Conjunction

❖ Conjunction is a joining word it joints two Words, Phrases or Sentences together.
Ex.:- Ram and Shyam are very laborious.

❖ According to uses Conjunction can be divided into three Parts.
1. Co-Ordinating Conjunction
2. Sub-Ordinating Conjunction
3. Co-Relative Conjunction

❖ Co-Ordinating Conjunction – A Conjunction that joints two same kinds of Parts of Speech or Sentences is called "Co-Ordinating Conjunction".
Ex.:- And, Or, As well as, But, Yet …etc.
Ex.:- <u>Ram</u> <u>and</u> <u>Ravan</u> were great.
       N   Conj.   N

Note – ंयान रहे hक इसके तहत Noun तथा Pronoun को एक ह2 ¾ंणी म" रखा जा सकता है।

Ex.:- You and Ram can solve this Question.

❖ Sub-Ordinating Conjunction – A Conjunction that joints two different kinds of Parts of Speech or Sentences is called "Sub-Ordinating Conjunction".
Ex.:- That, If, Whether, Unless, Until …etc.
Ex.:- <u>Ram said</u>   <u>that</u>   <u>he would buy a new car</u>.
       Main Clause   Conj.   Sub-Ordinate Clause

❖ Co-Relative Conjunction – A Conjunction that comes in pair to join two same kinds of Parts of Speech or Sentences is called "Co-Relative Conjunction".
Ex.:- Either …. Or, Neither …. Nor, Not only …. But also …etc.
Ex.:- He can <u>neither</u> <u>sing</u> <u>nor</u> <u>dance</u>.
             Conj.   V1   Conj.   V1

* Uses of Conjunction ➢

❖ Since / Because –

Since – (चूँकि)	Because – (क्योंकि)
❖ It shows the reason for an Action.	❖ It also shows the reason for an Action.
❖ It comes in the beginning of Sentence.	❖ It comes amid the Sentence.
❖ It get Structure – Reason + Result	❖ It gets Structure – Result + Reason.
Ex.:- Since he was late he could not attend the class.	Ex.:- He could not attend the class because he was late.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि Because of (के कारण से) का प्रयोग वाक्य के शुरूआत अथवा बीच में दोनों ही स्थानों पर हो सकता है, साथ ही Because के बाद एक पूरा Sentence आता है, जबकि Because of के बाद Noun / Pronoun अथवा Gerund का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex.:- Because of Poverty he could not give you money.

❖ When / While –

When – (जब)	While – (जब)
❖ It comes to show condition for the Actions that run in different.	❖ It comes to show condition for the Actions that run simultaneously.
Ex.:- You will go, when he comes.	Ex.:- She was dancing, while I was singing.

Conjunction

Note – ध्यान रहे कि विरोधाभाष को दर्शाने के लिए 'जबकि' के अर्थ में भी while का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex.:- I bought a new car while Raju bought an old one but he is in Profit.

❖ But / Yet –

But	Yet
❖ It comes to show opposition between two Nouns, Pronouns, Adjective & Adverb.	❖ It comes to show opposition between two Verbs.
Ex.:- Ram is a dancer, yet Sita is a Singer. - ✗ Ram is a dancer, but Sita is a Singer. - ✓	Ex.:- He earns much but does not spend. - ✗ He earns much yet does not spend. - ✓

❖ As soon as – (ज्योंही)
1. It comes in Affirmative sense.
2. It can be used with any kind of Tenses.
3. It gets Affirmative Structure after itself.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि as soon as के condition के साथ then अथवा than का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

Ex.:- As soon as I reached there than they called me on the stage.   -   (✗)
As soon as I reached there they called me on the stage.   -   (✓)

❖ No Sooner …. than – (ज्योंही)
1. It comes in Negative Sense.
2. It comes in only Past Tense.
3. It gets Interrogative Structure after itself.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि इसके Condition के लिए than का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex.:- No sooner <u>I reached</u> there than they called me on the stage.   -   (✖)

No sooner <u>did I reach</u> there than they called me on the stage.   -   (✓)

❖   If / Whether –

If – (यदि)	Whether – (यदि / चाहे या)
❖ As Conjunction it comes to arise Question.	❖ As Conjunction it also comes to arise Question.
❖ It arises a doubt full Question. Ex.:- He asked me, if I go to Delhi.	❖ It can be used for any kind of Question. Ex.:- He asked me whether I do this work.
Note – ध्यान रहे कि Doubt full Sense में अथवा Doubt दशा'ने वाले शब्दE के साथ 'If' का प्रयोग नहीं होता। Ex.:- I can't say / I can't conform / I have doubt / I am in dilemma.	Note – ध्यान रहे कि दुविधा जनक बातं में 'Whether' आता है, 'If' नहीं। Ex.:- I can't conform, <u>if</u> he will come today. – (✖) ⇨ I can't conform, <u>whether</u> he will come today. – (✓)
❖ It comes to show conditions. Ex.:- If he comes you will go.	❖ It comes to show dilemma. Note – ध्यान रहे कि इस अवस्था में "Whether …. Or" का प्रयोग होता है। Ex.:- I don't know whether he will go or stay today.

Conjunction

❖ As / Like –

As – (के जैसा / के समान)	Like – (के जैसा / के समान)
❖ It comes to show - "Semblance + Connection"	❖ It also comes to show - "Semblance + Connection"
❖ As + Subjective Case	❖ Like + Objective Case
❖ As + Subjective Case + Verb, finishes a Sentence. Ex.:- He is speaking as I speak.	❖ Like + Objective Case can finish a Sentence. Ex.:- He is speaking like me.
Note – As + Like, can be used. Ex.:- He is singing as like me.	Note – Like + as, can't be used.
❖ ध्यान रहे hक hकसी कh सम"पता दशा'ने हेतु॰: As का ᵖयोग hबना Verb का होता है। Ex.:- He was invited as chief guest.	

❖ Due to / In order to –

Due to – (के कारण से)	In order to – (के उ\दे 9य से)
❖ It comes to show the reason for an Action.	❖ It comes to show the target of an Action.
❖ Generally it comes amid the Sentence.	❖ It can be used either in the beginning of Sentence or amid the Sentence.
❖ It gets a Noun / Pronoun or Gerund after itself.	❖ It gets v1 after itself.
Note – ध्यान रहे hक 'Due to' के ह2 \थान पर इसी के अथ' म" 'Owing to' का ᵖयोग भी होता है, इसका ᵖयोग वा§य के शुVआत अथवा बीच म" कह2ं भी हो सकता है। Ex.:- (a) He was chided due to coming late. – (✓) (b) Owing to coming late he was chided in the class. – (✓)	Ex.:- I am going to Delhi in order to getting a Job. – (✖) ⇨ I am going to Delhi in order to get a Job. – (✓)

❖ And – It comes to joint two Parties having the same Importance.
  Ex.:- Ram and Ravan were great.
❖ As well as – It comes to joint two Parties having different Importance.
  Ex.:- Ram as well as Ravan was great.
  Note – ध्यान रहे hक इसके तहत जुड़ने वाले ᵖथम-प¾ का महᵗव uयादा और \वत2ीय का कम होता है।
❖ Or – It comes to select either of the given two Options.
  Ex.:- Do or die.
❖ Unless / Until – (जब तक hक नह2ं)

Unless	Until
❖ Its condition depends on another Action.	❖ Its condition depends on the Period of an Action.
❖ It comes in Negative sense.	❖ It also comes in Negative sense.

Conjunction

Note – ध्यान रहे कि Unless / Until के तुरंत बाद वाले भाग में गलती से भी No, Not तथा

Never का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

Ex.:- (a) You will not pass unless you <u>don't</u> study. – (✗)
    ⇨ You will not pass unless you study. – (✓)
    (b) You will not go until he <u>does not</u> come. – (✗)
    ⇨ You will not go until he comes. – (✓)

❖ As long as / Till – (तब, जब - तक)

As long as	Till
❖ Its condition depends on the Period of an another Action.	❖ Its Action depends on a certain time.
* You can stay here till I am here. - ✗ * You can stay here as long as I am here. - ✓	* You can stay here as long as Monday. - ✗ * You can stay here till Monday. - ✓

* Order of Conjunction ➤

❖ Either gets relative 'or' not 'nor'.
   Ex.:- Either Ram <u>nor</u> Shyam will go in the Party. - (✗)
     Either Ram <u>or</u> Shyam will go in the Party. - (✓)
❖ Neither gets relative 'nor' not 'or'.
   Ex.:- You can neither sing <u>or</u> dance. - (✗)
     You can neither sing <u>nor</u> dance. - (✓)
❖ Not either gets relative 'or' not 'nor'.
   Ex.:- I shall not either sing <u>nor</u> dance. - (✗)
     I shall not either sing <u>or</u> dance. - (✓)
❖ No / Not / Neither get relative 'or' not 'nor'.
   Ex.:- I have no car <u>nor</u> jeep. - (✗)
     I have no car <u>or</u> jeep. - (✓)
❖ Whether gets relative 'or' not 'nor / and'.
   Ex.:- I don't know whether he will go <u>and</u> stay today. - (✗)
     I don't know whether he will go <u>or</u> stay today. - (✓)
❖ Seldom or never is used, not Seldom or ever.
   Ex.:- I have seldom or <u>ever</u> the visited the Taj. - (✗)
     I have seldom or <u>never</u> the visited the Taj. - (✓)
❖ Seldom if ever is used, not Seldom if never.
   Ex.:- Have you seldom if <u>never</u> visited the Taj. - (✗)
     Have you seldom if <u>ever</u> visited the Taj. - (✓)
❖ Without or ever is used, not Without or never.
   Ex.:- Have you without or <u>never</u> visited the Taj? - (✗)
     Have you without or <u>ever</u> visited the Taj? - (✓)
❖ Both gets relative and not as well as / or.
   Ex.:- He speaks both Hindi <u>as well as</u> English. - (✗)
     He speaks both Hindi <u>and</u> English. - (✓)
❖ Between gets relative and, not as well as / or.
   Ex.:- I was sitting between Mohan <u>as well as</u> Sohan. - (✗)
     I was sitting between Mohan <u>and</u> Sohan. - (✓)

❖ Reason gets relative why, not that.

   Ex.:- This is the reason <u>that</u> he does not attend the class.   -   (✖)

        This is the reason <u>why</u> he does not attend the class.   -   (✓)

❖ Doubt / Doubtful matter gets relative whether, not if.

   Ex.:- I have doubt <u>if</u> he will join the Party.   -   (✖)

        I have doubt <u>whether</u> he will join the Party.   -   (✓)

❖ As gets relative as, not so.

   Ex.:- Ram is as smart <u>so</u> Shyam.   -   (✖)

        Ram is as smart <u>as</u> Shyam.   -   (✓)

❖ So gets relative as, not so.

   Ex.:- Ram is not so smart <u>so</u> Shyam.   -   (✖)

        Ram is not so smart <u>as</u> Shyam.   -   (✓)

❖ No one / No body / Nothing gets relative but, not yet.

   Ex.:- I have nothing <u>yet</u> a pen.   -   (✖)

        I have nothing <u>but</u> a pen.   -   (✓)

❖ Through / Although / As though / Even though …etc. gets relative yet, not but.

   Ex.:- Through he is laborious, <u>but</u> he can't qualify the exam.   -   (✖)

        Through he is laborious, <u>yet</u> he can't qualify the exam.   -   (✓)

❖ No, only gets relative but also, not and also / yet also.

   Ex.:- Ram is not only smart <u>yet</u>also Intelligent.   -   (✖)

        Ram is not only smart <u>but</u> also Intelligent.   -   (✓)

❖ No sooner gets relative than, not when / before.

   Ex.:- Ram is no sooner did he play cricket <u>when</u> Raju came.   -   (✖)

        Ram is no sooner did he play cricket <u>than</u> Raju came.   -   (✓)

❖ Rather gets relative than, not then.

   Ex.:- I have nothing rather <u>then</u> a pen.   -   (✖)

        I have nothing rather <u>than</u> a pen.   -   (✓)

❖ Hardly / Scarcely and Barely get relative when / before, not than or then.

     Note – ध्यान रहे hक इनके तुरंत बाद Past Tense का Interrogative Structure होना चाहिए।

   Ex.:- Hardly had I gone there <u>than</u> they left the Room.   -   (✖)

        Hardly had I gone there when they left the Room.   -   (✓)

* Some Special form of Conjunction ➢

❖ ध्यान रहे hक यिद If / when / as soon as / as long as …etc. के तहत Condition का भाव दशाॱयॱ जॱए, तॊ इनमॆ Then अथवॱ Than नहॖं आतॱ।

   Ex.:- When he comes then you will go.   -   (✖)

        When he comes you will go.   -   (✓)

❖ ध्यान रहे hक यिद If, As if, It is high time, Though, All though, As though, Even though, I wish …etc. के तहत Imagination का भाव ॖयॏइत हो, तो इनके तुरंत बाद आने वाला Subject, were / v2 होना चाहिए।

   Ex.:- I wish! I were a bird.

- ध्यान रहे कि यदि Lest के तहत Suggestion + Precaution का बोध हो, तो Lest के बाद Should का प्रयोग होता है, जबकि इसी अर्थ में Else के साथ shall / will / would आता है।

  Ex.:- Run fast, lest you should miss the train.

- ध्यान रहे कि Invite, Decide, Call, Install, Regard …etc. Verbs के साथ समानता का भाव दर्शाने हेतुः As का प्रयोग होता है।

  Ex.:- He was invited as chief guest in the Party.

- ध्यान रहे कि Lest, Else, Unless, Until, Till …etc. के तुरंत बाद वाले भाग में No, Not, Never का प्रयोग नहीं होता।