

19, december

ARTICLE

Article is itself a kind of adjective which is used before a noun to make it definite or indefinite

(1) Definite article - The

- ट - Consonant sound
ex - The (ट) boy
- अ - Vocal sound
ex - The (अ) apple

(2) Indefinite article - A

- a
 - ए - 1%
 - अ - 90%
- an
 - एन - 10%
 - अन - 90%

Theory

learn with rhyme - No signal no train
⇒ No noun No article

Position of article

(i) Article + Noun

↓
article a

- boy
- Pen
- Fan

Sound

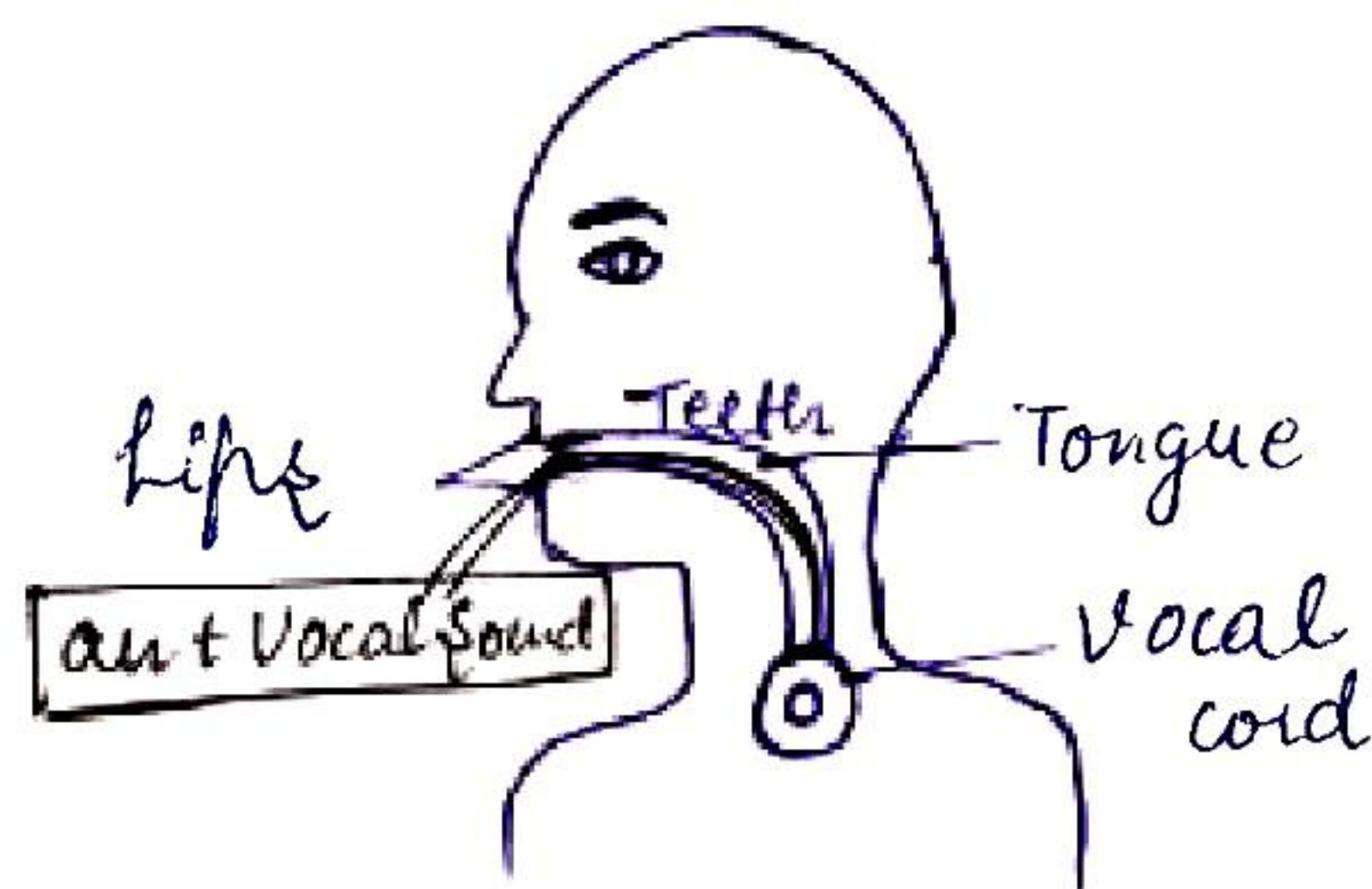
letter that comes from

Lips + teeth + tongue + body

[a + Consonant sound]

ex - a

- Boy
- Pen
- Fan



E
 elephant - Vocal sound - an elephant
 European - Sound comes from lips - a European

U
 Umbrella - Vocal sound - an Umbrella
 University - Sound comes from lips - a university

O
 Organ - Vocal sound - an organ
 One eyed men - Lips sound - a one eyed men

H
 hour - vocal sound - an hour
 house - Lips sound - a house

'w/y'

Note if a word starts with the help of w or y it takes the article only 'a'

a > year
 an

'a/g'

Note. if a word starts with the help of a/g it takes the article only 'an'

ex
 an < Ink pot
 Apple

①

For
Article + Adjective + Noun

example

- (1) Lata is an honest (X)
(2) Lata is honest (X)
(3) Lata is an honest girl (✓)
- Article Adj Noun

②

Bound
Article + Adverb + Adjective + Noun
For the noun

ex Lata is a very good girl.

20, december.

100%
Article taking noun
(ATN)

↓
Singular countable noun
[SCN]

for ex - a Boy

non article taking noun
(non ATN)

↓
Plural countable noun

ex a boys (X)

⇒ material noun

ex a water (X)

⇒ Abstract noun

ex A air (X)

⇒ Proper noun

ex A Ram (X)

⇒ Uncountable noun

ex A Milk

30%
they work
&
10%

Basic uses of a/an

Rule 1: Article 'a' is used before singular countable nouns which have consonant sound.

ex

a boy
Pen
Fan

Rule 2: Article 'an' is used before singular countable nouns which have vowel sound.

An + SCN (having V.S)

an Ash
Apple

Rule 3: Article 'a and an' is used before singular countable nouns having consonant & vowel sound.

A/an + SCN (having CS/V.S)

Rule 4 Not a/an + PCN

a Boys (X)

Rule 5 Not a/an + Uncountable

a water (X)

Test Your Knowledge.

(1) I am not wealthy / so I can't afford / to buy ^{an} ~~a~~ expensive car / no errors

(2) He had no illusion of / being either a distinguished

1. writer or ^{an} editor / no errors.

(3) ^x A children / are / naughty / no error

(4) ^x A gold / is a / costly metal / no error

Rule 6. Article 'a/an' is used before the name of person if no nothing about the person.

Rule 7 Article 'a/an' is used before the name of profession

if work as Subject
99% 'The'

if work object
a an

ex The teacher is teaching
He is a teacher

Rule 8. ex. (i) I am in dilemma (x)

(ii) I am in a dilemma (✓)

Some Particular idioms and phrases

(i) In a hurry

(ii) In a dilemma

(iii) In a rage

(iv) In a mood

(v) In a temper

(vi) At a loss

Technique.

(i) Have + a/an + Noun₂

ex (i) Have a swim
have a drink
have a bath

(ii) Take + a/an + N

→ Take an exercise
→ Take a rest
→ Take a risk
→ Make a risk
→ Make a mistake etc.

Rule 9. Such / what / how + a/an + N

(i) Such a boy

(ii) what an idea

(iii) how an ugly peer

Imp. Rule 10 • यदि किसी व्यक्ति का नाम किसी खास व्यक्ति के साथ comment के रूप में जोड़ा जाए तो article a/an का use करते हैं।

• यदि किसी खास व्यक्ति का नाम खास व्यक्ति के साथ जोड़ा जाए तो article 'the' is used

ex He is a Gandhi

Kalidas is the Shakespear of India

21, december, 2016.

Uses of 'the'

Rule 1 $\Rightarrow$ Article 'the' is used before singular countable table noun

example: The teacher is teaching

Rule 2 $\Rightarrow$ Normally not 'The' + PCN - (Plural Countable noun)
90%.

example: (i) The teachers are teaching (X)

(ii) teachers are teaching (✓)

Note: Article 'The' may be used before Plural Countable noun when we have to refer to particularity.

(i) The dog barks at night (✓)

(ii) ~~The~~ dogs bark at night (X) $\rightarrow$ It is usual case not particular 90%
so 'The' will not use

(iii) The dogs don't bark at night (✓) $\rightarrow$ it is a particular case 10%
dogs not bark at night

(iv) The dogs of Neelima are black (✓) particular case

(v) The boys are making a noise (✓) particular case

(vi) The children are naughty (X) all children are naughty so usual case

(vii) The children are playing on the bed (✓)

bed primary work is sleep not playing so this case show particularity of playing so use of 'The'

Rule 3 $\Rightarrow$ Normally not 'The' + Uncountable noun
90%.

note: Article 'The' may be used before an uncountable noun only in order to refer to particularity.

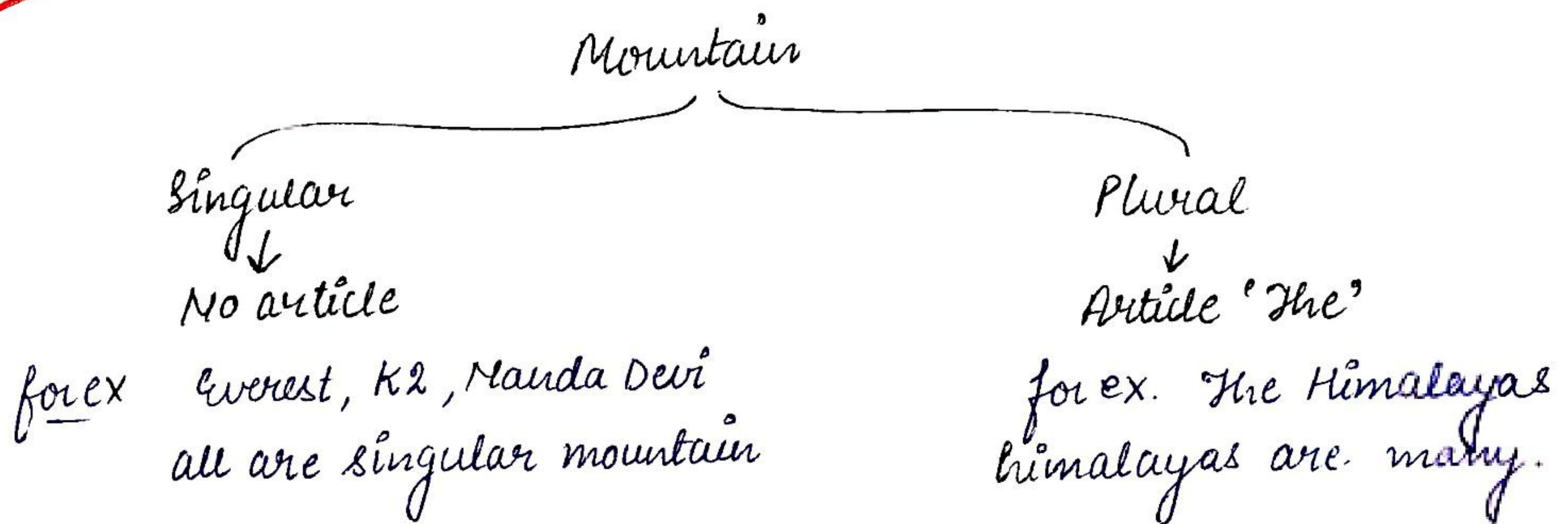
- example.
- (i) The milk is white (X)
(milk is always white so it is usual case not particular)
 - (ii) The milk is hot don't drink it (✓)
(milk shows the particularity of being hot. so use 'The')
 - (iii) The beauty is thing a joy forever (X)
(beauty is thing a joy it is usual case no use of 'The')
 - (iv) The beauty of Kashmir is praise worthy (✓)
(beauty shows the particularity of Kashmir so use of 'The')
 - (v) The coal is needed for kitchen (X)
(coal is needed for kitchen for cooking so it is a usual case)
 - (vi) The coal of 'Tharisa' has its own importance (✓)
(coal shows particularity of 'Tharisa')

Rule 4 when a noun appears for the first time in a sentence Article 'a/an' is used. and the noun is going to be repeated article 'the' is used.

ex (i) There lived a king in the forest. The king was very old and wise

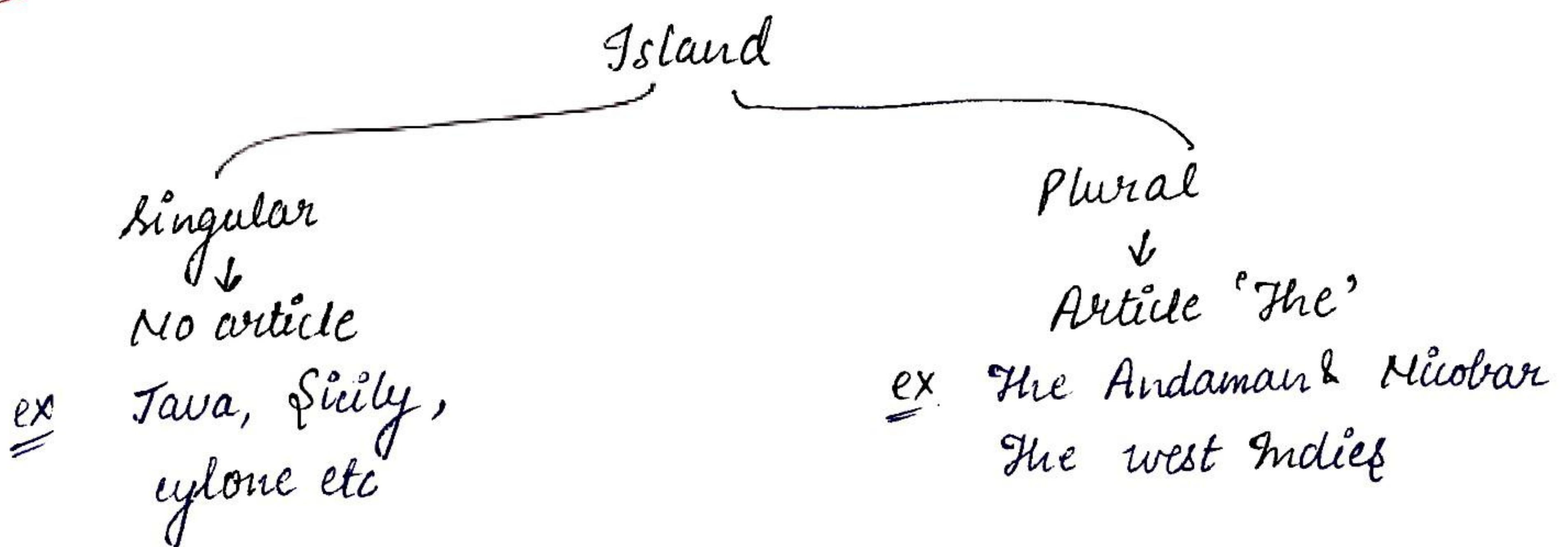
(ii) A boy comes to meet you. The boy is wearing a red jacket.

Rule 5: Article 'The' is used before the name of mountain



ex The Everest is the highest peak of the himalayas. (x)

Rule 6: Article 'The' is used before the name of island



Rule 7: 'The' is used before the name of newspaper / rivers / forests / deserts / seas / oceans / name of canals / name of directions - before superlative degree - name of Religious Book - Historical buildings / political parties / Empire / Dynasty / ships / Trains / Aeroplanes / Musical Instruments / Historical events / Museums / Libraries / hostels / Restaurants / Cinema Halls / Bay / Gulf / etc...

22/ December.

Rule 6: 'The' is used before armed forces / govt branches
ex The police, the army, the Navy, the Airforce
the executive, the legislative, the Judiciary

⇒ यदि 1:2 में तुलना करते हुए (comparision + selection)
का भाव दिखाया जाए तो comparative form से पहले
'the' लगाते हैं और than के बदले 'if' लगाते हैं।

- ex 1) Ram is smarter than Mohan and Sohan (X)
2) Ram is the smarter than Mohan and Sohan (X)
3) Ram is the smarter of Mohan and Sohan (✓)
4) He is better of the two boys (X)
5) He is the better of the two boys (✓)

⇒ "जितना और उतना का भाव दिखाना हो तो"

structure

The + Comp. + S + V + OW, The + Comp + S + V + OW

ex The higher you go, the cooler you feel.

Rule 9: 'The' is used before the name of parts of universe

ex The earth moves round the Sun

Rule 10: 'The' is used before the parts of body

ex The eyes, the nose

Rule II: 'The' is used before the name of invention

ex The Radio, the T.V, the watch

note T.V देखने के काम में 'the' नहीं लगाते,

ex (i) The TV is costly in these days (✓)

(ii) I am watching the T.V (X)

(iii) I am watching T.V (✓)

Omission of 'Article'

Ex: 1) Each boy was ready (✓)

2) Each a boy was ready (X)

⇒ Each / every / No / either / neither / my / our / your
his / her / their / + () + Nouns
↓
No article

Ex: 1) He travelled — the bus

(a) in (b) on (c) with (d) by

2) He travelled by X bus

(a) the (b) a (c) an (d) No article

By + ↓ + Noun (Travel)
(no article)

Rule 12: Kind of / Type of / part of / variety of / Rank of
/ part of / title of / position of / A number of
/ A lot of / lots of / plenty of / + ↓ + Noun.
(No article)

Ex: I don't like this kind of a man (X)
I don't like this kind of a man (✓)

note: Kind of / Type of / part of के बाद 'an' का प्रयोग
हो सकता है, यदि sentence interrogative हो।

Ex: What type of singer is he? (X)
What type of a singer is he? (✓)

Rule 13:

Ex: Please tell us in detail (✓)
Please tell us in a detail (X)
Please tell us in details (X)

SOME PARTICULAR IDIOMS AND PHRASES

in details	on time	in danger, etc..
in fact	in demand	
in trouble	in waste	
in confusion	in crisis	
in time	in doubt	

Rule 14.

Ex: I am going to buy a soap (X)
I am going to buy soaps (X)
I am going to buy soap (✓)

Rule 15.

Health, homework, work, paper, merry, pity, news, pay, soap, weather, money, wealth, etc... are considered as uncountable so no article should be used.

23, december.

Rule 16.

No article should be used before the name of Mohalla (मोहल्ला) village, town, city, state, country etc.

Note: if these words are written themselves in a sentence article 'the' is used.

Ex: The Mehru Vilhar is dirty (X)
The Mohalla is dirty (✓)
The India is the best (X)
The Country is the best (✓)

Rule 17

No article should be used before the name of language

Ex: I can speak the Hindi (X)
I can speak Hindi (✓)

Note: Article 'the' may be used before the name of language. when the word language is written itself in a sentence.

⇒ The + name of language + LANGUAGE

- The Hindi (X)
- The Hindi language (✓)

Rule 18: No article should be used before the name of festivals.

Ex The Durga puja (X)

The Onam (X)

but The + name of festival + FESTIVAL

Ex The holi festival

The Durga puja festival

Rule 19: No Article should be used before the name of season

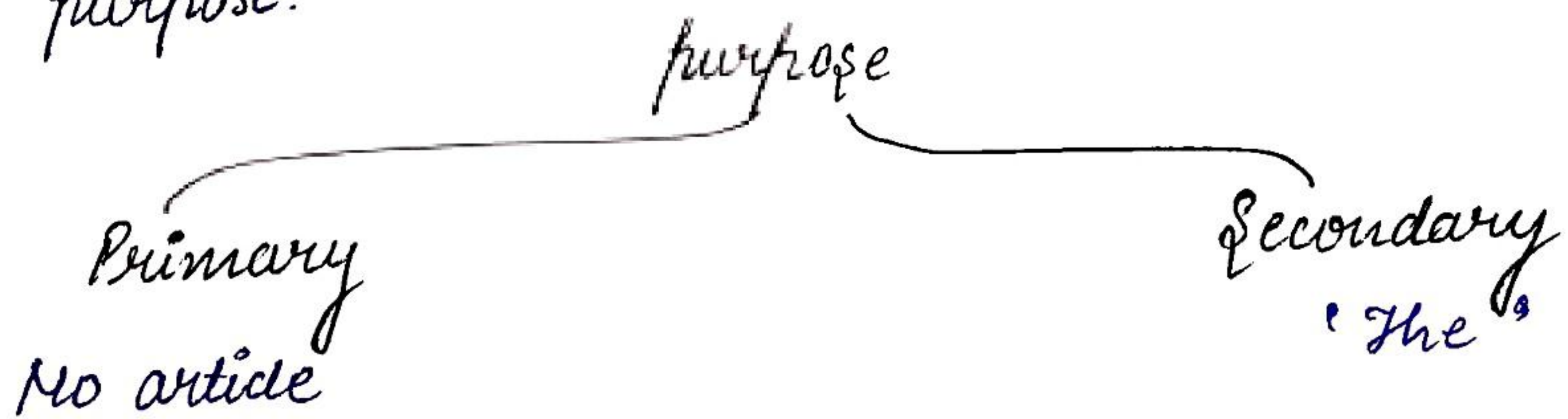
Ex The summer

The winter

The + name of season + SEASON

Rule 20: No article should be used before school, college, church, bed, prison (शिर), market, temple, hospital, court, mosque, university etc

when this places are visited for their primary purpose.



{ primary in the sense means for example.
bed is for sleeping so primary function 'No Article'
bed for playing secondary function 'Use The' }

Ex: (i) we sleep in the bed (X)

(ii) we sleep in bed (✓)

(iii) The children are playing on bed (X)

(iv) The children are playing on the bed (✓)

(v) I am going to school. (✓)

(vi) I am going to the school (✓)

← purpose nahi pata
Secondary purpose
Kya hai?

(vii) He is going to hospital to meet his friend (X)

(viii) He is going to the hospital to meet his friend (✓)

Rule 21 No Article should be used before father, mother, brother, uncle, sister etc, man, woman, life, death, science, nature, love, meal, dinner, breakfast, etc.

when these words are used in normal sense.

Note: when these words are used in particular sense article 'the' is used.

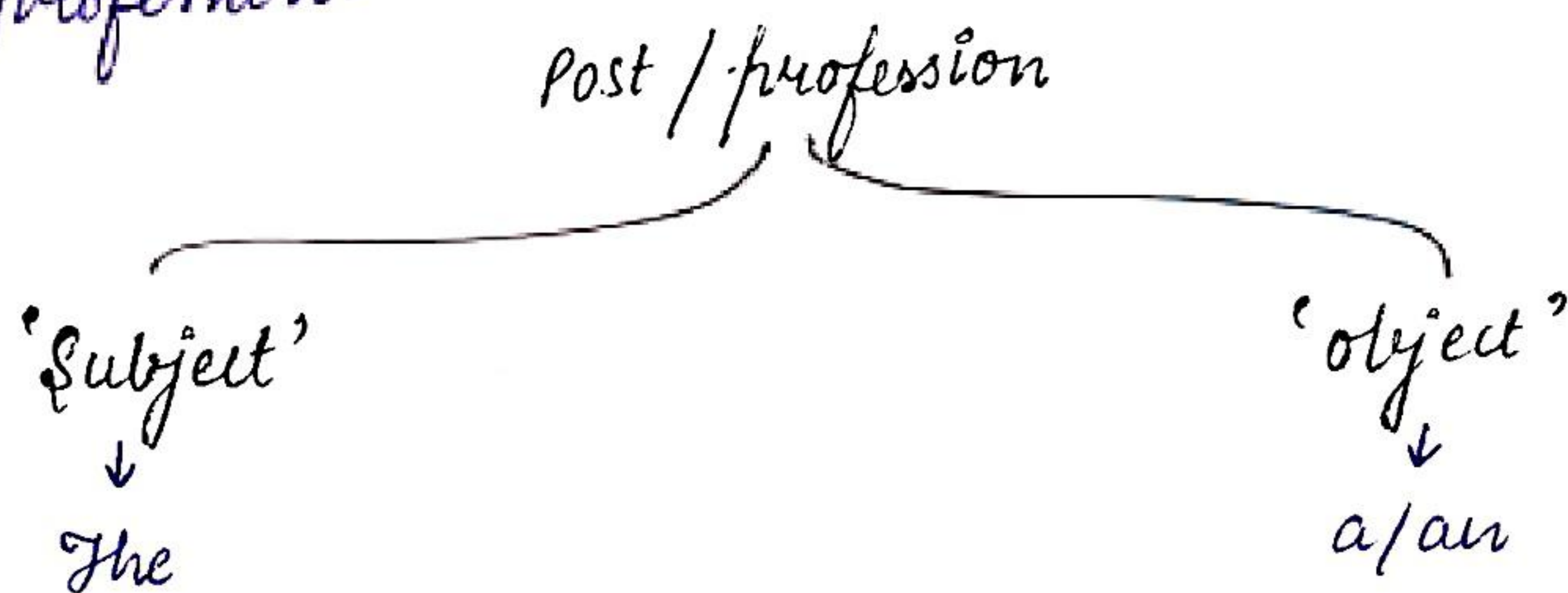
- Ex • ~~The~~ death forgives none (X)
(सामान्य बात / normal sense so no use of article)
- ~~The~~ death keeps no calendar (X)
(सामान्य बात no use of article)
- I can't tolerate the death of my love (✓)
(खास बात sentence show particularity of 'my love')
- ~~The~~ nature looks beautiful in the morning (X)
(nature is beautiful, it is a common sentence)
- The nature of Lanuni is very attractive (✓)
(खास बात, particularity shows to nature of Lanuni)
- The love is great (X)
(सामान्य बात)
- The love between Radha and Krishna is immortal (✓)
(खास बात particularity to Radha & Krishna)
- ~~The~~ father has told me that I should respect my teacher (X)
(सामान्य बात teacher should be respected)
- The father in him is yet alive (✓)
(खास बात)

• I have taken the dinner (X)
(सामान्य बात, dinner रोज होता है।)

• The dinner was tasty (✓)
(खास बात dinner tasty है।)

Rule 22:

Article 'the' is used before the name of post/
profession.



Ex: The cm / the p.m / the D.M

Ex(i) The teacher is teaching

(ii) The PM is coming

(iii) He is a teacher → object.

26, december.

PRONOUN

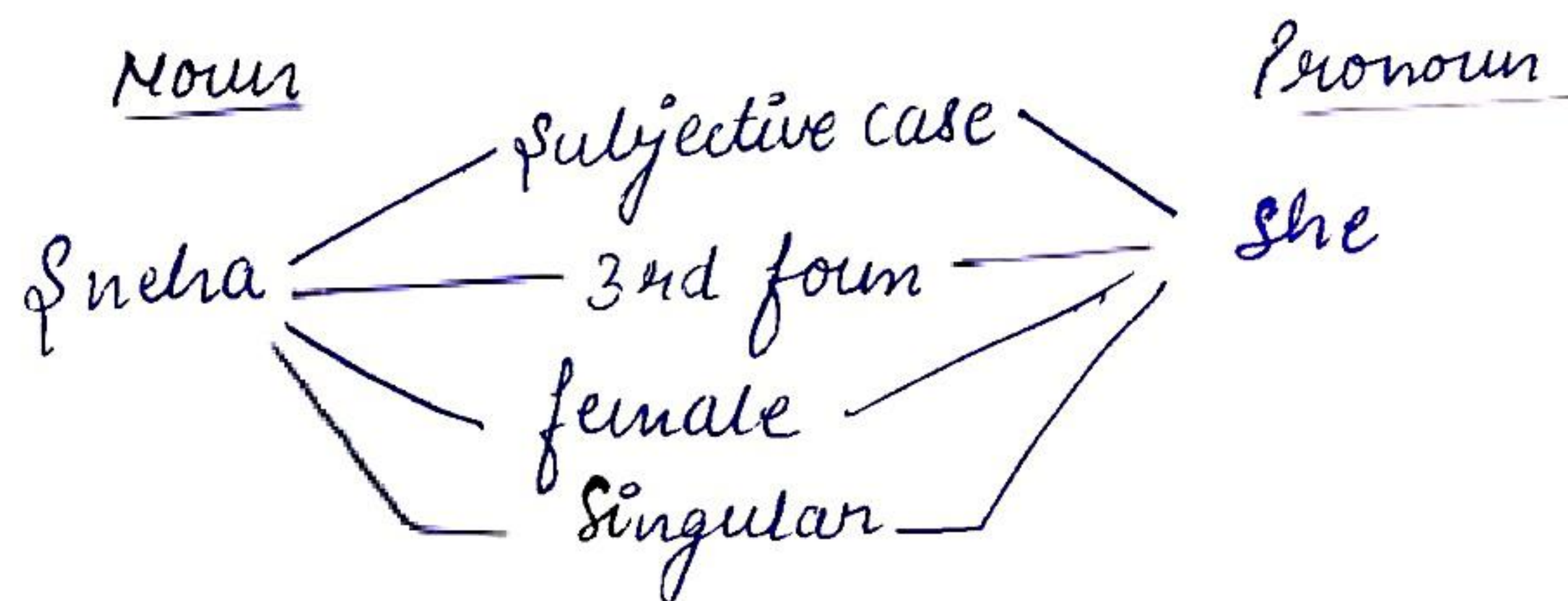
instead of Noun

Ex: Sneha is a beautiful girl (✓) Sneha has 2 brothers and 2 sisters. (X) Sneha's father is a doctor (X)

she her Pronoun

note: The repetition of a noun makes a language absurd and leads some serious errors

⇒ Pronoun is a word which is used to check the repetition of the noun



Types of Pronoun:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Personal Pronoun | (vi) Relative pronoun |
| (ii) Demonstrative Pronoun | (vii) Reciprocal pronoun |
| (iii) Indefinite pronoun | (viii) Distributive pronoun |
| (iv) Interrogative pronoun | (ix) Reflexive pronoun |
| (v) Possessive pronoun | (x) Emphatic pronoun |

Personal Pronoun

Personal (✓)

personnel (X) $\Rightarrow$ officer, अधिकारी

$\Rightarrow$ I, we, you, he, she, it and they are called personal pronoun.

Ex: I, you and he are going to cinema (X)

(ii) I, you and he is going to cinema (X)

(iii) You, he and I are going to cinema (✓)

(iv) You, he and I am going to cinema (X)

Rule 1: If 3 singular pronouns of different persons are used together in a sentence the normal structure is 2nd person + 3rd person + 1st person

You he I
2nd + 3rd + 1st person
Sub plural + v (plural)

$\Rightarrow$ He + I
3rd 1st

$\Rightarrow$ You + he
2nd + 3rd

$\Rightarrow$ You + I
2nd + 1st

$\Rightarrow$ he + You
3rd 2nd

$\Rightarrow$ I + You
1st 2nd

$\Rightarrow$ I + He
1st 3rd

(✓) (X)

+ v (Plural)

Rule 2: If 3 pronouns of different person are used together in a sentence but the sense of the sentence is confess a guilt, crime or flaw (गिरफ्तारी) the structure is 1st person + 2nd person + 3rd person.

1st + 2nd + 3rd persons



plural + v (plural)

1st + 2nd

1st + 3rd

2nd + 3rd

(✓)

3rd + 2nd

3rd + 1st

2nd + 1st

(X)

Ex: (i) I, you and he have done this work (X) not crime it is a work only

(ii) You, he and I have done this work (✓)

(iii) I, you and he have done this crime (✓)

27, december, 2016.

Rule 3: In the case of plural or mixture of the subject.

The structure is 1st + 2nd + 3rd person

plural

we	+	You	+	they
----	---	-----	---	------

 + v (plural)

1

2

3

Ex: we you and they are coming

we you and he are going to America

Rule 4.

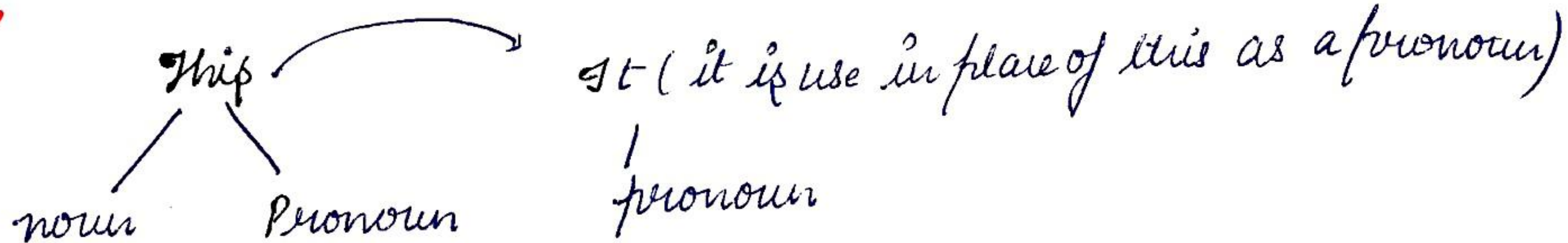
Ex: You he and I have done ^Xmy / [✓]our / ^Xyour / ^Xhis / ^Xtheir work

{ Agar 'I' kahi bhi group me ho to 'our'
'You' kahi bhi ho to 'your'
I/ no I and you then 'their' }

Subject	Pronoun
I	my
You	your
he	his
she	her
They	their
we	our
You, he & I	Our
You and he	Your
You & I	Our
He & She	their

+ Noun

It:



Rule 5 'It' is use in place of 'this'

(i) यह एक गाय है, यह काली है

⇒ This is a cow, it is black

(ii) मेरी पास एक गाय है, वह काली है,

⇒ I have a cow it is black.

object x

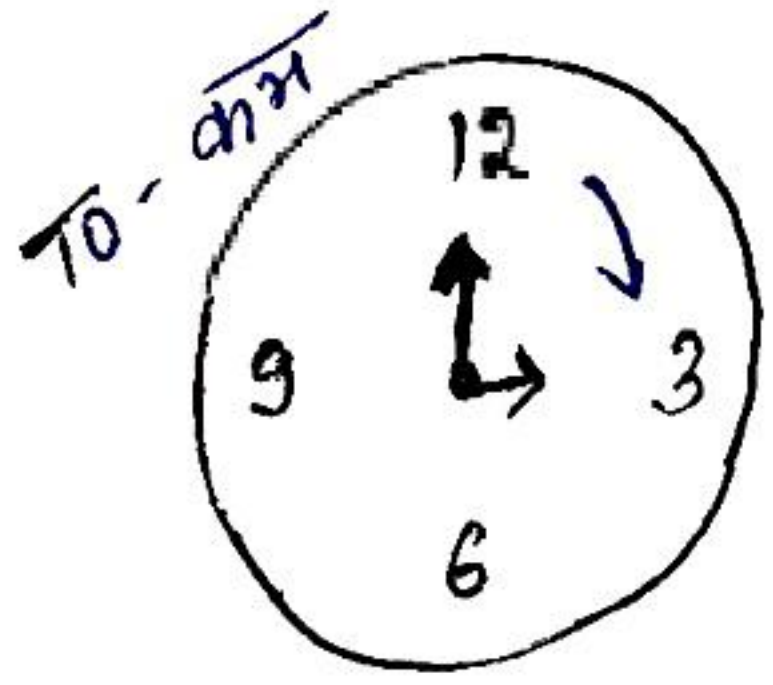
Rule 6 It + is / was + Subject + who/that + V + OW
which x

Ex: It is me who have done this work (X)

it is I who have done this work (✓)

Rule 7:

It is / was + time + hour / day / month / year
/ small insect / animals / accident / natural event
/ incident.



ज्यादा past

अगर time 5 का multiple हो तो
minute शब्द का use नहीं करेंगे

अगर time 5 का multiple ना हो तो
minute शब्द लगेगा।

Ex 5:12 → 12 minute past 5

or it is 12 minute past 5

4:48 → it is 12 minute past to 5

Ex: पौने 6 हुआ है - it is quarter to 6

सवा 6 हुआ है - it is quarter past 6

साढ़े 6 हुआ है - it is half past 6

6 बजने वाला है - it is about to 6

6 के आस पास है। - it is around 6

6 बजकर 5 minute हुआ - it is 5 past 6

⇒ Ex: January का महीना था, मुस्ला बार बारिश हो रही थी
सन् 1980

it was the month of January, it was raining
cats and dogs. it was the year of 1980

Demonstrative Pronoun

this / that / these / those are called demonstrative pronoun

नजदीक
near / close / these / those

नजदीक
 this / that / these / those
 Sing + v (sing) plural + v (plural)

this / that / these / those + N
Adjective ←
(demonstrative is also a adjective)

ex: This is a pen , This pen is costly
 pronoun N Adjective

- (i) These are boys
(ii) Those boys are naughty.