

CONJUNCTION

Con - connection

junction $\rightarrow$ more than one.

⇒ Conjunction is a word which is used to join 2 words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

[illegible]

⇒ there are 3 types of conjunction:

- Co-ordinating conjunction
- Co-relative conjunction
- Sub-ordinating conjunction

(1) Co-ordinating conjunction

The conjunction which is used to join two words, two phrase, two clause of equal rank.

example :

And, but, or, nor, for, so, as well as

En: He is poor..... honest
he is poor but honest

(2) Priya writes carefully and clearly
+ conj

(2) Co-relative Conjunction

The conjunction which is used in pair

- ⇒ either के बाद or आता है नो नही
- ⇒ Neither ——— nor ———
- ⇒ both के बाद and आता है as well as नही
- ⇒ hardly के बाद when या v⁴ आता है then या that नही
- ⇒ Scarcely के बाद when या v⁴ आता है then या that नही,
- ⇒ No sooner के बाद than आता है then नही
- ⇒ Hardly के बाद any आता है other नही
- ⇒ Any के बाद other आता है but नही
- ⇒ No के बाद or आता है नो नही
- ⇒ Not के बाद or आता है नो नही
- ⇒ Never के बाद और आता है नो नही
- ⇒ Seldom के बाद never आता है ever नही
- ⇒ nothing else के बाद but आता है yet नही
- ⇒ whether के or आता है नो नही
- ⇒ Rather के बाद than आता है then नही
- ⇒ Other के बाद than आता है then नही
- ⇒ nothing के बाद but आता है yet नही
- ⇒ Such के बाद that आता है then नही
- ⇒ Not only के बाद but also आता है but too नही

③ not only but also

S + V + not only + $\begin{matrix} N \\ P_{SIO} \\ Adj \\ Verb \end{matrix}$ + but also + $\boxed{\begin{matrix} N \\ P_{SIO} \\ Adj \\ Verb \end{matrix}}$ + V + preposition

Ex 3(1) Not only Neha but also Mamta and Zoya are doing their work

(2) Marry is not only good but also wise

④ Both and दोनों .. साथ ही साथ

S + V + Both + $\begin{matrix} \text{Noun} \\ \text{Adj} \\ \text{Verb} \end{matrix}$ + and + $\begin{matrix} \text{Noun} \\ \text{Adj} \\ \text{Verb} \end{matrix}$ +

Ex: (1) He speaks both Hindi and English

(2) John is both tall and handsome

5) Although yet = यद्यपि तथापि
हलांकि फिर भी

Although $+ S + V + OW$ ^{yet} $S + V + OW$
 though

note: yet के बदले में, से काम चलाया जा सकता है।

en: Although he was not guilty, yet he was furnished
Though he is poor, he is happy

⑥ Negative words { Hardly { + had + s + v³ + ow when
words { scarcely } before
NO/ not X
never X
than
that X

Ex: Hardly had he completed his work before
 scarcely had he left the house when it happened.

(7) (Negative word)
 No sooner + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{did} + S + V^1 + OW \\ \text{had} + S + V^3 + OW \end{array} \right\}$ than.
 ज्यों ही (when) X

Ex: No sooner did she finish cooking than some guests arrived.

(8) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If} \\ \text{when} \\ \text{whenever} \\ \text{जब तक} \\ \text{नहीं} \\ \text{तक} \\ \text{तक} \\ \text{चाहे} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Until} \\ \text{Unless} \\ \text{Till} \\ \text{as long as} \\ \text{even if} \\ \text{Before} \end{array} \right\}$
 $+ S + V^1 + OW, \downarrow S + \begin{array}{l} \text{will} \\ \text{shall} \\ \text{can} \\ \text{may} \end{array} + V^1 + OW$
 (then) X

Ex: (1) If you go to Agra you may see the Taj Mahal.

(2) He will go to him even if he abuses him.

वह उसके पास जाएगा चाहे वह गाली दे दे,

(3) Untill you go she will be staying there.

जब तक तुम नहीं जाओगे वह वही रुकी रहेगी।

(4) As long as he comes I will wait.

जब तक वह आएगा हम इंतजार करेंगे।

(9) Lest. should ... कहीं ऐसा न हो की

↳ Negative word
 ↳ Sentence start (X)

S + v + O/W, lest + S + should + v² + O/W

ex: (1) He works hard lest he should fail.

(2) Run fast lest you should miss the train.

(10) or else will कहीं ऐसा न हो की

↳ sentence start (x)
↳ negative word

S + v + O/W, or else + S + will + v¹ + O/W

ex: ~~Run~~ Run fast or else he will miss the train

(11) whether or कहीं या

note: इसका use positive and negative sentence or according to tense or tense

ex: I don't know whether he will except your proposal or not.

(12) or as/so as

उतना जितना

positive ✓
neg sent ✓

neg sent ✓
positive x

ex: Ram is as smart as shyam

Hata's elder sister is not so beautiful as you say

(13) such that / such that

ex: (1) His behaviour was such that everybody disliked him.

(2) Such was his behaviour that everybody disliked him.

(14) seldom or never : - शायद नहै use

seldom if ever : शायद interrogative sent.

Ex: I have seldom or never visited the Taj Mahal

Have you seldom if ever visited the Taj Mahal

(15) Since : चूंकि it is use in the begning of the sentence

Ex: Since he is sick he can't attend the class

Since : Conjunction of time (जब से)

Use simple past में करते हैं और आने वाला clause present perfect में होता है।

Ex: Since he left Delhi. I haven't meet him

Since : present of time (से)

Ex: he has been studying English since Monday

(16) So : इसलिये . used in the middle of the sentence

Ex: He is sick so he can't attend the class

(17) believe, hope, suppose, think के साथ that का use करो ना मर्जी हो ना करौ।

Ex: I think you are brave

I think that you are brave.