

6. CONJUNCTION

वह शब्द जो दो शब्दों, वाक्यांशों या संज्ञाओं को जोड़ता है, The word which is used to join phrase, clause two words. **Ex:—** and, but, as well as, since, although, either ... or, neither... nor, hardly ... when, not only ... but also etc.

Points to Remember

1. And का प्रयोग समान आशय बतलाने के वाले दो शब्दों या clauses को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है, जबकि But का प्रयोग असमान आशय बतलाने के लिए। **Ex:—**

Ram is brave **but** honest (x)

Ram is brave **and** honest (✓)

Ram is brave **and** dishonest (x)

Ram is brave **but** dishonest (✓)

2. हमेशा Correct pair of Conjunction का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। अर्थात्—

Lest

Should

Not only but also

No sooner than

Hardly/scarcely when

Either or

Neither nor

Both and

Although yet

Ex:—

Neither Ram **or** his brother knows him. (x)

Neither Ram nor his brother knows him. (✓)

Hardly had I left the house **than** it began to rain. (x)

Hardly had I left the house **when** it began to rain. (✓)

No sooner had he left **but** it started raining. (x)

No Sooner had he left **than** it started raining. (✓)

3. Until, Unless, Lest, Hardly, Scarcely इत्यादि Negative होते हैं इसलिए इनके वाक्यों में not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex:—You wait **until** I do not come back. (x)

You wait **until** I come back. (✓)

Hardly had I not started when Ram came. (x)

Hardly had I started when Ram came. (✓)

Work hard **lest** you should not fail. (x)

Work hard **lest** you should fail. (✓)

याद रखें : Lest के साथ केवल should का प्रयोग होता है। **Ex:—**

Work hard **lest** you might fail. (x)

Work hard **lest** you should fail. (✓)

4. कभी भी वाक्य में Double Conjunction का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है।

अतः and that / that why / and if / that if / as to why का प्रयोग गलत होता है।

Ex:—

He asked me **that** if I would lend him some money. (x)

He asked me If I would lent him some money. (✓)

I asked him **that why** he did not go to Puna. (x)

I asked him why he did not go to Puna. (✓)

5. Because, since, as, as soon as के बाद therefore, thus, hence, so that, so आदि का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। **Ex:—**

As he came late, therefore he was punished. (x)

As he came late, he was punished, (✓)

Because he is rich, therefore he can buy anything. (x)

Because he is rich, he can buy anything. (✓)

Conjunction वह शब्द है जो दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों, शब्द समूहों, वाक्यांशों या वाक्यों को जोड़ता है।

Ex:-

Ram and Shyam are friends.

Word Conj. Word

You sing but she dances.

Sentence Conj. Sentence

Position of Conjunction

Conjunction का स्थान केवल दो जगहों पर होता है।

Ex:-

I know *why* Ram has failed.

Conj.

As Ram came late, he was punished.

Conj.

याद रखें: -

- (i) Sub + Verb + *Conj* + Sub + Verb सही होता है।
- (ii) Sub + Verb + *Conj* + Verb + Sub गलत होता है।
- (iii) *Conj* + Sub Verb + Sub + Verb सही होता है।

Ex :-

I know why has Ram failed, (x)

S V Conj. V S

I know why Ram has failed. (?)

S V Conj. S V

इसी प्रकार

Why has Ram failed, I know, (x)

Conj. V S S V

Why Ram has failed, I know. (/)

Conj. S V S V

Kinds of Conjunction

Conjunction को दो भागों में बांटा जा सकता है।

Ex-

- I. **Single Conjunction:** and, but, if, when, since, why, etc.
- II. **Pair Conjunction:** Not only but also, Neither... nor, Either.... or, Hardly..... when etc.

Some Important Points

- 1. हमेशा Correct Pair of Conjunctions का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। Ex—

Either or Neither nor

Not only but also No sooner than

Hardly when. Both and

No other than Not/Never or

Scarcely when. Although/Though yet

Whether or/not Nothing else but

The reason why that The reason that

Rather than Other than

अतः *Neither* he *or* his brother knows the address of the School. (x)

Neither he *nor* his brother knows the address of the school. (/)

पुनः *Hardly* had I left the house than it began to rain. (x)

Hardly had I left the house *when* It began to rain. (/)

इसी प्रकार

Not only Ram *and* *also* Shyam can do it. (x)

Not only Ram *but* *also* Shyam can do it. (/)

- 2. किसी वाक्य में Pair Conjunctions का प्रयोग हुआ हो, तो उस वाक्य में Parallel Construction in Conjunction का प्रयोग होता है।

Parallel Construction in Conjunction का अर्थ है प्रथम Conjunction के बाद जिस Part of Speech (Article, Noun, Preposition,) का प्रयोग किया जाता है, उसी Parts of Speech का प्रयोग Second, Conjunction के बाद भी होता है।

Not only + *Noun* but also + *Noun*

Neither + *Verb* nor + *Verb*

इसी प्रकार, Not only + *Prep* but also + *Prep*.

Ex:-

Neither Ram *eats* *nor* *drinks*. (x)

Noun Verb

यहां *Neither* के बाद *Noun* आया है जबकि *nor* के बाद *Verb*)

अतः Ram *neither* *eats* *nor* *drinks*. (/)

Verb Verb

याद रखें : ऐसी स्थिति में वाक्य को शुद्ध करने के लिए || conjunction को आधार मानकर I Conjunction को आगे-पीछे कर सही किया जाता है।

- पुनः Ram *not only* has a book *but also* a pen. (x)

Verb Art

Ram has *not only* book *but also* a pen. (/)

Art Art

- 3. Relative pronoun (why, who, which) के पहले *that*, *and* या *as* to का प्रयोग होता है। अतः इत्यादि गलत होता है।

Ex:-

I do not know *that* *why* he failed. (x)

I do not know *why* he failed. (/)

इसी प्रकार,

He asked me *that* if he was absent. (x)

He asked me if he was absent. (/)

- 4. Because, since, as, as soon as के बाद *therefore*, *thus*, *hence*, *so that*, *so* आदि का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex:-

As he came late, *therefore* he was punished, (x)

As he came late, he was punished. (?)

इसी प्रकार,

Because he is rich, *therefore* he can buy anything. (X)

Because he is rich, he can buy anything. (/)

Use of Conjunction

1. **Since** : *Since* शब्द Preposition तथा Conjunction दोनों की तरह कार्य करता है। जब *Since* का प्रयोग Conjunction की तरह होता है तो *Since* के पहले वाला वाक्य Past Perfect Tense (has/have+V³) का होता है, जबकि बाद वाला वाक्य Simple Past Tense का। अर्थात् has/have + V³ since + V²

Ex:—

I *have* not *seen* my father *since* I *come* here. (x)

V³

V²

I have not seen my father *since* I came here. (/)

V²

V²

पुनः

Much has *happened* *since* you *join* this college. (x)

V³

V¹

Much has *happened* *since* you *joined* this college. (?)

V³

V²

2. **Until/Unless** : *Until* का प्रयोग 'समय' (जब तक नहीं) के लिए होता है तथा *Unless* का प्रयोग 'शर्त' (यदि नहीं) के लिए होता है। Ex—

They cannot do well *until* they work hard. (x)

They cannot do well *unless* they work hard. (?)

इसी प्रकार,

You wait here *unless* seven o'clock. (x)

You wait here *until* seven o'clock. (/)

याद रखें : *Until* या *Unless* से आरंभ होने वाले वाक्य में कभी भी *not* का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। Ex:—

Unless you do not labour hard, you will fail. (x)

I *Unless* you labour hard, you will fail. (/)

इसी प्रकार,

You wait here *until* I do not come back. (x)

You wait here *until* I come back. (/)

3. **Lest** : *Lest* का अर्थ होता है 'अन्यथा, अपितु' आदि तथा इसके बाद *should* का प्रयोग होता है। Ex:-

Work hard *lest* you will fail. (x)

Work hard *lest* you should fail. (/)

याद रखें : *Lest* एक Negative शब्द है और इसके साथ *not* का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। Ex :-

Make haste *lest* you should not miss the train. (x)

Make haste *lest* you should miss the train. (/)

4. **As/Like** : *As* एक Conjunction है तथा इसके बाद एक संपूर्ण clause का प्रयोग होता है जबकि *Like* एक Preposition है तथा इसके बाद Noun या Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है।

सही होता है। Ex—

She ran as a *panther*. (x)

Noun

She ran like a *panther*. (/)

Noun

इसी प्रकार,

Please do like I tell you. (x)

Please do as I tell you. (/)

5. **Because/Because of** : *Because* एक Conjunction है तथा इसके बाद एक Clause (S+V) का प्रयोग होता है जबकि *Because of* एक तरह का Preposition है और इसके बाद Noun या Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। सही होता है।

Ex—

She was worried *because of* *she was late*. (x)

Clause

She was worried *because* *she was late*. (?)

Clause

पुनः She was late *because* *the train*. (x)

Noun

She was late *because of* *the train*. (?)

Noun

6. **Such as/Such that** : *Such* के बाद *as* का प्रयोग होता है यदि इसके बाद Infinitive (To+V¹) का प्रयोग होता है। लेकिन *Such* के बाद एक clause (S+V) का प्रयोग होने पर *Such* के बाद *that* का प्रयोग होता है। अर्थात् Ex:—

I am not such a fool *that* to *believe* *that*. (x)

Infinitive

I am not such a fool *as* to *believe* *that*. (/)

Inflective

इसी प्रकार,

There was such a noise *as* *we could not hear our selves*. (x)

Clause

There was such a noise *that* *we could not hear our selves*. (?)

Clause

7. **So as/ As as** : इन दोनों का प्रयोग Positive Degree में दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं की तुलना के लिए होता है। लेकिन as as का प्रयोग Affirmative तथा Negative दोनों ही प्रकार के वाक्यों के साथ होता है, जबकि so as का प्रयोग केवल Negative वाक्य के साथ होता है।

Ex—

Ram is not as good as Shyam. (?)

या Ram is as good as Shyam. (?)

लेकिन Ram is so good as you. (x)

Ram is not so good as you. (/)

8. **And/But** : And का प्रयोग दो समानान्तर अर्थों को जोड़ने के लिए होता है। जबकि But का प्रयोग दो विरोधी अर्थ वाले वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए। अर्थात्

Positive word + and + positive word

Positive word + but + Negative, word सही होता है।

Ex—

Ram is *brave* but *dishonest*. (?)

P.word P.word

9. **The same that/as** : The same के बाद अगर verb स्पष्ट हो तो 'that' का प्रयोग होता है लेकिन जब Verb स्पष्ट न हो तो 'as' का प्रयोग होता है। Ex:—

This is the same book as I *wanted*. (x)

Verb

This is *the same* book *that* I *wanted*. (/)

Verb

इसी प्रकार,

This is the same horse that mine. (x)

This is *the same* horse as mine. (/)