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CHAPTER

The Parts of Speech

Parts of Speech की संख्या 8 है जो इस प्रकार हैं—Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection. एक-एक करके इनका उल्लेख नीचे किया जा रहा है।

|| The Noun ||

परिभाषा—किसी वस्तु, व्यक्ति, स्थान, गुण, कार्य या अवस्था के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।

Definition—A Noun is the name of a person, place, thing, quality, work or state (condition).

For examples—Ram, Sita, Taj Mahal, Choice, Wisdom etc.

Kinds of Noun

(A) **Proper Noun**—किसी विशिष्ट व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान के नाम को Proper Noun कहते हैं; जैसे—

Kalidas was the greatest poet of Sanskrit.

Delhi is the capital of India.

Kalidas, Sanskrit, Delhi तथा India—Proper Noun हैं।

विशेष—

- (i) Proper Noun का पहला अक्षर Capital Letter में लिखा जाता है।
- (ii) Proper Noun का Plural Number नहीं होता है।
- (iii) Proper Noun के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

(B) **Common Noun**—यह अपने वर्ग तथा किस्म की समस्त सामान्य वस्तुओं के लिए प्रयोग होता है। Common

का अर्थ है—"Shared by all"; जैसे—

King, mother, agent, woman, boy etc.

विशेष—Common Noun सामान्यतः Countable होते हैं।

(C) **Collective Noun**—व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के समूह को Collective Noun या समूहवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं; जैसे—

Crowd a collection of people.

Army a collection of soldiers.

अन्य उदाहरण—

1. A **gang** of robbers.
2. An **army** of soldiers.
3. A **class** of students.
4. A **bunch** of keys.

5. A **herd** of cattle.
6. A **flock** of birds.
7. A **team** of players.
8. A **band** of musicians.
9. A **batch** of boys.
10. A **bundle** of sticks.
11. A **catalogue** of books.
12. A **group** of persons.
13. A **hive** of bees.
14. A **library** of books.
15. A **party** of friends.

(D) **Material Noun**—किसी धातु के नाम को धातुवाचक संज्ञा या Material Noun कहते हैं; जैसे—
Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron etc.

(E) **Abstract Noun**—किसी कार्य, गुण या अवस्था के नाम को भाववाचक संज्ञा या Abstract Noun कहते हैं; जैसे—
Kindness, wisdom, bravery, cowardice, hatred, childhood, womanhood, sickness, poverty etc.

विशेष—

- (1) Abstract Nouns को केवल हम महसूस कर सकते हैं, उन्हें न देख सकते हैं, न ही स्पर्श कर सकते हैं।
- (2) जिस शब्द के अन्त में ness, ship, hood लगा रहता है; उसे Abstract Noun कहते हैं; जैसे—
kindness, childhood, manhood, whiteness, sickness, friendship etc.

नोट—Noun का एक दूसरा वर्गीकरण भी किया जाता है—

(i) **Countable Nouns**—जिन Nouns को हम गिन सकते हैं, जैसे—book, pen, boy, girl, sister, horse, cow, etc.

(ii) **Uncountable Nouns**—जिन Nouns की गणना नहीं की जा सकती है; जैसे—milk, gold, sugar, honesty, oil, kindness, poverty etc.

Case (कारक)

Nouns के कार्य भिन्न-भिन्न होते हैं। उनके Relations भी अलग-अलग होते हैं। उन्हीं के आधार पर Cases को तीनों भागों में विभाजित किया गया है—

1. **Nominative Case**—यदि Noun या Pronoun किसी Verb का Subject (कर्ता) होता है तो उसे Nominative Case में माना जाता है, जैसे—

(i) **She** goes to school.

(ii) **Hari** sings a song.

इन वाक्यों में She तथा Hari दोनों Nominative Case में हैं क्योंकि दोनों कर्ता (Subject) के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त हैं।

2. **Objective Case**—जब कोई Noun या Pronoun किसी Verb का Object (कर्म) होता है तो उसे Objective Case कहते हैं, जैसे—

(i) Ram writes **a letter**.

(ii) She goes **to school**.

(iii) He helped **her**.

इन वाक्यों में a letter, school तथा her Object के स्थान पर क्रिया के बाद प्रयोग किये गये हैं, अतः Objective Case हैं।

3. **Possessive Case**—स्वामित्व (Ownership) या अधिकार (Possession) का भाव प्रकट करने के लिए Possessive Case का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
This is **Sita's** pen.
यहाँ Sita's Possessive Case में है।

|| Exercise-1 ||

Change the following words into Abstract Noun :

man, friend, boy, brother, teacher, white, child

|| Exercise-2 ||

Write kinds of the Noun given below :

man, child, furniture, teeth, Ganga, Nainital, honesty, wisdom, army, class, family, gold, milk, oil, kindness, leadership.

|| Exercise-3 ||

Point out the Nouns in the following sentences :

1. Honesty is the best policy.
2. The crowd was big.
3. The elephant has great strength.
4. The king is just.
5. He gave me a bunch of grapes.
6. Never tell a lie.
7. Wisdom is better than strength.
8. We always speak truth.
9. The boys are playing.
10. We all love honesty.

|| Exercise-4 ||

Correct the following sentences :

1. India won the match by an inning.
2. The cattle is grazing in the field.
3. He bought five dozens oranges.
4. I saw lovely sceneries in Kashmir.
5. I am fond of a music.
6. He gave me several informations.
7. He has several furnitures.
8. Thanks is due to him.
9. Where is your spectacles?
10. Riches has wings.
11. I have three hundreds books.
12. The news are true.

|| Exercise-5 ||

Point out the Nouns in the following sentences :

1. Rakesh goes to Agra with his sister.
2. The crowd was very big.
3. The students are sitting in the library.
4. He is the man of great wisdom.
5. We all love honesty.
6. The Nile overflows its banks every year.
7. I believe in his innocence.
8. Never tell a lie.
9. Indira Gandhi was a brave lady.
10. My ring is made of gold.
11. Honesty is the best policy.
12. The earth moves round the sun.
13. Rama killed Ravan.
14. Mohan is the captain of the team.
15. Sarojini Naidu was the Nightingale of India.

The Noun : Number

जैसा कि आप पढ़ चुके हैं, Noun दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

- (i) Countable Noun
- (ii) Uncountable Noun

अतः Countable Noun को भी दो भागों में विभाजित किया जाता है—

- (i) Singular Number का Noun जैसे—boy, girl, cow, tree, book etc.
- (ii) Plural Number का Noun जैसे—boys, girls, cows, trees, books etc.

जो Noun एक व्यक्ति या वस्तु का बोध कराता है उसे Singular Number तथा जो Noun एक से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं का बोध कराते हैं उन्हें Plural Number कहा जाता है जैसा कि ऊपर के उदाहरण से स्पष्ट है।

Singular Number से Plural Number बनाने के नियम

1. सामान्यतः संज्ञा शब्दों (Noun Words) के अन्त में s जोड़ने से Noun Singular से Plural Number बन जाता है; जैसे—

Singular Number	Plural Number	Singular Number	Plural Number
Boy	Boys	Girl	Girls
Book	Books	Tree	Trees

2. Noun के अन्त में यदि s, ss, sh, ch या x हो तो उसके अन्त में es लगाने से Plural Number बन जाता है; जैसे—

Singular Number	Plural Number	Singular Number	Plural Number
Class	Classes	Brush	Brushes
Branch	Branches	Kiss	Kisses
Tax	Taxes	Box	Boxes
Bus	Buses		

3. (a) यदि Noun के अन्त में y हो तो y को हटाकर बहुवचन बनाने के लिए 'ies' कर दिया जाता है; जैसे—

Singular Number	Plural Number	Singular Number	Plural Number
Baby	Babies	Army	Armies
Lady	Ladies	Story	Stories
City	Cities	Duty	Duties

- (b) जिन Noun के अन्त में y हो और y से पहले कोई Vowel (स्वर) हो तो उसका Plural Number बनाने के लिए y के आगे केवल s जोड़ दिया जाता है, जैसे—

Singular Number	Plural Number	Singular Number	Plural Number
Monkey	Monkeys	Toy	Toys
Key	Keys	Tray	Trays

4. यदि Noun के अन्त में f या fe हो तो इसका Plural s या es जोड़कर तथा f या fe के स्थान पर ves करके बनाया जाता है; जैसे—

Singular Number	Plural Number
Chief	Chiefs
Roof	Roofs
Thief	Thieves
Life	Lives
Wife	Wives
Calf	Calves
Leaf	Leaves

5. O से समाप्त होने वाले Nouns में अधिकांश es लगाया जाता है; जैसे—

Singular Number	Plural Number
Mango	Mangoes
Buffalo	Buffaloes
Hero	Heroes
Potato	Potatoes

6. कुछ Nouns का Plural Number निम्नलिखित ढंग से बनता है; जैसे—

Singular Number	Plural Number
Man	Men
Woman	Women
Foot	Feet
Tooth	Teeth
Mouse	Mice
Louse	Lice
Goose	Geese
Ox	Oxen
Child	Children

विशेष—

- कुछ Singular Forms का प्रयोग सदैव Plural Forms अर्थ में किया जाता है; जैसे—cattle, people, gentry, poultry, etc.

Cattle—The cattle are eating the grass.

People—All the people have returned home.

- कुछ Plural Forms का प्रयोग केवल Singular Forms अर्थ में किया जाता है; जैसे—mathematics, physics, economics, politics, news, innings, etc.

- Compound Nouns को Principal Word में—s जोड़कर Plural Forms बनाते हैं।

Son-in-law	Sons-in-law
Daughter-in-law	Daughters-in-law
Step-son	Step-sons
Maid-servant	Maid-servants
Washerman	Washermen
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief

- कुछ Nouns के Singular व Plural Forms एक ही होते हैं; जैसे—

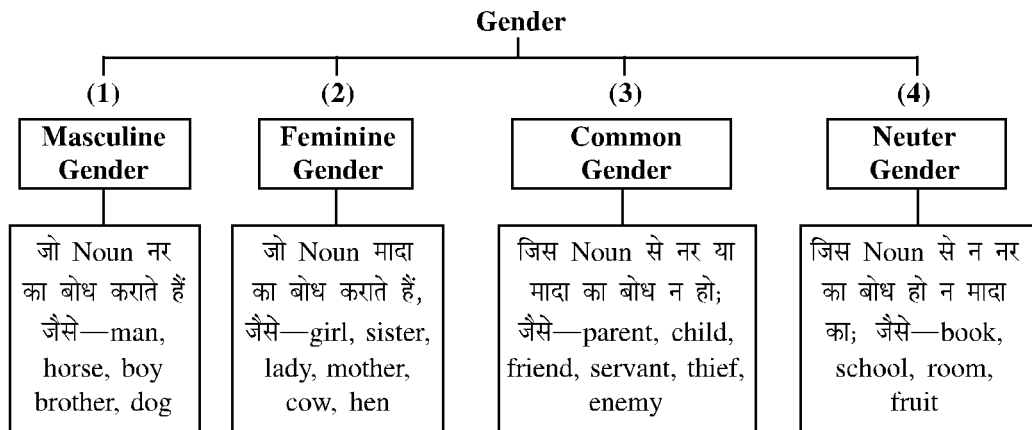
Deer	Deer
Sheep	Sheep
Fish	Fish

- अधिकांश Mass Nouns सामान्यतः Singular Forms से प्रयोग किये जाते हैं किन्तु जब वे Plural Forms में प्रयोग किये जाते हैं तो उनका अर्थ Mass Noun से भिन्न होता है।

Advice	(counsel)	Advices	(information)
Iron	(metal)	Irons	(fetter, tools, etc.)
Force	(strength)	Forces	(army)

|| THE NOUN : GENDER ||

Gender के चार भेद हैं—



Gender समझने के सामान्य नियम—

1. जिन शब्दों में strength का बोध हो वे Masculine Gender में होते हैं; जैसे—the sun, summer, winter, death, time etc.
2. जिन शब्दों या Objects से beauty, gentleness या gracefulness प्रतीत हो वे Feminine Gender होते हैं; जैसे—the moon, the earth, spring, autumn, nature, mercy, justice, peace, hope, charity etc.

Masculine से Feminine बनाने के नियम—

1. कुछ Masculine के Feminine पूर्णतः एक दूसरे के भिन्न होते हैं; जैसे—

Masculine	Feminine
Boy	Girl
Brother	Sister
Father	Mother
Dog	Bitch
King	Queen
Horse	Mare
Son	Daughter

2. कुछ Masculine के Feminine—'ess' जोड़ देने से बन जाते हैं; जैसे—

Masculine	Feminine
Author	Authoress
Heir	Heiress
Lion	Lioness
Poet	Poetess

3. कुछ Masculine के Feminine बनाने समय शब्द के अन्त के Vowel को हटाकर 'ess' जोड़ा जाता है; जैसे—

Masculine	Feminine
Actor	Actress
Hunter	Huntress
Prince	Princess
Tiger	Tigress
Master	Mistress

4. कुछ Masculine के Feminine निम्नलिखित होते हैं; जैसे—

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Hero	Heroine	Fox	Vixen
Sultan	Sultana	Signor	Signora

जिन Nouns के Masculine तथा Feminine Form अलग-अलग नहीं है उनका आवश्यकतानुसार Form he/she 'sex' घोटक Pronoun या Noun को जोड़कर बनाते हैं।

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Bull-calf	Cow-calf	He-goat	She-goat
He-bear	She-bear	Jack-ass	Jenny-ass
Man-servant	Maid-servant	Grandfather	Grandmother
Milk-man	Milk-maid	Washerman	Washerwoman

|| THE PRONOUN ||

परिभाषा—ये वे शब्द हैं, जो संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग किए जाते हैं।

Definition—A 'Pronoun' is a word which is used in place of a Noun; as he, she, who, them, her, him.

Examples—Ramu did not come as **he** was ill.

Radha failed because **she** did not work hard.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में Ramu के लिए he और Radha के लिए she का प्रयोग हुआ है। ये he और she दोनों Pronoun अर्थात् सर्वनाम हैं।

Kinds of Pronoun

सर्वनाम के प्रकार निम्नलिखित हैं—

1. Personal Pronoun

व्यक्तिवाचक सर्वनाम तीन प्रकार के व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रयोग होते हैं—

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) The person speaking | I, We |
| (b) The person spoken to | You |
| (c) The person spoken of | He, she, it, they |

इन्हें क्रमशः First, Second and Third Person के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

First Person (Masculine or Feminine)

Case	Singular Number	Plural Number
Nominative	I	We
Possessive	my, mine	our, ours
Objective	me	us

इन शब्दों का प्रयोग समान रूप से स्त्री तथा पुरुष दोनों में किया जाता है।

Second Person (Masculine or Feminine)

Case	Singular Number	Plural Number
Nominative	Thou	You
Possessive	Thy, thine	your, yours
Objective	thee	you

इन शब्दों का प्रयोग भी स्त्री-पुरुष के लिए समान रूप से करते हैं। You, your, you का प्रयोग Singular तथा Plural Number दोनों में किया जा सकता है।

Third Person

Case	Singular Number		Plural Number	
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	(All genders)
Nominative	he	she	it	they
Possessive	his	her, hers	its	their, theirs
Objective	him	her	it	them

विशेष—अधिकांश Personal Pronoun के Possessive Cases (my, our, thy, your, his, her, their) Possessive Adjective कहे जाते हैं क्योंकि वे Noun के साथ प्रयुक्त होकर Adjective का काम करते हैं।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को देखिए :

1. This is **her** pen.
2. These are **your** books.
3. That is **my** bag.
4. This is **his** shirt.

यहाँ पर her, your, my, his Pronoun हैं किन्तु इनका प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में हुआ है। अतः इन्हें

Pronominal Adjective कहा जाता है।

विशेष—His शब्द का प्रयोग Adjective तथा Pronoun दोनों रूपों में किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

That is **his** pen.

(Possessive Adjective)

That pen is **his**.

(Possessive Pronoun)

Personal Pronoun के कुछ और उदाहरण देखिए—

1. This house is **mine**.
2. Those books are **yours**.
3. This garden is **hers**.
4. This idea of **yours** is not possible.

'It' का प्रयोग

'It' Personal Pronoun है जो निर्जीव (lifeless) वस्तुओं के लिए प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

1. This is your book; take **it** away.
(यहाँ 'it' का प्रयोग 'book' के लिए किया गया है।)
2. **It** is easy to find fault.
3. **It** is certain that you are right.
4. **It** was she who began the speech.
5. **It** rains heavily.
6. **It** is summer.
7. **It** is nine O'clock.
8. **It** thunders.

2. Reflexive Pronoun

जब कर्ता के द्वारा किया गया कार्य कर्ता की ओर ही इंगित करे तो इस सर्वनाम का प्रयोग होता है। ये इस प्रकार बनाते हैं—

My+self = Myself

Your+self = Yourself

Him+self = Himself

Own+self = Ourselves

Her+self = Herself

It + self = Itself

} Singular Number

Them+selves = Themselves

Your+selves = Yourselves

Our+selves = Ourselves

} Plural Number

Examples :

- (a) He picked *himself*.
 (b) They put *themselves* into difficulty.

विशेष—Reflexive Pronoun—Personal Pronoun के एकवचन में self तथा बहुवचन में selves लगाने से बनता है।

3. Demonstrative Pronoun

This, that, these, those आदि, यद्यपि Demonstrative Adjective हैं, किन्तु जब इनका प्रयोग संज्ञा के स्थान पर किया जाता है तो वे Demonstrative Pronoun हो जाते हैं; जैसे—

- (a) *This* is a book.
 (c) *These* are pens.
 (b) *That* is the Red Fort.
 (d) *Those* are flowers.

4. Distributive Pronoun

Each, either, neither को Distributive Pronoun कहा जाता है, क्योंकि वे किसी एक व्यक्ति या एक वस्तु की ओर इशारा करते हैं। अतः इसका प्रयोग सदैव एकवचन (Singular Number) में ही किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) *Each* of the boys gets a prize. (One boy)
 (b) *Either* of these roads leads to the railway station. (One road)
 (c) *Neither* of the two houses is good.

5. Interrogative Pronoun

जब शब्द what, who, whom, which, whose वाक्य में प्रश्न पूछने का कार्य करते हैं और उन Nouns के लिए प्रयोग किये जाते हैं जो कि इन शब्दों से प्रश्न पूछने के परिणामस्वरूप होते हैं, तो इन्हें Interrogative Pronoun कहते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ—

- (a) What is this? (b) Who wrote this book?
 (c) Whom did you give your book? (d) Who is this?

6. Relative Pronoun

सम्बन्धवाचक सर्वनाम में सामान्यतः question words का प्रयोग दो समान उपवाक्यों में संज्ञा का सम्बन्ध प्रदर्शित करने के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) This is the boy *who* showed me a picture.
 (b) I got the pen *which* was lost yesterday.

कुछ आवश्यक जानकारियाँ

1. Personal Pronoun के प्रयोग का क्रम निम्नवत् होता है—
 You, he, I (you + he + I) जैसे—
 (i) **You** and **he** came here.
 (ii) **You** and **I** will go tomorrow.
 (iii) **You, he** and **I** were present there.
2. Me, him and them सदैव Objective Case में ही प्रयोग किये जाते हैं; जैसे—
 (i) He talked to **him** yesterday.

- (ii) He gave **me** a pen.
 (iii) I taught **them** in the class.
3. You का प्रयोग Nominative और Objective दोनों रूपों में किया जाता है; जैसे—
 (i) **You** wrote a letter. (*Nominative Case*)
 (ii) I wrote **you** a letter. (*Objective Case*)
4. I के साथ my, you के साथ your, he के साथ his तथा she के साथ her का सामान्यतः प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
 (i) I have **my** book.
 (ii) He has **his** book.
 (iii) She has **her** book.
 (iv) You have **your** book.

|| Exercise-6 ||

Point out the Pronouns in the following sentences :

1. I wash my clothes myself.
2. The little boy was weeping because he had lost his school bag.
3. Bring me the letters which the postman left.
4. I saw an old man who had been hurt.
5. Each of the men received a reward.
6. I bought these mangoes for ten paise each.
7. Either of you can go.
8. The prisoner hanged himself.
9. I brush my teeth daily.
10. My brother brought some books. He gave them to me.
11. She has completed her work.
12. Nature has its own plans.
13. While we were in Delhi, we met a very old friend of our there.
14. Trees shed their leaves in Autumn.
15. We whitewashed our house and they whitewashed theirs.

|| Exercise-7 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable Relative Pronouns in the following sentences :

1. Everyone likes the boy speaks the truth.
2. None likes the girl tells a lie.
3. I do not know the man beat this child.
4. Here is the book you lost in the school.
5. I did not know the person you called.
6. Where is the cycle I gave you?
7. You have not bought the book I asked for.
8. Here is the book you lent me.

9. This is the house belongs to my sister.
 10. The man cheated you, has been arrested.

|| The Adjective ||

Definition—An adjective is a word which qualifies or describes a Noun or Pronoun.

परिभाषा—विशेषण वे शब्द हैं जो संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं। जैसे—

1. She is a **beautiful** girl.
2. He is a **brave** boy.
3. You are a **good** student.
4. She drinks **cold** water.

इन वाक्यों में beautiful, brave, good तथा cold, Adjective हैं क्योंकि ये क्रमशः यह क्रमशः girl, boy, student तथा water की विशेषता बता रहे हैं।

Kinds of Adjective

विशेषण के निम्नलिखित प्रकार हैं—

(A) Adjective of Quality—ये किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के प्रकार तथा उसके गुण को दर्शाते हैं; जैसे—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Kolkata is a <i>big</i> city. | (iii) He is a <i>lazy</i> man. |
| (ii) Ram is an <i>honest</i> boy. | (iv) You are <i>brave</i> . |

Kolkata का वर्णन 'big' और Ram का वर्णन honest कर रहा है। अतः ये Adjective of quality हैं। इसी प्रकार lazy और brave भी Adjective हैं।

(B) Adjective of Quantity—इस प्रकार के Adjective से वस्तु की मात्रा का बोध होता है; जैसे—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (i) I ate <i>some</i> rice. | (iii) He showed <i>much</i> patience. |
| (ii) You have <i>no</i> sense. | (iv) He had <i>little</i> intelligence. |

Adjective of quality का प्रयोग दो प्रकार से किया जाता है—

(i) Attributive का प्रयोग—इस प्रकार के Adjective का प्रयोग Noun के पहले होता है; जैसे—

1. She is a **beautiful** girl.
2. You are a **good** boy.
3. He is a **rich** man.
4. I have a **big** house.

(ii) Predicative का प्रयोग—इस प्रकार के Adjective का प्रयोग Linking Verb के बाद में होता है; जैसे—

1. This girl is **beautiful**.
2. This boy is **intelligent**.
3. That man is **rich**.
4. That house is **big**.

(C) Adjective of Number or Numeral Adjective—ये विशेषण बताते हैं कि कितने व्यक्ति और कितनी वस्तुएँ हैं। इन्हें Numeral Adjective भी कहते हैं; जैसे—

- (i) The hand has **five** fingers.
- (ii) I have **two** books.

Adjective of Number तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

(A) **Definite Numeral Adjective**—इस प्रकार के Adjective निश्चित संख्या का बोध कराते हैं; जैसे—

- (i) One, two, three, four आदि (इन्हें Cardinal कहते हैं)
- (ii) First, second, third आदि (Ordinals कहे जाते हैं)

Examples—

1. The cow has **four** legs.
2. She has **two** houses.
3. He passed in **first** division.

(B) **Indefinite Numeral Adjective**—इस प्रकार के Adjective से स्पष्ट संख्या का बोध नहीं होता है; जैसे—

1. There are **some** boys in the field.
2. **All** men must die.

(C) **Distributive Numeral Adjective**—इस प्रकार के Adjective का प्रयोग Noun के पहले होता है; जैसे—
each, either, neither, every आदि।

Examples—

1. **Each** boy is intelligent.
2. **Everybody** should obey the laws of the state.
3. **Either** pen will do.
4. **Either** girl can come here.
5. **Neither** watch gives correct time.

विशेष—कुछ Adjective ऐसे हैं जो प्रयोग के आधार पर Adjective of Quantity या Adjective of Number हो जाते हैं; जैसे—

Adjective of Quantity	Adjective of Number
1. I have enough wealth.	There are enough glasses.
2. He lost his all wealth.	All men must die.
3. Here is some rice.	Here are some ripe mangoes.
4. She had no milk.	She has no books.

(D) **Distributive Adjective**—ये विशेषण Singular Number के Noun या Pronoun को describe करते हैं; जैसे—

1. *Every* word of it is false.
2. *Each* boy must take his turn.

(E) **Demonstrative Adjective**—ये विशेषण किसी विशिष्ट व्यक्ति या वस्तु की ओर इशारा करते हैं; जैसे—

1. *This* man is taller than Ram.
2. I hate *such* things.
3. *These* books are costly.
4. *That* boy is lazy.

इटैलिक शब्द Demonstrative Adjective हैं।

विशेष—Demonstrative Pronoun—This, that, these, those के बाद यदि Noun शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है तो वह Demonstrative Adjective हो जाता है।

Examples—

Demonstrative Pronoun	Demonstrative Adjective
1. This is my book.	This book is mine.
2. That is a boy.	That boy is reading a book.
3. These are mangoes.	These mangoes are ripen.
4. Those are books.	Those books are costly.

(F) **Interrogative Adjective**—what, which, who, whose आदि words जब Noun से प्रश्न पूछते हैं तो Interrogative Adjective कहलाते हैं; जैसे—

1. *Whose* book is this?
2. *Which* pen do you like most?

विशेष—Interrogative Pronoun (which, whose आदि) के बाद Noun के प्रयोग से Interrogative Adjective बन जाता है।

|| Exercise-8 ||

Point out the Adjectives in the following sentences :

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. I have called them several times. | 2. He comes here everyday. |
| 3. An alive ass is better than a dead lion. | 4. Say something more interesting. |
| 5. He is a man of few words. | 6. What time is it? |
| 7. Neither party is quite right. | 8. Sohan won the second prize. |
| 9. He died a glorious death. | 10. Kamla is a clever girl. |
| 11. She ate some rice. | 12. These grapes are sour. |
| 13. The English army ran away. | 14. Which pen will you prefer? |
| 15. I have lost all my wealth. | |

|| Exercise-9 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable Adjectives in the following sentences :

1. She is an girl.
2. He has a house.
3. He got the prize.
4. This is a very book.
5. There are boys in the class.
6. He is his master.
7. He died a death.
8. dog has his day.
9. I hate things.
10. He lives in a house.

Degree of Comparison

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

1. Ram is **wise**.
2. Hari is **wiser** than Ram.
3. Mohan is the **wisest** of all.

प्रथम वाक्य में Adjective (विशेषण) wise मूल रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है, इसे **Positive Degree** कहते हैं। दूसरे वाक्य में दो व्यक्तियों की तुलना करने के लिए wiser शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है, यह **Comparative Degree** है। तीसरे वाक्य में तुलना करने में दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों का उल्लेख है, इसे **Superlative Degree** कहते हैं। जब तुलना में गुण या मात्रा का सर्वाधिक या न्यूनतम बोध हो तो Superlative Degree का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Formation of Comparative and Superlative

1. कुछ Adjectives के Comparative तथा Superlative Degree Forms irregular हैं।

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Bad	worse	worst
Fore	former	foremost, first
Good	better	best
Late	later, latter	latest, last
Little	less	least
Much	more	most
Many	more	most
Old	older, elder	oldest, eldest

2. सभी एक syllable में बने Adjectives (big, small, dear etc.) तथा कुछ दो syllables से बने Adjectives (clever, easy, lovely etc.) की Positive Degree में -er, -est प्रत्यय जोड़कर क्रमशः Comparative तथा Superlative Degree बनायी जाती है।

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Big	bigger	biggest
Small	smaller	smallest
Dear	Dearer	Dearest
Cheap	cheaper	cheapest
Clever	cleverer	cleverest
Easy	easier	easiest
Lovely	lovelier	loveliest
Happy	happier	happiest

3. कुछ दो syllables से बने तथा सभी दो से अधिक syllables से बने Adjectives की Positive Degree के पहले more या less रखकर Comparative Degree तथा most या least रखकर Superlative Degree का भाव व्यक्त किया जाता है।

More difficult | most difficult
More beautiful | most beautiful

|| Exercise-10 ||

Fill in the blanks with appropriate Comparative or Superlative Degree to each of the following sentences :

1. Kolkata is the city in India. (big)
2. The pen is than the sword. (mighty)
3. The buildings are found in India. (high)
4. Which of the two girls has the dress? (dirty)
5. Honour is to me than life. (dear)
6. This pen is than the other. (good)
7. Who is the boy in your class? (fat)
8. Tulsi is a poet than Kabir? (good)
9. Kapil Dev is the bowler in India. (fast)
10. He is one of the men in Aligarh. (rich)

|| Exercise-11 ||

Point out the Adjectives in the following sentences and name the Degree of Comparison :

1. Make less notice.
2. The king is very powerful.
3. She is stronger than Geeta.
4. Mumbai is the biggest city in India.
5. My knife is sharper than yours.
6. Hunger is the best sauce.
7. Hari is the best boy in the class.
8. She is more beautiful than I.
9. He has a big house.
10. M.K. Gandhi was the greatest man of the country.

|| DETERMINERS ||

Definition—A 'determiner' is a word that comes before a Noun and limits its meaning. This term is frequently used in modern grammar.

परिभाषा—Determiners वे शब्द हैं जो Noun के पहले प्रयोग किए जाते हैं और उसके अर्थ को सीमित कर देते हैं। अर्थात् Determiners वे शब्द हैं जो Noun या Adjective से पहले प्रयोग किए जाने पर उसके अर्थ को सीमित ही नहीं करते हैं वरन् परिवर्तित भी करते हैं।

Determiners कई प्रकार के होते हैं। इनमें Articles 'A', 'An' तथा 'The' मुख्य हैं। अन्य महत्वपूर्ण Determiners हैं—

This, that, these, those, my, our, your, his, her, its, their, one, two, three..., each, every, some, any, no, all, both, either, neither, many, much, few, a few, the few, little, a little, the little etc. दूसरे शब्दों में Determiners में निम्नलिखित चीजें आती हैं—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| (a) Articles | (b) Demonstrative Adjectives |
| (c) Possessive Adjectives | (d) Adjectives of quantity and number. |

Articles 'A', 'An' तथा 'The'

Articles दो प्रकार के होते हैं—Indefinite Articles और Definite Articles

1. Indefinite Articles—ये दो प्रकार के होते हैं—'A' और 'An'

'A' का प्रयोग व्यंजन ध्वनि देने वाले (Consonant Sound) शब्दों से पहले होता है जबकि 'an' का प्रयोग Vowel Sound देने वाले (स्वर ध्वनि देने वाले) शब्दों से पहले किया जाता है। जैसे—

a pen, an owl, a book, an elephant आदि।

2. Definite Articles—'The' को Definite Articles कहा जाता है। इसका प्रयोग निश्चित भाव प्रकट करने के लिए तथा नदी, पहाड़, समुद्र, द्वीप समूह, राष्ट्र, जहाज, सूर्य, चाँद, आकाश, पृथ्वी और पुस्तकों के नाम से पहले किया जाता है; जैसे—

The Arabic Sea, The Himalayas, The Sun, The Ramayana, The Gita etc.

More About 'A' or 'An'

1. 'A' और 'An' का प्रयोग कहाँ होता है, यह बात 'ध्वनि' पर निर्भर करती है। अगर spelling का प्रारम्भिक word स्वर (vowel) की ध्वनि देता है तो 'an' का प्रयोग करो—

An ass, an enemy, an orange, an umbrella, an honest man, an heir.

विशेष—याद रखो hours, honest, heir में first alphabet 'h' है तो अवश्य, जो Consonant है, परन्तु ध्वनि vowel की ही सुनाई दे रही है। इसलिए इनके पहले 'An' का प्रयोग होता है।

Indefinite Article 'A' का Use

नियम (1) —'A' का प्रयोग व्यंजन ध्वनि देने वाले (Consonant Sound) से प्रारम्भ होने वाले एकवचन के Countable Noun से पूर्व होता है; जैसे—

a boy, a girl, a pen, a cow, a horse, a European, a university, a useful metal, a history of India, a one-rupee note.

विशेष—Countable Nouns वे संज्ञाएँ हैं जिनकी गणना की जा सके। जैसे—boy, girl, chain आदि।

नोट— ऊपर दिए गए University और useful में 'u' vowel होते हुए भी यू (you) की ध्वनि दे रहे हैं।

नोट— One-rupee note में One का 'O' vowel होते हुए भी 'व' की ध्वनि दे रहा है।

Use of 'An'

'An' का प्रयोग किए गए निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ो—

(i) This is an apple.

(v) That is an owl.

(ii) This is an inkpot.

(vi) That is an umbrella.

(iii) This is an ox.

(vii) That is an ox.

(iv) Here is an orange for you.

(viii) There is an orange for you.

1. ऊपर दिए गए उदाहरणों में निम्नलिखित विशेषताएँ हैं—

apple, owl, inkpot, umbrella, ox, orange सभी Countable Noun हैं अर्थात् गिने जा सकते हैं।

2. उपर्युक्त Countable Nouns, Singular Number में हैं।
3. इन Countable Nouns से Vowel की ध्वनि आ रही है।

नियम—अतः Vowels से पहले और स्वर ध्वनि देने वाले Singular Nouns से पहले an का प्रयोग होता है।

विशेष—व्यंजनों के साथ भी 'an' का प्रयोग होता है।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

- (i) Ahmad will return from the school in an 'hour'.
- (ii) Rakesh is an 'honest' boy.
- (iii) Raja is an 'heir' to my property.

विशेष—यहाँ hour, honest और heir से पहले 'an' का प्रयोग हुआ है क्योंकि ध्वनि vowel की सुनाई दे रही है।

Use of Definite Article 'The'

'The' को Definite Articles कहा जाता है।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

- (i) This is a goat.
- (ii) That is a tree.
- (iii) 'The' goat is under 'the' tree.

उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों से स्पष्ट है कि—

1. वाक्य संख्या 1 और 2 में goat और tree का परिचय कराने के लिए 'a' का प्रयोग हुआ।
2. जब इन्हीं Nouns को वाक्य में दोबारा प्रयोग किया गया है तो Definite Articles 'the' का प्रयोग हुआ।

नियम—

1. निश्चित प्राणी, वस्तु या स्थान के पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
2. जब किसी Noun से निश्चित भाव प्रकट हो; जैसे—
This is *the* school where we read.
3. जब किसी Singular Number के Noun से सम्पूर्ण जाति का बोध हो तो 'the' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे—
(i) The cow is a useful animal.
(ii) We should not hate *the* poor.
4. नदी, खाड़ी, समुद्र, पहाड़ी, द्वीप समूह, राष्ट्र, जहाज, सूर्य, चाँद, आकाश, पृथ्वी तथा पुस्तकों के नाम से पहले 'the' आता है; जैसे—
The Ramayan, the sun, the moon, the Indian Ocean, the sky, the earth.
5. Superlative degree से पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
Ram is *the* best boy in the class.
6. जब किसी Proper Noun से पहले किसी Adjective का प्रयोग हो तो Proper Noun की force कम हो जाती है और उससे पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

The great Akbar, The immortal Tagore.

विशेष—Proper Noun से पहले 'the' का प्रयोग कभी नहीं करते हैं।

|| Exercise-12 ||

Fill in the blanks using either 'A', 'An' or 'The' wherever necessary in the following sentences :

1. Do you see blue sky?
2. He returned after hour.
3. Wisdom is gift of heaven.
4. I gave him watch.
5. He told me story.
6. A word to wise is sufficient.
7. He will bathe in Ganga.
8. Hindi is easy language.
9. I saw elephant yesterday.
10. earth moves round.....sun.
11. Dr. Hill is European.
12. Everyone likes honest man.
13. Rakesh reads in university.
14. Sun rises in.....east.
15. Birds fly in air.
16. The cow is useful animal.
17. Taj is a famous building.
18. Delhi is capital of India.
19. cow is under.....tree.
20. London is on Thames.
21. I shall give you one rupee note.
22. She is beautiful girl.
23. Mount Everest is highest peak.
24. rose is.....very beautiful flower.
25. book you want is out of print.

|| Exercise-13 ||

Fill in the blanks using either 'A', 'An' or 'The' wherever necessary in the following sentences :

1. He is not honourable man.
2. Sanskrit is difficult language.
3. Copper is useful metal.
4. Honest men speak truth.
5. Rustam is young Parsee.
6. I bought horse,Ox, andbuffalo.

7. English is language of.....people of England.
8. Yesterday European was called at my office.
9. able man has not always a distinguished look.
10. I first met him year ago.
11. Mumbai is very dear place to live in.
12. Which is longest bridge in India?
13. lion isking of beasts.
14. Sri Lanka is island.
15. Let us discuss matter seriously.
16. Mohan got best gift.
17. The guide knows way.
18. If you see him, give him message.
19. Varanasi is holy city.
20. She is untidy girl.

|| Exercise-14 ||

Fill in the blanks using either 'A', 'An' or 'The' wherever necessary in the following sentences :

1. We shall come after hour.
2. school will close for.....Christmas holidays.
3. darkest cloud has a silver lining.
4. I did not buy umbrella.
5. He offered to give me useful gift.
6. France is European country.
7. By united effort, we can make our country great.
8. elephant is.....very huge animal.
9. We shall arrive there in hour or two.
10. I have not seen him since he was child.
11. Brutus was honourable man.
12. They started late in afternoon.
13. My favourite flower is rose.
14. brave soldier lost.....arm in the battle.
15. doctor says it ishopeless case.
16. April is fourth month of the year.
17. Man has no right to say unevil thing than to act one.
18. By united effort we can make our country great.
19. My brother works in Insurance Company.
20. Mohan is honest man.

|| THE VERB ||

परिभाषा—Verb अर्थात् 'क्रिया' वह शब्द है जो किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बताते हुए काम के करने या होने का भाव प्रकट करता है।

Definition—A Verb is a word used to say something about some person, place or thing as

(i) I **gave** him a book.

(ii) Grass **grows** everywhere.

(iii) The stars **shine** in the night.

इसमें प्रथम वाक्य में किताब देने का, दूसरे वाक्य में घास के उगने का और तीसरे वाक्य में तारों के चमकने का कार्य (action) हो रहा है। अतः gave, grows तथा shine—क्रिया (Verb) हैं।

Kinds of Verb

क्रिया दो प्रकार की होती है—

1. Transitive (सकर्मक) Verb

2. Intransitive (अकर्मक) Verb

'Transitive' का अर्थ है Passing over, जब कर्ता के कार्य करने का फल कर्म के ऊपर पड़ता है तो Transitive Verb कहलाता है; जैसे—

The boy **kicks** the football.

यहाँ Subject (boy) के kick करने की क्रिया का फल फुटबाल पर पड़ रहा है।

इसके विपरीत जब कर्ता के कार्य का फल Object अर्थात् कर्म पर नहीं पड़ता, वहाँ Intransitive क्रिया होती है; जैसे—

The boy **laughs** loudly.

यहाँ laugh क्रिया का अर्थ स्वयं में पूर्ण है, अतः यहाँ Intransitive Verb है।

क्रिया के forms अलग से आगे के अध्याय में दिए गए हैं।

|| Exercise-15 ||

Point out the Verb in the following sentences :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Tell me the truth. | 2. The dog ran after me. |
| 3. Time changes everything. | 4. Your book lies on the table. |
| 5. Cocks crow in the morning. | 6. The fire burns dimly. |
| 7. The clock ticks all day long. | 8. The beggar sat down by the side of the road. |
| 9. He took shelter under the tree. | 10. My new watch does not keep good time. |
| 11. The policeman blows his whistle. | 12. The birds sing in the green trees. |
| 13. I shall bring my camera with me. | 14. The boy lifted the heavy weight. |
| 15. The little bird hopped about and sang. | |

|| THE ADVERB ||

परिभाषा—Adverb वे शब्द हैं जो Noun, Pronoun तथा Interjection को छोड़कर अन्य सभी Parts of Speech की विशेषता प्रकट करते हुए उनके अर्थ को परिवर्तित कर देते हैं।

Definition—An Adverb is a word that modifies everything except a Noun, Pronoun and Interjection as :

Examples—

(i) He writes **correctly**. (Modifies Verb)

(ii) She is a **very** good girl. (Modifies Adjective)

प्रथम वाक्य में *correctly* शब्द क्रिया *writes* की तथा *very* शब्द Adjective *good* की विशेषता बता रहे हैं।
अतः *correctly* और *very* दोनों Adverb हैं।

Kinds of Adverb

अर्थ के आधार पर Adverb के निम्नलिखित भेद हैं—

1. **Adverb of Time**—यह बताता है कि कार्य कब हुआ अर्थात् समय का बोध कराता है, *now, then, soon, early, late, always, never, today, tomorrow, yesterday, often, rarely, weekly, seldom* आदि Adverb of Time हैं।

Examples—

- (i) We shall **now** begin a work.
- (ii) He comes here **daily**.
- (iii) He arrived **late** that day.
- (iv) I hurt my knee **yesterday**.

2. **Adverb of Frequency**—यह दर्शाता है कि कार्य कितनी बार हुआ। *Once, twice, often, seldom, again, always and frequently* जैसे शब्द *frequency* दिखाने के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं।

Examples—

- (i) I have told you **twice**.
- (ii) He **often** comes here.
- (iii) He **seldom** smiles.
- (iv) He **always** speaks truth.

3. **Adverb of Place**—यह कार्य के होने का स्थान दर्शाता है। Adverb of place को दर्शाने वाले शब्द हैं—*here, there, everywhere, up, down, forward, backward, in, out* आदि।

Examples—

- (i) Come **here**.
- (ii) Go **there**.
- (iii) My sister is **out**.
- (iv) The doctor is **out**.
- (v) He looked **up**.

4. **Adverb of Manner**—यह कार्य को करने का ढंग दर्शाता है। इसमें *clearly, bravely, nearly, soundly, quietly, slowly and badly* जैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples—

- (i) The man works **hard**.
- (ii) He slept **soundly**.
- (iii) You are **well** dressed.
- (iv) The child cried **loudly**.
- (v) He reads **clearly**.

5. **Adverb of Quantity**—Adverb यह दर्शाते हैं कि कार्य कितनी मात्रा में हुआ है। कार्य की मात्रा दर्शाने के लिए *too, any, almost, fully, very, enough* आदि शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples—

- (i) He was too **careless**.
- (ii) You are **so** glad.
- (iii) Mohan is **as** tall **as** Ram.
- (iv) He pleased **enough** to help you.

6. **Adverb of Reason**—ये Adverb कार्य के होने के कारण दर्शाते हैं; जैसे—Therefore, wherefore, consequently, according etc.

Examples—

- (i) He **therefore** left class.
- (ii) **So** I am unable to go there.
- (iii) He is **hence** unable to attend the classes.

7. **Interrogative Adverb**—जब Adverb प्रश्न पूछने के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं तो उन्हें Interrogative Adverb कहते हैं; जैसे—where, why, when, how etc.

Examples—

- (i) **Where** is he?
- (ii) **Why** are you late?
- (iii) **When** did you go?
- (iv) **Why** are you so sad?
- (v) **How many** boys are there in the class?

8. **Reason, Purpose, Consequence :**

Examples—

- (i) You were absent yesterday. **So** you missed the lecture.
- (ii) I am ill. **Hence** I cannot attend my classes.
- (iii) The school was closed **on account** of a festival.

Adverbs (reason, purpose या consequence, etc.) कारण, उद्देश्य या परिणाम का भाव प्रकट करते हैं। इस प्रकार के Adverbs को Adverb/Adverb Phrases of Reason, Purpose or Consequence कहते हैं।

9. **Relative Adverb**—जब Interrogative Adverb (how, when, where, why etc.) दो clauses को जोड़ते हैं तब उन्हें Relative Adverb कहते हैं। जैसे—

- (i) This is the town **where** I was born.
- (ii) The day **when** Pt. Nehru was born is celebrated as Children's Day.
- (iii) I can't understand the reason **why** he left this house.

Position of Adverbs

1. **Adverb of Frequency** से सम्बन्धित Adverb जैसे—always, never, often, rarely, usually, generally सामान्यतः सहायक क्रिया के बाद अथवा मुख्य क्रिया के पहले प्रयोग होते हैं।

Examples —

- (i) He **never** goes to market.
- (ii) You **always** speak truth.
- (iii) We **usually** have lunch at two p.m.
- (iv) He is **often** absent.

(v) She is **never** late for school.

इसी प्रकार almost, hardly, nearly, just आदि Adverb भी सहायक क्रिया के बाद या मुख्य क्रिया के पहले प्रयोग किये जाते हैं; जैसे—

(i) He has **just** come here.

(ii) I have **already** done my work.

(iii) He **quite** agrees with me.

(iv) He has **almost** finished his work.

(v) He **hardly** arrived here at ten O'clock.

2. **Adverb of Manner** का प्रयोग सामान्यतः क्रिया (Verb) के बाद किया जाता है; जैसे—well, fast, heavily, quickly, slowly, carefully, calmly etc.

Examples—

(i) He speaks Hindi **well**.

(ii) It is raining **heavily**.

(iii) She is walking **slowly**.

(iv) He works **carefully**.

(v) They ran **fast**.

3. ऐसे शब्द जो स्थान या समय की सूचना देते हैं, वे Verb के बाद या Object है तो उसके बाद प्रयोग किये जाते हैं; जैसे—here, there, everywhere, now, then, yet, today, next day आदि।

Examples—

(i) She will go **there**.

(ii) He will come **here**.

(iii) I met him **yesterday**.

(iv) You will come **tomorrow**.

(v) She is to be married **next week**.

4. यदि Adverb of Place और Adverb of Time दोनों का प्रयोग होना है तो Adverb of Place के बाद Adverb of Time लिखा जाता है; जैसे—

(i) He came **here yesterday**.

(ii) You will go **there tomorrow**.

(iii) She searched his purse **everywhere in the morning**.

here, there और everywhere Adverb हैं जो yesterday, tomorrow और morning (Adverb of Time) के पहले प्रयोग किये गये हैं।

5. Adverb 'enough' का प्रयोग उस शब्द के बाद किया जाता है, जिसको यह modify करता है; जैसे—

(i) Was the box big **enough**?

(ii) He was pleased **enough** to help me.

6. Have to और Used to के प्रयोग में Adverb का प्रयोग इनके पहले किया जाता है; जैसे—

(i) I **often** have to go to school by bus.

(ii) He **always** used to come here in the morning.

7. निम्नलिखित Adverbs साथ-साथ and से जोड़कर प्रयोग किये जाते हैं; जैसे—again and again, by and by, now and then, off and on, to and fro etc.

Examples—

(i) We should read Ram Charit Manas **again and again**.

- (ii) He will recover his health **by and by**.
- (iii) I informed him **now and then**.
- (iv) He is walking **to and fro** in the garden.

|| Exercise-16 ||

Insert the given Adverbs in their suitable place in the following sentences :

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I go for a morning walk. | (<i>always</i>) |
| 2. She tells a lie. | (<i>never</i>) |
| 3. Will he be there? | (<i>still</i>) |
| 4. We should come. | (<i>everyday, in the morning</i>) |
| 5. He goes to the cinema. | (<i>often</i>) |
| 6. This is not good. | (<i>enough</i>) |
| 7. I have completed my work. | (<i>already</i>) |
| 8. Rama is a lazy boy. | (<i>rather</i>) |
| 9. This book is interesting. | (<i>very</i>) |
| 10. He has seen a tiger. | (<i>never</i>) |

|| Exercise-17 ||

Point out the Adverbs in the following sentences :

1. He is much better than he was.
2. He sometimes stays with me in this town.
3. I was very pleased to see her.
4. He is too shy.
5. Try again, you will definitely succeed.
6. He is very rich yet he is much discontented.
7. He went off on Friday.
8. The patient is much worse today.
9. He is too weak to walk properly.
10. Wisdom is too high for a fool.
11. I could not speak, I was so angry.
12. Cut it lengthwise.
13. Your mother is somewhat better.
14. She was dressed all in white.
15. I surely expect him tomorrow.

|| Exercise-18 ||

Fill in the blanks with the suitable Adverbs in the following sentences :

1. I can't understand he disobeyed me.
2. Light travels than sound.
3. The we leave the place, the better it is.

4. The patient is better now.
5. Are you sure?
6. He tries to do his best.
7. First I had my bath and I had my lunch.
8. I liked the story much.

|| PREPOSITION ||

Preposition किसी Noun या Pronoun से पहले प्रयोग होकर उसका सम्बन्ध वाक्य के किसी अन्य Noun या Pronoun से प्रकट करता है, जैसे—

- (i) The cat runs after the rat.
- (ii) I am going to Delhi.
- (iii) She is sitting in the room.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में after, to, in शब्द Prepositions हैं और rat, Delhi, room संज्ञाओं के साथ प्रयोग होकर इनका सम्बन्ध वाक्य के अन्य Nouns के साथ प्रकट कर रहे हैं।

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

मुख्य बातें—

1. Preposition एक Noun को दूसरे Noun से जोड़ता है, जैसे—
There is a cow **in** the field.
यहाँ in द्वारा cow और field का सम्बन्ध बताया गया है।
2. Preposition Noun को Adjective से जोड़ता है, जैसे—
He is fond **of** ice-cream.
यहाँ fond और ice-cream का सम्बन्ध of द्वारा बताया गया है।
3. Preposition Noun को Verb से जोड़ता है, जैसे—
The cat jumped **off** the chair.
यहाँ cat का सम्बन्ध jumped से off द्वारा बताया गया है।
4. Preposition के दो या दो से अधिक Object हो सकते हैं, जैसे—
The road runs **over** hill and plain.
5. Preposition अधिकतर Object से पहले और कभी-कभी उसके बाद भी आता है, जैसे—
(i) Here is the watch that you asked **for**.
(ii) What are you looking **at**?

|| KINDS OF PREPOSITION ||

Preposition निम्नलिखित प्रकार के होते हैं—

- (A) **Simple Preposition**—At, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, out, through, till, to, up, with, after, under, over, since, down, upto आदि।

Examples—

1. The book is **on** the table.
2. I came **from** Agra.
3. You are **in** the room.
4. Come **to** me.
5. She is going **to** Aligarh **by** the train.

(B) Double or Compound Preposition—ये वे Preposition हैं जो Noun, Adjective या Adverb के आगे prefix जोड़ने पर बनते हैं, जैसे—(usually a = an or be = by)

about, above, across, along, amidst, among, amongst, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, underneath, within, without etc.

(C) Phrase Preposition—यह शब्दों के दो समूह हैं जिनका single Preposition की तरह प्रयोग किया जाता है, जैसे—according to, along with, because of, by means of, by reason of, by virtue of, by way of, for the sake of, in addition to, in (on) behalf of, in comparison of, in course of, in favour of, in front of, in order to, in place of, in regard to, in spite of, instead of, on account of, with a view to, with reference to, with regard to, due to आदि। जैसे—

1. In course of time, he saw his mistake.
2. He participated on behalf of his country.
3. In order to avoid the dispute, he accepted Rs. 3000/-.
4. In case of need phone to no. 100.
5. On account of negligence, the company suffered a heavy loss.

(D) Participle Preposition—Barring, considering, concerning, during, excepting, excluding, including, notwithstanding, pending, saving, respecting, touching, regarding आदि। जैसे—

1. **Barring** accidents, the mail will arrive tomorrow.
2. **Concerning** yesterday's fire, there are many rumours in the bazaar.
3. **Considering** the quality, the price is not high.
4. **Pending** further orders, Mr. Desai will act as Headmaster.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में मोटे छपे शब्द वास्तव में Present Participle हैं; किन्तु यहाँ इनका प्रयोग स्वतन्त्र रूप से है। जब इनका प्रयोग स्वतन्त्र रूप से होता है तो ये Participle Preposition बन जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त in, on, after, before आदि कुछ ऐसे शब्द हैं जिनका प्रयोग Adverb और Preposition दोनों तरह होता है। ये शब्द Adverb की तरह प्रायः वाक्य के अन्त में और Preposition की तरह वाक्यों के बीच में आते हैं, जैसे—

As Adverb	As Preposition
(i) He has come in .	(i) He is in the room.
(ii) Let us move in .	(ii) The pen is on the table.
(iii) He came soon after .	(iii) He ran after a dog.
(iv) He did it before .	(iv) This is before you.

विद्यार्थियों को इस तरह का प्रयोग सावधानीपूर्वक करना चाहिए।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों द्वारा हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि एक Preposition का प्रयोग भिन्न-भिन्न अवस्थाओं में किस प्रकार होता है। केवल प्रयोग को देखकर Preposition का प्रयोग किसी विशेष स्थान पर किस प्रकार हुआ है।

- (A)** (i) The sun is shining **in** the sky.
 (ii) The peon stood **before** the office gate.

- (iii) She came **from** the town.
- (iv) He went **towards** the river.
- (v) They climbed **up** the tree.
- (vi) The child jumped **into** the river.
- (vii) I am going **to** my office.

उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों में प्रयुक्त Preposition relationship in space प्रकट कर रहे हैं।

- (B) (i) He came here **at** 10.
 (ii) There are twelve months **in** a year.
 (iii) We play here **from** 4 to 6 in the evening.
 (iv) I shall send your books **within** a month.
 (v) She was careless **throughout** the year.
 (vi) He will begin the work **from** 1st October.

उपर्युक्त उदाहरण Prepositions के प्रयोग द्वारा relationship in time स्पष्ट करते हैं।

- (C) निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों में agency या instrumentality प्रदर्शित की गई है, जैसे—

- (i) He went **to** Delhi by train.
- (ii) Radha cut her finger **with** a knife.
- (iii) The house was destroyed **by** fire.
- (iv) He sold his house **at** Rampur.

- (D) इन उदाहरणों में relationship showing manners प्रदर्शित हैं, जैसे—

- (i) He has learnt his lesson **by** heart.
- (ii) The soldier fought **with** courage.
- (iii) The team has won **with** ease.
- (iv) They solved the sums **without** any difficulty.

- (E) (i) Relationship showing purpose as :

Examples :

- (i) He laboured **for** the good of humanity.
- (ii) Raja died **of** fever.
- (iii) Mahatma Gandhi did everything **for** our good.
- (iv) He shivers **with** fever.

- (F) Possession as :

Examples :

- (i) There was no money **by** him.
- (ii) The boy **with** red hair is my cousin.

- (G) Relationship showing measure, rate, standard, value, as :

Examples :

- (i) He charges interest **at** nine percent.
- (ii) Stories like these must be taken **at** what they are worth.
- (iii) Cloth is sold **by** the yard.
- (iv) I am taller than you **by** two inches.
- (v) It was one **by** the tower clock.

|| CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS ||

कुछ Prepositions अर्थ में एक से होते हैं किन्तु उनके प्रयोग में अन्तर होता है। ऐसे Preposition निम्नलिखित हैं—

1. **At तथा In**—At छोटे स्थानों या बड़े स्थानों के एक भाग के लिए प्रयोग होते हैं तथा in बड़े स्थानों और देशों के लिए प्रयोग होगा, जैसे—
 - (i) Suresh lives **in** Kolkata.
 - (ii) I was born **at** Rampur.
2. **In and At** और into का प्रयोग स्थायी वस्तुओं के लिए (things at rest) किया जाता है जबकि at का प्रयोग direction और into का प्रयोग गतिशील चीजों (things in motion) के लिए किया जाता है, जैसे—
 - (i) He is **in** bed. He is **at** the top of the class.
 - (ii) He is **in** the room. He will sleep **at** 10 O'clock.
 - (iii) The boy fell **into** the well.
3. **In and after**—In भविष्य काल की अवधि बताता है या काम कुछ समय में होगा तथा after द्वारा यह मालूम होता है कि कार्य कितने समय बाद होगा, जैसे—
 - (i) Raja will be coming **in** a couple of hours.
 - (ii) I shall go **after** two hours.
4. **On and Upon** का प्रयोग स्थायी चीजों के लिए होता है (things at rest) जबकि upon का प्रयोग गतिशील चीजों के लिए होता है, जैसे—
He sat **on** a chair. The cat sprang **upon** the table.
5. **Behind तथा after** में behind स्थान (place) की ओर संकेत करता है और after 'समय' (time) की ओर, जैसे—
 - (i) The shop is **behind** the wall.
 - (ii) Raju will come home **after** two hours.
6. **Till and to**—'Till' का प्रयोग समय और 'to' का प्रयोग स्थान के लिए होता है, जैसे—
 - (i) My sister slept **till** 7 O'clock.
 - (ii) I walked **to** the end of the street.
7. **By and with**—By कार्य करने वाले अर्थात् कर्ता से पहले प्रयोग होता है और with का प्रयोग किसी यन्त्र अर्थात् 'tool' के लिए होता है, जैसे—
 - (i) A letter was written **by** Sita.
 - (ii) Raja killed the snake **with** a sword.
8. **Beside तथा besides** में, beside निकट के लिए आता है तथा besides अतिरिक्त के लिए प्रयोग होता है, जैसे—
 - (i) My house is **beside** yours.
 - (ii) **Besides** tea, he drank coffee.
9. **Between and Among**—Between दो तथा Among दो से अधिक के लिए प्रयोग होता है, जैसे—
 - (i) Distribute sweets **between** Kartik and Vasim.
 - (ii) Distribute sweets **among** Siddharth, Kartik and Varun.
10. **Below and Under**—Below किसी स्थिति का ज्ञान कराता है तथा under किसी नीचे की वस्तु (स्थान) का ज्ञान कराता है, जैसे—
 - (i) He was hit **below** the knees.
 - (ii) Don't put your shoes **under** the table.

11. Since, For and From—Since निश्चित समय अवधि (Certain point of time), for सिर्फ समय अवधि बताने के लिए Perfect और Perfect Continuous Tense में प्रयोग होते हैं। From किसी समय के बिन्दु को बताता है और किसी भी tense में प्रयोग हो सकता है, जैसे—

- (i) He has been reading magazine **since** morning.
- (ii) He has been reading magazine **for** four hours.
- (iii) He will begin his business **from** October 10.

|| SPECIAL PREPOSITIONS ||

1. **Than**—यह वैसे तो Conjunction है लेकिन Preposition का कार्य भी करता है; जैसे—
I cannot accept less than three rupees for this bag.
2. **But**—यह भी Conjunction है लेकिन Preposition की तरह प्रयोग करने पर except अर्थात् 'with the exception of' के अर्थ में प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) None **but** the brave deserves the fair.
 - (ii) All is lost **but** not honour.

|| Exercise-19 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable Prepositions in the following sentences :

1. Mohan is ashamed his folly.
2. I have no excuse coming late.
3. This novel must be written tomorrow.
4. Geeta takes pride her beauty.
5. All the difficulties are result his foolishness.
6. The hunter aimed the dove.
7. The accused was charged murder.
8. Children must be respectful their elders.
9. We should not be cruel animals.
10. My father reminded me my promise.
11. I do not pay attention my promise.
12. He is wanting common sense.
13. He does not reply my letters.
14. My advice proved useful him.
15. The beggar is short sight.

|| Exercise-20 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable Prepositions in the following sentences :

1. I inquired the servant if his master was at home.
2. They are not satisfied your proposal.
3. We should all aim excellence.
4. Smoking is injurious health.

5. He is innocent the crime.
6. The stories in that book are full interest.
7. He is dependent his parents.
8. I am grateful.....my master many favours.
9. He is prompt carrying out orders.
10. He is deficient common sense.
11. He is varied me.
12. Rajan is not ashamed his conduct.
13. He is devoid sense.
14. You have a passion arguing.
15. He is very different his brother.
16. A policeman rescued the child danger.
17. Dogs have antipathy dogs.
18. These rules are not applicable your case.
19. A policeman should be tolerant criticism.
20. He is addicted criticism.

|| WORDS FOLLOWED BY APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS ||

Prepositions का correct use बहुत मुश्किल है। कुछ Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives तथा Participles के बाद विशेष Prepositions का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Incorrect : He died with/by/through/on account of fever.

Correct : He died of fever.

Incorrect : He is sick of/by/on account of fever.

Correct : He is sick with fever.

आपकी कठिनाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए Prepositions का आवश्यक और उचित प्रयोग नीचे दिया जा रहा है, इन्हें ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए।

1. Jaunpur is famous **for** its perfumes.
2. The goat subsists **on** the coarsest **of** food.
3. Adil Shah was fond **of** architecture.
4. India is a noble, gorgeous land, teeming **with** natural wealth.
5. In the classical age, the ideal life **of** the Brahman was divided into four stages.
6. It has been raining **since** morning.
7. The House of Commons was then almost inaccessible **to** strangers.
8. Ambition does not always conduce **to** ultimate happiness.
9. The true gentleman is courteous and affable **to** his neighbours.
10. Freedom is sometimes liable **to** assurance.
11. Camels are peculiarly adapted **to** life in the desert.
12. The income derived '**from**' the ownership of land is commonly called rent.
13. Ashoka although tolerant **of** compelling creeds, was personally an ardent Buddhist.
14. The holy tree is associated 'with' scenes **of** goodwill and rejoicing.

15. He was somewhat susceptible **to** flattery.
16. A man who always connives **at** the fault of his children, is their worst enemy.
17. The cat appears to have originated **in** Egypt or **in** the East.
18. Judged **by** its results, the policy **of** Hastings was eminently successful.
19. People who are averse **to** hard work, generally do not succeed **in** life.

|| POSITION OF PREPOSITION ||

Preposition किसी Noun/Pronoun के पहले आते हैं और उनके बीच सम्बन्ध स्थापित करते हैं। पुरानी परिभाषा की दृष्टि से Preposition का स्थान Noun/Pronoun के पहले रहता है। क्यों? इसलिए कि 'pre' का अर्थ होता है 'पहले' और position का अर्थ होता है 'स्थान'। पर Modern English में निम्नलिखित अवस्थाओं में **Preposition** का स्थान Nouns/Pronouns के बाद रहता है—

1. Interrogative Pronouns के साथ; जैसे—
 - (a) Who are you thinking 'about'?
 - (b) Who are you speaking 'to'?
 - (c) What are you looking 'at'?
2. Relative Pronouns (object) के लोप होने पर; जैसे—
 - (a) The boy, you are looking **at**, is my brother.
 - (b) This is the book I told you **about**.
3. निम्नलिखित क्रियाओं के बाद Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है; जैसे—

(a) The cat entered the room.	(b) He reached the station.
(c) Please, answer my question.	(d) She attacked me violently.
(e) He resembles his brother.	

|| Exercise-21 ||

Correct the following sentences :

1. Everyone except her sang a song.
2. Nobody but me was able to answer the question.
3. Let it be divided among you and I.
4. Nothing can prevent me to do what I like.
5. Would he not accept of my invitation?
6. Why did you not reply my letter?
7. How can I agree with your proposal?
8. Why should I differ from you?
9. Please write me at you earliest.
10. Can you correct the one to the other?
11. I will prefer death rather than dishonour.
12. Is she ill from fever?
13. He would prefer dying than begging.

|| Exercise-22 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets in the following sentences :

1. I shall return the pen writing. (for, after, by)
2. I have no intimacy him. (to, with, from)
3. The sun sets the west. (in, into, to)
4. We should not read late night. (in, at, to)
5. I shall reach there 2 p.m. (by, during for)
6. Ghee is made milk. (out, by, of, from)
7. He recovered his illness. (of, from, with)
8. The bamboo is useful many purposes. (for, to, of)
9. The king sent the old peasant. (with, for, to)
10. The school will remain closed Diwali. (for, on account of, in)
11. He did the same my repeated requests. (inspite of, instead of)
12. He resigned his post his friend. (for, in favour of)
13. Come and sit me. (on, to, near)
14. He was seen the room. (into, in, at, to)
15. He is true his word. (with, to, of, on)

|| Exercise-23 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable Prepositions in the following sentences :

1. She is home in Mathematics.
2. He is quick figures.
3. They have no house to live
4. Beware these mad dogs.
5. We are preparing examination.
6. She is blind by one eye but he is blind his own fault.
7. He hanged himself a piece of cloth.
8. Please, come and sit me.
9. He sells fish the kilo.
10. They travelled horseback.
11. I will always stand you.
12. We buy eggs the dozen.
13. She is good translation.
14. What is he now?
15. He is guessing the meaning.

|| Exercise-24 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable Prepositions in the following sentences :

1. The sun sets the west. (in, into, to)

2. Ramu reached his school any delay. (for, with, of, without)
3. He is suffering fever. (for, with, from, in)
4. She is good mathematics. (in, for, at, with)
5. He has been ill Monday. (for, from, since)
6. The girls have been playing football two hours. (since, for, from, by)
7. He has been charged theft. (for, of, with)

|| Exercise-25 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable Prepositions in the following sentences :

1. The boys have been playing football two hours. (since, for, from, by)
2. Sita died breast cancer. (with, by, of for)
3. My friend does not talk me. (with, to, from)
4. The cat jumped the table. (in, to, into, over)
5. I am very sorry being late. (to, on, for)
6. The soldiers fought courage. (by, with, from)
7. The army fought courage. (with, by, from)

|| Exercise-26 ||

Choose the correct preposition from the ones given in the brackets :

1. He was changed murder. (for, of, with)
2. The boys have been playing ball two hours. (since, for, from, by)
3. The soldier fought courage. (by, with, from, along)
4. Ritu is ashamed her folly. (for, of, at, on)
5. The cat jumped the table. (at, on, in, upon)

|| Exercise-27 ||

Choose the correct preposition from the ones given in the brackets :

1. The house is fire. Send for the Fire Brigade. (in, on, at)
2. He is good mathematics.
(in, at)
3. He has been suffering from fever about a week. (since, for, from)
4. My uncle visited Mumbai Dashhara holidays. (since, for, during from)
5. Sita died breast cancer. (with, by, of, for)
6. Ghee is made milk. (out, of, by, from)

|| Exercise-28 ||

Choose the correct preposition from the ones given in the brackets :

1. Please write.....ink. (with, in, from)
2. I am proudmy daughter. (of, at, into)
3. He has been suffering from feverabout a week. (since, for, from)

|| Exercise-29 ||

Choose the correct preposition from the ones given in the brackets :

1. Sita has been suffering from fever.....last night. (since, for, from)
2. He studies..... 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. (since, by, from, for)
3. The soldier fought.....courage. (by, with, from, along)
4. It has raining.....morning. (from, since, for, by)
5. Why do you not listen.....him. (with, to, of)
6. He has been suffering.....fever. (for, from, since)
7. I am proud.....my son. (to, with of)

|| THE CONJUNCTION ||

इसे Connecting word के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

परिभाषा—Conjunction वह शब्द है जो दो शब्दों, दो वाक्यों या दो उपवाक्यों को जोड़े। इसे Connective भी कहते हैं।

Definition—A 'Conjunction' is a word used to join two words, clauses or sentences : as

Examples :

- (i) Hari **and** Gopal came here.
- (ii) Mohan is poor **but** honest.
- (iii) Do **or** die.
- (iv) Rakesh is just **and** wise.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में and, but, or तीनों connecting words हैं। अतः इन्हें Conjunction कहा जाएगा।

|| KINDS OF CONJUNCTION ||

1. **Co-ordinating Conjunctions**—and, but, as well as, for, not only...but also, both...and, either...or, neither...nor, still etc.
2. **Sub-ordinating Conjunctions**—that, if, since, before, after, till, unless, though, although, as etc.

Use of Co-ordinating Conjunctions :

इनसे बने Clause को Co-ordinating Clause कहते हैं। इनका अर्थ अपने में पूर्ण होता है। ये Principal Clause पर आश्रित नहीं होते हैं।

Co-ordinating Conjunctions चार प्रकार के होते हैं—

- (A) **Cumulative Conjunctions** (जोड़ बताने वाले संयोजक)—ये एक कथन (statement) को दूसरे कथन से जोड़ने का काम करते हैं।
 - (i) He went to Agra **and** saw the Taj.
वह आगरा गया और ताज देखा।
 - (ii) He **as well as** his brother went there.
उसके अतिरिक्त उसका भाई भी वहाँ गया।

(iii) He is **both** hardworking **and** intelligent.

वह परिश्रमी और बुद्धिमान दोनों है।

(iv) He bought **not only** a book **but also** a pen.

उसने किताब ही नहीं एक कलम भी खरीदा।

(B) Adversative Conjunctions (विरोध बताने वाले संयोजक)—इन Conjunctions द्वारा दो ऐसे कथन जोड़े जाते हैं जो एक-दूसरे के विपरीत होते हैं; जैसे—

(i) He worked hard **yet** he failed.

उसने कठिन परिश्रम किया फिर भी अनुत्तीर्ण हो गया।

(ii) He is poor **but** he is happy.

वह निर्धन है किन्तु प्रसन्न है।

(iii) I have no money, **still** I can help you.

मेरे पास रुपया नहीं है इतने पर भी मैं तुम्हारी सहायता कर सकता हूँ।

इन वाक्यों में yet, but तथा still—Adversative Conjunction हैं।

(C) Alternative Conjunctions (विकल्प चुनने वाले संयोजक)—इस प्रकार के Conjunctions दो विकल्पों के बीच choice व्यक्त करते हैं; जैसे—

(i) Do **or** die.

करो या मरो।

(ii) **Neither** Ram **nor** Shyam came here.

न तो राम न ही श्याम यहाँ आया।

(iii) Work hard **otherwise** you will fail.

कठिन परिश्रम करो अन्यथा अनुत्तीर्ण हो जाओगे।

(iv) **Either** come in time **or** do not come at all.

या तो समय पर आओ या आओ ही न।

इस प्रकार के Conjunctions में either...or, or, neither...nor, otherwise आदि मुख्य हैं।

(D) Illative Conjunctions (परिणाम बताने वाले संयोजक)—इस प्रकार के Conjunctions एक वाक्य को उस वाक्य से जोड़ते हैं, जो परिणाम बताता है; जैसे—

(i) He was late, **therefore** he was punished.

वह विलम्ब से आया था इसलिए उसे दण्डित किया गया।

(ii) She is tired, **so** she should take rest.

वह थकी हुई है इसलिए उसे आराम करना चाहिए।

(iii) There is someone at the door, **for** I have just heard a knock.

दरवाजे पर कोई है क्योंकि मैंने अभी-अभी खटखटाहट सुनी है।

इस श्रेणी में So, therefore, for आदि Conjunctions प्रयोग किये जाते हैं।

Uses of Sub-ordinating Conjunctions

इनसे बने Clause को Sub-ordinating Clause कहते हैं। अपने अर्थ को स्पष्ट करने के लिए इस प्रकार के उपवाक्यों (Clauses) को अन्य उपवाक्यों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। Sub-ordinating Conjunctions निम्न प्रयोग में आते हैं—

- (a) समय (Time) का भाव व्यक्त करने के लिए, जैसे—
I shall complete my work **before** I go to bed.
You haven't written **since** I saw you last.
- (b) कारण (Reason) का भाव व्यक्त करने के लिए, जैसे—
The child is crying **because** he is not well.
- (c) परिणाम (Result) का भाव व्यक्त करने के लिए, जैसे—
He is so weak **that** he cannot walk.
- (d) शर्त (Condition) का भाव व्यक्त करने के लिए, जैसे—
If you come, I shall teach you.
You cannot pass **unless** you work hard.
- (e) Concession का भाव व्यक्त करने के लिए, जैसे—
Although I am tired yet I can help you.
- (f) तुलना (Comparison) का भाव व्यक्त करने के लिए, जैसे—
We speak faster **than** we write.

□ **Lest का प्रयोग देखिए—**

Walk properly lest you should fall.

विशेष—lest के साथ should का प्रयोग किया जाता है। lest के साथ not का प्रयोग वर्जित है। इसी प्रकार so that के साथ भाव के अनुसार may, might, shall, should, can, could, will या could लगाया जाता है; जैसे—

- (i) We eat **so that** we may live.
(ii) He came here **so that** he might meet me.

विशेष—कुछ Conjunctions जोड़ों में प्रयोग किए जाते हैं; जैसे—

Either-or	Either take it or leave it.
Neither-nor	It is neither useful nor ornamental.
Both-and	We both love and honour him.
Though-yet	Though he is suffering much pain, yet he does not complain.
Whether-or	I do not care whether you go or stay.
Not only-but also	He is not only foolish but also obstinate.

|| Exercise-30 ||

Point out the Conjunctions in the following sentences :

1. The child is weeping because he is hungry.
2. He is so poor that he cannot buy books.
3. You will not succeed unless you work hard.
4. I waited till the train arrived.
5. He will pass if he reads.
6. He is happy though he is poor.
7. He is richer than I.
8. Tom runs faster than Hari.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 9. Do not go before I come. | 10. Since you say so, I must believe it. |
| 11. I was sleeping when he came here. | 12. It rained after we reached home. |
| 13. Catch me if you can. | 14. We can travel by land or water. |
| 15. Either you are mistaken or I. | 16. Unless you tell me the truth, I shall punish you. |
| 17. Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy. | 18. Is this story true or false? |
| 19. He fled lest he should be killed. | 20. If I feel any doubt, I ask. |

|| Exercise-31 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable Co-ordinating Conjunctions in the following sentences :

1. She came here stayed with me.
2. He is not only hardworking intelligent.
3. She was ill she could not go to office.
4. Make haste you will miss the train.
5. Do die.
6. Come here go there.
7. Neither Radha Shyama attended the class.
8. Is that story true false?
9. He is slow he is sure.
10. be a borrower, a lender.

|| Exercise-32 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable Sub-ordinating Conjunctions in the following sentences :

1. I do not know he comes.
2. He found his book he had left it.
3. I do not know he left us.
4. She arrived you had gone.
5. She waited the train arrived.
6. Do not go I come.
7. He fled he should be killed.
8. I am sure he said so.
9. you are mistaken or I am.
10. He will stay I return.

|| Exercise-33 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable Conjunctions in the following sentences :

1. He is very rich he is not happy.
2. I tried my best could not understand.
3. We shut the door went to sleep.

4. I neither drink smoke.
5. I know him better you know him.
6. She is more intelligent I (am).
7. Strike the iron it is hot.
8. Ram his sister plays cricket.
9. Will you wait I return?
10. Either take it leave it.
11. She is taller I.
12. Hurry up you shall be late.
13. He not only helped me also gave me advice.

|| Exercise-34 ||

Complete the following sentences :

1. It is impossible to
2. He admitted that
3. Work hard if
4. I do not know why
5. As soon as I reached the school
6. I do not know when
7. She is working hard lest

|| Exercise-35 ||

Complete the following sentences :

1. He kept on working
2. Work hard otherwise
3. walk properly, lest
4. will you wait, unless.....
5. you can not succeed unless
6. Although she is rich
7. He is working hard lest.....

|| Exercise-36 ||

1. You can not prosper unless
2. If it rains
3. The teacher has been teaching
4. He speaks faster than
5. I do not know why
6. Work hard, lest
7. When he returned from home

|| Exercise-37 ||

Complete the following sentences :

1. He is working hard lest.....
2. Can you tell me where.....
3. I do not know why.....

|| Exercise-38 ||

Complete the following sentences :

1. No sooner did the bell ring.....
2. We stayed until.....
3. Please come whenever.....
4. I do not know why.....
5. You can not succeed unless.....
6. My father ordered me.....
7. Do not smoke because.....

|| THE INTERJECTION ||

परिभाषा—Interjection वह शब्द है जो हृदय में अचानक उठने वाले भावों को प्रकट करे।

Definition—An 'Interjection' is a word which expresses some sudden feelings; as, Alas! Hurrah! Bravo! Hush! Hello! Ah! Oh!

उपर्युक्त Interjection को निम्नलिखित तरीके से विभाजित किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

1. Joy; Hurrah!
2. Grief; Alas!
3. Surprise; Ha! What! Ah! Oh!
4. Approval; Bravo! **Or** Applause

निम्नलिखित शब्द समूहों का भी sudden feelings or emotions को व्यक्त करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

Ah me!, For shame!, Well done! Good God! Good Heavens! *etc.*

नीचे दिये गये कुछ उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक देखिए—

1. Alas! he is dead.
2. Hello! How are you?
3. Ah! His mother died.
4. Look! how he sits?
5. Good-bye, friends!
6. Oh! you are late.
7. Good heavens! what is the matter?
8. Hurrah! We have won the match.
9. Hush! Don't make a noise.

10. Hell! What are you doing here?

कुछ विशेष शब्दों का प्रयोग—

This, That, These, Those

This (यह) तथा that (वह) का प्रयोग Singular Nouns के साथ होता है जबकि these (ये) those (वे) का प्रयोग Plural Nouns के साथ होता है—

This, These निकटता दर्शाने वाले तथा that और those दूरी दर्शाने वाले Demonstrative Pronoun तथा Demonstrative Adjective के रूप में प्रयोग होते हैं।

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|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. This is a beautiful frock. | (एकवचन, निकटता) |
| 2. That is an old man. | (एकवचन, दूरी) |
| 3. These mangoes are sweet. | (बहुवचन, निकटता) |
| 4. Those grapes are sour. | (बहुवचन, दूरी) |

प्रथम तथा द्वितीय वाक्य में This तथा That दोनों Demonstrative Pronoun के रूप में प्रयुक्त हैं किन्तु द्वितीय तथा तृतीय वाक्य में These और Those दोनों Demonstrative Adjective हैं; क्योंकि इनके बाद Noun का प्रयोग हुआ है।

विशेष—This, that, these, those के बाद यदि Noun का प्रयोग नहीं होता है तो यह Demonstrative Pronoun होते हैं किन्तु इनके बाद Noun का प्रयोग होने पर यह Demonstrative Adjective हो जाते हैं।

कुछ अन्य उदाहरणों को देखें और Demonstrative Pronoun तथा Demonstrative Adjective को समझें—

Demonstrative Pronoun	Demonstrative Adjective
(i) This is a costly pen.	(i) This book is mine.
(ii) That is a cheap book.	(ii) That pen is yours.
(iii) These are pens.	(iii) These books are mine.
(iv) Those are books.	(iv) Those pens are yours.
(v) Is this a big house?	(v) What is that noise ?
(vi) Was that a fine bag?	(vi) What are those problems ?

My, Our, Your, His, Her, Its, Their

ये Possessive Case के Pronouns हैं। ये एकवचन या बहुवचन के साथ प्रयोग होकर उनसे सम्बन्ध दर्शाते हैं; जैसे—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (i) My son is very small. | (v) Our school won the match. |
| (ii) Your pen is lost. | (vi) His mother is ill. |
| (iii) Her frock is red. | (vii) The dog wags its tail. |
| (iv) Their clothes are new. | |

Each, Every

उपर्युक्त दोनों determiners का अर्थ 'प्रत्येक' है। Each का प्रयोग दो या दो से अधिक के लिए होता है; परन्तु every सदैव दो से अधिक के लिए प्रयोग होता है। Each समूह में प्रत्येक की ओर संकेत करता है और निश्चित संख्या का ज्ञान कराता है। Every समूह की ओर और अनिश्चित संख्या का ज्ञान कराता है; जैसे—

- (i) **Each** of the two girls is present.
- (ii) **Every** seat was occupied.
- (iii) The officer scolded **each** of the labourers.
- (iv) It rains **everyday**.

Some, Any तथा No

Some का अर्थ है 'कुछ'। इसका प्रयोग Affirmative वाक्यों में होता है जबकि 'No' और 'Any' का प्रयोग Negative तथा Interrogative sentences में होता है; जैसे—

- (i) I bought **some** toys for my sister.
- (ii) Have you bought **any** book?
- (iii) **No**, he has not bought **any** book.

'Some' का प्रयोग ऐसे प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों में होता है जो आदेशात्मक (Imperative) रूप के होते हैं; जैसे—
Will you please give me **some** fruits?

All, Both

All का अर्थ है 'सब' जबकि Both का अर्थ है 'दोनों'; जैसे—

- (i) **All** the children of this class are playing.
- (ii) **Both** Hari and Karim are strong.

Either, Neither

Either का अर्थ है 'दोनों में से कोई भी'।

Neither का अर्थ है 'दोनों में से कोई भी नहीं'।

Either के साथ or, neither के साथ nor का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (i) **Either** Geeta **or** Maya will go with me.
- Neither** Geeta **nor** Maya came to me.

(ii) **Either** car will do.

Neither car will do.

Many, Much

Many संख्या प्रकट करता है जबकि much परिमाण प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (i) There are **many** children in the garden. (संख्या)
- (ii) There is **much** water in the tank. (परिमाण)

Few, A Few, The Few

Few—यह अभाव दर्शाता है, इसका अर्थ है 'not many, hardly any'।

A Few—इसका अर्थ positive है यानि some.

The Few—Not many, but there are. इसका अर्थ बहुत नहीं होता किन्तु जो कुछ होता है, उस ओर संकेत करता है। इन तीनों से संख्या का ज्ञान होता है, जैसे—

- (i) The poor are many, but the rich are **few**.
- (ii) I can stay here for **a few** days.
- (iii) **The few** friends, he has, are honest.

Little, A Little, The Little

Little—not much. इसका अर्थ negative है।

A Little—some, not much इसका अर्थ positive है।

The Little—not much, but all that is. जैसे—

- (i) There is **little** hope of his success. (not much)
 (ii) **A little** knowledge is a dangerous thing. (some, not much)
 (iii) **The little** money I had, was stolen. (not much, but all that is)

|| Exercise-39 ||

Fill in the blanks with 'this', 'that', 'these' or 'those' in the following sentences :

- flower is yellow but that flower is red.
- These books are new but books are old.
- boy is crying but.....boy is laughing.
- Are frocks new?
- bottles are not empty.
- I have just purchased bicycle.
- girl is sitting but.....girl is playing.
- This bird is big but bird is small.
- is the best student of our school.
- Is a new building?
- boy is stronger than Rakesh.
- boy is industrious.
- mangoes are sour.
- rascals must be punished.

|| Exercise-40 ||

Fill in the blanks with 'my', 'our', 'your', 'his', 'her', 'its' or 'their' in the following sentences :

- He is writing on copy.
- Poonam is going to school.
- The horse is shaking neck.
- I will visit friend.
- You should read books.
- Where is lunch, here is mine?
- Donkey praises own tail.
- It is duty to obey.....elders.
- They are not at house.
- younger sister lives with you.
- I saw it with own eyes.

|| Exercise-41 ||

Fill in the blanks with 'each' and 'every' in the following sentences :

- Three students are sitting on bench.

2. one of these books is good.
3. The boys came to play football in the playground..... day.
4. I will teach of you.
5. girl was awarded.
6. The doctor called the patient day.
7. one present there was weeping.
8. It rained day.
9. of the two boys is sick.
10. boy must take his turn.
11. India expects man to do his duty.
12. word of it is false.
13. man has his studies.

|| Exercise-42 ||

Fill in the blanks with 'all' or 'both' in the following sentences :

1. you and he should go to play.
2. Geeta and Seeta ate.....the guavas.
3. The teacher scolded Ram and Shyam.
4. Ramesh and Suresh are friends.
5. the cars are old.

|| Exercise-43 ||

Fill in the blanks with 'either' or 'neither' in the following sentences :

1. come or go there.
2. Flood washed away of the villages.
3. pen will do.
4. On side is a narrow lane.
5. accusation is true.
6. party is quite in the right.
7. he eats or he sleeps.
8. Ram nor Seeta went to the river.
9. go to school or work at home.
10. he reads nor writes.

|| Exercise-44 ||

Fill in the blanks with 'some', 'no' or 'any' in the following sentences :

1. I shall buy mangoes.
2. Will you please lend me money?
3. pathans were at least as faithful as Sikhs.
4. Shakespeare is greater than other English poet.
5. beans are at least as nutritious as meat.

6. Lead is heavier than other metal.
7. people have more money than grains.
8. The Sikhs are not less enterprising than other community in India.
9. he did not give me books.
10. I need time to answer this question.
11. I did not get letter last week.
12. The teacher asked his students if they had difficulty.
13. He made valuable suggestions.
14. He did not give me help.
15. Didn't he give you book yesterday?

|| Exercise-45 ||

Fill in the blanks with 'much' or 'many' in the following sentences :

1. There should not be talk and little work.
2. He showed patience.
3. I have taught you things.
4. There are routes for places.
5. Nelson won for himself fame.
6. I have no cash.
7. errors are not easily corrected.
8. people escaped unhurt in that accident.
9. Have I got to read books on this topic?
10. Did you find difficulty in getting the berths reserved?
11. How money do you need to buy a television?
12. students of this class have applied for fee concessions.
13. We should not waste time in useless discussion.
14. He didn't make mistakes in his essay.

|| Exercise-46 ||

Fill in the blanks with 'few', 'a few' or 'the few' in the following sentences :

1. cities in India have public libraries.
2. persons can keep a secret.
3. words spoken in earnest will convince him.
4. friends, he has, are all very poor.
5. works of reference are so.
6. public libraries, that we have, are not well equipped.
7. days, rest is all that is needed.
8. It is a question of spending rupees.
9. When I met him years after, he looked old and haggard.
10. Americans have their offices in Kolkata.

11. women can keep a secret.
12. Hindus can understand Malayalam.
13. men are free from criticism.
14. clothes they had, were all tattered and torn.
15. men reach the age of one hundred years.
16. poems, he has written, are all of great excellence.
17. In words he expressed his thanks to his teachers.
18. friends, he has, are very gentle.
19. remarks that he made, were very suggestive.

|| Exercise-47 ||

Fill in the blanks with 'little', 'a little' or 'the little' in the following sentences :

1. There is hope of his recovery.
2. The information he had, was not quite reliable.
3. learning is a dangerous thing.
4. care could have prevented the accident.
5. precaution is necessary to prevent the diseases.
6. influence that he has, he uses to the best advantage.
7. He showed concern for his friend.
8. knowledge of grammar, that he possessed, stood him in good stead.
9. food, they had, was taken away by the dogs.
10. Radha spent money, she had.

|| Miscellaneous Exercise-48 ||

Correct the following sentences :

1. Did you listen what he said?
2. She is grateful for my help.
3. It has been raining from morning.
4. He died from T.B.
5. I am yours obediently.
6. There is many worth seeing places in Agra.
7. Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh.
8. I am sitting here since four hours.
9. If it will rain, the ground will be wet.
10. She is tired in reading this magazine.

|| Miscellaneous Exercise-49 ||

Correct the following sentences :

1. All of us walk from our legs.
2. If she will come to my house, I will give her money.

3. He got his hairs cut this morning.
4. They were caught and killed tomorrow.
5. Radha has passed the high school examination in 1998.
6. Shyam did not use to come daily.
7. They are afraid from you.
8. I and my friend watched this movie long back.
9. All of us see from our eyes.
10. We should pray God every morning.

|| Miscellaneous Exercise-50 ||

Correct the following sentences :

1. Ram is very senior than me.
2. They reached to their house on time.
3. He never play chess.
4. Eat not for taste but health.
5. I will go to Mumbai yesterday.
6. It has not been raining since 3 hours.
7. France is an European Country.
8. Rajiv is junior than his friend.
9. Has they eaten food?
10. My father have written a letter.

|| Miscellaneous Exercise-51 ||

Correct the following sentences :

1. My brother is elder than me.
2. Two and two makes four.
3. Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.
4. I prefer tea than coffee.
5. Seldom I am late to office.
6. He divided all his money between his four sons.
7. The teacher will be allowed the boy to go home.
8. Distribute the sweets between four boys.
9. Your team did not played the match.
10. Neither his mother nor his brother are alive.