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CONJUNCTION

CHAPTER

- **Conjunction** वह शब्द या शब्द समूह है जो दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों (Words), शब्द समूहों (Phrases), वाक्यांशों (Clauses) तथा वाक्यों (Sentences) को जोड़ता है;

जैसे: 1. Ram and Shyam will come.

↑ Words ↑

2. People's ignorance and population explosion are two inter-related problems.

↑ Phrases ↑

3. She said that she would come.

↑ Clauses ↑

- यहाँ वाक्य (1) में 'and' दो शब्दों 'Ram' तथा 'Shyam' को जोड़ता है, वाक्य (2) में 'and' दो शब्द समूहों 'people's ignorance' तथा 'population explosion' को जोड़ता है, तथा वाक्य (3) में 'that' दो वाक्यों 'she said' तथा 'she would come' को जोड़ता है। अतः 'and' तथा 'that' Conjunctions हैं।

Some Common Conjunctions

And

Otherwise, or else

Therefore,

Consequently

Neither... nor

So...that

So.....as

Whether.....or

As soon as

Or.....

Not only.....but also

Wherever

Whenever

While

As.... ,

Meaning in Hindi

और

नहीं तो

अतः इसलिए

न तो न

इतना कि

इतना जितना

या या

जैसे ही वैसे ही

या, अथवा, नहीं तो

न ही सिर्फ बल्कि

जहाँ कहीं भी

जब कभी भी

के दौरान

क्योंकि इसलिए

Some Common Conjunctions

As well as

So, hence

Either....or

Both.... and

Too....to

As.....as

As.....so

But

No sooner.....than

Scarcely.....when

Hardly.....when

Where

When

Until/Unless....,

Because

Lest.....should

Meaning in Hindi

साथ ही साथ

इसीलिए

या तो या

दोनों और

इतना कि

इतना जितना

जैसा वैसा

पर, परन्तु , लेकिन,

जैसे ही वैसे ही

मुश्किल से..... कि

मुश्किल से कि

जहाँ

जब

तब तक जब तक

क्योंकि

ऐसा न हो कि, वना,

Such.....that	इतना कि	If	यदि
Provided	बशर्ते	As if	मानो कि
Though	यद्यपि फिर भी/तथापि	Although	यद्यपि फिर भी/तथापि
Whereas	जबकि	Nevertheless	के बावजूद (in spite of)
As though	मानो	As far as	जहाँ तक

Conjunctions निम्नलिखित दो प्रकार के होते हैं:

1. **Co-ordinating Conjunction.**
2. **Subordinating Conjunction.**
1. **CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTION:-** नीचे दिए गये वाक्यों को पढ़ें:
1. He read the notes **and** returned it to me.
 2. He came to meet me, **but** I was not at home.
 3. She worked hard **yet** she failed.
- इन वाक्यों में '**and**', '**but**', '**yet**' नामक Conjunctions द्वारा दो ऐसे वाक्यों को जोड़ा गया है, जो स्वयं अपना अलग-अलग अर्थ प्रकट कर सकते हैं। अब यदि इन वाक्यों को अलग-अलग clauses में बांटा जाए तो एक **Principal Clause** बनेगी और दूसरी **Co-ordinate Clause** बनेगी।
- जिस **Conjunction** से कोई **Co-ordinate Clause** बनी हो, उस Conjunction को **Co-ordinating Conjunction** कहते हैं।

Co-ordinating Conjunctions निम्नलिखित चार प्रकार के होते हैं:

- (i) **Cumulative conjunctions (संयोजक)**
'And', 'also', 'both and', 'as well as', 'now', 'too', 'no less than'.
 ➤ इन Conjunctions के द्वारा एक sentence को दूसरे sentence से या दो noun, दो pronoun को या दो adjectives इत्यादि को जोड़ा जाता है।
 जैसे: 1. He is rich **and** happy.
 adj. adj.
 2. Ram **as well as** Shyam is coming.
 Noun Noun
- (ii) **Alternative Conjunctions (विकल्पक)**
'Either or', 'neither nor', 'else', or, 'otherwise'.
 ➤ इन Conjunctions के द्वारा दो ऐसे sentences, nouns, pronouns इत्यादि को जोड़ा जाता है, जिनसे दो विकल्पों में से एक को चुनने का बोध होता है।
 जैसे: 1. **Either** sit quietly **or** go away.
 2. You must run fast **else** you will miss the train.
- (iii) **Adversative Conjunctions (विरोध दर्शक)**
 ➤ **'But', 'yet', 'still', 'only', 'however', 'nevertheless', 'while', 'whereas'.** जैसे Conjunctions के द्वारा दो ऐसे वाक्यों को अथवा Nouns, Pronouns इत्यादि को जोड़ा जाता है जो एक-दूसरे के विपरीत हों।
 जैसे: 1. He is rich **but** he is not happy.

2. He is industrious **still** he does not get good marks.

(iv) Illative Conjunctions (परिणामसूचक)

➤ इन conjunctions के द्वारा दो ऐसे वाक्यों को जोड़ा जाता है, जिनमें से एक वाक्य दूसरे वाक्य का परिणाम हो।
जैसे: I was ill **so** I could not come.

2. SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION:- नीचे दिए गये वाक्यों को पढ़े:

1. **If** you work hard, you will succeed.
 2. **Since** I was busy, I could not call you up.
- इन sentences में '**if**', '**since**' के जैसे Conjunctions के द्वारा एक Clause को दूसरी ऐसी Clause से जोड़ा गया है, जिसके बिना वह अपना अर्थ व्यक्त नहीं कर पाती अर्थात् वह उस पर पूरी तरह से आश्रित है। यदि इन sentences को Clause में बांटा जाए, तो एक **Principal Clause** बनेगी और दूसरी **Subordinate (आश्रित) Clause**.

➤ जिस **Conjunction** के द्वारा **Subordinate Clause** बनी हो, उसे **Subordinating Conjunction** कहते हैं।
Subordinating conjunctions अपने अर्थ के अनुसार निम्नलिखित बात प्रकट करते हैं:

(i) Time:- When, whenever, till, until, before, since, while, as soon as, as long as, just as.

1. **When** I saw him, I stopped my car.
2. **As soon as** it rains, the farmers will sow the seeds.

(ii) Place (स्थान): Where, wherever,

1. You can go **wherever** you want.

(iii) Cause (कारण): Since, because, as,

1. She came **because** I called him up.
2. **As** he is a miser, no one likes him.

(iv) Purpose (उद्देश्य): That, so that, in order that, lest

1. We eat **so** that we may live.
2. Run fast **lest** you should miss the train.

(v) Result (परिणाम): So, that, such . . . that

1. He is **so** weak **that** he cannot even stand.
2. He is **such** a fool **that** he doesn't understand anything.

(vi) Condition (शर्त): If, supposing, unless, provided.

1. He cannot succeed **unless** he works hard.
2. I will help him **provided** he mends his ways.

(vii) Manner (ढंग): As, as if, as though, as far as.

1. He scolded me **as if** he were my father.

नोट: अगर '**as**' the अर्थ 'चुकि' हो तो उसके बाद '**so**' का प्रयोग न करें।

As I was ill, so I could not come (Remove 'so')

➤ '**Since**' के साथ भी '**so**' का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

Since he is a liar, so I do not trust him (Remove 'so')

(viii) Comparison (तुलना): As, as as, so as, than

1. A wise enemy is better **than** a foolish friend.
2. He is **as good as** she at English.

Conjunction

नोट: (1) **So ... as/As ... as** का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की तुलना के लिए किया जाता है। ध्यान रखें-

(A) **So ... as** का प्रयोग **Negative वाक्य** में होता है; जैसे:

(i) He is **not so** good **as** you. (Negative)

➤ किन्तु **As ... as** का प्रयोग **Affirmative** तथा **Negative** दोनों ही प्रकार के वाक्यों में किया जाता है; जैसे:

(i) He is **as** good **as** you. (Affirmative)

(ii) He is **not as** good **as** you. (Negative)

(ix) **Contrast (अंतर): Though, although, however**

1. **Though** he worked hard, he failed.

2. I tried very hard **however** I could not win the race.

3. **CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTION:-** जो Conjunctions जोड़े (pair) में प्रयुक्त होते हैं, उन्हें Correlatives (संकेतबोधक) कहते हैं। जैसे: '**Either or**', '**neither nor**', '**both and**', '**not only but also**', '**though yet**', '**whether...or**'

जैसे: **Neither** his friends **nor** his parents knew about his evil intention.

I do not know **whether** he will come **or** not.

4. **COMPOUND CONJUNCTION:-** Conjunctions जब शब्दों का समूह हो तो **Compound Conjunction** कहलाते हैं।

In order that. The announcement was made **in order that** all might know the new date of exam.

On condition that I will give you money **on condition that** you will not misuse it.

Even if She will succeed in life **even if** she faces some initial failures.

So that We eat **so that** we may live.

Provided that You can take any dress **provided that** you return it after the party.

As though He shows off **as though** he is very rich.

As well as Ram **as well as** his friends has come to the party.

As soon as The farmers will sow the seeds **as soon as** it rains.

As if He scolded me **as if** he were my father.

CONJUNCTION के द्वाारा महत्वपूर्ण नियम

RULE 1

1. **And**

2. **as well as**

2. **Both ——— and**

3. **Not only ——— but also**

➤ इन चारों conjunctions का प्रयोग **Noun , Pronoun** इत्यादि को जोड़ने के लिये किया जाता है लेकिन जहाँ तक adjective का प्रश्न है ये सिर्फ दो **desirable adjectives** को या फिर दो **undesirable adjectives** को जोड़ते हैं।

जैसे: He is **both** intelligent **and** hard working.

He is **not only** dishonest **but also** lazy.

RULE 2

➤ यदि दो Sub को '**as well as**','**with**','**alongwith**','**and not**','**In addition to**','**but**','**'besides**','**except**','**rather than**','**accompanied by**' से जोड़ा जाये तो **verb** का प्रयोग पहले **sub** के अनुसार होना चाहिये। (Subject - Verb Agreement देखें)

↑ _____ T
He and not his parents is guilty.

➤ कई बार Conjunction गलत स्थान पर प्रयोग कर लिए जाते हैं।

जैसे: Not only he cheated his friends but also his parents. (×)

➤ इस वाक्य में 'his friends' एवं 'his parents' दो विकल्प हैं। 'not only' 'his friends' के पहले प्रयोग करें और 'but also' 'his parents' के पहले।

(1) Sit either quietly or go away. (x)

(2) Neither the poor villagers grow nor eat vegetables. (x)

➤ दोनो वाक्य गलत हैं क्योंकि **Conjunctions** जब जोड़े में हो (**Co-Relatives**) तो उनका प्रयोग वाक्य में मौजूद विकल्प के ठीक पहले होना चाहिए।

जैसे: (1) **Either** sit quietly **or** go away. (✓)

1stVerb 2ndVerb

(2) The poor villagers **neither** grow **nor** eat vegetables. (✓)
 1stVerb 2ndVerb

➤ Conjunctions जब जोड़े में हो तो **जोड़ा सही** होना चाहिये।

जैसे:	Though	Yet/,
	Although	Yet/,
	No sooner	than
	Hardly/Scarcely	when
	As	as
	So	as
	Lest	should
	Too	to
	So	that
	Between	and
	From	to
	Else	but
	Other/Rather	than
	Such	that
	Whether	or
	The same	that
	Both	and
	Not only	but also

Conjunction

- जैसे: (1) Though he worked hard but he failed. (×)
 Though he worked hard **yet** he failed. (✓)
(2) He is both intelligent as well as industrious. (×)
 He is **both** intelligent **and** industrious. (✓)
(3) The party is **between** 7 p.m **and** 9 p.m. (✓)
(4) The party is **from** 7 p.m **to** 9 p.m. (✓)
(5) I have **no other** aim but to succeed in life. (×)
(6) I have **no other** aim **than** to succeed in life (✓)
(7) Nothing **else but** arrogance ruined him. (✓)
(8) He asked me if I was coming or not. (×)
(9) He asked me **whether** I was coming or not. (✓)

RULE 5

So that

too.....to

इतना कि

- जैसे: (1) I am so happy. (×)
 I am **very** happy. (✓)
- (2) 1. He is **so** tired **that** he can't walk. ('so—that के स्थान पर 'too to' का भी प्रयोग हो सकता है अगर वाक्य देखें)
 He is **too** tired **to** walk.
 2. It is **too** hot **to** go out.
 It is **so** hot **that** we cannot go out.
 3. She is **so** weak **that** she cannot walk.
 She is **too** weak **to** walk.
 4. This problem is **so** complicated **that** no one can solve it.
 This problem is **too** complicated for anyone **to** solve it.
- अगर '**to solve**' के पहले for '**any one**' का उल्लेख नहीं किया जाये तो **solve** का sub '**problem**' हो जायेगा और वाक्य का अर्थ गलत निकलेगा। ध्यान रहे अगर '**that**' के बाद '**sub**' परिवर्तित हो जाएँ तो '**to + v₁**' के पहले 2nd Sub का उल्लेख होना आवश्यक है।
5. It is **so** expensive **that** I cannot buy it.
 It is **too** expensive **for** me to buy it.
- दूसरा तरीका: वाक्य 3 एवं 4 में अगर हम वाक्य के दूसरे भाग को **Passive voice** में लिखें तो कर्ता का उल्लेख **by + Sub** के रूप में हो सकता है। तब 2nd sub जो 1st sub से भिन्न है '**by+sub**' के form में आ जाएगा और वाक्य का अर्थ सही निकलेगा।
- to + V₁** (infinitive) active voice है।
to + be + V₃ - Passive voice है।
4. This problem is too complicated **to be solved** by anyone.
5. It is too expensive **to be bought** by me.

- यदि दो sub को ‘**Neither.....nor**’, ‘**either.....or**’, ‘**nor**’ अथवा ‘**or**’ से जोड़ा जाये तो **verb** अपने से नजदीक वाले **subject** के अनुसार होगा। (Sub-Verb Agreement देखें)

- **Neither of ...** का अर्थ है दो में से एक भी नहीं। अगर दो से अधिक मौजूद हो तो '**None of**' का प्रयोग करें।
- **Either of ...** का अर्थ है दो में से एक - अगर दो से अधिक मौजूद हो तो '**one of**' का प्रयोग करें।
- जैसे: Neither of his four sons looked after him. (×)
- None of** his four sons looked after him. (✓)
- Either of the students of your class has done this mischief. (×)
- One of** the students of your class has done this mischief. (✓)

- As soon as** he comes, I will call you up. (✓)

- नोट:** As you sow, so shall you reap में as के साथ so का प्रयोग होता है।

Conjunction

RULE 10

No sooner than
Hardly when
Scarcely when

नोट: (1) इन तीनों **Co-relatives** में जोड़ा सही होना चाहिये।

जैसे: **No sooner** did he see me when he ran away (when हटा कर **than** का प्रयोग करें)

No Sooner had the thief seen the police then he ran away. (change 'then' to '**than**') (×)

(2) इन तीनों **co-relatives** का प्रयोग केवल **Past Tense** में करें।

(3) अगर वाक्य की शुरूआत **Hardly, Scarcely etc.** से हो तो उसके बाद वाक्य का **formation interrogative** के तरीके से होगा यानि **Helping verb + Sub + main verb (Had + S + V₃ or Did + S + V₁)** लेकिन इससे वाक्य प्रश्न नहीं बन जाता है।

Hardly I saw him when I stopped my car. (×)

Hardly did I see him when I stopped my car. (✓)

RULE 11

Lest..... Should
.....or.....
.....else.....
.....otherwise.....

सही जोड़े का प्रयोग करें।

Run fast lest you will miss the train. (×)

Run fast **lest** you **should** miss the train. (✓)

RULE 12

Unless , Until and Till

1. **Until** तथा **unless** में फर्क यह है कि **until** समय सूचक है तथा **unless** शर्त सूचक है।

जैसे: **Until** the light turns red, no one will stop.

Unless you work hard, you won't succeed.

2. हम **till** से वाक्य की शुरूआत नहीं करते।

जैसे: Till the train gets the signal, it will not proceed (×) (Till को **Until** में परिवर्तित करें)

RULE 13

➤ '**Until / Unless**' के साथ **not** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

जैसे: Until the train will not get the signal, it will not run. (×)

Until the train gets the signal, it will not run. (✓)

नोट: **Until** एवं **Unless** के साथ **will/would/shall** का भी प्रयोग नहीं होता।

जैसे: Unless the Government will not take action , corruption will not stop. (×)

Unless the Government takes action , corruption will not stop. (✓)

नोट: कई बार शब्दों पर जोर देने के लिए दो **Conjunctions, Prepositions, Pronouns** या **Adjectives** का प्रयोग एक साथ किया जाता है हालांकि दोनों का अर्थ लगभग एक ही होता है।

जैसे: 1. **Unless and until** you work hard, you won't succeed.

2. The selling price of every commodity was **over and above** the M.R.P.

3. The **first and foremost** duty of every citizen is to respect his country.
4. **Each and every** student must take the exam.

RULE 14

- **Doubt** के बाद **affirmative sentence** में **if/whether** का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि **negative** व **Interrogative sentence** में **doubt** के बाद **that** का प्रयोग होता है।
➤ **Doubtful** के बाद भी '**Affirmative sentence**' में '**if/whether**' का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि **Negative** व **Interrogative sentence** में **doubtful** के बाद **that** का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे:

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE

Doubt———— **if/whether**
Doubtful———— **if/whether**

NEGATIVE / INTERROGATIVE

Doubt———— **that**
Doubtful———— **that**

- जैसे: 1. He doubts that she will help him. (×)
He **doubts if/whether** she will help him. (*Affirmative Sentence*)
2. I have no doubt if/whether he will cheat me. (×)
I have **no doubt that** he will cheat me. (*Negative*)
3. I am doubtful that my parents will allow me to go to the party. (×)
I am **doubtful if/whether** my parents will allow me to go to the party. (*Affirmative Sentence*)
4. He is not doubtful if/whether I will finish his work in time (×)
He is **not doubtful that** I will finish his work in time. (*Negative Sentence*)

RULE 15

- '**The same**' के बाद Relative Pronouns '**that**' या '**as**' का प्रयोग होता है।
➤ '**The same**' के बाद '**that**' का प्रयोग होता है जब इसके बाद **Verb** स्पष्ट हो।

जैसे: (i) This is **the same** book **that** I wanted.
Verb

(ii) He is **the same** boy **that** met me in the market
Verb

- किन्तु '**the same**' के बाद '**as**' का प्रयोग तब होता है जब **Verb** स्पष्ट नहीं हो।

जैसे: (i) This is **the same** book **as** mine. (as के बाद verb का प्रयोग स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं है)
'the same' के बाद who/which आदि का प्रयोग न करें।

RULE 16

- (i) **As as** एवं **so as** का प्रयोग तुलना करने के लिए किया जाता है। **As as** का प्रयोग **Positive** एवं **negative** वाक्यों में होता है और **so....as** का प्रयोग सिर्फ **negative** वाक्यों में होता है।

जैसे: 1. He is **as** intelligent **as** you. (+ve वाक्य)
2. He is not **as** intelligent **as** you. (-ve वाक्य)
3. He is not **so** intelligent **as** you. (-ve वाक्य)

- (ii) **As....as** एवं **so as** के साथ **adverb** एवं **adjective** के सिर्फ **Positive Degree** का प्रयोग होता है।

Conjunction

- जैसे: 1. He ran **as** faster **as** he could. (faster को **fast** में परिवर्तित करें)
2. He is **as** better **as** you. (better को **good** में परिवर्तित करें)

SPOTTING THE ERROR

1. (a) You are quite cynical/ (b) when you say that the reason why we have/ (c) such a large turnout is because we are serving refreshments./ (d) No error.
2. (a) That store/ (b) hadn't hardly/ (c) any of those goods./ (d) No error.
3. (a) I needed that money/ (b) so desperately, it was/ (c) like manna from heaven when it arrived./ (d) No error.
4. (a) The period/ (b) between 1980 to 1990/ (c) was very significant in my life./ (d) No error.
5. (a) No sooner had the hockey match started/ (b) when it began/ (c) to rain./ (d) No error.
6. (a) She is very/ (b) beautiful/ (c) but intelligent./ (d) No error.
7. (a) Your success in the IAS examinations depends not only on/ (b) what papers you have selected/ (c) but on how you have written them/ (d) No error.
8. (a) No sooner had/ (b) he arrived then/ (c) he was asked to leave again./ (d) No error.
9. (a) I haven't been/ (b) to New York before and/ (c) neither my sister./ (d) No error.
10. (a) Scarcely had/ (b) I arrived than/ (c) the train left./ (d) No error.
11. (a) The reason why/ (b) he was rejected/ (c) was because he was too young./ (d) No error.
12. (a) Unless you do not give/ (b) the keys of the safe/ (c) you will be shot./ (d) No error.
13. (a) None of the diplomats at the conference/ (b) was able either to/ (c) comprehend or solve the problem./ (d) No error.
14. (a) I have found that he is/ (b) neither willing/ (c) or capable./ (d) No error.
15. (a) We are extremely pleased/ (b) for excited as well to invite you/ (c) to attend the meeting./ (d) No error.
16. (a) When her son got a job/ (b) then she was/ (c) very happy./ (d) No error.
17. (a) Bread and butter/ (b) is/ (c) all we want./ (d) No error.
18. (a) The cost of the new/ (b) machines is likely to/ (c) be so high as ten/ (d) times the existing ones./ (e) No error.
19. (a) He walked as faster/ (b) as he could so that/ (c) he would not miss the train to work./ (d) No error.
20. (a) She was running/ (b) a very high fever/ (c) and thus her mother takes her to the doctor./ (d) No error.
21. (a) No sooner the teacher/ (b) enter the class/ (c) than the students stood up./ (d) No error.
22. (a) Unless/ (b) you will work hard,/ (c) you cannot pass./ (d) No error.
23. (a) Keep him at an arm's length/ (b) lest you may not repent/ (c) in the long run./