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Syntax

Syntax का अर्थ है वाक्य निर्माण के नियम (Rules for Sentence Building)। वाक्य में शब्दों का एक दूसरे से सम्बन्ध होता है इसे Relation of words to one another कहा जाता है। विभिन्न प्रकार के शब्दों में जैसे Subject और Verb में Relative Pronoun और उसके Antecedent में अपना एक विशेष प्रकार का मेल (Agreement or Concord) होता है। इस मेल (Agreement or Concord) के अपने कुछ नियम होते हैं। अतः Syntax में Relation of words to one another के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न प्रकार के शब्दों के मेल नियमों (Rules of agreement or Concord) का अध्ययन करते हैं। एक विद्वान के शब्दों में,

"Syntax treats of the relations of words or group of words to one another in sentences."

A Relation of words to one another

(Rules of Agreement or Concord)

Subject और Verb का सम्बन्ध

नियम 1. Verb का—Number और Person—Subject (कर्त्ता) के Number और Person के अनुसार होता है—Singular Subject के साथ Singular Verb और Plural Subject के साथ Plural Verb का प्रयोग होता है।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को पढ़िए—

1. **A boy runs** on the road.
2. **He goes** to school.
3. **They run** on the road.
4. **Boys go** to school.

यहाँ इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि Noun मूलतः एकवचन (Singular Number) होता है उसमें 's' या 'es' लगाने पर वह बहुवचन (Plural Number) बन जाता है जबकि Verb मूल रूप में बहुवचन Plural Number में होता है और उसमें 's' या 'es' लगाने पर वह एकवचन Singular Number बन जाता है, जैसे—

Singular Number

boy
man
box
goes
runs
sings

Plural Number

boys
men
boxes
go
run
sing

} (Noun)
} (Verb)

ध्यान दीजिए—

उदाहरण (1) में A boy एकवचन में है अतः क्रिया run में 's' उसे एकवचन बनाने के लिए लगाया है।

इसी प्रकार उदाहरण (2) में 'He' एकवचन है अतः क्रिया go में -es उसे एकवचन बनाने के लिए लगाया गया है।

उदाहरण (3) में They बहुवचन (Plural Number) में है तथा क्रिया run भी बहुवचन है, इसलिए उसमें They के साथ run में 's' नहीं लगाया गया है।

उदाहरण (4) में Boys भी Plural Number में है तथा क्रिया go भी Plural Number में है अतः go में यहाँ 'es' नहीं लगाया गया है। इस नियम को हम इस प्रकार सूत्र में व्यक्त कर सकते हैं।

Singular Subject	—	Singular Verb
Plural Subject	—	Plural Verb अतः संक्षेप में
S	=	S
P	=	P

यहाँ यह भी ध्यान रखें कि—

is, was और has — Singular Verb हैं।

are, were और have — Plural Verb हैं।

I के साथ am का प्रयोग करते हैं।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को देखिए—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Vimal plays hockey. | } | (Singular Subject = Singular Verb) |
| 2. Sita sings a song. | | |
| 3. He writes a letter. | | |
| 4. She drinks water. | | |
| 5. Boys play hockey. | } | (Plural Subject = Plural Verb) |
| 6. Girls sing a song. | | |
| 7. They write a letter. | | |
| 8. We drink water. | | |

Exercise :: 1**Correct the following sentences :**

- Children is shouting in the field.
- Boys runs on the road.
- Is bananas sweet?
- These leaves is green.
- Stars shines at night.
- Teachers loves good students.
- We was playing hockey in the evening.
- She have done it.
- They is singing a song in the class.
- We loves each other.
- Ram and Mohan is absent from the class.

अपवाद (Exceptions)

इस नियम के दो अपवाद हैं—

1. **Dare not** और **need not** ऐसे दो Verbs हैं जो **Singular Subject** के साथ भी **Plural Form** में रहते हैं।

Examples :

- (i) She need not go.
(ii) He dare not attack me.

देखिए she और he दोनों Singular Subject हैं फिर भी need तथा dare में 's' या 'es' नहीं लगाया गया है।

2. ऐसे वाक्यों में जिसमें कोरी कल्पना, इच्छा या शर्त आदि (**wish, condition, supposition**) का भाव झलकता हो तो वहाँ **Singular Subject** के साथ भी **Plural Verb** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) I wish I were the President of India.
(ii) I wish it were possible.
(iii) He ordered me as if he were my master.
(iv) If I were you, I do it.

विशेष—कुछ Verbs जैसे save, live, bless का प्रयोग Singular Subject के साथ किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) God save the king!
(ii) Long live Indo-Soviet friendship.
(iii) Lord bless you!

◀ Exercise :: 2 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

1. I wish I was a king.
2. Pakistan dares not attack India.
3. He needs not write more on this subject.
4. God saves the queen.
5. Though he was king of England. I would say the same.
6. If I was you. I would never do that.

- नियम 2. ऐसे वाक्यों में **Preposition** से पहले आने वाले **Noun** के **Number** और **Person** के अनुसार ही **Verb** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

इस प्रकार के वाक्यों में बनावट इस प्रकार हैं—

Noun + Preposition + Noun and the Verb

सूत्र—N + P + N + V

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को देखिए—

1. **The cost** of production of cement **is** very high.
2. **The merit** of these books **is** well known.

उदाहरण (1) में cost of तथा उदाहरण 2 में merit of के अनुसार ही क्रिया (Verb) का प्रयोग हुआ है।

◀ Exercise :: 3 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

1. The details of the incident was not known.
2. Your views on this subject is very old.
3. Sweet is the uses of adversity.
4. The condition of the people living in the village are very bad.
5. The smell of these flowers are very sweet.


नियम 3. इनमें **of** के पहले ऐसे शब्द प्रयोग किये जाते हैं जिनकी संख्या अनिश्चित है का बोध होता है। इस प्रकार के वाक्यों में **of** के बाद आने वाले **Noun** के अनुसार **Verb** का **Number** और **Person** लिखा जाता है।

वाक्यों की निम्नलिखित बनावटों को देखिए—

Indefinite Number	+	of	+	Noun
A Number	+	of	+	boys
Most	+	of	+	the boys
Some	+	of	+	the men
Heaps	+	of	+	cups
Lots	+	of	+	troubles

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को देखिए—

1. A number of **boys are** absent.
2. A quarter of **it is** good.
3. A quarter of **them are** good.
4. Two thirds of the **site is** lovely.
5. Two thirds of the **boys are** absent.
6. Half of **it is** good.
7. Half of **them are** bad.
8. A part of the **mango is** rotten.
9. A part of the **mangoes are** rotten.
10. Lots of **men have** come.
11. Lots of **person has** been prepared.
12. About 30 percent of **votes have** been polled.
13. About 30 percent of the **amount has** been spent.
14. A plenty of **men are** cowards.

 **विशेष—**

- यदि Number के पहले the का प्रयोग है तो Verb सदैव Singular रहता है क्योंकि The Number का अर्थ निश्चित संख्या से है; जैसे—

The Number of boys is increasing.

- यदि of के पहले (percent न हो) The percentage रहे तो Verb—Singular होगा।

The percentage of illiterate persons is very high.

- यदि 'lots' के बाद of के बदले किसी Infinitive का प्रयोग हो, तो ऐसी हालत में lots को Singular माना जाता है; जैसे—

There **is** still **lots** to do.

◀ Exercise :: 4 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

1. The number of Seats in the Medical College have been doubled.
2. There are still lots to decide.
3. Heaps of sand are lying on the bank.
4. A number of questions has been set.
5. There is a number of books in the library.
6. A variety of improvements has been suggested.

नियम 4. (i) कुछ Nouns ऐसे होते हैं जिनका Singular तथा Plural एक होता है; जैसे deer, sheep, fish, couple, pair आदि इन शब्दों के प्रयोग के अनुसार इनका Verb-Singular या Plural प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (i) Many sheep are grazing in the field. | (Plural) |
| (ii) The sheep is under the tree. | (Singular) |
| (iii) Many deer are running in the forest. | (Plural) |
| (iv) The deer was sitting in the field. | (Singular) |

(ii) यदि score, hundred, thousand, dozen के पूर्व संख्या का प्रयोग होता है तो 's' नहीं लगाया जाता।

Examples :

- (i) I bought **five dozen** pencils.
- (ii) My mother gave me **six hundred rupees**.
- (iii) **Thousands of rupees** were spent.
- (iv) **Dozen of books** were distributed.

(iii) कुछ Nouns देखने में Singular हैं किन्तु प्रयोग उनका Plural में होता है—cattle, people, poultry, gentry, police, public आदि।

Examples :

- (i) **Cattle** are grazing in the field.
- (ii) The **police** have arrested the thief.
- (iii) The **people** of England are rich.
- (iv) The **gentry** of the town were invited.

(iv) कुछ Nouns देखने में Plural प्रतीत होते हैं किन्तु इनका प्रयोग Singular की भाँति होता है—news, innings, Physics, Economics, Mathematics, Civics आदि।

Examples :

- (i) **Mathematics is** a difficult subject.
- (ii) The **news** of his death **is** true.
- (iii) **Physics is** his favourite subject.
- (iv) We won the match by **an innings**.
- (v) **Civics is** an important subject.

- (v) कुछ Nouns का Plural नहीं होता। वे Singular में ही प्रयोग किये जाते हैं—scenery, furniture, hair, bread, advice, information, luggage, poetry, machinery, offspring आदि।

Examples :

- (i) The **scenery** of Kashmir **is** charming.
 (ii) Milton's **poetry is** difficult.
 (iii) The **furniture** of my class **was** disposed of.
 (iv) Her **hair has** turned white.
 (v) His **advice is** valuable.
 (vi) Your **information was** right.
- (vi) कुछ Nouns केवल Plural में ही प्रयोग होते हैं।
 Names of Instruments or Tools — scissors, spectacles
 Articles of Dress — trousers, socks, shorts, pantaloons
 Some other Nouns — alms, thanks, wages, annals, riches, premises, tidings

Examples :

- (i) My **spectacles are** very costly.
 (ii) Her **scissors are** blunt.
 (iii) **Riches have** wings.
 (iv) My trousers are dirty.
 (v) Alms were given to the beggars.

विशेष—

- इन शब्दों के पूर्व यदि a pair of का प्रयोग हो तो Verb Singular हो जाती है; जैसे—A pair of trousers has been made for me.

- (vii) निम्नलिखित Nouns Singular में प्रयोग होते हैं।

Name of Diseases — measles, mumps.
 Name of Games — cards, billiards.

Examples :

- (i) **Billiards is** a kind of games.
 (ii) **Mumps is** a dangerous disease.
 (iii) **Measles has** broken out in the village.
 (iv) **Cards is** popular in our country.
- (viii) Material और Abstract Nouns सदैव Singular में प्रयोग होते हैं—iron, gold, silver, copper, kindness, sympathy, water, milk, rice, wheat, childhood, friendship, womanhood, brick, stone आदि।

Examples :

- (i) **Gold is** a costly metal.
 (ii) My **sympathy is** always with you.
 (iii) **Rice is** grown in India in a large quantity.
 (iv) This building is made of brick and stone.

◀ Exercise :: 5 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

1. Many deer is running in the field.
2. She bought five dozens pencils.
3. Thousands of rupees was spent.
4. Cattles are grazing in the grassland.
5. The police has arrested the thief.
6. American people is rich.
7. The gentry of the town was invited.
8. The news are true.
9. Physics are a difficult subject.
10. The sceneries of Kashmir are charming.

कुछ अन्य नियम

1. जब **Collective Noun** के बाद सीधे **Verb** का प्रयोग हो और उसका अर्थ एक प्रतीत हो तो **Singular Verb** अन्यथा **Plural Verb** का प्रयोग करना चाहिये।

Examples :

- (i) The **Committee** was unanimous on this point.
- (ii) The **Committee** were divided in their opinions.
- (iii) The **jury** selected **its** speaker.

2. यदि वाक्य का **Subject** कोई ऐसा **Noun** हो जिससे निश्चित **weights, measures, amount** या **distance** का बोध हो तो **Plural** रहने पर भी **Singular Verb** प्रयोग किया जाता है, क्योंकि इनसे मात्रा का बोध होता है, संख्या का नहीं।

Examples :

- (i) **Fifteen miles** is a long way to walk.
- (ii) **Five rupees** is equal to five hundred paise.

☞ विशेष—

- Fifteen miles से दूरी का और five rupees से मात्रा का बोध होता है।

3. किसी देश के नाम तथा **title** के साथ **Singular Verb** का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- (i) **The United States of America** is a great Country.
- (ii) **Arabian Nights** is a popular book.

4. कुछ वाक्यों में **Singular Noun** के बाद एक **Preposition** आये और उसके बाद उसी **Noun** को दोहराया जाये तो **Verb—Singular** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) **Ship after ship** is selling by.
- (ii) Letter after letter has been written by him.
- (iii) One hour after another (hour) has passed away.

5. निम्नलिखित प्रकार के वाक्यों में Singular Verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) **To walk is** healthy.
- (ii) **Walking is** a good exercise.
- (iii) **How to walk this is** a problem.
- (iv) **That he is poor is** known to me.

6. यदि Adjective का प्रयोग Noun की भाँति हो और वह बहुत से व्यक्तियों/वस्तुओं के लिये कर्ता का काम करे तो Verb-Plural होता है।

Examples :

- (i) **The rich are** happy.
- (ii) **The poor are** unhappy.
- (iii) **The virtuous are** blessed.

7. Many a/an तथा more than one के साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- (i) **Many a man was** killed.
- (ii) **More than one boy was** killed.

◀ Exercise :: 6 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

1. The committee is not unanimous in their opinions.
2. The board have decided to elect two new members.
3. The crowd move forward.
4. There are eighty rupees in my pocket.
5. Thirty miles are long distance to walk.
6. More than one men were rewarded.
7. Many a books have been written.
8. Many a boy and girl was standing there.
9. The poor is unhappy.
10. Swimming are a good exercise.

Syntax of Pronoun

Personal Pronoun

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person	
<i>Singular Number</i>	I	you	he, she	Subject Form
	my	your	his, her	Possessive Form
	me	you	him, her	Objective Form
<i>Plural Number</i>	we	you	they	Subject Form
	our	your	their	Possessive Form
	us	you	them	Objective Form

नियम 1. यदि वाक्य में भिन्न-भिन्न Person एक वचन में आयें तो सबसे पहले Second Person, उसके बाद Third Person तथा अन्त में First Person लिखा जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) **You, he and I** were playing in the field.
- (ii) **You and I** are going to school.
- (iii) **He and I** were singing together.

सूत्र— II + III + I (Person) 2 + 3 + 1	= 231 का सूत्र प्रयोग करना चाहिए।
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नियम 2. वाक्य यदि बहुवचन (Plural Number) में है तो स्थिति भिन्न हो जाती है।

Examples :

- (i) We, you and they must attend the class.
- (ii) You and they must help one another.
- (iii) We and you must play there.

सूत्र— I + II + III (Person) 1 + 2 + 3	= 123 का सूत्र प्रयोग करना चाहिए।
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नियम 3. It का प्रयोग Pronoun में Third Person के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है—

- (i) **It** से दूरी, समय, मौसम या अन्य प्राकृतिक घटना का बोध कराया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) It is fifteen miles to Agra.
- (ii) It is morning.
- (iii) It is summer.
- (iv) It is raining.
- (ii) **It** का प्रयोग Infinitive, Gerund तथा Clause के Case in Apposition में भी प्रयुक्त किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) It is not easy to say. (Infinitive)
- (ii) It is sad that he is dead. (Clause का Case in Apposition)
- (iii) **It** का एक अन्य प्रयोग देखें।

Examples :

- (i) **It** is **he** who called you.
- (ii) **It** is **I** who said so.

नियम 4. (i) **Distributive Pronoun (each, every, one, either या neither)** का प्रयोग।

Examples :

- (i) **Everyone** of them **has** a blanket.
- (ii) **Every man** and woman **was** killed.
- (iii) **Each** of them **has** gone.
- (iv) **Neither** of the two views **is** good.
- (v) **Is either** of your sisters working?

यदि वाक्य का Subject each, every, one, either, neither हो तो Singular Verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(ii) यदि **each** का प्रयोग **Plural Noun** या **Pronoun** के बाद हो तो **Verb—Plural** प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- (i) We **each** wish to rise.
- (ii) The wheels **each** have twelve spokes.

(iii) **One, every one, any one, no one, some one, no body, and some body** का प्रयोग **Singular Verb** के साथ किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) Everyone knows this. (Singular)
- (ii) Many of them know this. (Plural)
- (iii) No one knows this. (Singular)
- (iv) Both of them know this. (Plural)
- (v) Some one has said so. (Singular)
- (vi) One hardly knows what to do. (Singular)
- (vii) Some are born great. (Plural)
- (viii) Some say he is sharper. (Plural)
- (ix) Nobody was there to rescue the child. (Singular)

(iv) **None—(no one)** का संक्षिप्त रूप है फिर भी यह साधारणतया **Plural** में ही प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) None **are** so deaf as those who will not hear.
- (ii) None but fools **have** ever believed it.
- (iii) None of his poems **are** well known.

None का ही **Singular** प्रयोग देखें—

Examples :

- (i) None **praises** him more than I.
- (ii) None of the students of this class **is** guilty.

(v) **Former, latter, following** तथा **undersigned** का प्रयोग 's' लगाकर नहीं किया जाता है।

Example :

- (i) Correct the **following**.

(vi) **Interrogative Sentences** में **Verb 'to be'** के बाद आने वाला **Noun** या **Pronoun** ही **Subject** होता है। अतः उसी के अनुसार **Verb** का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- (i) What proof **are these** tears?
- (ii) Why **are they** not going to school?
- (iii) Who **is he**?
- (iv) When **does he** go to school?
- (v) When **do you** read your book?

विशेष—उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में 'to be' फार्म के Verb बाद में आने वाले कर्ता के रूप में प्रयोग किये गये हैं।

(vii) यदि **Subject** कोई **Relative Pronoun** हो तो **Verb** उसके **Antecedent** के अनुसार होता है।

Examples :

- (i) The man **who is** here is my friend.
- (ii) The men **who are** here are my friends.

प्रथम वाक्य में who man का तथा द्वितीय वाक्य में who men के antecedents हैं अतः उन्हीं के अनुसार is या are का प्रयोग किया गया।

(viii) **Who, which, whom, whose, that—Relative Pronoun** के रूप में प्रयोग किये जाते हैं।

Examples :

- (i) It is **I who have** helped you.
- (ii) She is one of **those who do** not accept this view.
- (iii) It is **I who am** your friend.

(ix) किसी भी Pronoun का Person, Number तथा Gender अपने पूर्ववर्ती Noun के अनुसार होता है।

Examples :

- (i) **He** should obey **his** parents.
- (ii) **They** should obey **their** parents.
- (iii) **You** should obey **your** parents.
- (iv) **We** should obey **our** parents.
- (v) **One** must love **one's** Country.

निम्नलिखित शब्दों का प्रयोग इस प्रकार करें—

1. **Each-other** का प्रयोग दो के लिए—

Example :

- **Ram and Shyam** love **each other**.

2. **One another** दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों के लिए—

Example :

- **Ram, Shyam and Mohan** love **one another**.

3. **Relative Pronoun "who"** मनुष्यों के लिए—

Example :

- The boy **who** is sitting with me, reads in my class.

4. **Which** का प्रयोग वस्तुओं या जानवरों के लिए—

Example :

- I bought a watch **which** gives correct time.

5. **Whom** का प्रयोग—

Example :

- This is the **man whom** I gave my pen.

6. **Whose** का प्रयोग—

Example :

- This is the **man whose** father is a doctor.

7. **Reflexive Pronoun** का प्रयोग इस प्रकार करें—

Examples :

- (i) He **himself** did the work.
- (ii) I **myself** helped the poor man.

◀ Exercise :: 7 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

1. One must do his work carefully.
2. Seema and Renu love one another.
3. Ram, Shyam and Hari hate each other.
4. It is me who did it.
5. Either of the roads lead to the post office.

6. The man which is honest is trusted.
7. He took his younger brother with himself.
8. Myself went to see the circus.
9. Leave any thing what you do not like.
10. This book is my.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVE

Adjective का स्थान Noun के इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि उसका प्रयोग किस प्रकार का है अर्थात्

- Attributive use या
- Predicative use

USE OF ADJECTIVE

1. जब Adjective—'Noun' के पहले प्रयोग किया जाता है तो उसे Attributive use कहते हैं।

Examples :

- (i) A **good** book was bought by me.
- (ii) An **old** man came here.

2. जब Adjective का प्रयोग Verb के बाद हो तो उसे Predicative use कहते हैं।

Examples :

- (i) This book is **good**.
- (ii) She is **beautiful**.

विशेष—Attributive use में Adjective 'Noun' के पहले आता है जबकि Predicative use में Adjective के बाद Noun नहीं आता है।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को देखिए—

Attributive Use	Predicative Use
1. The lazy boy was punished.	The boy was lazy .
2. A young man came.	The man was young .
3. A beautiful lady was there.	The lady on the road was beautiful .
4. A white dog was barking.	The dog was white .

3. Adjective Phrase Noun के पश्चात आता है।

Examples :

- (i) Brutus was a man of **high character**.
- (ii) The boy **in the corner** is singing.
- (iii) The basket **with a handle** is costly.
- (iv) I met a lady **with blue eyes**.

4. Adjective के प्रयोग की मुख्यतः तीन अवस्थायें (Degree) होती हैं—

(i) Positive Degree, (ii) Comparative Degree, (iii) Superlative Degree.

- (i) **Positive Degree** में किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु का गुण/अवगुण बताया जाता है।


Examples :

- (i) Ram is a **good** man.
- (ii) Sita is a **beautiful** girl.
- (iii) He is **an** old man.

(ii) **Comparative Degree** में किन्हीं दो व्यक्तियों/वस्तुओं में गुण या दोष की तुलना की जाती है।

Examples :

- (i) Ram is **better** than Shyam.
- (ii) Sita is **more beautiful** than Kamla.
- (iii) This man is **older** than that man.

 **विशेष—**

- Comparative Degree में न्यूनतम दो व्यक्तियों/वस्तुओं का होना आवश्यक होता है।
- Comparative Degree में सामान्यतः than का प्रयोग होता है।

अपवाद—junior, senior, superior, inferior, prefer जैसे शब्दों के बाद than नहीं to का प्रयोग होता है।


Examples :

- (i) He is **senior to** you.
- (ii) She is **junior to** me.
- (iii) I **prefer tea to** coffee.
- (iv) This book is **superior to** that.

(iii) **Superlative Degree** में किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु के गुण की तुलना उस वर्ग या श्रेणी के समस्त व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं से की जाती है।

Examples :

- (i) Mumbai is **the biggest** city in India.
- (ii) He is **the wisest** boy in the class.
- (iii) This mango is **the sweetest** of all.

 **विशेष—**

- Superlative Degree दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों/वस्तुओं के होने पर ही प्रयोग की जाती है।
- Superlative Degree में इसके पूर्व 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

कुछ शब्दों का प्रयोग देखिये—

1. **Old, older, oldest का प्रयोग—**इन शब्दों का प्रयोग व्यक्तियों तथा वस्तुओं के लिए किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) Ram is an **old** man.
- (ii) Sita is **older** than Renu.
- (iii) Mahesh is the **oldest** man in my village.

2. **Old, elder तथा eldest का प्रयोग—**इन शब्दों का प्रयोग एक परिवार के सदस्यों तक सीमित रहता है।

Examples :

- (i) She is an **old** lady.
- (ii) She is my **elder** sister.
- (iii) Ankit is my **eldest** son.

विशेष—old के दो प्रकार के form हैं—

- (i) old, older, oldest
- (ii) old, elder, eldest

3. Correct use of Some Words (कुछ शब्दों का प्रयोग)

'Some' and 'Any'

- (i) **Some** का प्रयोग **Affirmative Sentence** में तथा **Any** का प्रयोग **Negative** या **Interrogative Sentence** में किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) He will buy **some** books. (Affirmative Sentence)
 (ii) She will not buy **any** books. (Negative Sentence)
 (iii) Have you bought **any** books. (Interrogative Sentence)

विशेष—hardly, scarcely, barely—semi negative हैं। अतः इनके साथ भी any का ही प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (i) She has **hardly any** food.
 (ii) He will **scarcely do any** thing.

- (ii) प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य में यदि निवेदन या निमंत्रण का भाव प्रदर्शित हो तो **some** का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- (i) Will you have **some** coffee?
 (ii) Will you give me **some** money, please?

- (iii) **Negative Sentence** में **Any** का प्रयोग **not** के साथ होता है **no** के साथ नहीं।

Examples :

- (i) I have not **any** money.
 (ii) You have not **any** thing.
 (iii) I have **no any** money.—Incorrect है।

विशेष—'Not' Adverb है जो 'Any' Adjective को modify करता है जबकि 'no' और 'any' दोनों Adjective हैं अतः दोनों का एक साथ प्रयोग अशुद्ध है।

4. **Each and Every** का प्रयोग—'Each' and 'Every' दोनों का हिन्दी रूपान्तर 'प्रत्येक' है किन्तु Each से Every शब्द ज्यादा व्यापक है। Each का प्रयोग 'निश्चित' एवं 'सीमित' संख्या के लिए किया जाता है जबकि Every का प्रयोग 'अनिश्चित व असीमित' संख्या के लिए होता है।

Examples :

- (i) **Every** seat was reserved.
 (ii) Two girls were seated on **each** bench.
 (iii) It rained **every** day in rainy season.
 (iv) There were five boys, **each** of them was weeping.

5. Little, A little, The little का प्रयोग

- (i) **Little** का अर्थ 'hardly any' (कुछ नहीं) से होता है। इसका प्रयोग सामान्यतः **Negative Sentence** में होता है।

Examples :

- (i) There is **little** hope of his success. (उसके सफलता की कोई आशा नहीं है)
 (ii) There is **little water** in the pitcher.

- (ii) 'A little' का अर्थ 'some though not much' (कुछ थोड़ा) होता है। इसका प्रयोग सकारात्मक (Positive) होता है।

Examples :

- (i) A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
 (ii) There is a little hope of his success. (उसके सफलता की थोड़ी आशा है)

- (iii) The little (थोड़ा किन्तु सब)

Examples :

- (i) He gave her the little money, he had.
 (ii) They lost the little money they had.

6. Few, A few, The few का प्रयोग

- (i) Few का अर्थ little की भाँति hardly any होता है जिसका प्रयोग Negative Sentence में किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) Few women can keep a secret.
 (ii) He has few friends in the school.

- (ii) A few का प्रयोग 'some' के अर्थ में Positive में होता है।

Examples :

- (i) A few boys in my class can speak Hindi.
 (ii) She wants a few books.

- (iii) The few का अर्थ थोड़ा किन्तु सब होता है।

Examples :

- (i) He gave her the few coins he had.
 (ii) The few words that she spoke were true.

7. Later, Latest, Latter और Last का प्रयोग

- (i) Later तथा Latest का अर्थ समय (time) सूचक होता है।

Examples :

- (i) Ram reached the college later than Shyam.
 (ii) What is the latest information?
 (iii) You came later than he.
 (iv) This is the latest edition of the book.

- (ii) Latter और last स्थिति (Position) अथवा क्रम (order) का बोध करते हैं; जैसे—

Examples :

- (i) The latter chapters of the book are not satisfactory.
 (ii) The last page of the book is very interesting.

Adjective के सम्बन्ध में विशेष जानकारियाँ

1. यदि एक ही साथ बहुत से Adjective का प्रयोग एक ही Noun के लिए करना हो तो इनका प्रयोग Noun के बाद किया जाता है।

Example :

- A man young, strong and intelligent.

2. यदि एक Adjective दूसरे से लम्बा हो तो छोटे Adjective को पहले रखना अच्छा होता है।

Example :

- An old and conscientious servant.

3. जब Adjective को किसी qualifying phrase के द्वारा बढ़ाया जाता है तो उसे हमेशा Noun के बाद रखते हैं।

Examples :

- (i) A man **dear to all**.

इसे इस प्रकार लिखना है—**A dear to all men.**

- (ii) A matter too **urgent** to be put off any longer.

(iii) A doctor **well practised** in all the arts of medicine and **worthy** of public confidence.

4. जब कोई Adjective title के लिए प्रयोग होता है, तो उसे भी Noun के बाद रखते हैं।

Examples :

- (i) Alexander **the great**.

(ii) Ashoka **the great**.

(iii) Akbar **the great**.

5. Adjective का Predicative use देखिए

Examples :

- (i) My father left me **poor**.

(ii) The judge declared him **guilty**.

◀ Exercise :: 8 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

1. You are junior than me.
2. I answered much questions.
3. The area of Delhi is bigger than Agra.
4. He has no any books.
5. He is the eldest man in my town.
6. He is better than me.
7. He is one of the better boys.
8. He is best boy in the class.
9. You are more cleverer than he.
10. A old man came here yesterday.

Syntax of Articles

Article दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

- (1) Definite Article—'The'
- (2) Indefinite Article—'A' and 'An'

Use of 'The'

1. 'The' का प्रयोग किसी खास व्यक्ति या वस्तु का उल्लेख करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Examples :

(i) **The** book you gave me was costly.

(ii) **The** boy you see is my brother.

2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

The Himalayas, The Ganga, The Jamuna, The Taj, The Red Fort, The Indian Ocean, The Persian Gulf, The Arabian Sea.

3. एकवचन (Singular Number) के Common Noun जब समस्त जाति का बोध कराते हैं तो उनके पहले The का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) **The** cow is a useful animal.
 (ii) **The** dog is a faithful animal.

4. यदि Proper Noun के पूर्व कोई Adjective हो तो The का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) **The** great Ashoka.
 (ii) **The** great Shakespeare.

5. धार्मिक पुस्तकों के नाम के पहले; जैसे—

The Ramayan, The Gita, The Bible, The Mahabharat, The Quran.

6. समाचार पत्रों के पूर्व; जैसे—

The Hindustan Times, The Times of India.

7. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

The sun, The moon, The earth, The sky, The equator

8. Superlative Degree के पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- (i) He is **the** best boy in the class.
 (ii) M. K. Gandhi was **the** greatest leader of India.

9. Comparative Degree में Adverb की भाँति प्रयोग होने पर 'The' का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- (i) The sooner, the better
 (ii) **The** sooner it is done, **the** better it is.
 (iii) **The** higher you go, **the** cooler you feel.

10. ऐसा Proper Noun जो Common Noun की भाँति प्रयोग होता है, उसके पहले The का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- (i) Kalidas is **the** Shakespeare of India.
 (ii) Kashmir is **the** Switzerland of India.

11. देशों के नाम के पूर्व The का प्रयोग होने से वहाँ के व्यक्तियों का बोध होता है; जैसे—

- (i) The English (English People)
 (ii) The French (The people of France)
 (iii) The Greek (The people of Greece)

12. कुछ ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं के पहले; जैसे—

- (i) The French Revolution
 (ii) The Second World War
 (iii) The Independence Day

13. जब कोई Adjective Noun की तरह प्रयोग हो।

Example :

- **The** rich prosper and **the** poor suffer.

Use of 'A'

1. 'A' का प्रयोग Countable Nouns के पूर्व किया जाता है यदि वे Consonant (व्यंजन) letters से प्रारम्भ होते हैं; जैसे—
a book, a cow, a table, a girl, a boy, a horse आदि।
2. जब U की आवाज 'यू' (yu) हो; जैसे—
a university, a european, a union, a utensil आदि।
3. जब 'O' की आवाज 'व' (w) हो; जैसे—
a one eyed man, a one rupee note आदि।
4. जब व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा का प्रयोग जातिवाचक संज्ञा के रूप में हो।
Example :
 - He is a Shylock.
5. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के साथ a का प्रयोग कीजिए; जैसे—
a noise, a pity, a nuisance, a bad cold, a headache, a temperature आदि।
6. Idiomatic phrases में a का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
all of a sudden, on a large scale, to be in a hurry, to be in a rage आदि।

Use of 'An'

1. जो शब्द Vowel से प्रारम्भ होते हैं; उनके पहले an का प्रयोग किया जाता है। (Vowel—a,e,i,o,u हैं); जैसे—
an elephant, an ass, an orange, an umbrella, an ink-pot आदि।
2. जिन शब्दों में h silent रहता है। उसका उच्चारण 'अ' से किया जाता है; जैसे—
an hour, an honest man, an honourable man, an heir आदि।
3. आधुनिक प्रयोग में hotel, historical तथा humble से पूर्व a का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
4. निम्नलिखित Abbreviations के पूर्व an का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
an M.A., an M.L.A., an M.P., an N.C.C., an F.I.R. an F.O., an S.P., an S.O., an S.O.S.

The Omission of Article

(Article का लोप)

1. Proper Noun के पहले किसी Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता; जैसे—
 - (i) *Incorrect* : The Allahabad is a big city.
Correct : Allahabad is a big city.
 - (ii) *Incorrect* : He is coming from the Agra.
Correct : He is coming from Agra.
2. Material Noun के पूर्व यदि अर्थ सामान्य हो; जैसे—
 - (i) *Incorrect* : The gold is a costly metal.
Correct : Gold is a costly metal.
 - (ii) *Incorrect* : The iron is a useful metal.
Correct : Iron is a useful metal.

3. विशेष अर्थ में यदि Material Noun का प्रयोग हो रहा है, तो The का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) The gold of my ring is impure.
- (ii) The water of this well is not polluted.

4. Abstract Noun के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (i) *Incorrect* : The Kindness is a human quality.
Correct : Kindness is a human quality.
- (ii) *Incorrect* : The honesty is the best policy.
Correct : Honesty is the best policy.

5. खेलों के नाम के पूर्व Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (i) *Incorrect* : I play the football.
Correct : I play football.
- (ii) *Incorrect* : She plays the hockey in the evening.
Correct : She plays hockey in the evening.

6. Elect, make, crown तथा appoint के बाद प्रयोग किये जाने वाले Noun के पहले Article नहीं लगता है; जैसे—

- (i) *Incorrect* : He was crowned the king.
Correct : He was crowned king.
- (ii) *Incorrect* : They elected him a monitor.
Correct : They elected him monitor.

7. Measles और Mumps के पहले The लगाया जाता है किन्तु अन्य बीमारियों के पहले नहीं जैसे—

- (i) *Incorrect* : He is suffering from the malaria.
Correct : He is suffering from malaria.
- (ii) *Incorrect* : The plague is a dangerous disease.
Correct : Plague is a dangerous disease.

8. जब Common Noun व्यापक अर्थ में प्रयोग किया जाता है तो उसके पहले Article नहीं लगता; जैसे—

- (i) *Incorrect* : A man is mortal.
Correct : Man is mortal.
- (ii) *Incorrect* : The mankind will always remember the Buddha and Jesus.
Correct : Mankind will always remember the Buddha and Jesus.

9. Plural Countable Nouns के पहले Article नहीं लगता; जैसे—

- (i) *Incorrect* : The dogs bark.
Correct : Dogs bark.
- (ii) *Incorrect* : The books are sold here.
Correct : Books are sold here.

10. Relations के पहले Article नहीं लगता है; जैसे—

- (i) *Incorrect* : The father has gone to the post office.
Correct : Father has gone to the post office.
- (ii) *Incorrect* : The mother is ill.
Correct : Mother is ill.

11. 'Kind of' और 'Sort of' के पहले Article नहीं लगता है; जैसे—

- (i) *Incorrect* : What kind of a woman is she?
Correct : What kind of woman is she?
- (ii) *Incorrect* : I do not like this sort of a girl.
Correct : I do not like the sort of girl.

12. School, college, university, temple, hospital, bed, prison, court, home आदि शब्दों के पूर्व सामान्यतः Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—
 (i) *Incorrect* : He goes to the school.
Correct : He goes to school.
 (ii) *Incorrect* : She goes to the hospital.
Correct : She goes to hospital.
13. यदि उद्देश्य बदल जाता है तो school, college, temple, hospital आदि के पूर्व Article लगता है; जैसे—
 (i) *Incorrect* : Some workers are going to temple to repair it.
Correct : Some workers are going to the temple to repair it.
 (ii) *Incorrect* : My brother went to college to see the principal.
Correct : My brother went to the college to see the principal.
14. Vocative case के Nouns के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—
 (i) *Incorrect* : Sit down, the boys.
Correct : Sit down, boys.
 (ii) *Incorrect* : Come here, the girls.
Correct : Come here, girls.
15. दिन, महीना तथा मौसम के पहले Article नहीं लगता है; जैसे—
 (i) *Incorrect* : She came here on the Sunday.
Correct : She came here on Sunday.
 (ii) *Incorrect* : The june is the hottest month.
Correct : June is the hottest month.
 (iii) *Incorrect* : If the winter comes, can the spring be far behind?
Correct : If winter comes, can spring be far behind?
16. निम्नलिखित Phrases में Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है; जैसे—
 (i) Last week, next year, next month,
 (ii) On duty, on sale, on foot, on demand, on land.
 (iii) By train, by air, by sea, by land, by hand, by name, by mistake, by letter आदि
 (iv) To give ear, to send word, to loose heart, to follow suit, to take, to task, to catch fire, to set soil
 (v) At sea, at night, at noon, at sun rise, at day break आदि।
 (vi) In trouble, in hand, in fact, in front of, in favour of, instead of आदि।

Repetition of the Article

नियम—

1. जब दो या दो अधिक Adjectives एक ही Noun के लिए प्रयोग किये जायें और उन्हें and द्वारा जोड़ा जाय तो Article को Adjective के पहले प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example :

- She saw a black and red horse.

यहाँ Horse के दो Adjective black and red प्रयोग किये गये हैं और a पहले Adjective black के पहले प्रयोग किया गया है। इसका अर्थ है कि एक ही घोड़ा काला और लाल दोनों रंग का है।

Example :

- She saw a black and a red horse.

इस वाक्य का अर्थ एक घोड़ा नहीं है। इसका अर्थ है कि उसने एक काला और एक लाल घोड़ा देखा। अर्थात् दो घोड़े हैं।

2. यदि Noun Plural में हैं तो Article को दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती है; जैसे—
 (i) *Incorrect* : The boys and the girls are going to school.
Correct : The boys and girls are going to school.
 (ii) *Incorrect* : The first and the second chapters are interesting.
Correct : The first and second chapters are interesting.
3. जब दो या दो से अधिक Nouns एक ही वस्तु/व्यक्ति के लिए प्रयुक्त किये जा रहे हों तो पहले Noun के पहले Article लगता है; जैसे—
Incorrect : The philosopher and the poet has come.
Correct : The philosopher and poet has come.
4. जब दो या दो से अधिक Nouns भिन्न-भिन्न व्यक्तियों/वस्तुओं के लिए प्रयोग किये जा रहे हों तो दोनों के लिए अलग-अलग Article का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
Example :
 ■ The philosopher and the poet have come.
 यहाँ Philosopher और poet दो अलग-अलग व्यक्ति हैं।
5. Half शब्द के बाद a तथा an दोनों में से कोई भी प्रयोग होगा; जैसे—
 (i) Half an hour.
 (ii) Half a month.
6. Such के बाद a तथा an दोनों का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
 1. I have not seen such a man.
 2. I have not seen such an interesting man.

COMMON ERRORS

Examples :

Incorrect Sentences	Correct Sentences
1. He is a honest man.	He is an honest man.
2. Cow is a useful animal.	The cow is a useful animal.
3. This is a best book.	This is the best book.
4. Sun rises in the east.	The sun rises in the east.
5. The man is social animal.	Man is a social animal.
6. Ganga is a holy river.	The Ganga is a holy river.
7. Mr. M.P. Shukla is a M.L.A.	Mr. M.P. Shukla is an M.L.A.
8. This is a interesting book.	This is an interesting book.
9. He is making noise.	He is making a noise.
10. He gave me an useful book.	He gave me a useful book.

◀ Exercise :: 9 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

1. Moon did not appear in the sky for several days in the rainy season.
2. Can you draw map of India?
3. Peacock is a national bird of our Country.
4. Only best quality goods is sold at this shop.
5. English is not easy language.
6. Mount Everest is the highest peak in Himalayas.

7. He took to the habit of smoking at early age.
8. He always gives me a valuable advice.
9. Always help poor and the weak.
10. An university degree is no guarantee for a job.

SYNTAX OF VERB

'A Verb is a doing word.'

"A Verb is a word used for saying something about some person or thing."—J.C. Nesfield

Verb चार प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. **Linking Verb**—जिस क्रिया में Complement होता है।

Examples :

- (i) He **is** a teacher.
- (ii) Mohan **was** a player.

2. **Auxiliary Verb**—सहायक क्रिया के रूप में प्रयुक्त शब्द।

Examples :

- (i) He **has** a book.
- (ii) You **are** going to school.

3. **Transitive Verb**—जिस क्रिया का object होता है।

Examples :

- (i) He **writes** a letter.
- (ii) You are **drinking** water.

4. **Intransitive Verb**—जिस क्रिया में कर्म की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

Examples :

- (i) The sun **shines** brightly.
- (ii) He **laughs** loudly.

Verb के प्रयोग के नियम

1. जब दो या दो से अधिक Singular Noun 'and' से जोड़े जाते हैं तो Verb 'Plural' प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) A **man** and his **wife** **have** come here to meet me.
- (ii) **Your horse** and **mine** (my horse) **are** both at the door.
- (iii) **You** and **he** **are** neighbours.
- (iv) **She** and **I** **are** friends.

2. यदि and से जोड़े गये Singular Nouns एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध कराये तो Verb 'Singular' होता है।

Examples :

- (i) **The magistrate** and **collector** **is** on tour.
- (ii) **The owner** and **manager** of the factory **has** come here.

विशेष—इस प्रकार के प्रयोग में प्रथम Noun के पहले Article 'The' का प्रयोग होता है।

3. यदि दोनों Singular Nouns के साथ 'The' का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो Verb—Plural प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) **The philosopher** and **the poet** **have** said so.
- (ii) **The owner** and **the manager** of the factory **are** dead.

इन वाक्यों में दोनों Nouns के पूर्व The का प्रयोग हुआ है।

4. यदि दो अंक and से जोड़े जाते हैं तो Verb 'to be' Singular का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) **Two** and **two** is four.
- (ii) **Five** and **five** is ten.
- (iii) **Nine** and **eight** is seventeen.

किन्तु **Two and two are four** भी शुद्ध माना जाता है।

5. कुछ ऐसे Singular Nouns हैं जो and से संयुक्त होते हैं और प्रयोग में बराबर आते हैं। दोनों एक दूसरे का जोड़ा प्रतीत होते हैं। यह दोनों मिलकर एक का ही बोध कराते हैं।

Examples :

- (i) **Slow and steady** wins the race.
- (ii) **Bread and butter** is a rich food.
- (iii) **Horse and carriage** is waiting at the gate.
- (iv) **The crown and glory** of life is character.
- (v) **Pen and ink** is required for me.

विशेष—Bread and water are the necessities of life. यहाँ Bread and water दो अलग-अलग वस्तुओं का बोध कराते हैं इसलिये Verb Plural प्रयोग हुआ है।

6. यदि दो Singular Nouns—and से जोड़े जायें किन्तु उनके पहले Each, Every या No का प्रयोग हो तो Verb Singular ही होता है।

Examples :

- (i) **Each man** and **each woman** is of the same opinion.
- (ii) Every John, Dick and Henry **wears** suit these days.
- (iii) No boy and no girl was present there.

7. जब दो या अधिक Singular Subjects either—or, neither—nor, or या nor से जोड़े जायें तो Singular Verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) **Either** Ravi **or** Hari **has** lost his book.
- (ii) **Neither** Ritu **nor** Anshu **is** present here.
- (iii) Mohan **or** Sohan **has** gone to Agra.

8. यदि एक Singular और दूसरा Plural Noun—either—or, neither—nor, or या nor से जोड़े जायें तो Plural Noun Verb के पास होता है और उसका Verb 'Plural' होता है।

Examples :

- (i) **Neither** Sita **nor** her friends **have** completed their work.
- (ii) **Either** you **or** your friends **are** wise.
- (iii) **He** **or** his brothers **have** done it.

9. जब कोई Singular Subject दूसरे Noun के साथ with, together with, as well as, besides से जोड़े जाये तो क्रिया पहले आये हुए शब्द के अनुसार प्रयोग की जाती है।

Examples :

- (i) **He** as well as his friends **has** won the prize.
- (ii) **No one** besides your brother **knows** the fact.
- (iii) **Neelu** with her sisters **goes** to school.
- (iv) **She** like her sister **is** intelligent.

10. जब दो Noun या Pronoun— not only-but also से जुड़ते हैं तो Verb क्रिया बाद वाले Noun के अनुसार लिखी जाती है।

Examples :

- (i) Not only he but also his **friends were** punished.
 (ii) Not only I but my brothers were also rewarded.

11. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के बाद as का प्रयोग किया जाना आवश्यक होता है; जैसे—
 regard, treat, represent, define, mention आदि।

Examples :

- (i) I **regard** him **as** my teacher.
 (ii) She **treats** me **as** a servant.
 (iii) We **represented** the case **as** we knew.
 (iv) **Mention** it **as** you know.

12. Conditional Sentences में if से प्रारम्भ होने वाला Clause Present Indefinite Tense में होता है, तो Principal Clause Future Indefinite Tense में।

Examples :

- (i) If you **come** I **shall help** you.
 (ii) If it **rains**, farmers **will be** happy.
 (iii) If she **comes**, I **shall go** with her.

13. यदि Principal Clause का Verb '**Past Tense**' में होता है तो Subordinate Clause का Verb भी Past Tense में ही होता है।

Examples :

- (i) He **said** that he **was reading** a book.
 (ii) They **said** that they **were playing** in the field.
 (iii) I **found out** that he **was** honest.
 (iv) He worked hard that he might pass.

14. यदि Subordinate Clause सार्वभौम सत्य (universal truth), आदत (habit) प्रदर्शित करता है तो Principal Clause के Past Tense रहने पर भी Subordinate Clause— Simple Present Tense में ही रहता है।

Examples :

- (i) He **said** that the sun **rises** in the east.
 (ii) He **said** that he **goes** for a morning walk daily.
 (iii) He **said** that dogs **bark** at strangers.
 (iv) You **said** that honesty **is** the best policy.

15. Tell के साथ lie तथा speak के साथ truth का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- (i) Do not **tell** a **lie**.
 (ii) **Speak** the **truth**.

16. यदि Principal Clause की क्रिया Present या Future Tense में होती है, तो Subordinate Clause की क्रिया किसी भी Tense में हो सकती है।

Examples :

- (i) Ram says that he is going to school.
 (ii) She says that she will go to Agra tomorrow.
 (iii) He will say that the book is easy.
 (iv) She will say that he did not teach her yesterday.

◀ Exercise :: 10 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

1. If you will come, I shall help you.
2. I have received your letter yesterday.
3. Hari reached the station before the train arrived.
4. I have written a letter to him yesterday.
5. He had gone to Mumbai last week.
6. He told me that she was ill for six days.
7. He said that he has passed.
8. I went into the room so that I may complete the essay.
9. He goes into the house that he might sleep.
10. Walk carefully lest you may fall.

SYNTAX OF NON-FINITES

NON-FINITES : AN INFINITIVE

Verb के Ist form के पहले 'To' लगाने से Infinitive का निर्माण होता है। Infinitive तीन प्रकार से प्रयुक्त की जाती है—

1. As a Noun
2. As an Adjective
3. As an Adverb

1. As a Noun

Examples :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (i) To obey our teachers is our duty. | (Subject of the Verb) |
| (ii) He likes to write a letter. | (Object of the Verb) |
| (iii) She is about to run . | (Object of a Preposition) |
| (iv) His hobby is to collect coins. | (Complement of the Verb) |
| (v) It is good to speak truth. | (Case in Apposition) |

2. As an Adjective

Examples :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) There is milk to drink . | (Qualifying a Noun) |
| (ii) This is a book to sell . | (Qualifying a Noun) |

3. As an Adverb

Examples :

- (i) This book is difficult **to solve**.
- (ii) This mango is sour **to eat**.
- (iii) He went to England **to study** law.
- (iv) She came **to see** off her sister.

नियम 1. Infinitive में साधारणतया Verb के पहले 'to' का प्रयोग होता है किन्तु निम्नलिखित अवस्थाओं में Infinitive का to लुप्त हो जाता है—

- (a) **Auxiliary Verb**—shall, should, will, would, may, might, can, could, must आदि के बाद to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Examples :

- (i) I should do it.
- (ii) She may go.
- (iii) He can go.
- (iv) We must obey our parents.

(b) **Ought** तथा **used** के पश्चात् **to** का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- (i) They ought **to help** him.
- (ii) He used **to go**.

(c) **Dare** तथा **need** के **Negative** तथा **Interrogative** रूप के बाद **to** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Examples :

- (i) He need not come here.
- (ii) Dare you say this?
- (iii) She dare not oppose me.

(d) **Hear, see, make, feel, watch, let, bid, behold** आदि क्रियाओं के **Object** के बाद **to** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Examples :

- (i) I heard him cry.
- (ii) I saw him change the wheel.
- (iii) I made him laugh.
- (iv) I watched him play hockey.

नियम 2. यदि **Sentence** में कई **Infinitive** का प्रयोग होना हो और वे **and** से जुड़े हों तो **to** पहले **Infinitive** के पहले ही प्रयोग करते हैं।

Examples :

- (i) I want **to read and write**.
- (ii) It is our duty **to serve, obey and respect** our teachers.

नियम 3. **Know** के बाद **how** तथा **Infinitive** का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।

Example :

- I do not know how **to swim**.

नियम 4. **Infinitive** के कुछ **Object** के रूप में प्रयोग देखिए।

Examples :

- (i) Anil agreed **to wait**.
- (ii) Seema failed **to do it**.
- (iii) He asked **to go**.
- (iv) I forgot **to post** the letter.

नियम 5. **Let** के बाद **Infinitive** का प्रयोग न तो **Active Voice** में होता है, न ही **Passive Voice** में।

Examples :

- (i) Let him go.
- (ii) Why was the enemy let go?

नियम 6. **The Split Infinitive**—इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि **Infinitive** के मध्य में किसी अन्य **Modifying word** का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिये।

Example :

- *Incorrect* : He went there in order **to personally inspect** it.
- *Correct* : He went there in order **to inspect** it personally.

Common Errors

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को देखिए—

Incorrect Sentences	Correct Sentences
1. I request you to kindly to help me.	I request you kindly to help me.
2. I hear you to speak of better days.	I hear you speak of better days.
3. We heard her to cry.	We heard her cry.
4. Let him to do what he likes.	Let him do what he likes.
5. You need not to go there.	You need not go there.
6. Bid him to finish the work.	Bid him finish the work.
7. This is not the time to be played.	This is not the time to play.
8. We expected to have sailed sooner.	We expected to sail sooner.
9. I shall try and come.	I shall try to come.
10. He had no choice but obey.	He had no choice but to obey.
11. I saw him to go.	I saw him go.
12. They did nothing but to dance and sing.	They did nothing but dance and sing.

◀ Exercise :: 11 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

1. You need not to worry.
2. I do not know how read.
3. Let him to go home.
4. He used go for a walk daily.
5. He need not to join the office.
6. He made us to laugh.
7. He was asked go to school.
8. I heard him to say so.
9. He dare not to come here.
10. Let them to read the book.

Non-finites : Gerund

Gerund Noun का कार्य करता है। Verb की first form में 'ing' लगाने से Gerund बनता है। हिन्दी में इसका अर्थ 'ना' होता है।

Example :

- Walking is a good exercise.
टहलना एक अच्छा अभ्यास है।
इस वाक्य में 'walking' Gerund है।

More Examples :

- (i) **Smoking** is a bad habit.
- (ii) They like **swimming** in the river.
- (iii) Seeing is **believing**.
- (iv) I like your **speaking** the truth.

(Subject)
(Object)
(Complement)

नियम 1. निम्नलिखित Verbs के बाद Gerund आता है, Infinitive नहीं; जैसे—

complete, consider, deny, enjoy, dislike, finish, give up, hate, remember, succeed, help, suggest, practise आदि।

Examples :

- (i) My father dislikes **gambling**.
- (ii) Your brother likes **swimming**.
- (iii) She considers **applying** for the post.

नियम 2. निम्नलिखित Verbs के बाद Infinitive आता है, Gerund नहीं; जैसे—

want, wish, refuse, promise, hope, offer, expect, decide, choose, attempt, pretend आदि।

Examples :

- (i) She attempted **to escape**.
- (ii) He wanted **to study** law.
- (iii) He hopes **to succeed**.
- (iv) You refused **to help** me.

नियम 3. कुछ ऐसे Verbs हैं जिनके बाद Gerund या Infinitive कुछ भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

like, learn, begin, continue, fear, intend, learn, love, prefer, stop, try, remember, propose

Examples :

- (i) She likes **smoking**.
She likes **to read** a novel.
- (ii) He prefers **eating** mangoes.
He prefers **to eat** mangoes.

◀ Exercise :: 12 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

1. He gave up to drink.
2. She avoids to see me.
3. The rain prevented me to go out.
4. Please, excuse me being late.
5. I plan leaving the city.
6. It is easy going further.
7. I am pleased meeting you.
8. He was punished to tell a lie.
9. The man was tired to walk.
10. He is fond of to play chess.

Non-finites : Participle

Participle भी Verb के Ist form में ing लगाने से बनता है; जैसे—

Go + ing = Going

Writ + ing = Writing

Participle तीन प्रकार का होता है—

1. Present Participle
2. Perfect Participle
3. Past Participle

1. Present Participle—कार्य जारी रहने का बोध कराता है—

Examples :

- (i) **Barking** dogs seldom bite.
- (ii) **Getting** late is a bad habit.

यहाँ barking और getting, Present Participle हैं।

विशेष—Present Participle में Verb के Ist form में ing लगता है।

2. Perfect Participle—उस कार्य का बोध कराता है जो भूतकाल में किसी समय पूर्ण हो गया था।

Examples :

- (i) **Having finished** his work, he went home.
- (ii) **Having taken** food, we went to market.

Having finished और Having taken—Perfect Participle हैं।

विशेष—Perfect Participle में Having के साथ Verb का IIIrd form लगता है।

3. Past Participle—कार्य के पूर्ण होने का बोध कराता है

Examples :

- (i) I saw a **wounded** bird.
- (ii) He got his **lost** pen.

यहाँ 'wounded' और 'lost' Past Participle हैं।

विशेष—क्रिया का IIIrd form Past Participle के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है।

नियम 1. जब दो कार्य एक साथ होते हैं, या एक कार्य दूसरे कार्य के तुरन्त बाद होता है, तब Present Participle का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) **Going** to Agra, he saw the Taj.
- (ii) **Turning** to the left, you will find the post office.

नियम 2. जब एक कार्य पूर्ण रूप से पूरा हो जाये तथा दूसरा कार्य होना हो तो Perfect Participle का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- (i) **Having worked** hard, he felt tired.
- (ii) **Having done** his work, he went to his house.

नियम 3. जब दोनों वाक्यों के कर्ता (Subject) भिन्न-भिन्न हों तो Participle का प्रयोग अशुद्ध माना जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) While going to school, a dog jumped at Sita.
- (ii) While Sita was going to school, a dog jumped at her.

नियम 4. Absolute के रूप में Participle का प्रयोग करते समय दोनों कर्ताओं (Subjects) का होना आवश्यक होता है।

Examples :

- (i) **Incorrect** : Being Sunday, I did not go to college.
Correct : **It** being Sunday, I did not go to college.
- (ii) **Incorrect** : Being a hot day, I did not come out of the house.
Correct : **It** being a hot day, I did not come out of the house.

नियम 5. यदि Verb के बाद पहले कोई Noun या Pronoun आता है तो find, like, feel, make, get, wish, want, have आदि का प्रयोग इस प्रकार होता है।

Examples :

- (i) She **got** her house **repaired**.
 (ii) He **found** the book **published**.

Common Errors

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को देखिए—

Incorrect Sentences	Correct Sentences
1. I saw a bird wounded.	I saw a wounded bird.
2. Being a very hot day, I did not go to office.	It being a very hot day, I did not go to office.
3. A coat being torn needs mending.	A torn coat needs mending.
4. Being jumped up he ran away.	Jumping up, he ran away.
5. I watched the rise sun.	I watched the rising sun.

◀ Exercise :: 13 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

- Being a cold night, I stayed in my house.
- Sitting on the gate a scorpion stung him.
- You kept me waited.
- A lost opportunity having lost never.
- The mother arrived, the children were glad.
- Written a letter, he posted it.
- Being jumped up, he ran away.
- Being very fine, we went out for playing cricket.
- His brother absent, I spoke to his sister.
- Lying under a tree, a snake bit her.

Syntax of Adverb

Adverb—Noun तथा Pronoun को छोड़कर शेष सभी Parts of speech की विशेषता बताता है।

Position of Adverb

(क्रिया-विशेषण का स्थान)

- जिस Adjective (विशेषण) को Modify करते हैं, उसके पहले प्रयोग किये जाते हैं।

Examples :

- (i) It is **very** hot today.
 (ii) He is a **very** good boy.

- Transitive Verb के प्रयोग होने पर Object के बाद Adverb आते हैं।

Example :

- Radha did her work **carefully**.

3. Intransitive Verb के बाद Adverb का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- (i) He runs **slowly**.
- (ii) She laughed **loudly**.
- (iii) He walks **slowly**.
- (iv) You spoke **foolishly**.

4. Preposition के पहले

Examples :

- (i) We sat **almost** in the shade.
- (ii) He stood **exactly** behind me.

5. Conjunction को Modify करने पर

Examples :

- (i) Tell me **precisely** how it happened.
- (ii) I shall go **only** when he comes.
- (iii) He did this **merely** because he was ordered.

विशेष—Enough का प्रयोग जब Adverb के रूप में होता है तो वह उस शब्द के बाद प्रयोग किया जाता है जिसको Modify करता है।

Examples :

- (i) Your pay is good **enough** for your work.
- (ii) He was kind **enough** to help me.
- (iii) He spoke of highly **enough** of what you have done.
- (iv) He was foolish **enough** to do his work.

6. समय का बोध कराने वाले Adverb-Intransitive Verb के पहले प्रयोग किये जाते हैं—

always, never, often, sometimes, generally, rarely, seldom

Examples :

- (i) He **always** laughed at a good joke.
- (ii) He **never** spoke about his own merits.
- (iii) He **often** came to see me.
- (iv) He **seldom** stayed with me for long.
- (v) He **sometimes** slept in my house.
- (vi) We **generally** go to bed late.
- (vii) I **rarely** go to my village.
- (viii) You **frequently** go out for a walk.

7. यदि वाक्य में मुख्य क्रिया तथा सहायक क्रिया दोनों का प्रयोग हो तो दोनों के मध्य में Adverb का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- (i) You have **clearly** explained everything.
- (ii) He has **never** gone to Agra.
- (iii) We shall **certainly** finish our work by tomorrow.

8. Adverb 'not' का प्रयोग सहायक क्रिया और मुख्य क्रिया के मध्य क्रिया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) He did **not** work hard.
- (ii) I have **not** seen him since Monday last.
- (iii) I shall **not** go there.
- (iv) You will **not** play here in the evening.

9. Adverb का प्रयोग 'to' और Infinitive के बीच अशुद्ध माना जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) I request you to **kindly** grant me leave. (Incorrect)
- (ii) I request you **kindly** to grant me leave. (Correct)

10. Infinitive को काटकर 'to' और Verb के बीच में 'not' का प्रयोग अशुद्ध माना जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) He advised me to not go there. (Incorrect)
- (ii) He advised me not to go there. (Correct)

11. Only के प्रयोग पर वाक्य का अर्थ निर्भर करता है।

Examples :

- (i) **Only** he promised to read the first chapter of that book.
यहाँ 'only' Adjective के रूप में 'he' को qualify कर रहा है।
- (ii) He **only** promised to read the first chapter of that book.
यहाँ 'only' Adverb है जो 'promised' को Modify कर रहा है। वाक्य का अर्थ है कि उसने केवल वादा किया निभाया नहीं।
- (iii) He promised **only** to read the first chapter of that book.
यहाँ 'only' Adverb है जो 'read' को Modify करता है जिसका अर्थ है उसने केवल पढ़ने का वादा किया।
- (iv) He promised to read **only** the first chapter of that book.
यहाँ only first को Modify कर रहा है जो Adjective है। यहाँ अर्थ है कि केवल पहले अध्याय का और अधिक नहीं।
- (v) He promised to read the first chapter of that book **only**.
यहाँ Adverb—only पूरे Phrase—of that book को Modify करता है। यहाँ अर्थ है उस पुस्तक का, किसी अन्य पुस्तक का नहीं।

उपरोक्त उदाहरणों से स्पष्ट है कि शब्द के प्रयोग पर ही वाक्य का अर्थ निर्भर करता है।

12. Very तथा much का प्रयोग

- (i) Very का प्रयोग Adverb तथा Adjective की Positive Degree के साथ होता है जबकि much का प्रयोग Comparative Degree के साथ किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) I am **very** sad. (Positive Degree)
- (ii) She runs **very** fast. (Positive Degree)
- (iii) He is **much** better than Hari. (Comparative Degree)
- (iv) You run **much** faster than I. (Comparative Degree)

- (ii) Present Participle के साथ 'very' तथा Past Participle के साथ 'much' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) It was **very** interesting. (Present Participle)
- (ii) It is **very** suprising. (Present Participle)
- (iii) He was **much** interested. (Past Participle)
- (iv) You are **much** shocked. (Past Participle)

(iii) यदि Past Participle के बाद Noun का प्रयोग या Past Participle Complement के रूप में प्रयुक्त हो तो 'very' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) It is a **very complicated** problem.
- (ii) He is a **very tired** child.
- (iii) She is **very confused**.
- (iv) I am **very pleased**.

13. '**Yet**' and **still** का प्रयोग—दोनों शब्द Adverb of time हैं। Yet का प्रयोग वाक्य के अन्त में तथा still का प्रयोग Verb के पहले किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) He hasn't come **yet**.
- (ii) You have not completed your work **yet**.
- (iii) He **still** works there.
- (iv) They are **still** in their house.

14. **Hardly**, **barely**, **scarcely** का प्रयोग—तीनों शब्द नकारात्मक अर्थ में प्रयोग किये जाते हैं।

Examples :

- (i) He has **hardly** any money.
- (ii) She **hardly** ever goes to market.
- (iii) He has **scarcely** any money.
- (iv) We were **barely** ten students in the class.

15. '**Of course**', '**certainly**'—निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को देखिए।

Examples :

- (i) There is **of course** an element of truth in this argument.
- (ii) He will **certainly** come to attend the function.

◀ Exercise :: 14 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

1. The flowers smell sweetly.
2. He was quite sorry to hear the sad news.
3. He is almost drunkard.
4. I am much glad to see you.
5. No one can write as neat as he does.
6. I can not walk no further day.
7. He carefully does his work.
8. He meets me often in the market.
9. Seldom you come to my school.
10. He only died yesterday.

Syntax of Preposition

A Preposition is a word placed before a Noun or Pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else.—**Wren & Martin**

जो शब्द किसी Noun/Pronoun का सम्बन्ध Sentence के अन्य शब्दों से कराता है, उसे Preposition कहते हैं।

Examples :(i) The book is **on** the table.(ii) The cat is **under** the table.

प्रथम उदाहरण में book और table का सम्बन्ध 'on' से तथा दूसरे उदाहरण में cat और table का सम्बन्ध 'under' से पता चलता है। अतः on और under—Preposition हैं।

Preposition चार प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. **Simple Preposition** ; जैसे—In, at, on, of, for, by, after, out आदि।

2. **Compound Preposition**; जैसे—About, above, before, among, around, behind, below, inside, outside, between आदि।

3. **Participle Preposition**; जैसे—Regarding, concerning, considering, during आदि।

4. **Phrase Preposition**; जैसे—In case of, on behalf of, according to, for the sake of, in order to, in place of, with regard to आदि।

Position of Preposition

1. साधारणतया Preposition—Object के पूर्व रखा जाता है किन्तु जब Object whom, which या what है तो Preposition वाक्य के अन्त में आता है।

Examples :(i) That is the man whom we were looking **for**.(ii) Which of these chairs did you sit **on**?

2. जब Object—Relative Pronoun '**That**' हो तो Preposition निश्चित तौर पर अन्त में रखा जाय।

Examples :(i) This is the man that we were looking **for**.(ii) This is the book that we were searching **for**.(iii) This is the woman that I spoke **of**.

3. जब Object—Relative Pronoun है परन्तु understood है, Preposition अन्त में आता है।

Examples :(i) This is the man (whom) we were looking **for**.(ii) This is the pen (which) I was talking **about**.

4. यदि दो भिन्न-भिन्न क्रियाओं के पश्चात् दो Preposition का प्रयोग होता हो तो दोनों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

Examples :(i) He has been thinking and looking for you. (Incorrect)(ii) He has been thinking about you and looking for you. (Correct)

5. निम्नलिखित Transitive Verbs के बाद तथा इन Verbs के Objects के पहले Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है—

ask, enter, inform, love, obey, order, resemble, resign, reach, sign, assist, ascend

Examples :(i) I **asked** him to go there.(ii) She **loves** Ram.(iii) I **entered** the bus and reached the station.(iv) He **obeys** his parents.(v) He **informed** me to go there.

6. निम्नलिखित का ध्यान रखिए—

(i) Time के लिए at प्रयोग करें जैसे—at noon, at night, at four O' clock etc.

- (ii) Day के लिए on का प्रयोग करें जैसे—on Sunday, on Monday, on Saturday *etc.*
 (iii) Month and year के लिए in का प्रयोग करें; जैसे—
 in August, in July, in March *etc.*
 in 1994, in 2003, in 2004 *etc.*

7. याद रखिए—

- (i) Travel by bus / car / train / sea / plane / air / boat.
 (ii) Travel on horse back / on foot / on bicycle.
 (iii) Arrive in a country or town.
 (iv) Arrive at (स्थान के लिए) station / a hotel / theatre / bus stop

Use of Some Important Prepositions

1. **In तथा Into का प्रयोग**—In का प्रयोग स्थिरता के लिए तथा into का प्रयोग गति (motion) के लिए किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) He is sitting **in** the room. (स्थान)
 (ii) They were **in** distress. (अवस्था)
 (iii) The teacher finished the course **in** a week. (समय)
 (iv) The outline of the map is **in** ink. (माध्यम)
 (v) He is **in** Mumbai. (दूरी)
 (vi) He was born **in** 1869. (समय)

गति या परिवर्तन की स्थिति में

Examples :

- (i) The fox fell **into** the well.
 (ii) The water was changed **into** ice.

2. **In तथा at का प्रयोग**—बड़े नगरों के लिए in तथा छोटे नगरों या स्थानों के लिए at प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) Sonia Gandhi lived **in** Delhi. (big city)
 (ii) He studied **in** England. (country)
 (iii) He lived **at** Daraganj **in** Allahabad.
 (iv) He met me **at** Sarnath **in** Varanasi.
 (v) The train is expected to come **in** two hours.
 (vi) The train is expected to come at 7 O' clock.
 (vii) The train will come **in** the morning.
 (viii) The train will come **at** midnight.

4. **Between तथा among का प्रयोग**—दो के लिए between तथा दो से अधिक होने पर among प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) The teacher distributed the oranges **among** the boys.
 (ii) The teacher distributed the oranges **between** Ram and Shyam.
 (iii) He divided his property **between** his two sons.
 (iv) He divided his property **among** his all sons.

5. **Beside और besides का प्रयोग**—Beside का प्रयोग समीप के लिए जबकि besides का प्रयोग अतिरिक्त के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) My friend sat beside me (by my side).
 (ii) There is a mango tree **beside** my house.
 (iii) Besides giving me a piece of advice, he gave me money.
 (iv) He gave me an apple **besides** mangoes.

6. **Since और for का प्रयोग**—**Since** 'निश्चित समय' बताता है जबकि **for** समय की अवधि (period of time) बताता है।

Examples :

- (i) He has been ill **since** Monday last.
- (ii) He has been ill **for** many days.
- (iii) He has been reading **for** two hours.
- (iv) She has been playing **for** a long time.
- (v) He has been reading **since** morning.
- (vi) He has been playing **since** Monday.

7. **From और to का प्रयोग**—**From** का अर्थ 'से' अर्थात् अलग होने से है—

Examples :

- (i) He came from Agra.
- (ii) He was absent from Monday.

To का प्रयोग 'को' जोड़ने के अर्थ में किया जाता है—

Examples :

- (i) He is going **from** Allahabad **to** Agra.
- (ii) He will be absent **from** Monday **to** Saturday.
- (iii) He went **to** Agra.
- (iv) He came **to** me.

8. **On, over above का प्रयोग**—**On** का प्रयोग वस्तु को स्पर्श करने की स्थिति में किया जाता है—

Examples :

- (i) The book is **on** the table.
- (ii) The cat is **on** the stool.

Over का प्रयोग स्पर्श की स्थिति में नहीं होता। वस्तु ऊपर होती है।

Examples :

- (i) The fan is moving **over** our head.
- (ii) The bridge is **over** the river.

Above का प्रयोग ऊपर छितराई हुई स्थिति में होता है।

Examples :

- (i) The birds are flying **above** the tree.
- (ii) The clouds are hovering **above** our head.

9. **With और by का प्रयोग**—**With** का प्रयोग instrument के लिए होता है।

Examples :

- (i) He cut the apple **with** his knife.
- (ii) The man killed the snake **with** an axe.

By का प्रयोग agent के रूप में होता है।

Examples :

- (i) He was killed **by** a mad man.
- (ii) I went to Agra **by** the bus.
- (iii) Ravan was killed **by** Ram.
- (iv) He reached Delhi **by** the train.
- (v) He sat **by** her.
- (vi) You are Jain **by** caste.
- (vii) I shall return **by** 3 O' clock.

10. Behind और after का प्रयोग—Behind (पीछे के लिए)**Examples :**

- (i) You did not look **behind**.
- (ii) The dog moves **behind** an elephant.

After (के पीछे)**Examples :**

- (i) The dog ran after a thief.
- (ii) She came here after sun set.

Common Errors**निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को पढ़िए—**

Incorrect Sentences	Correct Sentences
1. The fox jumped in the river.	The fox jumped into the river.
2. He was found guilty for murder.	He was found guilty of murder.
3. I went there in bus and came back by foot.	I went there by bus and came back on foot.
4. He is junior from me.	He is junior to me.
5. You did not invite him for the dinner.	You did not invite him to the dinner.
6. He prefers tea than coffee.	He prefers tea to coffee.
7. We laughed on him.	We laughed at him.
8. He agrees to me.	He agrees with me.
9. The man died from cholera.	The man died of cholera.
10. She is ill from fever.	She is ill with fever.
11. The man beat the snake by a stick.	The man beat the snake with a stick.
12. He has applied to the post.	He has applied for the post.
13. He was proud on his work.	He was proud of his work.
14. She knocked on the door.	She knocked at the door.
15. I warned him from the danger.	I warned him of the danger.
16. I agree with your proposal.	I agree to your proposal.
17. I am afraid from snakes.	I am afraid of snakes.
18. The train arrived on the station at time.	The train arrived at the station in time.

A few words followed by Appropriate Prepositions

- 1. Apply to a person, for a thing
- 2. Argue with a person, for or against a thing
- 3. Agree with a person, to a proposal
- 4. Ashamed of
- 5. Afraid of
- 6. Abounds in
- 7. Addicted to
- 8. Aware of
- 9. Apologise for
- 10. Access to
- 11. Adherence to
- 12. Allegiance to a person

-
13. Anxiety for
 14. Aptitude for
 15. Attack on
 16. Accountable to a person, for a thing
 17. Accustomed to, Acquainted with
 18. Angry at a thing, Angry with a person
 19. Astonished at
 20. Aim at
 21. Attend to a speaker
 22. Bargain with a person, Bargain for a thing
 23. Believe in
 24. Belong to
 25. Boast of
 26. Beware of
 27. Blessed with
 28. Complain against a person, complain of a thing
 29. Consist of
 30. Contrary to
 31. Call on a person, at a place
 32. Compare with similar things
 33. Contribute to a fund, condole with a person
 34. Certain of
 35. Confident of
 36. Congratulate on
 37. Contrary to
 38. Desirous of
 39. Differ with a person, on a subject
 40. Differ from or different from
 41. Die of a disease, die for a cause
 42. Depend on a person
 43. Desirous of some thing
 44. Enquire of a person, enquire into a matter
 45. Entrust any one with a thing, entrust a thing to anyone
 46. Familiar to a person, familiar with things
 47. Faithful to
 48. Fond of
 49. Free from
 50. Grateful to a person, grateful for a thing
 51. Guilty of
 52. Honest in
 53. Horrified at (sight)
 54. Hope for
 55. Impress a thing on a person, impress a person with a thing
 56. Indebted to
 57. Insist on, inclined to laziness

58. Infested with rats
59. Innocent of a change
60. Intimate with a person
61. Jealous of
62. Junior to
63. Knock at
64. Listen to
65. Liking for a person or thing, longing for a thing, look at a thing
66. Laugh at a person
67. Nomination of a person, to a post
68. Overwhelmed with grief
69. Opposition to a person
70. Inferior to, obedient to
71. Obligated to a person, for a thing
72. Part from a person, with a thing
73. Pray for a thing, to a person
74. Preface to a book
75. Prejudice against a person
76. Ponder over a subject
77. Rely on
78. Reduced to
79. Regret for something
80. Reply to a letter
81. Recover from an illness
82. Rule over a country
83. Search for something, search into a matter
84. Send for
85. Surrender to authority
86. Superior to
87. Sorry for
88. Thankful to a person, for a thing
89. Tired of doing thing
90. Trust in God
91. Useful to a person, for anything
92. Victim to
93. Void of
94. Want of anything
95. Wait for
96. Weary of wanting in something
97. Watch for a person, of thing, over an action
98. Warn against
99. Wonder at
100. Callous for a thing
101. Yield to somebody in a cause

◀ Exercise :: 15 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

1. He cut his finger by a knife.
2. What are you aiming?
3. He differs with his father.
4. My father congratulated me at my success.
5. There was no necessity of a meeting.
6. My father is good in English.
7. Select any pen out of this box.
8. Will you not agree with my proposal?
9. I am ill from fever.
10. It is ten in my watch.

Syntax of Conjunction

Conjunction वह शब्द है जो दो Words या Sentences को जोड़ता है।

Examples :

- (i) Ram **and** Shyam are brothers.
 - (ii) I called her **but** she did not answer.
 - (iii) Come here **or** go there.
- उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों में and, but और or Conjunction के रूप में प्रयोग हुए हैं।

Conjunction दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. Coordinating Conjunction
2. Subordinating Conjunction

1. Co-ordinating Conjunction

जो Conjunction दो स्वतंत्र (Independent) उपवाक्यों (Clauses) को जोड़ते हैं और अपना अलग अर्थ रखते हैं उन्हें Co-ordinating Conjunctions कहते हैं।

Examples :

- (i) He is poor **but** he is kind hearted.
 - (ii) He was ill **so** he did not go to school.
- इन उदाहरणों में but और so, Co-ordinating Conjunction हैं।

Co-ordinating Conjunction चार प्रकार के होते हैं—

- (1) **Cumulative Conjunction** (जोड़ने वाले); जैसे—and, as well as, not only-but also, both-and.
- (2) **Alternative Conjunction** (विकल्प बताने वाले); जैसे—either-or, neither-nor, or, otherwise.
- (3) **Adversative Conjunction** (विरोध बताने वाले); जैसे—but, yet, still, however, nevertheless.
- (4) **Illative Conjunction** (परिणाम बताने वाले); जैसे—so, therefore, for.

2. Subordinating Conjunction

Subordinate Clauses को जोड़ने वाले Conjunction ही Subordinating Conjunctions कहे जाते हैं।

Examples :

- (i) He can not run **because** he is weak.
 - (ii) We know **that** honesty is the best policy.
- यहाँ because और that—Subordinating Conjunction हैं।

Subordinating Conjunction नौ प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. समय (Time) बताने वाले; जैसे—when, after, before, as soon as, no sooner—than, till, until.
2. स्थान (Place) बताने वाले; जैसे—where, wherever.
3. कारण (Cause) बताने वाले; जैसे—because, since.
4. उद्देश्य (Purpose) बताने वाले; जैसे—that, so that, in order that, lest.
5. तुलना (Comparison) बताने वाले; जैसे—as—as, so—as, than
6. विरोध (Contrast) बताने वाले; जैसे—although, though, even, if, however
7. परिणाम (Result) बताने वाले; जैसे—So—that
8. शर्त (Condition) बताने वाले; जैसे—if, unless, in case
9. ढंग (Manner) बताने वाले; जैसे—as if, as far as, so far as

▶ General Rules ▶

नियम 1. And and but का प्रयोग

Examples :

- (i) Your brother came **and** met me.
 - (ii) Your brother came here **but** he did not meet me.
- दो समान वाक्यों को **and** तथा विरोध करने वाले वाक्यों को **but** जोड़ता है।

नियम 2. Both—and का प्रयोग

Examples :

- (i) **Both** Ram **and** his brother went there.
 - (ii) He is **both** a doctor **and** a lawyer.
- Both के बाद and का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

नियम 3. Or का प्रयोग

Examples :

- (i) I want a ball or a bat.
- (ii) Do you want to live in Agra **or** Lucknow?

Or दो में से एक विकल्प प्रस्तुत करता है। **Or** का प्रयोग 'नहीं तो' के अर्थ में भी होता है।

Example :

- Make haste or you will be late.

नियम 4. Either—or, neither—nor, not only—but also, जोड़े में प्रयोग किये जाते हैं।

Examples :

- (i) He was not only a politician but also a writer.
- (ii) Neither the teacher nor the students were present.
- (iii) Either you or your brother must go there.

नियम 5. Though या Although के साथ yet आता है but नहीं।

Examples :

- (i) *Incorrect* : Although he was poor but he was honest.
Correct : Although he was poor **yet** he was honest.
- (ii) *Incorrect* : Though he worked hard but failed.
Correct : Though he worked hard yet he failed.

नियम 6. No sooner के पश्चात् Verb का प्रयोग Interrogative की भाँति होता है और Than का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- (i) No sooner did he reach the station than the train started.
- (ii) No sooner did he see the lion than he ran away.

नियम 7. Scarcely तथा Hardly के पश्चात् When का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) He had scarcely entered the village when his father died.
- (ii) Hardly had he gone to bed when a thief broke into the house.

नियम 8. Such के बाद as का प्रयोग करें।

Example :

- I have such a book as you can not find elsewhere.

नियम 9. Unless और Until के साथ not का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

Example :

- *Incorrect :* He can not succeed unless he does not work hard.
- *Correct :* He can not succeed unless he works hard.

नियम 10. जहाँ If, when, whether, though का प्रयोग हो वहाँ that का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए।

Examples :

- (i) *Incorrect :* I doubt that he will pass.
Correct : I doubt whether (or if) he will pass.
- (ii) *Incorrect :* I asked Mohan that he go with me.
Correct : I asked Mohan if he went with me.

नियम 11. When तथा If के पश्चात् then का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

Examples :

- (i) *Incorrect :* When I buy these things then I will give you one of them.
Correct : When I buy these things, I will give you one of them.
- (ii) *Incorrect :* If I go there then I will call you.
Correct : If I go there, I will call you.

नियम 12. Lest (कहीं ऐसा न हो कि) के साथ should का प्रयोग होता है। Not का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

Example :

- *Incorrect :* Walk slowly lest you may not fall.
- *Correct :* Walk slowly lest you should fall.

नियम 13. 'As if' के प्रयोग से क्रिया Plural प्रयोग की जाती है।

Example :

- *Incorrect :* He talks as if he is mad.
- *Correct :* He talks as if he were mad.

नियम 14. किसी प्रश्नवाचक शब्द जैसे what, how, why, when, where आदि के पूर्व that नहीं लगाया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) *Incorrect :* I asked that how he went there.
Correct : I asked how he went there.
- (ii) *Incorrect :* She asked that who he was.
Correct : She asked who he was.

नियम 15. दो Future Indefinite एक साथ प्रयोग नहीं होते।

Examples :

- (i) *Incorrect* : If you will come I shall help you.
Correct : If you come, I shall help you.
- (ii) *Incorrect* : If it will rain, I shall not go to college.
Correct : If it rains, I shall not go to college.

नियम 16. As के बाद so का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए।

Example :

- *Incorrect* : As he is not here so he will not attend the meeting.
Correct : As he is not here, he will not attend the meeting.

नियम 17. Because का प्रयोग कारण बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

Examples :

- (i) He will not go to school **because** he is ill.
(ii) He was punished **because** he was late.

नियम 18. However का प्रयोग इस प्रकार करें।

Examples :

- (i) **However** poor he may be, he will not tell a lie.
(ii) Everyone was present. Hari, **however**, did not come.

Common Errors

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को पढ़िए—

Incorrect Sentences	Correct Sentences
1. When he came then I was not there.	When he came, I was not there.
2. He washed neither his hands or his face.	He washed neither his hands nor his face.
3. As soon as he came in then I went out.	As soon as he came, I went out.
4. Unless he does not work hard, he will fail.	Unless he works hard, he will fail.
5. He as well as you are innocent.	He as well as you is innocent.
6. Although he is poor but he is honest.	Although he is poor yet he is honest.
7. No sooner did he come then I went out.	No sooner did he come than I went out.
8. If it will rain, I shall not go out.	If it rains, I shall not go out.
9. Prevention is better then cure.	Prevention is better than cure.
10. Do so you like.	Do as you like.

◀ Exercise :: 16 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

- When I came, then you were sleeping.
- He is older then his sister.
- He looks as if he is tired.
- Though he is poor, but he is satisfied.
- Wisdom is better from diamonds.
- When there is life, there is hope.
- Although he worked hard but he failed.

8. You will not pass unless you do not work hard.
9. As soon as the bell rang than the boys left the class.
10. I shall stay here until he does not come.
11. Sarika is both wise or hard working.
12. We offered them both food as well as lodging.
13. We had scarcely heard the news then he wept.
14. Walk slowly lest you may not fall.
15. I doubt that he will pass.

◀ Exercise :: 17 ▶

Correct any four of the following sentences :

1. (i) I have come at Varanasi a month ago.
(ii) He prevented me to do it.
(iii) Gopal is ill for four days.
(iv) The rise and fall of the tide are due to the moon.
(v) The news of the war are good today.
(vi) One should not boast of his wealth.
2. (i) I prefer walking that swimming.
(ii) He died from fever.
(iii) He goes to the temple at 7 O'clock.
(iv) Of the two boys he was the most intelligent.
(v) She resembles to her father.
(vi) You are late always.
3. (i) From where you are coming?
(ii) My trouser are dirty.
(iii) I will avail this chance.
(iv) Themselves are responsible.
(v) Nowhere you can find such a nice man.
(vi) There is the best solution to every problem.
4. (i) The air of hills is cooler than low lands.
(ii) If I were him, I should not go.
(iii) A sterile range of mountains enclose almost the whole of his small state.
(iv) Nobody will be allowed to express their opinion.
(v) This is one of the most remarkable events that has happened this century.
(vi) You must forbid him coming.
5. (i) He needs a pair of spectacle.
(ii) The game has come to end.
(iii) Sohan and myself were present.
(iv) Her oldest brother is not here.
(v) He reached to the railway station in time.
(vi) Be kind to them who are poor.

◀ Exercise :: 18 ▶

Correct any four of the following sentences :

1. (i) Neither of them were there.
(ii) I do not understand that why he is so angry with me.
(iii) I am ill for two days.
(iv) No less than five boys were absent.
(v) He is a man whom I know is trustworthy.
2. (i) Do hit now as you forget.
(ii) She called you as a fool.
(iii) As he is rich, so he spends lavishly.
(iv) He walks as if he was drunk.
(v) Scarcely I had entered the room than the telephone rang.
(vi) Do you have some plan to go abroad?
3. (i) The jealousy is bad.
(ii) It is a good peotry.
(iii) He is in the debt.
(iv) Himalaya lie to North of the India.
(v) Is he in the jail?
(vi) More you get more you want.
4. (i) The child has been ill from three months.
(ii) He comes from a noble family.
(iii) Do not translate the essay word from word.
(iv) The car is parked on the gate.
(v) He resembles with my brother.
(vi) Never I have seen such a movie.
5. (i) The general as well as the soldiers are running away.
(ii) I avoid to go there.
(iii) My brother told me that the earth was round.
(iv) I move slowly lest I should not get tired.
(v) He complained for Ram to the teacher.
(vi) This is the same man who met me yesterday.

◀ Exercise :: 19 ▶

Correct the following sentences :

1. (i) Don't hanker for money.
(ii) Please knock on the door before you enter the house.
(iii) She ordered for his dismissal.
(iv) This food tastes sweetly.
(v) I am too happy to see you.
(vi) Neither of the films are worth seeing.
2. (i) This is the best of the two.
(ii) Mohan is a miser man.

- (iii) Indus is a long river in Punjab.
 - (iv) He has no any book.
 - (v) He is ill since Sunday.
 - (vi) We made him as our Captain.
- 3.
- (i) I am confident to win.
 - (ii) He hanged the map on the wall.
 - (iii) U.S.A. is the richest country of the world.
 - (iv) If my father will approve I will go to Bombay.
 - (v) He is one of those people who knows everything.
 - (vi) He as well as you are tired of the whole affair.

◀ Exercise :: 20 ▶

Correct any four of the following sentences :

- 1.
- (i) More you have, more you covet.
 - (ii) The Gold is a precious metal.
 - (iii) Mohan and Ram have lost his books.
 - (iv) Ask he to go.
 - (v) Waters of Ganga and Yamuna are said to be different in colour.
 - (vi) Whose cattle are this.
- 2.
- (i) I prefer coffee than tea.
 - (ii) He reached at the Railway station well in time.
 - (iii) He is an European, not a Asian.
 - (iv) I like to read Hindu.
 - (v) He runs very fastly.
 - (vi) Many a patriot have died for his motherland.
- 3.
- (i) He says he has a car beside a scooter.
 - (ii) The teacher called Ravi and asked him to describe about the incident.
 - (iii) I have been in this profession since five years.
 - (iv) Bread and butter are what we usually have for breakfast.
 - (v) The population Delhi is larger than Lucknow.
 - (vi) Of the two students, the one from Agra is the best.
- 4.
- (i) Ravi is the elder of all his two sons.
 - (ii) This wood is superior than that.
 - (iii) He was an afraid child.
 - (iv) He went to Lucknow by a car.
 - (v) I and he are working on a project.
 - (vi) Walk carefully lest you do not fall.
- 5.
- (i) It is the same watch which I purchased today.
 - (ii) He has gone to Mumbai Yesterday.
 - (iii) Myself can do it.
 - (iv) Your claim is prior than your sister's.
 - (v) Your knowledge is most perfect.
 - (vi) My brother is elder than me.

◀ Exercise :: 21 ▶

Correct four of the following sentences-

1. (i) Two miles are not a long distance.
(ii) He returned back only yesterday.
(iii) The news is very good to be true.
(iv) He is very interested in games.
(v) I have written this letter last evening.
(vi) Sun gives us life and light.
2. (i) This is one of the most interesting books that has ever been printed.
(ii) Knowledge is even more preferable than riches.
(iii) I forbade you not to enter this room.
(iv) Two years passed since my father died.
(v) He was angry upon me.
(vi) He carefully investigated into the case.
3. (i) It is I who is to blame.
(ii) There is intimacy between him and I.
(iii) A modest man does not boast his merits.
(iv) You are right to hold that opinion.
(v) They represented to go on strike.
(vi) When a person is tired they should relax for a while.
4. (i) We must help poors.
(ii) Physics are an interesting subject.
(iii) I convey my thank for his support.
(iv) One must love his country.
(v) He more prefers coffee than milk.
(vi) He is more braver than we expected.
5. (i) Sun rises in east.
(ii) He gave alm to the beggar.
(iii) The wages of sin are death.
(iv) He reached at the railway station quite well in time.
(v) He is my older brother.
(vi) Both the brothers love one another.

◀ Exercise :: 22 ▶

Correct four of the following sentences :

- (A) (i) Please inform me the details of your publications.
(ii) Every book and every journal in the library are in a bad shape.
(iii) I find getting up early in the morning more preferable.
(iv) It is true I had met her last year.
(v) He is the same man who came here yesterday.
(vi) Potatoes were introduced in India long before the coming of the British.

- (B) (i) He aims at to stand first this year.
(ii) He is too weak that he cannot walk.
(iii) Either the step taken is right or wrong.
(iv) He washed neither his hands or his face.
(v) She has no other aim but to see her mother.
(vi) It is four in my watch.
- (C) (i) Columbus invented America.
(ii) I am not on talking terms with him.
(iii) On seeing the snake he got too much afraid.
(iv) A ship swims on water.
(v) I congratulate you for your success.
(vi) The climate of India is hotter than England.
- (D) (i) The gold is heavier metal than iron.
(ii) Kind man will pity poor.
(iii) I went out for walk.
(iv) I know the French and the English languages.
(v) Why was gun powder's inventor.
(vi) His poetries are mystic.
- (E) (i) Three associates and myself chose the architect for the building.
(ii) Each of these prescriptions cause bloating and irritability.
(iii) Before I opened the door, I ring the doorbell.
(iv) Was any of the samples defective?
(v) Off into the horizon run the herd of buffalo.
(vi) Why must it always be me who cleans up the lounge?

◀ Exercise :: 23 ▶

Correct four of the following sentences-

1. (i) I am ill for two days.
(ii) When Hari came, then his brother was not there.
(iii) Sheeps and goats are grazing in the field.
(iv) Neither of them tell a lie.
(v) I am short in memory.
(vi) He is very angry of me.
2. (i) He gave me many interesting information.
(ii) The jury was divided in their opinion.
(iii) He enjoyed in the party.
(iv) One should respect his parents.
(v) He is superior than me.
(vi) The climate of Nainital is better than Kanpur.