

Introduction to Conversational Bangla Common Words and Rules to Form Grammatically Correct Sentences

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Preface

Bengali or Bangla (বাংলা) is an Indo-Aryan language of the eastern Indian subcontinent which evolved from the Magadhi Prakrit and Sanskrit languages circa 1000 AD. Bangla is native to the Indian state of West Bengal and the country, Bangladesh. People who speak this language are called বাঙালি (baNgali). There are nearly 230 million speakers of Bangla, according to a 2007 census, making it the sixth most used language in the world (after Mandarin Chinese, Spanish, English, Arabic and Hindi).

The vocabulary used in spoken language ("Cholti Bhasha" - colloquial language) is distinct from the highly Sanskritized words used in some literature and formal contexts ("Sadhu Bhasha" - literary language). Many words have both colloquial and Sanskritic versions. Standard Colloquial Bangla is based on the language currently spoken in Kolkata. We will focus on the colloquial version of words as we learn Bangla in this book.

This eBook is written to teach conversational Bangla to:

- a. Children of Bengali parents who want to communicate with elderly relatives,
- b. Spouses and friends of Bengali speakers who want to participate in conversations,
- c. English speakers who want to learn some Bangla but are unable to invest significant effort in doing so.

We will assume that the student is proficient in English or **ইংরেজি (ingreji)**. English grammatical structures and words will be used to introduce similar constructs in Bangla. Languages consist of **Words**. There are **Rules** that define how these words are put together into sentences - these Rules form the **Grammar** of the language. We will stress understanding the **Grammar (Rules)** with **Vocabulary (Words)** introduced to give you a clearer understanding of the rules. We hope that a minimal vocabulary will be established as part of your study here, enabling you to carry on a conversation. The Grammar rules established will make sure that you can incorporate new words into your conversations as you learn them.

To learn a new language, you have to familiarize yourself with the "alphabet" used for the language. The Bangla alphabet consists of Consonants and Vowels.

To learn the Bangla alphabet, please refer to the companion document entitled "Learning the Bangla Alphabet - Bangla Writing System and Phonetic English Representation. You can access it by clicking on [Learn the Bangla Alphabet](#).

Words are formed from the letters in the alphabet. The parts of speech familiar to English speakers like nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives also exist in Bangla.

Linguists have established that ALL languages have a common structure in forming sentences. Every sentence has a "Subject" (person, place or thing that the sentence is about) and a "Predicate" (what the subject is doing).

For example, an English sentence "**Mary had a little lamb.**" has a Subject ("**Mary**") and a Predicate ("**had a little lamb**"). Linguists further break down the Predicate into an Verb ("**had**") and an Object of the Verb ("**a little lamb**").

The Universal rule in all languages is that a Sentence consists of 3 parts - Subject, Verb and Object.

In English, the order of these 3 parts is **Subject-Verb-Object(S-V-O)**.

The sentence structure in Bangla is different from English. In Bangla (and in other Sanskrit-based Indic languages) the sentence structure is **Subject-Object-Verb(S-O-V)**.

English Structure - S-V-O Bangla Structure - S-O-V

Subject	Verb	Object	Subject	Object	Verb
Mary	had	a little lamb	Mary	a little lamb	had
			merir	ekoTi chhOTO bheRa	chhilo
			মেরির	একটি ছোট ভেড়া	ছিল

In the very simple sentence shown above, you will see the first difference in the construction of a grammatical sentence in Bangla.

In introducing the language, we will focus on 2 things.

1. The Rules of Grammatical Construction
2. A vocabulary of the most common words you need to know to construct sentences that will express what you want to communicate

To make sure that you develop an adequate and useful vocabulary, I have chosen words from [Top 86800 frequently used words in English](#). I have also tried to put related words together in the vocabulary section of each chapter.

We will first discuss how to make grammatically correct Bangla sentences. We will introduce some Rules based on Linguistic Theory. We will review the Parts of Speech (Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs etc) in English. We will then use some Pronouns (I, you), some Verbs (to go, to eat) and some Nouns (home, rice) so that we can make simple sentences with these words.

We will then look at new Rules that take different Parts of Speech and guide us in how they are to be used in a Sentence. We will continue to build your vocabulary by adding more words corresponding to different grammatical Parts of Speech. You will see many Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Prepositions and Conjunctions. In each Chapter, you will see

phrases and sentences that combine the words that you have just learnt in meaningful ways. I hope that the words and their contextual use will make the learning more robust.

In the Summary of Grammar Rules, we will list the Grammar rules that we have discussed throughout the book. It is meant to be used as a reference as you begin to start making your own Bangla sentences.

The Phonetic English used in this book is called **Suborno**, and is the same as the scheme used for writing Bangla ([Write Phonetic Bangla](#)). All Bangla content for this book was generated using this Phonetic Editor.

This eBook contains words in Bangla, their Phonetic representation and words in English. The color coding scheme used is as follows:

Source	English Word	Bangla Word	Phonetic English	Part of Speech
Color Code Example	I	আমি	ami	Pronoun

The Bangla Alphabet and English Phonetic Representation

In English, the name of the letter is not necessarily an indication of how it is pronounced in a word. For example, the letter "C" can be pronounced with an "S" sound as in "cease" or with a "K" sound as in "cash".

In Bangla, the letters are pronounced in exactly the same way as they are named. This makes it easy to write Bangla letters and words phonetically.

Click on [Bangla Typing using Phonetic English](#) to open a new window for writing Bangla.

Guide for স্বর্ণ suborNo Bangla Phonetic Transliteration

Each Bangla letter is represented by a sequence of 1 to 3 English letters, closely representing the phonetic sound of the Bangla letter. Note that upper and lower case English letters are used. You **must** use the letters **exactly** as specified. For example, you must use the lower case "p" to form the Bangla letter প.

Example: To write আমার নাম সুপ্রিয়, you would enter amar nam supriyo.

Usage Notes

1. Vowels and Vowel Signs (-kar)

When a Consonant is followed by a Vowel, the diacritic version of the Vowel (or -kar) will be shown.
e.g. ki will be shown as কি.

2. Compound Consonants

When a Consonant is followed by a Consonant, a Combined Consonant (or juktakkhor) will be formed.
e.g. pr produces প+র=প্র.

3. Negation of Automatic Juktakkhor

Sometimes, you may have 2 Consonants next to each other, but you don't want them to be automatically combined. Insert an "o" between the Consonants to override automatic juktakkhor.

e.g. kr would have produced the compound letter ক+র=ক্র. The letter "o" does not create a character but is used to break an automatic juktakkhor. If you want to write কর, you will want to break the automatic juktakkhor formed by kr. So you would enter "kor" to get the desired result.

4. Virtual Vowel "o"

All Bangla Consonants end with the "awe" sound, as in "kawe" or "ko" for the Bangla consonant ক. The letter "o" can be thought of as a virtual letter, and can be used at the end of a word to make the phonetic word more aesthetic.
e.g. to produce কর, you can write "kor" or "koro".

Consonants					Vowels & -Kars				
ক	খ	গ	ঘ	ঙ	অ		আ	া	
k	kh	g	gh	Ng	o		a		
চ	ছ	জ	ঝ	ঞ	ই	ি	ঈ	ী	
ch	chh	j	jh	NG	i		i		
ট	ঠ	ড	ঢ	ণ	উ	ূ	ঊ	ু	
T	Th	D	Dh	N	u		U		
ত	থ	দ	ধ	ন	ঋ	ৃ			
t	th	d	dh	n	mi				
প	ফ	ব	ভ	ম	এ	ে	ঐ	ৈ	
p	ph,f	b,w	bh,v	m	e		oi		
ষ	র	ল	শ	ষ	ও	ো	ঔ	ৌ	
J,Y	r	l	sh	Sh	o		ou		
স	হ	য়	ড়	ঢ়	Punctuation				
s	h	y	R	Rh	।,;?!'"				
ৎ	ৎ	ঃ	ঁ	্	. , ; ? ! ' "				
t^	ng,ng^	H^	n^	`	Numerals				
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	০
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

Words, Parts of Speech and Forming Grammatically Correct Sentences

Words and Rules in a Language

All languages consist of words (**Vocabulary**) and a set of rules (**Grammar**) that put these words together into a sentence.

Words are the most basic elements of human communication. Each language has words for every item the speaker needs to communicate with others.

Phrases are constructed out of one or more related words.

Sentences are made up of a sequence of Phrases. A sentence in any language is the minimum set of words that will communicate a complete idea.

Consider the Sentence "I know English".

"know" is the **Verb** that specifies the action in the sentence. "I" specifies who performs the action and is called the **Subject** of the sentence. "English" is the **Object** of the sentence as it specifies what I know.

Linguists have theorized that ALL of the world's 6,000+ languages follow an Universal Grammar in sentence construction.

The Sentence Rule

A complete sentence consists of a Subject Phrase , a Verb and an Object Phrase .

Parts of Speech

Words in a language are assigned a "Part of Speech(POS)" based on how the word is used.

The main Parts of Speech in English are:

Noun -a word (other than a Pronoun) used to identify any of a class of people, places, or things (common noun), or to name a particular one of these (proper noun) table, dog, teacher, Canada

Pronoun -a word that can function by itself as a noun phrase and that refers either to the participants in the discourse (e.g. I, you) or to someone or something mentioned elsewhere in the discourse (e.g. he/she, it, this) I, you, we, he/she, it, this

Verb -a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence (to) work, (to) learn, (to) eat

Adjective -a word or phrase naming an attribute, added to or grammatically related to a noun to modify or describe it big, red, easy, soft

Determiner -a modifying word that is used with a noun to point to a specific instance of the noun the, this, that

Adverb -a word or phrase that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb or a word-group, expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree slowly, quietly, well, often

Preposition -a word governing a noun or pronoun and expressing a relation like time, place and direction to another word or element in the clause at, to, in, over

Conjunction -a word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause and, but, if

In this chapter we will color-code the parts of speech to make them easy to identify.

Parts of Speech Assignment based on Usage of the Word

The Part of Speech (POS) assigned to a word is based on the word's usage in a sentence.

We will illustrate this with a sample sentence.

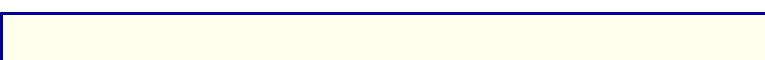
Sentence

"The brown fox jumped quickly over the lazy dog."

Word	Usage	Part of Speech (POS)
The	Specific instance of noun (fox)	Determiner
brown	description of noun (fox)	Adjective
fox	name of an animal	Noun
jumped	action	Verb
quickly	description of verb (jumped)	Adverb
over	describes position of noun (dog)	Preposition
the	Specific instance of noun (dog)	Determiner
lazy	description of noun (dog)	Adjective
dog	name of an animal	Noun

Example of the Application of Grammar Rules

"The boy wrote a letter."



Rule: Sentence = Subject + Verb + Object

Subject	Verb	Object
The boy	wrote	a letter

In this sentence:

- The **Verb** "wrote" specifies the action
- The action is performed by "the boy" which makes "the boy" the **Subject** of the sentence
- The result of the action, "a letter" is the **Object** of the sentence

The **Subject**, **Verb** & **Object** composition of a sentence is universal in all languages. The sequence of these three components (S,V,O) will be different across languages.

English is called a Head-First language and the Verb occurs before the Object. Sentences in English will always follow the **S-V-O** sequence.

Bangla (like other Sanskrit-derived "Indic" languages) is called a Head-Final language. In these languages, the Verb will occur after the Object. Sentences in Bangla will always follow the **S-O-V** sequence.

Because of this "switch", the English phrase sequence of "Subject-Verb-Object" will always be "Subject-Object-Verb" when translated to Bangla.

Order of Subject, Object & Verb

English is a "Head-First" language. An English Sentence will always have a "Subject-Verb-Object" or "S-V-O" structure. Bangla is a "Head-Final" language. A Bangla Sentence will always have a "Subject-Object-Verb" or "S-O-V" structure.

The Subject and Object Phrases

The Subject and Object phrases can be further defined by the following rule.

The Minimal Subject/Object Rule

A minimal Subject or Object is made up of a **Noun** with an optional **Determiner**.

Determiners

Determiner - a modifying word that is used with a noun to point to a specific instance of the noun the, this, that.

You would want to use a Determiner when you are pointing to a specific person, place or thing. For example, you can say "dog" to point to a class of animals called dogs as in "dogs eat meat". Or you can be more specific and say "**the** dog ate my homework". If the dog you are pointing to is nearby you would probably say "**this** dog ate my homework" while a dog further away would be referred to as "**that** dog ate my homework".

There is a set of determiners that are formed as the possessive case of a pronoun or noun. Using the construct above, the dog could be "my dog", "your dog" or "his/her dog". Here, "my" means "belonging to me". "your" means "belonging to you" and "his/her" means "belonging to him/her". A longer list of possessive determiners will be shown in a later chapter.

In everyday speech, these six Determiners -- the, this, that, my, your and his/her -- and should handle most situations.

The Determiner Rule

A **Determiner** is used to specify an instance of a noun.

- The Determiner "the" is handled by simply adding a suffix -Ta to the noun -- **the dog** becomes কুকুরটা (kukuroTa). "This" for nearby and "that" for distance are expressed as এই (ei) and ওই (Oi) respectively and put before the Noun. The Noun is always tagged with the -Ta suffix.
- Possessive Pronoun Determiners like "my, your, his/her" are formed from the Pronouns by adding the "-ar" sound to the Pronoun. This will result in আমার, তোমার, ওর (amar, tOmar, Or) to describe the Noun.

Common Determiners

English	Bangla
the	+ -টা + -Ta
this	এই + -টা ei + -Ta
that	ওই + -টা Oi + -Ta
my	আমার amar
your	তোমার tOmar
his/her	ওর Or

The Noun, with the Determiner, in the Subject/Object would look like the following:

Determiners applied to Nouns

English	Bangla
the dog	কুকুরটা kukuroTa
this dog	এই কুকুরটা ei kukuroTa
that dog	ওই কুকুরটা Oi kukuroTa
my dog	আমার কুকুর amar kukur
your dog	তোমার কুকুর tOmar kukur
his/her dog	ওর কুকুর Or kukur

The starter rules have only dealt with Subject-Object-Verb structure of English/Bangla Sentences and the use of 3 Parts of Speech - Nouns, Determiners and Verbs.

These rules can be supplemented by other rules as we introduce Pronouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, Conjunctions and Prepositions into the Grammar.

Bangla Sentence Structure

Bangla words can be grammatically classified into similar "Parts of Speech" as their counterpart English words.

To form a Sentence, all the Rules specified above will apply, especially the Subject-Object-Verb sentence construct. We just have to use the Bangla words to form the Bangla Sentence. We will continue with the sentence "The boy wrote a letter".

First, we will find the Bangla words.

The	»	-টি suffix to boy (-Ti)
boy	»	ছেলে (chhele)
wrote	»	লিখেছে (likhechhe)
a	»	একটা (ekoTa)
letter	»	চিঠি (chiThi)

The English (Head-First,SVO) sentence would be constructed in the following way:

Subject	Verb	Object
The boy	wrote	a letter

The Bangla (Head-Final,SOV) sentence would be:

Subject	Object	Verb
ছেলেটি	একটা চিঠি	লিখেছে
chheleTi	ekoTa chiThi	likhechhe

So the English

The boy wrote a letter

is

ছেলেটি একটা চিঠি লিখেছে (chheleTi ekoTa chiThi likhechhe) in Bangla.

In this example, we created a grammatically correct Bangla sentence by applying the Subject-Object-Verb structure rule to the vocabulary of the equivalent Bangla words.

The Significance of Universal Grammar Rules

The significance of Chomsky's¹ linguistic tradition is that the universal rules apply to all languages. However, languages have some "switches" that can cause the sequence of the words to differ. These switches are consistently applied to that language's phrase structure.

This means that the language learner does not have to memorize the sequence of words in every language they learn. If they understand the universal grammar syntax, and they understand the "switches" set for the language, then the learner will be able to construct grammatically correct syntax.

All that we now need is an adequate vocabulary of Bangla words that lets us express our thoughts.

In subsequent chapters, we will set up rules for the different Parts of Speech that will make up the sentences that will best express our thoughts. We will then give you a starter set of words for each of the different Parts of Speech that you will encounter.

Notes:⁽¹⁾ In the 1950s, Noam Chomsky, a linguist and philosopher at MIT began developing his theory of Grammar. His approach to the study of language emphasizes "an innate set of linguistic principles shared by all humans" known as the Universal Grammar. Chomsky's theories were popularized by another MIT linguist Steven Pinker, whose book *The Language Instinct* explored an Universal Grammar that applies to all 6000+ languages known today.

The Essential Parts of Speech – Nouns, Pronouns, Determiners and Verbs

We have looked at Nouns, Verbs and Determiners before. In this Chapter, we introduce Pronouns. With a minimal vocabulary of Nouns, Determiners, Pronouns and Verbs, we will look at examples of sentence structure.

Pronouns

You can use a Pronoun to replace a Noun in Subject or Object Phrases. So instead of saying "Jack went up the hill" you could say "He went up the hill" if it is known that the "he" refers to "Jack."

Pronoun -a word that can function by itself as a noun phrase and that refers either to the participants in the discourse (e.g. I, you) or to someone or something mentioned elsewhere in the discourse (e.g. he/she, it, this) I, you, we, he/she, it, this

We can now add the Pronoun Rule.

Pronoun Rule

A **Pronoun** can replace a **Noun** in a **Subject or Object Phrase**

Starter Vocabulary - Pronouns, Nouns & Verbs

Pronouns

You will usually be the "Subject" of your conversations. We will use the Pronouns for "I", "you" and "we" in many of the sentences we will form.

English	Bangla
I	আমি ami
you	তুমি tumi
we	আমরা amora

Sometimes you will see a respectful form of "you" as **আপনি (aponi)** and a familiar form of "you" as **তুই (tui)**. For now, we will stick with the normal form.

Nouns

English	Bangla
home	বাড়ি baRi
pictures	ছবি chhobi
rice	ভাত bhat
sari	শাড়ি shaRi

Verbs

The next few words are commonly used **verbs**. Let us take four that are most commonly needed-go, see, eat and give.

In Bangla, the root verbs are slightly modified based on usage in the first(I), second(you) or third (they) person. So, "I go" is slightly different than "you go". You will see the pattern in the 4 verbs we have selected:

Root Verb go » যাওয়া JaOya			
	Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
First Person	গিয়েছি giyechhi	যাচ্ছি Jachchhi	যাব Jabo
Second Person	গিয়েছিলে giyechhile	যাচ্ছে JachchhO	যাবে Jabe
Third Person	গিয়েছে giyechhe	যাচ্ছে Jachchhe	যাবে Jabe

Root Verb see » দেখা dekha			
	Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
First Person	দেখেছি dekhechhi	দেখছি dekhochhi	দেখব dekhobo

Second Person	দেখেছিলে dekhechhile	দেখছো dekhochhO	দেখবে dekhobe
Third Person	দেখেছে dekhechhe	দেখছে dekhochhe	দেখবে dekhobe

Root Verb eat » খাওয়া khaOya			
	Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
First Person	খেয়েছি kheyechhi	খাচ্ছি khachchhi	খাব khabo
Second Person	খেয়েছিলে kheyechhile	খাচ্ছো khachchhO	খাবে khabe
Third Person	খেয়েছে kheyechhe	খাচ্ছে khachchhe	খাবে khabe

Root Verb give » দেওয়া deOya			
	Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
First Person	দিয়েছি diyechhi	দিচ্ছি dichchhi	দেব debo
Second Person	দিয়েছিলে diyechhile	দিচ্ছো dichchhO	দেবে debe
Third Person	দিয়েছে diyechhe	দিচ্ছে dichchhe	দেবে debe

You may notice that all the selected root verbs end in vowel sounds. For these verbs, the first person, future tense all end with the "bo" sound. The second person, future tense all end with the "be" sound. We will look at Verbs in much more detail in Chapter 5.

Making Complete Sentences

Now we can put a complete sentence together from the Rules we have learnt. The Bangla sentences have a Subject, an Object and a Verb. They are in a Subject-Object-Verb sequence. They use Nouns, Pronouns and Verbs as introduced above.

Noun Phrases & Verbs

English	Bangla
I want to go home.	আমি বাড়ি যাব। ami baRi Jabo.
Do you want to go home?	তুমি বাড়ি যাবে? tumi baRi Jabe?
We want to go home.	আমরা বাড়ি যাব। amora baRi Jabo.
I want to see pictures.	আমি ছবি দেখব। ami chhobi dekhobo.
Do you want to see pictures?	তুমি ছবি দেখবে? tumi chhobi dekhobe?
I want to eat rice.	আমি ভাত খাব।

	ami bhat khabo.
Do you want to eat rice?	তুমি ভাত খাবে? tumi bhat khabe?
I want to give saris.	আমি শাড়ি দেব। ami shaRi debo.
Do you want to give saris?	তুমি শাড়ি দেবে? tumi shaRi debe?

More Pronouns – Words Replacing Nouns

We have studied two Rules about Subject and Object Phrases.

The Minimal Subject/Object Rule

A minimal Subject or Object is made up of a **Noun** with an optional **Determiner**.

Pronoun Rule

A **Pronoun** can replace a **Noun** in a Subject or Object Phrase

In this Chapter we will add some more Pronouns to your Vocabulary.

Pronouns have some important characteristics.

- **Gender**

Unlike English, there are no gender forms in Bangla usage, so there is no distinction between "him" and "her".

- **Singular and Plural**

Pronouns have a singular or plural form. This is similar to English where a distinction is made when you say "I went home" compared to "We went home".

- **Use in Subject or Object Phrase**

Pronouns take slightly different forms based on whether they are used in the "Subject" of the sentence or the "Object".

For example, in English, you would say "I went home" and "The dog bit **me**" although you are referring to the same entity.

The most common Pronouns are shown below.

Pronouns–Singular in a Subject Phrase

English	Bangla
I	আমি ami
you	তুমি tumi
he/she	ও O
it	ওটা OTa

Pronouns–Singular in an Object Phrase

English	Bangla

me	আমাকে amake
you	তোমাকে tOmake
him/her	ওকে Oke
that	ওটাকে OTake

Pronouns-Plural in a Subject Phrase

English	Bangla
we	আমরা amora
you	তোমরা tOmora
they	ওরা Ora
it	ওগুলো OgulO

Pronouns-Plural in an Object Phrase

English	Bangla
us	আমাদের amader
you	তোমাদের tOmader
them	ওদের Oder
that	ওগুলোকে OgulOke

Here are some sentences that use the different Pronouns shown above.

Pronouns

English	Bangla
I will go home	আমি বাড়ি যাব ami baRi Jabo
You will go home	তুমি বাড়ি যাবে tumi baRi Jabe
We will go home	আমরা বাড়ি যাব

	amora baRi Jabo
She will go home	ও বাড়ি যাবে O baRi Jabe
They will go home	ওরা বাড়ি যাবে Ora baRi Jabe
She will give a sari to me	ও আমাকে শাড়ি দেবে O amake shaRi debe
I will give a sari to you	আমি তোমাকে শাড়ি দেব ami tOmake shaRi debo
I gave them things	আমি ওদের জিনিস দিয়েছি ami Oder jinis diyechhi

More Nouns – Names of Person, Place or Thing

Noun -a word (other than a Pronoun) used to identify any of a class of people, places, or things (common noun), or to name a particular one of these (proper noun) table, dog, teacher, Canada

Since **Nouns** are required in both Subject Phrases and Object Phrases, acquiring an extensive Vocabulary for Nouns becomes very important.

These Nouns are grouped by category for you to remember them in context.

Nouns-Entities

English	Bangla
thing	জিনিস jinis
person	মানুষ manuSh
man	লোক lOk
woman	নারী narI
boy	ছেলে chhele
girl	মেয়ে meye
child	বাচ্চা bachcha
infant	শিশু shishu
group	দল dol

public	জনগণ jonogoN
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Nouns-Parts of the Body

English	Bangla
body	শরীর shorlr
skin	চামড়া chamoRa
head	মাথা matha
throat	গলা gola
neck	ঘাড় ghaRh
hair	চুল chul
forehead	কপাল kopal
eye	চোখ chOkh
eyebrow	ভুরু bhuru
ear	কান kan
nose	নাক nak
face	মুখ mukh
mouth	মুখ mukh
lip	ঠোঁট ThOn^T
tongue	জিব jib
tooth	দাঁত dan^t
cheek	গাল gal

chest	বুক buk
belly	পেট peT
navel	নাভি nabhi
waist	কোমর kOmor
back	পিঠ piTh
hand	হাত hat
leg	পা pa
finger	আঙুল aNgul
nail	নখ nokh

Nouns-Time

English	Bangla
time	সময় somoy
year	বছর bochhor
month	মাস mas
week	সপ্তাহ soptaho
day	দিন din
hour	ঘন্টা ghonTa
today	আজ aj
tomorrow	আগামিকাল agamikal
yesterday	গতকাল gotokal

morning	সকাল sokal
noon	দুপুর dupur
afternoon	বিকাল bikal
evening	সন্ধ্যা sondhYa
night	রাত্রি ratri

Nouns - Nature

English	Bangla
way	পথ poth
road	রাস্তা rasta
world	পৃথিবী prithibi
life	জীবন jibon
part	অংশ ongsho
sun	সূর্য sUrJo
moon	চাঁদ chan^d
star	তারকা taroka
earth	পৃথিবী prithibi
land	জমি jomi
ocean	সাগর sagor
north	উত্তর দিক uttor dik
south	দক্ষিণ দিক dokShiN dik

east	পূর্ব দিক pUrbo dik
west	পশ্চিম দিক poshchim dik
colors	রং rong

Nouns-Common Animals

English	Bangla
cat	বিড়াল biRal
dog	কুকুর kukur
cow	গরু goru
calf	বাছুর bachhur
buffalo	মোষ mOSh
goat	ছাগল chhagol
sheep	ভেড়া bheRa
horse	ঘোড়া ghORa
camel	উট uT
monkey	বাঁদর ban^dor
deer	হরিণ horiN
jackal	শিয়াল shiyal
bear	ভাল্লুক bhalluk
crocodile	কুমির kumir
lion	সিংহ singho

tiger	বাঘ bagh
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Nouns-Common Birds

English	Bangla
egg	ডিম Dim
chicken	মুরগি murogi
cock	মোরগ mOrog
duck	হাঁস han^s
crow	কাক kak
owl	প্যাঁচা pYan^cha
peacock	ময়ূর moyUr
cuckoo	কোকিল kOkil
heron	বক bok
eagle	ঈগল lgol
kite	চিল chil

Nouns-Common Vegetables

English	Bangla
potato	আলু alu
onion	পেঁয়াজ pen^yaj
cauliflower	ফুলকপি phulokopi
cabbage	বাঁধাকপি ban^dhakopi

carrot	গাজর gajor
eggplant	বেগুন begun

Nouns-Common Fruits

English	Bangla
mango	আম am
orange	কমলা লেবু komola lebu
apple	আপেল apel
grape	আঙুর aNgur
pineapple	আনারস anaros
jackfruit	কাঁঠাল kan^Thal
banana	কলা kola
guava	পেয়ারা peyara

Nouns-Miscellaneous

English	Bangla
cloud	মেঘ megh
ink	কালি kali
blood	রক্ত rokto
sky	আকাশ akash
grass	ঘাস ghas
hat	টুপি Tupi

rose	গোলাপ gOlap
shoes	জুতো jutO
house	বাড়ি baRi
home	বাড়ি baRi
pictures	ছবি chhobi
rice	ভাত bhat
sari	শাড়ি shaRi

Nouns-Numbers

English	Bangla
zero 0	শূন্য ০ shUnYo 0
one 1	এক ১ ek 1
two 2	দুই ২ dui 2
three 3	তিন ৩ tin 3
four 4	চার ৪ char 4
five 5	পাঁচ ৫ pan^ch 5
six 6	ছয় ৬ chhoy 6
seven 7	সাত ৭ sat 7
eight 8	আট ৮ aT 8
nine 9	নয় ৯ noy 9
ten 10	দশ ১০ dosh 10

Numbers-Measure Words

When you refer to a number of objects, the number is used as a measure word (MW). For example, you may want to say "nine cows". The "nine" is used as a measure word. Here is an example:

English	Nine cows
Literal English	Nine-MW cow
Bangla	নয়টা গরু noyoTa goru

There is a special case of MW when you refer to "many". In this case, the suffix of **-গুলো** (-guLO) is used. If you are referring to people, the suffix **-জন** (-jon) is used. "Many people" will become **অনেকজন লোক** (onekojon lok).

Enumerating Nouns

English	Bangla
MW-1 one	একটা ekoTa
MW-2 two	দুইটা duiTa
MW-3 three	তিনটা tinoTa
MW-4 four	চারটা charoTa
MW-5 five	পাঁচটা pan^choTa
MW-6 six	ছয়টা chhoyoTa
MW-7 seven	সাতটা satoTa
MW-8 eight	আটটা aToTa
MW-9 nine	নয়টা noyoTa
MW-10 ten	দশটা doshoTa
MW-many (objects)	-গুলো -guLO
MW-many (people)	-জন -jon

Enumerating Nouns

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English	Bangla
I have one head.	আমার একটা মাথা আছে। amar ekoTa matha achhe.
I have two eyes.	আমার দুইটা চোখ আছে। amar duiTa chOkh achhe.
I want to see three cars.	আমি তিনটা গাড়ি দেখব। ami tinoTa gaRi dekhobo.
There are four houses on my street.	আমার রাস্তায়ে চারটা বাড়ি আছে। amar rastaye charoTa baRi achhe.
I have five fingers in each hand.	আমার একটি হাতে পাঁচটা আঙুল আছে। amar ekoTi hate pan^choTa aNgul achhe.
I am seeing you after six months.	আমি ছয়েটা মাসের পরে তোমাকে দেখছি। ami chhoyeTa maser pore tOmake dekhochhi.
There are seven days in a week.	একটি সপ্তাহে সাতটা দিন আছে। ekoTi soptahe satoTa din achhe.
I have bought eight saris for my friends.	আমি আমার বন্ধুদের জন্য আটটা শাড়ি কিনেছি। ami amar bondhuder jonYo aToTa shaRi kinechhi.
I will see you after nine months.	আমি নয়টা মাস পরে তোমাকে দেখব। ami noyeTa mas pore tOmake dekhobo.
I have ten fingers in my hands.	আমার হাতে দশটা আঙুল আছে। amar hate doshoTa aNgul achhe.
I saw many people buying many saris in the shop.	আমি দোকানে অনেকজন লোক দেখলাম শারিগুলো কিনছে। ami dOkane onekojon lOk dekholaM sharigulo kinochhe.

Names of Relatives in Bangla

Family is very important to Bengalis. Large families often lived together, with many generations under one roof. Often, a young man would marry and he and his bride would continue to live in the family homestead. Such families were called "Joint families". This is becoming much less common with young people moving away to college and jobs, especially in the urban areas, forming what in Western cultures is known as the Nuclear family.

There is no Bangla word for cousin. All cousins are called brothers or sisters with an adjective (like "paternal uncle's son") as in **ও আমার মামাতো ভাই** O amar mamatO bhai to describe a cousin who is your maternal uncle's son.

In Western cultures, a father's brother or mother's brother is an uncle, and a father's sister or mother's sister is an aunt. In Bangla, we have different names for siblings of our parents.

It was also considered impolite and disrespectful to use somebody's name when talking to them directly, especially one's husband or older relative. It is common to hear a wife call her husband **ওগো, আমার কাছে আসবে?** OgO, amar kachhe asobe? to ask her husband to come near her.

In a large family, each brother or sister was given a "placeholder" name for them to be referred to by their younger siblings. The most common were **বড়দা, মেজদা, ছোটদা** boRoda, mejoda, chhORoda for the eldest, middle and youngest brother

and the corresponding বড়দি, মেজদি, ছোড়দি boRodi, mejodi, chhORodi for sisters.

For the sake of completeness, I should mention that remarriages did take place usually by men whose wife had died. The prefix সৎ- sot^- means "step" in English. So you could derive a whole set of words like সৎমা, সৎবাবা, সৎদাদা, সৎভাই, সৎদিদি, সৎবোন, সৎমেয়ে, সৎছেলে sot^ma, sot^baba, sot^dada, sot^bhai, sot^didi, sot^bon, sot^meyer, sot^chhele to mean "stepmother, stepfather, stepbrother, stepbrother, stepsister, stepsister, stepdaughter and stepson" respectively.

The words for relatives' names as commonly used in West Bengal are summarized by generational markers in the list below. In Bangladesh, a few of the words are different, like abba for father and chacha for paternal uncle, but the basic pattern of naming is similar. For simplicity, I have not included Bangladesh variations in this list.

Grandparents

English	Bangla
maternal grandfather	দাদু dadu
maternal grandmother	দিদিমা didima
paternal grandfather	ঠাকুরদাদা Thakurodada
paternal grandmother	ঠাকুরমা Thakuroma
grandfather-in-law	দাদাশ্বশুর dadu
grandmother-in-law	দিদিশাশুরি didima

Parents

English	Bangla
mother	মা ma
father	বাবা baba
father-in-law	শ্বশুর shwoshur
mother-in-law	শাশুরি shashuri

Parents' Siblings

English	Bangla
maternal uncle	মামা mama
maternal aunt	মাসি

	masi
wife of maternal uncle	মামিমা mamima
husband of maternal aunt	মেসো mesO
paternal uncle(older than father)	জেঠা jeTha
paternal uncle(younger than father)	কাকা kaka
paternal aunt	পিসি pisi
wife of paternal uncle(older)	জেঠিমা jethima
wife of paternal uncle(younger)	কাকিমা kakima
husband of paternal aunt	পিসে pise

Us-current generation

English	Bangla
husband	স্বামী swami
husband	বর bor
wife	স্ত্রী stri
wife	বউ bou

Siblings

English	Bangla
elder brother	দাদা dada
younger brother	ভাই bhai
elder sister	দিদি didi
younger sister	বোন bon
wife of elder brother	বউদি

	boudi
wife of younger brother	ভাইবউ bhaibou
husband of sister	ভগিনীপতি bhoginIpoti

Siblings-in-law

English	Bangla
brother of husband	ঠাকুরপো ThakuropO
sister of husband	ঠাকুরঝি Thakurojhi
brother of wife	শালা shala
sister of wife	শালি shali

Cousins

English	Bangla
children of jeTha	জেঠতুতো দাদা/ভাই/দিদি/ বোন jeThotutO dada/bhai/didi/bOn
children of kaka	খুড়তুতো দাদা/ভাই/দিদি/ বোন khuRotutO dada/bhai/didi/bOn
children of pisi	পিসতুতো দাদা/ভাই/দিদি/ বোন pisotuTo dada/bhai/didi/bOn
children of mama	মামাতো দাদা/ভাই/দিদি/ বোন mamatO dada/bhai/didi/bOn
children of mashi	মাসতুতো দাদা/ভাই/দিদি/ বোন masotutO dada/bhai/didi/bOn

Children

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English	Bangla
daughter	মেয়ে meye
son	ছেলে chhele
daughter-in-law	বউমা bouma
son-in-law	জামাই jamai

Grandchildren

English	Bangla
granddaughter	নাতনি naton
grandson	নাতি nati
husband of granddaughter	নাতজামাই natojamai
wife of grandson	নাতবউ natobou

Possessive Case for Nouns & Pronouns – Describing Ownership

When we describe a car that belongs to Jack, we call it "Jack's car" in English. The noun is appended with "s" to show the possessive case. Similarly, we would use "uncle's house", "car's color" and "that man's hat" to show the possessive case.

In Bangla, you would use the suffix "-er" to show the Possessive Case.

To get the Possessive Case, the following rule applies to the Noun:

Determiners – Possessive Case Rule

The Possessive case Determiners are applied to Nouns.

- If the noun ends with a vowel, add the -r sound -র.
- Otherwise, add the -er sound -এর, modifying the last consonant with the "e" sound followed by the "r" sound.

For example

mother's = মা + -র = মার (ma + -r = mar)

father's = বাবা + -র = বাবার (baba + -r = babar)

son's = ছেলে + -র = ছেলের (chhele + -r = chheler)

father-in-law's = শ্বশুর + -এর = শ্বশুরের (shwoshur + -er = shwoshurer)

Here are some examples of Possessive Case from Nouns.

Possessive Case

English	Bangla

uncle 's house	মামা->মামার বাড়ি mama->mamar baRi
car 's color	গাড়ি->গাড়ির রং gaRi->gaRir rong
that man 's hat	লোকটি->লোকটির টুপি lOkoti->lOkotiR Tupi
cat 's food	বিড়াল->বিড়ালের খাবার biRal->biRaler khabar

Names of Relatives in Bangla

Here is a list of how we refer to relatives in Bangla. All these words are Nouns. I am introducing this list of Nouns to illustrate how the Nouns get transformed into the Possessive Case.

Names of Relatives

English	Bangla
mother	মা ma
father	বাবা baba
maternal grandfather	দাদু dadu
maternal grandmother	দিদিমা didima
paternal grandfather	ঠাকুরদাদা Thakurodada
paternal grandmother	ঠাকুরমা Thakuroma
elder brother	দাদা dada
younger brother	ভাই bhai
elder sister	দিদি didi
younger sister	বোন bOn
husband	স্বামী swami
husband	বর bor
wife	স্ত্রী strl
wife	বউ

	bou
daughter	মেয়ে meye
son	ছেলে chhele
father-in-law	শ্বশুর shwoshur
mother-in-law	শাশুরি shashuri
maternal uncle	মামা mama
wife of maternal uncle	মামিমা mamima
maternal aunt	মাসি masi
husband of maternal aunt	মেসো mesO
paternal uncle	কাকা kaka
wife of paternal uncle	কাকিমা kakima
paternal aunt	পিসি pisi
husband of paternal aunt	পিসে pise

Referring to Relatives

English	Bangla
My mother is my father's wife.	আমার মা আমার বাবার স্ত্রী। amar ma amar babar strl.
My father is my mother's husband.	আমার বাবা আমার মার স্বামী। amar baba amar mar swaml.
My Dada and Didi are older than me.	আমার দাদা এবং দিদি আমার চেয়ে বড়। amar dada ebong didi amar cheye boRo.
My Bhai and Bon are younger than me.	আমার ভাই এবং বোন আমার চেয়ে ছোট। amar bhai ebong bOn amar cheye chhOTo.
My mother's brother is my Mama and his wife is my Mamima.	আমার মার ভাই আমার মামা এবং তার বউ আমার মামিমা।

	amar mar bhai amar mama ebong tar bou amar mamima.
My father's brother is my Kaka and his wife is my Kakima.	আমার বাবার ভাই আমার কাকা এবং তার বউ আমার কাকিমা। amar babar bhai amar kaka ebong tar bou amar kakima.
I am my mother's father-in-law's son's son.	আমি আমার মার শ্বশুরের ছেলের ছেলে। ami amar mar shwoshurer chheler chhele.

Verbs - Words of Action - and Verb Conjugation

Verb - a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence (to) work, (to) learn, (to) eat

Verbs are a necessary part of any sentence. Your Vocabulary of Verbs will let you describe any action with more precision.

Verbs are "conjugated" (modified) based on Person (first, second or third) and Tense (past, present and future) in which they are used.

Take the Verb "to eat." In the First Person, you would say "I have eaten", "I am eating" and "I will eat" to show Past Tense, Present Tense and Future Tense respectively. In the Third Person these will become "He has eaten", "He is eating" and "He will eat".

Bangla is similar in that there are changes to the root verb based on Person and Tense. The Bangla word for **eat** is **খাওয়া(khaOya)**. The equivalent Bangla sentences are shown below.

First Person		
Past Tense	I have eaten	আমি খেয়েছি (ami kheyechhi)
Present Tense	I am eating	আমি খাচ্ছি (ami khachchhi)
Future Tense	I will eat	আমি খাব (ami khabo)
Third Person		
Past Tense	He has eaten	ও খেয়েছে (O kheyechhe)
Present Tense	He is eating	ও খাচ্ছে (O khachchhe)
Future Tense	He will eat	ও খাবে (O khabe)

In Bangla, the rules that verbs follow are quite consistent.

Rules for Conjugating Verbs

Verb Conjugation Rules

Start with the Root Verb [eg. to see দেখা = দ + ে + খ + া (d e kh a)]

Truncate the Vowel sound at the end [eg. দ + ে + খ া = দেখ (d e kh a)]

There are 24 possible combinations possible. There are 3 Persons - First, Second and Third. Past Tense has 4 forms

(Simple, Continuous, Perfect and Habitual). Present Tense has 3 forms (Simple, Continuous, Perfect). Future Tense has one form. The guide below shows the Past Continuous, Present Continuous and Future forms.

In the First Person

- The Past Continuous Tense, ends with the "-ছিলাম" ("-chhilam") sound
[eg. দেখ + ছিলাম = দেখছিলাম (dekh o chhilam)]
- The Present Continuous Tense ends with the "-ছি" ("-chhi") sound
[eg. দেখ + ছি = দেখছি (dekh o chhi)]
- The Future Tense ends with the "-ব" ("-bo") sound
[eg. দেখ + ব = দেখব (dekh o bo)]

In the Second Person

- The Past Continuous Tense ends with the "-ছিলে" ("-chhile") sound
[eg. দেখ + ছিলে = দেখছিলে (dekh o chhile)]
- The Present Continuous Tense ends with the "-ছ" ("-chho") sound
[eg. দেখ + ছ = দেখছ (dekh o chho)]
- The Future Tense ends with the "-বে" ("-be") sound
[eg. দেখ + বে = দেখবে (dekh o be)]

In the Third Person

- The Past Continuous Tense ends with the "-ছিল" ("-chhilo") sound
[eg. দেখ + ছিল = দেখছিল (dekh o chhilo)]
- The Present Continuous Tense ends with the "-ছে" ("-chhe") sound
[eg. দেখ + ছে = দেখছে (dekh o chhe)]
- The Future Tense ends with the "-বে" ("-be") sound
[eg. দেখ + বে = দেখবে (dekh o be)]

The word for "go" is an exception where the past tense is গিয়েছি and গিয়েছে (giyechhi and giyechhe) rather than the rule-based যায়েছি and যায়েছে (Jayechhi and Jayechhe). The sound of "gi" + "ye" is easier to make than the sound of "Ja" + "ye".

The following lists show these rules applied to sets of verbs, roughly organized by their usage.

Display Conjugations

Verbs Orga Conjugations Display

Hear/Say/See			
EN	BN	Phonetic	
ask	জিজ্ঞাসা করা	jijNGasa kora	Conjugate
hear/listen	শোনা	shOna	Conjugate
look	তাকানো	takanO	Conjugate
say/tell	বলা	bola	Conjugate
see	দেখা	dekha	Conjugate
talk/speak	কথা বলা	kotha bola	Conjugate

Learning/Skills			
EN	BN	Phonetic	

call	ডাকা	Daka	Conjugate
dance	নাচা	nacha	Conjugate
draw	আঁকা	an^ka	Conjugate
know	জানা	jana	Conjugate
learn	শেখা	shekha	Conjugate
play	খেলা	khela	Conjugate
read	পড়া	poRa	Conjugate
reply	উত্তর দেওয়া	uttor deOya	Conjugate
sing	গাওয়া	gaOya	Conjugate
spell	বানান করা	banan kora	Conjugate
study	পড়াশোনা করা	poRashOna kora	Conjugate
teach	শেখানো	shekhanO	Conjugate
think	ভাবা	bhaba	Conjugate
understand	বোঝা	bOjha	Conjugate
watch	পাহারা দেওয়া	pahara deOya	Conjugate
write	লেখা	lekha	Conjugate
recognize	চেনা	chena	Conjugate

Personal Daily Actions

EN	BN	Phonetic	
bathe	চান করা	chan kora	Conjugate
brush teeth	দাঁত মাজা	dan^t maja	Conjugate
drink	পান করা	pan kora	Conjugate
eat	খাওয়া	khaOya	Conjugate
sit	বসা	bosa	Conjugate

sleep	ঘুমানো	ghumanO	Conjugate
smoke	ধূম পান করা	dhUm pan kora	Conjugate
work	কাজ করা	kaj kora	Conjugate
tidy up	গোছানো	gOchhanO	Conjugate
wash	ধোয়া	dhOya	Conjugate
wake	জাগা	jaga	Conjugate
cook	রান্না করা	ranna kora	Conjugate
lie down	শোয়া	shOya	Conjugate
wear/put on	পরা	pora	Conjugate

People Actions

EN	BN	Phonetic	
believe	বিশ্বাস করা	bishwas kora	Conjugate
come	আসা	asa	Conjugate
complain	অভিযোগ করা	obhiJOg kora	Conjugate
eliminate	বাদ দেওয়া	bad deOya	Conjugate
explain	বোঝানো	bOjhanO	Conjugate
fill	ভরা	bhora	Conjugate
find	খুঁজে পাওয়া	khun^je paOya	Conjugate
forget	ভুলে যাওয়া	bhule JaOya	Conjugate
give	দেওয়া	deOya	Conjugate
go	যাওয়া	JaOya	Conjugate
lose	হারানো	haranO	Conjugate
take	নেওয়া	neOya	Conjugate
use	ব্যবহার করা	bYobohar kora	Conjugate

worry	চিন্তা করা	chinta kora	Conjugate
throw out	ফেলা	phela	Conjugate
want	চাওয়া	chaOya	Conjugate

General Actions-1

EN	BN	Phonetic	
accept	গ্রহণ করা	grohoN kora	Conjugate
agree	সম্মত হওয়া	sommoto hoOya	Conjugate
allow	অনুমতি দেওয়া	onumoti deOya	Conjugate
be	হওয়া	hoOya	Conjugate
begin/start	শুরু হওয়া	shuru hoOya	Conjugate
can do	করতে পারা	korote para	Conjugate
close	বন্ধ করা	bondho kora	Conjugate
do	করা	kora	Conjugate
feel	অনুভব করা	onubhob kora	Conjugate
finish	শেষ করা	sheSh kora	Conjugate
fix/repair	মেরামত করা	meramoto kora	Conjugate
have/remain	থাকা	thaka	Conjugate
leave	ছেড়ে চলে যাওয়া	chheRe chole JaOya	Conjugate
make/construct	তৈরী করা	tOlrl kora	Conjugate
open	খোলা	khOla	Conjugate
search	খোঁজা	khOn^ja	Conjugate
shut/stop	বন্ধ করা	bondho kora	Conjugate
start	শুরু করা	shuru kora	Conjugate
strike/hit	মারা	mara	Conjugate

try	চেষ্টা করা	cheShTa kora	Conjugate
affix/attach	লাগানো	laganO	Conjugate
return	ফেরা	phera	Conjugate

General Actions-2

EN	BN	Phonetic	
break	ভাঙা	bhaNga	Conjugate
bring	আনা	ana	Conjugate
change	পরিবর্তন করা	poriborton kora	Conjugate
clean	পরিষ্কার করা	poriShkar kora	Conjugate
cut	কাটা	kaTa	Conjugate
get	পাওয়া	paOya	Conjugate
hurt	ব্যথা দেওয়া	bYotha deOya	Conjugate
keep/put	রাখা	rakha	Conjugate
kill	মেরে ফেলা	mere phela	Conjugate
make	বানানো	bananO	Conjugate
organise	ব্যবস্থা করা	bYabostha kora	Conjugate
reach/arrive	পৌঁছানো	pOUUn^chhanO	Conjugate

Travel/Movement

EN	BN	Phonetic	
drive	গাড়ি চালানো	gaRi chalanO	Conjugate
fall	পড়ে যাওয়া	poRe JaOya	Conjugate
fly	ওড়ানো	oRanO	Conjugate
run/sprint	দৌড়ানো	dOURanO	Conjugate
run	ছোটা	chhOTa	Conjugate
stand	দাঁড়ানো	dan^RanO	Conjugate

swim	সাঁতার কাটা	san^tar kaTa	Conjugate
travel	ভ্রমণ করা	bhromoN kora	Conjugate
wait	অপেক্ষা করা	opekSha kora	Conjugate
walk	হাঁটা	han^Ta	Conjugate
climb up	ওঠা	OTha	Conjugate
climb down	নামা	nama	Conjugate

Buy/Sell/Transact

EN	BN	Phonetic	
borrow	ধার করা	dhar kora	Conjugate
buy	কেনা	kena	Conjugate
count	গোনা	gOna	Conjugate
pay	দাম দেওয়া	dam deOya	Conjugate
sell	বিক্রি করা	bikri kora	Conjugate
send	পাঠানো	paThanO	Conjugate
sign	সই করা	soi kora	Conjugate
spend	খরচ করা	khoroCh kora	Conjugate
steal	চুরি করা	churi kora	Conjugate

Events

EN	BN	Phonetic	
born	জন্মানো	jonmanO	Conjugate
die	মারা যাওয়া	mara JaOya	Conjugate
live	থাকা	thaka	Conjugate
marry	বিয়ে করা	biye kora	Conjugate

Passive Voice

EN	BN	Phonetic	
to feel hungry	খিদে পাওয়া	khide paOya	

			Conjugate
to complete	হয়ে যাওয়া	hoye JaOya	Conjugate
to be hurt	ব্যথা লাগা	bYatha laga	Conjugate
to remember	মনে হওয়া	mone hoOya	Conjugate
to feel afraid	ভয় পাওয়া	bhoy paOya	Conjugate
to feel warm	গরম লাগা	gorom laga	Conjugate
to feel cold	ঠান্ডা লাগা	ThanDa laga	Conjugate
to feel like crying	কান্না পাওয়া	kanna paOya	Conjugate
to meet	দেখা হওয়া	dekha hoOya	Conjugate

Let's use some Verbs in sentences.

Verbs in Sentences

English	Bangla
I slept well last night.	আমি কাল রাতে ভাল ঘুমিয়েছিলাম। ami kal rate bhalo ghumiyechhilam.
I woke up from sleep at 8 o'clock.	আমি আটটার সময় ঘুম থেকে উঠেছিলাম। ami aToTar somoy ghum theke uThechhilam.
I showered then ate breakfast.	আমি চান করে, সকালের খাবার খেয়েছিলাম। ami chan kore, sokaler khabar kheyechhilam.
We went for a walk.	আমরা হাঁটতে গিয়েছিলাম। amora han^Tote giyechhilam.
There are so many people running around on the roads, I don't feel like driving a car	রাস্তায় এতো লোক দৌরাচ্ছে, আমার এখানে গাড়ি চালাতে ভাল লাগে না। rastay etO IOk dOUrachchhe, amar ekhane gaRi chalate bhalo lage na.
People may get hurt.	লোকেদের ব্যথা লাগতে পারে। IOkeder bYotha lagote pare.
I can recognize Bangla letters.	আমি বাংলা অক্ষর চিনতে পারছি। ami bangla okShor chinote parochhi.
I am understanding Bengali.	আমি বাংলা বুঝতে পারছি।

	ami bangla bujhote parochhi.
I will speak Bangla in a few days.	আমি কয়েক দিনের ভিতরে বাংলা কথা বলব। ami koyek diner bhitore bangla kotha bolob.

Adverbs - Words Describing Verbs

Verbs in the Verb Phrase can be further described by adding Adverbs.

Adverb - a word or phrase that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb or a word-group, expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree slowly, quietly, well, often

The Adverb Rule

A Verb Phrase can contain any number of Adverbs that give information about the Verb in the Sentence.

We will now look at some **Adverbs** so that we can we can add some description to the Verbs we have learnt. We have chosen Adverbs in pairs that are the opposite of each other.

Common Adverbs

English	Bangla
quickly	তড়াতাড়ি taRataRi
slowly	আস্বেআস্বে asteaste
far	দূরে dUre
near	কাছে kachhe
left	বাঁদিকে ban^dike
right	ডানদিকে Danodike
very	খুব khub
a little	একটু ekoTu
under	নিচে niche
almost	প্রায় pray
around	চারপাশে charopashe

We can now put the Adverbs in the Verb Phrase.

Adverbs in the Verb Phrase

English	Bangla
Do you want to swim far?	তুমি দূরে সাঁতার কাটবে? tumi dUre san^tar kaTobe?
I will work a lot.	আমি খুব কাজ করব। ami khub kaj korobo.
Will you run home quickly?	তুমি বাড়ি তাড়াতাড়ি দৌড়াবে? tumi baRi taRataRi dOURabe?
I will sing a lot.	আমি খুব গান করব। ami khub gan korobo.
I will eat rice slowly.	আমি ভাত আস্তেআস্তে খাব। ami bhat asteaste khabo.

Adjectives - Words Describing Nouns

Adjectives are used in the Noun Phrase to add description to the Noun.

Adjective - a word or phrase naming an attribute, added to or grammatically related to a noun to modify or describe it big, red, easy, soft

The Adjective Rule

A Subject or Object Phrase can contain any number of **Adjectives** that describe the relevant **Noun**.

Here are some common Adjectives.

Adjectives-Color

English	Bangla
white	সাদা sada
black	কালো kaIO
red	লাল lal
blue	নীল nll
green	সবুজ sobuj
yellow	হলদে holode
pink	গোলাপী gOlapl

brown	খয়েরী khoyerl
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Descriptive Adjectives

English	Bangla
good	ভাল bhalo
bad	খারাপ kharap
new	নতুন notun
old	পুরনো puronO
first	প্রথম prothom
last	শেষ sheSh
long	লম্বা lomba
short	ছোট chhOTo
own	নিজের nijer
other	অন্য onYo
big	বড় boRo
little	ছোট chhOTo
large	বড় boRo
small	ছোট chhOTo
few	অল্প olpo
many	অনেক onek
high	উঁচু un^chu
low	নিচু

	nichu
different	আলাদা alada
same	একই ekoi
next	পরবর্তী porobortI
previous	পূর্ববর্তী pUrbobortI
early	আগে age
late	দেরি deri
young	যুবক Jubok
old	বুড়ো buRO
dirty	নোংরা nOngra
clean	পরিষ্কার poriShkar
hot	গরম gorom
cold	ঠান্ডা ThanDa

Adjectives in the Noun Phrase

Adjectives in the Noun Phrase

English	Bangla
white clouds	সাদা মেঘ sada megh
black ink	কালো কালি kalO kali
red blood	লাল রক্ত lal rokto
blue sky	নীল আকাশ nIl akash
green grass	সবুজ ঘাস sobuj ghas
yellow hat	হলদে টুপি

	holode Tupi
pink rose	গোলাপী গোলাপ gOlapl gOlap
brown shoes	খয়েরী জুতো khoyerl jutO

We are now ready to put them together in some new sentences.

Adjectives in a Sentence

English	Bangla
I will take the little boy to school.	আমি ছোট চলে কে স্কুলে নিয়ে যাব। ami chhOTO chele ke skule niye Jabo.
A group of boys and girls came today morning.	এক দল ছেলে মেয়ে আজ সকালে এসেছিল। ek dol chhele meye aj sokale esechhilo.
I will go to your house tomorrow afternoon.	আমি তোমার বাড়ি কাল দুপুরে যাব। ami tOmar baRi kal dupure Jabo.
I can drive my own car on many bad roads.	আমি অনেক খারাপ রাস্তাতে আমার নিজের গাড়ি চালাতে পারি। ami onek kharap rastate amar nijer gaRi chalate pari.
I have a lot of new work next month.	আমার পরবর্তী মাসে অনেক নতুন কাজ আছে। amar porobortl mase onek notun kaj achhe.

Prepositions - Describing Positions of Nouns

Prepositions are used in the Noun Phrase to add attributes like location, time and movement to Nouns.

Preposition -a word governing a noun or pronoun and expressing a relation like time, place and direction to another word or element in the clause at, to, in, over

Prepositions are used in phrases like "inside the house". In S-V-O languages like English, the Preposition comes before a Noun (hence the "Pre-" position). In Head-Final(S-O-V) languages like Bangla, the "Preposition" is the head of a "Prepositional Phrase" and is put at the end of the Phrase. Hence "inside the house" will become "the house inside".

EN (SVO) Preposition Phrase	inside the house
BN (SOV) Structure	the house inside
Translations	the house » বাড়ির baRir inside » ভেতরে bhetore
BN "Postpositional" Phrase	বাড়ির ভিতরে baRir bhitore

Location Prepositions

English	Bangla
far	দূরের dUrer

near	কাছের kachher
above	উপরে upore
below	নিচে niche
front	সামনে samone
back	পিছনে pichhone
right	ডানদিকের Danodiker
left	বাঁদিকের ban^diker
inside	ভিতরে bhitore
outside	বাইরে baire
previous	আগে age
next	পরে pore
behind	পিছনে pichhone
beside	পাশে pashe
between	মধ্যে modhYe
with	সাথে sathe
among	মধ্যে modhYe
along	ধারে dhare
around	চারপাশে charopashe
across	অপর পারে opor pare
within	মধ্যে modhYe

without	ছাড়া chhaRa
in	-তে -te
at	-তে -te
on	-তে -te

Time Prepositions

English	Bangla
at	-টার সময় -Tar somoy
by	দ্বারা dwara
before	আগে age
after	পরে pore
from	থেকে theke
since	অতঃপর otoH^por
until	যতক্ষণ JotokShoN
for	জন্য jonYo
during	সময়ে somoye
to	প্রতি proti

Action & Movement Prepositions

English	Bangla
into	মধ্যে modhYe
on	উপরে upore
onto	উপরে

	upore
off	বন্ধ bondho
against	বিরুদ্ধে biruddhe
as	যেহেতু Jehetu
concerning	সম্পর্কে sompорke
regarding	সম্পর্কে sompорke
except	ছাড়া chhaRa
minus	বাদে bade
like	মত moto
of	এর er
than	চেয়ে cheye

Prepositions in Sentences

English	Bangla
I will take the cat to the garden.	আমি বিড়াল-টা-কে বাগানে নিয়ে যাব। ami biRaI-Ta-ke bagane niye Jabо.
You can ride your horse on the big field behind my house.	তুমি আমার বাড়ির পেছনে বড় মাঠে তোমার ঘোড়া চরতে পার। tumi amar baRir pechhone boRo maThe tOmar ghORa chorote par.
I had rice and potatoes in the afternoon.	আমি আজ দুপুরে ভাত আর আলু খেয়েছি। ami aj dupure bhat ar alu kheyechhi.
My mother is calling me to come inside the house.	আমার মা বাড়ির ভিতরে আসতে আমাকে ডাক দিচ্ছে। amar ma baRir bhitore asote amake Dak dichchhe.
I would like to run with my brother.	আমি আমার ভাই-এর সঙ্গে দৌড়া-তে চাই। ami amar bhai-er soNgge dOURa-te chai.
My friend Amal fell on the road near his school.	আমার বন্ধু অমল তার স্কুল-এর কাছে রাস্তা-তে পড়েছিল। amar bondhu omol tar skul-er kachhe

	rasta-te poRechhil.
The owls comes out only at night.	প্যাঁচা-গুলো কেবল রাত্রি-তে বাইরে আসে। pYan^cha-gulO kebol ratri-te baire ase.
On the fields where sheep and goats fed on grass they are building many new houses.	যে মাঠে ভেড়া আর ছাগল ঘাস খেত সেখানে ওরা অনেক নতুন বাড়ী বানাচ্ছে। Je maThe bheRa ar chhagol ghas khet sekhane Ora onek notun baRI banachchhe.
If he cannot come at six in the evening, we will have to go without him.	যদি সে সন্ধ্যা ছটা-এ আসতে না পারে, আমাদের তাকে ছারা যেতে হবে। Jodi se sondhYa chhoTa-e asote na pare, amader take chhara Jete hobe.
I will go to your house at three in the afternoon after playing cricket.	আমি ক্রিকেট খেলার পরে দুপুর তিন-টের সময় তোমার বাড়ি-তে যাব। ami krikeT khelar pore dupur tin-Ter somoy tOmar baRI-te Jabo.

Conjunctions – Words Joining Nouns or Phrases

Conjunction -a word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause and, but, if
Conjunctions are used to join two words or two phrases.

The Conjunction Rule

A **Conjunction** can be used to join two Noun Phrases or two Sentences. The Conjunction is placed between the two Noun Phrases it joins or between the two Sentences it joins.

Common Conjunctions

English	Bangla
and	আর ar
and	এবং ebong
for	জন্য jonYo
so	সুতরাং sutorang
or	অথবা othoba
but	কিন্তু kintu
yet	এখনো ekhonO

because	কারণ karoN
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Here are some examples of joining two words.

Conjunction Joining 2 Words

English	Bangla
You and I	তুমি আর আমি tumi ar ami
Jack and Jill	জ্যাক আর জিল jYak ar jil
mother and father	মা আর বাবা ma ar baba
brother or sister	ভাই অথবা বোন bhai othoba bOn

Here are some examples of joining two phrases or sentences.

Conjunction Joining 2 Sentences

English	Bangla
I am weak so I will not push the car.	আমি দুর্বল সুতরাং আমি গাড়ি ঠেলব না। ami durbol sutorang ami gaRi Thelobo na.
I am clever and I am beautiful.	আমি চালক এবং আমি সুন্দর। ami chalak ebong ami sundor.
I will go to your house or you can come to my house.	আমি তোমার বাড়িতে যাব অথবা তুমি আমার বাড়িতে আসতে পার। ami tOmar baRite Jabo othoba tumi amar baRite asote par.
I will go to your house but you must be at home.	আমি তোমার বাড়িতে যাব কিন্তু তোমার বাড়িতে থাকতে হবে। ami tOmar baRite Jabo kintu tOmar baRite thakote hobe.
John came here but he went away.	জন এখানে আসেছিল কিন্তু সে চলে গিয়েছে। jon ekhane asechhilo kintu se chole giyeche.
I am late because I ate ice-cream with friends.	আমার দেরি হল কারণ আমি বন্ধু-দের সাথে আইসক্রিম খেলাম। amar deri holo karoN ami bondhu-der sathe ais-krim khelam.

Yes, No and Verb Negation(Not)

The words Yes and No are used to answer a question.

Yes and No

English	Bangla
Yes	হ্যাঁ hYan^
No	না na

For example:

Using Yes and No

English	Bangla
Do you want to eat rice? No.	তুমি ভাত খাবে? না। tumi bhat khabe? na.
Do you want to go home? Yes.	তুমি বাড়ি যাবে? হ্যাঁ। tumi baRi Jabe? hJan^.

Verb Negation

Negation or "Not" usually applies to a Verb. For example, "I want to eat" is আমি খাব. "I don't want to eat" is আমি খাব না. Literally "Verb Not" is implemented by adding a না to the Verb. The exceptions to this rule are for Past and Present Perfect Tense. The complete list can be seen in Verb Conjugation Wizard.

Verb Negation

English	Bangla
I do not want to eat rice.	আমি ভাত খাব না। ami bhat khabo na.
I do not want to go home.	আমি বাড়ি যাব না। ami baRi Jabo na.

The following rule is applied to the Verb to negate it:

The Verb Negation Rule

"Verb Not" is implemented by adding a না na to the Verb, except for the Past and Present Perfect tenses.

Punctuation

Period (Full Stop)

Periods (Full Stops in UK English) are used to end sentences. In Bangla, the sign used for a Period is called a দাঁড়ি dan^Ri and looks like this |

I will go to your house.

আমি তোমার বাড়ি যাব। (ami tOmar baRi Jabo.)

Comma and Semi-colon

A Comma or a Semi-colon is used to separate parts of a sentence.

Namoskar, my name is Mary.

নমস্কার, আমার নাম মেরি। (nomoskar, amar nam meri.)

I am clever, and I am beautiful.

আমি চালাক, এবং আমি সুন্দর। (ami chalak, ebong ami sundor.)

You will go home, won't you?

তুমি বাড়ি যাবে, তাই না? (tumi baRi Jabe, tai na?)

Exclamation Mark and Question Mark

An Exclamation mark is used instead of a Period to show emotion in a sentence. A Question mark is used instead of a Period in an interrogative sentence.

Be careful!

সাবধান! (sabodhan!)

Do you want to eat fish?

তুমি কি মাছ খাবে? (tumi ki machh khabe?)

Quotation Marks

Quotation marks enclose direct quotations, titles, technical terms, nicknames, and selected words for emphasis.

"Do you want to go up the hill?" Jack asked. "Yes", Jill answered.

"পাহাড়ে উঠবে?" জ্যাক জিজ্ঞাসা করে। "হ্যাঁ", জিল উত্তর দিল। ("pahaRe uThobe?" jYak jijNGasa kore. "hYan^", jil uttor dilo.)

Rabindranath Tagore wrote the poem "সোনার তরী(sOnar tori)". He translated it to English as "The Golden Boat".

রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর "সোনার তরী" কবিতাটি লিখেছিলেন। ইংরেজিতে এইটির অনুবাদ "The Golden Boat"। (robIndronath Thakur "sOnar tori" kobitaTi likhechhilen. ingrejite eiTir onubad "The Golden Boat".)

Examples of Conversations Applying Grammar Rules

In the previous lessons, we looked at the grammatical construction of a sentence in Bangla. Now we will put this knowledge to use by simulating a conversation.

For the purposes of this exercise, let us say that your name is **Mary** and you have come to visit **Kolkata**. You have just met somebody that you want to strike up a conversation with. Here are some sentences you would like to say in Bangla.

"Hi, my name is Mary. What is your name? I am visiting Kolkata. I was born in New York and I went to school there. I went to college in Florida. Now I work for a bank in California. Tell me about yourself. Where do you live? Do you have any brothers and sisters? What work do you do?"

We will take each sentence in the conversation and construct the Bangla sentences that you would use.

You greet people by saying "Namoskar" (for Hindus) and "Salaam Aleykum" (for Muslims). That is the closest we can get to the ubiquitous "Hi" in English.

The first sentence "My name is Mary" is parsed in English this way.

Subject	Verb	Object
my name	is	Mary

In Bangla, the sentence will be have a different sequence in the Verb Phrase. The Bangla word translation looks like this:

English	Bangla	Phonetic
my	আমার	amar
name	নাম	nam
is	হচ্ছে	hochchhe

Mary	মেরি	meri
------	------	------

The Bangla words will now be substituted and the Verb order changed to make the sentence grammatically correct in Bangla.

Subject	Object	Verb
আমার নাম	মেরি	হচ্ছে
amar nam	meri	hochchhe

In everyday speech, the ending verb "is" (হচ্ছে hochchhe) is usually omitted.

The second sentence is a question and can be restated as "Your name is what?"

Subject	Verb	Object
Your name	is	what

The Bangla word translation looks like this:

your	তোমার	tOmar
name	নাম	nam
is	হচ্ছে	hochchhe
what	কি	ki

As before, we will cast the sentence in Bangla.

Subject	Object	Verb
তোমার নাম	কি	হচ্ছে
tOmar nam	ki	hochchhe

As in the previous sentence, the ending verb "is" is usually omitted.

The third sentence "I am visiting Kolkata" will now be parsed and recast.

Subject	Verb	Object
I	am visiting	Kolkata

The Bangla word translation looks like this: কলকাতা দেখতে এসেছি

I	আমি	ami
Kolkata	kolokata	
am visiting	dekhote	esechhi

As before, we will cast the sentence in Bangla.

Subject	Object	Verb
আমি	কলকাতা	দেখতে এসেছি
ami	kolokata	dekhote esechhi

The next sentence "I was born in New York and I went to school there." is a compound sentence consisting of "I was born in New York" and "I went to school there" with the conjunction "and" joining the two **simple** sentences to form a **compound** sentence.

Subject	Verb	Object	Conjunction
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I was born in New York and

Subject	Verb	Object
to school	went	there

Translations: in New York নিউ ইয়র্কে was born জন্মিয়েছি
and এবং to school স্কুলে went গিয়েছিলাম there সেখানে

I আমি ami niu iyorke jonmiyechhi ebong) skule) giyechhilam) sekhane)

Now the Bangla sentence.

Subject	Object	Verb	Conjunction
আমি	নিউ ইয়র্কে	জন্মিয়েছি	এবং
ami	niu iyorke	jonmiyechhi	ebong

Subject	Object	Verb
স্কুলে	সেখানে	গিয়েছিলাম
skule	sekhane	giyechhilam

These examples were used to demonstrate that creating grammatically correct Bangla sentences is quite easily and repeatably accomplished if you work through the Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase structure of sentences.

For these sentences that we used to introduce a person, we used the following English words and their Bangla equivalents:

Words Used in Conversation

English	Bangla
my	আমার amar
name	নাম nam
what	কি ki
your	তোমার tOmar
Kolkata	কলকাতা kolokata
visiting	দেখতে এসেছি dekhote esechhi
born	জন্ম jonmo
in New York	নিউ ইয়র্কে niu iyorke
there	সেখানে sekhane
school	স্কুল skul
college	কলেজ

	kolej
in Florida	ফ্লরিডা-তে phloriDa-te
went	গিয়েছিলাম giyechhilaM
now	এখন ekhon
work	কাজ কর kaj koro
a	একটা ekoTa
bank	ব্যাংক bYangk
in California	ক্যালিফোর্নিয়া-তে kYaliphOrniya-te
tell	বল bolo
me	আমাকে amake
about	সম্বন্ধে sombondhe
yourself	নিজের nijer
where	কোথায় kOthay
live	থাক thako
have	আছে achhe
brother	ভাই bhai
sister	বোন bOn
work	কাজ কর kaj koro

The whole conversation in English and the Bangla sentences they generated look like this.

Introducing Yourself

English	Bangla

Namoskar, my name is Mary.	নমস্কার, আমার নাম মেরি। nomoskar, amar nam meri.
What is your name?	তোমার নাম কি? tOmar nam ki?
I am visiting Kolkata.	আমি কলকাতা দেখতে এসেছি। ami kolokata dekhote esechhi.
I was born in New York and I went to school there.	আমার নিউ ইয়র্কে জন্ম এবং সেখানে স্কুলে গিয়েছিলাম। amar niu iyorke jonmo ebong sekhane skule giyechhilaam.
I went to college in Florida.	ফ্লোরিডা-তে কলেজে গিয়েছিলাম। phloriDa-te koleje giyechhilaam.
Now I work for a bank in California.	আমি এখন ক্যালিফোর্নিয়া-তে একটা ব্যাংক-এ কাজ করি। ami ekhon kYaliphOrniya-te ekoTa bYangk-e kaj kori.
Tell me about yourself.	নিজের সম্বন্ধে আমাকে বল। nijer sombondhe amake bolo.
Where do you live?	তুমি কোথায় থাক? tumi kOthay shako?
Do you have any brothers and sisters?	তোমার কি ভাই বোন আছে? tOmar ki bhai bOn achhe?
What work do you do?	তুমি কি কাজ কর? tumi ki kaj koro?

Summary of Grammar Rules for Conversational Bangla

We have covered the major rules describing grammatical syntax of colloquial Bangla. In this Chapter, we will summarize the rules.

The Sentence Rule

A complete sentence consists of a Subject Phrase , a Verb and an Object Phrase .
The order of the Subject, Object and Verb will vary by language

Order of Subject, Object & Verb

English is a "Head-First" language. An English Sentence will always have a "Subject-Verb-Object" or "S-V-O" structure.
Bangla is a "Head-Final" language. A Bangla Sentence will always have a "Subject-Object-Verb" or "S-O-V" structure.

The Minimal Subject/Object Rule

A minimal Subject or Object is made up of a Noun with an optional Determiner.

The Determiner Rule

A Determiner is used to specify an instance of a noun.

- The Determiner "the" is handled by simply adding a suffix -Ta to the noun -- the dog becomes কুকুরটা (kukuroTa). "This" for nearby and "that" for distance are expressed as এই (ei) and ওই (Oi) respectively and put before the Noun. The Noun is always tagged with the -Ta suffix.
- Possessive Pronoun Determiners like "my, your, his/her" are formed from the Pronouns by adding the "-ar" sound to the Pronoun. This will result in আমার, তোমার, ওর (amar, tOmar, Or) to describe the Noun.

Pronoun Rule

A Pronoun can replace a Noun in a Subject or Object Phrase

Verb Conjugation Rules

Start with the Root Verb [eg. to see দেখা = দ + ে + খ + া (d e kh a)]

Truncate the Vowel sound at the end [eg. দ + ে + খ া = দেখ (d e kh a)]

There are 24 possible combinations possible. There are 3 Persons - First, Second and Third. Past Tense has 4 forms (Simple, Continuous, Perfect and Habitual). Present Tense has 3 forms (Simple, Continuous, Perfect). Future Tense has one form. The guide below shows the Past Continuous, Present Continuous and Future forms.

In the First Person

- The Past Continuous Tense, ends with the "-ছিলাম" ("-chhilam") sound [eg. দেখ + ছিলাম = দেখছিলাম (dekh o chhilam)]
- The Present Continuous Tense ends with the "-ছি" ("-chhi") sound [eg. দেখ + ছি = দেখছি (dekh o chhi)]
- The Future Tense ends with the "-ব" ("-bo") sound [eg. দেখ + ব = দেখব (dekh o bo)]

In the Second Person

- The Past Continuous Tense ends with the "-ছিলে" ("-chhile") sound [eg. দেখ + ছিলে = দেখছিলে (dekh o chhile)]
- The Present Continuous Tense ends with the "-ছ" ("-chho") sound [eg. দেখ + ছ = দেখছ (dekh o chho)]
- The Future Tense ends with the "-বে" ("-be") sound [eg. দেখ + বে = দেখবে (dekh o be)]

In the Third Person

- The Past Continuous Tense ends with the "-ছিল" ("-chhilo") sound [eg. দেখ + ছিল = দেখছিল (dekh o chhilo)]
- The Present Continuous Tense ends with the "-ছে" ("-chhe") sound [eg. দেখ + ছে = দেখছে (dekh o chhe)]
- The Future Tense ends with the "-বে" ("-be") sound [eg. দেখ + বে = দেখবে (dekh o be)]

The Glossary of Words shows the root and inflected versions of all Verbs in this book.

Here are some examples of the Verb Rules.

Root Verb see » দেখা dekha	Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
First Person	দেখেছি dekhechhi	দেখছি dekhochhi	দেখব dekhobo
Second Person	দেখেছিলে dekhechhile	দেখছো dekhochhO	দেখবে dekhobe
Third Person	দেখেছে dekhache	দেখছে dekhache	দেখবে dekhobe

dekhechhe dekhochhe dekhobe

Root Verb **read** » পড়া poRa

	Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
First Person	পড়েছি poRechhi	পড়ছি poRochhi	পড়ব poRobo
Second Person	পড়েছিলে poRechhile	পড়ছো poRochhO	পড়বে poRobe
Third Person	পড়েছে poRechhe	পড়ছে poRochhe	পড়বে poRobe

Root Verb **write** » লেখা lekha

	Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
First Person	লিখেছি likhechhi	লিখছি likhochhi	লিখব likhobo
Second Person	লিখেছিলে likhechhile	লিখছো likhochhO	লিখবে likhobe
Third Person	লিখেছে likhechhe	লিখছে likhochhe	লিখবে likhobe

The Adverb Rule

A **Verb Phrase** can contain any number of **Adverbs** that give information about the **Verb** in the Sentence.

For example, let us add the adverb **quickly** to the verb **walk**.

walk quickly

তড়াতাড়ি হাঁটব

The Adjective Rule

A **Subject or Object Phrase** can contain any number of **Adjectives** that describe the relevant **Noun**.

For example, let us add the adjective **white** and the adjective **many** to the noun **cloud**.

many white clouds

অনেক সাদা মেঘ

onek sada megh

The Preposition Rule

A **Subject or Object Phrase** can contain any number of **Prepositions** that give information about time, place and direction of the **Noun**. The Preposition must *follow* the Noun in Bangla.

For example, let us add the preposition phrase "in the afternoon" to the sentence "I ate rice".

I ate rice in the afternoon

আমি ভাত খেয়েছি + in the afternoon

ami bhat kheyechhi + in the afternoon

আমি ভাত খেয়েছি + দুপুরে
ami bhat kheyechhi + dupure

আমি ভাত দুপুরে খেয়েছি
ami bhat dupure kheyechhi

The Conjunction Rule

A Conjunction can be used to join two Noun Phrases or two Sentences. The Conjunction is placed between the two Noun Phrases it joins or between the two Sentences it joins.

Example of Conjunction joining two Nouns
mother and father

মা আর বাবা
ma ar baba

Example of Conjunction joining two sentences
I am clever and I am beautiful

আমি চালাক এবং আমি সুন্দর
ami chalak ebong ami sundor

Determiners - Possessive Case Rule

The Possessive case Determiners are applied to Nouns.

- If the noun ends with a vowel, add the -r sound -র.
- Otherwise, add the -er sound -এর, modifying the last consonant with the "e" sound followed by the "r" sound.

For example, mother's = মা + -র = মার (ma + -r = mar) and father-in-law's = শ্বশুর + -এর = শ্বশুরের (shwoshur + -er = shwoshurer)

The Verb Negation Rule

"Verb Not" is implemented by adding a না na to the Verb.

For example, I want to eat is আমি খাব while I don't want to eat is আমি খাব না.

Applying All The Rules

We will now create a Bangla grammatical sentence using all the rules shown above.

Starting Sentence:	The boy is going home.
Add an Adjective:	The young boy is going home.
Add an Adverb:	The young boy is going home slowly.
Add a Prepositional Phrase:	The young boy is going home slowly with the dog.
Add a Conjunction and a Noun Phrase:	The young boy and the old man are going home slowly with the dog.

Every Sentence is composed of a Subject Phrase and an Object Phrase. In this sentence, the Subject Phrase would be "The boy". The Verb is "is going" and the Object Phrase is "home". We can now look up the Bangla words in the Glossary.

Translations:

boy » ছেলে chhele

The determiner "The" is applied to the noun. This will add a suffix -Ti to the noun.

The boy » ছেলেটি chheleTi

"Is going" is the third person, present tense, of the root verb for "go".

is going » যাচ্ছে Jachchhe

home » বাড়ি baRi

We know that, in Bangla, the Verb comes last in the Verb Phrase. So the Sentence would look like this:

English The boy is going home.

Bangla ছেলেটি বাড়ি যাচ্ছে
chheleTi baRi Jachchhe

Now we want to describe "the boy" by using an Adjective "small". The Adjective will be put before the Noun it describes, hence before "The boy".

small » ছোট chhOTo

English The small boy is going home.

Bangla ছোট ছেলেটি বাড়ি যাচ্ছে
chhOTo chheleTi baRi Jachchhe

We can further describe the verb "is going" by adding an Adverb "slowly". This will be added before the Verb.

slowly » আস্তেআস্তে asteaste

English The small boy is going home slowly.

Bangla ছোট ছেলেটি আস্তেআস্তে বাড়ি যাচ্ছে
chhOTo chheleTi asteaste baRi Jachchhe

We want to give add some information about **how** "the boy is going home". This can be done with the Prepositional Phrase "with the dog". Remember that the Preposition "with" applies to the Noun Phrase "the dog".

dog » কুকুর kukur

The » -র Suffix -er

The dog » কুকুরের kukurer

with » সাথে sathe

English The small boy is going home slowly with the dog

Bangla ছোট ছেলেটি কুকুরের সাথে ধীরেধীরে বাড়ি যাচ্ছে
chhOTo chheleTi kukurer sathe dhiredhired baRi Jachchhe

Finally, we want to add some more information to the first Noun Phrase "The boy". Using a Conjunction "and", we can add the Noun Phrase "old man" making "The small boy and the old man".

and » এবং ebong

old » বুড়ো buRO

the man » লোকটি IOkoTi

English The small boy and the old man are going home slowly with the dog

Bangla ছোট ছেলেটি এবং বুড়ো লোকটি কুকুরের সাথে আস্তেআস্তে বাড়ি যাচ্ছে
chhOTo chheleTi ebong buRO IOkoTi kukurer sathe asteaste baRi Jachchhe

This Bangla Sentence follows all the rules we have shown above and is grammatically correct.