



# Article & Punctuations

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

By English Guruji

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# ARTICLE

Generally A, AN, The are called Articles. They are also called Demonstrative Adjectives.

**Articles are divided in two parts:**

1. Indefinite Articles – A, AN
2. Definite Articles – The



## Indefinite Articles

A and An are called indefinite article because they don't demonstrate and definite object or human being. Indefinite article से किसी निश्चित वस्तु या व्यक्ति का बोध नहीं होता।

### For example

He is a cricketer.

She is an actress.

इन दोनों वाक्यों में Cricketer एवं Actress का प्रयोग हुआ है पर ये Cricketer एवं Actress कौन से है, ये निश्चित नहीं है।

### Use of A and AN

a). Singular Common Noun से पहले A या An का प्रयोग होता है।

For example

Sachin Tendulkar is a cricketer.

b). Consonant से प्रारम्भ होने वाले अक्षर से पहले A का प्रयोग होता है।

For example:

I read a book.

c). Vowel (A, E, I, O, U) से प्रारम्भ होने वाले शब्दों या Vowel sound से प्रारम्भ होने वाले शब्दों (Hour, Honest etc) से पहले An का प्रयोग होता है।

### For example

She is eating an orange.



## Definite Articles

“The” is called definite article because it tells about the definite object or human being.

Definite article से किसी निश्चित वस्तु या व्यक्ति का बोध होता है।

### For example

She saw a lion. The lion was wounded.

यहाँ Lion से पहले The लगने से स्पष्ट है कि ये वही Lion है जो उसने देखा था।

### Use of The

A. यदि Singular noun सम्पूर्ण जाति का बोध कराये। For example:  
The rose is a beautiful flower.

B. किसी विशेष व्यक्ति या वस्तु से पहले । For example:  
Dangal is a great movie. Let's go to watch the movie.

C. Books, Ocean, Rivers, Mountains etc के नाम से पहले। For example:  
The Ramayan, The Ganga, The Indian Ocean etc

D. Superlative degree से पहले । For example:  
Dangal is the biggest hit of 2017.

E. Unique वस्तु से पहले । For example:  
The Sun, The Earth etc

F. Proper noun को Common noun बनाने के लिए। For example:  
Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India



# Punctuation

Punctuation शब्द Latin शब्द 'Punctum' से बना है ; जिसका आशय Point है। अतः Punctuation का अर्थ उचित Stop (ठहराव ) है। English में इसके लिए निम्नलिखित विराम चिन्ह प्रयोग किये जाते है।

1. Fullstop - यह चिन्ह एक वाक्य को दूसरे वाक्य से अलग करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसका उपयोग Assertive तथा Imperative वाक्यों के अंत में होता है।

## For Example

I enjoyed the party yesterday. (Assertive Sentence)

Please, listen to what I say. (Imperative Sentence)

Fullstop का प्रयोग abbreviations या initials को प्रकट करने के लिए भी होता है। जैसे: M.A, M.P., I.A.S, P.M.

2. Comma – Comma सबसे कम विश्राम का प्रतीक है। This is used in the following conditions:

- a). एक ही Part of speech के एक से अधिक शब्दों को अलग करने के लिए. For example:

Deepika, Alia, Sonam and Katrina were dancing on the floor.

- b). And से जुड़े जोड़ों को अलग करने के लिए.

For example

High and low, ups and downs, prosperity and poverty are the parts of life. Add a little bit of body text



c). Nominative absolute के बाद. For example:

The night being dark, the stars were shining bright.

d). Noun (Phrase) in apposition को अलग करने के लिए. For example:

Hritik Roshan, son of Rakesh Roshan is a great dancer.

e). Nominative address को अलग करने के लिए. For example:

Deepak, sit down.

f). Participle Phrase के पहले या बाद में. For example:

Aditya, having qualified for cricket team, went to celebrate with friends.

g). Yes या No के बाद. For example:

Yes, you are the next Ms. Word.

h). Direct Speech के लिए. For example:

I said, "You are the best."





3. Note of exclamation (!) - भाव या इच्छाओं को प्रकट करने वाले वाक्यों के बाद.

For example

What a lovely morning!

Alas! We could not win.

4. Inverted commas (“...”) - वक्ता के वास्तविक शब्दों को प्रकट करने के लिए Inverted commas (“...”) का प्रयोग होता है।

For example

Shakespeare said, “Love is blind.”

5. Capital Letter – Capital letter is used in the following case:

a). Proper Noun का पहला अक्षर. For example:

Ganga, Delhi, Salman etc.

b). प्रत्येक sentence को start करने के लिए. For example:

Deepika is a beautiful girl.

c). जो Noun या Pronoun ईश्वर के लिए प्रयोग होता है. For example:

The Lord of the world.

He is God.

d). Pronoun “I” सदैव capital letter में लिखा जाता है.

I am a born star.

e). महीना एवं दिन की नाम का पहला letter. For example:

January, Sunday, Monday etc.

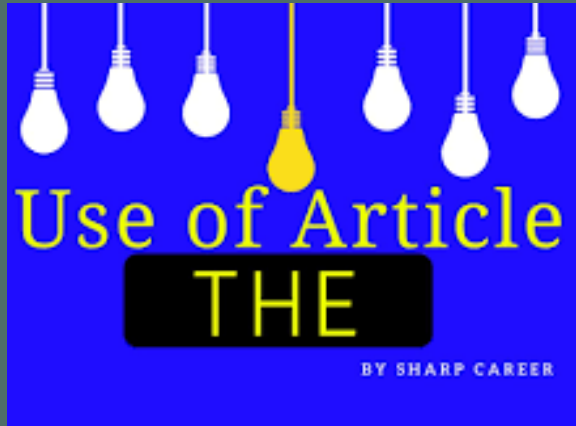
f). Abbreviation के लिए. For example:

M.B.B.S, M.P. B.Ed. etc



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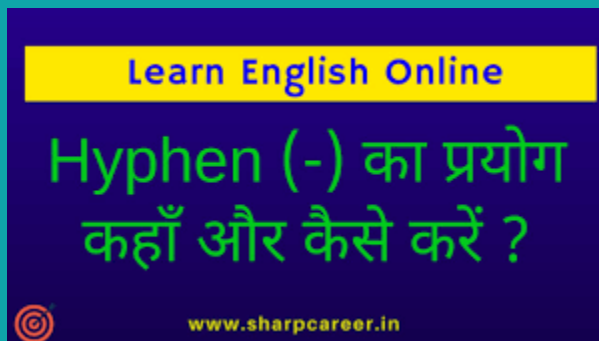
### ARTICLE



### A). PUNCTUATIONS



### B). PUNCTUATIONS





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Phrases from word "PUT"

Put in	Put out
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**10 'GET' PHRASAL VERBS**

Get away

Get along

Get about

Get around

**Learn use of word while...!!!**

While - जबकि

For a while - कुछ समय के लिए

All the while - सारे समय

Once in a while - कभी कभार

In a little while - थोड़े समय में

Not worth while - लाभदायक नहीं

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**Learn use of word EVEN**

Even (बराबर) = The score is even.

Even (भी) = Even a fool cannot make such mistakes.

Even Out (v) (बराबर करना) = Even out the ground.

Even when (जबकि) = Even when he is sick, he works.

Evenly (सामान रूप से) = An apple should be divided evenly.

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**LEARN MORE THAN 10 WAYS TO USE IF**

What if - क्या हो अगर

Even if - भले ही

If so - अगर ऐसा है तो

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ETC...

- जब तक
- तब तक
- अब भी
- फिर भी

कैसे बनाते हैं ये टेढ़े-मेढ़े वाक्य?

तुम मेरा क्या बिगाड़ लोगे।

तुमने तो कमाल कर दिया।

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**DAILY ENGLISH SPEAKING**

मैं गिरते-गिरते रह गया

वह बोलते-बोलते रह गया

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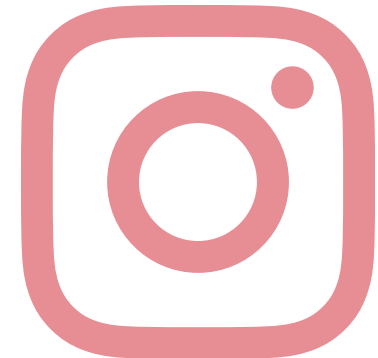
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