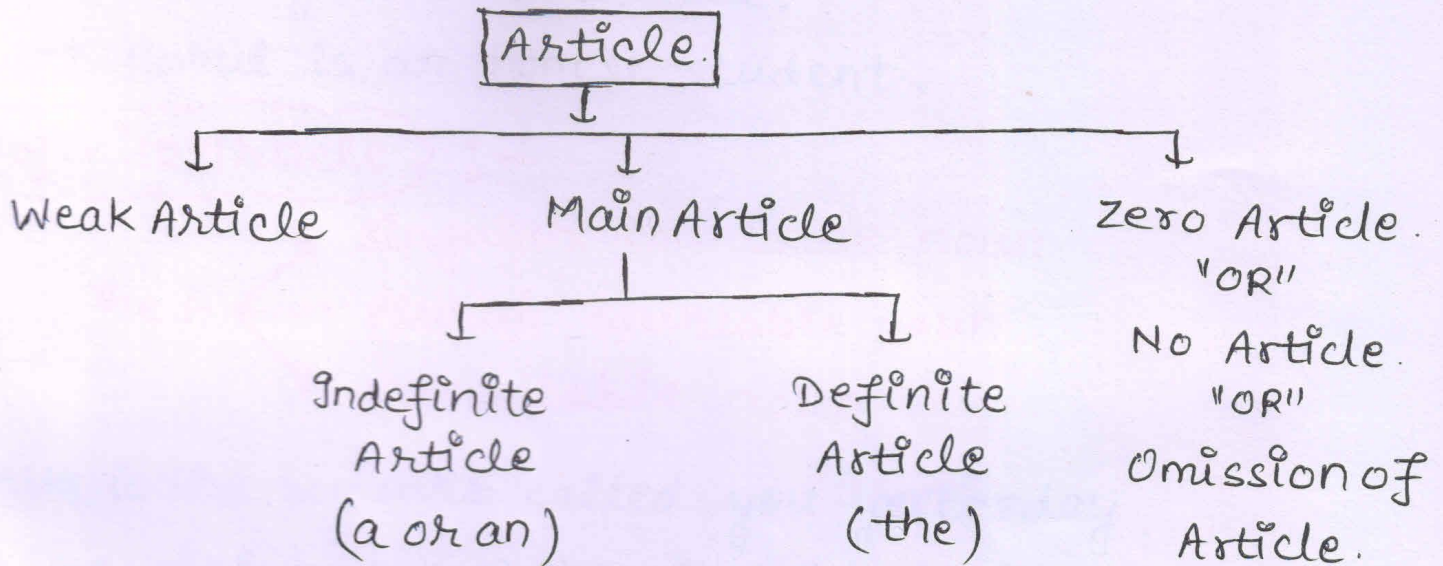


# Articles

Articles :- A, An and the को Articles कहा जाता है।  
इनका प्रयोग Noun से पहले होता है, ये Adjectives  
इन्हें determiners भी कहा जाता है।



Indefinite Articles :- A और An indefinite Articles हैं,  
इनका प्रयोग अनिश्चित वस्तु या व्यक्ति के लिए किया जाता है, साथ  
ही साथ इनका प्रयोग 'रक' के अर्थ में भी होता है।

(A, An + Indefinite singular countable Noun)

→ Gold is a precious metal.

→ Suman gave me a pan.

→ Rahul is an intelligent student.

Article 'A' :-

A + Noun (singular countable noun)  
↳ initial sound (consonant sound)

→ Rohan is a student.

→ Suman is a player.

## Article 'An' :-

AN + Noun (singular countable Noun)  
↳ Vowel sound

→ She bought an Umbrella.

→ Rahul is an honest student.

## Definite Article :-

The +   
↳ singular countable noun  
↳ plural countable noun  
↳ uncountable noun

→ He is the boy who called you yesterday.

→ The girl whose father is a teacher comes here.

→ Mohan gave me the advice.

## Position of Articles :-

① Article (A, An, the) + Noun

→ I have a pen.

② Article + Adjective + Noun.

→ He is an intelligent student.

③ Article + Adverb + Adjective + Noun.

→ Suman is a very intelligent student.

④ Article + Adverb + Adverb + Adjective + Noun.

→ She is a very very good player.

⑤ एक के अर्थ में A/AN का प्रयोग :-

→ Every class has a monitor.

6 Noun का प्रयोग singular होने पर :-

salary, journey, lie, headache, noise, lesson, dress, rest, tell a lie, make a noise, make a mess -----

- He made a journey last year.
- Suman has a headache at present.

7 Abbreviations से पहले A/An का प्रयोग :-

→ He is an I.A.S and his brother is P.O.

8

Such/What + A/An + S.C.N  
OR  
Such/What + A/An + Adj + S.C.N

- Such an idea!
- Such a man.
- What an idea!
- What a good man!

9

So/How/Too/As + Adj + A/An + Noun (S.C.N)

- How beautiful a girl is she?
- How tall a girl is she?
- Sunita is as experienced a doctor.

10

such, Half, many, rather, quite, What  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A/AN + S.C.N \\ A/AN + Adj + S.C.N \end{array} \right.$

All, Both, Double, Exactly, just + the + Adj + Noun (Plural)

→ It is rather a problem.

→ Such a beautiful girl.

→ Both the boys are my son.

→ He gave me double the amount.

Note

A + Rather + Adj + Noun

→ A rather interesting book.

2

Just + a/an + Adj. + Noun

→ She is just an ordinary girl.

11

Many + A/AN + Noun (S.C.N)

Many + A/AN + Adj. + Noun (S.C.N)

→ Many a boy was playing cricket.

→ Many a useful pen is available in the shop.

12) Plural Noun को singular बनाने के लिए Article का use :-

→ A five-day journey.

→ Here is a six-man committee.

### 13° Phrases के साथ indefinite Article का प्रयोग :-

- In a hurry / temper / rage / fix / mood / dilemma / diagram / high spirits / nutshell
- Make a fun of
- Make a noise
- Make a fun
- Make an impression
- Make a request
- Make an excuse
- Make a fool.
- Keep a promise
- Keep a secret etc.

**Note** किसी भी idioms के साथ Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता लेकिन In a good state या in a bad state सही हैं।

### 14° माप-तौल या गति को दर्शाने वाले शब्दों के पहले प्रयोग :-

- Bananas are sold thirty rupees a dozen.
- Rahul was driving at the speed of eighty kilometers an hour.

### 15° A/An का प्रयोग पूरी जाति (class) के पहले :-

- A dog usually barks at a stranger.
- A cow gives us milk.

## Use of definite Articles :-

1) The का प्रयोग किसी Adjective के पहले उसके समूह को बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

- The rich                      → The blind
- The young                    → The dumb
- The old                        → The needy
- The miserly                 → The sick
- We should help the poor.
- Mohan helps the blind.

2) किसी decade को बताने के लिए :-

- Rohan was born in the seventies.

3) The का प्रयोग पहले से ही निर्धारित वस्तु या व्यक्ति के पहले

- Open the gate.

- Stand up on the bench.

4) पूरी जाति (class) को दर्शाने के लिए :-

- The cow is a useful animal.
- The dog is a faithful animal.

5) दर/माप/हिसाब को दर्शाने के लिए :-

- Cloth is sold by the meter.
- Sugar is sold by the kilo.

6) Musical instruments से पहले :-

- Suman plays the guitar.
- The harmonium is played by him every morning.

7) Invention से पहले :-

- Who invented the telescope / telephone?

8) शरीर के बाहरी अंगों के नाम से पहले 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

→ Sohan was wounded in the leg.

9) Superlative degree से पहले

→ Sachin is the most intelligent student in the class.

10) Comparative degree का प्रयोग दो में से एक को select करने के उद्देश्य से होने पर इसके पहले 'the' का प्रयोग

→ Rahul is the taller of the two boys.

The + c.D --- , The + c.D

→ The higher you go, the cooler you feel.

11) Relative Pronoun से पहले use होने वाले Noun के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग

→ She is the girl who can solve this question.

12) Ordinal Adjectives से पहले the का प्रयोग

↓  
first, second, third, fourth - - - - -

→ The first chapter of this book.

**Note**: जब next/last का प्रयोग Sunday, month, week, - year, -- etc. जैसे समय बतलाने वाले शब्दों के पहले किया गया हो, तो 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

→ Rahul came here last week.

→ I met Suman last Tuesday.

⑬ 'The' का प्रयोग comparison बताने के लिए 'same' के पहले<sup>8</sup>

→ Your pen is the same as mine.

→ These books are the same as we saw in that shop.

⑭ Proper Noun की तुलना, समान वर्ग के किसी proper noun से ही, तो 'the' का प्रयोग

→ Abdul Kalam is the Newton of India.

→ Rahul is the Sachin of our class.

⑮ The का प्रयोग same of, both of, all of, most of, many of, A larger number of, several of, various of - - - - - 20% of, one of, few of, any of etc.

→ All of the students have come.

→ Either of the girls has come here.

⑯ } School, college, bed, church, temple, Mosque, court,  
} Jail, prison, market, Hospital, university

इनसे पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं होता, लेकिन जब इनका उद्देश्य किसी condition को बताने के लिए होता है, तब the का प्रयोग होता है।

→ Children go to school at 8 A.M.

→ The meeting is ~~at~~ the school.

→ Sunita goes to temple at 6 A.M.

→ He went to the city hospital for meeting her mother.



(17) Meal / Breakfast / Lunch / Dinner

Article का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, लेकिन जब इनसे पहले Adjective या very + Adj हो, तो indefinite article का प्रयोग होगा।

→ Dinner is ready for you.

→ That was a tasteful breakfast.

(18) 'The' का प्रयोग :-

i) नदी : The Ganga, The Krishna, The Koshi, --- etc.

ii) sea : The Red sea, The Arabian sea ----

iii) महासागर : The Atlantic, The Indian ocean ---

iv) खाड़ी : The Bay of Bengal, The Bay of Biscay --

v) गल्फ : The Gulf of Mexico ---

vi) नहर : The Panama canal, The suez --

vii) Mountain Range :- The Alps, The Himalayas ---

viii) Groups of Island : The West Indies, The Nicobars --

**Note** :- पर्वत चोटी तथा अकेला द्वीप से पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

Mountain Peak :- Mount abu, Nanda Devi, Parasanth, ---

Island : Ceylon, Java, Sumatra ---

Individual lake : Lake Windermere etc.

19) 'The' का प्रयोग :-

- i) Aeroplanes :- The Kashmir princess, The Boeing ---
- ii) Trains :- The Rajadhani express, The Punjab mail
- iii) Deserts :- The Desert of Sahara / The Sahara desert
- iv) ships :- The Vikrant, The Victoria, The Queen Mary
- v) Museums :- The British Museum, The Patna Museum
- vi) Libraries :- The Congress Library, The British Library
- vii) Restaurants :- The Apasara, The Hilton, The Maurya
- viii) Hotels :- The Ashoka Hotel, The Tajmahel Hotel
- ix) Clubs :- The Rotary club, The Lion's club
- x) Cinema halls :- The Poonam talkies, The Bharat talkies
- xi) Theatres :- The Apasara theatre, The Globe theatre

Note : जब किसी Hotel का नाम किसी व्यक्ति के नाम के बाद लिखा जाता है तो उसके पहले the का use नहीं करते।

→ He ate food at Ram-shyam hotel at highway.

- xii) Newspaper :- The times of India, The Daily News, The Indian Nation, The Eastern Sun.

Note : possession के बाद Newspaper के साथ Article नहीं आया।  
→ Today's Daily news.

20) The Date + of + Month's Name

→ the tenth of December.

21) 'The' का प्रयोग :-

- i) गायकों की मंडली
- ii) Orchestra
- iii) Pop. groups

iv) देशों व राज्यों के नाम से पहले : The U.K, The United Kingdom,  
The Yeman.

v) The + Noun + of + Noun

→ The girls of this school are very intelligent.

→ The boys of this hostel are very naughty.

22) दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों का नाम एक ही जैसा और उनमें से किसी एक को different दिखाना ही, तो different दिखाने वाले के साथ 'the' आसगा।

→ There are three Sumans in the class, but I like the Ritu whose hair is short.

23) The + Plural Surname & -

→ The Guptas (Mr. Gupta, Mrs Gupta, and their children)

24) The + Religious books :-

→ The Ramayan

→ The Gita

→ The Bible.

**Note** : धार्मिक ग्रंथों के नाम के पहले लेखक के नाम का प्रयोग होने पर, धार्मिक ग्रंथों के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

→ Valmiki's Ramayana

लेकिन

→ The Ramayana of Valmiki

25) दिशाओं के नाम से पहले :-

The east	The North-east
The South	The North-west
The West	The upward
The North	The downward

26) धर्म और राजनीतिक दलों से पहले :-

The Hindus	The Congress party
The Muslims	The Janta Dal
The Sikhs	The Bhartiya Janta Party

27) Unique वस्तुओं से पहले :-

The Sun	The equator
The moon	The Northpole
The earth	The universe
The sea	The stars

28) i) Nationality words :- The Indian, The French, The English

ii) Physical position :- At the bottom, The front of, the bank of

iii) Physical environment :- the rain, the weather, the air the fog, the sunshine ---

iv) Historical events :- the battle of Panipat, The Quit India movement etc.

v) Historical buildings :- The Tajmahal, The char Minar, The Red fort, The Pancha Mahal

vi) Historical dynasty :- The slave dynasty, The mauryan dynasty etc.

- vii) Historical place :- The Panipat, The White house, the pyramid
- viii) Historical period/Age :- The Victorian age, the Victorian period
- ix) Historical Empire :- The Mughal Empire, The Gupta Empire.
- x) Historical caste :- The Aryans, The Red Indians - - -

29) जब किसी वाक्य में Noun के पहले A/An का use हो, और उसी वाक्य में इसका Repetition होने पर उससे पहले 'the' आरम्भ।

→ I saw a boy, the boy was beautiful.

→ She has a dog, the dog is very lazy.

30) Government branches, Armed forces से पहले 'the' का प्रयोग :-

The Navy, The Police, The Legislature, The Airforce

31) Both/All + the + Noun (Plural)

→ Both the boys are playing cricket.

→ All the intelligent students can pass this examination.

# Omission of Article / Zero Article

- 1) A/An + plural countable nouns  
A/An + Adjective (बिना Noun के)

इनका Use नहीं होता।

→ Give me water.

→ Suman gave me books.

→ Rahul purchased milk.

- 2) एक clause में एक ही Noun के लिए दो बार Article का प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिए।

→ Mahi is a singer and dancer.

→ Rahul is a tall and handsome boy.

**Note** लेकिन Not only, but also, either-or, neither-nor, both-and, as well as etc. का प्रयोग होने पर इस नियम का पालन नहीं होता है।

→ Rahul is not only a singer but also a dancer.

↳ Same part  
of speech.

3. Poetry, stationary, perfumer, scenery, news, pain, telephone, bread, soap, advice, damage, luggage, education etc.

इन्से पहले A/An नहीं आता।

④ The |A|An का प्रयोग Kind of, sort of, type of, variety of इनके बाद आने वाले Noun के पहले नहीं होता।

→ Kind of dress.

→ Type of book.

→ Variety of sheep

→ Sort of radio.

**Note** :- Interrogative sentence में इनके साथ A|An का प्रयोग होता है।

→ What kind of a woman is she?

⑤ Post of, rank of, title of, position of, job of के बाद आने वाले Noun से पहले A|An का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

→ The Post of principal is very good.

→ It is very hard to get the rank of D.S.P.

⑥ Game and sports के नाम से पहले Article नहीं आता

→ He is playing cricket.

→ She plays tennis.

⑦ Appoint, Made, Nominate, Elect, become, select, declare

→ I made him monitor

→ He was elected M.P.

↓  
No Article.

⑧ Days, Months, festivals, के साथ Article नहीं आता।

→ Mahi came on Monday.

→ I was engaged her on Diwali.

⑨ Watch television में television से पहले 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। 'listen to the radio' में radio से पहले 'the' आता है।

→ She watched the news on television.

→ She does not watch television at night.

⑩ School, college, Bed, Church, Temple, Mosque, Court, Jail, prison, Market, Hospital, university

इनके साथ Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता, बल्कि इनका उद्देश्य सही ही।

→ children go to school at 8 A.M.

→ Sunita goes to temple at 6 A.M.

⑪ Meals/ Breakfast/ Lunch/ dinner के पहले no article.  
→ Dinner is ready for you.

Note

i) Article + Adj + Meals

ii) Article + Adv + Adj. + Meals

→ that was a tasteful meals.

→ that was a very tasteful meals.

⑫ on foot, by train  
at school, in debt  
at home, in hand  
in bed, on earth  
on board, at noon  
at best, at worst

इनके साथ Article नहीं आता।



⑬ Sunset, sunrise, afternoon, noon, night, morning, evenings → no article.

→ We called her at noon.

**Note**: In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

⑭ { God, Love, Nature, Death, Society, Virtue, providence etc } → No article

→ Love is sweeter than honey.

⑮ { Possessive Adjective And Apostrophe तथा these, those, that, this, such, the same, the other, any, no, another, a certain }

→ These are my books.

→ This is suman's car.

⑯ भाषाओं के नाम से पहले, the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।  
→ My friend knows Hindi and English.

**Note** i) The + Name of language + language का प्रयोग

→ The English language is spoken by sunil.

ii) Translate + the + language

→ Translated from the french.

17) विषयों के नाम से पहले 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

→ English is easy subject.

Note) विषयों के नाम का प्रयोग particularised sense में होने पर the का प्रयोग करते हैं।

→ The Maths of Mr. Gupta is good.

18) विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम से पहले 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

→ Delhi university

→ Rajasthan University

Note) The + University + of + place Name

→ The University of Rajasthan.

19) Means of communication/transport के पहले preposition 'By' का प्रयोग होगा और उनके पहले Article नहीं आता

→ Sunita left for Mumbai by aeroplane.

Note) Means of transport का प्रयोग countable Noun के रूप में होने पर A/An/the का प्रयोग :-

→ My father bought a car.

20) The का प्रयोग Name of seasons के पहले नहीं होता है।

→ In spring

→ In summer

Note) अगर उनके बाद season लगा है, तो 'the' का प्रयोग होगा।

→ In the spring season

→ In the autumn season

→ In the summer season

→ In the winter season

**Note** प्रस्तुतों के नाम का प्रयोग अगर particularised sense में होने पर 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

→ She went to school in the summer of 2020.