

पॉलीनोट्सहब

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अंग्रेज़ी व्याकरण

Conjunction

(समुच्चयबोधक अव्यय)

सरकारी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी के लिए

UPSC | SSC | Railway | Bank | UPPSC | BPSC | MPPSC | Police | TET | Patwari

विषय-सूची:

१. पूर्ण व्याख्या एवं नियम (Conjunction के सभी प्रयोग)
२. ३० प्रश्न एवं उत्तर (सरल → मध्यम → कठिन)

Conjunction क्या है?

Conjunction (समुच्चयबोधक अव्यय) ऐसा शब्द है, जो दो शब्दों, वाक्यांशों या वाक्यों को जोड़ता है। Conjunction मुख्यतः तीन प्रकार के होते हैं — Coordinating Conjunction (समान स्तर के दो भागों को जोड़ता है), Subordinating Conjunction (प्रधान वाक्य के साथ अधीन वाक्य जोड़ता है) और Correlative Conjunction (जोड़े में प्रयोग होता है)। प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में सही Conjunction चुनने के प्रश्न नियमित रूप से आते हैं।

Coordinating Conjunction (समुच्चयबोधक अव्यय)

समान स्तर के दो शब्दों, वाक्यांशों या वाक्यों को जोड़ता है। मुख्य उदाहरण: and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet।

- *He is poor but honest.* (विरोधाभास)
- *Work hard, or you will fail.* (विकल्प)
- *She was tired, so she went to bed.* (कारण-परिणाम)
- *I called him, for I needed his help.* (कारण)

Subordinating Conjunction (अधीनतासूचक समुच्चयबोधक अव्यय)

प्रधान वाक्य के साथ अधीन (Subordinate) वाक्य जोड़ता है। मुख्य उदाहरण: because, although, though, since, if, unless, when, while, that, as।

- *He failed because he did not work hard.* (कारण)
- *Although he is rich, he is unhappy.* (विरोधाभास)
- *If you work hard, you will succeed.* (शर्त)
- *Unless you try, you cannot succeed.* (नकारात्मक शर्त)

Correlative Conjunction (जोड़े में प्रयुक्त समुच्चयबोधक अव्यय)

इस प्रकार का Conjunction हमेशा जोड़े में प्रयोग होता है। मुख्य उदाहरण: either...or, neither...nor, both...and, not only...but also, whether...or।

- *Either you or I am wrong.*
- *Neither he nor his friends were present.*
- *She is both intelligent and hardworking.*
- *He is not only rich but also generous.*

ध्यान दें: Not only...but also में Verb 'also' के बाद वाले Subject के अनुसार होता है (Nearest Subject Rule)।

Because बनाम As, Since

Because सीधे कारण बताता है और अधिक जोरदार है; As और Since पहले से ज्ञात या स्पष्ट कारण बताने के लिए प्रयोग होते हैं, अक्सर वाक्य की शुरुआत में आते हैं।

- *He did not come because he was ill.* (सीधा कारण)
- *As it was raining, we stayed home.* (ज्ञात कारण, शुरुआत में)
- *Since you are here, let's start the meeting.*

Though/Although बनाम But

Though/Although और But एक ही वाक्य में एक साथ प्रयोग नहीं किए जा सकते, क्योंकि दोनों विरोधाभास बताते हैं — यह पुनरावृत्ति दोष है।

- सही: *Though he is poor, he is honest.*
- सही: *He is poor, but he is honest.*
- गलत: *Though he is poor, but he is honest.* (दोनों एक साथ गलत)

So...that एवं Such...that

So + Adjective/Adverb + that तथा Such + (a/an) + Adjective + Noun + that — दोनों परिणाम बताने के लिए प्रयोग होते हैं।

- *He is so weak that he cannot walk.*
- *It was such a hot day that we could not go out.*
- *She ran so fast that she won the race.*

Lest एवं No sooner...than

Lest का अर्थ है 'कहीं ऐसा न हो कि' — इसके बाद should प्रयोग होता है। No sooner...than दो घटनाओं का तत्काल क्रम बताता है, और वाक्य की शुरुआत में आने पर Subject-Verb उलट जाता है (Inversion)।

- *He ran fast lest he should miss the train.*
- *No sooner had he reached the station than the train left.*
- *No sooner did she see me than she smiled.*

संक्षिप्त याद रखने की सूची

- Coordinating Conjunction समान स्तर के भाग जोड़ता है; Subordinating Conjunction प्रधान और अधीन वाक्य जोड़ता है।
- Correlative Conjunction हमेशा जोड़े में आता है — either-or, neither-nor, both-and, not only-but also।
- Though/Although और But एक ही वाक्य में एक साथ प्रयोग नहीं किए जा सकते — यह Redundancy Error है।
- No sooner...than वाक्य की शुरुआत में आने पर Auxiliary Verb Subject से पहले आ जाता है (Inversion)।

अभ्यास प्रश्नोत्तर (३० प्रश्न)

नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न सरल से कठिन क्रम में हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का सही उत्तर हरे रंग में चिह्नित है।

प्रश्न 1. He is poor _____ honest. [सरल]

(क) and

(ख) but

(ग) or

(घ) so

सही उत्तर: (ख) but

प्रश्न 2. Work hard, _____ you will fail. [सरल]

(क) and

(ख) but

(ग) or

(घ) so

सही उत्तर: (ग) or

प्रश्न 3. She was tired, _____ she went to bed. [सरल]

(क) and

(ख) but

(ग) so

(घ) or

सही उत्तर: (ग) so

प्रश्न 4. He failed _____ he did not work hard. [सरल]

(क) because

(ख) although

(ग) unless

(घ) or

सही उत्तर: (क) because

प्रश्न 5. _____ he is rich, he is unhappy. [सरल]

(क) Because

(ख) Although

(ग) Since

(घ) If

सही उत्तर: (ख) Although

प्रश्न 6. If you work hard, you _____ succeed. [सरल]

(क) will

(ख) would

(ग) shall

(घ) should

सही उत्तर: (क) will

प्रश्न 7. _____ you try, you cannot succeed. [सरल]

(क) If

(ख) Unless

(ग) Since

(घ) Because

सही उत्तर: (ख) Unless

प्रश्न 8. Either you or I _____ wrong. [सरल]

(क) is

(ख) am

(ग) are

(घ) were

सही उत्तर: (ख) am

प्रश्न 9. She is _____ intelligent and hardworking. [सरल]

(क) either

(ख) neither

(ग) both

(घ) not only

सही उत्तर: (ग) both

प्रश्न 10. He is not only rich _____ also generous. [सरल]

(क) and

(ख) but

(ग) or

(घ) nor

सही उत्तर: (ख) but

प्रश्न 11. Neither he _____ his friends were present. [मध्यम]

(क) or

(ख) nor

(ग) and

(घ) but

सही उत्तर: (ख) nor

प्रश्न 12. सही रूप से जुड़ा वाक्य चुनें: [मध्यम]

(क) Though he is poor, but he is honest.

(ख) Though he is poor, he is honest.

(ग) Though he is poor and honest.

(घ) Though he is poor so he is honest.

सही उत्तर: (ख) Though he is poor, he is honest.

प्रश्न 13. He is so weak _____ he cannot walk. [मध्यम]

(क) that

(ख) as

(ग) so

(घ) such

सही उत्तर: (क) that

प्रश्न 14. It was _____ a hot day that we could not go out. [मध्यम]

(क) so

(ख) such

(ग) very

(घ) too

सही उत्तर: (ख) such

प्रश्न 15. She ran so fast _____ she won the race. [मध्यम]

(क) that

(ख) as

(ग) so

(घ) such

सही उत्तर: (क) that

प्रश्न 16. He ran fast lest he _____ miss the train. [मध्यम]

(क) should

(ख) would

(ग) will

(घ) shall

सही उत्तर: (क) should

प्रश्न 17. No sooner had he reached the station _____ the train left. [मध्यम]

(क) that

(ख) than

(ग) then

(घ) when

सही उत्तर: (ख) than

प्रश्न 18. As it was raining, we _____ home. [मध्यम]

(क) stay

(ख) stayed

(ग) staying

(घ) have stayed

सही उत्तर: **(ख) stayed**

प्रश्न 19. I called him, _____ I needed his help. [मध्यम]

(क) for

(ख) so

(ग) and

(घ) or

सही उत्तर: **(क) for**

प्रश्न 20. Since you are here, let's _____ the meeting. [मध्यम]

(क) start

(ख) starting

(ग) started

(घ) starts

सही उत्तर: **(क) start**

प्रश्न 21. व्याकरणिक रूप से सही वाक्य चुनें: [कठिन]

(क) Not only he is rich but also generous.

(ख) Not only is he rich but also generous.

(ग) Not only he rich but also generous.

(घ) Not only was he rich but generous also.

सही उत्तर: **(ख) Not only is he rich but also generous.**

प्रश्न 22. No sooner did she see me _____ she smiled. [कठिन]

(क) that

(ख) than

(ग) then

(घ) so

सही उत्तर: **(ख) than**

प्रश्न 23. सही Correlative Conjunction वाला वाक्य चुनें: [कठिन]

(क) Whether he comes and not, I will go.

(ख) Whether he comes or not, I will go.

(ग) Whether he comes nor not, I will go.

(घ) Whether he come or not, I will go.

सही उत्तर: **(ख) Whether he comes or not, I will go.**

प्रश्न 24. त्रुटि पहचानें, यदि कोई हो: 'Although he tried hard, but he failed.' [कठिन]

(क) Although

(ख) tried hard

(ग) but

(घ) failed

सही उत्तर: (ग) but

प्रश्न 25. सही वाक्य चुनें: [कठिन]

(क) He is not only intelligent but also is hardworking.

(ख) He is not only intelligent but also hardworking.

(ग) He not only is intelligent but also hardworking.

(घ) Not only he is intelligent but hardworking also.

सही उत्तर: (ख) He is not only intelligent but also hardworking.

प्रश्न 26. 'so...that' से सही रूप से बना वाक्य चुनें: [कठिन]

(क) He was so tired that he could not walk.

(ख) He was too tired that he could not walk.

(ग) He was so tired as he could not walk.

(घ) He was such tired that he could not walk.

सही उत्तर: (क) He was so tired that he could not walk.

प्रश्न 27. कौन-सा वाक्य 'Since' का प्रयोग कारण बताने वाले Conjunction के रूप में सही करता है? [कठिन]

(क) Since morning, he has been working.

(ख) Since he was ill, he could not come.

(ग) I have known him since 2010.

(घ) Since then, nothing has changed.

सही उत्तर: (ख) Since he was ill, he could not come.

प्रश्न 28. सही वाक्य चुनें: 'Scarcely had he left _____ it began to rain.' [कठिन]

(क) than

(ख) when

(ग) then

(घ) that

सही उत्तर: (ख) when

प्रश्न 29. सही रूप से बना Correlative structure चुनें: [कठिन]

(क) Both he and his brother is intelligent.

(ख) Both he and his brother are intelligent.

(ग) Both he or his brother are intelligent.

(घ) Both he and his brother has intelligence.

सही उत्तर: (ख) Both he and his brother are intelligent.

प्रश्न 30. सही वाक्य चुनें: [कठिन]

(क) Hardly he had reached when it started raining.

(ख) Hardly had he reached when it started raining.

(ग) Hardly he reached when it started raining.

(घ) Hardly did he reach than it started raining.

सही उत्तर: (ख) Hardly had he reached when it started raining.

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