

CONJUNCTION

Con - connection

function $\rightarrow$ more than one.

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

en: He was guilty so he was furnished
↓
conjunction

⇒ There are 3 types of conjunction:

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

(1) Co-ordinating conjunction

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

exemples :

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

En: He is poor..... honest

he is poor but honest

(2) Priya writes carefully and clearly
+ conj

(2) Co-relative Conjunction

The conjunction which is used in pair

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

3) not only ... but also

Ex: (1) Not only Neha but also Manta and Zoya are doing their work
 S + V + not only + P₁ + but also + P₂ + V + P₃ + V + P₄

(2) Mary is not only good but also wise

4) Both ... and

S + V + Both + N₁ + Adj + and + N₂ + Adj + V

Ex: (1) He speaks both Hindi and English
 (2) John is both tall and handsome

5) Although ... yet = despite ... nevertheless

Although + S + V + O₁ + yet + S + V + O₂

note: yet अतः, अतएव अतस्त

Ex: Although he was not guilty, yet he was punished
 though he is poor, he is happy

6) Negative { Hardly + had + S + V + O₁ + when before
 would { scarcely
 No/not + X
 than that X

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

(7) (Negative word)
 No sooner + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{did} + S + V' + OW \\ \text{had} + S + V^3 + OW \end{array} \right\}$ than
 नो सोoner (when) x

Ex: नो सोoner did she finish cooking than some guests arrived.

(8) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If} \\ \text{when} \\ \text{whenever} \\ \text{जब तक} \\ \text{नहीं} \\ \text{Until} \\ \text{Unless} \\ \text{जब तक} \\ \text{चौड़े} \\ \text{Till} \\ \text{as long as} \\ \text{even if} \\ \text{Before} \end{array} \right\} + S + V^5 + OW, \downarrow S + \begin{array}{l} \text{will} \\ \text{shall} \\ \text{can} \\ \text{may} \end{array} + V' + OW$
 (then) x

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

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

वह उसके पास जाएगा चौड़े वह माली हो दे,

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

जब तक तुम नहीं जाओगे वह वही रुकी रहेगी।

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

जब तक वह आएगा हम इंतजार करेंगे।

(9) Lest should ... कही ऐसा न हो की

↳ Negative word
 ↳ Sentence start (x)

S + v + OW, lest + S + should + v² + OW

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

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

(10) or else will कहीं ऐसा न हो की

↳ sentence start (x)
↳ negative word

S + v + OW, or else + S + will + v¹ + OW

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

(11) whether or की या

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

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

(12) or as/so as

उतना जितना

positive ✓
neg sent ✓

neg sent ✓
positive x

ex: Ram is as smart as shyam

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

(13) such that / such that

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

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

(14) seldom or never : - शायद नहै उस

seldom if ever : शायद interrogative sent.

Ex: I have seldom or never visited the Taj Mahal

Have you seldom if ever visited the Taj Mahal

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

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

Since : Conjunction of time (जब से)

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

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

Since : present of time (से)

Ex: he has been studying English since Monday

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

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

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

Ex: I think you are brave

I think that you are brave.