



Himachal Pradesh

Staff Nurse

Himachal Pradesh Rajya Chaya Aayog

Volume - 2

(Non Nursing)

Logical Reasoning, Hindi & English



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1

CHAPTER

English Alphabet Test

The English alphabet test is based on the English letters or alphabet being arranged in a certain format. In this test, questions are solved based on the formation of words by the selected letters, finding the letters in the pair of letters and between 2 letters, etc.

Some important facts related to the English alphabet.

1. Capital/Small letters of the English alphabet

Block letters	A	B	C	D	E	
F	G					
	H	I	J	K	L	
M						
Lowercase letters	a	b	c	d	e	f
	g	h	i	j	k	l
m						
Block letters	N	O	P	Q	R	
S	T					
	U	V	W	X	Y	
Z						
Lowercase letters	n	o	p	q	r	
s	t					
	u	v	w	x	y	
z						

2. Vowels and consonants of the English alphabet

- (i) Vowel - There are 5 vowels in the English alphabet, which are as follows -
A, E, I, O, U

(ii) Consonants - There are 21

consonants in the English alphabet, which are as follows -

B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, Z

3. The place of letters in the English - Alphabet is the first 13 and the last 13 letters of the alphabet are called the first and second half of the alphabet respectively. This location depends on two sequences.

(i) **First and second half of straight sequence** - In this sequence the letters from A to M are placed in the first half and the letters from N to Z are called the second half.
Left to Right

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

← First Half →

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

← Second Half →

(ii) **The first second half of the opposite order** - In this sequence the letters from Z to N are called the first half and the letters from M to A are called the second half.

Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

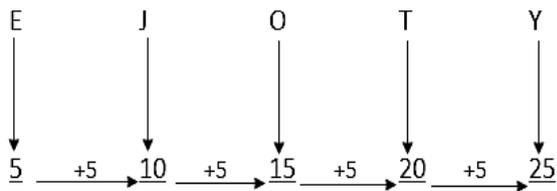
← First Half →

M	L	K	J	I	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

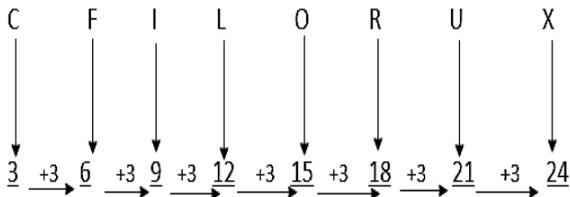
← Second half →

4. Finding the Position Order of Letters by EJOTY and CFILORUX

from Left



From Left



Opposite Letter - Each letter in the English alphabet has an opposite letter.

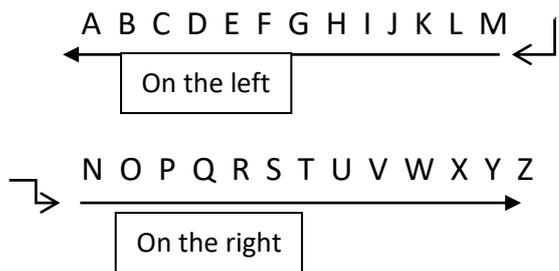
A	Z	$1 + 26 = 27$
B	Y	$2 + 25 = 27$
C	X	$3 + 24 = 27$
D	W	$4 + 23 = 27$
E	V	$5 + 22 = 27$
F	U	$6 + 21 = 27$
G	T	$7 + 20 = 27$
H	S	$8 + 19 = 27$
I	R	$9 + 18 = 27$
J	Q	$10 + 17 = 27$
K	P	$11 + 16 = 27$
L	O	$12 + 15 = 27$
M	N	$13 + 14 = 27$

If the letter of the English alphabet whose opposite letter is to be found, then the corresponding number of that letter is subtracted from 27. The number obtained after subtracting is the corresponding number of the opposite letter.

Finding the letter to the left and right of letters

- Whatever is on our right is the right of the same letters and whatever else is on

our left, is the left of those other letters. like -



Question Types

Type-I Questions Based on Alphabet Test

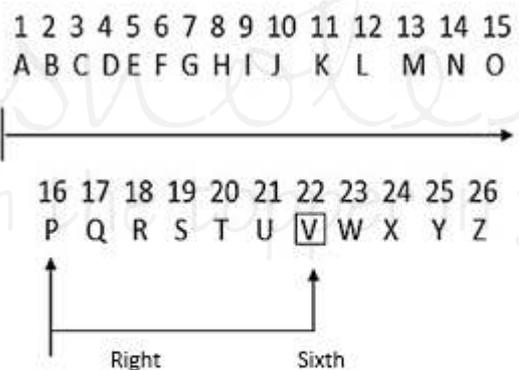
1. The position of the letters in the direct sequence shall be -

Example-1 Which letter is 6th to the right of the sixteenth letter from the left in the alphabet A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z ?

- (a) F
- (b) Q
- (c) U
- (d) V

Ans. (d)

Solution - As per question



*16th letter from left in English alphabet = P
Hence 6th letter to the right of P = V*

Alternative Method

n^{th} letter to the right of m^{th} letter from left in English alphabet = $(m+n)^{\text{th}}$ letter from left.
 $m = 16$ and $n = 6$

$(16+6)^{\text{th}}$ letter from left = 22^{nd} letter from left = V

2. Position of letters in reverse order

Example - 2 If the English alphabet is written in reverse order, then which letter will be 13th to the left of the 3rd letter from the right?

- (a) C (b) P
(c) R (d) L

Ans. (b)

Solution - n^{th} letter to left of m letter from your right in reverse order of English alphabet = $(m + n)^{\text{th}}$ letter from right.

Here, $m = 3$ and $n = 13$

= $(3+13)^{\text{th}}$ letter from right = 16th letter from right = P Ans.

3. Position of letters in the first half of the reverse order

Under this, the first half of the letters of the English alphabet i.e. letters from A to M are written in reverse order and the remaining half of the letters are written as they are.

Example - 3

If the first half of the English alphabet is written in reverse order, then which letter will be to the left and seventh letter of the tenth letter from your right?

- (a) C (b) E
(c) D (d) J

Ans. (c)

Solution – According to question,

Solution – According to question,

13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5
M L K J I H G F E

4 3 2 1 14 15 16 17
D C B A N O P Q
7th ← To the left of → 10th

18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
R S T U V W X Y Z

← From the left of →

The 10th letter from the right is Q and the seventh letter to the left of the letter Q is D.

So required letter = D

4. Position of letters in reverse order of multiple letter segments

Example - 4

If the first four letters of the English alphabet are written in reverse order, then 5 letters also in reverse order, again 6 letters also in reverse order, 5 letters also in reverse order, again 6 letters also in reverse order, again 7 letters are also written in reverse order and remaining letters are also written in reverse order, then which letter will be the seventh letter to the left of the eighth letter from the right?

- (a) O (b) L
(c) N (d) M

Ans. (d)

4 3 2 1 9 8 7 6 5 15 14
D C B A I H G F E O N

13 12 11 10 22 21 20 19
M L K J V U T S
From left 7th 8th

18 17 16 26 25 24 23
R Q P Z Y X W
From right 7th

As per question,

The eighth letter from the right is S and the seventh letter to the left of the letter S is M. So required letter = M

5. Number of letters between 2 letters -

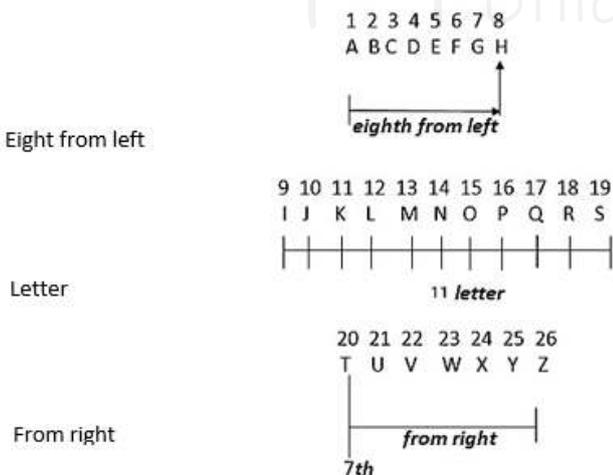
Example - 5

How many letters are there in the middle of the eighth letter from the left and the seventh letter from the right in the English alphabet?

- (a) 8
- (b) 9
- (c) 10
- (d) 11

Ans. (d)

Solution – As per Question



Hence, the eighth letter from the left is H and the seventh letter from the right is T and there are 11 letters in between these two.

6. Same position of letters when arranged alphabetically -

Example - If each letter in the word CADMP is arranged alphabetically, then the positions of how many letters will remain unchanged.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Ans. (c)

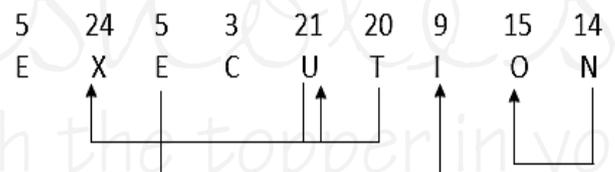
Solution

Root Word	C	A	D	M	P
Alphabetical Order	A	C	D	M	P

Hence such letters are D, M, and P.

Type-2 Letter- Pair Based Question

If there are as many letters between two letters of a word as there are between them in the English alphabet, then the pair thus formed between those two letters is called a letter pair.



Example - 7

How many such pairs of letters are there in the given word EXECUTION, which have as many letters between them in the word as there are between them in the English alphabet ?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) more than 3

Ans. (d)

Solution – According to question

So the required letter pair is UX, TU EI and NO i.e. 4.

Type - 3 Word Formation and Alphabet Arrangement

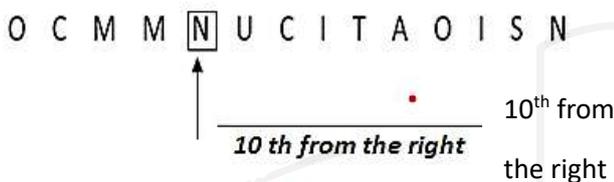
(i) Changing the letters of a meaningful word

Example - 8 If the letters of the first and second, third and fourth, fifth and sixth and so on are interchanged in the words, then what will be the tenth letter when counted from its right?

- (a) T (b) N
(c) U (d) A

Ans. (b)

Solution - The word formed by interchanging the letters of the given word COMMUNICATIONS



Hence, the required alphabet = N

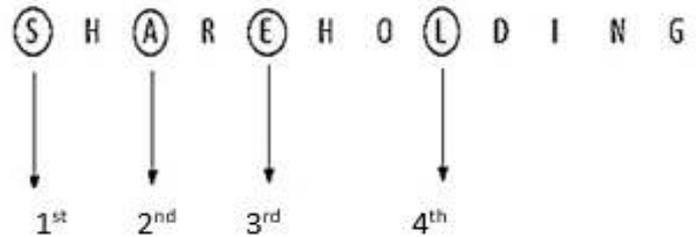
(ii) Making meaningful words from selected / consecutive letters of a semi-complete word

Example - 9 If anyone meaningful word can be formed from the first, third, fifth and eighth letters of the word SHARE HOLDING, then what will be its second letter? If no such word can be formed, give the answer 'X' and if more than one word can be formed, give the answer 'Y'

- (a) L (b) E (c) S
(d) X (e) Y

Ans. (e)

Solution - The word given according to the question,



New word SEAL = SALE, SEAL = 2 Meaningful word Two meaningful words formed from it are SALE and SEAL, so option Y will be correct.

Example - 10 How many meaningful words with four or more letters can be formed from the letters of the word DIALOGUE ?

- (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 8

Ans. (c)

Solution - words with four or more letters can be formed from the letters of DIALOGUE.

For Example -

DIAL, GOAL, GOAD, GILD, GLUE, GUILD, LOUD, GUIDE, GUILLE etc.

(iii) Arrange the following numbers of different letters in such a way that a meaningful word is formed.

Example - 11

Arrange the numbers of different letters given below in such a way that a meaningful word is formed.

G	T	A	E	N	M
1	2	3	4	5	6

- (a) 1, 3, 2, 6, 4, 5 (b) 6, 3, 5, 1, 4, 2
(c) 1, 3, 2, 5, 4, 6 (d) 6, 3, 1, 5, 4, 2

Ans. (d)

Solution - On arranging the given letters in a meaningful order, the word MAGNET is formed which is obtained by arranging the numbers in the order 6, 3, 1, 5, 4, 2.

Type - 4 Letter Group Based Questions

Under this, some groups of three or four letters are given in the questions asked. The answer is to be found by arranging these letter groups according to the instructions given in the question.

Example – 12

If the letter S is put before them in all the given words, then how many words in the new arrangement will make meaningful English words?

- (a) Only SHE b) ANT and JUG
- (c) Only OLD d) TIN and JUG
- (e) Only TIN

Ans. (c)

Solution - The following is the word in the new arrangement.

SHE, SOLD, SANT, STIN, SJUG

Hence in the given words, the letter S is preceded by only one meaningful word SOLD.

TYPE-5 RULE BASED ON INSTRUCTION

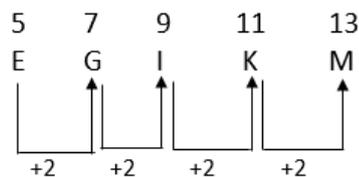
In this type of questions, related to English alphabets are given. Following these rules, it is to be seen that in which option the given letter is following the group.

Example - 13 A letter is missing between two letters.

- (a) EGIKM (b) MOQTU
- (c) MPQTU (d) MNOPQ

Ans. (a)

Solution -



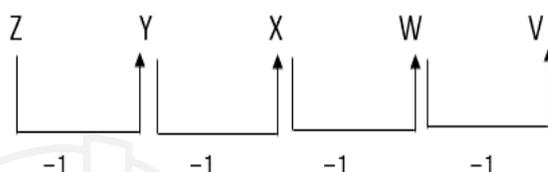
So in the EGIKM letter-pair, one letter is missed between every two letters.

Example - 14 English letters are in the reverse order of the alphabet.

- (a) ABCDE (b) ZYXWV
- (c) KLMNO (d) PQRST

Ans. (b)

Solution



Hence, the letter pair Z Y X W V is in the opposite order of the alphabet.

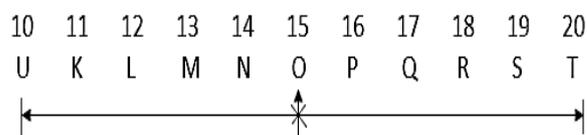
Example with Solution

1. Which letter is exactly between the letters J and T in the English alphabet?

- (a) N (b) O
- (c) P (d) Q
- (e) None of the letter

Ans. (b)

Solution



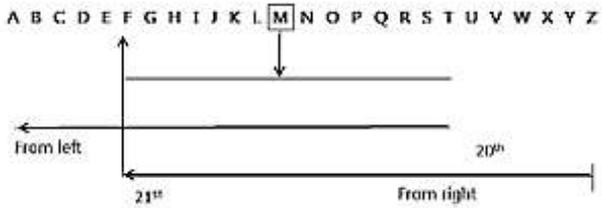
The letter O is exactly between J and T.

2. Which letter will be exactly between the 20th letter from the left and the 21st letter from the right in the English alphabet?

- (a) L (b) M
- (c) N (d) O
- (e) No letter

Ans. (b)

Solution



The 20th letter from the left is T and the 21st letter from the right is F and the letter M is exactly in between these two.

3. If the letters of the word BEAUTIFUL are rearranged and written alphabetically, then how many such letters will be there whose position will remain unchanged?

- (a) 1
- (b) 3
- (c) 2
- (d) more than three

Ans. (a)

Solution - According to the question,

<i>Root Word</i>	B E A U T I F U L
<i>Alphabetical Order</i>	A B E F I L T U U

Hence the position order of only one letter remains unchanged.

4. If each vowel of the word DOMAINS is changed to the letter that follows it according to the English alphabet and each consonant is changed to the letter that precedes it according to the English alphabet and then all the letters are alphabetically (from left to left) right), then which of the following will be at the third position from the right in the sequence so formed?

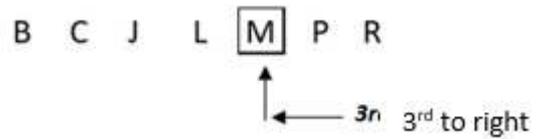
- (a) J
- (b) C
- (c) P
- (d) M
- (e) B

Ans. (d)

Solution

Given word → D O M A I N S
 Changing the vowel → D P M B J N S

Changing the consonant C P L B J M R
 Now, alphabetizing these letters (from left to right)



5. Make a meaningful word using each letter of the word HTUTR only once. Your answer will be the fifth letter of the word formed. If more than one such word is formed, then your answer will be wrong and if no such word is formed then your answer will be correct.

- (a) H
- (b) R
- (c) U
- (d) X
- (e) Y

Ans. (a)

Solution - According to the question, meaningful words formed from the letter-group HTUTR = TRUTH

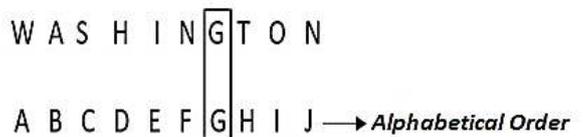
Hence, the fifth letter from the left in TRUTH = H

6. What is the letter in the word WASHINGTON, which when counted is the same number as in the alphabet?

- (a) N
- (b) T
- (c) O
- (d) G

Ans. (d)

Solution – According to question



So required letter = G

7. A set of letters is assigned a number to each. Putting them in a meaningful order, select the correct sequence from the letters of the given answers.

Y M L O S B C I
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

- (a) 47685321
- (b) 51264387
- (c) 21645387
- (d) 56241387

Ans. (b)

Solution - By rearranging the letters of Y M L O S B C I, the word S Y M B O L I C will be formed. So the correct order is 5 1 2 6 4 3 8 7.

8. In the following question, a word is given followed by four alternatives. Out of the four alternatives, only one option can be made from the letters of the given root word. Select that option.

V E N T U R E S O M E

- (a) ROSTRUM (b) TRAVERSER
(c) SERMON (d) SEVENTEEN

Ans. (c)

Solution - The word SERMON can be formed from the letters of the given word.

9. Which letter can be put after the words of the following questions to form new words ?

STAG, ENGAG, DAMAG, SEWAG

- (a) A (b) S
(c) E (d) P

Ans. (c)

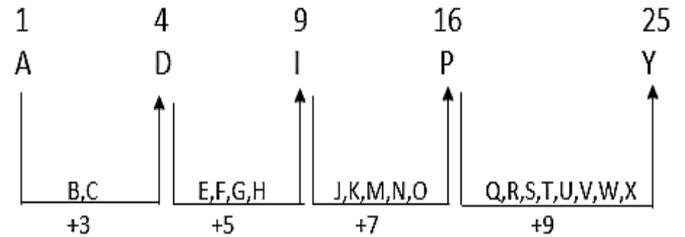
Solution - If the letter E is placed immediately after the words STAG, ENGAM, DAMAG, SEWAG, then completely new meaningful words STAGE, ENGAGE, DAMAGE, SEWAGE will be formed.

10. The number of letters skipped between two adjacent letters is increased by multiples of two.

- (a) ADIPY (b) JMRYG
(c) EHNTC (d) HKBWF

Ans. (a)

Solution - The rule given in series A is being followed.



So, the desired series = ADIP

Practice Questions

TYPE - 1

- Q. 1** Cannot be formed using the letters of the given word.

VENTURE

- (a) RENT (b) RATE
(c) TURN (d) TRUE

- Q. 2** IMPOSSIONABLE

- (a) IMPOSSIBLE (b) POSSIBLE
(c) IMPOSE (d) IMPASSIVE

- Q. 3** KOLMOGROV - SMIRNOV

- (a) MOORINGS (b) ROOMKIN
(c) GOVINDA (d) SLIMGROOM

- Q. 4** DISINTEGRATION

- (a) SIGNATURE (b) INTERN
(c) SINGER (d) RATION

- Q. 5** COMPETITION

- (a) TOTEM (b) POETIC
(c) COMPOSE (d) OPINE

- Q. 6** TERRORISM

- (a) MIRROR (b) ERROR
(c) MORE (d) ROAR

- Q. 7** COMMUNICATION
 (a) ACTION (b) UNION
 (c) NATION (d) UNISON
- Q. 8** TRANSLATION
 (a) TRANSIT (b) TRANSMIT
 (c) RATION (d) NATION
- Q. 9** TECHNOLOGICAL
 (a) LOGIC (b) LOAN
 (c) HATER (d) COLOGNE
- Q. 10** EXAMINATION
 (a) MINE (b) TIME
 (c) SAME (d) NOTE
- Q. 11** From the following alternatives, select the word which cannot be formed using the letters of the given word.
 BUILDINGS
 (a) BUILD (b) BINDS
 (c) SAND (d) DUBS

- Q. 12** From the following alternatives, select the word which cannot be formed using the letters of the given word.
 COMPLIMENTARY
 (a) TRIM (b) TRAPS
 (c) PRIME (d) TRAIN
- Q. 13** From the following alternatives, select the word which cannot be formed using the letters of the given word.
 PROMINENT
 (a) TONE (b) MINE
 (c) PROPS (d) MORE
- Q. 14** From the following alternatives, select the word which cannot be formed using the letters of the given word.
 CONVICTED
 (a) CITE (b) NODE
 (c) TONE (d) DESK

Answer Key

Directions - Find out the related words from the alternatives given below.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Q.1 (d) | Q.2 (d) | Q.3 (c) | Q.4 (a) |
| Q.5 (c) | Q.6 (d) | Q.7 (d) | Q.8 (d) |
| Q.9 (c) | Q.10 (c) | Q.11 (c) | Q.12 (b) |
| Q.13 (c) | Q.14 (d) | | |

17

CHAPTER

वर्ण विचार

भाषा – परस्पर विचार विनियम को भाषा कहते हैं ।

- भाषा संस्कृत के भाष् शब्द से बना है । भाष् का अर्थ है बोलना ।
- भाषा की सार्थक इकाई वाक्य है । वाक्य से छोटी इकाई उपवाक्य, उपवाक्य से छोटी इकाई पदबंध, पदबंध से छोटी इकाई पद (शब्द), पद से छोटी इकाई अक्षर व अक्षर से छोटी इकाई ध्वनि या वर्ण है ।
- जैसे – हम शब्द में दो अक्षर (हम) एवं चार वर्ण (ह अ म अ) है ।

लिपि – किसी भाषा को लिखने का ढंग लिपि कहलाता है । हिन्दी भाषा की लिपि देवनागरी है । इसकी निम्न विशेषताएँ हैं ।

- (i) यह बाएँ से दायें लिखी जाती है ।
- (ii) प्रत्येक वर्ण का एक ही रूप होता है ।
- (iii) उच्चारण के अनुरूप लिखी जाती है अर्थात् जैसे बोली जाती है, वैसी लिखी जाती है ।

व्याकरण – जिस शास्त्र में शब्दों के शुद्ध रूप एवं प्रयोग के नियमों का निरूपण होता है, उसे व्याकरण कहते हैं ।

वर्ण – हिन्दी भाषा में वर्ण वह मूल ध्वनि है जिसका विभाजन नहीं हो सकता ।

किसी भी भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई (ध्वनि) वर्ण कहलाती है ।

जैसे :- क्, च्, ट् अ, इ, उ

वर्ण के भेद :- 2 प्रकार है ।

- (i) स्वर वर्ण
- (ii) व्यंजन वर्ण

स्वर वर्ण :- स्वतंत्र रूप से बोले जाने वाले वर्ण स्वर कहलाते हैं । हिन्दी वर्णमाला में कुल ग्यारह (11) स्वर ध्वनियाँ शामिल की गयी है ।

जैसे – अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ

स्वरो का वर्गीकरण :- मुख्यतः 5 आधार पर वर्गीकरण किया गया है ।

1. मात्राकाल के आधार पर – 3 प्रकार है ।

(i) ह्रस्व स्वर – वे स्वर जिनके उच्चारण में कम समय लगता है ह्रस्व स्वर कहलाते हैं ।

जैसे – अ, इ, उ, ऋ (कुल संख्या – 4)

नोट :- (इनको एकमात्रिक स्वर, मूल स्वर भी कहते हैं)

(ii) दीर्घ स्वर – वे स्वर जिनके उच्चारण में मूल स्वर से अधिक समय/ दुगुना समय लगता है । वे दीर्घ स्वर कहलाते हैं । आ, ई, ऊ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ, (कुल संख्या – 7)

(iii) प्लुत स्वर – जिनके उच्चारण में तीन मात्राओं का समय लगता है । स्वर के प्लुत रूप को दर्शाने के लिए उनके साथ 3 का चिह्न लगाया जाता है ।

जैसे – अ^३, आ^३, इ^३, ई^३, उ^३, ऊ^३, ए^३, ऐ^३, ओ^३, औ^३,

(2) उच्चारण के आधार पर :- (2 प्रकार है)

(i) अनुनासिक स्वर – स्वर का उच्चारण करने पर वायु मुख व नाक दोनों से बाहर निकलती है ।

नोट – अनुनासिक रूप को दर्शाने के लिए चन्द्रबिंदु का प्रयोग होता है ।

जैसे – अँ आँ ईँ ईँ उँ ऊँ एँ ऐँ ओँ औँ

(ii) अननुनासिक/निरनुनासिक स्वर – जब किसी स्वर का उच्चारण करने पर श्वास वायु केवल मुख से ही बाहर निकलती है । वह अननुनासिक/ निरनुनासिक स्वर कहलाता है ।

बिना चन्द्रबिन्दू के अपने मूल रूप में लिखे हुए स्वर अनुनासिक माने जाते हैं ।

जैसे – अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ,

(3) जिह्वा के आधार पर – (3 प्रकार है)

(i) अग्र स्वर :- उच्चारण करने पर जीभ के आगे वाले भाग में सर्वाधिक कम्पन होना ।

जैसे – इ, ई, ए, ऐ

(ii) मध्य स्वर – उच्चारण करने पर जीभ के मध्य भाग में कम्पन – अ

(iii) पश्च स्वर – उच्चारण करने पर जीभ के पिछले भाग में अधिक कम्पन ।

जैसे – आ, उ, ऊ, ओ, औ, औँ

पहचान :- निम्न सारणी के माध्यम से अग्र, पश्च, मध्यम भाग को जाने

अ – मध्य

इ ई ए ऐ – अग्र

आ उ ऊ ओ औ – पश्च

(4) होठों की गोलाई के आधार पर – 2 प्रकार है ।

(i) वृत्ताकार – उच्चारण करने पर होठों का आकार गोल हो जाना ।

जैसे :- उ, ऊ ओ, औ

(ii) अवृत्ताकार – उच्चारण करने पर होठों का आकार गोल न होकर ऊपर-नीचे फैलना ।

जैसे – अ, आ, इ, ई, ए, ऐ

(5) मुखाकृति के आधार पर – 04 प्रकार है।

(i) संवृत स्वर – उच्चारण करने पर मुँह का कम खुलना।
जैसे – इ, ई, उ, ऊ

(ii) अर्द्ध संवृत स्वर – उच्चारण करने पर मुँह का संवृत से थोड़ा ज्यादा खुलना – ए, ओ

(iii) विवृत – उच्चारण करने पर मुख का सबसे ज्यादा/पूरा खुलना। जैसे – आ

(iv) अर्द्धविवृत – उच्चारण करने पर मुँह का विवृत से थोड़ा कम खुलना।

जैसे – अ, ऐ, औ, ऑ

व्यंजन वर्ण

स्वर की सहायता से बोले जाने वाले वर्ण व्यंजन कहलाते हैं।

हिन्दी वर्णमाला में कुल 35 मूल (33 + 2 उल्क्षिप्त) व्यंजन ध्वनियाँ होती हैं।

जिनको तीन भागों में बाँटा गया है।

(i) स्पर्श व्यंजन – (27) (मूल 25 + 2 उल्क्षिप्त)

(ii) अंतः स्थ व्यंजन – (04)

(iii) ऊष्म व्यंजन – (04)

(i) स्पर्श व्यंजन

जब किसी व्यंजन का उच्चारण करने पर श्वास वायु हमारे मुख के किसी अंग को स्पर्श करते मुख से बाहर निकलती है वह स्पर्श व्यंजन कहलाते हैं।

स्पर्श व्यंजन को 5 भागों में बाँटा गया है –

(अ) 'क' वर्ग – क् ख् ग् घ् ङ्

(ब) 'च' वर्ग – च् छ् ज् झ् ञ्

(स) 'ट' वर्ग – ट् ठ् ड् ढ् ण्

(द) 'त' वर्ग – त् थ् द् ध् न्

(य) 'प' वर्ग – प् फ् ब् भ् म्

(ii) अंतः स्थ व्यंजन

जब किसी व्यंजन का उच्चारण करने पर सर्वप्रथम हमारे मुख के अन्दर स्थित स्वर तंत्रियों में कम्पन होता है, व उसके बाद श्वास वायु मुख में बाहर निकलती है तो वह अन्तःस्थ व्यंजन कहलाती है।

कुल अन्तः स्थ व्यंजन – 4 हैं।

जैसे :- य् व् र् ल्

(iii) ऊष्म व्यंजन

जब किसी व्यंजन का उच्चारण करने पर श्वास वायु मुख से बाहर निकलते समय हल्की गर्म हो जाती है, तो वह ऊष्म व्यंजन कहलाता है।

कुल ऊष्म व्यंजन – 4 हैं।

जैसे – श्, स्, ष्, ह्

संयुक्त व्यंजन – इसी श्रेणी में 4 व्यंजन शामिल किये जाते हैं।

क्ष – ष् + अ

त्र – त् + र् + अ

ज्ञ – ज् + ञ् + अ

श्र – श् + र् + अ

व्यंजनों का वर्गीकरण

व्यंजनों का वर्गीकरण – मुख्यतः 2 प्रकार का है।

(1) उच्चारण स्थान के आधार पर

(2) प्रयत्न के आधार पर

(1) उच्चारण स्थान के आधार पर –

स्वर – युक्त व्यंजन व उनका वर्गीकरण–

(अ) उच्चारण स्थान के आधार पर –

उच्चारण स्थान	नाम ध्वनि	वर्ग	व्यंजन	स्वर
कंठ	कंठ्य	क वर्ग	क ख ग घ ङ ह	अ आ
तालु	तालव्य	च वर्ग	च छ ज झ ञ य श	इ ई
मूर्द्धा	मूर्द्धन्य	ट वर्ग	ट ठ ड ढ ण ङ ढ ष र	ऋ ॠ
दौत	दन्त्य	त वर्ग	त थ द ध न ल स	
ओष्ठ	ओष्ठ्य	प वर्ग	प फ ब भ म	उ ऊ
कंठ व तालु	कंठ्य-तालव्य			ए ऐ
दौत व ओष्ठ	दन्तोष्ठ्य		व	
कंठ व ओष्ठ	कंठोष्ठ्य			ओ औ
नासिक्य			ङ्, ञ् ण् न् म्	

2) प्रयत्न के आधार पर व्यंजनों का वर्गीकरण

मुख्यतः 3 भागों में बाँटा गया है –

(i) कम्पन के आधार पर

(ii) श्वास वायु के आधार पर

(iii) उच्चारण के आधार पर

(i). कम्पन के आधार पर व्यंजन का वर्गीकरण

a) अघोष :- वे ध्वनियाँ जिनका उच्चारण करते समय स्वरतंत्रियों में कम्पन नहीं होता है अघोष कहलाते हैं। इसमें वर्ग का पहला,दुसरा वर्ण तथा श्, स, ष आते हैं।

b) घोष/सघोष :- वे ध्वनियाँ जिनका उच्चारण करते समय स्वर तंत्रियों में कम्पन होता है घोष/सघोष कहलाते हैं

इसमें वर्ग का तीसरा, चौथा, पाँचवा वर्ण तथा य्, र्, ल्, व्, ह् और सभी स्वर आते हैं।

(ii). श्वास वायु के आधार पर व्यंजन का वर्गीकरण

a) अल्प प्राण :- ऐसे वर्ण जिनका उच्चारण करते समय कम वायु बहार निकलती हो, अल्प प्राण कहलाते हैं।

b) महाप्राण :- ऐसे वर्ण जिनका उच्चारण करते समय अधिक वायु की आवश्यकता होती है, महाप्राण कहलाता है।

इसमें दुसरा, चौथा वर्ण तथा श,स,ब,ह आते हैं।

(iii). उच्चारण के आधार पर –

इस आधार पर व्यंजन 8 प्रकार के होते हैं।

- स्पर्शी व्यंजन (16) क, ख, ग, घ, ट, ठ, ड, ढ, त, थ, द, ध, प, फ, ब, भ
- स्पर्श संघर्शी व्यंजन (4) – च, छ, ज, झ
- संघर्शी व्यंजन (4) – ष, श, स, ह
- नासिक व्यंजन (5) – ङ, ञ, ण, न, म
- उत्क्षिप्त व्यंजन (2) – ड, ढ
- प्रकंपित व्यंजन (1) – र
- पार्श्वक व्यंजन (1) – ल
- संघर्षहीन व्यंजन (2) – य, व

परीक्षा की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य (“वर्ण विचार” से संबंधित)

दीर्घ स्वर को संयुक्त स्वर के नाम से भी जाना जाता है क्योंकि दीर्घ स्वरों की रचना प्रायः दोनों स्वरों के मिलने से होती है।

सात दीर्घ स्वरों को भी दो भागों समानाक्षर स्वर, संधि स्वर के रूप में विभाजित किया जाता है।

समानाक्षर स्वर	संधि स्वर
(i) आ – अ + अ	ए – अ + इ
(ii) ई – इ + इ	ऐ – अ – ए
(iii) ऊ – उ + उ	औ – अ + ओ

प्लुत स्वर वर्गीकरण का सर्वप्रथम साक्ष्य पाणिनि की अष्टाध्यायी रचना में मिलता है।

हिन्दी वर्णमाला में कुछ व्यंजन शब्दों के नीचे नुक्ता (बिन्दु) का प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिन्हे आगत/गृहीत व्यंजन कहा जाता है।

आगत व्यंजनों की कुल संख्या 05 होती है।

क – करीब	अंग्रेजी से गृहीत स्वर. ऑ (é) जैसे – कॉलेज, डॉक्टर
ख – खना	
ग – गम	
ज – जरा	
फ – फन, फाइल (अंग्रेजी)	

हिन्दी भाषा में आगत व्यंजनों का आगमन अरबी/फारसी, अंग्रेजी भाषा से हुआ है।

हिन्दी भाषा में नुक्ता व्यंजन की शुरुआत का श्रेय हिन्दी विद्वान “विप्रसाद सितारे हिंद” को जाता है।

काकल वर्ण के अन्तर्गत, (:) विसर्ग को शामिल किया जाता है।

वर्त्स वर्णों में न, स, ल को शामिल किया जाता है।

इसकी कुल संख्या चार होती है।

- जिह्वा
- अधरोष्ठ (नीचे का होंठ)
- स्वर तंत्रियाँ
- कोमल तालु

तालु उच्चारण स्थान में आने वाले वर्णों को कोमल तालव्य व कठोर तालव्य के रूप में दो भागों में विभाजित किया गया है।

हिन्दी वर्णमाला में अं (अनुस्वार), अः (विसर्ग) को अयोगवाह वर्ण कहा जाता है। क्योंकि इन वर्णों को न तो स्वरों में जोड़ा जाता है व न ही व्यंजनों में अतः अयोगवाही वर्ण कहलाते हैं।

हल् चिह्न (,) व्यंजन के स्वर रहित होने का परिचायक है। स्वर रहित व्यंजन के साथ हल् का चिह्न लगाया जाता है या फिर खड़ी पाई वाले व्यंजन चिह्नो की खड़ी पाई हटा दी जाती है। उसके अर्द्धरूप का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे– विद्या, पाठ्य, अपराहन, पट्टा आदि।

1. नांद या संवार वर्ण – सभी घोष वर्णों को ही कहा जाता है।

2. विवार या श्वास वर्ण – सभी अघोष वर्णों को ही कहा जाता है।

3. स्पृष्ट वर्ण – सभी स्पर्श व्यंजन वर्णों को ही कहा जाता है।

4. ईशत्स्पृष्ट वर्ण – अन्तस्थ व्यंजन (य,र,ल,व) वर्णों को ही कहा जाता है।

5. ईशद्विवृत वर्ण – उष्म व्यंजन (ष, श, स, ह)

6. रक्त वर्ण – प्रत्येक वर्ग का पाँचवा वर्ण

7. सोष्म व्यंजन वर्ण – प्रत्येक वर्ग का दूसरा व चौथा वर्ण

नोट – हिन्दी वर्णमाला में मूल रूप से 11 स्वर व 33 व्यंजन सहित कुल 44 वर्ण होते हैं।

हिन्दी वर्णमाला की वर्तमान में अपवादित स्थिति को सारणी के माध्यम से समझें।

स्वर	व्यंजन	कुल
स्वर 11	व्यंजन 33	44
–	ड., ढ. + (2) (उत्क्षिप्त व्यंजन)	46
–	अं, अः + (2) (अयोगवाह)	48
–	क्ष, त्र, ज्ञ, श्र + (4) संयुक्त व्यंजन	52
–	.क खा ग। ज। .फ + 5 गृहीत व्यंजन	57

नोट – सर्वमान्य मत हिन्दी वर्णमाला में कुल 44 वर्ण होते हैं।

उत्क्षिप्त वर्ण

जिन ध्वनियों के उच्चारण में जिह्वा मूर्ध्दा को स्पर्श कर तुरन्त नीचे गिरती है, उन्हें उत्क्षिप्त वर्ण कहते हैं।

जैसे – ड. ढ.

नियम – 1. यदि शब्द की शुरुआत उत्क्षिप्त वर्णों से हो तो लिखते समय इनके नीचे बिंदु नहीं आता है।

जैसे – डमरू, ढोलक, डलिया, ढक्कन, डाली

नियम – 2. यदि शब्द के अन्तर्गत इनसे पहले आधा वर्ण आता है तो भी लिखते समय इनके नीचे बिंदु नहीं आता है।

जैसे – पण्डित, बुढ़्ढा, अड़्डा, खण्ड, मण्डल आदि।

• उपर्युक्त दोनों नियमों के अलावा प्रत्येक स्थिति में इनके नीचे बिन्दु आता है।

जैसे – पढ.ई, लड.ई, सड़क, पकड़ना, ढूँढना आदि।

रकार/रेफ या र संबंधित नियम

नियम 1. – यदि र् के बाद व्यंजन वर्ण आए तो र् को उसी व्यंजन वर्ण के उपर लिखते हैं अर्थात् जिस व्यंजन वर्ण से पहले र् का उच्चारण किया जाता है, र को उसी व्यंजन वर्ण के उपर लिखा जाता है।

जैसे – कर्म, धर्म, वर्ण, दर्शक, स्वर्ग, अर्थात्, पुनर्जन्म, पुनर्निमाण, आशीर्वाद।

नियम 2. – यदि र् से पहले व्यंजन वर्ण आए तो र् को उसी व्यंजन वर्ण के मध्यय में लिखा जाता है।

जैसे – प्रकाश, प्रभात, प्रेम, क्रम, भ्रम, भ्रष्ट, भ्राता



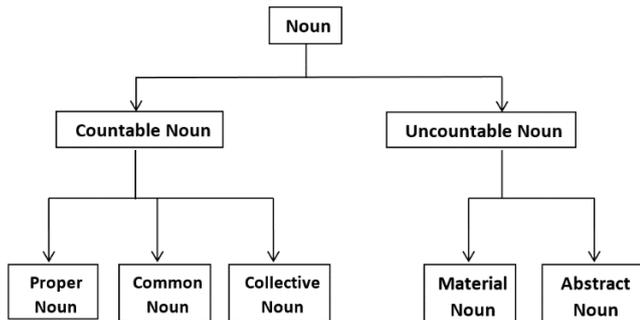
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36 CHAPTER

Noun

A noun is a name of person, place, thing, idea, action, a quantity.

1. Types –



(1) **Proper noun** – Denotes a particular person, place or thing.

Ex. Akshay, Pooja, Ankita etc.

(2) **Common noun** – Is the name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.

Ex: Boy, girl, company etc.

(3) **Collective noun** – Denotes a group or collective of similar individuals considered as one complete whole.

Ex: Class, Staff, Army, Parliament etc.

(4) **Material noun** – Denotes matter or substance of which a thing is made of.

Ex: Iron, gold, silver etc.

(5) **Abstract noun** – Is usually the name of a quality, action or state considered apart from the object to which it belongs.

Ex: Virtue, darkness, kindness, happiness etc.

2. Some other types according to number -

(1) **Singular noun** – Boy, girl, man, car etc.

(2) **Plural noun** – Boys, girls, men, cars etc.

(3) **Countable nouns** – Are the names of objects, people etc. that we can count.

Ex: Book, doctor, horse, apple etc.

(4) **Uncountable nouns** – Are the names of things which we can't count.

They mainly denotes substance and abstract things.

Ex: Milk, Oil, Sugar, Gold, Honesty etc.

3. Noun and the Numbers :-

Singular noun ending	Plural noun ending	Singular	Plural
-s, -ss, -ch, -x, -zz	-es	Man	Men
Ex. Focus	Focuses	Woman	Women
Princess	Princesses	Mouse	Mice
Box	Boxes	Fish	Fish or Fishes
Buzz	Buzzes	A sheep	Ten sheep
-o	-s or -es	Child	Children
Ex. Hero	Heroes	Ox	Oxen

Piano	Pianos	A woman doctor	Several women doctors
Potato	Potatoes	A bookcase	Two bookcase
Consonant +y	-ies	An Indian take away	Two Indian take away
Baby	Babies	A passer by	Several passers by
Hobby	Hobbies	Glassful	Glassfuls
Vowel +y	-s	Spoonful	Spoonfuls
Key	keys		
Ray	rays		
-f	-s or -ves		
Ex. Hoof	Hoofs or hooves		
Dwarf	Dwarfs or dwarves		
Thief	Thieves		
Roof	Roofs		
-fe	-ves		
Knife	Knives		
Life	Lives		
On	a	Ex.	
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Since I had never seen a falling star, seeing one on my honeymoon was real phenomena. (Use Phenomenon in place of Phenomena)	
Criterion	Criteria	As we all know sunrise is a great phenomena. (*) a great Phenomenon (✓)	

(a) Is (Singular) – es (Plural) -

Singular (is)	Plural (es)
Analysis	Analyses
Diagnosis	Diagnoses
Casis	Cases
Thesis	Theses
Crisis	Crises

(b) US (singular) – I (plural)

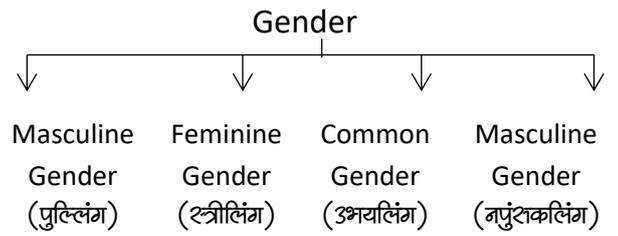
Cactus	-	Cacti
Focus	-	Foci
Fungus	-	Fungi

Nucleus	-	Nuclei
Syllabus	-	Syllabi, Syllabuses
Radius	-	Radii

4. Some nouns that have different meaning in singular and plural form

Singular	Plural
Force (physics term)	Forces (soldier)
Air	Airs (false way of behaving)

Return	Returns (calculation of income)
Iron	Irons (shackles)
Sand	Sands (desert)
Abuse	Abuses (evil words)
Good	Goods (moveable property)
Water	Waters (sea)
Work	Works (literary pieces)
Fruit	Fruits (result)
Wit	Wits (intelligent)



5. Noun and the Gender -

Gender - The Noun which denotes male of female sex is called gender.

Such as – Horse }
 Dog }
 Ox } To denote male sex
 Father }
 Mare }
 Bitch }
 Cow } To denote female sex
 Mother }

- (1) **Masculine Gender** - The noun which denotes male sex is called Masculine Gender.
Ex. Boy, Father, Brother, etc.
- (2) **Feminine Gender** - The noun which denotes female sex is called Feminine Gender.
Ex. Girl, Mother, sister etc.
- (3) **Common Gender** - The noun which does not specify the sex but only indicate a living thing is called Common Gender.
Ex. Baby, Student, Professor etc.
- (4) **Neuter Gender** - The noun which denotes a non-living object or thing with life is called Neuter Gender.
Ex. Tree, inkpot, pen, table etc.

Masculine words	Feminine words	Masculine words	Feminine words
Nephew	Niece	Husband	Wife
Man	Woman	uncle	Aunt
Brother	Daughter	Sir	Madam
Bachelor	Spinster	Bridegroom	Bride
Bull	Cow	Author	Authoress
Cock	Hen	Count	Countess
Grand-Father	Grand-Mother	Land-lord	Land-Lady
Brother-in-law	Sister-in-law	Son-in-law	Daughter-in-law
Director	Directress	Votary	Votaress
Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Chairman	Chair woman

6. Some important Rules of Gender

Rule - 1

There are some nouns which are used to denote beauty, gracefulness, gentleness etc. In this condition, they are considered as feminine gender and it is used as singular pronoun she, her, hers, herself etc, according to the need.

Like as -

The moon, The Earth, Nature, flattery, Spring, hope, virtue, charity, humility, mercy, faith, peace, ship, river, nation, jealousy, liberty, fame, city, country, car, modesty, train, pride, truth, justice etc.

Ex.

- (i) The moon shed her light on the bank. (✓)
The moon shed its light on the bank. (✗)
- (ii) Spring has her own charms and delights. (✓)
Spring has its own charms and delights. (✗)

Rule - 2

If girl/woman/lady/ female, are used before the common gender nouns, then we used singular pronoun of feminine gender she, her, hers, herself according to use.

Like as -

Girl-Friend, Girl-student, Female-child, woman-teacher, woman-doctor, woman-conductor etc.

Ex.

- (i) A girl student should not neglect her home. (✓)
A girl student should not neglect his/its home. (✗)
- (ii) A woman-doctor examines the patient herself. (✓)
A woman-doctor examines the patient himself/itself. (✗)

Rule - 3

There are some nouns which are used to denote strength, firmness, energy etc. In this condition, they are considered as masculine gender and it is used as singular pronoun - he, him, his, himself according to the need.

Like as -

The sun, time, death, winter, wind, summer, thunder, Dear, love, war, wine etc.

Ex.

- (i) The sun shot his bright rays. (✓)
The sun shot her bright rays. (✗)
- (ii) Death always knows his victim. (✓)
Death always knows her victim. (✗)

Rule - 4

There are some nouns of masculine gender which is also used as an adjective for a woman.

Ex:

- (i) Veena is a lover of fine arts.
(ii) She is a master of English.

Rule - 5

Each, every, either, neither etc. words are used as distributive pronoun or adjectives. They are pronouns of common gender, It is generally used singular pronouns - he, him, his, himself of masculine gender. but when female gender it known, the singular pronoun - She, her, hers, herself of feminine gender is used.

Ex.

- (i) Every student should do his duty. (✓)
Every student should do its duty. (✗)
- (ii) Each of us had finished his work. (✓)
Each of us has finished its work. (✗)

Rule - 6

Everything, something, anything and nothing are used as indefinite pronouns in sentence, It is called neuter gender pronouns for these, singular pronouns- it, its, itself of neuter gender are used.

Ex.

- (i) Everything should be kept in its order. (✓)
Everything should be kept in his order. (×)

Rule - 7

For lower animals and non-living things, we used pronouns (it, its, itself) of neuter gender.

Ex.

- (i) He has killed a snake, it is still lying on the road. (✓)
He has killed a snake, he is still lying on the road. (×)
- (ii) We cannot write with this pen because its nib is broken. (✓)
We cannot write with this pen because his nib is broken. (×)

Rule - 8

Collective nouns, jury crow etc. words are denoted the sense of group. It is considered as neuter gender - for these, pronouns (it, its, itself) of neuter gender are used.

Ex.

- (i) The committee will submit its report within six months. (✓)
The committee will submit their report within six months. (×)
- (ii) The team has declared that it will win the match. (✓)
The team has declared that they will win the match. (×)

But the above collective nouns make sense of 'each member' then plural pronoun - they, them, their, theirs, them selves are used for this.

Ex.

- (i) The committee have met and they have rejected the proposal. (✓)
The committee have met and it has rejected the proposal. (×)

Rule - 9

There are some nouns that are used as common gender nouns.

Like as -

Advocate, assistant, cousin, clerk, client, criminal, cyclist, dancer, dealer, doctor, novelist, professor, pupil, secretary, singer, worker, writer, teacher, politician, servant, friend, fool, engineer, helper ... etc.

They are used as masculine and feminine gender according to the need.

Masculine	Feminine
He is my doctor.	She is my doctor.
He is a teacher.	She is a teacher.

7. Important Rules -

Rule 1 - We always use singular verb with uncountable nouns.

- Plural of these words does not exist.
- Some examples of uncountable nouns are –

Rule 2 – Certain noun exist in plural forms

Machinery	Scenery	Information	Luggage
Advice	Poetry	Evidence	Help
Furniture	Bread	Wood	Fuel
Hair	Crockery	Cash	Money

only. Thus 's' cannot be removed from such nouns.

- They take plural verb form.

Like as -

Scissors	Jeans	Tweezers	Shorts
Spectacles	Remains	Congratulations	Pliers
Binoculars	Pajamas	Pants	

Ex.

- (i) Where are my pants ? (Plural)
- (ii) Where are the tongs ? (Plural)

Rule 3 – There are some nouns that indicate – length, measure, money, weight or number. When they are preceded by numeral, they remain unchanged in form.

Like as -

Foot, meter, pair, score, dozen, head, year, hundred, thousand, million, billion, trillion.