Language

Means of communication

English → Sound → Pronunciation

Sound → 26 Letters Alphabets

- Vowel (a, e, i, o, u) — 20 Sound
- → Semi Vowel [W, Y]
- Consonant (21 Letter) → 24 Sound

Word - Meaningful group of letters

↓

Phrase - group of word having its own meaning but not complete information.

example - The book is on the table
(Phrase)

Sentence - A sentense is a group of word with complete information and correct arrangement.

Part of Speech

1. Noun - Naming word
   ex. Ram is a boy.
2. Pronoun - Use in place of Noun
   Ex. He is reading book.

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3. Adjective : qualify a noun / pronoun.
   Ex -

4. Verb - Action denoting words.
   Ex - Kavita is Singing.

5. Adverb - Qualify on adjective / a verb / an adverb.
   Ex - She ran very fast.

6. Preposition - [pre + position]
   पहला स्थान
   preposition के बाद Noun / pronoun होता है जो उसी preposition का object बनता है

preposition + N / pronoun
Object

(1) Ex - Ravi is playing (in) the field.
Noun — Verb — preposition — Noun

(2) Ex - He is watching t.v. (with) us.
pronoun — verb — preposition.

7. Conjunction (Joining Words Connectors)
   Conjunction से दो Sentence जोड़े जाते हैं।
Ex - Ravi is playing and drinking water.

Conjunction + I = Clause

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Clause वाक्यांश ① Ravi is playing
② Reena is watching T.V.

Ex - Ravi is playing and Reena is watching T.V.

8 Interjection (eject बाहर निकालना)
Sudden filling expressing words.

Ex - Hurrah! We won the match.
Interjection

Sentence = Subject + Predicate
↓
जो काम करता हो वही कर्ता है
या जिसके बारे में बात की जा रही हो वह कर्ता है।

Ex ① Kavita is singing.
Subject

② Ravi and Sohan are friend.
Subject

③ The brother of his father is a leader.
Subject - Phrase
exact Subject - Brother.

Sentence
Sub + Verb + Object

Object सम्बन्धित होता है Mainverb preposition

Sentence → Obj → Mainverb
What - Direct
Whom - Indirect

Ex - He is write a letter
m.v Object

① Ravi gave me a pen
M.V. Obj Object
Indirect Direct

* जीव को Indirect object कहते
* निर्जीव के लिए ~~Main~~ direct Object होता है

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जिस Sentence में Helping Verb नहीं होता है उसका object नहीं बनता है।

Object

(i) Subject द्वारा किये गये काम का effect सबसे अधिक Object पर पड़ता है।

(ii) किसी भी Sentence का object हमेशा Main Verb का object होता है।

(iii) Object दो चीजों का होता है ① Main Verb ② preposition

(iv) Main Verb का object पहचानने के लिए हमें Main Verb से दो सवाल What और Whom करने होते हैं। What का answer Direct Object तथा Whom का answer Indirect Object होता है।

Ex- You (Sub) can (H.V.) understand (Main Verb) my problems with your wisdom. (D.Object)

Ex - He writes (M.V.) a letter (D.Obj).

Ex - Ravi gave (M.V.) rohan (I.Obj) a pen (Direct Object)

Verb

- Auxiliary Verb
  - Model
    - Will/Shall (अनुमान लगाना)
  - Primary
    - Be form: is/am/are/was/were/be/been/being
    - do form: do/did/does (m.v + I)
      - He did not go.
    - have form: has/have/had (M.V + V_3)
      - He has gone.
      - They have gone.
      - He had gone
- Main Verb (Pre / Sing)
  - Go. Went gone going goes
  - V_1 V_2 V_3 V_4 V_5

Rule

S:S	He goes
P:P	They go

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• Main Verb के 5 Form होते हैं।

Helping Verb

Main Verb - V_1	V_2 H.V.X	V_3	V_4	V_5 Singular
Go	Went	gone	going	goes
↓ Plural				

• किसी Sentence में Main Verb का आना Compulsory होता है

He Has gone.
They have gone.
He had gone.

• Verb का First form / based form हमेशा plural होता है। जबकि Verb की V5 form हमेशा Singular होता है।

* Verb का IInd Form जब भी Main Verb बनता है तो उसके साथ किसी Helping Verb का Use नहीं होता है

* Verb की IIIrd और IVth form के साथ (जब यह Main Verb हो) तो हमेशा Helping Verb का Use होता है।

* कभी-कभी Sentence में Main Verb नहीं आते तब Helping Verb ही Main Verb का काम करता है इसे Linking Verb कहते हैं। इसके बाद आये सारे शब्दों के समूह को Complement कहते हैं।

* किसी Sentence का object हमेशा Noun / pronoun होगा जबकि Complement कुछ भी हो सकता है।

Ex Ravi was at the bus stop.
H.V. → M.V. Linking Verb
L.V. Complement

* Mohan has a pen.
H.V. Complement
L.V

* Rohan is a doctor. × Kavita is good.
H.V. Complement L.V. Complement
L.V.

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Noun: Naming Words

① Proper Noun: Particular name

- No use of articles (a/an/the)
- no plural

② Common Noun: General name (name of a category)
(सामान्य व्यापक)

- Use of articles.
- Singular / Plural.

Noun:
It describes all the naming words.

Types of noun

(i) Proper Noun:
It denotes Particular name of a person / a thing / an animal / a place etc.

(i) Generally no use of article. (a/an/the)
(ii) No plural.
Ex- Scooter. Reena, Gorakhpur

(ii) Common Noun:
It denote general name or name of a category of persons / places / things etc.

Rule: Use of Article.
Singular / Plural.

Example- There are 6 lions in the forest.
Lion is an animal.

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3. Collective Noun = Heard of elephant
A bunch of keys
A school of fish
} a/an का प्रयोग होता है

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(3) Collective Noun : Name of a group.
minimum a similar quality.
always singular.
No plural. इनके साथ a/an का प्रयोग नहीं होता है

Ex- Class, jury, Alphabet, crew, bouguet, Class

(4) Material Noun:
ये ऐसे Noun है जिनसे दूसरी वस्तुओं का निर्माण किया जाता है।

It is the name of those things with construct other things.

Ex- Plastic, Water, gold, rice, sugar, oil etc

* इसे गिना (count) नहीं किया जा सकता है इसे सिर्फ measure किया जा सकता है।
* इसका plural नहीं बनाया जाता। इसे हमेशा Singular form में इस्तेमाल करते है।

5. Abstract Noun It is the name of things which can not be seen nor touched; It can be felt only. यह उन वस्तुओं के नाम जिन्हें छुआ नहीं जा सकता केवल महसुस किया जा सकता है

Quality	Action	State	feeling
kindness	Walking	Childhood	Hatred
goodness	Talking	Richness	Love

Suffix	Abstract Noun
-ness	kindness, blindness

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-cy	— democracy, delicacy
	emergency, policy
tion	Construction

* कुछ suffix शब्दों में जुड़कर उन्हें Abstract Noun बनाते हैं।

-ness	kindness, Happiness, Goodness
tion	demonstration, Corruption
ance/ence	Intelligence, Attandance, benevolence (उदारवादी)
	Importance.

Noun : Number (Singular/plural)

Countable	Uncountable
• Which can be counted	• Which can not be counted
• Singular/plural	• always singular/no plural
• a/an	• no use of a/an
• Common noun	• Material Noun - Honey, Material
Currency	• Abstract Noun - Health
proper noun -	Material Noun - Sugar
• No plural.	
• No use of article.	
Collective Noun	
• No plural.	

Countable	Uncountable
Currency, Rupee	Money (धन), Honey
Song, Sugarcandy	Furniture, Jwellery
Star	Music, Sugar

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Star – Common Noun – Countable Noun
Hair – Material Noun – Uncountable Noun
Banana – • countable – Common Noun
• Uncountable – Material Noun
Potato – Uncountable – Material Noun
countable – Common Noun
Scenery – Abstract – Uncountable
Luggage – Material Noun – Uncountable

Traffic – Uncountable – Material Noun

* कुछ Noun हमेशा Singular ही Use किया जाता है – (Generally Uncountable) – Money, Honey, Advice, Conduct (व्यवहार) Happiness, Honesty, Technology, Poetry (Uncountable) Poem (Countable), Knowledge, Scenery, Sugar Luggage, Baggage, Traffic, Music, Information Food, Machinery etc.

यदि इनका No. दिखाने की आवश्यकता हो तो इनके साथ a piece of / pieces of, an item of / items of, a Variety of / Varieties of

Singular		Plural
A piece of	–	pieces of
An item of	–	Items of
A Variety of	–	Variety of

Example – A pieces of information was / were given by him.
~~A~~ pieces of information were given by him

s) Some information was / were given an item of
Some information was given an item of

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* कुछ Noun हमेशा plural होते हैं इनमें s या es लगाकर इन्हें और plural बनाने का प्रयास नहीं करना चाहिए।
People, Cavalry (घुड़सवार सेना), Infantry (पैदल सेना) Children, Clergy (पादरी वर्ग), Nobility (कुलीन वर्ग) Peasantry (कृषक वर्ग), Cattle (मवेशी)

Ex- Cattle are grazing.

* कुछ Noun pair में Use किये जाते हैं Generally इनमें लगे s को हटाकर इनका Singular नहीं बनाया जाता।

Example – Scissors, Binoculars, Shoes, hands Socks, legs, glasses, spectacles, pants trousers, tong, pantaloons etc

My shoes are missing.

My One shoe is missing.

My Shoes are torn.

Scissors were bought

* जब इनमें अलगाव दिखाया जाए तो इनका Singular भी बन सकता है।

Ex- My one shoe is missing.

* यदि इनकी संख्या बताना जरुरी हो तो इनके साथ a pair of / pairs of का Use किया जाता है इस

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pairs

* Condition में इनके साथ लगने वाला Verb pair/ के अनुसार लगेगा

Ex – A pair of shoes is/was here.

Five pairs of shoes are/were here.

* जब इनका Use adjective की तरह हो तो इनमें लगे S को हटा दिया जाता है।

Shoe-shops, Shoe-lace, Scissor sharpness.

Glass → गिलास → C.N. Sing/plural
Glass → काँच → U.N → M.N. singular
Glasses चश्मा plural

* Measurment करने वाले शब्दों को जब Noun के तुरन्त पहले लिखा जाता है (as, an, adjective) तो इनका कभी plural नहीं बनाया जाता।

लेकिन यदि इन शब्दों के बाद "of" लगा कर Noun को लिखा जाए तो यह Noun की तरह Behave करने के कारण Singular तथा plural दोनों Form में आ सकता है

Exam. I gave him a ten rupees notes.
correct – I gave him a ten rupee note.

(2) I gave him four ten rupees notes.
I gave him four ten rupee notes

(3) I purchased two kilograms bananas.
I purchased two kelogram banana.

(4) I purchased five dozens potatoes
I " five dozen potatoes

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Ram - भेड़ (नर)
Ewe - भेड़ (मादा)

Noun : Gender

Masuline	Feminine	Common	Neuter
Male representing	Female representing	Either male or female	Non-Living
He / Him his / himself	She / her hers / herself	He / him his / himself	It / Its / Itself
Ravi, boy father etc. dog Peacock	eg. Shetal, girl Mothername etc. bitch Peahen	Student, doctor Teacher, Nurse.	Pen, marker, chair Small Insect animal

Noun - Gender

It is the symbol which defines the noun.

(1) Ship / country Neuter होते हुए भी Feminine की तरह व्यवहार करते है।

Ex. A country gives priority to her citizens.

(2) Small Animal / Insect / baby / child का Use generally Neuter gender में किया जाता है।

Ex. The baby broke its toys.

(3) जब Non living का personification किया जाता है तो Non living objects को उनके Nature के अनुसार उनको Masculine या Feminine में रखा जाता है।

यदि Non living का Nature Soft है या यह अपनी Beauty, gentelness, Calmness grace, etc के लिये जाने जाते है, तो इन्हें Feminine gender में रखा जाता है।

जैसे - The moon, the earth, Nature, Spring, Mercy

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Justice, River, Nation, Flowers, Modesty (विनम्रता)
Hope, Love, Charity etc.

The moon shed her light on the bank.

यदि इनका Nature, Horse (कठोर) है या ये अपने Intensity Hugeness, Hardness etc. की वजह से जाने जाते हैं, तो इन्हें Masculine gender में रखा जाता है।

The sun mountain, summer, winter, death etc.

Ex- The mountain covered his path with the soft grass

Rule: Lady Gentlewomen

* Man तथा Women का Use human being में Gender बताने के लिये किया जाता है।
* किसी व्यवसाय के पहले Man या Women का Use किया जाता है (Lady, boy, Girl का नहीं)

Example - Lady doctor ✗
Women doctor ✓

Note - Friend, Student के साथ girl या boy का Use किया जाता है तथा child के साथ male या female का।

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Noun : Case

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It describe the place of a noun.

Subjective case / Nominative case → Here the noun works as a subject.

Example- Mohan was at the bus stop.
Subjective case

Exa- Ravi is going.
Subject
(Subjective case)

Objective case:

Here, the noun works as an object.

Object main verb और preposition के होते हैं।
preposition के बाद वाला Noun या pronoun Objective case में होता है।

Examp- Rohan beats Shlok.
Subject (Subjective case) Object (Objective case)

Main verb का Indirect Objects

Rohan wen to delhi.
Subjective case — Object of preposition. (Objective case)

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Vocative Case : यहाँ Noun सम्बोधन करने का कार्य करता है

Here noun works to address someone.

Example. Ram, you must go now.
Vocative case

O God, please come and help me.
Vocative case

Case in oposition :⇒

Here now as an adjective.

यहाँ Noun adjective की तरह कार्य करता है। इसे Subject के तुरन्त बगल में लिखा जाता है।

:- It must put adjacent to subject.

Example. Pt. Nehru, the first prime menister was born in allahabad.
Adjective the case in Opposition.

Possessive Case -

Here, It shows the possession of a noun.

For living noun.

Noun + [s] + Possession
जिसका अधिकार हो — जिसपर अधिकार हो।

Boy's car	S - Sound
Girl's pen	Boy's school.
Cow's milk	Girls hostel.
Sohan's book	Boy's pen's.
Men's saloon	Sara's's
	Manas's

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* ऐसे Noun जिसके Last letter का pronounciation S-Sound हो या फिर Hissing sound हो उनके साथ केवल Apostrophe का Use किया जाता है s का नहीं।

IMP S-Sound Boy's school, Girl's hostel, Archimedis theorem
Boy's pens, Pythagoras's theorem

* लेकिन generally proper noun के साथ S-Sound से end होने वाले शब्दों में भी Apostrophe s लगाते है।

Example- Soras's book, Paras's car
Manas's pen

For Living & Non-Living-

Possession + of + Noun
जिसपर जिसका

Example The cap of a/the marker.

The milk of a/the cow.

A leg of a/the table.

* Non-Living का possession generally Apostrophe s से नहीं दिखाते है।

Ex- Table legs (x)
the leg of / the table (✓)

* Space Object / place / time / के साथ Apostrophe s का use किया जाता है।

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Spacial Object / Extraterrestial

Example- the Sun's ray's , the moon's Coldness
the earth's beauty

(ii) Place -

Delhi's population ,
India's future

time

Five day's leave.

* Weight / Length , distance , edge , point etc. इन शब्दों के साथ आने वाले Noun में Apostrophe 's लगाया जा सकता है।

Ex- A ton's weight , Needle's point , Razor's edge.

* personified object के साथ Apostrophe s लगाया जा सकता है।

Example- Nature's Beauty. , flood's cruelty.

* Your, yours , Her , hers , Their Theirs , our , ours इनके साथ Possession दिखाने के लिये Apostrophe s का use नहीं होता है

Ex- Your's bag. ✗

Your bag. (✓)

This is your bag.
adj (N)

This bag is yours.
Pronoun.

* Church , School , college , Saloon , Shop , house , temple etc. को बताने के लिये इनके पहले वाले Noun में ही Apostrophe s लगाकर इन शब्दों को eliminate (या गायब) कर दिया जाता है।

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Example - I am going to uncle's (house/shop).

I am going to Ravi's (shop, salon, house).

Compound Noun -

कभी - कभी किसी Noun के बारे में या quality बताने का कार्य Noun ही करता है तब वह Noun Adjective का काम कर रहा होता है यदि उसे Noun + preposition + Noun में व्यक्त किया जा सके तो उस - (N) adj + N को compound Noun कहते हैं।

Example - Water-bottle
A/the bottle of water.

Morning Walk
a walk in the morning.

Gold chain a chain of gold.

Water-Supply The supply of water.

Bed - Room Room with the bed.

Motorcycle- The cycle with motor.

* Black-car,
golden-chain
Wooden-door etc का Use compound Noun की तरह नहीं होता है।

* कुछ compound Noun prepositional Form में ही लिखे जाते हैं।

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Ex- Father-in-law , Brother-in-law ,
Commander-in-law.

* Compound Noun का plural बनाते समय main words का plural बनाया जाता है।

Water bottles , Gold chains , father-in-law
Commander-in-chief , Bedrooms

* Compound Noun का possession दिखाने के लिये complete phrase के last में Apostrophe 's का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex- Father-in-law's house.
Commander-in-chief's order.
⇒ Water bottle's cap. (Personified object only)

* The + Qualitative adjective यह एक plural Noun की तरह कार्य करता है इसका extra plural नहीं बनाना चाहिए तथा इनके साथ plural बताने वाला Noun , people man, boys , girls etc का Use नहीं करना चाहिए।

Ex- This is a fund for the poors. ✗

This is a fund for the poor. ✓

The rich has/have all the luxury item.
The rich have all the luxury item

* The poor, the blind, The desabled (दिव्यांग)

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* जब एक Noun पर एक से अधिक Noun का possesion दिखाना होता है तो

Ex- The house of Ram and geeta.

Ram and geeta's house.

Ravi and Rohan's wife. ✗

Ravi and the wife's of Rohan. ✓

* एक ही Noun पर possession दिखाने के लिये एक से अधिक Apestrophe का use नहीं किया जाता

Ex- Ravi's brother's wife's dog. ✗

The dog of wife of Ravi's brother. ✓

The dog of wife brother of Ravi ✓ is/am/are

PRONOUN

PRONOUN :

It replaces a noun to avoid its repetation.

Personal Pronoun:

It is related to a person are thing.

	Subjective Case	Objective Case	Possessive Case	
			Possessive Adj	Possessive Pro
1st person	I	Me	My	Mine
	We	Us	Our	Ours
Second Person	You	You	Your	Yours
IIIrd Person	He	Him	His	His
	She	Her	Her	Hers
	It	It	Its	
	They	Them	Their	Theirs

It's It is
Its

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Use of 'It' :

- For Non-living

Example. The marker and its cap.

It is a pen.

- To express weather / time / year / day / date

Example. It is 12'O clock.

(ii) It is summer.

(iii) It is 2024.

- Animal / baby / child

Example: The cow and its / her milk.

(ii) The rat and its tail.

(iii) The baby and its toys.

- To Identify a person.

Ex- Who is in the blue shirt ?
It is my friend.

Who is in the corner.
It is his father.

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- As a dummy subject-

It's me ✗
It is I ✓

It is / It was के बाद आने वाला Noun या Pronoun हमेशा subjective case में होता है objective में नहीं। इस Condition में It को dummy subject कहते हैं

It is ~~me~~ ⟶ It is I
It's ~~him~~ who was guilty.
It's he who was guilty.

यदि किसी Sentence में एक से अधिक Person के Personal Pronoun आये तो —

(i) यदि Sentence में सामान्य सूचना दी गयी है तो उनका क्रम 2 3 1 का होता है (IInd Person + Third P. + Ist Person)

Exam- You, he and I are going to market with our own vechele.

(ii) You and he are going to market with your own vechele.

(ii) यदि Sentence में किसी अपराध या दोष की स्वीकृति (acceptance) क्षमा (Forgiveness), दुःख (Sorrow), पछतावा (Regret) का बोध हो तो उनका क्रम 1 2 3 (Ist Person IInd Person, IIIrd Person) होता है।

I, you and he are sorry for our mistakes.

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(2) Demonstrative Pronoun:

This [Near] Singular + S.V.

That [For] singular + S.V.

There [Near] Plural + P.V.

Those [far] Plural + P.V.

This is a pen. ⟶ This pen is black.
That is a book. ⟶ That book is mine
These are books. ⟶ These books are his
Those are cows. ⟶ Those cows are brown
Pronoun Adjective Noun

- जब दो Singular Noun को and से जोड़ा जाता है तो बाद वाले Noun को दिखाने के This का use तथा पहले वाले Noun के लिए those का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

Ex- Ravi and Rahim are players. Rahim plays cricket and Ravi plays football

Ravi and Rahim are players. thes plays cricket and that plays football.

- जब दो plural Noun को and लगाकर जोड़ा जाता है तो बाद वाले plural Noun के लिये These तथा पहले ~~वाले~~ वाले के लिये Those का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

Exam- The boys and girls are present, these are here and those are there.

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(3) Indefinite Pronoun:

It shows the noun in general way.

Every	+ One / body	Everyone, Everybody
Some	+ thing	Someone, Somebody
Any	+ thing	Anyone, Anybody
No	+ thing	NoOne, No body

They are used For Person and the pronoun for them are -
He / him / his / himself

* यह व्यक्तियों के लिये use किया जाता है जिसमें he/him/his himself का use होता है।

Everything, ~~Anything~~, Nothing, Something
Anything

* They are use for Non-living things and the pronoun are used with them -
It / Its / Itself

* यह निर्जीव वस्तुओं के लिये use होता है इसके साथ It / Its / Itself.

• यह सारे शब्द Singular होते हैं इनके साथ Singular Verbs का use किया जाता है।

Example - Everything is clear.

Everyone has his moral value.

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Someone has forgotten his bag.

Has anyone forgotten his bag.

Everything has its value.

④ Distributive Pronoun.

Each : One out of given
Either : One out of two
Neither : One out of two
None : No one out of given

Singular + S.V.
Countable Noun.

Ex- Each of the boys has his own book.
Pronoun Plural Noun

* Each has his own books.
Pronoun ↓ Noun या pronoun कुछ नहीं है।

* Each boys has his own books.
adjective S.N.

* Either of the two boys was there.
Pronoun

* Either of the boys was there.
Pronoun

* Either boy was there.
adjective

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* Either Rohan or Sohan or Reena was there.
Conjuction

* Neither of the boys was present.
Pronoun Plural

* Neither was present.
Pronoun

* Neither boy was present.
Adjective

* Neither ~~boy~~ Ravi nor Sohan nor Rohit was present.
Conjunction

* ~~Either~~ of the five boys was present. (x)
One / Any of the five boys was present. (✓)

* ~~Neither~~ of the six boys was present (x)
None of the six boys was present (✓)

None → S + S.V (None has come)
None → P + P.V (None have come)

* Noun के साथ Singular या plural किसी भी Verb का use किया जा सकता है।

* यदि All का Use countable के लिये हुआ हो तो इसके साथ लगने वाला Noun तथा Verb दोनो Plural होते हैं।

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* यदि All का use Uncountable Noun के लिये हुआ हो तो उसके साथ लगने वाला Noun तथा Verb Singular होते हैं।

Example-

All, I need is ~~are~~ this music.

All, I need are there books.

Both - two out of two.

इसके साथ लगने वाला Noun और Verb हमेशा Plural होते हैं।

Example - Both (Adj) the boys (P.N.) are present.

Both (Sub) are present.

(5) Reflexive Pronoun: जब किसी sentence में subject द्वारा किये गये काम को खुद subject ही प्राप्त करता है इसका अर्थ है subject ही object की तरह use किया जाता है तो object के place पर subject Reflexive form use किया जाता है।

Reflexive Pronoun हमेशा objective case में आता है subjective case में नहीं।

Myself, ourselves, yourself/yourselves, himself herself, it self, themselves.

ex- He presented in the confrence.

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Verb: Object के आधार पर verb दो प्रकार के होते है

1. With object - Transitive verb
2. Without object - Intransitive verb

Example - I go to collage.
Intransitive

He ate the mangoes.
Transitive Object

Use: Transitive Verb जैसे enjoy, adjust, revenge avenge, present, avail of, amuse, acquit of kill, absent etc. इनके साथ object न आने पर object के phrase पर subject का ही Reflexive Pronoun use किया जा सकता है।

Ex - ① She adjust herself in the melting.

② She enjoyed himself in the party

③ The acquitted themselves of all the accuses.

④ He avails himself of the opportunity.

⑥ Emphatic Pronoun (खुद से)

तुरन्त
① Subject के बाद Emphatic Pronoun

⑪ Verb के तुरन्त बाद Reflexive Pronoun.

यह sub पर जोर देने के लिये स्वयं से या खुद से के अर्थ में Subject के तुरन्त बाद use किया जाता है

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दिखने में यह Reflexive Pronoun की तरह होता है

Myself, themselves ourselves, yourself, yourselves
himself, herself, itself.

* I Myself solved the problem.

* I myself prepared the tea.
Emphatic Pronoun.

* I prepared myself.
Verb Reflexive.

(7) Reciprocal Pronoun (Object).
It shows the mutual relationship.

Each other : For two persons / Units.
One another : For more than two persons.

Example - * The two brother devided the property beetween each other. ✓

* The four brother divided the property among one another.

* His brothers divided the money between each other / among one another.
between each other / among another

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8 Interrogative Pronoun.

It replaces a noun and ask about it. यह किसी Noun को replace करके पुछताछ करता है

Who, whom, whose, what, which

(SC) (OC) (PC)

Person — Who, Whom, Whose : person के लिये ; Subjective case objective case, Passassive case respectively.

Ex-

Who broke the glass?

Whom did Ravi see?

Whose father is a doctor?

Whose brother was there?

What : Non-living के लिये या किसी person के praffission के लिये।

Ex - What is this?

What is your father?

Which : Which का Use व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के Selection के लिये किया जाता है

Ex - Which is your Umbrella?

Which is your room?

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Subjective case - who
Objective case - Whom

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Relative Pronoun: (Who, Whom, Whose)

It is the word which relates the noun, used before it:

It works as a conjunction also.

(i) The noun is called anticedent of Relative pronoun.

यह Relative pronoun के पहले आने वाले Noun को इस Relative pronoun का anticedent कहा जाता है

(ii) Relative pronoun का Use बिना Anticedent के नहीं हो सकता।

Who, whom, Whose, which, that

(i) Who, Whom, Whose का Use Person के लिये क्रमशः Subjective case, Objective case और possessive case में किया जाता है।

Ex- I met the boy who helped me.

(ii) Rohan taught a lesson [to the man] who did wrong with his brother. anticident

(iii) Mohit saw [the man] [whom] he helped.
Relative

(iv) He helped the [person] [whose leg] was broken.

(2) That: इसका Use subjective तथा objective दोनों Case में किया जाता है।

* यदि पहले clause में all, much, Superlative Degree The only the, no-one, none, it is + noun, any one, it was + noun
↓ Indefinite ↓ Distributive The same + noun आये हो तो इनके साथ लगने वाला Relative pronoun हमेशा that होता है।

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Ex. There is the same shirt which my brother wears.

There is the same shirt that my brother wears. (✓)

(ii) This is the same person who helped me.

This is the same person that helped me. (✓)

(iii) She is the cleaverest girl whom I ever have evermet.

She is the cleaverest girl that I have evermet. (✓)

(iv) He wants all the money which I earn.

He wants all the money that I earn. (✓)

* Which :

इसका use subjective तथा objective दोनों case में Non-living के लिये किया जाता है।

Ex - I purcheded a car which is black.
Subjective case

I purchased a car that is black. (✓)

The car is black which I purchased.
objective case

The car is black that I purchased. (✓)

* जब पुरे clause को ही denote करना हो तो Which relative pronoun का use किया जाता है।

Ex - Rohan killed the all animals.

It is a cruel act.

⇒ Rohan killed all the animal which is a cruel act. (✓)

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Adjective

An adjective is the word which qualify or modifies a noun / pronoun

Example: a good boy, honest man.
This is a black car.

She is a brave girl.

Use of adjective.

(i) Attributive use: उद्देश्य विशेषण

Adjective + Noun

honest man, black car

(ii) Predicative use: विधेयविशेषण

Noun / pronoun + ——— + Adjective

Ex - (i) Ram is good.
(ii) Mohan is honest

(iii) Form of adjective:

Some root words are Adjective.

Ex - honest, sad, happy, little, some all

* By adding suffix:

-ive, Attractive

talkative

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-ic - Magnetic

al - Logical, tragical

able - Manageable
Moveable

Less: Careless, Shameless, Senseless, blindness
Kindness, gentleness, ~~common-less~~ calmness

Ful: Careful, meaningful

* Verb का V_3 और V_4 form भी adjective का काम करता है।
Verb का Third form उस Noun के लिये लगाते हैं जिसके अन्दर वह property निहीत हो।
Verb का Fourth form उस Noun के लिये लगाते हैं जिसके quality का effect या प्रभाव किसी अन्य पर पड़े।

V_3 (as an adjective)	V_4 (as an adjective)
Intrested रुचि रखने वाला	Intresting रुचिकर / रुचि प्रदान करनेवाला)
Aggravated क्रोधित / गुस्सैल	Aggravating गुस्सा दिलाने वाला
Alarmed भयभीत ~~होना~~	Alarming भयभीत करने वाला
Bored ऊबा हुआ	Boring उबाऊ / उबाने वाला
Devloped विकसित	Devloping विकासशील

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(it's) Raised comma

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V3 (as an adjective)	V4 (as an adjective)
Decreased घटा हुआ	Decreasing घटता हुआ
Excited उत्साहित उत्तेजित	Exciting उत्तेजित करने वाला

(i) a/an intresting story.

(ii) a/an intrested/ Story teller.
intresting

(iii) a/an intresting situation.

(iv) a/an Exciting/ Person.
Excited.

Proper Adjective: Proper Noun से बने Adjective proper adjective होते हैं। यह मुख्यतः place denoting होते है।

Proper Noun	Proper Adjective
India	Indian
China	chinese
Canada	Canadian
Delhi	Delhiit

Possessive Adjective:
My. Our. Your. his. her. its their
इनके बाद हमेशा Noun होता है।

Example: This is his house.
Possessive Adjective

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This is my pen.
Possessive Adjective

This is your Bag.
Possessive Adjective

Marker and its cap.
P.A

Jury gave ~~itss~~ its decesion.
P.A.

Demonstrative Adjective : This / that / these / those / some / any / such

यह Noun की तरफ इशारा करता है।

Example: Some Mr. Ramesh came here.

This pen is mine.

They helps ~~others~~ ∧ Such people are called gentlemen

They help others such people are called gentlemen. (✓)

Adjective of Quantity : Uncountable Noun

It is used for uncountable noun.

यह Uncountable Noun ~~की तरह~~ के लिये Use किया जाता है।

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Definite	Indefinite
• 5 liter	• little, a little, the little
• 10 kilogram	• Some, any, enough, ~~sufficient~~
• 15 kilometer	• Sufficient
	• a great deal of
	• a good amount of
	• much

The first three chapters.

The first third chapter.

2. Indefinite Numeric adjective:

Some/any/enough sufficient/many/various/numerous/a lot of lots of/few/a few/a great number of.

Ex. There are some milk and the bottle.
Adjective of Quantity

There are some pens on the table.
Indefinite Adjective.

Distributive Adjective:

Each / Either / neither every, both, all

* Each / Either, neither, every के साथ Singular noun का प्रयोग होता है

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Ex- Both the boys all boys
all the boys.

All boys are in masculine gender.

Interrogative Adjective: यह किसी Noun से प्रश्न पुछता है।

Example - Which pen is yours?
Noun

Whose father is a teacher?
Noun

What place do you want to go?
Noun

इनके तुरन्त बाद Noun का Use किया जाता है।

Exclamatory Adjective: What
(अचानक परीवर्तन - चिन्ता, दुख, सुख, अचानक)

इसका Use आश्चर्य को प्रकट करने के लिये किया जाता है।

Ex-

What an ugly face!

What a beautiful place it is!

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⑧ Emphasieing Adjective: Very / own इनका प्रयोग Noun पर महत्व देने के लिये किया जाता है।

Exa: I saw his beloved (पत्नी) on the road with my own / very eyes.

Adjective of Number
or
Numeric Adjective

यह Countable Noun के लिये Use किया जाता है।

① Definite Numeric Adjective –

① Cardinal	② Ordinal	③ Multiplicative
• One / two / three	• First / second / third	• Single / double / Triple
• Number of Noun	• Order / Rank of Noun	• Fold (गोड़ा) / times
• dozen	• The	• Quality

किसी Sentence मे एक साथ तीनों का Use होने पर इनका क्रम OCM (Ordinal, Cardinal, Multiplicative)

Ex –

The first five single rooms.
Ordinal cordinal Multiplicative plural.

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big-tall

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Adjective of quality — It modefies a noun.

Opinion- Beautiful, clever, intelligent, smart, pretty ugly, handsome, charming.

Shape/size/physical- tall, small, fat, thin, slim broken, tiny, round square, rectangular

Age - Young, old, youthful, new, adolescent

colour- Black, blue, red, pink

Material- wooden, golden metallic

Origin- Indian, chinese.

- Big tall Man
  Broken wooden - This chair is broken wooden.

✗ Dipika Padukone is a tall, beautiful, Indian, black haired actress
(2) (1) (4) 3

✓ Dipika Padukone is a beautiful, tall, black haired, Indian actress.

Degree of Adjective — quantity / amount

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
• Presence of Adj. in any noun	• Comparison b/w two nouns/units.	• Comparison among more than two nouns/units.
• base form of adjective	• Comparive word → than	• maximum in value.
		• Use of the

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Degree of Adjective –

It shows the amount of adj. in a noun.

Positive	Comparative (than)	Superlative (the)
Happy	happier	happiest
Sad	Sadder	Saddest
good	better	best
Tall	Taller	tallest
High	Higher	highest
White	Whiter	Whitest
Gray / Grey	Grayer	Grayest
Dim	Dimmer	~~Dimest~~ Dimmest
Slim	Slimmer	Slimmest
Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Weight	Weighter	Weightest
Big	Bigger	Biggest
For	Forther	Farthest
Old	Older / elder	Oldest / eldest
Let	later / latter	latest / last
Fore	Former	Formost / First
Difficult	more Dificult	most Difficult
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Courageous	more courageous	most Courageous
Usefull	more useful	most useful
famous	more famous	most famous
honest	more honest	most honest

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① जब किसी एक ही Noun के दो गुणों की तुलना की जाए तो दोनों को Positive Degree में रखते है और जो quality अधिक हो उसके साथ More का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

A - Rohan is wise.
B - Rohan is strong
C - Mohan is wise

Example -
Positive Degree - Rohan is more wise than strong.
S.D - Rohan is wiser than Mohan

② Ravi is more honest than clever

② Camparison करते समय यह ध्यान देना चाहिए जिसकी तुलना जिससे हो रही हो उसकी तुलना उसी से हो।

Ex -
(i) The water of the Ganga is sweeter than that of the Yamuna.

(ii) The boys of my colony is notorius than Yours colony. (X)

The boys of my colony are more notorius than those of Your colony. (✓)

③ Camparison हमेशा Same Case के बीच में होना चाहिए।

Example - He is taller than her (X)
He is taller than she (✓)

Mohit is stronger than me. (X)
Mohit is stronger than I (✓)

I like you more than her. (✓)
(OC) (OC)

I like you more than she. (✓)
(SC) (OC) (SC)

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(iii) Rohan beats her more than him ✓

(iv) Rohan beats her more than he. ✓

(v) He can run faster than me. ✓
He can run faster than I

④ * किसी Noun के एक से अधिक quality आने पर सभी Adjective को same Degree में रखा जाता है।

Ex-

(i) Ashoka was the greatest and strongest king of his time (Superlative Degree)

(ii) Ashoka was a greater and stronger king " ".
(Comparative Degree)

(iii) Ashoka was a great and strong king of his time.
(Positive Degree)

*⑤ Generally Comparative Degree के साथ The का Use नहीं किया जाता। लेकिन किसी Sentense में दो Close Inter relation (घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध) Continous form के Clause को रखा गया हो तो दोनो part में Use किये गये comparative Degree के साथ The का Use किया जाता है।

Ex- The higher you go, the colder you get.

The more she get's, the more she wants.

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- "of the two" phrase के साथ The + comparative Degree का Use किया जाता है।

Seema is the wiser of the two girls.

Rohit is the cleverest boy of the two

(7) यदि किसी Noun के एक से अधिक Adjective आये और उनमें एक Adjective का use more या most के साथ हो तो more या most वाले Adjective को बाद में (Last) में लिखा जाता है

Ex- Ravi is the strongest and most intelligent boy of the class.

Prefer / Preferable : यह दोनों Comparative word है इनके साथ हमेशा To का use किया जाता है than का नहीं।

Ex-(i) I prefer coffee than tea. (✗)
I prefer coffee to tea. (✓)

(ii) Coffee is more preferable than tea. (✗)
Coffee is ~~more~~ preferable to tea. (✓)

Rule 1: किसी भी comparative Degree के साथ more का Use तथा Superlative Degree के साथ most का use नहीं किया जाता है।

Ex-(i) He is more cleverer than me.
He is cleverer than I. (✓)

(ii) She is the most cleverest of the two girls.
She is the cleverer of the two girls. (✓)

(iii) She is the most wisest person of my life.
She is the wisest person of my life. (✓)

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⇒ Little / Few : Little या Few का Use "न के बराबर" के अर्थ में क्रमशः Uncountable Noun और Countable Noun के साथ किया जाता है।

Example: I have little money.

I have little furniture
U.N.

I have few rupees.
I have few chairs.

A Little / A Few : (थोड़ा / कुछ)
A little / A few का Use 'थोड़ा / कुछ" के अर्थ में क्रमशः Uncountable Noun और Countable Noun के साथ किया जाता है।

Example (i) I have a little money.
(ii) I have a little furniture.
(iii) I have a few rupees.

The Little / The few : (सब कुछ जो थोड़ा सा है)
The little / the few का Use सब कुछ - जो थोड़ा सा है के अर्थ में क्रमशः Countable Noun और Uncountable Noun के साथ किया जाता है।

Example: (i) I have drunk the little water which was in the bottle.
(ii) I gave the few rupees, which I had.
(iii) Please give me a little water.
(iv) I have read the few books, I had.

Warm / Hot : Warm जितनी जरूरत है उतनी गर्म के लिये जबकि Hot जरूरत से ज्यादा गर्म के लिये।

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Example: Tea is too warm to drink. (x)
Tea is too hot to drink. (✓)
चाय इतनी ज्यादा गर्म है कि पिया नहीं जा सकता है।

Too fast (Adj) to catch. (V)

Ex- Today the weather is warm enough to walk.
आज मौसम इतना गर्म है कि टहला जा सकता है।

Cool / Cold:
Cool का use favourable condition के लिये (अनुकूल परिस्थिति) जबकि Cold का use अत्यधिक ठंड के लिये किया जाता है।

Example - The water is too cool to drink. (X)
The water is too cold to drink. (✓)

The water is cool enough to drink. (✓)

Later: Later का use समय में बाद के लिये किया जाता है

Ex - Call you later.

⇒ He came later to Rohan (x)
He came later than Rohan (✓)

Latter / Former ⇒
Latter का use दो व्यक्तियों के लिये "क्रम में बाद" के लिये तथा Former का use "क्रम में पहले" के लिये किया जाता है।

Ex- Ravi and Rohan are brothers but the former is better than the latter.

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Example: Tea and coffee are my favourate but prefer the former than (to ×) the latter.

First / last :

First का Use "क्रम में सबसे पहले" तथा last का Use "क्रम में सबसे बाद के लिये" किया जाता है।

Example - Ravi, Rohan and Rohit are brothers but the first is better than the last.

Last / Latest :

Latest का अर्थ सबसे नया होता है।

Late	Later / Latter	Latest / Last
Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree

Example: This is the latest fashion of clothing.
What is the latest news of that man?

* Relatively के साथ कभी भी comparative degree या Superlative Degree का Use नहीं किया जाता है।

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Adverb

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Adverb

- Adjective
- verb
- Adverb

" Adverb is the word which qualifies Adjective, Verb and adverb. "

Example :- (i) Very honest man.
adv. adj. Noun

(ii) He walk slowly.
Pronoun verb adverb

(iii) He speaks very fast.
Pronoun verb adv. adverb

Rajesh runs fast.
Noun Verb adverb

Dinesh is a very good boy.
Noun adverb adverb Noun

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Types of Adverb:

(i) Adverb of time –

It denotes the time of any action
यह किसी काम का समय बताता है।

Examples: She wakes up at 4'0 clock.
Adverb of time.

He runs in the morning.
Adverb of time

Last month, next, last day, from, since

He will go next month.
Adverb of time

He came late.
Adverb of time

He has come lately.
adverb of time

(ii) Adverb of place –

" It denotes the place of any action."

Example: I slept in my mother's lap.
Adverb of place.

He was in the jaipur then.
adverb of place adverb of time

I went to mathura.
Adverb of time

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Adverb of time Example:

(i) He will come today.
adverb of time

(ii) She wrote the letter yesterday.
Adverb of time

(iii) I saw the movie last year.
adverb of time

(iv) I have to leave now.
adverb of time.

(v) I will call you later.
Adverb of time.

(vi) Samantha came here yesterday.
adverb of time

(vii) Now I am going to her home.
adverb of time

(viii) I saw sally today.
adverb of time

(ix) I am going to tidy my room

(x) Goldilocks went to the Bear's house yesterday.
adverb of time

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Adverb of Place: Example:

(i) The boy are waiting outside. (लड़का बाहर इंतजार कर रहा है)
Adverb of place

(ii) He lives here. (वह यहाँ रहता है)
adverb of place

(iii) Please, Sit down here. (कृपया यहाँ बैठ जाए)
adverb of place.

(iv) There goes tom. (वहाँ राम जाता है)
adv. of place

(v) Here comes the train. (यहाँ ट्रेन आती है)
Adverb of place

(vi) I am moving abroad soon. (मैं जल्दही विदेश जा रहा हुँ)
adverb of time.

(vii) Inside, all was quiet. (अन्दर सब काफी था)
adverb of place

(viii) Nearby, a dog barked loudly.
Adverb of place.

(ix) You must not run away आपको भागना नहीं चाहिए।
Adverb of place.

(x) You should put that book there.
(आपको वह किताब वहाँ रखनी चाहिए) Adv. of place.

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Adverb of Manner:

It denotes how the work is done.

यह काम के तरीके को बताता है।

Example: He writes slowly / fast / rapidly / quickly
तेजी से जल्दी
in hurray etc.
जल्द

He works hard / hardly
कठिन
मुश्किल से

He will fail in the exams hardly.

Adverb of Number: Adverb of frequency / repetition.

It denotes the number of any action.

Ex- Once, twice, Thrice

He seldom / never / always / scarcely helps me.
कभी-2 न के बराबर

He twice / thrice / once / helped me.

Adverb of Affirmation / Negation -

Acceptance of any work	Refusal of any work.
स्वीकृति दिखाने वाले शब्द	किसी को मना करने वाले शब्द
Yes / Certainly / surely definetly	Not / No / Seldom / Hardly never / Not at all

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Example :-

Yes, I will do it.

I will certainly go to school. (Adv. of Affirmation)
Adv. of Affirmation

I never leave you alone (Adv. of Negation)
Adv. of Negation

Adverb of Interrogation:

It demo asks question about adjective / verb / adverb.

Word - How, Where, What, when.

Example - When will he come ?
adv of Inter. (V)

How fast is he ?
Adv. of I adjective

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Antecedent

Where do you get accident ?
adv. of I

How fast does he run ?
adv of I adverb

What do you want ?
adverb of Intro.

Relative Adverb :

It is the adverb which can be used as a conjunction.

ये ऐसा adverb है जो conjunction की तरह भी काम करता है।

Ex- Where, When, How, Why

I don't know the reason why he was angry.
Antecedent Relative Adv.

I know the way how it has been done.
Relative Adv.

Adv.

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Adverb of Reason / Cause - It shows the reason of any action.

Word:
Therefore, Hence, so that, consequently.

Example -
She was ill therefore she did not come.
Adverb of Reason.

Rule 1: Adverb of Manner -

① Adverb of Manner का Use Main Verb के बाद यदि object है तो object के बाद करते है।

Example -
I speak fluently Hindi (Incorrect)
I speak Hindi fluently. (correct)

He ate fast Mangoes. (Incorrect)
He ate mangoes fast (correct)

Example - He is playing in the field footbals.
He is playing footbals in the field.

Rani is drenking in the room water.
Rani is drinking water in

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Adverb of time

इसका Use Main verb के बाद, यदि object हो तो object के बाद करते है।

Ex - I was walking in the morning

Adverb of time का use sentence के Qualifier के रूप में किया जा सकता है।

In the morning I was walking.

* यदि किसी Sentence में adv. of Manner, adv. of place, adv time तीनो आ जाए तो उनका क्रम Manner, Place, Time होता है।

Ex - He was playing very well in the field that day.
adv. Manner adv. Place adv. time.

He wrote swiftly the letter yesterday at home. (X)
He wrote the letter swiftly at home yesterday. (✓)

✓ He came here secretly.
~~✗~~ He came secretly here.
~~Manner~~ ~~Place~~

* जब किसी Sentence में go, enter come, arrive आ जाए तो इसका क्रम और उसके बाद Manner or place आया हो तो इनका क्रम Place, Manner होता है

He comes late in the morning
~~He comes in the morning late.~~

• यदि किसी Sentence में एक साथ कई Adverb of time आ जाए तो इनका क्रम Asending Order (बढ़ते क्रम) में होता है।

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- कुछ शब्द बिना Spelling में change किये हुए Adjective के साथ - साथ Adverb भी होते है।

Adjective	Adverb
① Fast	
* Ravi is fast	* Ravi runs fast
	* He is kind enough to help a poor. (adjective, Adverb)
② Enough	* He slept enough yesterday (verb, adverb)
* He has enough money to buy a car (adjective, Noun)	
He has money enough to help him.	

Adjective	Adverb
Hard	Hard
Iron is a hard-metal	He works hard.
Little	Little
I have little money	~~He runs little~~ (X)
	He leks her little (adverb)

Degree of Adverb:

It shows the amount of Adverb.

Positive Degree	Comparative	Superlative
Hard	Harder	Hardest
Fast	Faster	Fastest
Little	Less	Least
Badly	worse	worst
Late	Later / Latter	latest / Last

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swiftly more swiftly most swiftly

Too → अधिक (Adjective of Bad)
उतना जितना नही
होना चाहिए Example- Tea is too hot to drink (✓)

You are too good. (x)
You are too beautiful (x)
You are too handsome (x)

→ Too + Adjective + to + V1 (cause and Result)

He is too poor to buy a car.

He is so poor that he cannot by a car

→ To भी

I miss you
I miss you. too

I want a book and a pencil too.

He too went to america.

Much → Adjective with comparative Degree

Very + Much

→ Verb
→ Very Much

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Ex-① He is very better than Rahim.
Much comparative degree.

② He is very much better than Rahim.

He likes it very much.
He likes it much (✓)
Verb Objective case

(iii) He likes it very much.

(iv) He loves her very much.

Too much + Noun
Adverb Adverb

Toomuch का use Noun के पहले किया जाता है।

Ex- There is too much difficulty
Noun

Much Too + Adjective
adverb adverb

* Only too जहाँ-2 very का use होता है वहा only too भी लगा सकते है।

He is very dashing./ He is ~~very to~~ only to dashing.

Examples- His behaviour is much too painful.
Adjective

His behaviour gives me too much pain.
Noun.

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Quite का Use - I am quite tired.
(अत्यधिक) मैं अत्यधिक थक गया हूँ।

Good & Well (अच्छा)
Adjective Adverb He runs good

adjective के sence में good तथा Adverb के Sense में Well का Use होता है।

Yet (अब तक):

~~I did not go yet.~~

At the time of speaking इसका Use Present Perfect में Present, सबसे अधिक होता है
इनका Use Past tense में नहीं करते हैं।

Example — He did not come yet.

Do you feel any better yet.

Have I not gone yet.

Ever - At any time

Example -
She is the most beautiful girl, which I have ever met.

Word + ever meaning
What + ever · Whatever (Adjective)
जो कुछ भी

Example -
You eat anything Whatever you want
Conjunction
compound Relative Adjective

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Where + Ever (Adverb) — Whereever (Adverb)
कहीं भी, जहाँ भी

Ex- You got to any Place whereever you want

When + Ever — When ever (Adverb)
जब कभी

Ex- You got to any place wherever you want.

Which + Ever — Which ever (Adverb)
Which so ever — कोईभी या जो कोई भी

Ex - You choose an umbrella which ever you like.

Who + ever — Whoever / Who so ever
जो भी या जो कोई भी

Ex - I teach all the student who ever presentin the class
मैं पढ़ाता हूँ उन सभी Students को जो (Who) class में present है

Ago / Before :
अभी से पहले ↵ दिये गये समय से पहले

Use :

Five thousand years ago. There was a king.

I will do it Before Monday.

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Only / Merely / Solely : +ward

इनका Use हमेशा उस शब्द के पहले करते हैं जिसके लिये यह आये हों।

Example: Only he gave me five rupees.

He only gave me five rupees.

उसने मुझे केवल रु० 5 दिया और मेरे लिये कुछ नहीं किया

He gave only me five rupees.

He gave me only five rupees.

⇒ Adv. of Place / Adv. of Frequency / Adv. of Time –

PFT: जब एक ही sentence में PFT आये तो इनका क्रम होता है -

He comes Gorakhpur two times in a week.

Adverb of place | Adv. of Frequency | Adv. of time

Subject + Helping Verb + F + M.V + – – –

He is often playing in the park.

H.V. | F. | M.V.

He always goes with him.

He is always at home on mondays

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Late / Lately → Present Perfact tense.

↓ देरी से

↳ at recent times

Example- He comes late.

He has been behaving very oddly lately.

Have you seen this movie ~~today~~ lately.

late at night (✓)
late night (x)

Rather / Fairly

Rather के बाद A का use होता है।

↓

Unpleasantly

Fairly के पहले A का use होता है।

↓

pleasant

A + Fairly + adj + Noun

↓

Singular Countable Noun

This animal is rather too ugly.

Rather + a ≠ an + adjective + Noun

Example: A fairly beautiful women.

Example - Rather + a/an + adj + Singular Countable Noun

Rather an ugly animal.

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Recently / lately / Presently हाल ही में।

Just: He has just come.

He is just a king.
केवल वह एक राजा है।

He is a just king.
वह एक न्याय प्रिय राजा है।

He can do it also.
वह भी कर सकता है।

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Verb

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Verb
↓
Action denoting words
↓
Doing words

(Use) Verb

- Helping Verb / Auxiliary Verb
  - Model + M.V 1
    - Will / Shall (अनुमान लगाना)
    - need / dare
  - Primary
    - Beform (is / are / am / was / were / be / been)
    - doform (do / did / does - M.V + Ist)
    - have form (has / have / had) (M.V + V3)
- Main Verb
  V1, V2, V3, V4, V5

(Object) Verb

- Transitive Verb
  Main Verb + Object
  - What → Direct Object
  - Whom → Indirect Object
- Intransitive Verb
  Main Verb + Without obj

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अनुसार परिवर्तन के

Verb [Subject के आधार पर)
on the basis of change due to subject

Finite Verb

जो Subject के अनुसार परिवर्तित हो

- He is in the class-room.
- They are in the class-room

Non-Finite

जो Subject के अनुसार परिवर्तित न हो।

He can do (V1) it.

She must do (V1) it.

*Non-finite Verb

Non-Finite Verb

Gerund

V4 - Noun

※ Walking is good for health.

Infinitive

to + V1

→ Noun [Subject, object, Complement]

→ Cause

→ H.V / M.V ✗

To walk is good for health.

Gerund: Verb का 4th form Noun की तरह use किये जाने पर gerund कहलाता है।

Example. Smoking (Sub) is injurious to heath

Use - 1. As a subject
Subject की तरह

Example - Swimming is good for heath
Walking is good for health

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Ex - Poaching is illigal (Abstract Noun, Singular)

(2) Object की तरह Use -

Example- He likes reading.
Mainverb object

(i) She wants swimming.
Mainverb object

(ii) She is fonds of reading.

(iii) My father prevented me from playing.
object Gerund

(3)

(3) किसी subject में Exact subject के रूप में

The barking of this dog is weired (अजीब)

* Gerund का Use possessive case के बाद किया जाता है gerund के पहले आने वाला Noun possessive case में होता है।

Example - My mothers going is hurtful for me

We likes Arjit's singing.

You should know ~~my~~ timming.
mine Noun

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He saved her money

- Allow, advise, Forbid, Permit के बाद Gerund का Use किया जाता है।

He did not allow going there.

My father advised walking in the morning.

They forbade going out in the sun.

Note-

जब इन verbs के बाद Indirect object दिया जाए तो उसके बाद gerund का नही [to + Verb का Ist form] (Infinitive) Use किया जाता है।

Ex They forbade me ~~going~~ out in the sun (X)
They forbade me to go out in the sun (✓)

My father advised me to walk in the morning.

- कुछ [Adjective + Preposition] के बाद Gerund का use किया जाता है।

(i) Addicted to (ii) desirous of (किसी चीज के लिए इच्छुक)

(iii) disqualified from (iv) Hopeful of (vi) Tired of

(vii) habituated to (आदि होना) (viii) Accustomed to (आदि होना)

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omit - हटा देना

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Example -

(i) Ravi is addicted ~~from smoke~~ (X)
Ravi is addicted to smoking (✓)

(ii) We are hopeful of ~~win~~ the match.
We are hopeful of winning the match (✓)

(iii) Rohan is desirous ~~to swim~~. (X)
Rohan is desirous of swimming (✓)

(iv) I am tired of thinking (✓)

Infinitive : [To + V1]

With to
[To + V1] Main verb नहीं

Without to / Bare Infinitive
[V1] Main Verb

Use of Infinitive With to [To + V1]

As a Noun – As a subject

IMP Example- To walk (Sub) is good for health.

To forgive is divine.
(क्षमादान दैवीय प्रवृत्ति है)

To err is human
(मानव गलतियों का पुतला है)
Noun -Sub

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(ii) As an object - Transitive Verb के object के रूप में

He bought a pen to sell. (Intransitive verb)

He wants to go. (Transitive Verb)
object Noun Object

They refused to obey their teacher.
Main verb Direct Object Indirect Object.

(iii) Preposition के Object के रूप में -

He is about (लगभग) to go.
Preposition Object

My watch is about to stop
Preposi N. Object

He had no choice but to come.
के अलावा object
preposition

(iv) Linking verb के Complement के रूप में -

He was to go to china उसे चाइना जाना था।
Linking Verb

His wish is to see me.
L.V. Complement

* To + V1 Main Verb का काम नहीं करता है।

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My greatest pleasure is to welcome
phrasial sub complement
मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी आपका स्वागत करके।

Note - Objective Complement -
Object को complete
करने वाला Noun objective complement होता है

Ex - We made him a leader
Indirect object | direct object | Objective complement

We made him monetor
S. | Main Verb | Indirect object | Direct object
Objective complement

I gave him a pen
S | M.V. | I.O | Objective complement

purpose और Cause बताने के लिये -

He stopped to smoke (Cause)

I went to learn (purpose)

As an adjective - To find fault is easy.

Use of Bare Infinitive -

इसका
Do form और Modals के बाद Main Verb के रूप में -

Ex - • He does not go.
• They did not go.

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- I can help?
- He must help?
- They should help

- Need और dare Main Verb के साथ-साथ Helping Verb (Modal) की तरह से काम कर सकते हैं।
- Helping Verb की तरह काम करने पर इनके साथ Bare Infinitive का Use किया जाता है?

He needs money
Sub. V-M.V

He does not need money.
Helping Verb — Main verb

They need not help.
Helping Verb — Bare Infinitive

He need not go.
Helping — Bare Infinitive

Make + object के बाद Infinitive With to का Use नहीं किया जाता है इसके स्थान पर Bare Infinitive का Use किया जाता है।

Make + Object + Bare Infinitive [V¹] + (to + V, X)

* He made me ~~to~~ weep
  He made me weep.
* He made them ~~to~~ go.
  He made them go.

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Let + Obgective case + Bare Infenctive V1

* Let him go.

* Let us play

IMP

Participle

- Present Participle V4 (ing) — As a main Verb adjective.
- Past Participle V3 (ed/en) — Main Verb adjective
- Perfect Participle (having + V2)

Use of Present Participle -
Continous / Progressive / Imperfect tense में Main Verb की जगह -

Example - He is playing Cricket.
Main Verb

I was going there.
Main Verb

Adjective की जगह -

- An interesting Story.
  Present Participle
- He has a Smelling face.
  Present Participle

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Find, Catch, leave, see, hear, feel, smell, listen (to), notice, watch जैसे Main Verb का use किसी दूसरे काम को करते हुए किया जाए तो दूसरे काम को Present Participle में रखा जाता है।

Ex - I caught him stealing his purse
मैंने उसे पर्स चुराते हुए पकड़ा।

I saw her talking to a dashing person.
मैंने उसे एक आकर्षक व्यक्ति से बात करते हुए देखा।

He saw me crossing the road.
उसने मुझे सड़क पार करते हुए देखा।

I left him eating samosa.
मैंने उसे समोसा खाते हुए देखा।

To be form (is / am / are / was / were) of verb + Busy + Present Participle.

Ex - You are busy preparing the examination.

I was busy to complete the book (X)
I was busy compling the book (✓)

Use 1 -
जब एक ही subject द्वारा दो काम एक साथ किये गये हो (या) दोनो काम बिना किसी (time lap) के किये गये तो पहले कार्य को Present Participle में रखेंगे।

Ex - He jumped over the wall
he ran away.

Jumping over the wall. he ran away.

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- He opened the almirah.
- He took out a pistal.

Opening the almirah, he took out pistal.

- He saw a lion.
- He run away.

Seeing a lion, he run away.

✱ Use of Past Participle

Present tense के Main Verb के रूप में।

Ex- I have written a letter.

He had finished his work before she come.

The train had gone before I reached the station.

→ As An Adjective.

A tired man was at the bus-stop
Adjective.

An Interested candidate come here in the morning.
Adjective

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Passive form में -

- A letter is written by him.
- A tiger was killed by mohan.
- My watch has been stolen.

Use of Perfect Participle - जब दो लगातार हुए काम में समयांतराल (बहुत ही कम) हो तो पहले काम के लिये Perfect Participle का Use किया जाता है।

Hearing taken breakfast, he went school.
Typed a letter, he posted it.

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Tenses

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Definition of Tenses – किसी क्रिया का काम किस समय में हुआ है ये Tense द्वारा व्यक्त किया जाता है।

Type of tense – Tense तीन प्रकार के होते हैं।

1. **Present Tense** – जब Verb का कार्य वर्तमान में होता है Verb present tense में होता है।
   जैसे – I am sleeping.
2. **Past Tense** – जब Verb का कार्य बीत गए समय या भूतकाल में होता है, Verb past tense में होती है।
   जैसे – I was sleeping.
3. **Future tense** – जब Verb का कार्य आगे आने वाले समय या भविष्य काल के कार्य को व्यक्त करता है।
   जैसे – I shall Sleep.

प्रत्येक Tense के चार रूप होते हैं –

1. Indefinite 2. Continous 3. Perfect 4. Perfect Continous

	Present	Past	Future
Indefinite	Do / Does	Did	Will
Continous	is / am / are + V4	Was / were + V4	Will be + V4
Perfect	Has / Have + V3	Had + V3	Will have + V3
Perfect Continous	Has / have + been + V4 Since / For	Had been + V4 since / for	Will have been + V4 since / from / for

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Kind of Present tense

1 Present Indefinite Tense – Present Indefinite Tense को Simple Present भी कहा जाता है इसमें हिन्दी वाक्यों के अन्त में ता है, ती है, ते है, ता हूँ, ती हूँ, ते हो आदि आता है।

(A) Affirmative Sentences:

Subject (Singular No.) + Verb (I st form) s/es + obj

Sub. Plural No. + V I st + obj + . . .

Example – • He runs on the road.

• Seeta sings a sweet song.

• We play hockey.

• I go to school.

(B) Negative Sentences –

Sub (Sing/Plural) + doesnot / donot + V Ist form + object

Example –

• I donot learn my lesson.

• They donot play hockey.

• He does not write a letter.

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© Interrogative Sentences - जब वाक्य के शुरु में "क्या हो।

DO/Does (helping verb) + Subyed (S/P) + V Ist Form + obyet + ---?

Example - • Do the birds fly in the sky?

• Do the boys play cricket in the field?

जब वाक्य के बीच में "question" हो

Questionward + do/does + Sub + Verb Ist Form + Oby + --

Example - • What do you want?

• How do you finesh your home work.

ⓓ Interrogative Negative Sentences.

Helping Verb + Sub + not + V¹ + Obyect + - - - + ?

Example • Do you not read the ramayana?

• Don't waste time?

② Present Continous Tense - इन वाक्यों में काम जारी रहना पाया जाता है। इन वाक्यों के के अन्त में रहा है, रही है, रहे हो आदि शब्द पाये जाते है।

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(a) Affirmative Sentences -

Sub + is/am/are + V4 (ing) + Object - - -

- He is going to market.
- I am running on the road.
- They are going to school.

(b) Negative Sentences -

Sub + is/am/are + not V4 + Obj - - -

- He is not going to market.
- I am not running on the road.

(c) Interrogative Sentences -

Is/am/are + Sub + V4 form + Obj + - - -

- Am I eating an apple ?
- Is he looking for the map?
- What are you doing?

(d) Interrogative Negative Sentences.

Is/am/are + Sub + not + V4 (ing) + Object + - - - ?

Is kamal not taking tea?

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Wh word + is/am/are + Sub + not + V4 ing + Obj + ---?

- Why are you going to home?
- Why am I not getting to do work?
  मैं काम क्यों नहीं कर पा रहा हूँ?

③ Present Perfect Tense – वह Tense जिससे बात होता है कि काम समाप्त हो गया है। इस Tense के वाक्य में अन्त में चुका है, चुकी है, चुके है, या है, आ है, ये आदि शब्द आते हैं।

ⓐ Affirmative Sentences.

Sub + has/have + V3 Form + Object + ---

- Ram has gone to school.
- I have sent a letter to him.

ⓑ Negative Sentences –

Sub + has/have + not + V3 Form + Object

- She has not sing the song.
- They have not sold the horse.

ⓒ Interrogative Sentences –

Has/Have + Sub + Verb 3rd Form + Object ?

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- Has he sold his cow?
- Have you learnt your lesson?

W.H. word + has/have + Sub + Verb 3rd form + object ?

- Where has he gone ? वह कहाँ जा चुका है ?
- Why has sapna read news paper in the morning?

(d) Interrogative Negative Sentences –

Has/have + Sub + not + V 3rd Form + object ?

- Has my mother not cooked ?
  क्या मेरी माता खाना नहीं पका चुकी है ?

Wh. word + has/have + Sub + not + V 3rd + Object ?

- What have you not seen in school today ?
  आज तुमने स्कूल में क्या नहीं देखा है ?

(4) Present ∧ Perfect Continous tense – इस काल के वाक्यों में यह प्रकट होता है कि कार्य भूतकाल में प्रारम्भ हुआ लेकिन वर्तमान काल में जारी है। इसमें वाक्य के अन्त में रहा है, रही है, रहा हुँ, रहे है आदि किन्तु समय दिया होता है कि कार्य कब शुरु हुआ।

(a) Affirmative Sentences –

Sub + Has been / Have been + V4 ing + Obj + Since/For + Time.

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- She has been sleeping since morning.
- I have been teaching you for 3 hours.
- He has been suffering from a fever since yesterday.

(b) Negative sentences –

Sub + Has not been / have not been + V4 ing + Obj + Since / For / time.

- They have not been playing cricket for 2 hours.
- She has not been reading a story since one o'clock

(c) Interrogative Sentences –

Has / Have + Sub + been + V4 Form + Obj + Since / For + time

- Has Ram been reading the Ramayan since morning.
  क्या राम सुबह से रामायण पढ़ रहा है।

WH-ward + Has / Have + Sub + been + V4(ing) + object + Since / For + time + ---?

- What has the teacher been teaching For 2 hours?
  मास्टर जी दो घण्टे से क्या पढ़ा रहे हैं ?

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(d) Interrogative Negative Sentences -

Has/Have + Sub + been + V4 (ing) + Obj + Since/For + time + ---?

- Have you not been playing for two hours?

WH words + has/have + Sub + been + V4 + Obj + Since/For + time + --- ?

- Why has Rohan not been going to the office for a week?
  रोहन 1 सप्ताह से ऑफिस क्यों नहीं जा रहा है?
- Why have they not been staying here since two o'clock?
  वे 2 बजे से यहाँ क्यों नहीं रुके हुए हैं?

Past Indefinite tense - yesterday, lastday, last month, last year, last monday का Tense हमेशा past Indefinite Tense में होता है।

(i) Affirmative Sentence -

Sub + V IInd form + object + ---

- He played the match.
- I bit you.
- I drank water.
- She wrote my copy.

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(b) Negative Sentence –

Sub + did + not + V1 + object + ---

- I did not call him. मैंने उसे फोन नहीं किया
- I did not drink water.
- She did not write my copy.
- You did not write my copy.

(c) Interrogative Sentence –

Did + Sub + V 1st + Object - - -

Wh + did + Sub + V 1st + Object

- Did you come from Australia ?
  Did you drink milk?
- Where did you live?
- Why did you hit him?
-

(d) Interrogative Negative Sentence –

Helping Verb + Sub + not + V 1st Form + object

Wh word + Helping Verb + S. + not + V 1st form

- Did you not come from australia?
- Did you not drink water?
- Why did john not go to school?
-

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③ Future Indefinite Tense –

Sub + Will / Shall + V¹ + Object

- They will go there.

ⓐ Affirmative Sentence –

Sub + will + Verb Ist form + Object

- Ram will meet you. राम तुमसे मिलेगा।
- People will go for a walk. लोग घूमने जायेंगे।
- She will call you. वह तुम्हें कॉल करेगी।

ⓑ Negative Sentence –

Sub + will not / Shall not + Verb Ist Form + Object.

Ram will not meet you. राम तुमसे नहीं मिलेगा

People will not go for a walk. लोग घूमने नहीं जायेंगे।

She will not call you. वह तुम्हें कॉल नहीं करेगी।

ⓒ Interrogative Sentence –

Shall / will + Sub + Verb Ist Form + Object?

- Will he go there?

Wh + Will + Sub + Verb Ist Form + Object.

- When will Ram meet you?
- Where will people go?

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(d) Interrogative Negative –

Wh Family + Will/Shall + Subject + not + Verb I^st Form + Object

- Why will Ram not meet you?
- Why will people not For a walk?
- Why will she not call you?

✱ Future Continous tense :

(a) Affirmative Sentence –

Sub + Will be/Shall be + Verb I^st + ing + Object

- Ram will be going for a walk.
- He will be walking.
- She will be dancing in competition.

(b) Negative Sentences –

Sub + Will not be / Shall not be + Verb I^st + ing + Object

- He will not be sleeping. वो सो नहीं रहा होगा।
- Dad will be reading newspaper right now पापा इस समय अखबार नहीं पढ़ रहे होंगे।

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© Interrogative Sentence -

will + Sub + be + V¹Form + ing + Obj.

- Will he be walking. क्या वह घूम रहा होगा ?

Wh- + will + subject + be + Verb I^st + ing + object ?

- Where will Ram be sleping ?
- What will she be feeding the dog ?
  वह कुत्ते को क्या खिला रही होगी ?

(d) Interrogative Negative –

Wh + will + Sub + not + be + Verb I^st + ing + object

Why will shyam not be going to market ?

Why will I not be sleeping at that time ?
क्यों मैं सो नहीं रहा हुँगा उस वक्त

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE –

(a) Affirmative Sentences -

Sub + Will have / Shall have + Verb 3rd Form + object.

- Ram will have gone to market राम मार्किट जा चुका होगा
- I will have played by now. मैं इस समय तक खेल चुका हुँगा

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(b) Negative Sentence:-

Sub + Will not have / Shall not have + V 3rd Form + Object

- Ram will not have gone to market.
  राम मार्केट नहीं गया होगा।
- He will not have seen you yesterday.
  उसने तुम्हें कल नहीं देखा होगा।

(c) Interrogative Sentence-

Will + Sub + have + Verb 3rd Form + Object ?

- Will Tinku have gone to market?
- Will people have met kalpana?

Wh-word + will / shall + Sub + have + V 3rd + obj.

- Why will she have gone to market with her father?
- Why will you have gone by train?

(d) Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Wh- will / shall + sub + not + have + V 3rd Form + obj

- Why will he not have Finished his work?
- Will they not have eaten food?
- Why will they not have gone for study?

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Future Perfect Continous tense -

(a) Affirmative sentences -

Sub + Will / Shall + have + been + V4 + obj + since / For + Time

- She will have been sleeping for one hour.
- My brother will have been sleeping since morning.
- I shall have been going there for two days.
- She will have been waiting since next monday.

(b) Negative sentences -

Sub + Shall / will + not + have been + V4 + obj + since / For + Time

- Father will not have been worshipping for two hours.
- पिताजी 2 घंटे तक पूजा नहीं करते होंगे।
- Ramesh will not have been telling us stories since 10 o'clock
- We shall not have been crossing this river for 2 hours.

(c) Interrogative Sentence -

Shall / Will + Sub + have been + V4 + obj + since / For + Time

- I shall have been cooking the food for 2 hours?
- Will you have been playing with me since evening?

- Wh- Shall / will + Sub + have been + V4 + obj + since / For + Time

- Why shall I have been teaching you english for two years.

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④ Interrogative Negative Sentences –

Wh word + Will/Shall + Sub + have been + V4 + obj + Since/For + time.

Why will Ramish not have been running after mohan for one hour?

Will his work not have been blowing over since 5 o'clock?

Past Continous tense –

ⓐ Affirmative Sentence –

Sub + was/were + V4 + object

The cold wind was blowing.

The peacock was dancing in the forest.

② Negative sentences –

Sub + was/were + not + V4 + object

I was not writing a letter.

The girls were not going to School.

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③ Interrogative sentences –

was / were + Sub + V4 + obj + other words

- Where was going to the market?
- Was I not going with you?
- Why was the farmer ploughing his field?

ⓐ Interrogative Negative sentences –

H.V + Sub + not + V4 + obj

Wh-word + H.V + sub + not + V4 + obj

- Why was the farmer not ploughing his field?
- Was I not going with you?

③ Past Perfect Tense –

ⓐ Affirmative Sentence – Sub + Had + V3 + obj.

- I had done my work.
- Gariema had gone to school.
- You had eaten a mango.
- The patient had died before the doctor came.

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(b) Negative Sentences -

Sub + had + not + Verb 3rd + obj.

- They had not taken their breakfast.
- We had not played football.
- She had not learned her lesson.

(c) Interrogative Sentences - Had + sub + V3rd + obj

- Had you gone to school?
- Had priya sung a song?

(d) Wh-word + had + sub + V3rd + obj.

Why had you gone by train?

(e) Interrogative Negative Sentences -

Help.V. + Sub + not + V3rd + obj

- Had we not reached the bus stand before the bus started
क्या बस छुटने से पहले हम बस स्टॉप नहीं पहुँच गये थे?

(4) Past Perfect Continous tense -

(a) Affirmative Sentences -

Sub + had + been + V4 + obj + since / For + time.

- He had been playing football for two hours.
- I had been playing my favorite game.

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(b) Negative Sentence -

Sub + had + not + been + V4 + obj + since / For + Time

- She had not been reading his favorite book since morning.
- She had not been planting for three hours.

(c) Interrogative Sentences -

Had + Sub + been + V4 + obj + since / For + Time

- Had he been studying book since morning.
- Had they been travelling for two days?
- Why he had been smoking since 2011?

(d) Interrogative Negative Sentence -

Had + Sub + not + been + V4 + obj + since / For + time

Wh word + had + Sub + not + been + V4 + obj + since / For + time

- Had I not been staying here since monday?
- Had Ramesh not been watching TV For 3 hours.
- Why had we not been living here since 2001?

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Modal

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Modal :

- इसका use Helping Verb की तरह होता है। इसके साथ Main verb का First Form (Bare Infinitive) का use किया जाता है।
- यह subject के Number, gender और Person के According change नहीं होते हैं।
- Ought / Used के साथ 'to' का use होने पर ही ये Modal होते हैं।
- Need / dare / Used का use Main Verb की तरह भी use किया जाता है इसलिये इनको Marginal Models या Semi modals कहा जाता है।

Use of Can – (Present Ability)

① To express ability / capicity (Mental / Physical)

Example – I can read it. वह यह पढ़ सकता है।

- I can push it.
- He can defeat his opponent

② To give permission (अनुमति देना)

Example
- You can go now.
- You can buy this house.

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③ Phrasal Use – can't help + v4

- He can't help laughing.
  वह हँसे बिना नहीं रही सकता
- Thy can't help swimming.
- I can't help singing.

④ To express past ability – (Physical / Mental)

Example – • He could get a job. (Mental Ability)
वह एक अच्छा जॉब पा सकता था।

- My brother could eat 20 apples at the age of fifteen. (Physical Ability)
- He could pass the examination.
  वह परीक्षा पास कर सकता था। (किया अथवा नहीं यह ज्ञात नहीं है।)

⑤ To express pallaid request – (विनम्र निवेदन के लिये)

- Could I coming.

* Phrasal use – could + have + v3

इसमें ऐसे काम को बताया जाता है जिसे किया तो जा सकता था लेकिन किया न गया हो।

He could have done that work.
वह काम कर सकता था परन्तु किया नहीं।

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I could have answered the question.
वह प्रश्न का उत्तर दे सकता था लेकिन दिया नहीं।

* May -
To take or give permission.

- May I coming.
- Yes you may come.

Possibility या Probability (संभावना या अनुमान)

It may rain today?

My uncle may today?

She may come today?
हो सकता है वह आज आये।

Optative Sentences. (Wish / Bless / Curse)

May God bless you.

May you live long.

May you die soon.

May God punish the guilty.

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To express purpose (उद्देश्य) (In present - on the basis of present circumstances)

- Tinku is working hard, he may succeed.
  V1

Might To Express polaid Request.

- Might I use your pen?
- You might speak in the meeting.

To express purpose (In past -

उद्देश्य बताने के लिये भूतकाल में परिस्थितियों के अनुसार।

- He ran so fast that he might catch the train.
- She worked very hard that she might.

To express less probability (कम संभावना व्यक्त करने के लिये)

My brother might come today? (आने की सम्भावना कम है)

My brother may come today; (आने की सम्भावना प्रबल है)

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Must :

To express compulsion / necessity.
(अनिवार्यता / जरूरत)

- You must go there.
तुम्हें वहाँ जाना चाहिए ?

- Me must consult a good doctor ?

To express social Rules / Prohebition
सामाजिक नियम निषेध

- You must follow the traffic rules.
(Social Rule)

- You must not smoke here. (Prohibition)

To express strong probability —

There must be something wrong in that house.
(Strong probability

Should - To express advice and suggestion

You should love your country. (Suggestion)

You should take your pill. (Advice)

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You should tell a lie.

You should tell the truth.

Phrasial Use : **Should have +V3**

दिया काम करना चाहिए था परन्तु किया नहीं।

- You should have done the work earlier.
हमें यह काम करना चाहिए था [But we did not do] लेकिन किया नहीं।

- You Should not have committed such mistake.
तुम्हे ऐसी गलतियाँ नहीं करनी चाहिए लेकिन [But you did]

- Ought to - इसका Use Should के स्थान पर कर सकतेहैं

Example-

You ought to love your country.

You ought to take your pill.

You ought to tell a lie.

You ought to tell the truth.

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Would -

To express polaid Request.

- Would you give me your car ?
- You would come at my house ?

(Past habbit के लिये)

To express past habbit -

When I was child my grandmother would tell me stories every day

To express unreal condetion - (Bare Imagination] कोरी कल्पना)

If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

If I had money, I would buy a car.

If I were allowed, I would enjoy the party.

Need - का Use -

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NEED

Modal
H·V + M·V·I^st

इसका प्रयोग present Tense में Negative तथा Interrogative sentences में किया जाता है।

- They need not help.
- You need not stay here.
  H·V / Modal
- Need he go there.
  H·V

Main Verb
Main Verb की तरह Need का Use सभी Tense में एवं सभी Sentences में किया जाता है।

- They have needed some money.
- I shall need a cup of coffee.
- He needed some help.
- He needs money.
- I do not need money.
  M·V
- Do I not need money.

DARE

Modal H·V
Present Tense के Negative और Interrogative में।

- He dare not go there.
- Dare he not go there?

Main Verb
सभी Tense में और सभी Sentence में।

Ex- I do not go there

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NARRATION (बात करने का तरीका)
कथन

यह दो प्रकार के होते हैं:-

1. Direct Narration
2. Indirect Narration

1. जब कोई श्रोता किसी वक्ता (speaker) के कथन को उसी के शब्दों में व्यक्त करता है, उसे Direct Narration कहते हैं।

Ex- Shlok said, "I am there.

2. Indirect Narration - जब श्रोता स्पीकर (वक्ता) के कथन को (अपने शब्दों में) व्यक्त करता है तो उसे Indirect Narration कहते हैं।

Ex- Shlok said that he was there.

Note- Direct Narration के दो भाग होते हैं:-

Direct Narration
- 1. Reporting Speech
- 2. Reported Speech

Example:- Mohit said to Sohan, "I am hungry."

- Mohit said to → Reporter + Reporting verb
- Sohan → Object of Reporting Verb
- I am hungry → Reported verb

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अर्थ के आधार पर sentence 5 प्रकार के होते हैं-

① Assertive sentence :-
It denotes general information.
यह सामान्य सूचना प्रदर्शित करता है।
यह दो प्रकार के होते हैं. (assertive sentence).
i- Affermative -: • He is going home.
• I am a teacher.

ii. Negative -: • He is not a good students.
• I did not go there.

② Interrogative sentence :-
It is used to ask a question.
यह प्रश्न पूछने के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं।
Two types.
i- Yes / No type :- helping verb से शुरुआत
ex- Do you want this?
ii- Wh-type :- What doyou want?

③ Imperative Sentences :-
It expresses order, commond, advice, request etc.
यह order, request, command etc को प्रदर्शित करता है।
i- Affirmative Imperative -
→ Do this.
→ Bring a glass of water.
→ shut the door.

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ii- Negative Imperative.

- Don't do this.
- Don't bring a glass of water.
- Don't shut the door.

* Imperative sentence की शुरुआत verb के Ist form से होती है। इसमें subject 'you' छिपा रहता है।

(4) Optative Sentence :- It expresses want wish, desire etc.

सामान्यतः इनमें 'may' का use किया जाता है।

ex.- • May god of bless you!

- May you live long!

कभी-कभी 'may' understood होता है।

⇒ God bless you!
⇒ God help you!

(5) Exclamatory sentences :-

It express sudden feeling of mind. as sorrow, swepruise, susbicion (संदेहास्पद), hate applouse etc.

ex- • Alas! I am ruined!
- Hurrah! we won the match.
- Oh! he died.
- What a horrible place!

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⇒ General rules to change the Narrations:

Rule ① Change of person.
② Change of tense.
③ Change of other parts of speech.

① Change of Person

Indirect narration में बदलते समय Reported speech के Person को Reporting speech के subject या object के अनुसार change किया जाता है।

* Reported के First person को Reporting के subject के अनुसार
* Reported के second person को Reporting के object के अनुसार
* तथा Reported के Third person में कोई change नहीं किया जाता है।

Rule · Reported →	1	2	3
	S	O	N
Reporting →	Sub	Obj	No change

[Basic Rules]

* यदि Reported speech का subject, second person हो और Reporting speech में object न दिया गया हो तो – Indirect में बदलते समय भाव के अनुसार Ist या IIIrd person का use किया जाता है

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Example- You said, "You teach my sister."
You said that I/He thought your sister.

② CHANGE OF TENSE

Rule ① यदि Reporting verb Present या Future Tense में है तो Reported verb के Tense में change नहीं किया जाता है।

Ex- ① Mohan says, "I will go home."
Mohan says that he will go home.

② He will say to Ram, "I am going."
He will tell Ram that he is going.

Rule ② यदि Reporting verb, Past Tense में है तो Indirect में बदलते समय Reported verb के Tense में निम्न परिवर्तन होगा।

	Direct Speech	Indirect speech
①	Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
②	Present continuous	Past continuous
③	Present Perfect tense	Past Perfect tense
④	Present Perfect continuous	Past Perfect continuous.

Past

Direct speech		Indirect speech.
Past Indefinite	-	Past Perfect Tense.
Past continuous	-	Past Perfect continuous Tense.
Past Perfect	-	No change.
Past perfect continuous	—	No change.

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	Subjective Case	Objective Case	Possessive P.Adj Case	Possessive Pronoun
I^st per	I	me	my	mine
	We	Us	our	ours
II^nd	You	You	Your	Yours
III^rd	He	him	his	his
	She	her	her	hers
	it	It	Its	-
	They	Them	Their	Their's

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Future

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- will — would
- shall — should

2- यदि Reported speech में —

Direct speech	-	Indirect speech
Can	-	Could
May	-	might
has / have to	-	had to
Is / am / are	-	was / were
has / have	-	had

* यदि Reported speech में could, should, would might, must / ought to आए तो इनमें परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता है।

Direct Speech - Reporting verb	-	Indirect speech (reporting verb)
say	-	say
Says	-	says
said	-	said
say to	-	tell
says to	-	tells
said to	-	told

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3) Change of other parts of speech :-

Direct	Indirect
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Thus	So
Hence	Thence (अत: पश्चात्)
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
These night	that night.
Tomorrow	The next day / The following day / on the morrow
Yesterday	The previous day / The day before
The day before yesterday	To days before
Last week	The previous week / The week before
Come (as a noun)	go
Next month	The following month.
a week ago	a week before.

at → in

⇒ **Special rules :-**

Assertive sentence :-

He said to Rohan, "He was going to market."

Note :- Indirect बनाते समय reporting speech और Reported speech के बीच में That conjunction का use किया जाता है।

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Your - second person (Your brother, my brother) - Third person

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InDirect - He told Rohan that he had been going to market.

Direct - My friend says to me, "You are not a wise person.

Indirect - My friend tells me that I am not a wise person.

Direct - Mohit said to Sarita, "Your brother is not present."

Indirect Mohit told Sarita that her brother was not present.

Direct - Ravi says to kavita, "His brother is a doctor."

Indirect Ravi tells kavita that his brother is a doctor

Direct - Mohini said to Ravina, "My sister is dancing this morning."

Indirect - Mohini told Ravina that her sister was dancing that morning.

* यदि Reporting speech में past tense हो तथा Reported speech में universal truth, unique (यूटा नेटी EG1-2) principal, proverb (लोकोक्ति), mathematical calculation हो तो इनके Tense में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता है।

Ex-D. Mohini said to Ravina, "Honesty is the best policy."

I'D Mohini told Ravina that honesty is the best policy.

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Direct- My teacher said to Ravi, " The sun rises in the east."

Indirect- My teacher told Ravi that the sun rises in the east.

Rule- यदि sentence के Reporting speech में object ना हो लेकिन Reported में उस व्यक्ति का नाम दिया गया हो जिससे बात कही गयी है तो उस व्यक्ति को object मानकर Indirect speech बनाया जाता है।

Ex- D. You said, " You should go Mukesh."
IND. You told Mukesh that he should go.

D. My father says, " You can do anything Rohit."
I.N My father tells Rohit that he can do anything.
(ये present & future tense होता तो Reported में change नहीं होता है।)

② Interrogative sentence -

Rule- Reporting verb को जरूरत के अनुसार ask/asks/asked अथवा Inquire/inquires/Inquired अथवा want to know/wants to know/wanted to know का use किया जाता है।

② Conjunction 'that' के स्थान पर —

i- Yes/No Type में if/whether का use

ii- Wh Type में - Wh words का use.

किया जाता है।

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(3) बाकी बचे Reported speech को assertive sentence बनाकर लिख दिया जाता है।

(4) Indirect speech में question mark हटा दिया जाता है।

D. He said to me, " Do you like this?
Indirect- He asked me if I like that.

D. Ramesh says to meena, " Why are you sad?
IN- Ramesh inquires meena why she is sad.

D. Mahi said to Geeta. " Was he beating you?
Mahi inquired Geeta if / whether he had been beating her.

D. He said to me, " were you absent with his brother."
I.D. He wanted to know me if I had been absent with his brother.

D. Mohit said to Ravi, " were you a teacher in this school?"

Mohit asked Ravi if he had been a teacher in that school.

D. Ajit said to Rekha, " How / why do you love this man?"

In- Ajit asked Rekha how / why she loved that man.

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Who + H.V + Subcase है तो Indirect में who + subjective case + H.V. होता है

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Who type.

D. Mohit said to me, "Who broke the chair?"
I.D Mohit asked me who had broken the chair.

D. He said to me, "How old are you?"
He asked me How old I was.

D. Radha says to Rani, "who are you?"
Radha asks Rani who she is.

D. Vijay said to me, "who is the doctor?"
Vijay asked me who the doctor was.

D. Shanta said to Mohit, "Who ~~gone~~ went there?"
Shanta asked mohit Who had ~~been~~ gone there.

D. She said, "What happened?"
She said if What had happened.
She asked what had happened.

(3) Imperative sentence.

General Rule.

(1) Reporting verb को जरूरत के अनुसार beg (माँगना)
order (आज्ञा देना)
Request (विनती करना)
warn (चेतावनी देना)
Implore (प्रार्थना / विनती करना)
Entreat (किसी वस्तु की माँग करना / प्रार्थना करना)
Threaten (धमकी देना / डराना)

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Urge - (गुज़ारिश करना)
Persuade (विश्वास दिलाना)
Command / order (आज्ञा / आदेश देना)
इनमें change कर दिया जाता है।

(2) Conjunction that के स्थान पर To का use होता है।

(3) Indirect बनाते समय object हो या ना हो (Reporting में) Indirect में object ज़रूर use किया जाता है।

(4) Please, kindly / sir, madam को हटा दिया जाता है।

Note- कभी-कभी sir, madam के स्थान पर Reporting verb के बाद Respectfully का use भी किया जा सकता है।

D. He said to Pankaj, "Sit down."
He ordered Pankaj to sitdown.
exam में option में ordered (v)
commanded (v) (आदेश दिया)
told (v) asked

D. The teacher said to the students, "Keep quiet."
The teacher ordered the students to keep quite.

The inspector said to the man, "Call the accuse."
The inspector ordered the man to call the accuse.

D. The doctor said to mohit, "Walk in the morning."
advised
The doctor ~~ordered~~ / ~~commanded~~ Mohit to walk in the morning.

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greet - नमस्कार

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D. He said, " Please help me."
He requested me / You / he / she to help him.

D. The students said to the director, "
Sir please grant me leave for five days."

The students requested the director Respectfully to grant him leave for five days.

Note Respectfully का use Reporting verb के Object के बाद किया जाता है।

Assertive sentence
* She said madam, "I have a tv. set."
She said Respectfully [that] she had a tv. set.

* He said to the teacher, " Sir kindly help me."
Imperative sentence
He requested the teacher respectfully [to] help him.

* He said to Ravi, " Don't do this."
He ordered Ravi not to do that.

D. Rohan said, " Please don't disturb me today."

In. Rohan requested me / you / him / her / them not to disturb him that day.

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forbade (मना करना)

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D. He said to Rohit, " don't go.
I. He asked Rohit not to go.

D. He said to me, " Don't go out."
I. He forbade me to go out.

- forbade के साथ not to नहीं केवल to का use किया जाता है।

Rule- Let से शुरु होने वाले वाक्य -

- इससे प्रस्ताव या सुझाव का पता चलता है। (praposal or suggest)
- Indirect बनाते समय Reporting verb को praopose या suggests में बदलते हैं। इसके बाद To+object का use किया जाता है।

उदाहरण- suggested to me.
Praposed to me.

- Inverted comma हटा कर That का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- Let को हटा दिया जाता है।
- Objective case के pronoun को sentence के भाव अनुसार subjective case में बदलकर Should+ V1st form लगाया जाता है।

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now → then us - I st person - we
" III rd person - They.

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Direct. Mohan said to his friends, "let us go to the cinema."

Indirect. Mohan suggested to his friends that They should go to the cinema.

D. I said to them, "let us help the poor."
Indi I suggested to them that we should help the poor.

D. Ravi said, "let us help others.
Ind. Ravi suggested that we/they should help others.

He said, "let us go for ~~about~~ a walk.
He suggested that They/we should go for ~~about~~ a walk.

Note- यदि sentence (Reporting verb) में object ना हो तो propose और suggested के तुरन्त बाद verb का forth (V4 - ing) form (Reported verb) का use किया जाता है।

Di- He said, "let us go for a walk.

Indirect- He suggested going for a walk.

D. Ravi said, "Let us help others.
IND. Ravi suggested helping others.

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pray - शिकार

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(4) Optative sentence :-

Rule (1) Indirect बनाते समय Reporting verb को sentence के भाव के अनुसार wish, pray, curse, bless का use किया जाता है

(2) Conjunction 'That' का use किया जाता है।

(3) Optative sentence को assertive में change किया जाता है। may से start होने वाले sentence का - assertive में - **sub + might + V^1 + obj**

He said, "May God bless you!"
He prayed that God might bless him/her/them/me.

(4) mark of exclaimation को full stop में change कर देना है।

Mother said to me, "May you live long!"
Mother blessed me that I might live long.

(5) कुछ optative sentence ऐसे होते हैं जो may से start नहीं होते हैं उनका Indirect बनाते समय sub + might का ही use किया जाएगा।

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The audience said, " Live long the king!"

The audience pray that The king might live long.

He said to me, " You be happy!"
He wished me that I might be happy.

(5) Exclamatory sentences—

Rule-① Reporting verb को भाव के अनुसार
Exclaimed with + Joy, sorrow, surprise, anger, ~~contai~~ contempt (तिरस्कार) applause (प्रशंसा), Regret (पछतावा) का use किया जाता है।

② Inverted comma हटाकर That का use किया जाता है।

③ Mark of exclaimation के स्थान पर Full stop का use किया है।

④ Exclaimatory sentence को assertive sentence में change किया जाता है।

i. What a news. → A strange news.
ii- What a fool → A great/ big foal.

iii- What + noun → Adj + noun

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disgust- दुःख
contempt- घृणा

Clause - word + word
sub + verb है तो

Phrase - word + word
sub + verb नहीं है तो phrase

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- What + adj + Noun ⟶ A/an/the + very + adj + Noun.
- What a beautiful place → A very fine/ lovely place.
- How beautiful she is — Assertive sentence
  She is very beautiful.

D. How wonderful.
Ind. It is very worderful.

D. He said to me, "What a big house it is.
He exclaimed with surprised that it is a very big house.

- clause और Phrase के बीच conjunction 'that' का use नहीं होता है।

Imp. She said, "Thankyou!" (object देना जरूरी है Thank वाले में)
She thanked me.

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D. They said, "Brava! we have won the match.
Indirect- They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.

D. He said, "Oh! Enough!"
In. He exclaimed with disgust that it was enough.
D. She said, "How happy I am!"
Ind. She exclaimed with joy that she was very happy.

D. He said, "Oh, what an opportunity!"
In. He exclaimed that it was a fine opportunity.

D. He said to me, "Good morning!"
I. He wished me good morning.

D. She said, "Good bye!"
I. She bade me good bye.

D. He said, "Hello! where are you going?"
I. He greeted me and asked where I was going.

D. She said, "Thank you!"
I. She thanked me.

D. He said to us, "Welcome!"
I. He welcomed us.

D. Guriya said to me, "Fool!"
I. Guriya called me a foal.

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D. She said, "Happy holi!"
I. She wished me a happy holi.

D. Mr. Mishra said, "How happy I am!"
I. Mr. Mishra exclaimed with joy that he was very happy.

D. She said, "Congratulations!"
I She congratulated me.

D. He said, "Well done! you have stood first."
I He exclaimed with applause / praise that I had stood first.

D. He said, "My God! you have cut your finger."
I. He exclaimed with surprise that I had cut my finger.

D. He said, "You mischief monger! you deserve to be punished.
I. He exlaimed with contempt that that mischief monger deserved to be punished.

D. He said, "Hello! where are you going?"
I. He greeted me and asked where I was going.

D. I said to him, "Good night!"
I. I bade him good night.
D. He said, "Well done!"
I. He said / remarked that it was well done.

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D. He said, "Help! help!"
I. He shouted for help.

D. He said, "To think that you will come in this dress!"

I. He remarked that it was surprising / strange that I should come in that dress.

D. They said, "The house is on fire!"
I. They shouted that the house was on fire.

D. He said, "Oh dear! I have spilt tea on the table cloth."

I. He exclaimed with sorrow that he had split tea on the table cloth.

D. She said, "Ugh! I have hated him like any thing."

I. She exclaimed with disgust that she had hated him like any thing.

D. He said, "Confound you! You have spoiled every thing."

He exclaimed in anger that I had spoiled every thing.

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PREPOSITION

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- It is a word used before a noun or pronoun to show its relation with the other words of the sentence.
- preposition एक ऐसा शब्द है जो अपने बाद आए Noun या pronoun का सम्बन्ध sentence के दूसरे शब्दों से बताता है।

Ex- The book is on the table.
Preposition

The book is under the table.
Preposition

- TIME के लिए -

	At	in	on
	For Precise time	For long time Period (month/year)	Day / Date
Example	• at 5 A.M.	• in a week.	on sunday
	• at 6'o'clock.	• in the week.	on monday.
	• at night.	• in a year.	on Diwali
	• at noon.	• in january	on 25th January 2021
	• at midnight.	• in the winter.	on 26th of Jan-
	• at afternoon.	• in summer.	
	• at twilight. (संध्या)	• in autumn (पतझड़)	
	• at this movement.		on new year's eve. (31 दिसम्बर रात)
	• at christmas		
	• at bed time.		

- I have meeting — 10'o clock.
  I have meeting at 10'o clock.
- Rohit went home — at time.

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- Where will you go on Independenceday.
- Do you think we will be able to go to moon in the future.

Note- ① at night :- General night (सामान्यतः किसी भी रात)

in the night - Particular night (किसी विशेष रात)

Ex.
- The stars twinkle at night.
- He was walking on the road when I was studying in the night.
- He walks at night.
- He was driving only in the night.

② On Diwali (in general)-

इसके स्थान पर at Diwali का use भी किया जा सकता है। (लेकिन प्राथमिकता on को देते हैं)

- in the morning.
- in the evening.
- on Sunday morning.
- on Saturday evening.

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(In the room- उसी room में)
In room- किसी भी room में)

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Note- यदि Time denoting words के पहले Last, next, every, this, that का use किया गया हो तो इसके पहले किसी भी preposition का use नहीं किया जाता।

Time denoting words- morning, evening, night, 4 hours

ex- I went to Mexico ~~in the~~ last week.

I will do it ~~on~~ next monday.

For Place -

at	In	on
For point Exact place.	Enclosed area vast area (बड़ा)	surface (सतह)
• at the bus-stop.	• in the room.	• on the body
• at the railway station.	• in the garden	• on the wall
• at the corner	• in the kitchen	• on the Table
• at the corner of the road.	• in India.	• on a page.
• at the end of the road.		

- Ramu is waiting at the railway station.
- I live at the 4th floor in this building.
- I have meeting in Delhi.
- You are standing on my foot.

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स्थिर वस्तु के लिए - at ex at home.
गतिशील " - in ex in Railways

① At / In :- किसी वस्तु की स्थिति, स्थिर वस्तु को दिखाने या बताने के लिए at का use और गतिशील अवस्था बताने के लिए In का use किया जाता है।

ex- He is at home / I was in the train.

at + small Place + in vast place

ex- I was at alwar in Rajasthan.

- He lives at gorakhpur in U.P.
- बड़े-2 place या विस्तृत हो- दो राज्य, दो शहर etc.

ex- in India in Asia.

He lives at kaviram in Gorakhpur.

② In / Into :-

'In' का use inclosed area में अन्दर स्थित वस्तु के लिए होता है जबकि 'Into' का use किसी चीज के अन्दर प्रवेश करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex He fell into the well.

We are in the room.

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③ On / Onto :-

On का use surface के लिए।

Onto का use motion on the surface or change of surface. (सतह का परिवर्तन)

The cat jumped onto the table.

The lizard was on the wall.

They climbed onto the roof.

(4) With / by :-

With का use instruments (यन्त्र) के लिए और by का use subject के लिए किया जाता है।

ex- The snack was killed by him with a stick.

Suresh was killed by Mohit with a gun.

⑤ Below / Under :- दोनों का अर्थ नीचे होता है।

i- under से physical contect का बोध नहीं होता है। जबकि below से होता है।

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ii) Under का use junior / control के अर्थ में भी होता है।

iii) below का use किसी दी गई सीमा रेखा के नीचे ^ होता है।
के अर्थ में

Ex-

- These people are below poverty line.

The situation is under my control.

He is working under me.

The cat sat under the table.

The cat sat below the table.

(6) Within- समय सीमा के अन्दर।

He can solve the problems within time.

Mohit must do that within three months.

किसी दिए गए दिन, Festival के पहले का अर्थ देने के लिए by या before

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• Ago का use कभी भी Future में नहीं होगा।

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का use किया जाता है।

Mohit must do that by Monday/Diwali.

(7) Ago / Before –

ago का use अभी से पहले के लिए जबकि Before का use किसी दिए गए समय से पहले के लिए किया जाता है।

He has come five hours ago.

He will come before Monday.

He had come before I went.

मेरे जाने से पहले वह आ चुका था।

(8) Beside / Besides
- Beside → के बगल में
- Besides → के अलावा

- He sits beside Mohit.
- I want all the happiness besides getting proudly.
- He has a car besides a motorcycle.

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9) Between / Among / Amongst (बीच में)

दो लोगों के बीच

दो से अधिक लोगों के बीच

→ इसका अर्थ 'बीच में या के बीच' होता है।

Example

→ The two brothers devided there property between each other.

→ The four brothers devided their property among / amongst one another.
[व-व्यंजन]

→ The four brothers distributed all their money amongst us.
[अ - स्वर]

Rule :-

Among या Amongs के बाद वाला शब्द हिन्दी के स्वर से शुरु हो रहा हो तो उसके साथ Amongst का use तथा यदि हिन्दी के व्यंजन से शुरु हो रहा हो तो among / amongst किसी का भी use किया जा सकता है।

10) Of / Off

- Of का use अधिकार या सम्बन्ध बताने के लिए

Ex- A boy of this class was walking on the road.

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OFF - (दूर हटना / से अलग / बंद करना)

Switch off your mobile.

She was walking off the road.

He fell off the horse.

11) Above / Over :-

i- इनका सामान्य अर्थ - higher than.

- The helicopter is hovering above / over us.
- Flags were waved above / over our heads.
- यदि 'ऊपर घिरा हुआ' का बोध हो तो over का use किया जाता है।
- 'दूसरी तरफ' का अर्थ देने के लिए भी over का use किया जाता है।

Ex- ① I put a cloth over her / his head.

② He lives over the mountain.

12) Make of / Make from :- "बना हुआ"

1) Make of का use उन वस्तुओं के लिए किया जाता है जिसमें बनाने वाली वस्तु और बनने वाली वस्तु same material में हो।

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take examination → देना
give " → लेना

This ring is made of gold.

This copy is made of paper.

2) Make from का use तब करते हैं जब बनने वाली वस्तु और बनाने वाली वस्तु अलग-अलग nature की हो।

- Curd is made from milk.
- The paper is made from wood.

Opposite / Infront of

Opposite का use विपरित तथा सामने दोनो अर्थो में किया जाता है।

Infront of का use 'सामने' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

- Ram is sitting opposite shyam.
- The nature of Ravi is opposite to Rohan.
- My home is infront of / opposite of the church.

* कुछ verb + preposition के बाद Noun अथवा Gerund (V4) from का use किया जाता है। वहाँ infinitive (to+V1), and without (V1) to का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता।

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consist → of
insist → on

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Note:- जिस verb के लिए जो preposition आता है उस verb के साथ sentence में उस preposition को clear कर देना चाहिए।

Ex- He was neither ashamed of nor sorry for his mistake.

Omission of Preposition :-

1) Transitive verb और उसके object के बीच में preposition का use नहीं किया जाता है।

enjoy, adjust, resemble, write, like, love, hate, absent, Present etc.

- He enjoyed ~~to~~ the tea.
- He adjusted ~~of~~ his dress.
- She absented ~~to~~ Mohan.

2) समय सूचक शब्द morning, evening, noon, day, night, month, week etc. के पहले This, That, next, every, each, Last का use किया गया हो तो इनके साथ preposition का use नहीं किया जाता। • I came ~~in~~ the morning.
I came last morning.

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Ram is comming here next morning.

Home के साथ go आने पर to का use नहीं किया जाता। जबकि market, Jaipur, Delhi etc. आने पर (Go के साथ) to का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Note:-
Home के साथ कोई verb आने पर उसका preposition use किया जा सकता है।

I went home. (go/went/gone - No preposition)
I worked at home.
I went to Jaipur.

* Preposition + Gerund :- कुछ verbs एवं adjectives इस प्रकार के होते हैं जिनके साथ preposition के बाद हमेशा gerund का प्रयोग होगा। इस तरह के verbs निम्नलिखित हैं :-

abstain from • The ensure that my heart stays healthy I abstain from eating sodium.

afraid of • My mother was afraid of being alone.

debar from

good at • The Senator is good at manipulating People.

desist from •

disqualified from.

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dissuade (one) from

Prevent from

refrain from

hinder (one) from

Prohibit (one) from

despair of

Confident of • Fmm confident of returning to the black this year, Business Times.

fond of • Seema is fond of going to parties.

glad about • She is glad about getting married again.

disappointed about/at • He is disappointed about seeing such a bad report.

Sorry about / for • He is sorry for eating in the class.

desirous of • The duke is desirous of meeting you.

angry about / at • Pat is angry about walking in the rain.

Proud of • She is proud of speaking English.

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Clever at • I love the way your paintings have an ethereal light you are so clever at creating this.

repent of • I should never repent of giving myself wholly to you.

think of • Frank thinks of playing chess.

hopeful of • She is hopeful of returning to work soon.

fortunate in • I was Fortunate in having a good teacher.

assist in • He had to assist in her opening the gates.

excel in • He excels in playing chess.

negligent in • The judge said that the teacher had been negligent in allowing the children to swim in dangerous.

Perceive in •

Persist in • Must you persist in making noise?

Famous for • This teacher is famous for being productive.

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keen on • Joe is keen on drawing.

Fed up with • I am fed up with being treated as a child.

happy about/at • The children are not happy about seeing a doctor.

Pride in • He takes pride in being punctual.

bad at • John is bad at working in the garden.

succeed in • How then can I succeed in studying chemistry?

crazy about • The girls is crazy about playing tennis.

Successful in • The new system has proved to be successful in extending trading hours.

bent on • They seemed bent on destroying his career.

insist on • He insist on coming too.

meditate on

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aim at • The sacrificer may aim at causing a speedy death or a slow one.

Passion for • He has a real passion for gardening.

excuse for • She had no valid excuse for not finishing her homework.

tired of • Never get tired of thinking about chocolate.

Worried about • I am worried about making mistakes

excited about • We are excited about making our own film.

interested in • Are you interested in writing poems?

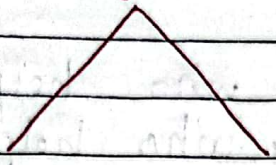
sick of • We are sick of sitting around like this.

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Article

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Adjective



Determiners Qualifiers

Determiners:- यह अपने बाद आने वाले Noun की निश्चितता या अनिश्चितता बताते हैं।

- Demonstrative Adj
  this / that / these / those
- Possessive Adj.
  My / our / your. / his / her / its / their
- Quantity Adj.
  some / enough / sufficient / 5kg.
- Number-
  Some / a few / sufficient / 5 / 10 / 1000

Articles

Definite	Indefinite
'The'	'a/an'
• यह अपने बाद आने वाले N/P को निश्चित करता है।	• यह अपने बाद आने वाले N/P को अनिश्चित करता है।

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Ex- • I know a boy.

• I know ~~a~~ boy who helps others.
I know the boy who helps others.

• Farmer lived in a village.

• Farmer had a son.

• Son was famous for his intteligence in the village.

* a/an + Singular countable Noun :- [SCN]

यह कभी भी plural noun के साथ प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

* Structure of Articles :-

• a/an/the + noun → a boy / the boy / an orange.

• a/an/the + adjective + Noun • a good boy / a bad boy / a ripe orange.

• a/an/the + adverb + adjective + Noun.
A very good boy.
ad. adj N.

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Vowel = 5
consonant 21
26 letters (लिखने के आधार पर)
44 letters (बोलने के आधार पर)

vowel - 20
consonant - 24

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- Articles का use केवल adjective / adverb के लिए नहीं होता। यह केवल Noun के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।

an honest. (x)
an honest man. (✓)
adj Noun

* USE OF 'a' and 'an' :-

- use 'an' with vowel sound [20 types of vowel sound]
- [vowel sound के स्थान पर हम समझने के लिए 'स्वर' ध्वनि से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के साथ 'an' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।]
- an elephant • an heir • an honest boy
- an umbrella. • an ant. एअर
- use 'a' with consonant sound [24 types of consonant sound]
- [हिन्दी के 'व्यंजन' ध्वनियों से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के साथ 'a' का प्रयोग किया जाता है]
- a hair
- a Union
- a University

① • कभी-कभी a/an का प्रयोग एक Noun के लिए न होकर उस Noun की पूरी जाति के लिए किया जाता है।

A dog is a pet animale
(All dogs are pet animals.)

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A cow gives us milk.
All cows " " .
A man is known to his words.
All men are " " .

(2) प्रति (per) के अर्थ में -

He takes rest a/per fifty kilometers.

The potato is Rs. 20 a/per kilogram.

His speed is 20 km. an hour.

(3) verb का use जब Noun की तरह (मुख्यत: bare Infinitive) तो इनके साथ भी a/an का use किया जाता है।

- Let us go for a walk.
  preposition — verb (N/P)
- Last sunday I had a long talk with ~~she~~ her.
  N.
- He has gone to a swim.

(4) कुछ phrases में and a/an का प्रयोग होता है।

in a hurry. ⇒ I guess I got in a hurry.

in a nutshell. (संक्षेप में) - In a nutshell, the problem is that we had to

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- make a noise.
- As the rule. (x)
  As a rule. (v) (निर्देशानुसार)
- to have a drink.
- At a stone's throw. (थोड़ी दूरी पर)
- take a bath.
- half a kilo. (आधा किलो)
- at a discount of 40%.
- Tell a lie. (Tell the truth).
  ↳ He tells a lie.

- Let us have a drink.
- Don't make a noise.
- He ~~speek~~ was always tell a lie.
- The high school is just a stone's throw from his house.
- I can hardly wait to take a bath.
- I weighs half a kilo.
- You have to tell the truth that no one else knows.

move out of that office.

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- Honesty and goodness is at a discount in this selfish and cruel world.

(5) प्रतिदिन प्रतिसप्ताह प्रतिकिलो के लिए a का use किया जाता है one का नहीं।

- Sixty rupees a kilogram. (a/per)
- Four times a day.

(5) किसी adjective से पहले so, as, too, how quite, rather का use हो तो उस adjective के बाद और Noun के पहले a/an का use किया जाता है।

It is a too heavy parcle to carry. (x)

- It is too heavy a parcel to carry.
  adj Noun
- Ram is so big a fool.
- How beautiful a dress it is.

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(6) many / such + Plural Noun होता है अथवा
many / such + a/an + singular Noun होता है

many / such + P.N (No use a/an)
many + a/an + Sing. N. (use of a/an)

- Many men can do this work.

Many a man can do this work.

- I know such girls who can do this work.

I know such a girl who can do this work.

Use of 'The' :-

(1) धार्मिक समुदाय, इतिहास की घटनाओं, वंशजों के नाम, राजनैतिक दलों के नाम ट्रेन, जहाज, अखबार के नाम, महत्वपूर्ण भवनों के नाम, नदियों के नाम, समुद्र के नाम, महासागरों के नाम, नहरों के नाम के पहले The का use किया जाता है।

The times of India., The Amar Ujala.

The Ganges, The Yamuna.

The muslims, The Hindus.

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- The Indira Gandhi canal.
- The Rajdhani express.
- The Air India.
- The bay of Bengal.
- The gulf of oman.
- The Maurya dynasty
- The B.J.P, The congress.
- The Taj.
- The Red fort.

(ii) unique वस्तुओं के नाम के आगे अथवा celestial objects (आकाशीय पिण्ड) के नाम के आगे The का use किया जाता है।

- The universe.
- The sun.
- The moon.
- The Jupiter.
- The earth.

(iii) दिशाओं और धार्मिक ग्रन्थों के नाम के आगे The का use किया जाता है।

- The east.
- The west.
- The Babil.
- The Geeta.

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Note- यदि पुस्तक के नाम से पहले लेखक का नाम लिखा गया हो तो article का use नहीं किया जाता है।

- Valmiki's Ramayana.
- Banbhatta's Harshchavita.

(iv) Qualitative adjective के पहले The का use करने पर यह common noun के plural form का अर्थ देता है।

ex- The rich ~~is~~ the reason of suppression of the ~~poors~~.

The rich are the reason of suppression of the poor.

The poor → Poor People
The rich → rich people
The blind → blind people
The disabled → disabled people.

Plu + P.V

(v) Ordinal Number (First, second, Third... और superlative degree के साथ generally 'The' का use किया जाता है।

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लेकिन यदि इनके साथ Demonstrative adjective (This, that ----) और possessive adjective (my, her ----) हो तो इनके साथ किसी भी article का use नहीं किया जाता है।

- This is the first chapter of my book.
- She is the cleverest girl of the class.

- Mridutpal is my best friend.
  P.ad.
- Mridutpal was the best student of the class.
- I want that second ranked things.

- म्यूजिकल stument और आविष्कारों के नाम के साथ The का use किया जाता है। (जब वाद्य यन्त्रों से बजाए जाने का बोध हो तभी)

  I play the piano.

  I purchased a piano.

  who invented the telephone?

- Zero Article → No use of Article:-

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The + ← republic
states
union
united

- The states china
- China

No Article - Zero Article

Articles का प्रयोग छात्रों को बहुत सावधानी से करना चाहिए। नीचे दी गई स्थितियों में Articles का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

(1) • School, College, University, Bed, Church, Court, Hospital, Prison, Market से पूर्व Article 'The' का प्रयोग उस स्थिति में नहीं किया जाता जब वहाँ जाने का उद्देश्य, वही हो जिस हेतु इनका निर्माण किया गया है। जैसे-

- I go to college at 10 am.
  (For the purpose of study)
- He went to Church on Sunday.
  (For making prayer)
- He went to market to purchase a T.V.
  (To purchase)
- We went to bed at 10 pm yesterday.
  (To sleep).
- लेकिन यदि इन स्थानों पर जाने का उद्देश्य अन्यथा हो तो इनसे पहले 'The' लगता है। जैसे -

(a) The school is near to Ram's house.

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b. I will meet you near the court.

c. I found her near the church.

d. I will take tram from the court.

e. I sat on the bed.

f. We went to the prison to meet the superintendent.

g. He went to the college to meet the class teacher.

(2) Appoint, made, nominate, elect, declare के बाद यदि कोई Noun आता है तो उससे पूर्व Articles का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे-

a. He was elected MLA.

b. He was appointed supervisor.

c. He was nominated secretary.

d. We made him monitor.

e. He was declared captain of our team.

(3) खाने के नाम (Lunch, Dinner, Supper, breakfast) के पूर्व articles का प्रयोग सामान्य स्थिति में नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे-

(a) I couldn't have breakfast this morning.

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(b) He was invited to dinner.

(c) I had lunch at 1 pm.

लेकिन यदि खाने के नाम के साथ कोई adjective लगा हो या खाना particular हो गया हो तो Articles का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

(a) He arranged a nice dinner.

(b) The dinner hosted by the queen was superb.

(4) बीमारियों (Disease) के नाम से पूर्व सामन्यतया कोई Article नहीं लगता है। जैसे-

a. She is suffering from fever.

b. He died of Chalera.

- लेकिन यदि disease का नाम Plural में हो जैसे Mumps, Measles तो इनके पूर्व 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाता है जैसे-

- The measles is a contagious disease.

(5) भाषा के नाम, रंग के नाम के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है जैसे-

- I can speak Hindi, but I can't speak English.

- He likes blue and white colour.

- लेकिन यदि colour का नाम एक adjective की तरह किसी Countable Noun के साथ प्रयुक्त हुआ है तो article का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

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- Akbar was a great king.
- Agra is a beautiful city.

यहाँ 'Akbar' और 'Agra' proper noun है।

- Jaipur is the Paris of India.
- Kashmir is the Switzerland of Asia.
- Mumbai is the Manchester of India.
- Ramesh is the Sachin of our college.

यहाँ paris, Switzerland एवं Sachin का प्रयोग common noun की तरह हुआ है।

(21) यदि superlative degree से पूर्व my, His, Her जैसे possessive pronoun का प्रयोग हो तो 'the' नहीं लगता है। जैसे-

a. He is my best friend.

b. Ram is his best friend.

(22) बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण Buildings एवं Institutions के नाम दो शब्दों से मिलकर बने होते हैं जिनमें से एक शब्द किसी व्यक्ति या स्थान का नाम होता है, ऐसे नाम के साथ 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है जैसे-

Delhi Airport, Victoria Station, London Zoo, Jaisingh Palace, Indira Gandhi Airport, Edinburgh Castle, Jaipur place etc.

इनके साथ 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

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(23) 'The' का प्रयोग Country के नाम के पूर्व नहीं होता है लेकिन यदि country के नाम के साथ Republic, Kingdom, States जुड़े हुए हो तो 'The' का प्रयोग इनसे पूर्व किया जाता है। जैसे-

- The Republic of Ireland.
- The Dominican Republic.
- The united states.
- The united kingdom etc.

ⓐ He visited Mexico and the United States.

ⓑ They went to Canara and then the united kingdom.

(24) Work के साथ सामान्यतया 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

- He is on his way to work.
- She is at work.
- They haven't back from work yet.

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Types of conjunction

Co-ordinating Conjunction

- It joins the sentences or clauses of same or equal rank.

यह एक समान तरह के वाक्यों और clauses को जोड़ता है।

Ex- and, but, or, nor
For, so, as well as
Therefore, then, else
still, while
Whereas [either—or
neither—nor.
not only—but also—.
both—and.
Scarcely/Hardly—when
No sooner—than.
Whether—or.
such—that
As—as,
so—as.
rathen—than]

इन्हें correlative conjunction भी कहा जाता है।

Sub-ordinating conjunction

- It joins the sentences of unequal ranks.

यह दो अलग-अलग प्रकार या कोटि के वाक्यों को जोड़ता है।

Ex- As, When, where, How, why whom, who, Which, What, that unless, untill, before, after, lest, as, if, as soon as, incase so that.

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Cumulate - इकट्ठा करना

Advorse — opponant.

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- Types of co-ordinating conjunctions :-

① Copulative Co-ordinating conjunction or Cumulative " conjunction :-

and ,
as well as
not only — but also.

② Adversative co-ordinating conjunction :→
(विरोधी स्वभाव को जोड़ने के लिए)

but , still
yet.

While

③ Alternative co-ordinating conjunction -
इसमें चुनने की आजादी होती है।

Either — or
Neither — nor
or
nor

④ Illative coordinating conj -

Illustration - व्याख्या करना

कारण या निष्कर्ष बताने वाले।

- because

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- so
- therefore
- hence
- Thus.

Clause- The part of the sentences which contains its own subject and verb.
वाक्य का वह भाग जिसके पास अपना subject और verb होता है clause कहलाता है।

Two types-

① Independent clause:- It is independent by to show its meaning.
यह अपना अर्थ बताने के लिए स्वतंत्र होता है।

इसे principal clause (P.C) भी कहा जाता है।

Ex. He is an honest boy.

Ram is playing and Seema was watching
Independent clause (P.C) — Independent clause

② Dependent Clause- It is depends upon principal clause to show its meaning.
यह अपना अर्थ देने के लिए Independent clause (P.C) पर निर्भर करता है।

* इसे subordinate clause भी कहते हैं।

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* subordinate clause हमेशा subordinating conjunction से शुरू होते हैं।

I know Ravi who helped you.
Independent clause (P.C) Dependent clause.

I went that place which was very horrible.
Indepe. C. (Principal clause) Dependent clause

TYPES OF SENTENCES -

1- Simple sentence :-

It contains one principal clause.
इसमें केवल एक principal clause होता है।

1 Sub + 1 predicate

Ex.
Ex • He is a good boy.
• The train was late.

2. Compound sentence :- It contains at list two principal clause.
इसमें कम से कम दो principal clause होते हैं।

• The moon rose and everything looked bright.
P.C Principal clause.

Ex • Ram and shyam are playing.
• Mohit is going and shyam is coming.

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③ Complex sentence :-

one Principal clause + one or more than Subordinate C

PC sub-ordi SC Co-ordi SC

- It contains one principal clause and one or more than one sub-ordinate clause.
- ~~इसमें केवल एक principal clause और एक या एक से अधिक sub-ordinate clause होता है।~~

Ex- I punished Ravi who broke my chair and whose father was my teacher.
P.C S.C Co-ordinate conj S.C

I punished Ravi, who broke my chair which I bought yesterday.
P.C S.C

④ • Mixed sentence :- It contains at least two principal clause and atleast one subordinate clause.

Rohan went to market and there, Sohan gave him the book which he needed.
P.C P.C S.C.

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- Conjunction words :-

(न के बराबर) Scarcely / Hardly —— When ∴ always use
(बहुत मुश्किल से) " than
" then } No use
" but

- He had (Past perfect) scarcely complited the work then (When) other file came. (Past indefenite)

- Hardly / scarcely + Past perfect + When + Past Indefinite Tense.

- Though / Although (यद्यपि) — yet (comma) (✓)
but (✗)

Although he is rich but (yet) he is honest.

- As soon as (जितना जल्दी हो सके) -
As soon ----- as.

- He was going there an wants as soon as to reach there.

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- Though or Although :-

Though या Although के बाद 'yet' का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि Problems सदैव but, or, else, वत का प्रयोग करके दिए जाते हैं।

Ex. Although he is rich yet he does not exploit the poor.

Note- वैसे 'yet' के स्थान पर comma का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है लेकिन Although के साथ comma और Though के साथ yet a comma का प्रयोग बेहतर माना जाता है।

Although He is poor, he is honest.
Though He is poor yet he is honest.

- 'As soon as.....

As soon as... का प्रयोग यह दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है कि कोई कार्य तुरन्त होता है अर्थात् एक ही समय में एक कार्य सम्पन्न होता है और ठीक तुरन्त बाद दूसरा।

ex. He assisted me as soon as I cried for help.
As soon as I have the information I'll tell you.

Note- जब Future की चर्चा हो तो 'as soon as' के साथ will का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

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- 'No sooner ..... than'

No sooner के साथ हमेशा than का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
यह conjunction वर्तमान काल (Present Tense) और भूतकाल (Past tense) दोनों में use हो सकता है।

Inversion → Helping verb + subject

No sooner ⟶ than (✓)
then (✗)
but (✗)
else (✗)

ex. No sooner did we reach the station than the train started. (Past tense)

No sooner does we reach the station than the train starts. (Present tense)

Note- No sooner से जब वाक्य प्रारम्भ होता है तो subject के पहले did या had का प्रयोग किया जाता है तथा दूसरे clause को than के बाद रखा जाता है।

No sooner + did + S + V_1 + than + clause.
No sooner + had + S + V_3 + than + clause.

- यदि No sooner के साथ past tense (Indefinite और perfect) या present (Inde + Perfect) है तो than के बाद वाला sentence past tense (Inde + Perfect) या present Indefi + Perf. में ही होगा।

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• 'Not only ..... but also'

• इस conjunction का या तो एक subject की दो qualities (विशेषताएँ) दिखाने के लिए use किया जाता है या दो subjects की एक common quality:

• He is not only rich but also generous.

Sentence के पहले हिस्से में कही गई quality या action का repetition नहीं होना चाहिए।

He is not only rich but also he is generous.

Note① Not only ... but also की संरचना में sequence of Parts of speech का होना नितान्त आवश्यक है अर्थात् जो parts of speech 'not only' के बाद आयेगा वही part of speech 'but also' के बाद भी आयेगा।

② verb सदैव दूसरे कर्ता (sub.) के अनुसार प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Not only the students but also the teacher is playing.
I-sub II-sub Verb

Imp. • Use of 'lest', Unless and Until :-

तीनों का नकारात्मक अर्थ है अतः इन तीनों के साथ नकारात्मक (Negative) शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है क्योंकि lest का अर्थ है so that .... not (ताकि ... न)।

Ex. Run fast lest, you should miss the train.

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Unless you work hard you will fail.

Wait here until I come.

Note- 'should' एक मात्र ऐसी Auxiliary verb है जो केवल 'Lest' के बाद प्रयोग की जा सकती है जैसे -

Take care lest you should fail.
(so that you may not fall).

- Unless, Until तथा Lest के साथ 'not' का use नहीं होता है।
- Else -

यदि should के स्थान पर would या May का use किया जा रहा हो तो वहाँ Lest के स्थान पर else का use होगा।

Ex- Run fast ~~lest~~, you should miss the train.

(i) Run fast else, you would/may miss the train.

(ii) Leave on time, else you would miss the train.

(iii) Give him food, else he may die.

Note- else के बाद 'but' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। than का नहीं। जैसे-

It is nothing else/anything else/every thing else but (not than) vanity.

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• 'Both ..... and'

'Both' के बाद 'and' का प्रयोग होता है न कि 'as well as' का।

Ex- Both Ram and Shyam were present there.

Note- Verb हमेशा plural होता है।
Both का प्रयोग Negative sense में नहीं होता है।

• 'So ..... as' and 'As ..... as' -

इन दोनों का प्रयोग positive degree में दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की तुलना करने के लिय किया जाता है।

'So .... as' का प्रयोग Negative वाक्य में होता है।

ex The problem is not so difficult as you think.

किन्तु 'As .....as' का प्रयोग Affirmative तथा Negative दोनों ही प्रकार के वाक्यों में किया जाता है।

Ex- She is as good as you.
She is not as good as you.

Note- As ... as का प्रयोग positive या Negative वाक्यों में किया जा सकता है परन्तु so ... as नकारात्मक वाक्यों में अधिक सामान्य है।

He is not so/as old as he looks.

Birds do not fly as fast as aeroplane.

Exception- सकारात्मक भाव में 'As' clause के बाद 'So' clause आती है। As a leader behaves so do the follower.

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Note- Difference between 'so as' and 'such as' :-

'so as' उद्देश्य (purpose) के विषय में बताता है जबकि 'such as' परिणाम (Result) के विषय में। जैसे-

She did M com. so as to get a job.

The condition was such as to make all sad.

- Rather / Other ..... than'

Other, than के द्वारा follow किया जाता है but के द्वारा नहीं।

He has no other claim than his wealth.

Ex- Geeta is no other than my sister. (✓)

Geeta is no other but my sister. (X)

I would rather have the pen but pencil
I would rather have the pen than pencil

- The reason / The reason why .... that'

The reason, the reason why के साथ that का प्रयोग किया जाता है। because, on account of, due to etc का नहीं।

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Ex. The reason why Pintoo is absent is ~~because~~ he is ill.
The reason why Pintoo is absent is that he is ill.

- 'Either..... or'

Either..... or का प्रयोग 'दो में से कोई एक' के अर्थ में होता है। Either के बाद हमेशा or का प्रयोग होता है न कि nor का क्योंकि यह positive sense में use होता है।

Ex. Either Mohan or Sohan has broken the window.
- Either I or you are to blame.
- Either you or I have done this job.

- verb का प्रयोग बाद में आने वाले subject (Noun या pronoun) के अनुसार किया जाता है।

- 'Neither..... nor' -

इसका प्रयोग 'दो में से कोई भी नहीं' के अर्थ में होता है।
Neither के बाद हमेशा nor का प्रयोग होता है न कि or का।

Ex- Neither Ravi nor Raju was seen.
Neither did I read nor did I write.

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- 'Because', 'As' and 'Since' –

Because, As तथा since conjunctions of Reason के बाद so / therefore / thus का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

Ex- • Because they came late, therefore they did not see the P.M. (X)

Because the came late, they did not see the P.M. (✓)

- Because he abused her, so he was punished. (X)

Because he abused her, he was punished. (✓)

- Because he did not work hard so / thus / therefore he failed to get good marks. (X)

Because he did not work hard, he failed to get good marks. (✓)

- As she is ill, so she will not attend the class. (X)

As she is ill, she will not attend the class.

- 'Not / Never ..... or' –

Not / Never के साथ 'or' का प्रयोग किया जाता है 'nor' का नहीं।

Ex- → I have never spoken to him nor written to him. (X)

I have never spoken to him or written to him. (✓)

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- Radha did not break it nore lose it. (x)
  Radha did not break it or lose it. (✓)

- 'When' and 'While' -

  जब एक कार्य के समाप्त होने के बाद दूसरा action किया जाता है तो when का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex- The students stopped making when the teacher came in. (✓)
The students stopped making while the teacher came in.

जबकि while का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में एक ही समय में दो कार्य साथ-साथ होने का बोध कराने के लिए होता है।

Ex- i- Lata danced while her friend sang a disco song. (Two statements showing a contrast)

ii- The little girl was playing while her mother was cooking the food.

iii- You are very tricky while your brother is very simple.

- What / Who / Whom / Which / Whose -

what / who / whom / which / whose आदि (Interrogative words) तथा when / why / where / how / how long / how fare / how much, आदि (Interrogative तथा Relative Adverbs) के पहले किसी conjunctions 'that, as to' आदि का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

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ex- • Subham asked me that who he was. (x)
• We don't know that where Neha lived. (x)
• We don't know the time when he will come. (x)
• We don't know when she will come. (✓)

imp • 'And' -

Relative pronouns (Who, whom, whose, what, which and that) के पहले 'And' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

ex- She is good girl, and who is my student. (x)
She is good girl who is my student.

⇒ Ram, Shyam, Mohan and Kunal.
↓
(No use of comma)
Ram or Shyam or Mohan or Kunal.
↓
(No use of comma)

• Ram, shyam, Mohan, kunal (x)

• Doubt या Doubtful -

Doubt या Doubtful के बाद whether/if तथा that का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

i- It is doubtful whether there'll be any seats left.

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ii- One of the members expressed doubt if the minister was an atheist.

iii- Do you doubt that he will come today.

iv- We are not doubtful that she will attend the class.

Note- यदि वाक्य affermative हो तो 'if/whether' का प्रयोग किया जाता है परन्तु यदि Interrogative या Negative हो तो 'that' का प्रयोग किया जाता है जैसे —

We are not doubtful that she will attend the class today. (✓)

- 'As' and 'like' -

As के साथ सामन्यतया Nominative case (कर्ता कारक) का प्रयोग होता है जबकि 'like' के साथ objective case (कर्म कारक) का।

(i) I don't love a student as her. (x)
ob. case

I don't love a student like her. (✓)

(ii) He runs as fast as me. (x)
He runs as fast as I. (✓)
Sub. case

(iii) He helps a man as me. (x)
He helps a man like me. (✓)
He helps a man as I do. (✓)

- He runs as fast like me. (x)
He runs as fast as I. (✓)

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→ 'If' and 'Whether' –

If or whether का प्रयोग 'कि' के अर्थ में

Reporting verbs – ask, want to know, enquire, demand etc. or R.V + object के बाद

Reported speech के पहले Indirect speech में होता है।

Ex- He said, "Are you writing a letter?"
He asked me if/whether I was writing a letter.

→ Whether का प्रयोग preposition के बाद होता है न कि If or that का।

Ex-i. My father was a bit panic about whether he could meet the challenge or not. (✓)

ii. My father was a bit panic about if/that he could meet the challenge or not. (✗)

→ Whether का प्रयोग infinitive (to + V_1) के पहले होता है न कि If or that का।

Ex (i) Greeta is not sure whether to go there or not.

(ii) Greeta is not sure if/that to go there or not.

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Note- Whether के बाद हमेशा 'or' आता है। जैसे-
I do not know whether he will come or not.

→ 'That' —

That का प्रयोग Indirect speech में Reporting verb और Reported speech के बीच किया जाता है।

Ex-
- He told me that she would go.
- The patient replied that he was feeling better.

Note- That का प्रयोग Interrogative अथवा Imperative Expression के साथ नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे-

(i) She asked him that what his name was. (X)
She asked him what his name was. (✓)

(ii) Rakhi said that to give her book. (X)
Rakhi said to give her book. (✓)

→ 'Suppose' —

Suppose का अर्थ है 'possibility (सम्भावना) और If का अर्थ होता है 'sense of guessing (अनुमान के भाव से) अतः इन दोनों का प्रयोग वाक्य में एक साथ नहीं किया जाता है।

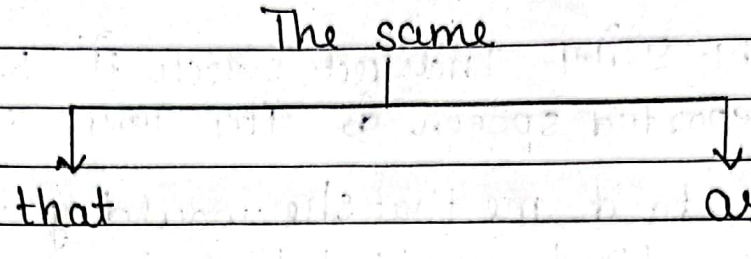
Example-

Suppose if you face a terrorist what will you do? (X)
(यह गलत वाक्य है इसमें से If को हटाना (Eliminate) पड़ेगा।

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→ 'The same' and 'Such' –

The same के बाद that अथवा as का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

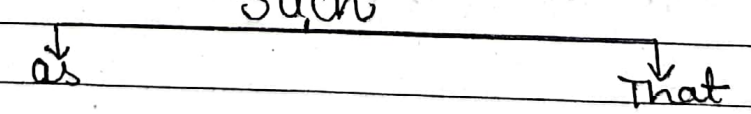


Note-① The same के बाद 'that' का प्रयोग किया जाता है जब इसके बाद verb स्पष्ट (clear) रूप से दिया हुआ है। जबकि As का प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब verb स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं दिया हुआ हो जैसे –

- This is the same book as was lying on the table. (✗)

This is the same book that was lying on the table. (✓)

② The same के पश्चात Relative pronoun 'who/which' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है अपितु 'that' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।



Ex- (i) Ram is not such a good leader as we expected. (✗)

(ii) Divyanshu ailment was not such as to come us anxiety. (✓)

(iii) She is not such a fool as to believe that. (✓)

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Note: (1) Such के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है जब cause (कारण) तथा Result (परिणाम) का बोध हो।

Such वाला clause में कारण (Cause) तथा that वाला clause में परिणाम (Result) होता है।

पुनः यदि such के बाद verb हो तो such के बाद that का प्रयोग किया जाता है या such का प्रयोग pronoun के रूप में होतो as की जगह that का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे –

- Such was her beauty that all like her. (✓)
- There was such a noise in the meeting that we could not hear ourselves. (✓)

'Such + noun + as' का अर्थ होता है—

"ऐसा ----- जैसा / जो।"

- He is not such a student as we expected.

such that का अर्थ होता है – "ऐसा कि"।

- Her behaviour was such that everybody felt hurt.

(2) यदि 'such or same' का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में हो तो such के बाद as और same के बाद that का प्रयोग किया जाता है जैसे-

i There were not such accident as you mentioned.

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ii It is the same box that you required.

iii He is the same man that you met yesterday.

(3) कुछ क्रियाओं के बाद हमेशा Noun या pronoun + as का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे -

define, depict, describe, mention, portray, regard, represent, and treat etc.

i- He regards me as his son. (✓)

ii- He regard me his son. (x).

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