

6. CONJUNCTION

Concept: CONJUNCTION v/s PREPOSITION

जहाँ conjunction वाक्यों को जोड़ता है, preposition शब्दों को। इसलिए, conjunction के बाद ऐसे शब्द समूह नहीं आ सकते जो वाक्य नहीं बनाते हो (वाक्य बनाने के लिए कम से कम " एक मुख्य क्रिया " ^{main verb} का होना जरूरी है); दूसरी तरफ, preposition के बाद एक वाक्य नहीं आ सकता।

He missed his train because of the train arrived late.

Handwritten notes:
 S₁ V₂ Obj because of Sub (V₂)
 Preposition के वजह से (Clause) X

यहाँ "because of" एक preposition है और इसके बाद एक वाक्य आया है। हमें या तो "because of" को एक conjunction बनाना होगा या इसके बाद आने वाले वाक्य में कुछ ऐसा बदलाव करना होगा कि वह वाक्य नहीं रह जाए। सही वाक्य दो तरह से बन सकता है—

Handwritten note: Because (conjunction) क्योंकि

He missed his train ^{1mv} because the train ^{mv} arrived late. ^{(V2) Clause}
^{Adv} ^{Conj^n} ^S ^{V2} ^{1 clause}

He missed his train because of the late arrival of the train. ^{Prep^n} ^{Det} ^{Adj} ^{Noun} ^{Noun}

He met with an accident but luckily survival. ^{Conjunction} ^{Adv} ^(N)

(X) ^{V2 (mv)} ^{1 clause}

^{Conjunction} ^{arrive (v) - arrival} ^{Adv} ^(N)

He met with an accident but survived luckily. ^{S^n} ^(V) ^{survive (+al)} ^{= survival} ^(N)

नीचे में कुछ जरूरी conjunction और उनके Preposition दिए हुए हैं:

CONJUNCTION

Clause

Though, Although

(इसके बावजूद कि)

But, However,

Nevertheless, Yet

(इसके बावजूद भी)

PREPOSITION



Inspite of, Despite,

Notwithstanding



(that) कि → conjunction
(of) की → Preposition

के बाद Noun

Pronoun
(Obj./PP)

Conjunction

Because, Since, As

for

(क्योंकि)

कारण बताते
वाला conj.



Preposition

Because of, Due to Owing to

के वजह से

↑

, On account of (के कारण से)

In order that, So that

↑

↑

ताकि

Sub + V + Cl
clause



In order to, So as to

exception ⇒ के उद्देश्य से

एक ऐसा Preposition, जिसके
बाद "V₁" होना है।

1. No sooner – than, Scarcely/Hardly – when

(a) अगर पहले वाक्य/के साथ ^{Rarely/Barely} 'no sooner' लगा है तो दूसरे वाक्य के साथ 'than' का इस्तेमाल होगा।
'Hardly'/scarcely' के साथ 'when' का इस्तेमाल होता है। ^(Rarely/Barely)

No sooner did he ^vstart writing ^xwhen his pen ran out of ink. (than) _{than}

(b) अगर 'no sooner', 'hardly' या 'scarcely' वाक्य के शुरू में आएँ तो वाक्य का auxiliary verb subject के पहले आता है। यह नियम लागु नहीं होगा अगर ये शब्द वाक्य के शुरू में नहीं आकर बीच में आएँ।

No sooner / hardly / scarcely (Sentence में आये हैं, Inversion)

Hardly (he stood) to deliver his speech when there was a pandemonium. (did he stand)

verb की rule नहीं

Sub He no sooner moved from his place than it was acquired by some other person. (✓)

बीच में (No inversion)

गलती

Sentence

वाक्य

एक Main verb
चाहिए

Similarity

अंतर → एक Full stop
(.)

Clause

उपवाक्य (Part of
a sentence)

⇒ एक Main verb
अवश्य चाहिए

इसमें full stop नहीं होता।

जिनका full stop, अन्त sentence।

जिनका Main verb होगा किसी भी
Sentence में, अन्त Clause (अपवाद)
होगा।

⇒ Conjunction का काम "Clause" जोड़ना
⇒ Preposition का काम "Word (parts of speech)"
जोड़ना।

"Conjunction" सिर्फ clause को ही नहीं जोड़ता,
बल्कि "Similar Rank वाले Parts of speech
को भी जोड़ता है। जैसे - and, as well as

Preposition का काम "Parts of speech" के
बीच संबंध स्थापित करना है।

VVI

Preposition & Part " शब्द - शब्द के Parts of speech "

⇒ Noun

⇒ Pronoun (Objective case ⇒ me, us, you,
him, her, them.
Possessive pronoun
it

(mine, ^{ll}ours, yours, his, hers, theirs

⇒ V4 (Gerund)

⇒ Preposition ✓

⇒ conjunction ✓

Preposition કે અંગ્રેજી Parts of speech ની યાદા

↳ અંગ્રેજી "Adj" ✗ (જીય ની યાદા નથી)

↳ Adverb ✗

↳ V₁ / V₂ / V₃ / V₅ ✗

✓ Note ⇒ Preposition + Adj. ⇒ Adverbial phrase.
Idiom (ex - for good)
In brief ⇒ briefly (જીય ની યાદા) ✓ permanently

He is known for Noun

⑧ honest (Adj) ✗

(b) happy (Adj) x

(c) honestly (Adv.) X

(d) honesty (Noun)

Prepⁿ Adj + Noun

Prep Adv. + Adj + Noun

Combination $\frac{2}{H}$
 Prep $\frac{2}{H}$ Adj | Adv
 314717 07 160
 314717 07 160
 314717 07 160
 314717 07 160

Imperative Sentence

⇒ command, order, request, advice

→ (V₁) से शुरू करते हैं।

(You) Do it.
V₁

जब भी V₁ से sentence शुरू हो, उसके पीछे लिखें "you" ही subject के रूप में होता है।

I know that he is honest.

I know
1 mv
(clause)



he is honest
mv(clause)

Conjunction (कि)

that

→ Determiner कि एक शे Noun पेन /

Demonstrative Adj.

that boy, that girl.
Det. N Det. N

that (Demonstrative pronoun) ⇒ Subject/object.
Pronoun (sub) That is my pen. I like that. object

He joined this class in order to V₁
(improve/improving) English.

✓✓ [Me joined this class in order that he
could improve English. Compⁿ Sub
MV]

No sooner + Inversion of verb + $\$ + \overset{\textcircled{MV}}{O/C}$ than
(HV) $\wedge$ S + V

Hardly / Scarcely / Rarely / Barely + $\overset{\textcircled{HV}}{I_0 V} + \$ + \overset{+MV}{\wedge} + O/C$
When + S + V

Not only + $\overset{\textcircled{HV}}{I_0 V} + \$ + \overset{=}{M} + O/C$ but also
S + MV

No sooner + did + S + V₁ + o/c than S + V₂
Hardly/Scarcely + did + S + V₁ + o/c when S + V₂
had + S + V₃ + o/c than S + V₂
had + S + V₃ + o/c when S + V₂

↓
→ S + V₂ Inversion

As soon as + S + V₂ + o/c, S + V₂

① [No sooner did the teacher come in the class than
the students stood up.
V₂

② [No sooner had the teacher come in the class
than the students stood up.

As soon as the teacher came in the class, the
students stood up.
V₂

hardly / scarcely / Rarely / Barely + any

जा है बराबर (-ve Adverb)
भी होता है

(Some X
नहीं)

without + any + Noun

not + any = no

not + anything = nothing

[not + anyone = None
No one]

[I have nothing.
I have not anything.]

X I have not thing.

X I have no thing.