

Analysis का अर्थ 'वाक्य विश्लेषण' होता है। यह synthesis का opposite word है। किसी Sentence के अंगों या अंशों को अलग-अलग कर उनके खंडों के आपसी संबंध को बतलाने का नाम Analysis है। अतः इसे हम वाक्य विश्लेषण कहते हैं।

1. Sentence

Sentence : शब्दों के अर्थपूर्ण संगठन को Sentence कहते हैं जिसमें कम-से-कम एक subject और एक predicate रहते हैं। जैसे—

A bad boy quarrels with his friends.

2. Subject and Predicate

Subject and Predicate : I. Subject उस शब्द या शब्द समूह को कहते हैं जो किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के विषय में कुछ प्रकट करे तथा II. Predicate उस शब्द या शब्द समूह को कहते हैं जो Subject के बारे में क्या कहा जाता है वह स्पष्ट करे। जैसे—

Def. : I. The name of the person or thing we speak about is called the subject.

II. What we say about the subject is called the predicate. जैसे—

Subject **Predicate**

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. girls | play hockey. |
| 2. The poor little boy | sat in a corner. |
| 3. The students of our class | made Ajay captain. |
| 4. A good boy | reads his book. |
| 5. Mountains | add to the beauty of a country. |

3. Finite Verb

Finite verb : वह verb जो अपने subject के number तथा person के मुताबिक प्रयुक्त होता है finite verb कहलाता है। जैसे—

I write a letter.

finite verb

He writes a letter.

finite verb

4. Absolute verb

Absolute verb : वह verb जो अपने subject के number तथा person के मुताबिक प्रयुक्त नहीं होता है Absolute verb कहलाता है। जैसे—

I can speak English.

He can speak English.

5. Clause

Clause : शब्दों के उस समूह को clause कहते हैं जिसमें एक subject तथा एक predicate होता है, या एक subject तथा एक finite verb होता है। यह एक Sentence का part होता है।

Def. : A clause is group of words forming part of a Sentence, and containing a subject and predicate. जैसे—

1. They rested when evening came.

I

II

2. We know that he is not sincere in his duty.

I

II

उपरोक्त example no (1) तथा (2) में दो-दो शब्द समूहों का प्रयोग हुआ है जिनमें क्रमशः एक subject तथा एक predicate है, लेकिन ये शब्द समूह स्वतंत्र Sentence नहीं हैं बल्कि एक ही Sentence के parts हैं अतः ये शब्द समूह clauses हैं।

6. Kinds of Clause

I. Principal clause : वह clause जिसमें Sentence का Main verb होता है तथा जिसका अर्थ स्वतः स्पष्ट हो जाता है। अर्थात् यह अपने अर्थ के लिए दूसरे clause पर निर्भर नहीं करता है। principal clause कहलाता है। जैसे—

1. They rested when evening came.

P.C

S.C

2. We know that he is not sincere in his duty.

P.C

S.C

उपरोक्त example no. (1) में they rested—principal clause है तथा example no. (2) में we know—principal clause है। चूंकि इसका अर्थ स्वतः स्पष्ट हो रहा है।

Note : Principal clause को Main clause or Independent clause भी कहा जाता है।

II. Co-ordinate clause : Co-ordinating conjunctions से जुड़े हुए clause को Co-ordinating clause कहा जाता है तथा इसका संबंध principal और Subordinate clause दोनों से हो सकता है। जैसे—

1. He went to Sonapur fair and bought a horse.

(a) He went to Sonapur fair.

—Principal clause.

(b) and bought a horse.

—Co-ordinate clause or Principal clause

(c) Co-ordinating conjunction.

—'and'

Note : And, but, as well as, yet, either or, neither nor etc को Co-ordinating Conjunctions कहा जाता है। विशेष जानकारी के लिए Conjunction-chapter का अध्ययन करें।

III. Subordinate clause : वह clause जो अपने meaning (अर्थ) के लिए Principal clause पर निर्भर करता है तथा जो sub ordinating conjunctions से स्टार्ट होता है, Subordinate clause कहलाता है। जैसे—

1. He went to market and bought a costly wrist watch that was stolen a few weeks later.

(a) He went to market.

—Principal clause.

(b) and bought a costly wrist watch. —Co-ordinate clause

(c) that was stolen a few weeks later-subordinate clause.

Note : that, if, as if, whether, until, unless, lest, when, where, because etc. को subordinating conjunctions कहा जाता है। विशेष जानकारी के लिए conjunction chapter का अध्ययन करें।

➤ **Subordinate clause** तीन प्रकार के होते हैं।

1. Noun clause

2. Adjective Clause

3. Adverb Clause

1. Noun Clause

1. Noun Clause : वह clause जिसमें एक subject और एक predicate रहता है तथा जो noun के समान कार्य करता है Noun clause कहलाता है।

Def. : A noun clause is a group of words which contains a subject and a predicate of its own, and does the work of a noun. जैसे—

He expects that he will get a prize.

उपरोक्त Sentence में that he will get a prize ऐसा group of words है जिसमें एक subject है। यह clause verb-expects का object है तथा यह noun की तरह कार्य कर रहा है। अतः यह noun clause है।

2. Adjective clause

2. Adjective clause : वह clause जिसमें एक subject और एक predicate रहता है तथा Adjective के समान कार्य करता है। Adjective clause कहलाता है। यह Principal clause में प्रयुक्त noun or pronoun की विशेषता बतलाता है।

Def. : An adjective clause is a group of words which contains a subject and a predicate of its own, and does the work of an adjective. जैसे—

The chair which has a broken leg is mine.

उपरोक्त Sentence में which has a broken leg ऐसा group of words है जो noun-chair को qualify कर रहा है। इसलिए यह Adjective का कार्य करता है। इस clause में एक subject और एक predicate है। अतः यह Adjective clause है।

3. Adverb clause

3. Adverb clause : वह clause जिसमें एक subject और एक predicate रहता है तथा जो Adverb के समान कार्य करता है Adverb clause कहलाता है। यह principal clause में प्रयुक्त verb, Adjective तथा Adverb की विशेषता बतलाता है।

Def. : An adverb clause is a group of words which contains a subject and a predicate of its own, and does the work of an adverb. जैसे—

1. Strike the Iron, while it is hot.

उपरोक्त Sentence में while it is hot ऐसा group of words है जो verb-strike को qualify कर रहा है। इसलिए यह Adverb का कार्य करता है। इस clause में एक Subject और एक Predicate है। अतः यह Adverb clause है।

2. He is wiser than I thought.

उपरोक्त sentence में than I thought ऐसा group of words हैं जो Adjective wiser को qualify कर रहा है। इसलिए यह Adverb का कार्य करता है। इस clause में एक subject और एक predicate है अतः यह Adverb clause है।

3. He ran so fast that I could not overtake him.

उपरोक्त Sentence में that I could not over take him ऐसा group of words है जो Adverb-fast को qualify कर रहा है। इसलिए यह Adverb का कार्य करता है। इस clause में एक Subject और एक Predicate है। अतः यह Adverb clause है।

7. Sentences : Simple, compound and complex

Analysis की दृष्टि से Sentence चार प्रकार के होते हैं :

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Simple Sentence | 2. Compound Sentence |
| 3. Complex Sentence | 4. Mixed Sentence |

1. Simple Sentence : वह Sentence जिसमें एक Subject और एक Predicate रहता है या सिर्फ एक finite verb रहता है। Simple Sentence कहलाता है।

Def. : A simple Sentence is one which has only one subject and one predicate.

or, A Sentence which has only one finite verb is called a simple Sentence. जैसे—

Subject	Predicate
1. An honest man	is loved by all.
2. He	writes a letter.
3. The sun	rises in the east.
4. Dogs	bark at night.
5. They	are playing cricket.

or,

Subject	Finite verb	Subject	Finite verb
1. Rain	falls.	2. He	speaks.
3. He	works.	4. You	learn.
5. They	talk.		

2. Compound Sentence : वह Sentence जो दो या दो से अधिक Principal clauses से मिलकर बना होता है। Compound Sentence कहलाता है। इस Sentence में दो या अधिक Principal clauses Co-ordinating conjunctions से जुड़े होते हैं।

Def. : A Compound Sentence is one made up of two or more principal (main or independent) clauses. जैसे—

1. The moon rose and everything looked bright.

2. He got the book from the library and read it and enjoyed it.

उपरोक्त examples में से example no. (1) में the moon rose तथा everything looked bright दोनों Principal clauses—co-ordinating conjunction 'and' से जुड़े हैं। प्रत्येक Principal clause में एक subject और एक predicate है। अतः यह Compound sentence है। Example no. (2) में he got the book from the library, (he) read it, तथा (he) enjoyed it तीनों principal clauses co-ordinating conjunction 'and' से जुड़े हैं। प्रत्येक Principal clause में एक Subject और एक Predicate है अतः यह Compound Sentence है।

How to Identify Compound Sentences

➤ यदि किसी Sentence में दो या दो से अधिक clauses co-ordinating conjunctions जैसे—*and, as, well as, but, for, nevertheless, so, still, yet, where as (जबकि), while (जबकि), both ... and, either... or, neither.... nor, not only..... but also* से जुड़े हों, तो वह Sentence Compound Sentence होता है।

Note : (i) Double Sentence : वह Compound Sentence जो दो Principal clauses से बना होता है Double Sentence कहलाता है।

(ii) Multiple Sentence : वह Compound Sentence जो दो से अधिक Principal clauses से बना होता है Multiple Sentence कहलाता है।

3. Complex Sentence : वह Sentence जो एक principal clause तथा एक या एक से अधिक subordinate clause से मिलकर बना होता है। Complex Sentence कहलाता है। इस Sentence में एक principal clause तथा एक या एक से अधिक subordinate clause, sub-ordinating conjunctions से जुड़े होते हैं।

Def. : A Complex Sentence consists of one principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses. जैसे—

1. They rested when evening came.

2. As we tried to enter the inn the Innkeeper said that there was no room.

उपरोक्त examples में से example no. (1) में they rested—principal clause है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ स्वतः स्पष्ट हो रहा है। जबकि when evening came—subordinate clause है क्योंकि यह अपने अर्थ के लिए principal clause—*they rested* पर निर्भर करता है। दोनों clauses में एक subject और एक predicate है। example no (1) में एक principal clause तथा एक subordinate clause subordinating conjunction 'when' से जुड़ा हुआ है अतः यह complex Sentence है।

Example no. (2) में As we tried to enter the Inn—subordinate clause है क्योंकि इसका अर्थ स्वतः स्पष्ट नहीं हो रहा है तथा that there was no room भी subordinate clause है। दोनों subordinate

clauses अपने अर्थ के लिए principal clause the innkeeper said पर निर्भर करता है। example no (2) में एक principal clause तथा दो subordinate clauses subordinating conjunctions As तथा that से जुड़ा हुआ है। अतः यह Complex Sentence है।

How to Identify Complex Sentences

➤ यदि किसी Sentence में दो या दो से अधिक clauses किसी subordinating conjunction जैसे—

as, as if, as though, as that, as long as, as much as, as than, all though, though, as far as, so far as, as soon as, according as, after, before, because, if whether, even if, in case, that, so that, in order that, provided, provided that, not withstanding that, than, now that, the moment, the minute, considering that, who, whom, whose, which, what, how, when, where, while, till, until, unless से जुड़े हों, तो वह Sentence, Complex Sentence होता है।

4. Mixed Sentence : वह Sentence जो कम-से-कम दो principal clauses तथा कम-से-कम एक subordinate clause से मिलकर बना होता है, Mixed Sentence कहलाता है।

जैसे—He went to market and bought a costly wrist watch that was stolen a few weeks later.

उपरोक्त example में he went to market तथा (he) bought a costly wrist watch दोनों principal clauses co-ordinating conjunction 'and' से जुड़े हुए हैं तथा that was stolen a few weeks later-subordinate clause है। given Sentence दो principal clauses तथा एक subordinate clause से मिलकर बना हुआ है अतः यह Mixed Sentence है।

8. Clause

1. More About Noun Clauses

Noun clauses subordinate clause होता है जो complex sentence में noun के समान इस प्रकार कार्य करता है—

- I. The subject to a verb
- II. The object to a verb
- III. The object to a preposition
- IV. The complement to a verb
- V. In apposition to a noun or pronoun.

I. The Subject to a verb

Rule (1) : Noun clause का प्रयोग Complex Sentence में verb के subject के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

1. What he said was true.
2. Where he is going is not known to any one.
3. That he will return within an hour is certain.
4. Why refused the job is a mystery.
5. Whether he did so is doubtful.

II. The object to a verb

Rule (2) : Noun clause का प्रयोग Complex Sentence में verb के object के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

1. I asked the girl how old she was.
2. Tell me where you found this bag of gold.
3. I shall be glad to know when he will pay it.
4. You denied that you had written the letter.
5. No one knows who he is.

III. The object to a preposition

Rule (3) : Noun Clause का प्रयोग Complex Sentence में Preposition के object के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

1. Pay careful attention to what your teacher says.

2. My success in future depends upon who is placed over me.
3. Except that he speaks too fast he is an excellent teacher.
4. There is no meaning in what you say
5. The father laughed at what the girls were doing.

IV. The complement to a verb

Rule (4) : Noun Clause का प्रयोग Complex Sentence में verb के complement के रूप में होता है। जैसे—

1. My belief that he is not guilty.
2. This is where he lives.
3. His wish is that he may please you.
4. This is exactly what I expected.
5. Life is what we make it.

V. In apposition to a noun or pronoun.

Rule 5 : Noun clause का प्रयोग Complex Sentence में Noun or Pronoun के apposition में होता है। जैसे—

1. The news that he intended to come gave us much pleasure.
2. It was unfortunate that he was absent.
3. The hope that I shall succeed sustains me.
4. The report that he had gone is unknown to me.
5. The fact that you are guilty gives me much pain.

Note : (i) Apposition के case में conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग verb के बाद नहीं भी किया जा सकता है। जैसे—

1. I fear (that) he will not succeed.
2. He said (that) he would go immediately.

(ii) Apposition के case में conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग noun के बाद होता है। जैसे—

The fact that he is not clever gives us much pain.

2. More about Adjective Clauses

➤ Adjective clause subordinate clause होता है जो Complex Sentence के principal clause में प्रयुक्त noun or pronoun को qualify करता है तथा Adjective के समान कार्य करता है।

Rule (1) : Adjective clause, Relative Pronoun or Relative Adverb से Introduce होता है। जैसे—

1. This is the house that Jack built.
2. He is the man whom we all respect.
3. The time when the train leaves is not known to me.
4. The reason why she failed is obvious.
5. What is the name of the village where she was born.

Rule (2) : कभी-कभी Relative pronoun co-ordinate clause का Introduce करता है। जैसे—

1. I met Raman, who (= and he) gave me your message.
2. She released the bird, which (= and it) at once flew away.

उपरोक्त example no. (1) में who gave me your message-Adjective clause नहीं है क्योंकि यह principal clause में प्रयुक्त noun—Raman की विशेषता नहीं बताता है इसलिए यह एक co-ordinate clause है। example no. (2) में which at once flew away—Adjective clause नहीं है; क्योंकि यह principal clause में प्रयुक्त noun—the bird की विशेषता नहीं बताता है। इसलिए यह एक co-ordinate clause है।

But—She is the girl who broke the window.

उपरोक्त Sentence में who broke the window-Adjective clauses है क्योंकि यह principal clause में प्रयुक्त noun the girl की विशेषता बताता है।

Rule (3) : कभी-कभी *but* से स्टार्ट होने वाले clauses भी Adjective clauses होते हैं लेकिन *but* का अर्थ *Relative Pronoun + do/does/did/was/were ... etc + not* होता है। जैसे—

1. There was not a man but shed tears at his death.
[= that is, who did not shed tears at his death.]
2. There was not a woman present but wept to hear such news.
[= that is, who did not weep to hear such news.]
3. There was not a soldier but fought bravely.
[= that is, who did not fight bravely.]
4. Nor is there a man here but loved my grandfather.
[= that is, who did not love my grandfather.]
5. And not a soldier of the five thousand at marathon but died at post.
[= that is, who did not die at his post.]

Rule (4) : As से स्टार्ट होने वाला clause Adjective clause होता है। इस case में As *relative Pronoun* के रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है तथा इसके पहले As, such as, the same का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. He wants the same kind of mobile set as he has lost.
2. It was such a sight as I had never seen before.
3. This is the same book as mine.
4. It was such a day as he has rarely seen in Mumbai.
5. You saw the same places as we saw last year.

Rule (5) : कभी-कभी 'than' का प्रयोग preposition के रूप में *relative pronoun* का पहले adjective clause में होता है। जैसे—

1. They elected Aditya than whom no better boy ever went to school.
2. We will follow Gandhi Jee than whom India knew no better leader.
3. We came to a spot than which mine eyes have seldom seen a lovelier.
4. It was a deed than which no nobler was ever done.

Rule (6) : Infinitive with to का प्रयोग Adjective clause के समान होता है। जैसे—

1. Give me some food which I may eat.
= Give me some food to eat.
2. The doctor has given her medicine which she must take.
= The doctor has given her medicine to take.
3. He has work which he must do.
= He has work to do.
4. I have no shirts which I can wear.
= I have no shirts to wear.
5. My mother gave me a two rupee coins which I might put in my money box.
= My mother gave me a two rupee coins to put in my money box.

Note : जब *Relative Pronoun* or *Relative Adverb* का प्रयोग Objective case में होता है तो इसका प्रयोग नहीं भी होता है या इसे express नहीं भी किया जाता है। अर्थात् इसे understood कर लिया जाता है। जैसे—

1. This is the boy (*whom*) I know well.
2. The house I left (= *which I left*) was a good one.
3. The reason (*why*) I have come is ask for money.
4. One day (*when*) you pass the examination, I shall give you a reward.
5. Where is the ring (*which*) your bhabhi gave you ?
6. This is the room (*which*) I slept in.

3. More About Adverb (Clauses)

> Adverb clause Subordinate clause होता है। जो complex Sentence के principal clause में प्रयुक्त verb, Adjective or Adverb को qualify करता है तथा Adverb के समान कार्य करता है।

Kinds of Adverb clauses

1. Adverb clauses of time.
2. Adverb clauses of place.
3. Adverb clauses of purpose.
4. Adverb clauses of cause or reason.
5. Adverb clauses of condition.
6. Adverb clauses of result or consequence.
7. Adverb clauses of comparison.
8. Adverb clauses of supposition or concession.

1. Adverb clauses of Time

> Adverb clauses of Time को subordinating conjunctions जैसे—As, as soon as, before, since, after, while, until, till when, when ever etc से Introduce किया जाता है।

जैसे—

1. He arrived at the destination as the sun was setting.
2. As she came into the room all rose to their feet.
3. As soon as he heard of my success, he wrote to me.
4. Before you go bring me some milk.
5. He has not been well since he returned from Rajgir.
6. After the vote was taken, the meeting broke up.
7. Don't talk while he is reading.
8. Wait until I come.
9. You were commanded to wait till the signal was given.
10. When she finishes her work, she goes out to play.
11. The doctor always comes whenever he is sent for.
12. No sooner did the bell ring than the boys left the room.
13. As they were going down the hill, the horse fell.
14. So long as the rain continued, he remained in his tent.
15. Just as she entered the class room, the clock struck ten.

2. Adverb clauses of Place

> Adverb clauses of place को subordinating conjunctions जैसे—where, whence, whither, wherever etc से Introduce किया जाता है। जैसे—

1. You can stay where you are.
2. Where there is a will, there is away.
3. She makes friend wherever she goes.
4. You can go wherever you like.
5. Go quickly whence you came.
6. Whither I go, ye can not come.
7. The wind bloweth whither it listeth.
8. He can not climb down whence I have descended.

3. Adverb clauses of Purpose

> Adverb clauses of purpose को Subordinating Conjunctions जैसे—that तथा lest से Introduce किया जाता है। जैसे—

1. I drew my sword that I might defend myself.
2. I die that India may live.
3. You ran hard that you might catch the train.
4. In order that you might escape, you changed your dress.
5. She worked hard that she might become rich.
6. You took medicine that you might get well.
7. She worked hard lest she should fail.
8. He ran hard lest he should miss the train.
9. Write it down lest you forget all about it.
10. We eat so that we may live.

4. Adverb clauses of Cause or Reason

➤ Adverb clauses of cause or reason को subordinating conjunctions as, because, since, that से Introduce किया जाता है। जैसे—

1. As you were not there, I spoke to your father.
2. You will succeed because you work hard.
3. He did it because he wanted to.
4. You will never help him, because you do not trust him.
5. Since he promises to help me, I will tell him the secret.
6. Since he swears to serve me faithfully, I will employ him.
7. He was very pleased that you had won the first prize.
8. I am glad that you like it.

5. Adverb clauses of condition

➤ Adverb clauses of condition को subordinating conjunctions जैसे—if, whether unless से Introduce किया जाता है। जैसे—

1. If you make a promise, you keep it.
2. If it rains, he will stay at home.
3. If it is fine this afternoon, they will play football.
4. You must go, whether he comes or not.
5. I must speak the truth, whether you like it or not.
6. He will forgive me on condition that I confess my guilt.
7. He will not pass unless he works harder.
8. I will not let him go, unless he blesses me.

Note : (i) कभी-कभी Adverb clauses of condition में Subordinating conjunctions का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

1. Had you acted on my advice, you would have succeeded.
2. Were my brother-in-law here, he would help me.
3. Should I be given an appointment, I shall feel obliged.
4. Had you the wings of a bird, I would fly away.

(ii) कभी-कभी Adverb clauses of condition Relative pronoun, Relative Adjective or Relative adverb से Antecedent के बिना (without any antecedent) introduce किया जाता है। जैसे—

1. Whatever you do, be just.
2. Whatever happens, keep calm.
3. Whichever way the criminal goes, we shall be sure to catch him.
4. However cleverly she may cheat, she will be found out at last.
5. Whatever happens, don't lose temper.

6. Adverb clauses of Result or Consequence

➤ Adverb clauses of result or consequence को Subordinating conjunction 'that' से Introduce किया जाता है। इस clause में that के पहले प्रयुक्त principal clause में so or such का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. So good a man is he that all respect him.
2. So great a storm arose that the ships were wrecked.
3. So bravely did I fight that I won the admiration of all.
4. She behaved in such a way that all praised her.
5. I labour so diligently that I am sure to succeed.
6. You talked such non sense that no body would listen to you.
7. You spoke in such a way that all could understand you.
8. He walked so fast that he arrived in good time.

Note : कभी-कभी Adverb clauses of result or consequence में subordinating conjunction 'that' को express नहीं किया जाता है। अर्थात् understood हो जाता है। जैसे—

1. He was so weak (that) he could not speak.

2. She was so old (that) she could hardly walk.
3. It is so small (that) we can not see it.
4. He was so deaf (that) he could not hear thunder.

7. Adverb clauses of Comparison

➤ Adverb clauses of comparison दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

- (a) Adverb clauses of comparison of Degree.
- (b) Adverb clauses of comparison of Manner

(a) Adverb clauses of Comparison of Degree

➤ Adverb clauses of comparison of Degree को Subordinating conjunction—than or Relative Adverb—'As' से Introduce किया जाता है। जैसे—

1. I must work harder than you do.
2. You can run faster than I can.
3. The sooner you begin, the earlier you will finish it.
4. No one can dance better than Aditi.
5. You are not so laborious as I think.
6. He is as intelligent as he is industrious.
7. You are as stupid as you are lazy.

Note : Adverb clauses of comparison of Degree में verb अक्सर (often) express नहीं किया जाता है अर्थात् verb को understood कर लिया जाता है। जैसे—

1. You are more laborious than your brother (is).
2. I work harder than you (do).
3. No body knows it better than I (do).
4. The wolf is not so fierce as the tiger (is).
5. My arrival is as sure as death (is sure).

(b) Adverb clauses of Comparison of Manner

➤ Adverb clauses of comparison of manner को subordinating conjunctions—As, As if, As though से Introduce किया जाता है। जैसे—

1. As you sow, so shall you reap.
2. You may do as you please.
3. She was walking as if she was in a hurry.
4. Do as you like.
5. She then listened as if she expected something to happen.

8. Adverb clauses of Supposition or Concession

➤ Adverb clauses of supposition or concession को subordinating conjunctions—though, although, even if से Introduce किया जाता है। जैसे—

1. Though he is poor, he is honest.
2. Though He slay me, yet I will trust in Him.
3. Although she did not work hard, she passed.
4. Although he forbade this, I have done it.
5. He will be able to get in although he has ticket.
6. Even if it rains, he will come.
7. He will speak the truth even if you kill him.
8. Even if she is old, she is able to do a great deal of work.

I. Analysis of Simple Sentences

➤ Simple Sentence का Analysis इस प्रकार किया जाता है—

Rule (1) : Simple Sentence का Analysis करने के लिए सर्वप्रथम Simple Sentence को दो Main parts (मुख्य भागों) में divide (विभाजित) किया जाता है।

- (i) The Subject and (ii) The predicate

जैसे—

Subject	Predicate
The sun	rises in the east.
The dog	is dead.
My teacher	gave me a book.
Dogs	bark at night.
He	was playing cricket.

Rule (2) : यदि किसी Sentence का Subject अनेक शब्दों (several words) से मिलकर बना हो तो उसमें एक शब्द (one word), अन्य शब्दों (other words) से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण (more important) होता है। इसी मुख्य शब्द (chief word) को subject word या simple subject कहा जाता है।

Def. (1) : The chief word in the complete subject is called the subject word or simple subject. जैसे—

The old man, tired of work, is sleeping

Note : उपरोक्त Sentence में chief word (मुख्य शब्द) man है जो noun है अतः The noun—man, subject word है।

Def. (2) : Subject word—The Subject word is a noun or a word or a group of words that does the work of a noun. जैसे—

1. I tried my best.
2. The poor are always poor.
3. To err is human.
4. To find fault is easy.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में subject words क्रमशः I, the poor, to err, fault है।

Def. (3) : Attribute or Enlargement—In the complete subject, the subject word is qualified by an adjective or adjective equivalent called its enlargement or attribute.

Def. (4) : Adjective equivalent—A word or group of words which does the work of an adjective is called an adjective equivalent. जैसे—

1. Barking dogs seldom bite.
2. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
3. Aditya's father is an author.
4. His views are quite different.
5. Premchandra, the author, wrote the panchatantra.
6. A stitch in time saves nine.
7. A desire to excel is commendable.

उपरोक्त simple Sentences का analysis इस प्रकार किया जाता है।

➤ **Look at the analysis of the above Simple Sentences in Tabular form**

Subject		Predicate
Subject word	Attribute	
Dogs	Barking	Seldom bite
knowledge	A little	is a dangerous thing
Father	Aditya's	is an author
Views	His	are quite different
Premchandra	the author	wrote the Panchatantra
Stich	(a) A (b) In time	saves nine
Desire	(a) A (b) To excel	is commendable

ध्यान दें :

Example No. (1) में attribute—Barking एक participle or participial Adjective है।

Example No. (2) में attribute—A little एक Adjective है।

Example No. (3) में attribute—Aditya's a noun in possessive case है।

Example No. (4) में attribute—His एक Possessive Adjective है।

Example No. (5) में attribute—the author a noun in apposition है।

Example No. (6) में attribute—in time a group of words है जो Adjective का कार्य कर रहा है।

Example No. (7) में attribute—to excel एक gerundial Infinitive है।

Note : A, an, तथा the को attributes कहा जाता है लेकिन कभी-कभी ये parts of the subject word के रूप में प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

Rule (3) : Predicate एक या एक से अधिक शब्दों से मिलकर बना होता है। (i) जब predicate में एक word रहता है तो वह word verb होता है। क्योंकि verb के बिना हम लोग कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं।

(ii) जब predicate में एक से अधिक words रहते हैं तो उसमें सबसे आवश्यक word verb होता है।

Def. (5) : Predicate word—The verb is the essential word in the predicate it is some times called the predicate word.

Def. (6) : Adverbial qualification or Extension—The verb in the predicate may be qualified by an adverb or Adverb equivalent, called, in analysis, its Extension or Adverbial qualification.

Def. (7) : Adverb equivalent—A word or group of words which does the work of an adverb is called an adverb equivalent. जैसे—

1. She rose to go.
2. You went home
3. The flames spread everywhere.
4. He spoke distinctly.
5. The postman called again.

➤ **Look at the Analysis of the above Simple Sentences in Tabular form.**

Subject			Predicate
Subject word	Attribute	Verb	Adverbial qualification
She		rose	to go
You		went	home
Flames	the	spread	everywhere
He		spoke	distinctly
postman	the	called	again

ध्यान दें :

Example No. (1) में Adverbial qualification Gerundial Infinitive—to go है।

Example No. (2) में Adverbial qualification, Adverbial accusative—home है।

Example No. (3) में Adverbial qualification, Adverb—every where है।

Example No. (4) में Adverbial qualification, Adverb—distinctly है।

Example No. (5) में Adverbial qualification, Adverb—again है।

Rule (4) : जब the verb in the predicate एक Intransitive verb होता है, तो यह अकेले Predicate form करता है। जैसे—

1. Dogs bark.
2. The girls have been singing.
3. Black clouds are gathering.

अग्रलिखित वाक्यों में verbs-bark, have, been, singing तथा are gathering क्रमशः केवल एक word तथा a group of two or more words का है जो predicate form करता है।

Rule (5) कभी-कभी the verb in the predicate, An intransitive verb of Incomplete Predication का होता है। इस case में Intransitive verb के बाद Noun, Adjective or Pronoun etc. का प्रयोग predicate के complete sense को express करने के लिए होता है। जैसे—
The child seems happy.

उपरोक्त वाक्य में प्रयुक्त The child seems से सिर्फ अर्थ स्पष्ट नहीं होता है। The child seems के बाद Adjective happy का प्रयोग होने पर ही अर्थ स्पष्ट होता है अतः इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि Intransitive verb का अर्थ स्पष्ट करने के लिए किसी-न-किसी word की आवश्यकता होती है जो predicate के sense को complete करता है।

Def. (8) : Complement : A word or group of words which requires to complete the predicate is called a complement.

Def. (9) : Subjective complement : The complement of an Intransitive verb serves to describe the subject, and is therefore called a subjective complement.

इन वाक्यों में Predicates को देखें :

1. The earth is a planet.
2. It is I.
3. My book is here.
4. The room is to let.
5. The farmer seems worried.
6. He is honest.
7. The building is under construction.

➤ **Look at the Analysis of the above simple Sentences in Tabular form.**

Subject		Predicate	
Subject word	Attribute	Verb	Adverbial qualification
earth	The	is	a planet.
it		is	I
book	My	is	here
room	The	is	to let
farmer	The	seems	worried
He		is	honest
building	The	is	under construction

ध्यान दें :

Example No. (1) में complement—a planet एक noun है।
Example No. (2) में complement—I एक Pronoun है।
Example No. (3) में complement—here एक Adverb है।
Example No. (4) में complement—to let एक Infinitive है।
Example No. (5) में complement—worried एक participle (past participle) है।

Example no (6) में complement—honest एक Adjective है।
Example no (7) में complement—under construction एक group of words है जो Adjective का कार्य कर रहा है।

Def. (10) : Predicative Adjective : when the predicate is completed by an adjective, such an adjective is said to be used predicatively or to be a predicative adjective.

Def. (11) : Predicative noun : when the predicate is completed by a noun, the noun is said to be a predicative noun.

Rule (6) कभी-कभी the verb in the predicate, transitive verb होता है। जो अपने complete sense के लिए object लेता है। जैसे—
Cats catch mice.

अग्रलिखित वाक्य में प्रयुक्त cats catch से सिर्फ अर्थ स्पष्ट नहीं होता है। cats catch के बाद object mice का प्रयोग होने पर ही अर्थ स्पष्ट होता है। अतः इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि Transitive verb का अर्थ स्पष्ट करने के लिए object की आवश्यकता होती है जो एक complete predicate बनाता है।

इन वाक्यों में predicates को देखें :

1. He knows me.
2. Children like sweets.
3. They love fighting.
4. Birds build nests.
5. They make a noise.
6. The students try to get success.
7. He tried to solve the problem.
8. The foolish crow tried to sing.

➤ **Look at the Analysis of the above Simple Sentences in Tabular form :**

Subject		Predicate	
Subject word	Attribute	Verb	Object
He		knows	me
children		like	sweets
they		love	fighting
birds		build	nests
they		make	a noise
students	the	try	to get success
He		tried	to solve the problem
crow	(a) the (b) foolish	tried	to sing

ध्यान दें :

Example No. (1) में object—me एक Pronoun है।
Example No. (2) में object—sweets एक noun है।
Example No. (3) में object—fighting एक Gerund or verbal noun है।
Example No. (4) में object—nests एक noun है।
Example No. (5) में object—a noise एक noun है।
Example No. (6) में object—to get success एक group of words हैं जो noun का कार्य कर रहा है।
Example no (7) में object—to solve the problem एक group of words है जो noun का कार्य कर रहा है।
Example no (8) में object—to sing एक Infinitive है।

Rule (7) : Subject word की तरह object word में भी Attributes रहता है। जैसे—

1. The hunter shot a big tiger.
2. He gave me a red pen.
3. The beggar killed an old dog.

➤ **Look at the analysis of the above Simple Sentences in Tabular form—**

Subject		Predicate		
Subject word	Attribute	Verb	Object	attribute
hunter	The	shot	tiger	(a) a (b) big
he		gave	(a) me (b) pen	(a) a (b) red
beggar	The	killed	dog	(a) an (b) old

Rule (8) : कभी-कभी the verb in the predicate Transitive verb होता है जो दो objects—direct object तथा indirect object लेता है।

Def. (12) : Direct object : things expressing words are said to be direct object

as—a pen, a book, a gift, a doll etc.

Def (13) : Indirect object : persons expressing words are said to be Indirect objects.

as—me, us, you, him, her, it, them.

इन वाक्यों में Predicates को देखें :

1. I teach you English.
2. He bought me a book.
3. She gave me a pen.
4. He offered her a job.
5. My grand father told me stories.

> Look at the analysis of the above simple Sentences in Tabular form :

Subject			Predicate	
Subject word	Attribute	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
I		teach	you	English
He		bought	me	a book.
She		gave	me	a pen.
He		offered	her	a job.
grand father	my	told	me	stories.

Rule (9) : कुछ ऐसे Transitive verbs हैं जिसे अर्थ की स्पष्टता के लिए object के अतिरिक्त complement की आवश्यकता होती है। जैसे—The boys made Aditya monitor

उपरोक्त वाक्य में Transitive verb—made का object Aditya है जो अर्थ स्पष्ट नहीं कर पाता है। यहाँ अर्थ की स्पष्टता के लिए एक word की आवश्यकता है जो word monitor है। चूँकि Monitor object of transitive verb के अर्थ को स्पष्ट करता है। अतः इसे complement कहा जाता है।

Def. (14) : Objective complement : The complement which refers to the object is called an objective complement.

इन वाक्यों में predicates को देखें :

1. His words filled us with terror.
2. I found him guilty.
3. My parents named me Ajay.
4. We made him captain.
5. They made him chairman.

> Look at the analysis of the above Simple Sentences in Tabular form :

Subject			Predicate	
Subject word	Attribute	Verb	Object	Complement
words	his	filled	us	with terror
I		found	him	guilty
Parents	my	made	me	Ajay
we		made	him	captain
They		made	him	chairman

Solved Examples

Q. 1. Analyse the following Sentences in Tabular form :

1. A burnt child dreads the fire.
2. A sick room should be well aired.

3. He recognized my voice at once.
4. Suman became an engineer.
5. Every man is the architect of his fortune.
6. You promised me a present.
7. My friends elected me captain of the team.
8. This circumstance makes the matter very serious certainly.
9. Your teacher has been teaching you English.
10. The jury found her guilty of murder.
11. The earth is round.
12. She sold her cow below its value.
13. The student, anxious to learn, works hard.
14. The court appointed him guardian of the orphan child.
15. Shristi called his uncle a fool.

Subject			Predicate		
Subject word	Attribute	Verb	object	complement	Adverbial qualification
child	(a) A (b) burnt	dreads	the fire		
room	(a) A (b) sick	should be		aired	well
He		recognized			my voice at once
Suman		became		an engineer	
man	Every	is		the architect of his fortune	
you		promised	me	a present	
friends	my	elected	me	captain of the team	
circumstance	this	makes	the matter	very serious	Certainly
teacher	your	has been teaching	you	ind.o. English d.o.	
jury	the	found	her	guilty of murder	
earth	the	is		round	
she		sold	her ind. o. cow d. o.		below its value
student	(a) The (b) anxious to learn	works			hard
court	The	appointed	him	guardian of the orphan child	
Shristi		called	his uncle	a fool	

Practice Set-1

Q. 1. Analyse the following Simple Sentences (in tabular form) :

1. He shot an arrow in the air.
2. We must be cautious in our movements.
3. The criminal was ordered to be severely punished.
4. My Nephew became a good scholar.
5. I found the weary man sound asleep.
6. The farmer killed that poisonous snake.
7. A fierce tiger was shot today.
8. The tired ox will sleep soundly.
9. The village watch men fell asleep in the night.
10. He came to see my mother-in-law.
11. They walked side by side.
12. She went away vexed and disappointed.

13. The rich are not always happy.
14. Sweet are the uses of adversity.
15. A stick in time saves nine.
16. I get my living by teaching.
17. The city life suited her in all respects.
18. They have come to stay.
19. The computer operator seems tired.
20. Honey tastes sweet.
21. The boys look healthy.
22. The weather is hot.
23. I teach you English.
24. It is easy to find fault.
25. Who are you ?

II. Analysis of compound sentences

Compound sentence का Analysis इस प्रकार किया जाता है।

Rule (1) : Pick out the finite verb of each clause.

Rule (2) : If the finite verb is understood, but not expressed, supply it.

Rule (3) : Pick out the subject to each finite verb in succession.

Rule (4) : If the subject to any finite verb is understood, but not expressed, supply it.

Rule (5) : Then write out each clause with its subject, predicate and adverbial qualification

Rule (6) : Pick out the connective word, by which anyone clause is joined to any other clause.

Note : (i) Connective words को conjunction कहा जाता है। Conjunction के संबंध में विशेष रूप से conjunction chapter में अध्ययन करें।

(ii) Adverbial qualifications को Adverbial adjuncts भी कहा जाता है।

➤ **Adverbial qualifications or Adverbial adjuncts** आठ प्रकार के होते हैं।

1. Adverb—She sleeps soundly.
2. Adverbial phrase—We walked side by side.
3. Adjective—You went away sad. You stood alone.
4. Participle—She went away vexed and disappointed.
5. Gerundial Infinitive—He came to see my mother-in-law.
6. Adverbial Accusative—You walked all day you walked five miles.
7. Preposition with object—The boy fell into a deep well.
8. Absolute phrase—We all started, he remaining behind.

➤ इन compound sentences में प्रयुक्त Principal clauses, predicates तथा connective words को देखें:

1. The sun rose with power, *and* the fog dispersed. (Cumulative)
2. Either you must leave the house *or* I must leave the house. (Alternative)
3. She called at my house, *but* I did not see her. (Adversative)
4. I came back tired, *for* I had walked all day (Illative)
5. The night is dark, *and* he is far from home. (Cumulative)
6. His greatest enemy, *as well as* his best friends, repeatedly declared him to be innocent of the fault laid to his charge, (Cumulative)
7. He has neither seen my face, *nor* heard my name. (Alternative)
8. The sky was clear, the winds had gone down, *and* the full moon was setting radiantly in the west. (Cumulative)

➤ **Look at the analysis of the above compound sentences in Tabular form :**

Clauses	Connective word	Subject		Verb	Predicate	
		Simple subject or Subject word	Attribute of Subject		Complement	Adverbial Qualifications
A. The sun rose with power		Sun	The	rose		With power
B. The fog dispersed	and	Fog	The	dispersed		
A. You must leave the house		You		must leave	the house	
B. I must leave the house.	Either ... or	I		must leave	the house	
A. She called at my house		She		called		at my house.
B. I did not see her.	but	I		did not see	her	
A. I came back tired.		I		come back	tired	
B. I had walked all day	for	I		had walked		all day.
A. The night is dark		Night	The	is	dark	
B. He is far from home.	and	He		is	far from home	
A. His greatest enemy repeatedly declared him to be innocent of the fault laid to his charge		Enemy	(a) His (b) Greatest	declared	him	(a) repeatedly (b) to be innocent of the fault (c) laid to his charge.
B. His best friends repeatedly as well as declared him to be innocent of the fault laid to his charge.		Friends	(a) His (b) best	declared	him	(a) repeatedly (b) to be innocent of the fault (c) laid to his charge.
A. He has not seen my face.		He		has not seen	my face	
B. He has not heard my name	neither .. nor	He		has not heard	my name	
A. The sky was clear.		Sky	The	was	clear	
B. The winds had gone down.		Winds	The	had gone		down
C. The full moon was setting and radiantly in the west.		Moon	(a) The (b) Full	was setting		(a) radiantly (b) in the west.

Practice Set-2

Q. 2. Analysis the following compound sentences (in tabular form) :

1. Either you or your friend must have opened the door; for no other person had the key.
2. He has read the book of life for a long time, and he has read other books a little.
3. The student thanked the gentleman heartily, dried up his tears, and went home.
4. You as well as I are tired of all this work.
5. God made the country and man made the town.
6. He is rich, yet he is not happy.
7. He must weep, or he will die.
8. You are laborious, therefore you will succeed.
9. She is unwell, so she can not attend the class.
10. I am slow, but I am sure.
11. He is not only a teacher but also a writer.
12. Ashoka was not only a great king but was a good ruler also.
13. The body dies, but the soul is immortal.
14. Wise men love truth while fools shun it.
15. He is very rich, still he is not contented.
16. It rained heavily; therefore the streets were flooded.
17. He was a reliable man; consequently all trusted him.
18. Either this man is mad or he is a fool.
19. The way was long and the night was cold.
20. He was not only fined, but also sentenced.

III. Analysis of Complex sentences

> Complex sentence का Analysis इस प्रकार किया जाता है—

Rule (1) : To find out the principal clause or main clause.

Rule (2) : To find out the subordinate clause or clauses, showing the relation which each clause bears to the principal clause.

Rule (3) : To analysis separately the principal and each subordinate clause.

> Look at the analysis of the following complex sentences :

1. I have two nephews who are engineers.
 - (a) I have two nephews—Principal clause.
 - (b) Who are engineers—Subordinate Adjective clause qualifying the noun 'nephews' in (a)
Connective word / conjunction—who
This is a complex sentence.
2. You know that she is not sincere in her duty.
 - (a) You know—Principal clause.
 - (b) That she is not sincere in her duty.—Subordinate noun clause object to the verb know in (a)
Connective word / Conjunction—that.
This is a complex sentence.
3. Nobody believes him, because he is a liar.
 - (a) Nobody believes him—Principal clause.
 - (b) because he is a liar—Subordinate adverb clause of Reason.

> Complete analysis of the complex sentence in tabular form :

Example : When ever he heard the question, the old man who lived in that house, answered that the earth is flat.

The Analysis of the Complex sentence in Tabular form.

Clauses	Kinds of clauses	Connective	Subject			Predicate		
			Subject word	Attribute	Verb	Object	Comple-ment	Adverbial qualification
1. The old man answered	Principal clause		man	a. the b. old	answered			
2. When ever he heard the question	Subordinate adverb clause of time qualifying the verb answered in (1)	when ever	he		heard	the question		
3. Who lived in that house	Subordinate Adjective clause qualifying the noun 'man' in (1)		who		lived			in that house
4. That the earth is flat	Subordinate noun clause, object to the verb—answered in (1)	that	earth	the	is		flat	

Connective word / conjunction—because.

This is a complex sentence.

4. That America invaded Iraq for oil is known to all.
 - (a) Is known to all—Principal clause.
 - (b) That America invaded Iraq for oil—Subordinate noun clause subject to the verb is in (a)
Connective word / conjunction—that
This is a complex sentence.
5. This is the place where he was born.
 - (a) This is the place—Principal clause.
 - (b) Where he was born—Subordinate adjective clause qualifying the noun 'place' in (a)
Connective word / conjunction—where.
This is a complex sentence.
6. When he went out, there were no clouds in the sky.
 - (a) There were no clouds in the sky—Principal clause.
 - (b) When he went out—Subordinate adverb clause of time.
Connective word / conjunction—when.
This is a complex sentence.
7. The Police know that he lives in a bad company and commits crimes.
 - (a) The police know—Principal clause
 - (b) That he lives in a bad company—Subordinate noun clause object the verb 'know' in (a)
 - (c) and commits crimes—Coordinate to (b)
Connective word / conjunction—that, and
This is a complex sentence.
8. The problem is that you never come in time.
 - (a) The problem is—Principal clause.
 - (b) That you never come in time—Subordinate noun clause complement to the verb 'is' in (a)
Connective word / conjunction—that
This is a complex sentence.
9. The woman you are talking about does not live here.
 - (a) The woman does not live here—Principal clause
 - (b) That you are talking about—Subordinate adjective clause qualifying the noun 'man' in (a)
Connective word / conjunction—that
This is a complex Sentence.
10. Shakespeare, who is the greatest dramatist of the world, was an Elizabethan poet.
 - (a) Shakespeare was an Elizabethan poet principal clause.
 - (b) Who is the greatest dramatist of the world—subordinate adjective clause qualifying the noun 'shakespeare' in (a)
Connective word / conjunction—who
This is a complex sentence.

Practice Set-3

Q. 3. Analysis the following complex sentence :

1. Why she left is a mystery.
2. I asked the girl how old she was.
3. Tell me where he lives.
4. There is no meaning in what you say.
5. We must never forget this, that honesty is the best policy.
6. Your belief is that she will not come.
7. Her great fear is that she may fail.
8. The patient was sure that he would recover.
9. He is the man whom we all respect.
10. He is the student who broke the chair.
11. He gave me everything I asked for.
12. The equator shows where days and nights are of equal length.
13. He that is down needs fear no fall.
14. All that glitters is not gold.
15. The house I live in is very old and is not comfortable.
16. You must know that the air is never quite at rest.
17. She did not know that her husband had been shot.
18. I have seen the house where Premchandra was born.
19. I forgot to tell you the time when I shall return.
20. This is the same story that I heard five years ago.
21. They accepted every plan we proposed.
22. A stone that goes on rolling gathers no moss.

23. Where is peace, there is prosperity.
24. He was always honest, though he was poor.
25. He returned home, after he had finished the work.
26. He will succeed, because he has worked hard.
27. I gave him a prize that he might work harder next year.
28. When the cat is away, the mice will play.
29. A friend who helps you in time of need is a real friend.
30. If I were you, I would do it at once.
31. Unless you leave the house at once, I will send for a police man.
32. He speaks better than he writes.
33. Karl Marx, who wrote Das capital, was an intellectual giant.
34. Newton, who discovered the law of gravitation, was a scientific genius.
35. He replied that he worked whenever he liked.
36. I think that he destroyed the letter which you sent there.
37. Your success will depend on how hard you work.
38. He travelled home by the way his father showed him.
39. It is quite evident rain will fall today.
40. Sir Isacc Newton, after deep mediation, discovered that there was a law in nature called attraction, by virtue of which every particle of matter that the world is composed of draws towards itself every other particle of matter with a force which is proportional to its mass and distance.
41. When we met, we shook hands and felt very happy.

