

ROJGAR WITH ANKIT

उदाहरण-

- I did not cancel the class because there are a few students in the class.
- I could not make tea as there was little milk in the pot.
- I am taller than you.
- ⇒ ior — junior, senior, inferior, prior, anterior, posterior

उदाहरण

- She is more senior than I.
- She is senior to me.

Than (X), More (X)

To (✓)

NOTE

TO के बाद हमेशा objective case of pronoun आएगा।
ex to me
to him

- ⇒ prefer (verb)] — than (X)
preferable (Adj.)] — To (✓)

NOTE

preferable के साथ More का भी use नहीं होता है।

- In several areas, tea is ~~more~~ preferable ~~than~~ to coffee

- I prefer tea ~~than~~ to coffee

Rule-8

adj. — interior, exterior, ulterior, major, minor, empty, excellent, circular, extreme, chief, entire, complete, perfect, final last, unique, universal, round, square, triangular, eternal, everlasting, ideal, absolute, impossible, prime, supreme, free एवं vacant का प्रयोग comparative या superlative degree

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में नहीं होता।

जैसे 1. This is more inferior to that (x)

2. This is inferior to that (✓)

3. Good deeds are more everlasting (more) हटा दें।

Rule-13

सामान्यतः verb को adverbs modify करते हैं।

जैसे - He works ^(v) works honestly (adv.)

Adjective में ly लगा कर Adverb बनाया जाता है।

कृष्ण अक्षरों को छोड़कर

जैसे - Adjective

Adverb

Polite

politely

Bad

badly

Sincere

sincerely

लेकिन verbs of sensation (seem, look, appear, feel, taste, sound और smell) के वाक्य adverb नहीं adjective का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे - He feels ~~badly~~ bad

He feels bad.

The soup smells ~~deliciously~~

The soup smells delicious.

verbs of sensation के अलावा be, become, turn, get,

grow, keep, make एवं prove को भी adverbs नहीं बल्कि adjective modify करते हैं।

जैसे - When he heard the news, he became sad (adv)

The + Adj. = Noun

poor - गरीब

The poor - गरीब लोग

Rich - मालदार/अमीर

The Rich - अमीर लोग

Blind - अन्धा

The Blind - अंधे व्यक्ति

जैसे - The rich should help the poor