

Use of Sentence Connectors



পরীক্ষায় যেভাবে প্রশ্ন হয়—

Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage.

0.5×10=5

Trees are a vital part of our environment. (a) —, they bear a great impact on the climate. (b) —, we are not kind and careful about them. (c) —, we destroy trees at random. (d) —, one day the country will bear the consequence of greenhouse effect. (e) — ours is an agricultural country, our economy depends on agriculture. (f) —, trees play a vital role on our climate. (g) —, trees keep the soil strong and protect it. (h) —, trees save us from flood and many other natural calamities. (i) —, trees provide us timber which is of great use specially in construction works and for making furniture. (j) —, trees are our best friends.

পরীক্ষায় যেভাবে উত্তর করতে হয়—

Answer: (a) Actually/In fact; (b) Unfortunately/ However; (c) Rather/Instead; (d) Therefore/As a result/ Consequently; (e) As/Since; (f) Moreover; (g) In addition/ Besides; (h) Again; (i) On top of that/ Furthermore; (j) Above all/ In short.

Sentence connector কী?

ইংরেজিতে আমরা এমন অনেক শব্দ ব্যবহার করি যেগুলো কোনো বাক্যের দুই বা ততোধিক শব্দের বা বাক্যাংশের মধ্যে সংযোগ স্থাপন করে, কিংবা বাক্যসমূহের পারস্পরিক সজ্জা রক্ষা করে। এ ধরনের শব্দকে **sentence connector** [সংযোগকারী শব্দ/সংযোগ স্থাপনকারী শব্দ] বা linker বা linking word বলা হয়। ভাষার সাবলীলতা ও গতি সৃষ্টি করাও sentence connectors বা linkers এর অন্যতম কাজ। Sentence connectors বা Linkers মূলত Conjunction সহ বিশেষ কিছু Adverb বা Adjective যেমন:

1. He went to the market and bought a shirt.
2. Runa could not go to college yesterday because she was ill.
3. The labourer worked very hard. As a result, he became tired.

ওপরের (1) ও (2) নং বাক্যগুলোতে 'and' ও 'because' দুটি বাক্যাংশের মধ্যে সংযোগ স্থাপন করেছে এবং (3) নং এর ক্ষেত্রে 'as a result' পূর্বের বাক্যের সাথে সজ্জা রক্ষা করেছে। এভাবে ওপরের *and, because* ও *as a result* শব্দগুলো **Sentence Connector** হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। ইংরেজিতে এবিধ অনেক **Sentence Connectors** আছে। যেমন: First, firstly, secondly, thirdly, then, next, lastly, finally, that, when, as, while, but, however, moreover, etc. এগুলোর সাথে পরিচিত হওয়া এবং এদের ব্যবহার শেখা শিক্ষার্থীদের জন্যে খুবই প্রয়োজন কারণ সুসংবন্ধ কোনো কিছু লেখার ক্ষেত্রে **Sentence Connector** এর ভূমিকা অনস্বীকার্য।

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ও প্রয়োজনীয় কিছু Sentence Connectors এর ব্যবহার

However:

However একটি Conjunctive Adverb বা সংযোজক অব্যয় যা Sentence Connector হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। However এর অর্থ কিন্তু, যা হউক, যা হউক না কেন, তৎসত্ত্বেও ইত্যাদি। But, yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless প্রভৃতি শব্দগুলো However-এর সমার্থক। প্রসঙ্গান্তর, বৈপরীত্য ও বৈসাদৃশ্য বোঝাতে বাক্যের শুরুতে However বসে। However-এর পরে একটি কমা চিহ্ন (,) বসে।

Examples:

- 1) Having a car can be very convenient; however, it's expensive to buy and maintain one. (গাড়ি থাকা অত্যন্ত সুবিধাজনক; কিন্তু এর ক্রয় ও ব্যবস্থাপনা ব্যয়বহুল।)
- 2) Ali has a lot of works to do; however, he is too tired to finish it. (আলিকে অনেক কাজ করতে হবে; কিন্তু সে এতটাই ক্লান্ত যে সে এটা শেষ করতে পারবে না।)
- 3) Jim is in love with Graciella; however, he's not sure if she loves him. (জিম গ্রাসিয়েলার প্রেমে পড়েছে; কিন্তু, সে জানে না যে সে তাকে ভালোবাসে কি-না।)
- 4) This is a very expensive plan. However, you may wish to consult a qualified accountant on these matters. (এটি অত্যন্ত ব্যয়বহুল পরিকল্পনা। কিন্তু তুমি ইচ্ছে করলে এ ব্যাপারে একজন উপযুক্ত হিসাবরক্ষকের সাথে কথা বলতে পার।)
- 5) There is problem everywhere. Our life on earth is very complicated. However, we should never lose hope. (চারিদিকে সমস্যা। পৃথিবীতে আমাদের জীবন বড় জটিল। কিন্তু, আমাদের কখনও আশা হারানো উচিত হবে না।)
- 6) Love, sympathy and positive thoughts can win the hearts of the people around us. However many people cannot realize it. (ভালোবাসা, সহানুভূতি ও ইতিবাচক চিন্তা আমাদের আশেপাশের মানুষদের মন জয় করতে পারে। কিন্তু, অনেকে এটা উপলব্ধি করতে পারে না।)

Therefore:

Sentence connector হিসেবে therefore ব্যাপকভাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এর অর্থ অতএব, কাজেই, সুতরাং, সেই জন্য, এই জন্য, এই কারণে, যার ফলে ইত্যাদি। So, hence, thereat, hereat, consequently, ergo, as a result প্রভৃতি word বা phrase গুলো Therefore এর সমার্থক। কোনো বক্তব্যের কারণ, উদ্দেশ্য বা ফলাফল ব্যাখ্যা করতে বাক্যের শুরুতে Therefore বসে। Therefore এর পরে একটি কমা চিহ্ন (,) বসে।

Examples:

- 1) My skin burns easily; therefore, I have decided to stay under an umbrella. (আমার ত্বক সহজেই পুড়ে যায়, কাজেই আমি ছাতার নিচে থাকতে সিদ্ধান্ত নিয়েছি।)
- 2) They spend too much time outside home and do not accompany their kid at home. Therefore, the little kid feels lonely. (তারা ঘরের বাইরে প্রচুর সময় ব্যয় করে এবং তাদের বাচ্চাটিকে ঘরে সঙ্গ দেয় না। তাই, ছোট বাচ্চাটি একাকীত্ব অনুভব করে।)
- 3) Our lives have become too complicated; therefore, we have decided to simplify things. (আমাদের জীবন অত্যন্ত জটিল; তাই, আমরা বিষয়গুলো সহজ করার সিদ্ধান্ত নিয়েছি।)
- 4) When the speed limit was 80 kilometres per hour, there were too many accidents on this road; therefore, the authority decided to lower it to 60 kilometres per hour. (যখন গতিসীমা প্রতি ঘন্টায় ৮০ কিলোমিটার ছিল, তখন এই রাস্তায় বহু দুর্ঘটনা ঘটতো; তাই, কর্তৃপক্ষ এটাকে ৬০ কিলোমিটার প্রতি ঘন্টায় নামিয়ে আনার সিদ্ধান্ত নেন।)
- 5) The birds in our backyard could not find enough to eat; therefore, we set up a bird feeder and now they are okay. (আমাদের পেছন আঙ্গিনার পাখিগুলো যথেষ্ট খাবার পেত না; তাই, আমরা একটি পাখি খাদ্য ভান্ডার স্থাপন করলাম এবং এখন তারা ভালো আছে।)
- 6) This timber wolf was hunted almost to the point of extinction. Therefore, the government put it on an endangered species list and now it is protected by law. (এই কেঠো নেকড়ে শিকার করে বিলুপ্তির পথে নিয়ে যাওয়া হয়েছিল। তাই, সরকার একে বিপদগ্রস্ত প্রজাতির তালিকাভুক্ত করল এবং এটা এখন আইন দ্বারা সংরক্ষিত।)

Consequently:

Sentence connector হিসেবে Consequently অত্যধিক ব্যবহৃত হয়। এর অর্থ ফলে, ফলশ্রুতিতে, কাজেই, সুতরাং, সেইজন্য; এইজন্য; অতএব; এই কারণে ইত্যাদি। Therefore বা So এর মতোই কোনো বক্তব্যের, কারণ, উদ্দেশ্য বা ফলাফল ব্যাখ্যা করতে বাক্যের শুরুতে Consequently বসে। Consequently এর পরে কমা চিহ্ন (,) বসে।

Examples:

- 1) While visiting the Sundarbans, the five friends used no map; consequently, they got lost in the forest and never found their way out of it. There they died. (সুন্দরবনে ভ্রমণের সময় পাঁচ বন্ধু কোনো মানচিত্র ব্যবহার করেনি; ফলে, তারা জঙ্গলে হারিয়ে গেল এবং এর থেকে বের হওয়ার কোনো পথ খুঁজে পেলো না। সেখানে তারা মারা গেল।)
- 2) Traffic jam has got unbearable in Dhaka City; consequently, he has bought a bicycle to overcome the problem. (ঢাকা শহরে যানজট অসহনীয় পর্যায়ে চলে গিয়েছে; ফলে, সমস্যাটি এড়াতে সে একটা বাইসাইকেল কিনেছে।)
- 3) Poachers have hunted too many elephants for their personal benefits; consequently elephants have become an endangered species in some parts of the world. (শিকারিরা তাদের ব্যক্তিগত স্বার্থের জন্য বহুসংখ্যক হাতি শিকার করেছে; ফলে, বিশ্বের বিভিন্ন স্থানে হাতি একটা বিপদগ্রস্ত প্রাণীতে পরিণত হয়েছে।)
- 4) An adequate water supply is important to a farmer's success; consequently, irrigation is used in places where water is short. (কৃষকের সাফল্যের জন্য পানির যথেষ্ট সরবরাহ প্রয়োজন; ফলে, যেসব স্থানে পানির সরবরাহ কম সেসব স্থানে সেচ ব্যবহার করা হয়।)
- 5) Nabeel is a very good boy; consequently, everybody loves him. (নাবিল খুব ভালো ছেলে; ফলে, সবাই তাকে ভালোবাসে।)
- 6) Ferdous was a very good student and he studied hard; consequently, he made a good result in the exam. (ফেরদৌস খুব ভালো ছাত্র ছিল এবং সে কঠোর পরিশ্রম করত; ফলে, সে পরীক্ষায় ভালো ফলাফল করত।)

Otherwise:

Otherwise একটি অন্যতম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Sentence connector। এর অর্থ অন্যভাবে, নতুবা, নইলে, তা না হলে, অন্য প্রকারে, ভিন্ন প্রকারে, নচেৎ, অন্য অবস্থায়, পক্ষান্তরে ইত্যাদি। বিকল্প পরিস্থিতির ক্ষেত্রে sentence connector হিসেবে Otherwise ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Or, or else, in a different way, in another way, else, again, contrariwise, alias প্রভৃতি word বা phrase গুলো otherwise এর সমার্থক।

Examples:

- 1) Today is holiday; otherwise, he would be at work. (আজ ছুটির দিন; নতুবা, সে কাজ করত।)
- 2) In ancient times, it was necessary for a man to learn how to defend himself; otherwise, he was easily killed by other men. (প্রাচীনকালে, নিজেকে কীভাবে রক্ষা করতে হয় তা জানা সব মানুষের জন্য জরুরি ছিল; অন্যথায় সে সহজেই অন্যদের দ্বারা নিহত হতো।)
- 3) Traffic is really bad right now; otherwise, she'd attend the party. (ঠিক এই মুহূর্তে যানজট ব্যাপক; অন্যথায়, সে পার্টিতে যোগ দিত।)
- 4) It's important for children to get a good early education; otherwise, they might have problems in school later on. (বাচ্চাদের জন্য উন্নত প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা প্রয়োজন; নতুবা, পরবর্তী সময়ে তারা বিদ্যালয়ে সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হয়।)
- 5) He should correct himself. Otherwise he will fall in danger. (তার উচিত নিজেকে সংশোধন করা; নতুবা, সে বিপদে পড়বে।)

On the other hand:

এর অর্থ অপরপক্ষে, বিপরীতক্রমে, অন্যদিকে ইত্যাদি। Conversely, on the contrary, contrarily প্রভৃতি শব্দগুলো on the other hand এর সমার্থক।

Examples:

- 1) I'd love to own a horse and go riding everyday; on the other hand, taking care of the animal is a huge responsibility. (আমি একটা ঘোড়ার মালিক হতে ও তাতে প্রতিদিন আরোহণ করতে পছন্দ করি; অপরদিকে, প্রাণীটির রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ অনেক বড় দায়িত্ব।)
- 2) Living in cold climate is difficult for some people; on the other hand, there are many fun winter activities, such as sledding, that you cannot do in a warm climate. (ঠান্ডা পরিবেশে বাস করা কিছু মানুষের জন্য কঠিন; অপর পক্ষে স্লেডিং এর মতো শীতকালীন মজার কিছু খেলা রয়েছে যেগুলো তুমি গরম পরিবেশে করতে পারবে না।)
- 3) Owing a swimming pool is a great luxury; on the other hand, it reduces the amount of yard space available for growing fruit and vegetables. (সুইমিংপুলের মালিক হওয়াটা দারুণ ব্যাপার; অপরদিকে, এটা ফল ও সবজি উৎপাদনের জায়গা হ্রাস করে।)
- 4) Mithila could easily get a job as a nurse in a big hospital in Dhaka; on the other hand, she would miss his family in Khulna if she moved away. (মিথিলা ঢাকার একটি বড় হাসপাতালে একজন সেবিকা হিসেবে সহজেই চাকরি পেতে পারে; অপর দিকে, যদি দূরে থাকে সে খুলনায় তার পরিবারকে অনুভব করবে।)

Furthermore:

এর অর্থ অধিকন্তু, এতদতিরিক্ত, এছাড়াও। Besides, also, nay, yet, moreover, in addition, over and above ইত্যাদি word বা phrase গুলো Furthermore এর সমার্থক।

Examples:

- 1) Reading is a good way to learn new vocabularies; furthermore, it can improve your ability to spell words correctly. (নতুন শব্দার্থ শেখার জন্য পড়াটা ভালো একটি পন্থা; অধিকন্তু, এটা শব্দের বানান সঠিকভাবে শেখার ব্যাপারে তোমাদের দক্ষতা বাড়াতে পারে।)
- 2) Grilling makes meat taste really good; furthermore, it allows fatty juices to drain out from the meat. (শিকে কাবাব করা মাংসের স্বাদ সত্যিই মজাদার করে তোলে; অধিকন্তু, এটা মাংস থেকে চর্বিবের বের করে দেয়।)
- 2) Religion offers people an opportunity to reflect on their personal existence; furthermore, it brings communities together in a spirit of peace and cooperation. (ধর্ম মানুষকে তাদের ব্যক্তিগত অস্তিত্বকে প্রতিফলিত করার সুযোগ করে দেয়; অধিকন্তু, এটা সমাজকে শান্তি ও সম্প্রীতির পথে একত্রিত করে।)

আরও কিছু প্রয়োজনীয় **Sentence Connector** -এর ব্যবহার দেখো:

Rule 1: সংযোজন/অন্তর্ভুক্তিকরণ প্রকাশক Sentence Connectors

1. **And** [ও, এবং]
 - Reza and Sezan are friends.
 - I went there and met my friend.
 - We walked for two hours and became tired.
2. **Both.....and** [উভয়ই, উভয়েই, উভয়টিই, উভয়স্থানই]
 - Both Runa and Rupa have done the work.
 - We visited both Sylhet and Cox's Bazar.
3. **Or** [অথবা, কিংবা, নতুবা]
 - Rana or Jahid has written the story.
 - I shall read my books or watch TV.
4. **Either..... or** [অথবা; হয় এইজন.....না হয় অপরজন, হয় এটিনা হয় অপরটি]
 - Either he or his brother has done this work.
 - Either stay here or go away.
5. **Neither..... nor** [এটিও নয়.....ওটিও নয়; এইজনও নয়.....ঐজনও নয়।]
 - Neither you nor I have seen the movie.
 - He will neither read nor write.
6. **Not only but also**
[-ও, কেবল এটি নয় ওটিও; কেবল এইজনই নয় ঐজনও; কেবল এ বিষয়টি নয় ঐ বিষয়টিও]
 - He is not only a good student but also a good player.
 - Not only I but also he has done the work.

7. As well as [তথা, ও, এবং]

- He as well as his friends has come.
[NOT:have come; কারণ এখানে subject হলো He]
- They as well as Masum have done the work.
[NOT: has done.....; কারণ they এখানে subject]

8. Besides/Moreover/Furthermore [তা ছাড়াও, অধিকন্তু]

I gave the poor boy some books and pens. Besides/Moreover/ Furthermore, I gave him some money.

9. In addition [অধিকন্তু]

He helped me by food and lodging. [আহার ও বাসস্থান]. In addition, he gave me much good advice.

10. Again [আবার, তাছাড়া]

Load-shedding hampers our studies and other daily works. Again, it decreases our industrial production.

Rule 2: তুলনা প্রকাশক Sentence Connectors

1. **As.....as** [মতো, ন্যায়, যেমন.....তেমন]: *স্বা-বোধক বাক্যে*
 - Her teeth are as bright as pearls (মুক্তা).
 - I am as tall as he.
2. **So.....as** [মতো, ন্যায়, যেমন.....তেমন]: *না-বোধক বাক্যে*
 - He is not so intelligent as you.
 - She is not so tall as I.

3. **Than** [চেয়ে/অপেক্ষা]

- Rita is taller than Mitu (is).

NB : লেখা বা বলার সময় শেষের is উহ্য থাকে।

Rule 3: বৈসাদৃশ্য প্রকাশক Sentence Connectors

1. **While/Whereas** [অন্যদিকে, অথচ]

He has passed the examination, while (or, whereas) his sister has failed. [সে পরীক্ষায় পাস করেছে, অন্যদিকে/অথচ তার বোন অকৃতকার্য হয়েছে।]

I love him, whereas/while he dislikes me.

2. **Though/Although** [যদিওতবুও/যদিও/হলেও]

- Though the man is poor, he is honest.

Or, Although the man is poor, he is honest.

- She has passed the exam, though her brother has not.

3. **Even though** [যদিও.....তবুও/হলেও]

- I have to go to school today, even though it is raining cats and dogs.

- Even though the incident took place many years ago, he can still remember it clearly.

বৈসাদৃশ্যের ওপর জোর দিতে even though ব্যবহার করা হয়।

4. **Despite/In spite of** (সত্ত্বেও)

Despite/In spite of his poverty, he is honest.

Or, He is honest despite/in spite of his poverty.

NB : Despite এর পর of বসে না।

5. **Nevertheless/Nonetheless/However/But** [তা সত্ত্বেও, তবুও] কিন্তু/অপর দিকে/এমনকী

The girl has not beautiful appearance. Nevertheless/Nonetheless/However she has inner beauty.

6. **Still/Yet** [তবুও, তা সত্ত্বেও]

His father forbids him to mix with those bad boys. Still/Yet he mixes with them.

7. **Instead** [পরিবর্তে, তার পরিবর্তে, বরং]

He does not help me. Instead, he often disturbs me.

8. **But** (= who.....not/that.....not/which.....not) :

(কিন্তু যাহোক, যে.....না/যিনি না/যারা.....না/যা.....না)

There is no mother but loves her child.

There is no rose but has its thorns.

9. **On the other hand/On the contrary** (অন্যদিকে, পক্ষান্তরে)

I often help him. On the other hand/On the contrary, he disturbs me.

10. **However** (তবে, যা হোক) /**Anyway** (যা হোক, তবে),

- He is a very nice man. However, he sometimes gets irritated. (ক্ষিপ্ত).

- You are late. Anyway/However (যা হোক, তবে), you can join the class.

11. **All the same** (একই কথা)

It is all the same to me whether you stay here or not. (তুমি এখানে থাকো কিংবা না থাকো, তা আমার কাছে একই কথা।)

12. **All the same** (তা সত্ত্বেও)

Mr. Hossain is a petty [ছোট, সামান্য] clerk in a government office. All the same, he lives an honest life.

Rule 4: উদ্দেশ্য প্রকাশক Sentence Connectors

1. **So that/In order that/That** [যেন, যাতে করে/যার ফলে]

- He is working hard so that he can do well in the examination.

- We eat in order that (or, so that/that) we can live.

2. **So.....that** [এত.....যে]

- He is so weak that he cannot walk.

- The sky is so cloudy that it may rain heavily.

3. **So much that/So many that**

[এত বেশি পরিমাণ যে/এত বেশি সংখ্যকযে]

- The man has eaten so much rice that he cannot move.

- There are so many people in the meeting that I cannot find out my brother.

4. **As much as/As much.....as/As many.....as** [যতটুকু সম্ভব/যতটুকু.....ততটুকু/যতগুলোততগুলো]

- I helped him as much as I could.

- He drank as much milk as he could.

- The man ate as many mangoes as he got.

5. **Lest** (নচেৎ, নতুবা, পাছে, অন্যথায়)

- The road is muddy and slippery [কর্দমাক্ত ও পিচ্ছিল]. So we are walking carefully lest we should fall down.

6. **In order to** (জন্যে/লক্ষ্যে)

- He studies hard in order to do well in the exam.

Rule 5: শর্ত প্রকাশক Sentence Connectors

1. **Otherwise/or** [নতুবা, নচেৎ, অন্যথায়, কিংবা]

- Study hard; otherwise, you may fail in your exam.

- Eat or drink something.

2. **If** [যদি]: শর্ত বোঝাতে

- If you help me, I shall also help you.

- We shall not go out if it rains.

- If I were a bird, I would have flown to my friend.

3. **Provided/Provided that/Providing that** [যদি, শর্ত এই যে]: শর্ত বোঝাতে

- I shall help you provided you will come here in time.

4. **In case** (যদি): শর্ত বোঝাতে

- In case you fail, I shall help you.

5. **Unless** [যদি না, না হলে]: শর্ত বোঝাতে

- Unless you study regularly, you cannot do well in your examination.

- Unless he comes here in time, I shall not go with him.

6. **Until/Till** [না পর্যন্ত, পর্যন্ত]: সময়ের ক্ষেত্রে

- Wait here until we come back.

or, Wait here till we come back.

or, Wait here till we do not come back.

7. **Only** (কেবল, তবে)

- You may play with them. Only, do not make a noise.

Rule 6: সময় ও স্থান প্রকাশক Sentence Connectors

- No sooner hadthan/Scarcely hadwhen/ Hardly hadwhen (or, before)** [হতে না হতেই, মাত্রই]
 - No sooner had we reached college than it began to rain.
 - Scarcely had we reached college when it started raining.
 - Hardly had the teacher entered the classroom when (or, before) the students stood up.
- As** [যখন.....তখন, সময়ের সাথে সাথে]
 - As he grew older, he lost interest in everything.
- When** [যখন.....তখন]
 - When I went there, he was absent.
 - Or, He was absent when I went there.
- While** [যখন.....তখন]: দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে চলমান কোনো কাজের মধ্যে স্বল্প সময়ের জন্যে কোনো কাজ ঘটলে। [while + দীর্ঘ সময়ের কাজ + অন্য কাজ]
 - While I was walking in the garden, I saw a very nice bird.
 - Or, While walking in the garden, I saw a very nice bird.
 - While I was walking in the garden, a nice bird flew over my head.
- Before** [পূর্বে]
 - The patient had died before he was taken to the hospital.
 - Look before you leap [ভাবিয়া করিও কাজ।]
- After** (পরে)
 - The patient was taken to the hospital after he had died. [রোগীটি মারা যাওয়ার পর হাসপাতালে আনা হলো]
 - After the bell had rung, he reached school.
- Since** (পরে)
 - Five years have passed since I met Suma.
 - Or, It is five years since I met Suma.
- As soon as** [যেই মাত্র সেই মাত্র/মাত্রই]
 - The snake fled away as soon as we saw it.
 - As soon as we reached home, it began to rain heavily.
- Sometimes** [কখনও কখনও, মাঝে মাঝে]
 - My father often takes tea. Sometimes, he takes coffee.
- At present/Presently/Recently/Of late** (বর্তমানে/সম্প্রতি)
 - At present, we are facing [মুখোমুখি হচ্ছি] some problems.
 - Presently/Recently/Of late, the man has become rich.
- Now** [এখন, এবার]
 - At first, take some tea dust. Now put it into the boiling water.
- Then** [তারপর, এরপর, অতঃপর]
 - I study for three hours in the evening. Then I watch TV news.

- Afterwards** (পরে, পরবর্তীকালে)
 - Mr Khan worked hard for many years. Afterwards, he became successful and rich.
- At first/Firstly** (প্রথমে, প্রথমত, সর্বপ্রথম)
 - At first/Firstly, take some tea dust and then put it into the boiling water.
 - অনুরূপভাবে, কাজের ধারা বা পর্যায় বোঝাতে At the beginning (শুরুতে), Secondly (দ্বিতীয়ত), Thirdly (তৃতীয়ত), Next (তারপর), After this/ After that (এরপর, তারপর), Finally/At last/At the end/least of all (অবশেষে) ব্যবহার করা হয়।
- Where** (যেখানে.....সেখানে): স্থান বোঝাতে
 - Rupgonj is the village where I was born.
 - We do not know where he was born.
 - You may go where you like.
- When** (যখন.....তখন): সময় বোঝাতে
 - I do not know the time when he will come back.
 - Or, I do not know when he will come back.

Rule 7: কারণ প্রকাশক Sentence Connectors

- Because/As/Since** [যেহেতু/যেহেতু.....সেহেতু]
 - He could not attend the class because / as / since he was ill.
 - As/Since he was ill, he could not attend the class.
- Why** (কেন, কী জন্যে, কী কারণে)
 - I do not know the reason why he often comes here.
 - I do not know why he often comes here.

Rule 8: ফলাফল প্রকাশক Sentence Connectors

- So/Therefore** (তাই, সুতরাং, অতএব, ফলে)
 - She has worked for about five hours. So/Therefore, she is very tired now.
 - You did not study regularly and, so/therefore you cannot expect to do well in your exams.
 - We have applied to our principal for a college canteen. We may, therefore, hope that he would consider our case.
- As a result/Consequently/As a consequence /Eventually** (ফলে, যার ফলে, ফলাফলবশত)
 - Miraj did not attend the classes on Linking Words. As a result/ Consequently/As a consequence/ Eventually, he cannot understand and use them appropriately.
- Thus, In this way** (এভাবে, সেভাবে)
 - Rana does not do his work in time. He passes his days in idle gossips. Thus, he is ruining (ধ্বংস করছে) his own life.
- Naturally** (স্বাভাবিকভাবে, স্বভাবতই)
 - His most intimate friend has left the country forever. Naturally, he has become very sad.

Rule 9: উদাহরণ বা দৃষ্টান্ত প্রকাশক Sentence Connectors

- For example/For instance/Namely** (উদাহরণস্বরূপ, যথা)
 - We grow various kinds of crops, for example/for instance/ namely; rice, jute, pulses, sugarcane, etc.

Rule 10: ব্যাখ্যা প্রকাশক Sentence Connectors

1. **That is/i.e.** (অর্থাৎ)
He earns an honest living. He never cheats anybody or tells a lie, that is/i.e., he is an honest man.
2. **In other words** [অন্য কথায়, অন্যভাবে বলতে গেলে]
He is not a good boy. In other words, he mixes with evil companies, does not study and attend school regularly.

Rule 11: গুরুত্ব প্রকাশক Sentence Connectors

1. **Indeed/No doubt** (প্রকৃত পক্ষে/সত্যিকার অর্থে; নিঃসন্দেহে)
Corruption has pervaded (প্রবেশ করেছে) all the sectors of our country. It has become the greatest problem for us. Indeed/No doubt, it is the number one problem in our country right now.
2. **Actually** (প্রকৃত পক্ষে, সত্যিকার অর্থে)
I was not present at the meeting. So, I cannot exactly (সঠিকভাবে) say what actually happened there. Actually, I was sick then.

Rule 12: সারমর্ম প্রকাশক Linking Words

1. **After all** (সবকিছু সত্ত্বেও)
 - You should respect him. After all, he is your uncle.
2. **On the whole** (মোটের উপর/সবকিছু মিলিয়ে)
 - Mr Raihan behaves well with us. He leads an honest life and speaks the truth. On the whole, he is a very good man.
3. **Above all** (সর্বোপরি)
 - He is an actor and speaker. Above all, he is a good teacher.
4. **In all/In total** (মোট)
 - There are 60 students in class 11 and 55 in class 12. In all/In total, the two classes have 115 students.

Rule 13: ধরন প্রকাশক Sentence Connectors

1. **As if/As though** (যেন)
 - He talks as if/as though he knew everything.
2. **As it were** (যেন)
 - The sun is, as it were, the lamp of the sky.
3. **By and by** (আস্তে আস্তে, ক্রমান্বয়ে)
 - Why do you say that speaking English is hard? Practise it regularly and you will be able to speak well by and by.
4. **How** (যেভাবে, কীভাবে): ধরন, পদ্ধতি বোঝাতে
 - This is the way how I did the work.
Or, This is how I did the work.
5. **Suchas/such.....that** (এমন যে)
 - I need such a boy as/that is industrious.
6. **However** (যতই)
 - However strong you may be, you cannot do this work.
7. **As** [যেমন, যেমন.....তেমন]
 - Do as I tell you (to do). (যেমন বলি তেমন কর।)
 - As you sow, so shall you reap. (যেমন কর্ম, তেমন ফল।)

Rule 14: অন্যান্য Sentence Connectors

1. **Ratherthan** [বরং]
 - I would rather starve (না খেয়ে থাকা) than steal.
 - He would rather sleep than gossip with bad boys.
2. **Whether/If** [কিনা]
 - I do not know whether he will come here or not.
 - He asked me whether / if I was well.
3. **Whether.....or** [হোক বা না হোক]
 - It is all the same to me whether he comes here or not. (সে এখানে আসুক বা না আসুক তা আমার কাছে একই কথা।)
 - Ruhul does not care for whether he passes or fails in his examination. (পরীক্ষায় পাস করুক বা না করুক রুহুল এ ব্যাপারে তোয়াক্কা করে না।)
4. **That** (যে)
 - He said that he would help me.
 - She said that two and two make four.
 - His father is very happy that he has got GPA-5 in the HSC exam.
5. **Who** (যে-সে/যিনি-তিনি/যারা-তারা): ব্যক্তি বোঝাতে
 - This is the man who came here yesterday.
 - He who kills his time cannot shine in life.
 - These are the boys who helped us very much.
6. **Whom/Who** (যাকে, যাদেরকে): ব্যক্তি বোঝাতে
 - The boy whom / who you saw is very poor.
7. **Whose** (যার, যাদের): ব্যক্তি/বস্তু/প্রাণী
 - This is the boy whose father died Yesterday.
8. **Which/That** (যেটি/যেগুলো): বস্তু/প্রাণী/দেশ
 - The pen which/that I bought yesterday writes very well.
 - These are the books which/that my father purchased [কিনেছিলেন] for me last week.
[NB: তবে দেশের পরিবর্তে which বসে; that বসে না।]
9. **That** [যে.....সে]
 - Any boy that is brave may come with me.
 - He is the best boy in the class that can solve this difficult sum.
10. **What** [যা.....তা]: বিষয় বস্তু
 - I could not understand what he said.
Or, What he said I could not understand.
 - I like what I made.
Or, What I made I like.
11. **Whatever** (যা-ই)
 - Whatever he says, I do not believe.
12. **Whoever** (যে-ই):
 - Whoever you are, we cannot permit you to go in.
13. **As usual/Usually** (সচরাচর, বরাবরের মতো)
 - He came late last night. As usual/Usually, he comes by 6 in the evening.
14. **By the by** (কথা প্রসঙ্গে/আচ্ছা):
You have told that you are going to Chattogram tomorrow to see your father. By the by, how is your father?

Sentence Connectors at a Glance

1. Similarity

<i>likewise</i>	<i>similarly</i>	<i>correspondingly</i>	<i>by the same token</i>	<i>in the same way</i>
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- Men must wear a jacket and a tie; **similarly**, women must wear a skirt or a dress, not trousers.
- She was late and I **similarly** was delayed.
- You cannot teach navigation in the middle of a storm. **Likewise**, you cannot build a system of values in the current educational climate.

2. Contrast

<i>On the other hand</i>	<i>In contrast</i>	<i>conversely</i>	<i>however</i>	<i>yet</i>	<i>still</i>
<i>nonetheless</i>	<i>nevertheless</i>	<i>even so</i>	<i>in spite of this</i>	<i>despite that/this</i>	

a. Direct Opposition

- Ali worked hard. **On the other hand/In contrast/ However**, Walid hardly did any work at all.
- Raka is lazy. **However**, her brother is quite diligent (=hard working).
- George is an optimist. **In contrast/However/**, Bill is a pessimist.
- Extroverts love crowds. **In contrast**, introverts prefer solitude.
- Six is more than five; **conversely**, five is less than six.

b. Denial of Expectation (Unexpected result)

- She studied diligently for several months. **Nevertheless/However/Yet/Nonetheless**, she failed.
- Mr. Asif works hard. Yet, he earns too little to lead a happy life.
- My uncle is 70 years old now. **Nonetheless**, he maintains his interest in legal matters.
- It's raining. **Even so**, we must go out.

3. Result

<i>as a consequence</i>	<i>accordingly</i>	<i>for this/that reason</i>	<i>therefore</i>	<i>as a result</i>
<i>consequently</i>	<i>hence</i>	<i>thus</i>	<i>because of that/this</i>	

- He passed his exams. **Therefore/Thus/Hence/Accordingly/Consequently**, he had some good news to tell his parents.
- Professor Dr. Moin is an outstanding scientist. **Hence**, he is highly respected.
- He has been studying hard for a long time. **Thus**, he has made considerable progress.
- He lacks self-confidence. **As a consequence**, he is unlikely to be successful.
- The demand has increased sharply. **Accordingly**, the prices are higher now.

4. Addition and Listing

- *also, besides, further, moreover, furthermore, in addition*
- *first (firstly, first of all, to begin with, in the first place, for one thing)*
- *secondly (second, in the second place, for another thing)*
- *thirdly (third, in the third place)*
- *finally, lastly, last of all*
- Ayat plays football. **Moreover/ Besides/ Also**, he runs a restaurant.
- Neela writes short stories. **In addition**, she writes articles for a newspaper.
- To prepare his homework, Rabbi went through various history books. **Furthermore**, he took notes from several encyclopedias.
- During her spare time, Lubna practices the piano; **in addition**, she plays the violin.
- I prefer to buy fruits and vegetables in the open market because they are quite cheap there. **Besides**, they are much fresher than fruits and vegetables sold at the greengrocers'.
- Living in a big city offers good job opportunities. **Also**, it provides good educational opportunities.
- Ali does not have a gift for music. **Moreover**, he lacks motivation to practice music. *Therefore*, he cannot become a good musician.
- Owning a car has some advantages. **First (First of all/Firstly/ To begin with)**, it gives you comfort. **Secondly**, it saves you a lot of time. **Thirdly**, it gives you great freedom of movement.

5. Time

<i>at first</i>	<i>afterwards</i>	<i>later</i>	<i>then</i>	<i>in the meantime</i>	<i>meanwhile</i>
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- I read the morning papers for a while. **Afterwards**, I took a shower.
- **First** pick up the receiver and **then** insert a coin into the coin-box.
- **At first**, I had great difficulty with grammar. Later, I was able to overcome these difficulties by studying hard.
- The party is on Tuesday, **but in the meantime** I have to shop and prepare the food.
- They'll be here soon. **Meanwhile**, let's have coffee.

6. Exemplification

for instance *for example* *to illustrate*

- Women generally live longer than men. **For instance**, in the United States life expectancy for women is 75, while it is 73 for men.
- Earthquakes can be highly destructive. **To illustrate**, the earthquake which occurred in Erzincan in 1939 devastated the whole town, killing more than 35,000 people.

7. Particularization

in particular *particularly* *specifically*

- Shopping in small markets is quite advantageous. **In particular**, one can find special items that larger stores do not contain.
- We still needed to arrange several details for the trip. **Specifically**, we had to make plane and train reservations as well as decide on the final itinerary.

8. Explanation

that is *namely* *in other words* *that is to say*

- The brochure dealt with travelling in Morocco. **That is/In other words/ Namely**, it discussed transportation, currency, and language.
- The machinery was not impaired; **that is**, it wasn't damaged.
- Good readers should be able to read between the lines; **that is**, they should be able to make inferences (=to draw conclusions) about information that is conveyed indirectly or given only partially.
- There is only one topic to discuss, **namely**, the question of discipline.
- As a child grows up, he learns how to behave in ways which are appropriate to the society into which he is born. **That is to say**, he acquires the patterns of behaviour which are accepted as normal in his society.

9. Emphasis

in fact *indeed* *as a matter of fact* *actually*

- He is quite wealthy. **In fact**, he is one of the richest men in Dhaka.
- I like reading. **As a matter of fact**, it is my favourite pastime.
- Murad is a highly talented musician. **Indeed**, he has an extraordinary gift for music.

10. Refutation

on the contrary

- Monika is beautiful. **On the contrary**, her sister is ugly.
- I don't hate classical music. **On the contrary**, my friend hates it.

11. Reformulation

in other words *to put it in a different way* *put differently*

- He is a conservative. **In other words**, he favours the preservation of old institutions in their original form.
- Is there a cheaper solution? **In other words**, can you make a cheaper device?

12. Correction

rather *to be more precise*

- He is enjoying himself. **Rather**, he seems to be enjoying himself.
- This system must be improved. **Rather**, it must be thoroughly changed.
- Her name is not Margeret. **Rather**, it is Marget.

13. Transition

as for *as to* *with regard to* *with respect to*
as regards *regarding* *as far as X is concerned*

- Both Tina and Rita are my friends. Tina studies law at Dhaka University. **As for** Rita, she studies mechanical engineering at BUET.
- **As far as** comfort **is concerned**, a car is definitely much better than a bicycle. On the other hand, **with respect to** convenience, it is difficult to say the same thing.
- BUET and CUET are similar **in** several **respects** (=ways). First, they are both engineering universities. Secondly, they are alike **as regards** the courses offered.
- Sony, which is Tk. 20000, is much more expensive than samsung, which is th 18,00. However, **as far as** quality **is concerned** (**With regard to/ As regards** quality), *the former is* far better than the latter.

14. Alternative

- You're welcome to come with us now in our car. **Alternatively**, you could go later with Ruma.

15. Negative Condition

or else *otherwise*

- I must leave now, **or else** I'll be late.
- You must study hard. **Otherwise**, you may fail.