

ROJGAR WITH ANKIT

Preposition

PART-4

=> कुछ words ऐसे हैं, जिनके बाद object का प्रयोग हमेशा without preposition होता है-

पता लगाना - investigate	resemble - मिलना जुड़ना होना	order - आदेश देना
तर्क/विकर्क करना - discuss	comprise - मिलकर होना	violate - हिंसा करना
मांगना - demand	accompany - साथ देना	reach - पहुँचना
हमला करना - invade	join	enter - प्रवेश करना
दुःख प्रकट करना - regret	attack	affect - प्रभाव डालना
सुनिश्चित करना - ensure	crave - तरसना	concern - चिंता करना
	control - नियंत्रित करना	shirk - भागना
	obey - आज्ञा	stress - तनाव देना/लेना
	consider - सोचना	emphasize - जोर देना/दबाव
	precede - पूर्व में होना	resign - त्यागपत्र देना
	assist - प्रतिरोध करना	eschew - दवाब डालना
	describe - वर्णन करना	lack - कमी होना
	await - इंतजार करना	desire - अभिलाषा होना
	sign - हस्ताक्षर	pervade - व्याप्त होना

wait for = await

await → के साथ
No preposition

Her looks resemble with her fathers (Incorrect) ✗
 Her looks resemble her father's (Correct) ✓
 who entered into my room? (Incorrect) ✗
 who entered my room? (Correct) ✓

=> Time को denote करने वाले words or phrases जैसे today, yesterday, tomorrow, last night, last Monday, last January, last year, tonight, this morning, this afternoon, this evening, tomorrow morning, yesterday morning etc के पहले on या in का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए

ROJGAR WITH ANKIT

He came to meet me on last Monday (Incorrect)
He came to meet me last Monday. (Correct)

We are going to have a meeting in this afternoon (Incorrect)
We are going to have a meeting this afternoon (Correct)

⇒ we went to / the movie / ~~on~~ last night with our friend /
(a) (b) (c) (d)

⇒ we will start / my Business / from Tomorrow / NE.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

⇒ she returned / ~~back~~ from America ~~on~~ / Last Sunday by
(a) (b) (c) (d)

⇒ I had been waiting for you since yesterday. for
two days. (d)

⇒ कुछ verbs ऐसे हैं, जिनके ठीक बाद आने वाले Indirect object से पहले हमेशा to का प्रयोग होता है। यदि indirect object को Direct object के बाद रखा गया हो तो भी to का प्रयोग आवश्यक होता है। ऐसा हम निम्नलिखित verbs के बाद करते हैं।

propose, suggest, say, reply, speak, write, explain,
pray, report, describe, complain, talk, etc
give

Direct object — Non living thing

Indirect object — Human being (living)

Give it to me now. ⇒ Indirect object से पहले to
↓ Direct Indirect

ROJGAR WITH ANKIT

He spoke to me.

(ind. Obj.)

⇒ He spoke the truth to me

(D. Obj.) (Ind. Obj.)

⇒ I will write to you very soon.

(Ind. Obj.)

⇒ I will write a letter to you very soon

(D. Obj.) (Ind. Obj.)

⇒ कुछ verb ऐसे हैं, जिनके बाद आये Indirect object से पहले preposition का प्रयोग तभी होता है, जब उसे Direct object के बाद रखा गया हो। ऐसे ही कुछ verbs हैं-

give, lend, bring, promise, sell, take, buy, fetch, show, hand, tell, sing, send, cost, play, offer, get, find, ask etc

I will buy you a car.

(Ind. Obj.) (Obj.)

I will buy a car for you.

(D. Obj.) (Ind. Obj.)

Our institute offers you plenty of facilities

(Ind. Obj.) (Ind. Obj.)

Our institute offers plenty of facilities for you

(D. Obj.) (Ind. Obj.)

angry (नाराज)
 with (person)
 at - thing

By dint of
 Talk to

Font of (शौकीन)