Toppersnotes
Unleash the topper in you

राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट

कनिष्ठ न्यायिक सहायक एवं लिपिक ग्रेड -II

चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी

हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी

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संधि

- संधि का शाब्दिक अर्थ – मेल/जोडना
- संधि का संधि विच्छेद – सम + धि
- संधि शब्द का विलोम – विग्रह/विच्छेद
  जैसे :- जगत् + ईश – जगदीश

- संधि – दो या दो से अधिक वर्णो के मेल होने से वर्णो में विकार उत्पन्न होता है और नये सार्थक शब्द की रचना हो जाती है उन्हें संधि कहते है।

- संधि सदैव समान अर्थ में होती है। विरोधी अर्थो में संधि नहीं होती

- विश्व + अनाथ – विश्वनाथ – विश्व नाथ
  विश्व + अमित्र – विश्वामित्र – विश्व मित्र
  दीन+अनाथ – दीनानाथ – दीन नाथ
  षट् + अंग – षडग
- संधि में सदैव वर्णो में विकार परिवर्तन उत्पन्न होना चाहिए तो संधि होती है। यदि वर्णो में विकार उत्पन्न नहीं होता है तो संधि नहीं होकर वह संयोग कहलाता है।

- अन् + उचित / अनुचित
  संयोग – निर् + अर्थक / निरर्थक

  सम् + उचित / समुचित

संधि के भेद

स्वर संधि | व्यंजन संधि | विसर्ग संधि

- स्वर संधि :- यदि स्वर के बाद स्वर आता है तो स्वर में विकार उत्पन्न हो जाता है उसे स्वर संधि कहते है।
  स्वर संधि के पाँच भेद :-

1. दीर्घ स्वर संधि :- (आ, ई, ऊ)

नियम

1. यदि अ/आ के बाद सवर्ण अ या आ आता है तो दोनो के स्थान पर दीर्घ एकादेश 'आ ' हो जाता है।

2. इ या ई के बाद सवर्ण इ या ई आता है दोनो के स्थान पर दीर्घ एकादेश ई हो जाता है।

- नियम 3 – यदि उ या ऊ के बाद सवर्ण उ या ऊ आता है तो दोनो के स्थान पर दीर्घ एकादेश ऊ हो जाता है
- उदाहरण – अ /आ या आ /अ

दाव + अग्नि = दावाग्नि जगंल की आग
राम + अयन = रामायण
पंच + आयत = पंचायत
मुक्ता + अवली = मुक्तावली
दीप + अवली = दीपावली

वडवा + वडव अग्नि – वडवाग्नि समुद्र की आग
काम + अग्नि – कामाग्नि
जठर + अग्नि – जठराग्नि पेट की आग
रवि + इन्द्र – रवीन्द्र
कवि + ईश – कवीश
नदी + ईश – नदीश
मही + इन्द्र – महीन्द्र
वधु + उल्लास – वधूल्लास
चमू + उल्लास – चमूल्लास
भानु + उदय – भानूदय
धेनू + उत्सव – धेनूत्सव

2. गुण सन्धि –

नियम 1 –यदि अ आ के बाद इ या ई आये तो ए हो जाता है ।
नियम 2 – अ आ के बाद उ ऊ आता है तो दोनो के स्थान पर 'ओ' हो जाता है।
नियम 3 – अ आ के बाद ऋ आता है तो दोनो के स्थान पर 'अर' हो जाता है।

उदाहरण – महा + ईश – महेश
महा + इन्द्र – महेन्द्र
रमा + ईश – रमेश
गण + ईश – गणेश
चाँदनी राका + ईश – राकेश
हर्षीक + ईश – हर्षीकेश
वसंत + उत्सव – वसंतोत्सव
गंगा + उत्सव – गंगोत्सव
गंगा + ऊमि – गंगोर्मि
समुद्र + ऊर्मि – समुद्रोर्मि
शीत + उत्सव – शीतोत्सव
महा + ऋषि – महार्षि

- सन्धि –

नियम 1 – अ आ के बाद ए या ऐ आता है तो दोनो के स्थान पर 'ऐ' हो जाता है।

नियम 2 – यदि अ आ के बाद ओ या औ आता है तो दोनो के स्थान पर 'औ' हो जाता है।

उदाहरण – सदा + एव – सदैव
महा + ऐश्वर्य – माहैश्वय
महा + ओज – महौज
महा + औद्य – महौद्य
जल + औद्य – जलौद्य
महा + औषधि – महौषधि
महा + औषधालय – महौषधालय
गंगा + औद्य – गंगौद्य
जल + औद्य – जलौद्य
एक + एक – एकैक
तथा + एव – तथैव

अपवाद :-
प्र + ऊढ – प्रौढ
अक्ष + ऊहिनी – अक्षौहिनी
स्व + ईरिणी – स्वैरिणी नदी को कहते है
शुद्ध + ओदन चावल – शुद्धोदन

4. यण् सन्धि

नियम 1 – इ ई के बाद असमान स्वर आता है तो इ ई के स्थान पर 'य्' हो जाता है।
नियम 2 – उ ऊ के बाद असमान स्वर आता है तो उ ऊ के स्थान पर 'व्' हो जाता है।
नियम 3 – ऋ के बाद असमान स्वर आता है तो ऋ के स्थान पर 'र्' हो जाता है।

अक्षर से पहले आधा अक्षर आता है तो 99% यण सन्धि होगी ।

उदाहरण –
अधि + अयन – अध्ययन
अधि + आय – अध्याय
अनु + अय – अन्वय
गुरू + आदेश – गुर्वादेश
भानु + आगम – भान्वागम
सु + आगत – स्वागत
सु + आर्थ – स्वार्थ
सु + अच्छ – स्वच्छ
सु + अल्प – स्वल्प
मातृ + आज्ञा – मात्राज्ञा
पितृ + आज्ञा – पित्राज्ञा
मातृ + आदेश – मात्रादेश
भ्रातृ + ऐश्वय – भ्रात्रैश्वर्य
धातृ + अंश – धात्रैश

5. अयादि सन्धि

नियम 1 – ए के बाद कोई भी स्वर आये आता है तो ए
के स्थान पर अय् हो जाता है।
नियम 2 – ऐ के बाद काई भी स्वर आता है तो ऐ
के स्थान पर आय् हो जाता है
नियम 3 – ओ के बाद कोई स्वर आता है तो ओ के स्थान अव् हो जाता है।
नियम 4 – औ के बाद कोई स्वर आता है तो औ के स्थान पर आव् हो जाता है।

उदाहरण –
ने + अन – नयन
गै + अन – गायन
पो + इत्र – पवित्र
श्रो + अन – श्रवण

रौ + अन – रावण
विधै + अक – विधायक
चे + अन – चयन

पो + अन – पवन
हरे + ए – हरये
धै + अक – धावक

व्यंजन सन्धि

व्यंजन सन्धि – व्यंजन के बाद स्वर या व्यंजन आता है तो व्यंजन मे विकार उत्पन्न हो जाता है उसे व्यंजन सन्धि कहते है।

नियम 1 –किसी वर्ग के प्रथम वर्ण के बाद यदि काई स्वर आता है तो प्रथम वर्ण के स्थान पर उसी वर्ग का तीसरा वर्ण हो जाता है ।

उदाहरण –
जगत् + ईश –जगदीश
वाक् + ईश्वर – वागीश्वर
वाक् + ईश्वरी – वागीश्वरी
उत् + आहरण – उदाहरण

नियम 2 –किसी वर्ग के प्रथम वर्ण के बाद यदि किसी वर्ग का तीसरा , चौथा या य,व ,र वर्ण आता है तो प्रथम वर्ण के स्थान पर उसी वर्ग का तीसरा वर्ण हो जाता है।

उदाहरण –
सत् + धर्म – सद्धर्म

षट् + रस – षड्रस
षट् + रिपु – षड्रिपु
अब + ज – अब्ज कमल
अब + द – अब्द बादल

नियम 3 – यदि किसी वर्ग के प्रथम वर्ण के बाद 'ह' आता है तो प्रथम वर्ण के स्थान पर उसी वर्ग का तीसरा वर्ण हो जाता है और ह के स्थान पर भी उसी वर्ग का चौथा वर्ण हो जाता है।

उदाहरण –
उत् + हार – उद्धार
तत् + हित – तद्धित
रत्नमुट् + हिसां – रत्नमुंडिसा
वाक् + हरि – वाग्धरि

नियम 4 – यदि किसी 'वर्ग के चतुर्थ वर्ण के बाद किसी भी वर्ग का चतुर्थ वर्ण आता तो प्रथम चतुर्थ के स्थान पर उसी वर्ग का तीसरा वर्ण हो जाता है।

उदाहरण –
वुध् + अध – बुद्धि
सिध् + ध – सिद्ध
लभ् + धि – लब्धि
युध् + ध – युद्ध

नियम 5 –यदि किसी वर्ग के प्रथम वर्ण के बाद किसी वर्ग का पंचम वर्ण आता है तो प्रथम वर्ण के स्थान पर भी उसी वर्ग का पंचम वर्ण हो जाता है

उदाहरण –
जगत् + नाथ – जगन्नाथ
सत् + मति – सन्मति
मृत + मय – मृन्मय
मृत् + मूर्ति – मृन्मूर्ति
वाक् + मय – वाङ्मय
मृण्मय, मृण्मूर्ति

नियम 6 – यदि म के बाद क से लेकर म तक कोई वर्ण आता है तो म को अनुस्वार हो जाता है या फिर अगले वर्ण का पंचम वर्ण हो जाता है

उदाहरण –
सम + धि – संधि/ सन्धि
सम् + गढन – संगठन
सम् + जय – संजय
अलम् + कार – अलंकार
शम् + कर – शंकर
सम् + कर – संकर
संगंठन – संङ्गठन – संडठन
अलंकार – अलङ्कार – अलंडकार
शंकर – शंडकर

नियम 7 – यदि म के बाद य र ल व ष श स ह आता है ता म के स्थान पर केवल अनुस्वार हो जाता है।

उदाहरण –
सम् + यम – संयम
सम् + शेधन – संशोधन
सम् + सार – संसार
सम् + विधान – संविधान
सम् + हार – संहार

नियम – सम् उपसर्ग के बाद क धातु से बने हुए शब्द (कार , करण , कर्ता , कर) आदि आता है तो म का अनुस्वार हो जाता है और बीच मे स् का आधम हो जाता है

उदाहरण –
सम् + कार – संस्कार
सम् + कृत – संस्कृत
सम् + करण – संस्करण
सम् + कृति – संस्कृति

नियम – यदि परि उपसर्ग के बाद कृ धातु से बने हुए शब्द (कार, कर्ण, कर्ता , कर , कृति) आते है तो बीच मे मुर्धा ष् का आगम हो जाता है।
कर्त्तण्य – सही कर्तव्य , कर्त्ता – सही कर्ता

उदाहरण –
परि + करण – परिष्करण
परि + कार – परिष्कार
परि + कर्ता – परिष्कर्ता

नियम 10 – यदि त द् के बाद स्थ आता है तो स्थ के स् लोप हो जाता है

उदाहरण –
उत् + स्थान = उत्थान
उत् + स्थित = उत्थित जागना
उत् + स्थानम् = उत्थानम्

नियम 11 –यदि त द् के बाद क ख प फ त स आता है तो त् ,द् के स्थान पर त् हो जाता है।

उदाहरण –
उद् + कर्ष – उत्कर्ष
उद् + + तम – उत्तम

तद् + पुरूष – तत्पुरूष
संसद् + सम – संसत्सत्र
उद् + खनन – उत्खनन

नियम 12 –यदि निस् दुस् उपसर्ग के बाद क, ट ,प, फ आता है तो निस् दुस् के स् के स्थान पर मुर्धा ष् हो जाता है।

उदाहरण –
निस् + कृर्ष – निष्कर्ष
निस् + टंकार – निष्टंकार
दुस् + कम – दुष्कर्म
दृस् + पाप – दुष्पाप
दुस् + फल – दुष्फल
निष्टंकार – आवाज न करना ।

नियम 13 – ष के बाद त थ आता है तो त के स्थान पर ट थ के स्थान पर ठ हो जाता है।
उदाहरण – सृप् + ति – सृष्टि
दृष् + ति – दृष्टि
हष् + त – हष्ट
पुष् + त –पुष्ट
षष् + थ – षष्ठ

नियम 14 – यदि इ/उ के बाद स आता है तो स के स्थान पर ष हो जाता है
उदाहरण – अभि +सेक – अभिषेक
नि + संग – निषंग
नि + सेध –निषेध
वि + सम – विषम
सु + समा – सुषमा
निशंग – तरकस – राष् + त्र – राष् + ट्र
राष्ट्र + सन्धि – राष् + त्र = राष्ट्र

नियम 15 - यदि इ/उ के बाद स्थ आता है तो स्थ के स्थान पर ष्ठ हो जाता है।
उदाहरण – नि + स्था – निष्ठा
प्रति + स्था – प्रतिष्ठा
प्रति + स्थित –प्रतिष्ठित
युधि + स्थिर – युधिष्ठिर

नियम – 16 यदि किसी स्वर के बाद अगर छ आता है तो बीच में च् का आगम हो जाता है।
उदाहरण – अनु + छेद – अनुच्छेद
वि + छेद – विच्छेद
(चारों तरफ का) परि + छेद– परिच्छेद
मातृ + छाया – मातृच्छाया
लक्ष्मी + छाया – लक्ष्मीच्छाया

नियम – 17 यदि त्/द के बाद अगर च, छ आता है तो त् द् के स्थान पर भी च् हो जाता है।
उदाहरण – सत् + चित = सच्चित
सत् + चरित्र = सच्चरित्र
उत् + छेद = उच्छेद
उत् + चारण = उच्चारण

उत् + छिन्न = उच्छिन्न
शरत् + चन्द्र = शरच्चन्द्र

नियम 18 – यदि त् द् के बाद ज या झ आता है तो त् द् के स्थान पर भी ज् हो जाता है।
उदाहरण –
विद्युत् + ज्योति = विद्युज्जयोति
जगत् + ज्वल = जगज्जवाला
उत् + ज्वल = उज्जवल
वहत् + झंकार = वहज्झंकार
महत् + झंकार = महज्झंकार
जगज्जवाला = जगत की ज्वाला

नियम 19 –यदि क त् द् के बाद ट, ठ, हो तो त् द् के स्थान पर भी ट् हो जाता है।

उदाहरण –
तत् + टीका = तट्टीका
वृहत् + टीका = वृहट्टीका
2. त् द् के बाद ड, ढ होतो ड् हो जाता है।
उदाहरण –
उत् + डयन = उड्डयन
उत् + डीन = उड्डीन

नियम 20 – त् द् के बाद ल हो तो त् द् के स्थान पर भी ल् हो जाता है।
उदाहरण –
तत् + लीन = तल्लीन्
तत् + लय = उल्लय
उत् + लेख = उल्लेख
उत् + लिखित = उल्लिखित

नियम 20 –यदि के बाद ल आता है तो के स्थान पर म् को अनुनासिक हो जाता है । और बीच मे ल् का आगम हो जाता है।
उदाहरण –
विद्वान् + लिखति – विद्वानल्लिखित
महान् + लिखति – महाँल्लिखति
महान् + लेख – महाँल्लेख
विद्वान् + लेख – विद्वांल्लेख

नियम 21 –यदि त् द् के बाद ष आता है तो त् द् के स्थान च् हो जाता है और ष के स्थान पर छ हो जाता है।
उदाहरण –

तत् + शिव – तच्छिव
उत् + श्वास – उच्छ्वास
उत् + श्वास – उच्छ्वास लम्बश्विस
श्रीमत् + शरत् + चन्द्र – श्रीमच्छरचन्द्र

नियम 22 –यदि अहन् के बाद र से भिन्न वर्ण आता है तो न् के स्थान पर र् हो जाता है

उदाहरण –
अहन् + पति – अहपति दिन का स्वामी
अहन् + ऐश्वर्य – अहरैश्वर्य
अहन + गण – अहगण
अहन् + अहन् – अहरह

अहन् के बाद अहन आता है तो अन्तिम न् का लोप हो जाता है।

नियम 23 –यदि अहन् के बाद र वर्ण आता है तो अहन् के स्थान पर अहो हो जाता है।
उदाहरण–
अहन् + रथ – अहोरथ
अहन् + रूप – अहोरूप
अहन् + रात्रि – अहारात्रि – अहोरात्र
अहोरात्र द्वन्द्व समास
नियम 24 – ऋ र ष के बाद न का ण हो जाता है

उदाहरण –
प्र + नाम – प्रणाम
परि + नाम – परिणाम
परि + नय – परिणय
ऋ + न – ऋण
राम + अयन – रामायण दीर्घ
मीरा + अयन – मीरायण दीर्घ
रस + अयन – रसायण

नियम 26 – यदि म से पहले च वर्ग ट वर्ग त वर्ग या श स , ह ,ल आता है तो न का ण नही होता है ।
उदाहरण –
रस + अयन – रसायन
दक्षिण + अयन – दक्षिणायन
राजा + अयन – राजायन

वर्णलोप –
पक्षिन + राज – पक्षिराज
प्राणिन + नाथ – प्राणिनाथ
युवन + राज – युवराज
प्राणिन् + शास्त्र – प्राणिशास्त्र

विसर्ग सन्धि (:)

विसर्ग सन्धि – यदि विसर्ग के बाद स्वर या व्यजन आता है तो विसर्ग स्थान पर विकार उत्पनन हो जाता है उसे विसर्ग सन्धि कहते है।

नियम 1 – यदि विसर्ग के बाद त थ आता है तो विसर्ग के स्थान पर स् हो जाता है।

उदाहरण –
नमः + ते – नमस्ते
मनः + ताप – मनस्ताप
शिरः + त्राण – शिरस्त्राण
बहिः + थल – बहिस्थल
मनः + त्याग – मनस्थल
निः + तेज – निस्तेज
शिरस्त्राण – सिर की रक्षा करना

नियम 2 – यदि विसर्ग के बाद च छ आता है तो विसर्ग के स्थान पर श् हो जाता है
उदाहरण –
निः + चय – निश्चय
निः + छल – निश्छल
मनश्चिकित्सक मनः + चिकित्सक – मनश्चिकित्सक
दुः + छल – दुश्छल
आः + चय – आश्चर्य
मनः + चिकित्सा –मनश्चिकित्सा

नियम 3 – यदि विसर्ग से पहले इ या उ और विसर्ग के बाद क ह ट प फ म तो विसर्ग के बाद क ह ठ प जाता है।
उदाहरण –
धनुः + टंकार – धनुष्टंकार
आविः + कार – आविष्कार
आयुः + मति – आयुष्मति
आयु + मान – आयुष्मान
चतुः + कोण – चतुश्पाद
चतुः + कोण – चतुष्कोण
परिः + कार – परिष्कार

नियम 4 – यदि विसर्ग के बाद (ष , श , स) आता है तो विसर्ग को लोप नही होता है या फिर बाद वाला वर्ण हो जाता है।
उदाहरण –
नमः + शिवाय – नमः शिवाय
नि : + शुल्क – निः शुल्क
दुः + स्वप्न – दुः स्वप्न
दुः + शासन – दुः शासन
प्रातः + स्मरण – प्रातः स्मरण

नमश्शिवाय , निश्शुल्क , दुश्स्वप्न, दुश्शासन , प्रातश्स्मरण

नियम 5 – यदि विसर्ग से पहले अ, आ हो और विसर्ग के बाद कृ धातु (कार , कृत, कृति ,करण कर्ता) से बने शब्द आते हैं तो विसर्ग के स्थान पर स् हो जाता है।

उदाहरण –

पुरः + कार – पुरस्कार
तिरः + कार – तिरस्कार
भाः + कार – भास्कर
नमः + कार –नमस्कार
वाचः + पति – वाचस्पति
गृहः + पति – गृहस्पति
बृहः + पति – बृहस्पति

नियम 6 – यदि विसर्ग के पहले अ इ उ हो और विसर्ग के बाद घोष वर्ण हो (उ ऊ ऋ ए व ल ह) स्वर आता है तो विसर्ग के स्थान पर र् हो जाता है।

उदाहरण –

दुः + गम – दुर्गम
निः + धन – निर्धन
पुनः + विवाह – पुनर्विवाह
आशीः + वाद – आशीर्वाद
निः + अन्तर – निरन्तर
पुनः + वास – पुनर्वास
निः + बल – निर्बल
निः + अभ्र – निरभ्र
निरन्तर , दुरात्मा , निरजंन, निरभ्र – बिना बादल

नियम 7 – यदि विसर्ग के पहले इ या उ हो और विसर्ग के बाद र हो तो विसर्ग का लोप हो जाता है और उससे पहले इ उ का दीर्घ हो जाता है ।

उदाहरण –

निः + रस – नीरस
निः + रोग – नीरोग
दुः + राज – दूराज
निः + रज – नीरज
नीर +ज – जल मे जन्म लेने वाला

नियम 8 – यदि विसर्ग से पहले से अ हो और विसर्ग के बाद भी अ हो तो पहले वाला अ और विसर्ग मिलकर ओ हो जाता है और बाद वाले मिलकर ओ हो जाता है और बाद वाले अ अवग्रह चिन्ह हो जाता है।

उदाहरण–

कः + अपि – कोऽपि
मनः – अनुकूल – मनोऽनुकूल
मनः + अभिलाषा – मनोऽभिलाषा
शिवः + अर्च्य – शिवोऽर्च्य
पूजा

नियम 9 –

यदि विसर्ग से पहले अ हो और विसर्ग के बाद छोष वर्ण (ग घ ड द ब को यरलव ह) आता है तो विसर्ग और पहले छोडकर वाला अ मिलकर ओ हो जाता है।

उदाहरण –

मनः + ज – मनोज
मनः + हर – मनोहर
अधः + गति – अधोगति
मनः + विज्ञान – मनोविज्ञान
सरः + ज – सरोज
यशः + दा – यशोदा

नियम 10 – यदि विसर्ग के बाद क ख प फ आता है तो विसर्ग का लोप नही होता है

उदाहरण –

प्रातः + काल – प्रातः काल
नभः + कतन – नाभः केतन
अन्तः + पुर – अन्तः पुर
मनः + पूत – मनः पूत

English

Conditional Sentence:-

Conditional Sentence

Open	Semi-closed ImaginarySentence	Closed

Conditional words:- if Supposing, as if, until, unless, provided.

- Open conditional sentence:-

  Conjunction, $\frac{Sub-ordinate}{Present\ indefinite\ tense}$

  $$\frac{Main\ clause}{Future\ indifinte\ tense}$$

  Conditional word+ sub+v^1/v^1+s/es + Object,
  Sub + shall/will/can/may + V^1 + Object
  Ex. If she sings well, she will get a prize.

Semi-closed condition/imaginary sentence:-

Conditional word, $\frac{Sub-ordinate}{Past\ indifinte\ tense}$,

$$\frac{Main\ clause}{Future\ indifinte\ tense}$$

Conditional word + sub+ V^2 + object, sub+would/should/might/could+v_1 + Object
Eg. If she sang well, she would get a prize.

Note:-

(1) Imaginary sentence में किसी भी subject के साथ were का प्रयोग होता है।
(2)Imaginary closed conditional sentence में helping verb का प्रयोग conditional word के स्थान पर होता है।
(3) दो conditional word का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है।
(4) जब दो वाक्य किसी conjunction से जोडे हो तो दोनों में modal का प्रयोग नहीं होता के वल 1 में प्रयोग होगा।

- If she was (X)/were (✓) a bird, she would fly in the sky.
- If I was (X)/were (✓) a king, I would live in a place.
- Were I a king, I would live in a place.
- I wish I were a king, I would live in a place.
- Closed Conditional Sentences:-

Conjunction, $\frac{Sub-Clause}{Past\ Perfect\ tense}$

$$\frac{Main\ clause}{Modal\ past+have+V_3}$$

Conditional word + Sub + had + V^3 + Object, sub + would/could/should/ might + have+V^3 +Object

Eg:- if she had sung well, she would have got a prize.

- Had she sung well, she would have got prize.
- If she had money, she would buy a car.
  V^2
  ✓ x ✓ x
- Supposing if he comes late, what will you here? (Rule III Support)
- Had you been more careful, the accident could ~~be~~ **have been** averted.
- You might have been arrested if you ~~were~~ **had been** present there.
- If you would ~~have~~ **had** gone there, they might have helped you.

Use of conditional word:-

(i) As if (जैसे कि)

Main clause, as if Sub-Clause,

(i) Present Continuous – Present Indefinite
(ii) Present Indefinite – Past Indefinite (were)
(iii) Past Indefinite – Past Perfect

- She is acting as if ~~were~~ **is** Madhuri dixit.
- Does nit he look as if he ~~is~~ **were** a ghost?
- They scolded me as if they ~~were~~ **had been** my parents.
- He behaves as if the whole earth ~~belongs~~ **belonged** to him.

2. But for → without

- It is used in closed conditional sentence.
- I would hot have succesed _____ you help.

1. Should 2. Since 3. But 4. But for✓

- But for the timely help, the patient would ~~die~~ **have died**.
- ____you have any query, dial the given number.

1. should ✓ 2. Till 3. But for 4. But

- If (✓)/should (X) you have any doubt, you may ask the your teacher.
- If (✓)/should (X) you have any doubt, ask your teacher.

Until → till not → तब तक → used in time clause.

Unless → if not → जब तक → used in condition clause.

- You will not get well unless you quit smoking.
- I shall keep waiting for you until you come back.

➢ Hardly, scarcely, barely, Rather, no sooner, seldom, never, lest, few, little, until, unless, both. जिस वाक्य में निम्नलिखित का प्रयोग हो उसमें Not लगेगा।

Conjunction

➢ A word or a group of words that join two or more words phrases, clauses or sentences is called **Conjunction**.

- Ram <u>as well as</u> shyam.

Type of conjunction:-

Pairing Independent

Both → and Why

Pairing Conjunction:- both → and

Between → and

- Both ram ~~as well as~~ **and** shyam know me very well.
- Both ram and shyam do not know me.
- Neither ram nor shyam knows.

➢ Both के साथ not का प्रयोग ना करें।

- The Britishers lived in India between 1600 ~~to~~ **and** 1900 AD.

➢ Hardly, Scarcely ds lkFk → when

No sooner → than

Other, rather → than

Any comparative degree adjective → than

Senior, junior, Superior, Inferior, Prior, Preferable ds साथ → to

- The old man had hardly anything ~~before~~ **when** he came here.
- No sooner did he see me ~~to~~ than he ran away.
- I would rather die ~~to~~ **than** not beg.
- He had no other option ~~to~~ **than** follow me.
- Tea is preferable ~~than~~ **to** coffee.

➢ Hardly, scarcely, barely, rather, no sooner (buds साथ Note का प्रयोग नहीं होगा)

Not Only → but also

Either → or

Whether → Or

Neither → Nor

- The little child could **neither** sing ~~or~~ **nor** dance or that occasion.
- The stranger could speak **not only** English **but also** Hindi ~~as well~~.
- These days, politicians are concerned with nothing **else** ~~than~~ **but** our vote.

- I am not sure **whether** he is there ~~otherwise~~ **or** somewhere else.
  Too → to
  So → that
- The farmer is **too** ~~so~~ old to work anymore.
  Removal of 'too'
  Too – to
  So that + sub+ can't
- The traveler is **so** ~~too~~ tired that he can't walk even a single step.

➢ So – as → -ve sentences
as – as → +ve sentences
in case of comparison → (जब तुलना करनी हो)

- She is ~~so prettier like~~ **as pretty as** her mother.

➢ So और as ds साथ हमेशा +ve degree adjective का प्रयोग करें।

+ve degree	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest
Strong	Stronger	Strongest

- He is ~~so stronger~~ **as strong** as his father.
- He is not so intelligent as we had expected.

Such – as → tc same subject हो।
Such – that → जब subject अलग–2 हो ।
Such – that
कारण परिणाम

- He is such a nice boy as that nobody will hurt him.
- Everything happened in such a manner as that was expected.
  Though, although → की जगह → yet
  Lest → should
  Lest → may it not happen (कही ऐसा न हो कि)

(Lest के साथ not ugha लगता)

The same, the only → that

- Though he was eligible for the post ~~but~~ **yet** the committee rejected him.
- Although he is very poor, he is honest.
- Walk slowly lest you ~~may not~~ **should** fall down.
- He is <u>the same</u> boy ~~who~~ **that** helped me last night.

<u>Cases of pairing conjunction</u>:-

<u>Case -1</u> – not only he came here but also brought sweets for the children.

- He not only came here but also brought sweets for the children.

➢ Not only → but also, fither → or, neither→ nor

- Subject – Subject
- Object – object
- Verb – verb
- Preposition – preposition
- Adjective – adjective

- Mr. Rao will either buy a car or a bike.
- Mr. Rao will buy either a car or a bike.
- Dr. sinha is not only sympathetic to the rich patients but also to the poor ones.
- Dr. sinha is sympathetic not only to the rich patients but also to the poor ones.

➢ **<u>Case – 2</u>**

- Hardly I had reached there when it started raining.
- Hardly had I reached there when it started raining.
- No sooner he saw me than he ran away.
- No sooner did he see me than he ran away.

➢ Hardly, scarcely, barely, rather, no sooner, always, seldom, never→ Adverbs

- He has never come late.
  <u>Never</u> <u>he has</u> come late.
  Never has he come late. ✓

➢ अगर कोई वाक्य adverb ls हो तो उसके बाद helping verb का प्रयोग होता है।

- He always comes on time.
- Always he comes on time.
  Always does he come on time. ✓

Not only → but also

- Not only ~~he has~~ has he built a hospital but he has also built an orphanage.
  Independent Conjunction:-
  (निम्न conjunction के साथ किसी दूसरे conjunction का प्रयोग नहीं होता) why, what, however, whenever, because, therefore, hence, as soon as, if, thus, as well as, since, still, after, before, until, unless, as because

- However he never went to school, ~~though~~ he got Ist division.
- He got 1st division however he never went to school.
- Since you are my friend, ~~so~~ I must help you.
- I must help you since you are my friend.
- Because the principal was ill, therefore he could not attend the meeting.
  He could not attend the meeting because the principal was ill.
- This is the reason that why he is absent today.
- The teacher told me that if I came late again, I would be punished.
- The teacher told me that I would be punished if I came late again.

➢ **Conjunction of contrast**:- निमनलिखित से अगर दो वाक्य जुडे तो अर्थ में दोनों एक दूसरे से विपरीत होगे।
  While, however, though, although, but, yet, still, despite, in spite of
- While he was shot twice, he died. (x)
- While he was shot twice, he did not die. (✓)
- I invited him personally still he did come to my wedding. (X)
  I invited him personally still he did not come my wedding. (✓)
- You are speaking the truth yet I shall not trust you. (✓)
- He has a lot of money, and but yet he dare not start a factory.
- He was eligible for the post but the committee selected him.
  He was not eligible for the post but the committee selected him.

Article

(निश्चित)Definite (Fixed)	Indefinite(not Fixed)
The→ that, those	A/An→ anyone

Use of A/An → it is used before singular countable noun.

- An umbrella, a boy.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ kg = half a kilo
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ kg = one and half kilo/one kg and a half

➢ Difference between A/An

An- used before singular countable noun having vowel sound (अ–औ तक) An का प्रयोग ml singular countable noun के पहले होता हे जिसका उच्चारण अ से औ के बीच हो । An hour, An hair, An heiress, An honorary, An honest person FHILMNRSX An Fir, An HR, An Isd, An LLB, An MLA, An NRI, An RTI, An SP, An X-ray	A- Used before singular countable noun having consonant sound. A का प्रयोग ml singular countable noun ls पहले होगा जो (अ ls औ) उच्चारण ls बाहर हो। A University, A Unique, A universal, A European, A unless talk, A one rupee coin, A one eyed men.

Ram is a good boy.
He is an honest.
Ram eats a mango.
Ravi prefers self-employment to a jole in a Private company.
It being a rainy day, most of the people out the street were carrying umbrellas.
Laser beams can carry a long distance signal.
Ram eats mangoes.
He is an honest boy.

Some idiomatic use of A→

A number of, a large number of, a great number of, a great many of, a good deal of, a lot of in a mood, in a temper, in a rage, in a fix, in a dilemma in a hurry, have a walk, go for a walk, have a chat, have a seat, have a drink, have a meal, have a fight, have a sleep, have a dream, take a rest, take a risk, make a noise, take a hint –

- The teacher told the student not to make noise in the class.
- The teacher told the student not to a make noise in the class. (✓)
- They were not in mood to go out for a work.
- They were not in a mood to go out for a work. (✓)

Use of The:- The is used before any particular person place, animal or thing.

- A ram is a good boy.
- The ram who you were talking about has come to meet you. (✓)
- A ram has come to meet you. (✓)
- A person whose name is ram has come to meet you.
- Once there was a forest at the foot of the Himalayas. The forest was very dense. An old man lived in the forest. The old man had a servant. The servant was very wise. They had a cow. The cow gave them milk.

निम्नलिखित के पहले डीम का प्रयोग होता हैं–

I. Celestial body- the sun, the moon, the earth, the world.
II. Mountain ranges- The Himalayas, The nilgiris.
III. Geographical Location- the Western Ghats, the sunder ban deltas.
IV. Ocean/sea/river- the Pacific, the red sea, the ganga,
V. Deserts- the Thar, the Sahara.
VI. Islands- the Andman and Nicobar.
VII. Countries in plural- the Ussr, the USA, the U k, the UAE
VIII. Bays/gulfs- the bay of Bangal

IX. Government departments- the Home ministry.
X. Historical moments- the Red Fort
XI. Dynasty- the Magadha
XII. Holy books- the Gita
XIII. English newspaper- the Hindu
XIV. Directions- the east, the top, the bottom
XV. Inventions- the radio
XVI. Awards trophies- the World cup, the Paramveer Chakra.
XVII. Hotels/famous building- the Taj, the Burj kalifa

- The is used before person when compared with someone
- Keshav is sachin of our team.
  Keshav is the sachin of our team. (✓)
- Kalidasa is Shakes pear of India.
  Kalidasa is the shakes pear of India. (✓)
- The used before proper noun preceded by an adjective.
- The great Ashoka.
- He is a real Hitler.
- He is the real Hitler.
- The का प्रयोग comparative degree adjective के पहले of the two structure esa होता है।
- The का प्रयोग comparative degree adjective के पहले relativity show करने में होता है।

- Which is better of the two actors- Aamir or Salman?
- Which is the better of the two actors- Aamir or salman ? (✓)
- The higher we go colder it comes.
- The higher we go the colder it comes. (✓)
- Harder you work, stronger you grow.
- The harder your work the stronger you grow. (✓)
- The का प्रयोग superlative degree abjective ds पहले होता हे।
- The का प्रयोग ordinals (first, second) के पहले होता है।
- The का प्रयोग nouns के पहले होता है। in the structure noun+of+noun
- He is second boy to enter the class.
  He is the second boy to enter the class. (✓)
- Mount Everest is highest peak in the world.
  Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world. (✓)
- Student of this class are very intelligent.
  The Student of this class are very intelligent. (✓)

A mission of article:-

Following place are if visited for the same purpose, no article is used before them otherwise use article 'the'.
School, College, Church, Hospital, Jail, Mosque etc.

- He goes to the temple every day for chanting bhajans.
- He goes to the temple once a week to meet his girlfriend.
- He went to the hospital to meet his ailing mother.
- निम्नलिखित noun dk प्रयोग general sence में हो तो उनके आगे कोई Article नहीं लगेगा।
  Man, woman, science, art, hell, heaven, god, goddess, nature, parliament.
- ~~A~~ man is mortal. (✓)
- I know a man who can help you. (✓)
- The man who you were talking about has come to meet you.
- ~~A~~ woman is man's mate. (✓)
- The science is systematic knowledge of anything.
  Science is the systematic knowledge of anything. (✓)
- निम्नलिखित के बाद आने वाले noun के पहले किसी Article का नेम नहीं होगा।
  [a number of, a large number of, number of, a great number of, la great many of, a good deal of, lots of, a lot of, plenty of, variety of, rank of, type of, post of, kind of, sort of,]

Noun
↓
No Article

- kind of, type of, sort of इनका प्रयोग अगर interrogative sentence में हो तो इनके पहले ंतजपबसम लग भी सकता है।

- Select, elect, appoint, choose, nominate, make के बाद आने वाले noun के पहले किसी article का use नहीं होगा [valid in passive voice]
- A large number of the soldiers were deployed along the border.
  A large number of soldiers were deployed along the border. (✓)
- Mr. gupta has been promoted to the rank of an S.P.
  Mr. gupta has been promoted to the rank of S.P. (✓)
- I don't like this kind of a singer.
  I don't like this kind of a singer. (✓)
- What kind of a singer is he?
  What kind of singer is he? (✓)
- He has been appointed as the chief of this company.
- He has been appointed chief of this company. (✓)

➢ निम्नलिखित के साथ किसी Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता जब तक वो Particular ना हो–

I. Uncountable noun- evidence, information, jewelry, mischief, equipment.
II. Name of books- ~~the~~ Gulliver's travels
III. Name of games- ~~the~~ cricket
IV. Name of meal- ~~a~~ breakfast
V. Name of month/day- ~~the~~ Monday
VI. Name of states/countries- ~~the~~ Haryana. ~~The~~ India, the Punjab (✓)
VII. Name of language –~~the~~ Hindi, ~~the~~ English.

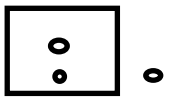
➢ निम्नलिखित words के बाद किसी Article का use नहीं होगा ।

- By claque, by mistake, by messenger, by land, by chance, by water, by road, by sea, by air, by bus, by plane.
- In doubt, in debt, in time, in demand, in short, in haste, in confusion, in trouble, on demand, on time, on earth, on foot, on fire, on duty, on leave, on payment.
- The exam will start on time you should report in time.
- All the workers were on a leave when the shop was looted.
  All the workers were on leave when the shop was looted. (✓)

Preposition

A word or group of word that is used before a noun or pronoun to add its relation with the remaining part of the sentences.
A Cat is sitting on, under, beside the table.

कगकि



Look at - ध्यान से देखना	Put off – उतारना
Into- to investigate	Out – बुझाना
After – देखभाल	Into sow- डालाना
For- to search	On – पहनना
Down upon- घृणा भाव से देखना	

Phrasal verb

At- (fixed time)
On- day/date
In – month/year
At –small place
In – large place

From- Place of origin	To- place of destination	Towards- place of refrence

At- used before- fixed time- eg. At 3 Pm
Smaller Place- At Red Square Market.
Parts of day- at down, at dusk, at sunrise, at sunset, at noon, at night, at midnight
With some work- aim at, shoot at, stare at, gaze at, laugh at, shout at, knock at.

On- used to show surface of contact – on the table
Used before- the name of (i) day- on Monday, (ii) Date- on 26ih January (iii) occasion
With some words- intent on, depend on/upon, knock on, knee on/upon, best on/upon

In-

(i) Used before larger palace or places as region.
Ex.- in Haryana, in the field.

(ii) Used before confined place (चार दीवारी के लिए) ex. In the room

(iii) Used before parts of day- in morning, in evening, in afternoon, in night.

(iv) Before the name of month- in January, year- in 1947, season- in winter.

(v) With some words- involved in, harm in, sense in, assist in, danger in, point in, partner in, interested in, confidence in.

- The meeting was held at the Taj hotel.
- There are 100 rooms in the Taj hotel.
- He lives at Dwarka in Delhi.
- He lives at sector 29 in Dwarka.
- Star twinkles at night.
- We heard some loud noise in the night yesterday.
- Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2nd October in 1869 Ad.
- Many colourful flowers blossom in Kerala valley every winter.

अगर निम्नलिखित के पहले इनको प्रयोग हो तो उसके पहले किसी चतमचवेपजपवद का नेम नहीं होता–

	Name of day
Each	Month
Every	Year
Last	Festival
Next	Occasion
Coming	Parts of day
This	Season
That	
alternate	

Between – used for 2
Among, **Amongst** – Used for more than 2

Amid, **Amidst** – Used for uncountable noun

Beside- (बगल में) by the side of

Besides– apart from (के अलावा)/ including

Note:- in case of mutual relation between is used even for more than 2

(ii) Among between ds साथ each other या each another का use नहीं होता।

- The match is to be played between India, Pakistan and Sri lanka.
- The sweets were distributed among all the students.
- The two brothers never fight with each other.
- The bill was passed amid pandemonium.
- All the 7 countries signed an agreement between themselves.
- Besides being a coward, he is very weak.
- He came and sat besides to me as the seat next to mine was vacant.

Along- (के किनारे)
Along with- (किसी के साथ)
With- (साथ)

- Used before an instrument.
- To show it use

By- By the time
By my watch
By tomorrow (कल तक)

- Used in passive voice before person
- Used before mode of transport.
- China is situated along the northern frontier of India.
- All the soldiers went to was along with their captain.
- The snake was killed with a stick by the boy.
- All the guests were to come on a train.
- By (X) mode of transport
- In/on- (x) mode of transport

$$\frac{\text{Article}}{\text{Adjective}}$$

In → car, cab, taxi, auto, helicopter, ambulance

On → bus, ship, truck, plane, bike, bicycle, horse, on foot.

Personal plane – के आगे पद लगता है।

- Obama come to India by plane.
- Obama come to India on a plane.
- Obama come to India in his plane.

➢ From- used before source of origin.

- With some words
- A part form, debar form, abstain from, refrain from, protect from, prevent from

➢ To- used before destination
With some comparative degree adjective

Senior to Junior to	Superior to prior to	Preferable to elder to	Inferior to

➢ **With some phrases-**
Used to, addicted to, accustomed to, prone to, entitled to, subject to, object to

Towards- shows direction (in motion)

- The Ganga rises from the Himalayas.
- China is located to the north of India.
- The couple went to the sea.
- He went to hospital for treatment.
- He went towards the Police Station to lodge a complaint.

➢ Off- used to show short distance

- Shows separation (जुदाई) / detachment (अलगांव)
- Ckan (not in use)

Of- used to show possession (अधिकार)
$Noun_1$ + of +$Noun_2$
With some words- afraid of, ashamed of, aware of, beware of, assured of, avail of, bereft of, cause of, consist of, a chance of, confident of, diffident of, devoid of, deprive of, embarrassed of, fond of, frightened of, guilty of, get rid of, lack of, short age of, sure of, proud of.

- His house is located off/near (✓) /beside/to the railway station.
- Don't **pluck** these flowers **off** the plant.
- Keep **off** the live wires.
- The merchant deprived his son ~~from~~ **of** all his belongings.

Over- higher than **Under**- lower than	Show normal height/ position
Above- higher than **Below**- lower than	Show standard height/position (fixied parameter)

- There is a coin under your feet.
- Shimla is located 100ft. above sea level.
- The fan is hanging over head.
- Put this blanket over the baby.
- The orders of the Supreme Court are above all.

Onto - shows fixed movement
Upon - shows random movement
Into - shows inward movement

- Shows transformation (रूपान्तरण)
- A cat was sitting on the table, a dog pounced jumped.
- We were sitting in the class room when the teacher came into the room.
- The jockey jumped onto the horse-back.
- The magician turned the lion into a mouse.
- Why did you enter X my room.
- Kejriwal entered into an agreement with the congress.

Come into = enter
Enter into = business / contract / agreement
Across- (आर–पार/उस तरफ) – on the opposite side
Come across= to meet suddenly with
Through – के जरिये – Medium
से होकर – tunnel, forest
से गुजरकर – Situation
About – के बारे में

- Very soon/जल्दी
- Approximately/ लगभग

Against- के विरूद्ध

- के सहारे

Inspite of = despite of = के बावजूद
During – shows duration/time period

- Going through the forest, he come across with a tiger.
- Someone is waiting for you across the road.
- The train passed through the tunnel.
- I know / everything / ~~against~~ about you
- Don't learn/ ~~about~~ against the wall, it/may collapse/d…
- Shimla is/ ~~against~~ about 300/km from Delhi.
- It is very difficult to soil ~~about~~ against the current.
- Despite ~~of~~ repeated warnings, he jumped into the river.
- During ~~the period of~~ the world war – II, the USA attacked Japan.

Note:- during के साथ period का use नहीं होगा।
General rule of preposition- दो word जो अलग–2 preposition ys and ls जुडा हो तो दोनों preposition का प्रयोग अलग–अलग करें।

- A frog can live on land and in water as well.
- Mr. shrama is senior to and more experienced than you are.
- She was looking ~~at~~ and talking about us.
- She was looking ~~at~~ and laughing at us.
- Preposition के बाद आने वाला pronoun objective case मे होगा।
- It is a secret between you and me.
- Please hand over this packet to ~~She~~ her.
- Nobody but ~~he~~ him has the right to access this locker.
- Nobody has the right to access this locker but him except.
- Keshav is a good boy, but , he is very naughty.

Same

Noun+Preposition+Noun+ verb(sing)

(singular) (singular)

Men after men were standing in front of the bank.

- You should have learnt this chapter word ~~by~~ for word.

Man after man,	Vehicle after vehicle
Door to door,	day to day
Day by day,	page after page
Row upon row,	word for word
Side by side,	column by column

(1) ~~to~~ home.
(2) To his home ✓
Her
My
Their
Our
Your

- All the players went to their home after the game was over.✓
- I am going ~~to~~ home now.

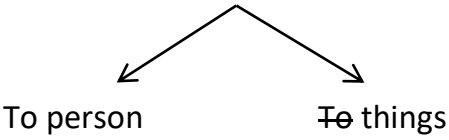
निम्नलिखित verb के साथ Active voice में किसी preposition का use नहीं होता है

enter, resist, reach, resembl, afford, meet, join, pervade, comprise, explain, demand, disuss, stress, emphasize, investigate, flee, await, consider, violate, obey, attack, order.

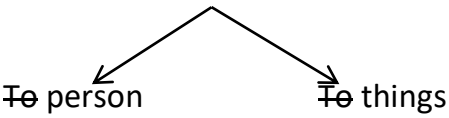
- The manager ordered ~~for~~ a cup of tea.
- He resembles ~~with~~ his father in appearance.
- Can you explain about the incident to me?

Arrive at – reach ~~of~~
Come into – enter ~~of~~
Consist of – comprise ~~of~~
In spite of- despite ~~of~~
Look into – investigate ~~of~~
Run way – flee ~~away~~
Ask for-demand ~~for~~
Wait for- await ~~for~~
Talk about – discuss ~~about~~
Tell about- explain ~~about~~
Said to – told ~~to~~
Say to- tell ~~to~~

Say, suggest, speak, propose, listen, reply, explain, complain, talk, report, write, pray, describe



Advice, ask, command, encourage, request, welcome, inform, thank, tell, warm, forbid, order, remind, congratulate.



- We congratulated ~~to~~ him <u>on his success.</u>
- He suggested ~~to~~ <u>new idea</u>.
- He suggested to me to take rest for a while. (✓)
- Talk अगर verb बने तो to लगेगा, जैसा अगर noun cus तो with लगेगा ।

- Please don't <u>talk</u> ~~with~~ to me.
Noun

- I had a <u>talk</u> with ~~to~~ me.
Noun