

CHAPTER NO. 13

CONJUNCTIONS (جملہ کے میکھ)

A conjunction is a word which joins together sentences, clauses and words.

There are three chief kinds of conjunctions:

- (a) **Co-ordinating Conjunctions**, which join together clauses of equal rank. The chief conjunctions of this class are. And, but, for, or, nor, also, etc.
- (b) **Sub-ordinating Conjunctions**, which join together a principal clause with its dependent or subordinate clause or clauses. The chief conjunctions of this group are After, because, if, that, though, although, till, before, unless, as, where, when, while, since, except, than, until etc.
- (c) **Correlative Conjunctions**, which are used in pairs, as, Either ... or; Neither ... nor; Both ... and; Whether ... or; Not only ... but also; scarcely ... when or before; Hardly ... when or before; No sooner ... than; As soon ... as, etc.

Note: Correlative conjunctions also join together co-ordinate clauses.

Rule No. 1: The proper correlative of 'both' is 'and', therefore, if 'both' is used in the beginning of a sentence, it must be followed by 'and' not by any other conjunction. Besides this, the more important of the two facts must be placed last in the sentence. For example:

1. He is both a fool and a rogue. -U and A Both
2. He was both degraded from the class and expelled from the college.

Rule No. 2: When a sentence begins with a correlative negative in meaning, some helping verb must be used before the subject. If there is no helping verb in the sentence, some suitable verb as 'do', 'does', 'did', must be supplied. For example:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Incorrect: | Not only the man was accused of theft, but also of murder. |
| Correct: | Not only was the man accused of theft, but of murder also. |
| Incorrect: | No sooner he had heard the news, than he wept. |
| Correct: | No sooner had he heard the news, than he wept. |
| Incorrect: | No sooner the doctor came, than the patient died. |
| Correct: | No sooner did the doctor come, than the patient died. |
| Incorrect: | Scarcely he heard the news, when he wept aloud. |
| Correct: | Scarcely did he hear the news, when he wept aloud. |
| Incorrect: | Scarcely did he hear the news, before he wept aloud. |
| Correct: | Hardly he heard the news, when he wept aloud. |
| Correct: | Hardly did he hear the news, when he wept aloud. |
| Incorrect: | Neither did he come himself, nor he allowed him to come. |
| Correct: | Neither did he come himself, nor did he allow him to come. |

-OR-

Note: Both 'Hardly' and 'Scarcely' are negative in meaning.

The students must carefully note that.

'No sooner' is followed by 'than'.

'Scarcely' is followed by 'when' or 'before'.

'Neither' is followed by 'nor'.

'Not only' is followed by 'but' or 'but also'.

'Hardly' is followed by 'when' or 'before'.

'Indeed' is followed by 'but'.

Rule No. 3: 'Neither' must be used with 'nor' and 'Either' with 'or'. For example:

Incorrect: The boy is neither a fool or a knave. **Correct:** The boy is neither a fool nor a knave.

Incorrect: The boy is either a fool nor a knave. **Correct:** The boy is either a fool or a knave.

Rule No. 4: 'Both' is positive in meaning, and as such it must not be used in a negative sentence. We

1. Two years have passed since my father died. (Present Perfect)
 2. A month has passed since I came here. (Past Indefinite)

Rule No. 12: 'Until' is used to express the time before an action takes place; 'as long as' and 'while' are used to express the duration (the period during which) of an action. For example:

- Incorrect:** Wait while I come; I will come soon. **Correct:** Wait until I come; I will come soon.
Incorrect: Until you work hard, you will improve.
Correct: As long as you work hard, you will improve.
 (The period during which you work hard, etc.)

Rule No. 13: Certain verbs must be followed by their correlative 'as'. They are; regard, describe, represent, portray, depict, define, treat, etc. For example:

مندرجہ بالا الفاظ کے بعد as کا میں۔

1. I regard you as an honest man. 2. He is described as a strange fellow.
 3. He is represented as the most honest man in the world.
 4. He is mentioned as an artist of great talent.

Note: 'Name', 'call', 'consider', 'think', 'appoint', etc. must not be followed by 'as'.

مندرجہ بالا الفاظ کے بعد as نہ کا میں۔

Rule No. 14: 'Because' should not be followed by 'therefore' and 'until' by 'not'. 'Because shows 'cause' or 'reason', 'So that' purpose. Still the two are often confused. For example:

1. Because you work hard, therefore, you would succeed.
 (Remove either 'because' or 'therefore').
 2. He must not be allowed to attend class, until he does not pay the fee.
 (correct: Until he pays the fee etc.)
 3. He came here, because he may study at the college.
 (use so that in place of 'because')

ALTHOUGH / THOUGH

اگر کسی جملے کے شروع میں Although ہو تو اس کے بعد جملے کے درجے میں yet کا میں اس کے بعد but کا میں۔ اگر کسی جملے کے شروع میں Though ہو تو اس کے بعد جملے کے درجے میں yet نہیں کا میں صرف کو ماکا میں۔

- Incorrect:** Although he is poor, but he is honest.
Correct: Although he is poor, yet he is honest.
Incorrect: Though he is ill but he will attend the function.
Correct: Though he is ill, he will attend the function.

UNTIL / UNLESS

اگر کسی جملے کے شروع میں not کا میں تاہم جملے کے درجے میں not کا میں آتا ہے۔ مثلاً Unless کے فوراً بعد اسے جملے کے درجے میں not کا میں آتا ہے۔ مثلاً Until کے فوراً بعد اسے جملے کے درجے میں not کا میں آتا ہے۔

- Incorrect:** Until he does not come here, I cannot leave my office.
Correct: Until he comes here, I cannot leave my office.
Incorrect: Unless he does not work hard, he cannot pass.
Correct: Unless he works hard, he cannot pass.

نوت: Until کے لحاظ سے "جب تک" کے معنی میں آتا ہے۔ جبکہ unless (جب تک نہ) عام شرط کے لحاظ سے آتا ہے۔

No other ---- than

(سوائے، اس کے علاوہ) کے بعد بھی than کا میں۔ مثلاً

- Incorrect:** I met no other man but Mr. Rashid.
Correct: I met no other man than Mr. Rashid.

Exercise No. 2**Correct the following sentences:**

1. I asked him to tell me that how much he paid a month for the house.
2. No sooner he heard of his son's success, than he was taken ill.
3. Unless he does not work harder, he will certainly fail.
4. He was sent to Karachi, because he might get good medical advice.
5. Both the father as well as the son were suspected of the crime.
6. There is no such person whom you mention.
7. So far I am concerned, the matter is closed.
8. I had hardly entered the room, than the light went off.
9. He has no other claims to this post but the recommendation of a minister.
10. Because he is simple, therefore, he is often cheated.

Exercise No. 3**Correct the following sentences:**

1. He is regarded the best teacher in the college.
2. He was appointed as an honorary magistrate.
3. When you shall meet me, I shall tell you the truth.
4. After you will return from Lahore, I will visit you.
5. Neither he or his brother is present.
6. I shall go when I am invited.
7. Both the brothers did not pass.
8. I doubt that he will pass.
9. Wait here until I do not return.
10. There is no such place which you mention.

Exercise No. 4**Correct the following sentences:**

1. The cattle will die before the rain will fall.
2. He started early because he may reach his home in time.
3. Both of us have not done this.
4. I requested him to have tea with me and he refused my invitation.
5. Neither he is rich nor economical.
6. I am not sure if he will come today.
7. He is equally poor as his friend.
8. When the college bell rang, the teacher was yet teaching.
9. If he is fat, then he will run slowly.
10. Not only he will go, but also he will remain there.
11. Neither he comes nor he writes.
12. He called me as a fool.

Exercise No. 5**Fill up the blanks with suitable conjunctions:**

1. They were defeated indeed _____ not disgraced.
2. In the discharge of his duty, he was sincere _____ honest.
3. Stone walls do not make a prison _____ iron bars a cage.
4. Heaven and earth may pass away _____ my words shall never pass away.
5. He declared he would never leave his post _____ he fled away at the first sight of danger.
6. No sooner had he gone to bed _____ a telegram was brought in.

should use 'Neither ... nor' in place of 'both' in negative sentences. For example:

Incorrect: Both did not go.

Correct: Neither of them went.

Incorrect: Both Aslam and his sister did not pass the examination.

Correct: Neither Aslam nor his sister passed the examination.

Rule No. 5: 'Lest' must be followed by 'should' and not by 'may not' etc. For example:

Incorrect: You must work hard lest you may not fail.

Correct: You must work hard lest you should fail.

Rule No. 6: As a conjunction 'that' should never be used. (1) Before a sentence in the Direct Narration.

(2) Before words of interrogation (How, when, who, why, when etc.) in the Indirect Narration. (3)

Before 'if' and 'whether'. For example:

Incorrect: He said 'that' I shall soon meet you again.

Correct: He said, 'I shall soon meet you again.'

Incorrect: I want to know that how much this book will cost.

Correct: I want to know how much this book will cost.

Incorrect: I asked that if he would help me. **Correct:** I asked if he would help me.

Rule No. 7: 'That' is used after 'hope' and 'fear' but not after 'doubt'. 'If' should be used after 'doubt'. For example:

- لئے اور کہ میں - doubt کے fear و hope

1. I hope that he will pass the examination. 2. I fear that he will not pass the examination.

3. I doubt if he will pass the examination.

Rule No. 8: 'Such' is followed by the conjunction 'as', 'same' is followed by 'that' if there is a verb after 'that'; if there is no verb then the 'same' must be followed by 'as' (who and which are never used after 'same' and 'such'). For example:

- verb کے جو اس کے بعد کیں جائیں - that same - as کے جو اس کے بعد کیں جائیں - as

Incorrect: He is not such a man whom I admire.

Correct: He is not such a man as I admire.

Incorrect: This is the same man as came here yesterday.

Correct: This is the same man that came here yesterday.

Incorrect: This is the same kind of house that yours.

Correct: This is the same kind of house as yours.

Rule No. 9: The correlative 'so as' are used in negative sentences and 'as as' in the affirmative.

For example:

کوئی جلوں میں اور کوئی جلوں میں مثلاً so ... as

1. I am not so strong as I once was.

2. I am quite as strong as I ever was.

Rule No. 10: When the conjunction 'when', 'while', 'before', 'till', 'after' are used with a sub-ordinate clause with future event, or in reference to some future event, they are never followed by a verb in the future tense. For example:

Incorrect: When you will come to me, we will go to bazar.

Correct: When you come to me, we will go to bazar.

Incorrect: Before the rain will stop, the train would have left the station.

Correct: Before the rain stops, the train would have left the station.

Rule No. 11: 'Since', when used as a conjunction to express time extending back from the present into the past, takes Present Perfect before it, and is followed by Past Indefinite Tense. For example:

Incorrect: Zeeshan has no other claim except his degree.
Correct: Zeeshan has no other claim than his degree.

Nothing else ---- but

Incorrect: Nothing else than wealth has made him proud.
Correct: Nothing else but wealth has made him proud.

Use of Double Conjunction is Incorrect

وہل لگنا درست نہیں ہے۔ مثلاً Conjunction

Incorrect: Because he is ill, therefore, he cannot attend the function.
Correct: Because he is ill, he cannot attend the function.
Correct: He is ill, therefore, he cannot attend the function.
Incorrect: If she is hardworking then she will pass the test.
Correct: If she is hardworking, she will pass the test.
Incorrect: As he is ill, so he cannot come to college.
Correct: As he is ill, he cannot come to college.

نوت: Place کے ساتھ where نہ لگائیں کیونکہ دونوں الفاظ ایک ہی معنی میں استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ اس لئے صرف ایک لفظ لکھیں۔ اسی طرح سے why دونوں ایک معنی دیتے ہیں ان میں سے بھی صرف ایک لفظ لکھیں۔ مثلاً

Incorrect: She asked me the place where I lived.
Correct: She asked me where I lived.
Incorrect: He asked me the reason why I reached late.
Correct: He asked me why I reached late.

Like and As

Incorrect: She sings like her sister shoes.
Correct: She sings as her sister does.
 ایسے جلوں میں درست ہوتا ہے as, adverb

Since ---- When

جب ظاہر کرتے ہے جبکہ وقت کی طرف اشارہ کرتا ہے۔ مثلاً since

Incorrect: When you say so, I trust you. **Correct:** Since you say so, I trust you.

Providing, Provided that, -or- Provided

درست لفظ ہے جس کے معنی "بشرطیک" کے ہوتے ہیں اور provided that درست نہیں ہے۔ مثلاً

Incorrect: I shall help you providing that you act upon my advice.
Correct: I shall help you provided that you act upon my advice. -OR-
Correct: I shall help you provided you act upon my advice.

As long as --- Until

کسی کام کے ظہور پر ہونے سے پہلے جو وقت استعمال ہوتا ہے اس کے لئے until کیں ہیں while as long as اس وقت کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں جو کام کے ظہور ہونے کے دوران استعمال ہو۔ مثلاً

Incorrect: Until you have bad companions, you will not do well.
Correct: As long as (so long as) you have bad companions, you will not do well.
Incorrect: I was afraid so long as you arrived. **Correct:** I was afraid until you arrived.
Incorrect: I cannot go as long as he comes. **Correct:** I cannot go until he comes.

نوت: اگر جملے کے پہلے حصے میں کوئی کام ثابت انداز سے کیا گیا ہو تو اس کے لئے until کیں ہیں۔ مثلاً

7. What can be gained in a place _____ everyone is poor.
8. Remain _____ you are _____ I return.
9. I am quite as much ashamed _____ you are.
10. I cannot fear may evil _____ you are near.

Exercise No. 6

Correct the following sentences:

1. No sooner I reached there when it began to rain.
2. Both Noureen as well as her sister were present.
3. Supposing if you pass B.A. will you continue your studies?
4. We had hardly gone a few steps then we saw a snake. 5. Until he is ill, he must take light food.
6. He regards me his friend. 7. She has been appointed as receptionist.
8. Do not overeat lest you may not fall ill. 9. Why do you call him as a fool?
10. Wait here unless I return. 11. You will be late until you make haste.
12. He did nothing else than shout. 13. Be careful lest he should not deceive you.
14. He is such a man that should never be helped. 15. Walk carefully as you should fall.

Exercise No. 7

Correct the following sentences:

1. Though he is ill, but he can attend the class. 2. Not only he is intelligent but hard working.
3. There is no other book on the table but The Learner's English Grammar.
4. Nothing else than wealth made him proud. 5. There is no other boy in the class but Arslan.
6. This is the same pen which you bought yesterday. 7. There is no such book which you need.
8. He is not as happy as Amin. 9. She asked me that where I lived.
10. Scarcely he was out of door, the dacoits came.
11. Because she is hardworking, therefore, she will pass. 12. Supposing if he fails, what will you do?
13. Due to fever, he could not come to the college. 14. The reason why she wept is known to me.
15. The choice is between glorious dealt or shameful life. 16. The choice is between wealth or beauty.
17. I am not sure if she will succeed. 18. He cried as if he is mad.
19. Wait here while I come, I won't be long.
20. I shall help you providing that you carry out my instructions.

