

Adverb

Adverb : An adverb qualifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Adverb, Verb, Adjective तथा Adverb के अलावे Preposition, Conjunction, Noun, Pronoun तथा Sentence की भी विशेषता (qualify) बताने का कार्य करता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें:
जैसे—

He walks slowly.
V Adv.

You run fast.
V Adv.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में verbs— walks तथा runs की विशेषता क्रमशः slowly तथा fast बता रहा है अतः slowly तथा fast— Adverbs हैं।

He is very good.

She is extremely beautiful.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में Adjectives— good तथा beautiful की विशेषता क्रमशः very तथा extremely बता रहा है, अतः very तथा extremely— Adverbs हैं।

I write very carefully.

The horse runs very fast.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में Adverbs— carefully तथा fast की विशेषता very बता रहा है, अतः very— Adverb है।

The kite flew exactly over my head.

She parked her car just at the gate.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में Prepositions— over तथा at की विशेषता क्रमशः exactly तथा just बता रहा है अतः exactly तथा just— Adverbs हैं।

He hates her simply because she drinks whisky.

Mr. Karna reached the station a little before the train left for.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में Conjunctions— because तथा before की विशेषता क्रमशः simply तथा a little बता रहा है अतः Simply तथा a little— Adverbs हैं।

Fortunately, the terrorist was caught.

Naturally, Tendulkar played well.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में The terrorist was caught तथा Tendulkar played well की विशेषता क्रमशः fortunately तथा naturally बता रहा है अतः fortunately तथा naturally— Adverbs हैं।

Only Veena can do this work.

Even she comes late.

At least you should come here.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में noun— Veena, pronoun— she तथा you की विशेषता क्रमशः only, even तथा at least बता रहा है। अतः only, even तथा at least— Adverbs हैं।

Note : only, even तथा at least ऐसे Adverbs हैं जो Noun तथा Pronoun की विशेषता बताते हैं। लेकिन सामान्यतः Noun तथा Pronoun की विशेषता Adjective बताता है।

Kinds of Adverb

1. Adverbs of Time (समयवाचक क्रियाविशेषण)

2. Adverbs of Place (स्थानवाचक क्रियाविशेषण)

3. Adverbs of Number/Frequency (संख्यावाचक क्रियाविशेषण)

4. Adverbs of Quantity /rang/ extent/ degree (परिमाण वाचक क्रियाविशेषण)

5. Adverbs of Manner (विधिवाचक क्रियाविशेषण)

6. Adverbs of Reason (कारणवाचक क्रियाविशेषण)

7. Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation (सकारात्मक या नकारात्मक क्रियाविशेषण)

8. Interrogative Adverbs (प्रश्नवाचक क्रियाविशेषण)

9. Relative Adverbs (संबंधवाचक क्रियाविशेषण)

1. Adverbs of time : वे Adverbs जो Time (समय) को express (अभिव्यक्त) करते हैं Adverbs of time कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

Today, tomorrow, yesterday, last night, , last day, last week, last month, last year, next day, next week, next month, next year, late, lately, now, just now, just, ago, daily, already, early, soon, the day after tomorrow, the day before yesterday, at present, presently, shortly, recently, immediately, instantly, before, since etc.

इन वाक्यों को देखें:

He saw me yesterday.

I have seen her before.

She comes here daily.

Vikas will soon return.

Binay arrived late.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में yesterday, before, daily, soon तथा late का प्रयोग Adverb के रूप में क्रमशः verbs—saw, seen, comes, return arrived की विशेषता बताने के लिए हुआ है जो time को denote करते हैं। अतः ये Adverbs of time हैं।

2. Adverbs of Place : वे Adverbs जो Place (स्थान) को express (अभिव्यक्त) करते हैं Adverbs of place कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

here, there, hither, thither, up, within, in, out, away, down, everywhere, somewhere, nowhere, anywhere, without, above, below, far, near, backward, inside, outside, outdoors, indoors, ... etc.

इन वाक्यों को देखें:

He was sitting here.

Mr. Thakur lived there.

My brother-in-law is out.

There is air everywhere.

Hope looks above, doubt looks below.

She looked up.

The horses galloped away.

Walk backward.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में here, there, out, everywhere, above, below, up, away तथा backward का प्रयोग Adverbs के रूप में क्रमशः verbs— sitting, lived, is, is, looks, looked, galloped तथा walk की विशेषता बताने के लिए हुआ है जो place को denote करते हैं। अतः ये Adverbs of place हैं।

Note : Above, below, up, down, within, without, in का प्रयोग सामान्यतः prepositions के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

1. Come in
Adv

2. He lives in this apartment.

Prep

Example (1) में in का प्रयोग Adverb के रूप हुआ है तथा Example (2) में in का प्रयोग Preposition के रूप में हुआ है।

3. Adverbs of Number : वे Adverbs जो किसी action (कार्य) के होने की संख्या या बारंबारता को express (अभिव्यक्त) करते हैं Adverbs of number कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

once, twice, thrice, again, seldom, always, never, often, scarcely, hardly, rarely, frequently, firstly, secondly, thirdly ... etc.

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

He has not seen her *once*.
The postman called *again*.
She *seldom* dances.
We *always* try to do our best.
Every person *often* makes mistakes.
He *frequently* comes unprepared.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में once, again, seldom, always, often तथा frequently का प्रयोग Adverbs के रूप में क्रमशः verbs— seen, called, dances, try, makes तथा comes की विशेषता बताने के लिए हुआ है जो number or frequency (संख्या या बारंबारता) को denote करते हैं। अतः ये Adverbs of number / frequency हैं।

4. Adverbs of Quantity : वे Adverbs जो किसी Adjective या Adverb की quantity (मात्रा), क्षेत्र या विस्तार को express करते हैं Adverbs of quantity कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

Too, very, quite, enough, rather, fairly, entirely, altogether, almost, partly, nearly, fully, so, well, wholly, partially, far. ... etc.

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

He was *too* careless.
She was *very* tired.
His grandfather is *entirely* deaf.
He is *rather* busy.
She is *fully* prepared.
You are *altogether* mistaken.
You are *partly* right.
I am *nearly* exhausted.
The mango is *almost* ripe.
He is *quite* wrong.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में too, very, entirely, rather, fully, altogether, partly, nearly, almost तथा quite का प्रयोग Adverbs के रूप में क्रमशः Adjectives—careless, tired, deaf, busy, prepared, mistaken, right, exhausted, ripe, wrong की विशेषता बताने के लिए हुआ है जो quantity को denote करते हैं। अतः ये Adverbs of quantity हैं।

5. Adverbs of Manner : वे Adverbs जो किसी action (कार्य) के होने के method (तरीका/विधि) को express (अभिव्यक्त) करते हैं। Adverbs of Manner कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

Fast, hard, slowly, bravely, foolishly, wisely, loudly, soundly, badly, carefully, fluently, beautifully, clearly, lovingly, faithfully, seriously, so, agreeably, certainly, well, doubtfully, firm, conveniently, ... etc.

Note : सामान्यतः Adverbs of Manner के last में 'ly' लगा रहता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

The horse ran *fast*.
He works *hard*.
Mr. Thakur walks *slowly*.
They fought *bravely*.

My sister-in-law behaved *foolishly*.

Aditi acted *wisely*.

Aditya laughs *loudly*.

The child sleeps *soundly*.

This book is *well* written.

He should not do *so*.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में fast, hard, slowly, bravely, foolishly, wisely, loudly, soundly, well तथा so का प्रयोग Adverbs के रूप में क्रमशः verbs— ran, works, walks, fought, behaved, acted, laughs, sleeps, written, तथा do की विशेषता बताने के लिए हुआ है जो किसी Action के होने के method को denote करते हैं। अतः ये Adverbs of Manner हैं।

6. Adverbs of Reason : वे Adverbs जो Reason (कारण) के भाव को express (अभिव्यक्त) करते हैं Adverbs of Reason कहलाते हैं। जैसे— Hence, therefore, consequently.

Rambabu Thakur was *hence* unable to refute the charge.

She was *therefore* fined.

I *therefore* left school.

Consequently she was sent to New York.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में hence, therefore तथा consequently का प्रयोग Adverbs के रूप में क्रमशः unable, fined, left, तथा she की विशेषता बताने के लिए हुआ है जो Reason (कारण) के भाव को denote करते हैं अतः ये Adverbs of Reason हैं।

7. Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation : वे Adverbs जो Affirmation or Negation (सकारालक या नकारालक) के भाव को express करते हैं Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

Not, surely, certainly, indeed, by no means, not at all, yes, no, probably etc.

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

She did *not* come after all.
Surely he is right.
She is *certainly* alive.
I do *not* know her.
Probably he will go.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में not, surely, certainly, not तथा probably का प्रयोग Adverbs के रूप में क्रमशः come, he, alive, know तथा he की विशेषता बताने के लिए हुआ है जो Affirmation or negation के भाव को denote करते हैं अतः ये Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation हैं।

Note : (i) Yes तथा No का प्रयोग सामान्यतः affirmative तथा negative sentence के substitute के रूप में होता है। अतः इसे Substitute Adverbs भी कहा जाता है। जैसे—

Q. Have you learnt the lesson "

Ans. Yes, (यहाँ yes का अर्थ I have learnt है।)

Q. Have you learnt the lesson ?

Ans. No. (यहाँ No का अर्थ I haven't learnt है।)

(ii) No का प्रयोग सामान्यतः Adjective के रूप में होता है।

8. Interrogative Adverbs : वे Adverbs जो प्रश्न (question) पूछने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं Interrogative Adverbs कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

When, how long, where, whence, whither, howoften, howmany times, howmuch, howfar, in whatdegree, how, in what way, why, wherefore ... etc.

Kinds of Interrogative Adverbs

1. Interrogative Adverbs of Time : When तथा how long को Interrogative Adverbs of Time कहा जाता है। जैसे—

When will you return ?

How long will she stay there ?

II. Interrogative Adverbs of Place : where, whence
तथा whither को Interrogative Adverbs of Place कहा जाता है।
जैसे—

Where do you live ?
Whence has he come ?
Whither are you going ?

III. Interrogative Adverbs of Number : Howmany,
howoften तथा howmany times को Interrogative Adverbs of
number कहा जाता है। जैसे—

How many girls were present there ?
How often did you visit her ?
How many times does he sing ?

IV. Interrogative Adverbs of manner: How, in what way
तथा In what state of को Interrogative Adverbs of manner कहा
जाता है। जैसे—

1. How did you manage this ?
2. How are you today ?

उपरोक्त example (1) में How का प्रयोग In what way /manner
के अर्थ में तथा example (2) में how का प्रयोग In what state of health
के अर्थ में हुआ है।

V. Interrogative Adverbs of quantity : How much, how
far तथा In what degree को Interrogative Adverbs of quantity
कहा जाता है। जैसे—

How far is the report true ?
How much did he pay for this computer ?

VI. Interrogative Adverbs of Reason : Why तथा Where
fore को Interrogative Adverbs of Reason कहा जाता है। जैसे—
Why are you late ?
Wherefore did the child weep ?

9. Relative Adverbs : जब Interrogative Adverbs का प्रयोग दो
sentences को जोड़ने के लिए होता है, तो वे Relative Adverbs कहलाते हैं।

Relative Adverb Explicit (स्पष्ट) or Implicit (अस्पष्ट)
Antecedent (पूर्ववर्ती) का Relation (संबंध) बताने का कार्य करता है।

A. The Antecedent Explicit or expressed : जैसे—

This is the place *where* the king lived.
Do you know the time *when* he will come ?

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में where तथा when—Relative Adverbs हैं जो क्रमशः
the place और the time (जो Antecedents हैं) को Relate करते हैं। अतः
the place तथा the time Antecedents हैं जो स्पष्ट हैं।

B. The Antecedent Implicit/omitted/understood : जैसे—

This is *where* the king lived.
Do you know *when* he will come ?

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में where तथा when—Relative Adverbs हैं। इनके
Antecedents अस्पष्ट हैं।

where का अर्थ the place in which तथा When का अर्थ the time
by which है।

Note : (i) कुछ शब्दों (words) का प्रयोग Adjectives तथा Adverbs
दोनों ही रूपों में इस प्रकार होता है—

Used as Adjectives **Used as Adverbs**

Enough : I have *enough* milk. **Enough :** I have slept
enough.

Much : There is *much* water in the bucket. **Much :** She is *much* better
today.

Long : It is a *long* story. **Long :** Anshu waited *long*.

Loud : My daughter speaks in a *loud* voice. **Loud :** My daughter speaks
loud.

Hard : Iron is a *hard* metal. **Hard :** I work *hard*.

Only : She is my *only* daughter. **Only :** He can *only* speak.

Quick : My son gives a *quick* reply. **Quick :** My daughter came
quick.

Early : I am an *early* riser. **Early :** He gets up *early*.

Fast : Srinath is a *fast* bowler. **Fast :** P.T. Usha ran very *fast*.

Little : We should face every *little* difficulty with patience. **Little :** I liked her *little*.

(ii) कुछ शब्दों (words) के two different Adverb forms होते हैं
तथा इनके meaning (अर्थ) भी different होते हैं। जैसे—

1. Hard (= diligently—उत्साह के साथ)
He works *hard*.

2. Hardly (= scarcely—मुश्किल से)
My wife *hardly* works.

3. Late (= not in time—देर से)
He comes *late*.

4. Lately (= recently—हाल ही में)
He came *lately*.

5. Near (= not far away—समीप)
Patna junction is quite *near*.

6. Nearly (= closely—घनिष्ट)
Aman and Suman are *nearly* related.

7. Easy (= not difficult to walk on—आसान)
Mr. Jha found the road *easy*.

8. Easily (= found it without difficulty)
Mr. Jha found the road *easily*.

Position of Adverbs

Rule (1) : Adverb का प्रयोग सामान्यतः Adjectives तथा अन्य
Adverbs के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Lata sings *very* *sweetly*.
Adv. Adv.

It is *very* *hot* today.
adv. Adj.

Rule (2) : Adverb का प्रयोग Intransitive verbs के बाद होता है।
जैसे—

He *spoke* *loudly*.
Int. verb Adv.

You *came* *late*.
Int. verb Adv.

She *died* *soundly*.
Int. verb Adv.

I *slept* *soundly*.
Int. verb Adv.

Rule (3) : Adverb का प्रयोग Transitive verb + object के बाद
होता है। जैसे—

She *attacked* *her enemy* *boldly*.
Tran. verb object Adv.

I *do* *my duty* *carefully*.
Tran. verb object Adv.

Rule (4) : Adverb का प्रयोग Auxiliary verb तथा main verb
के बीच में होता है। जैसे—

Our Publisher *is* *highly* *honoured*.
A.V. Adv. M.V.

He *will* *certainly* *miss* her.
A.V. Adv. M.V.

She *has* *often* *told* you this.
A.V. Adv. M.V.

Rule (5) : Adverb का प्रयोग दो Auxiliary verbs के बीच होता है।
जैसे—

He will always be happy.
A.V. Adv A.V.

I shall ever be obliged to you.
A.V. Adv A.V.

Rule (6) : Adverbs only, merely, solely, तथा chiefly का प्रयोग उस word के पहले होता है जिसको यह modify करता है। इस case में 'only' के position के मुताबिक Sentence का अर्थ बदल जाता है। जैसे—

1. Only he gave me five rupees.

अर्थ— He and nobody else gave me.

2. He only gave me five rupees.

अर्थ— He merely gave five rupees and did nothing else for me.

3. He gave only me five rupees.

अर्थ— He gave five rupees to me and to nobody else.

4. He gave me only five rupees.

अर्थ— He gave five rupees to me, and nothing more.

Rule (7) : Adverbs of frequency जैसे—always, never, often, ever, generally, rarely, frequently, seldom, sometimes, occasionally, usually, etc. का प्रयोग उस Verb के पहले होता है जिसको यह modify करता है। जैसे—

Subject	Adverb of frequency	Verb + other words
The sun	always	rises in the east.
He	sometimes	goes to bed very late.
She	seldom	comes late.
She	rarely	writes to you.
You	occasionally	go to the cinema.
I	frequently	visited her.

Rule (8) : Adverbs of frequency जैसे—always, never, hardly ever, often, usually, occasionally, generally, ever, rarely, seldom, ... etc. का प्रयोग Auxiliary verbs के बाद अर्थात् Anomalous finites के बाद होता है। जैसे—

Subject	Auxiliary verbs or Anomalous finites + not	Adverb of Frequency	Other words or, Verb + other words
He	is	always	at home on sundays.
Do	you	often	go to the cinema ?
He	can	hardly ever	understand her ways.
You	should	always	try to be punctual.
You	must	never	tell a lie again.
He	will	occasionally	visit his beloved.

Rule (9) : Adverbs of frequency जैसे—almost, already, even, hardly, just, nearly, quite, rather, soon, still, only, merely... etc. का प्रयोग finite verbs के पहले अर्थात् main verb के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Subject	Adverb of Frequency	Finite verbs or, main verbs + other words
He	almost	reached the station in time.
She	just	caught the train.
My brother	nearly	missed the bus.
You	quite	understand.
He	hardly	knows what to do.
I	rather	like it.

Rule (10) : Adverbs of frequency जैसे—almost, already, also, even, hardly, just, quite, soon, still, rather का प्रयोग Auxiliary verbs तथा main verbs के बीच में होता है। जैसे—

Subject	Auxiliary verbs (+ not)	Adverbs of frequency	main verbs + other words
He	has	already	left.
She	has	also	visited Mumbai.
I	am	still	writing.
He	would	rather	stay at home.
They	didn't	even	try to help.
He	had	just	finished breakfast.

Rule (11) : Adverbs of quantity जैसे—too, very, quite, completely, greatly ... etc. का प्रयोग सामान्यतः Adjective or Adverb के पहले होता है। जैसे—

He is too weak.
Adv. Adj.

You run very fast.
Adv. Adv.

My wife is completely upset.
Adv. Adj.

She is very intelligent.
Adv. Adj.

Note : Adverb of quantity : Enough का प्रयोग Adjective or Adverb के बाद होता है जिसको यह modify (विशेषता बताता है) करता है।
जैसे—

He was foolish enough to offend you. (v)

He was enough foolish to offend you. (v)

He was rash (उतावला/अधीर) enough to interrupt. (v)

He was enough rash to interrupt (रोकना/बाधा डालना). (v)

Rule (12) : Adverbs of place जैसे—here, there, every where, ... etc का प्रयोग verb के बाद या Sentence के last में होता है।
जैसे—

He comes here.
V Adv. of place

She lives there.
V Adv. of place

Rule (13) : Adverbs of time जैसे—Yesterday, today, tomorrow... etc का प्रयोग verb के बाद या sentence के last में होता है।
जैसे—

He will come tomorrow.
V Adv. of time

His grandfather died yesterday.
V Adv. of time

Rule (14) : Adverbs of manner जैसे—hard, fast, carefully, beautifully... etc का प्रयोग verb के बाद होता है जैसे—

He runs fast.
V Adv. of manner

He worked hard.
V Adv. of manner

Note : (i) Adverb of place, Adverb of time तथा Adverb of manner का प्रयोग verb + object के बाद होता है। जैसे—

I invited him here.
V O Adv. of place

He wrote a book last year.
V O Adv. of time

She treated me lovingly.
V O Adv. of manner

(ii) Adverbs of manner का प्रयोग verb तथा object के बीच नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- I admitted frankly my mistakes. (×)
I admitted my mistakes frankly. (✓)
I frankly admitted my mistakes (✓)

(iii) जब object को कोई clause or A good many words (अनेक शब्द) qualify करे तो Adverbs of manner का प्रयोग कभी-कभी verb तथा object के बीच में होता है। जैसे—

He rewarded liberally (उदारता से) all those who had served him well.

Rule (15) : Somehow का प्रयोग 'किसी-न-किसी प्रकार से, 'किसी-न-किसी वजह से', तथा 'पता नहीं क्यों' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Sentence के प्रारंभ में, Intransitive verb के बाद तथा Transitive verb + object के बाद होता है। जैसे—

Somehow I don't like his company.
He passed somehow.
He passed the examination somehow.

Rule (16) : Adverb of manner का प्रयोग passive style के Sentence में M.V³ (past participle) के पहले या बाद में होता है। जैसे—

The building has been carefully constructed. (✓)
Adv P.P (M.V³)
The building has been constructed carefully. (✓)
P.P (M.V³) Adv

Rule (17) : यदि किसी Sentence में verb + preposition + object का प्रयोग हो तो Adverbs of manner का प्रयोग preposition के पहले या object के बाद होता है। जैसे—

He laughed lovingly at her.
He laughed at her lovingly.

लेकिन verb + preposition + object के बाद who/which/that clause या other words का प्रयोग हो तो adverbs of manner का प्रयोग preposition के just (ठीक) पहले होता है। जैसे—

He looked suspiciously at everyone who got off the plane.

Rule (18) : यदि किसी sentence में Adverb of manner, Adverb of place तथा Adverb of time का प्रयोग एक साथ करना हो या हो तो MPT (एम.पी.टी) के sequence (क्रम) को follow किया जाता है। न कि PMT, PTM तथा TMP के sequence (क्रम) का।

MPT का अर्थ—

M = Adverb of Manner
P = Adverb of Place
T = Adverb of Time

जैसे— He wrote the letter swiftly at home yesterday. (✓)
M P T
He wrote the letter at home swiftly yesterday. (×)
P M T
He wrote the letter at home yesterday swiftly. (×)
P T M
He wrote the letter yesterday swiftly at home. (×)
T M P

Note : (i) यदि verbs—come, go, arrive तथा enter के बाद adverb of place तथा Adverb of manner का प्रयोग एक साथ करना हो या हो तो PM के sequence (क्रम) को follow किया जाता है न कि MP के sequence (क्रम) का।

PM का अर्थ—

P = Adverb of Place
M = Adverb of Manner

जैसे— Mr. Pathak went there secretly. (✓)
P M
Mr Pathak went secretly there. (×)
M P
The boys entered the classroom silently. (✓)
P M
The boys entered silently the classroom. (×)
M P

(ii) Adverb of manner का प्रयोग away, back, forward, home, in, off, on, out, round के बाद होता है न कि पहले। जैसे—

My friend walked away sadly. (✓)
My friend walked sadly away. (×)
His classmate went out silently. (✓)
His classmate went silently out. (×)

Rule (19) : यदि किसी Sentence में Adverb of place, Adverb of frequency तथा Adverb of Time का प्रयोग एक साथ करना हो या हो तो PFT (पी. एफ. टी) के Sequence (क्रम) को follow किया जाता है न कि PTE, FPT, FTP, TPF तथा TFP के sequence (क्रम) का। जैसे—

He comes here two times in a week. (✓)
P F T
He comes two times here in a week. (×)
F P T
He comes here in week two times. (×)
P T F
He comes in a week here two times. (×)
T P F
He comes in a week two times here. (×)
T F P

Rule (20) : Adverb का प्रयोग Auxiliary verbs—is, are, am, was, were etc के बाद होता है। जैसे—

He is never late for college.
I am always at home on Sundays.

Note : Have to तथा used to के पहले Adverb का प्रयोग होता है, न कि बाद में। जैसे—

I often have to go to school on foot.
She always used to agree with me.

Comparison of Adverbs

Adjectives की तरह ही Adverbs के three degrees of comparison होते हैं।

1. Positive degree.
2. Comparative degree.
3. Superlative degree.

Positive degree के Adverb से comparative तथा superlative degree के Adverb में बदलने का नियम—

Rule (1) : सामान्यतः Positive degree के Adverb के last में er तथा est जोड़कर comparative तथा Superlative degree के Adverb में बदला जाता है।

P. D	C. D	S. D	P. D	C. D	S. D
fast	faster	fastest	long	longer	longest
hard	harder	hardest	soon	sooner	soonest

Rule (2) : यदि Positive degree के adverb के last में 'ly' हो तो more तथा most आगे में जोड़कर क्रमशः comparative तथा superlative degree के Adverb में बदला जाता है।

P. D	C. D	S. D
swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly
skilfully	more skilfully	most skilfully

लेकिन कुछ ऐसे 'ly' ending Adverbs हैं जिसके 'y' को i में बदलकर er तथा est जोड़कर क्रमशः comparative तथा superlative degree में बदला जाता है।

P.D	C.D	S.D
early	earlier	earliest

Rule (3) : कुछ ऐसे Positive degree के Adverbs हैं जिनका comparative तथा superlative form different (डिफरेंट-भिन्न) होते हैं।

P.D	C.D	S.D	P.D	C.D	S.D
badly	worse	worst	much	more	most
well	better	best	little	less	least
ill	worse	worst	near	nearer	nearest
far	farther	farthest	late	later	last
fore	further	furthest			

Note : उपरोक्त शब्दों का प्रयोग Adjective तथा Adverb दोनों ही रूप में अंग्रेजी भाषा में होता है। कन्स्यूजन को दूर करने के लिए Adverb chapter में भी इसकी चर्चा की गयी है।

Formation of Adverbs

Rule (1) : सामान्यतः Adjectives के last (अंत) में 'ly' जोड़कर Adverbs of manner बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Adjectives + ly	Adverbs of manner	Adjectives + ly	Adverbs of manner
Clever + ly	cleverly	beautiful + ly	beautifully
wise + ly	wisely	careful + ly	carefully
kind + ly	kindly	careless + ly	carelessly
foolish + ly	foolishly	sad + ly	sadly
quick + ly	quickly	honest + ly	honestly

Rule (2) : यदि किसी Adjective का last letter 'y' हो तथा y के पहले consonant हो तो 'y' को 'i' में बदलकर, 'ly' जोड़कर Adverb of manner बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Adjectives	Adverbs of manner	Adjectives	Adverbs of manner
happy	happily	heavy	heavily
ready	readily	unhappy	unhappily

Rule (3) : यदि किसी Adjective का last letter 'le' हो तो 'e' को हटाकर, 'y' जोड़कर Adverb बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Adjectives	Adverbs of manner	Adjectives	Adverbs of manner
single	singly	double	doubly

Rule (4) : एक noun तथा एक Adjective के संयोग (combination) से भी Adverb बनाया जाता है।

जैसे—Sometimes, meantime, meanwhile, yesterday, midway, otherwise.

Rule (5) : कुछ nouns के आगे A जोड़कर Adverbs बनाया जाता है। यहाँ A का अर्थ on होता है।

A + noun = adverb	Meaning	A + noun = adverb	Meaning
A foot	on foot	A sleep	on sleep
A bed	on bed	A board	on board
A head	on head	A way	on way

Rule (6) : कुछ nouns के आगे preposition जोड़कर भी Adverbs बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Preposition + noun	Adverbs	Preposition + noun	Adverbs
Be + times	Betimes	To + morrow	Tomorrow
Be + sides	Besides	Over + board	Overboard
To + day	Today		

Note : 'be' शब्द preposition—'by' का old form है।

Rule (7) : कुछ Adjectives के आगे 'A' जोड़कर Adverbs बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

A + Adjectives	Adverbs	A + Adjectives	Adverbs
A + broad	Abroad	A + loud	Aloud
A + long	Along	A + new	Anew

Rule (8) : कुछ Adverbs के आगे preposition जोड़कर Adverbs बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

Preposition + Adverbs	Adverbs	Preposition + Adverbs	Adverbs
with + in	within	be + fore	before
with + out	without	be + neath	beneath

Rule (9) : कभी-कभी दो Adverbs— conjunction 'and' से जुड़कर प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

Adverb + and + Adverb	English Meanings
Again and again	more than once, repeatedly
By and by	before long, presently, after a time
Far and near	in all directions
Far and wide	comprehensively
Far and away	by a great deal, decidedly, beyond all comparison
First and foremost	first of all
Now and then	from time to time, occasionally
Now and again	at intervals, sometimes, occasionally
Off and on	not regularly, intermittently
Once and again	on more than one occasion, repeatedly
Out and away	beyond comparison, by far
Out and out	decidedly, beyond all comparison
Over and above	in addition to, besides, as well as
Over and over	many times, frequently, repeatedly
Through and through	thoroughly, completely
Thus and thus	in such and such away
To and fro	up and down, backwards and forwards

Rule (10) : The, he तथा who pronouns से भी Adverbs बनाया जाता है। यहाँ the का अर्थ that होता है।

Pronouns	Place	Motion to	Motion from	Time	Manner
The	there	thither	thence	then	thus
He	here	hither	hence	—	—
Who	where	whither	whence	when	how

Rule (11) : Here, there, where, hither, thence, hence Adverbs के साथ preposition तथा अन्य Adverbs को जोड़कर भी Adverb बनाया जाता है।

Adverbs + Preposition or Adverbs	Adverbs	Hindi Meaning
1. Here		
Here + after	hereafter	अब से
Here + in	herein	इसमें
here + to	hereto	यहाँ तक
Here + fore	herefore	यहाँ से आगे
Here + of	Hereof	इसका
Here + about	Hereabout	यहाँ पास में
Here + with	Herewith	इसके साथ
Here + on/upon	Hereon/upon	इस पर
Here + by	Hereby	इसके द्वारा
Here + at	Hereat	यहाँ पर
2. There		
There + in	therein	उसमें
There + to	thereto	वहाँ तक
There + at	there at	वहाँ पर/उसी कारण से
There + after	Thereafter	तब से/उसके बाद
There + fore	therefore	इसलिए
There + from	therefrom	वहाँ पास में
There + about	thereabout	वहीं पर
There + with	therewith	उसके साथ
There + on	thereon	उसपर
There + upon	thereupon	उसपर/तुरत
There + of	thereof	उसका/उसपर
There + by	thereby	उसके द्वारा
3. Where		
Where + about	whereabout	जिस स्थान के पास
Where + in	wherein	जिस स्थान में
Where + to	whereto	जहाँ तक
Where + fore	wherefore	इस कारण से
Where + at	whereat	जिस स्थान पर
Where + on	whereon	जिस पर
4. Hither		
Hither + to	hitherto	अब तक
5. Thence		
Thence + forth	thence forth	उस समय से आगे
Thence + forward	thenceforward	उस समय से आगे
6. Hence		
Hence + forth	hence forth	इस समय से आगे
Hence + forward	hence forward	इस समय से आगे

Correct Use of Adverbs

A. Use of 'Too'

Rule (1) : Too का प्रयोग 'आवश्यकता से अधिक' (more than required) के अर्थ में bad qualities (बुरे गुणों) को express करने वाले Adjectives के पहले होता है। जैसे—

She was too ugly.
That film was too horrible.
He is too dull.

Note : Too का प्रयोग good qualities (अच्छे गुणों) को express करने वाले Adjectives के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

He was too healthy. (×)
He was very healthy. (✓)
She is too happy. (×)
She is very happy. (✓)

Rule (2) : Subject + verb + too + Adjective + to + V¹ के Structure (बनावट) में too के बाद good or bad qualities को express करने वाले Adjectives का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
The news was too good to be true.
He was too weak to walk.

B. Use of 'Very'

Rule (1) : very का प्रयोग अत्यंत/बहुत के अर्थ में good or bad qualities को express करने वाले positive degree के Adjective के पहले होता है। जैसे—

She is very beautiful.
He was very dull.
This sum is very difficult.
That sum was very easy.
Suman is very intelligent.

Rule (2) : The + very + superlative degree का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He was the very best player. (✓)
He was very the best player. (×)

Note : लेकिन very + the + superlative degree का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Rule (3) : very का प्रयोग present participle के पहले होता है। जैसे—

It is a very interesting story. (✓)
P.P.

It is a much interesting story. (×)

Note : (i) Present participle के पहले much का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

(ii) Present participle का अर्थ M.V¹ + ing होता है

Rule (4) : very का प्रयोग passive voice के sentence में past participle (M.V³) के पहले होता है। जैसे—

He was very pleased to see his beloved. (✓)
He was much pleased to see his beloved (×)

Note : Passive voice के Sentence में past participle के पहले much का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Rule (5) : जब Pleased का प्रयोग glad/happy के अर्थ में होता है तो इसके पहले very का प्रयोग होता है न कि much का। जैसे—

He was very pleased to see her.

अर्थ—He was very happy / glad to see her.

Rule (6) : जब past participle का प्रयोग gradable Adjective के रूप में होता है तो इसके पहले very का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। जैसे—

It was a very shocked expression.
She looked very surprised.
It was a very frightened animal.

Note : कुछ Adjectives के पहले Too or very दोनों का प्रयोग होता है लेकिन दोनों के अर्थ में फर्क होता है। Too, undesirable (अवांछित/अइच्छित) का अर्थ रखता है। जबकि very, desirable (वांछित/इच्छित) का अर्थ रखता है।

Too + Adjective**Very + Adjective**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. He is too tall.
वह इतना ज्यादा लंबा है जितना नहीं होना चाहिए। | 1. He is very tall.
वह बहुत लंबा है। |
| 2. She is too slim.
वह इतना ज्यादा दुबली-पतली है जितना नहीं होना चाहिए। | 2. She is very slim.
वह बहुत दुबली-पतली है। |
| 3. It is too cold.
इतना ज्यादा ठंडा है जितना नहीं होना चाहिए। | 3. It is very cold.
बहुत ठंडा है। |

C. Use of 'Much'

Rule (1): Much का प्रयोग 'बहुत' के अर्थ में comparative degree के Adjective के पहले होता है। जैसे—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| She is much more beautiful than her sister. | (✓) |
| She is very more beautiful than her sister. | (×) |
| The air is much hotter today than yesterday. | (✓) |
| The air is very hotter today than yesterday. | (×) |

Note: (i) very का प्रयोग comparative degree के पहले नहीं होता है।

(ii) very much का प्रयोग comparative degree के पहले होता है। जैसे—

- He is very much better than you.
Gangadhar is very much wiser than Gajadhar.

Rule (2): Much + the + superlative degree का प्रयोग होता है।

- जैसे—
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| He is much the tallest boy. | (✓) |
| He is the much tallest boy. | (×) |
| She was much the wisest woman. | (✓) |
| She was the much wisest woman. | (×) |

Note: The + Much + superlative degree का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Rule (3): Much का प्रयोग Past participle के पहले होता है।

- जैसे—
- | | |
|--|-----|
| He was much annoyed at your behaviour. | (✓) |
| He was very annoyed at your behaviour. | (×) |

Note: (i) very का प्रयोग सामान्यतः Past participle के पहले नहीं होता है।

(ii) very much का प्रयोग past participle के पहले होता है। जैसे—

- He was very much admired.

Rule (4): Much का प्रयोग verb को modify करने के लिए होता है, न कि very का। जैसे—

- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| He likes it much. | (✓) |
| He likes it very. | (×) |

Note: Very much का प्रयोग verb की विशेषता (modify) बताने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

- I love you very much.
I thank you very much.

D. Use of 'Too much'

Rule (1): Too much में 'Too'— Adverb है तथा 'much'— Adjective है। इसका प्रयोग noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| He has too much difficulty. | (✓) |
| He has much too difficulty. | (×) |

Note: Much too का प्रयोग noun के पहले नहीं होता है।

E. Use of 'Much Too'

Rule (1): Much Too में 'Much'— Adverb है तथा Too भी Adverb है। इसका प्रयोग Adjective के पहले होता है। जैसे—

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| He is much too jealous. | (✓) |
| He is too much jealous. | (×) |
| It is much too painful. | (✓) |
| It is too much painful. | (×) |

Note: Too much का प्रयोग Adjective के पहले नहीं होता है।

F. Use of 'Only Too'

Rule (1): Only too का प्रयोग 'बहुत (very)' के अर्थ में good or bad qualities (अच्छे या बुरे गुणों) को express करने वाले Adjectives के पहले होता है। जैसे—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| Rima is only too beautiful. | (✓) |
| अर्थ—Rima is very beautiful. | |
| Rima is too only beautiful. | (×) |
| My father-in-law is only too unhappy. | (✓) |
| अर्थ—My father-in-law is very unhappy. | |
| My father-in-law is too only unhappy. | (×) |

G. Use of 'None Too'

Rule (1): None too का प्रयोग 'बहुत नहीं' (not very) के अर्थ में good or bad qualities (अच्छे या बुरे गुणों) को express करने वाले Adjective के पहले होता है। जैसे—

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| He is none too good. | (✓) |
| अर्थ—He is not very good. | |
| He is too none good. | (×) |
| You are none too bad. | (✓) |
| अर्थ—You are not very bad. | |
| You are too none bad. | (×) |

H. Use of 'Enough'

Rule (1): Enough का प्रयोग 'बहुत काफी' के अर्थ में Positive degree के Adjective या Adverb के बाद होता है जिसको यह modify (विशेषता) करता है। जैसे—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| Archana is <u>beautiful</u> <u>enough</u> to attract the young. | (✓) |
| Adj. Adv | |
| Archana is enough beautiful to attract the young. | (×) |
| He runs <u>fast</u> <u>enough</u> to win the race. | (✓) |
| Adv Adv | |
| He runs enough fast to win the race. | (×) |

Rule (2): Enough का प्रयोग 'पर्याप्त' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

- Have you got enough bread?
There is enough salt in the dish.

Rule (3): यदि noun के बाद Infinitive (to + V¹) या for + noun/pronoun का प्रयोग हो तो noun के बाद enough का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- I have time enough to take rest.
We have got food enough for five persons.

Rule (4): Enough of का प्रयोग Noun के पहले होता है तथा noun के पहले जरूरत के मुताबिक determiners जैसे—the, this, that, my, your, such ... etc का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

- She could not answer enough of the questions.
Have you got enough of such mangoes?

I. Use of 'Quite'

Rule (1): Quite का प्रयोग पूर्णतः, सर्वथा, कुछ हद तक तथा 'पूरी तरह से' (completely, altogether, to a certain extent, wholly and entirely) के अर्थ में पूर्णता के भाव देने वाले Adjective के पहले होता है। जैसे—

- I quite agree with you on this point.
It is quite warm today.

I hope you are quite happy here.

Oh! that's quite all right.

कोई बात नहीं, सब ठीक है।

He was quite ready.

Rule (2) : Quite का प्रयोग 'बहुत' (very) के अर्थ में past participle के पहले होता है। जैसे—

He was quite tired.

She is quite delighted.

Note : Strong Adjectives or other Adjectives के पहले भी Quite का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Suman is quite extraordinary.

It is quite cool today.

J. Use of 'Still'

Rule (1) : Still का प्रयोग गतिरहित, मौन, चुपचाप तथा शांत (motionless, calm and quiet) के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He lay still on the carpet.

Adj.

Rule (2) : Still का प्रयोग 'शांत करना', 'समझा-बुझाकर रोकना' (quieten/restrain) के अर्थ में verb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

She stilled the weeping child.

Rule (3) : Still का प्रयोग 'सन्नाटा' (deep silence) के अर्थ में noun के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The thief entered the house in the still of the night.

Rule (4) : Still का प्रयोग 'अबतक' तथा 'अब भी' (even now) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Affirmative तथा Interrogative sentence में Auxiliary verbs के बाद तथा Main verb के पहले होता है। जैसे—

He is still unwell.

She still lives in Delhi. } Affirmative sentence

Is he still weeping ?

Are you still waiting for me ? } Interrogative Sentence

Rule (5) : Still का प्रयोग 'फिर भी' (nevertheless) के अर्थ में भी होता है। जैसे—

It was futile (व्यर्थ/बेकार), still they fought.

Rule (6) : Still का प्रयोग negative action (नकारात्मक कार्य) को Emphatic (जोरदार) बनाने के लिए Negative Sentence में होता है।

जैसे—

Avinash still does not like her.

K. Use of 'Yet'

Rule (1) : Yet का प्रयोग 'अबतक' अर्थात् 'बोलने के समय तक' (up to the moment/time of speaking) के अर्थ में Interrogative तथा Negative Sentence में verb के बाद या verb + object के बाद होता है।

(A) Interrogative sentence :

Do you feel any better yet ?

Has the taxi arrived yet ?

Is the taxi here yet ?

(B) Negative Sentence :

I haven't finished my thesis yet.

He has not come yet.

You have not returned my notebook yet.

Note : Yet का प्रयोग present or present perfect tense में होता है न कि Past Tense में। जैसे—

The postman did not come yet. (×)

The postman has not come yet. (✓)

Did the postman come yet ? (×)

Has the postman come yet ? (✓)

L. Use of 'Always'

Rule (1) : Always का प्रयोग all the time, everytime, at all times (हमेशा, सदा, सदैव) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Main verb के पहले तथा Auxiliary verbs के बाद होता है। जैसे—

He always goes to work by train.

The sun always sets in the west.

He is always ready.

Note : Auxiliary verb तथा Main verb दोनों का प्रयोग होने पर, Always का प्रयोग Auxiliary verb तथा Main verb के बीच में होता है। जैसे—

I have always helped you.

He has always told me a story.

Rule (2) : Always का प्रयोग 'बार-बार', 'बारंबार' (again and again/repeatedly) के अर्थ में झल्लाहट तथा नापसंदगी को express करने के लिए Continuous Tense में होता है। जैसे—

Are you always quarrelling with your brother ?

My servant was always demanding money.

Note : Almost, nearly, not, Adverbs का प्रयोग Always के पहले किया जा सकता है या हो सकता है। जैसे—

He is not always at home on Sundays.

I am nearly always at my residence in the morning.

M. Use of 'Ever'

Rule (1) : Ever का प्रयोग 'कभी भी', 'किसी भी समय' (at any time) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Negative तथा Interrogative sentence में होता है। जैसे—

Nothing ever happens in this village. -Negative

Have you ever been to Nepal ? -Interrogative

Rule (2) : Ever का प्रयोग comparative or superlative degree के बाद होता है। जैसे—

He is crying louder than ever. C.d

This is the best picture that I have ever seen. S.d

Rule (3) : Ever का प्रयोग at anytime before now / then के अर्थ में verb के साथ Present Perfect or Past Perfect Tense में होता है। जैसे—

It's one of the nicest houses that I've ever seen.

Rule (4) : Interrogative words (I.W.) के बाद ever का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

I. W. + Ever

Hindi meaning

Whatever (adj)

जो कुछ भी; किसी भी प्रकार का, सबका सब; सारा; चाहे किसी भी प्रकार का

Whatever (pron)

कुछ परवाह नहीं कि, सारा, तमाम जो चाहे, सब कुछ जो

Whatsoever (adj)

जैसा भी, जो कुछ भी, किसी तरह का हो,

Whatsoever (pron)

जो कुछ

Whatsoever (adv)

किसी भी तरह का कुछ नहीं

Wherever (pron)

जहाँ कहीं

Wherever (conj)

चाहे जहाँ

Wherever (adv)

कहाँ से

Wheresoever (conj)

जहाँ कहीं

Whenever (conj)

चाहे कभी; जब चाहे; किसी भी अवसर पर

Whenever (adv)

कब

Whenssoever (conj/adv)

जब भी, जिस समय भी,

Whencesoever (conj)

जहाँ कहीं से, जिस किसी जगह से, जहाँ से भी

Whichever (adj/pron)

कोई भी, चाहे कोई सी भी

Whichsoever (pron/adj)

जो कोई

Whoever (pron)	जो कोई भी, जो भी, कोई भी व्यक्ति
Whomever (pron)	जो कोई, जो भी
Whomsoever (pron)	जिस किसी को भी
However (adv)	कुछ भी हो; यद्यपि; कितना भी
Howsoever (adv)	कुछ भी; यद्यपि; कितना भी
However (conj)	तथापि; बहरहाल

Rule (5) : Ever का प्रयोग सदा/सदैव/हमेशा के अर्थ में phrases में भी होता है। जैसे—

forever	Ever since
ever after	yours ever

Note : उपरोक्त phrases का प्रयोग सामान्यतः letter के last में होता है।

Rule (6) : कभी-कभी ever का प्रयोग सदा/सदैव/हमेशा के अर्थ में Adjective तथा participle के साथ होता है। जैसे—

Evergreen trees	His ever-loving wife
His ever-open mouth	An ever-increasing debt

N. Use of 'Ago'

Rule (1) : Ago का प्रयोग अतीत काल में, पहले, पूर्व (past, gone by) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Past Tense में होता है। न कि Present Perfect Tense में जैसे—

I came to Patna exactly eighteen years ago.	(√)
I have come to Patna exactly eighteen years ago.	(×)
The train left a few minutes ago.	(√)
The train has left a few minutes ago.	(×)

Note : दूसरे शब्दों में Time expressing words + ago का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He went to Mumbai before five years ago.	(×)
He went to Mumbai five years ago.	(√)
The accident happened at ten years ago.	(×)
The accident happened ten years ago.	(√)
I came to Delhi in two years ago.	(×)
I came to Delhi two years ago.	(√)
I started learning English since two years ago.	(×)
I started learning English two years ago.	(√)

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में Time expressing words + ago के पहले before, at, in, तथा since का प्रयोग हुआ है जो गलत है। अर्थात् Time expressing words + ago के पहले prepositions जैसे— before, at, in, since etc. का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Rule (2) : Ago के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है न कि since का जैसे—

It was five years ago that my grandfather died.	(√)
It was five years ago since my grandfather died.	(×)

Note : (i) लेकिन Ago का प्रयोग नहीं होने पर since का प्रयोग होता है न कि that का। जैसे—

It is five years since my grandfather died.	(√)
It is five years that my grandfather died.	(×)

अर्थात् It + is + Time expressing words + Since + clause का प्रयोग होता है।

(ii) Back का प्रयोग ago के अर्थ में या ago की जगह किया जा सकता है। जैसे—

I met him some years back.
कुछ वर्ष पूर्व उनसे मेरी मुलाकात हुई।

O. Use of 'Before'

Rule (1) : Before का प्रयोग पहले, अतीत काल में तथा पहले से ही (at an earlier time, in the past, already or at any time before now) के अर्थ में Adverb of time के रूप में सामान्यतः Present Perfect Tense में होता है। जैसे—

I have done this work before.

I have seen this film before.
Have you ever been here before ?

Rule (2) : Before का प्रयोग before then or a time in the past के अर्थ में Simple Past Tense में होता है। जैसे—

I went to the airport last Monday to meet my friend before.
I saw him last Friday in Mumbai and two days before in Patna.
I never before saw such a dreadful sight.

Rule (3) : Before का प्रयोग past में किसी समय से पहले के अर्थ में Past Perfect Tense में भी होता है। जैसे—

He said that he had come back from his village two days before. (√)
He said that he had come back from his village two days ago. (×)

Note : उपरोक्त वाक्य में before की जगह ago का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता है।

Rule (4) : Before का प्रयोग 'उस समय से पूर्व' (previous to the time when) के अर्थ में conjunction of time के रूप में दो sentences को जोड़ने के लिए Simple Present तथा Simple Past Tense में होता है जैसे—

The crops will have dried before the rain falls.
The patient had died before the doctor came.
You must learn your lesson before you leave the class.

Rule (5) : Before का प्रयोग आगे/पहले (earlier than) के अर्थ में preposition के रूप में point of time के पहले होता है। जैसे—

I reached home before 7 o'clock.
You must go there before Monday.

Rule (6) : Before का प्रयोग 'सामने' (in front of) के अर्थ में Preposition के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The accused stood before the judge.
He stood before me.

Rule (7) : Before का प्रयोग 'उपस्थिति में' (in the presence of) के अर्थ में preposition के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He was brought before the teacher.

Rule (8) : Before का प्रयोग 'विचाराधीन' (under the consideration) के अर्थ में preposition के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The case is before the court.

Rule (9) : Before का प्रयोग 'पहले' (ahead of) के अर्थ में preposition के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

C comes before D in the alphabet.

Note : Ago और Before में फर्क : Present time में किसी चीज की गिनती करके past time की ओर जाते हैं तो ago का प्रयोग होता है। लेकिन past time के ही किसी बिन्दु से past time के ही दूसरे बिन्दु तक गिनती करके जाते हैं तो Before का प्रयोग होता है।

P. Use of 'Since'

Rule (1) : Since का प्रयोग 'तब से अबतक', 'तब और अब के बीच' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Present Perfect Tense में Sentence के last में होता है। जैसे—

He left school in 1986, I have not seen him since.
She went to Mumbai last year and has written to her sister several times since.

Q. Use of 'Ever Since'

Rule (1) : Ever since का प्रयोग 'तब से अबतक सदा' या तभी से (from then / from sometime in the past up to now) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में present perfect Tense में sentence के last में होता है। जैसे—

I first read it five years ago and have remembered it ever since.

My brother-in-law went to Mumbai in 2005 and has lived there ever since.

R. Use of 'Sometimes'

Rule (1) : Sometimes का प्रयोग 'कभी-कभी' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Sometimes my father gets angry. (✓)
Sometime my father gets angry. (×)

Note : Sometime का प्रयोग 'कुछ समय/काल' के अर्थ में noun के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

I stayed at Darbhanga for sometime. (✓)
I stayed at Darbhanga for sometimes. (×)

S. Use of 'Of Course'

Rule (1) : Of course का प्रयोग सचमुच, निःसन्देह, वस्तुतः, अवश्यमेव के अर्थ में तब होता है जब एक Action के फलस्वरूप कोई दूसरा Action हो। जैसे—

His father died; of course he is sorry.
Prolonged (दीर्घकालीन/लम्बी) illness has made my mother-in-law very weak of course.

T. Use of 'Hard'

Rule (1) : Hard का प्रयोग, 'सम्पूर्ण ताकत के साथ', पूरी शक्ति से, उत्साह के साथ (with all one's force, energy or vigour) के अर्थ में Adverb of manner के रूप में Main Verb के बाद होता है। जैसे—

Our team played hard in Pakistan.
I tried hard to succeed.

Note : Hard का प्रयोग सख्त, ठोस, कठोर, कठिन (firm, solid, difficult) के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

These are hard words for beginners.
Hard work brings success.

U. Use of 'Hardly'

Rule (1) : Hardly का प्रयोग मुश्किल से, कदाचित, शायद ही कभी, असंभाव्य, क़रता से (scarcely, almost not, unlikely, severely) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Main verb के पहले होता है। जैसे—

My mother is hardly fifty.
मेरी माँ मुश्किल से पचास वर्ष की है।
She hardly gets up before sunrise.
वह शायद ही कभी सूर्योदय से पहले उठती है।
You can hardly expect me to lend you money again.
He has been hardly treated.

Note : (i) Hardy का प्रयोग साहसी, वीर, निर्भीक के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

A few hardy men reached the top of the mountain.

(ii) He works hard का अर्थ 'वह उत्साह के साथ काम/परिश्रम करता है' होता है जबकि He hardly works का अर्थ 'वह मुश्किल से परिश्रम/काम करता है' होता है। Hardly—negative meaning (नकारात्मक अर्थ) रखता है। अतः hard तथा hardly का प्रयोग एक दूसरे के बदले नहीं किया जा सकता है।

V. Use of 'Fairly'

Rule (1) : Fairly का प्रयोग सामान्यतः सामान्य मात्रा में, न ज्यादा न कम (at a moderate degree/ moderately) के अर्थ में good qualities को express करने वाले Adjectives के पहले होता है। जैसे—

He is fairly hopeful.
The man is fairly well.

W. Use of 'Rather'

Rule (1) : Rather का प्रयोग 'सामान्य मात्रा में', 'न ज्यादा न कम' के अर्थ में bad qualities को express करने वाले Adjectives के पहले होता है। जैसे—

He was rather hopeless.
She is rather ill.

Note : Fairly तथा Rather में फर्क :

Fairly	Rather
1. Fairly pleasant (वांछनीय) meaning रखता है।	1. Rather unpleasant (अवांछनीय) meaning रखता है।
2. Fairly के बाद 'Too' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।	2. Rather के बाद 'too' का प्रयोग होता है।
3. Fairly + Adjective + noun के पहले A का प्रयोग होता है।	3. Rather + Adjective + noun के पहले A का प्रयोग होता है। लेकिन Rather + a/an + Adjective + Noun का प्रयोग भी होता है।

जैसे—

A fairly lovely girl. (✓)
A rather lovely girl. (×)
Fairly a lovely girl. (×)
A rather difficult problem. (✓)
A fairly difficult problem. (×)
Rather a difficult problem. (✓)
Fairly too wise. (×)
Fairly wise. (✓)
Rather too unwise. (✓)
Rather unwise. (×)

X. Use of 'Late'

Rule : Late का प्रयोग देर करके/से, उचित समय के बाद/नियत समय के बाद (After the usual time) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The Rajdhani Express comes late—Present tense
The Rajdhani Express came late—Past tense
The Rajdhani Express will come late—Future Tense

Note : (i) Late at night का प्रयोग होता है न कि Late night तथा Late in the night का। जैसे—

My wife often watches television until late night. (×)
My wife often watches television until late in the night. (×)
My wife often watches television until late at night. (✓)

(ii) Late का प्रयोग 'देर से', अंत में/आखिर में, हाल का, (after the right time, in time, recent) के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The Taj Express is late by ten minutes.
He met her in the late afternoon.
We have seen the late political developments in Bihar.

(iii) Late का प्रयोग 'पिछला' (former, recent and still living) अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Mr. Atal Bihari Bajpayi was the late Prime Minister of India.

(iv) Late का प्रयोग 'पिछला' (former, recent and not now living) के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Sarita was his late wife.

(v) Late की जगह lately का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Y. Use of 'Lately'

Rule : Lately का प्रयोग 'हाल में' (in recent times) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Present Perfect Tense के Interrogative तथा Negative Sentence में होता है। जैसे—

Interrogative

Negative

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Have you seen the film lately ? | 1. No, I have not seen the film lately. |
| 2. Have you been to Patna lately ? | 2. No, I have not been to Patna lately. |
| 3. Have you seen her lately ? | 3. No, I have not seen her lately. |

Z. Use of 'Recently'

Rule : Recently का प्रयोग 'थोड़े समय पूर्व का'/'हाल ही में', (not long ago/in recent times) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Present perfect tense तथा Simple Past Tense में होता है। जैसे—

Have you visited the Taj Mahal recently ?

Recently someone told me that the fire was caused by a cigarette.

Note : Present Perfect Tense में lately तथा recently का प्रयोग एक दूसरे के बदले होता है। लेकिन Simple Past Tense में Recently का प्रयोग होता है। न कि lately का। यही lately तथा recently में फर्क है। जैसे—

Have you visited the Taj Mahal lately ? (✓)

Lately someone told me that the fire was caused by a cigarette. (×)

A. Use of 'Already'

Rule : Already का प्रयोग 'पहले से ही, इससे पहले ही तथा वर्णित या सोचे हुए समय से पहले (Previously / Prior to or at some specified or implied time) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में सामान्यतः Present Perfect Tense में होता है। जैसे—

He has already learnt his lesson.

She has already finished her task.

Have you already met the Police Inspector ?

Note : (i) Not + already का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। इसके बदले not + yet का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

The new shop has not been opened already. (×)

The new shop has not been opened yet. (✓)

(ii) All ready दो अलग-अलग शब्द से बना है इसलिए इसका अलग-अलग अर्थ होता है जैसे—

Are you all ready ? (✓)

क्या आप सब तैयार हैं ?

Are you already ? (×)

B. Use of 'Almost'

Rule (1) : Almost का प्रयोग 'लगभग', 'करीब-करीब', 'प्रायः सब' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Progress (प्रगति/उन्नति) को Express करने के लिए किया जाता है। इसका प्रयोग Just (ठीक) उस word के पहले होता है जिसको यह modify करता है। जैसे—

Nilu has almost finished her homework.

My job takes me to almost every part of the world.

Our publisher is almost ready to go to Darbhanga.

Rule (2) : Almost का प्रयोग negative verb के साथ होता है न कि hardly का। जैसे—

I was feeling so tired that I almost didn't come.

C. Use of 'Nearly'

Rule (1) : Nearly का प्रयोग 'लगभग', 'करीब-करीब' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में progress (प्रगति/उन्नति) को express करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

He is nearly ready to come here.

There are nearly twenty students in the class.

It is nearly ten o' clock.

Note : (i) 'लगभग'/'करीब-करीब' के अर्थ में almost तथा nearly का प्रयोग बिना किसी अंतर का होता है।

(ii) Almost तथा Nearly में फर्क :

Almost

Nearly

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Almost का प्रयोग विचारों की समानता बताने के लिए होता है। जैसे—He is almost like a teacher to me. (✓) | 1. Nearly का प्रयोग 'लक्ष्य की ओर प्रगति' या 'किसी संख्या से नजदीकी बताने के लिए होता है। जैसे—He has nearly ten boys. (✓) |
| 2. Almost का प्रयोग never, no body, no one, nothing, anybody, anyone, any thing, none के पहले होता है। जैसे—He has almost nothing to eat. (✓) | 2. जबकि Nearly का प्रयोग never, nobody, no one, nothing, anybody, any one, anything, none के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—He has nearly nothing to eat. (×) |

D. Use of 'Most'

Rule (1) : Most का प्रयोग 'बहुत अधिक' (very much) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The person I like most is my father. (✓)

The person I like mostly is my father. (×)

What is worrying you most ? (✓)

What is worrying you mostly ? (×)

Rule (2) : Most का प्रयोग many / much के superlative degree के Adjective के रूप में सर्वाधिक/अधिकतम (In greatest degree, number or quantity) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

I did the most I could.

The Red Fort is the most beautiful Fort in India.

Rule (3) : Most का प्रयोग ज्यादातर/अधिकतर के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Most Politicians pretend to be what they are not.

Rule (4) : Most का प्रयोग 'प्रचुरतम मात्रा' (the greatest amount) के अर्थ में noun के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He had the most to lose and the least to gain.

Rule (5) : Most का प्रयोग 'अधिकांश भाग, सर्वाधिक संख्या' के अर्थ में pronoun के रूप में singular or plural number में (अर्थात् दोनों नम्बर में) होता है। जैसे—

Most of the boys talked freely.

Note :

Phrases

Hindi Meaning

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. At the most | अधिक से अधिक, ज्यादा से ज्यादा, अधिकतम |
| 2. For the most part | मुख्यतया, बहुधा, प्रायः |
| 3. Most of | अधिकांश |
| 4. The most | अधिकतम, उच्चतम, सर्वोच्च |
| 5. To make the most of something | किसी-चीज का अच्छे से अच्छा उपयोग करना |

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

1. I can lend you my book for a week at the most.
2. At the most he might earn Rs 400 a week.
3. He is the most. (वह सर्वोच्च है।)
4. I saw the most. (मैंने सबसे अधिक देखा।)
5. Don't cry for more, make the most of what you have.

E. Use of 'Mostly'

Rule (1) : Mostly का प्रयोग अधिकतर, बहुधा, मुख्यतः के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में है। जैसे—

He is mostly absent. (✓)

He is most absent. (✗)

Note : Mostly का प्रयोग all, every, everyone ... etc. के पहले नहीं होता है, बल्कि almost/nearly का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

We see each other mostly everyday. (✗)

We see each other almost everyday. (✓)

Mostly every family has a television. (✗)

Nearly every family has a television. (✓)

F. Use of 'Just'

Rule (1) : Just का प्रयोग 'बिल्कुल अभी-अभी', 'एक क्षण पहले', 'थोड़ी देर पहले' (to indicate an immediate past, a moment ago, a short time ago) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Present Perfect Tense में होता है। जैसे—

My son has just left for school.

He has just arrived here.

Rule (2) : Just का प्रयोग ठीक/सही (exactly) के अर्थ में adverb के रूप में noun, noun phrase, noun clause, adjective, adverb तथा prepositional phrase के पहले simple present or simple past tense में होता है। जैसे—

It is just four o'clock.

This is just what I need.

It was just nine o'clock that the dacoits entered his house.

Rule (3) : Just as का प्रयोग 'वैसा ही', 'ठीक उसी समय', 'बिल्कुल उसी समय' (exactly as, the same as, at the same moment as) के अर्थ में भी Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

It is just as I thought.

Just as I arrived, they all left the room.

Rule (4) : Just का प्रयोग 'समान रूप से', 'उसी के समान', के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Shobhana is just as beautiful as her mother.

Rule (5) : Just का प्रयोग 'थोड़ी देर पहले' या 'कुछ ही देर पहले' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में simple past tense में भी होता है। जैसे—

I just met him in the market.

I just saw them in the library.

Rule (6) : Just का प्रयोग 'इसी या उसी क्षण', 'अभी', 'तुरन्त' (at this or that moment, now, immediately) के अर्थ में present तथा past continuous tense में होता है। जैसे—

He is just finishing his speech.

He was just leaving the class.

Note : Just about or going to do something का प्रयोग nearest future में 'कुछ होने ही वाला है या होने जा रहा है' के अर्थ में present तथा past continuous tense में होता है। जैसे—

I was just about to tell you when you interrupted.

The clock is just going to strike ten.

Rule (7) : Just का प्रयोग 'सिर्फ/केवल' (simply, only, merely) के अर्थ में भी होता है। जैसे—

Just wait and see what happens.

I have come here just to see you.

Rule (8) : Just का प्रयोग पूरी तौर से (absolutely) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

The concert (संगीत) was just splendid (शानदार).

G. Use of 'Just now'

Rule (1) : Just now का प्रयोग 'इस क्षण' 'इस समय तो', 'इसी समय', (at this moment, at this very moment) के अर्थ में simple present tense में होता है। जैसे—

I am busy just now.

Ask him to meet me just now.

Rule (2) : Just now का प्रयोग 'कुछ क्षण पहले'/'एक क्षण पहले' (a moment ago/a few moments ago) के अर्थ में Simple Past Tense में होता है। जैसे—

He arrived just now. He rang up just now.

Note : (i) Just about का प्रयोग 'करीब-करीब' (almost/very nearly) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

I have met just about everyone.

(ii) Just about का प्रयोग अनुमानतः (approximately) के अर्थ में भी होता है। जैसे—

They should be leaving just about now.

(iii) Just in case का प्रयोग 'एहतियात के तौर पर' (by way of precaution) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

The sun is shining, but I'll take an umbrella just in case.

(iv) Just like that का प्रयोग 'अकस्मात/एकाएक' (suddenly) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

He walked out on his wife just like that.

(v) Just the same का प्रयोग 'एक से', 'समान' तथा यद्यपि/फिर भी के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

Are these two pictures not just the same?

There are no clouds, but I'll take an umbrella just the same.

H. Use of 'Justly'

Rule : Justly का प्रयोग In accordance with justice or the law (न्याय/कानून के अनुसार/ठीक ढंग से) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He was justly punished for his crimes.

Note : Just का प्रयोग 'इंसाफपसंद', 'न्यायोचित', 'वैध', 'उचित', 'सही', 'ठीक', 'न्यायसंगत' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में भी होता है। जैसे—

He was a just king.

He was fighting for a just cause.

It was a just claim of his share in property.

It is just to everybody.

It is a just opinion.

I. Use of 'Soon'

Rule (1) : Soon का प्रयोग 'अल्प समय में', 'जल्दी', 'तुरत', 'अब से थोड़ी देर बाद' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में future action को express करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

I shall be back soon.

Come soon.

She will not come soon.

Note : (i) As soon as का प्रयोग ज्योंहि (no later than) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

He started as soon as he received the telegram.

(ii) Sooner or later का प्रयोग 'आज नहीं तो कल' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

One day sooner or later he will feel his responsibility.

- (iii) Soon after का प्रयोग 'थोड़ी देर बाद' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—
She came to see him soon after she arrived.
She will come to see him soon after she arrives.

Rule (2) : Soon का प्रयोग 'किसी खास समय के तुरंत बाद' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Past Tense के sentences में होता है। जैसे—

The Principal pressed the bell and the peon soon appeared.

J. Use of 'Slowly'

Rule : Slowly का प्रयोग धीरे-धीरे के अर्थ में Quickly के Opposite word तथा Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Mohan is reading the book slowly.

मोहन पुस्तक धीरे-धीरे पढ़ रहा है अर्थात् मोहन की आवाज तो तेज है पर पढ़ने की गति धीमी है।

K. Use of 'Lowly'

Rule : Lowly का प्रयोग धीमे-धीमे के अर्थ में loudly के opposite word तथा Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Mohan is reading the book lowly

मोहन पुस्तक धीमे-धीमे पढ़ रहा है अर्थात् मोहन की आवाज धीमी है जिससे वह सुनाई नहीं पड़ती।

L. Use of 'Early'

Rule (1) : Early का प्रयोग 'निर्धारित या उम्मीद किये हुए समय से पहले' (before the expected time) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The Superfast Express arrived ten minutes early today.
He will come early today.

Rule (2) : Early का प्रयोग 'A period of time के प्रारंभ में' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He goes to bed early. I get up early.

Note : (i) Early का प्रयोग 'आरम्भिक', 'शुरु का', 'जल्दी', 'शीघ्र भविष्य में जल्दी होने वाला', 'निर्धारित समय से पहले होने वाला' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He is an early riser.

I look forward to an early reply from her.

It is an early train.

It was an early dinner.

(ii) The early bird catches the worm एक proverb है इसका अर्थ 'शीघ्र प्रयास करने वाले की कार्य पूरा करने की संभावना अधिक होती है, (The person who tries will probably succeed) होता है।

M. Use of 'Also'

Rule (1) : Also का प्रयोग 'भी' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में किसी clause or sentence के बीच में तथा उस word के बाद होता है जिसको यह modify करता है। जैसे—

I also beat my servant.

मैंने भी अपने नौकर को पीटा अर्थात् अन्य व्यक्तियों ने भी उसे पीटा।

I beat also my servant

मैंने अपने-नौकर को पीटा और अन्य तरीके से भी उसे दंडित किया।

I beat my servant also.

मैंने अपने नौकर को भी पीटा अर्थात् अन्य व्यक्तियों को भी पीटा।

Rule (2) : Also का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में not only .. but also (केवल .. ही नहीं बल्कि) के Structure (बनावट) में होता है। जैसे—

He not only broke the pen but also threw it away.

Not only does he speak well but he writes well also.

Note : Also का प्रयोग Sentence के स्टार्टिंग (प्रारंभ) में भी होता है। इस case में Also के बाद comma (,) का प्रयोग होता है तथा यह whole sentence को refer करता है। जैसे—

This is a good book, but is not bulky, Also, it costs much.

ध्यान दें : इस प्रकार के Sentence में it also costs much का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

N. Use of 'Even'

Rule (1) : Even का प्रयोग 'फिर भी/ तो भी' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Auxiliary verbs के बाद या Intransitive forms of be (जैसे—*is, are, am, was, were*) के बाद होता है। इसका प्रयोग subject के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

She has lost her purse. She has even lost her watch.

This woman is rude to everybody, she is even rude to her husband.

इस प्रकार के Sentence में even she has lost her watch तथा even she is rude to her husband का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि even का प्रयोग subject के पहले नहीं होता है।

Rule (2) : Even का प्रयोग 'एक सा', 'नियमित', 'संतुलित', 'चिकना', 'समतल', 'सम संख्या', 'एक रूप/गुण/स्वभाव/कार्य का', 'शांत', 'परिमाण में समान', 'पक्षपातरहित' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

This is an even surface.

His work is not very even.

2, 4, 6, 8 are even numbers.

They are even.

He is a man of even temper.

It is an even contest.

Note : (i) Even का प्रयोग 'एक-सा करना', 'समान करना', 'चिकना बनाना', 'संतुलित करना', 'समतल हो जाना' के अर्थ में verb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He evened a board with a plane.

I evened up my accounts.

The racing roads evened before the race.

(ii) Even if/Even though or even when का प्रयोग 'ऐसा होने पर भी', 'चाहे' के अर्थ में Sentence or clause के स्टार्टिंग (प्रारंभ) में होता है। अर्थात् Subordinate clause को Introduce करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

Even if I have to walk all the way in rain, I will go there.

I like her even though she is so haughty.

Even if I become a rich man, I shall never be proud of wealth or power.

I shall go out, even if it rains today.

Even when I go to bed early, I'm still tired in the morning.

इस प्रकार के Sentences में सिर्फ Even का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—
Even I go to bed early, I'm still tired in the morning (×)

Rule (3) : Even का प्रयोग a danger of confusion को express करने वाले word or phrase के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Many people think that it shows in Norway even in the summer. (✓)

Many people think that it shows in Norway in the summer. (×)

O. Use of 'Else'

Rule (1) : Else का प्रयोग 'अलावा', 'दूसरा', 'कोई और' (besides/in addition to) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Did you find anybody else there ?

Have you anything else to do ?

Rule (2) : Else का प्रयोग 'अन्यथा' (otherwise) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Run, else you will be late.

Rule (3) : Else का प्रयोग 'अतिरिक्त', 'अन्य', 'नहीं तो' (other/different) के अर्थ में इन शब्दों के बाद होता है। जैसे—

How, what, where, who, somebody, someone, anybody, anyone, everybody, everyone, something, somewhere, no body, no one etc.

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

If you can't accompany me, I shall ask somebody else.

Would you like to have anything else ?

Where else did you go besides Mumbai ?

Rule (4) : Or else का प्रयोग 'यदि ऐसा नहीं तो' (if not/then) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

Keep quiet or else I won't be able to finish my lesson today.

Rule (5) : Else का प्रयोग 'इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ और' (more; additional) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

What else do you expect from me ?

Note : Else के साथ apostrophe's' [s] का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

My scooter is out of order.

You may take somebody else's scooter or motor cycle.

P. Use of 'Only'

Rule (1) : Only का प्रयोग 'केवल', 'एकमात्र तथा सर्वश्रेष्ठ' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

They were the only visitors there.

He was the only candidate for the post.

Rule (2) : Only का प्रयोग 'सिवाय इसके कि' (except that) के अर्थ में conjunction के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

This book is likely to be very useful, only it's rather expensive.

Rule (3) : Only का प्रयोग 'लेकिन' (with the restriction; but) के अर्थ में conjunction के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

You may visit, only don't stay long.

Rule (4) : Only का प्रयोग 'यद्यपि' (and yet, however) के अर्थ में conjunction के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The apartment is lovely, only I can't afford it.

Rule (5) : Only का प्रयोग उस word or phrase के पहले होता है जिसको यह modify करता है। जैसे—

Mr. Thakur only posted the letter to Mr. Jha.

(=He didn't write it)

Mr. Thakur posted only the letter to Mr. Jha.

(= He didn't post the other letters)

Note : if only का प्रयोग wish (इच्छा) को express करने के लिए एक साथ होता है। कभी-कभी only का प्रयोग Main verb के पहले भी होता है। जैसे—

If only you would stay longer, your English would improve. (✓)

If you would only stay longer, your English would improve. (✓)

If you only would stay longer, your English would improve. (×)

Q. Use of 'Alone'

Rule (1) : Alone का प्रयोग 'अकेले' के अर्थ में Adverb/Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The girl was sitting alone in the room.

Adv.

He lives alone in this house.

I have thought about getting married, but I prefer living alone.

He was alone in his room.

Adj.

R. Use of 'Lonely'

Rule : Lonely का प्रयोग 'अकेला ही', 'बिना किसी साथी के', 'एकाकी', 'दुःखी', 'उदास', 'सुस्त', 'एकान्त', 'सुनसान', 'निर्जन' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

I was very lonely at first but then I made some friends. (✓)

I was very alone at first but then I made some friends (×)

I didn't know anyone in Patna and felt very lonely. (✓)

I didn't know anyone in Patna and felt very alone. (×)

Note : (i) Alone का तात्पर्य without other people around you होता है जबकि lonely का तात्पर्य sad because you are alone and feel that nobody loves you or cares about you. होता है।

(ii) On + possessive adjectives + own का प्रयोग without any one's help or supervision; Independently के अर्थ में होता है। इसके बदले में alone का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Children learn a lot by doing things on their own. (✓)

Children learn a lot by doing things alone. (×)

S. Use of 'There'

Rule (1) : There का प्रयोग उस स्थान पर, वहाँ के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He went there in the evening.

Don't sit there.

Rule (2) : There का प्रयोग sentence के स्टार्टिंग (प्रारंभ) में तथा बाद में आने वाले उद्देश्य को संकेतित करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

There are seven days in a week.

Rule (3) : There का प्रयोग preposition के बाद that place or thing (वह स्थान या वस्तु) को denote करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

Put the bag under there.

Rule (4) : There का प्रयोग verb के पहले verb को emphasis (जोर देना) करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

There goes the last bus.

There stands your walking stick in that corner.

There lies your patient in the operation theatre.

Note : (i)

Phrase	Hindi Meaning
1. All there	सावधान/चौकना
2. So there	किसी इंकार या अवहेलना के पश्चात होने वाला उद्गार
3. Then and there	उसी समय, उसी स्थान पर
4. There and then	तत्काल, उसी समय
(ii) There का प्रयोग Adverb के रूप में होता है तो पहले preposition (to) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—	

My sister often goes to the indoor pool but I do not like going to there. (×)

My sister often goes to the indoor pool but I do not like going there. (✓)

ध्यान दें : लेकिन There के बाद preposition का प्रयोग होता है। तथा वह Adverb होता है। जैसे—

There + Preposition (Adverbs)	Hindi Meaning
1. There by	उस संबंध या सिलसिले में
2. There from	वहाँ से, उससे
3. There in	उसके भीतर/उसमें
4. There in after	पुस्तक या दस्तावेज आदि के बाद वाले भाग में

There + Preposition (Adverbs)**Hindi Meaning**

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 5. There of | उसका/उस स्रोत से |
| 6. There under | उसके नीचे |
| 7. There upon | उस कारण से/ उसके तत्काल बाद |
| 8. There with | उसके साथ/उसके अतिरिक्त |

T. Use of 'Quickly'

Rule : Quickly का प्रयोग 'जल्दी से' (rapidly) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Go there quickly. Do it quickly.

U. Use of 'Scarcely'

Rule : Scarcely का प्रयोग 'मुश्किल से'/'शायद ही' (hardly/barely/not quite) के अर्थ में होता है, जैसे—

There were scarcely a hundred people present.
He has scarcely any money.

Note : (i) Scarcely तथा hardly का प्रयोग any, ever, at all तथा verb—can के साथ होता है। जैसे—

You hardly/scarcely ever read.
The load is so heavy that I can hardly/scarcely lift it.

(ii) Any, ever, at all तथा verb—can के बिना भी hardly/scarcely का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Hardly/scarcely had he reached the station when the train departed.

V. Use of 'Barely'

Rule (1) : Barely का प्रयोग 'मुश्किल से', 'शायद ही कुछ' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He can barely read and write.

Rule (2) : Barely का प्रयोग 'ज्यादा नहीं', 'ठीक' (not more than/only just) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

There are barely twenty girls in the school.
We can barely see it.

W. Use of 'Certainly'

Rule (1) : Certainly का प्रयोग 'निश्चित रूप से', 'यकीन' (undoubtedly/positively) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He will certainly die if he drinks in excess.

Rule (2) : Certainly का प्रयोग किसी question का Answer affirmative sense में देने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

Q. Will you pass me the towel, please?
A. Certainly.

Note : Certainly not का प्रयोग किसी question का Answer negative sense में देने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

Q. Will you lend me your bat?
A. Certainly not.

X. Use of 'Surely'

Rule (1) : Surely का प्रयोग 'निःसन्देह', 'अवश्य' (with certainty) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Main verb के पहले होता है। जैसे—

He has been very irregular, he will surely fail.

Rule (2) : Surely का प्रयोग a strong belief in the truth or likelihood of what you are saying, and of to encourage the listener को express करने के लिए Sentence के स्टार्टिंग (प्रारंभ) में subject के पहले अथवा Sentence के last में होता है। जैसे—

Surely they should have arrived by now.
You don't need to wear a coat in the weather, surely.

Note : 'निश्चित रूप से', 'यकीनन', 'निःसंदेह' तथा 'अवश्य' के अर्थ में surely तथा certainly का प्रयोग एक दूसरे के बदले होता है।

Y. Use of 'Definitely'

Rule (1) : Definitely का प्रयोग A sense of complete certainty about something (निश्चित रूप से) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

This is definitely the best film, she's ever made.

Note : definitely के बदले surely का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

It was an absolutely terrible flight. The next time I go to Delhi, I will definitely go by train. (✓)

It was an absolutely terrible flight. The next time I go to Delhi, I will surely go by train. (x)

Z. Use of 'at Present'

Rule : At present का प्रयोग 'आजकल', 'अब' (now a days, now) के अर्थ में Present Tense में होता है। जैसे—

At present they are preparing for the examination.
He does not need any more at present.

Note : (i) आजकल तथा अब के अर्थ में presently, shortly, directly का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Presently/shortly/directly he is in the bed room. (x)
At present he is in the bed room. (✓)

(ii) Presently/shortly/directly का प्रयोग 'जल्दी/शीघ्र ही', 'बोड़ी देर में' (Soon, in a short time, without delay) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में future Action को express करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

I shall be leaving this house presently/shortly/directly.

(iii) कभी-कभी Presently का प्रयोग 'इन दिनों/इस समय' के अर्थ में भी होता है। जैसे—

The government is presently considering a proposal on job oriented education.

A. Use of 'Shortly'

Rule : Shortly का प्रयोग संक्षेप में या कुछ ही शब्दों में (briefly/in a few words) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Rima answered all the questions shortly.

B. Use of 'Directly'

Rule (1) : Directly का प्रयोग 'सीधे तौर पर' (in a direct manner) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Present, Past तथा Future Tense में होता है। जैसे—

She is looking directly at me.
She was looking directly at me.
She will be looking directly at me.

Rule (2) : Directly का प्रयोग 'तत्काल/फौरन' (at once) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

Come in directly, don't delay.

Rule (3) : Directly का प्रयोग 'क्रमानुसार', 'आगे वाला', 'बिल्कुल समीप' के अर्थ में भी होता है। जैसे—

The car was parked directly behind his truck.

Rule (4) : Directly का प्रयोग 'ज्यों ही', 'जैसे ही' (as soon as) के अर्थ conjunction के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Directly they arrived, they mentioned their programme.

Note : (i) Direct का प्रयोग 'सीधा' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The train goes there direct.

C. Use of 'Hotly'

Rule : Hotly का प्रयोग 'अपमानपूर्ण ढंग से' (Indignantly) के अर्थ में bad sense में होता है। जैसे—

Mr. Yadav denied all the charges hotly. (✓)
Mr. Yadav denied all the charges warmly. (x)

D. Use of 'Warmly'

Rule : Warmly का प्रयोग 'जोशीले ढंग से'/'दोस्ताना ढंग से' के अर्थ में good sense में होता है। जैसे—

- We thanked them warmly. (✓)
 We thanked them hotly. (×)
 Shobhana welcomed me warmly. (✓)
 Shobhana welcomed me hotly. (×)

E. Use of 'Coldly'

Rule : Coldly का प्रयोग 'शत्रुता/ईर्ष्या के भाव से', 'कटुता से', (In an unfriendly way) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में bad sense में होता है। जैसे—

- He received me coldly. (✓)
 He received me coolly. (×)
 You treated him coldly. (✓)
 You treated him coolly. (×)

F. Use of 'Coolly'

Rule : Coolly का प्रयोग 'शांति से', 'साहसपूर्ण ढंग से', 'चतुराई से' (calmly, courageously, prudently) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में good sense में होता है। जैसे—

- My wife manages everything coolly. (✓)
 My wife manages everything coldly. (×)

G. Use of 'No'

No = Not + any
 Adjective Adverb Adjective

Rule (1) : No का प्रयोग singular uncountable noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

He has no money. I have no wealth.
 S.U.N. S.U.N.

Rule (2) : No का प्रयोग Plural countable noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

I have no books. He has no pens.

Rule (3) : No का प्रयोग singular countable noun के पहले Not a/ an या not any के बदले negative idea को Emphatic (जोरदार) बनाने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

He has no pen to lend you at present.
 But—He has not a/ not any pen to lend you at present. (✓)

Rule (4) : No + positive degree (Adjective) + noun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

She has no black saree. I have no black paint.

Rule (5) : No + comparative degree (Adjective) + noun या No + comparative degree (Adjective) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

There is no prettier girl in my colony than Bhavna.
 She is no fatter than Shobhana.

Rule (6) : No + other + S.N. का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

No other student in the class is so intelligent as Rahul.

Rule (7) : No + numerical Adjectives का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

No two persons look alike.

Rule (8) : No का प्रयोग निषेध (Prohibition) को express करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

No parking. No smoking.

Note: (i) There + verb to be + no + gerund का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

There is no saying that

(ii) किसी question का Negative answer देने के लिए No का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Q. Are you happy.
 A. No, I'm not.

H. Use of 'Not'

Rule (1) : Not + a/an + positive degree (Adjective) + singular noun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

You are not a laborious student.
 She is not an ugly girl.

Note : Not + any + singular noun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He has not any book. She has not any pen.

(ii) Not + a/an + singular noun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Not a boy can pass the examination.

(iii) Not + positive degree (Adjective) का प्रयोग Noun के बिना होता है। जैसे—

He is not honest. She is not beautiful.

(iv) Not + Possessive Adjective + Noun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

She is not my beloved.

(v) Not + proper noun का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

You are not Krishna.

Rule (2) : Not का प्रयोग sentence को negative बनाने के लिए Auxiliary verb के बाद होता है। जैसे—

They are not playing cricket.
 I do not like her.
 He will not come here.

Rule (3) : Not का प्रयोग Infinitive के (to + V¹) के पहले होता है। जैसे—

He asked me not to make a noise.
 She asked me not to go out in the sun.

Rule (4) : Not का प्रयोग Gerund (M.V + ing) के पहले होता है। जैसे—

He was right in not helping that terrorist.
 Gerund

Rule (5) : Not का प्रयोग appear, be afraid, believe, expect, fancy, fear, hope, seem, suppose, think, trust— verbs के बाद होता है। यहाँ Not— that clause के equivalent (समतुल्य) कार्य करता है। जैसे—

Q. Can you do well in the C. B. S. E. ?

A. I'm afraid not.

यहाँ I'm afraid not का अर्थ I'm afraid that I cannot do well होता है।

I. Use of 'Seldom'

Rule : Seldom का प्रयोग 'कभी-कभी' (not often) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

She seldom leaves her house alone.
 You seldom see such scenes.

Note : Seldom के बाद if ever या or never का प्रयोग होता है न कि if never या or ever का। जैसे—

He seldom if ever comes here. (✓)
 He seldom if never comes here. (×)
 Seldom or never does she come here. (✓)
 Seldom or ever does she come here. (×)

J. Use of 'How'

Rule (1) : How का प्रयोग 'कैसे', 'किस प्रकार' (in what way or manner) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

How did you go there ?
 How did he escape ?

Rule (2) : How का प्रयोग Adjective के पहले 'किसी गुण की मात्रा' का पता करने लिए होता है। जैसे—

How tall are you ?

How long is the room ?

How high is the building ?

Rule (3) : How many का प्रयोग 'कितना' के अर्थ में number (संख्या) का पता करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

How many boys are there in the class ?

Rule (4) : How much का प्रयोग 'कितना' के अर्थ में quantity (मात्रा) का पता करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—

How much milk does the pot hold ?

Rule (5) : How much का प्रयोग 'किसी वस्तु का भाव' पता करने के लिए भी होता है। जैसे—

How much is sugar ? How much are mangoes ?
चीनी किस भाव बिकती है ? आम किस भाव बिकते हैं ?

Rule (6) : How + Adjective/Adverb का प्रयोग exclamatory Sentence (आश्चर्य बोधक वाक्य) बनाने के लिए होता है। इस प्रकार के sentence में do, does, did का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। क्योंकि यह Interrogative Sentence नहीं है। बल्कि exclamatory sentence है। जैसे—

How sweetly she sings!

वाह! वह कितना सुन्दर गाती है।

How fluently you talk !

वाह ! तुम कितना धाराप्रवाह बोलते हो।

Note : How old, how often तथा how many times का प्रयोग क्रमशः 'उम्र में कितना' तथा 'कितना बार' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

How old are you ?

तुम्हारी उम्र कितनी है ?

How often do you take tea in a day ?

तुम एक दिन में कितनी बार चाय पीते हो ?

K. Use of 'Clean'

Rule (1) : Clean का प्रयोग 'साफ', 'स्वच्छ', 'नवीन', 'निर्दोष', 'पवित्र' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

We should breathe in clean (स्वच्छ) air.

I have a clean (नवीन) paper.

He leads a clean (पवित्र) life.

Rule (2) : Clean का प्रयोग 'साफ करना' के अर्थ में verb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Clean your teeth daily.

Rule (3) : Clean का प्रयोग 'बिल्कुल' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

I clean forget your name.

मैं बिल्कुल तुम्हारा नाम भूल गया हूँ।

L. Use of 'Cleanly'

Rule (1) : Cleanly का प्रयोग 'साफ-साफ', 'तेजी से', 'सफाई से', के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

I write cleanly (साफ-साफ).

He caught the ball cleanly (तेजी से).

Rule (2) : Cleanly का प्रयोग 'स्वभाव से साफ-सुथरा' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Are cats cleanly animals ?

M. Use of 'Pretty'

Rule : Pretty का प्रयोग 'सुन्दर', 'मनोहर', 'अच्छा', 'उत्तम', 'श्रेष्ठ', 'प्रशंसनीय' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

It is a pretty child.

It is a pretty joke.

She replied with a pretty wit (बुद्धि/समझ).

N. Use of 'Prettily'

Rule : Prettily का प्रयोग 'सुन्दरता से', 'अच्छी तरह से', 'ठीक ढंग से' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—
He arranged the function prettily.

O. Use of 'High'

Rule : High का प्रयोग 'ऊँचा', 'उच्च'; 'पद में ऊँचा', 'ऊँची पदवी'; 'कर्कश', 'तीखी'; 'अधिक' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

There was an aeroplane high in the sky.

He was a high official.

He speaks in a high tone.

He cannot afford high prices.

She is a woman of high character.

Rule : High का प्रयोग 'ऊँचाई पर', 'शान शौकत से', के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में भी होता है। जैसे—

He lives high.

Adv.

P. Use of 'Highly'

Rule : Highly का प्रयोग 'उच्च सीमा तक', 'प्रशंसा करते हुए' (to a high degree/with high appreciation or praise) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Arjun babu is a highly paid official.

अर्जुन बाबू अधिक वेतन पाने वाले अधिकारी हैं।

He spoke highly of somebody.

वे किसी व्यक्ति की प्रशंसा करते हुए बोले।

Q. Use of 'Thorough'

Rule : Thorough का प्रयोग 'पूरा', 'पूर्ण', 'श्रमसाध्य', 'अति सावधान', 'मेहनती' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He has thorough knowledge of physics.

He is a thorough gentleman.

It was a thorough research.

She is a thorough housewife.

R. Use of 'Thoroughly'

Rule : Thoroughly का प्रयोग 'पूर्णतः' (completely) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

We should be thoroughly familiar with the problem. (✓)

We should be thorough familiar with the problem. (×)

S. Use of 'Leisure'

Rule (1) : Leisure का प्रयोग 'अवकाश', 'फुरसत' (spare time) के अर्थ में noun के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

During the examination days students have no leisure for sports.

Rule (2) : At leisure का प्रयोग 'खाली समय में', 'फुरसत के वक्त में' (having free time/not busy) के अर्थ में phrase के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He is seldom at leisure.

I'll take the report home and read it at leisure.

Rule (3) : At one's leisure का प्रयोग 'फुरसत के समय', 'खाली समय में', 'फुरसत होने पर' (when one is free) के अर्थ में Phrase के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

There is no hurry; you please read these papers at your leisure.

Note :

Phrase	Hindi Meaning
marry in haste, repent at leisure	जल्दी की शादी, जीवन भर का पछतावा
leisured (adj)	फुरसत वाला, जिसके पास खाली समय हो
The leisured classes	आराम तलब लोग

T. Use of 'Leisurely'

Rule : Leisurely का प्रयोग 'बिना जल्दबाजी या उतावले के', 'आराम से किया हुआ या किया जाने वाला' (without haste or hurry) के अर्थ में Adjective तथा Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

You can go there leisurely.

U. Use of 'Bright'

Rule (1) : Bright का प्रयोग 'चमकीला', 'प्रसन्न', 'बुद्धिमान', 'चतुर' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Today we have a bright sunshine.

They have bright faces.

A bright boy learns quickly.

V. Use of 'Brightly'

Rule : Brightly का प्रयोग 'उज्ज्वलता से', 'चमक से', 'प्रसन्नता से' या 'प्रसन्नतापूर्वक' (shinningly, carefully) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The sun shines brightly.

W. Use of 'Bad'

Rule : Bad का प्रयोग 'बुरा', 'खराब', 'अप्रिय', 'बीमार होना', 'अस्वस्थ होना' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

It is bad to steal.

We have heard bad news.

She feels bad today.

Note :

Phrases	Hindi Meaning
1. To go bad	गल जाना, सड़ जाना
2. To go to the bad	नैतिक रूप से पतित हो जाना
3. To the bad	बुरी अवस्था में, घाटा में
4. With a bad grace	अनिच्छापूर्वक
5. Bad Blood	दुर्भावना
6. A bad way has a bad end	आग खायेगा, अंगारा उगलेगा
7. To make bad shot	गलत अनुमान लगाना
8. In bad	अकृपा का पात्र

X. Use of 'Badly'

Rule : Badly का प्रयोग 'बुरी तरह से', 'बुरे ढंग से' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He has been badly hurt.

Y. Use of 'Firm'

Rule : Firm का प्रयोग 'ठोस', 'सख्त', 'अडिग', 'दृढ़' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He is as firm as rock.

Mr. Kumar has taken firm steps in the education.

Z. Use of 'Firmly'

Rule : Firmly का प्रयोग 'दृढ़ता से', 'सख्ती से', 'अडिग होकर' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

I faced the difficulties firmly.

A. Use of 'Mighty'

Rule (1) : Mighty का प्रयोग 'शक्तिशाली', 'विशालकाय', 'बृहद् आकार का' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Soviet Union was a mighty nation.

Rule (2) : Mighty का प्रयोग 'अत्यधिक' (very) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में Informal style में होता है। जैसे—

It is a mighty difficult task.

He is mighty pleased.

B. Use of 'Mightily'

Rule : Mightily का प्रयोग 'पराक्रम से', 'बल से' (vigorously) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Sohrab defeated Rustam mightily.

C. Use of 'Right'

Rule (1) : Right का प्रयोग 'ठीक', 'सही', 'उचित', 'सत्य', 'सही दिशा में होना', 'सीधा' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Do what is right.

What is the time by your watch ?

I feel all right (बिल्कुल ठीक).

It is a right way to the railway station.

Rule (2) : Right का प्रयोग 'ठीक', 'सीधी' (straight/directly) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Put it right in the middle of the field.

Rule (3) : Right का प्रयोग 'पूर्णतः/संतोषजनक रूप से' (completely/satisfactorily) के अर्थ में भी Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

The villain got right away.

Nothing seems to go right with him.

D. Use of 'Rightly'

Rule : Rightly का प्रयोग 'सही ढंग से', 'सही तरीके से', 'वास्तव में' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

She was rightly dressed.

I wasn't rightly sure.

E. Use of 'Dead'

Rule : Dead का प्रयोग 'मृत', 'प्राणहीन', 'शांत', 'अप्रचलित', 'सुन्न', 'अचेत', 'गहरी' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

It is a dead flower.

He is a dead man.

The students should study in the dead hours of the night.

He has dead fingers.

She was in a dead (deep) sleep.

F. Use of 'Deadly'

Rule (1) : Deadly का प्रयोग 'घातक', 'भयंकर', 'निष्ठुर', 'अधिक ऊबा देने वाला/वाली' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

It is a deadly poison.

He was my deadly enemy.

The dinner party was absolutely deadly.

Rule (2) : Deadly का प्रयोग 'अत्यधिक रूप से' (excessively) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

It is a deadly serious condition.

G. Use of 'Good'

Rule : Good का प्रयोग 'उत्तम', 'अच्छा गुण', 'सही', 'लाभदायक', 'ठीक', 'योग्य', 'लायक', 'उदार', 'मजबूत', 'सुरक्षित', 'भला', 'नेक', 'आनन्ददायक', 'अभिवादन या विदाई हेतु', 'मात्रा या संख्या में पर्याप्त' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

This is a good book.

Exercise is good for health.

He is a good doctor.

How good of you ?

His eye sight is still good.

This is a car with good brakes.

He lives a good life.

It is a good news.

Good morning, good night.

He has a good deal of money.

Note : Goodly का प्रयोग 'सुन्दर', 'काफी' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He is a goodly man.

He has a goodly sum of money.

H. Use of 'Well'

Rule (1) : Well का प्रयोग 'स्वस्थ', 'अच्छा', 'संतोषजनक', 'उचित', 'ठीक' अच्छी स्थिति में, के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He is well now.

All is well with us.

It is well that you didn't go.

It would be well to start early to reach there in time.

He is very well as he is.

Rule (2) : Well का प्रयोग 'भली प्रकार से', 'अच्छी तरह से', 'उचित रीति से', 'चतुराई के साथ', 'संतोषजनक ढंग से', 'सावधानी के साथ', 'ठाट-बाट से', 'घनिष्ठता से', 'सौहार्दपूर्ण ढंग से', 'पूर्ण रूप से' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

They all behaved well.

Have you prepared your lesson well?

The marriage festivities were organised well.

He plays the harmonium well.

Listen well to my advice.

He lives well.

I know him well.

She speaks well of you.

The intelligence kept the government well informed about the communal tension.

Note :

Phrases	Hindi Meaning
1. As well	इसके अतिरिक्त, भी
2. As well as	तथा और
3. Well off	सम्पन्न, सब प्रकार से सुखी
4. Very well	सहमति प्रकट करने की भावना से, अच्छा, जैसा आप चाहते हैं, वैसा ही होगा
5. Well then	तब फिर
6. Well to do (adj)	सुशहाल
7. Well born (adj)	कुलीन
8. Well bred (adj)	शिष्ट, सभ्य
9. Well informed (adj)	विस्तृत ज्ञान प्राप्त
10. Well known (adj)	प्रसिद्ध
11. Well read (adj)	पंडित, बहुत पढ़ा लिखा
12. Well balanced (adj)	संतुलित
13. Well tried (adj)	अच्छी तरह आजमाया गया
14. Well wisher (n)	शुभचिन्तक
15. Well doing (n)	उत्तम कार्य

Note : Well का प्रयोग 'कुंआ' के अर्थ में noun के रूप में होता है।

I. Use of 'ill'

Rule (1) : ill का प्रयोग 'बीमार', 'अस्वस्थ', 'बुरा', 'दोष', 'असन्तोषजनक', 'अपराधी', 'दुर्विचार', 'कुभावना', 'विरोधी', 'प्रतिकूल', 'अनाड़ी', 'अल्प ज्ञानी' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

She is ill these days.

He has ill luck.

You have ill manners.

He has ill fortune.

It is an ill example of scholarship.

Rule (2) : ill का प्रयोग 'बुरी तरह से', 'अनाड़ीपन से', 'अशोभनीय तरह से', 'ईर्ष्या से', 'घृणापूर्वक', 'बदनसीबी से', 'दुर्भाग्य से', 'कठिनाई से', 'असुविधा से' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He was ill injured.

Buying a new vehicle is an expense I can ill afford.

Note : ill का प्रयोग 'बुराई', 'नीचता', 'क्षति', 'नुकसान', 'रोग', 'कष्ट', 'दुर्भाग्य' के अर्थ में noun के रूप में भी होता है। जैसे—

He did ill unto his brother.

You have done whatever ill you could do to me.

Phrases	Hindi Meaning
1. ill at ease	परेशान, चिन्तित
2. ill breeding (n)	अशिष्ट व्यवहार
3. ill mannered (adj)	असभ्य, अशिष्ट
4. ill starred (adj)	अभागा
5. ill treatment (n)	बुरा व्यवहार
6. ill will (n)	शत्रुता
7. ill advised (adj)	अविवेकी
8. ill bred (adj)	अशिष्ट
9. ill defined	ढीक ढंग से समझाया न गया हो

J. Use of 'Straight'

Rule (1) : Straight का प्रयोग 'सीधा', 'बिल्कुल लम्ब और समस्तर', 'सीध में', 'स्पष्टवादी', 'एकदम सीधा', 'बिना झुके', 'निरन्तर', 'पक्का सरासर', 'शुद्ध', 'मिलावट रहित' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

This is a straight line.

We require a straight table so that things won't slide off it.

Stand straight.

He is a straight speaking person.

He has straight hair.

He is a straight Congress man.

It is straight vodka.

Rule (2) : Straight का प्रयोग 'सीधा', 'स्पष्टता से', 'सम्मान व ईमानदारी से', 'सच्चाई का कब्जे में होना' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He went straight to the bus stand.

She spoke out straight.

I live straight.

I wish to set you straight before you commit mistakes.

Note : Straightly का प्रयोग भी Adverb के रूप में होता है।

K. Use of 'Sudden'

Rule : Sudden का प्रयोग 'एकाएक', 'आकस्मिक', 'अचानक आने या होने वाला', 'जल्दी से', 'फूटि से' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He saw a sudden change in the weather.

He made a sudden departure.

He made a sudden turn of the wrist.

Note : All of a sudden का प्रयोग 'बिना पूर्व सूचना के' अर्थ में Phrase के रूप में होता है।

L. Use of 'Suddenly'

Rule : Suddenly का प्रयोग एकदम सहसा, अचानक, एकाएक के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He met his old friend suddenly.

M. Use of 'Sound'

Rule : Sound का प्रयोग 'स्वस्थ', 'अच्छी हालत में', 'ठीक', 'कानूनी रूप से' 'बुद्धि रहित', 'गहरी', 'तर्कसंगत', 'साख वाला' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He is sound in body.
It is a sound title to property.
She is in sound sleep.
It is a sound reasoning.
He is a sound businessman.

N. Use of 'Soundly'

Rule : Soundly का प्रयोग 'सुख से', 'सच्चाई से', 'दृढ़ता से' (heartily, truly) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He does his work soundly.

O. Use of 'Easy'

Rule : Easy का प्रयोग 'आसान', 'चिन्ता से मुक्त', 'आरामदायक', 'उदार', 'जो कष्टप्रद न हो', 'विनीत', 'अनीपचारिक', 'सरल', 'सहज', 'सुगमता से समझ में आने वाला' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

This is an easy question.
He is easy in his mind.
That is an easy arm chair.
He was an easy master.
He has an easy manner.

P. Use of 'Easily'

Rule : Easily का प्रयोग 'आसानी से' के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He easily comes here.

Q. Use of 'First'

Rule : First का प्रयोग 'प्रथम', 'पहला' के अर्थ में Adjective के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Sunday is the first day of the week.

Phrases	Hindi Meaning
1. First of all	सबसे पहले
2. First and last	प्रथम और अंतिम/कुल मिलाकर
3. From first to last	शुरू से अंत तक
4. First born (n/adj)	सबसे बड़ा बच्चा

R. Use of 'Firstly'

Rule : Firstly का प्रयोग 'आगे', 'पहले' आदि में (in the first place) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

Firstly he lives in Darbhanga.

Some Important rules of Prepositions and Adverbs

Rule (1) : Not/Never/always + to + V^I (Infinitive) का प्रयोग होता है न कि To + not/never/always + V^I का। जैसे—

He requested me not to go out in the sun. (✓)
He requested me to not go out in the sun. (×)
I advised him not to go there. (✓)
I advised him to not go there. (×)

Rule (2) : Preposition का प्रयोग Adverb of manner के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

He wanted to live in peacefully. (×)
He wanted to live peacefully. (✓)
She tried to solve the sum with carefully. (×)
She tried to solve the sum carefully. (✓)

Rule (3) : In or In the का प्रयोग Next/last + week/month/year के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Aditi came here in last month. (×)

Aditi came here in the last month. (×)

Aditi came here last month. (✓)

His grandmother died in last year. (×)

His grandmother died in the last year. (×)

His grandmother died last year. (✓)

Note : लेकिन since, from, before, by, तथा after prepositions का प्रयोग Next/last + week/month/year के पहले जरूरत के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

Awadesh has been ill since last year. (✓)

Awadesh has been ill last year. (×)

Sima will come to attend the class from next month. (✓)

Sima will come to attend the class next month. (×)

She must return before/after next week. (✓)

She must return next week. (×)

Rule (4) : On-preposition का प्रयोग Next/last + Monday/Tuesday ... etc के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Rakesh left for Mumbai on last Monday. (×)

Rakesh left for Mumbai last Monday. (✓)

Vikas will return from Vishnupur on next Sunday. (×)

Vikas will return from Vishnupur next Sunday. (✓)

Note : (i) सामान्यतः Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, ... etc. के पहले on-preposition का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He came here on Tuesday. (✓)

He came here Tuesday. (×)

She will go there on Sunday. (✓)

She will go there Sunday. (×)

(ii) On-preposition का प्रयोग Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday... etc + next/last के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Rakesh left for Mumbai on Monday last. (✓)

Rakesh left for Mumbai Monday last. (×)

Vikas will return from Vishnupur on Sunday next. (✓)

Vikas will return from Vishnupur Sunday next. (×)

Rule (5) : In-preposition का प्रयोग all/this+ day/night/morning/afternoon/evening/week/month/year etc के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Veena reached here in this morning. (×)

Veena reached here this morning. (✓)

I usually work in all night. (×)

I usually work all night. (✓)

Note : Since, from, before, after, तथा by-prepositions का प्रयोग This + morning/evening/afternoon के पहले जरूरत के मुताबिक होता है। जैसे—

I have been waiting for her since this morning. (✓)

I have been waiting for her this morning. (×)

I will see my mother-in-law before this evening. (✓)

I will see my mother-in-law this evening. (×)

My brother will have reached there by this afternoon. (✓)

My brother will have reached there this afternoon. (×)

Rule (6) : On-preposition का प्रयोग Adverbs of time जैसे— Today, yesterday, tomorrow, the day before yesterday, the day after tomorrow के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Are you coming here on today ? (×)

Are you coming here today ? (✓)

He went there on yesterday. (×)

He went there yesterday. (✓)

He will go there on tomorrow. (×)

He will go there tomorrow. (✓)

Rule (7) : Preposition का प्रयोग Adverbs of place जैसे—here तथा there के पहले नहीं होता है। जैसे—

- She arrived here at ten o' clock. (✓)
 She arrived at here at ten o' clock. (✗)
 We should come here as soon as possible. (✓)
 We should come on here as soon as possible. (✗)

Note : लेकिन from here, from there तथा from here to there का प्रयोग होता है।

Rule (8) : Double negative words or phrases का प्रयोग नहीं होता है क्योंकि double negative words or phrases के प्रयोग से sentence का meaning (अर्थ) Affirmative हो जाता है। अतः Negative idea (नकारात्मक विचार) को express करने के लिए एक ही negative word or phrase का प्रयोग होता है।

Note : Negative words जैसे—nothing, hardly, nobody, no one, until, lest, unless, none, forbade, prevented, prohibited, etc. जैसे—

- I cannot do no work. (✗)
 I cannot do any work. (✓)
 He does not want to talk to nobody. (✗)
 He does not want to talk to anybody. (✓)
 She forbade me not to go there. (✗)
 She forbade me to go there. (✓)
 My wife prevented me from not going there. (✗)
 My wife prevented me from going there. (✓)
 Your father prohibited you from not going out in the sun. (✗)
 Your father prohibited you from going out in the sun. (✓)

Inversion

Adverbs तथा Adverb phrases का प्रयोग sentence के स्टार्टिंग (प्रारंभ) में sentence को emphasis (जोर देना) करने के लिए होता है। इस case में verb का प्रयोग subject के पहले होता है।

Inversion : verb का subject के पहले प्रयोग करना ही Inversion कहलाता है।

Inversion means putting the verb before the subject.

जैसे—

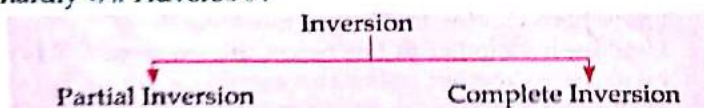
No sooner did the bell ring than the boys ran out of their classes.

ज्योंही घंटी बजी त्योंही लड़के अपनी कक्षाओं से बाहर दौड़ आये।

Hardly had I left the house when it began to rain.

मैं मुश्किल से घर से निकला ही था कि वर्षा होने लगी।

उपरोक्त sentences क्रमशः no sooner तथा hardly से प्रारंभ हुआ है तथा Auxiliary verbs did, had का प्रयोग क्रमशः subject— the bell तथा I के पहले हुआ है, जो Inversion को दर्शा रहा है। यहाँ no sooner तथा hardly दोनों Adverbs हैं।



1. Partial Inversion : जब Auxiliary verb का प्रयोग subject के पहले तथा Main verb का प्रयोग subject के बाद होता है तो वह partial Inversion कहलाता है। जैसे—

No sooner did I sit down than a beggar arrived.
A.V S

2. Complete Inversion : जब Main verb या Auxiliary verb + Main verb का प्रयोग subject के पहले होता है तो वह complete Inversion कहलाता है। जैसे—

up went Veena.
M.V S

Just outside the school campus was waiting my friend
A.V M.V S

Correct use of Inversion

Rule (1) : No sooner से स्टार्ट होने वाले sentences में Inversion का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

No sooner did I leave the house than it began to rain.

Rule (2) : Hardly / scarcely / rarely / seldom / never से स्टार्ट होने वाले sentences में Inversion का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Hardly does he come here.

Seldom had he seen such a beautiful girl.

Rule (3) : Only + Adverb / Adverb phrase से स्टार्ट होने वाले sentences में Inversion का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Only by working hard did Suman get success.

Only last month did she die.

Note : Only yesterday, only the day before yesterday, only last month, only then, only after a year, only in a few countries, only in this way etc से स्टार्ट होने वाले sentences में भी Inversion का प्रयोग होता है।

Rule (4) : No expressions जैसे—At no time, under no circumstances, in no way, on no account, on no condition से स्टार्ट होने वाले sentences में Inversion का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Under no circumstances will he do it.

Rule (5) : Place expressing Adverbial phrases से स्टार्ट होने वाले sentences में भी Inversion का प्रयोग होता है।

Place expressing Adverbial phrases जैसे—on a hill, round the corner, in the valley, under the table, outside the gate, Along the northern frontier, along the southern frontier, ten miles beyond the school, under the tree, on the bed, nowhere else.

उपरोक्त place expressing Adverbial phrases से Sentence स्टार्ट हो तथा come, walk, lie, stand, go—verbs का प्रयोग हो तो total (पूरा) verb का प्रयोग subject के पहले होता है। इस case में do / does / did का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Under the table is lying a cat. (✓)

Round the corner went Aditya. (✓)

Round the corner did Aditya go. (✗)

Rule (6) : Present or past के unfulfilled wish / desire, condition को express करने वाले sentences के conditional clause में if का प्रयोग नहीं हो तो Inversion का प्रयोग होता है। if का प्रयोग होने पर inversion का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

1. Were I a bird, I would fly in the sky.

यहाँ were I a bird का तात्पर्य If I were a bird होता है।

2. If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

Example (1) में if का प्रयोग नहीं है इसलिए Inversion का प्रयोग हुआ है।

Example (2) में if का प्रयोग है इसलिए inversion का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है।

Rule (7) : Adverbs of place जैसे—here, there, away, out, up, indoors, outdoors से स्टार्ट होने वाले sentences में inversion का प्रयोग होता है।

Case I— यदि subject noun हो तो main verb का प्रयोग subject के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Away went Aditi

M.V N → S

There goes Aditya.

M.V N → S

Case II—यदि subject pronoun हो तो main verb का प्रयोग subject के बाद होता है। जैसे—

Away she went.

Rule (8): Direct speech में Reporting verb का प्रयोग reported speech के बाद हो तथा Reporting verb का subject कोई noun हो तो Reporting verb में inversion का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

"Let me go out," said Aditya. (✓)

"Let me go out," Aditya said. (✗)

"I can solve this sum," said Aditi. (✓)

"I can solve this sum," Aditi said. (✗)

Note: लेकिन Reporting verb का subject कोई pronoun हो तो Reporting verb में Inversion का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। अर्थात् Pronoun (subject) + verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

"Please, give me a book," he said. (✓)

"Please, give me a book," said he. (✗)

"Are you busy?" she said. (✓)

"Are you busy?" said she. (✗)

Rule (9): Neither, nor तथा so से स्टार्ट होने वाले sentences में Inversion का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

She wrote a letter, so did I.

यहाँ so did I का तात्पर्य I wrote a letter too (मैं भी पत्र लिखा) होता है।

You did not write a letter, Neither did I.

यहाँ Neither did I का तात्पर्य I did not write a letter too (मैं भी पत्र नहीं लिखा) होता है।

He did not go there, nor did I,

यहाँ nor did I का तात्पर्य I did not go there too (मैं भी वहाँ नहीं गया) होता है।

Rule (10): Not only... but also से दो verbs जुड़े हों तथा Not only से sentence स्टार्ट हो तो not only के साथ Inversion का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Not only does he speak well, but he writes well also.

Rule (11): So + Adverb of manner से स्टार्ट होने वाले sentences में भी Inversion का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

So well did she sing that everyone began to admire her.

Note: To such a degree, To such a point, To such an extent, to such lengths etc से स्टार्ट होने वाले sentences में भी Inversion का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

To such an extent has Mr. Thakur analysed the poetry that no problem is left.

Practice Set

Q. 1. Pick out Adverbs and state their Kinds :

1. An idle man is never happy.
2. Veena has lately returned from Mumbai.
3. She sings beautifully.
4. He often comes here.
5. He always tries to do his best.
6. The girl works hard.
7. These bananas are almost ripe.
8. He certainly went.
9. Lata sings delightfully.
10. The weather is delightfully cool.
11. Aditya slept soundly.
12. She seldom comes here.
13. Her father is out.
14. The sea is very stormy.
15. Don't go far.

16. He is far better now.
17. He is poor, hence he can not pay fees.
18. When do you get up?
19. I don't know the time when she awakes.
20. How does he pay his fee?
21. This is the place where I live.
22. He is good enough for my purpose.
23. It is healthy to rise early.
24. The little children ran hither and thither.
25. There is air everywhere.
26. He spoke very angrily.
27. She sometimes comes here.
28. Once or twice I met her there.
29. Today, My son got up very early.
30. She is going to Gaya shortly.
31. He answered rather rudely.
32. He is quite wrong.
33. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
34. Wisdom is too high for a fool.
35. The patient is no better today.
36. He will return soon.
37. Don't walk so fast.
38. Why are you late?
39. Come in; it is hot outside.
40. Formerly he lived in Kolkata.
41. The holidays will begin tomorrow.
42. My master has gone out just now.
43. He writes well.
44. She did it once, but she will not do again.
45. Have you ever seen a balloon go up?
46. You are probably right.
47. Whence has he come?
48. When has he come?
49. How fluently he talks?
50. Why do you look sad?

Q. 2. In the following sentences (i) pick out the italic words and identify them (ii) Also tell whether they are Adjectives or Adverbs :

1. The sum is *hard*.
2. He worked *hard*.
3. We had a *long* talk.
4. He waited *long* for her.
5. This is a *direct* question.
6. She went home *direct*.
7. This is a *straight* line.
8. He went *straight* to the station.
9. My mother spoke in a *loud* voice.
10. Don't talk so *loud*.
11. Srinath was our *fast* bowler.
12. Srinath could bowl *fast*.
13. He is a *late* comer.
14. He comes *late*.
15. Manali is the *only* daughter of her parents.
16. She can *only* guess.
17. I have food *enough* to last a month.
18. Aditya sings well *enough*.
19. I have a *high* opinion of that girl.
20. Always aim *high*.
21. Aditi is the *best* girl in this class.
22. She behaves *best*.

23. It is an *ill* wind that blows no body good.
24. He can *ill* afford to lose her.
25. Binay is no *better* than a fool.
26. She knows *better* than to quarrel.
27. Naresh lives in the *next* house.
28. When I *next* see her, I shall speak to her.
29. She went to the *back* entrance.
30. Go *back*.
31. There is *much* truth in what she says.
32. The patient is *much* better.
33. There is a *good deal* of water in the pot.
34. He talks a *good deal*.
35. There is a *little* difficulty in it.
36. You are *little* known outside.
37. The *first* student is intelligent.
38. He stood *first*.
39. You are an *early* riser.
40. You rise *early*.
41. The work is *hard* to do.
42. He hit the ball *hard*.

Q. 3. Fill in the blanks with suitable forms of adverbs given in the brackets :

1. She works (hard/hardly)
2. My brother does any work. (hard/hardly)
3. He writes (clean/cleanly)
4. I have not seen her (late/late)
5. Chintoo and Pintoo are related. (near/nearly)
6. His girl friend was dressed. (pretty/prettily)
7. He arrived (late/late)
8. Stand (nearly/near)
9. One should fix one's hopes (highly/high)
10. The story of this film is amusing. (high/highly)
11. He forgets her name. (cleanly/clean)
12. Players come at 4 O'clock (sharp/sharply)
13. She spoke to the stranger. (sharply/sharp)
14. I could recognize her. (hard/hardly)
15. You have been served. (rightly/right)
16. The teacher had come (just now/justly)
17. The student was punished. (justly/justnow)
18. He answered (right/rightly)
19. The student came (late/late)
20. The boy was asleep. (sound/soundly)
21. He thrashed the boy (sound/soundly)
22. He found the road (easy/easily)
23. The station is quite (near/nearly)
24. Mr. pathak found me running (fast/fastly)
25. As the boy came he was punished. (late/late)

Q. 4. Fill in the blanks with suitable Adverbs given in the brackets:

1. It is hot to go outside. (too/very)
2. The rose is beautiful. (very/too)
3. She talks much. (too/very)
4. He was pleased when he heard the news. (very/too)
5. It is hot today. (too/very)
6. My daughter's health is good. (too/very)
7. The news is good to be true. (very/too)
8. I am tired, but not late to catch the train. (very/too)
9. He is glad to receive her letter. (very/much)
10. Lata can sing better than Asha. (very/much)
11. Mr. Pathak was pleased to her. (very/much)
12. It is a amusing story. (very/much)

13. The boy was interested in the story. (much/very)
14. Old men are afraid of death. (very/much)
15. She is disgusted with her life. (much/very)
16. It was a pleasing sight. (very/much)
17. You are a promising boy. (much/very)
18. He is the best boy of his class. (very/much)
19. He is the brightest boy of his class. (very/much)
20. He talks (very/much)
21. He is contented. (very/much)
22. This mango is sweeter than that mango. (very/much)
23. Rajagir is colder in winter than Patna. (very/much)
24. This is the book I wanted. (very/much)
25. Children are playful. (much/very)
26. He came slowly. (very/much)
27. She is better today. (much/very)
28. He was surprised to learn this. (very/much)
29. This news is annoying. (very/much)
30. Mr. Nitish Kumar is the best leader here. (very/much)
31. You are hopeful. (fairly/rather)
32. She was hopeless. (rather/fairly)
33. Binod is clever, but his brother is stupid. (fairly/rather)
34. Lalan is rich, but his uncle is poor. (rather/fairly)
35. Manu did well in her examination, but her brother did badly. (rather/fairly)
36. This book is heavy, but that one is light. (fairly/rather)
37. We are late, let us hurry. (rather/fairly)
38. The train is fast. it gets there in one hour. (rather/fairly)
39. She has given me a lot; I don't think I can eat so much. (rather/fairly)
40. He was bold to catch the snake. (very/enough)
41. The food was for ten men. (enough/very)
42. The man does not work (very/enough)
43. You have time to do this work. (much/enough)
44. He was clever to see through her game. (enough/too)
45. The weather is fair for me. (very/enough)
46. He was kind to help her. (enough/much)
47. He was frightened to speak. (too/enough)
48. He is rich. (very/so/quite)
49. He was gloomy. (so/very)
50. I was tired. (quite/very)
51. Aditya sings well and does Aditi. (so/very)
52. He did that once (before/ago)
53. My grandmother died five years (ago/before)
54. I never saw her (before/ago)
55. He never saw such a pleasing picture. (ago/before)
56. He seldom or tells a lie. (ever/never)
57. He will pay for his foolishness. (dear/dearly)
58. The rose smells (sweet/sweetly)
59. He went to Patna two months (before/ago)
60. He is noble that he cannot displease any man. (so/such)
61. He does not love a boy. (such/so)
62. He is reading the Ramayana (slow/slowly)
63. He stayed at Darbhanga for (sometime/sometimes)
64. my mother gets angry. (sometimes/sometime)
65. It is nothing but pride. (else/ever)
66. She seldom if helps the poor. (ever/never)
67. It was ten years ago she died. (that/since)
68. It is five years he died. (since/that)
69. He saw me a few days (before/back)

70. He came here an hour
 71. I asked him to sleep in the class.
 72. He hasn't returned
 73. He is in bed.
 74. He loves her.
 75. He has done the work
 76. She is not ready
 77. He has begun the work.
 78. The new edition of this book is out.
 79. a child could be seen there.
 80. There was an intelligent boy to answer this question.
 81. Her health is good.
 82. He gets up
 83. Mr. Thakur is not here
 84. The theft took place at night.
 85. Have you seen Veena
 86. Sudhirjee managed everything.....
 87. His beloved welcomed him
 88. The person I like is Dr. S. S. Prasad.
 89. The authors were absent in Lucent Publication.
 90. He looks fresh and handsome.
 91. Do you meet Amitabh Bachchan when you live in Mumbai ?
 92. My younger brother went to Delhi in 2005 and has lived there
 93. Five weeks have passed he came here.
 94. Ramanand worked to pass the C.D.S Examination.
 95. I have any money.
 96. There are two girls in the class.
 97. She will fail in the C.B.S.E because she does not study at all.
 98. He is never at home.
 99. other girl can tempt me.
 100. a drop of water was available in that pot.
- (ago/before)
 (not/no)
 (yet/still)
 (still/yet)
 (yet/still)
 (already/yet)
 (yet/already)
 (just/justly)
 (just/justly)
 (no/not)
 (not/no)
 (none too/only too)
 (early/soon)
 (just/just now)
 (late/late)
 (late/late)
 (cooly/warmly)
 (warmly/hotly)
 (most/mostly)
 (mostly/most)
 (always/ever)
 (ever/always)
 (since/ever since)
 (since/ever since)
 (hardly/hard)
 (hard/hardly)
 (barely/nearly)
 (Certainly/purely)
 (almost/nearly)
 (no/not)
 (no/not)
22. Presently Raman is a sales representative.
 23. As the accountant came lately, he was punished.
 24. It was only five years ago since he left this job.
 25. He never ago saw such a bad man.
 26. He does cheerfully his duties.
 27. She can only pass when she works hard.
 28. We can almost get everything in the black market.
 29. We must work with honestly and sincerely.
 30. With most humbly and respectfully I beg to state.
 31. He worked in all night.
 32. He will come on next Monday.
 33. He will come Sunday.
 34. Mr. Thakur writes with patiently and confidently.
 35. He goes to home everyday.
 36. You hardly do no work.
 37. He came here on yesterday.
 38. He prevented me from not going there.
 39. I forbade her not to enter this room.
 40. My daughter writes too neatly and spells too accurately.
 41. Tendulkar was so young when he started playing international cricket.
 42. Two hours have elapsed since he had fallen asleep.
 43. I first read these rules in 1993 and have remembered it since ever.
 44. I have received no letter, neither from him nor from her.
 45. I am not by no means as clever as he is.
 46. The rain sudden began to fall.
 47. He goes to the cinema off and on.
 48. She has been learning English now and then.
 49. Your brother recovered his health by and by.
 50. He will, of course, come here tomorrow.
 51. Did she go there ? of course she did.
 52. She lost her daughter and certainly she felt much grieved.
 53. Blankets have been distributed freely among the poor.
 54. He returned back while I was away from home.
 55. He has come here immediately.
 56. He went directly to Patna.
 57. She was direct at a fault.
 58. He sought for his missing brother far and away.
 59. How much late were you ?
 60. She did not come back timely ?
 61. I am comparatively better today.
 62. She behaved cowardly before the headmaster.
 63. Please kindly help her in her work.

Q. 5. Correct the following sentences :

1. He is too glad to meet you.
2. Peace is too kind for man.
3. It is very hot to play cricket.
4. The rabbit runs enough fast to win the race.
5. Aditya has acted enough boldly to deserve praise.
6. When his dearest wife died, he was little sorry.
7. When Aman felt little hungry and thirsty, he cried for help.
8. He is very more intelligent than Rahul.
9. Krish is much very stronger Ashish.
10. He is very the best player in his cricket team.
11. You talk very but do nothing.
12. He is very obliged to you.
13. That news was much distressing.
14. This sum is much difficult but that is much easy.
15. He is very interested in your story.
16. It gives much too pain.
17. It is too much painful.
18. My sister-in-law will be too only glad to see me.
19. He is present a teacher.
20. Rahul wants to stand first in the Board Examination and so he works hardly.
21. Mr. Mishra has gone presently.

Q. 6. Find out the error part of the following sentences :

1. I came directly (1)/ to my residence (2)/ from the airport. (3)/ No error (4)
2. She does not hardly (1)/ know what (2)/ happened yesterday. (3)/ No error (4)
3. It was most (1)/ unfortunate that he (2)/ died at the (3)/ early age of 41. (4)/ No error (5)
4. In the last week (1)/ I told him to come (2)/ in time but he still (3)/ comes late everyday. (4)/ No error (5)
5. The real important thing (1)/ of our life is our livelihood (2)/ which discriminates us from animals. (4)/ No error (5)
6. She is too much beautiful (1)/ so most of the boys (2)/ run after her and (3)/ want to influence her. (4)/ No error (5)
7. Whenever is the matter (1)/ I shall do this work (2)/ because I have to expose (3)/ my working capacity at any cost. (4)/ No error (5)
8. The culprits of (1)/ the bomb explosion have (2)/ not yet (3)/ been discovered. (4)/ No error (5)

9. Whatever work (1)/ that which you undertake (2)/ put your best (3)/ efforts in it. (4)/ No error (5)
10. Your scooter would not (1)/ have given you so much trouble (2)/ if you had (3)/ maintained it proper. (4)/ No error (5)
11. The taxi driver who had come (1)/ to receive us at (2)/ the airport was speaking (3)/ fluently french. (4)/ No error (5)
12. Whenever you speak (1)/ take care that (2)/ others are not hurt (3)/ by your words. (4)/ No error (5)
13. I (1)/ was delighted (2)/ to see him (3)/ fully recover. (4)/ No error (5)
14. The observers feel that (1)/ the stronger team has to face defeat (2)/ because the players (3)/ don't play whole hearted. (4)/ No error (5)
15. Although he is usually (1)/ rude with everyone (2)/ he behaved nice with (3)/ all of us today. (4)/ No error (5)
16. He ran so fastly (1)/ that he reached (2)/ the destination in (3)/ just two minutes. (4)/ No error (5)
17. In spite of toiling (1)/ very hardly he (2)/ realized that he had (3)/ not earned anything substantial. (4)/ No error (5)
18. We were very much (1)/ carefully in our approach (2)/ and hence we would (3)/ complete the complicated task. (4)/ No error (5)
19. Hard had he (1)/ thrown the ball (2)/ when it fell (3)/ on the ground. (4)/ No error (5)
20. We are confident (1)/ enough to earn (2)/ our livelihood by (3)/ toiling hardly. (4)/ No error (5)
21. All said and done (1)/ it is the basic values that (2)/ are most importance and (3)/ help you in the long run. (4)/ No error (5)
22. She was so (1)/ emotional stable that (2)/ she was not moved (3)/ by their decision to suspend her. (4)/ No error (5)
23. The villagers fled away their houses (1)/ when they saw (2)/ the flood water rising. (3)/ No error (4)
24. This machine looks (1)/ good but is very (2)/ badly designed (3)/ and does not work good. (4)/ No error (5)
25. Vikas has been writing (1)/ that essay (2)/ for two hours (3)/ but he still has not finished. (4)/ No error (5)
26. He is sure (1)/ to succeed because (2)/ he is used (3)/ to working very hardly. (4)/ No error (5)
27. All of them (1)/ work very careful (2)/ right from the beginning (3)/ till they finish. (4)/ No error (5)
28. He has been working with me (1)/ for the last ten years (2)/ but I can not claim (3)/ that I have underfood him thorough. (4)/ No error (5)
29. He was looking impatient (1)/ at the unwanted visitor (2)/ who showed (3)/ no signs of leaving the room. (4)/ No error (5)
30. The old man continued living a hard life (1)/ but never he asked (2)/ for any help from neighbours. (3)/ No error (4)
31. Ajay is the most (1)/ succeeded for all (2)/ the businessmen (3)/ in this city today. (4)/ No error (5)
32. Some people get (1)/ used to change (2)/ very easily than (3)/ others do. (4)/ No error (5)
8. certainly : Adverb of affirmation.
9. delightfully : Adverb of manner.
10. delightfully : Adverb of degree or quantity.
11. soundly : Adverb of manner.
12. seldom : Adverb of frequency.
- here : Adverb of place.
13. out : Adverb of place.
14. very : Adverb of degree or quantity.
15. far : Adverb of place.
16. far : Adverb of degree or quantity.
17. hence : Adverb of Reason.
18. when : Interrogative Adverb of time.
19. when : Relative Adverb.
20. how : Interrogative Adverb of manner.
21. where : Relative Adverb.
22. enough : Adverb of degree or quantity.
23. early : Adverb of time.
24. hither] : Adverb of place.
- thither]
25. everywhere : Adverb of place.
26. very : Adverb of degree or quantity.
- angrily : Adverb of manner.
27. sometimes : Adverb of frequency.
- here : Adverb of place.
28. once] : Adverb of frequency.
- twice]
29. today : Adverb of time.
- very : Adverb of degree.
- early : Adverb of time.
30. shortly : Adverb of time.
31. rather : Adverb of degree or quantity.
- rudely : Adverb of manner.
32. quite : Adverb degree or quantity.
33. too : Adverb of degree or quantity.
34. too : Adverb of degree or quantity.
35. today : Adverb of time.
36. soon : Adverb of time.
37. so : Adverb of manner.
- fast : Adverb of manner
38. why : Interrogative Adverb of Reason.
39. in : Adverb of place.
- out side : Adverb of place.
40. formerly : Adverb of time.
41. tomorrow : Adverb of time.
42. out : Adverb of place.
- just now : Adverb of time.
43. well : Adverb of manner.
44. once : Adverb of frequency/number.
- again : Adverb of frequency/number.
45. ever : Adverb of frequency/number.
- up : Adverb of place.
46. probably : Adverb of Affirmation.
47. whence : Interrogative Adverb of place.
48. when : Interrogative Adverb of time.
49. how : interrogative Adverb of manner.
- fluently : Adverb of manner.
50. why : Interrogative Adverb of Reason.

Answers With Explanation

Q. 1.

1. never : Adverb of time frequency/number.
2. lately : Adverb of time.
3. beautifully : Adverb of manner.
4. often : Adverb of frequency/number.
- here : Adverb of place.
5. always : Adverb of frequency.
6. hard : Adverb of manner.
7. almost : Adverb of degree or quantity.

Q. 2.

1. hard : Adjective
2. hard : Adverb
3. long : Adjective
4. long : Adverb
5. direct : Adjective
6. direct : Adverb

7. straight	: Adjective	8. straight	: Adverb
9. loud	: Adjective	10. loud	: Adverb
11. fast	: Adjective	12. fast	: Adverb
13. late	: Adjective	14. late	: Adverb
15. only	: Adjective	16. only	: Adverb
17. enough	: Adjective	18. enough	: Adverb
19. high	: Adjective	20. high	: Adverb
21. best	: Adjective	22. best	: Adverb
23. ill	: Adjective	24. ill	: Adverb
25. better	: Adjective	26. better	: Adverb
27. next	: Adjective	28. next	: Adverb
29. back	: Adjective	30. back	: Adverb
31. much	: Adjective	32. much	: Adverb
33. a good deal of	: Adjective	34. A good deal of	: Adverb
35. a little	: Adjective	36. little	: Adverb
37. first	: Adjective	38. first	: Adverb
39. early	: Adjective	40. early	: Adverb
41. hard	: Adjective	42. hard	: Adverb

Q. 3.

1. hard	2. hardly	3. cleanly	4. lately
5. nearly	6. prettily	7. late	8. near
9. high	10. highly	11. clean	12. sharp
13. sharply	14. hardly	15. rightly	16. just now
17. justly	18. right	19. late	20. sound
21. soundly	22. easy	23. near	24. fast
25. late			

Q. 4.

1. too	2. very	3. too	4. very
5. very	6. very	7. too	8. very; too
9. very	10. much	11. much	12. very
13. much	14. much	15. much	16. very
17. very	18. very	19. much	20. much
21. very	22. much	23. much	24. very
25. very	26. very	27. much	28. much
29. very	30. very	31. fairly	32. rather
33. fairly; rather		34. fairly ; rather	
35. fairly; rather		36. rather; fairly	
37. rather	38. fairly	39. rather	40. enough
41. enough	42. enough	43. enough	44. enough
45. enough	46. enough	47. too	48. very
49. very	50. very	51. so	52. before
53. ago	54. before	55. before	56. never
57. dearly	58. sweet	59. ago	60. so
61. such	62. slowly	63. sometime	
64. sometimes	65. else	66. ever	67. that
68. since	69. back	70. ago	71. not
72. yet	73. still	74. still	75. already
76. yet	77. just	78. just	79. not
80. not	81. none too	82. early	83. just now
84. late	85. lately	86. coolly	87. warmly
88. most	89. mostly	90. always	91. ever
92. ever since	93. since	94. hard	95. hardly
96. barely	97. certainly	98. almost	99. no
100. not			

Note : For. Question No. 57.

(i) Dear का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में 'प्रिय', 'प्यार करने लायक', 'भाषणों में प्रयुक्त सम्बोधन', 'महंगा', 'अत्यधिक/बेहद', 'कीमती' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

1. what a dear little child!

Adj.

2. My dear friends.

Adj.

3. That silk gown is quite dear.

Adj.

4. Amar is my dearest friend.

Adj.

5. A dear price to pay for one's independence.

Adj.

6. He lost his dear pen.

Adj.

(ii) dear का प्रयोग noun के रूप में 'प्रिय व्यक्ति', के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

You are a dear to help me in my adversity.

N

(iii) Dear का प्रयोग Adverb के रूप में 'महंगा' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

Buy cheap and sell dear.

Adv.

(iv) Dearly का प्रयोग Adverb के रूप में 'बहुत अधिक', 'वास्तव में (earnestly) तथा 'बहुत अधिक क्षति उठाकर' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

He loves his sister dearly.

Adv.

victory was dearly bought.

Adv.

Q. 5.

1. He is very glad to meet you.
2. Peace is very kind for man.
3. It is too hot to play cricket.
4. The rabbit runs fast enough to win the race.
5. Aditya has acted boldly enough to deserve praise.
6. When his dearest wife died, he was a little sorry.
7. When Aman felt a little hungry and thirsty, he cried for help.
8. He is much more intelligent than Rahul.
9. Krish is very much stronger than Ashish.
10. He is the very best player in his cricket team.
11. You talk much but do nothing.
12. He is much obliged to you.
13. That news was very distressing.
14. This sum is very difficult but that is very easy.
15. He is much interested in your story.
16. It gives too much pain.
17. It is much too painful.
18. My sister-in-law will be only too glad to see me.
19. He is presently a teacher.
20. Rahul wants to stand first in the Board Examination and so he works hard.
21. Mr. Mishra has gone just now.
22. At present Raman is a sales representative.
23. As the accountant came late, he was punished.
24. It was only five years ago that he left this job.
25. He never before saw such a bad man.
26. he cheerfully does his duties. or, he does his duties cheerfully.
27. She can pass only when she works hard.
28. We can get almost everything in the black market.
29. We must work honestly and sincerely. or we must work with honesty and sincerity.
30. Most humbly and respectfully I beg to state.
31. He worked all night.
32. He will come next Monday.
33. He will come on Sunday.
34. Mr. Thakur writes patiently and confidently. or Mr. Thakur writes with patience and confidence.
35. He goes home every day.

Note : (i) Home का प्रयोग सामान्यतः noun के रूप में होता है।

(ii) Home के पहले Adjective (my, your, his ... etc.) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है तो इसका प्रयोग Adverb of place के रूप में होता है। इसलिए इसके पहले 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। दूसरे शब्दों में जब Home का प्रयोग Adverb of place के रूप में होता है। तो इसके पहले Adjective का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

1. She goes home every Sunday (✓)
2. She goes to home every Sunday (x)
36. You hardly do any work.
37. He came here yesterday.
38. he prevented me from going there.
39. I forbade her to enter this room.
40. My daughter writes very neatly and spells very accurately.
41. Tendulkar was very young when he started playing international cricket.
42. Two hours have elapsed since he fell asleep.
43. I first read these rules in 1993 and have remembered it ever since.
44. I have received no letter, either from him or from her.
45. I am by no means as clever as he is.
46. The rain suddenly began to fall.
47. He goes to the cinema now and then.

Note : Now and then का प्रयोग occasionally के अर्थ में होता है जबकि off and on का प्रयोग irregular के अर्थ में होता है।

48. She has been learning English off and on.
49. Your brother recovered his health gradually.
50. He will certainly come here tomorrow.
51. Did she go there ? certainly she did.
52. She lost her daughter and, of course, she felt much grieved.
53. Blankets have been distributed free among the poor.
54. He came back while I was away from home. or He returned while I was away from home.
55. He has just come here.
56. He went direct to Patna.
57. She was directly at a fault.
58. He sought for his missing brother far and wide/far and near.
59. How much later were you ? or How late were you ?
60. She did not come back in time.
61. I am comparatively well today.
62. She behaved in a cowardly manner before the headmaster.
63. Please help her in her work. or kindly help her in her work.

Note : Please तथा kindly का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है। हमलों को please तथा kindly में से किसी एक का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। अब प्रश्न उठता है कि Please और kindly में फर्क/अंतर क्या होता है।

please तथा kindly के प्रयोग में फर्क :

- (i) किसी कार्यवश जब हमलोग अपने seniors or superiors से बात करते हैं तो हमलों को kindly का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।
- (ii) किसी कार्यवश जब हमलोग अपने equals or juniors से बात करते हैं तो हमलों को Please का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

Q. 6.

1. (1) Came directly की जगह went straight का प्रयोग होगा।
2. (1) Hardly के पहले not का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि hardly खुद negative meaning रखता है।
3. (4) Early का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है क्योंकि at the age of 41 का अर्थ इकतालीस वर्ष की अवस्था होता है, जो स्वतः early age को बताता है। अतः early का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है।
4. (1) in the का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि last + week/month/year के पहले in the का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
5. (1) Real की जगह really का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि real एक Adjective है तथा really एक Adverb है। important Adjective है जिसकी

विशेषता एक Adverb बताता है न कि Adjective। जैसे—

- A really important thing (✓)
A real important thing (x)

6. (1) Too much की जगह very का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Too much का प्रयोग 'बहुत ज्यादा' के अर्थ में noun के पहले negative sense में होता है। लेकिन very का प्रयोग 'बहुत' के अर्थ में Adjective or Adverb के पहले होता है। Given sentence के part (1) में Adjective—beautiful का प्रयोग हुआ जिसकी विशेषता Adverb ही बता सकता है जैसे—

She is very beautiful. (✓)

Adv. Adj.

I run very fast. (✓)

Adv. Adv.

7. (1) Whenever is the matter की जगह whatever the matter is का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि whenever का प्रयोग 'जब कभी' के अर्थ में Time को denote करने के लिए होता है। लेकिन what ever का प्रयोग 'जो कुछ भी' के अर्थ में thing (वस्तु) को denote करने के लिए होता है। whenever/whatever/whichever/wherever + subject + verb का प्रयोग होता है न कि whenever/whatever/whichever/wherever + verb + subject का। जैसे—
Whenever she had a cold, she ate only fruit. (✓)
I'll do whatever you want. (✓)

8. (3) Given sentence के Part (3) में yet का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि Yet का प्रयोग अबतक (बोलने के समय तक) के अर्थ में Present perfect Tense के negative sentence में sentence के last में होता है। अतः yet का प्रयोग Given sentence के part (4) में होगा।

9. (2) That which का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि whatever का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में of any sort, degree के अर्थ में होता है और इसके बाद that, which या that which का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। what ever + noun + subject + verb का प्रयोग होता है।

10. (4) Proper की जगह Properly का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि subject + verb + object + adverb का प्रयोग होता है। Given sentence में verb maintained के बाद object—it का प्रयोग हुआ है अतः object—it के बाद Adverb—properly का प्रयोग होगा न कि adjective—proper का।

11. (4) Fluently french की जगह french fluently का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि subject + verb + object + adverb of manner का प्रयोग होता है।

ध्यान दें : (i) Subject + Adverb of manner + Verb + Object का प्रयोग होता है जैसे—

She fluently speaks English. (✓)

लेकिन Subject + Verb + Adverb of manner + Object का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

She speaks fluently English. (x)

12. (5) Given sentence correct है।

13. (4) Full recover की जगह fully recovered का प्रयोग Adverb of quantity के रूप में Adjective के पहले होता है न कि Verb के पहले। recover—verb है जबकि recovered, recover का past participle है जो Adjective का काम करता है अतः fully recovered का प्रयोग होगा न कि fully recover का।

14. (4) Hearted की जगह heartedly का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि hearted Adjective है जबकि heartedly Adverb है। Verb की विशेषता Adverb बताता है न कि Adjective। अतः Given sentence में verb—play की विशेषता Adverb—heartedly बतायेगा न कि Adjective—hearted।

15. (3) Nice की जगह nicely का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि Verb की विशेषता Adverb बताता है न कि Adjective। nice—Adjective है जबकि nicely—Adverb है। अतः Verb—behaved की विशेषता Adverb—nicely बतायेगा न कि Adjective—nice। Adjective noun तथा

pronoun की विशेषता बताता है न कि verb की। जैसे—

- It is a nice story. (✓)
 It is a nicely story (×)
 Shobhana behaved nicely with me. (✓)
 Shobhana behaved nice with me. (×)

16. (1) Fastly की जगह fast का प्रयोग होगा। fastly एक slang है जो अंग्रेजी भाषा में प्रयुक्त नहीं होता है। fast का प्रयोग adjective तथा Adverb दोनों ही forms (रूपों) में होता है। जैसे—

Aditya is a fast runner. (✓)
 Adjective N

Aditya is a fastly runner (×)

He runs fast. (✓)
 V Adv.

He runs fastly. (×)

17. (2) Hardly की जगह hard का प्रयोग होगा। hardly का प्रयोग 'न के बराबर' के अर्थ में होता है जबकि hard का प्रयोग 'कठिन/उत्साह' के साथ के अर्थ में होता है। Given sentence के अर्थ के लिए hard का प्रयोग ही उचित है।

18. (2) Carefully की जगह careful का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb to be— is, are, am, was, were के बाद Adjective का प्रयोग होता है न कि adverb का। जैसे—

She is careful. (✓)
 A.v. Adj.

She is carefully. (×)
 A.v. Adv.

19. (1) Hard की जगह hardly का प्रयोग होगा।

20. (4) Hardly की जगह hard का प्रयोग होगा।

21. (3) Importance की जगह Important का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Adverb + Adjective का प्रयोग होता है न कि Adverb + Noun का। most का प्रयोग very के अर्थ में Adjective के पहले होता है न कि Noun के। अतः

Most Importance (×)
 Most Important. (✓)

22. (2) Emotional की जगह emotionally का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि emotionally का प्रयोग adverb के रूप में 'भावनात्मक रूप से' के अर्थ में Adjective के पहले होता है जबकि emotional का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में 'भावुक' के अर्थ में Noun के पहले होता है। Given sentence में stable का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में हुआ है अतः emotionally का प्रयोग होगा न कि emotional का। जैसे—

I was emotionally hurt. (✓)
 Adv. Adj.

I was emotional hurt. (×)
 Adj. Adj.

I have emotional attachment with students. (✓)
 Adj. N

I have emotionally attachment with my students. (×)
 Adv. N

23. (1) Fled के बाद away का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि fled, flee का past form है। flee का अर्थ run away or hurry away from (भाग जाना) होता है fled में away का अर्थ छिपा हुआ है। अतः fled के बाद away का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

They killed their enemies and fled the country. (✓)
 They killed their enemies and fled away the country. (×)

24. (4) Good की जगह well का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Verb की विशेषता Adverb बताता है न कि Adjective। Verb—work की विशेषता well बतायेगा न कि good। चूँकि well का प्रयोग Adjective/Adverb के रूप में होता है तथा good का प्रयोग Adjective/noun के रूप में होता है।

जैसे—

He is a good man. (✓)
 Adj. N

He is a well man. (×)
 Adv. N

One should work for the good of the poor. (✓)
 N

One should work for the well of the poor. (×)
 Adv.

He is quite well. (✓)
 Adv. Adj.

He is quite good. (×)
 Adv. Adj.

She speaks well. (✓)
 V. Adv.

She speaks good. (×)
 V. Adj.

25. (4) He still has not finished की जगह he has not finished yet का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि still का प्रयोग सामान्यतः Affirmative sentence में होता है जबकि yet का प्रयोग negative sentence में होता है। जैसे—

My mother-in-law is still on bed.—Affirmative (✓)

My mother-in-law is yet on bed. (×)

She has not come yet. (✓)

She has not come still. (×)

26. (4) Hardly की जगह hard का प्रयोग होगा।

27. (2) Careful की जगह carefully का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Verb की विशेषता Adverb बताता है न कि Adjective। Given sentence में Verb-work की विशेषता Adverb-carefully बतायेगा न कि Adjective-careful।

28. (4) Thorough की जगह thoroughly का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि verb की विशेषता Adverb बताता है न कि Adjective। Given sentence में Verb-understood की विशेषता Adverb-thoroughly बतायेगा न कि Adjective-thorough

29. (1) Impatient की जगह Impatiently का प्रयोग होगा। जब look at का प्रयोग 'देखना' के अर्थ में होता है तो इसके साथ Adverb का प्रयोग होगा न कि Adjective का। Given sentence में look at का प्रयोग देखना के अर्थ में हुआ है इसलिए Adverb-Impatiently का प्रयोग होगा न कि Adjective-Impatient का। जैसे—She looks Suspiciously at her husband का अर्थ वह अपने पति को संदेह की दृष्टि से देखती है।

ध्यान दें : जब look का प्रयोग 'दिखना' के अर्थ में होता है तो इसके बाद Adjective का प्रयोग होता है न कि Adverb का। जैसे—

You look impatient. का अर्थ तुम अधीर दिखते हो।

30. (2) but never he asked की जगह but he never asked का प्रयोग होगा। never, always, seldom, hardly, rarely, scarcely etc का प्रयोग main verb के पहले तथा verb to be (Auxiliary verbs) is, are, am, was, were के बाद होता है। जैसे—

She never comes late. (✓)
 Adv. M.V.

You are never late. (✓)
 A.V. Adv.

31. (2) Succeeded की जगह successful का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि the + most + Adjective का प्रयोग होता है इसलिए the most successful का प्रयोग होगा। succeeded, succeed का V³ form है। तथा successful Adjective है।

32. (3) Very की जगह more का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि given sentence comparative degree में है।