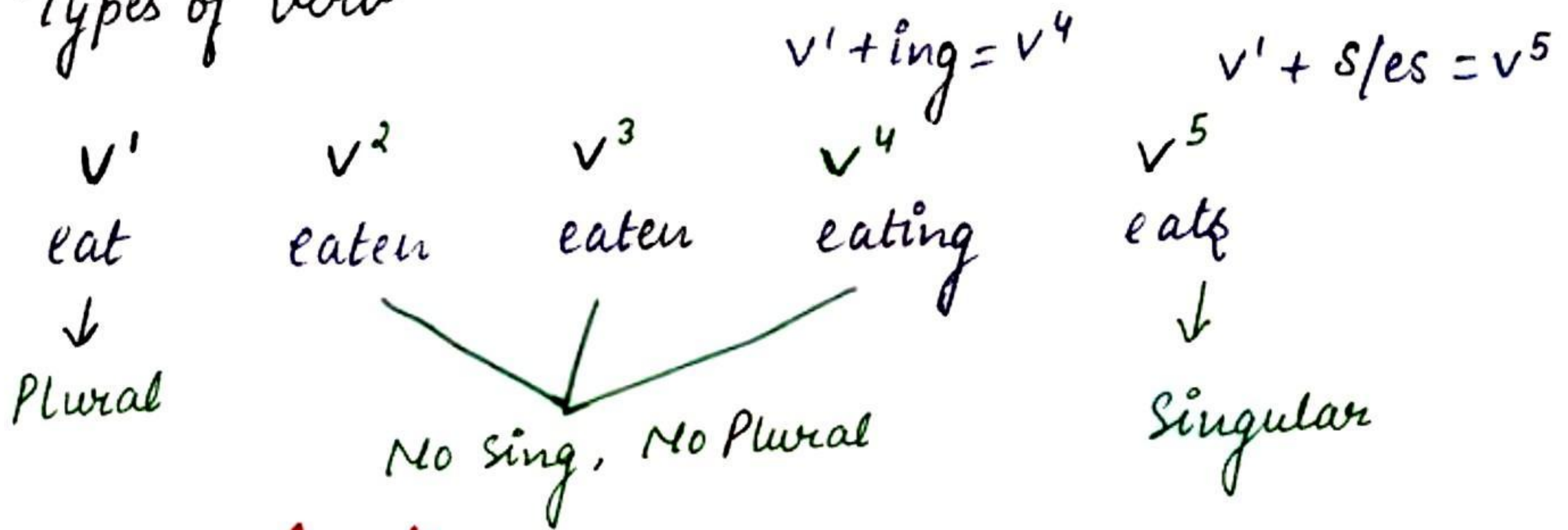


NOUN

VERB

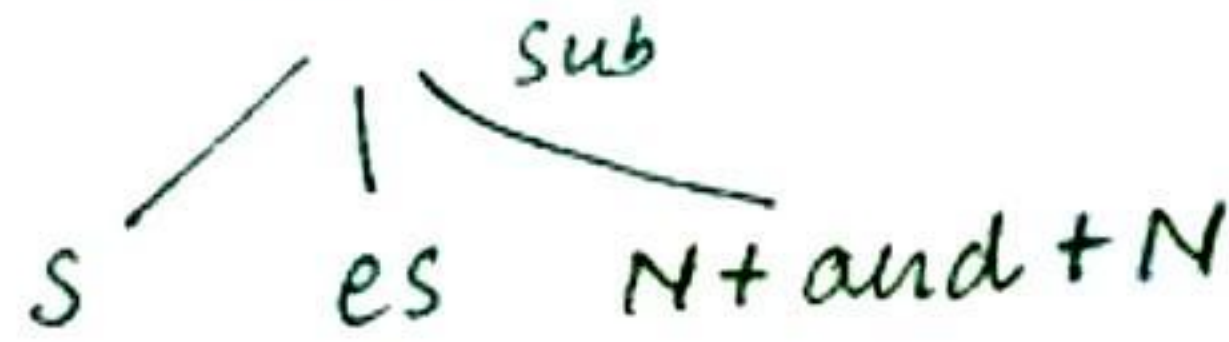
Types of Verb



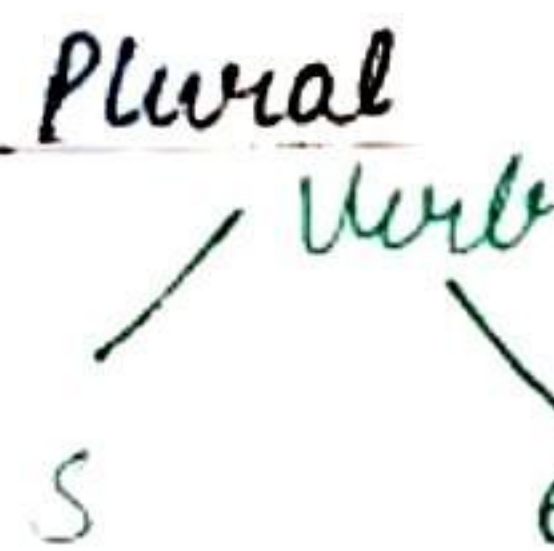
Concept

{ Subject (Sing) = Verb (Sing)
Subject (Plural) = Verb (Plural) }

Singular Noun



Boys (Plural)
Noun becomes plural by adding s/es



Verb becomes singular:
ex goes eats

$S^{-+} + V^{-+} + OW$

{ + Plural
- Singular }

example.

Noun: Ram, Boys
Verb: goes

Noun: Boys, Ram and shyam
Verb: go

$\Rightarrow V^1$

- Plural
- Simple Present is use

$S + V^1 + OW$
Plural Plural

To + V' $\Rightarrow$ Agar V' k bath 'To' ho toh wo verb nahi noun ban jaege.

To + V' $\rightarrow$ Subject (noun) + Verb (singular)

example To walk is good for health.

$\Rightarrow V^2$

- No singular no plural
- S + V² + OW use in simple past.

$\Rightarrow V^3$

- No singular no plural
- Use in perfect (finished action)
- V³ is not possible without auxiliary verb

V³ + N

Adjective / written letter
spoken English

V³ N

V³ + is/was + V³

Subject Verb Object

example. Done is done
हो गया सो हो गया

$\Rightarrow V^4$

- Use in present
- S + is/am/are/was/were + V⁴
- 'Subject' (sing + V(sing))

example: * walking is good
* smoking is injurious

Types of noun

• Common noun

• Collective noun.

ex ^L A flock of goat

^L A levy of girls

^L A galaxy of stars

• Proper noun

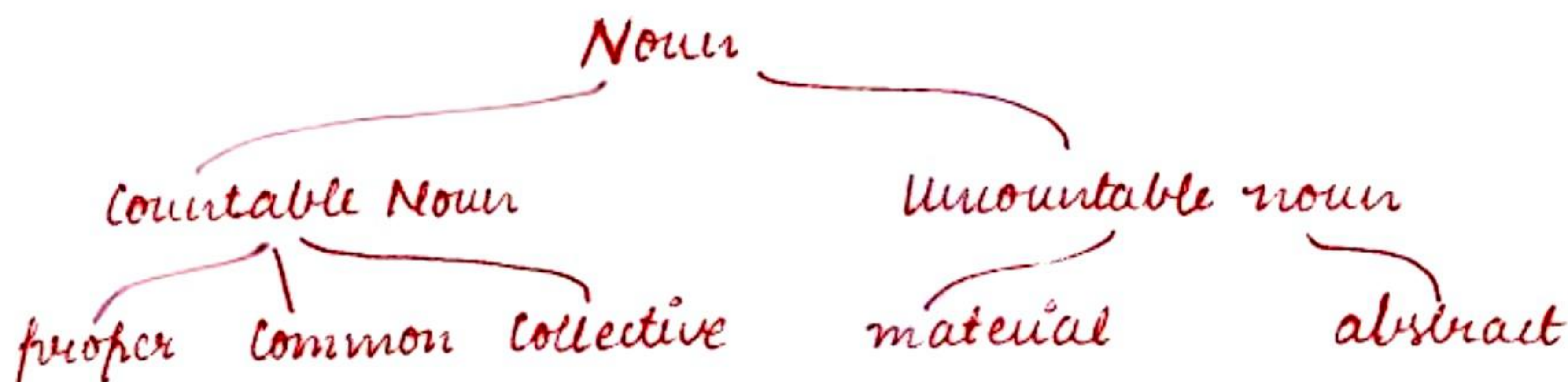
• material noun

• Abstract noun

Defination of noun

Noun → Any name is a noun

⇒ The word that stands for name is called noun



Proper noun:

proper noun is the name of some particular place, thing or anyone.

example - India, Ram, Mohan, Sohan

(1) A Ram is an honest boy X

(2) The Ram is an honest boy X

(3) Ram is an honest boy
Common noun

(4) Ram is an honest boy
Proper noun + sing + v (sing)

here राम means sheep (male)
Common noun

Ram
Pronunciation
राम
Verb as a verb राम means टक्कर मरना

Common Error in the use of Proper noun

Rule 1: Normally no article is used before proper noun
90%

Rule 2: Proper noun is used as singular and takes singular Verb

Rule 3: Proper noun is always be written with Capital letter
example.

(1) The India is the best X

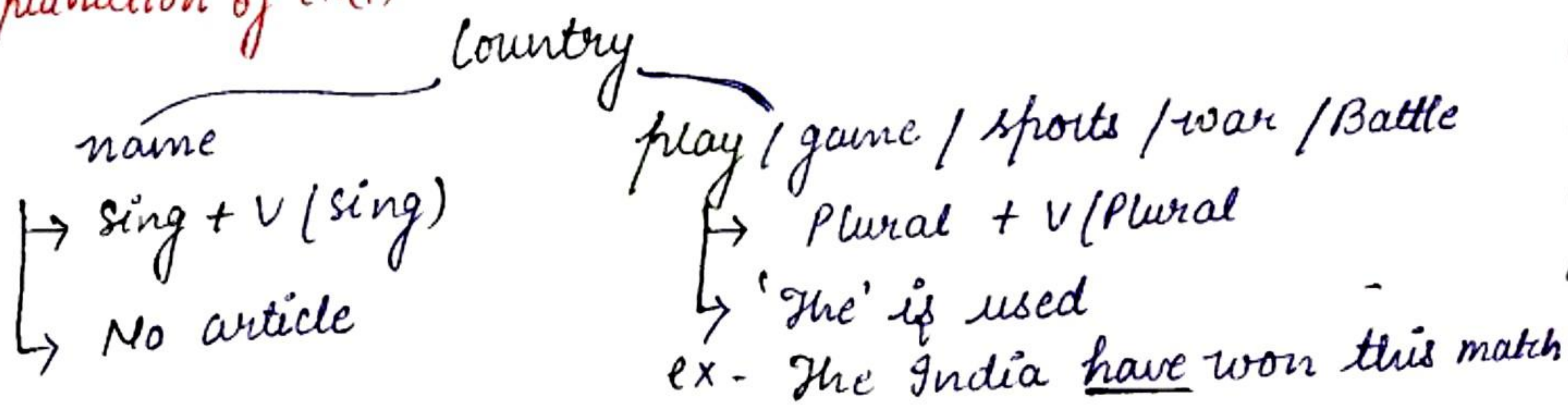
(2) India is the best ✓

(3) The India is playing this match X

(4) The India are playing this match ✓

(5) India are playing this match X

explanation of ex(4)



Common Noun :

It shows the caste and class
example.

(1) The teacher is teaching ✓

(2) ~~The~~ students are reading X
X students are reading

Common error in the use of Common noun

Rule 1: Article is used before common noun

Rule 2: when common noun is used as singular it takes singular verb and article is used with it

Rule 3: when common noun is used as plural it takes plural verb and normally no article is used before it.

30 November, 2016

Collective Noun:

Collect - verb

if 'ion' is added it becomes 99% noun

and if 'ive' is added it becomes Adjective

⇒ The noun that shows collection is called collective noun

Common errors in the use of collective noun

- 1) A group of boys is coming in the hall (X)
- 2) A group of boys are coming in the hall (X)
- 3) A group of boy is coming in the hall (X)
- 4) A group of boys is coming into the hall (✓)

explanation of in and into

'in' - in is used to talk about ~~position~~

'into' - into is used to talk about direction & destination.

A + collective word + of + N (Plural) + V (singular)

note: Tiff sentence me 'of' laga ho toh usme subject according to ~~st~~ collective word aata hai.

List of collective word.

- A team of player
- A committee of members
- A herd of cattle
- A swarm of insects

- A levy of girls
- A galaxy of stars
- A gang of bandits और etc.

Note: For more words check out DSH grammar book P. 180.

Collective noun

Generic

भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के सदस्य

Sing + V (Sing)

ex ⇒ scenery
sceneries (X)
Furniture (✓)

Group

एक ही प्रकार के

Plural + V (Plural)

ex ⇒ Police [s/es] - X

Police are coming

Cattle are grazing

• Article 'The' is used before collective noun

thought ek

Sing + V (Sing)

thought different

Plural + V (Plural)

example

in which 'the' is used

example. • Jury

• Parliament

• Gang

• Club

• Crowd.

• Board

• Society etc.

example.

1. The parliament was divided over the Kashmir issue (X)

2. The parliament were united over the Kashmir issue (X)

'divided' thought is different so verb Plural i.e. 'were' but here is 'was' so sentence is wrong and vice versa for 2nd sentence.

Material noun

A noun that can be measured or weight but can't be counted is called material noun

ex- milk, wood, fish, rice, sugar etc

Common errors in the use of material noun

Rule 1: Normally 90% no article is used before material noun

Rule 2: Material noun is always used as singular & takes singular verb

ex (1) ^xA gold is a precious metal (x)

(2) Gold is a precious metal (✓)

(3) ^xThe fish cannot live without water (x)

(4) Fish can't live without water (✓)

(5) I am going to buy 4 golden fishes (✓)

(6) The golden fish is costly in these days (✓)

(5) { material noun used as sing. but here it is golden fish and it is countable if there is no 'golden' written then 'fishes' becomes wrong. Because of golden the sentences become right }

example

(1) Dregs is lying aside the road (x)

(2) Dregs are lying aside the road (✓)

'Dregs' is the only word which is uncountable plural noun and takes plural verb

Abstract noun

A noun that can neither be seen nor be touched but can be felt is called abstract noun

Note 60% abstract noun verb hota hai, iske lye 'day to day' book page no 62 dekhe.

example laughing childhood
smell history etc
beauty
honesty

Common error in the use of abstract noun

1. The history is a difficult subject (X)
2. History is a difficult subject (✓)
3. The history of S.K. Pandey is good (X)
4. The history of S.K. Pandey are good (✓)

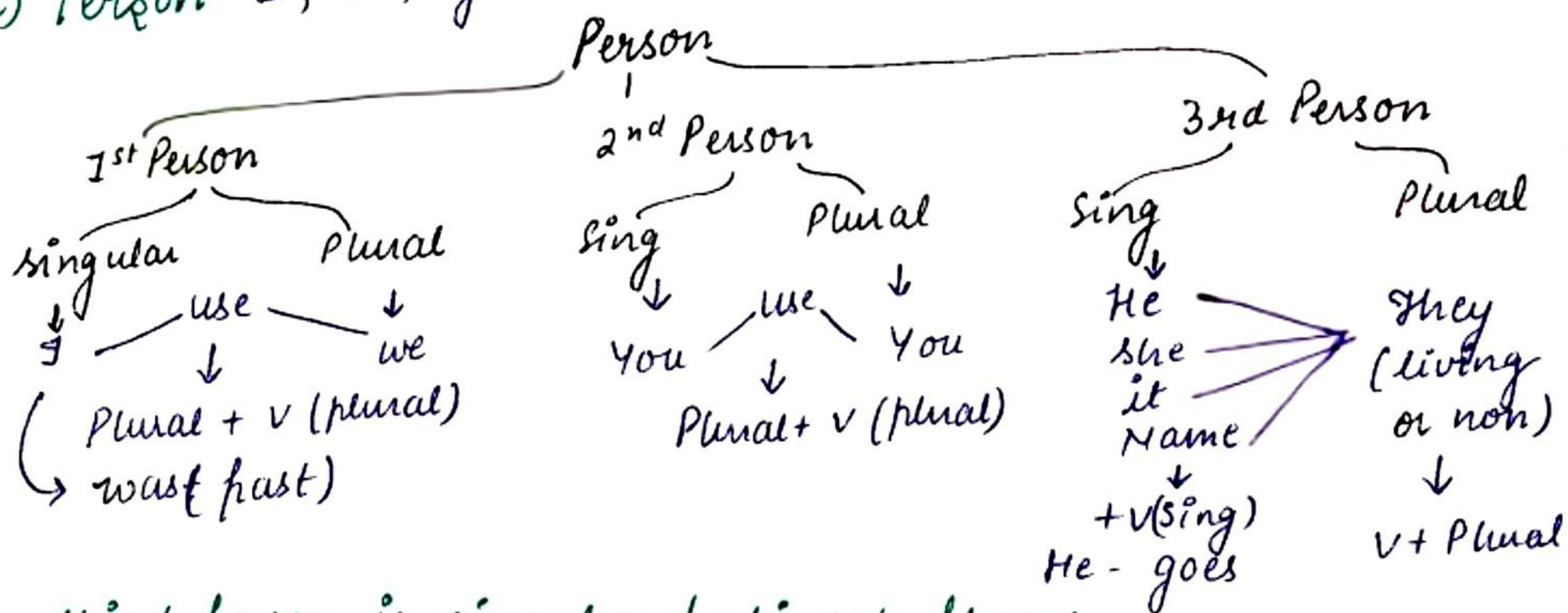
Rule 1. 90% abstract noun is used as singular and take singular verb.

Rule 2. Normally no article is used before abstract noun

Rule 3. जब किसी name of subject का नाम किसी person से जोड़ दिया जाए तो ये हो जाता है plural और अपने साथ plural verb लेता है और इसके साथ article 'the' भी लगता है।

Noun: noun is nothing but is the combination of person, gender, number and case.

ii) **Person** I, we, you, के अलावा सारे 3rd person



third person is singular baki sab plural

ii. Gender: $\Rightarrow$ Noun Gender

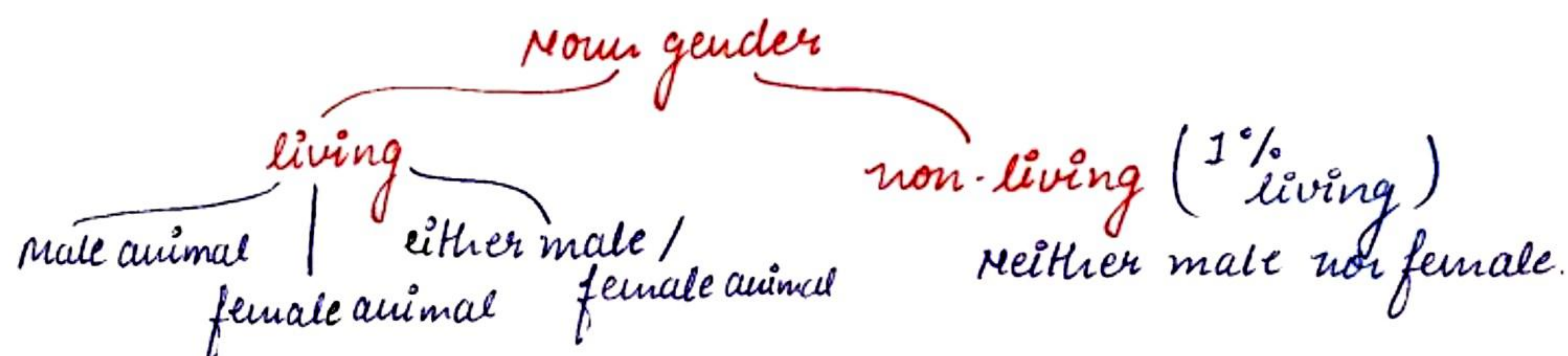
Death always knows victim

(i) his

(iii) their

(ii) her

(iv) its



$\Rightarrow$ Masculine Gender Feminine Gender Common Gender Neuter Gender

(i) Masculine gender: A noun that represents male animal, it is called masculine gender
example: Boy, father etc.

(ii) Feminine gender: A noun that represents female animal
it is called feminine gender
example - Girl / Woman / Mother / sister etc

(iii) Common gender: A noun that represents either male or female animal, it is called common gender
example: Names of posts $\rightarrow$ PM / CM / DM

(iv) Neuter gender: A noun that represents neither male nor female, it is called Neuter gender,
example: Table, chair, Fan etc
[can't be easily identified]

Common Errors in the use of Common gender

Personification of noun

Masculine

⇒ Hard

⇒ Rough

⇒ Cruel

⇒ Power

example = Sun, Death

Feminine

⇒ Beauty

⇒ Kind

⇒ Soft

⇒ Calm

example Moon

Moon - (she, her) ✓ its - x

Sun - (He, his) ✓ its - x

example 1) The Moon is hiding its / her / his / their face behind the cloud.

2) The ship has lost many of her / its / his / crew

Rule: ⇒ 'ship' is treated as feminine gender
It takes 'she / her' not 'its'

ex ⇒ India has developed her / its / his economy

Note: Name of the country is treated as feminine gender. It takes 'her'

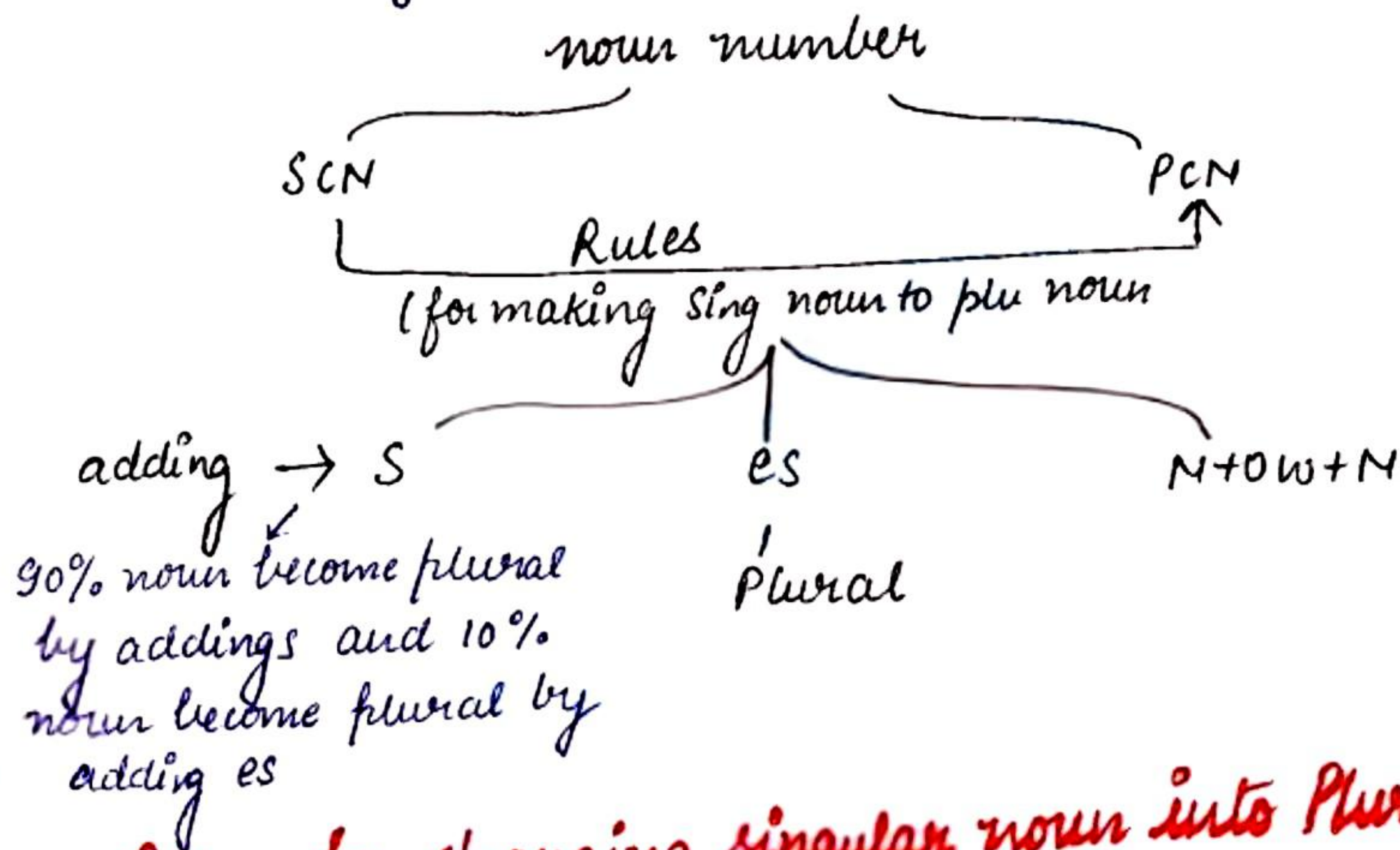
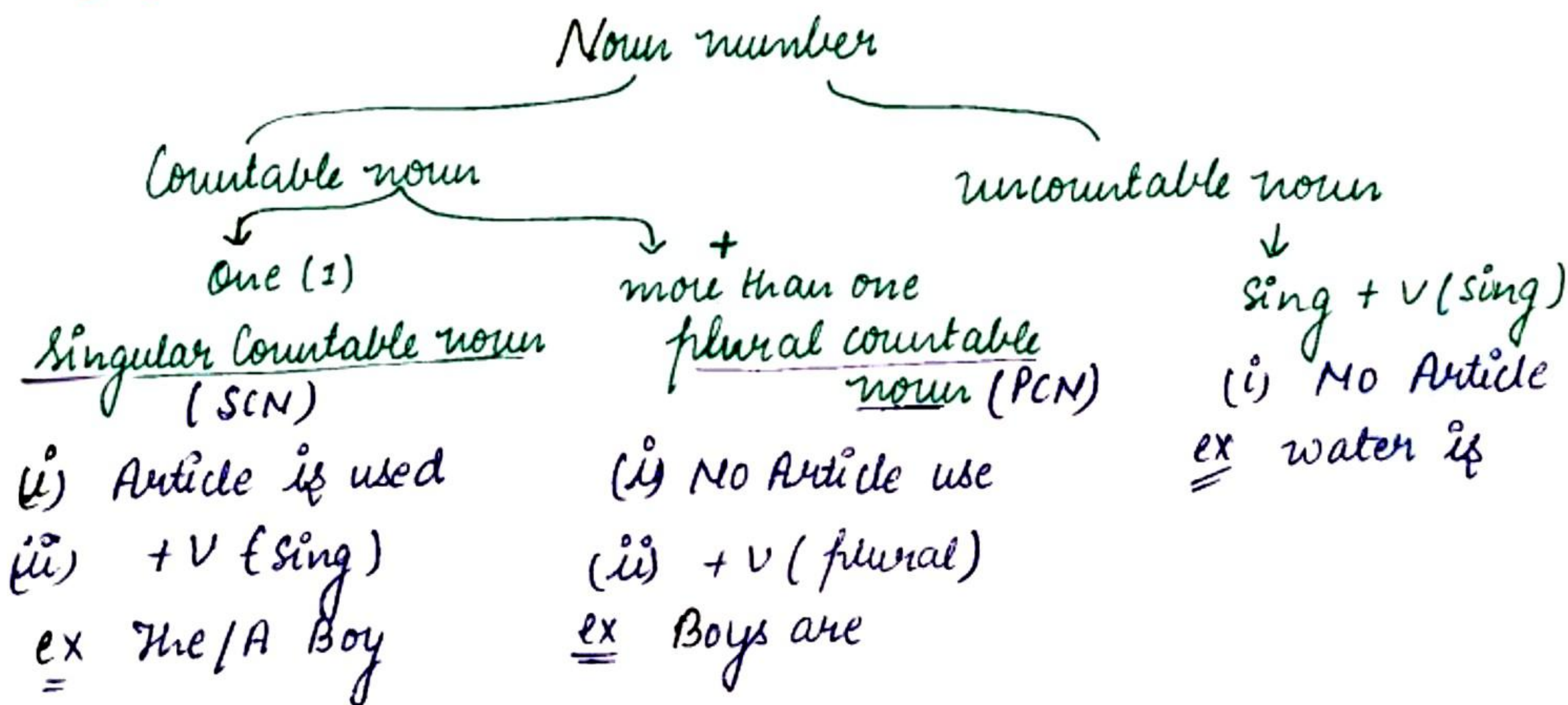
example 1) The Army knows her / its / his duty

2) The jury were divided in her / its / his / their opinions

Note: Collective noun यदि single body के रूप में काम करते हैं, तो इसके साथ 'its' का use किया जाता है, और यदि ये Plural के समान काम करते हैं तो theirs का use करते हैं।

5, december, 2016

Noun number



Rules for changing singular noun into Plural noun

Rule 1: Most of the nouns form their plural by adding 's'

90%

Singular
Pen
Book
Building
cap
doll
hat
bag
cow
hen etc

Plural
Pens
Books
Buildings
Caps
dolls
hats
bags
cows
hens

Rule 2. Some of the nouns which end in 's', 'ss', 'sh', 'ch', 'x' and 'z' form their plural by adding es

ch	
if sound is = 'es' pronunciation = ऐस example: Bench ^{बेंच} Benches	if sound is = 's' ^{मोनार्क} example Monarch ^{मोनार्क} Stomach ^{स्टमक} stomachs 2 राख Conch ^{कोंक} Conchs
Singular	Plural
Bench	Benches
Branch	Branches
Class	Classes
Tax	Taxes
Topaz	Topazes

Rule 3. Some of the nouns which end in 'o' form their plural by adding es.

'o'	
Vowel letter + o ' + s'	Consonant letter + o ' + es'
ex Radio - Radios Singular plural Ratio Ratios Portfolio Portfolios Scenario Scenarios Cuckoo Cuckoos Curio Curios Video Videos Bamboo Bamboos	ex Mango - Mangoes Singular plural Tomato Tomatoes Potato Potatoes Hero Heroes Volcano Volcanoes Mosquito Mosquitoes

Note: Science and technology related words के साथ 's' लगाने
(jiske last me 'o' laga ho)
Radio, dynamo, piano, photo, kilo, studio, embryo
, add 's' with it.

Rule 4.

Last letter 'y'

Vowel letter + y
- + 's'

Monkey = Monkeys

Singular Plural

Donkey Donkeys

Boy Boys

Toy Toys

Day Days

Rain Rains

Bay Bays

Key Keys

Consonant letter + y
+ 'es'

Lady = ladies

Singular Plural

Baby babies

fly flies

Salary salaries

Lily lilies

story stories

मेरे हरे प्रमुख
का notice →

रसोई खाना →

Obituary

Pantry

city

Army

Family

Country

spy

obituaries

Pantries

cities

Armies

Families

Countries

spies

6/December

Rule 5

Some of the letter last with F/es

last letter F/es → 13 words

change
+
v + es

Singular

Plural

(1) wife

wives

(2) shelf

shelves

(3) life

leaves

(4) knife

knives

(5) self

elves

(6) wolf

wolves

(7) loaf

loaves

(8) sheaf

sheaves

(9) half

halves

(10) calf

calves

कछड़ा

(11) elf - elves

(12) Thief - thieves

(13) leaf - leaves

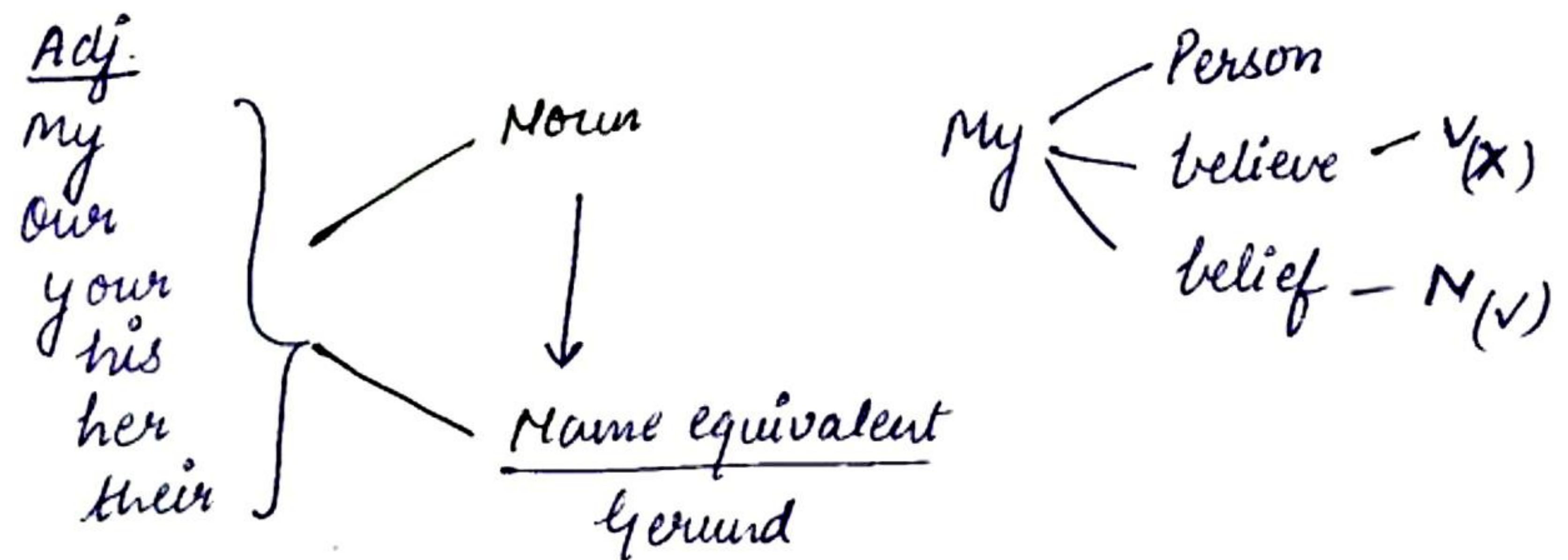
(14) Scarf → Scarfs
→ Scarves

more right

note: इसके अलावा fles से अंत होने वाले सारे noun में fles लगते हैं,

- | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|
| | Singular | Plural |
| | belief | believes |
| | grief | |
| | proof | |
| | safe | |
| | chief | |
| | roof | |
| खुर | hoof | |
| | gulf | |
| गुलाम | serf | |
| | clif | |
| | surf etc | |

example: He belifs that they will help him (x)
 He believes that they will help him ✓
 He S(N) + V Verb



Rule 6. Some of the noun form their plural by changing the inside vowel.

Singular	plural		
Man	Men	Mouse	Mice
Woman	Women	Dormouse	Dormice
Tooth	Teeth	Louse	Lice
Goose	Geese	Ox 2 nd	Oxen
Foot	feet	child	children etc

small black insect found in long & dirty hairs.

- Rule 7: (i) Many boys are present today (✓)
 (ii) Many boy is present today (X)
 (iii) Salman Khan killed many dears (X)
 (iv) Salman Khan killed many dear (✓)

many + noun (countable) Plural + V (Plural)

↓
 Much + noun (uncountable) singular + V (singular)

Some of the nouns which have the same form in singular and plural.

Dear	aircraft
sheep	corps
बarracks	salmon
series	swine etc
species	

7/december.

example. The public are aware of the fact (✓)
 The public is aware of the fact.

Rule 8: Some of the nouns which looks like singular but they are used as plural and takes plural verb

People (peoples) → एक से अधिक समुदाय के लोग, राष्ट्र

public, police, cavalry, Peasantry, Grey (middle class)

nobility, cattle, vermin
 (higher class) (बीमारी फैलाने वाला जानवर)

clergy पुजारी, mankind etc

ex The police have caught the thief (X)
 The mathematics is a difficult subject (X)
 The mathematics are a difficult subject (X)
 Mathematics is a difficult subject (✓)

Rule 9: Some of the nouns look like plural but they are always used as singular and take singular verb.

note: "चाहे Name of subject से किसी व्यक्ति का नाम (property / Merit / demerit) जुड़ जाय तो वह Name of subject Plural होता है, और आने वाला Verb भी Plural साथ में Article 'The' भी प्रयोग किया जाता है, "

example The mathematics of K.C Sinha are good

list: Mathematics, Economics
 Linguistics, Innings, News, Athletics
 Measles, Mumps, Diabetes, etc.

Rule 10: Some of the nouns form their plural in irregular way.

Singular (is)	Plural (es)	Singular (um)	Plural $\begin{cases} a \\ s \end{cases}$
Basis	- Bases	Agendum	- Agenda
Synopsis	- Synopses	Datum	- Data
Diagnosis	- Diagnoses	Quorum	- Quorums
Thesis	- Theses	Curriculum	- Curricula Curricula
Oasis	- Oases	Bacterium	- Bacteria
Anis	- Anes	Dictum	- Dicta (कहावत)
Analysis	- Analyses etc	Medium	- $\begin{cases} Media \\ Mediums \end{cases}$

Note: Agendum / Datum are not used these days
 Data / media are used in singular & plural both

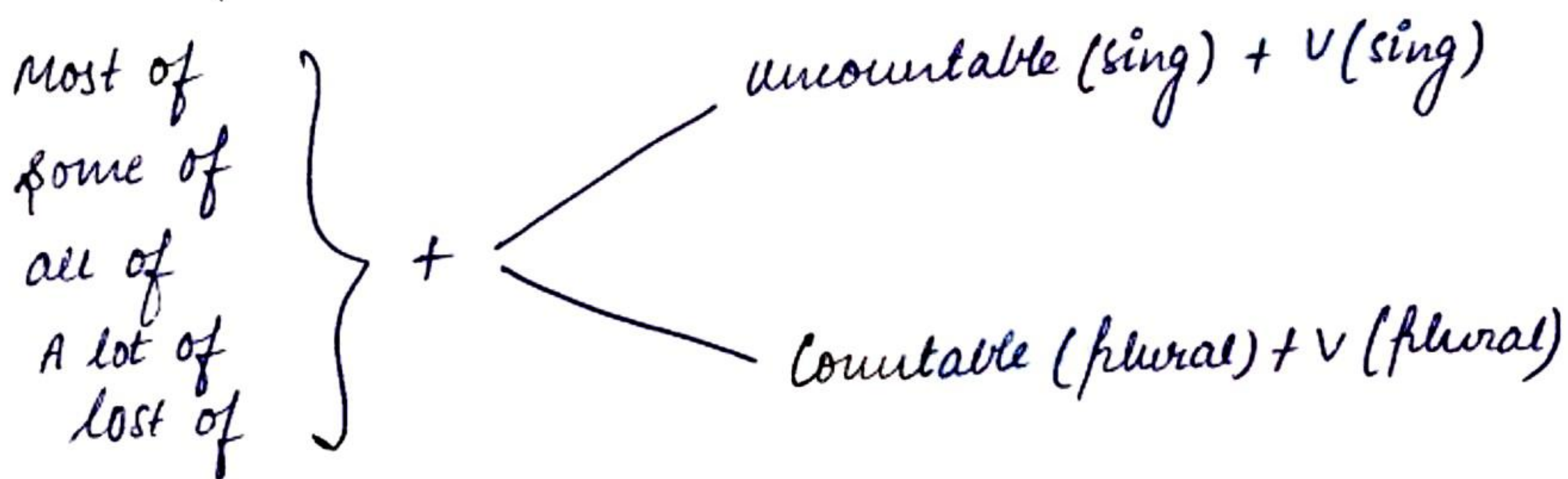
ex Media are active
 Media is active

8, december

Common Error in the use of noun

example.

- (i) Most of the boy is honest (X)
- (ii) Most of the boys are honest (✓)
- (iii) Most of the milk is sold (✓)
- (iv) Most of the milks are sold (X)

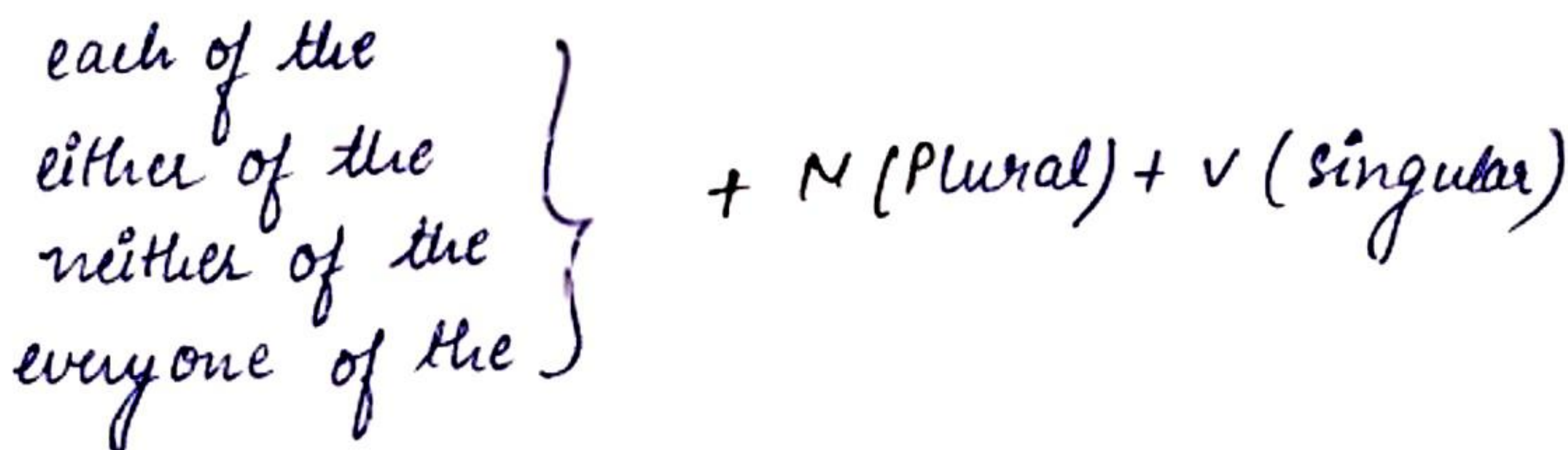


example

- (i) One of the student is laborious (X)
 - (ii) One of the students are laborious (X)
 - (iii) One of the students is laborious (✓)
- One of + Noun (Plural) + v (sing)

example.

- (i) Neither of the officer is honest (X)
- (ii) Neither of the officers are honest (X)
- (iii) Neither of the officers is honest (✓)



example.

- (i) where is my pant (X)
- (ii) where is my pants (X)
- (iii) where are my pants (✓)

Some of the nouns which are generally used in plural & takes plural verb

- Pants
- Tongs
- Scissors
- Shorts
- Socks
- Binoculars
- Trousers
- Spectacles
- Goggles
- Inches (प्रचुर मात्रा में धन संपत्ति)
- Premises
- Goods
- Annals (वारसीक वीवरण)
- Arms
- Weapons

example

uncountable कूड़ा कचड़ा

- (i) There are many filths in our colony (X)
- (ii) There is much filth in our colony (✓)

Some of the nouns which are generally used in singular
it never takes a/an or s/es

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (i) Magic | (10) Quars | (19) wealth |
| (ii) Land | (11) health | (20) poverty |
| (iii) Gold | (12) Scenery | (21) bread |
| (4) information | (13) Luggage | (22) Traffic |
| (5) Garbage | (14) luck | (23) Money etc |
| (6) Rubbish | (15) Advice | |
| (7) filth | (16) Dust | |
| (8) Furniture | (17) food | |
| (9) honesty | (18) Jewellery | |

example.

- (i) I ate a bread (X)
- (ii) I ate two breads (X)
- (iii) I ate two pieces of bread (✓)
- (iv) I ate a piece of bread (✓)
- (v) I gave you one advise (X)
- (vi) I gave you an advise (X)
- (vii) I gave you a kind of advise (✓)

Note:

किसी भी uncountable noun में a piece of / a type of / a kind of / an article of / a bit of / an item of / etc लगा कर singular countable noun बनाया जाता है।

तथा pieces of / types of / kinds of / article of / bits of / items of / etc लगा कर plural countable noun बनाया जाता है।

- (1) The Americans have strange habit (X)
- (2) The Americans has strange habit (X)
- (3) The Americans have strange custom (✓)
- (4) Mohan has strange habit (✓)

Noun often Confused

- (i) habit - किसी व्यक्ति का व्यक्तिगत आदत
custom - किसी समाज देश का आदत स्वयं सीति रिवाज
- (ii) Air - श्वास लेने वाली हवा
Wind - गती वाली हवा

- (iii) house - पराया घर
home - अपना घर
- (iv) Cost - लागत मूल्य (amount paid by shopkeeper)
Price - विक्रीय मूल्य (amount paid by customer)
- (v) Customer - Purchaser/buyer of goods
client - One who avail serves (जो सेवा का लाभ लेता है)
- (vi) Ground - it is the outside part of the house
floor - inside part of the house.

9, december.

Some of the nouns which are used either in singular or in Plural according to the sense or meaning of the sentence.

Singular		Plural
Drug (दवा)	—	Drugs (नशीला पदार्थ)
Ground (धरती)	—	Grounds (आधार, कारण)
Quater (ठकडा)	—	quarters (आवास)
look (नजर)	—	looks (आकृती)
iron (लोहा)	—	irons (बेड़ीया)
Abuse (गाली)	—	Abuses (समाजिक क्रूरतिया)
Advise (सलाह)	—	Advises (सूचनाएँ)
Air (हवा)	—	Airs (अहंकार)

Amend (सुधार)	-	Amends (क्षतीपूर्ति)
chain (गले का chain)	-	chains (हतकड़ी, जन्जीर)
good (अच्छा)	-	goods (समान)
humanity (मानव जाति)	-	humanities (भूवनीकी) (The study of physiology & literature)
Particular (खास बात)	-	particulars (विवरण करता)
Regard (आदर सम्मान)	-	Regards (शुभकामनाएँ)
Return (वापस)	-	Returns (profit, लाभ)
Sand (रेत)	-	Sands (बेगिस्तान)
Water (पानी)	-	Waters (समुद्र)
Way (रास्ता)	-	ways (तरीका)
Wood (लकड़ी)	-	woods (जंगल)
Powder (चूर्ण)	-	Powders (dose, खुराक)
fruit (फल)	-	fruits (mesuit, परिणाम)
premise (प्रस्तावना)	-	premises (परिसर या छेरा)

Hot Tips

- (i) Brother
 Brothers → Blood relation
 Brethren → members of community
- (ii) paper
 paper → कागज - sing + v(sing)
 papers → documents कागजात {plural + v(plural)}
- (iii) Care
 Care - देखभाल sing + v(sing)
 Cares - चिंताएं plural + v(plural)
- (iv) word
 word - वचन
 word - शब्द
 words - एक से अधिक शब्द
- (v) issue
 issue - भाल बच्चा (Lalu has 9 issue)
 issue - मुद्दा (corruption is a great issue)
 issues - मुद्दे
- (vi) Genious
 Geniuses - एक से अधिक बुद्धिमान (more than 1 talented person)
 Genii - भूत पिशाच
 Genies

(vii) Wages
मजदूरी plural + v (plural)
सजा या दंड sing + v (sing)

⇒ The wages are very high in Delhi

⇒ The wages of Sin is Death
 (पाप)

(viii) Unmarried
bachelor - used for male
Maid - used for female

(ix) कविता
poetry - it is a uncountable sing noun it never takes a/an or s/es
poem - it is a countable sing noun it takes a/an or s/es

(x) दृश्य
Scenery - it is a uncountable sing noun it never takes a/an or s/es
Scene - it is a countable sing noun it takes a/an or s/es

(xi) मुद्रा
Money - it is uncountable sing noun, never takes a/an or s/es.
Rupree - it is countable sing noun it takes a/an or s/es.

(xii) Cloth
Cloths - कपड़े no. of कपड़े
Clothes - पोशाक

12, december.

Some interesting facts

example

- (1) 5 Boys are coming (✓)
- (2) 5 Boys is coming (x)
- (3) 10000 students are in the class (x)
- (4) 1000 students are in the class (x)
- (5) 1000 student are in the class (✓)
- (6) Five litre milk is needed for kitchen (✓)
- (7) Five litre milks are needed for kitchen (x)

Rule 1: Numerical Word + N (Plural) + V (sing).

Rule 2: (1) Numerical word + unit $\begin{cases} \text{uncountable (N) sing + V (sing)} \\ \text{countable (plural) + V (plural)} \end{cases}$

ex: (i) Ten hundred student are in the class

(ii) Five litre milk is needed for kitchen

Rule 3: Unit + of + N $\longrightarrow$ V (plural)

$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \text{(plural)} & \text{(plural)} \end{matrix}$

ex हजारों रुपये बर्बाद हो गये

thousand of Rupees are destroyed
Dozens of eggs were destroyed

Rule 4: Ten - Noun $\longrightarrow$ v(sing) $\longrightarrow$ always singular
 ↓
 sing/plural

example

80 Days is coming

10 km is long distance

old		New	
<u>sing</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>sing</u>	<u>Plural</u>
(i) M.L.A	M.L.A's	M.L.A	M.L.A's
(ii) U.I.P	U.I.P's	V.I.P	V.I.P's
(iii) M.P	M.P's	M.P	M.P's
(iv) S.P	S.P's	S.P	S.P's
(v) D.M	D.M's	D.M	D.M's

Some Common facts (a)

My
Own
your
his
Her
their
Ran's
Sita's

+ always Noun

verb मे (s/es) लगाकर भी उसे noun बनाया जा सकता है।

Note: Study is a wrong word in the case of noun it should be studies

example My studies is going well

Sign (x)	-	Signature (✓)
inning (x)	-	innings (✓)
troops दल (x)	-	troops (✓)
Curd (x)	-	Curd (✓)
order (x)	-	orders (✓)
teaching (x)	-	teachings (✓)
doing (x)	-	doings (✓)
earning (x)	-	earnings (✓)
look (x)	-	looks (✓)
bedding (x)	-	beddings (✓)
family member (x)	-	The members of the family (✓)
half bent (x)	-	shorts (✓)
Companionship (x)	-	Company (✓) साथ सहयोग
sale (x)	-	sales (✓)
Mankind (x)	-	Mankind (✓)

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Free ship (X)	-	Free student ship (✓)
English teacher (X)	-	the teacher of english (✓)
edible (X)	-	Edibles (✓)
Speak a truth (X)	-	speak the truth (✓)
tell the lie (X)	-	tell a lie (✓)
tiding (X)	-	tidings (✓) समाचार
erran (X)	-	errands (✓) उधार राशी
Copy (X)	-	copy book, note book, exercise book (✓)
Cent percent (X)	-	100% percent (✓)
talking term (X)	-	speaking term

Some common facts (b)

- Rule 1. The poor are happy (✓)
The poor is happy (X)
The poor people are happy (X)
The poor people is happy (X)
Poor people are happy (X)

^{जाति}
The + Adj = N (plural common N) + V (Plural)

The ——— Poor = गरीब लोग
 Rich = अमीर लोग
 Black = काले लोग

The poor people (X)
गरीब लोग लोग (X)

ex He is my cousin brother (X)

He is my cousin (✓)

The word cousin doesn't follow brother or sister.

ex जगह खाली नहीं है, } no place (X)
जगह नहीं है, }
सीट नहीं है, } no room (✓)

ex o'clock is used with fixed time
for ex 4 o'clock, 5 o'clock etc
but with 4:30 we use a.m or p.m but not o'clock

ex Suit - use for male

dress - use for female

Her suit is attractive (X)

Her dress is attractive (✓)

Compound noun

Rule 1 वैसे compound noun जिनके बीच में '-' आ सकते हैं
उनके अंतिम शब्द का plural बनाया जाता है।

Singular

Plural

Boy friend

boy friends

note book

note books

chief minister

chief ministers etc

Rule 2. लेकिन यदि compound noun के साथ कोई preposition का use हो तो preposition से Just पहले वाले शब्द का plural बनाया जाता है।

Singular

Father in law

Commander in Chief

Plural

Fathers in law

Commanders in chief etc

Rule 3. यदि Compound noun में men तथा women शब्द लगा हो तो दोनों शब्दों का plural बनाया जाता है।

Singular

Man doctor

Woman teacher

Plural

Men doctors

Women teachers

चलते चलते
① ex (i) city after

ex (i) city after city were destroyed (✓)

(ii) cities after cities were destroyed (x)

(iii) The people of India are poor (✓)

(iv) The culture of India is good (✓)

(i) Noun + preposition + Noun → V (sing)
↓ ↓
Sing Sing

(ii) The + Noun + of + noun + verb
flural / sing flural / sing

- ② ex please tell us in detail (✓)
please tell us in a detail (x)
please tell us in details (x)

Some particular idioms and phrases are used as a
noun

in detail, on time, in time, on demand, on duty,
in doubt, in trouble etc.

- ex He travels by the bus (x)
He travels by a bus (x)
He travels by bus (✓)

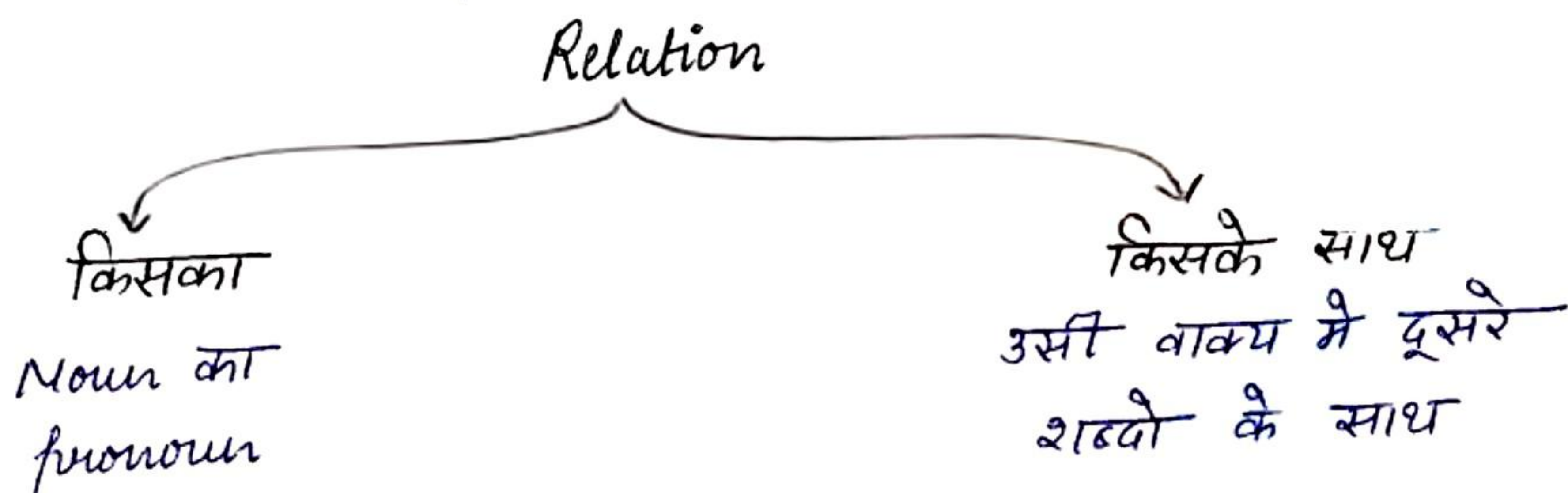
By + Noun

↓
no article in between.

14, december

Noun Case

Case is nothing, it's the name of Relation



ex I got Ram's umbrella

There are 4 types of Case

- Nominative / Subjective case
- Objective case
- Vocative case
- Possessive case

<u>ex</u>	S	V	O	
Pronoun	He	likes	me	Pronoun
	I	like	him	
Noun	Ram	likes	Sita	Noun
	Sita	likes	him	

Subjective Case

When a noun or a pronoun is used as a subject in a sentence it is called subjective case.

Objective case

When a noun or a pronoun is used as an object in a sentence it is called objective case.

Vocative case

(Vocative - सम्बोधन)

When a noun or a pronoun is used to address to a person or groups of persons it is called vocative case

example (i) Mohan, come here

(ii) Ladies and gentlemen, I am going to discuss pollution

Possessive Case

Possess - V

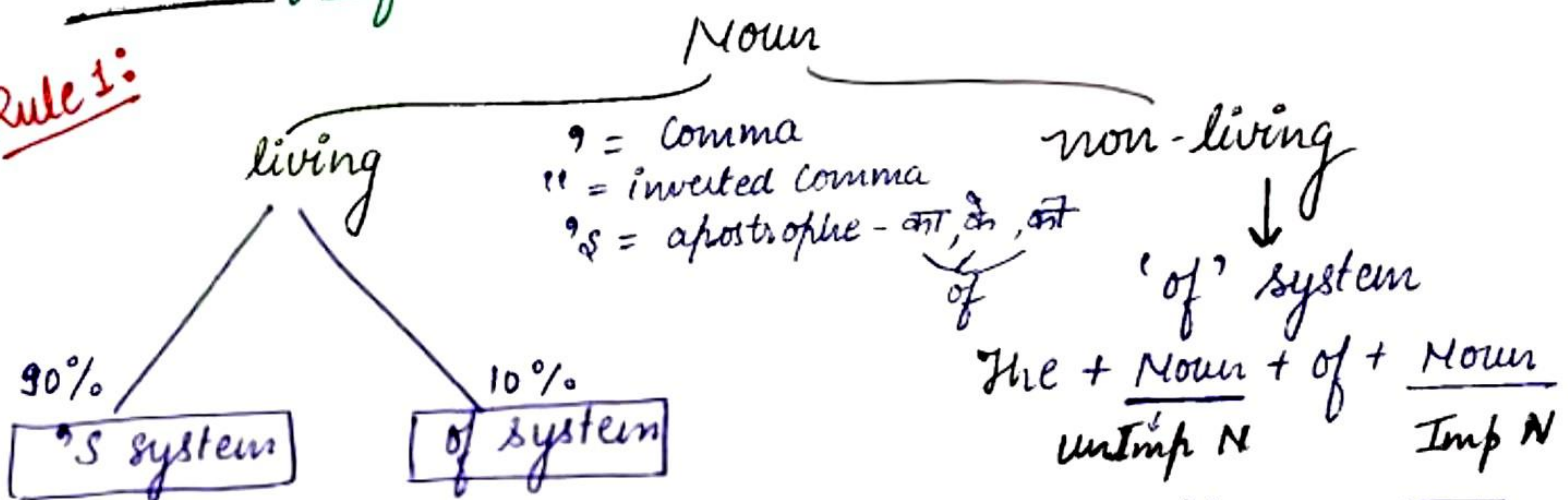
+ion - N

+ive - Adj

When a noun or a pronoun is used to show possession or ownership in a sentence it is called possessive case.

The case of noun

Rule 1:



ex Ram's Pen
The Pen of Ram

Table की पैर टूट जात
Imp UnImp

ex the leg of Table
The roof of building

Rule 2:

Noun (living)

Singular

's system

- Girl's hostel
- Boy's hostel
(लड़के का hostel)

Plural

's system

- Boys' hostel
- girls' hostel
(लड़कों का hostel)

⇒ (अगर दोनों options में हो तो Boys' hostel right होगा)
⇒ (पर अगर Boy's pen or Boys' pen हो तो Boy's pen होगा)

Rule 3:

Non living

Last letter 's' sound

s, sh, ss

's system use

for ex Ramesh (✓) Ramesh's (x)
class (✓) class's (x)
Ramesh's brother (✓)
class's teacher (✓)
Mahesh's sister (✓)

non 's' sound

's system

Men's
Women's

Rule 4:

(+ = and)

- A + B's → C = same family
⇒ Ram and shyam's mother (✓)
- A's + B's → C = other family
⇒ Ram and shyam's wife (x)
Ram's and shyam's wives (✓)
Ram's and shyam's mother (✓)

15, december.

Applied case

Rule 1: 's is used with time showing words

ex Yesterday's news
Tomorrow's plan
Ten hours' meeting

Rule 2: 's is used with the name of places & country

ex India's economic growth
Patna's power crises

Rule 3: 's is used with particular idioms and phrases

ex At stone's throw distance
Love's labour's lost (जबरदस्त नफरत)
God's eyeview (पैनी निगाहों से देखना)
Hair's breadth escape (बाल बाल बचना)
moment's rest
wit's end (अकल से बाहर)
Cat's paw (चूपके चूपके)

Note: For more words go through the magic book from page 1 onwards.

Rule 4: 's से समाप्त होने वाले कुछ ऐसे नाम हैं जिनके साथ 's स्वयं, कुछ भी लगाया जा सकता है।

(i) Yeats Poem

Yeats' Poem (✓) Yeat's Poem (✓)

(ii) Burns novel

Burns' novel (✓)

Burns's novel (✓)

(iii) Dickens theory

Dickens' theory (✓)

Dickens's theory (✓)

(iv) Keats poetry

Keats' poetry (✓)

Keats's poetry (✓)

Rule 5. 's is used with the last word of the compound noun

ex Mother in law

Your mother in law's behaviour is not good

Rule 6.

Someone / Anyone / Somebody / Anybody / Noone / Nobody / everyone / everybody के साथ 's का use किया जाता है। लेकिन यदि इन शब्दों के साथ else नामक शब्द आ जाए तो 's इन शब्दों के साथ ना लग कर के else के साथ चला जाता है।

example

I like somebody's else suggestion (X)

I like somebody's else's suggestion (X)

I like somebody's suggestion (✓)

I like somebody else's suggestion (✓)

Rule 7.

's should not be used with something, nothing, anything, everything etc.

in this case "of system" is used.

example.

• Everything's beauty is perishable (X)

• The beauty of everything is perishable (✓)

Rule 8. Public, village, city के साथ 's का use नहीं करते
ex public's place (x)
public place (✓)

Rule 9. The + Adjective के साथ 's का use नहीं किया जाता
(चाहे तो of लगा सकते हैं)

ex The poor's life (x)
The poor life (✓)
The life of the poor (✓)

Rule 10 's is used with name of season
(ना मर्जी हो ना करी sentence सही होगा)

A winter holiday (✓)

A winter holiday (✓)

Note: Spring and autumn के साथ भूल कर भी 's का use ना करें।

Rule 11 वैसे तो non-living के साथ 'of' लगाया जाता है।
लेकिन यदि non-living बहुत विशाल हो या फिर
उसे बड़ा चड़ा कर पेश किया गया हो, समय समय
पर व्यक्ति जैसा काम करता हो तो ऐसी स्थिति
में इसके साथ 'of' ना लगा कर के 's का प्रयोग
किया जाता है।

ex Sun's rays
The rays of sun etc.