

Each / Neither / Either || Both / Neg X

Both of the guests have not come on time.

Neither
Sub(P)
Distributive

p_x

$p.o$

has

mv
 $\sqrt{3}$

p_x

$p.o$

Both of the guests have not come on time.

Explanation:- यहाँ Both की जगह Neither का use होगा क्योंकि Both का use कभी भी negative sentence में नहीं किया जाता है इसीलिए यहाँ Both की जगह Neither का use होगा उसके according verb 'have' की जगह has आयेगी और not को हटाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि Neither sentence में already negative sense convey करता है एक clause sentence में double negation नहीं हो सकता....

So the correct sentence will be-

Neither of the guests has come on time.

✓ * he can't speak either
 ✓✓ * he can speak neither
 Conj Adv Obj

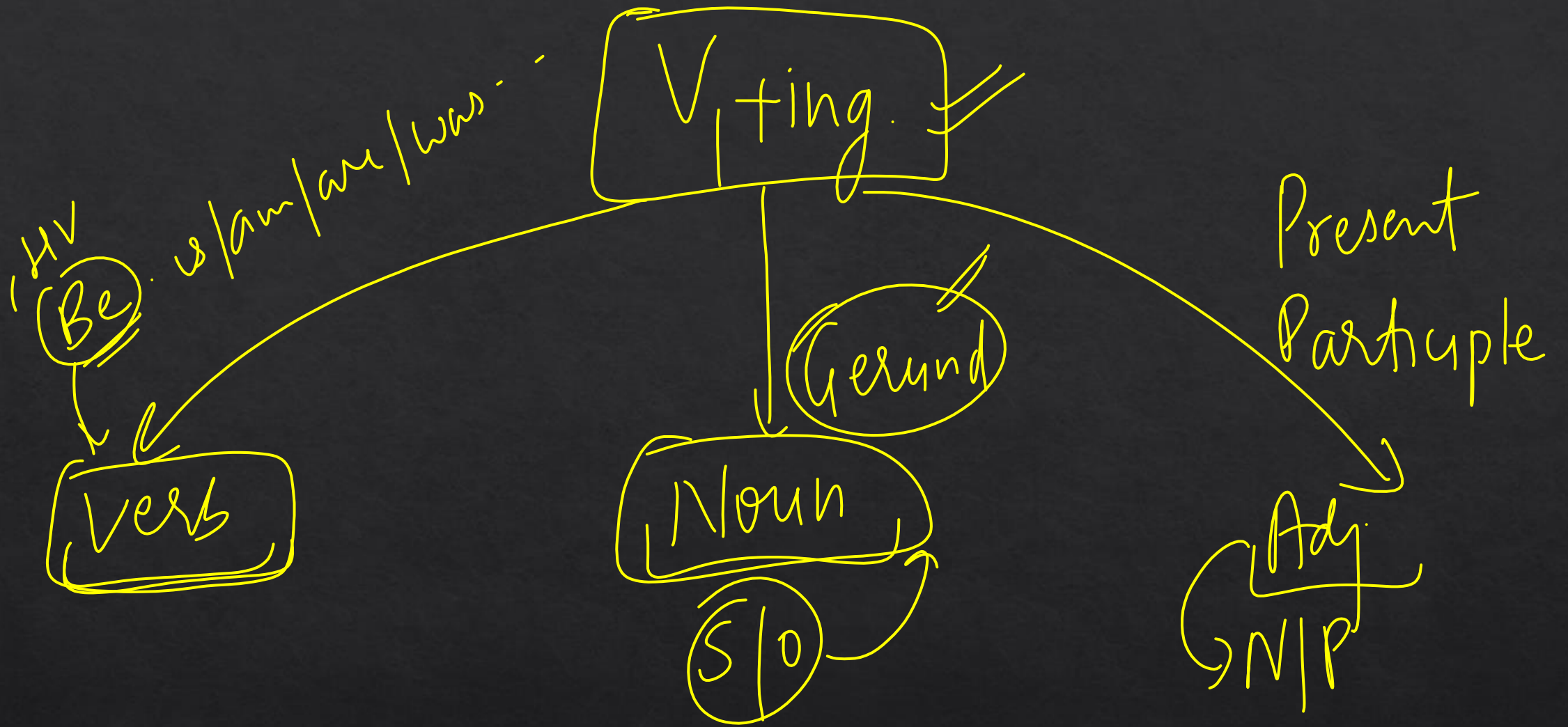
English and Hindi are easy languages but he can't speak both.

Sub Conj Sub LV S.C (N)(C) Sub MV MV Obj

English and Hindi are easy languages but he can't speak both.

Explanation:- Both का use negative sentence में नहीं किया जाता
यहाँ both की जगह Neither का use होगा.....

So the correct sentence will be- English and Hindi are easy languages but he can speak neither.



V1+ing:- It functions as.....

- Noun:- It can be a subject, object or prepositional object in a sentence. In this case it is called gerund.
- Adjective:- It can be an adjective in a sentence. In this case it is called present participle.
- Verb:- It can be a verb in a sentence.

Rahul is watching a movie.

Sub ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub juv mv Obj

Rahul is watching a movie.

Explanation:- इस sentence में '**watching**' main verb का function कर रहा है...

Smoking causes cancer.

Sub-M

✓

Oh

Grund

Smoking causes cancer.

Explanation:- इस sentence में '**Smoking**' subject का काम कर रहा है इसीलिए यह यहाँ noun का काम कर रहा है इसीलिए यह यहाँ gerund का function कर रहा है...

Adj + V

Salman shot the running deer.

Sub

Verb

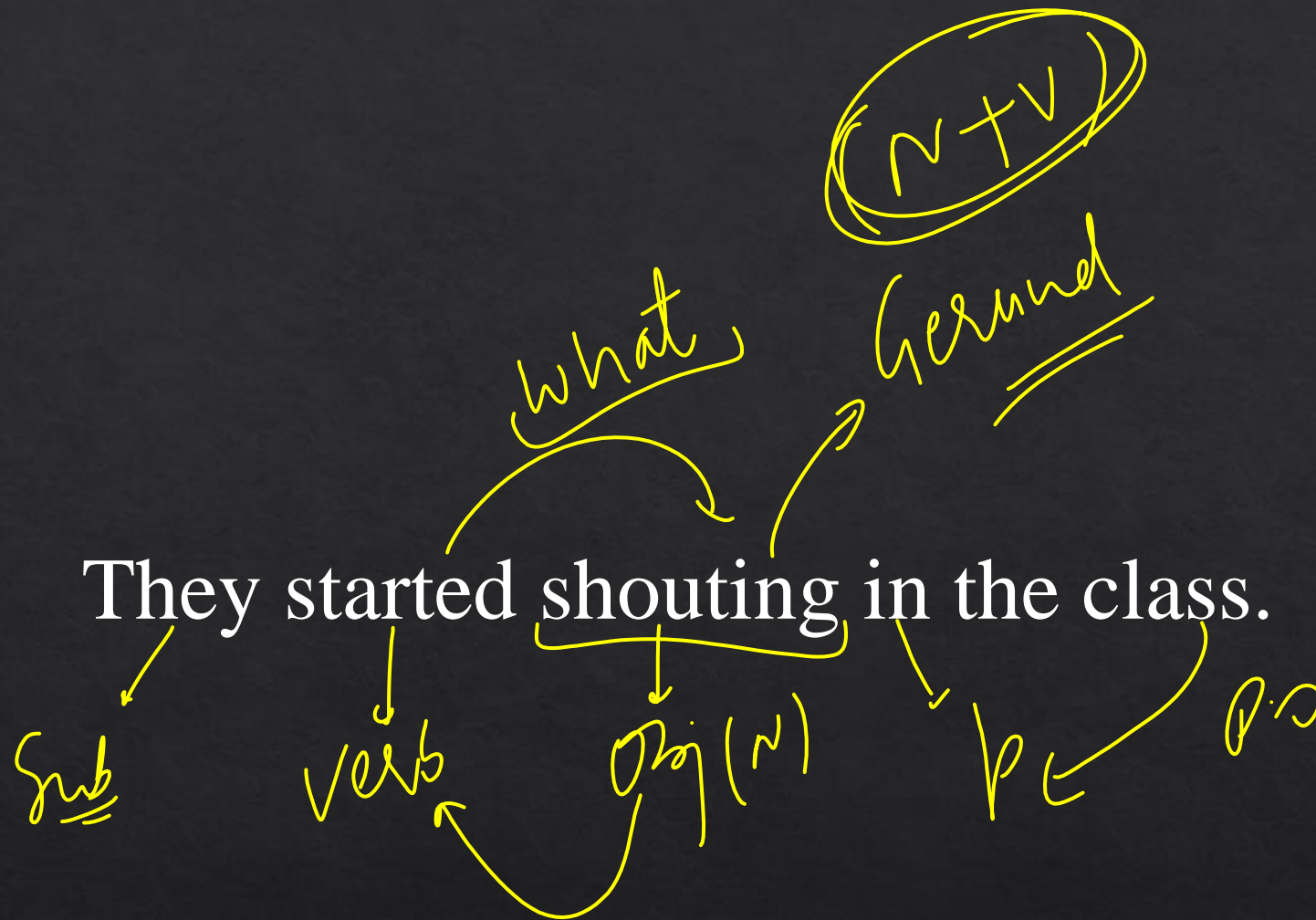
Adj =

Obj

Present Participle //

Salman shot the running deer.

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'running' deer की विशेषता बता रहा है इसीलिए यहाँ यह present participle है...



They started shouting in the class.

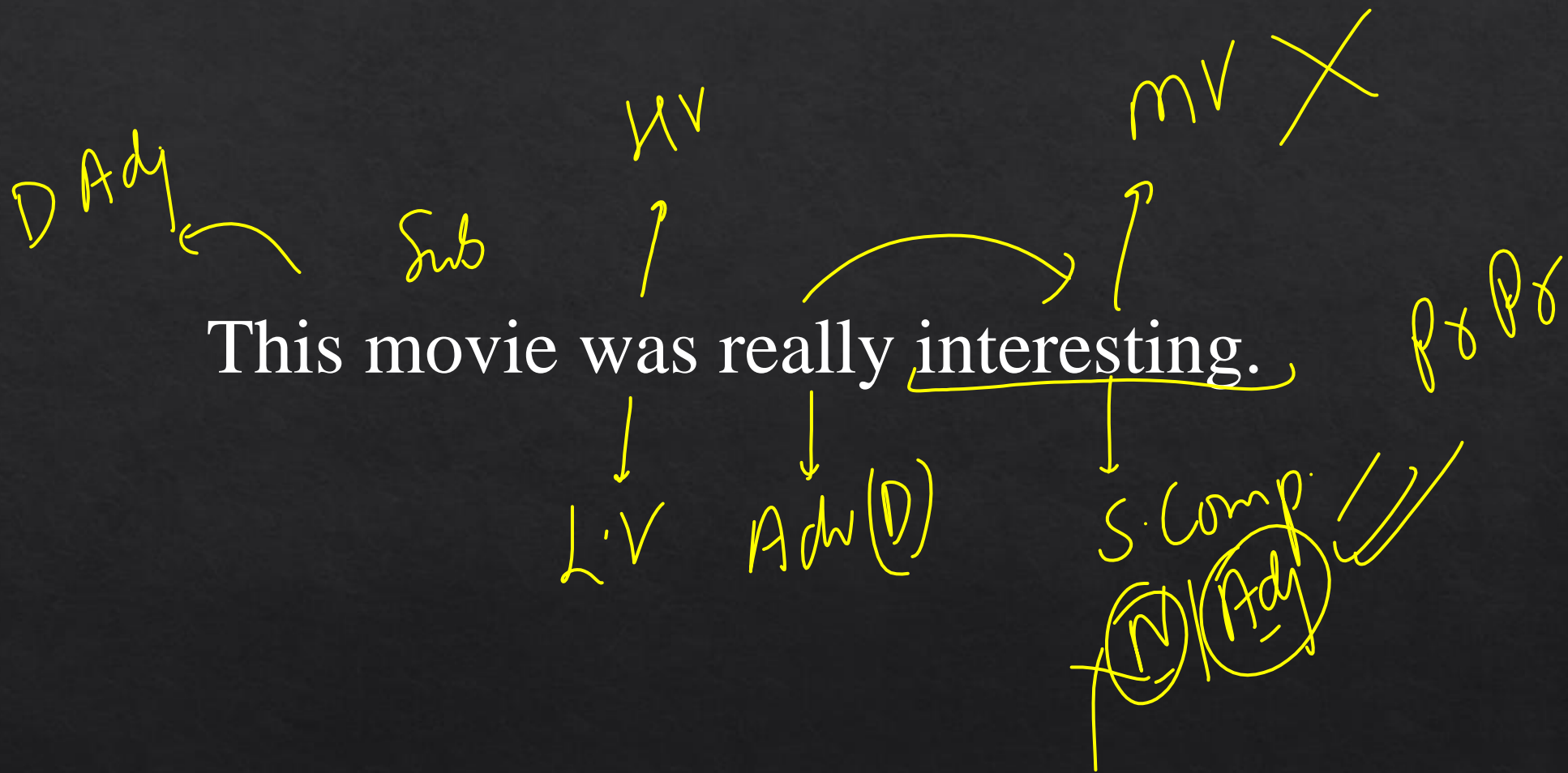
Explanation:- इस sentence में '**shouting**' object का काम कर रहा है इसीलिए यह यहाँ noun का काम कर रहा है इसीलिए यह यहाँ gerund का function कर रहा है...

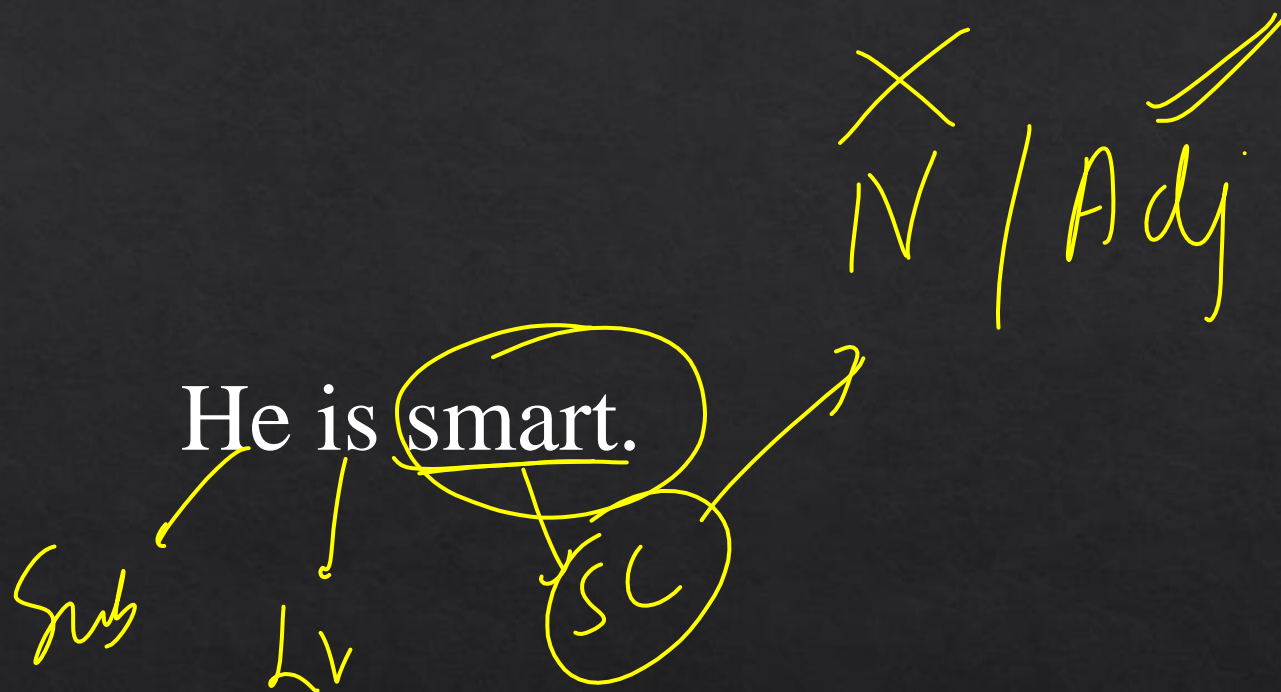
The mother consoled the crying child.

The image shows a handwritten grammatical analysis of the sentence "The mother consoled the crying child." in yellow ink. The words are grouped by brackets and labeled with abbreviations: "The" is labeled "S" (Subject); "mother" is labeled "V" (Verb); "consoled" is labeled "Adj" (Adjective); "the" is labeled "Pr" (Pronoun); "crying" is labeled "Pr" (Pronoun); and "child." is labeled "Obj" (Object). A curved arrow points from "crying" to "child.", indicating a modifier relationship.

The mother consoled the crying child.

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'crying' child की विशेषता बता रहा है इसीलिए यहाँ यह present participle है...





This movie was really interesting.

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'interesting' Movie की विशेषता बता रहा है इसीलिए यहाँ यह present participle है...

poss Care
of Name

Sub(N)

NV
↑

mv X
↑

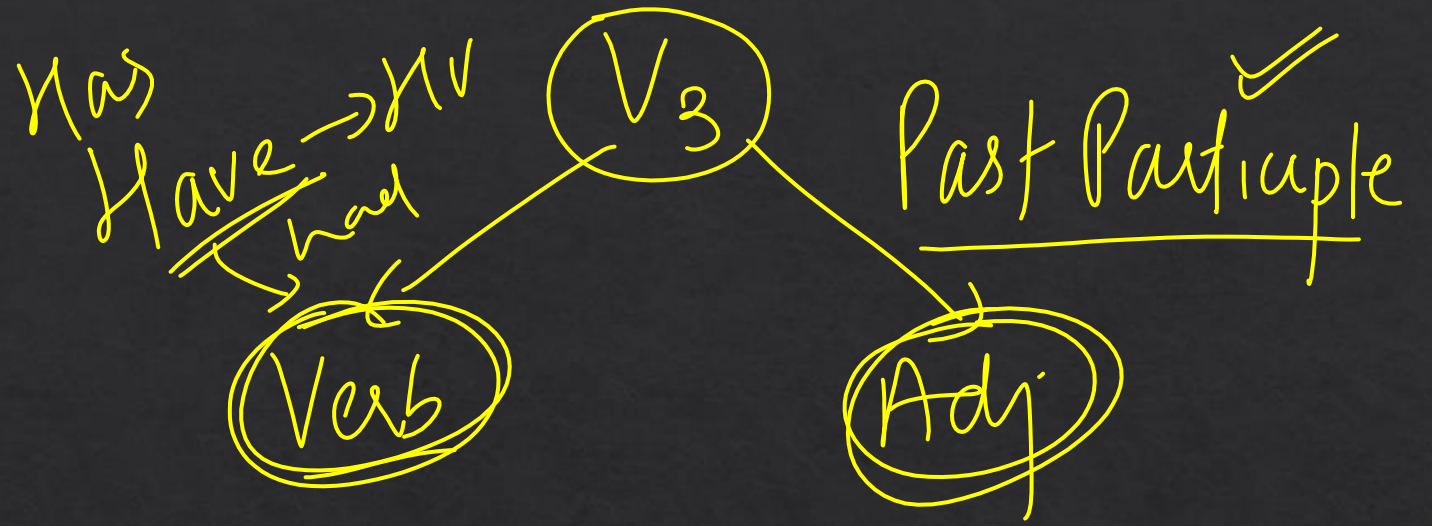
Karan's performance in the match was outstanding.

↓
p
↓
p^o

LV
↓
Adj (P & P)
(SC)

Karan's performance in the match was outstanding.

Explanation:- इस sentence में '**outstanding**' Karan's performance की विशेषता बता रहा है इसीलिए यहाँ यह present participle है...



V3:- It functions as.....

➤ Verb:- It can be a verb in a sentence.

➤ Adjective:-It can be an adjective in a sentence. In this case it is called past participle.

Sub(Pron) hv mv Sn Adj Obj(N)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
They have given some instructions to Mr Gupta.

Past Pz
Our soldiers followed the given instructions.

They have given some instructions to Mr Gupta.

Explanation :- यहाँ 'given' main verb का function कर रहा है

Our soldiers followed the given instructions.

Explanation:- यहाँ 'given' instructions को qualify कर रहा है
so यहाँ यह adjective का काम कर रहा है इसीलिए यह यहाँ
past participle है....

Mohan bought a used car for his wife.

Handwritten grammatical analysis of the sentence "Mohan bought a used car for his wife." The analysis includes the following labels and arrows:

- Sub**: Labeled above "Mohan".
- V**: Labeled above "bought".
- Obj**: Labeled above "car".
- Past P.**: Labeled above "used".
- Adj**: Labeled above "used".
- P**: Labeled above "for".
- P.O.**: Labeled above "wife".
- P. Adj.**: Labeled below "wife".

Arrows indicate grammatical relationships: from "Mohan" to "bought", from "bought" to "car", from "used" to "car", from "for" to "wife", and from "wife" to "used".

I used a calculator for all these calculations.

Handwritten grammatical analysis of the sentence "I used a calculator for all these calculations." The analysis includes the following labels and arrows:

- Sub**: Labeled below "I".
- V**: Labeled below "used".
- Obj**: Labeled below "calculator".
- P**: Labeled below "for".
- P.O.**: Labeled below "calculations".
- Qn Adj.**: Labeled above "all".
- D Adj.**: Labeled above "these".

Arrows indicate grammatical relationships: from "I" to "used", from "used" to "calculator", from "for" to "calculations", from "all" to "calculations", and from "these" to "calculations".

Mohan bought a used car for his wife.

Explanation:- यहाँ 'used' car को qualify कर रहा है so यहाँ यह adjective का काम कर रहा है इसीलिए यह यहाँ past participle है....

I used a calculator for all these calculations.

Explanation:- यहाँ 'used' main verb का function कर रहा है....

All the elected MPs were called by the prime minister.

An Adj

Adj

Past Pr.

Sub

(Receiver)

hv

mv

passive

p

P.O

Gerund = $V_1 + ing = \text{Noun}$

All the elected MPs were called by the prime minister.

Explanation:- यहाँ 'elected' MPs को qualify कर रहा है so यहाँ यह adjective का काम कर रहा है इसीलिए यह यहाँ past participle है....

Present Participle = $V_1 + ing = \text{Adj}$

Past " = $V_3 = \text{Adj}$

Demonstrative pronoun:- This/That/These/Those

This is my car.

I want this car.

The air of Delhi is more polluted than Mumbai.

The air of Delhi is more polluted than Mumbai.

Explanation:- comparison हमेशा same class में होता है यहाँ delhi की air का comparison mumbai city से किया जा रहा है जो की 'out of class' comparison है, comparison करने के लिए सही sentence ये होगा-

The air of Delhi is more polluted than the air of Mumbai (is).

Sentence में noun की repeating न हो इसके लिए pronoun का use करते हैं इसीलिए than के बाद the air की जगह 'that' का use करेंगे...

So the correct sentence will be :- The air of Delhi is more polluted than that of Mumbai.

Rajesh is taller than me.

Rajesh is taller than me.

Explanation :- comparison same class में होता है subject का comparison subject , object का comparison object से , इस sentence में subject (Rajesh) का comparison object (me) से किया गया है जो की out of class comparison है यहाँ सही comparison के लिए sentence ये होगा -

Rajesh is taller than I(am).

Rahul has not followed the given instructions.

I have given some instructions to Rahul.

Rajesh is married.

He is tired.

I am satisfied with your performance.

The air of Delhi is more polluted than Mumbai.

Mohan's house is bigger than.....

(a) Shilpa's

(b) Shilpa's house

(c) That of Shilpa

(d) That of Shilpa's

Mohan's house is bigger than.....

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'Mohan के घर' का comparison 'Shilpa के घर' से होगा इसीलिए सही comparison के लिए sentence ये होगा-

Mohan's house is bigger than Shilpa's house.

अब यहाँ 'house' understood है इसीलिए Shilpa's house की जगह shilpa's का use करेंगे...

So the correct answer is (a)

The cost of Mohan's house is higher than.....

(a)Shilpa's

(b)Shilpa's house

(c)That of Shilpa

(d)That of Shilpa's

The cost of Mohan's house is higher than.....

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'Mohan के घर की कीमत' का comparison 'Shilpa के घर की कीमत' से होगा इसीलिए सही comparison के लिए sentence ये होगा-

The cost of Mohan's house is higher than the cost of Shilpa's house.

इसीलिए The cost की जगह that का use करेंगे और Shilpa's house की जगह shilpa's का use करेंगे... house understood है

So the correct answer is (d)

The articles of the Hindu are more interesting than that of the Times of India.

The articles of the Hindu are more interesting than that of the the Times of India.

Explanation:- That of की जगह those of होगा क्योंकि यह articles के लिए आया है और यह plural है...

So the correct sentence will be:-

The articles of the Hindu are more interesting than those of the Times of India.

Cricket and Chess are famous games. This is an outdoor game and that is an indoor game.

Cricket and Chess are famous games. This is an outdoor game and that is an indoor game.

Explanation:- इस sentence में Cricket और Chess की position को interchange करना

पड़ेगा , क्योंकि This पास वाली चीज को refer करता है और That दूर वाली चीज को refer करता है , यहाँ outdoor game , Cricket के लिए आया है इसीलिए हमें cricket को इस this clause के पास place करना पड़ेगा.....

So the correct sentence will be-

Chess and Cricket are famous games. This is an outdoor game and that is an indoor game.