

* Relative Pronouns take verb acc to their antecedent.

Sehwag is one of the batsmen who has /have scored
Sub LV Pron (sc) p < p.o Ant < f.p Sub + Conj
X ✓
HIV MV

more than 8000 runs. Adv. Card Obj.

The boy who is/are waiting outside is my brother.
Sub Sub HIV MV Adv. Place LV Poss Adj SC(N)
Conj

Gold is one of the metals which is/are used in ornaments.

The image shows a handwritten grammatical analysis of the sentence "Gold is one of the metals which is/are used in ornaments." in yellow ink on a black background. The analysis includes the following components:

- Ant**: A double underline above the word "which", with a curved arrow pointing to it from above.
- Sub**: A vertical line pointing down to "Gold".
- Lv**: A vertical line pointing down to "is".
- SL (pron)**: A vertical line pointing down to "one".
- p**: A vertical line pointing down to "of".
- p.o**: A vertical line pointing down to "the".
- R.P Sub + Long**: A bracket under "which" with a vertical line pointing down to it.
- passive**: A bracket under "is/are" with a vertical line pointing down to it.
- passive**: A bracket under "used" with a vertical line pointing down to it.
- p**: A vertical line pointing down to "in".
- p.o**: A vertical line pointing down to "ornaments".

There is also a checkmark above the word "used".

Sub LV Adj SC from
Mercury is only one of the metals that is/are
Rel from: Sub + Comp ✓
LV

liquid at room temperature.

SC(N) p r p O (Compound Noun)

the only metal ✓✓

Mercury is only one of the metals that is liquid

at room temperature.

Relative pronoun 'which':-

➤ which का use animals और things के लिए किया जाता है..

➤ अगर किसी Relative pronoun का antecedent पूरा का पूरा clause बन रहा है तो relative pronoun 'which' का use किया जाता है।

Sub

Verb

Dis

Adj

Obj

prep

P.O (Compound Noun)

Aman sir breaks each sentence into parts of speech

which → R.P (Sub)

that is the best part of his teaching.

X

LV

Adj

SC

PADY

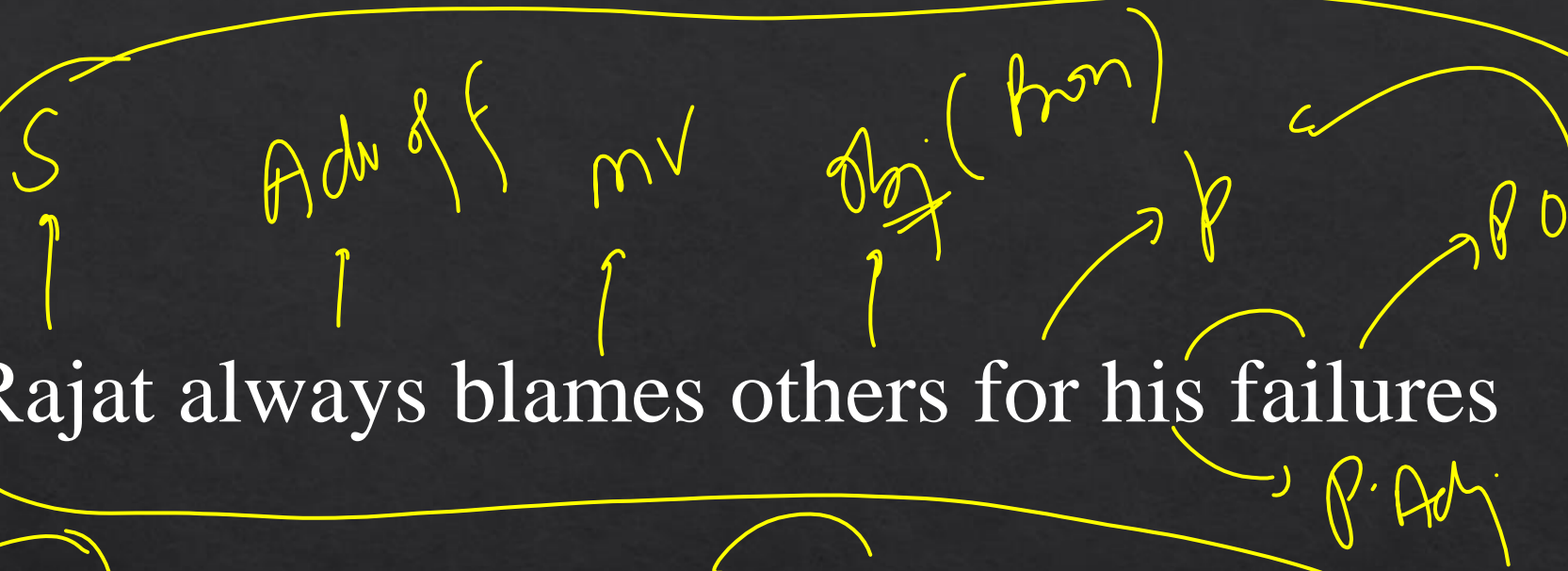
p

(IV)

(Gerund)

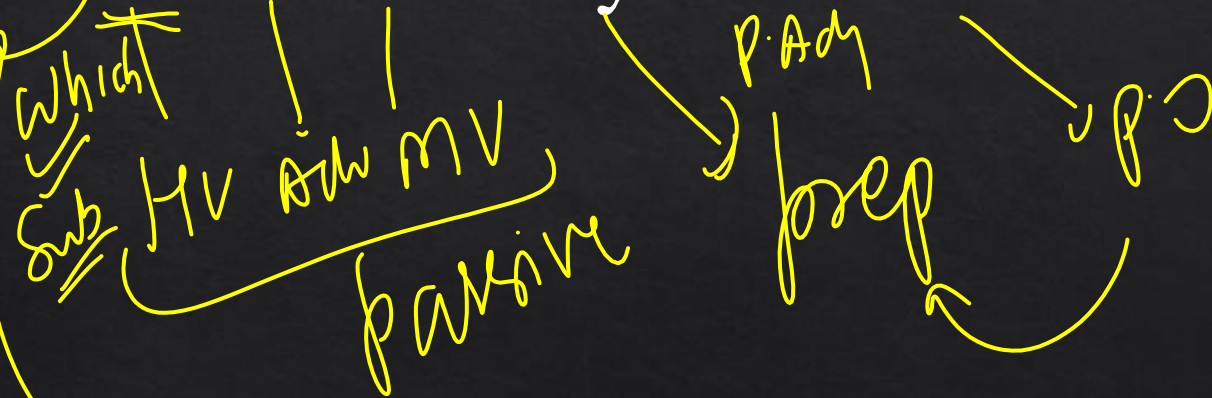
Antecedent

Rajat always blames others for his failures



Antecedent

that is not liked by his friends.



Rajat always blames others for his failures that is not liked by his friends.

Explanation:- इस sentence में relative pronoun 'that' की जगह which होगा क्योंकि इसका antecedent पूरा का पूरा clause 'Rajat always blames others for his failures.' बन रहा है....

Sub verb Obj P P.Adj P.O
Aryans had horses in their army that was the main

Antecedent
which (sub)
LV Adj

N(x) → P P.O
reason for their victory over the people of Harrapan
P.Adj P P.O P P.O
Civilisation.

Aryans had horses in their army that was the main reason for their victory over the people of Harrapan Civilisation

Explanation:- इस sentence में relative pronoun 'that' की जगह which होगा क्योंकि इसका antecedent पूरा का पूरा clause 'Aryans had horses in their army.' बन रहा है...

Aryans had horses in their army which was the main reason for their victory over the people of Harrapan Civilisation

S V D Adj Obj
1. I like that car.

that = D Adj / D Pron / Rel Pron / Conj (Pron)

Sub p D Adj p LV Adj^(SC) Conj S2. p P.O
Dem Pron

2. The quality of this pen is better than that of that one. (is)
D Adj (pen)

S V (Conj) P Pron HV MV D Adj R Adj Obj
3. She said that Rohan had sent that romantic letter.
Noun Cl
Obj of verb - said

S LV Comp Adj SC (N) (R.P) Pron + Conj HV MV Obj
4. Radhika is the only girl that has passed the exam.
Adj Cl

Explanation:-

S + V + Obj (Adj Cl)

S + V + (Noun Cl) → Obj

1. इस sentence में that 'demonstrative adjective' है..
2. इस sentence में पहले वाला that 'demonstrative pronoun' है जबकि बाद वाला that 'demonstrative adjective' है..

We met the boy who had won the race Adj Cl

3. इस sentence में पहले वाला that 'simple conjunction' है और बाद वाला that 'demonstrative adjective' है...

He said that he joined Amun's batch

4. इस sentence में that 'relative pronoun' है....

Relative pronoun 'what':-

Noun Clause

- What का use तब किया जाता है जब कोई भी antecedent ना हो
- What का use noun clause बनाने के लिए किया जाता है

S ✓ Obj + Conj S HV MV
I know what you have said.

Obj - Noun Cl

S ✓ Obj + Conj S HV → P ← P.O
I appreciate what you did for us.

Obj Noun Cl

S + V + O (—)

S + V + (—)

Adjectival Clause

Noun Cl.

Who / Whom
Sub Obj

Which

That

What → जि, (Pron + Conj)

That → कि (Conj)
Pron

S + V + O (Adj Cl) || S + V + (Noun Cl)

S HV Adv MV

I could not understand the topic....he taught yesterday.

or

which / that
✓ ✓

(which/who/whom/that(rp)/ what/ that(conj))

Adj Cl

✓ X X ✓

X X
N Cl

I could not understand the topic.....he taught yesterday.

(which/who/whom/that (rp)/ what/that(conj))

Explanation:- who और whom 'human being' के लिए आते है ये use नहीं किये जा सकते, what तब use किया जाता है जब कोई antecedent ना हो यहाँ 'the topic' antecedent है तो what भी नहीं आ सकता अब सिर्फ which और that 2 ही option है यहाँ which और that दोनों आ सकते है अगर दोनों में से किसी को prefer करना हो तो that को prefer करेंगे.....

S V (Noun Cl)

S HV Adv MV

I could not understand....he taught yesterday.

what = Rel Pron.
= obj + conj

S V Adv of Time

Noun Cl
obj of verb understand.

(which/who/whom/that (rp)/ what/that(conj))

X X X X ✓ X
Adv Cl

I could not understand.....he taught yesterday.

(which/who/whom/that (rp)/ what/ that(conj))

Explanation:- who और whom 'human being' के लिए आते हैं ये use नहीं किये जा सकते, यहाँ कोई भी antecedent नहीं है इसीलिए what का use करेंगे...

S V (Noun cl)

S HV Adv MV

I don't know....she said about your parents.

What = Obj + Conj

S MV

p ← parent

P.O

Noun cl.
Obj of
verb
'know'

(which/who/whom/that (rp)/ what/ that(conj))

X

X

X

X

X

I don't know....she said about your parents.

(which/who/whom/that (rp)/ what/ that(conj))

Explanation:- who और whom 'human being' के लिए आते है ये use नहीं किये जा सकते,यहाँ कोई भी antecedent नहीं है इसीलिए what का use करेंगे...

S V

He saidhe would join Aman's batch.

that
conj

S

NV

MV

poss can
of N

Obj

Noun of

Obj of
verb 'said'

~~(a) what~~

~~(b) which~~

~~(c) that (R.P)~~

~~(d) that (Conj)~~

S V O (Adj U)

S HV Adv MV

Adj Obj

that (R.P.) Obj + Conj

I don't know the exact statement...she said.

Adj clause

(which/who/whom/that (rp)/ what/ that(conj))

X X X

X X

I don't know the exact statement....she said.

(which/who/whom/that (rp)/ what/ that(conj))

Explanation:- who और whom 'human being' के लिए आते हैं ये use नहीं किये जा सकते, what तब use किया जाता है जब कोई antecedent ना हो यहाँ 'the exact statement' antecedent है तो what भी नहीं आ सकता अब सिर्फ that ही option है