Conjunction

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A *conjunction* is a word which joins two or more than two words, phrases, clauses or sentences.

Conjunction वह शब्द है, जो दो या दो से अधिक words, phrases, clauses या sentences को जोड़ता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Veena *and* Sweta went to market.
Mukesh gave me a book *and* an inkpot.
I went to see him *but* he was not there.
Give me tea *or* coffee.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में and, but, or का प्रयोग क्रमश: Veena और Sweta, a book और an inkpot, I went to see him और he was not there तथा tea और coffee को जोड़ने के लिए किया गया है। अत: and, but, or conjunctions हैं, इन्हें connecting words भी कहते हैं।

Conjunctions	Hindi Meaning
1. and	और
2. as well as	और भी, तथा
3. otherwise	नहीं तो
4. or else	नहीं तो
5. therefore	
6. so	
7. hence	→ अत:, इसलिए, फलत:
8. consequently	
9. either ...... or	या तो ...... या
10. Neither ...... nor	न तो ...... न
11. Both ...... and	और ...... भी
12. So ...... that	इतना ...... कि
13. too ...... to	इतना ...... कि
14. so ...... as	इतना ...... जितना कि
15. As ...... as	इतना ...... जितना कि
16. whether ...... or	चाहे ...... या
17. As ...... so	जैसा ...... वैसा ही
18. As soon as	ज्योंही ...... त्योंही
19. But	पर, परन्तु, लेकिन, मगर, किन्तु
20. or	या, वा, अथवा, नहीं तो, कि और न
21. No sooner ...... than	ज्योंही ...... त्योंही
22. Hardly ...... when	मुश्किल/कठिनता से ...... कि
23. Scarcely ...... when	
24. Not only ...... but also	केवल ...... ही नहीं ...... बल्कि
25. where	जहाँ
26. wherever	जहाँ कहीं भी
27. whence	जहाँ से / कहाँ से
28. when	जब
29. whenever	चाहे कभी, जब चाहे, किसी भी अवसर पर
30. till or until	तबतक ... जबतक
31. while	जबतक ...... तबतक
32. Because	क्योंकि
33. As	क्योंकि
34. since	चूँकि
35. that	ताकि, कि
36. lest	ताकि ...... न, ऐसा न हो ...... कि
37. such ...... that	इतना ... कि
38. if	यदि
39. unless	जबतक ... तबतक, यदि ... नहीं
40. provided	बशर्ते ... कि
41. as if	मानो ... कि
42. though	यद्यपि ... फिर भी/तथापि
43. Although	
44. however	चाहे कितनी ही
45. As ...... as	उतना ...... जितना
46. No less than	अपेक्षाकृत कम नहीं
47. Whereas	विरोधी भावना में, जबकि
48. Nevertheless	तथापि, तो भी
49. As though	विषय में, बारे में, मानो
50. how (adv)	कैसे, किस प्रकार
51. however (conj)	तथापि, बहरहाल
52. however (adv.)	कुछ भी हो, यद्यपि, कितना भी
53. Yet (adv)	अबतक, तबतक, अभी तक, अबतक भी
54. As yet	इस समय तक
55. Not yet	अभी नहीं
56. yet (conj)	फिर भी
57. As (conj)	तब, उस समय
58. As to	विषय में
59. so as to	इस वजह से
60. As far as	जहाँ तक
61. As (adv)	उसी प्रकार से, उतना

उपरोक्त conjunctions के प्रयोग को इन वाक्यों के माध्यम से समझने की कोशिश करें : जैसे—

1. *and* : Subhash and Pankaj have come.
सुभाष और पंकज आये हैं।

2. *as well as* : He has abused me as well as threatened to beat me.
उसने मुझे गाली दी है और मारने को भी धमकाया है।

3. *otherwise* : Labour hard, otherwise you will fail.
परिश्रम करो, नहीं तो फेल हो जाओगे।

4. *or else* : Hurry up, or else you will miss the train.
जल्दी करो, नहीं तो गाड़ी छूट जायेगी।

5. *therefore* : Mr. Roy is ill therefore he has not come.
मि. राय बीमार हैं इसलिए वे नहीं आये हैं।

6. **so** : I reached the station late, so I missed the train.
मैं स्टेशन देर से पहुँचा इसलिए गाड़ी छूट गयी।

7. **hence** : He has no money hence he cannot help you.
उसे पैसा (धन) नहीं है अतः वह आपकी मदद नहीं कर सकता है।

8. **consequently** : She is weak in Hindi, consequently she has got plucked.
वह हिन्दी में कमजोर है फलतः वह असफल हुई।

9. **either ... or** : Either you or your brother stole my watch.
या तो तुमने या तुम्हारे भाई ने मेरी घड़ी चुराई।

10. **neither ... nor** : He is neither my friend nor my enemy.
वह न तो मेरा मित्र है और न मेरा शत्रु ही।

11. **both ... and** : I both love and honour him.
मैं उससे प्यार करता हूँ और उसका आदर भी।

12. **so ... that** : He was so weak that he could not walk.
वह इतना कमजोर था कि चल नहीं सकता था।

13. **too ... to** : She is too tired to work.
वह इतनी थकी है कि काम नहीं कर सकती।

14. **so ... as** : He is not so rich as he appears to be.
वह इतना अमीर नहीं है जितना कि मालूम होता है।

15. **as ...... as** : You are not as clever as he is.
तुम इतने चालाक नहीं हो जितना कि वह।

16. **whether ...... or** : I did not care whether you go or stay.
मुझे परवाह नहीं चाहे तुम जाओ या ठहरो।

17. **as ... so** : As is the child, so is the man.
जैसा बच्चा होता है, वैसा ही आदमी बनता है।

18. **as soon as** : As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.
ज्योंही चोर ने सिपाही को देखा त्योंही वह भाग गया।

19. **but** : He is poor indeed, but his character is spotless.
वह वास्तव में गरीब है लेकिन उसका चरित्र निष्कलंक है।

20. **or** : Go at once, or you will miss the train.
अभी जाओ नहीं तो गाड़ी नहीं मिलेगी।
To be sure, it is Krishna or his younger brother that has stolen my pen.
कृष्णा ने अथवा उसके छोटे भाई ने मेरी कलम अवश्य चुरायी है।

21. **no sooner...than** : No sooner had I reached the station than the train steamed off.
ज्योंही मैं स्टेशन पर पहुँचा त्योंही गाड़ी चल दी।
No sooner did the bell ring than the boys ran out of their classes.
ज्योंही घंटी बजी त्योंही लड़के अपनी कक्षाओं से बाहर निकल आये।
No sooner does he arrive than he begins to work.
ज्योंही वह पहुँचता है त्योंही काम करना शुरू कर देता है।

22. **hardly ... when** : He had hardly reached the station when it began to rain.
वह मुश्किल से स्टेशन पर पहुँचा ही था कि वर्षा होने लगी।

23. **scarcely ... when** : I had scarcely reached the school when the bell rang.
मैं मुश्किल से स्कूल पहुँचा ही था कि घंटी बज गयी।

24. **not only...but also** : The publisher not only gave me advice but also helped me with money.
प्रकाशक ने मुझको केवल उपदेश/सलाह ही नहीं दिया है, बल्कि रुपये से भी मदद की है।

25. **where** : Stay where you are.
ठहरो जहाँ तुम हो।

26. **wherever** : Wherever you go, you will get respect.
जहाँ कहीं भी तुम जाओगे, सम्मान पाओगे।

27. **whence** : He went whence he had come.
जहाँ से वह आया था चला गया।

28. **when** : When the cat is away, the mice play.
जब बिल्ली नहीं रहती है तब चूहे खेलते हैं।

29. **whenever** : Come whenever you please.
जब चाहे आप आ सकते हैं।

30. **till or until** : He won't leave this place till / until you promise to help him.
तब तक वह इस स्थान को नहीं छोड़ेगा जबतक तुम उसकी मदद करने की प्रतिज्ञा नहीं करोगे।

31. **while** : Strike the iron while it is hot.
जबतक लोहा गर्म है तब तक मारो।

32. **because** : He did not go to school because he was ill.
वह स्कूल नहीं गया क्योंकि वह बीमार था।

33. **as** : As you were not there, I came back.
क्योंकि तुम वहाँ नहीं थे, इसलिए मैं वापस लौट आया।

34. **since** : Since you say so, I believe it.
चूँकि तुम ऐसा कहते हो, इसलिए मैं विश्वास करता हूँ।

35. **that** : We eat that we may live.
हम लोग खाते हैं ताकि हमलोग जिन्दा रहें।

36. **lest** : Walk carefully lest you should fall.
सावधानी से चलो ताकि तुम गिर न जाओ।

37. **such... that** : He is such a good man that all respect him.
वह इतना अच्छा आदमी है कि सभी लोग आदर करते हैं।

38. **if** : If you go, I shall stay at home.
यदि तुम जाओगे तो मैं घर पर ठहरूँगा।

39. **unless** : You will not pass unless you labour hard.
जबतक तुम परिश्रम नहीं करोगे तब तक तुम पास नहीं होगे।
यदि तुम परिश्रम नहीं करोगे तो तुम पास नहीं करोगे।

40. **provided** : I will trust you provided you tell the truth.
मैं तुम्हारा विश्वास करूँगा बशर्ते कि तुम सच बता दो।

41. **as if** : He ran as if the devils were after him.
वह इस तरह दौड़ा मानो कि उसके पीछे भूत हो।

42. **though** : Though he is poor, he is honest.
यद्यपि वह गरीब है फिर भी ईमानदार है।

43. although : He is an honest man although he is not rich.

यद्यपि वह धनवान नहीं है तथापि वह ईमानदार आदमी है।

44. however : You will not pass however hard you may labour.

तुम पास नहीं करोगे चाहे कितनी ही मेहनत करो।

45. As ...... as : He is as strong as I.

वह उतना बलवान है जितना मैं।

46. no less than : I like you no less than him.

आपको मैं उससे कम नहीं चाहता हूँ।

47. whereas : He is very gentle whereas his brother is very rude.

वह बहुत नेक है जबकि उसका भाई बहुत असभ्य/गँवार है।

48. neverthless : He was not invited, neverthless he went to attend the party.

वह निमंत्रित नहीं था तथापि वह पार्टी एटेंड (उपस्थित/ शामिल) करने गया।

49. as though : He talks as though he is highly educated.

वह ऐसे बात करता है कि मानो वह बहुत पढ़ा-लिखा (शिक्षित) है।

50. how (adv.) : How did you go there ?

आप कैसे वहाँ गये ?

51. however (conj.) : However, he decided to stay.

तथापि उसने ठहरने का निर्णय लिया।

52. however (adv.) : He will never succeed, however hard he tries.

वह सफल कभी नहीं होगा चाहे वह कितना भी कोशिश करे।

53. yet (adv.) : They have not gone yet.

वे लोग अबतक नहीं गये हैं।

Hasn't he returned yet ?

क्या वह अबतक वापस नहीं लौट आया है ?

54. as yet : As yet he is silent on this point.

इस समय तक वह इस बात पर चुप है।

55. not yet : May I go home now ? No, not yet.

क्या मैं अब घर जा सकता हूँ? नहीं, अभी नहीं।

56. yet (conj.) : She is haughty and foolish, and yet people like her.

वह जिद्दी और मूर्ख है, और फिर भी लोग उसे (स्त्री) पसंद करते हैं।

57. as : I saw him as he was getting down the train.

मैंने उसे तब देखा जब वह ट्रेन से नीचे उतर रहा था।

58. as to : As to your brother, I will deal with him later on.

मैं उससे तुम्हारे भाई के विषय में बाद में बात (डील) करूँगा।

59. so as to : He stood up so as to see better.

वह मदद करने की वजह से खड़ा हुआ।

60. as far as : He is a good man as far as I know.

वह अच्छा आदमी है जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ।

61. as : He is as tall as you.

वह उतना लंबा है जितना तुम।

Kinds of Conjunction

1. Co-ordinating conjunctions
2. Subordinating conjunctions

1. Co-ordinating conjunctions : And, but, or, nor, for, yet, so, as well as, either ...... or, neither ...... nor, both ...... and, not only ...... but also, only, then, therefore, no less than, otherwise, or else, still, while / whereas, nevertheless, etc. को co-ordinating conjunctions कहते हैं।

Co-ordinate का शाब्दिक अर्थ—''समान श्रेणी/कोटि का'' होता है। इनका प्रयोग हमेशा दो समान श्रेणी/कोटि (equal rank) words (शब्दों) phrases (शब्द-समूहों), clauses (वाक्यांशों) तथा sentences (वाक्यों) को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है। अर्थात समान function करने वाले शब्दों को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

1. <u>Binay</u> and <u>Sudhir</u> were playing cricket.
   Noun   Noun
   Subject   Subject
   └─ Two subjects

2. <u>You</u> and <u>I</u> are students.
   Pronoun Pronoun
   Subject   Subject
   └─ Two subjects

3. <u>Veena</u> and <u>I</u> went to Vishnupur.
   Noun   Pronoun
   Subject   Subject
   └─ Two subjects

4. I love <u>you</u> and <u>your brothers</u>.
   Pronoun   Noun
   Object   Object
   └─ Two objects

5. My father is <u>poor</u> but <u>honest</u>.
   Adjective   Adjective
   └─ Two adjectives

6. He speaks <u>loudly</u> and <u>fluently</u>.
   Adverb   Adverb
   └─ Two adverbs

7. The frog lives <u>in water</u> and <u>on land</u>.
   Phrase   Phrase
   └─ Two phrases

8. <u>Anshu is good</u> but <u>her uncle is bad</u>.
   Sentence   Sentence
   └─ Two sentences

9. <u>He is the student who lives in Patna</u> and <u>whose beloved lives in Ranchi</u>.
   Clause   Clause
   └─ Two clauses

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में आपने देखा कि Co-ordinating conjunction—and, but का प्रयोग क्रमशः दो Nouns, दो Pronouns, एक Noun और एक Pronoun, एक Pronoun और एक Noun, दो Adjectives, दो Adverbs,

दो Phrases, दो sentences तथा दो clauses को जोड़ने के लिए किया गया है। ये समान श्रेणी/कोटि के शब्द हैं।

Co-ordinating conjunctions

Cumulative or copulative conjunctions as — and, both … and, as well as, No less than, Not only … but also.	Alternative or, Disjunctive conjunctions as—or, either … or, neither…nor otherwise, else.	Adversative conjunctions as—But, still yet, nevertheless, whereas while, only.	Illative conjunction as–for, therefore, so, consequently.

1. Cumulative or copulative conjunctions : वे co-ordinating conjunctions जो एक statement को दूसरे statement से जोड़ने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं cumulative or cupulative conjunctions कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

and : Trust in God and do the right.
both … and … : She was both fined and imprisoned.
as well as : Raman as well as Ajit was present there.
no less than : She no less than her lover is innocent.
not only…but also : He was not only foolish but also obstinate.

2. Alternative or Disjunctive conjunctions : वे co-ordinating conjunctions जो दो alternatives (विकल्पों के बीच choice (विकल्प) देने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं। Alternative or Disjunctive conjunctions कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

or : She must weep or she will die.
either … or : Either he is mad or he feigns madness.
neither … nor : Neither a borrower nor a lender be.
otherwise/else : Work hard, else or otherwise you will not pass.

3. Adversative conjunctions: वे co-ordinating conjunctions जो दो statements के बीच opposition या contrast (विरोध/अंतर) के भाव को express (अभिव्यक्त) करते हैं Adversative conjunctions कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

but : He is slow, but he is steady.
still/yet : He was annoyed, still/yet he kept quiet.
nevertheless : He had no chance of success; nevertheless he persevered.
whereas/while : She is beautiful, whereas/while her friends are ugly.
only : He was all right; only he was fatigued.

4. illative conjunctions : वे co-ordinating conjunctions जो Inference (निष्कर्ष) के भाव को Express करते हैं illative conjunctions कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

for : She will pass, for she works very hard.
therefore : She was found stealing, and therefore she was arrested.
so/consequently : Binay did not work; so or consequently he failed.

2. Subordinating conjunctions : As, because, since, if, though, although, that, before, after, till, until, unless, whether, lest, as if, in case, so that, as long as, as soon as, which, when,

where, why, how, as though etc को Subordinating conjunctions कहते हैं।

Subordinate का शाब्दिक अर्थ—''आश्रित या दूसरे पर निर्भर रहने वाला'' होता है। इसका प्रयोग Subordinate clause (आश्रित वाक्यांश) को Principal clause (प्रधान वाक्यांश) से जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है।
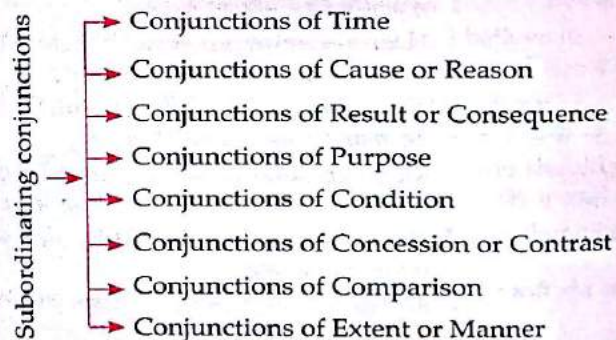
इन वाक्यों को देखें :
1. Bhavna was fined as she came late.
2. If he comes, I shall go.
3. Nilu is honest, though she is poor.
4. Although it was raining, I went out.
5. You will fail unless you work hard.
6. The terrorist ran away lest he should be caught.
7. Even if you don't like her, you can help her.
8. I do not know where she lives.
9. My father took medicine so that he might recover.
10. When I returned to my residence, my wife was preparing coffee.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में आपने देखा कि Subordinating conjunctions—as, if, though, although, unless, lest, even if, where, so that, when का प्रयोग Subordinate clause तथा Principal clause को जोड़ने के लिए किया गया है।

Note : (i) Principal clause (प्रधान वाक्यांश/उपवाक्य): वह clause जो पूर्ण अर्थ रखता है, अर्थात् अपने अर्थ के लिए दूसरे clause (subordinate clause) पर निर्भर नहीं करता है, Principal clause कहते हैं। इसे Independent clause भी कहते हैं।

(ii) Subordinate clause (आश्रित वाक्यांश/उपवाक्य): वह clause जो पूर्ण अर्थ नहीं रखता है, अर्थात् अपने अर्थ के लिए Principal clause पर निर्भर करता है। इसे Subordinate clause कहते हैं। इसे Dependent clause भी कहते हैं।

Kinds of subordinating conjunctions :

Subordinating conjunctions →
- Conjunctions of Time
- Conjunctions of Cause or Reason
- Conjunctions of Result or Consequence
- Conjunctions of Purpose
- Conjunctions of Condition
- Conjunctions of Concession or Contrast
- Conjunctions of Comparison
- Conjunctions of Extent or Manner

1. Conjunctions of Time : वे subordinating conjunctions जो Adverb Clauses of Time को introduce करते हैं, Conjunctions of time कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

before : She had died before she reached twenty five.
after : The doctor came after the patient had died.
since : Many things have happened since I saw you.
till/until : Wait here till/until I return.
as soon as : I will leave as soon as you come.
while : Make hay while the sun shines.
so long as : His name will live so long as the world lasts.

when	: It happened when I was in Delhi.
as	: He found it as he was walking to college.
whenever	: He comes to me whenever he needs money.

2. Conjunctions of Cause or Reason : वे subordinating conjunctions जो Adverb clauses of Cause or Reason को introduce करते हैं Conjunctions of Cause or Reason कहलाते हैं।

because	: I love her because she loves me.
since	: He will go there since you desire it.
as	: As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.

3. Conjunctions of Result or Consequence : वे subordinating conjunctions जो Adverb clauses of Result or Consequence को Introduce करते हैं Conjunctions of Result or Consequence कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

that	: He was so intelligent that he won the first prize.

4. Conjunctions of purpose : वे subordinating conjunctions जो Adverb clauses of purpose को introduce करते हैं conjunctions of purpose कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

that	: We eat that we may live.
so that	: He worked hard so that he might pass.
lest	: Walk carefully lest you should fall.
in order that	: He works hard in order that he may become rich.

5. Conjunctions of condition : वे subordinating conjunctions जो Adverb clauses of condition को introduce करते हैं conjunctions of condition कहलाते हैं।

if	: He will dismiss you if you are late again.
as if	: She behaves as if she were mad.
unless	: He cannot be pardoned unless he confesses his fault.
provided/provided that	: I agree to these terms provided/provided that you agree to mine.

6. Conjunctions of concession or contrast : वे subordinating conjunctions जो Adverb clauses of concession or contrast को introduce करते हैं Conjunctions of concession or contrast कहलाते हैं। जैसे—

although	: He is an honest man although he is poor.
though	: He is not contented though he is poor.
however	: He will never pass however hard he may try.

7. Conjunction of comparison : वे subordinating conjunctions जो Adverb clauses of comparison को introduce करते हैं conjunctions of comparison कहलाते हैं।

as	: He is as clever as I. He loves me as much as you.
than	: She likes me no less than you. He is taller than you.

8. Conjunctions of Extent or Manner : वे subordinating conjunctions जो Adverb clauses of Extent or Manner को introduce करते हैं Conjunctions of Extent or Manner कहलाते हैं।

as	: Men will reap as they sow.
according as	: He chose the candidates according as they were fit.

Note : (i) Till, Since, for, after, but तथा before का प्रयोग prepositions or conjunctions के रूप में होता है।

Used as prepositions	Used as conjunctions
1. Stay till Friday.	1. I shall stay here till you return.
2. He has not met her since Tuesday.	2. He will go since you desire it.
3. He died for his country.	3. You must stay here, for such is your duty.
4. The dog ran after the cat.	4. He came after I had left.
5. Everybody but Aditya was present.	5. I tried, but did not succeed.
6. He stood before the painting.	6. Look before you leap.

(ii) In order that, on condition that, even if, so that, provided that, as though, in as much as, as well as, as soon as, as if को Compound Conjunctions कहा जाता है।

Use of compound conjunctions

इन वाक्यों में compound conjunctions के प्रयोग को देखें :

in order that	: The notice was published in order that all might know the facts.
on condition that	: The principal will forgive him on condition that he does not repeat the offence.
even if	: Such an act would not be kind even if it were just.
so that	: I saved some bread so that I should not go hungry next day.
provided that	: She can borrow the novel provided that she returns it soon.
as though	: She walks as though she is slightly lame.
in as much as	: He must refuse my request, in as much as he believes it unreasonable.
as well as	: Amit as well as Sumit was present there.
as soon as	: She took off her dress as soon as she entered the bed room.
as if	: He looks as if he were tired.

Correlative Conjunctions

Either ... or, neither ... nor, not only ... but also, both ... and, no sooner ... than, though ...... yet, hardly / scarcely ... when, whether ... or, so ... as, such ... that etc ऐसे conjunctions हैं, जो pair form (युग्मरूप) में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। अतः इन्हें correlative conjunctions कहते हैं। ये co-ordinating conjunctions के श्रेणी में आते हैं।

Correlative conjunctions का प्रयोग (i) एक Noun को दूसरे Noun / Pronoun से, (ii) एक Pronoun को दूसरे Pronoun / Noun से, (iii) एक Adjective को दूसरे Adjective से, (iv) एक Verb को दूसरे Verb से, (v) एक Adverb को दूसरे Adverb से, (vi) एक Phrase को दूसरे Phrase से, (vii) एक Subject को दूसरे Subject से, (viii) एक Object को दूसरे Object से तथा (ix) एक Complement को दूसरे Complement से जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है।

इन वाक्यों को देखें :

Either <u>you</u> or <u>your classmate</u> has stolen my pen.

Pronoun   Noun
Subject   Subject
Two subjects

You can neither <u>read</u> nor <u>write</u>.
            Verb   Verb
            Two verbs

She is not only <u>intelligent</u> but also <u>laborious</u>.
      Adjective   Adjective
        Two Adjectives

He is both <u>teacher</u> and <u>writer</u>.
    Complement   Complement
      Two complements

No sooner did <u>My wife enter the kitchen</u> than <u>the cook stood up</u>.
           Sentence   Sentence
        Two sentences

Though <u>he is poor</u> yet <u>he is honest</u>.
     Sentence   Sentence
      Two sentences

The principal has appointed neither <u>him</u> nor <u>me</u>.
                 Object   Object
              Two objects

He would rather <u>die</u> than <u>beg</u>.
       Verb   Verb
       Two verbs

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में आपने देखा कि Correlative conjunctions का प्रयोग क्रमशः दो Subjects, दो Verbs, दो Adjectives, दो Complements, दो Sentences, दो Objects, दो Verbs को जोड़ने के लिए किया गया है।

Some Important Rules of Conjunction

Rule (1) : Either ... or का प्रयोग 'दो में से कोई एक' के अर्थ में होता है। Either के बाद हमेशा or का प्रयोग होता है न कि nor का। जैसे—
He is either intelligent or honest.   (✓)
He is either intelligent nor honest.   (✗)
Either you or your teacher was present in the class.   (✓)
Either you nor your teacher was present in the class. (✗)

Rule (2) : Neither ... nor का प्रयोग 'दो में से कोई भी नहीं' के अर्थ में होता है। Neither के बाद हमेशा nor का प्रयोग होता है, न कि or का। जैसे—
My brother is neither good nor wise.   (✓)
My brother is neither good or wise.   (✗)
Neither Rahul nor Ashish was playing.   (✓)
Neither Rahul or Ashish was playing.   (✗)

Rule (3) : Both ... and का प्रयोग 'और भी' के अर्थ में होता है। Both के बाद हमेशा and का प्रयोग होता है न कि as well as तथा but का। जैसे—
Varsha is both tall and beautiful.   (✓)
Varsha is both tall as well as beautiful.   (✗)
Varsha is both tall but beautiful.   (✗)

Rule (4) : Not only ... but also का प्रयोग 'केवल ..... ही नहीं वल्कि' के अर्थ में होता है। Not only के बाद हमेशा but also का प्रयोग होता है न कि and also का। जैसे—
He is not only foolish but also mad.   (✓)
He is not only foolish and also mad.   (✗)
She was not only beaten but also fined.   (✓)
She was not only beaten and also fined.   (✗)

Rule (5) : Not either के बाद हमेशा or का प्रयोग होता है, nor का नहीं। जैसे—
She is not either tall or beautiful.   (✓)
She is not either tall nor beautiful.   (✗)

Rule (6) : Either ... or से दो से अधिक शब्दों को जोड़ने के लिए or के बाद भी or का प्रयोग किया जाता है, nor का नहीं। जैसे—
His beloved gave him either a watch or a pen or a mobile.   (✓)
His beloved gave him either a watch or a pen nor a mobile.   (✗)

Rule (7) : Neither ... nor से दो से अधिक शब्दों को जोड़ने के लिए nor के बाद nor का प्रयोग किया जाता है, or का नहीं। जैसे—
Her lover is neither intelligent nor laborious nor honest.   (✓)
Her lover is neither intelligent nor laborious or honest.   (✗)

Rule (8) : Although/though के बाद yet का प्रयोग होता है। But का नहीं। इसके साथ प्रयुक्त clause के लास्ट (अंत) में comma का प्रयोग होने पर yet का प्रयोग नहीं भी होता है। जैसे—
Although/though he is poor, yet he is honest.   (✓)
Although/though he is poor, but he is honest.   (✗)
Although/though he is poor, he is honest.   (✓)

Note : Although/though के बाद comma और yet दोनों का प्रयोग होता है।

Rule (9) : If ... then का प्रयोग होता है। न कि if ... than/that का। जैसे—
If you come here, then I will teach you.   (✓)
It you come here, than/that I will teach you.   (✗)

Note : Then के अलावे सिर्फ comma का प्रयोग भी होता है।
If you come here, I will teach you.   (✓)

Rule (10) : Hardly ... when/before तथा scarcely ... when/before का प्रयोग 'मुश्किल से/कठिनता से ... कि' के अर्थ में होता है। Hardly/scarcely के बाद then/than/that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—
Scarcely/Hardly had he reached the school when/before it began to rain.   (✓)
मुश्किल से वह स्कूल पहुँचा ही था कि वर्षा होने लगी।
She had hardly/scarcely recovered from fever when/before she was attacked with cold.
वह कठिनता से बुखार से छुटकारा पायी थी कि जुकाम (ठंढ) से आक्रांत हो गई।
Scarcely/hardly had he reached the school then/than/that it began to rain.   (✗)
She had hardly/scarcely recovered from fever then/than/that she was attacked with cold.   (✗)

Rule (11) : No sooner ... than का प्रयोग "ज्योंही .... त्योंहि" के अर्थ में होता है। No sooner के बाद हमेशा Than का प्रयोग होता है। No sooner के बाद when/then/but/that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—
No sooner had I reached the station than the train departed.   (✓)
ज्योंही मैं स्टेशन पहुँचा त्योंही गाड़ी प्रस्थान कर गई।
No sooner had I reached the station but/then/when/that the train departed.   (✗)
No sooner does he arrive than he begins to work.   (✓)
ज्योंही वह पहुँचता है, त्योंही काम करना प्रारंभ कर देता है।
No sooner does he arrive but/then/when/that he begins to work.   (✗)

Rule (12) : As ... as का 'इतना .... जितना' अथवा 'उतना .... जितना' के अर्थ में Affirmative और Negative sentence में होता है। जैसे—
Bhavna is as beautiful as he says.   —**Affirmative**
Sweta is not as intelligent as Prabha.   —**Negative**

Rule (13) : So ... as का प्रयोग 'इतना .... जितना' अथवा 'उतना .... जितना' के अर्थ में Negative sentence में होता है । जैसे—

Priyadarshani is not so dull as the teacher expected.

—Negative

Rule (14) : As ... so का प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'जैसा .... वैसा' के अर्थ में होता है । जैसे—

As you do, so you get.

जैसा तुम करते हो, वैसा तुम पाते हो ।

Rule (15) : So ... that का प्रयोग 'इतना .... कि' के अर्थ में Affirmative or Negative sentence में होता है । जैसे—

He is so weak that he cannot walk.   *—Negative*

वह इतना कमजोर है कि चल नहीं सकता ।

He is so handsome that every girl will be ready to marry him.   *—Affirmative*

वह इतना सुन्दर है कि प्रत्येक लड़की उससे शादी करने के लिए तैयार हो जायेगी ।

Rule (16) : Whether ... or का प्रयोग 'कि ... या' के अर्थ में सामान्यतः होता है । जैसे—

The boy does not know whether he will pass the examination or not.

लड़का नहीं जानता है कि वह परीक्षा पास करेगा या नहीं ।

Rule (17) : Such ... as का प्रयोग 'ऐसा .... जो', 'ऐसा ..... जिसे', 'ऐसा ... जिसको', 'ऐसी .... जो', 'ऐसी .... जिसे', 'ऐसी .... जिसको' के अर्थ में होता है । जैसे—

Such a boy as I know is at the party.

ऐसा लड़का जिसे मैं जानता हूँ पार्टी में है ।

Rule (18) : Such ... that का प्रयोग 'ऐसा ..... कि', 'ऐसी .... कि' के अर्थ में होता है । इस case में that के बाद प्रयुक्त clause result (परिणाम) को अभिव्यक्त करता है । जैसे—

It was such a cold night that I stopped writing.

ऐसी ठंढ रात थी कि मैंने लिखना बंद कर दिया ।

Rule (19) : Such that का प्रयोग ''ऐसा कि'' के अर्थ में होता है । जैसे—

His speech was such that everyone liked him.

उसका भाषण ऐसा था कि प्रत्येक उसे पसंद करता था ।

उपरोक्त वाक्य को इस प्रकार से भी प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Such was his speech that everyone liked.

Rule (20) : Between के बाद हमेशा 'and' (conjunction) का प्रयोग होता है, 'to' preposition का नहीं । जैसे—

Contact us between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.   (√)

Contact us between 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.   (×)

There is enmity between Munna and Daya.   (√)

There is enmity between Munna to Daya.   (×)

Rule (21) : Else का प्रयोग सामान्यतः अन्य, परन्तु, नहीं तो, अन्यथा के अर्थ में होता है, इसके बाद हमेशा but का प्रयोग होता है । जैसे—

He wants nothing else but to go to bed.   (√)

वह अन्य कुछ नहीं (चाहता है) बल्कि बिस्तर पर जाना चाहता है ।

Rule (22) : Not ... but का प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'बल्कि' के अर्थ में होता है । जैसे—

He does not like Priti but Nilu.

Not Mr. Prasad but Mr. Mishra can solve this sum.

Rule (23) : Not तथा never के बाद or का प्रयोग होता है, Nor का नहीं । Not तथा never negative meaning रखता है, इसलिए nor का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए । जैसे—

He did not phone or write to his father.   (√)

He did not phone nor write to his father.   (×)

Rule (24) : As if तथा As though का प्रयोग 'मानों' के अर्थ Present Tense में होता है । जैसे—

She looks as if/as though she is a heroine.

वह अभिनेत्री है अनुमानतः सत्य है ।

As if तथा as though का प्रयोग असंभव चीजों को explain (वर्णन) करने के लिए Simple Past Tense में Present के अर्थ में होता है ।

Structure :

(i) $S + V^1/V^5 + as\ if/as\ though + S + were + ...$

(ii) $S + V^1/V^5 + as\ if/as\ though + S + V^2 + ...$ (present के अवास्तविक परिस्थिति)

(iii) $S + V^1/V^5 + as\ if/as\ though + S + had + V^3 + ...$ (past के अवास्तविक परिस्थिति) जैसे—

(i) She talks as if/as though she were a queen.

(ii) You speak as if/as though you knew me.

(iii) He talks to me as if/as though he had lived in England.

ध्यान दें :   As though = as if = मानो (√)   As although (×)

Even though = यद्यपि (√)   Even although (×)

Rule (25) : Even if का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में 'चाहे' के अर्थ में होता है । जैसे—

I will not cheat the students even if I am hanged.

Rule (26) : Doubt के बाद affirmative sentence में if/whether का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि negative or Interrogative sentence में doubt के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है । जैसे—

He doubts if/whether Manisha will marry him.

—Affirmative (√)

He doubts that Manisha will marry him.   (×)

I have not any doubt that the publisher will cheat me.

—Negative (√)

I have not any doubt if/whether the publisher will cheat me.   (×)

ध्यान दें : Doubtful के बाद भी Affirmative sentence में if/whether का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि Negative or Interrogative sentence में doubtful के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है । जैसे—

I am doubtful if/whether my teacher will allow me to go to the circus.   *—Affirmative (√)*

I am doubtful that my teacher will allow me to go to the circus.   (×)

He is not doubtful that his brother will finish his home work.   *—Negative (√)*

He is not doubtful if/whether his brother will finish his home work.   (×)

Rule (27) : यदि the reason का प्रयोग किसी sentence में हो, तो इसके बाद that का प्रयोग होता है । Due to, because, because of तथा on account of का नहीं । जैसे—

This is the reason that he is not appearing at the examination.   (√)

This is the reason due to he is not appearing at the examination.   (×)

This is the reason because he is not appearing at the examination.   (×)

This is the reason because of he is not appearing at the examination.   (×)

This is the reason on account of he is not appearing at the examination.   (×)

Note : The reason why के बाद भी that का प्रयोग होता है । Due to, because, because of तथा on account of का नहीं । जैसे—

The reason why I don't love her is that she has betrayed my friend.   (√)

The reason why I don't love her is because/because of she has betrayed my friend.   (×)
The reason why I don't love her is due to/on account of she has betrayed my friend.   (×)

Rule (28) : Indirect speech में Reporting verbs के रूप में प्रयुक्त tell, wish, suggest, state, report, pray, notice, inform, learn, maintain, hold, forget, find, expect, discover, confirm, conceive, complain, admit, agree, answer, announce, argue, assure, claim, calculate etc. के बाद that का प्रयोग Conjunction के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He wished that he were a king.   (✓)
He wished he were a king.   (×)
He prayed that God might bless me.   (✓)
He prayed God might bless me.   (×)

Note : Believe, hope, suppose, think, confess, consider, declare, grant, hear, know, perceive, propose, see, say, understand etc—verbs के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है और नहीं भी होता है। लेकिन आधुनिक भाषा में उपरोक्त verbs के बाद that का प्रयोग प्रचलन में नहीं है। जैसे—

He thinks that I am honest.   (✓)
He thinks I am honest.   (✓)
She hopes that she will win the first prize.   (✓)
She hopes she will win the first prize   (✓)

Rule (29) : निम्नलिखित Nouns तथा Adjectives के बाद भी that का प्रयोग होता है।

Nouns—wish, advice, understanding, agreement, argument, certain, belief, claim, threat, thought, statement, sense, saying, rule, conclusion, decision, dream, report, expectation, promise, hope, feeling.

Adjectives—pleased, worried, possible, angry, anxious, aware, clear, probable, confident, conscious, happy, important, lucky, natural, obvious, true, certain, convinced. जैसे—

He is confident that he will pass the examination.   (✓)
He is confident he will pass the examination.   (×)
It is certain that the BJP will win the election.   (✓)
It is certain the BJP will win the election.   (×)
I saw the dream that I would be an I.P.S.   (✓)
I saw the dream I would be an I.P.S.   (×)
Mr. Prasad gave me the advice that I wrote a book.   (✓)
Mr. Prasad gave me the advice I wrote a book.   (×)

Rule (30) : Subject + Verb to be + that + clause (complement) का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Your aim is that you will compete the competitive examination.   (✓)
Your aim is you will compete the competitive examination.   (×)
Our performance is that we shall win the match.   (✓)
Our performance is we shall win the match.   (×)

Rule (31): That का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में 'के उद्देश्य से' तथा 'ताकि' (In order that/so that) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

Your elder brother worked hard that he might succeed in the examination.

Rule (32) : Other or Rather के बाद than का प्रयोग होता है न कि but का। जैसे—

He is no other than my brother.   (✓)
He is no other but my brother.   (×)
She would rather buy some sarees than a washing machine.   (✓)
She would rather buy some sarees but a washing machine.   (×)

Rule (33) : Comparative degree के Adjective or Adverb के बाद than का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He is stronger than I.   (✓)
He is stronger then I.   (×)
Mr. Roy works more carefully than you.   (✓)
Mr. Roy works more carefully then you.   (×)

Note : (i) More or less का प्रयोग Adverb के रूप में Adjective तथा Adverb के पहले comparative बनाने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—

She is <u>more</u> <u>beautiful</u> than Veena.
       Adv.   Adj.

Binay works <u>less</u> <u>carefully</u> than Vikas.
            Adv.   Adv.

(ii) More or less का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में noun के पहले होता है। जैसे—

<u>More</u> <u>girls</u> than five are ugly.
Adj.   N

He gave her <u>less</u> <u>money</u> than she needed.
            Adj.   N

Rule (34) : Adjective/Adverb + though/as + clause के structure (बनावट) का प्रयोग Emphasis करने अर्थात जोर डालने के लिए होता है। इस structure में although का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Tired though/as he was, he did not stop working.   (✓)
Tired although he was, he did not stop working. (×)
Rich though/as Amar is, he is greedy.   (✓)
Rich although Amar is, he is greedy.   (×)

Correct use of Conjunctions

(A) Use of 'Till', 'Until' and 'Unless'

Till (conj) = up to the time when (उस समय तक/जब तक)
Till (prep) = up to the time of (जब तक का)
Until (prep & conj) = up to the time when (जब तक, तक, जब तक … नहीं)

Till/until का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में समय का बोध कराने के लिए होता है। until negative meaning रखता है, अतः इसके साथ not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

I shall wait until/till you come.   (✓)
जब तक आप नहीं आते, मैं ठहरूँगा।
I shall wait until/till you do not come.   (×)
He will not go there until it stops raining.   (✓)
जब तक वर्षा नहीं रूकती वह वहाँ नहीं जायेगा।
He will not go there until it does not stop raining. (×)

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में till तथा until दोनों का प्रयोग correct है, लेकिन until का प्रयोग ज्यादा प्रचलित है।

(B) Use of 'Unless'

Unless का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में 'अगर नहीं/ यदि नहीं' (if not) के अर्थ में होता है, यह negative meaning रखता है तथा condition (शर्त) को अभिव्यक्त करता है। अतः इसके साथ not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

You should not waste your time unless you are timid. (✓)
अगर तुम कायर नहीं हो, तो तुम्हें समय बर्बाद नहीं करना चाहिए।
They cannot apply unless they are postgraduate.   (✓)
अगर वे लोग स्नातकोत्तर नहीं हैं, तो वे लोग दरखास्त नहीं दे सकते।
You should not waste your time unless you are not timid. (×)
They cannot apply unless they are not postgraduate. (×)

Note : Until तथा unless में फर्क यह है कि until समय सूचक है तथा unless शर्त सूचक है। until तथा unless दोनों के साथ प्रयुक्त clause में not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। क्योंकि ये खुद negative meaning रखते हैं।

(C) Use of 'When' and 'While'

When का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में किसी action (कार्य) के समाप्त होने के फलस्वरूप दूसरा action (कार्य) हो, तो होता है। while का नहीं। जैसे—

The students stood up when the teacher came.	(✓)
The students stood up while the teacher came.	(✗)
When I reached the station, the train started.	(✓)
While I reached the station, the train started.	(✗)

जबकि while का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में एक ही समय में दो कार्य के साथ-साथ होने का बोध कराने के लिए होता है; when का नहीं। जैसे—

While I was watching T. V., my mother was cooking.	(✓)
When I was watching T. V., my mother was cooking.	(✗)
While I was in Patna, my beloved was in Darbhanga.	(✓)
When I was in Patna, my beloved was in Darbhanga.	(✗)

When तथा While के प्रयोग में फर्क :

Use of When	Use of While
1. When का प्रयोग Age (उम्र) or life की अवधि बताने के लिए होता है। जैसे—	1. While का प्रयोग Age or life की अवधि बताने के लिए नहीं होता है। जैसे—
When I was a child, I lived in my village. (✓)	While/As I was a child, I lived in my village. (✗)
2. *It + was + Time expressing words* के बाद प्रयुक्त clause के पहले when का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—	2. *It + was + Time expressing words* के बाद प्रयुक्त clause के पहले while का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—
It was half past ten when I returned. (✓)	It was half past ten while I returned. (✗)
3. When का प्रयोग 'जबतक' (as long as) के अर्थ में नहीं होता है। जैसे—	3. जबकि while का प्रयोग 'जबतक' (as long as) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—
When there is life, there is hope. (✗)	While there is life, there is hope. (✓)
4. When का प्रयोग preposition के बाद होता है। जैसे—	4. While का प्रयोग preposition के बाद नहीं होता है। जैसे—
There are detailed rules of when you can and you can't appeal. (✓)	There are detailed rules of while you can and you can't appeal. (✗)

(D) Use of 'Lest'

Lest का प्रयोग 'ताकि .... न' तथा 'ऐसा न हो कि' के अर्थ में conjunction के रूप में होता है। यह negative meaning रखता है। इसलिए इसके साथ प्रयुक्त clause में not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। Lest के बाद should का प्रयोग होता है; न कि will, may, would तथा might का। जैसे—

Work hard lest you should fail.
कठिन परिश्रम करो, ताकि तुम असफल न हो जाओ।

Work hard lest you should not fail.	(✗)
Work hard lest you will fail.	(✗)
Work hard lest you would fail.	(✗)
Work hard lest you might fail.	(✗)
Run with care lest you should fall.	(✓)

सावधानी से दौड़ो ताकि तुम गिर न जाओ।

Run with care lest you should not fall.	(✗)
Run with care lest you may/might/will/would fall.	(✗)

(E) Use of 'Otherwise', 'Else' and 'Or else'

Otherwise, else तथा or else का प्रयोग 'नहीं तो/अन्यथा' के अर्थ में होता है। इसके साथ प्रयुक्त clause में not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Don't walk on the slippery place otherwise/else/or else you will slip.	(✓)

तुम फिसलने वाले स्थान पर नहीं चलो, नहीं तो तुम फिसल जाओगे।

Don't walk on the slippery place otherwise/else/or else you will not slip.	(✗)

(F) Use of 'Since'

Since का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में 'जब से ...... तब से' के अर्थ में होता है। Since के साथ प्रयुक्त clause में Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि इसके पहले प्रयुक्त clause में Present Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

My brother has not written to me since he went to Mumbai.
मेरा भाई जबसे मुम्बई गया है तब से उसने एक पत्र भी नहीं लिखा है।

My brother has not written to me since he goes to Mumbai.	(✗)
My brother did not write to me since he went to Mumbai.	(✗)

Note : (i) *It + is + periods of time + since + clause* का प्रयोग होता है। since के बाद प्रयुक्त clause के साथ Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

It is eight years since my grandmother died.	(✓)
It is eight years since my grandmother has died.	(✗)

(ii) यदि audience (श्रोता) or reader (पाठक) को कारण का पता पहले से हो तो sentence के स्टार्टिंग (प्रारंभ) में As or Since का प्रयोग होता है। इस case में As or since की जगह because or for का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

As she is ill, she does not come to attend the class.	(✓)
Because/for she is ill, she does not come to attend the class.	(✗)
Since you are unable to pay the fees, your name will be struck off from the college register.	(✓)
Because/for you are unable to pay the fees, your name will be struck off from the college register.	(✗)

(G) Use of 'For'

For का प्रयोग some additional information (कुछ अतिरिक्त जानकारी) के लिए होता है न कि because, since तथा as का। जैसे—

The passengers decided to stop the bus and drink water, for they were feeling thirsty.	(✓)
The passengers decided to stop the bus and drink water, because/since/as they were feeling thirsty.	(✗)

Note : For clause का प्रयोग sentence के स्टार्टिंग (प्रारंभ) में नहीं होता है। जैसे—

For it is June, the days are long.	(✗)
The days are long, for it is June.	(✓)

(H) Use of 'Because'

Because का प्रयोग 'प्रधान कारण' के भाव को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए 'क्योंकि' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

Mukesh is not present in the class because he is ill. (✓)
मुकेश वर्ग में उपस्थित नहीं है, क्योंकि वह बीमार है।

Note : (i) Because की जगह for, since तथा as का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। Because के माध्यम से Audience (श्रोता) or reader (पाठक) को ऐसी जानकारी मिलती है जो उसे पता नहीं था। जैसे—

Because Mr. Kapoor had been ill for two months, he lost his job.	(✓)
For/since/as Mr. Kapoor had been ill for two months, he lost his job.	(✗)

(ii) किसी question (प्रश्न) के Answer (उत्तर) के लिए सिर्फ because का प्रयोग होता है; न कि for, since तथा as का। जैसे—

Q. Why were you punished ?

A. I was punished because I had stolen his watch. (√)

A. I was punished for / since / as I had stolen his watch. (✗)

(iii) Not, but or other conjunctions (अन्य conjunctions) के बाद because का प्रयोग होता है न कि for, since तथा as का। जैसे—

She has beaten me, not because I insulted her but because I abused her sister. (√)

She has beaten me, not for / since / as I insulted her but for / since / as I abused her sister. (✗)

(I) Use of 'So' and 'Therefore'

So तथा therefore का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में 'जिस कारण से', इसलिए, परिणामस्वरूप के अर्थ में होता है। इन दोनों का प्रयोग बिना किसी अंतर का होता है। जैसे—

Munna was guilty so he was punished. (√)

Munna was guilty therefore he was punished. (√)

Note : (i) So तथा therefore के प्रयोग में फर्क :

Use of So	Use of Therefore
1. So का प्रयोग बोलचाल की अंग्रेजी भाषा में अर्थात Informal style में होता है।	1. therefore का प्रयोग प्रामाणिक अंग्रेजी भाषा में अर्थात formal style में होता है।
2. So or so that का प्रयोग result (परिणाम) को express करने के लिए होता है। जैसे— He injured his foot, so that he was unable to play in the match. (√)	2. therefore that का प्रयोग result को express करने के लिए नहीं होता है। जैसे— He injured his foot, therefore that he was unable to play in the match. (✗)
3. So का प्रयोग Result clause के स्टार्टिंग (प्रारंभ) में होता है।	3. जबकि therefore का प्रयोग Result clause के स्टार्टिंग (प्रारंभ) में first word or first phrase के बाद तथा main verb के पहले होता है।

(ii) यदि therefore का प्रयोग Result clause के स्टार्टिंग में न होकर बाद में हो, तो comma (,) से separate (अलग) कर दिया जाता है। इस case में therefore Adverb होता है न कि Conjunction। जैसे—

He missed the morning train; he, therefore, is waiting for the next train. (√)

He missed the morning train; he, so, is waiting for the next train. (✗)

उपरोक्त वाक्य में therefore की जगह so का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

(J) Use of 'If' and 'When'

If तथा when का प्रयोग future (भविष्य) की चर्चा करने के लिए होता है लेकिन इनके प्रयोग में differences (अंतर/फर्क) होता है।

Differences between the use of If and When

Use of If	Use of When
1. If से अनिश्चित (uncertainty) के भाव का बोध होता है। जैसे— If you come, I shall help you. [किन्तु पता नहीं आएगा या नहीं]	1. जबकि when से निश्चितता (certainty) के भाव का बोध होता है। जैसे— When you come, I will help you. [उपरोक्त वाक्य से यह पता चलता है कि तुम अवश्य आओगे।]
2. If से condition (शर्त) का बोध होता है। इस case में if का अर्थ on condition that or supposing that होता है। जैसे— If you want to see me, you must come to my office.	2. जबकि when से time का बोध होता है। इस case में when का अर्थ at the time that होता है। जैसे— When you will be sixteen, your father will send you to Delhi for higher education.

(K) Use of 'If' and 'Whether'

★ If or whether का प्रयोग 'कि' के अर्थ में Reporting verbs—ask, want to know, enquire, demand etc. or R.V. + object के बाद Reported speech के पहले Indirect speech में होता है। जैसे—

Direct—He said, "Are you busy ?"

Indirect—He asked if / whether I was busy.

Direct—She said to me, "Do you love me ?"

Indirect—She asked me if / whether I loved her.

★ If or whether का प्रयोग not know, not sure तथा wonder के बाद होता है। जैसे—

He does not know if / whether he has committed a crime.

I am not sure if / whether she will sign the agreement.

Note : (i) or not का प्रयोग होने पर, clause के स्टार्टिंग (प्रारंभ) में whether का प्रयोग होता है न कि if or that का। जैसे—

He does not know whether she will come or not. (√)

He does not know if / that she will come or not. (✗)

★ Whether का प्रयोग preposition के बाद होता है, न कि If or that का। जैसे—

Mr. Thakur needs a long discussion about whether he should settle in Patna. (√)

Mr. Thakur needs a long discussion about if / that he should settle in Patna. (✗)

★ Whether का प्रयोग Infinitive (to + V¹) के पहले होता है, न कि If or that का। जैसे—

He doesn't know whether to accept or refuse the proposal. (√)

He doesn't know if / that to accept or refuse the proposal. (✗)

(L) Use of 'As soon as' and 'As long as'

★ As soon as का प्रयोग 'ज्योंही ... त्योंही' (at the moment that; no later than) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

As soon as the publisher entered the office, his employees began to work. (√)

★ As long as का प्रयोग 'जबतक' (while) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

You need not fear as long as God is with you. (√)

Note : (i) As soon as के बदले as long as का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

As long as the publisher entered the office, his employees began to work. (✗)

(ii) As long as के बदले as soon as का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे— You need not fear as soon as God is with you. (✗)

(iii) As soon as or as long as का प्रयोग Affirmative तथा negative दोनों sentences में होता है। जैसे—

My wife solved the problem as soon as I had expected. —*Affirmative.*

No one can do anything as long as God is displeased with him. —*Negative.*

(iv) As long as or so long as का प्रयोग 'शर्त पर कि/बशर्ते कि' (on condition that/provided that) के अर्थ में conjunctions of condition के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He can take my motorcycle as long as / so long as he drives carefully.

(M) Use of 'Like' and 'As'

★ Like का प्रयोग 'के समान' या 'जैसा कि' के अर्थ में preposition के रूप में noun, pronoun तथा gerund के पहले होता है। जैसे—

You are <u>like</u> your <u>grand father</u>.
　　　Prep.　　　　N

There is nothing <u>like</u> <u>listening</u> to music.
　　　　　　Prep.　Gerund

My son looks <u>like</u> <u>me</u>.
　　　　　Prep.　Pron.

Note : जब like का प्रयोग Preposition के रूप में होता है तो इसके बाद objective case में noun, pronoun तथा gerund का प्रयोग होता है। न कि nominative case में। जैसे—

He looks like me.	(√)
He looks like I.	(×)
They look like us.	(√)
They look like we.	(×)

★ As का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में subject + verb के पहले होता है। इस case में As के बाद nominative case के pronoun का प्रयोग होता है। न कि objective case के pronoun का। जैसे—

He asked me to do as he had done.	(√)
He asked me to do like he had done.	(×)

Note : (i) Subject + Verb के पहले conjunction के रूप like का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, बल्कि As का।

(ii) As का प्रयोग preposition के रूप में नहीं होता है।

As तथा like के प्रयोग में फर्क :

Use of As	Use of Like
1. As का प्रयोग prepositional phrase में एक Example (उदाहरण) देने के लिए होता है। जैसे— In 1939, as in 1914, everybody wanted war. (√)	1. Like का प्रयोग prepositional phrase में एक example (उदाहरण) देने के लिए नहीं होता है। जैसे— In 1939, like in 1914, everybody wanted war. (×)
2. As का प्रयोग 'जब' के अर्थ में conjunction of time के रूप में होता है। जैसे— I saw her as she was getting off the bus. (√)	2. Like का प्रयोग 'जब' के अर्थ में conjunction of time के रूप में नहीं होता है। जैसे— I saw her like she was getting off the bus. (×)
3. As का प्रयोग 'के रूप में' (In the capacity of) के अर्थ में noun के पहले होता है। इस case में noun के बाद verb का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे— Mr. Gupta worked as a doctor. (√) मि. गुप्ता एक डॉक्टर के रूप में काम किया अर्थात मि. गुप्ता डॉक्टर था। Mr. Gupta worked as a doctor did. (×)	3. Like का प्रयोग 'के समान' (in the manner of) के अर्थ में noun के पहले होता है। इस case में भी noun के बाद verb का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे— Mr. Srivastav worked like a doctor. (√) मि. श्रीवास्तव एक डॉक्टर के समान काम किया अर्थात मि. श्री वास्तव डॉक्टर नहीं था। Mr. Srivastav worked like a doctor did. (×)

4. Regard, view, represent, treat, acknowledge, portray—verbs के object के बाद complement के रूप में As का प्रयोग 'के रूप में' के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे— The boys regard him as a good teacher. (√) Munni is viewed as a prostitute. (√) She treats him as a good lover. (√)	4. Regard, view, represent, treat, acknowledge, portray—verbs के object के बाद complement के रूप में like का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। The boys regard him like a good teacher. (×) Munni is viewed like a prostitute. (×) She treats him like a good lover. (×)

(N) Use of 'But' and 'However'

★ But का प्रयोग 'लेकिन', 'किन्तु' तथा 'परन्तु' के अर्थ में conjunction के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He is hard working but not intelligent.

★ But का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में contrary to expectation; In contrast तथा on the contrary के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

He cut his knee but didn't cry.
She likes opera but her husband does not.

★ But का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में negative meaning expressing clause के बाद होता है। जैसे—

We cannot do anything but wait.

★ But का प्रयोग 'सिवाय' (except) के अर्थ में preposition के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

They are all wrong but me.

★ But का प्रयोग 'केवल' (only) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He left but an hour ago.
He is but a boy.

Note : (i) But that का प्रयोग 'सिवाय उसके' (except that) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

I would have helped him but that I was short of money at the time.

(ii) But then का प्रयोग 'इसके विपरीत' (on the other hand) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

Mumbai is a noisy place but then, it is a place of entertainment.

★ But का प्रयोग Relative pronoun के रूप में 'जो नहीं' (who do not/who does not) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे—

There is not one of them but wishes to go.

Note : But me no buts का प्रयोग 'मुझसे बहस न करो', 'बहाने बाजी न करो' तथा 'अगर-मगर न करो' के अर्थ में होता है।

★ However का प्रयोग 'तथापि/बहरहाल' (all the same; nevertheless) के अर्थ में conjunction के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

However, he decided to stay.

★ However/Howsoever का प्रयोग 'कुछ भी हो; यद्यपि; कितना भी' (In whatever way or degree) के अर्थ में Adverb के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

He will never succeed, however hard he tries.

★ However का प्रयोग but के अर्थ में conjunction के रूप में होता है इस अर्थ में However तथा but का प्रयोग एक साथ नहीं होता है। जैसे—

She has not succeeded, but, however she is not worried. (×)
She has not succeeded, but she is not worried. (√)
She has not succeeded, however she is not worried. (√)

लेकिन **however** का प्रयोग Adverb of manner or Adverb of degree के रूप में हो तो इसके पहले **but** का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
But however hard he tried, he could not succeed.

(O) Use of 'That'

★ **That** का प्रयोग 'कि' के अर्थ में conjunction के रूप में Indirect speech में Reported speech के पहले होता है। जैसे—

Direct   : He said to me, "I shall help you."
Indirect: He told me that he would help me.   (√)
          He told me he would help me.   (×)
Direct   : She said to you, "I love you very much."
Indirect: She told you that she loved you very much.(√)
          She told you she loved you very much.   (×)

Note : (i) Indirect speech के Reported speech में Interrogative/Imperative sentence का प्रयोग हो तो इसके पहले that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Direct   : He said to me, "<u>Are you happy</u> ?"
                          Interrogative
Indirect: He asked me if I was happy.   (√)
          He asked me that I was happy.   (×)
Direct   : He said, "<u>Bring a glass of water</u>."
                     Imperative
Indirect: He ordered to bring a glass of water. (√)
          He ordered that bring a glass of water.(×)
Direct   : He said to me, "Where do you live ?"
Indirect: He asked me where I lived.   (√)
          He asked me that where I lived.   (×)

(ii) Indirect speech के Reported speech में optative/ exclamatory sentence का प्रयोग हो तो इसके पहले that का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

Direct   : He said, "May you live long !"
Indirect: He blessed that I might live long.   (√)
          He blessed I might live long.   (×)
Direct   : He said, "Alas ! I am ruined."
Indirect: He exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.
                                                 (√)
          He exclaimed with sorrow he was ruined. (×)

No Use of Conjunctions

Rule (1) : Indirect speech में प्रयुक्त if, whether, who, whom, whose, which, what, when, how, where, why के पहले that/as to का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

He asked me that how old I was.   (×)
He asked me as to how old I was.   (×)
He asked me how old I was.   (√)
The teacher asked her that what her name was. (×)
The teacher asked her as to what her name was. (×)
The teacher asked her what her name was. (√)

Note : If, whether ... etc. से Assertive sentence स्टार्ट हो तो that का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

Rule (2) : As, since, beacause से कोई sentence स्टार्ट हो, तो इसके बाद so/therefore का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

Because she did not work hard, therefore/so she failed.
                                                 (×)
Because she did not work hard, she failed.   (√)

Rule (3) : Relative Pronouns : who, which, that, whom, whose तथा इनके पहले प्रयुक्त noun या Antecedent के बीच conjunction (and) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

She is a beautiful girl, and whom I love very much.
                                                 (×)
She is a beautiful girl whom I love very much.   (√)

She has bought a pen, and which is green.   (×)
She has bought a pen which is green.   (√)
He is Mukesh, and who studies in my college.   (×)
He is Mukesh who studies in my college.   (√)

Practice Set

Q.1. *Pick out the conjunctions and state their kinds :*
1. I like her because she is beautiful.
2. He will do this if he is allowed.
3. Rajendra is happy though he is very poor.
4. She knows when I shall come.
5. She is neither beautiful nor intelligent.
6. Though you are poor, yet you are honest.
7. Ajit not only passed but also won a scholarship.
8. He had hardly reached the station when it began to rain.
9. He waited for me till the train arrived.
10. Rakesh passed the examination because he worked hard.
11. The principal will not forgive you, unless you tell him the truth.
12. He can travel by land or by air.
13. His brother fled away lest the snake should bite him.
14. The pomegranate is ripe but is costly.
15. Please wait until he comes back.
16. While he was playing, I was reading.
17. The girls danced when the boys sang.
18. Five months have passed since I met her.
19. Both Mukesh and Binay are handsome.
20. He does not know why he is anxious.

Q.2. *Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions given in the brackets:*
1. She was intelligent ...... she was poor.   (and, but)
2. He waited for me ...... I came back.   (until/unless)
3. The patient had died ...... the doctor came.   (before/after)
4. Five years have passed ...... I left the college. (since/before)
5. Neither the father ...... his son was arrested.   (nor/or)
6. Both Meena ...... Veena are beautiful.   (and, as well as)
7. Although she works hard, ... she fails.   (but, yet)
8. Make haste, ... you will miss the bus.   (otherwise, or)
9. I want to know ...... has called out my name.   (who/whom)
10. ...... it is costly, yet we have bought it.   (Although, if)
11. Hardly had we reached the college ...... the bell rang.
                                                     (when, than)
12. Make hay ...... the sun shines.   (while, when)
13. She is not only laborious ...... naughty.   (and also, but also)
14. The people know ...... God is almighty.   (that, if)
15. You should not touch the electric wire ...... you are careless.
                                                     (unless/until)
16. No sooner did the students see the teacher ...... they started running to their classroom.
                                                     (than, when)
17. The thief ran away ...... he should be caught.   (lest/unless)
18. ...... you come, I shall go.   (if, though)
19. Either you ...... your sister has done it.   (or, nor)
20. He would rather die ... beg.   (than, but)

Q.3. *Find out the error part of the following sentences :*
1. Both Shyam (1)/as well as Ghanshyam (2)/are interested to (3)/prepare the examination. (4)/No error (5)
2. Scarcely had I bought (1)/the ticket than (2)/the postmaster showed (3)/the green flag. (4)/No error (5)
3. I asked him (1)/that why he was (2)/not preparing for the (3)/Air force examination. (4)/No error (5)
4. Fifteen years (1)/have passed (2)/that he came back (3)/from Darbhanga. (4)/No error (5)
5. In Bihar leaders are (1)/taking bad advantage of casteism (2)/I think it is (3)/nothing than bad things. (4)/No error (5)

6. The criminal had (1)/hardly put the precious things (2)/in his bag than (3)/the landlord got up. (4)/No error (5)

7. Either you (1)/and he (2)/went there (3)/to see the helpless. (4)/No error (5)

8. While I opened (1)/the gate of my house (2)/I found (3)/a dead cat. (4)/No error (5)

9. No sooner did the jeep arrive (1)/at the station (2)/then a young police officer (3)/jumped out of it. (4)/No error (5)

10. His book has been (1)/missing from (2)/his room (3)/since yesterday. (4)/No error (5)

11. I have never (1)/visited (2)/nor intend to visit (3)/foreign countries. (4)/No error (5)

12. His manners indicate (1)/that he has no other intention (2)/than (3)/to steal his money. (4)/No error (5)

13. The headmaster advised the student (1)/who had failed in the examination twice (2)/that not to attempt it again (3)/until he had time to prepare for it properly. (4)/No error (5)

14. Nishant could not (1)/go to the picnic (2)/for his mother (3)/was not well. (4)/No error (5)

15. He says he (1)/is going to (2)/cut down (3)/his smoking. (4)/No error (5)

16. When learning to swim (1)/one of the most important things (2)/is to relax (3)/No error. (4)

17. He not only comes here (1)/for swimming but also for coaching (3)/new swimmers. (4)/No error (5)

18. A more irrational world (1)/to this one in which (2)/we presently live (3)/could hardly be conceived. (4)/No error (5)

19. Hardly had (1)/I left the house (2)/than it began (3)/to rain. (4)/No error (5)

20. You should take (1)/a book with you (2)/unless (3)/you have to wait. (4)/No error (5)

Q.4. Correct the the following sentences :
1. While the cock crew, the farmer woke up.
2. When the leader was speaking, the people were listening carefully.
3. She works hard until she will fail in the examination.
4. His friend was not only fined and also sent to jail.
5. He plays neither cricket or football.
6. He inquired that where was the college.
7. Two weeks have passed before he came here.
8. The crops will die since the rains fall.
9. He asked me that whether Mukesh had gone.
10. Take care unless you should fall.
11. Unless you do not apologize, I shall punsih you.
12. No sooner does Mukesh arrive then he begins to study.
13. He would have the book rather but the note book.
14. I have no other hobby but that of collecting books.
15. He visited not only Mumbai also Kolkata.
16. Scarcely had she left than a storm began to blow.
17. No sooner had the fight started but Mohan fled away.
18. He is poor, yet he is honest.
19. He returned his residence before the sun had set.
20. Work hard or you will fail.

Q.5. Find out the error part of the following sentences :
1. There is (1)/a beautiful and old church (2)/in the centre (3)/of the town. (4)/No error (5)
2. I was treated (1)/if (2)/I were (3)/an old friend. (4)/No error (5)
3. I'll go (1)/with you (2)/as soon as (3)/I don't have to sing. (4)/No error (5)
4. He'll pay (1)/you as long as (2)/he receives (3)/the parcel. (4)/No error (5)

5. Remember to go (1)/there early, (2)/so long as (3)/you may not get a seat. (4)/No error (5)

6. At night we used to go out (1)/with our friends (2)/nor stay at home (3)/listening to music. (4)/No error (5)

7. She has lived (1)/in Newyork for many years (2)/but regards Newyork (3)/as her home. (4)/No error (5)

8. Since it's his birthday (1)/on Monday (2)/so he's (3)/having a party. (4)/No error (5)

9. If you are a naughty boy, (1)/so the big crocodile (2)/will come (3)/and eat you. (4)/No error (5)

10. His English (1)/is so poor (2)/so his beloved (3)/has to translate everything. (4)/No error (5)

11. He hadn't taken (1)/any warm clothes (2)/with him (3)/so that he felt cold. (4)/No error (5)

12. We took (1)/our umbrellas (2)/so we (3)/wouldn't get wet. (4)/No error (5)

13. I shall either go home (1)/to Muzaffarpur or my family (3)/will come to Patna. (4)/No error (5)

14. Inside the examination room (1)/we could (2)/neither smoke (3)/or talk. (4)/No error (5)

15. Two of the biggest firms (1)/are Apple and IBM (2)/which both are (3)/in the computer business. (4)/No error (5)

16. No sooner had (1)/we arrived (2)/when (3)/it began to rain. (4)/No error (5)

17. The magazine (1)/covers everything from politics (2)/until what's (3)/happening in Hollywood. (4)/No error (5)

18. When I was (1)/driving to the airport, (2)/my car (3)/broke down. (4)/No error (5)

19. The weather here (1)/is always warm and (2)/this is the reason because (3)/there are so many public swimming pools. (4)/No error (5)

20. Neither the salary (1)/ or the work (2)/ atmosphere was (3)/ good in that office. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.6. Correct the following sentences :
1. Scarcely had he gone, than a police man knocked at the door.
2. Both Aditya as well as Aditi came.
3. She continued to be lazy, as long as she was sixteen years old.
4. Until you stop here, you will find no time for work.
5. I doubt that he was there.
6. She was so ill as she could not walk.
7. Although he came, but I didn't see him.
8. He worked hard, because he will succeed.
9. He lay down, as if dead.
10. As any other job, teaching has many difficulties.
11. No sooner had I started when it began to rain.
12. Not only he tried to pass but also to secure position in the class.
13. Either you shall have to stay here or to go home.
14. Gandhijee was not only a maker of a nation, but also of a religion.
15. Walking is good both for health and recreation.
16. Sometimes she weeps and sometimes she laughs as though she were mad.
17. Some people envy me since I am a very successful artist.
18. Because you refuse to co-operate, I shall have to take legal steps.
19. The servant must have opened the box, since no one else had the key.
20. He was late for he had no watch to see time.

Q.7. Correct the following sentences :
1. He had gone away after I reached there.
2. Mr. Thakur will not teach you after he has taken money.
3. Either he will ask me or you.

4. Neither he reads nor writes English.
5. However you speak fast, I shall follow you.
6. He was afraid lest he should not pass.
7. Fifteen years have passed as I got service.
8. Two hours passed since he has reached here.
9. Unless you do not labour hard, you cannot pass.
10. He went home before he had completed his studies.
11. He loves you if you were his own child.
12. Until it rains, we must stay here.
13. He learnt little as long as he was 16 years old.
14. No sooner had I reached the station before the train left.
15. No sooner did the bell rang than all the students rushed in.
16. I shall not examine you after I have taken my fee.
17. Sanskrit is not only difficult to read but also to write.
18. Hardly had he left home than it began to rain.
19. Though is he poor, but he is happy.
20. He has gone both to Mumbai and Delhi.

Q.8. *Find out the error part of the following sentences :*
1. He (1)/encouraged me (2)/so I might not (3)/lose heart. (4)/No error (5)
2. I (1)/do not doubt (2)/if (3)/he was there. (4)/No error (5)
3. He (1) is known (2)/not only for his riches (3)/but also for his wisdom. (4)/No error (5)
4. I want her (1)/to study science, (2)/because she will have (3)/a better chance. (4)/No error (5)
5. He asked (1)/that how long (2)/you would be (3)/absent. (4)/No error (5)
6. I asked her (1)/that whether (2)/her mother (3)/was at home. (4)/No error (5)
7. He had scarcely (1)/read the letter (2)/than (3)/a telegram arrived. (4)/No error (5)
8. You will (1)/do nothing (2)/till (3)/you are lazy. (4)/No error (5)
9. He (1) has (2) no brother (3)/nor sister. (4)/No error (5)
10. It is extremely (1)/doubtful (2)/that he will (3)/succeed in this work. (4)/No error (5)
11. Unless she (1)/goes by air, (2)/she will (3)/reach soon. (4)/No error (5)
12. I (1)/shall not go (2)/except (3)/you permit me. (4)/No error (5)
13. Immediately the principal (1)/finished his speech, (2)/I started (3)/reciting my poem. (4)/No error (5)
14. The accident (1)/took place (2)/as the train (3)/was crossing a bridge. (4)/No error (5)
15. As soon as (1)/the bell rang, (2)/than (3)/the students rushed out of their classes. (4)/No error (5)
16. Unless you do not pay (1)/attention to what (2)/I say, (3)/you will not succeed. (4)/No error (5)
17. No sooner did (1)/the chairman begin speaking, (2)/some participants (3)/started shouting slogans. (4)/No error (5)
18. Not only it is our duty (1) to support our parents (2)/but also to respect them. (3)/No error (4)
19. When the police approached him, (1)/he held up his both hands, (2)/to show that (3)/he was surrendering. (4)/No error (5)
20. Scarcely we had finished observing, this (1)/when we were surprised by about a dozen of the old birds (2)/jumping in the most unsafe and funny manner towards the sea (3)/No error.(4)

Q.9. *Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions (connectors/subordinators) :*
1. He was tired, ..., he went home.
2. Do you know ...... he was.

3. ...... you apologize, I shall punish you.
4. Two months have passed ...... he left college.
5. He ran hard ...... he should miss the train.
6. I had no other hobby ...... that of collecting books.
7. He would have the mobile set rather ...... the motorcycle.
8. No sooner had the fight begun ...... he ran away.
9. Scarcely had he left ...... a storm began to blow.
10. I have neither written to her ...... spoken to her.
11. He visited not only Delhi, ... Rajgir.
12. My daughter won both a prize ...... a scholarship.
13. Either my brother was there ...... my son-in-law was there.
14. He is slow ...... he is steady.
15. ...... there is life, there is hope.
16. I have never seen him ...... that unfortunate event happened.
17. Man proposes ...... God disposes.
18. Though he slay me, ... I will trust him.
19. Time ...... tide wait for no man.
20. Give me something to drink, ... I shall die of thirst.

Answers With Explanation

Q 1.
1.	because	subordinating conjunction.
2.	if	subordinating conjunction.
3.	though	subordinating conjunction.
4.	when	subordinating conjunction.
5.	neither ... nor	co-ordinating conjunction.
6.	though ... yet	co-ordinating conjunction.
7.	not only ... but also	co-ordinating conjunction.
8.	hardly ... when	co-ordinating conjunction.
9.	till	subordinating conjunction.
10.	because	subordinating conjunction.
11.	unless	subordinating conjunction.
12.	or	co-ordinating conjunction.
13.	lest	subordinating conjunction.
14.	but	co-ordinating conjunction.
15.	until	subordinating conjunction.
16.	while	subordinating conjunction.
17.	when	subordinating conjunction.
18.	since	subordinating conjunction.
19.	Both ...... and	co-ordinating conjunction.
20.	why	subordinating conjunction.

Q 2.
1. but	2. until	3. before	4. since
5. nor	6. and	7. yet	8. otherwise
9. who	10. although	11. when	12. while
13. but also	14. that	15. unless	16. than
17. lest	18. if	19. or	20. than

Q 3.
1. (2) As well as की जगह and का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Both ... and का प्रयोग होता है।
2. (2) than की जगह when का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि scarcely ... when का प्रयोग होता है।
3. (2) that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि Interrogative word के पहले that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
4. (3) that की जगह since का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि since का प्रयोग conjunction के रूप में जबसे ...... सबसे के अर्थ में होता है।
5. (4) nothing than की जगह nothing but का प्रयोग होगा।
6. (3) than की जगह when का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि hardly ... when का प्रयोग होता है।
7. (2) and की जगह or का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि Either ... or का प्रयोग होता है।
8. (1) while की जगह when का प्रयोग होगा। विशेष जानकारी के rules लिए पढ़ें।
9. (3) then की जगह than का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि no sooner ... than का प्रयोग होता है।
10. (5) Given sentence correct है।

11. (3) nor की जगह or का प्रयोग होगा। Not तथा never के बाद or का प्रयोग होता है न कि nor का।

12. (3) than की जगह but का प्रयोग होगा।

13. (3) that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह अनावश्यक है।

14. (3) for की जगह because का प्रयोग होगा।

15. (1) He says के बाद that का प्रयोग होगा।

16. (1) when की जगह while का प्रयोग होगा।

17. (1) He not only comes here की जगह He comes here not only का प्रयोग होगा।

18. (2) to की जगह than का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि comparative degree के बाद सामान्यतः than का प्रयोग होता है।

19. (3) than की जगह when का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि hardly के बाद when का प्रयोग होता है।

20. (3) unless की जगह In case का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि precaution (सावधानी) को express करने के लिए In case का प्रयोग होता है न कि unless का।

Q 4.
1. When the cock crew, the farmer woke up.
2. While the leader was speaking, the people were listening carefully.
3. She works hard unless she will fail in the examination.
4. His friend was not only fined but also sent to jail.
5. He plays neither cricket nor football.
6. He inquired where the college was.
7. Two weeks have passed since he came here.
8. The crops will die before the rains fall.
9. He asked me whether Mukesh had gone.
10. Take care lest you should fall.
11. Unless you apologize, I shall punish you.
12. No sooner does Mukesh arrive than he begins to study.
13. He would have the book rather than the note book.
14. I have no other hobby than that of collecting books.
15. He visited not only Mumbai but also Kolkata.
16. Scarcely had she left when a storm began to blow.
17. No sooner had the fight started than Mohan fled away.
18. Though he is poor, yet he is honest.
19. He returned to his residence after the sun had set.
20. Work hard otherwise/else you will fail.

Q. 5.
1. (2) and का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
   यदि दो Adjectives similar qualities को describe नहीं करे तो किसी noun के पहले प्रयुक्त दोनों Adjectives के बीच And का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
   लेकिन–A red and green umbrella.   (√)
   A red green umbrella.   (×)
   A gold and silver bracelet.   (√)
   A gold silver bracelet.   (×)
   A hunting and fishing knife.   (√)
   A hunting fishing knife.   (×)

2. (2) If की जगह as if का प्रयोग होगा जो sentence के अर्थ के लिए उपयुक्त है।

3. (3) as soon as की जगह as long as का प्रयोग होगा। as soon as का प्रयोग ज्योंही ... त्योंही के अर्थ में होता है जबकि as long as का प्रयोग 'जबतक/बशर्ते कि' के अर्थ में होता है।

4. (2) as long as की जगह as soon as का प्रयोग होगा। जो Given sentence के अर्थ के लिए उपयुक्त है।

5. (3) So long as की जगह otherwise का प्रयोग होगा। otherwise का प्रयोग 'नहीं तो' के अर्थ में होता है जो अर्थयुक्त है।

6. (3) nor की जगह or का प्रयोग होगा जो Given sentence के लिए उपयुक्त है।

7. (3) But की जगह therefore का प्रयोग होगा।

8. (3) So का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। क्योंकि यदि किसी sentence का first clause if, since, as तथा because से स्टार्ट हो तो second caluse के पहले so तथा that's why का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

9. (2) So का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। If clause के बाद so का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

10. (3) So की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि ... so ... that का प्रयोग 'ताकि' के अर्थ में होता है।

11. (4) so that की जगह सिर्फ so का प्रयोग होगा। So that का प्रयोग किसी भी Action के purpose (उद्देश्य) को express करने के लिए किया जाता है। जबकि So का प्रयोग किसी भी action के result को express करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे—
   I'd forgotten to take my umbrella so that I got wet.   (×)
   I'd forgotten to take my umbrella so I got wet.   (√)

12. (3) So की जगह so that का प्रयोग होगा।

13. (1) I shall either go home की जगह Either I shall go home का प्रयोग होगा। Either ... or का प्रयोग दो clauses को जोड़ने के लिए किया गया है।

14. (4) or की जगह nor का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि neither के बाद nor का प्रयोग होता है।

15. (3) which both are की जगह which are both का प्रयोग होगा जो Given sentence के अर्थ के लिए उपयुक्त है।

16. (3) When की जगह than का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि No sooner के बाद than का प्रयोग होता है।

17. (3) Until what's की जगह to what's का प्रयोग होगा। Time के लिए until or till का प्रयोग होता है जबकि distance, area or slope के लिए to or as far as का प्रयोग होता है।

18. (1) when की जगह while का प्रयोग होगा।

19. (3) because का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है। This is the reason के बाद because का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। This is the reason तथा This is why का प्रयोग 'यही कारण है' या 'इस कारण से' के अर्थ में होता है।

20. (2) or की जगह nor का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि neither के बाद nor का प्रयोग होता है।

Note : the reason तथा somebody's reason के बाद that का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—
   The reason ...... is that.   (√)
   The reason ...... is because.   (×)
   Somebody's reason ...... is that.   (√)
   Somebody's reason ...... is because.   (×)

Q. 6.
1. Scarcely had he gone, when a policeman knocked at the door.
2. Both Aditya and Aditi came.
3. She continued to be lazy, until she was sixteen years old.
4. As long as you stop here, you will find no time for work.
5. I doubt if he was there.
6. She was so ill that she could not walk.
7. He came but I did not see him.
8. He worked hard so that he might succeed.
9. He lay down, as if he were dead.
10. Like any other job, teaching has many difficulties.
11. No sooner had I started than it began to rain.
12. He tried not only to pass but also to secure position in the class.
13. You shall have either to stay here or to go home.
14. Gandhijee was a maker not only of a nation but also of a religion.
15. Walking is good for both health and recreation.
16. Sometimes she weeps and sometimes she laughs as if she were mad.
17. Some people envy me because I am a very successful artist.

18. Since you refuse to co-operate, I shall have to take legal steps.
19. The servant must have opened the box, for no one else had the key.
20. He was late because he had no watch to see time.

Q.7.

1. He had gone away before I reached there.
2. Mr. Thakur will not teach you before he has taken money.
3. He will ask me either you or me.
4. He neither reads nor writes English.
5. However fast you speak, I shall follow you.
6. He was afraid lest he should fail.
7. Fifteen years have passed since I got service.
8. Two hours have passed since he reached here.
9. Unless you labour hard, you cannot pass.
10. He went home after he had completed his studies.
11. He loves you as if you were his own child.
12. As long as it rains, we must stay here.
13. He learnt little until he was 16 years old.
14. No sooner had I reached the station than the train left.
15. No sooner did the bell ring than all the students rushed in.
16. I shall not examine you before I have taken my fee.
17. Sanskrit is difficult not only to read but also to write.
18. Hardly had he left home when it began to rain.
19. Though he is poor, yet he is happy.
20. He has gone to both Mumbai and Delhi.
    or, He has gone both to Mumbai and to Delhi.

Q. 8.

1. (3) So I might not की जगह so that I might not का प्रयोग होगा। so that तथा In order that का प्रयोग subordinate clause को Introduce करने तथा purpose को express करने के लिए किया जाता है।

2. (3) If की जगह that का प्रयोग होगा।
   Note : Affirmative sentence में doubt के बाद प्रयुक्त clause के पहले if or whether का प्रयोग होता है जबकि Negative or Interrogative sentence में doubt के बाद प्रयुक्त clause के पहले that का प्रयोग होता है।

3. (5) Given sentence correct है।

4. (3) Because she will have की जगह So that she may have का प्रयोग होगा।
   Note : Main cause or reason को express करने के लिए because का प्रयोग होता है तथा purpose को express करने के लिए so that or in order that का प्रयोग होता है। so that or in order that के बाद may का प्रयोग होता है।

5. (2) that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह अनावश्यक है।

6. (2) that का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि If or whether के पहले that का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

7. (3) than की जगह when का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि scarcely के बाद when का प्रयोग होता है।

8. (3) till की जगह as long as का प्रयोग होगा।
   Note : As long as का प्रयोग 'time how long' के अर्थ को express करने के लिए किया जाता है तथा till or until का प्रयोग 'time before' के अर्थ को express करने के लिए किया जाता है।

9. (4) nor की जगह or का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि no, not तथा never के बाद or का प्रयोग होता है।

10. (3) that की जगह whether का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Affirmative sentence में doubtful के बाद whether का प्रयोग होता है न कि that का।

11. (1) unless की जगह if का प्रयोग होगा।
    Note : Structure I : if + S.C. (simple present tence) + (,) + P.C. (simple future tense) + (.)
    Structure II : if + S.C. (simple past tence) + (,) + P.C. (simple past tense) + (.)

Structure III : if + S.C. (past perfect tense) + (,) + P.C. (past perfect tense) + (.)

उपरोक्त structures में if का प्रयोग होता है न कि unless का। जैसे—
If you work hard, you will pass.
If he won a lottery, he would buy a car.
If he had worked hard, he would have passed.

12. (3) except की जगह unless का प्रयोग होगा।

13. (1) Immediately की जगह as soon as का प्रयोग होगा।

14. (3) As की जगह when का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि As का प्रयोग कारण के भाव तथा when का प्रयोग at a certain time को express करने के लिए किया जाता है।

15. (3) than का प्रयोग अनावश्यक है। As soon as के बाद than का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

16. (1) unless you do not pay की जगह unless you pay attention का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि unless स्वयं negative meaning रखता है इसलिए unless के साथ donot का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

17. (3) than का प्रयोग some participants के पहले होगा क्योंकि No sooner के बाद than का प्रयोग होता है।

18. (1) Not only it is our duty की जगह It is our duty not only का प्रयोग होगा।

19. (2) His both hands की जगह both his hands का प्रयोग होगा।

20. (1) scarcely we had finished की जगह scarcely had we finished का प्रयोग होगा। क्योंकि scarcely + Anxiliary verb + Subject + V^1/V^3 का प्रयोग जरूरत के मुताबिक होता है।

Q. 9.

1. therefore	2. who	3. unless	4. since
5. lest	6. than	7. than	8. than
9. when	10. nor	11. but also	12. and
13. or	14. but	15. while	16. since
17. and	18. yet	19. and	20. else

Combination of Sentences : I

Co-ordinating conjunctions का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा (join/combine) जाता है। [जोड़ने के बाद ये compound sentence हो जाते हैं।]

Type I : Co-ordinating conjunction 'and' का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है। जैसे—
1. Man proposes. God disposes.
   Man proposes and God disposes.
2. The sun rises in the east. The sun sets in the west.
   The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

Q 1. *Combine/join each of the following pairs of sentences by using 'and':*

1. The sun set. The farmers returned home.
2. He finished his breakfast. He went for a walk.
3. God made the country. Man made the town.
4. She keeps a telephone set. She keeps a mobile set.
5. Give me blood. I shall give you freedom.
6. My wife took a lamp. She showed me the way.
7. Your brother goes to bed early. He gets up early.
8. She can speak Sanskrit. She can write Sanskrit.
9. I wrote a book. I published it.
10. Be just. Fear not.

Type II : Coordinating conjunction *as well as* का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है। जैसे—
1. She can speak French. She can speak German.
   She can speak French as well as German.
2. Aditya can play cricket. He can play carrom.
   Aditya can play cricket as well as carrom.

Q. 2 *Combine/join each of the following pairs of sentences by using 'as well as' :*

1. He keeps cows. He keeps oxen.
2. You speak Hindi. You speak Maithili.

3. He was exhausted. He was hungry.
4. Mr. Thakur is honest. He is laborious.
5. She was second in Mathematics. She was second in Physics.
6. Vikas is to blame. His sister is to blame.
7. The farmer grows wheat. The farmer grows barley.
8. Rahul is the captain of the team. He is the monitor of the class.
9. The principal admired her. The teachers admired her.
10. Tigers are like cats. Lions are like cats.

Type III : Co-ordinating conjunction *'not only ...... but also'* का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है। जैसे—
1. He was fined. He was sent to jail.
   He was not only fined but also sent to jail.
2. Bhavna lost her ticket. She lost her suitcase.
   Bhavna lost not only her ticket but also her suitcase.

Q. 3. *Combine/join each of the following pairs of sentences by using 'not only ...... but also :*
1. His brother was fined. He was expelled.
2. He comes late. He is often absent.
3. Children should learn how to read English. Children should learn how to write it.
4. Our mother gives us food to eat. Our mother looks after us carefully.
5. I travelled by day. I travelled by night.
6. Aditya came first in his class. Aditya won the first prize.
7. My father grows maize. My father grows wheat.
8. The publisher is wise. He is praised by his neighbours.
9. He is praised by his teachers. He is praised by his neighbours.
10. The daffodils has a rich colour. The daffodils has a sweet smell.

Type IV : Co-ordinating conjunction–*but*, का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है। जैसे—
1. He has a lot of money. He is unhappy.
   He has a lot of money, but he is unhappy.
2. She is poor. She is honest.
   She is poor, but she is honest.

Q. 4. *Combine/join each of the following pairs of sentences by using but :*
1. He has a cricket ball. He has no bats.
2. She is very ugly. She is intelligent.
3. Vikas works hard. Binay is idle.
4. I do not write fast. I write well.
5. Many were invited. Few have come.
6. The author is poor. The author is honest.
7. You write slowly. You write neatly.
8. Pathan began badly. He ended well.
9. Naresh went out for a walk His wife stayed at home.
10. My wife is slow. She is steady.

Type V : Co-ordinating conjunction–'still or yet' का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है। जैसे—
1. He does not deserve. His elder brother helps him.
   He does not deserve, still or yet his elder brother helps him.
2. It was raining. He went out for a walk.
   It was raining, still or yet he went out for a walk.

Q. 5. *Combine/join each of the following pairs of sentences by using still or yet :*
1. Krishna worked very hard. Krishna failed.
2. She was annoyed. She kept quiet.
3. He won the first prize. He was not satisfied.
4. The old woman was tired. She went on walking.
5. Nawab was wounded. Nawab remained cheerful.
6. The doctor did his best. The patient died.
7. It was raining. The children went to school.
8. He has a lot of faults. I love him.
9. He failed in the first attempt. He persevered.
10. He was rather unkind to us. We did not mind much.

Type VI : Co-ordinating conjunction–*nevertheless* का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है। जैसे—
1. She failed. She persevered.
   She failed; nevertheless she persevered.
2. I lost all my wealth. I remained cheerful.
   I lost all my wealth; nevertheless I remained cheerful.

Q. 6. *Combine/join each of the following paris of sentences by using 'nevertheless' :*
1. He had a lot of faults. I praised him very much.
2. She lost all her wealth. She remained cheerful.
3. The dog was injured in the leg. It struggled on.
4. There was no news of his wife. He went on hoping.
5. He was not invited. He went to attend the party.

Type VII. Co-ordinating conjunction *'or'* or *'either......or'* का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है। जैसे—
1. He is guilty, his brother is guilty.
   Either he or his brother is guilty.
2. He is a rogue. He is a fool.
   He is either a rogue or a fool.
3. Go at once. You will miss the train.
   Go at once or you will miss the train.
4. Labour hard. You will never be able to pass the examination.
   Labour hard or you will never be able to pass the examination.

Q. 7. *Combine/join each of the following pairs of sentences by using 'or' or 'either......or'.*
1. Are you asleep ? Are you awake ?
2. Attend to your class. Leave the school.
3. He is intelligent. He is laborious.
4. Will he have tea ? Will he have coffee ?
5. The students must obey the rules. The students must leave the hostel.
6. She must return the pen. She must pay the price of the pen.
7. He could travel by bus. He could travel by train.
8. She will meet me at the station. She will wait for me at my residence.
9. He must confess his crime. He must go to jail.
10. Take it. Leave it.

Type VIII : Co-ordinating conjunction *'neither ...... nor'* का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है। जैसे—
1. She is not wise. She is not beautiful.
   She is neither wise nor beautiful.
2. He does not borrow money. He does not lend money.
   He neither borrows nor lends money.

Q. 8. *Combine/join each of the following pairs of sentences by using 'neither ...... nor.'*
1. He does not admit it. He does not deny it.
2. I am not a liar. I am not a coward.
3. She does not want power. She does not want wealth.
4. My father did not drive. He did not send a letter.
5. Mr. Pathak has not come to the office. He has not sent an application for leave.
6. Binay has not finished his work. Vikas has not finished his work.
7. Your father is not an engineer. Your father is not an advocate.
8. She is not beautiful. She is not active.
9. His grandfather cannot hear. His grandfather cannot see.
10. He did not work hard. I did not work hard.

Type IX : Co-ordinating conjunction *'other wise'* or *'else'* का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है। जैसे—
1. Labour hard. You will fail.
   Labour hard, otherwise you will fail.
2. Go to school in time. You will be punished.
   Go to school in time, otherwise you will be punished.
3. Hurry up. You will miss the train.
   Hurry up, else you will miss the train.

Q. 9. *Combine/join the following pairs of sentences by using 'otherwise' or 'else.' :*
1. Work hard. You will not pass the examination.

2. Run fast. You will not win the race.
3. She admitted her mistake. She would have been dismissed from service.
4. Give him food to eat. He will die of hunger.
5. You have made a few mistakes. Your letter is very good.
6. Walk quickly. You will miss train.
7. She must tell the truth. She will be punished.
8. He must do his homework. He will be fined.
9. The criminal ran away. The people would have killed him.
10. Give her milk to drink. She will be weak.

Type X : Co-ordinating conjunctions so, therefore, for or consequently, hence का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है। जैसे—

1. He is ill. He has not come.
   He is ill, therefore he has not come.
2. I reached the station late. I missed the train.
   I reached the station late, so I missed the train.
3. I must die one day. All men are mortal.
   I must die one day, for all men are mortal.
4. You are weak in English. You have got plucked.
   You are weak in English, consequently you have got plucked.
5. He has no money. He cannot help you.
   He has no money hence he cannot help you.

Q. 10. *Combine/join the following pairs of sentences by using so, therefore, for or consequently, hence.*

1. She is very ill. She cannot attend the class.
2. You seem to be very rich. You spend a lot of money on luxuries.
3. I was driving the car on the wrong side. The traffic police stopped me.
4. My relatives would not believe me. I had to give them proofs.
5. It was very dark. They took a torch with them.
6. Aditya has not done well in the last examination. He must work very hard for the coming examination.
7. She has not much time. She must work very hard.
8. It was raining heavily. He took a rain coat with him.
9. Something was certainly burning in the room. A horrible smell was coming.
10. He reached the busstand late. He missed the bus.

Combination of Sentences : II

Subordinating conjunctions का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है। [जोड़ने के बाद ये complex sentence हो जाते हैं]

Type I : Subordinating conjunctions : *When, as, while, before, after, since, as soon as, till, until* का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है। जैसे—

1. He was younger. He thought so.
   When he was younger, he thought so.
2. He found it. He was walking to Kumahrar.
   He found it as he was walking to Kumahrar.
3. The sun shines. Make hay now.
   Make hay while the sun shines.
4. Think. You speak.
   Think before you speak.
5. I reached the station. The train had left.
   I reached the station after the train had left.
6. He has been very busy. He arrived here.
   He has been very busy since he arrived here.
7. The thief saw the police. He immediately ran away.
   As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.
8. He will get ready. Do not go till then.
   Do not go until he is ready.

Q. 1. *Combine/join each of the following pairs of sentences by using when, as, while, before, after, since, as soon as, till, until :*

1. Strike now. The iron is hot.
2. It stopped raining. They went out.
3. He reached home. The sun had not set then.
4. He found the suitcase. He was walking to the office.
5. He was frightened. He heard the noise.
6. The sun will rise. The world lasts.
7. The teacher entered the class room. The boys became silent.
8. He had left home. Your message arrived afterwards.
9. The match was over. They returned home.
10. He waited. The train arrived.

Type II : Subordinating conjunctions : *because, as, since* का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है। जैसे—

1. He loves me. I am honest.
   He loves me because I am honest.
2. Mr. Singh was not at home. I left the message with his wife.
   As Mr. Singh was not at home, I left the message with his wife.
3. He says so. You must believe it.
   Since he says so, you must believe it.

Q. 2. *Combine/join each of the following pairs of sentences by using because, as or since.*

1. He was very busy. I didn't call.
2. He ran away. He was afraid.
3. She came down the street. She met her lover.
4. It is raining. He will take an umbrella with him.
5. He won the first prize. He had worked so hard.
6. My brother has not read the book. He cannot tell you anything about it.
7. Smt. Gandhi will be remembered for ever. She died for her country.
8. She was poor. I helped her.
9. She could not attend the meeting. She was ill.
10. His brother was hanged. He had committed murder.

Type III : Subordinating conjunctions : *if, unless, though, although, lest, so that* का प्रयोग कर दो simple sentences को इस प्रकार जोड़ा जाता है। जैसे—

1. You will pass. You labour hard.
   You will pass if you labour hard.
2. You go. I shall stay at home.
   If you go, I shall stay at home.
3. You will not pass. You labour hard.
   You will not pass unless you labour hard.
4. He is poor. He is honest.
   Though/Although he is poor, he is honest.
5. He was weak. He could not walk.
   He was so weak that he could not walk.
6. Walk carefully. You should fall.
   Walk carefully lest you should fall.

Q. 3. *Combine/join each of the following pairs of sentences by using if, unless, though, although, lest or so that.*

1. You make a promise. You keep it.
2. We must take medicine in time. We shall not get better.
3. She came late. She was allowed to take her examination.
4. He is not contented. He is very rich.
5. He worked hard. He might pass.
6. He was honest. Nothing would make him take the bribe.
7. I am tired. I cannot work.
8. You must work hard. You will not pass the examination.
9. She is very old. She enjoys good health.
10. He will not pay. He is compelled.

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