

# UNIT 17 SENTENCE PATTERNS-I

## Structure

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## 17.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this Unit carefully, you will be able to

- recognize the structure of various types of sentences such as declaratives, interrogatives, exclamatives and imperatives;
- illustrate the similarities and differences in different types of sentences in Hindi and English.

## 17.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous Unit, we have seen that most of the differences between Hindi and English sentences follow as an automatic consequences of the fundamental difference between these two languages, namely, the POSITION of a verb in a sentence.

We have also seen, in Unit 16, that there are specific ways in which words combine to form sentences. You must have noticed that though the basic word order in Hindi declarative sentences is subject, object and verb (SOV) and in English subject, verb and object (SVO), there are sentences in both these languages where a subject may not be there in a sentence or a question word or an auxiliary verb may be the first element in a sentence. In fact, these differences bring us to the topic of TYPES OF SENTENCES in a languages. We shall attempt to see how these different types of sentences namely, DECLARATIVES, INTERROGATIVES, EXCLAMATIVES and IMPERATIVES are formed in Hindi and English.

### Declaratives:

- 1) a) हमने अपना काम कर दिया  
we our work did  
We finished our work

- 1) b) Radha read the book.

### Interrogatives:

- 2) a) क्या सीता सिनेमा देखने जा रही है?  
Q word Sita cinema to see go -ing is  
Is Sita going to see a film?

- 2) b) Are those people coming home early?

### Exclamatives:

- 3) a) वे फूल कितने सुन्दर हैं!  
those flowers how beautiful are  
'How beautiful those flowers are!'

- 3) b) How pretty she is!

### Imperatives:

- 4) a) घर जा कर सो जाओ  
home having gone sleep  
'Go home and sleep.'

- 4) b) Finish the work quickly.

Let us now see how a clause differs from a sentence. A sentence, may contain two or more than two clauses such as imperative, declarative, and interrogative. For example, a sentence such as (5) below from Hindi contains an imperative as well as a declarative.

- 5) जल्दी चलो नहीं तो गाड़ी चली जाएगी  
fast walk or else train will leave  
'Walk fast or else the train will leave.'

That is, sentence (5) contains an imperative clause and a declarative clause. Similarly in English:

- 6) Walk fast or else we may miss the train.

Thus, it is appropriate to label the above four types we have given examples of, as clause types. We shall discuss these in detail now. Please complete the exercises in the Unit. In addition to these, we have left some blank lines after certain sentences and we expect you to translate these sentences into Hindi or English, as the case may be.

## 17.2 DECLARATIVES

As we have seen, in declaratives we assert or declare something. Declaratives could either be positive or negative. Those that contain a positive statement are called affirmatives. Some examples from Hindi are as follows:

- 7) राम सो रहा है  
Ram sleep -ing is  
'Ram is sleeping.'
- 8) वह लड़का अच्छा खेलता है  
that boy well plays  
'That boy plays well.'
- 9) हम उन बच्चों को खिलाएंगे  
we those children to feed  
'We'll feed those children.'

Examples from English are:

- 10) Sheila reads novels. \_\_\_\_\_  
11) Those people work hard.

Negative sentences contain a negative element such as नहीं in Hindi, not in English. The negative is underscored.

- 12) कमला ऐसी किताबें नहीं पढ़ती  
Kamala such books not reads  
'Kamala does not read such books.'
- 13) हम रात भर नहीं सो सके  
We all night not could sleep  
'We could not sleep all night.'

Notice that the negative element occurs to the left of the main verb पढ़ना 'study' in (12) and सोना 'sleep' in (13).

Let us look at sentences containing a negative in English. The negative is underscored.

- 14) Sridhar might not have come.  
.....

- 15) Sona has not read the book.  
.....

- 16) We're not going out.  
.....

- 17) They were not here.  
.....

Notice that the negative occurs to the right of the first auxiliary verb in sentences

(14), (15) and (16), that is, to the **right** of **might** in (14), **has** in (15) and **are** in (16). Note that **are** in (16) is a form of the verb **be**. In (17) it occurs to the right of the verb **were** which is also a form of the verb **be**.

Thus, we notice that the main difference in the position of occurrence of the negative in Hindi and English is that in Hindi the negative occurs to the **LEFT** of the main verb and the main verb in turn is followed by the auxiliary verb whereas in English the negative occurs to the **RIGHT** of the first auxiliary or the verb **be**.

In English, when the auxiliary is in simple past as in sentence (18a) or in simple present as in (19a), a helping verb **do** is added while forming the negative.

18 a) Shanti loved reading novels.

19 a) Aditya likes eating toffees.

Notice that the verb in (18a) is **loved** which is **love+PAST TENSE** and in (19a) it is **likes** which is **like+PRESENT TENSE**. The corresponding negative clauses are (18b) and (19b) respectively.

18 b) Shanti did not love reading novels.

19 b) Aditya does not like eating toffees.

Notice further that it is the verb **do** that is added that **carries** or **bears** the tense marker. That is why it is **did** in (18b) because the verb in (18a) is past and we know that

past+**do** = **did**

Similarly in (19b) it is **does** because the verb in (19a) is present and we know that present+**do** = **does**

Thus, the important point to remember is that when the auxiliary in a sentence is a **lone tense marker** as is the case in (18a) and (19a), we have to add **do** to make a negative statement and it is the element **do** that carries the tense marker.

What we mean by a lone tense marker is that it is **only** the tense marker that is present in an auxiliary and nothing else. To clarify this point further, let us take some sentences where the auxiliary contains more than a tense marker.

20) Sheila is working hard.

21) Meena has done the work.

In (20) the auxiliary is not a lone auxiliary because it is.

PRESENT + VERB **be** + **ing**

which gives us **is working** when added to the main verb **work**. In (21) the auxiliary is PRESENT + **have** + **en** (past participial marker)

which again is not a lone auxiliary and which when added to the main verb **do** gives us **has done**.

One more important point to remember. The **do** that is added in negatives is different from the main verb **do** as in (21) above. The **do** that is added carries no meaning as such.

Let us now turn our attention to the **POSITION** of the negative in Hindi: You may come across sentences such as (22) and (23).

22) राधा जाएगी नहीं  
Radha will go not  
'Radha won't go at all.'

23) सीता ने मेरी चिट्ठी पढ़ तो नहीं ली  
Sita my letter read then not took  
'I hope that Sita has not read my letter.'

In (22), **नहीं**, the negative, is placed to the right of the verb to give special emphasis.

In (23) the negative occurs after the main verb **पढ़** 'study' and **तो** 'then'. The expression **तो नहीं** conveys apprehension on the part of the speaker.

In English the position of the negative is **FIXED**. For example, sentences such as (24) and (25) are ungrammatical.

24) ★I am going not.

25) ★She is beautiful not.

There is one interesting aspect about the occurrence of the negative **नहीं** 'not' in Hindi.

When **नहीं** is used to negate a statement, the present tense marker **है** 'is' or **हैं** 'are' or **हुँ** does not occur.

26) हम फल नहीं खाते  
We fruits not eat  
'We don't eat fruits.'

27) वे लोग पैदल कभी नहीं चलते  
those people by walk ever not go  
'Those people never walk.'

On the other hand, the present tense marker occurs in the affirmative sentences as (26a) and (27a) illustrate. The tense marker is underscored.

26 a) हम फल खाते हैं  
we fruits eat  
'We eat fruits.'

27 a) वे लोग पैदल चलते हैं  
those people by foot go  
'Those people go by foot'

As can be clearly seen, the affirmatives in Hindi contain the tense marker whereas sentences with a negative do not.

It should be pointed out here that the tense marker is not dropped elsewhere in the language when the negative is present. For example :

28) हम लोग नहीं खेल रहे हैं  
we people not play -ing are  
'We are not playing.'

29) राम ने वधु को अभी तक नहीं देखा है  
Ram bride yet not has seen  
'Ram has not yet seen the bride.'

In English, the tense marker is never deleted when the negative occurs.

30) We are not coming  
tense marker+be

31) They are not going to the picnic.  
tense marker+be

In Hindi, there are other negative particles such as **ना** and **मत**. **मत** is used in familiar and polite imperatives and **ना** is used in polite imperatives.

32) तुम वह काम मत करो  
you that work not do  
'Don't do that work.'

33) आप वहाँ न जाएं  
you there not go  
'(Please) don't go there.'

In English an extra **do** occurs in negative imperatives. For example :

34) Do not sing that song.

35) Don't worry too much.

Note that **n't** is a contracted form of **not**.

In English, there cannot simply be **not** without the support of **do** in imperatives. For example, sentences such as (36), (37) below are ungrammatical.

36) ★Not sing that song

37) ★Not worry too much

Both Hindi and English have a device whereby the negative meaning is conveyed without the overt presence of a negative such as नहीं 'not' or ना 'not.' For example, in Hindi :

38) राम ने यह थोड़े ही कहा था  
Ram it not has said  
'Ram did not say this.'

39) हम यह काम थोड़े ही करेंगे  
we this work not will do  
'We'll not do this work.'

In the above sentences, there is no negative particle at all. It is थोड़े ही that conveys the negative meaning.

In English **hardly** conveys the negative meaning. For example :

40) She hardly knows anything.

What this sentence means is that she does not know anything.

In English, the word **some** of the affirmative sentence has **any** as its counterpart in negative sentences. That is, **some** cannot occur when **not** occurs. For example :

41) Sita knows **something**.

42) Sita does not know **anything**.

43) Madhu met **someone**.

44) Madhu did not meet **anyone**.

Hindi does not have this type of structure. For example :

45) सीता को कुछ पता है  
Sita to something is known

46) सीता को कुछ पता नहीं है  
Sita to something is not known

47) मधु किसी से मिली  
Madhu someone met

48) मधु किसी से नहीं मिली  
Madhu someone not met.

Both Hindi and English have certain words or expressions which cannot occur in a sentence unless there is a negative present in a sentence. These words are called **NEGATIVE POLARITY ITEMS**. Let us first consider the following Hindi examples. Sentence (49) below is grammatical.

49) वे लोग अभी तक नहीं पहुँचे  
those people until now not reached

But, we cannot say

50) ★वे लोग अभी तक पहुँचे  
those people until now reached

Similarly in English, we can say

51) She has not reached yet.

But, we cannot say

52) ★She has reached yet.

**अभी तक** in Hindi and **yet** in English are negative polarity items because they cannot occur unless a negative is present.

To summarize the above discussion, we have seen the similarities and differences in the formation of declarative sentences in Hindi and English with specific reference

## 17.3 INTERROGATIVES

By interrogatives we basically mean questions. There are two major types of questions: information questions and **yes/no** questions. The following examples from Hindi/English are illustrative.

### INFORMATION QUESTION IN HINDI

- 53) किस ने रावण को मारा?  
who Ravana killed  
'Who killed Ravana?'

### INFORMATION QUESTION IN ENGLISH

- 54) Who killed Kennedy?

### YES/NO QUESTION IN HINDI

- 55) क्या आप जा रहे हैं?  
question word you are going  
'Are you going?'

### YES/NO QUESTION IN ENGLISH

- 56) Did Ram kill Ravana ?

As you can see, in an information question, the speaker attempts to get some information whereas in a **yes/no** question the speaker expects the answer **yes/no**. Hence, the label **yes/no** questions. Notice that you cannot answer an information question by **yes/no**. For example, the answer to a question such as

- 57) Who won the election?  
cannot be given as in (57) or (58)
- 58) Yes
- 59) No

Similarly, when a **yes/no** question is asked, you cannot give information. For example, if someone asks

- 60) Is it raining ?  
you cannot say  
Sita.

The normal expected answer is either **yes** or **no** or **I don't know**.

Let us now look at the question words in Hindi and English. All question words start with a **क** in Hindi and with **wh** in English (The question word **how** is an exception as it starts with an **h** and not with a **wh** )

Hindi	English
कौन	who
क्या	what
कौन/किस	who
कहाँ	where
कब	when
कितना	how much
क्यों	why

Both in Hindi and English, subject, direct object, indirect object, place or time or manner adverb can be questioned. Let us try to see what we mean by questioning subject or object or indirect object.

Let us first take the case of the subject. If we get the subject as the answer when questioned, we say the subject is being questioned.

Statement :

- 61) कोई आया  
someone came

Questioning the subject:

- 62) कौन आया?

The answer to the question in (62) is given in (63) below.

- 63) राम आया  
Ram came

By using the question word कौन we got the answer राम the subject in (63).

Similarly, let us take the case of the object. If we get the object as the answer when questioned, we say the object is being questioned.

Statement :

- 64) सीता किसी से मिली  
Sita someone with met  
'Sita met someone'

**Questioning the object**

- 65) सीता किस से मिली  
Sita whom met  
'Whom did Sita meet?'

Answer to the question in (65) is given in (66)

- 66) सीता राम से मिली  
Sita Ram with met  
'Sita met Ram'

Similarly, if we get a time, place or manner adverbial phrase as the answer, we say the adverb is being questioned.

**Questioning the place adverb**

- 67) वे लोग कहाँ गए  
those people where went  
'Where did those people go?'

Answer:

- 68) वे लोग मथुरा गए  
those people Mathura went  
'These people went to Mathura'

**Questioning the time adverb.**

- 69) कमला कब आएगी  
Kamala when will come  
'When will Kamala come?'

You may check by yourself as to how to question an indirect object, manner adverb, purpose adverb, reason adverb etc.

Let us now look at the formation of questions in Hindi first and then in English.

In Hindi, the question word occurs in the SAME POSITION as the item that is being questioned. That is, if we are questioning the subject, the question word would occur in the subject position. If we are questioning the direct object, it would occur in the direct object position. Let us look at some examples.

### SUBJECT POSITION

We know that the subject occurs in the initial position of a Hindi sentence. Therefore, the question word too occurs in the initial position if it is not preceded by any adverbial element. The following examples of a question in the subject position are illustrative.

- 70) किसने यह तीर चलाया?  
who this arrow shot  
'Who shot this arrow?'
- 71) कौन यह काम कर सकता है?  
who this work do can  
'Who can do this work?'

The answer to the question in (70) is (72) and to the question in (71) is (73) below.

- 72) राम ने  
'Ram'

- 73) माधवी  
'Madhavi'

Both **Ram** and **Madhavi** are subjects occurring in the initial position.

#### OBJECT POSITION

We know that the object occurs to the right of the subject and to the left of the verb because Hindi is an SOV language. The following examples of a question in the object position are illustrative.

- 74) राधा           ने       क्या       खरीदा?  
Radha           what       bought  
'What did Radha buy?'
- 75) आप       लोगों       ने       वहाँ       क्या       देखा?  
you       people       there       what       saw  
'What did you people see there?'

#### PLACE ADVERB

The place adverb is questioned by the question word **कहाँ** 'where'.

For example :

- 76) वे       लोग       कहाँ       रहते हैं?  
those   people   where   live  
'Where do those people live?'
- 77) आप       ने       सीता       को       कहाँ       देखा?  
you       Sita       where   saw  
'Where did you see Sita?'

You may yourself try to see where the indirect object, and time adverb occur in a sentence and how to use them in questions.

Let us now look at the question formation in English.

The rule in English is : The question word in English **ALWAYS** occurs in the sentence **INITIAL** position, that is, the first element or item that occurs in a question in English has to be a question word. Let us consider some examples.

#### SUBJECT POSITION

- 78) **Who** is the prime minister of India?

#### OBJECT POSITION

- 79) **What** did you see there?

#### INDIRECT OBJECT POSITION

- 80) **Whom** did you give the book to?

Notice that **to**, the preposition, can come before **whom** as in (81) below.

- 81) To **whom** did you give the book?

This does not go against the rule we formulated above because **to in to whom** is part of the indirect object.

#### TIME ADVERB

- 82) **When** did you meet her?  
83) **When** can I buy that book?

To sum up, in Hindi the question word occurs in the same position as the noun phrase that is being questioned whereas in English it **ALWAYS** occurs in the **INITIAL** position.

A very important aspect of question formation in English in contrast to Hindi is the position of the auxiliary in a question. Let us consider the following statements and their corresponding questions. The element that is questioned is underscored. We shall first mention the noun phrase that is questioned.

**Subject:**

- | Statement                            | Question                  |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 84) (a) <u>Someone</u> bought a car. | 84) (b) Who bought a car? |

In 84(a), someone is the subject and that is being questioned as in 84(b).



**Direct Object:**

- 85a) Varnita studied **something**. 85b) What did Varnita study?  
86a) Vipasha is buying **something**. 86b) What is Vipasha buying?

In 85(a) and 86(a), **something** is the direct object and that is being questioned in 85(b) and 86(b).

**Indirect Object:**

- 87a) Vidita lent her pencil to **someone**.  
87b) Whom did Vidita lend her pencil to?  
or  
To whom did Vidita lend her pencil?

**Place Adverb:**

- 88a) Neha went **somewhere**.  
88b) Where did Neha go?

**Time Adverb:**

- 89a) Sudhita will meet her **sometime**.  
89b) When will Sudhita meet her?

As you might notice, the first part of the auxiliary verb is moved to the RIGHT of the subject when a NONSUBJECT (any noun phrase other than a subject) is questioned. If the auxiliary verb is in simple past or present, a support verb **do** is added. To demonstrate this point, let us take the case of sentences 85(a) and 85(b).

The verb **studied** in 85(a) can be analysed as PAST TENSE + **study**. That is, the auxiliary verb contains one and only item, that is, the past tense marker. Recall that we labelled this as the lone auxiliary. When you question **something**, the verb **do** has to be provided. The **do** that is provided carries the original tense marker and it is moved to the left of the subject **Varnita**. That is how we get 85(b).

- 85b) What did Varnita Study?

Some more examples are given below to illustrate this point.

	Statement		Question
90a)	They lived in <b>Kathmandu</b> .	90b)	Where <b>did</b> they live?
91a)	Neha writes <b>poetry</b> .	91b)	What <b>does</b> Neha write?
92a)	They play <b>tennis</b> .	92b)	What <b>do</b> they play?
93a)	Sarita finished <b>her homework</b> .	93b)	What <b>did</b> Sarita finish?

**Yes/No Questions:**

Let us now consider the **yes/no** question formation in Hindi and English.

**Yes/no question formation in Hindi:**

94a)	क्या	आप	ने	वह	किताब	खरीदी?
	question word	you		that	book	bought
	'Did you buy that book?'					
95a)	क्या	यह	बस	चारमिनार	तक	जाएगी?
	question word	this	bus	Charminar	to	will go
	'Would this bus go upto Charminar?'					

The corresponding statements of these questions are as in 94(b) and 95(b) respectively.

94b)	आप	ने	वह	किताब	खरीदी
	you		that	book	bought
94b)	यह	बस	चारमिनार	तक	जाएगी
	this	bus	Charminar	upto	will go

We observe that the question word **क्या** occurs in the sentence in the initial position. The question word may also occur in the final position of a sentence. For example:

- 94c) आप ने यह किताब खरीदी क्या?  
95c) यह बस चारमिनार जाएगी क्या?

To sum up, we place the question word **क्या** in the initial position of a sentence to

form a question. The question word may also occur in the final position. There is no other change that is made while forming a **yes/no** question in Hindi.

### **Yes/no question formation in English**

Let us first consider the following statements.

- 96a) This bus would go to Charminar.
- 97a) They were listening to music.
- 98a) We are not going to visit our relatives.
- 99a) Saujan brushes his teeth at night.
- 100a) Saumya bought the book.

The corresponding **yes/no** questions are as follows:

- 96b) Would this bus go to Charminar?
- 97b) Were they listening to music?
- 98b) Are we not going to visit our relatives?
- 99b) Does Saujan brush his teeth at night?
- 100b) Did Saumya buy the book?

In sentences (96a)-(98a), the first part of the auxiliary are **would**, **were** and **are** respectively. It is this first part that occurs as the first element (item) in the **yes/no** questions in sentences (96b)-(98b). Other than the shift of the first element to the beginning of the sentence, there is no other change in the sentence. Let us now look at sentences (99a) and (100a).

The verb in (99a) in this case is **brushes** which contains the auxiliary **present** and the verb **brush**. In sentence (100a) the verb is **bought** which contains the auxiliary **past** and the verb **buy**. In such cases where the auxiliary is just present or past, that is, when the auxiliary is a lone auxiliary, the verb **do** is added to the auxiliary. That is,

do + present	in (99a) and
do + past	in (100a).
We know that	
do + present	= does in III singular and
do + past	= did.

It is this element after inserting the verb **do** that is moved to the initial position in sentences such as (99b) and (100b). That is how we get **does** in the initial position in (99b) and **did** in (100b).

Let us consider some more examples. The (a) sentences contain a statement and the (b) sentences contain a question.

- 100a) They sell fresh fruit here.
- 100b) **Do** they sell fresh fruit here?
- 101a) Those people **speak** three languages.
- 101b) **Do** those people speak three languages?
- 102a) Gayatri finishes her homework in the evening.
- 102b) **Does** Gayatri finish her homework in the evening?
- 103a) They worked all night.
- 103b) **Did** they work all night?
- 104a) The politician spoke well.
- 104b) **Did** the politician speak well?
- 105a) Her friend received an award.
- 105b) **Did** her friend receive an award?

To summarize the above discussion on questions,

- i) in Hindi the question word occurs in the **same** position as the item or element that is being questioned and there are no other changes in word order;
- ii) in English the question word **always** occurs in the **initial** position of a sentence and **do** is added when the auxiliary verb is in present or simple past;

- iii) in an **yes/no** question in Hindi **क्या** the question word, occurs in the initial position; It can also occur in the final position;
- iv) in English the first part of the auxiliary occurs in the initial position. However, if the verb contains present or simple past, the verb **do** is added and **do + the** tense marker occurs in the initial position.

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## 17.4 EXCLAMATIVES

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Exclamatory sentences are those in which the speaker expresses surprise, astonishment.

Let us first look at the following exclamatory clauses in Hindi.

- 107) वह लड़की कितनी सुन्दर है!  
that girl how beautiful is  
'How beautiful that girl is!'
- 108) क्या सुन्दर गाना गाया उसने!  
what beautiful song sing she  
'What a beautiful song she sang!'

In (107) the speaker admires the beauty of the girl. Therefore, he places **कितनी** before **सुन्दर** 'beautiful', which is an **ADJECTIVE**. In (108) the speaker expresses his appreciation of the song and he places the word **क्या** before **गाना** 'song' which is a **NOUN**. Since it is the song which the speaker wishes to focus on or emphasize, the object **song** is placed in the initial position of the sentence and the subject **उसने** 'he' is moved to the left of the verb. Thus, we observe that when a quality is admired, the word **कितना** occurs before the adjective and when an object is appreciated, the word **क्या** occurs before the noun.

Let us consider the following sentences from English.

- 109a) How tall she was!
- 110a) What a fool he was!

Let us look at the corresponding statements.

- 109b) She was tall.
- 110b) He was a fool.

While forming an exclamatory statement in (109a), the adjective **tall** is moved to the left and **how** is added to it. Similarly in (110a), the noun phrase **a fool** is moved to the left and **what** is added to it. Just as question words occur in the **INITIAL POSITION** in English, the exclamatory expressions such as **how, what** also occur in the **INITIAL** position of a sentence.

When we compare Hindi and English exclamatory clauses we observe that :

- i) In Hindi the exclamatory expression does not necessarily occur in the initial position whereas in English it must.
- ii) In the exclamatory expressions **कितना** (in Hindi) and **how** (in English) are used with adjectives; and **क्या** (in Hindi) and **what** (in English) are used with nouns.

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## 17.5 IMPERATIVES

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The last sentence type we shall consider is the imperative. Imperative sentences are either commands or requests or orders. Since requests, commands or orders can be made only when there is a hearer, all imperative sentences have the second person pronoun **you** as the subject.

Let us first consider the Hindi imperatives. In Hindi there are three imperative sentences corresponding to the three second person pronouns **तू** 'you (impolite, intimate)' **तुम** 'you (familiar)' **आप** 'you (polite)'. For example :

- 111) घर चल 'you (impolite, intimate) go'  
home go  
'Go home'

- 112) खाना खाओ 'you (familiar) eat'  
 food eat  
 'Eat food'
- 113) सीता से बता दीजिए 'you (polite) tell it to Sita'  
 Sita tell (polite)  
 'Tell Sita'

In imperatives the subject pronoun is normally not present. It may however be used in case the speaker wishes to put emphasis on the subject. Sentences (111a)-(113a) express emphasis on the subject in contrast to sentences of (111)-(113).

- 111a) तू घर चल  
 you home go  
 'Yóu go home'.
- 112a) तुम खाना खाओ  
 you food eat  
 'Yóu eat'.
- 113a) आप सीता को बता दीजिए  
 you Sita to tell  
 'Yóu tell it to Sita'.

To indicate emphasis we are placing a stress mark' on the subject pronoun. The following are the examples of imperatives in English.

- 114) Buy that book.
- .....

- 115) Go home.
- .....

- 116) Shoot that bird.
- .....

As we notice, in English too the subject **you** is not present. Just as in Hindi, the pronoun **you** is present when emphasis is needed.

- 114a) Yóu buy that book.
- .....

- 115a) Yóu go home.
- .....

- 116a) Yóu shoot that bird.
- .....

To summarize, in imperative sentences the subject is in the second person and it is not present unless there is emphasis on the subject.

In Hindi there is an extra polite imperative form too.

For example :

- 117) आप यह किताब ज़रूर पढ़िएगा  
 you this book certainly read (extra polite)  
 'Please read this book without fail.'
- 118) आप लोग ऐसा बासी खाना न खाइएगा  
 you people such stale food not eat (extra polite)  
 'Please do not eat such stale food.'

The form verb + **iyega** is used in questions in future tense as in (119) and (120) below and in conditional clauses as in (121) below.

- 119) आप कब बहू को लाइएगा? (future)  
 you when daughter-in-law will bring  
 'When will you bring (your) daughter-in-law?'
- 120) आप दफ्तर जाने कब निकलिएगा? (future)  
 you office to go when will start  
 'When will you start to go to the office?'

121)	अगर	आप	उन्से	मिलिएगा	तो	यह	बात
	if	you	him	will meet	then	this	news
	उन्से	ज़रूर	कह दीजिएगा				
	him	certainly	please	tell.			(conditional)

'If you meet him, please tell him this news'.

Notice that in sentence (121), we observe that **v + iyega** is being used as a conditional with the 'if' clause and as a polite imperative in the second part of the clause.

To summarize this part of the discussion, we notice that **v + iyega** constructions are used as polite imperatives, to express a future action in questions and in conditionals.

### Exercise I

Mention the type of clause that each one of the sentences from Hindi belong to and translate them into English.

1) आप भाग जाइए।

.....

2) गम ने वादा नहीं किया।

.....

3) हम लोग सोच में पड़ गए।

.....

4) उनका कितना बड़ा मकान है।

.....

5) क्या खाना बनाया है मालती ने!

.....

6) यह चिट्ठी पढ़कर सुनाओ।

.....

7) किसने ऐसा काम किया होगा?

.....

8) सीता जल्दी दौड़ सकती है।

.....

9) क्या आपने कभी हवाई जहाज चलाया?

.....

10) धीरे-धीरे बोल।

.....

11) रमा धीरे-धीरे नहीं बोलती।

.....

12) मधु किस बात पर नाराज़ है?

.....

13) ललिता आज थोड़े ही आएगी।

.....

14) सब लोग चुप हो जाओ।

.....

### Exercise II

Mention the type of clause that each one of the sentences below belong to and translate them into Hindi:

1) She'll finish the work.

- 2) .....  
 able to make it.  
 .....
- 3) .....  
 your eyes.  
 .....
- 4) .....  
 eyes are!  
 .....  
 to the party tonight?  
 .....
- 6) .....  
 recited the poem?  
 .....
- 7) They won't tell the servant.  
 .....
- 8) They bought some new shoes.  
 .....
- 9) When will the kids wake up?  
 .....
- 10) Come and meet me tomorrow.  
 .....
- 11) The agitation is turning violent.  
 .....
- 12) How hot was today?  
 .....
- 13) It has been raining since last night.  
 .....
- 14) What a great country this is!  
 .....
- 15) This pen does not write well.  
 .....
- 16) How hot it was today!  
 .....

**Exercise III**

A) Make exclamatory sentences from the following and then translate them into English.

- 1) वे फूल बहुत सुंदर हैं।  
 .....
- 2) नेताजी ने अच्छा भाषण दिया।  
 .....
- 3) आपकी माँ अच्छा खाना बनाती हैं।  
 .....
- 4) हम लोग उस दिन बहुत थक गए।  
 .....
- 5) उस दिन जोरों की बारिश हो रही थी।  
 .....

B) Make exclamatory sentences from the following and translate them into Hindi.

1) She has a beautiful dress.

.....

2) He is tall.

.....

3) The boy's voice is sweet.

.....

4) He is fool.

.....

5) His mother is a good cook.

.....

6) It was a fantastic day.

.....

7) The stone was very heavy.

.....

8) He writes well.

.....

9) The man was too short.

.....

10) The letter was lengthy.

.....

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## 17.6 KEY WORDS

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**Declaratives** : Declarative sentences are those in which we declare or assert something.

**Interrogatives** : are questions-information questions and yes/no questions.

**Imperatives** : are those sentences in which orders, commands or requests are expressed.

**Exclamatory** : are those sentences in which the speaker expresses surprise, astonishment.

**Negative polarity items** : are certain words or expressions which cannot occur in a sentence unless there is a negative present in the sentence.

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## 17.7 LET US SUM UP

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In this Unit we have defined:

- declarative sentences as those in which we declare or assert something. These may be either affirmative or negative;
- interrogative sentences of two types : information questions and yes/no questions. All question words in Hindi start with क् whereas in English they start with wh except in the case of how;
- exclamatory sentences in which the speaker expresses surprise or astonishment;
- imperatives as commands or requests or orders containing a second person pronoun such as you as the subject. Normally, the subject pronoun is not overtly present.

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## 17.8 ANSWERS TO EXERCISES

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**Exercise I**

- 1) Imperative
- 2) Declarative

- 3) Declarative
- 4) Exclamatory
- 5) Exclamatory
- 6) Imperative
- 7) Interrogative
- 8) Declarative
- 9) Interrogative
- 10) Imperative
- 11) Declarative
- 12) Interrogative
- 13) Declarative
- 14) Imperative

### Exercise II

- 1) Declarative
- 2) Declarative
- 3) Imperative
- 4) Exclamatory
- 5) Interrogative
- 6) Interrogative
- 7) Declarative
- 8) Declarative
- 9) Interrogative
- 10) Imperative
- 11) Declarative
- 12) Interrogative
- 13) Declarative
- 14) Exclamatory
- 15) Declarative
- 16) Exclamatory

### Exercise II

- A) 1) How beautiful those flowers are!  
 2) What a good speech the leader gave!  
 3) What delicious food your mother makes!  
 4) How tired we were that day!  
 5) How heavily it was raining that day!
- B) 1) उसकी कितनी अच्छी वेशभूषा है!  
 2) वह कितना लंबा है!  
 3) कितनी मधुर आवाज़ है उस लड़के की!  
 4) वह कितना मूर्ख है!  
 5) उसकी माँ कितना अच्छा खाना बनाती है!  
 6) कितना बढ़िया दिन था!  
 7) कितना भारी पत्थर था!  
 8) वह कितना अच्छा लिखता है!  
 9) कितना छोटा आदमी था!  
 10) कितनी लम्बी चिट्ठी थी!