

पॉलीनोट्सहब

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अंग्रेज़ी व्याकरण

Subject-Verb Agreement

(कर्ता-क्रिया सामंजस्य)

सरकारी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी के लिए

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

विषय-सूची:

१. पूर्ण व्याख्या एवं नियम (Subject-Verb Agreement के सभी नियम)
२. ३० प्रश्न एवं उत्तर (सरल → मध्यम → कठिन)

Subject-Verb Agreement क्या है?

Subject-Verb Agreement से तात्पर्य वाक्य के Subject (कर्ता) और Verb (क्रिया) के बीच संख्या (Number) और पुरुष (Person) के अनुसार सामंजस्य बनाए रखने से है। यदि Subject Singular है, तो Verb भी Singular होगा, और यदि Subject Plural है, तो Verb भी Plural होगा। प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में इस विषय से Error Detection और Fill in the Blanks प्रकार के प्रश्न नियमित रूप से आते हैं।

नियम १: मूल नियम

Present Simple में Subject Singular हो तो Verb के साथ s/es जुड़ता है; Subject Plural हो तो Verb मूल रूप में रहता है।

- *He goes to school. (Singular Subject)*
- *They go to school. (Plural Subject)*
- *She writes a letter. / They write letters.*

नियम २: दो Subject 'and' से जुड़े हों तो

सामान्यतः 'and' से जुड़े दो Subject Plural Verb लेते हैं। लेकिन यदि दोनों Subject मिलकर एक ही विचार व्यक्त करें, तो Singular Verb होता है।

- *Ram and Shyam are friends. (दो अलग व्यक्ति — Plural Verb)*
- *Bread and butter is my breakfast. (एक ही वस्तु — Singular Verb)*
- *The Secretary and Treasurer was present. (एक ही व्यक्ति दो पदों पर — Singular Verb)*

ध्यान दें: यदि Subject से पहले each/every लगे, तो Verb हमेशा Singular होता है — जैसे 'Every boy and girl was present.'

नियम ३: 'Or', 'Nor', 'Either...or', 'Neither...nor'

इन Conjunction से जुड़े Subject में Verb सबसे नज़दीकी (nearest) Subject पर निर्भर करता है।

- *He or his friends are coming. (नज़दीकी Subject 'friends' Plural)*
- *Either the teacher or the students are wrong. (नज़दीकी 'students' Plural)*
- *Neither he nor I am responsible. (नज़दीकी 'I' के अनुसार 'am')*

ध्यान दें: इसे Nearest Subject Rule कहते हैं, जो परीक्षा में अक्सर पूछा जाता है।

नियम ४: Collective Noun

Collective Noun (army, team, family, jury, committee आदि) जब एक इकाई के रूप में कार्य करता है, तब Singular Verb होता है; जब सदस्यों को अलग-अलग दर्शाता है, तब Plural Verb होता है।

- *The team is playing well. (एक इकाई के रूप में)*
- *The team are quarrelling among themselves. (सदस्यों को अलग-अलग दर्शाते हुए)*
- *The jury has given its verdict.*

नियम ५: Indefinite Pronoun (Each, Every, Either, Neither, Anyone, Everyone आदि)

Each, Every, Either, Neither, Someone, Anyone, Everybody, Nobody आदि Indefinite Pronoun हमेशा Singular Verb लेते हैं।

- *Each of the students has done the work.*
- *Everyone is happy with the result.*
- *Neither of the two answers is correct.*

नियम ६: मात्रा, दूरी, समय, धन बताते समय

जब Subject किसी निश्चित मात्रा, दूरी, समय या धन को एक इकाई के रूप में दर्शाता है, तब Singular Verb प्रयोग होता है, भले ही Subject देखने में Plural लगे।

- *Ten miles is a long distance.*
- *Five thousand rupees is a good amount.*
- *Two years is a long time to wait.*

नियम ७: 'A number of' बनाम 'The number of'

'A number of' (कई) के साथ Plural Verb प्रयोग होता है, लेकिन 'The number of' (संख्या) के साथ Singular Verb प्रयोग होता है।

- *A number of students were absent today.*
- *The number of students in the class is fifty.*

नियम ८: Subject के बीच Phrase या Clause हो तो

यदि Subject और Verb के बीच with, along with, as well as, together with, in addition to आदि Phrase हों, तो Verb मूल Subject के अनुसार होता है, साथ जुड़ा हिस्सा नज़रअंदाज़ किया जाता है।

- *The teacher, along with the students, was present.*
- *The manager, as well as his employees, is responsible.*
- *The captain, together with his team, has arrived.*

नियम ९: Subject के रूप में 'None', 'Some', 'All', 'Most'

None, Some, All, Most, Any के बाद Verb इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि आगे आने वाला Noun Countable है या Uncountable।

- *None of the boys is present. / None of the boys are present. (दोनों स्वीकार्य)*
- *Some of the milk is spoiled. (Uncountable — Singular)*
- *Most of the students are hardworking. (Countable Plural — Plural)*

नियम १०: विषय, रोग या नाम जो Subject के रूप में प्रयुक्त हों

किसी विषय के नाम (Mathematics, Physics, News आदि) या रोग के नाम (Measles, Diabetes) जो देखने में Plural लगते हैं, फिर भी Singular Verb लेते हैं।

- *Mathematics is an interesting subject.*
- *The news is shocking.*
- *Measles is a contagious disease.*

संक्षिप्त याद रखने की सूची

- Nearest Subject Rule: or/nor/either...or/neither...nor में नज़दीकी Subject के अनुसार Verb होता है।
- Indefinite Pronoun (each, every, either, neither, everyone) हमेशा Singular Verb लेते हैं।
- Collective Noun एकल हो तो Singular, विभाजित हो तो Plural Verb लेता है।
- मात्रा/दूरी/समय/धन एक इकाई के रूप में दर्शाने पर Singular Verb होता है, भले ही Subject संख्या में Plural हो।

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 _____ to office every day. [सरल]

(क) go

(ख) goes

(ग) going

(घ) gone

सही उत्तर: (ख) goes

प्रश्न 2. Ram and Shyam _____ friends. [सरल]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) was

(घ) am

सही उत्तर: (ख) are

प्रश्न 3. Each of the boys _____ a prize. [सरल]

(क) get

(ख) gets

(ग) getting

(घ) got

सही उत्तर: (ख) gets

प्रश्न 4. The team _____ playing well today. [सरल]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) were

(घ) am

सही उत्तर: (क) is

प्रश्न 5. Neither of the answers _____ correct. [सरल]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) were

(घ) am

सही उत्तर: (क) is

प्रश्न 6. Bread and butter _____ my usual breakfast. [सरल]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) were

(घ) have

सही उत्तर: (क) is

प्रश्न 7. Everyone _____ happy with the result. [सरल]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) were

(घ) have

सही उत्तर: (क) is

प्रश्न 8. Mathematics _____ an interesting subject. [सरल]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) were

(घ) have

सही उत्तर: (क) is

प्रश्न 9. Ten miles _____ a long distance. [सरल]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) were

(घ) have

सही उत्तर: (क) is

प्रश्न 10. The news _____ shocking. [सरल]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) were

(घ) have

सही उत्तर: (क) is

प्रश्न 11. He or his friends _____ coming to the party. [मध्यम]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) was

(घ) has

सही उत्तर: (ख) are

प्रश्न 12. Either the manager or the employees _____ responsible. [मध्यम]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) was

(घ) has

सही उत्तर: (ख) are

प्रश्न 13. Neither he nor I _____ responsible for this. [मध्यम]

(क) am

(ख) is

(ग) are

(घ) were

सही उत्तर: (क) am

प्रश्न 14. The jury _____ divided in their opinion. [मध्यम]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) was

(घ) has

सही उत्तर: (ख) are

प्रश्न 15. A number of students _____ absent today. [मध्यम]

(क) was

(ख) were

(ग) is

(घ) has

सही उत्तर: (ख) were

प्रश्न 16. The number of students in the class _____ fifty. [मध्यम]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) were

(घ) have

सही उत्तर: (क) is

प्रश्न 17. Some of the milk _____ spoiled. [मध्यम]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) were

(घ) have

सही उत्तर: (क) is

प्रश्न 18. Most of the students _____ hardworking. [मध्यम]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) was

(घ) has

सही उत्तर: (ख) are

प्रश्न 19. The Secretary and Treasurer _____ present at the meeting. (एक ही व्यक्ति) [मध्यम]

(क) was

(ख) were

(ग) have

(घ) are

सही उत्तर: (क) was

प्रश्न 20. The manager, along with his employees, _____ present. [मध्यम]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) were

(घ) have

सही उत्तर: (क) is

प्रश्न 21. Every boy and girl _____ present in the class today. [कठिन]

(क) was

(ख) were

(ग) have

(घ) are

सही उत्तर: (क) was

प्रश्न 22. None of the boys _____ present. (दोनों रूप सही) [कठिन]

(क) is / are

(ख) was / were

(ग) has / have

(घ) am / is

सही उत्तर: (क) is / are

प्रश्न 23. The captain, together with his team, _____ arrived. [कठिन]

(क) has

(ख) have

(ग) having

(घ) had have

सही उत्तर: (क) has

प्रश्न 24. Neither the manager nor his assistants _____ available now. [कठिन]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) was

(घ) has

सही उत्तर: (ख) are

प्रश्न 25. Politics _____ a dirty game, some people say. [कठिन]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) were

(घ) have

सही उत्तर: (क) is

प्रश्न 26. Five thousand rupees _____ a good amount for this work. [कठिन]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) were

(घ) have

सही उत्तर: (क) is

प्रश्न 27. The committee _____ divided over the new policy, each member arguing separately. [कठिन]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) was

(घ) has

सही उत्तर: (ख) are

प्रश्न 28. Not only the teacher but also the students _____ satisfied with the result. [कठिन]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) was

(घ) has

सही उत्तर: (ख) are

प्रश्न 29. Two-thirds of the work _____ already completed. [कठिन]

(क) is

(ख) are

(ग) were

(घ) have

सही उत्तर: (क) is

प्रश्न 30. Either you or he _____ to blame for this mistake. [कठिन]

(क) am

(ख) is

(ग) are

(घ) were

सही उत्तर: (ख) is

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