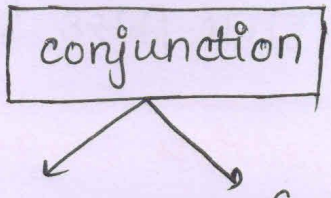
Conjunction

Conjunction: conjunction वह शब्द है, जो दो या दो से अधिक words, phrases, clauses या sentences को जोड़ता है।

→ Nitesh and Sohan read these books.

→ I called her but she did not answer me.



co-ordinate conjunction
↓
(यह दो या दो से अधिक समान श्रेणी के शब्दों या वाक्यों को जोड़ने का काम करता है)

subordinate conjunction.
↓
का शाब्दिक अर्थ - दूसरे पर निर्भर रहने वाला होता है, इसका प्रयोग sub. clause को principal clause से जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है

Group I: i) Both – and
ii) Between – and
iii) From – to

→ हर pair में एक ही शब्द conjunction होता है।

→ Both (2) — and → conjunction

→ Both (2) the boys + verb (Plural)

→ Both Ram and Shyam + verb (Plural)

→ Both the twins.

→ Both the players.

→ Both बिना And के भी आ सकता है

→ Both-And का प्रयोग positive sentence में होता है, Both-And वाले sentence में Negative बोध हो, तो इनकी जगह पर neither-nor का प्रयोग किया जाएगा, और अगर अकेला Both है तो उसकी जगह Neither of का प्रयोग करेंगे

Both → (-ve) Neither of
Both-and → (-ve) Neither-nor

→ ✗ Both the boys do not submit the assignment.

✓ Neither of the boys submit the assignment.

→ ✗ Both Deepika and shivani are not active.

✓ Neither Deepika nor shivani is active.

2) Between-and :-

preposition conjunction

(2)
→ Between the two girls

(2)
→ Between the twins

(2)
→ Between the boys

3) From-to :-

From starting point to Final point

→ The Ganga origantes from the Himalays.

→ The Ganga flows from the Himalayas to bay of Bengal.

* समय के case में time ↗ starting point ↘ Ending point > From-to

* Fluctuated time → between-and

→ अगर between-and या From-to का Pair sentence में पहले से ही दिया है तो हम उसे change नहीं करेंगें, यदि From-and दिया है तो उसे From-to करेंगें।

→ The british ruled over India between 1600 A.D and 2000 A.D.

→ The british ruled over India from 1600 A.D to 2000 A.D

Group 2 :-

→ Hardly
→ Scarcely
→ Barely
→ Rarely
→ No sooner

→ ये सभी Adverb हैं, (-ve) हैं, जिस clause में ये words use होते हैं, उसमें Not नहीं आता।

Position :-

1) Sub + H.V + Adverb + M.V + obj.

2) किसी भी sentence के starting में,

* Hardly / Scarcely / Barely / No sooner / Rarely + H.V + sub + M.V + object.

* Hardly → When
Barely → When
Scarcely → When
Rarely → When
No sooner → than
Adverb conjunction.

* Inversion follow होता है, जब ये group आता है।

→ Hardly + H.V + sub + M.V + object | when + sub + verb + --

→ No sooner did he reach there than I called them.

Group 3 : 1. Either- or
Neither- nor
Not only- but also

Either → 2 में से 1
Neither → 2 में से 0

2. Either, Neither → Pronoun (subject या object का काम कर सकते है

3. Either / Neither / Not only — same part of speech — or / nor / but also — Noun | pronoun | Adj | Adv | pre.

4. Either N_1 or N_2
Neither N_1 nor N_2
Not only N_1 but also N_2
→ + Verb + - -
↓
Verb हमेशा पास वाली Noun के लिए आएगी

5. H.V + (Either N_1 + or + N_2 / Neither N_1 + nor + N_2 / Not only N_1 + but also + N_2) + M.V (Interrogativ.

→ Either + of + Noun (Plural) + Verb + object (singular)

→ Either Ram or his friends have decided to leave the town.

→ Either of the Roads leads to delhi.

Group 4 :- as – as
so – as
so – that
such – as
such – that
the same – as

i) as – as :-

as —— as
↓ ↓
Adverb of degree conjunction (तुलना, समानता)

→ sub + verb + as Adj / Adv. as – – –
↓
linking verb (Adjective)
Action verb (Adverb)

degree-positive

→ as Quality as
(+ve/-ve)

→ she walks as slowly as I do.

→ as well as, as badly as.

ii)

so — as (समानता)
↓ ↓
Adverb of degree conjunction

Sub + verb + so + Adj / Adv + as + – –
↓
linking ——↑
Action ——↑

so Quality as
(-ve)

iii) so — that (Extra information देने का conjunction)

↓ Adverb of degree ↓ conjunction

→ so — that + clause आएगा

→ so — as [Adjective है तो clause नहीं आएगा]

→ so — as (Adverb → sub + verb --)

→ He did it so badly as I had expected.

→ He is so intelligent that he can't be cheated by anyone.

so Quality that
-ve/+ve

so v/s such :-

↓ Adverb of degree ↓ intensefire (highlight)

so + Adj/Adv → Predicative
Such + Noun → or Noun family

→ Adj + Noun

→ Adv. + Adj. + Noun

such — that

↓

action or effect को show करने के लिए

The same ⟶ as → समानता / तुलना
The same ⟶ that → extra information.

Adjective + Noun.

→ I have bought many vegetables such as potato, tomato.

(इसका प्रयोग example बताने के लिए किया जाता है.)

so as to → preposition

Else - but

other / Rather - than

Whether - or

Lest - should

Lest ⟶ should → clause (~~not~~)

→ अगर lest - should है, तो उस clause में not नहीं आएगा, और अगर should ना हो, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि वह छिपा हुआ है।

→ Work hard lest you should fail.

→ He must work hard lest he fail.

The Reason
The Reason why + that + clause.

→ The Reason why Rohit sold his house was that he suffered from cancer.

Although / though — yet

→ Although I am not as rich as you are, yet I have the ability to donate more money than you can.

No / Not / Never — or

→ You must accept this fact that he is not a friend of yours, or a foe of mine.

As soon as :- जब एक Action के तुरंत बाद दुसरा Action हो, दोनों घटनाओं के बीच time gap रहता है लेकिन बहुत कम पहला काम पूरा हो गया, उसके just बाद दुसरा काम हुआ।

→ As soon as the teacher entered the class, the students stood up.

As long as : जब पहले काम की अवधि में ही दूसरा काम हो रहा हो, पहले काम की duration चल रही है, दूसरा काम उसी duration में करवाया या मना किया जाए।

Until V/S As long as
- not की sense रखकर meaning बनना चाहिए
- → (+ve sense)

Unless V/S Until
- situation Related
- time Related.

* Action → so that / in order that → purpose

Present ---------- May+V,

Past ---------- Might+V,

so as to / in order to → preposition

Reason
- Favourable Reason (4 conjunction)
- Invalid Reason OR Opposite Reason (5 conjunction)

→ जब दो clauses को जोड़ा जाता है - 01 conjunction, दोनों clauses के पहले conjunction use हो, तो यह गलत होगा।।

उन दोनों clauses में से 01- Reason को व दूसरा Result को show कर रहा होता है।

* Result , [As / Because / since / For] + Reason (valid)

→ He was absent [as / since / because] , He was ill.

→ clause [, FOR / , SO] 1 clause (1 sub + 1 predicate)

(comma के साथ बस दो conj. आते है)

→ He was absent from the class, for he was ill.

* Result [while / though / Although / However / Whereas] + Reason (Invalid) opposite Reason

→ He was absent [though / Although / However] he was fine.

* Result → Favourable Result
Opposite Result

i) Reason + , so / therefore / hence / thus / that's why + Result (valid)

ii) Reason + but / yet / still / nevertheless + Result (opposite)

→ He was ill that' why he was absent.

→ The postman deliever the parcel though there was nobody at home.

→ He will not help us though he has much money.

→ The postman did not deliever the letter As / since / Because there was nobody at home.

Even → conjunction नहीं होता
Even if → Even so → Even though → contradiction.

In case → If → यदि + clause
In case of + object
preposition

→ Even if he begs pardon, they won't forgive him.

Because + clause , Because of + object
conj. preposition

* too +ve to -ve
too -ve to +ve

too → Adverb of degree.

very ~~too~~ +ve to +ve
very ~~too~~ -ve to -ve

→ she is too beautiful to be rejected by anyone.
↓
इस तरह के sentence में हम too को so और to को that में बदलेंगे और to के बाद उसे Negative करके देखेंगे की सही है या नहीं

↘ she is so beautiful that she can't be rejected by anyone.

→ He is too intelligent to be rejected by any company.

→ She is very happy to help us.

* In order to + object
  preposition

* In order that + clause

→ In order to buy a car, he needs to save money.

→ Routine checks are required in order that safety standards are maintained.

→ It was a year ago when Radha called me.
time

जब भी time दिया रहता है, उसके साथ when ही use करते है

1) If → If से अनिश्चित (uncertainty) के भाव का बोध होता है।
When → When से निश्चित (certainty) के भाव का बोध होता है।

→ If he comes, I shall help him.

→ When he comes, I shall help him.

2) As : Nominative case
Like : Objective case

→ He runs as fast as I.

→ He helps the students like me.

3) Otherwise/else/or else → अर्थ 'नहीं तो / अन्यथा'
↓
जिस clause में ये हो वहां not नहीं आएगा।

→ Hurry up otherwise he will go.

→ Pay my money or else I shall tell your mother.

4) Till/Until → तक (समय के लिए)

→ He works in the office from 11am till/until 2pm.

Up to : तक (दुरी, स्थान एवं समय के लिए)

→ I went with my brother up to Jaipur.

→ He will read up to 5.

5)

Affirmative, Doubt —— if/whether
Negative/Interrogative, doubt —— that

→ I am doubtful if/whether my teacher will allow me to solve this paper.

→ I have not any doubt that she will help me.

6) Supposing तथा if दोनों का प्रयोग साथ-साथ नहीं किया जाता है, दोनों में से किसी एक का प्रयोग ही करना चाहिए।

→ Supposing you are wrong, what will you do?

→ If you come late, you shall be punished.

⑦ As if or As though :-

i) As if or as though का प्रयोग present tense में किया जाता है

→ He looks as if / as though he is your boss.

ii) As if तथा As though का प्रयोग simple past tense में, present की कोई unreal situation को बताने के लिए :-

→ He walks as if the earth belonged to him.

→ She talks as if / as though she were from Uganda.

iii) As if तथा as though का प्रयोग past perfect tense में तब होता है, जब past की कोई situation unreal है :-

→ He looked at me as if he had seen me before.

Otherwise नहीं तो

Whereas जबकि

However तथापि

Whatever जो कुछ

Even though यद्यपि

Or else नहीं तो

Provided-that बशर्ते — कि

Now that चूंकि

Yet (Adj) अब तक, तब तक, अभी तक

Yet (conj) फिर भी