat, —————

C, c, for Cat, cat, —————

D, d, for Dog, dog, —————

E, e, for Egg, egg, —————

F, f, for Fox, fox, —————

G, g, for Goat, goat, —————

H, h, for Hen, hen, —————

I, i, for Ink, ink, —————

J, j, for Jug, jug, —————

K, k, for Kite, kite, —————
L, l, for Lamp, lamp, —————
M, m, for Man, man, —————
N, n, for Net, net, —————
O, o, for Owl, owl, —————
P, p, for Pen, pen, —————
Q, q, for Queen, queen, —————
R, r, for Rat, rat, —————
S, s, for Sun, sun, —————
T, t, for Table, table, —————
U, u, for Umbrella, umbrella, —————
V, v, for Van, van, —————
W, w, for Wall, wall, —————
X, x, for Xyster, xyster, —————
Y, y, for Yak, yak, —————
Z, z, for Zoo, zoo, —————.

Dear children! You may learn the meanings of the said words from your parents in your mother tongue. By repeated reading day after day, the children will be able to partially recognize the English alphabet. After this, parents will write the English Alphabet on the slates with slate - pencils, and then the children will write over the letters many times with the slate - pencils. After this, every child will write each of the letters independently. If there is any deformity in any letter, the parent will guide the child. To write fair handwriting is an Art.

After a few months, every child will write over a sentence on the measured-lined exercise book which would be written by the parent. The child also will use a wood – pencil as like as the parent. By repeated practice, when he or she will have a practiced hand, then he or she will write with a pen.

Writing again and again over the letters and words written by the parents is a monotonous task for the children. So, parents are requested to arrange for a “*Letter-Making*” and “*Word-Making*” game with some match-sticks. In the presence of the parents, the children will cheerfully make 20 (TWENTY) CAPITAL BLOCK LETTERS with matchsticks. Parents will appreciate them for their tasks and will assist them if necessary.

So, my dear children! Let us come to play to frame the following letters with some match – sticks. Here are the letters; —

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A (with 3 sticks) | 2. E (with 4 sticks) | 3. F (with 3 sticks) |
| 4. H (with 3 sticks) | 5. I (with 1 stick) | 6. K (with 3 sticks) |
| 7. L (with 2 sticks) | 8. M (with 4 sticks) | 9. N (with 3 sticks) |
| 10. T (with 2 sticks) | 11. V (with 2 sticks) | 12. W (with 4 sticks) |
| 13. X (with 2 sticks) | 14. Y (with 3 sticks) | 15. Z (with 3 sticks) |

The following 5 (five) letters will be square-shaped:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. O (with 4 sticks) | 2. P (with 4 sticks) | 3. R (with 4 sticks) |
| 4. Q (with 5 sticks) | 5. U (with 3 sticks) | |

My dear children! I think you all have done well. So, I admire you all, and hope, your sincere effort will go ahead easily and successfully. Now with these 20 (TWENTY).

Letters frame the following words with match-sticks:

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1. FAN | 2. FIN | 3. FUN | 4. HEN | 5. KNOT |
| 6. LAP | 7. LIP | 8. MAN | 9. NOT | 10. NET |
| 11. NUT | 12. PAN | 13. PEN | 14. PIN | 15. PUN |
| 16. QUEUE | 17. RAT | 18. ROT | 19. TEN | 20. TIN |
| 21. VAN | 22. WET | 23. XEROX | 24. YAK | 25. ZERO |

After framing these words, my children! Spell and pronounce each of the words and learn the meanings of the words in your mother tongue. Your parents will help you.

After this, you will practice writing these words on the slates or in your exercise books. Remember that “*Script Letters*” are essential for us all.

Importance of “*Spelling Pronunciation*”

For beginners and learners of English or any language, it is very much essential to spell the words according to a syllable or syllables. But spelling and pronunciation is not always correct.

Still, for beginners, to have a primary conception regarding pronunciation, spelling is essential. When the children read or write, they must spell the words. Vowels in English play a great role in the field of pronunciation of words.

Now follow the “*Spelling Exercise*”

5 (FIVE) vowels are used one by one but only a single consonant is followed by a single vowel.

Children! spell, when you read and write the following (Parents must help the children to spell and pronounce when they read or write the following syllables or words) :

Ba, Be, Bi, Bo, Bu, By, Here (“y” is a Vowel)

Da, De, DI, Do, Du, Dy,

Fa, Fe, Fi, Fo, Fu, Fy,

Ha, He, Hi, Ho, Hu, Hy,

Ja, Je, Ji, Jo, Ju, Jy,

Ka, Ke, Ki, Ko, Ku, Ky,

La, Le, Li, Lo, Lu, Ly,
Ma, Me, Mi, Mo, Mu, My,
Na, Ne, Ni, No, Nu, Ny,
Pa, Pe, Pi, Po, Pu, Py,
Ra, Re, Ri, Ro, Ru, Ry,
Sa, Se, Si, So, Su, Sy,
Ta, Te, Ti, To, Tu, Ty,
Va, Ve, Vi, Vo, Vu, Vy,
Za, Ze, Zi, Zo, Zu, Zy,

Now see, double consonants followed by a single vowel. My dear children! Spell and pronounce the syllables or words. Your parents will help you.

Bla, Ble, Bli, Blo, Blu, Bly, (Here, "y" is a vowel)
Bra, Bre, Bri, Bro, Bru, Bry,
Cla, Cle, CLi, Clo, Clu, Cly,
Fla, Fle, Fli, Flo, Flu, Fly,
Gla, Gle, Gli, Glo, Glu, Gly,
Cra, Cre, Cri, Cro, Cru, Cry,
Dra, Dre, Dri, Dro, Dru, Dry,
Fra, Fre, Fri, Fro, Fru, Fry,
Gra, Gre, Gri, Gro, Gru, Gry,
Pra, Pre, Pri, Pro, Pru, Pry,

Tra, Tre, Tri, Tro, Tru, Try,
Pla, Ple, Pli, Plo, Plu, Ply,
Sla, Sle, Sli, Slo, Slu, Sly,
Ska, Ske, Ski, Sko, Sku, Sky,
Sha, She, Shi, Sho, Shu, Shy,
Pha, Phe, Phi, Pho, Phu, Phy,
Sma, Sme, Smi, Smo, Smu, Smy,
Sna, Sne, Sni, Sno, Snu, Sny,
Spa, Spe, Spi, Spo, Spu, Spy,
Sta, Ste, Sti, Sto, Stu, Sty,

Now see, 3 (THREE) consonants followed by a single vowel ;

Stra, Stre, Stri, Stro, Stru, Stry,
Scra, Scre, Scri, Scro, Scru, Scry,
Spla, Sple, Spli, Splo, Splu, Sply,
Spra, Spre, Spri, Spro, Spru, Spry,

Children! I think that you have learned some words but you should know what “a word” is.
Then, what is a word?

Ans.--- A letter or more than one letter expressing a meaningful sound either uttered or written is said to be a word.

Again, what is a syllable?

Ans.--- A word or a part of a word containing only one vowel is known as a syllable.

Little children! I know that you all have already gone through many monosyllabic words. From them, some words I mention below. Each of these words contains a meaning. You learn the meanings of these words from your parents in your mother tongue.

So, here are the words:

Be, Bi, Bo, By, Di, Do, Ha! He, Hi, Ho!

La, Li, Lu, Ly (it is a suffix)

Ma, Me, Mo, My,

Na, No, Po, Si,

So, Ta, To, Bra,

Fly, Ply, Sly, Ski,

Sky, She, Shy, Cry,

Dry, Fry, Try, Spy, Sty, Spry,

These words will be useful for the formation of sentences. What a sentence is, will be defined later on. A question or an answer may be expressed by a sentence.

Now see,-

Do you want water? (question)

Yes, I want water. (answer)

But, a word can act as a sentence. For example:

Want? (question) [the tone will indicate the full sentence]

Yes or No. (answer) [the single word will indicate the full form of the sentence, either affirmation or negation.]

My child! You say to your father, "Pa! Pee!" and say to your mother, "Ma! Bathroom!" They at once say, "Go! Go to the toilet."

So, my child! You don't know what a sentence is but every day you use so many sentences and it is interesting to know that each sentence consists of some words. So, what you want to express in speaking or writing is possible then when you use some words in a systematic manner and each of the words you place at the right place and moment. So, words are very essential in our everyday life. In this way you may learn English through conversation.

A famous economist said, "*Small savings are effective.*" It is true that if we save a rupee or a dollar daily then at the end of the year we have 365 rupees or dollars. Likewise, if a child daily learns a new word then at the end of the year he or she gets 365 words in the vocabulary. In this saving process children can enrich their vocabulary.

Now, children! To remove your monotony regarding the words, I write here a small Rhyme (my composition) for you. It may bring pleasure to you.

To A Broken Heart

Suffering from the rain
Suffering from the pain
Suffering from the draught
No sympathy has been brought
Thirst in the heart
Thirst in the desert
Thirst in the ocean
No relief from the notion
Desert is dry
Why do you cry
When you are in a sorrowful crisis
With food and drink ready is the oasis

Now, let us come to the "*Spelling-Pronunciation*".....

One vowel followed by a single consonant. Learners will spell letter by letter and parents will help them to pronounce the syllables or words.

Ab, Ac, Ad, Af, Ag, Ah, Aj,

Ak, Al, Am An, Ap, Aq, Ar,

As, At, Av, Ax, Az,

Eb, Ec, Ed, Ef, Eg, Eh, Ej,

Ek, El, Em, En, Ep, Eq, Er,

Es, Et, Ev, Ex, Ez,

Ib, Ic, Id, If, Ig, — Ij,
Ik, Il, Im, In, Ip, Iq, Ir,

Is, It, Iv, Ix, Iz,

Ob, Oc, Od, Of, Og, Oh, Oj,

Ok, Ol, Om, On, Op, — Or,

Os, Ot, Ov, Ox, Oz,

Ub, Uc, Ud, Uf, Ug, Uh, Uj,

Uk, Ul, Um, Un, Up, — Ur,

Us, Ut, Uv, Ux, Uz.

Now read the following table, The above table is represented in a different process.

Here, there is a fine vowel-sound similarity in each line which is pleasant to hear. It is especially for those learners who are educationally backward in English.

Ab, Eb, Ib, Ob, Ub,

Ac, Ec, Ic, Oc, Uc,

Ad, Ed, Id, Od, Ud,

Af, Ef, If, Of, Uf,

Ag, Eg, Ig, Og, Ug,
Ah, Eh, —– Oh, Uh,

AJ, Ej, Ij, Oj, Uj,

Ak, Ek, Ik, Ok, Uk,

Al, El, Il, Ol, Ul,

Am, Em, Im, Om, Um,

An, En, In, On, Un,

Ap, Ep, Ip, Op, Up,

Aq, Eq, Iq, —– —–

Ar, Er, Ir, Or, Ur,

As, Es, Is, Os, Us,

At, Et, It, Ot, Ut,

Av, Ev, Iv, Ov, Uv,

Ax, Ex, Ix, Ox, Ux,

Az, Ez, Iz, Oz, Uz.

Children! Now read the following words with meanings:

* day — the time sunrise to sunset or twenty-four hours from midnight to the next midnight.

* today — this or present day.

* yesterday — the day last past.

* tomorrow — the day after today.

[Today is present, yesterday is the past and tomorrow is the future.]

A day is a unit of time denoting twenty-four hours. A week denotes seven days.

They are the following:

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

These seven days expressing the names of a week. For this, they are naming words.

A naming word is called a noun.

Now read and write a table of numbers up to 20 in figures and words:

1. One	2. Two	3. Three	4. Four	5. Five
6. Six	7. Seven	8. Eight	9. Nine	10. Ten
11. Eleven	12. Twelve	13. Thirteen	14. Fourteen	15. Fifteen
16. Sixteen	17. Seventeen	18. Eighteen	19. Nineteen	20. Twenty

Remark: Numbers from 13 to 19 are very significant. Boys and girls from 13 to 19 years old are called “*Teens*.” For example: He is a teen. She is a teen.

Now read and write the following:

Definition of month: Any one of the twelve conventional divisions of the year is known as month.

The names of the twelve months are written below.

Children! Read, write and learn by heart:

(These are also naming words)

1. January 2. February 3. March 4. April 5. May 6. June

7. July 8. August 9. September 10. October 11. November 12. December.

Children! I will tell you the easiest way to recognize nouns. Everyday all the things (living or non-living) which you see are the nouns.

Examples of living objects are :

Ant, bear, cat, dog, elephant, fox, mother, father etc.

Examples of non-living objects are :

Pen, pencil, book, ink, eye, ear, nose, tongue, skin, room, house, pond, river, sea, ocean, lake, sky, garden, park, school etc.

Nouns are of five types.

Children! as you are the beginners, so I will not mention all those names. Only abstract noun I mention here.

Abstract nouns are those which we can't see, e.g. love, fear, anger, coldness, hotness, etc.

But you can understand when mothers love you and fathers grow angry. You can feel hotness and coldness by touching.

So, children! Don't forget that love, fear, anger, coldness, hotness are abstract nouns.

Children! Now learn some words ending with man:

Airman, Boatman, Coalman, Doorman, Englishman, Fisherman, Gateman, Henchman, Iceman, Journeyman, King's-man, Lawman, Milkman, Nightman, Oarsman, Postman, Quarterman, Rifleman, Statesman, Talisman, Underman, Vestryman, Waterman, Yachtsman, Zooman.

Remark: Learn the meanings of the above words in your mother tongue.

The Bengali alphabet contains 11 vowels and 33 consonants. Hindi alphabet also contains the same number. But the English alphabet contains 5 vowels and 21 consonants. Now we are to see how 5 vowels and 21 consonants of the English alphabet perform the function of 11 vowels and 33 consonants of Bengali and Hindi alphabet.

I will write the names of men, women, boys, girls, and places. They are proper nouns. The first letter of each word will be capital in English. In Bengali and Hindi words are written alphabetically. Now let us see, how it is possible:

(অ, অ) = A, (অমর, অমর), Amar.

(আ, আ) = A, (আমেরিকা, অমরীকা), America,

(ই, ই) = I, (ইন্ডিয়া, ইন্ডিয়া), India.

(ঐ, ঐ) = I, (ঐশানী, ঐশানী), Ishani.

(উ, উ) = U, (উমা, উমা), Uma.

(ঊ, ঊ) = U, (ঊষা, ঊষা), Usha.

(ঋ, ঋ) = Ri, (ঋষভ, রিশব), Rishav.

(এ, এ) = E, (এনায়েত, এনায়েত), Enayet, Enayat.

(ঐ, ঐ) = Ai, (ঐশী, ঐশী), Aishi.

(ও, ও) = O, (ওমরাহ, ওমরাহ), Omraha.

(ঔ, ঔ) = Au, Ou, (ঔরঙ্গাবাদ, ঔরঙ্গাবাদ), Aurangabad.

(ক, ক) = (কলকাতা, কোলকাতা), Kolkata. (খ, খ) = (খগেন, খগেন),

(গ, গ) = g, (গগন, গগন), Gagan ; (ঘ, ঘ) = Gh, (ঘনশ্যাম, ঘনশ্যাম), Ghanashyam ;

(ঙ, ঙ) = N, (পঙ্কজ, পঙ্কজ), Pankaj ; (চ, চ) = Ch, (চন্দন, চন্দন), Chandan ;

(ছ, ছ) = Chh, (ছায়া, ছায়া), Chhaya ; (জ, জ) = J, (জীবন, জীবন), Jiban, Jeeban;

(জ, झ) = Jh, (জাঁসী, झांसी), Jhansi ; (न, न) = N, (चञ्चल, चंचल), Chanchal ;

(টে, ट) = T, (टूम्पा, तुम्पा), Tumpa ; (ठ, ठ) = Th, (ठान্ঠান্ঠিয়া, ठंठान्ठिया), Thanthaniya ;

(ड, ड) = D, (दमरूपानी, दमरूपानी), Damarupani ; (ढ, ढ) = Dh, (ढाकुरिया, ढाकुरिया), Dhakuria ; (ण, ण) = N, (करुण, करुण), Karun ; (त, त) = T, (ताजमहल, ताजमहल), -Tajmahal ; (थ, थ) = Th, (थानेश्वर, थानेश्वर), Thaneshwar ;

(द, द) = D, (देबन, देबन), Deben ; (ध, ध) = Dh, (धनञ्जय, धनञ्जय), Dhananjay ;

(न, न) = N, (ननि, ननी), Nani ; (प, प) = P, (पशुपति, पशुपति), Pashupati ;

(फ, फ) = F, Ph, (फटिक, फटिक, फनीन्द्र, फणीन्द्र), Fatic, Phanindra ;

(ब, ब) = B, (बीरबल, बीरबल), Birbal ; (भ, भ) = Bh, V, (भीमसेन, भीमसेन) Bhimsen, Vimsen

(म, म) = M, (मोनालिसा, मोनालिसा), Mona Lisa ; (य, य) = J, Y, (यमुना, यमुना),-- Jamuna, Yamuna ; (र, र) = R, (रसिकलाल, रसिकलाल), Rasiklal ;

(ल, ल) = L, (लालमोहन, लालमोहन), Lalmohan ;

(व, व) = W, (विश्वास, वाशिम्), Bishwas, Washim ;

(श, श) = Sh, (शशी, शशी), Shashi ;

(ष, ष) = Sh, (षষ্টি, षष्টি), Shashti ;

(स, स) = S, (सोमेन, सोमेन), Somen ;

(ह, ह) = H, (हिमानी, हिमानी), Himani.

Remark : “Himani” means snow-ice and “Himadri” means the Himalayas.

Children! You have read many names (= naming words) written by me. Now you yourselves write your own names in your mother tongue. If you all can do it, then it would be a great pleasure and achievement for yourselves and me. Here I mention some words having significant meanings you should know for your pleasure.

----(Names used in India)----

Male: Amar (meaning "*Immortal*")

Female: Usha (meaning "*Dawn*")

Male: Nanichora (meaning one who steals and eats cream; but here "*Nanichora*" especially means Lord infant Krishna's nickname. Infant Krishna used to steal and eat cream with fun.

Female: Shashi (meaning the "*Moon*")

Female: Kamalakshi (meaning "*Lotus-eyed*")

----(Names used in England)----

Male: Alfred (meaning "*elf counsel*")

Female: Eleanor (meaning "*bright, shining one*").

----(Names used in America)----

Male: Ethan (meaning "*strong, firm*")

Female: Grace (meaning "*grace, elegance*")

----(Names used in Germany)----

Male: Felix (meaning "*happy, fortunate*")

Female: Sophia (meaning "*wisdom*")

----- (Names used in France) -----

Male: Louis (meaning "*famous warrior*")

Female: Camille (meaning "*attendant*")

----- (Names used in Russia) -----

Male: Ivan (meaning "*God is gracious*")

Female: Anastasia (meaning "*resurrection*")

Mona Lisa :

The Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo da Vinci, is an iconic artwork in history. Mona Lisa, for her pretty face and mysterious smile, has got layers of intrigue! "*Mona Lisa*" combines "*Mona*" and "*Lisa*." Italian "*Monna*" means "*madam*" or "*my lady*" and "*Lisa*," a diminutive of "*Elisabeth*" means "*God is my oath*." So, "*Mona Lisa*" essentially means "*Lady Lisa*."

Remark: An Indian female name "*Nilanjana*" means "*blue-eyed*." Beautiful girls and ladies all over the world are proud of their blue eyes. A beautiful poem I read in my childhood, is mentioned below for the pleasure of the children :

Boatman

" Ferry me across the water,
Do, boatman, do."
" If you have a penny in your purse,
I will ferry you."
" I have a penny in my purse
And my eyes are blue.
So, ferry me across the water
Do, boatman, do."

Dear children! I draw your attention to the poem, “BOATMAN.” In this poem, you do find two words, “blue” and “eyes” in the sentence. The word “blue” qualifies the “eyes” (a noun) in the sentence.

Now I place the word “blue” before a few other naming words :

Blue sky, blue sea, blue ocean.

So, you see, the word “blue” is qualifying all the naming words — Sky, sea, and ocean respectively. Remember the following:

Definition of adjective: A word that qualifies a noun (a naming word) is said to be an adjective.

Children! You recall the Rhyme— “RAINBOW”.
In that Rhyme a child is questioning:

“Rainbow! Rainbow!”
Have you colors seven?

So, “yes” is the answer. Actually, the rainbow consists of seven colors. The seven colors are represented by “VIBGYOR” (written in abbreviations):

“V” stands for violet,
“I” stands for indigo,
“B” stands for blue,
“G” stands for green,
“Y” stands for yellow,
“O” stands for orange,
“R” stands for red.

Comment: All these seven words (violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, Orange, red,) can be used as “nouns” as well as “adjectives.”

Usage of the word “blue” is shown below:

1. Birds fly in the “blue” sky. (Here, “blue” is an adjective.)
2. The birds are flying in the “blue.” (Here, “blue” is a noun. It means the sky.)

Now children! You should know that the letter “A” (= word) has polymorphous functional forms. “A” acts as a “noun,” as an “adjective” (indefinite article) and above all as a “preposition.”

For example:

1. "A" is a vowel. (Here "A" is a noun. It is the first letter of the English alphabet.)
2. That is "a" pencil. (Here "a" is an adjective or an indefinite article.)
3. Father comes home once "a" week. (Here "a" is a preposition meaning in each.)

Comment: Definition of preposition will be stated later on.

Again, the letter "I" has polymorphous functional forms. It acts as a "*noun*" and, as well as a "*pronoun*," For example:

"I" is a vowel. (the ninth letter of the English alphabet. Here it is a "*noun*.")

"I" am "*John*." (Here "I" is a pronoun, nominative and singular of the first person.)

Explanation: In the sentence, "*I am John*." John and I are not different persons.

"I" indicates "*John*" and "*John*" indicates "*I*." Hence, "I" stands in place of "*John*."

"*Pro*" means instead.

Definition of pronoun: The word that stands in place of a noun, is called a pronoun. There are several personal pronouns, such as,--- I, we, you, he, she, they etc. The pronoun "I" is always written in capital letter and never in small letter.

Children! Now let us come to play with a few words. At first, write the following ten words in your exercise book, and learn their meanings. After this, spell each of the words backward, and have ten new words with different meanings:

1. Bat --- a flying fox; to wink.
1. Tab --- an account or calculation; to tab.
2. Dog _____ doggy.
2. God ----- the Almighty, the Omnipotent.
3. Top ----- an apex or a peak.
3. Pot ----- a vessel or a container.
4. Bos ----- a genus of wild and domestic cattle.

4. Sob ————— a whimper.
5. Tap ————— a peg or stopper.
5. Pat ————— a nickname for an Irishman.
5. pat ————— a gentle stroke with a flat surface.
6. Bud ————— the rudimentary shoot of a plant.
6. Dub ————— to confer knighthood upon by touching the shoulder with a sword.
7. Raw ————— not altered from the natural state.
7. War ————— a conflict or an armed conflict.
8. An ————— an indefinite article used before words beginning with vowels.
8. Na ————— “Na,” a Scottish “not” used after an auxiliary verb.
9. Ma ————— mother, mamma, mammy.
9. Am ————— “Am” is the present form of the verb “to be” and is used with “I,” as in “I am happy.”
10. Ram ————— a male ship.
10. Mar ————— to spoil, to damage, to disfigure.

Children! Read and write the following seven words and learn their meanings:

1. Gut 2. Net 3. Was 4. Tup 5. Leg 6. Yak 7. Yaw.

After this, write the above seven words from right to left, and have again seven new words with different meanings. Isn't it amusing?

Comment: We know Bengali, Hindi, Sanskrit, Canara, English and so many languages are written from left to right. But languages like Urdu, Arabic, Hebrew, Persian (Farsi), and Yiddish are read from right to left. Each has its own unique script and cultural history.

Children! I know you love flowers as like as your mammy and daddy. You see everyday in your garden many flowers of different kinds. Again, while walking on the road, some beautiful Flowers (*Lantana camera*) in the bush by the wayside come to your sight which are bad smelling. Dear children! For your interest, I mention here the smallest and the largest flowers having bad smell and sweet smell:

1. Smallest Flower with a Bad Smell:

Rafflesia manillana is the smallest species in the *Rafflesia* genus, known for its unpleasant odor of rotting flesh. It is about 20 cm in diameter.

2. Largest Flower with a Bad Smell:

Rafflesia arnoldii, also known as the corpse flower, is the largest individual flower in the world.

It can grow up to 3 feet across and emits a strong odor of decaying meat that attracts pollinators.

1. Smallest Flower with a Good Smell:

Sweet Alyssum (*Lobularia maritima*) is a tiny flower with a sweet fragrance, often used in gardens for its delightful scent.

2. Largest Flower with a Good Smell:

Jasmine (*Jesminum spp.*) is known for its large, fragrant flowers that emit a sweet, tropical

Scent. It is a popular choice for gardens and floral arrangements.

Comment; Flowers and garlands are used in the birthday party, wedding ceremony, in churches, temples and partly in mosques. Flowers, especially in churches, are often used during funerals and memorial services to honor the deceased, symbolizing beauty, life, and Resurrection. Flowers are used from birth to death in our life.

So, dear children! I mention some delightfully fragrant flowers below:

1. Jasmine: known for its sweet, intoxicating scent.
2. Rose: A classic, with varying scents depending on the type.
3. Gardenia: Powerful fragrance, often used in perfumes.
4. Lavender: Calming and soothing, often used in aromatherapy.
5. Honey suckle: Sweet and slightly fruity aroma.
6. Lilac: Fresh, spring-like fragrance.
7. Plumeria: Tropical, exotic scent often found in leis.

Dear children! All the names of the above mentioned flowers that you are reading and learning are the naming words. Again, I write seven naming words below. All these words are related with crafts and professions of some men and ending with “*smith*.” :

1. Goldsmith 2. Silversmith 3. Blacksmith 4. Locksmith
5. Wordsmith 6. Gunsmith 7. Naismith

Comment: Learn the meanings of the foresaid words in your mother tongue. Your parents will help you.

Children! Now learn the definition of “*anagram*.”

Anagram: Formation of a word or phrase by transposition of letters of another is known as anagram. In this anagrammatic method you all can have numerous words; and I hope you will be able to enrich your vocabulary within a short time. Children! I think now you all can write your names. The word “*name*” itself is a noun. If by chance you misspell the word “*name*” as “*mane*” then it will be an anagram which means long hair on the neck of a lion. I humorously add that I am afraid of lions. So, do not become a lion but learn the anagrammatical words. It will be a playing as well as a learning.

Dear children! What do you do all day long?

I know what you all do from waking in the morning to going to bed at night.

Let me tell you one by one:

John wakes up at dawn. Amar is lazy. He gets up at 7 a.m. Pankaj with his father goes to a park in the morning. There he hears the cawing and cooing. After washing face and mouth and cleaning teeth, Rose takes her breakfast at 9 a.m. Jiban takes his bath in the bathroom at 1 p.m. Tapan eats fish and rice at 2 p.m. Mona Lisa practices Kathak dance in the afternoon. Kshitish plays in the field in the afternoon. Mother recites rhymes and small poems, Kamalakshi listens to her in the evening. Ethan eats some refreshments at 7 p.m. Ethan's father takes a cup of hot coffee. Sophia takes her supper at 10 p.m. Bidisha suffers from a headache at night. Ivan's mother sings a lulling song at 10 p.m. Ivan falls asleep.

I know all children with their parents are absorbed in reading and writing in the study every morning and evening.

So, the words (do, know, say, wake up, is, get up, go, hear, take, eat, Practice, play, recite, listen, suffer, sing, fall, are, absorb) used in the above sentences are “*doing words*” (= verbs.)

Dear children! Simply you remember “*a verb is a doing word.*”

But a better definition of a verb is written below with examples:

Definition: A verb is a word that describes an action, state, and occurrence in a sentence.

It can tell us what the subject does (action), how the subject is (state), and what happens to the subject (occurrence.)

For example:

- Action: “She runs every morning.”
- State: “He is tired.”
- Occurrence: “The storm hit the coast.”

Children! We have learned the meanings and uses of many words. But all the words do not have the same function. Different words give us different meanings. We know different letters form words and different words form sentences. So, we should know the definition of a sentence and the parts of speech.

Definition: A group of words having a subject and a predicate of its own and expressing a complete sense is called a sentence.

Definition: Some words that convey a particular meaningful idea in the sentence are called "*parts of speech*."

Comment: A human body has different parts and organs for performing different functions. Likewise, the parts of speech in a sentence perform different functions with different meanings.

Now look at your body. You see, the eye is to see, the ear is to hear, the nose is to smell and the tongue is to taste. Each of the organs performs a specific function. Likewise, each part of the speech performs a specific function.

Parts of speech are of eight types. They are as follows:

1. Noun 2. Pronoun 3. Adjective 4. Verb
5. Adverb 6. Preposition 7. Conjunction 8. Interjection.

Definitions of "*parts of speech*":

1. Noun: A noun is a naming word. It can begin a sentence.

For example: John, Jiban, Sita,

2. Pronoun: A word which stands in place of a noun in a sentence is called a pronoun.

For example: I, we, you, he, she, it, they.

3. Adjective: A word which qualifies a noun in the sentence is said to be an adjective. It usually stands before a noun.

For example: good, bad, honest, dishonest, angry.

4. Verb: A verb is a doing word that always stands after the subject or nominative in an assertive sentence.

For example: come, go, do, has, have, had, am, is, are.

5. Adverb: A word which modifies a verb or an adjective or another adverb in the sentence is said to be an adverb.

For example: slowly, quickly, happily, rapidly, beautifully.

6. Preposition: A word usually preceding a noun or a pronoun expressing a relation to another word in a sentence is called a preposition. "*pre*" means before.

For example: on, in, to, from, under, above, over.

7. Conjunction: A word that connects two words or two clauses or two small sentences is said to be a conjunction.

For example: and, or, but.

8. Interjection: A word expressing sudden joy, woe or grief is said to be an interjection.

For example: ah! Alas! hurrah!

Comment: We know that in English parts of speech are of eight types. The author of this booklet is very glad that he himself has formed a special sentence consisting of only eight words expressing eight parts of a speech. Here is what we have:

1. Ah! --- Interjection
2. Lame --- Adjective
3. John --- Noun
4. And --- Conjunction
5. I --- Pronoun
6. Moved --- Verb
7. Slowly --- Adverb
8. On --- Preposition

It is a special gift for the children, parents and teachers on behalf of the author. In Bengali and Hindi also the parts of a speech are of eight types. Placement of words (parts of a speech) in a sentence:

For all of us, it is very important to know how the placement of words is done in a sentence.

In an assertive sentence a “*noun*” or a “*noun equivalent word*” takes the first position, and a verb always follows the preceding one. The third position occupies an object if the verb is transitive. Sometimes a verb consists of two objects – one “*direct*” and the other “*indirect*.”

For example:

1. John eats an apple. Here,

John --- Noun,
Eats --- Transitive verb,
An apple --- An object (Direct).

2. He gave me a pen.

He —– Pronoun,
Gave —– Transitive verb,
Me —– An object (Indirect),
A pen —– An object (Direct).

An intransitive verb has no object.
For example: Rumela runs.

Rumela —– Noun,
Runs —– Intransitive verb.

English is very interesting because sometimes only a single verb can make a sentence. The subject “You” is omitted in the sentence.

For example:

1. Come 2. Go 3. Run 4. Dance 5. Fast (= to abstain from food,)

Here, each of the above sentences is expressing an order.

Now if we add “*please*” before or after each verb, then the expression will be a request.

For example:

1. Please come 2. Go, please 3. Please run 4. Fast, please 5. Please dance

All the sentences mentioned above are “*imperative*” sentences. An “*imperative*” sentence always expresses either an order or a request.

Children! Grammar is boring and monotonous to you. But without grammar, you will not be able to read and write correct sentences. Human skin has three layers —

1. Ectoderm (= outer part) 2. Mesoderm (middle part) 3. Endoderm (inner part).

A human hand has three parts :

1. Skin (= outer part) 2. Muscle (middle part) 3. Bone (inner part.)

Bone is the hard part. Without bones the human body would be frameless. Likewise, grammar is a little hard thing, but without grammar every sentence would be frameless.

Let us consider a dry coconut.

A dry coconut has three parts:

1. an outer hard and spongy part 2. A hard middle shell-part 3. An inner soft sweet part.

Children! When you don't know grammar then English is hard and puzzling to you, and when you learn the basic principles of grammar in English, then English is sweet to you as like as the watery sweet part of the coconut. So, we are to sweat a little to have the sweet taste for the English language.

Now I write a "Rhyme" (my composition) for your pleasure about a monkey:

A child to a monkey

Hanuman! Hanuman!
What do you eat?
Hanuman! Hanuman!
Are you fond of meat?
Hanuman! Hanuman!
Why do you jump?
Hanuman! Hanuman!
Have you any hump?

Children! You have already learned so many words. Now, learn the meanings of the following verbs and their uses in the sentences:

Am, Is, Are, Has, Have, Was, Were, Had, Shall, Should, Will, Would,

1. I "am" Alfred 2. You "are" Grace 3. He "is" Ivan 4. She "is" Sophia.
5. I "am" Alfred and he "is" Ivan 6. We "are" boys 7. You "are" Grace and she "is" Sophia 8. You "are" girls

Comment: (Am, Is, Are) — are the present forms of the verb "to be."

1. Amar "was" ill yesterday.
2. Sita "was" sorry.
3. Amar and Sita "were" my friends.

Comment: (Was, Were) are the past forms of the verb "to be."

All the forms of the verb "to be" are "Intransitive" and "Infinite." Each of the forms of the verb "to be" always needs a complement after it to complete the sentence.

1. I "have" a red pen.
2. We "have" a big house.

3. Ethan “has” a pen made of gold.

Comment: (Has, Have) are the present forms of the verb “to have.”

1. The rich man “had” much money.

2. Arunava “had” a nice cap.

3. Tarunava “had” a costly hat.

Comment: “Had” is the past form of the verb “to have.”

All the forms (Has, Have, Had) of the verb “to have” are “Transitive.”

1. I “shall” be happy 2. You “will” be happy 3. He “will” be happy.

4. She “will” be happy 5. John “will” be happy.

Comment: Here, “shall” and “will” are “Auxiliary” (= Helping) verbs expressing futurity.

1. We “should” obey our parents.

2. He “would” bathe daily in the Ganges.

Comment: Here, “should” and “would” are the past forms of “shall” and “will” respectively.

Children! You try to make sentences with the following:

Use (This or That or It) as a subject and “is” as a verb. Use (These or Those) as a subject and “are” as a verb.

For example:

1. This is a bird

2. That is a cat

3. It is an ant

4. These are doves

5. Those are green mangoes

6. These are my books

7. Those are tall trees

Children! You will use a capital letter when you begin a sentence. You will also use a full-stop (.) at the end of the sentence. It is a punctuation mark. “Punctuation” and usage of capital letters will be stated later on in details.

You are also advised to exercise your hand writing everyday. You shall daily translate (at least 10 sentences) into English from your mother tongue.

Chapter 3

Pronunciation Of The English Alphabet And Words

Children! We know the English alphabet consists of 5 vowels and 21 consonants. But each of the Bengali and the Hindi alphabet consists of 11 vowels and 33 consonants. In Bengali and Hindi (অ, অ; ই, ঈ; উ, ঊ; এ, ঐ; ও, ঔ) are regarded as short vowels, and (আ, আ; ঞে, ঞে; ঔ, ঔ; ঐ, ঐ; ঔ, ঔ) are regarded as long vowels. In English, the five vowels (A, E, I, O, U) can act as Long Vowels as well as Short Vowels.

So, children! We are to learn the characteristics of “PRONUNCIATION” of the vowels and consonants forming different words. Especially vowels play a great role in the formation and pronunciation of words. The Oxford English Dictionary lists over 6000,000 words.

So, it is a great wonder to us how only five vowels have formed over 6000,000 words.

Hence, children! We can avoid faulty pronunciation if we can recognize and pronounce the long and short vowels correctly. Children! Let us see how five vowels resemble all the vowels in Bengali and Hindi.

Long Vowels

(A, a = আ, আ)

“A” is pronounced “Long” in the following words:

Ma, Pa, Ha, La, Bar, Car, Far, Bark, Batata.

(Ay, ay = Ei = ঐ, ঐ)

“Ay” is pronounced “Long” in the following words:

Bay, Day, Hay, Lay, May, Nay, Pay, Ray, Say, Play.

Comment: Here, “y” is a vowel, and “ay” is a diphthong.

Definition of diphthong: When two vowels are pronounced as one, it is called a diphthong.

(E, e = ऐ, ঐ)

“E” is pronounced “Long” in the following words :

We, Be, Week, Weak, Weed, Need, Feed, Seed, Ween, Wean, Weep, Weal.

(A, a = Aw =,)

“A” is pronounced “Long” in the following words :

All, Ball, Call, Fall, Gall, Hall, Tall, Small.

(O, o = Ou = ও, ঔ)

“O” is pronounced “Long” in the following words:

Go, So, No, Lo, Host, Boast, Boat, Coat, Coal, Know.

(OO, oo = উ, ঊ)

“OO” is pronounced “Long” in the following words:

Too, Goo, Coo, Moo, Loo, Boo, Pooh, Fool, Food, Cool, Coomb, Coon, Coot, Goon, Gook, Goose, Pool, Poop, Pooch, Poof, Mood, Moon, Soon, Sooth, Soothe, Rood, Roost, Root, hooch, Hootch, Hoof, Hoop, Hoot.

Short Vowels

(A, a = a,)

This “a” is pronounced like the number (1) in Bengali.

“A” is pronounced “Short” in the following words:

Am, An, As, Ass, At, Bat, Cat, Tat, Hat, Lad, Mad, Mat, Man, Pat, Rat, Sat, Tat, Vat, That, Act, Has, Back, Lack, Fact.

(E, e = ঁ, ঐ)

“E” is pronounced “Short” in the following words:

Den, Hen, Men, Pen, Ten, Then, Cell, Bell, Fell, Hell, Sell, Less, Jess, Met, Net, Pet, Gem, Jest, Melt, Help, Belt, Fetch.

(I, i = ি, ি)

“I” is pronounced “Short” in the following words:

Is, His, Hiss, Kiss, Miss, Mist, Fish, Dish, Mix, Fix, Disk, Bit, Fit, Hit, Ill, Kill, Mill, Till, Fill, Gill, Hill, Pin, Fin, Tin, Win.

(O, o = ओ, अ)

“O” is pronounced “Short” in the following words:

Cot, Dot, Not, Fog, Got, God, Hot, Pot, Rot, Tot, Loss, Toss, Top, Pot, Sob, Ox, Box, Pox, Fox, Frock, Frog, Hog, Hop, Dock, Doff.

(U, u = ऊ, आ)

“U” is pronounced “Short” in the following words:

Mud, Muck, Much, Dung, Duck, Luck, Suck, Such, But, Cut, Cud, Gut, Hut, Bud.

(OO = औ, इ)

“OO” is pronounced “Short” in the following words: Book, Cook, Look, Rook, Soot, Good, Room, Hook, Hood, Hooka.

Children! Let us make some sentences with some of the above words containing long and short vowels. You all will pronounce the words and sentences correctly. Your parents will help you.

1. Ma, come here.
2. Pa, go there.
3. Ma, please come here.
4. Pa, please go there.
5. It is a car.
6. The dog barks.
7. Hens lay eggs.
8. May I come in, mammy?
9. She sleeps by day.
10. Seven days make a week.
11. We are happy.

12. Be happy.
13. She weeps.
14. All come.
15. This is a ball.
16. The boy is tall.
17. That is a small house.
18. I know you.
19. You know me.
20. Coal is black.
21. That is a boat.
22. Doves coo.
23. Cows moo.
24. He is a fool.
25. Mammy, come soon.
26. It is an ant.
27. That is an ass.
28. Papa, look at me.
29. This is a nice hat.
30. A black cat sat on the mat.
31. He has a red pen.
32. Man is mortal.

33. Lions live in the den.
34. This is a bell.
35. It is a net.
36. Please help me.
37. Papa and Mammy kiss me.
38. Snakes hiss.
39. That is a hill.
40. This is a cot.
41. It is not my pen.
42. God is good.
43. Birds hop.
44. We have much money.
45. Coal is black but milk is white.
46. Cows chew the cud.
47. Mother cooks food.
48. Ramen is a cook.
49. Father is in the room.
50. Hooka is a smoking apparatus.

Comment: Children! Learn the meanings of the above sentences in your mother tongue. Your parents will help you.

The number five (5) is very important. According to Hindu Mythology, “*father*” is of five types. They are as follows:

1. Daddy: The biological father who raises and cares for the child.
2. King: Sometimes, the father figure in mythology is depicted as a ruler or protector.
3. The Creator: Brahma, the Creator of the universe, is regarded as a father.
4. Father-in-law: A respected elder who guides and supports after marriage.
5. Guru: A spiritual father who enlightens and imparts knowledge, guiding the individual toward wisdom.

A human hand has five fingers. They are as follows:

1. Thumb
2. Pointer
3. Middle finger
4. Ring finger
5. Little finger

The five vowels in the English alphabet are essential building blocks that give voice to our words. Here I write “five” words containing all “five” vowels:

1. EDUCATION
2. FACETIOUS
3. ABSTEMIOUS
4. SEQUOIA
5. ANTOGENOUS

Children! Now learn the five names of the five countries in the world. Each word for each country begins with a specific vowel. Here they are:

“A” for America,
“E” for England,
“I” for India,
“O” for Oman,
“U” for Uruguay.

Children! Now learn five words which are devoid of traditional vowels

(a, e, i, o, u). But they include “y,” which acts as a vowel:

1. Gym
2. Lynx
3. Crypt
4. Sly
5. Pygmy

Children! Now listen to a rhyme (my composition):

Our Dream

I sing, you sing,
We'd like to make a ring.
I sing, you sing,
We'd like to make a ding.

I sing, you sing,
We'd like to make a dream.
I sing, you sing,
We'd like to have a bream.

Consonants

Children! Now learn some words beginning with consonants. Mark how they are pronounced and resemble the consonants in Bengali and Hindi:

B, b = (B, ব, ब)

Baby, Bacchus, Bag, Bed, Bedroom, Booby, Book, Boot, Booty.

Comment: “B” is silent in the following words:

Debt, Subtle, Lamb, Comb, Coomb.

C, c = (K, क, क)

Cab, Cad, Calcutta, Cot, Cut.

C,c = (S, स, स)

Cell, Ceil, Cense, Centre, Center, City, Cecity, Cycle, Cyst, Cytoplasm.

D, d = (D, ड, ढ,)

Dab, Day, Dell, Dig, Don, Dog, Dug.

Comment: “D” is silent in the following words:

Edge, Bridge, Adjective, Adjourn, Adjustment, Knowledge.

F, f = (F, फ, फ़,)

Fa, Fab, Face, Fox, Frog, Fruit, Fry, Fly, Frogman,
Frugivorous (here “g” = “j.”)

G, g = (G, ग, ग़)

Glass, Garden, Gate, Gave, Got, God, Gone, Gun, Gum, Gut.

G, g = (J, ज, ज़)

Gem, Genial, Gentleman, Gentlewoman, Geology, Geography, Geometry,
Geometrician, German, Giant, Gib, Gibe, Gyve, Gypsy, Gyp, Gypsum.

Comment: “G” is silent in the following words:

Sign, Design, Resign, Gnash, Gnat, Gnaw, Gnome, Gnomon, Gnu.

H, h = (H, ह, ह़)

Has, Have, Had, Haft, Hag, Haem, Hale, Half, Harvest, Hashish, Hasheesh,
Hail, Hell, Holiday, Handsome, Hun, Hunch, Hundred.

Comment: “H” is silent in the following words:

Hour, Honour, Honest, Honourable, Historian, Honorary.

J, j = (J, ज, ज़)

Jib, Jibber, Jingle, Jinn, Jog, Join, Juggle, Juggler, Jugglery, Juice,
Jupiter, Jug.

K, k = (K, क, क़)

Kalki, Kalpa, Kamala, Kangaroo, Keck, Kayak, Keel, Kip, Kit, Kitchen,
Kite, Kitten, Kith, Kook, Kowtow, Kopje (Here “j” is silent.)

Comment: “K” is silent in the following words:

Knag, Knap, Knave, Knee, Knew, Kneel, Knife, Knight, Knock,

Know, Knowledge, Knuckle, Knur.

L,l = (L, ल, ल)

Lad, Ladder, Lady, Lag, Lame, Lament, Lap, Laugh, Leg, Leek, Leech, Lime, Limn, Lion, Loin, Lodge, Loft, Loom, Loon, Luck, Lull.

Comment: "L" is silent in the following words:
Balm, Calm, Palm, Malm, Chalk, Walk, Half, Calf.

M, m = (M, म, म)

Ma, Mammy, Mad, Map, Man, Madder, Maid, Made, Martyr, Men, Merry, Midge, Midwife, Mole, Money, Morning, Moth, Mother, Mush, Mushy, Must, Musty, Mustard.

Comment: "M" is silent in the following words:
Mnemonic, Mnemonics (plural), Mnemosyne (the Greek goddess of memory.)

N, n = (N, न, न)

Nae, Nag, Nail, Name, Nap, Nation, Nay, Net, Nest, Nerve, New, Nil, Niche, Nice, Niece, Nigh, Night, Nightingale, No, Nob, Nock, Nod, Noise, Now, Nub, Nudge, Nun, Nurse.

Comment: "N" is silent in the following words: Autumn, Column, Damn, Hymn, Condemn, Solemn.

P,p = (P, प, प)

Papa, Pace, Pack, Paddle, Paddock, Paddy, Paddywhack, Paper, Pea, Peak, Pet, Pen, Pick, Pin, Pilgrim, Pill, Pillar, Pillow, Pilot, Pique, Pock, Pocket, Pot, Pod, Poem, Poet, Put, Prudent, Publish, Punish.

Comment: "P" is silent in the following words:
Psychology, Pneumonia, Psorinum, Ptyalin, Ptosis, Ptomaine, Ptolemy, Empty, Tempt, Attempt.

Q,q = (Q, क, क)

Qua, Quack, Quadruped, Quaff, Quail, Quake, Qualify, Quality, Quantify, Quantity, Quarter, Quick, Quicksilver, Quid, Quiet, Quite, Quitch, Quiver, Quiz, Queue.

R,r = (R, र, र)

Rag, Rage, Race, Raff, Rain, Rat, Rate, Radio, Raven, Red, Redden,
Read, Rede, Repugn, Resell, Resale, Resent, Resemble, Recent, Rescue,
Ridge, Rigid, “Roc,” Rock, Run, Rustle, Ryot, Riot.

S,s = (S, स, स)

Sack, Sad, Sadden, Saga, Sage, Sand, Saint, See, Seed, Seek, Seem, Seldom,
Send, Sip, Ship, Sheep, Site, Sink, Six, Sixer, Skit, Sock, Sod, Sodden,
Sponge, Spot, Sun, Sum, Suspect, Supper, Supply.

S,s = (Z, ज, ज)

Is, His, As, Has, Rose, Prose, Resent, Resemble, Reason, Reserve, Reside,
Resolve, Resound, Wise, Wisdom, Theism, Resign, Design, Ease, Disease.

T,t = (T, ट, ट)

Ta, Tabby, Table, Tack, Tail, Take, Talk, Tame, Tansy, Tank, Taste, Taw,
Tax, Tea, Teach, Tell, Temper, Temple, Terrify, Text, Then, Thick, Thin,
Think, Thirst, Toll, Tom, Tope, Torrent, Torrential, Touch, Toy, Tuan, Tub,
Turk.

Comment: “T” is silent in the following words:

Bustle, Castle, Catch, Match, Watch, Witch, Bitch, Fetch,
Hasten, Fasten, Tsetse fly, (the first “T” is silent.)

V,v = (V, व, व)

Van, Valley, Valise, Value, Vanish, Vase, Vein, Velvet, Venom, Venison,
Verb, Verbalist, Vertigo, Verve, Vice, Voice, Vomit, Vulpine, Vulture.

W,w = (W, व, व)

Wad, Wade, Walk, Want, War, Warm, Was, Wasp, Water, We, Were, Wear,
Weed, Weep, Ween, Week, Weak, Well, When, Win, Wine, Wick, Widow,
Window, Wish, Wood, Woodcock, Wood-cutter, Woodman, Wool, Wootz,
Word, Work, Wynd.

Comment: “W” is silent in the following words:

Wrap, Wren, Wring, Wrong, Who, Whose, Whom.

X,x = (ks, ঋ, क्स)

Box, Fox, Pox, Ox, Tax, Text, Flex, Toxic, Toxicology, Maximum.

X,x = (Z, জ, ज़)

Xylophone, Xenon, Xanthippe, Xyster, Xebec, Xerasia, Xeroderma, Xenophobia.

Y,y = (Y, ই, इ)

Note: The letter “y” at the beginning of a word is always a consonant though it is usually pronounced like an “i” (the third vowel) in Bengali and Hindi. At the beginning of words, “y” typically sounds like “j.” We should follow it.

Yacht, Yachtsman, Yam, Yard, Yawl, Yawn, Yea, Year, Yearn, Yellow, Yelp, Yen, Yep, Yes, Yet, Yoke, Yolk, You, Young, Youth.

Z,z = (Z, জ, ज़)

Zany, Zephyr, Zeal, Zebra, Zebu, Zero, Zeus, Zinnia, Zip, Zoo, Zoom, Zulu.

Children! You should know a consonant digraph.

Consonant Digraph: A “*consonant digraph*” is a pair of consonants that represent a single consonant sound. In English “*ch*,” “*gh*,” “*ph*,” “*th*,” and “*sh*” are consonant digraphs. They are as follows in the words below:

Ch, ch = (Ch, চ, च)

Church, Batch, Catch, Touch, Chocolate, Chat, Chum, Chair, Chamber, Charity, Match, Fetch.

Ch, ch = (K, क, क)

Conch, Monarch, Chemist, Christ, Chronic, Chronology, Chyle, Chorus.

Ch,ch = (Sh, ष, श)

Bench, Branch, Chef, Chalet, Machine, Chiffon, Brochure, Launch.

Gh, gh = (F, ग, फ)

Rough, Cough, Enough, Tough, Laugh.

Ph, ph = (F, फ, फ)

Phase, Phrase, Phylum, Philogyny, Philogynist, Pharmacy, Phantom, Philanthrope, Philanthropist, Phoenix.

Th, th = (Th, थ, थ)

Thursday, Thor, Thorn, Thirty, Thirsty, Thirst, Thing, Think, Thousand, Thorax, Thick, Thin, Theist, Thumb.

Sh, sh = (Sh, श, श)

Shack, Shade, Shadow, Shall, Shake, Shakespeare, Shoot, Shamble, Shame, Shop, Banish, Foolish, Boyish, Cowish, Bookish, Reddish, Bluish.

Children let us make some sentences with the above words:

1. Bablu, bring a bag.
2. Bacchus is the Greek wine-god.
3. That is a cab.
4. He is a cad.

5. Kolkata is a city.
6. John, don't cut the trees.
7. The man is deaf.
8. The dog dogged me.
9. Face is the mirror of human mind.
10. He is a fox.
11. We have a beautiful garden.
12. Rose has got a pen made of gold.
13. He is a gentle man.
14. He is a German.
15. Don't gibe the poor man.
16. He is an honest man.
17. Wait for an hour.
18. He is a juggler.
19. Jupiter is a planet.
20. "*Kamala*" is an East Indian tree.
21. The Eskimo has a kayak.
22. My uncle is a kook.
23. It is a very sharp knife.
24. Please knock the door.
25. It is a ladder.

26. A man has two legs.
27. Jane can swim.
28. Don't laugh at the poor.
29. Kshudiram is a martyr.
30. It is a midge.
31. They are poor men.
32. It is a musty potato.
33. That is a moth.
34. The night is dark.
35. She is a nun.
36. A bow has two nocks.
37. The nightingale sings sweetly.
38. Don't make a noise.
39. Mammy, where is my pillow?
40. Put the book on the table.
41. Put on your shirt.
42. Kalidas was a great poet in Sanskrit.
43. The thief was punished.
44. The ducks quack.
45. It is a quail.
46. We are quite happy.

47. A quiver is a case for arrows.
48. The fish is an aquatic animal.
49. There are many fish in the pond.
50. He is standing in the queue.
51. Don't run in the sun.
52. Many men died in the riot.
53. Cats run after the rats.
54. He is a sage.
55. A boat sank into the river yesterday.
56. Everybody suspects a pilfer.
57. The sun is scorching today.
58. Mammy! Daddy is sodden with rain.
59. Six is one more than five.
60. That is a ship.
61. This is a sheep.
62. My grandpa is sipping hot tea from the cup.
63. The girl is skipping.
64. I take my supper at nine.
65. He seems to be ill.
66. There are six seasons in a year.
67. Cholera is an infectious disease.

68. This is his pen.
69. Is this pen yours?
70. He has a bicycle.
71. As you sow so you reap.
72. He is a wise man.
73. This is my reading table.
74. It is a tack.
75. The cow has a long tail.
76. Please take tea.
77. Don't talk.
78. The farmer is working in the torrential rain.
79. Mammy, tell me a tale of a tail.
80. He is a Turk.
81. The baby is crying.
82. Her toy is broken.
83. That is a big tank.
84. The teacher teaches me English.
85. Please taste the sweet mango.
86. Tsetse flies are found in Africa.
87. It is a van.
88. My father has a valise.

89. This is a flower vase.
90. Veins carry impure blood.
91. Some snakes have venom.
92. A verb is a doing word.
93. He is a verbalist.
94. She is suffering from vertigo.
95. The man has a rough voice.
96. The baby vomits after drinking milk.
97. He cuts nails with his teeth.
98. It's a vicious habit.
99. The man has verve.
100. Mamani wants a cup of hot coffee.
101. I know when he will come.
102. She is a widow.
103. Please open the window.
104. My old grandpa is well today.
105. My friend Jiban is weak in English.
106. I want a costly toy.
107. Moumita is weeping.
108. Walking is an exercise.
109. We wish to be happy.

110. We can not live without water.
111. It is a wasp.
112. He is a wicked man.
113. You wear a blue shirt.
114. We were happy.
115. We want peace instead of war.
116. The football players are walking in the rain.
117. Please come in the warm sun.
118. A snowy wood is fine to look at.
119. He is a woodcock.
120. The poor man is a wood-cutter.
121. Word of God is the Bible.
122. He is a man of word.
123. I have no xenophobia.
124. Socrates' wife was a xanthippe.
125. It is a yacht.
126. I am fond of yam.
127. The infant yawns.
128. An egg has a yolk.
129. He is a young man.
130. Those are yellow flowers.

131. It is a yawl.
132. This is a zebra.
133. That is a zebu.
134. Zeus is the king of ancient Greek gods.
135. I went to a zoo last year with my parents.
136. That man is a Zulu.
137. Children are fond of chocolates.
138. There are many churches in India.
139. A chair has four legs.
140. The broken chair has three legs.
141. Please sit on the bench.
142. The girls are laughing.
143. "*Mahaprabhu*" was a philanthrope.
144. I have never seen a phoenix.
145. Today is Thursday.
146. "*Thor*" is the Scandinavian thunder god.
147. A rose has thorns.
148. He is a theist.
149. That is my friend's shack.
150. This is a grocer's shop.
151. He is a foolish man.

152. My papa is wearing a bluish shirt.

Comment: All the sentences written above are simple sentences. Children! You should know the definition of a simple sentence.

Definition: An “*independent clause*” having a subject and a predicate of its own and expressing a complete sense is said to be a simple sentence.

Children! After learning the long and short vowels you have already learned 50 simple sentences.

Little children! I love you all from the core of my heart because you are innocent and pure as like as flowers. So, I earnestly desire to express my love to you all in different languages.

Here they are:

1. আমি তোমাকে ভালবাসি |
AMI TOMAKE VALOBASI. (in Bengali).
2. मैं तुमसे प्यार करता हूँ |
MAIN TUMSE PYAR KARTA HOON. (in Hindi).
3. I love you. (in English).
4. “I love you” in French is “*Je t’aime.*”
5. “I love you” in German is “*Ich liebe dich.*”

Children! Now listen to a “*Rhyme*” (my composition):

My Son, Roly-Poly

My son, roly-poly,
You sleep now beautifully.
Dear mammy, what do you wish for?
Hance, I need for you some Roquefort.
Mammy, mammy, don’t worry,
I will go now in a hurry.
I am your little Hance,
To southern France, I must dance.

Chapter 4

Word Making Game

1. A ___ একটি, এক
2. (A + n) = An --- একটি, এক

“A” and “An” are indefinite articles. “A” is usually used before a word beginning with a consonant. For example:

A bat, A cat, A dog, A fox, A hen.

“An” is usually used before a word beginning with a vowel. For example:

An ant, An egg, An ink-pot, An old man, An umbrella.

3. An + t = Ant --- পিঁপীলিকা,
4. Ten + ant = Tenant --- ভাড়াটিয়া, কिरায়েদার
5. Attend + ant = Attendant --- পরিচারক, চাকর
6. Depend + ant = Dependant --- নির্ভরশীল, আশ্রিত
7. Assist + ant = Assistant --- সহায়ক, সহায়ক
8. Reluct + ant = Reluctant --- অনিচ্ছুক, অনিচ্ছুক
9. Descend + ant = Descendant --- বংশধর, বংশজ
10. Lie + u + ten + ant = Lieutenant --- প্রতিনিধি, প্রতিনিধি

-
1. An + d = And (conjunction) --- এবং, ও ; तथा, और
 2. B + and = Band --- দল, ফিতা; ফীতা, বঁধন
 3. H + and = Hand --- হাত, পাণি; हाथ
 4. L + and = Land --- জমি, ভূমি; भू, भूमि
 5. S + and = Sand --- বালি; रेत, बालू, बालुका

-
1. “End” means finish. শেষ, অবসান; अंत, समाप्त
 2. B + end = Bend --- মোড়, নত করা; झुकना
 3. F + end = Fend --- প্রতিহত করা; रोकना, दूर रखना
 4. L + end = Lend --- ধার, দেনা
 5. M + end = Mend --- মেরামত করা, সুধার, संस्कार
 6. R + end = Rend --- বিদীর্ণ করা; उखड़ना, फाड़ डालना
 7. S + end = Send --- পাঠান; भेजना
-

1. B + ind = Bind --- বন্ধন করা; বাঁধনা
 2. F + ind = Find --- সন্ধান করা; খোজ, পতা लगाना
 3. H + ind = Hind --- হরিণী; মৃগী, পিছলা
 4. K + ind = Kind --- দয়ালু; প্রকার, মেহরবান, দয়ালু
 5. M + ind = Mind --- মন; মন, বিচার, চিত্ত
-

1. B + ond = Bond --- ঋণপত্র, বন্ধন; বঁধন, মেলभाव
 2. F + ond = Fond --- অনুরাগী; প্রিয়
 3. P + ond = Pond --- পুকুর, বাগী; তালাব, पोखरा
-

1. Are --- Present form of the verb to “Be.” (plural)
 2. B + are = Bare --- খালি, নগ্ন; নংগা, अनावृत
 3. C + are = Care --- যত্ন, যত্ন করা; দেখভাল, সরপরस्ती
 4. D + are = Dare --- সাহস করা; हिम्मत, সাহস करना
 5. F + are = Fare --- ভাড়া; কिरায়া, भाड़ा
 6. H + are = Hare --- খরগোশ, শশক; खरगोश
 7. M + are = Mare --- ঘোটকী; घोड़ी
 8. N + are = Nare --- A nostril, नाসারন্ধ্র
 9. P + are = Pare --- কাটা, ছুলিয়া ফেলা; काटना, छीलना
 10. R + are = Rare --- বিরল, দুর্লভ; दुर्लभ
 11. T + are = Tare --- কড়তা; बारदाना
 12. W + are = Ware --- সতর্ক; सतर्क रहना
-

1. Air --- বাতাস, शওয়া, অনিল; वायु, हवा, वात
 2. F + air = Fair --- মেলা, न्याय; মেলা, साफ
 3. H + air = Hair --- চুল, কেশ; बाल, केश, लोम
 4. L + air = Lair --- ডেরা; मानद
 5. P + air = Pair --- যুগল युगल, जोड़ा
-

1. Ear --- কান, कान, श्रुति
2. B + ear = Bear --- ভল্লুক; भालू, বহন करना
3. D + ear = Dear --- প্রিয়, মহার্ঘ; प्रिय, महंगा
4. F + ear = Fear --- ভয়, ভীতি; डर, भय
5. G + ear = Gear --- গিয়ার; गियर
6. H + ear = Hear --- শোনা; सुनना
7. N + ear = Near --- কাছাকাছি; निकट, समीप

8. P + ear = Pear --- नाशपाति; नाशपाती, नाशपाती का पेड़
 9. R + ear = Rear --- निर्माण करना; पीछे
 10. S + ear = Sear --- असाढ़ करना; जलाना, झुलसाना
 11. T + ear = Tear --- छिन्न करना, अश्रु; आँसू, टूटना, फट जाना
 12. W + ear = Wear --- पहना, परिधान करना; पहन लेना, पहनना
 13. Y + ear = Year --- वर्ष; साल, बरस, वर्ष
-

1. B + eer = Beer --- बीयार, यवभूजा; बीयर, यवसुरा
 2. D + eer = Deer --- शरिण; हिरन, मृग
 3. J + eer = Jeer --- व्यङ्ग, व्यङ्ग करना; मजाक उड़ाना
 4. L + eer = Leer --- आड़चाहनी, अपात्र दृष्टि; छली, कटाक्ष
 5. P + eer = Peer --- समकक्ष व्यक्ति; बराबर होना
 6. S + eer = Seer --- द्रष्टा, दर्शक; द्रष्टा
 7. V + eer = Veer --- टिना करना, गति परिवर्तन करना
-

1. B + ook = Book --- वही; पुस्तक, किताब
 2. C + ook = Cook --- रान्धूनि, रान्ना करना; पाचक, पकाना
 3. H + ook = Hook --- हुक, अङ्कुर; हुक, अङ्कुश
 4. K + ook = Kook --- थ्यापा, थ्यापा लोक
 5. L + ook = Look --- तालान; नज़र, देखना
-

1. B + oon = Boon --- वर; वरदान
 2. C + oon = Coon --- निश्रो, चतुर लोक; कून, मक्कार
 3. L + oon = Loon --- असभ्य मानुष; पाजी, बदमाश
 4. M + oon = Moon --- चाँद, चन्द्र; चाँद, शशि, चंद्रमा
 5. N + oon = Noon --- दोपहर; दोपहर
 6. S + oon = Soon --- शीघ्र; जल्दी, शीघ्र
-

1. "Oil" --- तेल, तेल माथान; तेल, तेल देना
 2. B + oil = Boil --- फूटान, सिद्ध करना; फोड़ा, उबालना
 3. F + oil = Foil --- पात, धातुपात, परास्त करना; विफलता, परास्त करना
 4. S + oil = Soil --- माटि, भूमि; मिट्टी, धरती
 5. T + oil = Toil --- परिश्रम, कठोर परिश्रम करना; परिश्रम, मेहनत
 6. C + oil = Coil --- कुण्डी, कुण्डी करना; कुंडल, लपेटना
 7. Sp + oil = Spoil --- लूण्ठन, नष्ट करना; खराब, नुकसान, बिगाड़ देना
-

1. "All" --- प्रब, प्रकल; सब, तमाम, कुल, सम्पूर्ण
 2. B + all = Ball --- खेलात्र बल; गोला, गोलक, नृत्यसभा
 3. C + all = Call --- तलब, डाका; काँल, बुलावा, पुकार, पुकारना
 4. F + all = Fall --- पतन, प्रलाभव; गिरना, पतन, विनाश, पराजय
 5. G + all = Gall --- पिठ, तिष्ठता, विरक्त कला; पित्त, कठोरता, घबराना
-

1. "Ell" --- a measure of length, (English ell = 45 inches.) लंबाई का एक माप |
 2. B + ell = Bell --- घण्टा, शत्रिणेत्र डाक; घंटा, घंटी
 3. C + ell = Cell --- कोष, शूल कक्ष; सेल, कक्ष, कोशाणु
 4. D + ell = Dell --- उपत्यका; दोन, घाटी
 5. H + ell = Hell --- नरक; नरक, यमलोक
-

1. "Ill" --- अशुभ; बीमार, खराब
 2. K + ill = Kill --- शत्रु कला; हत्या, वध, वध करना
 3. F + ill = Fill --- पूरण कला; भरना
 4. H + ill = Hill --- पहाड़; पहाड़, पर्वत
 5. G + ill = Gill --- फूलका; मछली का गलफड़ा
-

1. D + oll = Doll --- भूतल; गुड़िया, पुतली
 2. R + oll = Roll --- रोल, गोठानो; घूमना, टिकिया, लुढ़कना
 3. T + oll = Toll --- उपशुद्ध, घण्टा क्षति; पथकर, घंटे का झनझन
 4. B + oll = Boll --- बीजकोष; गुलर, डोंडा
 5. L + oll = Loll --- (जिभ) लकलक कला; बहार निकालना
-

1. B + ull = Bull --- बलद; सांड, बैल, वृष
 2. D + ull = Dull --- नीरस, निर्बोध; बोथरा, ढीला
 3. F + ull = Full --- भर्ति; पूर्ण, भरा हुआ
 4. G + ull = Gull --- बोका वानानो, ग्राम कला; ठगना, धोखा देना
 5. H + ull = Hull --- तूष, थोसा; खोल, छिलका
-

1. C + aw = Caw --- काकर डाक; कौवे की कव कव (ending "w" is a vowel.)
 2. P + aw = Paw --- थावा, थावा मारा; पंजा, अब्बा
 3. R + aw = Raw --- काँचा; कच्चा, अधूरा, अनिर्मित
 4. D + aw = Daw --- प्राथि, प्राति काक; काला कौवा, डोम कौवा
 5. L + aw = Law --- आशेन; कानून, विधि
-

1. B + ay = Bay --- উপসাগর; খাड़ी, উপসমুদ্র (ending "y" is a vowel.)
 2. D + ay = Day --- দিন, দিবস; দিন, দিবস
 3. F + ay = Fay --- পরী; ফে, তলछট
 4. G + ay = Gay --- প্রফুল্ল, উত্তফুল্ল ;
 5. H + ay = Hay --- খড়; সুখী ঘাস;
-

1. It --- ইশ, উশ; যহ, বহ
 2. B + it = Bit --- টুকরা, অল্প সময়; টুকড়া, লগাম কী মুখরী
 3. F + it = Fit --- মানান সেই, যোগ; যোগ্য, কাম কা লায়ক
 4. H + it = Hit --- আঘাত, আঘাত করা; সফল, মারনা
 5. P + it = Pit --- কূপ, গর্ত করা; গড়া, কুআঁ
-

1. Or --- অথবা; যা, বা, অথবা
 2. Visit + or = Visitor --- পরিদর্শক; পরিদর্শক
 3. Act + or = Actor --- অভিনেতা, নট; অভিনেতা, একটর
-

1. Eat + er = Eater --- খাদক, ভক্ষক; ভক্ষক, খানেওয়ালা, খাऊ
 2. Do + er = Doer --- কার্যকর্তা; কর্তা, দাঁবাঁ, চালবাঁ
 3. Kill + er = Killer --- ঘাতক, হত্যাকারী; ঘাতক, মারনেওয়ালা
-

1. B + ock = Bock --- কড়া মদ (বীয়ার); জর্মন যব সুরা
 2. C + ock = Cock --- মোরগ; মুর্গা, বন্দুক কা ঘোড়া
 3. D + ock = Dock --- জাহাজ-ঘাটা, কমানো, গাঢ় আলিঙ্গন করা; জাহাজঘাট, ঘটানা
 4. H + ock = Hock --- বন্ধক দেওয়া, বন্ধকী জিনিস; আল, পঢ়া
 5. L + ock = Lock --- ভাল, ভালাবন্ধ করা; তাল, তাল লগানা
 6. M + ock = Mock --- উপহাস, ঠাট্টা করা; নকলী, উপহাস করা
 7. N + ock = Nock --- শর সন্ধান করা; ধনুষ পর বাঁ চড়ানা
 8. P + ock = Pock --- উপদংশ; ফুঁসী, ছালা, বোরা, থৈলা
 9. R + ock = Rock --- শিলা, দোলা বা দোলানো; শিলা, হিলনা, হিলানা
 10. S + ock = Sock --- ছোট মোজা, ঘুঁষি মাল্লা; মোজা, পাযতাবা, জুরাঁব
 11. Bl + ock = Block --- বাধা, নেহাই, বাধা দেওয়া; খঁড, রুকাবট
 12. Cl + ock = Clock --- ঘড়ি, সময় লিপিবদ্ধ করা; ঘড়ী, সময় দিখানা
 13. Fl + ock = Flock --- ঝাঁক, পাল ঝুণ্ড, যুথ, মীড় মচানা
-

1. Month + ly = Monthly --- মাসিক; মাসিক
2. Week + ly = Weekly --- সাপ্তাহিক; সাপ্তাহিক
3. Year + ly = Yearly --- বাৎসরিক, বার্ষিক; বার্ষিক

Comment: The “ly” words are adjectives when they are used before nouns.

1. L + amp = Lamp --- বাতি, প্রদীপ; দীপক, চিরাগ
 2. D + amp = Damp --- স্যাঁতসেঁতে; গীলা, ভীগা
 3. R + amp = Ramp --- আরোহণ বা অবতরণ; ঢলান, झपटना
 4. S + amp = Samp --- ভুড়ার মোটা-দানা আটা, ভুড়ার আটার হালুয়া;
 5. Cr + amp = Cramp --- খিল ধরা, শির টান; তनाव, कील
-

1. B + ump = Bump --- আচমকা, সহসা; टक्कर, अचानक
 2. H + ump = Hump --- কুঁজ, খাটানো; কুঁড়, কুঁড়া;
 3. L + ump = Lump --- ডেলা, ডেলা পাকানো; ডেলা, ঢের করা, চমকদার
 4. M + ump = Mump --- ভিফা করা, অভিমানভরে চুপ করে থাকা; भीख मांगना
 5. P + ump = Pump --- পাম্প, পাম্প করা; পঁপ, পঁপ চলানো
 6. R + ump = Rump --- লেজ, টুকরা; दुम, पूँछ, पिछला हिस्सा
-

1. Apple --- আপেল; সেব, अप्पल, आँख का तारा
 2. Gr + apple = Grapple --- আঁকশি, কুস্তি করা; पकड़ना, बाঁधना, हुक, बाहुयुद्ध
-

Children! Let us make sentences with the above words:

1. Ant — Some ants bite.
2. Tenant — Jagabandhu is our tenant.
3. Attendant — Shyam is her attendant.
4. Assistant — Animesh Neogi is our assistant Headmaster.
5. Reluctant — He was reluctant to go to Mumbai.
6. Lieutenant — He is a Lieutenant.
7. Sand — Children are making a temple with sand.
8. End — There is a church at the end of the town.
9. Bend — It is not an easy task to bend a rod of iron.
10. Lend — Please lend me five hundred rupees.
11. Send — I requested him to send a letter by his servant.
12. Kind — He is a very kind man.
13. Fond — Cats are fond of fishes.

14. Care — We should take care of our eyes.
15. Dare — He dared to cross the desert.
16. Hare — The white hare is jumping in the bush.
17. Mare — That is a prince's white mare.
18. Air — Animals and plants can not live without air.
19. Fair ____ Last year we went to a fair.
20. Pair ____ Mammy purchased a pair of ear rings made of gold.
21. Bear ____ That man is a bear.
22. Fear ____ John was unable to speak for fear.
23. Dear ____ My friend Brajesh is dear to me.
24. Hear ____ The blind man can not hear.
25. Pear ____ I am fond of pears.
26. Beer ____ Beer is an alcoholic drink.
27. Seer ---- I was a seer at the football match yesterday.
28. Loon ---- He is a loon.
29. Noon ---- Afternoon comes after noon.
30. Boil ---- Mother boiled the eggs for us.
31. Soil ---- Fertile soil is necessary to get good crops.
32. Toil ---- Lazy men are always afraid of toil.
33. Call ---- Radha, please call in a doctor. Mother is ill.
34. Gall ---- He is in the study. Don't gall him.
35. Cell ---- A human body is made of cells.
36. Kill ---- Ramachandra killed Ravana.
37. Gill ---- Aquatic animals respire by gills.
38. Doll ---- The little girl plays with her dolls.
39. Loll ---- Dogs loll their tongues out in Summer days.
40. Bull ---- Bulls draw carts.
41. Dull ---- It's a dull story.
42. Paw ---- Tigers have paws.
43. Day ---- The morning shows the day.
44. Hay ---- Cows eat hay.
45. Bit ---- Please wait a bit.
46. Pit ---- That is a pit.
47. Actor ---- I know that actor.
48. Killer ---- The detective finds out the killer.
49. Cock ---- Cocks call at every dawn.
50. Lock ---- Please lock the gate at night.
51. Nock ---- The hunter is nocking at the tiger in the forest.
52. Rock ---- Mammy! Rock the rocking chair.
53. Flock ---- Yesterday I saw a flock of birds flying in the sky.
54. Weekly ---- It is a weekly magazine.
55. Damp ---- The room on the bank of the pond is damp.

56. Samp --- Today our cook has made porridge from samp.
57. Cramp--- Cramp is a painful disease of the veins in the human muscles.
58. Bump --- He bumped on my back yesterday.
59. Hump --- I saw a camel with two humps.
60. Pump --- A heart in the animal body pumps blood from birth to death.
-

Children! To remove monotony listen to a Rhyme: (My composition)

My Children

My children! My children!
You are happy in Sweden.
My children, roly-poly,
You sing so beautifully.
Mammy! Sing a lulling song,
Mammy! Forgive us when we are wrong.
Mammy! Mammy! You are the sweetest,
Our fairest Mammy! You are the best.

Chapter 5

Word — Breaking — Game

Dear Children! You have already learned many words and sentences through the “Word-Making-Game.” Now we will learn and enrich our vocabulary through the “Word-Breaking-Game.” We will also try to make sentences with the words later on.

1. Afternoon --- After, Noon
After --- পরে, কে बाद, बाद में ;
Noon --- দুপুর, दोपहर ;
Afternoon --- বিকাল, অপরাহ্ন ;
2. Breakfast --- Break, Fast ;
Break --- ভাঙা, तोड़ना, चूरचूर करना ;
Fast --- দ্রুত, দ্রুতবেগে ; तेज, उपवास, उपवास करना ;
Breakfast --- প্রাতরাশ, प्रातराश आहार করা ; नाश्ता, ब्रेकफ़ास्ट ;
3. Hoodwink --- Hood, Wink ;
Hood --- ঘোমটা, বোরখা ; हुड, ढकना ;
Wink --- (চোখ), पिटे पिटे করা ; आँख मारना, पलक, संकेत ;
Hoodwink --- প্রভাৱণা করা ; धोखा देना, छलना, छल करना, चकमा देना
4. Hoodman --- Hood, Man ;
Hood --- ঘোমটা, বোরখা ; हुड, ढकना ;
Man --- মানুষ ; आदमी, मानव, मनुष्य
Hoodman --- कानामाछि खेलाय यार चोख बाँधे देया হয় ; आँख मिचौनी
5. Friendship --- Friend, Ship ;
Friend --- বন্ধু, मित्र ; मित्र, दोस्त
Ship --- জাহাজ ; जहाज, जहाज पर चढ़ना
Friendship --- বন্ধুত্ব, मित्रता, दोस्ती
6. Pineapple --- Pine, Apple ;
Pine --- पाइन-गाछ ; देवदार, शोक से सूख जाना
Apple --- আপেল ; सेब, अप्पल
Pineapple --- आनारस ; अनानास, अनानास का पौधा

7. Rhinestone --- Rhine, Stone ;
 The Rhine --- a German river, जार्मानीन नदी ; जर्मन की एक नदी
 Stone --- पथर, पत्थर, शिला
 Rhinestone --- ऋटिक, कृत्रिम शीला ; स्फटिक, बिल्लौर
8. Mushroom --- Mush, Room ;
 Mush --- जाड़े, भणु ; गूदा, नरम गूदा, एक प्रकार का दलिया
 Room --- घर ; कक्ष, कमरा, कमरे में रहना
 Mushroom --- भोजा छत्राक ; छत्ता, गगन-धूलि, कुकुरमुत्ता
9. Sunflower --- Sun, Flower ;
 Sun --- सूर्य, रवि ; रवि, सूरज ;
 Flower --- फूल ; फूल, पुष्प
 Sunflower --- सूर्यभूषी, राधापद्म ; सूरजमुखी, सूरजमुखी का फूल
10. Rainbow --- Rain, Bow ;
 Rain --- बृष्टि ; बारिश, वृष्टि
 Bow --- धनुक ; धनुष, नमन
 Rainbow --- रामधनु, इन्द्रधनु ; इंद्रधनुष, राम-धनुष
11. Nighttime --- Night, Time ;
 Night --- रात्रि ; रात, रात्रि
 Time --- समय ; समय
 Nighttime --- रातैर बेला ; रात का समय
12. Butterfly --- Butter, Fly ;
 Butter --- माथन, माथन लागाना ; मक्खन, मक्खन लगाना
 Fly --- माछि, उड़ा, उड़ाना ; मक्खी, उड़ना, उड़ाना
 Butterfly --- प्रजापति ; तितली
13. Dragonfly --- Dragon, Fly ;
 Dragon --- पौराणिक दानव, भयावह बाहु, घुड़ि ; पंखवाला नाग, खूंखार व्यक्ति
 Fly --- माछि, उड़ा, उड़ाना ; मक्खी, उड़ना, उड़ाना
 Dragonfly --- गयल-पका, गज्जा-रुड़ि ; व्याध-पतंग
13. Weaverbird --- Weaver, Bird ;
 Weaver --- बसनकारी, ताँति ; जुलाहा, कपड़ा बुननेवाला, कपड़ा बुननेवाली
 Bird --- पाथि ; चिड़िया, पक्षी, पंछी
 Weaverbird --- बावूईपाथि ; बयापक्षी, बुनकर पक्षी

14. Tailorbird --- Tailor, Bird ;
 Tailor --- দরজি ; দর্জী, টেলর
 Bird --- পাখি ; চিড়িয়া, পক্ষী, পংখী
 Tailorbird --- বাবুইপাখি, (also টুনটুনি) ; দর্জিন চিড়িয়া

Children! You have already learned the “Anagram.” To make an “anagram” we are to break and rearrange the original letters of the word to get a meaningful new word. So, let us have some new words through anagrammatic process with the meanings in Bengali and Hindi:

1. Near (= কাছে ; কে पास) — Earn, উপার্জন করা ; কমানা, উপার্জন करना
2. The Nile (= নীল নদ ;) — Line, লাইন ; লাইন, রেখা
3. Life (= জীবন ; জীবন) — File, ফাইল, ফাইল, নত্থী;
4. Lime (= কলিচুন, পাখি ধরার আঠা ; চূনা) — Mile, মাইল ; মীল, আধা কোস ;
5. Mite (= খুব ছোট্ট শিশু ; ঘুন, ছোট্ট সিককা) — Time, সময় ; সময়, কাল, क्षण ;
6. Vile (= ইতর, নিচ ; নীচ, অধম, নিকম্মা) — Live, বাস করা ; জীনা, নিবাস करना ;
7. Dear (= প্রিয়, মহার্ঘ ; প্রিয়, মহংগা) — Read, পড়া ; পড়না, অধ্যয়ন करना ;
8. Dearer (= অধিক প্রিয় ; অধিক মূল্যবান) — Reader, পাঠক ; পাঠক ;
9. Reap (= ফসল কাটা ; ফসল কাটনা) — Pear, নাশপাতি ; নাশপাতি ;
10. Deary (= প্রিয় পাত্র বা পাত্রী ; লাড়লা) — Ready, প্রস্তুত ; তৈয়ার, ইচ্ছুক ;
11. Dear (= প্রিয়, দামী ; প্রিয়, মূল্যবান) — Dare, সাহস করা ; সাহস करना ;
12. Read (= পড়া ; পড়না) — Dare, সাহস করা ; সাহস करना, हिम्मत ;
13. Fear (= ভয়, ভয় করা ; डर, भय) — Fare, ভাড়া ; যাত্রী-ভাড়া ;
14. Bear (= ভল্লুক, বহন করা ; भालू, वहन करना) — Bare, খালি, নগ্ন ; নংগা, অনাবৃত ;
15. Meal (= আহার, ভোজন ; भोजन, आटा) — Lane খোঁড়া, পঙ্খ করা ; পংগু, লংগড়া ;

UTILITY Of “ANAGRAM”

Children! When you forget the word “*iceman*,” you can find it out from the word “*cinema*” by anagrammatic process. The word “*iceman*” was hidden in the word “*Cinema*.” So, it is a discovery for which you are getting pleasure. Likewise, you can have a few words from a single word by “*swapping*.” It is also a “*word-breaking-game*.”

We get “*mane*” and “*mean*” from “*name*” by anagrammatic process, but from “*name*” we can get —

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. man (मानुष, आदमी) | 2. men (मानुष गुण, पुरुषों) | 3. ma (मा, मा, माता) |
| 4. am (हूँ, हूँ) | 5. me (आभाके, मुझे) | 6. nae (ना, नहीं) |

By swapping.

From “*sparkle*” (स्फुरित, स्फुरित) we get —

1. spark (स्फुरित, जोश, चिंगारी)
2. park (पार्क, उद्यान; पार्क, उद्यान, बाग)
3. pale (मलिन, विवर्ण; विवर्ण, पीला)
4. peal (निनाद, उच्च नाद; गरज, गड़गड़ाहट)
5. sale (विक्रय; बिक्री, सेल)
6. seal (सील मोहर, सील, मोहर)
7. leap (लाफ, लाफ देওয়া; उछलना, कूदना)
8. lake (झील, लेक, झील, सरोवर)
9. lark (भरत पक्षी, मजा; लार्क, मजाक करना)
10. spar (जाहाजेर मस्तूल; जहाज का मस्तूल, मुरगे की लड़ाई, बल्ला)

From “*play*” (खेल, खेला करा, बाजाना; खेल, क्रीड़ा, अभिनय) we get —

1. pay (वेतन, मजूरि, प्रदान करा; वेतन, वेतन देना)
2. lay (डिम पाड़ा, राखा, स्थापन करा; रखना, अंडा देना, गाड़ना)
3. yap (बोकार मतो कथा बला, घेउघेउ करा; भूँकना)

From “great” (মহান, বৃহৎ ; মহান, বৃহত, বড়া) we get —

1. eat (খাওয়া, আহার করা ; ভোজন करना, गटकना)
2. ate (খেয়েছিলাম ; খায়া)
3. rate (দর, দর করা ; দর, মূল্য, অনুপাত)
4. gate (গেট, প্রবেশ দ্বার ; গেট, দ্বার, ফাটক)
5. get (পাওয়া, আয়ত্তে আনা ; পানা, প্রাপ্ত करना)
6. rat (ইঁদুর, ইঁদুর শিকার করা ; চূহা, মূস)
7. tar (আলকাতরা, পিচ, পিচ দেওয়া ; টার, তারকোল, ডামর)

From “swap” (বিনিময়, বিনিময় করা ; বিনিময়, মারনা) we get —

1. wasp (বোলতা ; হুঁড়া, ঝিড়, বাস্প)
2. paw (থাবা ; পঁজা, চংগু)
3. spa (খনিজ জলের উত্স ; স্পা, খনিজ স্রোত)
4. pas (পদক্ষেপ, নৃত্য ; মুদ্রা, গত, প্রাধান্য)
5. sap (রস, প্রাণরস ; শক্তি, পৌধোঁ কা রস)
6. was (ছিলাম ; থা)
7. saw (করাত, দেখেছিলাম ; দেখা, চীরনা)
8. asp (কম্পমান, বিষধর ক্ষুদ্র সর্প ; এস্প সর্প)
9. as (যেমন, যত, মত ; জৈসা, জৈসে, ইতনা)
10. pa (বাবা, পিতা ; অব্বা, দেহাত)

Children! Let us make sentences with the above words:

1. Breakfast — We have a good “breakfast” in the morning daily.
2. Hood — The snake has a “hood.”
3. Friendship — Peter has “friendship” with John.
4. Rhinestone — Ornaments are made of “rhinestone.”
5. Sunflower — Golden-rated “sunflowers” are nice to look at.
6. Mushroom — “Mushroom” is an edible fungus.
7. Night — We sleep at “night.”
8. Butterfly — “Butterflies” are beautiful insects.
9. Dragonfly — “Dragonflies” are found on the grassy garden.
10. Weaverbird — “Babuipaakhi” in Bengali and “Bayaapakshee” in Hindi are called “Weaverbirds.”
11. Near — There is a park “near” our house.
12. Vile — He is a “vile” man.
13. Dear — We take “dear” butter with our bread.
14. Ready — Papa! I am “ready” to go with you.

15. Lame — The “*lame*” man is begging on the road.
 16. Spark — The firework burst into a shower of “*sparks*.”
 17. Sparkle — He stood first in the examination. So, his eyes “*sparkled*” with joy.
 18. Sale — “*Sale*” depends on demand.
 19. Seal — “*Seals*” are mammals.
 20. Spar — The ship has a long “*spar*.”
 21. Leap — He “*leapt*” over a sleeping dog in the way.
 22. Peal — Children were afraid of the “*peal*” of the thunder.
 23. Swap — In the bus Jadu “*swapped*” places with Madhu.
 24. Asp — “*Asp*” is a kind of small poisonous snake.
 25. Saw — I “*saw*” him in the market yesterday.
 26. As — You will have “*as*” you like.
 27. Pas — Srijan Kumar is a good dancer. His every “*pas*” is charming.
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Chapter 6

Kinds Of Words

Children! Now learn different kinds of words.

(A) “Synonym” (= প্রতিশব্দ ; সমানার্থক শব্দ)

Definition: A word having the same meaning as another is called a “Synonym.” For example:

1. Advice — instruction (= উপদেশ ; সলাহ, পরামর্শ)
2. Benefit — advantage (= লাভ, সুবিধা ; ফায়দা, লাভ)
3. Chair — seat (= কেদারা, চেয়ার ; কুর্সী, আসন, সুখাসন)
4. Decoy — allure, (= প্রলুব্ধ করা ; প্রলোভন, ফঁদা)
5. Empty — vacant, (= শূন্য, খালি ; খালী, খালী হোনা, শূন্য, ছুঁছা)

(B) “Antonym” (= বিপরীতার্থক শব্দ ; বিপরীতার্থী শব্দ)

Definition: A word that has an opposite meaning to another is said to be an “Antonym.” For example:

1. Empty (শূন্য ; খালী) — Full, Occupied (ভর্তি, সম্পূর্ণ ; পূর্ণ, পরিপূর্ণ, পূরা)
2. Hot (গরম ; गरम, तप्त) — Cold (ঠাণ্ডা ; सर्दी, ठंड, शीत)
3. Good (ভালা ; अच्छा, ठीक, भला) — Bad (বন্দ ; बुरा, खराब, हानिकारक)
4. Honest (ন্যায়বান ; ईमानदार, सच्चा) — Dishonest (অপাধু ; बेईमान, कपटी, असत)
5. Possible (সম্ভব ; संभव, मुमकिन)

(C) “Homonym” (এক বানান, এক উচ্চারণ, মানে আলাদা)

Definition: A word in the same form and sound as another but different in meaning is called a “homonym.” For example:

1. Bat = বাতুড় ; চমগাদড়
Bat = খেলার ব্যাট ; বল্লা, বল্লে সে মারনা
2. Date = তারিখ, তারিখ দেওয়া ; তারীখ, তিথি চড়ানা
Date = খেজুর ; खजूर
3. Gall = পিত্ত ; पित्त
Gall = (ঘোড়ার গায়ে) যন্ত্রণাদায়ক ফোড়া ; কলেশ দেনা

4. Jug = जग, पापियार डाक ; जग, सुराही

Jug = सिद्ध करा, कारारुद्ध करा ; कारावास, कैदखाना

5. Net = जाल, जाले धरा, जाल बोना ; जाल, फंदा डालना

Net = बाद दिसे या (लाभ) থাকे ; साफ़ आमदनी पाना, साफ़ आमदनी लाना

(D) “Homograph” (वानान एक, उच्चारण आलादा, माने आलादा)

Definition: A word in the same form as another but different in meaning and sound (=pronunciation) is said to be a “homograph.” For example:

1. Bow (बाउ ; बाउ) — जाहाजेर अग्रभाग, प्रणाम, वशाता स्वीकार करा ; जहाज़ का अग्रभाग, प्रणाम-करना, हार मानना ;

Bow (बो ; बौ) — धनूक ; धनुष ;

2. Do (डू ; डू) — करा, काज करा ; करना, काम करना ;

Do (डौ) — सस्त्रीतेर षड़ज बा सा ; संगीत का “सा” ;

3. Mare (मेयार ; मेयआर) — घोटेकी ; घोड़ी ;

Mare (मारि ; मारि) — चन्द्र पूर्णे अक्कार समतल अक्कल ; सागर, समुंदर ;

4. Row (रूउ ; रौ) — श्रेणी, मारि ; पंक्ति, पांति ;

Row (राउ ; राउ) — शैछे, तिरस्कार, तिरस्कार करा ; झगड़ा, हुल्लड़ ;

5. Lead (लीड ; लीड) — चालना करा, पथ देखिये नियो याওয়া ; मार्ग दिखलाना, नेतृत्व करना, आगे होना ;

Lead (लेड ; लेड) — मीसा, मीसक ; लेड, सुरमा ;

(E) “Homophone” (वानान आलादा, उच्चारण एक, माने आलादा)

Definition: A word having the same sound (= pronunciation) as another But different in meaning and spelling is called a “homophone.” For example:

1. Week (सप्ताह ; सप्ताह, हफ़ता)

Weak (दुर्बल ; कमज़ोर, दुर्बल, निर्बल, अशक्त)

2. I (आमि ; मैं)

Eye (छेख, च्छू ; आंख, नेत्र, नज़र रखना)

3. You (तुमि, आपनि, तूई ; तु, तुम, आप)

Ewe (मेये भेड़ा ; female sheep)

4. Hill (पाहाड़ ; पहाड़)

Heel (पायेर गोड़ालि ; एड़ी, जूते का पछला भाग)

5. Son (पुत्र, छेले ; बेटा, पुत्र, पुत्रक)

Sun (सूर्य, रवि ; सूरज, रवि, टपस)

6. Knew (जानताम, चिनताम ; जानता था)

New (नतून ; नया, नव)

7. Cue (सूत्र, इम्तिह ; संकेत, इशारा)

Queue (मारि मक्षे श्वापन करा, छूलर विनूनि ; पंक्ति, पंक्ति में खड़ा होना, जानवार की दुम)

SYLLABLE

(शब्दांश; उच्चारण-इकाई)

Definition: A word or a part of a word containing one vowel sound is said to be a “syllable.” or, a unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonants, forming the whole or a part of a word is called a “SYLLABLE.”

The following Greek prefixes are usually used in English to indicate numbers:

“Mono” means “One” (= एक ; एक)

“Di” means “Two” (= दूहे ; दो)

“Tri” means “Three” (= तिन ; तीन)

“Tetra” means “Four” (= चार ; चार)

“Penta” means “Five” (= पाँच ; पाँच)

(F) Monosyllabic word (= एकस्वरा शब्द ; एकाक्षरिक शब्द) : For example:

Cot (= थाटिया ; खटिया, चारपाई, खाट)

Tongue (= जिह्वा ; जीभ, भाषा, जबान)

In (= भिक्षा ; भीतर, में)

Inn (= सराईथाना; सराय, धर्मशाला)

(G) Disyllabic word (= दूहे मिलेबलयुक्त शब्द; दो अक्षरवाला शब्द) : For example :

Tom-tom (= ढोल, मादल ; ढोलक)

Sun-day=Sunday (= रविवार ; रविवार)

Mon-day=Monday (= सोमवार ; सोमवार, चंद्रवार)

(H) Trisyllabic word (= तिन मिलेबलयुक्त शब्द; तिनाक्षरिक शब्द): For example:

Sat-ur-day=Saturday (= शनिवार ; शनिवार)

Sep-tem-ber=September (= सेप्टेम्बर मास; सितंबर)

Ba-ta-ta=Batata (राभा आलू; स्पेन का आलू)

(I) Tetrasyllabic word (= চারসিলেবল যুক্ত শব্দ; চতুর্ভাঙ্গ শব্দ): For example :

Rec-tan-gu-lar=Rectangular (আয়তক্ষেত্রাকার ; আয়তাকার)

Pen-tan-gu-lar=Pentangular (= পঞ্চভুজ ; পঞ্চকোনা)

(J) Pentasyllabic word (= পাঁচ সিলেবলযুক্ত শব্দ; পাঁচ অক্ষরবিশিষ্ট শব্দ) :For example:

U-ni-ver-si-ty= University (= বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ; বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়)

Re-fri-ge-ra-tor= Refrigerator (= শীতক, হিমায়ক ; প্রশীতক,ফ্রিজ).

Comment: According to syllables, words are mainly of two types —

1. Monosyllabic words

2. Polysyllabic words. “Poly” means “many” (= বহু, অনেক; বহু).

Definition: A word containing more than one syllable is called a “polysyllabic” word.

Children! Let us make sentences with the above words:

1. Advice — He did not listen to my father’s advice.
2. Benefit — I helped him but I did not receive any benefit from his business.
3. Chair — Mr. Digambar Sen took the “chair.”
4. Decoy — The beautiful lady decoyed the honest man for her interest.
5. Empty — Yesterday I went to school on an empty stomach.
6. Full — His bag was full of silver coins.
7. Cold — It is very cold today.
8. Good — Rambabu is a good man.
9. Bad — Shyambabu is a bad man.
10. Honest — Madhubabu is not an honest man.
11. Dishonest — Nobody believes a dishonest person.
12. Possible — It is not possible to do it.
13. Impossible — It is impossible to do it.
14. Gall — Gall is found in the gall bladder.
15. Jug — John, bring a jug of water.
16. Net — He is netting big fishes in the pond.
17. Row — Children make a row when they play.
18. Mare — John’s father had a mare.
19. Lead — Lead is a useful metal.
20. Knew — I knew him.
21. New — This is a new book.

22. Cue — The pig has a cue.
23. Queue — He is standing in a queue.
24. Cot — A thief was sitting under the cot.
25. Cut — He cut a big tree.
26. In, Inn — The traveller took shelter in the inn last night.
27. Tongue — What is your mother tongue?
28. Tom-tom — Jadu has a tom-tom.
29. Sunday — Sunday is a holiday.
30. September — The “*September*” month consists of thirty days.
31. University — David goes to a university.
32. Refrigerator — We have a fine refrigerator.

Children! To remove monotony listen to a “*Rhyme.*”
(My composition)

Umbrella in Winter

Umbrella, Umbrella,
Why are you crying?
In the scorching sun
Why are you dying?
In the heavy shower,
Splash of rain,
My friend, my protector,
Save us from migraine.
In the Winter you are abased!
In the dust lying in disgraced!

Chapter 7

“NAMING WORDS” from “DOING WORDS”

Children! Let us learn “*naming words*” from the “*doing words*.”

(Verb + er) = Noun or, (Doing word + er) = Naming word.

Add = যোগ করা, একত্রিত করা ; জোড়না, যোগ করা ;
Add + er = Adder, যোজক, যোগকারী ; যোজক, জোড়নেওয়ালা ;
Build = নির্মাণকরা, গঠন করা ; বনানো, নির্মাণ করা ;
Build + er = Builder, নির্মাতা, রচয়িতা ; নির্মাতা, বনানেওয়ালা ;
Come = আসা ; আনা, আ জানা ;
Come + r = Comer, আগন্তুক ; আগন্তুক, আনেওয়ালা ;
Destroy = ধ্বংস করা, সর্বনাশ করা ; নাশ করা, বরবাদ করা ;
Destroy + er = Destroyer, অপহরণ, বিনাশকারী ; নাশ করনেওয়ালা, তবাহী করনেওয়ালা ;
Eat = খাওয়া, আহার করা, ভক্ষণ করা ; খা, খানা খানা, ভোজন করা ;
Eat + er = Eater খাদক, ভক্ষক, ভোক্তা ; ভক্ষক, খাউ ;
Fight = যুদ্ধ করা ; লড়াই করা ;
Fight + er = Fighter, যোদ্ধা ; যুদ্ধ, লড়াই, লড়নেওয়ালা মনুষ্য ;
Grind = চূর্ণ করা ; পীসনা, চোখা করা, কষ্ট দেওয়া ;
Grind + er = Grinder, পেষাই কল, পেষাইকারী ; চক্কী, পীসনেওয়ালা, পেষক দাঁত ;
Help = সাহায্য করা, সহায়তা করা ; মদদ করা, সহায়তা করা ;
Help + er = Helper, সাহায্যকারী ; সহায়ক, মদদগার ;
Invert = ওল্টানো ; পলটনা, ক্রম বদলনা ;
Invert + er = Inverter, যে যন্ত্রাংশ বৈদ্যুতিন সংকেতের মেরু বদল করে ; পলটনেওয়ালা ;
Jerk = ঝাঁকি মেরে চলা ; झटका করা ;
Jerk + er = Jerker, যে বা যাশ ঝাঁকুনি দেয় ; झटके से খঁচনেওয়ালা ;
Kill = হত্যা করা, বধ করা ; মার ডালনা, হত্যা করা ;
Kill + er = Killer, হত্যাকারী, ঘাতক ; ঘাতক, মারনেওয়ালা ;
Light = আলোকদান করা ; আলোকিত করা ;
Light + er = Lighter, লাইটার, যে ব্যক্তি আলো জ্বালায় ; লাইটার, জ্বালক ;
Make = প্রস্তুত করা, গড়া ; বনানো, তৈয়ার করা ;
Make + r = Maker, নির্মাণকারী, বিধাতা ; নির্মাতা, রচনাকার, বনানেওয়ালা ;
Nag = খুঁত ধরা, বিরক্ত করা ; গুনগুনানো, বড়বড়ানো ;
Nag + er = Nagger, বিরক্তিকর ব্যক্তি ; গুনগুনানেওয়ালা, গুনগুনানেওয়ালী ;
Observe = পর্যবেক্ষণ করা, পালন করা ; পালন করা, সমীক্ষা করা ;

Observe + r = Observer, পর্যবেক্ষক, দ্রষ্টা ; সমীক্ষক, দেখনে वाला ;
Perform = সম্পন্ন করা, প্রদর্শন করা ; পালন करना, पूरा करना ;
Perform + er = সম্পাদনকারী, অভিনয়কারী ; সাধক, নির্বাহক, अभिनेता ;
Raise = উন্নীত করা, মনোহর করা ; উঠানা, ऊपर उठाना, बढ़ाना ;
Raise + r = Raiser, मदद दाता ; উঠানে वाले ;
Sell = বিক্রয় করা ; বেচনা, विक्रय करना ;
Sell + er = Seller, বিক্রেতা, পসারী, বিক্রয়কারী ; বিক্রেতা, बेचनेवाला, बनिया ;
Train = শিক্ষা দেওয়া ; সিখানা, तैयार करना ;
Train + er = Trainer, প্রশিক্ষক, ক্রীড়া শিক্ষক, ওস্তাদ ; ট্রেনর, প্রশিক্ষক ;
Utilize = কাজে লাগানো, প্রয়োগ করা ; उपयोग करना, काम में लाना, लाभ उठाना ;
Utilize + r = Utilizer, ব্যবহারকারী ; उपयोग करने वाला ;
Vanquish = হারানো, দমন করা ; जीतना, जीत लेना, हराना ;
Vanquish + er = Vanquisher, জয়ী, বিজেতা ; विजेता, विजयी, परास्त करने वाला ;
Wait = প্রতীক্ষা করা, অপেক্ষা করা ; प्रतीक्षा करना, इंतज़ार करना, सेवा करना ;
Wait + er = Waiter, হোটেলের পরিচারক ; ਵੇਟਰ, चाकर, प्रतीक्षा करनेवाला ;
Yield = ফলন, হার মানা, অর্পণ করা ; फसल, मान लेना, राजी होना ;
Yield + er = আত্মসমর্পণকারী ; आत्मसमर्पणकर्ता ;
Zip = জিপ দিয়ে বন্ধ করা, খুব তাড়াতাড়ি চলে যাওয়া ; जिप से बंद करना ;
Zip + er = Zipper, जिप-चेन ; जिपर ;

Now, from the “Doing Words” we will have the “Naming Words” ending with “or.”

Act = ভান করা, অভিনয় করা ; अभिनय करना ;
Act + or = Actor, অভিনেতা, নাট্যশিল্পী ; अभिनेता ;
Create = সৃষ্টি করা, গড়া ; सृजन करना, बनाना ;
Creat(e) + or = Creator, স্রষ্টা, সৃষ্টিকর্তা ; निर्माता, विधाता ;
Dictate = হুকুম করা, স্রুতি লিখনের জন্য বলা ; हुकम चलाना, दबाव डालना ;
Dictat(e) + or = Dictator, একনায়ক, শাসক ; अनन्य शासक, लिखानेवाला ;
Erect = খাড়া করা, নির্মাণ করা ; खड़ा करना ;
Erect + or = Erector, নির্মাতা ; निर्माता ;
Fabricate = নির্মাণ করা, জাল করা ; गढ़ना, बनाना ;
Fabricat(e) + or = Fabricator, নির্মাতা, জালিস্রষ্টা ; निर्माता ;

Generate = উৎপাদন করা ; उत्पन्न करना, पैदा करना ;
Generat(e) + or = Generator, জেনারেটর ; जेनरेटर, उत्पादक, जन्मदाता ;
Initiate = আরম্ভ করা ; आरंभ करना, सूत्रपात करना ;
Initiat(e) + or = Initiator, দীক্ষাগুরু, অনুষ্ঠাতা ; सर्जक ;
Liberate = মুক্ত করা, মুক্তি দেওয়া ; मुक्त करना, स्वाधीन करना ;
Liberat(e) + or = Liberator, মুক্তি দাতা, ভ্রাণ কর্তা ; मुक्तिदाता, मुक्ति दिलनेवाला ;

Motivate = অনুপ্রাণিত করা, প্রেরণা জোগান ; প্রেরণা দেনা, চালিত করা ;
 Motivat(e) + or = Motivator, যে অনুপ্রেরণা দেয় ; প্রেরক ব্যক্তি ;
 Narrate = বর্ণনা করা ; বয়ান করা, বর্ণন করা, कह सुनाना ;
 Narrat(e) + or = Narrator, বর্ণনা দাতা, কথক ; বয়ান करनेवाला, বাচক ;
 Orate = বক্তৃতা করা, রসিকতার ছলে বলা ; ভাষণ করা, ভাষণ দেনা ;
 Orat(e) + or = Orator, বক্তা ; বক্তা, বোলनेवाला, বাগ্মী ;
 Procreate = উত্পন্ন করা ; উত্পন্ন করা, पैदा करना ;
 Procreat(e) + or = Procreator, জনক বা জননী ; জনক ;
 React = প্রতিক্রিয়া করা ; প্রতিক্রিয়া করা, প্রতিকার করা ;
 React + or = Reactor, রিয়াক্টর ; রিএক্টর, প্রতিঘাতক ;
 Suppress = দমন করা ; দবানা, দমন করা, রোকা ;
 Suppress + or = Suppressor, দমনকারী ; দবানেবালা ;
 Transact = (কালবারে) লেনদেন করা, সম্পাদন করা ; কারোবার করা, প্রবন্ধ করা, কাম করা ;
 Transact + or = Transactor, (কালবারে) লেনদেনকারী ; কাম करनेवाला ;
 Ventilate = বায়ু চলাচল করা ; হবাবাদ করা, হবাবা কা সঁচার করা ;
 Ventilat(e) + or = Ventilator, ভেন্টিলেটর, বায়ুরক্ত, বাতায়ন ; বায়ু-প্রবাহক, বাতায়ন, সঁবাহক ;

Children! Now learn “naming words” ending with “-logy.”

1. Astrology — জ্যোতিষশাস্ত্র ; জ্যোতিষ ;
2. Biology — জীববিদ্যা ; জীববিজ্ঞান ;
3. Cytology — জীবকোষ-সংক্রান্ত বিদ্যা ; কোশিকা বিজ্ঞান ;
4. Dermatology — ত্বকবিদ্যা ; ত্বকবিজ্ঞান ;
5. Ethnology — নৃকুলবিদ্যা, জাতিবিদ্যা ; মানব জাতি বিজ্ঞান ;
6. Futurology — ভবিষ্যচর্চা ; The study of future possibilities based on current trends and data.
7. Geology — ভূবিদ্যা ; ভূবিজ্ঞান ;
8. Hagiology — সাধু মহাপুরুষদের জীবন সম্বন্ধে উপাখ্যান ;
9. Ideology — অধিবিদ্যা ; বিচারধারা, চিন্তাবৃত্তি ;
10. Jungology — The study of Carl Jung’s theories and psychological concepts.
11. Kinesiology — মানব দেহ সঞ্চালন বিদ্যা ; The study of human body movement.
12. Limnology — মিঠা জলাশয়ের প্রাকৃতিক বৈশিষ্ট্য-সংক্রান্ত বিদ্যা ; সরসী জীব ;
13. Menology — সাধুদের জন্মমৃত্যুর তারিখ এবং জীবনীপূর্ণ পঞ্জিকা ;
14. Neology — নতুন শব্দ প্রবর্তন ; নয়ে শব্দ আমল মেনে লানা ;
15. Ontology — তত্ত্ববিদ্যা ; সত্ত্ব শাস্ত্র, অন্টলজী ;
16. Physiology — শারীর বিধান, দেহতত্ত্ব ; শরীর ক্রিয়া বিজ্ঞান ;
17. Quinology — The study of quinine and the plants from which it is derived, especially The cinchona tree.
18. Radiology — রশ্মিবিকিরণ-সংক্রান্ত বিজ্ঞান ; রেডিয়োলজী ;
19. Sociology — সমাজ বিজ্ঞান ; সমাজ বিজ্ঞান ;

20. Theology — ধর্মশাস্ত্র; ধর্মশাস্ত্র;
 21. Urology — মূত্রব্যবস্থা-বিজ্ঞান; মূত্রবিজ্ঞান, উরোলজি;
 22. Virology — ভাইরাসবিদ্যা; বাইরস বিজ্ঞান;
 23. Zoology — প্রাণিবিদ্যা; প্রাণি বিজ্ঞান, জন্তু শাস্ত্র;
 24. Psychology — মনোবিজ্ঞান; মনোবিজ্ঞান;
 25. Archaeology — পুরাতত্ত্ব প্রত্নতত্ত্ব; পুরাতত্ত্ববিদ্যা;
 26. Pathology — রোগবিদ্যা; পৈথোলজী, রোগ-নিদান;
 27. Genealogy — বংশবৃত্তান্ত; বংশাবলী;
 28. Gynaecology — স্ত্রীরোগবিদ্যা; স্ত্রীরোগ-বিজ্ঞান;
 29. Philology — ভাষাতত্ত্ব, ভাষা বিজ্ঞান; ভাষাশাস্ত্র;
 30. Aetiology — নিদানতত্ত্ব; রোগ হেতু-বিজ্ঞান;
 31. Teratology — অলৌকিক কাহিনী; টেরটালজী;
 32. Mythology — পুরাণ শাস্ত্র; পুরাণশাস্ত্র;
 33. Oceanology — সমুদ্র বিজ্ঞান; সমুদ্র বিজ্ঞান;
 34. Neurology — স্নায়ুবিজ্ঞান; স্নায়ুবিজ্ঞান;
 35. Nephrology — মেঘবিজ্ঞান; নেফ্রালজী;
 36. Cardiology — হৃদবিজ্ঞান; হৃদরোগ বিজ্ঞান;
 37. Posology — ঔষধের মাত্রা সংক্রান্ত বিদ্যা; ঔষধ মাত্রা-তত্ত্ব;
 38. Epistemology — জ্ঞানতত্ত্ব; জ্ঞানবাদ;
 39. Cacology — অশুদ্ধ উচ্চারণ; বুরা ভাষণ, অশুদ্ধ উচ্চারণ;
 40. Entomology — পতঙ্গ বিজ্ঞান; কীটবিজ্ঞান;
 41. Terminology — পরিভাষা; পারিভাষিক (শব্দ);
 42. Orology — পর্বত বিজ্ঞান; পর্বত বিজ্ঞান;
 43. Ornithology — পক্ষিবিজ্ঞান; পক্ষীবিজ্ঞান;
 44. Conchology — শঙ্খ বিজ্ঞান; শঙ্খবিজ্ঞান;
 45. Penology — দণ্ডবিজ্ঞান; দণ্ডশাস্ত্র;
 46. Ophthalmology — অস্থ্যালম্বালজি; নেত্র বিজ্ঞান;
 47. Egyptology — মিশরী পুরাতত্ত্ব; মিসরশাস্ত্র;
 48. Ecology — বাস্তুবিদ্যা; পরিস্থিতি বিজ্ঞান;
 49. Technology — প্রযুক্তিবিদ্যা, প্রয়োগবিদ্যা; টেকনোলজী;
 50. Ichthyology — মৎস্যবিজ্ঞান, মীনবিদ্যা; মৎস্যবিদ্যা, মৎস্যবিজ্ঞান;
 51. Horology — ঘড়ি নির্মাণ বিদ্যা; ঘড়ী নির্মাণ কলা, সময়-মাপন কলা;
 52. Oology — The study of eggs, and of birds during the nesting season.
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Children! Now learn the “Naming Words” ending with “-ist.”

1. Archaeologist — प्रगल्भविद; पुरातत्त्वविद;
2. Biologist — जीवविज्ञानी; जीवविज्ञानी;
3. Botanist — उद्भिदविज्ञानी; वनस्पति शास्त्री;
4. Dermatologist — त्वक-विशेषज्ञ; त्वचा विज्ञानी;
5. Ethnologist — जातिविद्याविद; मानवजाति विज्ञानी;
6. Geologist — भूविज्ञानी; भूविज्ञानी, भूविज्ञानविद;
7. Hagiologist — उपाख्यान रचयिता;
8. Ideologist — भावदार्शनिक, भाववादी; विचार विज्ञान वेत्ता;
9. Physiologist — शरीर विज्ञानी; शरीर-क्रिया विज्ञानी;
10. Radiologist — रेडिओलॉजिस्ट; विकिरण विज्ञानी, विकिरण चिकित्सक;
11. Sociologist — समाजविज्ञानी; समाज विज्ञानी, समाज शास्त्री;
12. Theologist — धर्मतत्त्वविद; धर्मशास्त्री;
13. Urologist — ইউরোলজিস্ট; उरोलोजिस्ट;
14. Virologist — ভাইরাসবিদ;
15. Zoologist — प्राणिविद्याविशारद; प्राणि शास्त्री;
16. Psychologist — मनोविद; मनोविज्ञानी;
17. Pathologist — रोगविद्याविद; रोगविज्ञानी, रोग पहचानने वाला;
18. Genealogist — कुलाचार्य, कुलक्रमज्ञ; वंशावली विशेषज्ञ (विशारद);
19. Gynaecologist — स्त्रीरोगविशेषज्ञ; प्रसूतिशास्त्री;
20. Philologist — भाषाविज्ञानी; भाषाविद, भाषा विज्ञानी;
21. Mythologist — पुराणज्ञ, पुराणवेत्ता, पुराणलेखक;
22. Neurologist — स्नायुचिकित्सक, स्नायुविशारद; स्नायु-विशेषज्ञ;
23. Nephrologist — किडनी रोग विशेषज्ञ; किडनी रोग विशेषज्ञ;
24. Cardiologist — हृदयरोग विशेषज्ञ; हृदय रोग विशेषज्ञ;
25. Terminologist — परिभाषाविद;
26. Orologist — शैलविज्ञानी;
27. Ornithologist — पक्षिविज्ञानी; पक्षी विज्ञानी, पक्षी विद्या का जानने वाला;
28. Ophthalmologist — चक्षुरोग-चिकित्सक; नेत्र विज्ञानी, नेत्र चिकित्सक;
29. Ecologist — वास्तव्यविद्या-विशेषज्ञ; परिस्थिति विज्ञानशास्त्री;
30. Ichthyologist — मीनविद्याविशारद; मत्स्यो के प्राकृतिक इतिहास का ज्ञाता;

Children! Now learn the “Naming Words” ending with “-cian.”

1. Beauty, সৌন্দর্য, সূন্দরতা ; সৌন্দর্য, সুন্দরতা ;
Beautician —--- রূপবিশারদ, প্রসাধনী-থলি ; ব্যুটিশিয়ান, কসমেটিক্স কা বৈগ ;
2. Diet, খাদ্য, আহার, অন্নাহার ; ভোজন, আহাৰ, খানা ;
Dietician —--- খাদ্য বা পথ্যব্যবস্থা বিদ্যাভিৎ ; আহাৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ, আহাৰ-বিজ্ঞানী ;
3. Electric, বৈদ্যুতিক ; বিজলী ;
Electrician —--- তড়িত-তত্ত্ববিদ, বিদ্যুৎ-মিস্ত্রি ; বিজলী কারীগর ;
4. Logic, তর্কবিদ্যা, তর্কশাস্ত্র, ন্যায়শাস্ত্র ; তর্কশাস্ত্র, ন্যায়শাস্ত্র ;
Logician —--- নৈয়ায়িক, ন্যায় বাণীশ, তর্কিক ; তর্কিক, তর্কবিদ ;
5. Magic, জাদু ; জাদু ;
Magician —--- জাদুকর, বাজিকর ; জাদুগর, মায়াবী ;
6. Mathematics, গণিত ; গণিত ;
Mathematician —--- গণিত বেত্তা ; গণিতজ্ঞ ;
7. Music, সঙ্গীত ; সংগীত, গানবিদ্যা ;
Musician —--- সঙ্গীতবিত্ত, গায়ক ; সংগীতজ্ঞ, গানে-বজানেবালা ;
8. Optic, চক্ষু সংক্রান্ত ; দৃষ্টিগত ;
Optician —--- চশমাবিক্রেতা, চক্ষুরোগ-চিকিৎসক ; আঁপতিশিয়ান ;
9. Paediatric, শিশুরোগের চিকিৎসা সংক্রান্ত ; বাল চিকিৎসা ;
Paediatrician —--- শিশুরোগ-চিকিৎসক ; বচ্চ্যোঁ কা চিকিৎসক ;
10. Rhetoric, অলঙ্কারশাস্ত্র, অলঙ্করণ ; অলঙ্কার শাস্ত্র, ভাষণ কলা ;
Rhetorician —--- বক্তা, অলঙ্কার শাস্ত্রের শিক্ষক ; বাগ্মী, অলঙ্কারশাস্ত্রী ;
11. Statistics, পরিসংখ্যানবিদ্যা ; আঁকড়ে, অঁক-বিবরন ;
Statistician —--- পরিসংখ্যানবিদ, রাশিবিজ্ঞানী ; সাংখ্যিকীবিদ ;
12. Technic, প্রায়োগিক বিদ্যা-সংক্রান্ত ; পারিভাষিক শব্দাবলী ;
Technician —--- প্রয়োগবিত্ত, শিল্পবিত্ত ; টেকনীশিয়ান ;

Children! Let us make sentences with the above words:

1. Robin Samanta is an "archaeologist."
2. Pankaj Manna is a "biologist."
3. Pankaj Basu is a "botanist."
4. Debjani Chatterjee is a "dermatologist."
5. Ashis Mukherjee is an "ethnologist."
6. Sudhir Chakraborty is a "geologist."
7. Joyguru Goswami is a "hagiologist."
8. Maniklal Das is an "ideologist."
9. Ashok Bhattacharyya is a "physiologist."
10. Benoy Mukherjee is a "radiologist."
11. Manindra Guin is a "sociologist."
12. Manindra Kumar Sen is a "theologist."
13. Shaibal Kumar Ghosal is a "urologist."
14. Ranajit Sengupta is a "virologist."
15. Haridas Gupta is a "zoologist."
16. Arati Sen is a "psychologist."
17. Madhab Bhowmick is a "pathologist."
18. Subhas Bhattacharyya is a "genealogist."
19. Arpita Majumder is a "gynaecologist."
20. Ipsita Biswas is a "philologist."
21. Sumanta Majumder is a "mythologist."
22. Nilanjan Sen is a "neurologist."
23. Nivedita Biswas is a "nephrologist."
24. Ankan Pathak is a "cardiologist."
25. Suchitra Roy Acharya is a "terminologist."
26. Biplob Kumar Mukherjee is an "orologist."
27. Ananta Kumar Paul is an "ornithologist."
28. Manimoy Chanda is an "ophthalmologist."
29. Tarun Chatterjee is an "ecologist."
30. Dipak Mukherjee is an "ichthyologist."
31. Meena Chakraborty is a "beautician."
32. Koyel is a "dietician."
33. Subhas Ghosh is an "electrician."
34. Mohit Kumar Dhara is a "logician."
35. Prasanta Sarkar is a "magician."
36. Abhijit Chatterjee is a "mathematician."
37. Pradip Chakraborty is a "musician."
38. Monoranjan Sarkar is an "optician."
39. Aryamitra De is a "paediatrician."

40. Alak Ranjan Chakraborty is a “*rhetorician*.”
41. Durgadas Bhattacharyya is a “*statistician*.”
42. Nimai Kumar Chowdhury is a “*technician*.”
43. He is a “*newcomer*” here.
44. I am a “*helper*” of my mother in the kitchen.
45. Parashuram was the “*killer*” of his mother.
46. God is the “*Maker*” of the universe.
47. Pandit Gyan Prakash Ghosh was a great “*trainer*” in music.
48. God is the “*Creator*” of the universe.
49. There is no “*ventilator*” in this room.
50. He is a reliable “*transactor*” in my business.

Children! Listen to a Rhyme. (It is my composition.)

Sky, Sky, Sky

Why are you so empty, “Bhai?”
“Mayer Peter Bhai,
Kothay Gele Pi?”
Endless is the sky, so high,
Love, just as vast, cannot lie.
The bond we shared, womb to world,
Your absence leaves my heart unfurled.

Comment About The Rhyme:

The rhyme contains rhetorical and prosodical significance. The third and fourth lines show a proverb in Bengali. In Bengali “*Bhai*” means “*brother*” and “*pi*” means “*to get*.” But in Greek “*pi*” is the sixteenth alphabetic letter. The number sixteen (16) is auspicious to the Hindus. It is a symbol of fullness because sixteen annas make one rupee. The sky and love is endless. My brother and I rested for nine months and ten days in the same womb of my mother. So, love to my brother is endless. My brother is missing. The sky looks vacant as there are no stars in the daytime.

The two words (lie and unfurled) add depth and richness to the composition, highlighting the emotions and symbolic connections woven into the rhyme. When we say, “Love, just as vast, cannot lie,” it means that love is as boundless and true as the sky and cannot be hidden or denied.

Chapter 8

Kinds Of Doing Words Or Verbs

Children! You have already learned that a “verb” is a doing word. In an assertive (affirmative/ negative) sentence (সাধারণ হ্যাঁ-বোধক / না-বোধক বাক্য) the verb always takes the second position after the subject or nominative (কর্তা). The subject or nominative always takes the first position in the sentence. If the verb is transitive (সকর্মক / সক্রমক) then the third position occupies an object (কর্ম / কর্ম).

Let us have an example:

জন চা “খায় |” জন चाय “पीता है|” John “takes” tea.

John --- Subject, “takes” --- Transitive verb, Tea --- Object.

Dear Children! Never forget that in English the “verb” always stands after the “subject” and the “object” after the “verb.”

1. SUBJECT

2. VERB

3. OBJECT.

But in Bengali and Hindi, the “verb” (ক্রিয়া পদ / क्रिया) stands after the “object” or at the end of the sentence.

Comment: Most “transitive verbs” take a single object. But such “transitive verbs” as — give, ask, offer, promise, tell, etc. take two objects after them — an “Indirect Object” which denotes the person, and a “Direct Object” which usually represents the name of something. For example:

1. My father “gave” John a book.

2. John told me a story.

Here, a book/ a story --- Direct Object,

John/ me --- Indirect Object.

Intransitive verbs, on the other hand, take no objects after them. For example:

1. The boys “run.”

2. Birds “fly.”

3. He “walks” every morning.

4. They always “lie.”
5. Please “sit” there.
6. The sun “rises” in the east and “sets” in the west.
7. The beggar “stood” by the gate.
8. He does not “sleep” by day.
9. Cocks “crow” at dawn.
10. A light rain “fell” last night.

Children! Let us see how a transitive verb, “to eat” can make twelve different sentences in English from Bengali and Hindi.

“Tense” (কাল / কাল)

Present (=বর্তমান / वर्तमान):

1. আমি ভাত “খাই।”; मैं भात “खाता हूँ।”;
— I “eat” rice.
2. আমি ভাত “খাইতেছি।”; मैं भात “खा रहा हूँ।”;
— I “am eating” rice. (বাক্যে “সময়” উল্লেখ নাই)
3. আমি ভাত “খাইয়াছি।”; मैं भात “खा चुका हूँ।”, मैंने भात “खाया है।”;
— I “have eaten” rice.
4. আমি (দশ মিনিটে ধরিয়া) “ভাত খাইতেছি।”; मैं (दस मिनट से) भात “खा रहा हूँ।”;
— I “have been eating” rice (for ten minutes.) বাক্যে “সময়” উল্লেখ আছে।

Past (=অতীত / भूतकाल):

1. আমি ভাত “খাইয়াছিলাম।”; मैंने भात “खाया” / “खाया था।”;
— I “ate” rice.
2. আমি ভাত “খাইতেছিলাম।”; मैं भात “खा रहा था।”;
— I “was eating” rice. বাক্যে “সময়” উল্লেখ -নাই।
3. (বাবা আসিবার পূর্বে) আমি ভাত “খাইয়াছিলাম।”; मेरे पिताजी के आने के पूर्व मैं भात “खा चुका था।”
— I “had eaten” rice before my father came.
4. আমি (দশ মিনিটে ধরিয়া) ভাত “খাইতেছিলাম।”; मैं (दस मिनट से) भात “खा रहा था।”
— I “had been eating” rice (for ten minutes.) বাক্যে “সময়” উল্লেখ আছে।

Future (=ভবিষ্যৎ / भविष्य):

1. আমি ভাত “খাইব।”; मैं भात “खाऊँगा।”;
— I “shall eat” rice.
2. আমি ভাত “খাইতে থাকিব।”; मैं भात “खा रहा हूँगा।”
— I “shall be eating” rice. বাক্যে “সময়” উল্লেখ নাই।

3. (বাবা আসিবার পূর্বে) আমি ভাত “খাইয়াথাকিব।”; मेरे पिताजी के आने के पूर्व मैं भात “खा चुका हूँगा”

— I “shall have eaten” rice before my father “comes” (or “will come.”)

4. আমি (দশ মিনিট ধরিয়) ভাত “খাইতেথাকিব।”; मैं (दस मिनट से) भात “खा रहा हूँगा।”;

— I “shall have been eating” rice for ten minutes. बाको “समय” উল্লেখ আছে।

Comment: Dear Children! You all know that cows eat grass, straw, oil cake, etc. and after a few hours they “chew the cud.” Likewise, you all at first memorize the above twelve (12) sentences. Just know how only a “transitive verb” can make twelve sentences. Gradually you will be able to understand the differences of different sentences when you make sentences with different “transitive” and “intransitive” verbs. Your parents and teachers will help you. I will discuss later on.

Children! Now learn the “Transitive verbs” ending with “-fy.”

1. Beautify — সুন্দর করা, ভূষিত করা; सुशोभित करना, सुन्दर बनाना ;
2. Gratify — তুষ্ট করা, সন্তুষ্ট করা; प्रसन्न करना, आनंद देना ;
3. Horrify — আতঙ্কিত করা; डराना, भयभीत करना ;
4. Modify — আকার, গুণাগুণ পরিবর্তন করা; रूप बदलना ;
5. Purify — শোধন করা; निर्मल करना, पवित्र करना ;
6. Terrify — আতঙ্কিত করা; दहला देना, डराना ;
7. Prettify — মনোরম করা, সুন্দর করা; सुन्दर बनाना, मनोहर बनाना ;
8. Classify — শ্রেণীভাগ করা; वर्गीकरण करना ;
9. Ratify — বলবৎ করা; बहाल करना, पुष्टि करना ;
10. Verify — সত্যতা প্রমাণ করা; जाँचना, अदा करना ;
11. Testify — প্রতিপাদন করা; गवाही देना ;
12. Certify — প্রমাণ করা; प्रमाणित करना ;

Children! Learn the “Transitive verbs” ending with “-ate.” At the same time, you will be able to get the “Noun Forms” from these “Transitive Verbs” by adding the suffix “-tion.” Also, learn how to use them in the sentences. Your parents and teachers will gladly help you. In this way, you all enrich your vocabulary.

1. Assassinate — বিশ্বাসঘাতকতাপূর্বক গোপনে হত্যা করা; हत्या करना, कत्तल करना, छिप कर मारना ;

Assassination — বিশ্বাসঘাতকতাপূর্বক গোপন হত্যা; गुप्तघात, छलघात, कपटवध ;

2. Celebrate — বিখ্যাত করা, (পর্ব) পালন করা; उत्सव मनाना, समारोह मनाना ;

Celebration — উদ্‌যাপন, পালন, খ্যাতি; उत्सव, समारोह, त्योहार, पर्व ;

3. Devastate — বিধ্বস্ত করা, লুণ্ঠন করা; उजाड़ना, नाश करना, कुचल डालना ;

Devastation — বিধ্বস্ত করণ, লুণ্ঠন; तबाही, विनाश, बरबादी ;

4. Educate — শিক্ষা দেওয়া ; শিক্ষা দেনা, শিক্ষা দিলানা শিক্ষণ দেনা ;
Education — শিক্ষা ; শিক্ষা, শিক্ষণ ;
5. Fascinate — মুগ্ধ করা, আকর্ষণ করা ; মোহিত করা, জাদু করা, আকর্ষণ করা ;
Fascination — মোহ, আকর্ষণ, মোহিনীশক্তি ; সম্মোহন, মায়া, মোহ, জাদু ;
6. Generate — উত্পাদন করা সৃষ্টি করা ; উত্পাদন করা, উপজানা, পৈদা করা ;
Generation — উত্পাদন, সৃষ্টি, প্রজনন ; সন্ততি, জনন, প্রজনন ;
7. Imitate — অনুকরণ করা, নকল করা ; অনুকরণ করা, নকল করা ;
Imitation — অনুকরণ, অনুকৃতি ; অনুকরণ, অনুকৃতি, নকল, প্রতিরূপতা ;
8. Liberate — মুক্ত করা ; মুক্ত করা, স্বাধীন করা, রিহা করা ;
Liberation — মুক্তি, স্বাধীনতা ; মুক্তি, আজাদী, রিহাই ;
9. Motivate — অনুপ্রাণিত করা ; প্রেরণা দেনা, চালিত করা ;
Motivation — প্রেরণা, প্রেষণা ; প্রেরণা, অভিপ্রেরণ ;
10. Nominate — নির্বাচনের জন্য নাম প্রস্তাব করা ; মনোনীত করা, নামজদ করা ;
Nomination — মনোনয়ন ; নামাংকন, নাম নির্দেশন ;
11. Osculate — চুম্বন করা ; চুমুনা, চুম্বন করা
Osculation — চুম্বন ; বোসা, চুম্বন ;
12. Palliate — ক্ষমা করা, (বেদনা) উপশম করা ; ঘটানা, রোগ শমন করা ;
Palliation — (বেদনার) উপশম ; উপশমন, অলপীকরণ ;
13. Punctuate — বিরাম চিহ্ন দেওয়া ; বিরামচিহ্ন দেনা ;
Punctuation — বিরামচিহ্ন দ্বারা চিহ্নিত করণ ; বিরাম-চিহ্ন-বিধান ;
14. Renovate — পুনরায় নতুন করা, নবরূপ দান করা ; সুধারনা, ফির সে নয়া বানানা ;
Renovation — নবীকরণ, নবীভবন ; নবীকরণ, নবীয়ন ;
15. Serrate — করাতের ন্যায় খাঁজ কাটা ; দাঁতদার কতনা ;
Serration — করাতের দাঁতের ন্যায় খাঁজ-কাটা অংশ ; দাঁতা, কংগুরা ;
16. Translate — অনুবাদ করা, ভাষান্তরিত করা ; অনুবাদ করা, ভাষান্তর করা ;
Translation — অনুবাদ, তরজমা ; অনুবাদ, ভাষান্তর, অন্তরণ ;
17. Ventilate — অব্যবহাতি চলাচল করা ; হবাবাদ করা, (কমরে মৈ) হবাবা সাংচার করা ;

Ventilation — অবাধ বায়ু-চলাচল; বায়ুসংচার, বায়ু-সঞ্চালন।

Comment: The final “e” (in each “*transitive verb*”) is discarded when adding the suffix “*tion*,” this follows a common pattern in English morphology.

In English, there are different kinds of verbs, such as –

1. Transitive Verbs and Intransitive Verbs
2. Finite Verbs and Infinite Verbs
3. Strong Verbs and Weak Verbs, etc.

But there are two classes of verbs in English:

(A) The “*auxiliary (helping) verbs*” (auxiliaries) সাহায্যকারী ক্রিয়া:

To be (am, is, are, was, were, been, being), to have, (have, has, had), to do (do, does, did); can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, will, would; to need, to dare and used.

(B) All other verbs (Ordinary Verbs/ Main Verbs/ Principal Verbs), which we may call “*Primary Verbs*.” মূখ্য ক্রিয়া।

The function of Auxiliary Verbs:

Auxiliary (helping) verbs are used in conjunction with the main verb to form verb tenses, moods, voices, and aspects. They also help to add grammatical meaning to the main verb. For example:

1. I “*am*” reading a book. (The auxiliary verb “*am*” helps to form the present continuous tense.)
2. We “*were*” playing football on the field yesterday. (The auxiliary verb “*were*” helps to form the past continuous tense.)
3. They “*have*” finished their work. (The auxiliary verb “*have*” helps to form the present perfect tense.)
4. The patient “*had*” died before the doctor came. (The auxiliary verb “*had*” helps to form the past perfect tense.)
5. “*Did*” you see the movie yesterday? (The auxiliary verb “*did*” is used to form the past tense question.)

6. You “can” do it. (The modal auxiliary verb “can” expresses “ability.”)

7. I “may” help you. (The modal auxiliary verb “may” expresses “possibility.”)

The function of Main Verb: The “main verb” is the “primary verb” that carries the main meaning, action, or state. Note that the “main verb” can stand alone or be accompanied by “auxiliary verbs (helping verbs)” in the sentence. For example:

1. Babies “cry.” শিশুরা কাঁদে।
2. Birds “fly.” পাখি ওড়ে।
3. Rabeya “walks” to school. রাবেয়া হেঁটে স্কুলে যায়।
4. John “swims” in the river. জন নদীতে সাঁতার কাটে।
5. Peter “sleeps” by day. পীটার দিনে ঘুমায়।
6. The sun “rises” in the east. সূর্য পূর্ব দিকে ওঠে।
7. The sun “sets” in the west. সূর্য পশ্চিম দিকে অস্ত যায়।

Dear Children! Let us see how the “auxiliary verbs” help us to form the “Interrogative Sentences” from the “Assertive Sentences.”

(সাধারণ বাক্য থেকে প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য):

1. I “am” reading a novel. (Assertive Sentence ; সাধারণ বাক্য;)
— আমি একটা উপন্যাস পড়ছি।
2. “Am” I reading a novel? (Interrogative Sentence ; প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য;)
— আমি কি একটা উপন্যাস পড়ছি?
3. Tuhina “is” reading a story.
— তুহিনা একটা গল্প পড়ছে।
4. “Is” Tuhina reading a story?
— তুহিনা কি একটা গল্প পড়ছে?

Note that an “Interrogative Sentence” always ends with a question mark (?).

5. Ipsita, Aditi, and Merry “are” doing a work.
— ঈপসিতা, অদিতি এবং মেরী একটা কাজ করছে।
6. “Are” Ipsita, Aditi, and Merry doing a work?
— ঈপসিতা, অদিতি এবং মেরী কি একটা কাজ করছে?

7. Nivedita “was” writing a letter.

— নিবেদিতা একটা চিঠি লিখছিল।

8. “Was” Nivedita writing a letter?

— নিবেদিতা কি একটা চিঠি লিখছিল?

9. John and Peter “were” swimming in the pond.

— জন এবং পীটার পুকুরে সাঁতার কাটছিল।

10. “Were” John and Peter swimming in the pond?

— জন এবং পীটার কি পুকুরে সাঁতার কাটছিল?

11. He “has” gone to London.

— সে লন্ডন গিয়াছে।

12. “Has” he gone to London?

— সে কি লন্ডন গিয়াছে?

13. Sankar and Bhaskar “have” done it.

— শঙ্কর এবং ভাস্কর এটা করেছে।

14. “Have” Sankar and Bhaskar done it?

— শঙ্কর এবং ভাস্কর কি এটা করেছে?

15. We “had” been to Mumbai.

— আমরা মুম্বাই গিয়েছি।

16. “Had” we been to Mumbai?

— আমরা কি মুম্বাই গিয়েছি?

17. I “shall” be rich.

— আমি ধনী হব।

18. “Shall” I be rich?

— আমি কি ধনী হব?

19. You “will” be rich.

— তুমি ধনী হবে।

20. “Will” you be rich?

— তুমি কি ধনী হবে?

21. You “*should*” go there.
— তোমার সেখানে যাওয়া উচিত।
22. “*Should*” you go there.
— তোমার কি সেখানে যাওয়া উচিত?
23. Hamilton “*would*” bathe daily in the Ganges.
— হ্যামিলটন প্রতিদিন গঙ্গায় স্নান করতেন।
24. “*Would*” Hamilton bathe daily in the Ganges?
— হ্যামিলটন কি প্রতিদিন গঙ্গায় স্নান করতেন?
25. I “*can*” do it.
— আমি এটা করতে পারি।
26. “*Can*” I do it?
— আমি কি এটা করতে পারি?
27. You “*could*” climb up the hill.
— তুমি পাহাড়টায় উঠতে পারতে।
28. “*Could*” you climb up the hill?
— তুমি কি পাহাড়টায় উঠতে পারতে?
29. I “*may*” come in.
— আমি ভিতরে আসতে পারি।
30. “*May*” I come in?
— আমি কি ভিতরে আসতে পারি?
31. I “*might*” go to your house.
— আমি তোমার বাড়ি যেতে পারতাম।
32. “*Might*” I go to your house?
— আমি কি তোমার বাড়ি যেতে পারতাম?

Comment: Children! Note that in the “*above*” sentences these verbs (am, is, are, was, were, Has, have, and had) are the “*helping verbs.*” Each of these “*helping verbs*” always stands before the nominative (কর্তা) in the “*Interrogative Sentences.*”

Again, these helping verbs can stand independently as “main verbs” in the sentences,

For example:

1. I “am” John. আমি (হই) জন।
2. “Am” I John? আমি কি (হই) জন?
3. He “is” Peter. সে (হয়) পীটার।
4. “Is” he Peter? সে কি (হয়) পীটার?
5. They “are” ill. তারা (হয়) অসুস্থ।
6. “Are” they ill? তারা কি (হয়) অসুস্থ?
7. Mother “was” in the kitchen. মা রান্নাঘরে ছিল।
8. “Was” mother in the kitchen? মা কি রান্নাঘরে ছিল?
9. Sankar and Asim “were” my friends. শঙ্কর এবং অসীম আমার বন্ধু ছিল।
10. “Were” Sankar and Asim my friends? শঙ্কর এবং অসীম কি আমার বন্ধু ছিল?
11. He “has” a lot of money. তার অনেক টাকা আছে।
12. “Has” he a lot of money? তার কি অনেক টাকা আছে?
13. They “have” honesty. তাদের সততা আছে।
14. “Have” they honesty? তাদের কি সততা আছে?
15. Gouri Sen “had” much money. গৌরী সেনের অনেক টাকা ছিল।
16. “Had” Gouri Sen much money? গৌরী সেনের কি অনেক টাকা ছিল?

Again, the verb “to do” (do, does, and did) can also be used in the sentences as the “main verb,” and as the “auxiliary verb.” For example:

1. I “do” the work. আমি কাজটি করি।
In the sentence “do” is the main verb.
2. He “does” the work. সে কাজটি করে।
In the sentence “does” is the main verb.
3. She “did” the work. তিনি (স্ত্রী লিঙ্গে) কাজটি করে ছিলেন।
In the sentence “did” is the main verb.

Children! Note that these verbs (do, does, and did) are the “auxiliary” (helping) verbs written below in the sentences:

1. I “go” to school. (In the sentence “go” is the main verb.)
আমি বিদ্যালয়ে যাই।

2. "Do" I go to school? (In the sentence "Do" is the auxiliary verb.)
আমি কি বিদ্যালয়ে যাই?
3. He "goes" to school. (In the sentence "goes" is the main verb.)
সে বিদ্যালয়ে যায়।
4. "Does" he go to school? (In the sentence "Does" is the auxiliary verb.)
সে কি বিদ্যালয়ে যায়?
5. She "went" to school. (In the sentence "went" is the main verb.)
তিনি (স্ত্রী লিঙ্গে) বিদ্যালয়ে গিয়েছিলেন।
6. "Did" she go to school? (In the sentence "Did" is the auxiliary verb.)
তিনি (স্ত্রী লিঙ্গে) কি বিদ্যালয়ে গিয়ে ছিলেন?

Children! Now learn the "nouns" functioning as "verbs" in the sentences:
("বিশেষ্য" কাজ করছে "ক্রিয়াপদের," "নাম" সে "ক্রিয়া"):

1. Chair:

Noun: The "chair" (চেয়ার, কেরা; कुर्सी, আসন;) is comfortable.

Verb: He will "chair" (সভাপতিত্ব করা; preside;) the meeting tomorrow.

2. Google:

Noun: "Google" (অনুসন্ধান ইঞ্জিন; गुगल;) is a popular search engine.

Verb: I need to "google" (গুগল ইঞ্জিনে অনুসন্ধান করা;) the recipe for tonight's dinner.

3. Book:

Noun: I love reading a good "book." (বই, পুস্তক; पुस्तक, किताब;)

Verb: He "booked" (অগ্রিম টিকিট কাটা; बुक करना) a table for us at the restaurant.

4. Mail:

Noun: I have received a package in the "mail" (ডাক; भुगतान, डाक) today.

Verb: She will "mail" (ডাকে দেওয়া; डाक से भेजना;) the letter this afternoon.

5. Paint:

Noun: The "paint" (রঙ; रंग, लेप;) is drying on the wall.

Verb: They plan to "paint" (রঙ লাগান; रंगना;) the house this weekend.

6. Hammer:

Noun: The "hammer" (হাতুড়ি; हथौड़ा;) is in the toolbox.

Verb: He will "hammer" (হাতুড়ি দিয়ে আঘাত করা; पीटना;) the nails into the wood.

7. Run:

Noun: He went for a “run” (ছোটো, দৌড় ; দৌড়, যাত্রা) this morning. Verb: Rimi will “run” (প্রতিযোগিতা করা, ছুটো ; দৌড়না ;) the marathon next month.

8. Permit:

Noun: He applied for a work “permit.” (পারমিট ; পরমিট;)

Verb: The city will “permit” (অনুমতি দেওয়া; অনুমতি দেনা;) the construction of the new building.

9. Milk

Noun: “Milk” (দুধ, পস; দুধ;) is white.

Verb: The milkman “milks” (দুধ দোহন করে ; দুধ দুহনা) the cow.

10. Water:

Noun: We can not live without “water.” (জল, বারি, সলিল; পানী, জল;)

Verb: The gardener “waters” (জল দেয়; পানী দেনা;) the flowering plants.

11. Face:

Noun: A fair “face” (বদন, মুখ ; চেহারা, সূরত;) wins everywhere.

Verb: He “faced” (সম্মুখীন হওয়া ; সামনা করনা;) the odd situation.

12. Eye:

Noun: The “eye” (নেত্র, চক্ষু; চক্ষু, আঁখ;) is to see.

Verb: She “eyed” (আড়চোখে দেখা; নজর রাখনা) me.

Children! Note that the “adjectives” function as “verbs” in the sentences below:

1. Clean:

Adjective: The house is “clean.” (পরিষ্কার, পবিত্র; সাফ, শুদ্ধ, পবিত্র;)

Verb: She will “clean” (পরিষ্কার করা; সাফ করনা, মাজনা, স্বচ্ছ করনা) the house this afternoon.

2. Warm:

Adjective: The soup is “warm.” (উষ্ণ, গরম; গর্ম, উষ্ণ;)

Verb: He will “warm” (গরম করা; গরম করনা, তাপনা, गरमाना) the soup in the microwave.

3. Empty:

Adjective: The glass is “empty.” (খালি; খালী, শূন্য;)

Verb: Please “empty” (খালি করা ; ছুঁচা হোনা, খালী হোনা;) the trash can.

4. Open:

Adjective: The door is “open.” (খোলা; খুলা हुआ;)

Verb: Can you “open” (থুলা; খোলনা;) the window?

5. Calm:

Adjective: The sea is “calm.” (শান্ত, স্থির; শান্ত, নীরব;)

Verb: She tried to “calm” (শান্ত করা; শান্ত করা;) the crying baby.

6. Dry:

Adjective: This is a “dry” (দুগ্ধদানে অক্ষম; সূঁখা) cow.

The cow has gone “dry.” (গরুটির দুধ শুকিয়ে গেছে।)

In the sentence “*The cow has gone dry*,” the word “dry” functions as an adjective. It describes the state of the cow, indicating that she is no longer producing milk.

Verb: The cow has “dried” up.

Dear Children! You all know that every day, we need “verbs” to talk with others for different purposes. So, learn these (220) important and useful verbs. I hope that these “verbs” will help you to converse with your parents, teachers, friends, and others. Here they are:

A

1. Act — অভিনয় করা, আচরণ করা; অভিনয় করা;
2. Air — বায়ুসেবন করা, বায়ুপূর্ণ করা; সুখানা, হাওয়া লগানো;
3. Answer — উত্তর দেওয়া, সাড়া দেওয়া; উত্তর দেওয়া, কাম দেওয়া;
4. Attack — আক্রমণ করা, বিনাশ করা; আক্রমণ করা, ধাওয়া করা;
5. Attract — আকর্ষণ করা, প্রলুব্ধ করা; আকর্ষিত করা, মোহ লেওয়া;
6. Ask — জিজ্ঞাসা করা, বলা, আদেশ করা; পূছনা, মাংগনা, যাচনা করা;
7. Arise — ওঠা, শয্যা ত্যাগ করা; উঠা, উত্থান;
8. Arrive — পৌঁছান, আবির্ভূত হওয়া; পর পহুঁচেন, কো পহুঁচনা;

B

9. Bite — কামড়ানো, দংশন করা; কাটনা, খা জানা ;
10. Bleed — রক্ত ঝরা, রক্ত পড়া; খুন বহানা, খুন বহনা ;
11. Blow — (বায়ু) বহা, ফুঁ দেওয়া, ফুঁ দিয়ে বাজানো; ফুঁক মারনা, झटका देना ;
12. Build — নির্মাণ করা, গঠন করা; নির্মাণ করনা, बनानা ;
13. Burn — জ্বলা, দাহ করা, দন্ধ করা; জলানা, জলনা, উত্তেজিত হোনা ;
14. Beat — মারা, (তালে তালে) আঘাত করা বা বাজানো; पीटना, हरानা ;
15. Break — ভাঙা, ভঙ্গ করা; তোড়না, টুটনা, বিরাম ;
16. Begin — শুরু করা; শুরু করনা, আরম্ভ করনা ;
17. Burst — ফেটে যাওয়া; ফট পড়না, ফোড়না ;
18. Bring — আনা, উপস্থাপিত করা; লানা, লে আনা ;
19. Buy — কেনা, খরিদ করা; खरीदना, क्रय করনা ;
20. Bear — বহন করা, সহ্য করা, পোষণ করা; বহন করনা, सहन করনা ;
21. Butter — মাখন লাগানো, মিষ্টে কথায় ভোলানো; মকখন লগানা, चापलूसी করনা ;
22. Be — হওয়া, থাকা; হোনা ;

C

23. Care — গ্রাহ্য করা, জিন্মায় নেয়া; চিন্তা করনা, পরবা করনা ;
24. Change — পরিবর্তন করা; बदल দেনা, बदल জানা ;
25. Clothe — পোশাক পরানো; कपड़े पहनानা, ढকনা ;
26. Color — রঞ্জিত করা, অতিরঞ্জিত করা; রংনা, রং চড়ানা ;
27. Cook — রান্না করা, পাক করা; पकानা, राँधना ;
28. Cough — কাশা, থক করা; खाँसना ;
29. Cover — আচ্ছাদন করা, ঢাকা; छिपा लेনা,
30. Cry — কাঁদা; रोना, चिल्लानা ;
31. Creep — হামাগুড়ি দেওয়া; मरे मरे জানা, रेंगना, ধীরে ধীরে চলনা ;
32. Classify — শ্রেণীবদ্ধ করা; श्रेणीबद्ध করনা, वर्गीकरण করনা ;
33. Chide — তিরস্কার করা; डांटনা, গালী দেনা, बुरा कहনা, धমकी দেনা ;
34. Choose — পছন্দ করা; पसन्द করনা, चुनনা, चुन लेনা ;
35. Come — আসা; আনা, आ जानা, पधारনা ;
36. Command — আদেশ করা; आदेश দেনা ;
37. Cut — কাটা; কাটনা, ঘাব করনা, छेदনা ;
38. Catch — ধরা; पकड़না, ग्रहण করনা, सुनনা ;
39. Compute — গণনা করা; गणना করনা, गिनती করনা, हिसाब করনা ;
40. Conceal — গোপন করা; छिपानা, गुप्त रखনা ;

D

41. Do — કરા ; કરના, કામ કરના, કાર્ય કરના ;
42. Design — (કિહૂર) પ્રતિકલ્પના કરા, ડિઝાઇન કરા ; ડિઝાઇન બનાના, યોજના બનાના ;
43. Desire — અભિલાષ કરા, વાસના કરા ; ઇચ્છા કરના, લાલસા કરના, કામના કરના ;
44. Destruct — ક્ષત્ર કરા ; વિનાશ કરના, સત્યાનાશ કરના, સંહાર કરના ;
45. Develop — વિકસિત કરા, વર્ધિત કરા ; વિકસિત કરના, આગે બઢાના ;
46. Digest — પત્રિપાક ; હજમ કરના, પચાના, સીખ લેના ;
47. Direct — નિર્દેશ કરા, પ્રતિઢાલના કરા ; રાહ બતાના, સંચાલન કરના ;
48. Discover — આવિશ્કાર કરા ; આવિષ્કાર કરના, પતા લગાના, પ્રકટ કરના ;
49. Discuss — મ્લુના કરા ; વિચાર-વિનિમય કરના, ચર્ચા કરના ;
50. Distribute — વિતરણ કરા ; વિતરિત કરના, બાંટના ;
51. Doubt — સન્દેશ કરા ; સંદેહ કરના, શક કરના ;
52. Drink — પાન કરા, મૂનાપાન કરા ; પીના, શરાબ પીના ;
53. Drive — ઢાલાના ; ચલાના, ગાડી ચલાના ;
54. Dig — થનન કરા ; ડોદના, ગડ્ડા કરના ;
55. Dive — ડાંપ દેડા ; પાની કે નીચે જાના, ડુબકી લગાના ;
56. Dwell — વાસ કરા ; રહના, સમય બિતાના ;
57. Draw — અલ્કન કરા, ઢોના ; ડીંચના, નિકાલના, અંકિત કરના ;
58. Decorate — સાજાના ; સજાના, અલંકૃત કરના ;
59. Defeat — પ્રજાજિત કરા ; હરાના, પરાસ્ત કરના, પરાજિત કરના ;
60. Define — અર્થ નિરૂપણ કરા ; પરિભાષા દેના, સીમા સ્થિર કરના ;
61. Die — મારા યાડા ; મરના, મર જાના, ગાયબ હોના ;

E

62. Educate — શિક્ષિત કરે તોના ; સિખાના, શિક્ષા દેના, શિક્ષણ દેના ;
63. End — શેષ કરા ; સમાપ્ત કરના, અંત કરના, અંત હોના ;
64. Exchange — વિનિમય કરા ; વિનિમય કરના ;
65. Explain — વ્યાખ્યા કરા ; સમજાના, વ્યાખ્યા કરના, કારણ બતાના ;
66. Examine — પ્રતીક્ષા કરા, અનૂસક્ષાન કરા ; જાંચ કરના, પરીક્ષા લેના, પરીક્ષા કરના ;
67. Enter — પ્રવેશ કરા ; પ્રવેશ કરના, દાખિલ કરના ;
68. Eat — ઠાડા ; ઠાના ઠાના, ભોજન કરના, ભોજન લેના ;
69. Embrace — આલિંગન કરા ; આલિંગન કરના, ગલે મિલના ;
70. Enrich — સમૃદ્ધ કરા ; સમૃદ્ધ બનાના, બઢાના, ઉપજાઠ બનાના ;

F

- 71. Fall — ପଡ଼ିବା ; ଗିରନା, ଟୁଟ ପଡ଼ିବା, ପତନ ହେବା ;
- 72. Fear — ଭୟ କରା ; ଡରନା, ଭୟଭୀତ ହେବା ;
- 73. Fight — ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କରା ; ଲଢ଼ିବା, ଲଢ଼ାଇଁ କରନା ;
- 74. Feed — ଖାଉଣା ; ଖିଲାନା, ଭୋଜନ ଦେବା, ପାଳନା ;
- 75. Flow — ସ୍ରୋତ ବସି ଯାଉଣା ; ବହନା, ହିଲନା ;

G

- 76. Guide — ପଥ ଦେଖାଣା ; ରାହ ଦିଖାଣା, ରାସ୍ତା ଦିଖାଣା ;
- 77. Go — ଯାଉଣା, ଗମନ କରା ; ଜାନା, ଚଳନା, କାମ କରନା ;
- 78. Get — ପାଉଣା ; ଜାନା, ପାନା, ହେବା ;
- 79. Give — ଦେଉଣା ; ଦେବା, ବାଣ୍ଟନା, ଚୁକାନା ;
- 80. Grow — ଜନ୍ମାଣା ; ଉଗାନା, ଉଗନା, ବଢ଼ିବା ;

H

- 81. Hate — ଝିଣା କରା ; ଘୃଣା କରନା, ନଫରତ କରନା ;
- 82. Hear — ଶେବା ; ଶୁଣନା, କାନ ଲଗାଣା, ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବା ;
- 83. Have — ଆଛେ ; ଲେବା, ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ କରନା ;
- 84. Hide — ଲୁଚାଣା ; ଛିପାଣା, ଛିପିବା, ଗୁପ୍ତ ରଖିବା ;
- 85. Hit — ଆଘାତ କରା ; ମାରନା, ପ୍ରହାର କରନା, ଟକରାଣା ;
- 86. Help — ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରା ; ମଦଦ କରନା, ସହାୟତା କରନା, ସହାୟତା ଦେବା ;
- 87. Hope — ଆଶା କରା ; ଆଶା କରନା, ଆଶାବାନ ହେବା ;
- 88. Hang — ଝୁଲେବା, ଝୁଲିବା ; ଝୁଲିବା, ଝୁଲିବା ;

I

- 89. Increase — ବଢ଼ିବା ; ବଢ଼ିବା, ବଢ଼ିବା ;
- 90. Invent — ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ କରା ; ଆବିଷ୍କାର କରନା ;
- 91. Import — ଆମଦାନି କରା ; ଆୟାତ କରନା ;
- 92. Inquire — ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରା ; ପଚାରଣା ;
- 93. Identify — ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରା ; ପରିଚାୟନା, ଶିନାୟତ କରନା ;

J

94. Judge — রায়দান করা ; রায় बनाना, न्याय करना ;
95. Join — যোগদান করা ; जुड़ना, जोड़ना, मिलाना ;
96. Jump — লাফানো ; कूदना, डाँकना, उछलना ;
97. Justify — ঠিক হয়েছে বলে প্রমাণ করা ; न्यायसंगत बनाना ;

K

98. Kick — লাথি মারা ; लात मारना, ठोकर से मारना ;
99. Kiss — চুম্বন করা ; चूमना, चुंबन करना ;
100. Kill — হত্যা করা ; हत्या करना, वध करना, प्राण ले लेना ;
101. Know — জানা বা চেনা ; जानना, पहिचानना ;
102. Keep — রাখা ; रखना, पास रखना, रक्षा करना ;
103. Knock — কড়া নাড়া, ঠক ঠক শব্দ করা ; खटखटाना, दस्तक देना, प्रहार करना ;

L

104. Laugh — হাসা ; हँसना, हंसी उड़ाना ;
105. Lead — চালনা করা ; नेतृत्व करना, मार्ग दिखलाना ;
106. Learn — শেখা ; सीखना, जानना ;
107. Lay — রাখা, ডিম পাড়া ; रखना, अंडा देना, गाड़ना ;
108. Lie — শুয়ে থাকা, পড়ে থাকা, মিথ্যা বলা ; लेटना, पड़े रहना, झूठ बोलना ;
109. Look — তাকানো ; देखना, मालूम होना, प्रतीत होना ;
110. Leap — লাফানো ; उछलना, कूदना ;
111. Love — ভালোবাসা ; प्रेम करना, प्यार होना, बहुत चाहना ;
112. Loose — ঢিলা করা ; ढीला करना ;
113. Lose — শরানো ; खोना, खो देना ;

M

114. Meet — সাক্ষাৎ করা ; मिलना, एकत्र होना, भिड़ना ;
115. Melt — গলানো ; गलाना, गल जाना ;
116. Mark — দাগ দেওয়া, লক্ষ্য করা ; निशान लगाना, निशान डालना ;
117. Measure — পরিমাপ করা, মাপা ; मापना, नापना ;
118. Milk — দুগ্ধ দোহন করা, দুগ্ধ দোয়ানো ; दूध देना, दुहना ;
119. Mind — মনে রাখা, স্মরণ করা ; ध्यान देना, याद करना ;
120. Move — নড়া, নাড়ানো ; हिलना, हटना, चलाना ;

121. Make — তৈরি করা ; बनाना, तैयार करना, कार्य करना ;
122. Mean — অর্থ করা ; अर्थ होना, सामने रखना ;
123. Mow — घास छाটা ; हँसुए से घास काटना ;

N

124. Narrate — বর্ণনা করা ; वर्णन करना, बताना, बयान करना ;
125. Note — উল্লেখ করা, জেনে রাখা, টোকা ; ध्यान देना, लिख देना, बीच में कहना ;
126. Need — প্রয়োজন থাকা, অভাবে থাকা ; दरिद्र होना, अपेक्षित होना ;
127. Notify — ঘোষণা করা ; सूचित करना, आवेदन करना ;
128. Nudge — কনুই দিয়ে (সামান্য) ঠেলা মারা ; कुहनी से हलका धक्का देना ;

O

129. Observe — পালন করা, নিরীক্ষণ করা ; निरीक्षण करना, पालन करना ;
130. Offer — প্রদান করা, অর্পণ করা ; प्रस्ताव करना, देना, पेश करना ;
131. Oil — তেল দেওয়া ; तेल देना, चिकनाना ;
132. Operate — চালনা করা ; काम करना, चालू होना, प्रचलित होना ;
133. Organize — সংগঠিত করা ; संगठित करना, इंतिज़ाम करना ;
134. Order — আদেশ করা ; मंगाना, हुक्म देना ;
135. Overwhelm — ভাবে অভিভূত করা ; अभिभूत करना ;
136. Owe — ঋণী থাকা ; देनदार होना, कर्जदार होना, ऋणी होना ;

P

137. Pat — চাপড়ানো ; थपथपाना, थपकी देना ;
138. Place — স্থাপন করা ; रखना, लगाना ;
139. Pay — (অর্থ) প্রদান করা ; भुगतान करना, वेतन देना, कीमत देना ;
140. Play — খেলা করা ; खेलना, नाटक करना, जुआ खेलना ;
141. Poison — বিষাক্ত করা ; जहर देना, विष देना ;
142. Produce — উৎপাদন করা ; उत्पादन करना, उत्पन्न करना ;
143. Pull — টানা, টান মারা ; खींचना, उठाना ;
144. Push — ঠেলা, ধাক্কা দেওয়া ; दबाना, धकेलना ;
145. Punish — শাস্তি দেওয়া ; सज़ा देना, दंड देना, ताड़ना करना ;
146. Put — রাখা, জমা দেওয়া ; रखना, देना ;
147. Protest — প্রতিবাদ করা ; प्रतिवाद करना ;
148. Pique — গর্বে আঘাত করা, गर्व अनूभव করা ; अनादर करना, जली-कटी सुनना ;

Q

149. Quarrel — ঝগড়া করা; झगड़ा करना, विवाद करना ;

R

150. Read — পড়া; पढ़ना, पढ़ाना ;

151. Request — অনুরোধ করা; प्रार्थना करना ;

152. Respect — শ্রদ্ধা করা; सम्मान करना ;

153. Rest — आराम করা, विश্রাম করা; आराम करना, विश्राम करना ;

154. Reward — পুরস্কার করা, পুরস্কার দেওয়া; इनाम देना, पारितोषिक देना ;

155. Rub — ঘষা, বিরক্ত করা; रगड़ना, घिसना ;

156. Run — ছুটো, দৌড় করানো; दौड़ना, दौड़ाना, चलाना ;

S

157. Salt — লবণে জারিত করা; नमक पोतना, नमक मिलाना, नमक डालना ;

158. Sign — সই করা, দস্তখত করা; दस्तखत करना ;

159. Sleep — ঘুমানো; सोना, विश्राम करना ;

160. Slip — পা হড়কে পড়ে যাওয়া; फिसलना, सरकना, भूल करना ;

161. Smell — গন্ধ নেয়া; गंध देना, महकना ;

162. Smile — হাসা, মৃদুহাস্য করা; मुसकुराना ;

163. Smoke — ধূমপান করা; धूमपान करना ;

164. Start — আরম্ভ করা, শুরু করা; चालू करना, चलना, बहाना ;

165. Stitch — সেলাই করা, টাঁকা; टाँका लगाना, सिलाई करना, सीना ;

166. Stop — থামা, বন্ধ করা; रोकना, रोक देना, बंद करना ;

167. Support — সমর্থন করা; समर्थन करना, सहारा देना, पालना ;

168. Surprise — বিস্মিত হওয়া, হতচকিত করানো; अचरज में डालना, अचानक आ पहुंचना ;

169. Swim — সাঁতার কাটা; तैरना, उतारना ;

170. Sweep — ঝাড়ু দেওয়া; झाड़ू लगाना, तेज़ी से निकल जाना ;

T

171. Talk — কথা বলা, কথাবার্তা বলা; बोलना, बातें करना, बातचीत करना ;

172. Taste — আশ্বাদন করা, চেখে দেখা; चखना, स्वाद लेना, आस्वादन करना ;

173. Test — পরীক্ষা করা, পরখ করা; जाँचना, परख करना ;

174. Think — চিন্তা করা, ভাবা, মনন করা; सोचना, विचार करना, इरादा करना ;

175. Touch — স্পর্শ করা; छूना, स्पर्श करना, हाथ लगाना ;

176. Transport — परिवहन करा ; ढोना, अपवाहन करना ;
177. Trouble — कष्टे करा, यत्नना देउया ; परेशान करना, चिंतित करना ;
178. Turn — फेरा, फेरानो ; मुड़ना, मोड़ना, घूम जाना, घुमाना ;
179. Twist — मटेकानो, पाकानो ; मोड़, मरोड़, वक्र ;
180. Tell — बला ; कहना, बोलना ;

U

181. Use — वावशर करा ; प्रयोग करना, व्यवहार करना ;
182. Unite — एक करा ; मिलाना, जोड़ना, एक होना ;
183. Understand — बूझते पारा ; जानना, मानना, समझना ;
184. Unify — ऐकासाधन करा ; समान करना, एक-रूप बनाना ;
185. Unfold — भाँज थूले फेला ; प्रकट करना, प्रकाशित करना ;
186. Unload — माल थालास करा ; उतारना, उतार देना ;
187. Unmask — मुखोश थूले फेला ; चेहरा खोलना ;
188. Untie — वक्रनभूक्त करा ; खोलना, खोल देना ;
189. Unveil — घोमटा थूले फेला ; अनावरण करना ;

V

190. Vacate — थालि करा ; खाली करना, निकालना, रिहा करना ;
191. Violate — शपथ भङ्गकरा ; तोड़ना या भंग करना, उल्लंघन करना ;
192. Visit — साक्षात् करा ; भेंट करना, देखने आना, आ मिलना ;
193. Vanquish — दमन करा ; वश में लाना, जीतना, विजय प्राप्त करना ;

W

194. Wait — अपेक्षा करा ; प्रतीक्षा करना, इंतजार करना, सेवा करना ;
195. Walk — शॉटा ; चलना, जाना ;
196. Wash — धोया ; धोना, धुलाई करना, पखारना ;
197. Waste — नष्टे करा ; गंवा देना, उड़ा देना ;
198. Water — जल देउया ; पानी देना, पिलाना, गीला करना ;
199. Work — काज करा ; काम करना, चालू करना ;
200. Weigh — ওজন करा ; तौलना, वज़न करना ;
201. Want — चाउया ; चाहना, इच्छा करना ;
202. Wall — पाँटिल दिये घेरा ; दीवार से घेरना, मोरचा करना ;
203. Wear — परिधान करा ; पहनना, पहन लेना ;
204. Wed — विवाह करा ; शादी करना, विवाह करना, मेल कराना ;

205. Wet — ভেজানো ; গীলা করা, সিক্ত করা, तर करना ;
 206. Win — জয়লাভ করা ; জিতনা, জিত হাসিল করা ;
 207. Write — লেখা ; লিখনা ;
 208. Weep — বীরবে কাঁদা ; রোনা, আঁসু গিরানা ;
 209. Wager — বাজি ধরা ; দাঁব লগানা ;
 210. Wander — পদচারণা কর, পায়চারি করা ; भकटना, उधर-इधर घूमना ;
 211. Watch — পাহারা দেওয়া ; নজর রাখনা, निगरानी करना ;
 212. Welcome — সাদরে অভ্যর্থনা করা ; स्वागत करना ;
 213. Whine — ঘ্যান ঘ্যান করে কাঁদা ; दबी आवाज का रोना, ठिनठिनाहट ;
 214. Weave — বোনা ; बुनना, वयन करना ;
 215. Whop — পরাজিত করা ; हराना, मारना, पीटना ;
 216. Will — ইচ্ছা করা ; इच्छा होना ;
 217. Wink — চোখ পিট পিট করা ; आँख मारना ;
 218. Whisper — ফিস ফিস করে কথা বলা ; ज़बान दबाकर कहना, फुसफुसाना, कान में बोलना ;

Y

219. Yearn — আকুল আকাঙ্ক্ষা অনুভব করা ; इच्छा करना, उदासी होना ;

Z

220. Zap — আঘাত করা, আক্রমণ করা, शत्रु करना ; मार देना ।

Children! Learn and see how a “Noun” or a “Noun-Equivalent-Word” stands as a “subject” (कर्ता /कर्ता) before the verb and as an “object” after the “transitive verb” in the “affirmative” sentences. Sometimes, a “compliment” or an “apposition” to a “noun” or a “pronoun” can stand in place of an “object” after the verb in the sentences.

Children! You have already learned the placement of (1) “Subject” (2) “Verb,” and (3) “Object” in the assertive (affirmative) sentences. Now you all go through the appropriate examples written below:

1. “John” knows me.

[In the sentence, “John” (noun) is the subject to the verb “knows.”]

(জন আমাকে চেনে । / जन मुझे पहचानता है ।)

2. "I" know "John."

[In the sentence, "I" is the subject and "John" (noun) is an "object" to the verb "know."]

(আমি জনকে চিনি | / मैं जनको पहचानता हूँ |)

3. I know nothing of "John."

[In the sentence, "John" is a prepositional object. The word, "John" stands after the preposition "of." (আমি জনের সম্বন্ধে কিছুই জানি না | / मैं जन के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं जानता |)]

4. My friend is "John."

[Here, the word, "John" is a complement to the verb "is" in the sentence.]

5. "John" is my friend.

[In the sentence, "John" (noun) is the subject to the verb "is."]

(জন আমার বন্ধু | / जन है मेरा दोस्त |)

6. John, "my friend" is very lazy.

["আমার বন্ধু" জন (হয়) কুঁড়ে | / मेरा दोस्त जन बहुत आलसी है।]

[In the sentence, "my friend" is in apposition to the noun (John.)]

(এখানে "জন" এবং "আমার বন্ধু" অভিন্ন |)

7. I, "the man" whom you are looking for, am here.

[In the sentence, "the man" is in apposition to the pronoun ("I.")]

(যে লোককে তুমি খুঁজছো, আমিই সেই লোক এখানে আছি |)

8. "The rich" are not always happy.

(“ধনী লোকেরা” সর্বদা সুখী হয় না |)

[In the sentence, "rich" (adjective) functions as a "noun." So, it is a "noun-equivalent-word."]

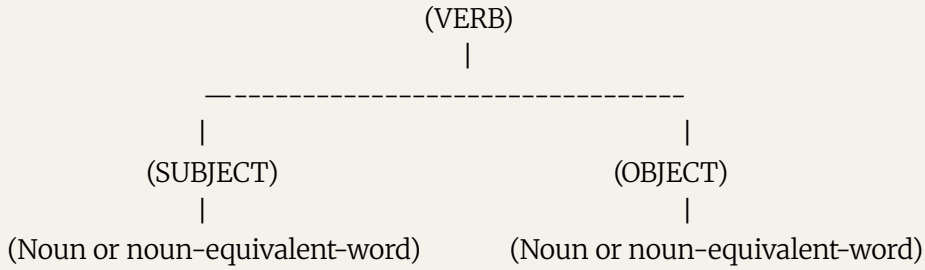
9. "Swimming" is the best exercise. ("সাঁতারকাটা" সবচেয়ে ভালো ব্যায়াম |)

[In the sentence, "swimming" functions as a "noun" (gerund / ক্রিয়াবাচক বিশেষ্য |)]

10. "That John is ill" is known to me. (জন যে অসুস্থ আমার জানা আছে |)

[In the sentence, "That John is ill" is a "noun clause." It functions as a "noun." So, it is a "noun-equivalent-word."]

Comment: Children! From the above exemplifications, you see that both the "noun" and "noun-equivalent-word" can stand before or after the "verb." The "verb" in the middle plays an important role, and functions as like as a "balance." The picture of a "balance" (তুলাদণ্ডের ছবি) is shown below:



Children! Note that in Bengali there are two (Ki/Kee/কি/কী) used in the sentences. But in Hindi, only one (Kee / की) is used in the sentences. For example:

1. তুমি চাও / তুম চাহতে হো — You want.
2. তুমি “কি” (ক্রিয়া বিশেষণ / Adverb) চাও ? / क्या तुम चाहते हो? — Do you want?
3. তুমি “কী” (= সর্বনাম পদ / Pronoun / any matter) চাও ? / तुम क्या चाहते हो? — “What” do you want?
4. আমি একটা লাল কলম চাই | / मैं एक लाल कलम (लेखनी) चाहता हूँ | — I want “a redpen.”

Comment: “What” (in no. 3) is used to know “a red pen” in the (no. 4) sentence. Usually, (what/কি/কী/क्या) is used as সর্বনাম (pronoun), বিশেষণ (adj.), ক্রিয়াবিশেষণ (adverb), সংযোজক অব্যয় (conjunction) এবং বিস্ময়সূচক অব্যয় (interjection) in the sentences.

“কী” is also used to emphasize the word, “কি-sound.”

But in Hindi, (“কী” / Kee) is used to denote feminine gender in the possessive case. For example:

জনের বোন [জন “কী” বহন / John’s sister is known to me.]

– আমার পরিচিত |

Children! See, how a few verbs (especially the verb “to be”) can help us to converse with our parents, teachers, friends, and others in the following sentences:

1. Mother: John, what do you “want?”

জন তুমি কী চাও ?/ জন, তুম क्या चाहते हो ?

2. John: Mammy, I “want” a red pen.

মা, আমি একটা লাল কলম চাই | / मयममी, मैं एक लाल कलम चाहता हूँ |

3. Mother: Here it is. “Take” it, John.

এইতো এটা এখানে | এই নাও, জন |

4. John: Mammy, I feel hungry.

মা, আমার খিদে পেয়েছে | / माँ, मुझे भूख लगी है |

5. Mother: What do you “want” to eat?

ভুঁষি কী খেতে চাও? / तुम क्या खाने चाहते हो?

6. John: I “want” some refreshment.

I “want” a cake and a cup of hot coffee.

7. Mother: O.K. You will have it soon.

8. John: Thank you, mam.

9. John: Yesterday was Sunday.

Daddy, I “saw” Peter going to the church.

10. Father: John, do you “want” to go to the church this evening?

11. John: No, Daddy. I would “like” to go to the church next Sunday.

12. Father: Why do you “want” to go on Sunday next?

13. John: I “want” to go to the church on Sunday next because Sunday is a Sabbathday.

14. John: Dady, yesterday I saw a ragged beggar begging on the road.

15. Father: Did he “want” something from you ?

16. John: Yes Dad. He “begged” five dollars from me.

17. Father: John, do you “want” to act?

18. John: Yes Dad. I “want” to act on the stage. I “want” to be a famous actor.

19. John: Dady, where is Mammy?

20. Father: Your Mammy, I think, is in the drawing room.

21. John: Thank you, Dad. Then I go there.

22. John: Mammy, I “*want*” a glass of milk. I shall “*drink*” it.

23. Mother: Sorry. There is no milk in the kitchen.

I “*used*” it last night to make curd.

24. John (coming to Father): Dady, I “*want*” to “*know*” how milk is changed into curd.

25. Father: Well John. It is a good question. Now listen. When a little bit of curd is added to warm milk, the “*Lactobacillus bacteria*” in the curd multiply and ferment the milk, Converting it into more curd. It is a chemical change. Because we can not change the produced curd into milk again.

(In the park)

26. Hamilton (a neighbor) : John, don’t go to that black dog.

27. John: Why not, uncle? I “*want*” to “*pat*” and “*caress*” (হাফা চাপড়ানো এবং আদর করা) the Dog.

28. Hamilton: Be careful. It has gone mad. It will bite you.

29. John: I must honor your advice. I will not go.

(In the school)

30. Teacher: John, have you drawn the map of India? Show me.

31. John: Sorry, Sir. I have lost my wood pencil. For this, I can not show you the map.

32. Teacher: It’s a lame excuse. Tomorrow you shall show me it without fail.

33. John: O. K. Sir. Do I must.

Children! You all, I think, will be able to form hundreds of sentences with only a single verb like the verb “to be.”

Now, you see how a Bengali or a Hindi sentence can be translated into English with different synonymous expressions:

আমার কথা শোন | / मेरी बात सुनो | —

1. Hear me. (Order / আদেশ / आदेश, हुक्म;)

The word, “*please*” is absent from the sentence.

2. “*Please*” hear me. (Request / অনুরোধ / अनुरोध)

The word “*please*” indicates a request in the sentence.

3. “*Hear*” me. (আমার কথা শোন | / मेरी बात सुनो |)

Only a “commanding tone” can express an order.

4. “*Hear*” me.

Only a “polite tone” can express a request.

5. “*Hear*” me.

Only a “gruff voice” (कर्कश स्वर / कर्कश स्वर) can express an annoyance.

6. “*Attend*” to what I say.

7. Attention, please.

8. Pay attention to me. (order/request)

9. Please pay attention to me. (request)

10. Pay “*heed*” to me. (order)

11. Please pay “*heed*” to me. (request)

12. “*Hark*” at me. (order)

13. “*Listen*” to me. (order)

14. Please “*listen*” to me. (request)

15. “*Lend*” an ear to me. (order)

16. “*Lend*” me your ears. (order)

17. Please “*lend*” me your ears. (request)

Children! Now you all use the above sentences where suitable, usable, and applicable according to the context.

(তুমি কার সাথে কথা বলছো, সেটা বিবেচনা করে বাক্য ব্যবহার করবে।)

Sweet word costs nothing. But everybody can not speak sweetly.

Children! When you all will be grown up your writing will shine bright. I hope you will be able to write “flowering” English from the simple and ordinary sentences. For example:

1. Simple: The sky is blue.

Flowering: The heavens unfurl their azure canopy, a tranquil sea of cerulean bliss.

2. Simple: She is beautiful.

Flowering: She possesses an ethereal beauty, her radiance akin to the golden glow of -Dawn.

3. Simple: The wind is strong.

Flowering: The wind roars with a fierce intensity, like the breath of a mighty dragon.

4. Simple: The garden is full of flowers.

Flowering: The garden burgeons with a riot of blossoms, a symphony of colors and fragrances that dance upon the breeze.

5. Simple: He is very kind.

Flowering: His kindness flows like a gentle river, nourishing all it touches with its boundless - warmth and compassion.

Comment: Children! I hope these examples give you a sense of how ordinary sentences can be transformed into more poetic and expressive language!

Children! We know ornaments beautify bodily appearance. Like wise, “শব্দালংকার” এবং “অর্থালংকার” beautify the sentences in Bengali. For example:

1. “আনা” দরে “আনা” যায় কত “আনারস।”

(বাক্যে “আনা” শব্দটি শব্দালংকার।)

2. কে বলে “ঈশ্বর গুপ্ত” ব্যাপ্ত চরাচর, যাহার প্রভায় প্রভা পায় “প্রভাকর।”

(বাক্যে প্রত্যেকটি অর্থালংকারের দুটি করে “অর্থ” আছে। যেমন:--- “ঈশ্বর গুপ্ত” — কবির নাম-এবং ভগবান লুকায়িত। তেমনি “প্রভাকর” — পত্রিকার নাম এবং সূর্য।)

In Hindi, there are also ordinary and ornamental sentences. For example:

1. Ordinary: यह बाग बहुत सुंदर है ।

Ornamental: यह बाग रंग-बिरंगे फूलों से सजा हुआ है, मानो धरती पर स्वर्ग उतर आया हो ।

2. Ordinary: वह बहुत अच्छा गायक है ।

Ornamental: उसकी गायकी की मिठास में शहद की मिठास और कोयल की तान मिलकर मन मोह लेती है ।

Children! You see, English can also be made ornamental with the use of rich and expressive language. For example:

1. Ordinary: The night was quiet.

Ornamental: The night whispered in hushed tones, its silence enveloping the world in a serene embrace.

2. Ordinary: She smiled.

Ornamental: Her smile blossomed like a radiant sunrise, warming the hearts of all who behold it.

Again, “idioms” and “phrases” can indeed act as ornaments in sentences! They add a layer of richness, expressiveness, and cultural flavor to the language. By using idioms and phrases, we can convey meanings and emotions in a more vivid and engaging way. For example:

1. Ordinary: He is very happy.

With Idiom: He is on cloud nine.

2. Ordinary: They are very good friends.

With Phrase: They are thick as thieves.

3. Ordinary: He faced many challenges (चुनौती, बुलाव;).

With Idiom: He went through the wringer (आपत्ति, आश्विन;).

4. Ordinary: The project was a complete failure.

With Idiom: The project went down in flames.

5. Ordinary: It is raining torrentially. भूखलधारे वृष्टि शब्द ।

With Phrase: The rain is coming down in sheets.

With Idiom: It is raining cats and dogs.

Children! Learn, how easily “*adjectives phrases*” can be formed from the “*adjectives*.” In this way, ordinary sentences can be transformed into “*ornamental sentences*.” For example:

1. He is a “*wealthy*” (adj.) man. (সম্পদশালী ব্যক্তি / ধনী, অমীর ব্যক্তি)
He is a man of wealth. (adjective phrase)

2. He is a “*rich*” (adj.) man. (ধনবান ব্যক্তি / ধনী, অমীর ব্যক্তি)
He is a man of riches. (adjective phrase)

3. He is a “*qualified*” (adj.) man. (যোগ্যতাসম্পন্ন ব্যক্তি / যোগ্য ব্যক্তি)
He is a man of quality. (adjective phrase)

4. He is a “*virtuous*” (adj.) man. (পুণ্যবান ব্যক্তি / ধার্মিক ব্যক্তি)
He is a man of virtue. (adjective phrase)

5. He is a “*religious*” (adj.) man. (ধার্মিক ব্যক্তি / ধার্মিক ব্যক্তি)
He is a man of religion. (adjective phrase)

6. She is a “*pure*” (adj.) woman. (সতীত্বপূর্ণ / অক্ষত, শুদ্ধ)
She is a woman of purity. (adjective phrase)

7. He is an “*honest*” (adj.) man. (সত্য লোক / ইমানদার আদমী)
He is a man of honesty. (adjective phrase)

8. Vikramaditya was a “*just*” (adj.) king. (ন্যায়পরায়ণ / ন্যায়ী রাজা)
Vikramaditya was a king of justice. (adjective phrase)

9. He is an “*innocent*” (adj.) man. (নির্দোষ ব্যক্তি / বেগুনাহ ব্যক্তি)
He is a man of innocence. (adjective phrase)

10. He is an “*obedient*” (adj.) servant. (বিশ্বস্ত চাকর / আজাকারী নৌকর)
He is a servant of obedience. (adjective phrase)

11. He is a “*holy*” (adj.) man. (পুণ্যাত্মা ব্যক্তি / পবিত্র ব্যক্তি)
He is a man of holiness. (adjective phrase)

12. It is a “*pure*” (adj.) thing. (শুদ্ধ / খাঁটি জিনিস)
It is a thing of purity. (adjective phrase)

13. He is a “*doubtful*” (adj.) man. (সন্দেহজনক লোক / সন্দিগ্ধ ব্যক্তি)

He is a man of doubt. (adjective phrase)

14. He is a “suspicious” (adj.) man. (सन्देहजनक लोक / संदिग्ध व्यक्ति)

He is a man of suspicion. (adjective phrase)

15. He is a “good-charactered” (adj.) man. (छरित्रवान लोक / चरित्रवान व्यक्ति)

He is a man of character. (adjective phrase)

16. He is an “idiotic” (adj.) person. (निर्वोध व्यक्ति / मूर्ख व्यक्ति)

He is a person of idiocy. (adjective phrase)

17. He is an “intelligent” (adj.) person. (बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति / बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति)

He is a person of intelligence. (adjective phrase)

18. He is a “foolish” (adj.) man. (निर्वोध व्यक्ति / मूर्ख व्यक्ति)

He is a man of foolishness. (adjective phrase)

19. He is a “kind” (adj.) man. (दयालु व्यक्ति / कृपालु व्यक्ति)

He is a man of kindness. (adjective phrase)

20. He is a “cruel” (adj.) man. (निर्धर्म लोक / निर्दय व्यक्ति)

He is a man of cruelty. (adjective phrase)

21. He is a “brave” (adj.) man. (साहसी लोक / साहसी, बहादुर आदमी)

He is a man of bravery. (adjective phrase)

22. He is an “idle” (adj.) man. (कूड़े लोक / आलसी, बेकार आदमी)

He is a man of idleness. (adjective phrase)

23. He is a “noble” (adj.) man. (महान व्यक्ति / महान, शानदार इंसान)

He is a man of nobility. (adjective phrase)

24. He is an “aristocratic” (adj.) man. (सम्राट व्यक्ति / अभिजात कुल का व्यक्ति)

He is a man of aristocracy. (adjective phrase)

25. He is a “powerful” (adj.) man. (शक्तिशाली व्यक्ति / शक्तिशाली, प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति)

He is a man of power. (adjective phrase)

Comment: Children! I hope you will be able to enrich your sentences, letters and paragraphs etc. by the limited application of the ornamental words. Too much any thing is bad. Remember this important saying.

Children! You have already learned the definition of “preposition.” (पदावली अव्यय / संबंध सूचक अव्यय) Again, recall it. A “preposition” is an indeclinable (अपरिवर्तनीय /

অবিভক্তিসূচক অব্যয় /अव्यय) word placed before a “noun” or “pronoun” to mark some relation with another word in the sentences.

Dad: John, where is the book?

Where is your mother?

Remark: There is no “preposition” in the sentences above.

John: The book is the table. (wrong)

Mother is the kitchen.(wrong)

Remark: Both the sentences above are meaningless. Because, they need appropriate prepositions to make them meaningful.

Now let us see: John rectifies his errors.

John:

1. The book is “on” the table. (correct)

2. Mother is “in” the kitchen. (correct)

Dad:

John, now you are right.

“On” and “in” in the sentences are the prepositions that you have used properly.

In the sentence 1. the word “on” shows the relation between the two things — “book” and “table.”

In the sentence 2. the word “in” shows the relation between the two words — “mother” and “kitchen.”

Now, we can understand where “mother” is, and where the “book” is.

So, the usage of prepositions in the sentences is very important, and prepositions should be used correctly.

Children! Let us make sentences using a few prepositions:

1. Come “to” me. আমার কাছে এসো | / मेरे पास आओ |

2. Go “to” school. বিদ্যালয়ে যাও | / स्कूल जाओ |

3. The eye is “to” see. দেখার জন্য চোখ | / आँख देखने के लिए |

4. The ear is “to” hear. শোনার জন্য কান | / कान सुनने के लिए |

5. Listen “to” me. আমার কথা শোন | / मेरी बात सुनो |

6. It's now ten minutes "to" ten. এখন দশটা বাজতে দশ মিনিট বাকী | / अभी दस बजने में दस मिनट बाकी है |

7. He wrote me a letter./ He wrote a letter "to" me. সে আমাকে একটা চিঠি লিখেছিল | / उसने मुझे एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी |

8. Wine is abhorrent "to" me. মদ আমার কাছে ঘৃণিত | / शराब (=वाइन) से मुझे नफरत है |

9. "To" err is human. ভুলকরা মানুষের ধর্ম | / गलती करना मनुष्य का धर्म है |

10. He prefers writing "to" reading. সে পড়ার চেয়ে লিখতে বেশী পছন্দ করে | / वह पढ़ने से ज्यादा लिखना पसंद करता है |

11. He is addicted "to" smoking. সে ধূমপানাসক্ত | / वह धूम्रपान से वशीभूत (=आसक्त) है |

12. He is devoted "to" religious deeds. সে ধর্মীয় কর্মে উত্সর্গীকৃত | / वह धर्मिय काममें निष्ठावान है |

Children! Note that in the sentences (no.11 and no.12) "*addicted to smoking*" and "*devoted to religious deeds*" are "*adjective phrases*."

13. A cat is sitting "on" the mat. মাদুরের উপরে একটা বিড়াল বসে আছে | / एक बिल्ली चटाई पर बैठी है |

14. He does not depend "on" my help. সে আমার সহায়তার "উপর" নির্ভর করে না | / वह मेरे सहारे पर निर्भर नहीं है |

15. A ceiling fan is moving "above" his head. তার মাথার "উপর" একটা সিলিং পাখা ঘুরছে | / उसके सिर के "ऊपर" एक पंखा घूम (=चल) रहा है |

16. A bird flew "over" his head. তার মাথার "উপর" দিয়ে একটা পাখি উড়ে গিয়েছিল | / उसके सिर के ऊपर से एक चिड़िया (=पंछी) उड़ गयी थी |

17. Divide the cake "between" Shyamal and Shyamali. কেকটা শ্যামল ও শ্যামলীর "মধ্যে" ভাগ করে দাও | / केक को श्यामल और श्यामली के बीच में बाँट दो | (between two persons only.)

18. Divide the cake "among" the three boys. (তিনটি ছেলের "মধ্যে" কেকটা ভাগ করে দাও | / तीन लड़कों के बीच में केक को बाँट दो | দুই জনের বেশী / दो से ज्यादा)

19. "Put on" the shirt. শার্টটা পরো (=পরিধান করো) | / शर्ट को पहन लो |

20. There is a parrot “in” the cage. খাঁচার “মধ্যে” একটা ভোতা পাখি আছে । / पिंजरे के भीतर (=अंदर) एक तोता है ।

21. He died “on” 5 th March “in” 2020. সে 5-ই মার্চ 2020 খ্রীষ্টাব্দে মারা গিয়েছে । / वह 5 मार्च 2020 साल में गुज़र गया था।

22. He died “of” cholera. সে ওনাওঠা রোগে মারা গিয়েছিল । / वह हैज़ा से मर गया था ।

23. He died “by” an accident. সে দুর্ঘটনায় মারা গিয়েছিল । / वह एक दुर्घटना से मर गया था ।

24. Soldiers die “in” wars. সৈনিকরা যুদ্ধে মারা যায় । / सैनिक युद्ध में मर जाते हैं ।

25. Jane lives “at” Puri. জেন পুরীতে থাকে । / जेन पुरी में निवास करती है ।

26. He is envious “of” me. সে আমার প্রতি ঐর্ষান্বিত । / वह मेरे प्रति द्रोणी है ।

27. He is jealous “of” me. The same as no. 26. In Bengali and Hindi.

28. He is suffering “from” fever. সে জ্বরে ভুগছে । / वह बुखार से भुगत रहा है ।

29) You will get no help “from” me. তুমি আমার থেকে কোন সহায়তা পাবে না। / मुझसे तुमको कोई मदद नहीं मिलेगी ।

30. Rumela went “to” Kolkata “from” Naihati. রুমেলা নৈহাটী থেকে কোলকাতায় গিয়েছিল । / रुमेला नैहाटी से कोलकाता गयी थी ।

31. This food is not suitable “for” eating. এই খাদ্য খাবার উপযুক্ত নয় । / यह खाना खाने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है ।

32. Please bring a glass of water “for” me. দয়া করে আমার জন্য এক গ্লাস জল আনুন । / कृपया , मेरे लिए एक ग्लास पानी लाना ।

33. I am thankful (=grateful) “to” you. আমি আপনার প্রতি কৃতজ্ঞ । / मैं आपके प्रति कृतज्ञ हूँ ।

34. I am thankful (=grateful) “for” your help. [আপনার সহায়তার জন্য আমি কৃতজ্ঞ । / आपकी सहायता के लिए मैं कृतज्ञ हूँ ।

35. Learned Shyamalbabu was quite ignorant “of” his own life. [শিক্ষিত শ্যামলবাবু নিজের জীবন সম্বন্ধে সম্পূর্ণ অজ্ঞ ছিলেন । / शिक्षित श्यामलबाबू अपनी जिंदगी के बारेमें सम्पूर्ण अनभिज्ञ थे ।

36. Divide the cake “into” four pieces. কেকটাকে চারটি টুকরোয় ভাগ করো | / কেককো চার টুকড়োঁমোঁ বিভাজিত করো |

37. Four divided “by” two is two. চারকে দুই দিয়ে ভাগ করলে দুই হয় | / চার কো দু সে বিভাজিত করনে সে দু হোতে হোঁ |

38. I have no pen “to” write “with.” আমার লেখার কোন কলম নেই | / মেরে পাশ লিখনে কে লিএ কোঁ কলম নহোঁ হোঁ |

39. He is fond “of” cow milk. গরুর দুধ তার প্রিয় | / उसको गाय का दूध पसंद है |

40. I agree “to” your proposal. আমি তোমার প্রস্তাবে রাজি | / मैं तुम्हारे प्रस्ताव से सहमत हूँ |

41. I agree “with” you. আমি তোমার সাথে একমত | / मैं तुमसे सहमत हूँ |

42. Pritha goes to school “on” foot. পৃথা পায়ে হেঁটে বিদ্যালয়ে যায় | / पृथा पैदल विद्यालय जाती है |

43. Sita walks “to” school. সীতা হেঁটে বিদ্যালয়ে যায় | / सीता पैदल विद्यालय जाती है |

44 I have no faith “in” God. আমার ঐশ্বরে বিশ্বাস নেই | / मुझे ईश्वर में कोई विश्वास नहीं है |

45. A man was sitting “under” the tree. গাছের নীচে একটা মানুষ বসে ছিল | / पेड़ के नीचे एक आदमी बैठा था |

46. There is a big tree “before” (=“in front of”) our house. আমাদের বাড়ির সামনে একটা বড় গাছ আছে | / हमारे घर के “सामने” एक बड़ा वृक्ष है |

47. There is a pond “behind” (=at the back of) our house. আমাদের বাড়ির পিছনে একটা পুকুর আছে | / हमारे घरके पीछे एक तालाब है |

48. She was crying “in” grief. সে শোকে ক্রন্দন করছিল | / वह शोक (= विषाद) में रो रही थी |

49. We should abstain “from” smoking. ধূমপান থেকে আমাদের বিরত থাকা উচিত | / धूमपान से हमें परहेज रखना (= अलग रखना) चाहिए |

Comment: It mainly causes lung cancer.

50. I was delighted “with” the good news. শুভ সংবাদে আমি উৎফুল্ল হয়েছিলাম | / शुभ समाचार (= संदेश) से मैं प्रसन्न हुआ था |

Chapter 9

Some Important Sayings

valuable and favorable in our lives

উক্তি, বাণী, প্রবাদ ; / জনপ্রবাদ, প্রবচন, উক্তি, কহাবত;

1. English: Union is strength.
Bengali: একতাই বল |
Hindi: एकता ही बल (= ताकत) है |
2. English: "Big words from a small mouth."
Bengali: ছোটো মুখে বড় কথা |
Hindi: छोटा मुँह बड़ी बात |
3. English: To blow hot and cold in the same breath.
Usage — He is not a man of word. He very often "*blows hot and cold – in the same breath.*"
Bengali: এক মুখে দু' কথা |
Hindi: एक मुँह से दो बातें |
French: "*Souffler le chaud et le froid.*"
(To blow hot and cold in the same breath.)
French usage — "*Il souffle le chaud et le froid.*"
(He blows hot and cold in the same breath.)
4. English: One who speaks lofty words can only achieve little.
Bengali: মোল্লার দৌড় মসজিদ পর্যন্ত | (সীমিত ক্ষমতা, কিন্তু মুখে বড় বড় কথা বলে |)
Hindi: मियाँ की दौड़ मस्जिद तक | (সীমিত ক্ষেত্র तक ही आना-जाना |)
5. English: Look before you leap.
Bengali: দেখে শুনে পা বাড়ানো | (ভাবিসা করিও কাজ, করিসা ভাবিও না |)
Hindi: सोच समझ कर काम करना | (काम करने से पहले सौ बार सोचना |)
German: "*Erst denken, dann handeln.*" (First think, then act.)

Comment: All the proverbs in different languages convey the importance of thinking carefully before taking action.

6. English: Empty vessels sound much. (Too much talk ends in nothing.)
Bengali: ফাঁকা কলসী বেশী বাজে | (অসারের তর্জন গর্জনই সার |)
Hindi: खाली गगरी ज्यादा छलकता है | अधजल गगरी छलकत जाए |

7. English: Cut your coat according to your cloth.
(The proverb advises people to live within their means or to act according to their available resources.)
Bengali: আয় বুঝে ব্যয় করো | (ক্ষমতার বাইরে যেও না |)
Hindi: जितनी चादर हो उतना ही पैर फैलाना | (अपनी आय के हिसाब से व्यय करना |)
French: “Il faut tailler son manteau selon son drap.”
German: “Man muss den Mantel nach dem Tuch schneiden.”

8. English: Butter your biscuits. / Oil your own machine.
Bengali: নিজের বিস্কুটে মাখন লাগাও | নিজের চরকায়ে তেল দাও |
Hindi: अपनी खुद की बिस्किट पर मक्खन लगाओ | अपनी खुद की मशीन में तेल डालो |

Comment: The hidden meaning in the proverb is indeed to focus on your own tasks and responsibilities without interfering in the matters of others.

9. Bengali: একাই একশ’ (= a host in oneself)
আমি একাই একশ’ — I am “a host in myself.”
তুমি একাই একশ’ — You are “a host in yourself.”
সে (স্ত্রী) একাই একশ’ — She is “a host in herself.”
সে (পুং) একাই একশ’ — He is “a host in himself.”
Hindi: वह स्वयं में एक मेज़बान है | (वह सौ आदमी के बराबर काम कर सकता है |)

10. English: Make hay while the sun shines. Strike while the iron is hot.
Bengali: সময় থাকতে কাজ গুছিয়ে নাও | সুযোগের সদ্ব্যবহার করো |
Hindi: सही (= उचित) समय पर सही (= उचित) काम कर लीजिए |
(समय रहते अपना काम कर लीजिए |)
বাংলা: রোদ থাকতে থাকতে খড় শুকিয়ে নাও |
लोहा टुकटके लाल (=उत्पन्न) থাকতে থাকতে घा मारो |
French: “Il faut battre le fer tant qu’il est chaud.”
(One must strike the iron while it is hot.)
“Il faut profiter du moment favorable.”
(One must take advantage of the favorable moment.)

11. English: Something is better than nothing.
Bengali: নেই মামার চেয়ে কানা-মামা ভালো |
Hindi: भागते भूत की लंगोटी भली | कुछ न मिलने की अपेक्षा कम मिलना अच्छा है |

12. English: Where there is a will, there is a way.
Bengali: ইচ্ছা থাকলেই উপায় হয় |
Hindi: “जहाँ चाह, वहाँ राह |”
(It conveys the meaning that determination and strong willpower can overcome challenges and obstacles.)
13. English: Those who want to please everybody, can please nobody.
Bengali: যারা সকলকে খুশী করতে চায়, তারা কাউকেই খুশী করতে পারে না |
Hindi: वे लोग जो सबको प्रसन्न करना चाहते हैं, वे किसी को भी प्रसन्न नहीं कर सकते |
14. English: After clouds comes fair weather. (The sentence is grammatically correct and expresses a common proverb. It means that after difficult or challenging times, better and happier times will follow. It's a poetic way to convey hope and optimism. / “If winter comes, can spring be far behind?”)
Bengali: দুঃখের পরে আসে সুখ |
Hindi: दुख के बाद सुख आता है |
15. English: After death comes the doctor. / To be wise after the event.
Bengali: চোর পাললে বুদ্ধি বাড়ে |
Hindi: चोर भागने के बाद बुद्धी आती है |
16. English: Too many cooks spoil the broth.
(What is everybody's business, is nobody's business.)
Bengali: অধিক সন্ধ্যাসীতে গাজন নষ্ট | (প্রয়োজনের অধিক লোক নিয়োজিত হলে, সে কাজ পণ্ড হয় |)
Hindi: ज्यादा आदमी से काम खराब हो जाता है |
17. English: A man is known by his shoe.
(A man is judged by the shoes he wears.)
Note: The word “shoe” or “shoes” metaphorically signifies a person's style, status, or habits.
Bengali: জুতো দেখে মানুষ চেনা যায় | (তার পদমর্যাদা, সামাজিক মর্যাদা – ঠাট-বাট, স্ট্যাটাস বুঝা যায় |)
Hindi: एक व्यक्ति की पहचान उसके जूतों से होती है |
18. English: A friend in need is a friend indeed.
Bengali: অসময়ের বন্ধুই প্রকৃত বন্ধু |
Hindi: आपके बुरे समय में जो काम आए, वही आपका सच्चा दोस्त है |

19. English: A burnt child “fears” the fire. (Experience teaches us caution.)
Bengali: ন্যাড়া একবারই বেলতলায় যায় | ঘর-পোড়া গরু সিঁদুরে মেঘ দেখলেই ডরায়ে |
(যে আগুনের ছাঁকা খেয়েছে, সে জানে আগুনের জ্বালা কি !)
Hindi: दूध के जले, मट्ठा भी फूक कर पीते हैं | (दूध से होंठ जलता है, मट्ठा भी फूक कर पीते हैं |)
20. English: After sweetmeat comes sour sauce.
(Every pleasure has its pain. / After joy comes sorrow.)
Bengali: “যত হাসি তত কান্না, বলে গেছে রাম শর্মা |”/“চিরদিন সমান নাহি যায় |”
“আজ যে রাজা, কাল সে ফকির — |”
Hindi: “मिठाई के बाद खट्टी चटनी आती है |”
21. English: Birds of a feather flock together. (“Like” draws “like.”)
Bengali: চোরে চোরে মাসভুতো ভাই |
Hindi: चोर चोर मौसेरे भाई |
22. English: “Charity begins at home.”
Bengali: “আগে ঘর তবে তো পর |”
(দয়া, বদান্যতা, দানশীলতা আগে ঘরে শুরু করতে হয়, পরে বাইরে |)
Hindi: पहले घर में चिराग (= दीया) जलाओ , फिर मस्जिद में |
23. English: Give a dog a bad name and hang him. /
When the danger is gone, God is forgotten.
Bengali: কাজের বেলায় কাজী, কাজ ফুরোলেই পাজী | / গাঙ ডিংগলে কুমীরকে কলা !
Hindi: “ काम के समय काम का, काम खत्म होने पर बेईमान |”
(This proverb highlights inconsistent behavior or lack of loyalty.)
24. English: Give him an inch and he will take an ell.
(an English ell = 45 inches.)
Bengali: বসতে গেলে শুতে চায় | / নাই দিলে কুকুর মাথায় ওঠে |
Hindi: उँगली पकड़ाओ, तो हाथ पकड़ लेते हैं | / पकड़ने को दिया उँगली, तो सिर पर चढ़ बैठे |
25. English: God helps those who help themselves.
Bengali: স্বাবলম্বী লোকেদের ঈশ্বর সাহায্য করেন |
Hindi: “ईश्वर उनकी मदद करता है जो अपनी मदद आप करते हैं |”
26. English: He laughs best who laughs last.
Bengali: সব ভালো যার শেষ ভালো |
Hindi: अन्त भला तो सब भला |

27. English: Hunger is the best sauce.
Bengali: খিদে পেলে নুন দিয়েও খাওয়া যায়, তরকারী লাগে না।
Hindi: भूखे व्यक्ति को सब्जी की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती, सिर्फ नमक ही काफी है।
28. English: It takes two to make a quarrel.
Bengali: এক হাতে তালি বাজে না।
Hindi: एक हाथ से ताली नहीं बजती।
29. English: Love is blind. (One may fall in love with anybody.)
Bengali: প্রেম অন্ধ।
Hindi: प्यार अन्धा होता है।
30. English: Many drops make a shower.
Bengali: বিন্দু বিন্দু জলেই সিন্ধু হয়।
Hindi: बूंद-बूंद से तलाब भरता है।
31. English: Like cures like. (One thorn drives away another. / One poison is an antidote against another.)
Bengali: কাঁটা দিয়ে কাঁটা তোলা যায়। / বিষে বিষে বিষক্ষয়।
Hindi: लोहा ही लोहे को काटता है।
32. English: Necessity is the mother of invention.
Bengali: প্রয়োজনের তাগিদেই আবিষ্কার হয়।
Hindi: “आवश्यकता आविष्कार की जननी है।”
33. English: Honesty is the best policy.
(Francis Bacon said, Honesty is nothing but want of opportunity.)
Bengali: সত্যতাই সর্ব-উৎকৃষ্ট উপায়।
Hindi: ईमानदारी सबसे अच्छी नीति है।
34. English: To err is human.
Bengali: মানুষ মাত্রেরই ভুল হয়।
Hindi: गलती इंसान से ही होती है।
35. English: No pains, no gains. (Strive and you will win.)
Bengali: “দুঃখ বিনা সুখ লাভ হয় কি মশীতে?” কষ্টে না করলে কেটে মেনে না।
Hindi: बिना दर्द (= कष्ट) के सुख की प्राप्ति नहीं होती है।
36. English: No smoke without fire. / Where there is smoke, there is fire.

- Bengali: যা রটে তার কিছু-না-কিছু বটে (=সত্যি) | (কারণ বিনা কার্য হয় না |)
Hindi: बिना कारण कुछ भी नहीं घटता (=होता) है |
37. Bengali: যার ধন তার ধন নয়, নেপায় মারে দই |
Hindi: एक बोता है दूसरा काटता है |
English: One beats the bush, another catches the bird.
(One sows, another reaps.)
French: "L'un bat les buissons, l'autre attrape l'oiseau."
(This reflects the idea that one person does the work while another benefits.)
Bhojpuri: "एक झाड़ी पीटता है, दूसरा चिड़िया पकड़ता है |"
Maithili: "एक झाड़ी पिटैत अछि, आ दोसर चिड़ई पकड़ैत अछि |"
38. Bengali: কাছে এলে পোড়ে মন, দূরে গেলে ঠনঠন |
Hindi: पास रहे तो प्यार आए दूर रहे तो भूल जाए |
English: Out of sight, out of mind.
39. Bengali: বজ্র আঁটুনি ফসকা গেরো | (সামনে দিয়ে সূঁচ গলতে দেয় না, কিন্তু পিছন দিয়ে শাতি চলে যায় |)
Hindi: सामने से परिंदा भी न उड़े, लेकिन पीठ पीछे हाथी गुज़र जाता है |
English: Penny-wise, pound-foolish.
(Thrifty in small things but careless in large ones.)
40. Bengali: না আঁচালে বিশ্বাস নেই |
Hindi: जब तक हाथ न आए विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिए |
English: Praise a fair day at night. / There's many a slip between the cup and the lip.
41. Bengali: অতি বাড় বেড় না ঝড়ে পড়ে যাবে, অতি ছোট হোয় না ছাগলে মুড়িয়ে থাকবে |
(কোন কিছুই "অতি" ভালো নয় |)
Hindi: व्यक्ति को ज्यादा उड़ना नहीं चाहिए | (किसी चीज़ की "अति" भली नहीं होती |)
English: Pride goeth before destruction. / Pride has its fall. / Too much anything is terrible.
Sanskrit: "अति दरपे हता लंका |(अति दर्पे हता लंका |)
42. English: "Music is an opiate (= balm) to a broken heart."
Bengali: সঙ্গীত ভগ্ন হৃদয়ের বেদনায় মনমের প্রলেপ |
Hindi: संगीत टूटे दिल का सहारा होती है |
43. English: Being tempted don't rush after a mirage. You will be ruined.
Bengali: প্রলোভনের বশবর্তী হয়ে মারীচিকার পিছনে ছুটো না, তোমার ক্ষতি হবে |
Hindi: चमकती वस्तु (= मृगजल) के पीछे मत भागो, मुसीबत में पड़ सकते हो |

44. English: Riches have wings. (Fortune is fickle.)
Bengali: “লক্ষ্মী চঞ্চলা |” (বেশী দিন থাকে না |)
তাই রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর বলেছেন, “হে অলক্ষ্মী! তুমি দেবী অচঞ্চলা,
তোমার মতি সরল অতি, নাহি জান ছলা কলা |”
Hindi: धन कभी भी एक जगह स्थिर नहीं रहता |
45. English: When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
Bengali: যে দেশে যে নিয়ম, সেই নিয়ম মেনে চলাই ভালো |
Hindi: जैसा देश, वैसा भेष |
Sanskrit: “यस्मिन् देशे यदाचारः |”
46. English: The Leopard (= চিতাবাঘ) can not change its spots.
(One can not change one’s nature.)
Bengali: স্বভাব যায় না মোলে, আর ইল্লং যায় না ধূলে |
Hindi: स्वभाव कभी बदलता नहीं है |
47. English: We never know the worth of water till the well is dry.
Bengali: দাঁত থাকতে দাঁতের মর্যাদা আমরা বুঝি না|(বুঝি, যখন থাকে না|)
Hindi: किसी का मूल्य तब पता चलता है, जब हम उसे खो देते हैं |
Maithili: “हम कखनों पानी के महत्व नहीं बुझौत छी, जखन कुवा सुखि जाइत अछि |”
German: “*Man erkennt den Wert des Wassers erst, wenn der Brunnen trocken ist.*” (A reminder to appreciate resources before they are depleted.)
48. English: Waste not, want not.
Bengali: অপচয় ক’রো না, অভাব হবে না |
Hindi: किसी चीज को बर्बाद (= नष्ट) न करे, कभी कमी महसूस नहीं होगी |
49. English: Faults are thick where love is thin.
Bengali: যারে দেখতে নারি, তার চলন বাঁকা |
Hindi: जहाँ प्रेम कम होता है, वहाँ दोष अधिक देखते हैं |
50. English: A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
Bengali: নাচতে না জানলে উঠোন বাঁকা |
Hindi: नाच न जाने, आँगन टेढ़ा |
51. English: A serpent (= বিষধর সর্প / কাল সাপ) under the flower.
(Treachery masked in friendship.)
Bengali: ফুলের নীচে “সর্প” (= প্রতারণক ব্যক্তি |)
Hindi: मुँह पर हँसी मन में ईर्ष्या | (मुँह में राम बगल में छूरी – कपट आचरण |)

Comment: Children! তোমরা জানো, রাবণ সাধুর ছদ্মবেশে সীতাকে হরণ করেছিল।

52. English: "All art is but imitation of nature."
Bengali: সমস্ত শিল্পই প্রকৃতির অনুকরণ।
Hindi: समस्त शिल्पकला में प्रकृति देखने को मिलती है।
53. English: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty."
Bengali: সত্যই সুন্দর, সুন্দরই সত্য।
Hindi: सत्य ही सुन्दर है और सुन्दर ही सत्य है।
54. English: "Childhood shows the man, as morning shows the day."
Bengali: শৈশব বুঝিয়ে দেয় বড় হয়ে মানুষটি কেমন হবে,
যেমন সকাল বুঝিয়ে দেয় দিনটি কেমন যাবে।
Hindi: बचपन व्यक्ति के भविष्य का दर्पण है।
55. English: "Cowards die many times before their deaths."
Bengali: ভীকু বা কাপুরুষেরা তাদের মৃত্যুর আগে অনেকবার মরে।
Hindi: कायर व्यक्ति हर रोज मरता है।
56. English: "Eat to please thyself, but dress to please others."
Bengali: নিজেকে পরিতৃপ্ত করার জন্য ভোজন কর, কিন্তু পোশাক পরিধান কর অন্যান্যদের
পরিতৃপ্ত করার জন্য। (আপ রুচি খানা, পর-রুচি পরনা।)
Hindi: स्वयं की पसंद का खाए तथा दूसरों की पसंद से पहने।
57. English: "Knowledge grows when shared."
(A lovely sentiment it is. It captures the essence of learning and collaboration beautifully. "Giving" riches the "giver." The more we give, the richer we become in spirit and goodwill.)
Bengali: (জ্ঞান/বিদ্যা) যতই করিবে দান, তত যাবে বেড়ে।
Hindi: "विद्या बाँटने से बढ़ती है।"
58. English: "To solve a problem is a kingdom gain."
Bengali: একটা গণিতের সমস্যার সমাধান করলে যে আনন্দ, সেটা একটা রাজ্য
জয়ের সমান। (জীবনের সব ক্ষেত্রে এ কথা প্রযোজ্য।)
Hindi: "एक साम्राज्य विजयप्राप्त होने के बाद जो आनंद मिलता है, वही आनंद मिलता है एक गणित की समस्या समाधान करने के बाद।"
59. English: "To speak well, one must learn; words flow like sixteen streams."
(Words have power and beauty when they are refined and thoughtful.)
Bengali: "কথা কইতে জানতে হয়, কথা ষোলধারে বয়।"

Hindi: सोचसमझके बात करना चाहिए ।
कोई एक बात सोलह किसम के अर्थ प्रकाश कर सकता है ।

60. English: "Worry is the thief of joy. Fire burns the dead body in the burning ghat, but anxiety burns a living person."
Comment: Dear Children! I advise you all to make a "fair mind" from the very childhood. "An uneasy mind is its own punishment."
Bengali: চিন্তার আগুন মৃত দেহকে দগ্ধ করে, কিন্তু দুশ্চিন্তা জীবিত ব্যক্তিকে পুড়িয়ে শেষ করে ।
Hindi: "चिंता चिंता से बुरी (= खराब) है ।"
(चिंता मुरदा आदमी को जलाता है; लेकिन, चिंता जीवित आदमी को दग्ध करता है ।)
61. English: "Science is lame without religion.
Religion is blind without science."
Bengali: ধর্ম ছাড়া বিজ্ঞান খোঁড়া । বিজ্ঞান ছাড়া ধর্ম অন্ধ ।
Hindi: "धर्म बिना विज्ञान लंगड़ा होता है । विज्ञान बिना धर्म अंधा होता है ।"
62. English: "Thy love is better than high birth to me,
richer than wealth and prouder than garments' cost."
Bengali: "আমার কাছে উচ্চ বংশ, মূল্যবান সম্পদ ও দামী পোশাকের চেয়েও অধিক মূল্যবান ও বেশী গর্বের হ'লো তোমার ভালোবাসা ।"
Hindi: "तुम्हारा प्यार, उच्च वंश से भी ऊँची,सम्पत्ति से भी मूल्यवान और बहुमूल्य वस्त्र से भी अधिक
गर्व की चीज है ।"
63. Sanskrit: मा कुरु धनजन यौवनगर्वम् । हरति निमेषात् कालः सर्वम् ।
Bengali: ধন, জন ও যৌবনের জন্য গর্ব করো না । কাল মুহূর্তে তা হরণ করতে পারে ॥
64. Sanskrit: असतो मा सदगमय । तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय । मृत्योरमा अमृतं गमय ॥
Bengali: অসৎ (পথ) থেকে আমাকে সতে (সৎ পথে) নিয়ে যাও । অন্ধকার থেকে আমাকে আলোতে নিয়ে যাও । মৃত্যু থেকে আমাকে অমৃততে নিয়ে যাও ॥
65. Sanskrit: बुद्धिरयस्य बलं तस्य । निरबुद्धेस्तु कुतो बलम् ॥
Bengali: বুদ্ধি যার বল তার । নিৰ্বুদ্ধি ব্যক্তির বল কোথায় ? (অর্থাৎ বল নেই ।)
66. Sanskrit: पुस्तकस्था तु या विद्या परहस्तगतं धनम् । कार्यकाले समुत्पन्ने न सा विद्या न तत् धनम् ॥
Bengali: পুস্তকে থাকা বিদ্যা, আর পরের হাতে থাকা ধন, প্রয়োজনের সময় বিদ্যাও নয়, ধনও নয় । (কেন না, কোন কাজে লাগে না ।)
67. Sanskrit: नादः परं ब्रह्म । तालं परं ज्ञानम् ॥
Bengali: শব্দই হচ্ছে পরম ব্রহ্ম । তাল হচ্ছে পরম জ্ঞান ॥

Chapter 10

Rhymes And Poems

JACK AND JILL

Jack and jill
Went up the hill,
To fetch a pail of water,
Jack fell down,
And broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling after.

ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE

One, two, three, four, five,
Once I caught a fish alive,
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten,
Then I let it go again.
One, two, three, four, five,
I could make an artificial hive,
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten,
Many bees came and made honey for the men.

BAA, BAA BLACK SHEEP

Baa, Baa, black sheep,
Have you any wool?
Yes sir, yes sir,
Three bags full.

One for my master,
One for my dame,
And one for the little boy,
Who lives down the lane.

PUSSY CAT, PUSSY CAT

Pussy cat, Pussy cat,
Where have you been?
I've been to London
To look at the Queen.

Pussy cat, Pussy cat,
What did you do there?
I frightened a little mouse
Under the chair.

HANUMAN ! HANUMAN ! (My composition)

Hanuman ! Hanuman !
What is your name?
Hanuman ! Hanuman !
Have you any fame?

Hanuman ! Hanuman !
Can you drive a plane?
Hanuman ! Hanuman !
“*Lanka*” was burned,
And you were blamed.

पतंग

सर-सर सर-सर उड़ी पतंग ,
फर-फर फर-फर उड़ी पतंग |
इसको काटा, उसको काटा,
खूब लगाया सैर सपाटा |

अब लड़ने में जुटी पतंग,
अरे कट गई, लुटी पतंग |
सर-सर, सर-सर उड़ी पतंग,
फर-फर, फर-फर उड़ी पतंग ||

टिम-टिम तारे

टिम-टिम करते आसमान में,
कितने सारे तारे हैं ।
इनको देखो तो लगता है,
जग में सबसे न्यारे हैं ।

नीले-पीले कुछ चमकीले,
ये तो प्यारे-प्यारे हैं ।
इनकी गिनती करूँ मैं कैसे,
ये तो कितने सारे हैं ॥

तितली रानी

तितली रानी बड़ी सयानी
फूल-फूल पर जाती है ।

फूल-फूल से रंग चुराकर
अपने पंख सजाती है ।

जब इसे जाओ पकड़ने
झट से वो उड़ जाती है ॥

बारिश आई

बारिश आई छम छम छम,
लेकर छाता निकल पड़े हम,
पैर फिसला गिर गए हम ।
ऊपर छाता नीचे हम ॥

मछली रानी

मछली जल की है रानी,
जीवन उसका है पानी ।
हाथ लगाओ तो डर जाएगी,
बाहर निकालो तो मर जाएगी ॥

হনুমান! হনুমান! (নিজস্ব রচনা)

কি তোর নাম ?
হনুমান! হনুমান!
তাকে দেবো জাম ।

হনুমান! হনুমান!
ঝুলতে পারিস? দুলতে পারিস?

হনুমান! হনুমান!
লাফ দিয়ে পারিস যেতে প্যারিস?

হনুমান! হনুমান! কি তোর নাম?
হনুমান! হনুমান! তুই কি জাম্বুবান? (= পুরাণে উল্লেখিত ভল্লুকরাজ)

হনুমান! হনুমান! খেতে দেবো কলা,
না খেলে দেবো তাকে, শুধু কান-মলা ।

1. কালো রাতি গেল ঘুচে
আলো তারে দিল মুছে,
পূব দিকে ঘুম ভাঙা
হাসে উষা চোখ রাঙা ।

2. পাখিসব করে রব
রাতি পহাইল ।

কাননে কুসুমকলি,
সকলি ফুটিল ।

রাখাল গোরুর পাল,
লয়ে যায় মাঠে ।

শিশুগণ দেয় মন,
নিজ নিজ পার্শে ।

3. চাঁদ উঠেছে ফুল ফুটেছে
কদম তলায় কে?
হাতি নাচছে ঘোড়া নাচছে
সোনামণির বে' ।
4. বাবুরাম সাপুড়ে
কোথা যাস বাপুরে?
আয় বাবা দেখে যা,
দুটো সাপ রেখে যা ।
5. থোকা গেছে মাছ ধরতে
ফ্রীর নদীর কূলে,
ছিপ নিয়ে গেল কোলা ব্যাঙে
মাছ নিয়ে গেল চিলে ।
6. বৃষ্টি পড়ে টাপুর টুপুর
নদে এলো বান,
শিব ঠাকুরের বিয়ে হবে
তিন কন্যা দান,
এক কন্যা রাঁধে বাড়ে, এক কন্যা খায় ;
এক কন্যা গোসা ক'রে বাপের বাড়ি যায় । (“গোসা” মানে “রাগ”)
7. আয়রে পাখি লেজঝোলা
থোকার সাথে কর খেলা,
থাবি দাবি কলকলাবি
থোকাকে মোর ঘুম পাড়াবি ।
8. থোকা ঘুমালো পাড়া জুড়ালো
বর্গী এলো দেশে,
বুলবুলিতে ধান খেয়েছে
খাজনা দেবো কিসে?

উচ্ছেগড় | একটি গ্রাম (স্বরচিত ছড়া)

উচ্ছেগড়ে নেইকো উচ্ছে,
আছে খেজুর গুড় |
উচ্ছেগড়ে নেইকো হাতি
আছে হাতিশুঁড় (= গাছ / উদ্ভিদ) |

উচ্ছেগড়ে নেইকো বাঘ,
করে নাকো গড় গড় |
উচ্ছেগড়ে রথের চাকায়
ধ্বনি ওঠে ঘড় ঘড় ||

কাঠ ঠোকরা | একটি পাখি (স্বরচিত ছড়া)

কাঠ ঠোকরা ঠোকরায়
ঠক ঠক ঠক,
দেওয়াল ঘড়ি শুধু চলে
টক টক টক |

কাঁচা আম মিষ্টি নয়
বডডো টক টক,
“প্রভাত” এসে কড়া নাড়ে
ঠক ঠক ঠক || (“প্রভাত” মানে ভোর / একটি লোকের নাম)

Here I write a Bengali poem, “ SWADHINATAR SUKH “ (স্বাধীনতার সুখ) written by the poet Rajanikanta Sen. A conversation between a sparrow and a weaverbird has been made in this Poem about freedom. It is a special gift for the parents, teachers, and readers of my booklet. The Bengali poem has been translated into a few other languages.

স্বাধীনতার সুখ

কবি – রজনীকান্ত সেন

বাবুই পাখিরে ডাকি, বলিছে চড়াই –
“কুঁড়ে ঘরে থেকে কর শিল্পের বড়াই;

আমি থাকি মহাসুখে অট্টালিকা ‘পরে,
তুমি কত কষ্ট পাও রোদ, বৃষ্টি, ঝড়ে।”

বাবুই হাসিয়া কহে – “সন্দেহ কি তায়?
কষ্ট পাই, তবু থাকি নিজের বাসায়;

পাকা হোক, তবু ভাই, পরের ও বাসা,
নিজ হাতে গড়া মোর কাঁচা ঘর, থাসা।”

JOY OF FREEDOM (স্বাধীনতার সুখ)

Translated by the author.

Addressing the weaverbird says the sparrow –

“You are so boastful staying in a hut narrow;
I dwell in great pleasure in the mansion,
You suffer a lot from the sun, rain, storm, and tension.”

Smiling the weaverbird says, “What’s the suspicion
I suffer, still I dwell in my house, it’s my decision;”

Brick-built house though friend, that’s not your own.
Self-made this raw hut strictly is my A1.

स्वतंत्रता का आनंद (स्वाधीनता प्रश्न)

कवि – रजनीकान्त सेन (हिन्दी अनुवाद – ऊषा दे मंडल)

बुनकर पक्षी को कहे बुलाकर,
एक गौरैया भाई !
“ झोपड़ी में रहकर करती हो
शिल्प की बड़ाई,
में रहती हूँ सुख से
राजमहल के ऊपर,
तुम कितना कष्ट उठाती
धूप, तूफान, बारिश में भीगकर ||”

बुनकर पक्षी हँसकर कहती,
“सन्देह है क्या तुमको इसमें?
कष्ट मिले, फिर भी रहती मैं
अपने ही घर में,
पक्का घर है, फिर भी है यह
दूसरे का घर,
खुद से बनाया मेरा घर है यह,
मेरा ही राजमहल ||”

स्वाधीनता के सुख

कवि – रजनीकान्त सेन

बुनकर चिड़ड़ कहलकें बोलाइ,
एक गौरैया भाई,
“झोपड़ी में रहि के कय छी मेहनत,
हम त सुख से महल में बाई ।
तों कते कष्ट उठबै छी,
धूप, आँधी, पानी में भीगई छी ।”

बुनकर चिड़ड़ हंसि कहलकें,
“संदेह है अहाँ के ई में?
कष्ट भेटई छी, मुदा अपन घर में रहै छी,
पक्का महल अछि, मुदा ओकर मालिक और छी,
हमर अपन घर, हमहिं बनौलियै,
ई हमर राजमहल अछि ।”

स्वातन्त्र्यसुखम् (Translated by professor Suchitra Roy Acharyya)

तन्तुवापद्विजमाहूय चटकविहग आह,
उटजस्थितस्त्वं गर्वितोऽसि शिल्पे।
महासुखेनाहं प्रासादे वसामि।
क्लिष्टस्वं तु रौद्रझटिकावर्षणे,
निःसन्देहमिदं तन्तुवाप आह--
क्लिष्टोऽहं तु स्वगृहे वसामि।
हर्म्योऽयं तु परस्यावासः।
स्वनिर्मितं मृद्गेहमेव वरम्।

The author has composed a Bengali poem “Hulor Ghaat” which is a bathing ghat as well as a ferry ghat. It is near the famous “ISKCON” temple at Mayapur in West Bengal, India. The Bengali poem has been translated into a few other languages. Here is the poem:

হলোর ঘাট

হলোর ঘাটে নেইকো হলো, [In Bengali “Hulo” means a male cat.]
আছে রাশি রাশি মূলো।
আজ পুণ্য পৌষ সংক্রান্তি
মূলো দিয়ে পুণ্যপ্লানে কেটে যাবে সব ক্লান্তি।।
এক পাশে ভাগীরথী বয়ে গেছে বেশ,
অন্য পাশে জলঙ্গী হয়েছে শেষ।
এমন সঙ্গমে যারাই এসেছে,
পিছনে “ইসকন” মন্দির ভারাই দেখেছে।।

Hulor Ghaat

No Hulo (male cat) at Hulor Ghaat,
But radishes lie in a massive stack.
Today marks the sacred "Poush Sankranti,"
A holy bath with radish clears all fatigue instantly.

On one side, the "Bhagirathi" flows strong,
On the other, Jalangi's journey is gone.
At this divine confluence, all have gathered,
Behind them stands the "ISKCON" temple, forever revered.

हुलोर घाट

हुलोर घाट पर नहीं कोई हुलो,
पर मूली का ढेर लगा है हलो !
आज है पुण्य पौष संक्रांति,
मूली स्नान से मिटेगा हर क्लान्ति ।
एक ओर भागीरथी बहती तेज,
दूसरी ओर जलंगी का अंतदेश ।
ऐसे संगम पर जो भी आए,
पीछे इसकान मंदिर को निहारते जाए ।

हुलोर घाट

हुलोर घाटमा छैन कुनै हुलो,
तर मूला छ धेरै थुप्रो ।
आज पवित्र पौष संक्रान्ति,
मूला स्नानले हटाउँछ सबै क्लान्ति ।
एकतिर भागीरथी बग्छ तेज,
अर्कोतिर जलंगीको अन्त्यदेश ।
यस संगममा जो पनि आउँछ,
पछाडि इसकन मन्दिरलाई निहर्छ ।

हुलोर घाट

हुलोर घातावर नाही हूल,
पण मु००यांचा ढीग आहे मोठा,
आज पवित्र पौष संक्रांती,
मु००यच्या स्नानाने मिटेल सर्व क्लान्ती ।
एकीकडे भागीरथी वाहते वेगाने,
तर दुसरीकडे जलंगीया शेवट झाला आहे ।
या संगमावर जे कोणी आले
त्यान्नी मागे इस्कन मंदिर पाहिले ।