

English Grammar Notes

PARTS OF SPEECH

इंग्लिश मध्ये शब्दाच्या एकूण आठ जाती पडतात.

1. Noun नाम
2. Pronoun सर्वनाम
3. Adjective विशेषण
4. Verb क्रियापद
5. Adverb क्रियाविशेषण
6. Preposition शब्दयोगी अव्यय
7. Conjunction उभयान्वयी अव्यय
8. Interjection केवलप्रयोगी अव्यय

1. Noun - नाम

व्यक्ती, वस्तू, स्थळ यांच्या नावाला नाम असे म्हणतात.

India is a big country.

Knowledge brings wisdom.

I enjoy watching cricket.

Rajaram Mohan Roy was a great social worker.

Kinds of Nouns - नामाचे प्रकार

1. Proper Noun - विशेषनाम

एखाद्या व्यक्तीच्या, वस्तूच्या, स्थळाच्या ठेवलेल्या विशिष्ट नावाला विशेषनाम असे म्हणतात. Example - Nanda, Ashok, Jalgaon, Sunday

एखाद्या Proper Noun चा उपयोग दुसऱ्याला उपमा देण्यासाठी केला तर त्या अगोदर The हे उपपद वापरतात अशावेळी ते Proper Noun न राहता Common Noun बनते.

कधी कधी उपमा देण्यासाठी वापरलेल्या विशेष नामाचे अनेकवचनी रूप सुद्धा वापरले जाते पुढीलप्रमाणे

Ganga is the Nile of India.

Mahatma Phule is the George Washington of India.

Mumbai is the London of India.

There are many Bhimas in our college.

2. Common Noun - सामान्य नाम

एकाच गटातील प्रत्येक सदस्यासाठी जे एकच नाव वापरले जाते त्याला सामान्य नाम असे म्हणतात उदाहरणार्थ Book, Table, Hat, Fan, Boy, Girl, Tree, Cat, Dog, Man, Woman, River, Village, City, Mountain, Flower, Chair, Window, Pen, Pencil, Box, Cow इत्यादी

प्रथम उल्लेख होणाऱ्या सामान्य नामांपुर्वी a किंवा an हे उपपद वापरतात परंतु पुन्हा उल्लेख झाल्यास the हे उपपद वापरतात. आणि एखाद्या सामान्य नामाचे पुढील वाक्यात वर्णन आल्यास त्या सामान्य नामापुर्वी the हे उपपद वापरतात.

उदाहरणार्थ I met a girl. प्रथम उल्लेख I met a girl. The girl was doctor.
पुन्हा उल्लेख

The girl, who is walking along the road is a doctor. वर्णन

3. Collective Noun - समूहवाचक नाम

एकाच जातीच्या किंवा समान असणाऱ्या अनेक व्यक्ती किंवा वस्तू यांच्या समुदायाचा एकत्रित उल्लेख ज्या शब्दाने केला जातो त्यास समुदायवाचक नाम असे म्हणतात.

उदाहरणार्थ Assembly, Band, Batch, Battalion, Bunch, Cattle, Chorus etc.

Collective Nouns and Abstract Nouns are also included in Common Nouns.

समूहवाचक नामे आणि भाववाचक नामे सुद्धा सामान्य नामात समाविष्ट केली जातात.

Some important Collective Nouns

- An army of soldiers
- An assembly of elected members
- A ball of wool
- A band of Musicians/robbers
- A bench of Judges
- A board of directors
- A bouquet of flowers
- A brood of chickens
- A bunch of bananas / grapes / keys

- A bundle of hay / sticks
- A cache of arms
- A century of years
- A chain of mountains
- A chest of drawers
- A choir of singers
- A class of students
- A club of registered members
- A clump of trees
- A cluster of fruits/flowers
- A code of laws
- A collection of stamps
- A commission of members to do survey
- A committee of members
- A company of workers
- Kinder garden - school of small children
- A council of elected members
- A course of lectures
- A crew of sailors/soldiers/scientists
- A crowd of people
- A family of members
- A file of papers
- A flock of birds
- A forest of trees
- A gaggle of geese
- A galaxy of stars
- A gang of dacoits/thieves

- A government of people
- A group of men/women/boys/girls/students
- A heap of stones/wood
- A herd of cattle/deer
- A hive of bees
- A horde of savages
- A jury of judges
- A league of nations
- A library of books
- A litter of puppies
- A mob of rioters
- A nation of people
- A nursery of plants
- A orchard of fruit trees
- A pack of cards/wolves
- A web of spiders
- A pile of books/cloth
- A plague of ruins
- A posse of policemen
- A pride of lions/the morning mist
- A quiver of arrows
- A range of mountains
- A regiment of soldiers
- A series of events
- A set of tools
- A sheaf of corn
- A shoal of fish

- A society of people
- A squadron of aero planes
- A stack of locusts
- A staff of teachers/actors/members
- A stock of saris/books/shirts
- A string of pearls
- A suite of furnished rooms
- A swarm of bees
- A team of players
- A tribe of people
- A troop of scouts/soldiers
- A troupe of dancers
- A turf of grass
- A volley of shots

4. Material Noun - पदार्थवाचक नाम

ज्या मूळ पदार्थापासून इतर विविध वस्तू किंवा पदार्थ बनवले जातात व सामान्यतः जे पदार्थ संख्येत मोजता येत नाहीत अशा पदार्थांच्या नावास पदार्थवाचक नाम असे म्हणतात.

Ex. wood, tea, gas, soil, Air, Bronze, Cement, Diamond, Ice, Wheat

पदार्थवाचक नाम नेहमी एकवचनी singular वापरले जातात.

Material Noun सोबत a / an वापरत नाहीत.

जर Material Noun सोबत एखाद्या साधनांचा उपयोग केल्यास अशा साधनांपूर्वी a / an हे उपपद वापरले जाते उदाहरणार्थ

A cup of coffee, a water bag, a glass of water, an oil tank

5. Abstract Noun - भाववाचक नाम

ज्या गोष्टींना आपण स्पर्श करू शकत नाही किंवा डोळ्यांनी पाहू शकत नाही परंतु केवळ मनाने कल्पना करू शकतो अशा स्थितीच्या, गुणाच्या, भावनेच्या, कल्पनेच्या किंवा क्रियेच्या तसेच विचारपद्धतीच्या नावास भाववाचक नाम असे म्हणतात. उदाहरणार्थ

Honesty is the best policy.

Childhood is the period of beauty.

I like your wisdom.

Everybody likes goodness.

Beauty is an art.

Kinds of Abstract Noun

- 1. Quality Abstract Noun** - गुणदर्शक भाववाचक नाम यात honest, wisdom यासारख्या शब्दांचा समावेश होतो.
- 2. State Abstract Noun** - स्थितीदर्शक भाववाचक नाम यात poverty, Freedom यासारख्या शब्दांचा समावेश होतो.
- 3. Action Abstract Noun** - कृतीदर्शक भाववाचक नाम यात Movement, theft यासारख्या शब्दांचा समावेश होतो.

Verb and Its Abstract Noun

Verb - Abstract Noun	Verb - Abstract Noun
Act - Action	Advise - Advice
Believe - Belief	Expect - Expectation
Excel - Excellence	Converse - Conversation

Defend - Defense	Conceal - Concealment लपवणूक
Depart - Departure	Judge - Judgement
Discover - Discovery	Move - Movement
Obey - Obedience	Live - Life
Know - Knowledge	Steal - Stealth
See - Sight	Seize जप्त करणे - Seizure जप्ती
Starve उपासमार होणे - Starvation	Protect - Protection
Punish - Punishment	Please - Pleasure
Serve - Service	Hate तिरस्कार करणे - Hated तिरस्कार

NOUNS and their ABSTRACT NOUN

Noun - Abstract Noun	Noun - Abstract Noun
Agent - Agency	Hero - Heroism
Author - Authorship	Coward - Cowardice
Bankrupt - Bankruptcy	Captain - Captainship
Beggar - Beggary	Patriot - Patriotism
Boy - Boyhood	Rascal - Rascality
Bond - Bondage	Glutton - Gluttony
King - Kingdom	अति खादाड - खादाडपणा
Woman - Womanhood	Pilgrim - Pilgrimage
Mother - Motherhood	यात्रेकरू - यात्रा

Adjective and Its Abstract Noun

Adjective - Abstract Noun	Adjective - Abstract Noun
Broad - Breadth	Ignorant - Ignorance
Bitter - Bitterness	Just प्रामाणिक - Justice प्रामाणिकपणा
Brave - Bravery	Poor - Poverty
Cruel - Cruelty	Proud गर्विष्ठ - Pride गर्व
Calm - Calmness	True - Truth
Decent - Decency	Strong - Strength
Deep - Depth	Short - Shortage
Dark - Darkness	Prudent शहाणा - Prudence शहाणत्व
Humble - Humility	Sane समजदार - Sanity समजूतदारपणा
Human - Humanity	Vacant रिकामे - Vacancy रिकामी जागा

Pronoun - सर्वनाम

नामाएवजी वापरला जाणारा शब्द म्हणजे सर्वनाम. किंवा नामाची पुनरावृत्ती पुन्हा पुन्हा होऊ नये म्हणून नामाएवजी जो शब्द वापरला जातो त्याला सर्वनाम असे म्हणतात.

Kinds of Pronouns - सर्वनामाचे प्रकार

सर्वनामाचे एकूण 9 प्रकार पडतात.

1. Personal Pronouns - पुरुषवाचक सर्वनामे

Person	Singular	Plural
First Person	I	We
Second Person	You	You
Third Person	He, She, It	They

2. Reflexive Pronouns - कर्मवाचक किंवा आत्मवाचक सर्वनामे

कर्त्याने स्वतः वर केलेली क्रिया दाखविणाऱ्या pronoun ला Reflexive Pronoun असे म्हणतात.

Pronoun - Reflexive Pronoun	Pronoun - Reflexive Pronoun
I - Myself	He - Himself
She - Herself	You - Yourself
You - Yourselves	We - Ourselves.
They - themselves	It - Itself

उदाहरणार्थ I did myself.

We completed ourselves.

She hurt herself.

She sings herself.

One cut oneself.

3. Emphatic Pronouns - परीनामकारी सर्वनामे

आत्मवाचक व परिणामकारी सर्वनामे एकच आहेत , ज्या वेळी कर्त्याने कृती स्वतः केली हे जोर देवून सांगितले जाते तेव्हा आत्मवाचक सर्वनामाना परिणामकारी सर्वनामे असे म्हणतात.

उदाहरणार्थ I myself will take you there. You yourself are to blame. I myself saw the minister.

Emphatic सर्वनामे नेहमी संबंधित नाम किंवा सर्वनामापुढे वापरले जातात, ती स्वतंत्र वापरता येत नाहीत तसेच वाक्याचा कर्ता म्हणूनही त्याचा उपयोग करता येत नाही.

4. Demonstrative Pronouns - दर्शक सर्वनामे

व्यक्ती किंवा वस्तूचा निर्देश करण्यासाठी जी सर्वनामे वापरली जातात त्यांना दर्शक सर्वनामे असे म्हणतात. इंग्रजीत सहा दर्शक सर्वनामे आहेत. This, That, These, Those, Such, Yonder

This is the prize I got.

That is Mohan's room.

These are the oranges I bought.

Those are the pictures to be framed.

Yonder is my house. Yonder म्हणजे पलीकडे

5. Indefinite Pronouns - अनिश्चित सर्वनामे

जी सर्वनामे कोणत्या नामाबद्दल आली आहेत हे निश्चितपणे सांगता येत नाहीत त्यांना अनिश्चित सर्वनामे Indefinite Pronouns असे म्हणतात. अनिश्चित सर्वनामे एकूण 18 आहेत.

Someone, None, Anyone, Everyone, Somebody, Nobody, Anybody, Everybody, Something, Nothing, Anything, Everything, One, Few, Many, Some, Others, All.

उदाहरणार्थ Someone has stolen my necklace.

One does not know what to read.

Nobody come to meet us.

All were invited for the party.

Few escaped unhurt.

One ची षष्ठी one's तर everyone ची his होते.

6. Interrogative Pronouns - प्रश्नार्थक सर्वनामे

वाक्यात प्रश्न विचारण्यासाठी वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या सर्वनामांना प्रश्नार्थक सर्वनामे असे म्हणतात.

Who is she?

What is he?

Of Whom are you speaking?

Whose is this car ?

Which is the road to the railway station ?

Interrogative Pronoun नेहमी वाक्यात एकटी किंवा सहायकारी क्रियापदासोबत येतात.

7. Distributive Pronoun - विभाजक सर्वनामे

ज्या सर्वनामांचा उपयोग अनेक व्यक्ती अगर वस्तू यांचा उल्लेख करण्यासाठी केला जातो त्यांना विभाजक सर्वनामे असे म्हणतात.

Ex. Each, Either, Neither

Each of us will get share.

Either of these men may be rejected.

Neither of them has the required qualification.

Each नेहमी मर्यादित संख्येबरोबर वापरले जाते.

Either व Neither फक्त दोन घटकांसाठी वापरले जाते.

दोनपेक्षा अधिक घटकांसाठी Neither ऐवजी None तर Either ऐवजी Any वापरले जाते.

8. Reciprocal Pronoun - परस्पर संबंध दर्शक सर्वनाम

जी सर्वनामे परस्पर संबंध दर्शवितात त्यांना परस्पर संबंधदर्शक सर्वनामे असे म्हणतात.

उदाहरणार्थ Each other - दोन व्यक्ती किंवा वस्तू यातील परस्पर संबंध दर्शविण्यासाठी

One another - दोन पेक्षा अधिक व्यक्ती अगर वस्तूंचा परस्परसंबंध दर्शविण्यासाठी

The two girls hated each other.

We must trust one another.

9. Relative Pronoun - संबंधी सर्वनाम

ज्या सर्वनामांचा वापर दोन वाक्ये जोडण्यासाठी केला जातो त्यांना संबंधी सर्वनामे असे म्हणतात.

I saw a beggar, who was deaf and dumb.

I have a dog, whose name is Jack.

He is Gotu, whom I gave my note book.

All that glitters, is not gold.

This is the car, which is bought last year.

What he tells, is not true.

There is no rose, but has some thrones.

Adjective - विशेषण

नामाबद्दल किंवा सर्वनामाबद्दल अधिक माहिती सांगणाऱ्या शब्दाला विशेषण असे म्हणतात.

Kinds of Adjectives - विशेषणाचे प्रकार

1. Adjectives of Quality - गुणदर्शक विशेषणे

नामाचा विशेष गुण दाखविणाऱ्या विशेषणांना गुणदर्शक विशेषणे असे म्हणतात.

Ex. Big, Tall, small, honest, clever

Rakesh is the tall boy.

The sky is blue.

Mukesh Ambani is a wealthy person.

2. Adjectives of Quantity - परिमाणदर्शक विशेषणे

जी विशेषणे वाक्यात uncountable नामासोबत वापरता येतात त्यांना Adjectives of Quantity असे म्हणतात.

Ex. Much, enough, all, no, any, few, half, whole, sufficient

There is a little milk in the bottle.

My brother earned enough money.

All milk is sour.

Half money was invested in that project.

3. Adjectives of Number - संख्यावाचक विशेषणे

जी विशेषणे वाक्यात countable नामासोबत वापरता येतात त्यांना Adjectives of Number असे म्हणतात.

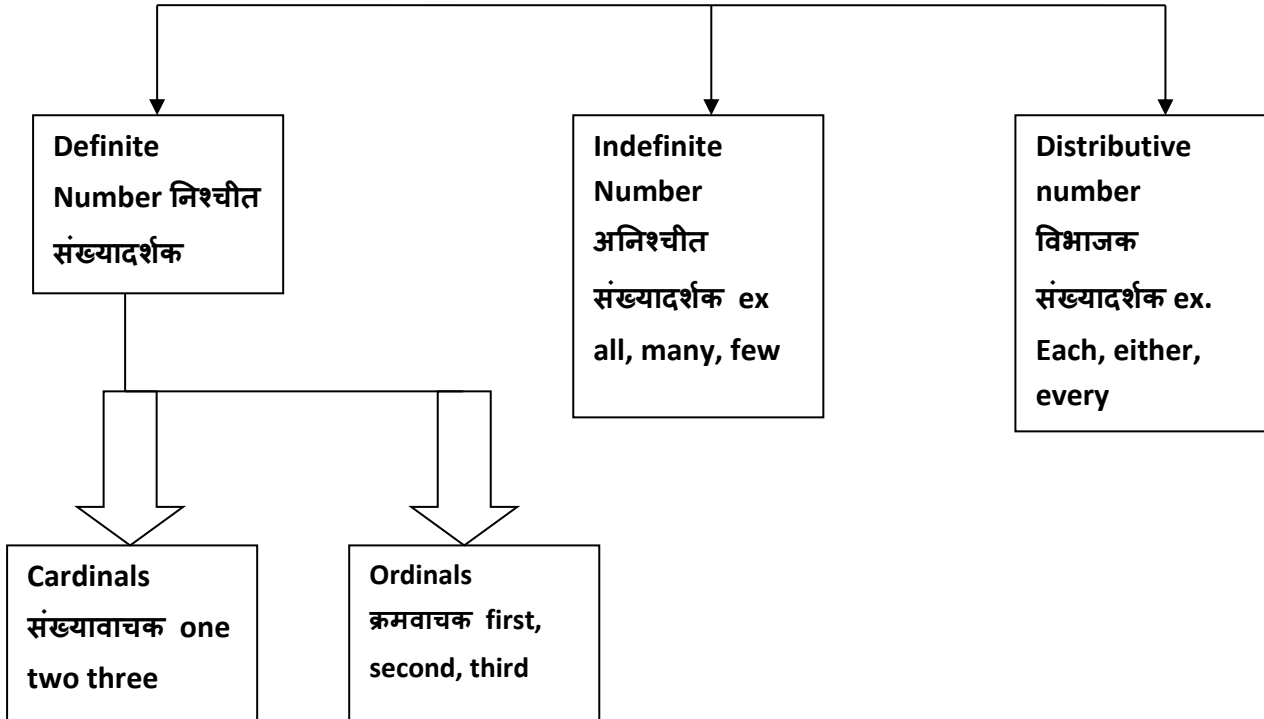
Ex. All men were present at the meeting.

I want some books.

Kabeer has many toys.

There are no pictures on the wall.

Adjectives of Number



4. Demonstrative Adjectives - दर्शक विशेषणे

जी विशेषणे व्यक्ती किंवा वस्तू दर्शविण्यासाठी वापरली जातात त्यांना दर्शक विशेषणे असे म्हणतात. Ex. This novel is very interesting.

That boy is very handsome.

These flowers are lovely.

Those cows are for sale.

Such questions should not be asked.

Mahesh lives in yonder village.

5. Distributive Adjectives - विभाजक विशेषणे

हि विशेषणे वाक्यात नामासोबत वापरण्यात येतात.

Each girl was awarded in diploma.

Every Indian should respect motherland.

Neither party has got majority in the recent election.

Either Samir or Suresh will go to party.

6. Interrogative Adjective - प्रश्नार्थक विशेषणे

प्रश्न विचारण्यासाठी वापरण्यात येणारी विशेषणे

What kind of woman is she?

Which language do you like most?

Whose house is this?

ADJECTIVES and their NOUNS

Adjective - Noun	Adjective - Noun
Able-Ability	Fastness-Fast
Brave-Bravery	Gay-Gaiety
Brief-Brevity	Generous-Generosity
Cheap-Cheapness	Happy-Happiness
Curious-Curiosity	Deep-Depth
Honest-Honesty	Inferior-Inferiority
Rich-Richness	Local-Locality
Mortal-Mortality	Moist-Moisture
New-Newness	Short-Shortage/Shortness
Obedient-Obedience	False-Falsehood
Active-Activity	Few-Fewness
Broad-Breadth	Gallant-Gallantry
Great-Greatness	Coward-Cowardice
Dear-Dearth	Holy-Holiness
Equal-Equality	Red-Redness
Lame-Lameness	Rival-Rivalry
Round-Roundness	Necessary-Necessity
Sacred-Sacredness	Scarce-Scarcity
Noble-Nobility	Solitary-Solitude
Abudant-Abudance	Fertile-Fertility
Busy-Business	Frail-Frailty
Calm-Calmness	Grand-Grandeur
Civil-Civility	Hard-Hardness
High-Height	Dense-Density
Hot-Heat	Just-Justice
Rigid-Rigidity	Long-Length
Royal-Royalty	Merry-Merriment

Safe-Safety	Serve-Severity
Slow-Slowness	One-Oneness
Popular-Popularity	Strong-Strength
Private-Privacy	Timid-Timidity
Supreme-Supremacy	Producent-Preduence
Quick-Quickness	Perfect-Perfection
Pious-Piety	Poor-Poverty
Proud-Pride	Vacant-Vacancy
Wide-Width	Splendid-Splendor
Stupid-Stupidity	Sweet-Sweetness
Pure-Purity	Real-Reality
Weak-Weakness	Young-Youth

Formation of Adjectives

Nouns and their Adjective	Nouns and their Adjective
Affection-Affectionate	Asia-Asiatic
Ancestor-Ancestral	Angel-Angelic
Angle-Angular	Authority-Authoritative
Brass-Brazen	Burden-Burdensome
France-French	Germ-Germinal
One-Only	People-Popular
Ease-Easy	Example-Exemplary
Fancy-Fanciful	College-Collegiate
Zeal-Zealous	Title-Titular
Thirst-Thirsty	Picture-Picturesque
Prose-Prosaic	Ruin-Ruinous
Society-Social	Space-Spacious
Star-Starry	Stone-Stony
Haste-Hasty	Velour-Valiant

God-Godly	Grief-Grievous
Line-Lineal	Machine-Mechanical
Heaven-Heavenly	Navy-Naval
Need-Needy	Leaf-Leafy

Adjectives from Adjectives

Adj-Adj	Black-Blackish
Clean-Cleanly	Red-Reddish
White-Whitish	Yellow-Yellowish
Blue-Bluish	Comic-Comical
Tragic-Tragical	Whole-Wholesome

Verb - क्रियापद

वाक्यातील क्रिया दर्शवणाऱ्या आणि वाक्याचा अर्थ पूर्ण करणाऱ्या शब्दाला क्रियापद असे म्हणतात. उदाहरणार्थ - He runs fast. He is drawing a picture.

Kinds of Verbs - क्रियापदाचे प्रकार

1. Transitive Verbs - सकर्मक क्रियापदे

जी क्रियापदे वाक्यामध्ये आपल्या सोबत कर्म घेवून येतात त्या क्रियापदांना सकर्मक क्रियापदे असे म्हणतात..

Ex. He plays cricket.

He writes a letter.

2. Intransitive Verbs - अकर्मक क्रियापदे

कर्त्याची कर्मावर क्रिया घडत नाही. क्रिया कर्त्यापासून सुरु होते व कर्त्यापाशीच थांबते. अश्या वाक्यातील क्रियापदाना intransitive verbs असे म्हणतात.

Ex. He always play well. He writes neatly.

3.Dynamic Verbs

कर्त्याचा चालू व पूर्ण काळ बनण्यासाठी क्रियापदासोबत ing प्रत्यय घेणारी क्रियापदे

उदाहरणार्थ Govind is reading a book now.

When I looked at him, he was dozing.

4.Stative Verbs स्थिर क्रियापदे

कर्त्याचा चालू काळ बनण्यासाठी क्रियापदासोबत ing प्रत्यय न घेणारी क्रियापदे

Ex. Amol loves music.

I know him.

We smell with our nose.

5.Strong Verbs

जी क्रियापदे भूतकाळात व तिसऱ्या रूपात जात असताना त्यांच्या स्वरांमध्ये बदल होतो ती क्रियापदे strong असतात.

उदाहरणार्थ Arise - Arose - Arisen,

Bite - Bit - Bitten,

Blow - Blew - Blown,

6.Weak Verbs

भूतकाळात व तिसऱ्या रूपात जात असताना स्वरांमध्ये बदल न होणारी क्रियापदे

उदाहरणार्थ Burst - Burst - Burst,

Bet - Bet - Bet,

Cut - Cut - Cut

7.Verbs of being कर्त्याची अवस्था दर्शविणारी क्रियापदे

She is my sister.

The crowd appear restless.

He seems nervous.

8.Verbs of doing / Action कर्त्याची कृती दर्शविणारी क्रियापदे

He will come after sometime.

Sohan reads carefully.

Adverb - क्रियाविशेषणे

क्रियेचे स्थळ, वेळ, उद्देश, कारण, कृती, प्रमाण दाखवणाऱ्या शब्दांना क्रियाविशेषणे असे म्हणतात. उदाहरणार्थ - Now, Here, once, beautifully, almost, yes.

Kinds of Adverbs - क्रियाविशेषणांचे प्रकार

1. Adverbs of time - कालदर्शक क्रियाविशेषणे

Now, Before, Then, Since, Ago, Already, Soon, Immediately, Early, Late, Afterwards, Again, Ever, Always, Forever, Hereafter, Seldom, Daily, Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, Yet, Till, Just, Lately etc

2. Adverbs of place - स्थळदर्शक क्रियाविशेषणे

Here, There, Hence, Thence, Whither, Thither, In, Out, Above, Below, Inside, Outside, Far, Near, Everywhere, Ahead, Backwards, Away, Nowhere, Abroad, Anywhere, Aback, Behind, Down, Downwards, Foremost, Forth, Up, Upward, Yonder, Across, Off, Somewhere

3. Adverbs of Frequency - आवृत्तीदर्शक क्रियाविशेषणे

Once, Twice, Thrice, Rarely, Regularly, Repeatedly, Secondly, Seldom, Sometimes, Again, Always, Doubly, First, Firstly, Frequently, Never, Occasionally, Often

4. Adverbs of Manner - रीतदर्शक क्रियाविशेषणे

Badly, Easily, Silently, Bravely, Well, Thus, So, ill, Probably, Undoubtedly, Hard, Naturally, Fatally, Madly, Mutely, Officially, Perfectly, Prettily, Quickly, Roughly, Slowly, Softly, Sweetly, Tightly, Fast.

5. Adverb of degree - परिमाणदर्शक क्रियाविशेषणे

Very, Almost, Any, As....As, Completely, Enough, Entirely, Fully, Hardly, Heavily, Highly, Little, Much, Nearly, Partly, Quite, Rather, Scarcely, Slightly, Sufficiently, Totally, Wholly etc.

6. Affirming / denying होकारदर्शक / नकारदर्शक क्रियाविशेषणे

Yes, no, not, yea, nay, not at all, by all means

7.Adverbs of Reason कारणवाचक क्रियाविशेषण

Hence, Therefore etc.

8.Relative Adverbs संबंधी क्रियाविशेषणे

Where, When, Why, How etc.

Prepositions - शब्दयोगी अव्यय

नाम किंवा सर्वनाम यांचा वाक्यातील इतर शब्दांशी असणारा संबध दर्शवणाऱ्या शब्दाला शब्दयोगी अव्यय असे म्हणतात. उदाहरणार्थ - in, out, about, beyond, below.

Types of Prepositions - शब्दयोगी अव्ययांचे प्रकार

1. Simple prepositions - साधे शब्दयोगी अव्यय

At, by, with, off, in, of, for, from, on, to, out, over, under, since, though, up, down, after, around, against, about, among, above, across

2. Compound Prepositions - संयुक्त शब्दयोगी अव्यय

Into, upon, within, without, beneath, beside, before, beyond, below, underneath, between, behind, outside

7.Conjunction - उभयान्वयी अव्यय

दोन शब्द किंवा वाक्य जोडणाऱ्या शब्दाला उभयान्वयी अव्यय असे म्हणतात. उदाहरणार्थ - not only.....but also

Kinds of conjunction - उभयान्वयी अव्ययांचे प्रकार

1.Co-Ordinating conjunctions - प्रधानत्वसूचक उभयान्वयी अव्यय

And, both...and, as well as, not only but also, but, only, neither.....nor, either.....or, or else, otherwise, yet, however, so, for, hence, therefore

2. Sub - Ordinating Conjunctions - गौणत्वसूचक उभयान्वयी अव्यय

As, as soon as, when, no sooner...than, hardly, when, while, where, who, which, whose, whom, while, till, because, since, lest, so...that, unless, that, though/although, than as/so....as, before, still

Noun The Case - विभक्ती

वाक्यातील नामाचे किंवा सर्वनामाचे इतर शब्दांशी असलेले नाते किंवा संबंध दर्शविणारे शब्द म्हणजे विभक्ती.

इंग्रजीत 5 विभक्त्या आहेत.

1.The Nominative Case प्रथमा विभक्ती

जेव्हा नाम किंवा सर्वनाम वाक्याचा कर्ता म्हणून काम करते तेव्हा त्या नामाची किंवा सर्वनामाची विभक्ती प्रथमा असते. उदाहरणार्थ

Mahesh built a house.

Raj bought a bicycle.

Gopal writes a letter.

A song was sung by her.

The hunter killed the lion.

Rajesh purchased a car.

2.The Objective Case / Accusative Case द्वितिया विभक्ती

जेंव्हा एखादे नाम सकर्मक क्रियापदाचे कर्म म्हणून काम करते तेंव्हा त्या नामाची विभक्ती द्वितिया असते. उदाहरणार्थ

Rajesh writes a letter.

She plays the table.

Mahesh sells books.

I help them.

शब्दयोगी अव्ययानंतर येणारे नाम द्वितिया विभक्तीत असते.

3.The Possessive Case / Genitive Case षष्ठी विभक्ती

जेंव्हा एखाद्या नामाचा, सर्वनामाचा उपयोग मालकी हक्क, अधिकार दाखविण्यासाठी केला जातो तेंव्हा नामाची षष्ठी विभक्ती असते. उदाहरणार्थ

That is Mohan's car.

This is Kamal's book.

This is Raj's bicycle.

4.The Dative Case चतुर्थी विभक्ती

अप्रत्यक्ष कर्माची विभक्ती चतुर्थी असते व प्रत्यक्ष कर्माची विभक्ती द्वितिया असते. जेंव्हा कर्त्याची क्रिया एकाचवेळी वस्तू व व्यक्तीवर घडत असेल अशा वेळी वस्तू प्रत्यक्ष कर्म असते तर व्यक्ती अप्रत्यक्ष कर्म असते. उदाहरणार्थ

I gave Rakesh a reward.

He teaches her English.

Madhav bought his daughter a doll.

5.The Vocative Case or Nominative of Address संबोधन विभक्ती

ज्याला उद्देशून किंवा संबोधून बोलले जाते त्या नामाची संबोधन विभक्ती होते. संबोधन विभक्तीच्या अगोदर किंवा नंतर स्वल्पविराम देतात. उदाहरणार्थ

God, help me.

Come into the garden, Sandip.

Come here, Kabeer.

Kabeer, come here.

Gender - लिंग

Gender चे इंग्लिशमध्ये एकूण चार प्रकार पडतात.

१.Masculine - 'पुल्लिंग

२.Feminine - स्त्रीलिंग

३.Common - सामान्य

४.Neuter - नपुंसकलिंग

काही महत्वाच्या शब्दांची पुल्लिंगी व स्त्रीलिंगी रूपे

Boy-Girl	Colt-Filly (शिंगरू -शिंगरू मादी)
Gentleman-Lady	Nephew-Niece

Lord-Lady	Dog-Bitch
Hart-Roe (नर हरीण - मादी हरीण)	Bachelor-Spinster
Horse-Mare	Buck-Doe (काळवीट - मादी हरीण)
Husband-wife	Great uncle- Great Aunty
Bull-Cow	King-Queen
Usher-Ushers (चौकीदार - स्त्री चौकीदार)	Man-Woman
Bullock-Heifer (बैल - गाय)	Monk-Nun (मठाधिपती - मठाधिपती स्त्री)
Cock-Hen	Drake-Duck(नर बदक - मादी बदक)
Czar-Czarina	Lion-Lioness
Ram-Ewe(एडका-मेंढी)	Giant-Giantess (राक्षस-राक्षस स्त्री)
Stag-Hind (काळवीट - मादी हरीण)	Tom-Queen (बोका-भाटी)
Drone-Bee (नर मधमाशी - मादी मधमाशी)	Mitter-Spawner (नर मासा-मादी मासा)
Manager-Manageress	Patron-Patroness (आश्रयदाता - स्त्री आश्रयदाता)
Swain-Nymph (प्रेमी-प्रेमिका)	Poet-Poetess
Boer-Sow (रानडुक्कर-रानडुक्करीन)	Hunter-Huntress
Fiance-Fiancee (नियोजित वर - नियोजित वधु)	Abbot-Abbess (मठाधिपती - जोगीण)
Lard-Lass (तरुण-तरुणी)	Songster-Songstress (गायक - गायिका)
Slovene-Slut (घाणेरडा पुरुष - घाणेरडी स्त्री)	God-Goddess
Peer-Peeress (उमराव-उमराव पत्नी)	Founder-Foundress
Priest-Priestess (धर्मगुरु-स्त्री धर्मगुरु)	Traitor-Traitors (राजद्रोही - राजद्रोहीन)

Prophet-Prophetess (भविष्यकार- स्त्री भविष्यकार)	Barman-Barmaid
Shepherd-Shepherdess (मैंढपाळ- स्त्री मैंढपाळ)	Headmaster-Headmistress
Steward-Stewardess (सेवक - सेविका)	Milkman-Milkmaid
Viscount-Viscounts (उमराव - उमराव पत्नी)	He goat- She goat
Actor-Actress (नायक - नायिका)	Jack ass- Jenny ass (गाढव - गाढवीण)
Benefactor-Benefactress (उपकारकर्ता - उपकारकरती)	fox-vixen (कोल्हा-कोल्हीन)
Conductor-conductress	Bull calf-cow calf (वासरू - कालवड)
Instructor-Instructress	Billy goat-Nanny goat (बोकड - शेळी)
Negro-Negress	Son in law-Daughter in law
Prince-Princess	Land lord- Land lady
Tempter-Temptress (मोहविणारा - मोहविणारी)	Step brother-Step Sister
Duke-Duchess (सरदार - सरदार पत्नी)	Peacock-Peahen
Votary-Votaress (सेवक - सेविका)	Grandfather-Grandmother
Governor-Governess (राज्यपाल - स्त्री राज्यपाल)	Dairyman-Dairymaid (गवळी - गवळीन)
Master-Mistress	Don-Donna (गुंड-गुंडीन)

There are two kinds of number in English.

इंग्लिशमध्ये वचनाचे दोन प्रकार पडतात.

1. Singular - एकवचन

2. Plural - अनेकवचन

Some important examples of Singular-Plural

Singular - Plural	Singular - Plural
Boy - Boys	Cat - Cats
Pen - Pens	Farmer - Farmers
Chair - Chairs	Desk - Desks
Book - Books	Cap - Caps
Cow - Cows	Hat - Hats
Girl - Girls	Eye - Eyes
Tree-Trees	Car-Cars
Month-Months.	

Dish-Dishes	Tax-Taxes
Branch-Branches	Gas-Gases
Watch-Watches	Bush-Bushes
Box-Boxes	Catch-Catches
Brush-Brushes	Fox-Foxes
Match-Matches	Kiss-Kisses
Bench-Benches	

Boy-Boys	Bay-Bays
Ray-Rays	Play-Plays

Essay-Essays	Way-Ways
Key-Keys	Donkey-Donkeys
Toy-Toys	Day-Days
Monkey-Monkeys	Valley-Valleys

Story-Stories	City-Cities
Army-Armies	Policy-Policies
Fly-Flies	Cry-Cries
Copy-Copies	Lorry-Lorries
Lady-Ladies	Duty-Duties
Body-Bodies	Folly-Follies

Mango-Mangoes	Hero-Heroes
Buffalo-Buffaloes	Motto-Mottoes
Negro-Negroes	

Photo-Photos	Halo-Halos
Kilo-Kilos	Piano-Pianos
Dynamo-Dynamos	Kimono-Kimonos
Solo-Solos	

Zoo-Zoos	Cuckoo-Cuckoos
Studio-Studios	Tree-Trees
Radio-Radios	Bamboo-Bamboos
Bee-Bees	Polio-Polios Leaf-Leaves
Wolf-Wolves	Thief-Thieves
Life-Lives	Knife-Knives
Calf-Calves	Wife-Wives

Shelf-Shelves	Loaf-Loaves
Brief-Briefs	Grief-Griefs
Chief-Chiefs	Safe-Safes
Roof-Roofs	Proof-Proofs

Ox-Oxen	Child-Children
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Tooth-Teeth	Man-Men
Woman-Women	Goose-Geese
Mouse-Mice	Foot-Feet
Louse-Lice	

Work Man - Work Men	Washer man - Washer Men
Gentle Man - Gentle Men	Fisher Man - Fisher Men

Story Book - Story Books	Class Room - Class Rooms
Ink Bottle - Ink Bottles	Classmate - Classmates
Play Room - Play Rooms	Box Office - Box Offices

Son in law - Sons in law	Sister in law - Sisters in law
Man of war - Men of war	Commander in chief - Commanders in chief
Brother in law - Brothers in law	Count of mail - Counts of mail

MP-MPs	OAP-OAPs
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MLA-MLAs	VIP-VIPs
UFO-UFOs	

Crisis-Crises	Bacterium-Bacteria
Analysis-Analysis	Oasis-Oases
Basis-Bases	Syllabus-Syllabi
Axis-Axes	Formula-Formulas
Phenomenon-Phenomena	Nucleus-Nuclei
Memorandum-Memoranda	Datum-Data
Hypothesis-Hypotheses	Ovum-Ova
Criterion-Criteria	Medium-Media
Radius-Radii	Genius-Genii
Index-Indices	Handful-Handfuls
Larva-Larvae	Bacillus-Bacilli
Agendum-Agendas	Curriculum-Curricula
Dictum-Dictums	

TENSE

1. Simple Present Tense- साधा वर्तमानकाळ

S + V1 (s किंवा es) + O + C

कर्ता + क्रियापदाचे पहिले रूप + कर्म + पूरक

Rajesh Writes a letter.

Mira Sings a Song.

I eat a Mango.

They work in the farm.

साध्या वर्तमानकाळाचे उपयोग

1.सातत्य दर्शविणाऱ्या क्रिया साध्या वर्तमानकाळात सांगतात.

Kabeer usually drinks coffee.

Radha goes to temple everyday.

She generally reads novels.

Mahesh goes to market once a week.

Sachin reads the Times of India daily.

I visit my town to every weekend.

Ganesh never comes here.

2.त्रिकालाबाधित सत्य सांगण्यासाठी साधा वर्तमानकाळ वापरतात.

Water boils at 100 degree Celsius.

The sun rises in the East.

Time and tide wait / waits for no man.

Man is mortal.

Sound travels at 334 meter per second.

The earth moves round the sun.

Two and two makes / make four.

3.am, is, are, do, does, have, has हि क्रियापदे मूळ क्रियापदे म्हणून साध्या वर्तमान काळात वापरली जातात. उदाहरणार्थ

I am a doctor.

You are a good girl.

I am teacher of English.

I do my work.

He does his homework regularly.

I have a bungalow.

4.Here or There ने सुरुवात होणाऱ्या स्थळदर्शक शब्दांच्या वाक्यात साधा वर्तमानकाळ वापरतात. उदाहरणार्थ

Here comes the hero!

Here goes the bridegroom!

There goes the bus!

There he blows!

5. If ने सुरुवात होणाऱ्या अटदर्शक वाक्यात साधा वर्तमानकाळ वापरला जातो.

If you study hard, you will get good marks.

If you eat too much, you will spoil your health.

If I go to market, I shall purchase a number of things.

6.मिश्र वाक्यात as soon as, by the time, until, after, when, if, till, unless, before, even if, in case इत्यादी कालदर्शक गौण वाक्यात साधा वर्तमानकाळ वापरतात.

We shall wait till she arrives.

We shall go there, even if it rains.

I shall give her a gift, when she comes.

As soon as my friend arrives, you can leave.

We shall get wet, if it rains.

She shall get lost, if it gets darker.

7.प्रत्यक्ष बोलत असताना वस्तूस्थिती दर्शविण्यासाठी साधा वर्तमानकाळ वापरला जातो व नजीकच्या भविष्यकाळात घडणाऱ्या पूर्वनियोजित क्रियेचे वर्णन करण्यासाठी साधा वर्तमानकाळ वापरला जातो. उदाहरणार्थ

Sugar costs Rupees 32 a kilo.

The college examination begin in April.

I leave for Bombay tomorrow.

I return to Pune next Monday.

The train leaves at six o'clock.

Our college reopens on Monday.

The Chief Minister returns next Saturday.

2. Present Continuous Tense- चालू वर्तमानकाळ

S + am / is /are + Verb + ing + O + C

My mother is telling me a story.

It is raining now.

Rohit is going to sing a song tomorrow.

We are going to play together.

I am reading a novel now.

The boys are playing football right now.

3. Present Perfect Tense- पूर्ण वर्तमानकाळ

S + Have / Has + V3 + O + C

I have just eaten two apples.

The train has just left the station.

Have you even seen such a horror movie?

There have been a lot of changes recently.

Seema has been in Pune since 1985.

We haven't seen Swati for several months.

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense- चालू पूर्ण वर्तमानकाळ

S + Have / Has + Been + Vingo + O + C

He has been living here since 1980.

How long have you been waiting for the train?

Past Tense- भूतकाळ

1. Simple Past Tense- साधा भूतकाळ

S + V2 + O + C

He passed B.A in 2009.

I saw my old friend yesterday.

Everyday my father read a few chapters of Kuran.

When I was young, I went to cinema every week.

When I opened the door, the sparrow flew.

They were dancers.

I had my breakfast.

Rani said that she worked hard.

I wish I were a king.

2. Past Continuous Tense- चालू भूतकाळ

S + was / were + Vingo + O + C

I was reading a newspaper in the morning.

I was reading the newspaper when somebody knocked the door.

While Asha was singing , Kabeer was dancing.

3. Past Perfect Tense- पूर्ण भूतकाळ

S + Had + V3 + O + C

The train had left when my uncle reached the station.

I wish I had accepted the job.

Raja said that he had taken the book.

If he had studied sincerely, he would have scored more.

4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense- चालू पूर्ण भूतकाळ

S + Had + Been + V + ing + O + C

I was very nervous on the stage although I had been learning singing for ten years.

At the time Rajesh had been writing a book for six months.

Future Tense- भविष्यकाळ

1. Simple Future Tense- साधा भविष्यकाळ

S + Shall / Will + V1 + O + C

My father will come to meet the principal tomorrow.

I shall go to Hyderabad.

The bus is about to leave.

I am going to Hyderabad.

2. Future Continuous Tense- चालू भविष्यकाळ

S + Shall / Will + Be + V + ing + O + C

I shall be doing my homework at 8.00 p.m.

A fresh stock of saries will be arriving tomorrow morning.

3. Future Prefect Tense- पूर्ण भविष्यकाळ

S + Shall / Will + Have + V3 + O + C

Mahesh will have read all these books by the end of this month.

Before you go to see her, she will have left the room.

4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense- चालू पूर्ण भविष्यकाळ

S + shall / Will + have + been + V + ing + O + C

Radha will have been acting on the stage a decade next year.

Tomorrow at eleven in the morning, I shall have been writing invitation card.

Types of Sentences - वाक्याचे प्रकार

1. Statement / Declarative / Assertive Sentence - विधानार्थी

वाक्य

सामान्य विधान असणारी वाक्ये

उदाहरणार्थ He is a good teacher.

My name is Kabeer.

2. Interrogative Sentence - प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य

Kinds of Interrogative Sentence - प्रश्नार्थक वाक्याचे प्रकार

1. Wh-Type Question

या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर yes किंवा no मध्ये देता येत नाही, उत्तर म्हणून काहीतरी माहिती अपेक्षित असते. उदाहरणार्थ

Why did the police take the thief to the police station?

2. Verbal Question

यांनाच yes/no type प्रश्न असे म्हणतात तसेच यांना Rhetorical questions असेही म्हणतात. या प्रश्नांचे उत्तर yes किंवा no मध्ये असते. उदाहरणार्थ

Is this a pen?

3. Imperative Sentence - आज्ञार्थी वाक्य

आज्ञा, विनंती, हुकुम, इच्छा व्यक्त केली जाणारी वाक्ये, या वाक्यांची सुरवात मुख्य क्रियापदाने होते व त्यात कर्ता लपलेला असतो. उदाहरणार्थ

Open the door.

May God bless you!

4. Exclamatory Sentence - उद्गारवाचक वाक्य

हि वाक्ये मानवी भाव, भावना, व्यक्त करणारी असतात. या वाक्यांची सुरवात What किंवा How ने होते. उदाहरणार्थ

What a wonderful picture it is!

How noble youth shyam was!

Transformation of sentence वाक्य परिवर्तन

1.Exclamatory to Assertive

What a wonderful opportunity!

It is a very wonderful opportunity.

2.Assertive to Exclamatory

He is truly noble.

How noble he is!

3.Interrogative to Assertive

Is not wisdom better than riches?

Wisdom is much better than riches.

4.Assertive to Interrogative

There is no sense in doing that.

Is there any sense in doing that?

5.Imperative to Interrogative

Stop walking.

Will you stop walking?

6.Interrogative to Imperative

Will you tell Kabeer to come here?

Tell Kabeer to come here.

7.Affirmative to Negative

This is all I possess.

I do not possess anything else.

8.Negative to Affirmative

Ram is not so foolish as you think.

Ram is wiser than you think.

Change the Voice - प्रयोग बदल

Active Voice कर्तरी प्रयोग

कर्तरी प्रयोगात कर्त्याला प्राधान्य दिले जाते किंवा क्रिया कर्त्यानुसार होते. कर्त्याला बारा काळ आहेत.

कर्तरी प्रयोगात रचना subject + verb + object अशी असते.

Passive Voice कर्मणी प्रयोग

कर्मणी प्रयोगात कर्माला प्राधान्य दिले जाते. कर्माला एकूण आठ काळ आहेत.

कर्मणी प्रयोगात काळ कोणताही असो, क्रियापद नेहमी तिसऱ्या रूपात असते

Object + to be + verb3 + subject अशी रचना असते.

खालील चार काळांचे कर्तरी प्रयोगातून कर्मणी प्रयोगात रूपांतर होत नाही.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Future Continuous Tense

Object कर्म कसे ओळखावे?

क्रियापदाला What व Whom ने प्रश्न विचारला तर कर्म object मिळते.

what ने प्रश्न विचारला तर direct object मिळते तर whom ने प्रश्न विचारल्यास Indirect object मिळते.

Direct object हे वस्तू किंवा जागा असते तर Indirect Object हे व्यक्ती किंवा प्राणी असते.

Rakesh called Maya.

Rakesh called whom? Maya - Indirect Object

I wrote a letter.

I wrote what? A letter - direct object

काळानुसार कर्तरी प्रयोगातून कर्मणी प्रयोगात रूपांतर

1.Simple Present Tense साधा वर्तमान काळ

Rakesh writes a letter.

A letter is written by Rakesh.

You believe in me.

I am believed in by you.

2.Present Progressive Tense चालू किंवा अपूर्ण वर्तमानकाळ

Rakesh is writing a letter.

A letter is being written by Rakesh.

3.Present Perfect Tense पूर्ण वर्तमानकाळ

Rakesh has written a letter.

A letter has been written by Rakesh.

4.Present Perfect Continuous Tense चालू पूर्ण भूतकाळ

Rakesh has been writing a letter.

Past Tense भूतकाळ

1.Simple Past Tense - साधा भूतकाळ

She helped the poor.

The poor were helped by her.

2.Continuous Past Tense चालू भूतकाळ

She was driving a car.

A car was being driven by her.

3.Past Perfect Tense पूर्ण भूतकाळ

He had sung a song.

A song had been sung by him.

4.Past Perfect Continuous Tense पूर्ण भूतकाळ

या काळाचे passive voice होत नाही.

Future Tense - भविष्यकाल

1.Simple Future Tense

Rakesh will write a letter.

A letter will be written by Rakesh.

2.Future Continuous Tense याचे passive voice होत नाही.

3.Future Perfect Tense पूर्ण भविष्यकाल

She will have helped the poor.

The poor will have been helped by her.

4.Future Perfect Continuous Tense याचे passive voice होत नाही.

Verbal Question / Yes - No Type Question चे Passive Voice

Does Rakesh write a letter?

Is a letter written by Rakesh?

Do they help the poor?

Are the poor helped by them?

Wh - Question चे passive voice

Why did Rakesh write a letter?

Why was a letter written by Rakesh.

Who built the Taj Mahal?

By whom was the Taj Mahal built?

Passive of Model Verbs

Ganesh can win the prize.

The prize can be won by Ganesh.

You can help the poor.

The poor can be helped by you.

Verbs with two objects

Rani gave me a letter.

I was given a letter by Rani. Or A letter was given to me by Rani.

The principal offers her a job.

A job is offered her by the principal.

Imperative Sentence के Passive Voice

Command -----Bring a shirt.

-----Let a shirt be brought.

Request -----Please write a letter.

-----I request you to write a letter.

Negative -----Don't write a letter.

-----Let a letter not be written.

Passive of to be----- I am to buy a car.

-----A car is to be bought by me.

Passive of to have---Asha has to buy a sari.

-----A sari has to be bought by Asha.

Impersonal Passive ----We hope that they will call off the strike.

-----It is hoped that they will call off the strike.

Passive of Infinitive -----I want to write a letter.

-----I want a letter to be written.

Passive of object complement ----We elected him president.

-----He was elected president by us.

Passive of some Prepositions without By

The policeman enquired into the case.

The case was enquired into.

INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct speech चे indirect speech मध्ये रूपांतर करताना Reporting Verb खालीलप्रमाणे घ्यावेत.

Kind of Sentence	Reporting Verb
Statement	Say, State, Tell, Remark, Admit, Suggest
Verbal / WH question	Ask, Inquire, Want to know

Command	Tell, Order, Instruct
Request	Ask, Request, Urge, Beg, Advise
Exclamation	Exclaim, Remark, Wonder

Kind of Sentence	Connectives
Statement	That
Yes / No type question	If / Whether
WH question	Wh-word (same wh word in sentence)
Command / Request	To
Exclamation	That

Change in Tense

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Am / is / are	Was / Were
Do / Does	Did
Will	Would
May	Might
Ought to	Ought to
Present continuous	Past Continuous
Simple Past	Past Perfect
Past Perfect	Past Perfect
Am to / is to / are to	Was to / were to
Shall have to	Should have to
Have / Has	Had
Shall	Should
Can	Could
Must	Must / Had to
Simple Present	Simple Past
Present Perfect	Past Perfect

Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Have to / Has to	Had to
Am / is / are going to	Was / were going to
Will have to	Would have to

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
This	That
Ago	Before
Thus	So
Hence	Thence
Hereafter	Thereafter
Today	That Day
Tomorrow	The next day
Yesterday	The previous day / the day before
Next Month	The following month
These	Those
Here	There
Now	Then
Hither	Thither
Tonight	That night
Last Month	The Previous Month

1. Assertive sentence के Direct to Indirect पुढील नियमानुसार करतात.

Reporting Verb = Told / Said

Connective = That

काळात व सर्वनामात योग्य ते बदल करावेत.

My teacher said to me, "You are a clever girl."

My teacher told me that I was a clever girl.

She said, "I am unaware of it."

She said that she was unaware of it.

Kabeer said, "I had my breakfast."

Kabeer said that he has his breakfast.

Rakesh said, "I go home every weekend"

Rakesh said that he went home every weekend.

Direct to Indirect of Interrogative Sentences

Yes - No type questions

Reporting Verb = Asked / Enquired / Wanted to know

Connective = If / Whether

काळात योग्य ते बदल करावेत.

Rahul said to the Gardner, "Have you watered this plant?"

Rahul asked the Gardner if he had watered that plant.

His mother said, "Have you completed your work?"

His mother asked if he had completed his work.

The poor woman said, "Is it true?"

The poor woman asked whether it was true.

Wh - Type Questions

Reporting verb = Asked / Inquired / Wanted to know

Connective = वाक्यात आलेला WH word

वाक्याच्या काळात योग्य ते बदल करावेत.

He said, "What are you doing here?"

He asked what he / she was doing there.

Deepa said, "How are you Mohan?"

Deepa asked Mohan how he was.

The teacher said to the girl, "Why did you not bring your note book?"

The teacher wanted to know from the girl why she had not brought her notebook.

Indirect of Imperative Sentence

Reporting Verb = Requested, Ordered, commanded, Begged, Advised

Connective = To

Affirmative Sentence चे Indirect

The doctor said, "Give up smoking"

The doctor advised to give up smoking.

The man said, "Polish my shoes nicely"

The man ordered to polish his shoes nicely.

Negative Sentence चे Indirect

He said to Mahesh, "Don't move"

He told Mahesh not to move.

"Don't Close the door, Rajdeep" , said the teacher.

The teacher told Rajdeep not to close the door.

Indirect of Exclamatory Sentence

Reporting Verb = Exclaimed किंवा Remarkd

वाक्य that ने जोडतात.

He said, "What a brave king Shivaji was!"

He exclaimed proudly that Shivaji had been a very brave king.

He reflected, "How lucky I am!"

He reflected that he was very lucky.

"What a stroke!" said the boy.

The boy exclaimed that it was an excellent stroke.

Degree of Comparison - तरतमभाव

इंग्रजीत degree of comparison तीन आहेत.

1. Positive Degree स्थिर भाव - ex tall
2. Comparative Degree तर भाव - ex taller
3. Superlative Degree तम भाव - ex tallest

Degree सोडवताना प्रत्येक Degree मध्ये दिलेले शब्द खालीलप्रमाणे असतात.

Positive Degree :- as.....as, not so.....as, very few, much, no other

Comparative Degree :- er, more, than most other, than many other, than any other, of the two

Superlative Degree :- the, est, most, one of the, of all

Conversion of degree

Positive चे comparative

1. Lata is as clever as Gaeta. (Positive degree)
- Gaeta is not cleverer than Late. (Comparative Degree)
2. Pune is as cool as bang lore. (P.D)
- Bangalore is not cooler than prune. (C.D)

Comparative चे positive

1. Ram is cleverer than Hari.

- Hari is not as clever as ram.

2. Light travels faster than sound.

- Sound does not travel as fast as light.

Superlative चे Comparative

1. Ram is tallest boy in the class.

- Ram is taller than any other boy in the class.

2. Ram is one of the tallest boys in the class.

- Ram is taller than most other boys in the class.

Comparative चे positive

1. Ram is taller than any other boy in the class.

- No other boy in the class is as tall as Ram.

2. Ram is taller than most other boys in the class.

- Very few boys in the class are as tall as Ram.

Clauses - उपवाक्य

उपवाक्य म्हणजे असे शब्द समूह ज्यामध्ये कर्ता (उद्देश) व क्रियापद (विधेय)

असते. यालाच clause असे म्हणतात.

clause चे प्रकार

1. Main clause - मुख्य वाक्य

वाक्य स्वतंत्रपणे लिहिता येते , अर्थ पूर्ण होण्यासाठी इतर वाक्यावर अवलंबून असत नाही, या वाक्यांमध्ये उभयान्वयी अव्यय नसते, अशा वाक्यांना main clause असे म्हणतात.

२.Subordinate clause - गौण वाक्य / परावलंबी वाक्य

वाक्य अर्थपूर्ण होण्यासाठी इतर वाक्यांवर अवलंबून असते. शक्यतो अशा वाक्यात उभयान्वयी अव्यय वापरलेले असते. अशा वाक्यांना Subordinate clause असे म्हणतात.

Subordinate clause चे प्रकार

1. Noun Clause - नाम गौण वाक्य
2. Adjective Clause - विशेषण गौण वाक्य
3. Adverb Clause - क्रियाविशेषण गौण वाक्य

1.Noun Clause - नाम गौण वाक्य

Subject of the verb क्रियापदाचा कर्ता

That God is everywhere is true.

The object of the verb क्रियापदाचे कर्म

I do not know where she lives.

The compliment of the verb क्रियापदाचे पूरक

Life is how we live it.

The object of the preposition शब्दयोगी अव्ययाचे कर्म

We are responsible for what we do.

In apposition to noun or pronoun नाम किंवा सर्वनामास पूरक

The rumor that he committed murder is true.

Nominative of Address

Whoever you are, come here.

2. Adjective Clause - विशेषण गौण वाक्य

मुख्य वाक्यातील एखाद्या नामाबद्दल गौण वाक्य अधिक माहिती सांगत असे तर असे गौण वाक्य Adjective Clause असते. अशी वाक्ये प्रामुख्याने Who, Which, Whose, Whom, ने जोडलेली असतात. That / Where ने जोडलेली वाक्येसुद्धा कधी कधी Adjective Clause मध्ये मोडतात. मुख्य वाक्यातील नामाला कोणता / कोणती / कोणते यांनी प्रश्न केल्यास येणारे उत्तर Adjective Clause असते. उदाहरणार्थ

I bought a watch which is made of gold.

The man, who was here a little ago, is a film director.

This is the boy whom you wanted to see.

God helps those who help themselves.

I was reading a book which I had read before.

3. Adverb Clause - क्रियाविशेषण गौण वाक्य

Adverb Clause of time - वेळदर्शक क्रियाविशेषण गौण वाक्य

या प्रकारातील वाक्ये As, When, Whenever, While, Before, Until, As soon as, No soonerthan, Hardly....when यासारख्या कालदर्शक उभयान्वयी अव्ययांनी जोडलेली असतात.

क्रियेविषयी माहिती सांगणारे २-३ शब्द असतील तर त्यांना Adverb Phrase म्हणतात परंतु पूर्ण वाक्यच असेल तर Adverb Clause म्हणतात. उदाहरणार्थ

As you got up this morning, I watched you.

He was sleeping, when I went there.

Adverb clause of place - स्थलदर्शक क्रियाविशेषण गौणवाक्य

Where, whenever यासारख्या स्थलदर्शक क्रियाविशेषणाने जोडलेली वाक्य Adverb Clause of place यामध्ये मोडतात. उदाहरणार्थ

Put, the key, where I can find it.

Adverb Clause of Condition - अटदर्शक क्रियाविशेषण गौण वाक्य

गौण वाक्यात अट दिलेली असते तर त्या अटिचा परिणाम मुख्य वाक्यात दाखविलेला असतो.

प्रामुख्याने हि वाक्ये if / unless ने जोडलेली असतात. उदाहरणार्थ

If you can achieve that, you are a hero.

Adverb clause of Manner - रीतदर्शक क्रियाविशेषण गौण वाक्य

या प्रकारातील वाक्ये As, Asif, As though यासारख्या रीत किंवा पद्धत दर्शक उभयान्वयी अव्ययांनी जोडलेली असतात. उदाहरणार्थ

She behaves as if she were Madhuri Dixit.

Adverb Clause of Result - परिणामदर्शक क्रियाविशेषण गौण

वाक्ये

मुख्य वाक्यातील क्रियेचा परिणाम गौण वाक्यात दाखविलेला असतो. प्रामुख्याने हि वाक्ये so....that, such....that ने जोडलेली असतात. उदाहरणार्थ

It rained so heavily that houses were ruined.

Adverb Clause of Comparison - तुलनादर्शक क्रियाविशेषण गौण

वाक्य

दोन वाक्ये As.....As, So.....as, than, यासारख्या तुलनादर्शक शब्दांनी जोडलेली असतात, शक्यतो हि वाक्ये degree ची असतात. उदाहरणार्थ

He is stronger than Arvind is.

You are older than Raj is

Adverb Clause of Contrast - विरोधाभास दर्शक क्रियाविशेषण

गौण वाक्य

मुख्य वाक्याच्या विरुद्ध कल्पना गौण वाक्यात मांडलेली असते अशी वाक्ये प्रामुख्याने Though / Although / Even though / Even if यासारख्या उभयान्वयी अव्ययांनी जोडलेली असतात. उदाहरणार्थ

Though he is poor, he is proud.

Even if it rains, I shall come.

Adverb Clause of Purpose - उद्देशदर्शक क्रियाविशेषण गौण वाक्य

मुख्य वाक्यातील कृतीचा उद्देश्य गौण वाक्यात दिलेला असतो, अशी वाक्ये जोडताना

So that, that, in order that, lest यासारख्या उभयान्वयी अव्ययांचा वापर केलेला असतो. उदाहरणार्थ We eat that we may live.

Come here that I may bless you.

Adverb Clause of Reason - कारणदर्शक क्रियाविशेषण गौण वाक्य

मुख्य वाक्यातील कृतीचे कारण गौण वाक्यात दिलेले असते, अशी दोन वाक्ये जोडण्यासाठी as, since, that, because सारख्या उभयान्वयी अव्ययांचा वापर केलेला असतो. उदाहरणार्थ

I shall help you, because I like you.

Since he is my father, I respect him.

Synthesis - वाक्य संश्लेषण

दोन किंवा दोनपेक्षा अधिक वाक्यांचे एकच साधे म्हणजेच केवळ, संयुक्त किंवा मिश्रवाक्य बनविणे याला synthesis असे म्हणतात.

वाक्याच्या एकत्रीकरणावरून पडणारे प्रकार

1. Simple sentence - साधे वाक्य

2. Compound sentence - संयुक्त वाक्य

And, both-and, as well as, not only but also, but, only, either or, neither nor, or, else, otherwise, therefore, yet, however, so, far, hence यांनी जोडलेली वाक्ये हि संयुक्त वाक्ये असतात.

3.Complex Sentence - मिश्र वाक्य

As, as soon as, when, no sooner...., hardly when, while, fore, till, because, since, lest, so that, unless, that, though/although, than, as/so.....as, still, where, who, which, whose, whom ने जोडलेली वाक्ये मिश्र वाक्ये असतात.

Compound Sentence - संयुक्त वाक्य निर्मिती

1.AND म्हणजेच 'आणि' -- चा वापर करून Compound Sentence

संयुक्त वाक्य निर्मिती

She is clever. She is beautiful.

She is clever and beautiful.

The king was short tempered. He was impatient.

The king was short tempered and impatient.

2. Both....and म्हणजेच दोन्हीही -- चा वापर करून Compound

Sentence संयुक्त वाक्य निर्मिती

She is beautiful and clever.

She is both beautiful and clever.

Nikita attended the party. Nikhil attended the party.

Both Nikita and Nikhil attended the party.

3. As well as म्हणजेच या बरोबर तेही -- चा वापर करून

Compound Sentence संयुक्त वाक्य निर्मिती

She is beautiful and clever.

She is beautiful as well as clever.

Mother is going to movie. Her children are also going to movie.

Mother as well as her children is going to movie.

4. Not only but also फक्त हेच नाही तर ते सुद्धा -- चा वापर

करून Compound Sentence संयुक्त वाक्य निर्मिती

She is beautiful. She is clever.

She is not only beautiful but also clever.

He was rewarded by the police and by the jeweler.

He was rewarded not only by the police but also by the jeweler.

5. but परंतु -- चा वापर करून Compound Sentence संयुक्त

वाक्य निर्मिती

She was clever. She failed the exam.

She was clever but failed the exam.

Such heroism is easy to talk about. It is hard to achieve.

Such heroism is easy to talk about but hard to achieve.

6. Either or हे किंवा ते -- चा वापर करून Compound Sentence संयुक्त वाक्य निर्मिती

He is on the playground. He is in the library.

He is either on the playground or in the library.

Take it or leave it.

Either take it or leave it.

7. Neither nor हे हि नाही व तेही नाही -- चा वापर करून Compound Sentence संयुक्त वाक्य निर्मिती

Mohan did not come. Sohan did not come.

Neither Mohan nor Sohan come.

He does not tell a lie. He does not give any explanation.

He neither tells a lie nor gives any explanation.

8. Or किंवा /नाहीतर /अन्यथा -- चा वापर करून Compound Sentence संयुक्त वाक्य निर्मिती

She is slim. She is fat.

She is slim or fat.

You can buy a car. You can rent it.

You can buy a car or rent it.

9. Else अन्यथा / शिवाय -- चा वापर करून Compound

Sentence संयुक्त वाक्य निर्मिती

Walk quickly. You will not overtake him.

Walk quickly else you will not overtake him.

Keep the dog tied in doors. It may bite some stranger.

Keep the dog tied in doors else it may bite some stranger.

10. Otherwise नाहीतर -- चा वापर करून Compound Sentence

संयुक्त वाक्य निर्मिती

We must be early. We won't get a seat.

We must be early otherwise we won't get a seat.

11. Yet अद्याप / तरीसुद्धा -- चा वापर करून Compound

Sentence संयुक्त वाक्य निर्मिती

They are ugly and expensive. People buy them.

They are ugly and expensive yet people buy them.

She never attended any school. She is well informed lady.

She never attended any school yet she is well informed lady.

12. Only केवळ -- चा वापर करून Compound Sentence संयुक्त

वाक्य निर्मिती

He is good batsman. He is out of form.

He is good batsman only he is out of form.

He was all right. He was fatigued.

He was all right only he was fatigued.

13. However तरीपण -- चा वापर करून Compound Sentence

संयुक्त वाक्य निर्मिती

She was ill. She attended the college.

She was ill however she attended the college.

He ran fast but he could not get the bus.

He ran fast however he could not get the bus.

14. So म्हणून -- चा वापर करून Compound Sentence संयुक्त

वाक्य निर्मिती

She did not study. She failed the exam.

She did not study so she failed the exam.

She studies hard. she can get good marks.

She studies hard so she can get good marks.

15. For च्यासाठी -- चा वापर करून Compound Sentence संयुक्त

वाक्य निर्मिती

He will be promoted. He has never been absent.

He will be promoted for he has never been absent.

16. Therefore म्हणून -- चा वापर करून Compound Sentence
संयुक्त वाक्य निर्मिती

There is fog at Mumbai. The plane is diverted.

There is fog at Mumbai therefore the plane is diverted.

17. Hence कारणास्तव / म्हणून -- चा वापर करून Compound
Sentence संयुक्त वाक्य निर्मिती

He wants to earn a lot, He works hard.

He wants to earn a lot hence he works hard.

Complex Sentence - मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

1.As, As soon as, When - चा वापर करून Complex
Sentence मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

The teacher entered the class. The students stood up.

As the teacher entered the class, the students stood up.

As soon as the teacher entered the class, the students stood up.

When the teacher entered the class, the students stood up.

They saw the tiger. They ran away.

As / As soon as / when they saw the tiger, they ran away.

2. No sooner..... than - चा वापर करून Complex Sentence

मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

As soon as we had gone some distance, we saw a joker.

No sooner had we gone some distance than we saw a joker.

As soon as he wakes up, he washes his face.

No sooner does he wake up than he washes his face.

3. Hardly / scarcely had - चा वापर करून Complex Sentence

मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

He saw a tiger. He ran away.

Hardly had he seen a tiger when he ran away.

Scarcely had he seen a tiger when he ran away.

4. Whenever जेव्हा जेव्हा - चा वापर करून Complex Sentence

मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

He always tells lies. I meet him.

He tells lies, whenever I meet him.

5. While च्या दरम्यान - चा वापर करून Complex Sentence मिश्र

वाक्य निर्मिती

Complete your work. The sun shines.

Complete your work, while the sun shines.

Radha sang a song. Her uncle danced.

Radha sang a song while her uncle danced.

6. before च्या पूर्वी - चा वापर करून Complex Sentence मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

I would die. I lied.

I would die before I lied.

Make a hay. The sun sets.

Make a hay before the sun sets.

7. till पर्यंत - चा वापर करून Complex Sentence मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

No nation can be perfectly well governed. It is competent to govern itself.

No nation can be perfectly well governed till it is competent to govern itself.

8. Because कारण कि - चा वापर करून Complex Sentence मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

He failed the exam. He had not studied hard.

He failed the exam because he had not studied hard.

There was no garage in the office, so the jeep was parked in our house.

The jeep was parked in our house because there was no garage in the office.

I didn't have a dorm room, so I slept on the floor in friend's room.

I slept on the floor in friend's room because I didn't have a dorm room.

9. since कारण कि / म्हणून / पासून - चा वापर करून Complex Sentence मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

It has been a year, I saw him

It has been a year since I saw him

He is my father, I respect him.

Since he is my father I respect him.

10. Lest न व्हावे म्हणून / घडू नये म्हणून - चा वापर करून Complex Sentence मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

He held my hand. I should not fall.

He held my hand lest I should fall.

Work hard. You should not fail.

Work hard lest you should fail.

11. So that कारण कि - चा वापर करून Complex Sentence मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

He needs a key to open the lock.

He needs a key so that he can open the lock.

12. So that इतके कि - चा वापर करून Complex Sentence मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

She was very tired. She could not walk.

She was so tired that she could not walk.

He is too fat to run fast.

He is so fast that he cannot run fast.

13. If जर तर - चा वापर करून Complex Sentence मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

Study hard, you will get success.

If you study hard, you will get success.

Run fast, you will get bus.

If you run fast, you will get bus.

14. Unless जर नाही तर - चा वापर करून Complex Sentence मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

If you work hard. You will get money.

Unless you work hard, you will not get money.

If he does not run fast, he will miss the bus.

Unless he runs fast he will miss the bus.

15. Though / although जरी तरी - चा वापर करून Complex Sentence मिश्र वाक्य निर्मिती

She is over forty. She looks beautiful.

Though she is over forty she looks beautiful.

I can't see but everybody has some kind of disability.

Though / although I can't see but everybody has some kind of disability.

Simple Sentence केवल वाक्य निर्मिती

1. She turned her head, and looked about.

Turning her head, she looked about.

2. He looked at me and smiled.

Looking at me, he smiled.

3. He is Russian by birth, but speaks Hindi like his mother tongue.

In spite of being Russian by birth, he speaks Hindi like his mother tongue.

4. He studied hard and passed the exam

He studied hard to pass the exam.

Transformation - वाक्यरूपांतर

साध्या वाक्याचे मिश्र वाक्यात रूपांतर simple sentence to complex sentence

She was too tired to wait.

She was so tired that she could not wait.

It is too dark to read.

It is so dark that no one can read.

एखाद्या वाक्यात पहिल्या कृतीचा उद्देश्य दुसरी कृती असेल तर अशा दोन वाक्यांचे simple, compound व complex खालीलप्रमाणे होते.

He studied hard. He passed the exam

After studying hard, he passed the exam. (simple)

He studied hard so that he could pass the exam. (complex)

He studied hard and pass the exam. (compound)

वाक्यातील क्रियाविशेषण, विशेषण तसेच एखाद्या नामासाठी वाक्य तयार करून simple sentence चे complex sentence करता येते.

I saw a mad boy. (simple)

I saw a boy who was mad. (complex)

He admitted his guilt. (simple)

He admitted that he was guilty. (complex)

Simple to complex इतर प्रकारची उदाहरणे

As a student, Annie was very clever. (simple)

When Annie was a student, she was very clever. (complex)

Grandpa was admitted in this hospital. (simple)

This is the hospital where Grandpa was admitted. (complex)

We eat to live. (simple)

We eat that we may live. (complex)

Compound sentence to complex sentence

Run fast, and you will get the bus.

If you run fast, you will get the bus.

She was clever but failed the exam

Though she was clever she failed the exam.

Compound sentence to simple sentence

He not only work hard, but also passed the exam. ---- compound

Besides working hard he passed the exam. ---- simple

She is not only preety but also clever. ---- compound

Besides being pretty, she is clever. ---- simple

Affirmative चे Negative

She is too dull to pass the exam.

She is so dull that she cannot pass the exam.

Pune is smaller than Mumbai.

Mumbai is not as small as pune is.

AS soon as he opened the door, the bird flew away.

No sooner did he open the door than the bird flew away.

He is poor.

He is not rich.

He failed to understand.

He did not understand.

Only Gopal was present.

None but Gopal was present.

He was unable to climb the mountain.

He could not climb the mountain.

Unless you will study hard, you will fail.

If you do not study hard, you will fail.

Interrogative चे Assertive

Shall I ever forget those happy days?

I shall never forget those happy days.

Who does not love his parents?

Everyone loves his parents.

Assertive चे Exclamatory

It is very hot.

How hot it is !

The child is very lovely.

How lovely the child is !

Question Tag

होकारार्थी वाक्याचा Question Tag नकारार्थी आणि नकारार्थी वाक्याचा Question Tag होकारार्थी होतो.

1.She is a doctor.

She is a doctor, isn't she ?

2.She is not a doctor.

She is not a doctor, is she?

3.They are playing cricket.

They are playing cricket, aren't they ?

I am च्या वाक्याचा Question Tag aren't I किंवा am I not होतो आणि I am not चा Question Tag am I होतो.

Let's go to play.

Let's go to play, shall we?

Open the door.

Open the door, will you?

Let him go.

Let him go, will you?

Have some rice.

Have some rice, will you?

Everybody has done it.

Everybody has done it, haven't they?

Something is wrong.

Something is wrong, isn't it?

Few people knew the answer.

Few people knew the answer, did they?

If you work hard, you will get success.

If you work hard, you will get success, won't you?

Let me tell.

Let me tell, shall I?

There was a king.

There was a king, wasn't there?

Rahul and Sachin are players.

Rahul and sachin are players, aren't they?

He ought to study hard.

He ought to study hard, ought'nt he?

Articles - उपपदे

Articles अर्थात उपपदे यांचे दोन प्रकार पडतात.

1. Indefinite Articles अनिश्चित उपपदे

An article which does not refer to any particular person or thing is known as Indefinite article. Ex - a, an

ज्याच्याबद्दल बोलणाऱ्यास निश्चित माहिती नाही व प्रथमच उल्लेख केलेला आहे अशा ठिकाणी a किंवा an वापरतात.

2. Definite Article निश्चित उपपद

An article which is used to refer particular person or thing is known as Definite Article. Ex - the

A, an आणि the चा वापर केंव्हा व कुठे करावा?

प्रथम वाक्यातील नाम शोधावे. वाक्यातील नाम singular व countable असल्यास त्याला पुढील नियमाच्या आधारे उपपद वापरावे.

मराठी भाषेतील उच्चारानुसार त्याचा उच्चार व्यंजनाप्रमाणे होत असेल तर नामाआधी a वापरावा आणि जर त्या नामाचा उच्चार मराठी भाषेतील स्वरांप्रमाणे होत असेल तर त्या नामाच्या अगोदर an वापरावे. पण त्याच नामाचा वाक्यात पुन्हा पुन्हा वापर झाल्यास नामाच्या अगोदर the वापरावे. उदाहरणार्थ An apple, A girl, An orange

नावाचा प्रथमच उल्लेख केलेला असल्यास a किंवा an वापरतात.

I saw a man.

This is a boy.

It is an egg.

Here is an Umbrella.

She is a teacher.

I saw a woman with a baby in her arms.

एक या अंकाच्या ऐवजी a किंवा an वापरले जाते.

I have a good book on Phonetics.

She has a new tape-recorder.

He will come back in a year.

जर एखाद्या गोष्टीचा वर्ग दाखवायचा असेल तर त्या वेळेस every ज्या ऐवजी a किंवा an वापरले जाते.

A tiger is a wild animal.

A cow eats grass.

A dog is more useful than a cat.

A child cries when it is hungry.

किंमत, गती किंवा परिमाण दाखविण्यासाठी a किंवा an या उपपदाचा वापर केला जातो.

The cost of potato is Rupees 10 a kilo.

He drives the car at 100 kms an hour.

The doctor told me to have tablets two times a day.

A चा वापर Mr. / Mrs. / Miss + surname च्या अगोदर विशेष अर्थाने केला जातो.

A Mr.Gupta Came to meet you. श्री गुप्ता नावाची व्यक्ती ज्याला वक्ता ओळखत नाही.

This letter is written by a Ramesh. रमेश नावाचा कोणी अपरिचित व्यक्ती

एकवचनी मोजता येणाऱ्या नावाच्या अगोदर a किंवा an या उपपदाचा वापर केला जातो.

Rajesh is a good lawyer. Kabeer is a catchy boy.

Every या अर्थाने a किंवा an या उपपदाचा वापर केला जातो.

Tennis balls cost Rupees 450/- a dozen now.

He gets a salary of Rupees 10,000 a month.

जेव्हा Singular Countable Noun हे H ने सुरु होत असेल आणि त्या H चा उच्चार होत असेल तर त्या शब्दाच्या अगोदर a हे उपपद वापरतात.

A horse, A hill, A hotel, A helicopter, A husband, A human being,
A humorous writer, A historical event, A humble man

जेव्हा Singular Countable Noun हे H ने सुरु होत असेल आणि त्या H चा उच्चार होत नसेल म्हणजेच H चा उच्चार silent होत असेल तर त्या शब्दाच्या अगोदर an हे उपपद वापरतात.

An hour, An heir वारस, An honor, An honest man,

व्यक्तीची जर विशेषता दाखवायची असेल Proper Noun च्या अगोदर a किंवा an हे उपपद वापरतात.

He is a Dara Singh. दारा सिंग सारखा मजबूत पहिलवान

She is a Kalpana Chawla. कल्पना चावला सारखी अवकाशयात्री

He is a Hitler. हिटलर सारखा क्रूर हुकुमशहा

जर शब्दाचा उच्चार मराठी भाषेतील य, या, यि, ये, यू किंवा व ने सुरु होत असेल तर या शब्दांच्या अगोदर a हे उपपद वापरतात.

A yellow pen, A yard, A year, A yell, A European, A one way ticket

खालील शब्दांच्या अगोदर an हे उपपद वापरले जाते.

An M.P, An M.A, An M.C.C., An L.P., An M.L.A., An M.Sc., An S.D.O,

An H.E., An X-ray, An R.T.C., An F.I.R., An S.P., An L.L.B.

काही विशेष Phrases मध्ये a किंवा an चा उपयोग केला जातो.

In a hurry, It is a pity, To give a knowledge, To give an answer,
To have a good education, To make a good guess at

Use of The

नद्या, पर्वतरांगा, मोठी वर्तमानपत्रे, **superlative degree**, प्रसिद्ध पुस्तके, दिशा, जगातील एकमेव गोष्टींच्या नामापूर्वी **the** हे उपपद वापरतात.

The Godavari, The Ganga, The Himalaya, The Alps, The Sun, The Earth,

The Tajmahal, The Ramayana, The Bible, The East, The most beautiful,

The Lokmat Times.

एखाद्या सामान्य नामाचा उल्लेख पुन्हा झाल्यास the हे उपपद वापरतात.

I saw a boy, The boy was mad.

धर्माच्या नावापूर्वी The वापरतात.

The Hindu, The Muslim etc

पहिल्या वाक्यातील नामाबद्दल गौण वाक्य अधिक माहिती सांगत असेल तर अशा पहिल्या वाक्यातील नामापूर्वी the वापरतात अशी वाक्ये प्रामुख्याने Who, Whom, Whose, That ने जोडलेली असतात.

I met the person who defeated me in the election.

विशेषनामापूर्वी the वापरल्यास त्याचा उपयोग सामान्य नामाप्रमाणे होतो.

Walmiki is the Shakespeare of India.

एखादे एकवचनी प्राणीवाचक नाम संपूर्ण जातीबद्दल माहिती सांगत असेल तर त्यापूर्वी the वापरतात.

The dog is the useful animal.

विशेषनाचा नाम म्हणून वापर करण्यापूर्वी The वापरतात.

The rich are helping the poor.

क्रमवाचक विशेषनापूर्वी The वापरतात.

उदाहरणार्थ The first, The second

विशेषनामापूर्वी एखादे विशेषण आल्यास त्यापूर्वी The वापरतात.

उदाहरणार्थ The great shivaji

हवामान दर्शवणाऱ्या शब्दांपूर्वी The वापरतात.

उदाहरणार्थ The wind, The air.

Man, Woman यांचा उल्लेख संपूर्ण मानवजाती साठी म्हणून झाल्यास त्यापूर्वी उपपद वापरत नाहीत. उदाहरणार्थ Woman is man's mate.

खालील शब्दांपूर्वी The वापरतात.

The theatre, the cinema, the office, the museum, the station

खेळाच्या नामापूर्वी उपपद वापरू नये.

उदाहरणार्थ we play cricket.

President, Chief Minister, Prime Minister यांच्या प्रथम होणाऱ्या

उल्लेखापूर्वी the वापरावे.

पुढील शिखरांच्या नामापूर्वी The वापरत नाहीत.

Everest, Kailas, Kanchan Ganga, Mount Blane, Olympus.

पुढील शहरांच्या नामापूर्वी the उपपद वापरतात.

The Hague, The forbidden city.

आडनावाच्या पूर्वी the वापरल्यास त्याचा अर्थ घरातील सर्व सदस्य असा होतो.

शारीरिक अवयवापूर्वी The वापरतात.

Ex. The hand , The Leg

घरांचे दरवाजे, खिडक्या यांच्या नामापूर्वी The वापरतात.

Ex. The Windows, The Door

संगीत साधनांच्या पूर्वी The वापरतात.

उदाहरणार्थ The Guitar

विद्यापीठाचा विशेषनाम म्हणून वापर केल्यास त्या नावापूर्वी The
वापरतात.

उदाहरणार्थ The University