

# Noun and the Case

**Case (कारक) :** The relation in which a Noun stands to some other words, or the change of the form by which this relation is indicated, is called the Case. —Nesfield

## Kinds of Case

1. **Nominative Case (कर्त्ता कारक) :** A Noun or Pronoun that functions as subject of a verb is placed in Nominative Case. जैसे—

Dinkar wrote many poems in Hindi.  
S V

The Red Fort is a famous building.  
S V

He has gone to Mumbai.  
S V

Dinkar, The Red Fort, He वाक्य में wrote, is, has gone के subject का काम करते हैं, अतः ये Nominative Case में हैं, क्योंकि 'subject', Nominative Case में रहता है।

2. **Objective Case :** A Noun or Pronoun that functions as object of a verb is placed in Objective Case. जैसे—

He helped Priyanka.  
V O

You teach her.  
V O

Priyanka, her का प्रयोग helped, teach के object के रूप में हुआ है, अतः ये Objective Case में हैं, क्योंकि 'object' Objective Case में रहता है।

3. **Possessive Case (संबंध कारक) :** When a Noun shows its relation with or possession on another Noun is in Possessive Case. जैसे—

This is Mohan's book.

These are the legs of the table.

She is his wife.

ऊपर दिये गए sentences में Mohan's, the legs of, his से संबंध या अधिकार के भाव का बोध होता है, अतः ये सभी Possessive Case में हैं।

4. **Vocative Case (सम्बोधन कारक) :** If a Noun is called. जैसे—

Come here, Mukesh.

Are you going, brother ?

ऊपर दिये गए sentence में Mukesh तथा brother का प्रयोग सम्बोधन के रूप में हुआ है, अतः ये Vocative Case में हैं।

Examination pattern के आधार पर ऐसा पाया गया है, कि Possessive Case से संबंधित प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं।

अतः हमलोग अब खास रूप से Possessive Case का अध्ययन करेंगे।

Possessive Case को जानने से पहले हमलोग Case Table के बारे में जाने तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा।

## Case Table

Nominative case	Objective Case	Possessive Case	Reflexive Pronouns
		Poss. Adj. Poss. Pro	
I	me	my mine	myself
We	us	our ours	ourselves
you	you	your yours	yourself (s) yourselves(p)

He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	x	itself
They	them	their	theirs	themselves

ध्यान दें :

Mineself	(x)	Ourself	(x)
Ourselves	(x)	Himselves	(x)
Hissself	(x)	Hersself	(x)
Herselves	(x)	Itself	(x)
Themself	(x)	Theirself	(x)
Theirselves	(x)		

ऊपर दिये गए words गलत हैं, इनका प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

**Note : (i) Possessive Adjectives :** My, our, your, his, her, its, their का प्रयोग Noun के पहले होता है। इनका प्रयोग Noun के बिना नहीं किया जा सकता।

**(ii) Possessive Pronouns :** Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs का प्रयोग Noun के पहले नहीं होता है। अर्थात् इनका प्रयोग Noun के बिना होता है। जैसे—

Your brother is rich but mine is poor. (✓)  
Poss. Adj. N. Poss. pron.

Yours brother is rich but mine is poor. (x)  
Poss. pron N Poss. Pron.

Your brother is rich but my is poor. (x)  
Poss. Adj.

He enjoyed himself in the party. (x)

He enjoyed himself in the party. (✓)

I enjoyed mineself. (x)

I enjoyed myself. (✓)

## Possessive Case

Possessive का तात्पर्य apostrophe 's' ['s], apostrophe [ ' ], of से होता है, क्योंकि इनका प्रयोग Relation or Possession का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। इनका अर्थ 'का, के, की' होता है। जैसे—

Ram's book	राम की पुस्तक
The book of Ram	राम की पुस्तक
Boys' hostel	लड़कों का होस्टल

## Use of Possessive or No use of Possessive

**Rule (1) :** Non living things (निर्जीव पदार्थों) के साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, बल्कि 'of' का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Spring's flowers	(x)
The flowers of spring.	(✓)
Spring flowers.	(✓)
The house's roof.	(x)
The roof of the house.	(✓)
The house roof.	(✓)
The wall's painting.	(x)
The painting of the wall.	(✓)
The wall painting.	(✓)
The building's decoration.	(x)
The decoration of the building.	(✓)

A table's leg.  
The leg of a table.  
A table leg.

(x)  
(✓)  
(✓)

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

1. This tree's leaves are green. (x)  
The leaves of this tree are green. (✓)
2. Summer's flowers are very beautiful. (x)  
The flowers of summer are very beautiful. (✓)
3. The glass's bottom is dirty. (x)  
The bottom of the glass is dirty. (✓)
4. That well's water was pure. (x)  
The water of that well was pure. (✓)
5. This book's rules are easy. (x)  
The rules of this book are easy. (✓)

**Rule (2) :** 's [apostrophe 's'] का प्रयोग Singular Nouns के साथ होता है। जैसे—

Ram's brother. (✓)  
Mohan's father. (✓)

लेकिन The brother of Ram, The father of Mohan का प्रयोग भी होता है।

इन्हें गौर से पढ़ें :

**With 's (Right)**

**With of (Right)**

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Thakur's son     | 1. The son of Mr. Thakur     |
| 2. A Musician's wife    | 2. The wife of a Musician    |
| 3. Her husband's health | 3. The health of her husband |
| 4. A hermit's life      | 4. The life of a hermit      |
| 5. Wordsworth's poems   | 5. The poems of Wordsworth   |

**Rule (3) :** 's' ending Plural Nouns के साथ apostrophe [ ' ] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Girls' college. (✓)  
Girl's college. (x)  
Girls's college. (x)  
Boys' hostel. (✓)  
Boy's hostel. (x)  
Boys's hostel. (x)

इन्हें गौर से पढ़ें :

**With Apostrophe (')**

**With apostrophe 's'**

**Right**

**Wrong**

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Poor Boys' Fund (✓)    | (i) Poor Boys's Fund (x)<br>(ii) Poor Boy's Fund (x)       |
| 2. Doctors' strike (✓)    | (i) Doctors's strike (x)<br>(ii) Doctor's strike (x)       |
| 3. Teachers' day (✓)      | (i) Teachers's day (x)<br>(ii) Teacher's day (x)           |
| 4. Workers' demands (✓)   | (i) Workers's demands (x)<br>(ii) Worker's demands (x)     |
| 5. Boys' school (✓)       | (i) Boys's school (x)<br>(ii) Boy's school (x)             |
| 6. Girls' common room (✓) | (i) Girls's common room (x)<br>(ii) Girl's common room (x) |

**Rule (4) :** Without 's' ending Plural Nouns के साथ apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Women's college. (✓) Men's work. (✓)  
Woman's college. (x) Man's work. (x)  
Womens's college. (x) Mens's work. (x)

इन्हें गौर से पढ़ें :

**Right**

**Wrong**

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Men's faces (✓)      | (i) Mens' faces (x)<br>(ii) Mens's faces (x)           |
| 2. Mice's tails (✓)     | (i) Mices' tails (x)<br>(ii) Mices's tails (x)         |
| 3. Women's dresses (✓)  | (i) Womens' dresses (x)<br>(ii) Womens's dresses (x)   |
| 4. Children's toys (✓)  | (i) Childrens' toys (x)                                |
| 5. Geese's feathers (✓) | (i) Geeses' feathers (x)<br>(ii) Geeses's feathers (x) |

**Rule (5) :** Hissing sound वाले Nouns के साथ apostrophe [ ' ] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Jesus' life. (✓) Jesus's life. (x)  
Moses' laws. (✓) Moses's laws. (x)  
Pythagoras' theorem. (✓) Pythagoras's theorem. (x)  
Archimedes' law. (✓) Archimedes's law (x)  
Socrates' idealism. (✓) Socrates's idealism. (x)  
For Justice' sake. (✓) For Justice's sake. (x)  
For goodness' sake. (✓) For goodness's sake. (x)  
For conscience' sake. (✓) For conscience's sake. (x)

इन्हें गौर से पढ़ें :

**Right**

**Wrong**

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. For righteousness' sake (✓) | (i) For righteousness's sake (x)<br>(ii) For righteousness sake (x) |
| 2. Euripides' plays (✓)        | (i) Euripides's plays (x)<br>(ii) Euripide's plays (x)              |
| 3. Oedipus' little problem (✓) | (i) Oedipus's little problem (x)<br>(ii) Oedipus little problem (x) |
| 4. Sophocles' plays (✓)        | (i) Sophocles's plays (x)<br>(ii) Sophocle's plays (x)              |
| 5. Guy Fawkes' night (✓)       | (i) Guy fawkes's night (x)<br>(ii) Guy fawke's night (x)            |
| 6. Cervantes' Don Quixote (✓)  | (i) Cervantes's Don Quixote (x)<br>(ii) Cervante's Don Quixote (x)  |
| 7. Hercules' deeds (✓)         | (i) Hercules's deeds (x)<br>(ii) Hercule's deeds (x)                |

**Note :** (i) कुछ ऐसे hissing sound वाले Nouns हैं, जिनके साथ apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Venus's beauty. (✓) Venus' beauty. (x)  
James's hat. (✓) James' hat. (x)  
Mr. Jones's house. (✓) Yeats's poems. (✓)

लेकिन Mr. Jones' house और Yeats' poems का Possessive apostrophe [ ' ] का प्रयोग कर भी बनाया जा सकता है।

(ii) For God's sake, for heaven's sake for mercy's sake के Possessive apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग कर बनाया जाता है।

(iii) For brevity sake तथा for fashion's sake के साथ Apostrophe 's' or Apostrophe [ ' ] का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

(iv) 's' ending proper noun जो singular name को denote करता है, के साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Denis's new job (✓) Denis' new job (×)  
Charles's wife (✓) Charles' wife (×)

ऐसा प्रयोग आधुनिक अंग्रेजी भाषा में बेहतर माना जाता है।

**Rule (6) :** Personified things (मानवीयकृत वस्तुएँ) के साथ 's' [apostrophe 's'] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Fortune's favour.  
Death's icy hand.

इन्हें ध्यान से पढ़ें :

Right	Wrong
1. Nature's laws (✓)	(i) Natures' laws (×) (ii) Natures's laws (×)
2. Duty's call (✓)	(i) Dutys' call (×) (ii) Dutys's call (×)
3. Sorrow's tears (✓)	(i) Sorrows' tears (×) (ii) Sorrows's tears (×)
4. Nature's beauty (✓)	(i) Natures' beauty (×) (ii) Natures's beauty (×)
5. Soul's prayer (✓)	(i) Souls' prayer (×) (ii) Souls's prayer (×)
6. At death's door (✓)	(i) At deaths' door (×) (ii) At deaths's door (×)

**Rule (7) :** किसी country or place के नाम के साथ apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

England's history. (✓)  
India's future. (✓)  
Patna's water supply. (✓)

लेकिन The history of England. (✓)  
The future of India. (✓)  
The water supply of Patna. (✓)

**Note :** (i) किसी place के नाम के बाद superlative degree का प्रयोग हो तो place के नाम के साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

The town's best publication.  
The world's largest river.  
The village's oldest man.

लेकिन The best publication of the town.  
The largest river of the world.

The oldest man of the village का प्रयोग भी होता है।

(ii) यदि किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के पहले possessive (Apostrophe 's', Apostrophe ( ' ) or Possessive Adjectives) का प्रयोग हो तो व्यक्ति या वस्तु के पहले Articles (a/an/the) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

The politician's daughter. (✓)  
The politician's the daughter. (×)  
But The daughter of the politician. (✓)  
America's intervention (हस्तक्षेप) (✓)  
America's the intervention. (×)  
But The intervention of America. (✓)

(iii) किसी देश के नाम के साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग possessive बनाने के लिए इस प्रकार नहीं होता है। जैसे—

India's players. (×) The Indian players. (✓)  
England's team. (×) The English team. (✓)

**Rule (8) :** Singular Time expressing words के साथ apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

A week's holiday. (✓) A year's absence. (✓)  
A day's journey. (✓) A month's holiday. (✓)  
Tomorrow's programme. (✓)

लेकिन plural Time expressing words के साथ Apostrophe ( ' ) का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Five days' leave. (✓) Two hours' delay. (✓)  
Ten minutes' break. (✓) In two years' time. (✓)  
At six months' sight (✓)

**Note :** A ten-minute break, A two-hour delay, A five-day leave का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

(i) Singular : We have a ten-minute break. (✓)  
(ii) Plural : We have ten minutes' break. (✓)

**Rule (9) :** Space expressing words जैसे— Length, point, edge, width, breadth etc. के पहले प्रयुक्त Nouns के साथ apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

A boat's length. (✓) A needle's point. (✓)  
A razor's edge. (✓) A stone's edge. (✓)  
A stone's throw. (✓)

लेकिन, The length of a boat. (✓)  
The point of a needle. (✓)  
The edge of a razor. (✓)  
The edge of a stone का प्रयोग होता है। (✓)

**Note :** नीचे दिये गए के शब्द समूहों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और समझें :

Right	Wrong
1. A hand's breadth (✓)	1. A hands' breadth (×)
2. A hair's breadth (✓)	2. A hairs' breadth (×)
3. A metre's length (✓)	3. A metres' length (×)
4. The Journey's end (✓)	4. The journeys' end (×)
5. The water's edge (✓)	5. The waters' edge (×)
लेकिन The breadth of a hand. (✓) The breadth of a hair. (✓)	

**Rule (10) :** Singular unit of weight or money के साथ apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

A ton's weight. (✓) A pound's weight. (✓)  
A rupee's worth. (✓) A kilogram's weight. (✓)  
A quintal's weight. (✓) A dollar's worth. (✓)  
A yen's worth. (✓)

लेकिन plural units of weight or money के साथ Apostrophe ( ' ) का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Five tons' weight. (✓) Six pounds' weight. (✓)  
Ten dollars' worth. (✓) Two yens' worth. (✓)

**Rule (11) :** Compound Nouns के last term के साथ apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Father-in-law's health. (✓)  
Brother-in-law's job. (✓)  
Father's-in-law health. (×)  
Fathers'-in-law's health. (×)  
Brother's-in-law job. (×)  
Brother's-in-law's job. (×)

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

1. His mother-in-law's behaviour is rough. (✓)  
His mother's-in-law behaviour is rough. (×)  
2. Your step-father's house was not grand. (✓)  
Your step's-father house was not grand. (×)

**Rule (12) :** Phrase or Noun equivalent words जो एक से अधिक शब्दों से मिलकर बने होते हैं, के last Noun के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun के साथ apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

- The King of Magadh's palace. (मगध के राजा का राजमहल) (✓)  
 The king's Magadh's palace. (×)  
 The king's of Magadh palace. (×)  
 The king of Magadh of palace. (×)

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

1. The chairman of the committee's report was not clear. (✓)  
 The chairman of the committee report was not clear. (×)
2. The Government of India's declaration was not obvious. (✓)  
 The Government of India declaration was not obvious. (×)
3. Henry the Eighth's wives. (✓)  
 Henry's the Eighth's wives. (×)
4. The Prince of Wales's helicopter. (✓)  
 The Prince of Wales' helicopter. (×)

**Rule (13) :** Noun in apposition के Case में प्रयुक्त Noun के साथ apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

- Tagore, the poet's house, was decorated. (✓)  
 I married my friend, Santosh's sister. (✓)  
 I married my friend's Santosh's sister. (×)

**Rule (14) :** यदि दो Nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों और उनके बीच close relation हो, तो last Noun के साथ apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

- Mr. Lal & Brother's Jewellery. (✓)  
 Mr. Sinha & Son's shop. (✓)  
 Mr. Lal's & Brother's Jewellery. (×)  
 Mr. Sinha's & Son's shop. (×)

लेकिन दो Nouns के बीच close relation नहीं हो, तो दोनों Nouns के साथ apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

- Shakespeare's and Wordsworth's poems. (✓)  
 Shakespeare's and Wordsworth poems. (×)  
 Shakespeare's and Wordsworth's poems. (×)

**Note :** (i) यदि दो nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों तथा उनके बीच close relation नहीं हो फिर भी joint possession (सम्मिलित अधिकार) को express करना हो तो last noun के साथ Apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

1. Mohan and Sohan's house —Joint possession.  
 मोहन और सोहन (दोनों) का घर —(सम्मिलित अधिकार)
2. Aditi and Aditya's school —Joint possession  
 आदिति और आदित्य (दोनों) का स्कूल —(सम्मिलित अधिकार)

(ii) यदि दो nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों और उनके बीच close relation नहीं हो फिर भी separate possession (अलग-अलग अधिकार) को express करना हो तो दोनों nouns के साथ Apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

1. Mohan's and Sohan's house —Separate possession  
 मोहन का घर और सोहन का घर —(अलग-अलग अधिकार)
2. Aditi's and Aditya's school —Separate possession  
 आदिति का स्कूल और आदित्य का स्कूल —(अलग-अलग अधिकार)

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

1. Ram and Shyam's wife. (×)
2. Arjun and Bhima's wife. (✓)

उपरोक्त Example (1) का अर्थ— 'राम और श्याम की एक ही पत्नी' होती है जो सामान्यतः संभव नहीं है। इसलिए Example (1) अर्थपूर्ण नहीं होने के कारण गलत है।

जबकि Example (2) का अर्थ 'अर्जुन और भीम की एक ही पत्नी' होता है जो संभव हो चुका है अर्थात् अर्जुन और भीम की एक ही पत्नी 'द्रौपदी' थी। Example (2) सही है।

3. Ram's and Shyam's wife.
4. Arjun's and Bhima's wife.

उपरोक्त Example (3) का अर्थ— 'राम की पत्नी और श्याम की पत्नी' होता है जो separate possession (अलग-अलग अधिकार) को express करता है। यह अर्थपूर्ण है इसलिए Example (3) सही है। जबकि Example (4) का अर्थ 'अर्जुन की पत्नी और भीम की पत्नी' होता है। जो संभव नहीं है। अर्जुन और भीम की अलग-अलग पत्नी नहीं थी अर्थात् दोनों की एक पत्नी द्रौपदी थी।

**Rule (15) :** कभी-कभी school, shop, clinic, church (cathedral) house, hospital, ..... आदि का बोध कराने के लिए apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे—

- Aman reads in St. Xavier's (school).  
 My wife was sitting in a doctor's (clinic).  
 Mr. Thakur saw Mr Pandey at a barber's (shop).  
 The prayer for the queen's life was held at St. Paul's (cathedral/church).  
 You can buy it at the chemist's (shop).  
 He is going to the dentist's (hospital).  
 I think there is a baker's (shop) next to butcher's (shop).  
 We found him studying hard at his tutor's (house).

**Note :** (i) A / the + baker's / butcher's / chemist's / florist's / house agent's / travel agent's / dentist's / doctor's / vet's / St. Xavier's / tutor's / St. Paul's का प्रयोग निश्चित स्थान व घर जैसे— shop, office, clinic / hospital, school, house, church / cathedral का बोध कराने के लिए sentence के object के रूप में हो तो इसके बाद shop, office, surgery / clinic / hospital, school, house, church / cathedral (अंचल का मुख्य गिरजाघर) शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

(ii) लेकिन उपरोक्त शब्दों का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो तो इसके बाद shop, office, surgery, clinic / hospital, school, house, church / cathedral शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- The barber's shop is full of customers.  
 The travel agent's office is prompt in service.

**Rule (16) :** Possessive का प्रयोग than के पहले हो, तो than के बाद भी Possessive का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- His car is faster than Mr Pathak's.  
 Poss. Poss.  
 His car is faster than Mr. Pathak.  
 Varsha's lover is more handsome than Prabha's.  
 Varsha's lover is more handsome than Prabha.  
 The climate of Patna is better than Gaya.  
 The climate of Patna is better than that of Gaya.

**Note :** Possessive का प्रयोग 'As' के पहले हो तो As के बाद possessive का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- Mohan's sister is not so beautiful as Sohan's.  
 Mohan's sister is not so beautiful as Sohan.  
 Your flat is not so expensive as mine.  
 Your flat is not so expensive as my.  
 The students of this class are not so laborious as those that.

The students of this class are not so laborious as that.

(i) Singular noun के लिए As / than के बाद that of का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- The board of this class is better than that of that.  
 The climate of Gaya is not so good as that of Patna.

(ii) Plural noun के लिए As/than के बाद those of का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The boys of this class are more laborious than those of that. (✓)

The girls of Mumbai are so good as those of Delhi. (✓)

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

(1) Mohan's brother is taller than Sohan. (✓)

(2) Mohan's brother is taller than Sohan's. (✓)

उपरोक्त Example (1) का अर्थ 'मोहन का भाई सोहन से अधिक लंबा है' होता है। जबकि Example (2) का अर्थ 'मोहन का भाई, सोहन के भाई से अधिक लंबा है' होता है। दोनों Examples का अर्थ भिन्न है। यहाँ दोनों Examples के वाक्य अर्थपूर्ण हैं। अतः ये सही हैं अर्थ पूर्ण न होने पर गलत हो जाता है। असमान वस्तुओं के बीच तुलना नहीं होती है। जैसे—

Mohan's car is better than Sohan. (✗)

Mohan's car is better than Sohan's. (✓)

Rohan's pen does not write so well as Suman. (✗)

Rohan's pen does not write so well as Suman's. (✓)

**Rule (17) :** Indefinite Pronouns जैसे—everybody, somebody, nobody, anybody, everyone, someone, no one के साथ apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Someone's pen. (✓) Everybody's problem. (✓)

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

1. He has stolen someone's watch. (✓)

He has stolen someones' watch. (✗)

2. Everybody's duty is to help the poor. (✓)

Everbody duty is to help the poor. (✗)

लेकिन Everybody, somebody, ..... No one के बाद else का प्रयोग होने पर else के साथ apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Nobody else's advice. (✓)

Nobody's else advice. (✗)

Nobody's else's advice. (✗)

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

He likes nobody else's advice but mine. (✓)

He likes nobody elses' advice but mine. (✗)

His performance is better than anybody else's. (✓)

His performance is better than anybody else. (✗)

**Rule (18) :** Indefinite Pronouns जैसे—Everything, something, anything, nothing के साथ apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर Possessive नहीं बनाया जाता है, बल्कि 'of' का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Everything's beauty. (✗)

The beauty of everything. (✓)

Nothing's existence. (✗)

The existence of nothing. (✓)

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

1. The beauty of everything is transitory (क्षणिक) (✓)

Everything's beauty is transitory. (✗)

2. The existence of nothing is not temporary. (✓)

Nothing's existence is not temporary. (✗)

3. The life of everything is short. (✓)

Everything's life is short. (✗)

4. The colour of nothing is fast. (✓)

Nothing's colour is fast. (✗)

**Note :** (i) All, both, many, each, either, neither के साथ

Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर possessive नहीं बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

The price of each is high. (✓)

Each's price is high. (✗)

The names of both are not known. (✓)

Both's names are not known. (✗)

(ii) कभी-कभी (sometimes) दो non-living things के बीच 'of' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Birthday party, gold ring, winter nights, ghost stories, street lamp, kitchen garden.

(iii) नीचे दिये गए nouns का प्रयोग compound nouns के रूप में होता है। इसके साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] तथा of का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

weight-lifting, coal-mining, winter clothes, waiting list, dinning room, swimming pool, driving licence, landing card, picture frame, college library, garden gate, city street, street market, summer holiday, Sunday paper, dawn chorus, gold medal, silk shirt, steel door, rope ladder, gasfire, petrol engine, oil stove, chess board, tin opener, reading lamp, skating rink, notice board, football ground, fish-farm, gold-mine, oil-rig, pop singer, sheep farming, football match, tennis tournament, car rally, housing committee, education department, peace talks, bus/train/plane tickets, fuel/laundry/milk/telephone bills, entry fees, income tax, car insurance, parking fines, water rates, detective/murder/mystery/ghost/horror/spy story. etc.

**Rule (19) :** Reciprocal Pronouns जैसे—each other, one another के साथ apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Each other's hands. (✓)

Each's other hands. (✗)

Each's other's hands. (✗)

One another's behaviour. (✓)

One's another's behaviour. (✗)

One's another behaviour. (✗)

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

1. Ajay and Veena were catching each other's hands. (✓)

Ajay and Veena were catching each other' hands. (✗)

2. They were touching one another's bodies. (✓)

They were touching one another bodies. (✗)

**Rule (20) :** A/An + Singular Noun + of + Noun के structure (बनावट) में last Noun के साथ apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

1. A sister of Mohan's book. (✓)

2. A friend of my wife's house. (✓)

3. Mr. Mishra is a friend of Mr. Thakur's. (✓)

अर्थ : Mr. Thakur के बहुत से दोस्तों में से Mr. Mishra एक हैं।

Mr. Mishra is a friend of Mr. Thakur. (✗)

4. D. S. Khanna is a father of Bhavana's. (✗)

Bhavana के एक से अधिक father नहीं हो सकते हैं। ऊपर दिये Example (4) अर्थ पूर्ण नहीं है, अतः यह गलत है।

D. S. Khanna is Bhavana's Father. (✓)

**Note:** (i) A/An + Singular noun + of + Noun + Apostrophe 's' ['s] के structure में of के पहले प्रयुक्त noun से 'बहुतों में से एक' (one of the many) का बोध होता है। जैसे—

Sohan is a friend of Mohan's.

सोहन, मोहन के बहुत से मित्रों में से एक है।

(ii) A/An + singular noun + of + possessive pronoun के structure में भी 'of' के पहले प्रयुक्त noun से 'बहुतों में से एक' (one of the many) का बोध होता है। जैसे—

Guriya is a classmate of hers.

गुरिया, उसके (स्त्री) बहुत से सहपाठियों में से एक है।

(iii) Apostrophe 's' [ 's ] + noun से एक certain noun (निश्चित शब्द) का भाव प्रकट होता है। जैसे—

Manisha is Manish's beloved.

मनीषा मनीष की प्रेमिका है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

1. She is a wife of mine. (x) (संभव नहीं है)  
वह मेरे बहुत से पत्नियों में से एक है।  
She is my wife. (v) (निश्चित पत्नी)  
वह मेरी पत्नी है।
2. Mrs. Thakur is a mother of Aditya. (x) (संभव नहीं है)  
मिसेज ठाकुर आदित्य के बहुत से माताओं में से एक है।  
Mrs. Thakur is Aditya's mother. (निश्चित माता)  
मिसेज ठाकुर आदित्य की माता है।

उपरोक्त Example (1) और (2) के अर्थ से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि सामान्यतः एक व्यक्ति की एक से अधिक पत्नी तथा माता नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए Example (1) और (2) गलत हैं तथा इसके नीचे वाक्य का सही रूप दिया गया है।

**Rule (21) :** Gerund (M. V<sup>I</sup>. + ing) के पहले प्रयुक्त Noun के साथ apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—  
Mr. Thakur postponed his wife's going to Mumbai. (v)  
(मिस्टर ठाकुर ने अपने पत्नी का मुम्बई जाना स्थगित कर दिया।)  
He appreciates Lata's singing. (v)  
(वह लता के गाने की गुणगान करता है।)

**Note :** (i) Gerund के पहले Possessive Adjectives का प्रयोग भी होता है। जैसे—  
We should not mind her coming late. (v)

I do not approve of my brother's working as a peon.

मैं अपने भाई का एक चपरासी के रूप में काम करने का अनुमोदन नहीं करता हूँ।

(ii) जब Gerund का प्रयोग passive style के sentence में होता है तो Gerund के पहले प्रयुक्त noun के साथ Apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग possessive बनाने के लिए नहीं होता है। जैसे—

The Indians were shocked at Prime Minister Smt. Gandhi being assassinated. (v)

The Indians were shocked at Prime Minister Smt. Gandhi's being assassinated. (x)

They all were very happy at Mr. Tagore being awarded by the nobel prize. (v)

They all were very happy at Mr. Tagore's being awarded by the nobel prize. (x)

(iii) यदि Gerund के पहले किसी lifeless thing का प्रयोग हो तो Gerund के पहले प्रयुक्त lifeless thing के साथ Apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग कर possessive नहीं बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

There is no danger of the roof crashing. (v)

There is no danger of the roof's crashing. (x)

**Rule (22) :** Possessive Pronouns or Possessive Adjectives के साथ apostrophe 's' [ 's ] or apostrophe ( ' ) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, क्योंकि ये खुद Possessive हैं। जैसे—

Your's daughter. (x)

Your daughter. (v)

Her's lover. (x)

Her lover. (v)

Your's faithfully.  
Your faithfully.  
Yours faithfully.

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

1. His wife is more beautiful than yours'.  
His wife is more beautiful than yours. (x)  
My father is more honest than hers'.  
My father is more honest than hers. (v)
2. My father is more honest than hers.  
My father is more honest than hers.

उपरोक्त Examples (1) और (2) में क्रमशः yours' तथा hers' का प्रयोग गलत है yours तथा hers के साथ Apostrophe 's' or Apostrophe ( ' ) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। क्योंकि ये खुद possessive हैं।

**Rule (23) :** The/this/that/these/those + Noun + of + Noun के structure में last Noun के साथ apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

This advice of Mr. Pandey's is important. (x)

This advice of Mr. Pandey is important. (v)

The brothers of Mr. Thakur's have come from Mumbai. (x)

The brothers of Mr. Thakur have come from Mumbai. (v)

**Rule (24) :** The + Adjectives के साथ apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, बल्कि 'of' का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The blind's honesty. (x)

The honesty of the blind. (v)

The sick's patience. (x)

The patience of the sick. (v)

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

1. The deaf's voice is bold. (x)  
The voice of the deaf is bold. (v)
2. The rich's health is weak. (x)  
The health of the rich is weak. (v)

**Rule (25) :** यदि किसी noun का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में हो तो इसके साथ Apostrophe 's' [ 's ] का प्रयोग सामान्यतः नहीं होता है, अर्थात् noun, nominative case में प्रयुक्त होता है। जैसे—

Keats's is a romantic poet.

Keats' is a romantic poet.

Keats is a romantic poet.

Arbind's is my best friend.

Arbind is my best friend. (v)

**Note :** जब noun's का अर्थ noun's + noun से होता है तो noun's का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

1. Sudhir's is a new car. (v)

सुधीर का कार नया (कार) है।

2. Sudhir is a new car. (x)

सुधीर नया (कार) है।

3. Mohan's is a beautiful house. (v)

मोहन का घर सुन्दर (घर) है।

4. Mohan is a beautiful house. (x)

मोहन एक सुन्दर घर है।

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में Sudhir's तथा Mohan's का अर्थ क्रमशः Sudhir's car तथा Mohan's house है। अतः ये वाक्य सही हैं। लेकिन वाक्य (2) (4) complete meaningful नहीं हैं। सुधीर तथा मोहन व्यक्ति हैं वे कार एक नया कार तथा एक सुन्दर घर नहीं हो सकते हैं। अतः ये गलत हैं।

Veena loves Ajay's her brother's mother. (✓)  
 Noun's का प्रयोग names of the owners of some businesses तथा some well known shops को denote (इंगित) करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

Anil Ambani's is gradually increasing. (✓)

अनिल अम्बानी का व्यापार धीरे-धीरे बढ़ रहा है।

Anil Ambani is gradually increasing. (✗)

अनिल अम्बानी धीरे-धीरे बढ़ रहा है।

**Rule (26) :** दो continued (लगातार) nouns के साथ Apostrophe (') or Apostrophe 's' ('s) का प्रयोग कर possessive नहीं बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Binod's wife's parents. (✗)

The parents of Binod's wife. (✓)

बिनोद की पत्नी के माता-पिता।

Meena's husband's life. (✗)

The life of Meena's husband. (✓)

मीणा के पति का जीवन।

**Rule (27) :** कुछ ऐसे शब्द समूह (phrases) हैं जो compound noun की तरह कार्य करते हैं उनमें Apostrophe 's' ['s] or Apostrophe (') का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

The Prime's Minister is going to address the people of India. (✗)

The Prime Minister is going to address the people of India. (✓)

The Gandhi Maidan is a public's place. (✗)

The Gandhi Maidan is a public place. (✓)

The Government's of Bihar has tried to improve the education system. (✗)

The Government of Bihar has tried to improve the education system. (✓)

**Rule (28) :** यदि किसी noun के साथ prepositional phrase का प्रयोग हो तो उस noun के साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। बल्कि of का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

I have seen the man's car with a gun. (✗)

I have seen the car of the man with a gun. (✓)

He understands the meaning of the woman's smile with a black jeans. (✗)

He understands the meaning of the smile of the woman with a black jeans. (✓)

The boys ran about, a man's directions with a whistle. (✗)

The boys ran about, the directions of a man with a whistle. (✓)

**Rule (29) :** यदि किसी noun के बाद Relative pronoun or adverb का प्रयोग हो तो Relative pronoun or Adverb के पहले प्रयुक्त noun के साथ of का प्रयोग होता है न कि Apostrophe 's' ['s] का। जैसे—

I took the advice of a couple (whom) I met on the train and hired a car. (✓)

I took a couple's advice (whom) I met on the train and hired a car. (✗)

He has read the plays of Shakespeare who is the greatest dramatist of English. (✓)

He has read Shakespeare's plays who is the greatest dramatist of English. (✗)

**Rule (30) :** यदि किसी noun के बाद noun-in-apposition का प्रयोग हो तो noun-in apposition में प्रयुक्त noun के साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Tripurari married his friend, Murari's sister. (✓)

Tripurari married his friend's Murari's sister. (✗)

**Rule (31) :** कभी-कभी किसी व्यक्ति के नाम के साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग करने से उस व्यक्ति के घर (house) का बोध होता है।

**Note :** House के प्रयोग के बिना ही घर का अर्थ स्पष्ट हो जाता है।

जैसे—

1. We had lunch at Raman's. (✓)

We had lunch at Raman. (✗)

2. He met me at Shubham's. (✓)

He met me at Shubham. (✗)

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में Raman's तथा Shubham's का तात्पर्य Raman's house तथा Shubham's house अर्थात् रमण तथा शुभम् के घर से है।

**Rule (32) :** Collective noun के साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] or of दोनों का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

1. The crowd's reaction. (✓)

or, The reaction of the crowd. (✓)

2. The government's decision. (✓)

or, The decision of the government. (✓)

**Rule (33) :** Inanimate objects or non living things (निर्जीव पदार्थों) जैसे— plan, report, university book...etc. का संबंध human activity (मानवीय क्रियाकलाप) से हो तो इसके साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] or of दोनों का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

1. The plan's success. (✓)

or, The success of the plan. (✓)

2. The report's conclusion. (✓)

or, The conclusion of the report. (✓)

3. The university's Vice-chancellor. (✓)

or, The Vice-chancellor of the university. (✓)

4. The book's publisher. (✓)

or, The publisher of the book. (✓)

**Rule (34) :** Winter तथा summer के साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है, जैसे—

A winter's day. (✓)

A summer's day. (✓)

**Note :** (i) A winter day तथा A summer day का प्रयोग without apostrophe 's' ['s] भी होता है।

(ii) Spring तथा Autumn के साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर possessive नहीं बनाया जाता है। लेकिन जब spring or Autumn का प्रयोग personified objects (मानवीकृत वस्तुओं) के रूप में होता है तो इसके साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे—  
Autumn's return.

**Rule (35) :** Animals तथा birds के साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

A cat's tail (✓)

A horse's head (✓)

A bird's feathers (✓)

in singular

But Dogs' Kennels (✓)

Birds' nest (✓)

in plural

**Rule (36) :** Dignified objects (उत्कृष्ट वस्तुओं) के नाम के साथ Apostrophe 's' ['s] का प्रयोग कर Possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

The court's decree.

The moon's crescent.

The earth's creatures.

The sun's rays.

Nature's works.

The soul's delight.

Heaven's will.  
Truth's triumph.  
The ocean's roar.  
The river's bank.  
Nature's beauty.

The law's delays.  
The mind's eye.  
Duty's call.  
The country's good.

### Practice Set

**Rule (37) :** कुछ ऐसे Familiar idioms and phrases हैं जिसमें Apostrophe 's' [ 's ] or apostrophe ( ' ) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

#### with 's or ( ' ) Right

#### Wrong

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. At one's wit's end        | (i) At one's wits end<br>(ii) At ones wit's end              |
| 2. Out of harm's way         | (i) Out of harms' way<br>(ii) Out of harms's way             |
| 3. At one's fingers' ends    | (i) At one's fingers end<br>(ii) At ones finger's end        |
| 4. To one's heart's content  | (i) To one's hearts content<br>(ii) To ones heart's content  |
| 5. A stone's throw           | (i) A stones throw<br>(ii) A stones' throw                   |
| 6. The train's arrival       | (i) The trains' arrival<br>(ii) The trains arrival           |
| 7. The train's departure     | (i) The trains' departure<br>(ii) The trains departure       |
| 8. The boat's crew           | (i) The boats' crew<br>(ii) The boats crew                   |
| 9. The ship's passengers     | (i) The ships' passengers<br>(ii) The ships passengers       |
| 10. At arm's length          | (i) At arms' length<br>(ii) At arms length                   |
| 11. To one's journey's end   | (i) To one's journeys end<br>(ii) To ones journey's end      |
| 12. The car's design         | (i) The cars' design<br>(ii) The cars design                 |
| 13. The computer's behaviour | (i) The computers' behaviour<br>(ii) The computers behaviour |
| 14. The ship's bell          | (i) The ships' bell.<br>(ii) The ships bell.                 |

**Note :** (i) Planes, trains, cars तथा अन्य vehicles के साथ Apostrophe 's' or of दोनों का प्रयोग possessive बनाने के लिए होता है। लेकिन Apostrophe 's' का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाने का प्रचलन है। इसे बेहतर माना जाता है। जैसे—

- A glider's wings. (✓)  
or, the wings of a glider. (✓)  
The train's heating system. (✓)  
or, the heating system of the train. (✓)

(ii) Ships तथा boats के साथ Apostrophe 's' का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। यह Style प्रचलन में है। जैसे—

- The ship's bell. (✓)  
The yacht's mast. (✓)

#### Q.1. Correct the following sentences :

1. We should not avoid natures' laws.
2. Hemant Babu is at deaths's door.
3. India's players were determined to win the world cup.
4. They have to finish this work in seven week's time.
5. Mr. Pathak has applied for ten days's leave.
6. The Nawab of Rampur library was splendid.
7. The memorial service for Lord Kitchener was held at St. Paul.
8. He goes to St. Joseph.
9. A friend of Rohan was on the train.
10. She has seen Tagore's, the poet's paintings.
11. These are the children's clothes who are bathing.
12. The table's height is three feet.
13. The firm you so much admire is Mohan's, Sohan's and Rohan's.
14. The house's roof fell down.
15. Yeats' works are famous in English literature.
16. Now a days, girls go to the beauty parlour for Fashion's sake.
17. A week holiday is not sufficient for the children.
18. Jesus's life was painful.
19. This is Mr. Nitish Kumar, the Chief Ministers' house.
20. These are not someone elses' books.
21. This is a picture of the king.
22. He bought some cakes at the bakers'.
23. Ajay and Binay's fathers are farmers.
24. Ram's and Laxman's father was Dasharatha jee.
25. He attends St. Michael High School but my cousin attends St. Karen.

#### Q.2. Find out the error part of the following sentences :

1. There (1)/ was (2)/ a boy's college (3)/ in my village. (4)/ No error (5)
2. Who (1)/ has (2)/ broken (3)/ the house's door. (4)/ No error (5)
3. They (1)/ were (2)/ waiting for (3)/ the train arrival. (4)/ No error (5)
4. What (1)/ is (2)/ her (3)/ today programme. (4)/ No error (5)
5. Seven days' (1)/ journey (2)/ is (3)/ a week journey. (4)/ No error (5)
6. Every teacher (1)/ is expected (2)/ to carry out (3)/ his principal orders. (4)/ No error (5)
7. Mohan (1)/ did (2)/ all this (3)/ for Justice's sake. (4)/ No error (5)
8. Your state (1)/ is rich (2)/ but my (3)/ is poor. (4)/ No error (5)
9. The climate (1)/ of Ranchi (2)/ is better (3)/ than Patna. (4)/ No error (5)
10. You and (1)/ she (2)/ caught (3)/ each other hands. (4)/ No error (5)
11. He (1)/ is (2)/ a student of (3)/ three year's degree course. (4)/ No error (5)
12. She informed me (1)/ that she had gone to (2)/ one of the person's houses (3)/ and stayed there all night. (4)/ No error (5)
13. I stopped (1)/ my brother-in-law going out late at night (2)/ because the situation in the village (3)/ was very tense. (4)/ No error (5)
14. Vikas does not know even (1)/ the name of the scientist (2)/ who discovered (3)/ the laws of the earth gravitational (4)/ No error (5)

15. The life of the rich (1)/is (2)/more luxurious than (3)/that of the poor's (4)/ No error (5)
16. A friend of my (1)/brother came to me (2)/ yesterday and asked me for (3)/some books. (4)/ No error (5)
17. She told me (1)/that she had ever seen (2)/me with her (3)/mind's eyes. (4)/ No error (5)
18. When Veena and Meena (1)/came across Teena, they (2)/caught one another hands (3)/and talked for an hour. (4)/ No error (5)
19. The two friends (1)/pointed out (2)/each other merits and demerits (3)/before the teacher. (4)/ No error (5)
20. One (1)/should be (2)/true to (3)/one word. (4)/ No error (5)
21. The eldest son of Mr. Thakur (1)/honours (2)/ his (3)/senior's desires. (4)/ No error (5)
22. I don't think (1)/it is your house (2)/it is somebody's else. (3)/ No error (4)
23. The table's wood (1)/is infested with termites (2)/and I am likely (3)/dispose it off. (4)/ No error (5)
24. Gullivers Travel's (1)/is (2)/an interesting book (3)/written by Jonathan Swift. (4)/ No error (5)
25. There was (1)/a lot of money (2)/in the bank (3)/ in Sudhir's and Rajeev's joint account. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.3. Pick out the Nouns in the Possessive Case in the following sentences :

- The girl's lover is here.
- The baby's toy is lost.
- The student's work is done.
- The boy's voice is not sweet.
- The women's clothes are old.
- Sweta attends a girls' school.
- These oxen's humps are large.
- The bee's sting is painful.
- My brother-in-law's house is far from Patna.
- Veena's grandfather is ill.

Q.4. Fill in the blank with suitable words given in the brackets :

- His ..... behaviour was not good. (*step-son's, step's-son*)
- Mukesh's performance in the examination is better than ..... (*Santosh, Santosh's*)
- His brother is as handsome as ..... (*your, your's, yours*)
- The king of ... palace is decorated. (*Nepal, Nepal's*)
- Shyam married his friend ..... sister. (*Aman, Aman's*)
- He does not know the ..... weight. (*earth, earth's*)
- Mr. Prasad saw me at a ..... (*braber's, barber*)
- They broke the ..... (*house's windows, the windows of the house*)
- The ... is not peaceful. (*poor's life, life of the poor*)
- A ..... weight is too heavy for me to lift. (*ton's, ton*)
- He follows my advice and ..... (*nobody's else, nobodyelse's*)
- We like ..... ideas. (*each other's, each's other*)
- Shakespeare wrote many dramas but ..... was one of them. (*love's labour's lost, love's labour lost*)
- ..... were broken by my angry daughters. (*A table's legs, The legs of a table*)
- ..... needs repairing. (*The building's roof, the roof of the building*)
- Now I have come to my ..... end. (*wit, wit's*)
- ..... preachings are of great importance. (*Jesus', Jesus's*)
- There is a ..... college in my village. (*boy's, boys', boys's*)
- Who has broken ..... ? (*the house's window, the window of the house*)
- Raman is a friend of..... (*my / mine*)
- She studies in..... (*St. Joseph, St Joseph's*)
- Your..... job is not good. (*Step-brother, step-brother's*)
- The ..... was the Titanic. (*ship name, ship's name*)

- .....newspaper gives us a lot of information. (*the bottom of the glass, the glass's bottom*)
- .....is dirty. (*girl's common room, girls' common room*)
- A .....is spacious. (*worker's demands, workers' demands*)
- The proprieter accepted the ..... (*Black well's shop, Black well's*)
- .....is prompt in service. (*Keats, Keats's, Keat's*)
- .....was a great-lover of nature. (*This well's water, the water of this well*)
- ...is dirty. (*one another, one another's*)
- They are touching ..... fingers. (*The life of everything, everything's life*)
- .....is short. (*Kabir's and Mira's, Kabir and Mira's*)
- He likes .....poetry. (*E. plomer's, E. plomers shop*)
- I saw her at ..... (*Raman, Raman's*)
- Five.....weight is not a big weight. (*year's time, years' time*)
- A friend of .....was on the bus. (*elders' society, elder's society*)
- He will be promoted in a..... (*day's work, days' work*)
- Children should not seek admission to the..... (*millions of stars, million's stars*)
- After a hard ....., I like to be quiet. (*Neither of my parents, Neither's my parents*)
- There are hundreds of .....in space. (*sports shoes, sport's shoes*)
- ..... speaks English. (*GoldSmiths', Gold Smith's*)
- I need some new ..... (*family's clothes, the clothes of the family*)
- I am a student at .....college. (*world, world's*)
- I buy all my ..... because my husband has such poor taste. (*A lot's, A lot of*)
- One of the ..... greatest problems is terrorism. (*peoples, people's*)
- .....people are afraid of death. (*managers', manager's*)
- .....attitudes and opinions don't change overnight. (*Italian, Italian's*)
- The .... schedule next week is very busy. (*company, company's*)
- .....women like to keep up with the latest fashions.
- The .... directors receive very high salaries.

### Answers With Explanation

Q.1.

- We should not avoid nature's laws.
- Hemant Babu is at death's door.
- The Indian players were determined to win the World cup.
- They have to finish this work in seven weeks' time.
- Mr. Pathak has applied for ten days' leave.
- The Nawab of Rampur's library was splendid.
- The memorial service for Lord Kitchener was held at St. Paul's.
- He goes to St. Joseph's.
- A friend of Rohan's was on the train.
- She has seen Tagore, the poet's paintings.
- These are the clothes of the children who are bathing.
- The height of the table is three feet.
- The firm you so much admire is Mohan, Sohan and Rohan's.
- The roof of the house fell down.
- Yeats's works are famous in English literature.
- Nowadays, girls go to the beauty parlour for fashion sake.
- A week's holiday is not sufficient for the children.
- Jesus' life was painful.
- This is Mr. Nitish Kumar, the Chief Minister's house.
- These are not someone else's books.
- This is a picture of the king's.
- He bought some cakes at the baker's.
- Ajay's and Binay's fathers are farmers.
- Ram and Laxman's father was Dasharathajee.
- He attends St. Michael High School but my cousin attends St. Karen's.

Q.2.1. (3) A boy's college की जगह a boys' college का प्रयोग होगा।

2. (4) The house's door की जगह the door of the house का प्रयोग होगा।
3. (4) The train arrival की जगह The train's arrival का प्रयोग होगा।
4. (4) today programme की जगह today's programme का प्रयोग होगा।
5. (4) A week journey की जगह A week's journey का प्रयोग होगा।
6. (4) his principal orders की जगह his principal's orders का प्रयोग होगा।
7. (4) for Justice's sake की जगह for Justice' sake का प्रयोग होगा।
8. (3) My की जगह Mine का प्रयोग होगा।
9. (4) Patna की जगह that of Patna का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि रौंकी के जलवायु की तुलना पटना के जलवायु से की गई है।
10. (4) each other hands की जगह each other's hands का प्रयोग होगा।
11. (4) Three year's degree course की जगह Three Years' degree course का प्रयोग होगा।
12. (3) One of the person's houses की जगह The house of one of the persons का प्रयोग होगा।

**Note:** (i) One of the persons' house.  
व्यक्तियों में से एक का घर।

(ii) One of the person's houses.  
व्यक्ति के घरों में से एक।

One of के बाद दो nouns का प्रयोग किया गया है अतः दो nouns के बीच possession को express करने के लिए of का प्रयोग होगा न कि Apostrophe 's' का।

13. (2) My brother-in-law going out की जगह My brother-in-law's going out का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि Gerund के पहले प्रयुक्त noun के साथ Apostrophe 's' [s] का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—  
Mr. Thakur does not like his younger brother's sleeping most of the time. (✓)  
Mr. Thakur does not like his younger brother sleeping most of the time. (×)

14. (4) The earth gravitational force की जगह the earth's gravitational force का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि dignified natural object (उत्कृष्ट प्राकृतिक वस्तुएँ) के साथ Apostrophe 's' का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। The earth, dignified natural object है इसलिए इसके साथ Apostrophe 's' का प्रयोग होगा।

15. (4) The poor's की जगह the poor का प्रयोग होगा। The + Adjective का प्रयोग plural noun के रूप में होता है। इसके साथ Apostrophe 's' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। बल्कि जरूरत के मुताबिक 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।

16. (2) Brother की जगह brother's का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि A + noun + of + noun के structure को of के बाद वाले noun के साथ Apostrophe 's' का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—  
A friend of my brother.

मेरे भाई का दोस्त

A Friend of my brother's.

मेरे भाई के दोस्तों में से एक।

17. (5) Given Sentence is correct.

**ध्यान दें :** The mind's eyes, the heart's content, the soul's delight...etc. का प्रयोग होता है।

18. (3) One another hands की जगह one another's hands का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि each other तथा one another के साथ Apostrophe 's' का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है।

19. (3) Each other merits and demerits की जगह each other's merits and demerits का प्रयोग होगा।

20. (4) One word की जगह one's word का प्रयोग होगा। one का प्रयोग sentence के subject के रूप में होने पर, one के possessive के रूप में one's का प्रयोग होता है न कि one का।

21. (4) Senior's desires की जगह seniors' desires का प्रयोग होगा। 's' ending plural noun के साथ apostrophe ( ' ) का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—  
boys' hostel                      Girls' school

लड़कों का छात्रवास                      लड़कियों का विद्यालय

22. (3) Somebody's else की जगह somebody else's का प्रयोग होगा। somebody, everybody, anybody, no body...etc. के बाद else का प्रयोग हो तो else के साथ Apostrophe 's' का प्रयोग होता है।

23. (1) The table's wood की जगह the wood of the table का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि non living things के साथ of का प्रयोग होता है न कि Apostrophe 's' का।

24. (1) Gullivers Travel's की जगह Gulliver's Travels का प्रयोग होगा। जैसे—  
Gulliver's Travels. (✓)                      Gullivers Travel's. (×)

25. (4) Sudhir's and Rajeev's joint account की जगह Sudhir and Rajeev's joint account का प्रयोग होगा। दो nouns 'and' से जुड़े हों तथा इससे Joint Possession (सम्मिलित अधिकार) का बोध हो तो अंतिम noun के साथ Apostrophe 's' का प्रयोग कर possessive बनाया जाता है। जैसे—  
Keats and Yeats's poems. —Joint possession  
किटस और यीटस (दोनों) की कविताएँ (सम्मिलित अधिकार)  
Keats's and Yeats's poems. —Separate possession.  
किटस की कविता और यीटस की कविता (अलग-अलग अधिकार)

### Q.3.

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The girl's lover          | 2. The baby's toy        |
| 3. The student's work        | 4. The boy's voice       |
| 5. The women's clothes       | 6. a girls' school.      |
| 7. These oxen's humps        | 8. The bee's sting       |
| 9. My brother-in-law's house | 10. Veena's grandfather. |

### Q.4.

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Step-son's                | 2. Santosh's                |
| 3. Yours                     | 4. Nepal's                  |
| 5. Aman's                    | 6. earth's                  |
| 7. barber's                  | 8. The windows of the house |
| 9. life of the poor          | 10. ten's                   |
| 11. nobody else's            | 12. Each other's            |
| 13. Love's Labour's Lost     | 14. The legs of a table     |
| 15. The roof of the building | 16. wit's                   |
| 17. Jesus'                   | 18. boys'                   |
| 19. The window of the house  | 20. mine                    |
| 21. St. Joseph's             | 22. Step-brother's          |
| 23. Ship's name              | 24. Today's                 |
| 25. The bottom of the glass  | 26. girls' common room      |
| 27. workers' demands         | 28. Blackwell's shop        |
| 29. Keats                    | 30. The water of this well  |
| 31. one another's            | 32. The life of everything  |
| 33. Kabir's and Mira's       | 34. E.Plomer's              |
| 35. kilograms'               | 36. Raman's                 |
| 37. year's time              | 38. elders' society         |
| 39. day's work               | 40. millions of stars       |
| 41. Neither of my parents    | 42. sports shoes            |
| 43. Goldsmith's              | 44. Family's clothes        |
| 45. world's                  | 46. A lot of                |
| 47. people's                 | 48. manager's               |
| 49. Italian                  | 50. company.                |