

## THE ARTICLE

Article का प्रयोग एक determiner के रूप में किसी noun को definite या indefinite के रूप में व्यक्त करने के लिए करते हैं A, An तथा The को Articles कहा जाता है।

Articles का हिन्दी अर्थ 'अग शब्द' होता है तथा ये हमेशा उस noun के पहले प्रयोग होते जिसे ये define करते हैं।

Article का दो रूपों में उच्चारण (Pronunciation) किया जाता है। ये दो रूप (forms) हैं- Weak form तथा Strong form नीचे लिखे CHART पर ध्यान दें -

Articles	Weak forms	Strong form
A	अ	ए
An	अन	ऐन
The	द, दि	दी

⇒ जब कोई शब्द स्वर से शुरू होता है। तो 'दि' बोलते हैं।

As:- The Aero plane, The Umbrella

⇒ व्यंजनों से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों को 'दी' बोलते हैं।

As:- The Car, The dog

⇒ The का Use किसी दूसरे के द्वारा कोई कार्य किया जाता है। तब 'द' बोला जाता है।

As:- In the room, The tree.

ये दो प्रकार के होते हैं -

### Indefinite article

A तथा An को Indefinite Articles कहा जाता है, क्योंकि ये अनिश्चित वस्तु या व्यक्ति के लिए प्रयोग किये जाते हैं। इनका प्रयोग Indefinite Singular Countable Noun के पहले किया जाता है। साथ ही साथ इनका प्रयोग 'एक' के अर्थ में भी करते हैं।

**Article 'A'** - का प्रयोग ऐसी Noun के पहले किया जाता है। जिनका प्रारंभ व्यंजन ध्वनि (Consonant sound) से होता है।

As: -

- Gold is a (ए. v.) Precious (प. C.) Metal.
- A (ए. v.) European (यू. C.) come here.
- I met a European. (यूरोपियन)

**Means to say (अर्थात्) Vowel और Consonant या Consonant या Vowel का जोड़ा बनना चाहिए कभी भी Vowel = Vowel या Consonant = Consonant नहीं होना चाहिए।**

VC VC VC....या CV CV CV....

One-eyed girl, European, University, uniform, useful, utensil, uniform, useless, unit, one, union....

**Article 'An'** - का प्रयोग ऐसी Noun के पहले किया जाता है। जिनका प्रारंभ स्वर ध्वनि (Vowel sound) से होता है। कुछ noun ऐसी होती हैं जिनका पहला अक्षर व्यंजन होता है लेकिन उसका हिन्दी उच्चारण स्वर ध्वनि से निकलता के पहले an का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Honest, M.A., M.B.A., M.L.A. Heir, Heiress, N.C.C., Hour, H.M.T. Watch, Umpire, honorable...

As: -

- I have an (न. C.) umbrella (अ. V.).
- An (C.) elephant (V.) is very strong.
- Sohan is an honest (V.) man.

## Remember the position of Indefinite article in different structures

**Rule 1** किसी noun को पहली बार व्यक्त करने के अर्थ में article a, an का प्रयोग करते हैं।

- Would you like a drink?
- I've finally got a good job.
- An elephant and a mouse fell in love.

**Rule 2** यदि Singular countable Noun के पहले कोई Adjective या Adverb + Adjective का प्रयोग हुआ हो, तो Article का प्रयोग उस Adjective अथवा Adverb के पहले किया जाता है।

As:-

She is a girl. (S.C.N.)

She is a beautiful (adj.) girl (N.).

She is a very (Adverb) beautiful (Adj.) girl (N.).

Article + Noun

Article + adj. + S.C.N.

Adverb + adj. + S.C.N.

**Rule 3** 'A/An' का प्रयोग संक्षिप्त शब्दों (Abbreviations) के पहले भी किया जाता है।

As:-

- He is an I.A.S. and his wife is a P.O.
- Dharmendra is an NCC Officer.

**Rule 4** व्यक्तियों के profession (व्यवसाय) बताने वाले शब्दों के पहले 'A/An' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

As:-

- Mary is training to be an engineer.
- He wants to be a dancer.
- Mahesh is a teacher.

**Note:** लेकिन 'Post' से person का बोध होने पर इसके पहले सभी तरह के Articles का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

As:-

- The doctor has come (कोई खास doctor)
- A doctor has come. (कोई doctor)

**Rule 5** एक (One) के अर्थ में 'A/An' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

As:-

- Every state has a chief minister.
- I need a kilogram of sugar.
- The burglar took a diamond necklace and some valuable paintings.
- You can't run a mile in 5 minutes
- I'd like an orange and two lemons please.

**Rule 6** निम्नलिखित Nouns का प्रयोग Singular में होने पर इनके पहले Indefinite Article का प्रयोग होता है।

Salary, lie, journey, headache, noise, lesson, dress, pest, tell a lie, make a noise, make a mess ....

- She gets salary timely. (x)
- She gets a salary timely. (✓)
- Shikha has headache at present. (x)
- Shikha has a headache at present. (✓)
- He made journey last year. (x)
- He made a journey last year. (✓)

- He made a travel last year. (✓)

यात्रा के अर्थ travel uncountable noun है, लेकिन समुद्री यात्राओं के अर्थ में travel सही होता है।

**Rule 7** exclamatory sentence में what, such या how के बाद दिए गये noun के साथ a, an का प्रयोग करते हैं।

**Such/what + A/an + SCN**

OR

**Such/What + A/an + Adj. + SCN**

As:-

Such an idea!	Such a man!
What an idea!	What a fool!
Such a good idea!	Such a tall man!
What a good idea!	What a big fool!
How fine a night!	

**Rule 8** निम्नलिखित phrases के साथ Indefinite Article का प्रयोग होता है।

In a hurry	in a temper	in a rage
In a fix	in a mood	in a dilemma
In a nutshell	in a high spirits	in a diagram
Make a fun of	make a noise	make a fun
Make a request	make an impression	
Make a fool	make a guess at	
Make an excuse	Keep a secret,	
Keep a promise	keep an appointment,	
Have a smoke	have a liking	
Have a good/bad education/ knowledge		
Have a drink/talk/rest/pain/cough/fever /dream /headache/taste/meal//bath/beer/chance/ a try shower/shave/conversation/chat/an advantage/ fight/quarrel		
Have an interest in	Have a pride in	
Go for a walk	Go for a ride	
It is a shame/surprise/pity/wonder		
At a loss	Go into a comma	
On a journey	tell a lie	
Half a kilo	Pay a visit	
Give a chance	Give a jump/warning	
Give a warning	Give an advantage over	
Cat a cold/catch cold	A large quantity of	
A large quantity of	A great number of	
Keep a secret	catch a cold	
Take an interest	take a meal/rest/ risk	
Take a vacation/ bath	as a rule	
As a matter/a short	take an interest in	
Take a vacation	Take a fancy to	

As:-

- She replied me in moment. (x)
- She replied me in a moment. (✓)

**Note** लेकिन निम्न Idioms के साथ Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

In good condition,	in bad condition,
In detail,	in brief,
In conclusion,	in final,
Take part	to set foot

To give ear

By mistake

In danger

in hand

by chance

to take heart

As:-

David is in a good condition. (x)

David is in good condition. (✓)

**Note** लेकिन In a good state या In a bad state सही होता है।

As:-

- You are in a good state. (✓)
- She is in a bad state. (✓)

**Rule 9** Verb का प्रयोग Noun के पहले होने पर इसके पहले Indefinite Article का प्रयोग होता है।

As:-

- He gave me answer to the question. (x)
- He gave me an answer to the question. (✓)
- He gave reply at present. (x)
- Priya gives a reply at present. (✓)

**Rule 10** प्रत्येक (Each/Every) अथवा प्रति (per) के अर्थ में 'A/An' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। (price, speed, ratio)

As:-

- They went there once a month.
- Rice sells fifty rupees a kilo.
- She can run twelve kilometers an hour.

**Rule 11** किसी singular countable noun के पहले उसर प्रकार की noun को व्यक्त करने के लिए भी 'A/An' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

As:-

- An elephant is a huge animal.
- A dog is a faithful animal.
- The mouse had a tiny nose.
- The elephant had a long trunk.
- It was a very strange car.

**Rule 12** किसी noun की राष्ट्रीयता तथा धर्म को व्यक्त करने के लिए article a, an का प्रयोग करते हैं।

- John is an Englishman.
- Kate is a Catholic.

**Rule 13** जब वाक्य में Verb का प्रयोग Noun के रूप में किया जाता है, तो उसके पहले 'A/An' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

As:-

- The queen has gone for a ride.
- I had a long talk with Suman yesterday.

**Rule 14** किसी विशिष्ट व्यक्ति की विशेषताओं के संबंध में जब किसी अन्य व्यक्ति की तुलना की जाती है, तो उस व्यक्ति के पहले 'A/An' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

As:-

- He is a Gandhi.
- She is a Lata Mangesker.

**Rule 15** निम्नलिखित asverb के साथ adjective का प्रयोग होने के बाद article a, an का प्रयोग करते हैं।

As:-

**So/Too/As/How + adj. + A/An + SCN**

- So good **an** idea.
- So mad **a** dog
- So important **an** idea.
- Too weak **a** child.
- Too big **a** bag.
- As tall **a** girl.
- As experienced a doctor.
- As ugly **a** woman.
- As right an approach.
- How tall **a** girl.
- How short **a** man.

**Rule 16** article A/An का प्रयोग many को singular अर्थ में प्रयोग करने के लिए किया जाता है।

**Manv + A/An + SCN**

OR

**Many + A/An + Adj. + SCN**

As:-

- Many a pen was lying on the road.
- Many a useful pen is available here.
- Many an interesting novel has been read by me.

⇒ Plural noun को singular form में प्रयोग करने के लिए article a, an का प्रयोग करते हैं।

- Here is a six man committee.
- A five days journey.

**Rule 17**

**Rather + A/An + SCN**

पुनः

**A + Rather + Adj + SCN**

**Rather + A/An + Adj. + SCN**

As:-

- It is rather a horror.
- The institute 'SUCCESS POINT' has given a rather surprising result. (✓)
- The Institute 'SUCCESS POINT' has given rather a surprising result. (✓)
- It is a rather complicated problem. (✓)
- It is rather a complicated problem. (✓)

**Rule 18** quite के तुरंत बाद article a, an का प्रयोग किया जाता है न कि पहले।

As:-

**Quite + A/an + Adj. + Noun**

- It is a quite long distance. (×)
- It is quite a long distance. (✓)
- I am an quite intelligent boy. (×)
- I am quite an intelligent boy. (✓)

### Definite article

The को Definite Article कहा जाता है इसका प्रयोग Singular Countable Noun, Plural Countable Noun तथा Uncountable Noun सभी प्रकार की noun के पहले noun के निश्चित (definite) या विशेष होने या जिसकी चर्चा पूर्व में की जा चुकी हो के साथ करते हैं।

**Rule 1** जब पूर्व में किसी noun की चर्चा की गई हो उसे व्यक्त करने के लिए Use the to refer to something which has already been mentioned.

- On Monday, an unarmed man stole \$1,000 from the bank. **The** thief hasn't been caught yet.
- I was walking past Benny's Bakery when I decided to go into **the** bakery to get some bread.
- There's a position available in my team. **The** job will involve some international travel.

**Rule 2** जब बहुत सी चीजों में से किसी एक को assume करके उसकी बात करना भले ही वह पहले mention न की गई हो।

Use the when you assume there is just one of something in that place, even if it has not been mentioned before.

- We went on a walk in **the** forest yesterday.
- Where is the bathroom?
- Turn left and go to number 45. Our house is across from **the** Italian restaurant.
- My father enjoyed **the** book you gave him.

**Rule 3** जब किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति को खास व्यक्त किया जाये तो –

Use the in sentences or clauses where you define or identify a particular person or object.

- **The** man who wrote this book is famous.
- I scratched **the** red car parked outside.
- I live in **the** small house with a blue door.
- He is **the** doctor I came to see.
- The S.P. has come.
- The decision was taken by the chief minister.

**Rule 4** The का प्रयोग किसी Adjective के पहले उसकी समूह को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है –

Use 'the' with adjectives, to refer to a whole group of people.

The elderly	The disabled	The needy
The unemployed	The rich	The sick
The homeless	The young	The restless
The blind	The dumb	The lame
The young	The old	The brave
The scholarly	The miserly	The cowardly

- **The French** enjoy cheese.
- **The elderly** require special attention.
- She has given a lot of money to **the poor**.

**Rule 5** किसी दशक (decade) को व्यक्त करने के लिए –

Use 'the' with decades.

- He was born in **the seventies**.
- This is a painting from **the 1820's**.

**Rule 6** only और same से किसी clause को व्यक्त करने पर –

Use 'the' with clauses introduced by only/same.

- This is **the only** day we've had sunshine all week.

- You are **the only** person he will listen to.
- **The only** tea I like is black tea.
- This is **the same** bike as I bought last year.

**Rule 7** The का प्रयोग पूर्व निर्धारित वस्तु या व्यक्ति के पहले किया जाता है।

- Open window. (×)
- Open the window. (✓)
- Stand up on bench. (×)
- Stand up on the bench. (✓)

**Rule 8** Singular Countable Noun के पहले पूरी जाति विशेष की विशेषता बतलाने के लिए भी 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

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

**Rule 9** 'The' का प्रयोग दर/माप/हिसाब बतलाने के लिए किया जाता है।

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

**Rule 10** 'The' का प्रयोग Musical Instruments (वाद्य-यंत्रों) के नाम के पहले किया जाता है।

- I can play the guitar.
- Juhi plays the harmonium every morning.

**Rule 11** किसी आविष्कार (Invention) के नाम के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

The television (The T.V.)      The cinema,  
The radio,                      The wireless

- Who invented **the** telescope/telephone?
- Watch/on Television/T.V.

**Rule 12** शरीर के बाहरी अंगों (Part of the body) के नामों के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- The police hit him on the head.
- The criminal was shot in the leg.

But,

- At hand/on foot/in hand.

**Rule 13** जब किसी Singular Countable Noun (Common Noun) का प्रयोग Abstract Noun के अर्थ में किया जाता है, तो उसके पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

अर्थात् जब कोई Noun किसी गुण या भाव को व्यक्त करता है तो उसके पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- The doctor in him advises me to take medicine in time.
- The mother in her loves me a lot.

**Rule 14** Superlative Degree के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- Babita is the best student of the class.
- Ankita is the most beautiful girl in her family.
- Sachin is the best player of the team.
- The most birds can fly.

पुनः जब 'most=very' का प्रयोग 'अधिकांश' के अर्थ में किया गया हो, तो उसके पहले Article (a, an) का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

देखिए—

- He is **a** most handsome boy. (most = very)
- Most birds can fly.

**Note** जब कोई वाक्य किसी question word से प्रारंभ हो और वाक्य के अंत में most या best का प्रयोग हो तो उनके पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

- What books do you like **the** most? (most)
- Which persons do you like **the** best? (best)

**Rule 15** Comparative degree का प्रयोग दो में से एक को Select करने के उद्देश्य से होने पर इसके पहले definite Article का प्रयोग होता है।

As:-

- Ram is taller (Com. Degree) of two boys. (x)
- Ram is the taller of the two boys. (✓)
- She is the stronger of the two girls. (✓)
- This is the better of the two books. (✓)

⇒ **The + C.D. ....The + C.D.**

- **The** more you get, **the** more you want.
- **The** higher you go, **the** cooler you feel.

**Rule 16** Relative Pronoun के पहले प्रयुक्त होने वाले noun के पहले सामान्यतः definite article का प्रयोग होता है। As:-

- He is a boy (noun) who (relative pro.) can do it. (x)
- He is the boy who can do it. (✓)

**Rule 17** जिस देश का नाम plural हो या जिसके साथ republic, kingdom या state शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया हो —

Use the with countries that have plural names  
The United States                      The Soviet Union  
The Republic of Congo

- I have never been to the Netherlands.
- Do you know anyone who lives in the Philippines?
- She is visiting the United States.
- James is from the Republic of Ireland.

**Rule 18** 'The' का प्रयोग Unique वस्तुओं के पहले किया जाता है।

As:- The Earth, The Sun, The Stars, The Universe, The World, The Moon, The equator, the CEO, the human race ...

- **The sun** rose at 6:17 this morning.
- You can go anywhere in **the world**.
- Clouds drifted across **the sky**.
- **The president** will be speaking on TV tonight.
- **The CEO** of Infosys is coming to our meeting.

**Rule 19** 'The' का प्रयोग Ordinal Adjectives (क्रमवाचक विशेषण) के पहले किया जाता है।

जैसे— The next bus, the first president of India, the second page, the last page, the third floor etc.

- Dr. Shahid is the first person to arrive in the meeting.
  - This is the third time I have called you today.
  - She read the last chapter of her new book first
- ✓ परन्तु, जब 'next/last' का प्रयोग Sunday, Monday, January, February, Week, month, year etc. जैसे समय बतलाने वाले शब्दों के पहले किया गया हो, तो 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
- Soni and Moni came here **the** last week. (×)
  - Soni and Moni came here last week. (✓)
  - I met Suman **the** last Tuesday. (×)
  - I met Suman last Tuesday. (✓)

**Rule 20** Most of, some of, both of, half of, none of, all of, either of, neither of, 20% of, each of, one of, few of, any of etc... के बाद आने वाले noun के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- All of players have come. (×)
- All of the players have come. (✓)
- Either of boys is able to do the sum.
- Either of the boys is able to do the sum.
- Neither of girls is ready.
- Neither of the girls is ready.

**Rule 21** किसी Proper Noun के बाद जब कोई Adjective उसी Noun को Qualify करते हुए लगाया गया हो, तो उस Adjective के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- Napoleon, the warrior.
- Ashoka, the great.

**Rule 22** 'The' का प्रयोग व्यक्तियों के वर्ग या जाति बतलाने के लिए किसी Adjective के पहले किया जाता है।

The poor, the rich, the young, the old, the deaf, the lame, the dumb, the honest, the dishonest etc...

**The old = old people**

**Rule 23** 'The' का प्रयोग Comparison बतलाने के लिए 'same' के पहले किया जाता है।

- These pens are the same as we saw in that shop.
- Your book is the same as mine.

**Rule 24** 'The' का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित Idiomatic phrases के प्रयोग में भी किया जाता है।

All the way, by the way, speak the truth, the whole, in the nick of time, all the time.

**Rule 25** Article 'the' का प्रयोग किसी पूरे परिवार को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है लेकिन व्यक्तिगत नाम के साथ नहीं।

Use the with the names of families, but not with the names of individuals.

- We're having dinner with the Smiths tonight.
- The Browns are going to the play with us.

**Rule 26** 'The' का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित common noun में से किसी को particular करने के अर्थ में भी प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(i) किसी नदी (River), सागर (Sea), महासागर (Ocean), खाड़ी (Bay), गल्फ (Gulf), नहर (Canal) आदि के नाम के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**River** The Ganges/The Ganga, The Koshi, The Sone The Krishna, The Brahmaputra etc.

**Sea** The Red Sea, The Mediterranean Sea, The Arabian Sea etc.

**Ocean** The Atlantic ocean, The Pacific Ocean, The Indian ocean ....

**Bay** The Bay of Bengal, The Bay of Biscay etc.

**Gulf** The Gulf of Mexico...

**Canal** The Panama Canal, The Suez Canal etc.

- They are travelling in **the Arctic**.
- Our ship crossed **the Atlantic** in 7 days.
- I will go on a cruise down **the Nile**.

(ii) पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं (Mountain ranges) तथा द्वीप-समूहों (Groups of Islands) के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Mountain Ranges** The Alps, The Himalayas, The Eastern Ghats etc.

**Groups of Island** The West Indies, The Nicobars, The Andaman, The Philippines etc.

- Hiking across the Rocky Mountains would be difficult.

लेकिन, किसी पर्वत चोटी (Mountain peak) तथा अकेला द्वीप (Individual Island) के नाम के पहले 'Article' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

**Mountain peak** - Kanchenjunga, Mount Abu, Parasnath Mount Everest, Nanda Devi, Dhaulagiri...

**Individual Island** - Sicily, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra etc...

**Individual lake** - Lake Windermere etc...

- Mount McKinley is the highest mountain in Alaska.
- She lives near Lake Windermere.
- Have you ever visited any Long Island?

(iii) किसी रेगिस्तान (Desert), रेलगाड़ी (Train), हवाई जहाज (Aero plane), समुद्री जहाज (Ship) आदि के नाम के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Desert** The Desert of Sahara/The Sahara Desert

**Aero plane** The Kashmir Princess, The Boeing etc...

**Ship**: The Vikrant, The Victoria, The Queen Mary etc...

**Train** The Himgir Express, The Magadha Express, The Punjab Mail, The Intercity etc...

(iv) नागरिकता-सूचक शब्दों (Nationality words), भौतिक स्थान (Physical position), भौगोलिक दिशाओं (Geographical Directions), भौतिक वातावरण (Physical Environment) आदि बतलाने वाले शब्दों के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Nationally words** The French, The English, The Indian etc...

**Physical position** At the bottom of the outer of, the front of, the bank of etc...

**Geographical Direction** The east, the west, the south, the north etc...

**Physical Environment** The rain, The fog, the wind, The weather, the seaside, The sunshine, The unique...

**Political Party** The Bhartiya Janta Party, The Congress Party, The Rastriya Janta Dal etc.

**Religious Community** The Hindu, The Sikhs, The Muslims, The Christians etc...

**Religious Book** The Geeta, The Mahabharata, The Ramayana, The Quran, The Holy Bible, The Iliad etc.

**Armed forces** The Police, The Army, The Navy, The Air Force etc...

**Government Branches** The Executive, the Legislative, The Judiciary etc...

**Hotel & Restaurant** The Maurya, the Grand Hotel, The Suraj, The Samrat International, The Taj Hotel ...

- They are staying at the Hilton on 6th street.
- We ate at the Golden Lion.

**Note:** जब किसी hotel का नाम किसी व्यक्ति के नाम के बाद लिखा जाता है तो उसके पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

- I ate Rasgulla at Ram-Shyam hotel at highway.

**Theatre/Club** The Apsara, the Lions Club etc...

**Museum & Library** The British Museum, The British Library ....

**Newspapers** The Hindustan Times, The Indian Express, The New York Times, The Times of India etc.

- I read it in the Guardian.
- She works for the New York Times.

**Historical Buildings** The Qutab Minar, The Red Fort, The Taj Mahal, The Char Minar etc.

- Have you been to the Vietnam Memorial?
- We went to the Louvre and saw the Mona Lisa.
- I would like to visit the Eiffel Tower.
- I saw King Lear at the Taj mahal.

**Dynasty (वंश)** The Slave Dynasty, The Mauryan Dynasty, The Gupta Dynasty etc...

**Empire (साम्राज्य)** The Roman Empire, The Mughal Empire etc.

**Historical Events:** The French Revolution, The Russian Revolution, The Battle of Panipat, The Quit India Movement etc.

**Historical Periods/Age:** The Victorian Period, The Victorian Age, The Elizabethan Age etc.

**Note:-** अनेक महत्वपूर्ण Buildings तथा Institutions के नाम दो शब्दों से मिलकर बने होते हैं, जिनमें से एक शब्द किसी व्यक्ति अथवा स्थान का नाम होता है। ऐसे नामों के पहले 'The' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

- This is Shyam Narayan building.
- Prince Charles is Queen Elizabeth's son.
- President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas.

**Rule 21** Both/All + the + Noun Or Both / All + the + Adjective + Noun

**But,** the + whole + noun

- All the laborious students
- All the best players
- Both the doctors

**Rule 21** जब किसी वाक्य में noun के पहले a/an का use हो तथा उसी वाक्य में उसी noun का repetition हुआ हो तो दूसरी वाली के पहले the का use करते हैं।

- I saw a girl, **the** girl was beautiful.
- She has a dog, **the** dog is very lazy.
- Yesterday **a** man came to me, **the** man was very hungry.

**Omission of Article (a, an, the) /No article /Zero Article**

**Rule 1** सामान्यतः 'A/An' का प्रयोग Uncountable Nouns, Plural Countable Nouns तथा किसी अकेला Adjective (बिना Noun) के पहले नहीं किया जाता है।

**As:-**

- People drink a water. (x)
- People drink water. (✓)
- She gave me a books. (x)
- She gave me a book. (✓)
- Children are a naughty. (x)
- Children are naughty. (✓)
- Jaya is an intelligent. (x)
- Jaya is an intelligent girl. (✓)

**Rule 2** एक Clause में एक ही Noun के लिए दो बार Article का प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिए।

**As:-**

- Raman is a singer and a dancer. (x)
- Raman is a singer and dancer. (✓)
- **A** tall and handsome boy (one person)

लेकिन दोनों noun या adjective के साथ अलग-अलग article होने पर दो अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों के होने का बोध होता है।

- An honest and an intelligent teacher. (two persons)
- **The** red and **the** white rose look beautiful.

**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।

**As:-**

- Raman isn't only a singer but also dancer. (x)

- Raman isn't only a singer but also a dancer. (✓)

**Rule 3** निम्नलिखित nouns के पहले Indefinite Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। Scenery, poetry, stationary, perfumer, knowledge, postage, haltage, damage, luggage, baggage, breakage, news, pain, telephone, traffics, bread, soap, information, advice, abuse, offspring, education etc.

**As:-**

- She has composed a poetry. (x)
- She has composed poetry (a poem). (✓)

पुनः a piece of advice, a word of abuse, a piece of bread, a cake of soap सही होता है।

**Rule 4** किसी भाषा (Language), रंग (Colour) तथा विषय (Subject) के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

**As:-**

- Anish wants to learn Urdu and Bengali.
- English uses many words of Latin origin.
- Indonesian is a relatively new language.

लेकिन, जब किसी भाषा के नाम के पहले article 'the' प्रयोग किया जाये तो वह उस स्थान के व्यक्ति को प्रदर्शित करता है।

- He knows the urban who lives here.

(Urban भाषा नहीं है यहाँ urban व्यक्ति की बात हो रही है।)

**Rule 5** सामान्यता Proper, abstract, uncountable Noun के पहले 'article' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

**As:-**

- The Deepak has come. (x)
- **Deepak** has come. (✓)
- I live in **Patna**. (✓)
- **Rice** is an important food in Asia. (✓)
- **Milk** is often added to tea in England. (✓)
- **War** is destructive. (✓)

लेकिन यदि Proper Noun का प्रयोग एक Common Noun की तरह हो या विशेष स्थिति को व्यक्त करने के लिए Article 'The' का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

**As:-**

- Gold I bought yesterday is precious. (x)
- The gold I bought yesterday is precious. (✓)

**Rule 6** जब कोई common noun अपने commonest रूप में प्रयोग की जाये तो उससे पहले article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

Before a common noun used in its commonest sense:

- Man is mortal.
- Iron is a useful metal.

**Rule 7** जब कोई plural noun पूरी बर्से को प्रदर्शित करे तो –

Before plural nouns used to denote a class:

- Apples are red.
- Camels are useful animals.
- Warm clothes are necessary in cold climates.

**Rule 8** जब कोई common noun pair के रूप में प्रयोग की जाये–

- Both husband and wife received serious injuries.

**Rule 9** profession बताने वाले शब्दों के साथ subject या object के रूप में प्रयोग होने पर –

Do not use the with professions

- Engineering is a well-paid career.
- He'll probably study medicine.

**Rule 10** साल के नाम के पहले – Do not use the with years

- 1948 was a wonderful year.
- He was born in 1995.

**Rule 11** किसी बीमारी (Disease) के नाम के पहले सामान्यता Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

**As:-**

- He died of diabetes/consumption.

लेकिन, निम्नलिखित बीमारियों के नाम के पहले the का प्रयोग किया भी जा सकता है।

**As:-**

The Plague, The measles, The mumps

**Rule 12** दिनों (Days), महीनों (Months), त्यौहारों (Festivals) के नामों के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

**As:-**

- He came on Monday.
- I was engaged her on Diwali.

**Note:** दिनों के नाम के साथ जब वे particular न हो article 'a' का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

- I was born on a Thursday.
- Could I come over on a Saturday sometime?

**Rule 13** द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा (Material Noun) तथा भाववाचक संज्ञा (Abstract Noun) के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

**As:-**

- We drink water.
- One cannot live without air.
- Gold is a costly metal.

परन्तु जब इन Nouns को Definite करना होता है तो इनके पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**As:-**

- The gold of Alok's ring is not pure.
- Where is the milk Suman has bought?

**Rule 14** किसी खेल (game & sports) के नाम के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

- We like a Cricket. (x)
- We like Cricket. (✓)
- I used to play a football. (x)
- I used to play football. (✓)

परन्तु जब इन Nouns को किसी स्थान विशेष के साथ बताकर रखा जाये तो इनसे पहले 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Rule 15** निम्नलिखित Phrases के बाद आने वाले Nouns के पहले Article "The" का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है–

The post of, the rank of, the position of, the title of

**As:-**

- She was given the job of **the** assistant. (x)
- She was given the job of assistant. (✓)

- Akshay has been promoted to the rank of **The** B.D.O. (×)
- Akshay has been promoted to the rank of B.D.O. (✓)

**Rule 16** Appoint, Make, Nominate, Elect, Select, become, crown के बाद आने वाले Noun के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

**As:-**

- He was elected **an** M.P. (×)
- He was elected M.P. (✓)
- They made him **a** monitor. (×)
- They made him monitor. (✓)
- She was appointed **an** engineer. (×)
- She was appointed engineer. (✓)
- I was nominated **the** secretary. (×)
- I was nominated secretary. (✓)

**Rule 17** कुछ Nouns जिनके पहले Article का प्रयोग उस स्थिति में नहीं किया जाता है, जब जहाँ जाने का उद्देश्य वही हो, जिसके लिए इसका निर्माण किया गया है। वे Nouns निम्नलिखित हैं—

School, College, University, Bed, Church, Temple, Mosque, Court, Jail, Prison, Market, Hospital

**As:-**

- Children go to school at 10 A.M.  
(For the purpose of study)
- She goes to temple at 5 P.M.  
(For the purpose of prayer)
- I went to market to purchase a T.V.  
(To purchase)
- I usually go to bed at 11 A.M. (to sleep)
- The criminal was sent to jail.  
(For punishment)
- The injured persons were sent to hospital.  
(For treatment)
- I am going to school now. (activity-study)
- He is always on time for class. (activity-learn)

लेकिन किसी खास condition को व्यक्त करने के लिए article 'the' का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

जब उपरोक्त noun के साथ location का प्रयोग किसी खास परिस्थिति या किसी चीज की स्थिति (location) बताने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

When referring to the location, use "the"

- The meeting is at the school. (Location-campus)
- They are remodeling the movie theater.  
(Location-building)
- The new student had trouble finding the class.  
(Location-classroom)
- He went to **the** city hospital for meeting her father.

**Rule 18** Meals / breakfast / lunch / dinner के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

**As:-**

- **A** breakfast is ready for you. (×)
- Breakfast is ready for you. (✓)

**Note:-** लेकिन 'meals' के पहले Adjectives या Very + Adj. का प्रयोग होने पर Indefinite article का प्रयोग होता है। As:-

**Art. + Adj. + meals**

**Art. + Adv. + adj. + meals**

That was **a** **tasteful** breakfast. (Correct)

↓ ↓ ↓  
Art. Adj. N.

That was **a** **very** **tasteful** lunch. (Correct)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
Art. Adj. Adj. N.

**Rule 19** जब उपरोक्त noun के साथ location का प्रयोग किसी खास परिस्थिति या किसी चीज की स्थिति (location) बताने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

When referring to the location, use "the"

- The meeting is at the school. (Location-campus)
- They are remodeling the movie theater.  
(Location-building)
- The new student had trouble finding the class.  
(Location-classroom)

**Rule 20** निम्न phrases के साथ article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है— On foot, at school, from top to bottom, at home, in bed, by train, by car, in debt, in hand, on earth, at noon, on board, in jest, at best, at worst etc.

- He is in the debt. (×)
- He is in debt. (✓)
- He is at the school. (×)
- He is at school. (✓)
- He spent the whole day in bed. (×)
- He spent the whole day in bed. (✓)

**Rule 21** निम्नलिखित phrases में आने वाली verb का प्रयोग transitive रूप में होने पर

In certain phrases consisting of a transitive verb and its object:

Give ear, set sail, take heart, send word, catch fire, take offence, leave office, leave home, leave office etc.

- He took the offence at my words. (×)
- He took offence at my words. (✓)
- She left the home in the morning. (×)
- She left home in the morning. (✓)

**Rule 22** Parts of a day (Sunset, sunrise, afternoon, noon, night, mornings, evenings) इत्यादि के पहले article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

**As:-**

- I met her at the noon. (×)
- I met her at noon. (✓)
- Lili arrived here at the sunset. (×)
- Lili arrived here at sunset. (✓)

**Note** लेकिन In the morning, In the afternoon, In the evening का प्रयोग सही होता है।



**Rule 23** निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पहले Definite article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। God, love, nature, death, society, virtue, providence etc.

**As:-**

- The love is sweeter than honey. (x)
- Love is sweeter than honey. (✓)

**Rule 24** possessive adjective (my, our, your, his, her, its, their) or possessive case ('s, ') के साथ article तथा this, these, that, those का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

- This is **the** my book. (x)
- This is my book. (✓)
- That was your **a** pen. (x)
- That was your pen. (✓)
- This is **the** Mary's bag. (x)
- This is Mary's bag. (✓)
- Bohan's this house is so beautiful. (x)
- This house of Bohan is so beautiful. (x)
- His brother's the car was stolen. (x)
- His brother's car was stolen. (✓)

⇒ Some abstract nouns can be used in a particular sense with **a/an**, but in the singular only:

**A help:**

- My children are a great help to me.
- A good map would be a help.

**A relief:**

- It was a relief to sit down.

**A Knowledge + of**

- He had a good knowledge of mathematics.

**A dislike/dread/hatred/horror/love + of is** also possible:

- a love of music a hatred of violence

**A mercy/pity/shame/wonder** can be used with that-clauses introduced by **it**:

- It's a pity you weren't here.
- It's a shame he wasn't paid.

**A fear / fears, a hope / hopes, a suspicion / suspicions**

These can be used with **that**-clauses introduced by **there**:

- There is a fear/There are fears that he has been murdered.

**Read some examples as given**

1. A Mr. Sharma gave me a book. (unknown person)
2. If the students want **a** good knowledge of English, they should read this book.
3. I caught him in **the** arm.
4. When I found a baby, **the** father aroused in me.
5. Abdul kalam is **the** Newton of India.
6. There are two Mohans in the class, but I like the Mohan who is absent today.