

CONJUNCTION

A word which joins two or more than two words or sentences.

Ex- Ramesh and Suresh will come.
 ↑ conjunction
 └──┘
 words

TYPES

Co-ordinating

- For
- But
- Yet
- And
- or
- nor
- So
- Only
- then
- Still
- While
- However
- Whereas
- Nevertheless

Subordinating

- as
- Because
- Since
- If
- After
- Before
- Though
- Till
- Until
- Unless
- whether
- lest
- as soon as
- which
- When
- Where
- How
- That
- in case

Co-relative

- No Sooner - Than
- Either - or
- Neither - nor
- Both - And
- Not only - But also
- Though - Yet
- Whether - or
- Hardly - when
- Scarcely - when

"SOMETIMES IT TAKES A GOOD FALL TO REALLY KNOW WHERE YOU STAND"

1- Co-ordinating conjunctions

इसका use हमें equal rank वाले words, Phrases, clauses तथा Sentence को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex- Binny and Sunny are students

Ex- My father is poor but honest.

ये चार तरह के होते हैं। -

a) Cumulative conjunction - एक Statement को दूसरे Statement से जोड़ते हैं।

i.e- and, also, both-and, as well as, no less than, too, now, not only- But also.

Ex-> Ram as well as Ajit was present there.

b) Alternative - इसका use वही होता है जब दो Alternatives (विकल्पों) में से एक को चुनना हो।

i.e- or, either-or, neither-nor, else/otherwise.

Ex-> Either sit quietly or go away.

c) Adversative - वे वाक्य (Sentence) जो एक दूसरे के विपरीत हो (opposite हो) उन्हें जोड़ने के लिए इसका use होता है।

i.e- But, Yet, Still, only, however, while, nevertheless, etc.

Ex-> He is slow but he is steady.

"DON'T QUIT. SUFFER NOW AND LIVE THE REST OF YOUR LIFE AS A CHAMPION"

d) Relative Conjunctions - जब एक वाक्य दूसरे वाक्य का परिणाम हो, तो उन्हें जोड़ने के लिए इनका use होता है।

i.e- For, So, therefore.

Ex- I was ill so I could not come.

2. Subordinate Conjunction - जब एक वाक्य (Sentence) दूसरे पर निर्भर होता है तब इन शब्दों के द्वारा उन दोनों वाक्यों को जोड़ा जाता है।

i.e- If, Since, After etc

Ex- If you work hard, you will succeed.

FOLLOWING ARE TYPES OF SUBORDINATE -

1- TIME → When, till, whenever, untill, before, since, while
as soon as, as long as, just as.

Ex- When I saw him, I stopped my car.

2- PLACE → Where, wherever

Ex- You can go wherever you want

3. CAUSE → (कारण) - Since, because, as

Ex- She came because I called him up.

“WHEN LIFE PUTS YOU IN TOUGH SITUATIONS,
DON'T SAY ‘WHY ME’, JUST SAY ‘TRY ME’”

4. PURPOSE → That, so that, in order that, lest.

Ex - We eat so that we may live.

5. RESULT → So - that, such - that.

Ex - He is so weak that he cannot even stand.

6. CONDITION (शर्त) → If, supposing, unless, provided.

Ex - He cannot succeed unless he works hard.

7. MANNER (ढंग) → As, as if, as though, as far as.

Ex - He scolded me as if he were my father.

8. COMPARISON (तुलना) → As, as - as, so - as, than.

Ex - A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.

Ex - He is as good as she at English.

3. Correlative conjunction → वे conjunctions जो pair form use ए/ए/

i.e. → Either - or, Neither - nor, Both - and, not only - but also, though - yet, whether - or.

Ex - You can Neither read nor write.

“THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHO YOU ARE AND WHO YOU WANT TO BE IS WHAT YOU DO”

SOME RULES OF CONJUNCTION

RULE-1 → यदि दो Sub को as well as / with / along with / but / and not / In addition to / besides / except / ~~Rather than~~ Rather than / accompanied by से जोड़ा जाए तो Verb का use पहले ~~Sub~~ Sub के अनुसार होता है।

Ex- Ram as well as his friends is coming tomorrow.

RULE-2 → जब दो Sub को 'Neither-nor' और 'Either-or' और 'nor' या 'or' से जोड़ा जाय तो Verb अपने से नजदीक वाले Sub. के According लगता है।

Ex- Neither Ram nor his friends have come.

Ex- Has Ram or his friends come?

RULE-3 → Untill तथा Unless के साथ Not का use नहीं होता है।
तथा will/would/shall का भी नहीं होता है।

Ex - Until the train will not get the signal, It will not run (X)
Until the train gets the signal, It will not run (✓)

Ex - Unless you will not take action, corruption will not stop (x)
 Unless you take action, corruption will not stop (✓)
 UNTILL - Denotes Time

NOTE → UNTILL - Denotes Time
UNLESS - Denotes Condition

UNLESS
"THE GREATEST PRISON PEOPLE LIVE IN IS THE
FEAR OF WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK"

RULE-4 → As-as का use तुलना करने के लिए होता है /
तथा Positive एवं Negative दोनों Sent. में use होता है।

Ex- Rahul is as intelligent as you. (+ve)

Ex- Rahul is not as intelligent as you. (-ve)

So-as का use भी तुलना करने के लिए होता है मगर यह
सिर्फ Negative ~~Sent.~~ Sent. में use होता है।

Ex- He is not so intelligent as you (-ve).

RULE-5 → The connecting word "that" is used with
the same / the only / all.

Ex- This is the same book which I wanted (X)

This is the same book that I wanted (✓)

RULE-6 → Because के बाद So / therefore / as का use नहीं
होता है।

Ex- Because he came late so he failed to see her (X)

Because he came late, he failed to see her (✓)

RULE-7 → Till / untill / unless / lest के साथ connective करने
के लिए 'Not' का use नहीं करना चाहिये।

Ex- Untill he does not solve this problem, I will stay with him

Untill he solves this problem, I will stay with him. (✓)

66 PUSH YOURSELF BECAUSE, NO ONE ELSE
IS GOING TO DO IT FOR YOU"

SOME CORRECT PAIR OF CONJUNCTION

Though - Yet
Although - Yet
No Sooner - than
Hardly / Scarcely - when
As - as
So - as
Lest - should
Too - to
So - that
Between - and
From - to
Else - but
other / Rather - than
Such - that
whether - or
The same - that
Both - and
Not only - but also
Neither - nor
either - or

“ IF YOU DON'T BUILD YOUR DREAMS,
SOMEONE ELSE WILL HIRE YOU TO BUILD THEIRS ”