

They rewarded the man who/whom saved the child.
S V Obj (Sub(P)+Obj) Adv

The boy who (a)/ we have selected in our (b)/ team is
playing cricket there. (c)/ ne (d)
MV Obj Adv Place

The boy in red shirt has won the race.
ST P PV MV OJ

The boy who we have selected in our team is playing cricket there.

Explanation:- इस sentence में दोनों verbs को subjects मिल चुके है तो who की जगह who का objective case 'whom' होगा

So the correct sentence will be-

The boy whom we have selected in our team is playing cricket there.

Compound Noun - Bus stand, Railway station, gold medal

Who → Sub ←

X

mir

↑

MV

↓

We met the boy (a)/ whom you said (b)/ had won the gold

$S \quad V \quad sh$

S V

medal.(c)/ ne(d)

① Said verb - obj?

② $3Cl \rightarrow 1 \text{ comp?}$

③ Who had won

Obj (Comp Nov)

We met the boy whom you said had won the gold medal.

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'met' verb को subject 'we' मिल चुका है 'said' verb को subject 'you' मिल चुका है 'had won' verb को subject नहीं मिला है इसीलिए subjective case की ज़रूरत है so whom की जगह who होगा क्योंकि whom objective case है

So the correct sentence will be –

We met the boy who you said had won the gold medal.

I have a car.
S V Obj

S V Obj

✓
Who = Sub + Conj
X

Rohan helped the (a)/ woman whom he (b)/ thought had
cancer. (c)/ ne(d)

Obj

Sub

V

mv

- ① thought - verb Obj?
② 3rd - 1 Conj ③

Who had cancer

Rohan helped the woman whom he thought had cancer.

Explanation:- इस sentence में help verb को subject 'Rohan' मिल चुका है thought verb को subject 'he' मिल चुका है had verb को subject नहीं मिला है इसीलिए subjective case की ज़रूरत है so whom की जगह who होगा क्योंकि whom objective case है

So the correct sentence will be –

Rohan helped the woman who he thought had cancer.

Noun clause:-

I bought a house (N)
S TV Obj

Noun-Clause (Obj)

Adv Ph

I know how he escaped from the prison.

S Verb Conj S V P PO
+ Adv

I know how he escaped from the prison.

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'how he escaped from that prison' know verb का object बन रहा है 'object' noun ही बनता है, इस group of words में verb आ रही है इसलिए ये **noun clause** है...

She did not explain the question.

Obj - Noun Clause

She did not explain why she sold the house.

S HV Adv MV

Conj
+ Adv S V Obj

She did not explain why she sold the house.

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'why she sold the house' explain verb का object बन रहा है 'object' noun ही बनता है, इस group of words में verb आ रही है इसलिए ये **noun clause** है...

When to omit a conjunction ?:- अगर किसी verb का 'object' noun clause बन रहा हो और दोनों clauses को जोड़ने के लिए 'that' conjunction use की गयी हो तो 'that' conjunction को omit किया जा सकता है

S ✓ कि (conj)
 / / / / / / /
 Sub VV MV Poss Case of N Obj
 She said (that) she would join Aman's batch.

that → conj
 (कि)

Obj - Noun Clause

इस sentence में 'said' verb का object पूरा का पूरा clause 'she would join Aman's batch.' बन रहा है इसीलिए इस sentence में 'that' conjunction को drop किया जा सकता है

That - Dem Adj (वो) that (Dem Pron) (वो)

Obj - Noun Clause

They thought that Rajat had broken the window.

S V Conj S HV MV Obj

इस sentence में 'thought' verb का object पूरा का पूरा clause 'Rajat had broken the window.' बन रहा है इसीलिए इस sentence में 'that' conjunction को drop किया जा सकता है....

I know where he has kept the money. → Obj (Noun ll)

इस sentence में 'know' verb का object पूरा का पूरा clause 'he has kept the money.' बन रहा है लेकिन clauses को जोड़ने के लिए यहाँ 'where' conjunction use की गयी है इसीलिए यहाँ 'where' को drop नहीं कर सकते

* Relative Adv. Why, where, when, how.
 Conj + Adv.

Sub - Noun Cl.

Adv.

S

V

p

D. Adv.

LV

N(Sc)

How he escaped from that prison is a mystery.

Sub - Noun Cl.

Adv.

Why she slapped him is not clear.

S

V

Obj

LV

Adv
of place

Adj (Sc)

How he escaped from that prison is a mystery.

Explanation:- इस sentence में 'how he escaped from that prison' subject बन रहा है 'subject' noun ही बनता है, इस group of words में verb आ रही है इसीलिए ये **noun clause** है...

Sub (From) + (Ving)
Who
X

We met the boy (a)/ whom you said (b)/ had won the gold

you said (that) (he) had won the medal. (c)/ ne(d)
S V gold medal
Oh (N.C.)

I have a car

Who = Sub (pron) + Conj

Rohan helped the (a)/ woman whom he (b)/ thought had

he thought (that) (she) had cancer.
S ✓
obj - N.C.

cancer.(c)/ ne(d)

* Grammatically wrong \Rightarrow आगे आरगा

Sub Who
The guests whom we were talking about have come are my
cousins.(c)/ ne(d)

A yellow circle contains the word 'Who'. A double slash is to its right. A curved arrow points from the circle to the underlined phrase 'have come' in the sentence below.

No of Sub = No of Verb

The guests whom we were talking about have come are my cousins.

Explanation:- इस sentence में talking verb को subject 'we' मिल चुका है 'guests' subject को verb sentence के last में are मिल चुकी है, क्योंकि अगर किसी subject को starting में verb ना मिली हो तो generally sentence के last में मिलती है , अब have verb को subject नहीं मिला है इसीलिए whom की जगह subjective case who होगा..

So the correct sentence will be –

The guests who we were talking about have come are my cousins.

The students ^{Sub} who (a)/ have missed the previous class ^{Sub from + Conj} ^{lv} ^{mv} ^{Adj} ^{obj} they
should watch (b)/ the recorded video. (c)/ ne(d)

^{lv} ^{mv}

^{Adj}
Past P
^{obj}

The students who have missed the previous class they should watch the recorded video.

Explanation:- इस sentence में 2 verbs 'have missed' और 'should watch' है और subjects 3 'students ,who और they' है, अब यहाँ who को whom में change नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि 'who' have missed का subject बनेगा क्योंकि missed का object 'previous class' है , 'should watch' verb sentence के starting लिखे गये subject 'students' को मिलनी चाहिये थी but students के लिए एक और pronoun 'they' use कर दिया है जो की सही नहीं है इसीलिए they को हटाना पड़ेगा ताकि 'should watch' verb का subject 'students' हो जाए और No. of verbs = No. of subjects. हो जाये

So the correct sentence will be –

The students who have missed the previous class should watch the recorded video.

We met some (a)/ students who (b)/ you taught English.(c)/
ne(d)

Di-transitive verb:-

1. Indirect object:- Reply of 'to/for/from/whom' from the verb.
(Human being)

2. Direct object:- Reply of 'what' from the verb. (Generally things)

He gave me a book.

He told her a story.

Ajay sent him a letter.

Mohan is teaching us English.

Mohan lent Sohan some money.

He ordered them to go away.

He requested us to come here.

Mohan teaches very well.

Mohan taught English to his son.

Mohan taught his son English.

Rohan gave a book to her.

Rohan gave her a book.

My mother made a cake for me.

My mother made me a cake.

We met some (a)/ students who (b)/ you taught English.(c)/
ne(d)

We met some students who you taught English.

Explanation:- इस sentence में 2 verbs है और दोनों के subjects and objects आ चुके है अब यहाँ 'who' subjective case की ज़रूरत तो है नहीं अगर who को हटा देते है तो sentence में conjunction नहीं होगा, but यहाँ एक खास बात ये है की 'teach' verb 'Di-transitive verb' (2 objects रखने वाली verb) है, इसका एक 'direct' object 'english' तो आ चुका है but इसका 'indirect object' नहीं मिला है, तो हमें who को whom में change करना पड़ेगा ताकि 'whom' conjunction के साथ – साथ 'teach' verb के indirect object को भी refer कर सके

So the correct sentence will be –

We met some students whom you taught English.