

Sheep, deer, fish, issue (संग्रह) का Plural form नहीं बनता। इसका इस्तेमाल Singular Subject / Plural Subject $\Rightarrow$ दोनों प्रकार से किया जाता है।

One sheep is grazing.	A deer is coming.
Two sheep are grazing.	Two deer are coming.

"Wages" → मेहनताना (Plural होता है)

His wages are Rs 500/- a day.

लेकिन "Bible" के इस statement में
Wages का meaning "काम" है और यह Singular
Subject के रूप में प्रयोग होता है

The wages of sin is death.

Neither (N/P) nor (N/P)

Either (N/P) or (N/P)

Not only (N/P) but also (N/P)

मालवीक के
अनुसार

⇒ Verb

Sentence के शुरू में हो
2nd clause के शुरू में

N/P or (N/P) → Verb

मेडिंग Interrogative Sentence में

Is — (Mohan) or his students present?

(Is / Are) → He → नहीं

⇒

Singular Collective Noun + of + PCN

↓
Singular Subject

1st Repⁿ
2nd Repⁿ

SV

is/VS/was/
has

लेकिन

जिनका 2 parts होता है
वह Plural Noun/Plural
Subject होता है।

जैसे — glasses, shoes,
pants, scissors,
trousers, spectacles,
pyjamas

⇒ यदि Subject ⇒ देश का नाम (-s/es वाला)

पुस्तक का नाम (" ")

खेल का नाम (" ")

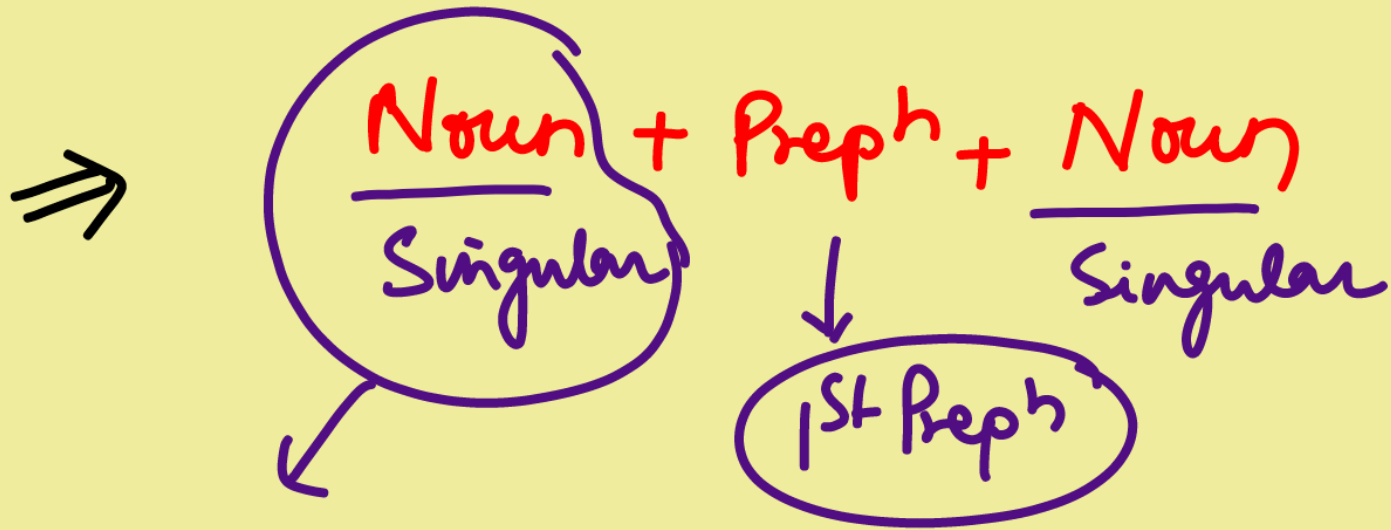


ये Singular Subject होते हैं ।

The Arabian Nights is an interesting book.

The United states of America is a rich country.

Lamb's tales is a popular book.



Singular Subject ⇒ SV

Ship after ship is sailing towards the US.

City after City was destroyed.

Government, board, staff, committee, public,
Jury $\Rightarrow$ Singular और Plural दोनों में
प्रयोग होता है। लेकिन यह sentence के भाव
एवं आगे के Words (Complement एवं Possessive
पर निर्भर करता है। Adjective + Noun)

The Jury was/were unanimous in its decision.

The Jury was/were divided in their decisions.

The government have/has done well in their interest.

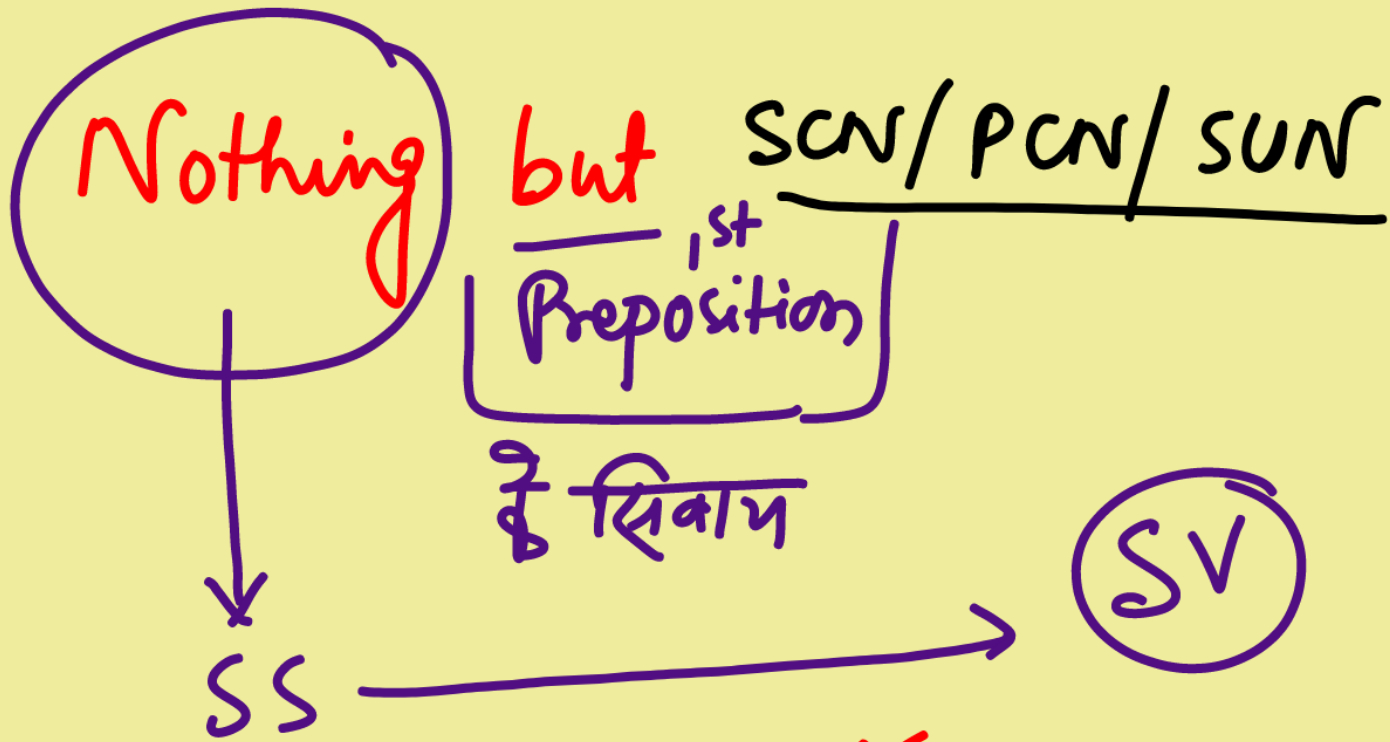
The government has/have done well in its interest.

Fixed distance/time/amount/weight
का बोध कराने वाले Plural Nouns में
Singular Subject होते हैं।

Forty miles [✓]is/are a long distance.
SS 1 unit

Ten hours [✓]is/are sufficient for this work.
2003+1 (SS)

Five tons of coal [✓]is/are needed for this
↓ 2003+1 (1 unit) ↓ work.
Particular



SS ✓ Nothing but water ✓ is/are seen.

SS ✓ Nothing but trees ✓ is/are seen.

VVI ⇒ First Preposition है यहाँ

जैसे → with, along with, together with, like, unlike, including, excluding, but, except, besides या [conjunction – as well as, and not है यहाँ]

जो Subject होता ⇒ आगे वैसे Verb

The students as well as their teacher are (is/are)
Ps → PV से यहाँ present

Me is one of those persons who work/works honestly.

लेकिन अगर

PCN (PS) → P₁V (V₁)

He is only one of the writers who write/write honestly.

Plural है

↓
के अन्दर है

लेकिन SV (writes/write)

* It is/was/has been [Subjective Case] who/that

ex-

It is he who VS (works/work) honestly.
SV

(not him)

It is they who PV (work/works) honestly.
PS (not them) V_i

Each/Every/No + scv, Each/Every/No + s cv
and Each/Every/No + s cv ...

SS → SV

[Each boy, each girl and each teacher]
SS / SV (was/were) present.

Mathematics/Economics/Politics $\Rightarrow$ अगर
Subject (विषय) के नीचे पर "Singular" होने
है पन्नु his/my/you/our/her इनके

पीछे लगा जाए, जब Plural Subject का
होने है /

Politics is an interesting topic.

His politics are dirty.

