THE ARTICLE

A तथा An को Indefinite Articles कहते हैं, क्योंकि ये अंशित स्वरूप या व्यक्ति के लिए प्रयोग किये जाते हैं। इनका प्रयोग Indefinite Singular Countable Noun के पहले क्रिया किया जाता है।

साथ ही साथ इनका प्रयोग 'एक' के अर्थ में भी किया जाता है।

Article ‘A’ - का प्रयोग ऐसी Noun के पहले क्रिया किया जाता है। जिनका प्रारंभिक व्यज्ञ धाति (Consonant sound) से होता है।

As: -
- Gold is a (ए. व. ) Precious (ए. स. ) Metal.
- A (ए. व. ) European (ए. व. ) come here.
- I met a European. (sūriśyatan)

Means to say (आवार्त) Vowel और Consonant या Consonant या Vowel का जोड़ा बनाना चाहिए कभी भी Vowel = Vowel या Consonant = Consonant नहीं होना चाहिए।

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Remember the position of Indefinite article in different structures

Rule 1 किसी nonu को पहली बार यात्रा करने के अर्थ में article a, an का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- Would you like a drink?
- I've finally got a good job.
- An elephant and a mouse fell in love.

Rule 2 यदि Singular countable Noun के पहले कोई Adjective या Adverb + Adjective का प्रयोग हुआ हो, तो Article का प्रयोग उस Adjective अथवा Adverb के पहले क्रिया किया जाता है।

As:-
- She is a girl. (S.C.N.)
- She is a beautiful (adj.) girl (N.).
- She is a very (Adverb) beautiful (Adj.) girl (N.).

Rule 3 ‘A/An’ का प्रयोग ओहिया (Abbreviations) के पहले भी क्रिया किया जाता है।

As:-
- He is an I.A.S. and his wife is a P.O.
- Dharmendra is an NCC Officer.

Rule 4 व्यक्तियों के profession (व्यवसाय) बनाने वाले व्यज्ञ के पहले ‘A/An’ का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

As:-
- Mary is training to be an engineer.
- He wants to be a dancer.
- Mahesh is a teacher.

Note: लेकिन 'Post' से person का बोध होने पर इसके पहले सभी तरह के Articles का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

As:-
- The doctor has come (कोई लेख दoctoर)
- A doctor has come. (कोई डॉक्टर)

Rule 5 एक (One) के अर्थ में ‘A/An’ का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

As:-
- Every state has a chief minister.
- I need a kilogram of sugar.
- The burglar took a diamond necklace and some valuable paintings.
- You can’t run a mile in 5 minutes.
- I’d like an orange and two lemons please.

Rule 6 निम्नलिखित Nouns का प्रयोग Singular में होने पर इसके पहले Indefinite Article का प्रयोग होता है।

Salary, lie, journey, headache, noise, lesson, dress, pest, tell a lie, make a noise, make a mess ...
- She gets salary timely. (x)
- She gets a salary timely. (✔)
- Shikha has headache at present. (x)
- Shikha has a headache at present. (✔)
- He made journey last year. (x)
- He made a journey last year. (✔)

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- He made a travel last year. (✓)

Exclamatory sentence में what, such या how के बाद दिए गये noun के साथ a, an का प्रयोग करते हैं।

**Rule 7**

\[ \text{Such/what + A/an + SCN} \]

**OR**

\[ \text{Such/What + A/an + Adj. + SCN} \]

**As:-**

Such an idea! What a man!
What an idea! What a fool!
Such a good idea! Such a tall man!
What a good idea! What a big fool!
How fine a night!

**Rule 8** निम्नलिखित phrases के साथ Indefinite Article का प्रयोग होता है।

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In a hurry</th>
<th>in a temper</th>
<th>in a rage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In a fix</td>
<td>in a mood</td>
<td>in a dilemma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a nutshell</td>
<td>in a high spirits</td>
<td>in a diagram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make a fun of</td>
<td>make a noise</td>
<td>make a fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make a request</td>
<td>make an impression</td>
<td>Make a fool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make an excuse</td>
<td>Keep a secret,</td>
<td>Make a guess at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep a promise</td>
<td>keep an appointment,</td>
<td>Have a smoke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Have a good/bad education/knowledge | Have a drink/talk/rest/pain/cough/fever/dream/ /headache/taste/meal/bath/beer/chance/ a try shower/shave/conversation/chat/an advantage/fight/quarrel | Have an interest in Have a pride in Go for a walk Go for a ride It is a shame/surprise/pity/wonder At a loss Go into a comma On a journey tell a lie Half a kilo Pay a visit Give a chance Give a jump/warning Give a warning Give an advantage over Cat a cold/catch cold A large quantity of A large number of Keep a secret catch a cold Take an interest take a meal/rest/risk Take a vacation/bath as a rule As a matter/a short take an interest in Take a vacation Take a fancy to

**Note** लेखन निम्न इडिओम्स के साथ Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In good condition</th>
<th>in bad condition,</th>
<th>In detail,</th>
<th>in brief,</th>
<th>In conclusion,</th>
<th>in final,</th>
<th>Take part</th>
<th>to set foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Rule 9**

\[ \text{As:-} \]

To give ear in hand
By mistake by chance
In danger to take heart

**Note** लेखन In a good state या In a bad state सही होता है।

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As:-</th>
<th>David is in a good condition. (✓)</th>
<th>David is in good condition. (✓)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Rule 10**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As:-</th>
<th>You are in a good state. (✓)</th>
<th>She is in a bad state. (✓)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Rule 11** किसी singular countable noun के पहले उस प्रकार की noun के साथ A/An का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As:-</th>
<th>An elephant is a huge animal.</th>
<th>A dog is a faithful animal.</th>
<th>The mouse had a tiny nose.</th>
<th>The elephant had a long trunk.</th>
<th>It was a very strange car.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Rule 12** किसी noun की राशी तथा धर्म को व्यक्त करने के लिए article a, an का प्रयोग करते हैं।

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As:-</th>
<th>John is an Englishman.</th>
<th>Kate is a Catholic.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Rule 13**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As:-</th>
<th>The queen has gone for a ride.</th>
<th>I had a long talk with Suman yesterday.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Rule 14** किसी विशिष्ट व्यक्ति की विशेषताओं के संबंध में जब किसी अन्य व्यक्ति की तुलना की जाती है, तो उस व्यक्ति के पहले A/An का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As:-</th>
<th>He is a Gandhi.</th>
<th>She is a Lata Mangesker.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Rule 15** निम्नलिखित asverb के साथ adjective का प्रयोग होने के बाद article a, an का प्रयोग करते हैं।

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As:-</th>
<th>So/Too/As/How + adj. + A/An + SCN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**Rule 16**  
**article A/An का प्रयोग many को संगठन अर्थ में प्रयोग करने के लिए किया जाता है।**

- **Many + A/An + SCN**
- **OR**
  - **Many + A/An + Adj. + SCN**

**As:**
- Many a pen was lying on the road.
- Many a useful pen is available here.
- Many an interesting novel has been read by me.

⇒ **Plural noun को singular form में प्रयोग करने के लिए article a, an का प्रयोग करते हैं।**
  - Here is a six man committee.
  - A five days journey.

**Rule 17**  
**Rather + A/An + SCN**

**As:**
- It is rather a horror.
- The institute ‘SUCCESS POINT’ has given a rather surprising result. (✓)
- The Institute ‘SUCCESS POINT’ has given rather a surprising result. (√)
- It is a rather complicated problem. (✓)
- It is rather a complicated problem. (✓)

**Rule 18**  
**quite के तुलना बाद article a, an का प्रयोग किया जाता है न कि पहले।**

**As:**
- It is a quite long distance. (√)
- It is quite a long distance. (√)
- I am an quite intelligent boy. (√)
- I am quite an intelligent boy. (√)

**Definite article**
The को दीनिण्ण Article कहा जाता है इसका प्रयोग Singular Countable Noun, Plural Countable Noun तथा Uncountable Noun समी प्रकार की noun के लिए noun के संस्करण (definite) या विशिष्ट होने या जिसकी चर्चा पूर्व में की जा पहुँची हों के साथ करते हैं।

- So good **an** idea.
- So mad **a** dog
- So important **an** idea.
- Too weak **a** child.
- Too big **a** bag.
- As tall **a** girl.
- As experienced a doctor.
- As ugly **a** woman.
- As right an approach.
- How tall **a** girl.
- How short **a** man.

**Rule 1**  
जब पूर्व में किसी noun की चर्चा की गई हो उसे योग करने के लिए Use the to refer to something which has already been mentioned.

- On Monday, an unarmed man stole $1,000 from the bank. **The** thief hasn't been caught yet.
- I was walking past Benny's Bakery when I decided to go into the bakery to get some bread.
- There's a position available in my team. **The** job will involve some international travel.

**Rule 2**  
जब बहुत सी विनों में से किसी एक को assume करके उसका बाकी नहीं हो, वह पहले mention न की गई हो।

Use the when you assume there is just one of something in that place, even if it has not been mentioned before.

- We went on a walk in the forest yesterday.
- Where is the bathroom?
- Turn left and go to number 45. Our house is across from the Italian restaurant.
- My father enjoyed the book you gave him.

**Rule 3**  
किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति को खास योग किया जाने के लिए – Use the in sentences or clauses where you define or identify a particular person or object.

- **The** man who wrote this book is famous.
- I scratched the red car parked outside.
- I live in the small house with a blue door.
- He is the doctor I came to see.
- The S.P. has come.
- The decision was taken by the chief minister.

**Rule 4**  
The का प्रयोग किसी Adjective के पहले उसकी समूह को योग करने के लिए किया जाता है – Use ‘the’ with adjectives, to refer to a whole group of people.

- The elderly
- The disabled
- The needy
- The unemployed
- The rich
- The sick
- The homeless
- The young
- The restless
- The blind
- The dumb
- The lame
- The old
- The brave
- The scholarly
- The miserly
- The cowardly

- **The French** enjoy cheese.
- **The elderly** require special attention.
- She has given a lot of money to **the poor**.

**Rule 5**  
किसी दशक (decade) को योग करने के लिए – Use ‘the’ with decades.

- He was born in the seventies.
- This is a painting from the 1820's.

**Rule 6**  
**only और same से किसी clause को योग करने पर – Use the with clauses introduced by only/same.**

- This is the only day we’ve had sunshine all week.
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- You are the only person he will listen to.
- The only tea I like is black tea.
- This is the same bike as I bought last year.

Rule 7

The ka prāyog pūrī vikāritra vatsu yā vṛtakta kā phalē ka prāyog kāyā rahtā hain.
- Open window. (×)
- Open the window. (✓)
- Stand up on bench. (×)
- Stand up on the bench. (✓)

Rule 8

Singular Countable Noun ke phalē pūrī jāatā vikāsha kā vikāsha kā phalē ke liye bhā ‘The’ ka prāyog kāyā rahtā hain.
- The dog is a faithful animal.
- The cow is a useful animal.

Rule 9

‘The’ ka prāyog dār/māp/hīsāb kā phalē ka prāyog kāyā rahtā hain.
- Oil is sold by the liter.
- Sugar is sold by the kilo.
- Cloth is sold by the meter.

Rule 10

‘The’ ka prāyog Musical Instruments (rāvā–rāmā) ke naṁ ke phalē ka prāyog kāyā rahtā hain.
- I can play the guitar.
- Juhī plays the harmonium every morning.

Rule 11

kīsī avidyākā (Invention) ke naṁ ke phalē ‘The’ ka prāyog kāyā rahtā hain.
- The television (The T.V.)
- The cinema,
- The radio,
- The wireless
- Who invented the telescope/telephone?

Rule 12

‘The’ ka prāyog शरीर के बाहरी अंगों (Part of the body) ke naṁ ke phalē ‘The’ ka prāyog kāyā rahtā hain.
- The police hit him on the head.
- The criminal was shot in the leg.

But,
- At hand/foot/in hand.

Rule 13

‘The’ ka prāyog वर्णीकृत Singular Countable Noun (Common Noun) ka prāyog Abstract Noun ke naṁ ke phalē ka prāyog kāyā rahtā hain, to uskē ke phalē ‘The’ ka prāyog kāyā rahtā hain.
- The doctor in him advises me to take medicine in time.
- The mother in her loves me a lot.

Rule 14

Superlative Degree ke phalē ‘The’ ka prāyog kāyā rahtā hain.
- Babita is the best student of the class.
- Ankita is the most beautiful girl in her family.
- Sachin is the best player of the team.
- The most birds can fly.

Rule 15

Comparative degree ka prāyog dō ke phalē ekō ke Select kār kā phalē ‘The’ ka prāyog kāyā rahtā hain.
- He is a most handsome boy. (most = very)
- Most birds can fly.

Note

‘The’ kā phalē kīsī question word se prāyog hō aur phalē ke naṁ ke most ya best ka prāyog hō to uskē ke phalē the ka prāyog nā hi kāyā rahtā hain.
- What books do you like the most? (most)
- Which persons do you like the best? (best)

Rule 16

Relative Pronoun ke phalē prāyukto phalē vālō ke Select kār kā phalē ‘The’ ka prāyog kāyā rahtā hain.
- He is a boy (noun) who (relative pro.) can do it. (x)
- He is the boy who can do it. (✓)

Rule 17

वर्णीकृत Singular Countable Noun (Common Noun) ka prāyog Abstract Noun ke naṁ ke phalē ka prāyog kāyā rahtā hain.
- The United States
- The Soviet Union
- The Republic of Congo

But,
- I have never been to the Netherlands.
- Do you know anyone who lives in the Philippines?
- She is visiting the United States.
- James is from the Republic of Ireland.

Rule 18

‘The’ ka prāyog Unique वस्तुओं ke phalē ka prāyog kāyā rahtā hain.
- The Earth, The Sun, The Stars, The Universe, The World, The Moon, The equator, the CEO, the human race ...

As:-
- The sun rose at 6:17 this morning.
- You can go anywhere in the world.
- Clouds drifted across the sky.
- The president will be speaking on TV tonight.
- The CEO of Infosys is coming to our meeting.

Rule 19

Ordinal Adjectives (व्रतवाचक विशेषण) ke phalē ka prāyog kāyā rahtā hain.
Rule 25  the nick of time, all the time.
All the way, by the way, speak the truth, the whole, in

Rule 24

Rule 23

Rule 22 ‘The’ का प्रयोग व्यक्तियों के वर्ण या जाति बताने के लिए किसी Adjective के पहले ‘The’ का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
The poor, the rich, the young, the old, the deaf, the lame, the dumb, the honest, the dishonest etc...

The old = old people

Rule 21 किसी Proper Noun की चार जब कोई Adjective उसी Noun को Qualify करते हुए लगाया गया हो, तो उस Adjective के पहले ‘The’ का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
Napoleon, the warrior.
Ashoka, the great.

Rule 20 Most of, some of, both of, half of, none of, all of, either of, neither of, 20% of, each of, one of, few of, any of etc… के बाद आने वाले noun के पहले ‘The’ का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
All of the players have come. (✗)
All of the players have come. (✓)
Either of boys is able to do the sum.
Either of the boys is able to do the sum.
Neither of girls is ready.
Neither of the girls is ready.

Rule 19 Ashoka, the great.

Ashoka, the great.

Rule 18 ‘same’ का प्रयोग Comparison बताने के लिए ‘same’ के पहले किया जाता है।
These pens are the same as we saw in that shop.
Your book is the same as mine.

Rule 17 ‘The’ का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित Idiomatic phrases के प्रयोग में भी किया जाता है।
All the way, by the way, speak the truth, the whole, in the nick of time, all the time.

Rule 16 Article ‘the’ का प्रयोग किसी पूरे परिवार को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है लेकिन व्यक्तित्व नाम के बाद नही।
Use the with the names of families, but not with the names of individuals.
We're having dinner with the Smiths tonight.
The Browns are going to the play with us.

Rule 15 ‘The’ का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित common noun में से किसी को particular करने के अर्थ में भी प्रयोग किया जाता है।
(i) किसी नदी (River), सागर (Sea), महासागर (Ocean), खाड़ी (Bay), गल्फ (Gulf), नहर (Canal) आदि के नाम के पहले ‘The’ का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
River The Ganges/The Ganga, The Koshi, The Sone
Sea The Red Sea, The Mediterranean Sea, The
Ocean The Atlantic ocean, The Pacific Ocean, The Indian
Bay The Bay of Bengal, The Bay of Biscay etc.
Gulf The Gulf of Mexico...

Canal The Panama Canal, The Suez Canal etc.

They are travelling in the Arctic.
Our ship crossed the Atlantic in 7 days.
I will go on a cruise down the Nile.

(ii) पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं (Mountain ranges) तथा द्वीप-समूहों (Groups of Islands) के पहले ‘The’ का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
Mountain Ranges The Alps, The Himalayas, The
Eastern Ghats etc.

Groups of Island The West Indies, The Nicobars, The
Andaman, The Philippines etc.

They are travelling in the Arctic.
Our ship crossed the Atlantic in 7 days.
I will go on a cruise down the Nile.

Groups of Island The West Indies, The Nicobars, The
Andaman, The Philippines etc.

Mount McKinley is the highest mountain in
Alaska.

She lives near Lake Windermere.

Have you ever visited any Long Island?

(iii) किसी राष्ट्रियता (Desert), रेलगाड़ी (Train), हवाई जहाज (Aero plane), मस्सी जहाज (Ship) आदि के नाम के पहले ‘The’ का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Mountain peak - Kanchenjungra, Mount Abu,
Parasnath Mount Everest, Nanda Devi, Dhaulagiri...

Individual Island - Sicily, Ceylon, Jaya, Sumatra etc.

Individual lake - Lake Windermere etc...

Mount McKinley is the highest mountain in
Alaska.

She lives near Lake Windermere.

Have you ever visited any Long Island?

(iii) किसी राष्ट्रियता (Desert), रेलगाड़ी (Train), हवाई जहाज (Aero plane), मस्सी जहाज (Ship) आदि के नाम के पहले ‘The’ का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Desert The Desert of Sahara/The Sahara Desert
Aero plane The Kashmir Princess, The Boeing etc...
Ship: The Vikrant, The Victoria, The Queen Mary etc...
Train The Himgir Express, The Maghadra Express,
The Punjab Mail, The InterCity etc...

(iv) नामांकन—स्वूक्त व्याख्या (Nationality words), भौगोलिक स्थान (Physical position), भौगोलिक दिशाय (Geographical Directions), भौगोलिक वातावरण (Physical Environment) आदि

The poor, the rich, the young, the old, the deaf, the lame, the dumb, the honest, the dishonest etc...

The old = old people

The poor, the rich, the young, the old, the deaf, the lame, the dumb, the honest, the dishonest etc...

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The poor, the rich, the young, the old, the deaf, the lame, the dumb, the honest, the dishonest etc...
**Rule 1**

- A/N' का प्रयोग Uncountable Nouns, Plural Countable Nouns तथा किसी अन्य Noun के पहले नहीं किया जाता है।

**As:**
- People drink water. (x)
- People drink water. (√)
- She gave me a books. (x)
- She gave me a book. (√)
- Children are a naughty. (x)
- Children are naughty. (√)
- Jaya is an intelligent. (x)
- Jaya is an intelligent girl. (√)

**Rule 2**

- एक Clause में एक ही Noun के लिए दो बार Article का प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिए।

**As:**
- Raman is a singer and a dancer. (x)
- Raman is a singer and dancer. (√)
- A tall and handsome boy (one person)

**Note**
- लेकिन दोनों noun या adjective के साथ अलग-अलग article होने पर दो अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों के होने का बोध होता है।
- An honest and an intelligent teacher. (two persons)
- The red and the white rose look beautiful.

**Note**
- लेकिन, not only, but also, either or, neither nor, both and, as well as etc. का प्रयोग होने पर इस नियम का पालन नहीं होता है।

**As:**
- Raman isn’t only a singer but also dancer. (x)
• Raman isn't only a singer but also a dancer. (✓)

Rule 3 निर्दिष्ट व्याख्याता वाक्य का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। Scenery, poetry, stationary, perfumer, knowledge, postage, haltage, damage, luggage, baggage, breakage, news, pain, telephone, traffics, bread, soap, information, advice, abuse, offspring, education etc.

As:-
• She has composed a poetry. (x)
• She has composed poetry (a poem). (✓)

पुनः: a piece of advice, a word of abuse, a piece of bread, a cake of soap सही होता है।

Rule 4 किसी भाषा (Language), रंग (Colour) तथा विषय (Subject) के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

As:-
• Anish wants to learn Urdu and Bengali.
• English uses many words of Latin origin.
• Indonesian is a relatively new language.

लेकिन सब भाषाओं के नाम के पहले article 'the' प्रयोग किया जाये तो वह उस स्थान के व्यक्ति को प्रतिदिन करता है।
• He knows the urban who lives here.

(Urban भाषा नहीं है वही Urban लोग की भाषा हो सकता है।)

Rule 5 वाक्य का प्रयोग एक Proper, abstract, uncountable Noun के पहले 'article' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

As:-
• The Deepak has come. (x)
• Deepak has come. (✓)
• I live in Patna. (✓)
• Rice is an important food in Asia. (✓)
• Milk is often added to tea in England. (✓)
• War is destructive. (✓)

लेकिन यदि Proper Noun का प्रयोग एक Common Noun की तरह हो या विषय स्थिति को खोजने के लिए Article 'The' का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

As:-
• Gold I bought yesterday is precious. (x)
• The gold I bought yesterday is precious. (✓)

Rule 6 जब कोई common noun अपने commonest रूप में प्रयोग की जाते हैं तो उससे पहले article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। Before a common noun used in its commonest sense:
• Man is mortal.
• Iron is a useful metal.

Rule 7 जब कोई plural noun पूरे बस्ते को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए सकता है। Before plural nouns used to denote a class:
• Apples are red.
• Camels are useful animals.
• Warm clothes are necessary in cold climates.

Rule 8 जब कोई common noun pair के रूप में प्रयोग की जाते हैं:
• Both husband and wife received serious injuries.

Rule 9 व्याख्याता वाक्यों के साथ व्याख्याता वाक्य के साथ साथ व्याख्याता वाक्य का प्रयोग होने पर –

Do not use the with professions:
• Engineering is a well-paid career.
• He'll probably study medicine.

Rule 10 साल के नाम के पहले – Do not use the with years
• 1948 was a wonderful year.
• He was born in 1995.

Rule 11 किसी बीमारी (Disease) के नाम के पहले सामान्यता Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

As:-
• He died of diabetes/consumption.
लेकिन, निर्दिष्ट व्याख्याता वाक्यों के नाम के पहले the का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

As:-
• The Plague, The measles, The mumps

Rule 12 दिन (Days), महीने (Months), समाज के अन्य (Festivals) के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

As:-
• He came on Monday.
• I was engaged her on Diwali.
Note: दिनों के नाम के साथ जब वे particular न हो article ‘a’ का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।
• I was born on a Thursday.
• Could I come over on a Saturday sometime?

Rule 13 वाक्य प्रयोग का संज्ञा (Material Noun) तथा वाक्य संज्ञा (Abstract Noun) के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

As:-
• We drink water.
• One cannot live without air.
• Gold is a costly metal.

Rule 14 किसी खेल (game & sports) के नाम के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

As:-
• We like a Cricket. (x)
• We like Cricket. (✓)
• I used to play a football. (x)
• I used to play football. (✓)

Rule 15 व्याख्याता वाक्यों के साथ अपने पहले Nouns के पहले Article “The” का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

As:-
• She was given the job of the assistant. (x)
• She was given the job of assistant. (✓)
Akshay has been promoted to the rank of The B.D.O. (x)  
Akshay has been promoted to the rank of B.D.O. (✓)

**Rule 16** Appoint, Make, Nominate, Elect, Select, become, crown को बाद आने वाले Noun के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

**As:**  
- He was elected an M.P. (x)  
- He was elected M.P. (✓)  
- They made him a monitor. (x)  
- They made him monitor. (✓)  
- She was appointed an engineer. (x)  
- She was appointed engineer. (✓)  
- I was nominated the secretary. (x)  
- I was nominated secretary. (✓)

**Rule 17** कुछ Nouns जिसके पहले Article का प्रयोग उस स्थिति में नहीं किया जाता है, जब उसके जाने का उद्देश्य बिही से हो, जिसके लिए इसका निर्माण किया गया है। नouns निम्नलिखित हैं—School, College, University, Bed, Church, Temple, Mosque, Court, Jail, Prison, Market, Hospital

**As:**  
- Children go to school at 10 A.M.  
  (For the purpose of study)  
- She goes to temple at 5 P.M.  
  (For the purpose of prayer)  
- I went to market to purchase a T.V.  
  (To purchase)  
- I usually go to bed at 11 A.M. (to sleep)  
- The criminal was sent to jail.  
  (For punishment)  
- The injured persons were sent to hospital.  
  (For treatment)  
- I am going to school now. (activity-study)  
- He is always on time for class. (activity-learn)

लेकिन किसी खास condition को व्यक्त करने के लिए article 'the' का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

जब उपरोक्त noun के साथ location का प्रयोग किसी खास परिस्थिति या किसी बाज़ार की स्थिति (location) बताने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

When referring to the location, use "the"

- The meeting is at the school. (Location-campus)  
- They are remodelning the movie theater. (Location-building)  
- The new student had trouble finding the class. (Location-campus)

**Rule 18** Meals / breakfast / lunch / dinner के पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

**As:**  
- A breakfast is ready for you. (x)  
- Breakfast is ready for you. (✓)

Note:- लेकिन 'meals' के पहले Adjectives या Very + Adj. का प्रयोग होने पर Indefinite article का प्रयोग होता है। As:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>That was a tasteful breakfast. (Correct)</td>
<td>That was a very tasteful lunch. (Correct)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rule 19** जब उपरोक्त noun के साथ location का प्रयोग किसी खास परिस्थिति या किसी बाज़ार की स्थिति (location) बताने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

When referring to the location, use "the"

- The meeting is at the school. (Location-campus)  
- They are remodeling the movie theater. (Location-building)  
- The new student had trouble finding the class. (Location-campus)

**Rule 20** निम्न phrase के साथ article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है— On foot, at school, from top to bottom, at home, in bed, by train, by car, in debt, in hand, on earth, at noon, on board, in jest, at best, at worst etc.

- He is in the debt. (x)  
- He is in debt. (✓)  
- He is at the school. (x)  
- He is at school. (✓)  
- He spent the whole day in bed. (x)  
- He spent the whole day in bed. (✓)

**Rule 21** निम्नलिखित phrases में आने वाली verb का प्रयोग transitive रूप में होने पर In certain phrases consisting of a transitive verb and its object:

- Give ear, set sail, take heart, send word, catch fire, take offence, leave office, leave home, leave office etc.

- He took the offence at my words. (x)  
- He took offence at my words. (✓)  
- She left the home in the morning. (x)  
- She left home in the morning. (✓)

**Rule 22** Parts of a day (Sunset, sunrise, afternoon, noon, night, mornings, evenings) इस्तेमाल के पहले article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

**As:**  
- I met her at the noon. (x)  
- I met her at noon. (✓)  
- Lili arrived here at the sunset. (x)  
- Lili arrived here at sunset. (✓)

Note: लेकिन In the morning, In the afternoon, In the evening का प्रयोग सही होता है।
Rule 23 निर्धारित शब्दों के पहले विश्लेषण का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। God, love, nature, death, society, virtue, providence etc.
As:-
- The love is sweeter than honey. (x)
- Love is sweeter than honey. (√)

Rule 24 प्राप्तवयुक्त अव्यय (my, our, your, his, her, its, their) या प्राप्तवयुक्त प्रयोजन ('s, ’) के साथ विश्लेषण तथा इस, ये, में, उनके का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
- This is the my book. (x)
- This is my book. (√)
- That was your a pen. (x)
- That was your pen. (√)
- This is the Mary's bag. (x)
- This is Mary's bag. (√)
- Bohan's this house is so beautiful. (x)
- This house of Bohan is so beautiful. (x)
- His brother's the car was stolen. (x)
- His brother's car was stolen. (√)

⇒ Some abstract nouns can be used in a particular sense with a/an, but in the singular only:
A help:
- My children are a great help to me.
- A good map would be a help.
A relief:
- It was a relief to sit down.
A knowledge + of
- He had a good knowledge of mathematics.
A dislike/dread/hatred/horror/love + of is also possible:
- a love of music a hatred of violence
A mercy/pity/shame/wonder can be used with that-clauses introduced by it:
- It's a pity you weren't here.
- It's a shame he wasn't paid.
A fear / fears, a hope / hopes, a suspicion / suspicions
These can be used with that-clauses introduced by there:
- There is a fear/There are fears that he has been murdered.

Read some examples as given
1. A Mr. Sharma gave me a book. (unknown person)
2. If the students want a good knowledge of English, they should read this book.
3. I caught him in the arm.
4. When I found a baby, the father aroused in me.
5. Abdul kalam is the Newton of India.
6. There are two Mohans in the class, but I like the Mohan who is absent today.