

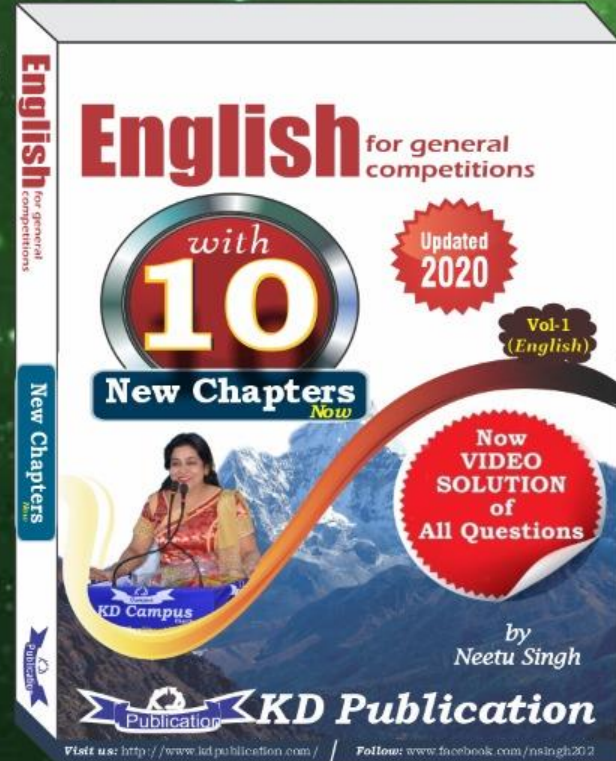
CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

ऐसे पढ़ें जैसे
कभी न पढ़ा हो

आज रात 10 बजे



CLASS
68



English Vol.-1 फ्री बैच

By NEETU SINGH

Conditional Sentences

- जब एक कार्य का होना दूसरे कार्य के होने पर निर्भर करे तब वाक्य **Conditional Sentence** कहलाता है।

जैसे: आप सफल होंगे बशर्ते आप मेहनत करे तो।

You will succeed provided you work hard.

- ऊपर दिये गये वाक्य में सफल होना कड़ी मेहनत पर निर्भर कर रहा है।
- **Conditional Sentence** में नीचे दिए गये कुछ शर्तसूचक शब्द अवश्य दिखते हैं।

Conditional Sentences

अगर तो	वशर्ते
If ,	Provided
जैसे ही वैसे ही	जब तब
as soon as....., no sooner Than	When ,
जब तक तब तक	
Unless..... , Until..... ,	

Conditional Sentence के दो भाग होते हैं-

1. **If Clause**
2. **Main Clause**

Conditional Sentences मुख्यतः तीन प्रकार के होते हैं-

- A. 'If clause' in present tense.**
- B. 'If clause' in past tense.**
- C. 'If clause' in past perfect tense.**
- D. Other types of conditional sentences.**

A. 'IF CLAUSE' IN PRESENT TENSE

General Structure— If + Present Indefinite, Future Indefinite

ऐसे Conditional Sentences में 'If Clause' Present Indefinite में होता है और 'Main Clause' Future Indefinite में होता है।

अगर मैं दिल्ली आऊँगा तो आपसे मिलूँगा।

जैसे:- If I will come to Delhi, I will meet you. (×)

1st Action

2nd Action

If I come to Delhi, I will meet you. (✓)



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अब दसवीं फेल भी करेगा फरटिदार अंग्रेजी में बात,
बस पढ़ लें एक बार पूरी ये किताब

1 लाख लोगो ने माना है,
अब आप भी मानेंगे।

बोल-चाल संबंधित हर शब्द एवं वाक्य
इस किताब में उपलब्ध है।

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Conditional Sentences

- अगर दो कार्य भविष्य में एक के बाद एक हो और दूसरे कार्य का होना पहले कार्य के होने पर निर्भर करे तो पहला कार्य **Present Indefinite Tense** में होगा और दूसरा **Future Indefinite Tense** में।

नीचे दिए गये कुछ उदाहरण देखें:-

1. **She will come to meet you as soon as you will reach Delhi. (×)**
She will come to meet you as soon as you reach Delhi. (✓)
2. **If the government will become strict, corruption will surely finish. (×)**
If the government becomes strict, corruption will surely finish. (✓)

Conditional Sentences

3. I will help him provided he will mend his ways. (×)
I will help him provided he mends his ways. (✓)
4. Unless he will not take care of his health, he will not recover. (×)
Unless he takes care of his health, he will not recover. (✓)
5. There will be rush at the platform when the train will arrive. (×)
There will be rush at the platform when the train arrives. (✓)

Conditional Sentences

- उपरोक्त वाक्यों में If वाले भाग में **will/shall/would** का प्रयोग न करें -

नोट: नीचे दिये गये शब्द देखे, इनके तुरंत बाद **sub + will / shall** का प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिए।

If, as soon as, provided, before, after, until, unless, in case, when, lest.

1. **Unless or until** के साथ **not** का भी प्रयोग नहीं होता। (वाक्य 4 देखें)

2. **Conditional Sentences** में **when** के बाद **will/shall** का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
(वाक्य 5 देखें)

- लेकिन अगर वाक्य पूर्णतः वर्तमान का हो तो '**Main Clause**' **Present Indefinite** में भी हो सकता है।

जैसे: 1. **If it rains, the schools remain closed.**

Conditional Sentences

- अगर वाक्य संभावना का हो तो 'will' के स्थान पर **may/might** का प्रयोग होगा।

जैसे: 1. If it rains, the students **may not** come for class.
2. If the fog doesn't clear, the plane **may** get late.

- अगर वाक्य अनुमति देता हो तो 'will' के स्थान पर 'May' का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

जैसे: 1. If you finish your work, you **may** go home.

- अगर वाक्य में सलाह/उपदेश हो तो 'will' के स्थान पर **should/must** का प्रयोग करें।

जैसे: 1. If you want to remain healthy, you **should** exercise daily.
2. If you do not know him, you **must not** open the door.

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Conditional Sentences

- अगर वाक्य शिष्टाचार संबंधित निवेदन का हो तो **could, may** इत्यादि का जरूरतानुसार प्रयोग करें।

जैसे: 1. **If you meet him, could you tell him to call me up?**

2. **If you come to Delhi, would you come to meet me?**

- 'If' clause में **Present Indefinite Tense** के स्थान पर **Present Continuous Tense** भी आ सकता है।

जैसे: 1. **If you are waiting for the bus, you should better take a taxi.**

2. **If you are not reading the newspaper, you should let others read it.**

Conditional Sentences

- 'If' Clause में **Present Perfect Tense** का भी प्रयोग हो सकता है।

जैसे: 1. If you have finished the work, you may leave.

2. If they have bought tickets, they will surely go to see the movie.

PAST CONDITIONAL

B. 'IF' CLAUSE IN PAST TENSE

General Structure— If + Past Indefinite, Subject + would + V1

जैसे: If I had money, I would lend it to you.

NOUN

15

NOUN

Naming word

Types

1. Proper Noun

Exact Name

एक नाम

• India

• Delhi

• Ram

2. Common Noun

Generic Name

सामान्य नाम

• Boy

• City

• Planet

3. Abstract Noun

That can be felt but cannot be touched

ऐसा जो छूया नहीं जा सकता

• Love

• Joy

4. Material Noun

Denotes a Physical Substance

एक भौतिक पदार्थ

• Gold

• Cotton

• Silver

5. Collective Noun

A collection of a number of people or things

एक समूह या बहुत से चीजों का समूह

• Army

• Jury

• Team

Common Noun

1. Masculine

If the common Noun has male characteristics.

(एक Common Noun में पुल्लिंग है, तो इसे Masculine Gender में आते हैं।)

E.g.

2. Feminine

If the common Noun has female characteristics.

(एक Common Noun में स्त्रीलिंग विशेषण है, तो इसे Feminine Gender में आते हैं।)

E.g.

3. Common

If the same Noun can be used for both man and woman

(एक ही Noun पुल्लिंग और स्त्रीलिंग दोनों में लिए जा सकता है, तो इसे Common Gender में आते हैं।)

E.g.

4. Neuter

Refers to the names of things/ objects

(वस्तुओं के नामों के बारे में कहते हैं।)

E.g.

5. Bridgroom

• दुल्हा, दूत

6. Tiger

• बाघ

7. Master

• सिकर

8. Bride

• दुल्हन, स्त्री

9. Tigress

• बाघी

10. Mistress

• अंतर्वासिका

11. Teacher

• अध्यापक

12. Student

• छात्र

13. Client

• ग्राहक

14. Chair

• कुर्सी

15. Desk

• मेज

16. Bench

• बेंच

MOOD

9

It indicates the mood or tone of the speaker.

It shows the speaker's attitude towards the subject.

There are three kinds of Mood:

1. Indicative Mood

Fact

Example: The sky is blue.

Option

Example: The room is not finished.

Question

Example: Is it raining?

Imperative Mood

Request

Example: Please close the door.

Adjective / Suggestion

Example: Be careful.

Interjection

Example: Oh! What a beautiful view!

Exclamation

Example: How beautiful the view is!

Interjection

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NEETU SINGH

ENGLISH

CLASS NOTES

(Bilingual)

PREPOSITION

22

Words related to Position



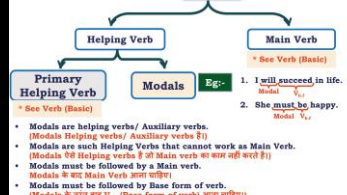
Exercise

1. He is sitting _____ the chair/ stool/ bench.
2. He is sitting _____ the bed/ arm chair.
3. He is sitting _____ the tree.
4. He is sitting _____ the shade of the tree.
5. The tiger jumped _____ the deer.
6. He fell _____ the well.
7. He jumped _____ his horse and rode away.
8. Trees are planted _____ the roads.

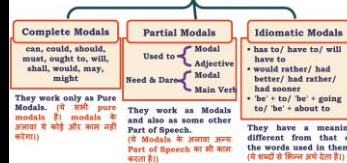
MODALS

26

VERB



TYPES OF MODALS



SENTENCES & TYPES

3

Introduction

A group of words which makes a complete sense is called a sentence.

(एक या कुछ शब्दों का समूह जो एक पूर्ण अर्थ व्यक्त करता है, उसे वाक्य कहते हैं।)

Types of Sentences

1. Declarative Sentence

A Declarative sentence simply makes a statement or expresses an opinion.

(एक वाक्य जो एक बात कहता है या एक राय व्यक्त करता है।)

Example: Honesty is the best policy.

2. Interrogative Sentence

An Interrogative sentence asks a question.

(एक वाक्य जो एक प्रश्न पूछता है।)

Example: Where are you going?

3. Exclamatory Sentence

An exclamatory sentence is a sentence that expresses great emotions such as excitement, surprise, happiness and anger.

(एक वाक्य जो बहुत बड़े भावों जैसे उत्साह, हैरत, खुशी और क्रोध को व्यक्त करता है।)

Example: How beautiful the rain is!

4. Imperative Sentence

An Imperative sentence gives a command or makes a request or suggestion.

(एक वाक्य जो एक आज्ञा, अनुरोध या सुझाव देता है।)

Example: Leave the room right now.

5. Optative Sentence

An Optative sentence expresses a wish or a hope.

(एक वाक्य जो एक इच्छा या आशा व्यक्त करता है।)

Example: May God bless you.

INVERSION

10

Inversion is the reversal of the normal word order in a sentence or a phrase.

(एक वाक्य में शब्दों के सामान्य क्रम को उल्टा करना।)

These are two types of Inversion.

1. SUBJECT-VERB INVERSION (Complete Inversion) - Where the subject and the main verb switch positions and the word order becomes verb + subject.

(जहाँ विषय और मुख्य क्रिया स्थानों को बदल देती है और क्रम क्रिया + विषय बन जाता है।)

Example: Here comes the rain.

2. SUBJECT-AUXILIARY VERB INVERSION (Partial Inversion) - Where the subject and the auxiliary verb switch positions and the word order becomes auxiliary verb + subject + main verb.

(जहाँ विषय और सहायक क्रिया स्थानों को बदल देती है और क्रम सहायक क्रिया + विषय + मुख्य क्रिया बन जाता है।)

Example: Never did I go there.

3. INVERSION IN THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF SENTENCES -

Inversion is used in the following types of sentences:

1. Interrogative Sentences (प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य) -

Example: Do I know him?

2. Exclamatory Sentences (आश्चर्यवाचक वाक्य) -

Example: Isn't he working hard?

3. Imperative Sentences (आज्ञावाचक वाक्य) -

Example: How long it takes (1) to travel from Chennai to Trichy (2) by train? (3) No error. (4)

4. Why she was angry with her son (1) she was (2) angry with (3) her son (4) Why

Answers

1. (1) The first part of the sentence should read as, "How long does it take," in an interrogative sentence the helping verb comes before the subject.

2. (1) Replace the word with "was".

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- ऐसे वाक्य 'improbability' व्यक्त करते हैं यानि 'If clause' में जिस कार्य का उल्लेख है वह नहीं हुआ।
- उपरोक्त वाक्य में If I had money से ये स्पष्ट है कि पैसे नहीं थे।

C. 'IF' CLAUSE IN PAST PERFECT TENSE

General Structure— If + Past Perfect, Subject + would + have V3

जैसे:- If I had seen you, I would have stopped my car.

- ऐसे वाक्य में 'If clause' में जिस कार्य का उल्लेख होता है उस कार्य का न होना दर्शाया जाता है। यानि 'If I had seen you' से तात्पर्य है कि 'I had not seen you.'
- ऐसे वाक्यों में 'If' को 'had' से replace किया जा सकता है। तब Formula होगा-

C. 'IF' CLAUSE IN PAST PERFECT TENSE

General Structure— If + Past Perfect, Subject + would + have V3

जैसे:- If I had seen you, I would have stopped my car.

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Conditional Sentences

- ऐसे वाक्य में 'If clause' में जिस कार्य का उल्लेख होता है उस कार्य का न होना दर्शाया जाता है। यानि 'If I had seen you' से तात्पर्य है कि 'I had not seen you.'
- ऐसे वाक्यों में 'If' को 'had' से replace किया जा सकता है। तब Formula होगा-
Had + Subject + V3 + Object, Subject + would + have + V3
जैसे:- **Had I seen you, I would have stopped my car.**

THREE IMPORTANT FORMULAE

- **If+ Present Indefinite, Future Indefinite**
- **If + Subject + had + V_3 , Subject + would + have + V_3**
- **If + Subject + V_2 , Subject + would + $V_{b.f}$**

D. OTHER TYPES OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

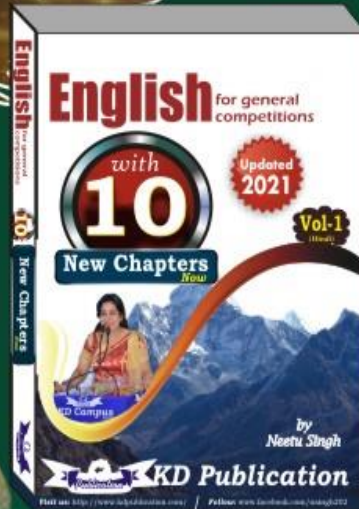
(i) काल्पनिक पद

General Structure— If + subject + were, subject + would + V_1

जैसे:- If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

New Year
धमाका

सभी परीक्षाओं के लिए
समवाण



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नीचे दिए गये शब्दों के साथ was का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

If, as though, in case, as if, would that एवं I wish.

Ex. He scolded me as if he was my father. (×)

He scolded me as if he were my father. (✓)

(ii) 'If' Clause में हम Unless, so long, as soon as, when, provided, suppose, in case, but, for इत्यादि का भी प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

जैसे:- (1) Unless you work hard, you will not pass.

नोट: Unless ds साथ 'not' का प्रयोग नहीं होता। Unless you work hard से हमारा तात्पर्य है 'If you do not work hard.' यानि 'Unless + affirmative = If + negative.'

2. I shall support him so long as I am alive.

3. As soon as the train comes, there will be rush for seats.

4. When he comes to Delhi, I will go to meet him.

SPOTTING THE ERROR

1. (a) If he were you / (b) I would have given/ (c) him my car. / (d) No error
2. (a) Had he invited me / (b) I would have attended / (c) the function. / (d) No error
3. (a) If he had called me up (b) I would inform/ (c) him ./ (d) No error

SPOTTING THE ERROR

4. (a) If he will work hard / (b)/ he will surely / (c) get the job of his choice. / (d) No error
5. (a) Unless I do not / (b) see his ticket, / (c) I will not let him sit here. / (d) No error
6. (a) Before the police will come / (b) You should better / (c) get the anticipatory bail. / (d) No error

SPOTTING THE ERROR

7. (a) We will come to know the truth / (b) after / (c) the investigation finished. / (d) No error
8. (a) Until the train will not get the signal , (b) it will not / (c) leave the platform. / (d) No error
9. (a) If I had money/ (b) I will have lent / (c) it to her. / (d) No error

SPOTTING THE ERROR

10. (a) If I was you/ (b) I would not tolerate him / (c) for a moment. / (d) No error
11. (a) Suppose she does not agree/ (b)what could/ (c) we do ? / (d) No error
12. (a) Supposing if you do not reach / (b) the station in time,/ (c) what will you do? / (d) No error

SPOTTING THE ERROR

13. (a) If you saw a tiger / (b) what will your / (c) reaction be? / (d) No error
14. (a) If I had two houses, / (b) I would have given / (c) one to you. / (d) No error
15. (a) If we will heat dry ice / (b) it turns / (c) to vapour. / (d) No error

SPOTTING THE ERROR

16. (a) "Suppose if you are / (b) late, you will be / (c) in trouble." / (d) No error.
17. (a) Unless / (b) he will not understand the concept/ (c) he will not be able to solve the questions. / (d) No error
18. (a) If he tried again,/ (b) he can pass the exam/ (c) with flying colours. / (d) No error

SPOTTING THE ERROR

19. (a) I will wait for you / (b) unless / (c) you come. / (d) No error
20. (a) If I was you / (b) I would teach/ (c) him a lesson. / (d) No error
21. (a) If I were the Prime Minister of India / (b) I will work for the / (c) welfare of the poor. / (d) No error

SPOTTING THE ERROR

22. (a) If she would have come to me / (b) I would have given her the / (c) money she needed / (d) No error
23. (a) If he drove fast/ (b) he can reach the station / (c) in time / (d) No error
24. (a) If I was a millionaire/ (b) I would support / (c) the millinium project / (d) No error

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SPOTTING THE ERROR

25. (a) If both of you stood / (b) on the table/ (c) it would have broken/ (d)

No error

26. (a) If she would have worked hard , / (b) she would / (c) have passed. /

(d) No error

27. (a) If you had seen me, / (b) you should have stopped your car / (c) and come to help me. / (d) No error

SPOTTING THE ERROR

28. (a) If the Government will make strict law/ (b) the law and order situation / (c) will improve. / (d) No error
29. (a) But for his help / (b) the patient would / (c) have died. / (d) No error
30. (a) But for his prompt action / (b) many people would/ (c) have lost their savings. / (d) No error

SPOTTING THE ERROR

31. (a) I will not come / (b) in case / (c) it will rain. / (d) No error
32. (a) Had the river overflown its bank,/ (b) flood would / (c) have come. /
(d) No error
33. (a) Had I known him, / (b) I would allow him / (c) to enter my house. /
(d) No error

SPOTTING THE ERROR

34. (a) You will not get well / (b) unless you will not / (c) follow the doctor's instructions. / (d) No error
35. (a) Supposing if he refuses / (b) to meet you, / (c) what will you do? / (d) No error
36. (a) I shall take you for a long drive / (b) after you / (c) will return from the meeting. / (d) No error

SPOTTING THE ERROR

37. (a) When you complete your service / (b) you will be / (c) retired on pension / (d) No error
38. (a) Were she I, / (b) she will not allow/ (c) you to go anywhere at this time of crisis./ (d) No error
39. (a) I told her when / (b) she came to Delhi,/ (c) I would show her all historical monuments. / (d) No error

SPOTTING THE ERROR

40. (a) You can scale this high peak, / (b) provided you/ (c) will wear the right kind of shoes. / (d) No error
41. (a) Had you / (b) worked hard/ (c) you will have passed./ (d) No error
42. (a) When I shall see him/ (b) I shall/ (c) tell him/ (d) No error.

SPOTTING THE ERROR

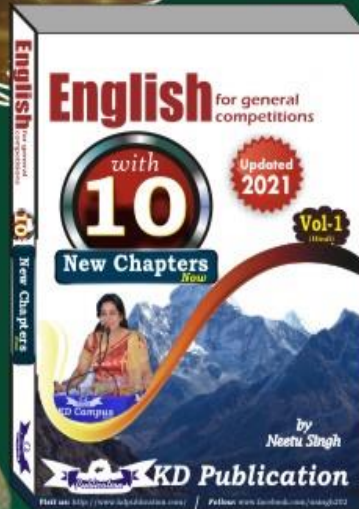
43. (a) He will tell you/ (b) about it when/ (c) he will come back/ (d) No error.
44. (a) When I will get back/ (b) I shall pay back/ (c) the money that I borrowed/ (d) from you last month

SPOTTING THE ERROR

45. (a) I will/ (b) meet him/ (c) when he will come./ (d) No error.
46. (a) Had I realized/ (b) your house was such a long way off, / (c) I would take a taxi./ (d) No error.

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NOUN

15

NOUN

Naming word

Types

1. Proper Noun

Exact Name

एक नाम

• India

• Delhi

• Ram

2. Common Noun

Generic Name

सामान्य नाम

• Boy

• City

• Planet

3. Abstract Noun

That can be felt but cannot be touched

ऐसा जो छूया नहीं जा सकता

• Love

• Joy

4. Material Noun

Denotes a Physical Substance

एक भौतिक पदार्थ

• Gold

• Cotton

• Silver

5. Collective Noun

A collection of a number of people or things

एक समूह का नाम

• Army

• Jury

• Team

Common Noun

1. Masculine

If the common Noun has male characteristics.

(एक Common Noun में पुल्लिंग है, तो इसे Masculine Gender में आते हैं।)

E.g.

Bridegroom = दुल्हा, दूत

Tiger = बाघ

Master = शिक्षक

2. Feminine

If the common Noun has female characteristics.

(एक Common Noun में स्त्रीलिंग विशेषण है, तो इसे Feminine Gender में आते हैं।)

E.g.

Bride = दुल्हन, स्त्री

Tigress = टिग्रेस

Mistress = अंतर्वासि

3. Common

If the same Noun can be used for both man and woman

(एक ही Noun पुल्लिंग और स्त्रीलिंग दोनों में लिए जा सकता है, तो इसे Common Gender में आते हैं।)

E.g.

Teacher = अध्यापक

Student = छात्र

Client = ग्राहक

4. Neuter

Refers to the names of things/ objects

(वस्तुओं के नामों को न्यूट्रल कहा जाता है।)

E.g.

Chair = कुर्सी

Desk = मेज

Bench = बेंच

MOOD

9

It indicates the mood or tone of the speaker.

It shows the speaker's attitude towards the subject.

There are three moods in English.

1. Indicative Mood

Fact

Option

Question

Example

Example

Example

Example

Example

Example

Example

Example

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Example

Example

Example

Example

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PREPOSITION

22

Words related to Position



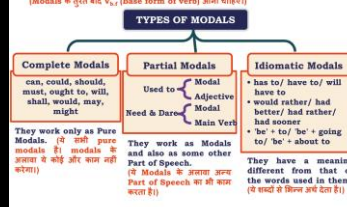
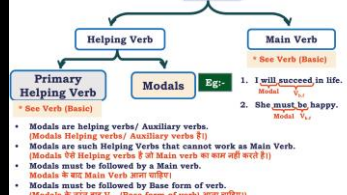
Exercise

1. He is sitting on the chair/ stool/ bench.
2. He is sitting on the bed/ arm chair.
3. He is sitting on the tree.
4. He is sitting in the shade of the tree.
5. The tiger jumped on the deer.
6. He fell on the well.
7. He jumped on his horse and rode away.
8. Trees are planted along the roads.

MODALS

26

VERB



They work only as Pure Modals. (एक सही शुद्ध modals के अलावा में कोई और काम नहीं करते।)

They work as Modals and also as some other Part of Speech. (एक Modals के अलावा कुछ भाग के शब्दों में भी काम करते हैं।)

They have a meaning different from that of the words used in them. (एक शब्द का अर्थ अलग होता है।)

SENTENCES & TYPES

3

Introduction

A group of words which makes a complete sense is called a sentence.

(एक वाक्य जिसका एक पूर्ण अर्थ हो, उसे वाक्य कहते हैं।)

Types of Sentences



1. Declarative Sentence: A sentence which states a fact or gives information. (एक वाक्य जो तथ्य बताता है या जानकारी देता है।)
2. Interrogative Sentence: A sentence which asks a question. (एक वाक्य जो प्रश्न पूछता है।)
3. Exclamatory Sentence: A sentence which expresses strong feelings or emotions. (एक वाक्य जो मजबूत भावनाओं या 감정을 व्यक्त करता है।)
4. Imperative Sentence: A sentence which gives a command or makes a request. (एक वाक्य जो आज्ञा देता है या अनुरोध करता है।)
5. Optative Sentence: A sentence which expresses a wish or a hope. (एक वाक्य जो इच्छा या आशा व्यक्त करता है।)

INVERSION

10

Inversion is the reversal of the normal word order in a sentence or a phrase.

इनवर्शन एक वाक्य में सामान्य शब्दों के क्रम को उल्टा करने का प्रयोग है।

There are two types of inversion.

1. Subject-Verb Inversion

(Complete Inversion) - Where the subject and the main verb switch positions and the word order becomes verb + subject.

(पूर्ण इनवर्शन) - जहाँ विषय और मुख्य क्रिया के स्थानों में परिवर्तन होता है और शब्दों का क्रम क्रिया + विषय बन जाता है।

2. Subject-Auxiliary Verb Inversion

(Partial Inversion) - Where the subject and the auxiliary verb switch positions and the word order becomes auxiliary verb + subject + main verb.

(आंशिक इनवर्शन) - जहाँ विषय और सहायक क्रिया के स्थानों में परिवर्तन होता है और शब्दों का क्रम सहायक क्रिया + विषय + मुख्य क्रिया बन जाता है।

3. Subject-Auxiliary Verb Inversion

(Partial Inversion) - Where the subject and the auxiliary verb switch positions and the word order becomes auxiliary verb + subject + main verb.

(आंशिक इनवर्शन) - जहाँ विषय और सहायक क्रिया के स्थानों में परिवर्तन होता है और शब्दों का क्रम सहायक क्रिया + विषय + मुख्य क्रिया बन जाता है।

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(Partial Inversion) - Where the subject and the auxiliary verb switch positions and the word order becomes auxiliary verb + subject + main verb.

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6. Subject-Auxiliary Verb Inversion

(Partial Inversion) - Where the subject and the auxiliary verb switch positions and the word order becomes auxiliary verb + subject + main verb.

(आंशिक इनवर्शन) - जहाँ विषय और सहायक क्रिया के स्थानों में परिवर्तन होता है और शब्दों का क्रम सहायक क्रिया + विषय + मुख्य क्रिया बन जाता है।



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