

# Conjunctions and Sentence Connectors

09

## 1. इन Sentences को देखें—

1. I like bread and butter.
2. The frog lives in water and on land.
3. I know that she is intelligent.
4. Mohan is good but his brother is bad.

Sentence (1) में and दो शब्दों 'bread' और 'butter' को जोड़ता है। Sentence (2) में and दो Phrases 'in water' और 'on land' को जोड़ता है। Sentence (3) में that दो clauses 'I know' और 'she is intelligent' को जोड़ता है तथा Sentence (4) में but दो sentences 'Mohan is good.' और 'His brother is bad.' को जोड़ता है। इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि and, that तथा but क्रमशः words, phrases, clauses तथा sentences को जोड़ने का काम करते हैं। ऐसे words को Conjunctions कहते हैं।

*A conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases, clauses and sentences together.*

## 2. Kinds of Conjunction

Conjunction दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions और
2. Sub-ordinating Conjunctions.

### 1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions.

इन Sentences को देखें—

1. Chandan 'and' Kundan are playing.  
Noun (Subject) Noun (Subject)

Two subjects

2. You 'and' I are poor.  
Pronoun (Subject) Pronoun (Subject)

Two subjects

3. Akhilesh 'and' I went to Delhi.  
Noun (Subject) Pronoun (Subject)

Two subjects

4. I like you 'and' your friends.  
Pronoun (Object) Noun (Object)

Two objects

5. He is poor 'but' honest.  
*Adjective* *Adjective*  
 Two Adjectives
6. She writes rapidly 'and' beautifully.  
*Adverb* *Adverb*  
 Two Adverbs
7. The sun rises in the east 'and' sets in the west.  
*phrase* *phrase*  
 Two phrases
8. He is the man who earns honestly 'and' whose son spends all.  
*Clause* *Clause*  
 Two clauses
9. Abdul is intelligent 'but' his friend is dull.  
*Sentence* *Sentence*  
 Two sentences

उपर्युक्त Sentences का अध्ययन करने से पता चलता है कि—*and* तथा *but* का प्रयोग दो Nouns, दो Pronouns, एक Noun और एक Pronoun, एक Pronoun और एक Noun, दो Adjectives, दो Adverbs, दो Phrases, दो Clauses तथा दो Sentences को जोड़ने के लिए किया गया है। यानी *and* तथा *but* ऐसे conjunctions हैं जो दो Equal Rank (समान कोटि/श्रेणी) के words (शब्दों), phrases (शब्द-समूहों) clauses (वाक्यांशों) तथा Sentences (वाक्यों) को जोड़ने का काम करते हैं।' इस प्रकार के Conjunctions को Co-ordinating Conjunctions कहते हैं।

*Co-ordinating Conjunctions join words, phrases, clauses and sentences of equal rank or grammatical units of the same kind.*

*Important Co-ordinating Conjunctions are—and, but, or, nor, yet, too, so, as well as, only, then, therefore, no less than, otherwise, else, still, while/whereas, nevertheless, either .....or, neither ..... nor, both ..... and, not only ..... but also etc.*

अर्थ के दृष्टिकोण से Co-ordinating Conjunctions को चार भागों में बाँटा गया है।

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Cumulative or Copulative | 2. Alternative or Disjunctive |
| 3. Adversative              | 4. Illative                   |

**1. Cumulative or Copulative :** ऐसे Conjunctions से दो Statements (कथन) या Facts (तथ्य) को सीधे-सीधे जोड़ दिया जाता है। ऐसे Conjunctions हैं—*and, also, too, now, not less than, as well as, as well, not only .....but also, both ..... and* इनका अर्थ 'और' है; जैसे—

You are rich and I am poor.

Soni is both beautiful and intelligent.

He as well as his brother is guilty.

She no less than her sister is intelligent.

Sanjit went to the cinema, his brother went too.

Tinku attended the function, his brother (attended) as well.

Chiku is not only intelligent but also laborious.

ध्यान दें :

➤ When two Nominatives are joined by *as well as* the verb should agree with the first nominative.

➤ Also, *As well as* is never used after both.

**2. Alternative or Disjunctive :** ऐसे Conjunctions के द्वारा दो कथनों के बीच कोई Alternative या Choice offer किया जाता है। ऐसे Conjunctions हैं— *either..... or, neither ..... nor, or, otherwise, else*; जैसे—

Either you or your brother is guilty.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be.

Make haste or (*else*) you will miss the train. (*नहीं तो*)

Work hard, otherwise you will fail. (*नहीं तो*)

**3. Adversative :** ऐसे Conjunctions दो कथनों में से एक-दूसरे का विरोध (*opposition/contrast*) व्यक्त करते हैं। ऐसे Conjunctions हैं— *but, still, yet, nevertheless, however, while, whereas, only* जैसे—

I felt angry but I kept quiet.

He is very poor, still/yet (*तो भी*) he is contented.

I had no money, nevertheless (*तो भी*) I helped him.

Mohan is rich, while/whereas (*जबकि*) his brother is poor.

Do what you like, only (*सिवाय*) make no noise.

**4. Illative :** ऐसे Conjunctions निष्कर्ष या फल बतलाते हैं। (*one statement or fact is inferred or proved from another*) ऐसे Conjunctions हैं—*therefore, so, for, then, hence, consequently*; जैसे—

He was found robbing, so/therefore he was arrested.

You have not obtained good marks, hence you cannot be admitted.

She did not work, so/consequently (*फलतः*) she failed.

The days are long, for it is June.

ध्यान दें : *Conjunction For कारण (Reason)* नहीं बतलाता है। यह किसी दिए हुए कथन से अनुमान (*Inference*) निकालता है।

## 2. Sub-ordinating Conjunctions

इन Sentences को देखें—

1. I know that (*कि*) God is everywhere.
2. I can't buy the book since (*क्योंकि*) I have no money.
3. We eat that (*जिससे कि*) we may live.
4. Labour hard lest (*ऐसा न हो कि*) you should fail.
5. Please wait until (*जब तक*) I come back.

6. I will help you even if I am in trouble.
7. She is not so noble as her sister.
8. We reap as we sow.
9. I met an old man when I was walking.

ऊपर दिए गए Sentences का अध्ययन करने से पता चलता है कि **Bolds words**, since, that, lest, until, even if, as, तथा when दो clauses को जोड़ने का काम करते हैं। लेकिन ये Co-ordinating Conjunctions की तरह दो Equal Rank के words, phrases, clauses या sentences को नहीं जोड़ते। ये Principal clause और Sub-ordinate clause/Dependent clause को जोड़ने का काम करते हैं। जैसे पहले Sentence में 'I know' Principal clause है तथा 'that God is every where' Sub-ordinate/Dependent clause. अतः एक Sentence दूसरे Sentence पर आश्रित (Dependent) है। एक-दूसरे के ऊपर आश्रित रहने वाले दो clauses को जो Conjunction जोड़ता है वह Sub-ordinating Conjunction कहलाता है। पहले Sentence में that Sub-ordinating Conjunction है। दूसरे Sentence में 'I can't buy the book' Principal clause है तथा 'since I have no money' dependent clause. 'since' दोनों को जोड़ने का काम करता है; अतः 'since' Sub-ordinating Conjunction हुआ।

*Sub-ordinating Conjunctions help to join one Independent/Main clause with another Dependent/Sub-ordinate clause.*

Important Sub-ordinating Conjunctions are—that, so that, if, unless, until, in case, till, before, after, so long as, as long as, because, why, where, when, while, whether, how, whence (कहाँ से), who, which, as if, as soon as, than, as, since etc.

ध्यान दें :

- > *Principal clause* : वह Clause जो Complete Meaning express करता है; अर्थात् अपने अर्थ के लिए दूसरे clause (Subordinate/Dependent clause) पर निर्भर नहीं करता है; *Principal clause* कहलाता है। इसे Independent clause भी कहते हैं।
- > *Sub-ordinate clause* : वह clause जो Complete Meaning नहीं express करता है; अर्थात् अपने अर्थ के लिए Principle clause पर निर्भर करता है; *Sub-ordinate clause* कहलाता है। इसे Dependent clause भी कहते हैं।

अर्थ के दृष्टिकोण से Sub-ordinating Conjunctions को नौ भागों में बाँटा गया है।

(a) Time : यह समय बतलाता है। ऐसे Conjunctions हैं—when, while, before, after, since, as long as, so long as, as soon as, as, till, until etc; जैसे—

Principal clause	Conjunction	Sub-ordinate clause
I saw a man of two heads	when	I was walking.
My friend called on me	while	I was taking tea.
I shall look after him	so (as) long as	he is here.
Wait here	till	I come.
Don't open the door	until	I tell you to do so.
The train had started	before	I reached the station.

(b) Place : यह स्थान बतलाता है। ऐसे Conjunctions हैं—where, whence, wherever etc. जैसे—

Principal clause	Conjunction	Sub-ordinate Clause
I know	where (जहाँ)	he lives.
Go	wherever (जहाँ कहीं)	you like.
She never told us	whence (कहाँ से)	she had come.

(c) Cause or Reason : यह कारण बतलाता है, ऐसे Conjunctions हैं— because, since, as etc. जैसे—

Principal clause	Conjunction	Sub-ordinate clause
I like her	because	she is laborious.
I will buy a car	since (चूँकि)	my wife desires it.
Take a rest	as (कारण कि)	you are tired.

(d) Condition : यह शर्त बतलाता है। ऐसे Conjunctions हैं— if, as if, only if, unless, provided, whether etc; जैसे—

Principal clause	Conjunction	Sub-ordinate clause
I will give you freedom	if	you give me blood.
I will enhance your salary	provided (बशर्ते)	you work sincerely.
I will watch this film	whether (चाहे)	papa likes it or not.
You can't pass	unless (यदि न)	you work hard.
I shall let you go	only if (बशर्ते)	you speak the truth.
He behaved	as if (मानो कि)	nothing had happened

(e) Purpose : यह उद्देश्य बतलाता है। ऐसे Conjunctions हैं— that, so that, in order that, lest etc; जैसे—

Principal clause	Conjunction	Sub-ordinate clause
We eat	that (कि)	we may live.
She works hard	so that (ताकि)	she may pass.
We earn money	in order that (जिससे कि)	we may be happy.
He ran fast	lest (ऐसा न हो कि)	he should miss the train.

ध्यान दें : 'Lest' is always followed by 'should' 'Not' is never used in 'Lest clause'.

(f) Result or Effect : यह परिणाम बतलाता है। ऐसे Conjunctions हैं— that, so .....that, such..... that etc; जैसे—

Principal clause	Conjunction	Sub-ordinate clause
He worked so much	that	he fell ill.
He ran so slow	that	he was soon out of the race.
Mohan is such a rascal	that	everybody dislikes him.

(g) Comparison : यह तुलना बतलाता है। ऐसे Conjunctions हैं— as, as much as, than etc; जैसे—

Principal clause	Conjunction	Sub-ordinate clause
This novel is as interesting	as	that (is).
She is not so noble	as	her sister (is).
Vineeta is taller	than	Shweta (is).
I like her	as much as	I like you.

(h) Concession or Contrast : यह विरोध बतलाता है। ऐसे Conjunctions हैं—  
though/although, however, even if, not withstanding that etc; जैसे—

Principal clause	Conjunction	Sub-ordinate clause
He is not honest	though/although	he is very rich.
She is honest	though/although	she is very poor.
You can't pass	however	hard you may work.
I will support you	even if	I am in trouble.

(i) Extent or Manner : यह विधि, रीति, तरीका बतलाता है। ऐसे Conjunctions हैं— as, as far as, so..... as, as if, according to/as etc; जैसे—

Principal clause	Conjunction	Sub-ordinate clause
We reap	as	we sow.
While in Rome, do	as	the Romans do.
She talks	as if	she were a queen.
The boys were punished	according as	they were guilty.
The candidates will be selected	according to	the qualification they have.

ध्यान दें : कभी-कभी Sub-ordinating Conjunctions वाले clause, Principal clause के पहले भी आते हैं; जैसे—

'When (as) she reached home, she found the safe open.

As soon as he reached America, he rang me up.

So (as) long as I am here, you needn't worry.

Since (as) he is in trouble, I must help him.

Since you are ill, you should not move about.

Unless you work hard, you can't pass.

As far as I know, he is true to his word.

### 3. Correlative Conjunctions

कुछ ऐसे Conjunctions हैं जो जोड़े (Pairs) में प्रयोग किए जाते हैं। Modern grammarians के अनुसार जोड़े में प्रयुक्त होनेवाले Conjunctions को Correlative Conjunctions कहते हैं। ये मूलतः Co-ordinating Conjunctions ही हैं। इन्हें ही Correlatives कहा जाता है।

Important Correlative Conjunctions are—either.....or, neither.....nor, though..... yet, both..... and, such ..... as, such ..... that, so, as ..... as, as..... so, so ..... that, scarcely..... when, not only..... but also, no sooner..... than, whether..... or, rather ..... than



#### 4. The Functions of Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative Conjunctions का प्रयोग किया जाता है—

- ★ एक Noun/Pronoun को दूसरे Noun/Pronoun से जोड़ने के लिए
- ★ एक Adjective को दूसरे Adjective से जोड़ने के लिए
- ★ एक Verb को दूसरे Verb से जोड़ने के लिए
- ★ एक Adverb को दूसरे Adverb से जोड़ने के लिए
- ★ एक Phrase को दूसरे Phrase से जोड़ने के लिए
- ★ एक Clause को दूसरे Clause से जोड़ने के लिए
- ★ एक Sentence को दूसरे Sentence से जोड़ने के लिए
- ★ एक Subject को दूसरे Subject से जोड़ने के लिए
- ★ एक Object को दूसरे Object से जोड़ने के लिए
- ★ एक Complement को दूसरे Complement से जोड़ने के लिए

#### Examples :

1. Either you or your friend has done it.  
*Pronoun (Subject)* *Noun (Subject)*  
↓  
*Two subjects*
2. She can neither sing nor dance.  
*Verb* *Verb*  
↓  
*Two verbs*
3. Rina is not only intelligent but also laborious.  
*Adjective* *Adjective*  
↓  
*Two Adjectives*
4. Mukul is both teacher and writer.  
*Complement* *Complement*  
↓  
*Two Complements*
5. As is the father so is the son.  
*Phrase* *Phrase*  
↓  
*Two phrases*
6. Though he is rich yet he is dishonest.  
*Sentence* *Sentence*  
↓  
*Two sentences*

ऊपर दिए गए sentences का अध्ययन करने से स्पष्ट होता है कि Correlative Conjunctions का प्रयोग दो Subjects, दो Verbs, दो Adjectives, दो complements, दो Phrases या दो Sentences को जोड़ने के लिए किया गया है।

#### 5. Position of Correlatives

Correlatives का प्रयोग करते समय इनके Position (स्थान) का पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिए। इनके प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में विशेष नियम यह है कि इनमें से एक भाग के साथ जिस

Part of speech का प्रयोग होता है वही दूसरे भाग के साथ भी प्रयुक्त होना चाहिए। यदि एक का स्थान Noun के पहले हो तो दूसरे का भी Noun के पहले ही होना चाहिए, Verb/ Adjective आदि के पहले नहीं। इसी तरह यदि एक का स्थान Verb के पहले हो, तो दूसरे का भी Verb के ही पहले होना चाहिए, किसी दूसरे Part of Speech के पहले नहीं; जैसे—

I helped neither Ram nor Mohan.

I neither helped Ram nor spoke to him.

यहाँ पहले Sentence में neither का स्थान Noun (Ram) के पहले है। इसलिए इसके जोड़े का स्थान (nor का) भी Noun (Mohan) के पहले है। दूसरे Sentence में neither का स्थान Verb (helped) के पहले है और इसलिए nor का भी स्थान Verb (spoke) के पहले है। यदि हम ऐसा लिखें—

I neither helped Ram nor Mohan, तो यह Incorrect होगा, क्योंकि यहाँ 'neither' Verb के पहले है और 'nor' Noun के पहले।

इस Sentence को देखें—

She not only gave me bread but also money.

यहाँ not only के बाद Verb (gave) आया है, पर but also के बाद Noun (money) अतः यह Sentence Incorrect है। इसका Correct form होगा—

She not only gave me bread but also gave money.

इस Sentence को देखें—

Satyajeet has studied both in Patna and Pune.

यहाँ both के बाद Preposition (in) आया है, पर and के बाद noun (Pune) अतः यह Sentence incorrect है। इसका correct form होगा—

Satyajeet has studied both in Patna and in Pune या

Satyajeet has studied in both Patna and Pune.

## 6. Use of Correlative Conjunctions

(a) Either .....or; Neither..... nor : यदि Sentence में दो subjects हों तो Verb का प्रयोग दूसरे Subject के अनुसार किया जाता है; जैसे—

Either you or your brother has done it.

Neither your brother nor you have done it.

She is neither intelligent nor laborious.

I can neither read nor write French.

She has neither written to me nor spoken to me.

Neither her mother nor her sister met me.

She is either mad or sad.

She is neither mad nor sad.

ऊपर के Sentences का अध्ययन करने से यह स्पष्ट है कि "either..... or, और neither .....nor के बाद प्रयुक्त words में Proper balance और Equality को maintain करना अनिवार्य है जैसा कि Position of Correlatives Article (5) में बतलाया गया है। यही नियम 'both..... and' और 'not only ..... but also' पर भी लागू होता है; जैसे—

She both is intelligent and laborious. (×)

She is both intelligent and laborious. (✓)



He both is a singer and a dancer.	(x)
He is both a singer and a dancer.	(✓)
Ankit both got a prize and a scholarship.	(x)
Ankit got both a prize and a scholarship.	(✓)
Not only she is intelligent but also laborious.	(x)
She is not only intelligent but also laborious.	(✓)
He not only is a poet but also a dramatist.	(x)
He is not only a poet but also a dramatist.	(✓)
Ahmad not only got a prize but also a scholarship.	(x)
Ahmad got not only a prize but also a scholarship.	(✓)

(b) Whether .....or : Whether का अर्थ होता है 'कि नहीं/या नहीं'। इसलिए whether के बाद *or no* या *or not* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

I do not know whether she will pass or not.

I doubt whether he will support me or not.

Whether he will come or not is doubtful.

Whether you talk to me or not, it doesn't matter.

(c) So.....as; as ..... as : So ..... as का प्रयोग प्रायः Negative Sense में होता है और as ..... as का Affirmative Sense में; जैसे—

Tumul is as intelligent as his brother. (Affirmative sense)

Vipul is as wise as his elder brother. (Affirmative sense)

Soni is not so beautiful as her mother. (Negative sense)

Neelu is not so wise as her elder sister. (Negative sense)

(d) Although (Though) ..... yet : Although/Though के बाद yet का प्रयोग होता है। इसके साथ But का प्रयोग कदापि नहीं करना चाहिए। Although/Though का अर्थ 'यद्यपि' है और 'Yet' का अर्थ 'तथापि'। इसके साथ प्रयुक्त Clause के अन्त में Comma का प्रयोग करने पर 'yet' देना आवश्यक नहीं है; जैसे—

Although (though) he is poor yet he is honest.

= Although (though) he is poor, he is honest.

Although he was found guilty yet he was not arrested.

= Although he was found guilty, he was not arrested.

(e) Other/Rather ..... than : Other/Rather के बाद 'Than' का प्रयोग होता है। इसके साथ भूल से भी 'But' का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए; जैसे—

I have no other hobby but that of collecting stamps. (x)

I have no other hobby than that of collecting stamps. (✓)

Dr. Singh has no other option but that of going to America. (x)

Dr. Singh has no other option than that of going to America. (✓)

I would rather die but beg. (x)

I would rather die than beg. (✓)

I would rather break but bow. (x)

I would rather break than bow. (✓)

(f) Such ..... that/Such ..... as : (i) Such ..... as का प्रयोग उस Noun को Modify करने के लिए किया जाता है, जो As द्वारा introduced relative clause के 'Antecedent' का काम करता है।

(ii) So ..... that तथा Such..... that का प्रयोग result या conclusion show करने के लिए किया जाता है। 'So' के बाद Adjective तथा 'Such' के बाद Noun का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

Mohan is not such a fool as we think him to be.

I do not like such men as tell lies.

There was such a heap of garbage that it annoyed everyone.

Rozzy worked so hard that she was ranked first in her university.

(g) Scarcely/Hardly.....when/before : Scarcely.....when/before तथा Hardly.....when/before का प्रयोग होता है। Scarcely/Hardly के बाद than/that/then का प्रयोग नहीं होता; जैसे—

Scarcely/Hardly had I reached the station when/before the train started. (मैं स्टेशन पहुँचा ही था कि गाड़ी खुल गई।)

We had scarcely/hardly sat down at the table when the phone rang. (हमलोग मेज पर बैठे ही थे कि फोन की घंटी बजी।)

Hardly/Scarcely had the child seen the mother when it came to her running. (बच्चा माँ को देखते ही दौड़ते हुए उसके पास आया।)

(h) No sooner.....than : No sooner ..... than का प्रयोग 'ज्योंही .....त्यों ही' के अर्थ में होता है। इसके साथ केवल than का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

No sooner did he see me than he fled away.

(ज्योंही उसने मुझे देखा त्योंही वह भाग गया।)

No sooner had I reached the station than the train departed.

(ज्योंही मैं स्टेशन पहुँचा गाड़ी प्रस्थान कर गई।)

No sooner does my mother arrive home than she begins to cook.

(ज्योंही मेरी माँ घर पहुँचती है, त्योंही भोजन बनाना शुरू कर देती है।)

ध्यान दें :

➤ यदि Sentence में No/Not/Never आए, तो No/Not/Never के बाद Or का प्रयोग होता है, nor का नहीं; जैसे—

I have no pen or pencil. (Not nor pencil)

I did not phone her or write to her. (Not nor write to her)

She cannot read or write. (Not nor write)

➤ Between के बाद हमेशा 'And' (Conjunction) का प्रयोग होता है— To (preposition) का नहीं; जैसे—

There is friendship between Chiku and Sudama.

Contact me between 11 a.m and 5 p.m.

➤ Else का प्रयोग generally अन्य, परन्तु, नहीं तो, के अर्थ में होता है और इसके बाद 'But' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

He wants nothing else but to get a job.

(वह अन्य कुछ नहीं (चाहता है।) बल्कि नौकरी पाना चाहता है।)

➤ कभी-कभी or का अर्थ होता है 'नहीं तो' (if not) और इसके द्वारा Sentences को जोड़ा जाता है। कुछ Sentences में or पर जोर देने के लिए or else का प्रयोग होता है, सिर्फ else का नहीं; जैसे—

Hurry up or you will miss the train.

= Hurry up, or else you will miss the train (*Emphatic*)

You must go home or your mother will get angry.

= You must go home, or else your mother will get angry. (*Emphatic*)

### 7. Use of Some Important Conjunctions

(a) That : (i) That का प्रयोग जब Conjunction के रूप में होता है तो यह प्रयोजन (*Purpose*) या फल (*Result*) बतलाता है; जैसे—

We work hard that we may earn money.

He is so poor that he cannot buy a bicycle.

(ii) That का प्रयोग 'Direct Narration' में नहीं होता है। इसका प्रयोग सदा 'Indirect Narration' में होता है; जैसे—

He said that, "I shall go home." (x)

He said that he would go home. (✓)

(iii) That का प्रयोग उस Verb के बाद नहीं होता है जो Indirect Narration में question denote करते हैं; जैसे—

He asked that how I was feeling. (x)

He asked how I was feeling. (✓)

(b) Since : Since का प्रयोग जब Conjunction के रूप में किया जाता है तो इसका अर्थ होता है 'जब से'/'तब से'। Since के बाद प्रयुक्त Clause में Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि इसके पहले प्रयुक्त Clause में Present Perfect Tense का; जैसे—

Ten years passed since I saw any film. (x)

Ten years have passed since I saw any film. (✓)

(c) Than : Than द्वारा introduced subordinate sentence प्रायः elliptical होता है। अतः 'than' के बाद प्रयुक्त शब्द का Case निश्चित करने के लिए ellipsis का दिया जाना आवश्यक है।

He is wiser than me. (x)

He is wiser than I.

= He is wiser than I am wise. (✓)

ध्यान दें : *Elliptical* = A word or words left out of a sentence deliberately.

निम्नलिखित दो Sentences में अन्तर को समझें—

1. I love you better than him [= love you better than (*I love him*)]

2. I love you better than he. [= I love you better than he (*loves you*)]

निम्नलिखित Sentences पर भी ध्यान दें—

He is as strong as me. (x)

He is as strong as I (*am*). (✓)

She can eat as much as me. (x)

She can eat as much as I (*can eat*). (✓)

(d) Until and Unless :

(i) Until का अर्थ होता है 'जब तक नहीं' और इससे समय (*Time*) का बोध होता है।

Unless का अर्थ होता है 'अगर नहीं' (*if not*) और इससे केवल एक शर्त (*Condition*) का

बोध होता है। इसलिए Condition के अर्थ में Until का और Time के अर्थ में Unless का प्रयोग कदापि नहीं करना चाहिए; जैसे—

I will stay here unless he comes back. (x)

I will stay here until he comes back. (✓)

Until और Unless Negative हैं। इसलिए Negative Sense का बोध कराने के लिए इनके साथ Not का प्रयोग इस प्रकार न करें—

Unless you are not a graduate, you cannot apply. (x)

Unless you are a graduate, you cannot apply. (✓)

I will wait here until you do not come back. (x)

I will wait here until you come back. (✓)

ध्यान दें : अगर Negative (Not) का प्रयोग करने की इच्छा हो तो, Unless के बदले if का प्रयोग करें; जैसे—

If you do not work hard, you cannot pass.

= Unless you work hard, you cannot pass.

(ii) कुछ Sentences से Condition/Supposition (शर्त/कल्पना) का बोध होता है।

ऐसे Sentences तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. Present या Future में शर्त पूरी होने की अधिक सम्भावना।

2. Present या Future में शर्त पूरी होने की बहुत कम सम्भावना।

3. जो शर्त Past tense में पूरी न हो सकी। ऐसे Sentences के दो Parts होते हैं और इनका Structure होता है—

Structure : *If + Sub-ordinate Clause [Condition] + Principal Clause*

शर्त के दृष्टिकोण से ऐसे Sentences तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

Structure-I : *If + S.C. [Simple Present] + P.C. [Simple Future]*

निम्नलिखित Sentences को देखें—

If you get up early, you will be healthy.

If he earns money, he will work for the poor.

If you go by aeroplane, you will reach on time.

उपरोक्त Sentences से यह बोध होता है कि Present/Future में शर्त पूरी होने की सम्भावना बहुत अधिक है।

ध्यान दें : *If + clause* में Future Tense का प्रयोग इस प्रकार नहीं हो सकता—

If you will work hard, you will pass. (x)

If you work hard, you will pass. (✓)

Structure-II : *If + S.C. [Simple Past] + P.C. [Simple Past]*

निम्नलिखित Sentences को देखें—

If I had wings, I would fly to you.

If a ghost appeared here, all would run away.

If I won the Nobel Prize, I would work for the poor.

उपरोक्त Sentences से यह बोध होता है कि Present/Future में शर्त पूरी होने की सम्भावना बहुत कम है या बिल्कुल ही नहीं है।

ऐसे Sentences के Past Tense से Present/Future Time का बोध होता है, Past Time का नहीं।

Structure-III : *If + S.C. [Past Perfect] + P.C. [Past Perfect]*

निम्नलिखित Sentences को देखें—

If you had worked hard, you would have passed.

(यदि तुम कड़ी मेहनत तो उत्तीर्ण होते।)

If the driver had been careful, the accident might have been averted.

(यदि चालक सावधान होता तो दुर्घटना को टाला जा सकता था।)

If I had won the Nobel Prize, I would have worked for the downtrodden.

(यदि मुझे नोबेल पुरस्कार मिलता तो मैं गरीबों के लिए काम करता।)

उपरोक्त Sentences से यह बोध होता है कि Past Tense में शर्त पूरी न हो सकी और इसलिए कार्य न हो सका।

ध्यान दें : ऐसे Sentences में जब *If* का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, तब Sentence *Had* से start होता है और वैसे *Had* का अर्थ होता है—यदि/अगर; जैसे—

If I had reached in time, I would have caught the train.

= Had I reached in time, I would have caught the train.

(यदि समय पर पहुँचता तो ट्रेन पकड़ लेता।)

(e) When and while : (i) When = 'जब' और While = 'जब तक'। इसलिए When का प्रयोग तब होता है जब एक कार्य समाप्त होता है और दूसरा शुरू होता है; पर जब दो कार्य एक साथ जारी रहते हैं, तो While का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

The students stood up when the teacher entered the classroom.

She was very happy when she got the news.

While there is life, there is hope.

The children were playing while it was raining.

(ii) कभी-कभी while के साथ वाले दो कथनों में विरोध (contrast) का भाव भी रहता है। ऐसी स्थिति में while का अर्थ होता है whereas यानी 'जबकि'; जैसे—

India wants peace while/whereas Pakistan wants war.

I am working hard while/whereas you are making merry.

(f) As if/As though : इन दोनों का अर्थ होता है 'मानो' और इनसे शर्त या कल्पना का बोध होता है। इनके बाद हमेशा Past Conditional Tense का प्रयोग होता है, Present या Future का नहीं; जैसे—

She talks as if/as though she were a heroine.

(वह ऐसे बात करती है मानो कि अभिनेत्री हो।)

Soni memorises as if/as though she were a parrot.

(सोनी ऐसे याद करती है मानो कि तोता हो।)

Mini talks to me as if/as though she had lived in England.

(मिनी मुझसे ऐसे बात करती है मानो कि इंग्लैंड में रही हो।)

ध्यान दें : As if/As though के साथ Present/Future tense का भी प्रयोग हो सकता है यदि कल्पना की मात्रा (Degree of Imagination) बहुत कम हो। पर, यदि कल्पना की मात्रा बहुत अधिक हो तो केवल Past Tense का ही प्रयोग होता है।

(g) Lest : Lest का प्रयोग 'ताकि..... न' / 'ऐसा न हो कि' के अर्थ में होता है। यह Negative sense express करता है। इसलिए इसके साथ प्रयुक्त Clause में Not का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। Lest के बाद हमेशा Should का प्रयोग होता है, न कि किसी अन्य Modal का; जैसे—

Work hard lest you should fail.

कठिन मेहनत करो, ऐसा न हो कि तुम असफल हो जाओ।

Run carefully lest you should fall.

सावधानी से दौड़ो, ऐसा न हो कि तुम गिर जाओ।

(h) As soon as : As soon as का अर्थ 'ज्यों ही.....त्यों ही' है। इसका प्रयोग सभी Tenses के साथ होता है। No sooner than का अर्थ भी 'ज्यों ही .....त्यों ही' है, लेकिन इसका प्रयोग केवल Past Tense में होता है; जैसे—

As soon as we saw the robbers, we fled away.

ज्यों ही हमलोगों ने डाकुओं को देखा त्यों ही हमलोग भाग गए।

= No sooner had we seen the robbers than we fled away.

or, No sooner did we see the robbers than we fled away.

Please complete the work as soon as possible.

### 8. Sentence Connectors

Connector = संयोजक। अतः Sentence Connector = वाक्य संयोजक अर्थात् ऐसा शब्द जो दो वाक्यों को जोड़े। Sentence Connector का function है—दो Complete Sentences को जोड़ना।

कुछ ऐसे Conjunctions हैं जो Sentence Connectors का भी काम करते हैं। निम्नलिखित Sentences पर ध्यान दें—

(a) This medicine is useful. This medicine is cheap.

= This medicine is both useful and cheap. or

This medicine is not only useful but also cheap.

(b) Father will come. Father will send money.

Father will either come or send money.

(c) Get up early. You will be late.

= Get up early or (otherwise) you will be late. or

If you don't get up early, you will be late.

(d) She will get the prize. I am sure.

= I am sure that she will get the prize.

(e) He is very dull. He cannot pass the test.

= He is so dull that he cannot pass the test. or

He is too dull to pass the test.

### Examples of Some Important Sentence Connectors.

So	I have completed my home-work; so has he.
Yet	Sin has no tongue. Yet it will speak.
However	The questions were not easy; however he answered all.
Too	I have done it. He has done it too.



Equally	I am guilty. Equally, the other boy is guilty.
Further	The police submitted a chargesheet (आरोप-पत्र) against him in the civil court. Further he was arrested.
Moreover	I don't like this watch; moreover it is very costly.
Therefore	He took a bribe. Therefore he was suspended.
As well	There were five kidnappers in all. The police have arrested four already. They will arrest the fifth one as well.
Neither	The National Highways have not been repaired; neither have been the state Highways.
Nor	He cannot answer the questions; nor can I, nor can you, nor can she, nor can anybody.
Also	I know the secret. She also knows the secret.
Besides	I do like horror films; besides they are very frightening.
Still	His result was not out; still he kept on hoping.
Nevertheless	His result was not out; nevertheless he kept on hoping.
Now	I solved the sum this way. Now solve it likewise.
In any case	He can kill me. In any case, I am not going to surrender before him.
On the other hand	He claims to be my well wisher; on the other hand he always looks down upon me.
On the contrary	She does not like me; on the contrary, she hates me.

नीचे दिए गए Words/Phrases भी Sentence Connector का काम कर सकते हैं।

Similarly, Surely, Possibly, Fortunately, Particularly, Generally, In other words, In short, For example, Likewise, In general, In particular, At last, In the same way etc.

ध्यान दें : यह कोई आवश्यक नहीं है कि Sentence Connectors Conjunctions ही हों, Adverbs/Adverbial Phrases भी Sentence Connectors का काम कर सकते हैं।

### 9. Common Errors in the Use of Conjunctions

Incorrect	Correct
1. Unless you are efficient, you will be promoted.	1. If you are efficient, you will be promoted.
2. Until you are efficient, you will not be promoted.	2. Unless you are efficient, you will not be promoted.
3. He will be promoted if that he is efficient.	3. He will be promoted provided that he is efficient.
4. Because that he is honest, he will be promoted.	4. Provided that he is honest, he will be promoted.
5. I do not know though he has gone or not.	5. I do not know whether he has gone or not.

Incorrect	Correct
26. He asked me that how old I was.	26. He asked me how old I was.
27. The police asked him as to what his name was.	27. The police asked him what his name was.
28. As/Since/Because he did not work hard therefore/so he failed.	28. As/Since/Because he did not work hard, he failed.
29. She is Rajani and, who studies in B. N. College, Patna.	29. She is Rajani, who studies in B.N. College, Patna.
30. Ritika has bought a book, and which is very costly.	30. Ritika has bought a book, which is very costly.

ध्यान दें :

- 'Lest' के साथ हमेशा *should* लगता है तथा *Lest* clause में 'Not' का प्रयोग कदापि नहीं होता।
- यदि 'Indirect Speech' में *Wh-word* हो तो *Conjunction* 'that/as to' नहीं लगता है।
- *As/Since/Because* से कोई *Sentence* शुरू हो, तो इसके बाद *So/Therefore* नहीं लगता है।
- *Relative Pronouns* : *who, which, that, whom, whose* तथा इनके पहले प्रयुक्त *Noun* वा (*Antecedent*) के बीच *Conjunction* (*And*) नहीं लगता है।

### 10. More Practice About Sentence Connectors

हमें यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि *Conjunctions* तथा *Sentence Connectors/Linkers* में थोड़ा-सा अंतर (*Slight difference*) है। *Sentence Connectors* सामान्यतः दो 'Separate Sentences' को जोड़ते हैं, मात्र दो *clauses* को नहीं, जैसे—

Come on time or you will miss the chance

यहाँ 'or you will miss the chance' एक *separate sentence* नहीं है। यह एक *Co-ordinate Clause* है; यद्यपि यह एक *Complete Sentence* है। अब नीचे दिए गए *Sentence* को देखें—

Khushi is my grand daughter. She is a very good girl.

उपर्युक्त *Sentence* में *She* connect करता है *sentence* "Khushi is my grand daughter" को एक *separate sentence* 'She is a very good girl' से। इसलिए *She* यहाँ *Sentence Connector* है, न कि *Conjunction* लेकिन *As, since, while, than, just then, just because, until* इत्यादि सामान्यतः *Conjunctions* के रूप में प्रयोग किए जाते हैं। फिर भी इनमें से बहुत सारे *Conjunctions* *Sentence Connector* का काम करते हैं; जैसे—

#### 1. As

(a) *As : to the same degree, equally*

Ram writes as fast as Shyam (writes).

(b) *As : because*

I had to sleep without food, as I had no money.

- (c) As : *while*  
As I was walking, I saw a man of two heads on the road.
- (d) So..... as — (*Generally it is used in Negative Sense*)  
Ram cannot write so fast as Shyam.  
लेकिन as ..... as का भी प्रयोग होता है—  
Ram cannot write as fast as Shyam.
- (e) As : *in the same way and manner*.  
Do as I am doing.
- (f) As : *though/although*  
Drunkard (*पियक्कड़*) as he is, he has not lost his mental balance.

## 2. Since

- (a) Since : *after the past time when*  
He has become laborious since his father died.
- (b) Since : *ever since*  
We have been friends ever since we started working in the same company.
- (c) Since : *seeing that, because*  
Since you are ill, you should take medicine regularly.
- (d) Since : *from that time till now*.  
I have not seen any picture since I left college.  
I left college last year, I have not gone there since.
- (e) Since : *when*  
Since when have you been studying in this school ?

## 3. While

- (a) While : *during the time that*  
My friend came while I was having tea.  
While I was reading, my daughter was playing with dolls.
- (b) While : *used to show a contrast*.  
I like tea while my brother likes coffee.
- (c) While : *although*  
While he labours hard, he does not earn sufficient money.
- (d) Some other examples—  
While I was crossing the field, I saw a big snake.  
While she was sweeping her room, she found a ring of gold.

## 4. Than

- (a) Than : Conjunction के रूप में Than का प्रयोग Comparative Adjective / Adverb के बाद होता है; जैसे—  
Karim runs faster than Javed.  
= Karim runs faster than Javed runs.  
She is more beautiful than I.  
= She is more beautiful than I am beautiful.
- (b) Than का प्रयोग Preposition के रूप में भी होता है। इसका प्रयोग किसी Noun या Pronoun के पहले Comparison show करने के लिए होता है, जैसे—

There is more water in the tea than milk.  
 She is more beautiful than you.  
 You are richer than I (am).  
 He loves me more than him (more than he loves him).  
 He loves me more than he (more than he loves me).  
 I love you more than he (more than he loves you).

#### 5. Just then, Just, Then

I came out of the office, just then it began to rain.  
 I was ready to attend a birthday party, just then he dropped in.  
 Father was about to leave the office, just then the peon gave him a letter.  
 She has just gone home. (a short while ago)  
 Let me finish my work, then I will talk to you.

#### 6. Just because

I cannot help you, just because you are not faithful.  
 The patients are crying just because the doctors are on strike.  
 The child is crying just because it is hungry.  
 We hate him just because he is a terrorist.  
 You look down upon me just because I am poor.  
 I could not attend your marriage just because I was scheduled to go to Delhi.

#### 7. Until

Until : *up to the time when*  
 Wait until I come back.  
 Don't go out until the rain stops.  
 Noone is allowed to eat until the guests have eaten.  
 The carpenter will not start working until you pay him 50 rupees in advance.  
 The child will not stop crying until you give him sweets to eat.

### Exercise : 1

*Pick out the conjunctions and state their kinds—*

**Examples :** I do not like her because she is arrogant.

**Ans.** because—Sub-ordinating conjunction.

Srinagar is a beautiful city and Shimla is also a beautiful city.

**Ans.** and — Co-ordinating Conjunction.

Either you or your brother has broken the glass.

**Ans.** either ..... or—Correlative Conjunction.

#### (A) Test yourself :

1. I do not know why he is worried.
2. Mohan as well as his brother is poor.
3. Both Ravi and Abhay are handsome.
4. Two years have passed since I saw any picture.
5. While we danced they sang song.
6. Please wait until the rain stops.
7. I will do it if I am allowed.

8. You cannot apply unless you are an M.A.
9. Raushan not only passed but also got a scholarship.
10. Siddharth is neither dull nor wicked.
11. He never told me whence he had come.
12. The compay will enhance your salary provided you work honestly.
13. I had no money, nevertheless I helped him.
14. The apple is tasty but it is costly.
15. Someone dropped the watch to the floor, for I heard the sound.
16. Walk with care; otherwise you will slip.
17. The patient had died before the doctor came.
18. Do whatever you like.
19. I shall permit you to go only if you disclose the truth.
20. We work hard in order that we fulfil our requirements.

**(B) Test yourself :**

1. He is such a rogue that all dislike him.
2. The candidates will be selected according to the marks they have got.
3. Neither you are rich nor your father.
4. Hurry up or else you will miss the train.
5. As my friend is in trouble, I must help him.
6. The baby laughed as soon as he saw the toy.
7. I will do it whether you like it or not.
8. You had better rest as you are ill.
9. Mohan is weak, still he can walk to school.
10. Ranjit did not come, Sanjit did not come either.
11. Mohan earns honestly and his son spends all.
12. Bhushan is rich whereas his brother is poor.
13. Study honestly or else you will fail.
14. He has not got first division, hence he cannot be admitted.
15. Run carefully lest you should fall.
16. We reap as we sow.
17. If you labour hard, you will pass.
18. So far as his qualification is concerned, he is a graduate.
19. Though he is poor yet he is honest.
20. Mr. Pandey is both teacher and writer.

**Exercise : 2**

*Fill in the blanks with 'as', 'since', while—*

1. ....he is your younger brother, you should take care of him.
2. Mohan has been fined..... he did not follow the traffic rules.
3. The girls of my class danced..... the boys sang.
4. He married a rich girl ..... he had arranged a party.
5. .... you sow, so shall you reap.
6. Karim did not appear at the examination ..... he was suffering from jaundice.
7. Strike the iron..... it is hot.
8. .... he is very dull, he cannot pass the test.
9. .... my friend is in trouble, I must help him.
10. Do not disturb me ..... I complete my home-work.

11. He was badly beaten..... he picked the pocket of a passenger.
12. Rekha slipped ..... she was crossing the road.
13. Keep your hands up ..... I do.
14. .... he is poor, he cannot buy a new dress.
15. .... she started late, she missed the train.
16. Make hay ..... the sun shines.
17. Five years have passed ..... I came here.
18. The accident took place ..... the bus was crossing a forest.
19. Work ..... you work and play ..... you play.
20. .... in Rome, do as the Romans do.

### Exercise : 3

Fill in the blanks with 'than', 'just then' 'just because', 'until'—

1. He hates Gita ..... her father is a poor carpenter.
2. I was coming out of my house ..... the postman delivered me a letter.
3. Nobody likes him..... he is untrustworthy.
4. Aman is taller .....his brother.
5. I shall wait for you ..... you return home.
6. He saw a snake, ..... he crushed its mouth with a stone.
7. Mohan is angry with me ..... I could not talk to him.
8. I would rather die ..... beg.
9. I was having my dinner ..... some unwanted guests came in.
10. His father scolded him ..... he had told a lie.
11. Do not allow anyone to come in ..... I order.
12. No sooner did I reach the station ..... the train departed.
13. I will not allow Shivam to play ..... he completes his home-work.
14. I failed to reach home in time ..... I had missed the morning train.
15. Soni would rather fail ..... use unfair means.
16. You should work hard ..... you get a job.
17. He lost his image ..... he cheated his neighbour.
18. I waited for my father ..... he arrived.

### Exercise : 4

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunction from the ones given within brackets after every sentence—

1. You will obtain eighty percent marks ..... you work hard (*unless, if, although*)
2. Neither a lender ..... a borrower be. (*or, nor, either*)
3. You are rich ..... your brother is poor. (*though, and, but*)
4. Give me milk ..... coffee. (*either, or, nor*)
5. .... she came out she saw her child weeping. (*while, when, since*)
6. Hercules was tall and strong ..... (*both, too, as well as*)
7. It seems ..... it is going to rain. (*as if, so that, that*)
8. I cannot say ..... he will attend the function ..... not.  
(*either ..... or, neither ..... nor, if, or*)
9. He worked hard, .....he failed. (*nevertheless, however, while*)
10. The days are short, ..... it is December. (*so, then, for*)
11. He did not go and she did not go ..... (*neither, either, or*)



12. I did not go and ..... did he. (nor, neither, either)
13. Rakesh went and ..... did Rajiv. (nor, or, so)
14. Is your brother.....in Delhi ? (still, as long as, yet)
15. They could not win ..... they played well. (provided, while, notwithstanding that)
16. ....you are ill, you must not go out. (unless, till, as long as)
17. You can stay here ..... you keep the place neat and clean. (unless, provided, whether)
18. She ran fast ..... she should miss the train. (that, lest, so that)
19. .... I know he is a perfect gentlemen. (according as, as if, as far as)
20. I know..... Mittu will come first in his class. (so that, that, because)

### Exercise : 5

(A) Write out the following sentences, choosing the correct conjunction or the sentence connector from those in the brackets—

1. I would have helped my friend ..... I had enough money. (though, if, unless)
2. Snakes would not bite ..... they are crushed. (however, unless, although)
3. The police fined him ..... he had violated the traffic rules. (because, if, still)
4. I will read ten hours daily ..... I can come first. (since, notwithstanding that, so that)
5. .... he had invited me, I would have attended the function. (if, besides, although)
6. I did it this way ..... do it likewise. (but, now, also)
7. I shall not pay the fine.....they ask for it. (though, if, unless)
8. When I came on the road, I noticed that I had missed my school bus. .... I did not reach school on time. (however, consequently, therefore)
9. When I reached the station, I knew that I had missed my usual train..... I reached the office on time. (however, consequently, therefore)
10. We work ..... we may earn money. (because, therefore, so that)
11. Tendulkar is an extraordinary player .....he is so small. (although, because, unless)
12. They will wait for me ..... I come back. (unless, until, provided that)
13. I can lend you my book ..... you return it tomorrow. (that, so that, provided that)
14. He sees ..... he is a one-eyed man (so that, in order that, as though)
15. You should get up early, ..... you will miss the morning train. (of course, otherwise, indeed)
16. He confessed his guilt, ..... I agreed to support him. (however, moreover, consequently)
17. The inspector of police was suspended for negligence of duty. .... there was a charge of corruption against him. (therefore, otherwise, furthermore)
18. We want others to be faithful to us. ....we should be faithful to others. (similarly, more over, nevertheless)
19. He has not solved all the questions .....he hopes to pass in English. (besides, on the other hand, nevertheless)
20. Such an idea would not be encouraged ..... it were logical. (even if, as if, provided that)

(B) Write out the following sentences, choosing the correct conjunction or the sentence connector from those in the brackets—

1. I do not like her, ..... I hate her. (in any case, on the other hand, on the contrary)
2. On the one hand he claims to be my friend..... he abuses me before others. (unless, in any case, on the other hand)

3. He may apologise or not; ..... I am not going to revoke his suspension.  
(consequently, more over, in any case.)
4. I have finished my lunch; ..... has he. (too, also, so)
5. Truth has no tongue, ..... it will speak. (further, besides, yet)
6. At first Mohan refused to support..... he decided to support.  
(yet, further, however)
7. He is a drunkard. He is a gambler ..... (equally, too, yet)
8. I admitted my mistake. ...., the other passenger made a mistake.  
(as well, also, equally)
9. There are three shirts. I have purchased two already. I will buy the third one  
..... (further, moreover, as well)
10. He committed a crime.... he was arrested. (so that, that, therefore)
11. I do not like this shirt; ..... It is very costly. (yet, but, moreover)
12. The roads of towns have not been repaired; ..... have been the roads of villages.  
(or, neither, nor)
13. You cannot help him; ..... can I. (or, nor, neither)
14. Noun is the name of a person, place, animal or thing. .... it is a naming word.  
(in short, in particular, in the same way)
15. A book is a book, ..... there is nothing in it (as, although, since)
16. .... he loves his younger brother, he does not look after his education seriously.  
(since, generally, although)
17. Today he came late. .... he comes before sunset. (surely, generally, possibly)
18. He was passing through a forest. .... he met a saint.  
(at last, surely, fortunately)
19. She sold her land to educate her children ..... she had to sell her home.  
(likewise, in the same way, at last)
20. She found it difficult to get on with her, ..... because of the difference in their ages.  
(surely, possibly, particularly)

### Exercise : 6

Combine each set of sentences below into one sentence by using the conjunction given in brackets—

#### Examples :

1. I did not attend the class. I was ill. (because)  
Ans. I did not attend the class, because I was ill.
2. He missed the train. He arrived late at the station. (since)  
Ans. Since he arrived late at the station, he missed the train.
3. Some students have come late. They are not allowed to enter the class room.  
(such ..... as)  
Ans. Such students as have come late are not allowed to enter the class room.
4. She is very rich. She is not contented. (yet)  
Ans. She is very rich, yet she is not contented.
5. Come back. We will both stay here. (till)  
Ans. We will both stay here till you come back.
6. I was taking breakfast. The phone rang. (while)  
Ans. The phone rang while I was taking breakfast.
7. Customers kept on waiting. Duty clerk had not come on time. (as)  
Ans. Customers kept on waiting as duty clerk had not come on time.

8. The leader is foolish and dishonest. Even then people vote for him. (though .....yet)  
 Ans. Though the leader is foolish and dishonest yet people vote for him.
9. The match ended. The crowd invaded the field. (as soon as)  
 Ans. As soon as the match ended, the crowd invaded the field.
10. She may pass. She may not pass. I don't care. (whether .....or)  
 Ans. I don't care whether she may pass or not.
11. Some boys are very indisciplined. They cannot be easily controlled. (so ...that)  
 Ans. Some boys are so indisciplined that they cannot be easily controlled.
12. You may rise very early. Even then you cannot catch the morning train. (however)  
 Ans. However early you may rise, you cannot catch the morning train.
13. The bell rang. The students came out of their classrooms. (no sooner..... than)  
 Ans. No sooner did the bell ring than the students came out of their classrooms.
14. Anand came first in his class. He also got a scholarship. (not only ... but also)  
 Ans. Anand not only came first in his class but also got a scholarship.
15. Satyajee does not like tea. He does not like coffee either. (neither .....nor)  
 Ans. Satyajee likes neither tea nor coffee.
16. Abhishek will come back. I do not know the time. (when)  
 Ans. I do not know when Abhishek will come back.
17. Dr. B. Singh left for Yemen. He sold all his furniture. (before)  
 Ans. Dr. B. Singh had sold all his furniture before he left for Yemen.
18. He was to reach here at 8. He has not turned up yet. (but)  
 Ans. He was to reach here at 8 but he has not turned up yet.
19. There are no apples in the shop. I have to buy oranges. (as/since)  
 Ans. As there are no apples in the shop, I have to buy oranges. or  
 I have to buy oranges as there are no apples in the shop. or  
 Since there are no apples in the shop, I have to buy oranges. or  
 I have to buy oranges since there are no apples in the shop.
20. Salu is so punctual. She cannot be late. (too)  
 Ans. Salu is too punctual to be late.
21. Komal is intelligent. Her sister is not so intelligent. (than)  
 Ans. Komal is more intelligent than her sister.
22. It is a beautiful ring. It was given to me by my father. (which)  
 Ans. The ring which was given to me by my father is beautiful.
23. The maid looks after the children. She must be honest and sincere. (who)  
 Ans. The maid who looks after the children must be honest and sincere.
24. He tried hard to pass the test. He failed. (nevertheless)  
 Ans. He tried hard to pass the test; nevertheless he failed.
25. I did it this way. You do it likewise. (now)  
 Ans. I did it this way; now you do it likewise.

**(A) Test yourself :**

1. The weather was very hot. We stayed indoors. (because)
2. I do not play cricket. I do not play hockey. (neither .....nor)
3. He lost his money. He lost his life. (not only .....but also)
4. We learn Hindi. We learn English. (as well as)
5. He is rich. He is unhappy. (but)
6. She is very poor. She is very generous. (Yet)
7. He is not intelligent. He is not laborious. (neither .....nor)

8. Ashish will return in November. If not, he will return in December. (*either ... or*)
9. She failed twice. She tried again. (*nevertheless*)
10. Are you asleep? Are you awake? (*or*)
11. I must be ready now. It will be late for the party. (*otherwise*)
12. We have not much time. We must work very hard. (*therefore*)
13. She must die one day. All men are mortal. (*for*)
14. He cannot get good marks. He may work day and night. (*even if*)
15. You must be regular in your study. You will not come first in your class. (*unless*)
16. He was rather ruthless to us. We did not mind much. (*still*)
17. I received his message. Immediately I went to meet him. (*as soon as*)
18. I make a promise. I keep it. (*if*)
19. The guard showed the flag. The train left the platform (*no sooner ..... than*)
20. He gave up drinking. It is now ten years after that. (*since*)
21. She may come. She may not come. I don't care. (*whether ..... or*)
22. I had no bus fare. I had to walk home on foot. (*as*)
23. I have not seen Rina. She left Patna. (*since*)
24. Mother was about to go to the kitchen. Little Priya began to cry. (*just then*)
25. I don't like him. He is rude and imprudent. (*just because*)

**(B) Test yourself :**

1. Wait for me. I come back. (*until*)
2. Let me complete my home-work. I will go with you to play. (*then*)
3. She was taking morning tea. The phone rang. (*while*)
4. I would watch T.V. The Hindi news was over. (*until*)
5. You are quite ill. I must stay with you. (*since*)
6. I have five hours. I can complete this work properly. (*as*)
7. We do not know the reason. The match slated for today is postponed. (*why*)
8. Mukesh would finish his work. He would not leave the place otherwise. (*until*)
9. Mother was frying vegetable. She burnt her hand. (*while*)
10. My uncle visited Jaipur. He stayed with his grandson. (*when*)
11. Dr. Kumar left for England. He sold his house. (*before*)
12. He wants to earn more. He works hard. (*so that*)
13. The knife was new. It was blunt (*although*)
14. I reached the centre. The examination began. (*as soon as*)
15. A stain can be removed. Tell him the way. (*how*)
16. We are united. Nobody can harm us. (*as long as*)
17. He is poor. He is honest. (*yet*)
18. Ram is intelligent. His brother is more intelligent. (*than*)
19. The postman knocked at the door. Raju ran to open it. (*just then*)
20. My uncle came to Raipur. Three months have passed. (*since*)
21. Let us wait. The train stops. (*until*)
22. We were playing cricket. A marriage procession passed that way. (*while*)
23. He went to Delhi. He was asked to do so. (*as*)
24. The moon is big. The sun is bigger. (*than*)
25. It is an interesting book. It was given to me by my mother. (*which*)