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CHAPTER

The Sentence : Type

Kinds of Sentences (वाक्य के प्रकार)

Sentences are of five kinds. (वाक्य चार प्रकार के होते हैं) —

- (i) Assertive Sentence (साधारण वाक्य)
- (ii) Interrogative Sentence (प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य)
- (iii) Imperative Sentence (आज्ञासूचक वाक्य)
- (iv) Exclamatory Sentence (विस्मयसूचक वाक्य)
- (v) Optative Sentence (इच्छा बोधक वाक्य)

1. वे वाक्य जो कथन करते हैं या सूचना देते हैं साधारण वाक्य कहे जाते हैं (A sentence that makes a statement is called an **Assertive sentence**.)।

Examples :

- (a) He is a man.
- (b) You write a letter.

2. वे वाक्य जो प्रश्न करते हैं उन्हें प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य कहते हैं (A sentence that asks a question is called an **Interrogative sentence**.)।

Examples :

- (a) What are you doing?
- (b) Did he give me a book?

3. वे वाक्य जो आदेश देते हैं उन्हें आदेशसूचक वाक्य कहते हैं (A sentence that expresses command is called an **Imperative sentence**.)।

Examples :

- (a) Bring a book.
- (b) Please, help me.

4. वे वाक्य जो हृदय के गम्भीर भाव व्यक्त करते हैं उन्हें विस्मयसूचक वाक्य कहते हैं (A sentence that expresses strong feelings is called an **Exclamatory sentence**.)।

Examples :

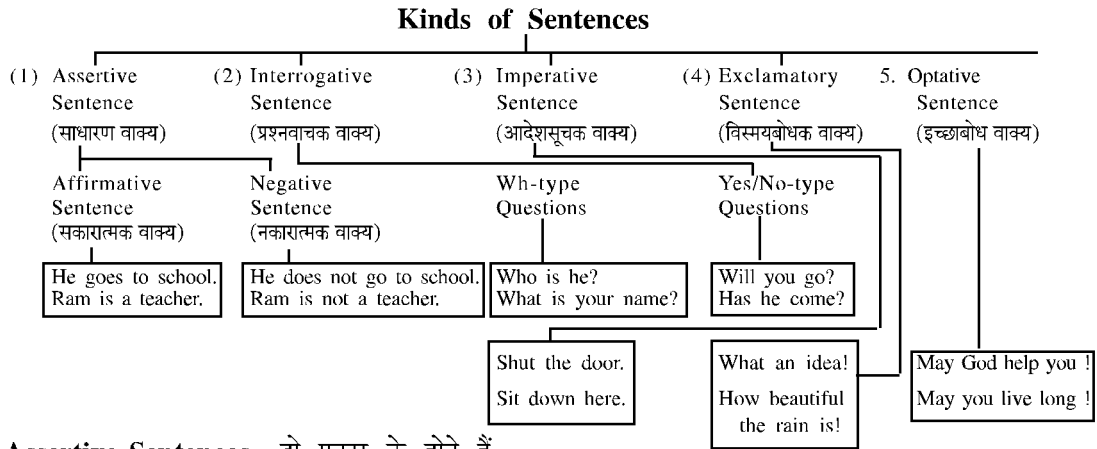
- (a) What a shame!
- (b) How beautiful the morning is!

5. जिस वाक्य से कोई आशीर्वाद, अभिशाप या कामना (इच्छा) व्यक्त होती है, उस वाक्य को Optative Sentence कहते हैं।

Example :

- (a) May you go to hell !
- (b) May God help you !

वाक्यों के प्रकारों को निम्नलिखित चार्ट में ध्यानपूर्वक देखिए—



1. Assertive Sentences—दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

(A) Affirmative Sentences

ऐसे वाक्य जिनसे सकारात्मक सूचना प्राप्त होती है उन्हें **Affirmative** या **Positive Sentences** कहते हैं, जैसे—

- (i) The earth moves round the sun.
- (ii) He always speaks the truth.
- (iii) You are reading a book.
- (iv) She has done her work.

(B) Negative Sentences

जिन वाक्यों से नकारात्मक सूचना मिलती है, उन्हें **Negative Sentences** कहते हैं; जैसे—

- (i) I *do not* go to school.
- (ii) She *does not* play here.
- (iii) Leela *does not* cook food.
- (iv) Mohan *did not* attend his classes.

नोट—Negative Sentences में *do not*, *does not*, *cannot*, *could not*, *never* आदि का प्रयोग होता है।

2. Interrogative Sentences प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों (Interrogative Sentences) में प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं। इन्हें question form भी कहते हैं; जैसे—

- (i) What is your name?
- (ii) Where do you live?
- (iii) Will she come here?
- (iv) Have you done your work?

नोट—इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में वाक्य के अन्त में प्रश्नवाचक का चिह्न (Sign of Interrogation) (?) लगाना आवश्यक होता है।

Interrogative Sentences दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

- (A) प्रश्नवाचक शब्द जैसे—*who*, *which*, *where*, *when*, *why*, *how* आदि से आरम्भ होने वाले प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य—
इन वाक्यों में प्रश्नवाचक शब्द के बाद सामान्यतः सहायक क्रिया प्रयोग की जाती है; जैसे—

- (i) *Who is your class teacher?*
- (ii) *What is your father?*
- (iii) *Where does he go in the morning?*
- (iv) *How are you?*

(B) सहायक क्रिया से प्रारम्भ होने वाले प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य; जैसे—

- (i) *Are you playing here?*
- (ii) *Is he a good man?*
- (iii) *Does he sing a song?*
- (iv) *Do you come here daily?*

नोट—इस प्रकार के वाक्यों का हिन्दी अनुवाद करने पर प्रायः क्या शब्द पहले ही आता है। ऊपर के वाक्यों का हिन्दी अनुवाद देखें—

- (i) क्या तुम यहाँ खेल रहे हो? (ii) क्या वह एक अच्छा लड़का है?
- (iii) क्या वह गाना गाता है? (iv) क्या तुम यहाँ प्रतिदिन आते हो?

3. Imperative Sentences

जिन वाक्यों से आदेश, विनय, निवेदन, सुझाव या प्रस्ताव दिया जाता है उन्हें **Imperative Sentences** कहते हैं; जैसे—

- (i) *Sit down here.*
- (ii) *Shut the door.*
- (iii) *Please, give me a cup of tea.*
- (iv) *Work carefully.*

नोट—इस प्रकार के वाक्यों में मुख्य क्रिया पहले प्रयोग की जाती है तथा You शब्द छिपा रहता है।

4. Exclamatory Sentences

जिन वाक्यों से हृदय की गम्भीर भावनाएँ या उद्गार प्रकट होते हैं, उन्हें **Exclamatory Sentences** (विस्मयसूचक वाक्य) कहते हैं; जैसे—

- (i) *Alas! he is dead.*
- (ii) *Nonsense!*
- (iii) *How beautiful the rain is!*
- (iv) *What an idea!*

नोट—इस प्रकार के वाक्यों की पहचान यह है कि इनके अन्त में या मध्य में विस्मयसूचक चिह्न (!) का प्रयोग किया जाता है। एक, दो शब्द या बिना क्रिया के भी वाक्य बन जाता है। उदाहरण (ii) तथा (iv) देखें।

5. **Optative Sentence**—जिस वाक्य से कोई आशीर्वाद, अभिशाप या कामना (इच्छा) व्यक्त होती है, उस वाक्य को Optative Sentence कहते हैं।

Example :

- (i) Long live our king ! हमारा राजा दीर्घायु हो !
- (ii) May you live long ! ईश्वर करे आप दीर्घायु हों।
- (iii) May you go to hell ! भगवान करें तुम नरक में जाओ।

(iv) May God help you ! ईश्वर तुम्हारी मदद करें।

(v) May you win the election ! ईश्वर करें आप चुनाव जीतें।

इन वाक्यों के प्रारम्भ में May सहायक क्रिया लिखी होती है। देखिये वाक्य (i) में May नहीं है, परन्तु उसका शुद्ध स्वरूप May our king live long है।

नोट : ऐसे वाक्यों के अन्त में भी आश्चर्यबोधक चिन्ह (!) लगाया जाता है।

Affirmative से Negative Sentences बनाना

1. Adverb not का प्रयोग कर वाक्य को Negative Sentences बनाना—नीचे A तथा B स्तम्भ के वाक्यों को पढ़िए—

(A) Affirmative Sentences	(B) Negative Sentences
(i) You are a student.	You are <i>not</i> a student.
(ii) She is happy.	She is <i>not</i> happy.
(iii) Mohan has a car.	Mohan <i>hasn't</i> a car.
(iv) I have two pens.	I <i>haven't</i> two pens.
(v) She had enough money.	She <i>hadn't</i> enough money.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में (A) स्तम्भ के अन्तर्गत Affirmative Sentences हैं तथा (B) समूह के अन्तर्गत Negative Sentences हैं। Affirmative से Negative Sentences बनाने के लिए be तथा have क्रिया के रूपों (is, are, has, have, had) के बाद Adverb 'not' लगाया गया है। इसी प्रकार be, have, can, will, may आदि के Auxiliary Verbs के रूप में प्रयुक्त होने पर full Verbs तथा Auxiliary Verbs के बीच में Adverb not लगाकर Negative Sentences बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

(A) Affirmative Sentences	(B) Negative Sentences
(i) The boys are singing.	The boys are <i>not</i> singing.
(ii) I was reading.	I was <i>not</i> reading.
(iii) I have read the book.	I <i>haven't</i> read the book.
(iv) He will come today.	He will <i>not</i> come today.
(v) It may rain today.	It may <i>not</i> rain today.

नीचे लिखे (A) तथा (B) समूह के वाक्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ो—

(A) Interrogative Sentences	(B) Interrogative-Negative Sentences
(i) Are you angry?	Are you <i>not</i> angry?
(ii) Is she coming today?	Is she <i>not</i> coming today?
(iii) Can you speak English?	<i>Can't</i> you speak English?
(iv) Will you help me?	Will you <i>not</i> help me?

Interrogative से Negative sentences बनाने के लिए Subject के बाद not का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

2. Primary auxiliary do तथा Adverb not का प्रयोग कर वाक्य को Negative sentences बनाना। नीचे लिखे (A) तथा (B) समूह के वाक्यों को ध्यान से पढ़ो—

(A) Affirmative Sentences	(B) Negative Sentences
(i) Mohan plays hockey.	Mohan <i>does not</i> play hockey.
(ii) I like tea.	I <i>do not</i> like tea.
(iii) He killed the snake.	He <i>did not</i> kill the snake.
(iv) Miss Zaidi looks happy.	Miss Zaidi <i>does not</i> look happy.
(v) She had her meals.	She <i>did not</i> have her meals.

ऐसे Affirmative Sentences जहाँ auxiliaries नहीं हैं वहाँ do के रूप (do, does, did) के साथ not का प्रयोग full Verb के पहले करके वाक्य को Negative Sentences बनाया जाता है।

3. Imperative Sentences से Imperative-Negative Sentences बनाना—

(A) Imperative Sentences	(B) Imperative-Negative Sentences
(i) Please, sit here.	Please, <i>don't</i> sit here.
(ii) Come in.	<i>Don't</i> come in.
(iii) Shut the window.	<i>Don't</i> shut the window.
(iv) Be quick.	<i>Don't</i> be quick.
(v) Stand up on the bench.	<i>Don't</i> stand up on the bench.

नोट—उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में Verb से पहले don't का प्रयोग करके Negative वाक्य बनाये गये हैं। Please वाले वाक्यों में Please के पश्चात् do not का प्रयोग करते हैं।

4. कुछ अन्य Negative Words का प्रयोग करके Negative वाक्य बनाना—कभी-कभी Negative वाक्य बनाने के लिए Verb में not नहीं लगाया जाता है। वाक्य में किसी शब्द को बदलकर नकारात्मक वाक्य बनाया जाता है। जैसे—

(i)	Affirmative Sentence	He has <i>some</i> news for you.
	Negative Sentence	(a) He hasn't <i>any</i> news for you.
		(b) He has <i>no</i> news for you.
(ii)	Affirmative Sentence	Your father told me <i>something</i> .
	Negative Sentence	(a) Your father didn't tell me <i>anything</i> .
		(b) Your father told me <i>nothing</i> .
(iii)	Affirmative Sentence	I saw <i>someone</i> talking with you.
	Negative Sentence	(a) I did not see <i>anyone</i> talking with you.
		(b) I saw <i>no one</i> talking with you.
(iv)	Affirmative Sentence	She can find this book <i>somewhere</i> .
	Negative Sentence	(a) She cannot find this book <i>anywhere</i> .
		(b) She can find this book <i>nowhere</i> .

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| (v) | Affirmative Sentence | Your son <i>always</i> abuses others. |
| | Negative Sentence | Your son <i>never</i> abuses others. |
| (vi) | Affirmative Sentence | <i>Either</i> Mohan or his sisters are dull. |
| | Negative Sentence | <i>Neither</i> Mohan nor his sisters are dull. |

नोट—उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में some के स्थान पर any या no; something के स्थान पर anything या nothing; someone के स्थान पर anyone या no one; somewhere के स्थान पर anywhere या nowhere; always के स्थान पर never; either or के स्थान पर neither-nor का प्रयोग करके Negative वाक्य बनाये गये हैं।

|| Exercise-1 ||

Change the following sentences into their Negative forms :

1. Mohan wrote a letter yesterday.
2. He speaks Hindi.
3. You go for a walk in the morning.
4. Mohan has done his work.
5. Radha danced well.
6. I saw a dog in the street.
7. The boys complained against the monitor.
8. He worked hard at his studies.
9. Mohan plays cricket.
10. Have you ever heard this story before?
11. Mr. Sharma looks angry.
12. I have already sent a telegram.
13. You were happy.
14. She jumped into the well.
15. She will come here tomorrow.

|| Exercise-2 ||

Change the following sentences into their Negative forms :

1. It may be true.
2. I have something for you.
3. He went from bad to worse.
4. You can find its answer somewhere in the book.
5. Suresh is fond of mangoes.
6. Somebody will help the old woman.

7. I have seen the Taj.
8. The woodcutter was cutting a tree.
9. Have you seen the Taj?
10. We saw someone entering your room.
11. He always spoke the truth.
12. We beat the thief yesterday.
13. We went to Kolkata last month.
14. I go for a morning walk daily.
15. He has gone out for dinner.
16. He laughs too much.
17. She broke her neck.
18. He always attended the class in time.
19. My friend likes shooting wild animals.
20. The market remains closed on Sunday.

|| Exercise-3 ||

Change the following sentences into their Affirmative forms :

1. He does not speak English.
2. Mohan did not live in Agra.
3. They did not come here.
4. We do not sing in the classroom.
5. I do not run in the race.
6. She does not get up early in the morning.
7. You have not learnt it.
8. She will not help me.
9. You should not punish him.
10. Do not make a noise.

Affirmative Sentences से Interrogative Sentences बनाना

1. **Yes या No-type प्रश्नों का निर्माण**—Yes या No-type प्रश्न बनाने के लिए वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Linking Verb या Helping Verb को Subject के पहले कर दिया जाता है; जैसे—

(A) Answers	(B) Questions
(i) I <i>am</i> a student.	<i>Am</i> I a student?
(ii) She <i>is</i> a teacher.	<i>Is</i> she a teacher?
(iii) You <i>have</i> a cycle.	<i>Have</i> you a cycle?
(iv) Mohan <i>has</i> a cow.	<i>Has</i> Mohan a cow?
(v) They <i>are</i> drinking milk.	<i>Are</i> they drinking milk?

2. **Questions with other full-Verbs**—Linking Verb—be, have को छोड़कर शेष सभी full-Verbs से प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य बनाने के लिए Auxiliary Verb do (do, does, did) का समावेश किया जाता है तथा subject को do तथा full-Verb के बीच में रखा जाता है; जैसे—

(A) Answers	(B) Questions
(i) He <i>knows</i> me.	<i>Does</i> he know me?
(ii) Mohan <i>lives</i> in Aligarh.	<i>Does</i> Mohan live in Aligarh?
(iii) They <i>play</i> in the garden.	<i>Do</i> they play in the garden?
(iv) She <i>went</i> to Agra.	<i>Did</i> she go to Agra?
(v) She <i>left</i> her purse on the table.	<i>Did</i> she leave her purse on the table?

3. Questions-Word Questions

प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों में Question-words (who, what, which, where, when, why, how आदि) का प्रयोग विस्तृत सूचना अथवा जानकारी के लिए किया जाता है। Question-word what वस्तु या व्यक्ति की identity या profession; who व्यक्ति की (identity); जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होते हैं। Question-words के साथ निम्न प्रकार के Interrogative Sentences बनते हैं—

- (i) Question-words with linking verbs—'be' and 'have' ; जैसे—

(A) Questions	(B) Answers
(i) <i>What</i> is your name?	My name is Anoop.
(ii) <i>Where</i> was the baby?	The baby was in the room.
(iii) <i>Why</i> were they late?	They were late due to rain.
(iv) <i>When</i> was Rita absent?	Rita was absent on Monday.
(v) <i>Why</i> has he gone to the market?	He has gone to the market to buy a book.

- (ii) Question-words with the Auxiliary Verbs—'be', 'have'

(A) Questions	(B) Answers
(i) <i>What</i> is he eating?	He is eating an apple.
(ii) <i>When</i> are they coming home?	They are coming home on Sunday.
(iii) <i>Where</i> has Sarla gone?	She has gone to Kanpur.
(iv) <i>How</i> can the teacher complete the course?	The teacher can complete the course by taking extra classes.
(v) <i>Why</i> shall we go to the hospital?	We shall go to the hospital to see our friend.

(iii) Question-words with Auxiliary Verb— 'do'

(A) Questions	(B) Answers
(i) <i>What</i> do you want?	I want a pen.
(ii) <i>Where</i> do you live?	I live in Aligarh.
(iii) <i>When</i> did you see the Taj?	I saw the Taj in 1963.
(iv) <i>How</i> does Luxmi come to school?	Luxmi comes to school by rickshaw.

|| Exercise-4 ||

Change the following sentences into their Interrogative forms :

1. I saw a dog in the street.
2. He worked hard at his studies.
3. He went away.
4. Delhi is the capital of India.
5. He goes home.
6. He wrote two letters.
7. Mohan plays cricket.
8. Suresh will go to Agra tomorrow.
9. I gave him a present.
10. Tagore was a great poet.
11. Shyam has been reading this book for two hours.
12. He invited you to dinner on Sunday.
13. He killed the mad dog.
14. Shyam plays football daily.
15. Ram goes for a morning walk everyday.
16. Our team won the final match.
17. Our soldiers fought bravely.
18. Our class won the trophy.
19. Our class won the match.
20. She will go to school.

|| Exercise-5 ||

Change the following sentences into their Interrogative forms :

1. Ravi went to a shop.
2. The teachers are displeased with him.
3. He came late yesterday.
4. He bought this book last year.
5. Delhi is the capital of India.
6. The dog laid on the grass.

7. She left her purse on the table.
8. He went out for hunting.
9. He bought some eggs.
10. I explained everything to him.
11. Deepak came to me.
12. They flew to Mumbai last week.
13. He gets his salary regularly.
14. Our team won the final match.
15. Panna lay her child in Udai Singh's bed.
16. Raju felt sorry for his mistake.

|| Exercise-6 ||

Change the following sentences as directed :

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| 1. I went to Kolkata last month. | (Negative) |
| 2. Rama goes for a morning walk everyday. | (Interrogative) |
| 3. We beat the thief yesterday. | (Negative) |
| 4. Shyam plays football daily. | (Interrogative) |
| 5. He always speaks the truth. | (Negative) |
| 6. He killed the mad dog. | (Interrogative) |
| 7. He has never been to Mumbai. | (Interrogative) |
| 8. Everyone appreciated his work. | (Interrogative) |
| 9. He plays cricket. | (Interrogative) |
| 10. He always attended the class in time. | (Negative) |
| 11. I heard someone knocking at the door. | (Negative) |
| 12. You will find him somewhere in the school. | (Negative) |

|| Exercise-7 ||

Change the following sentences as directed :

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. She liked her company. | (Negative) |
| 2. She never comes late. | (Affirmative) |
| 3. They set the house on fire. | (Interrogative) |
| 4. He confessed his guilt. | (Negative) |
| 5. He did not kill the snake. | (Interrogative) |
| 6. They have seen the Taj. | (Negative) |
| 7. I lost my pen. | (Interrogative) |
| 8. As soon as he saw us, he ran away. | (Negative) |
| 9. I am senior to you. | (Negative) |
| 10. She is richer than I. | (Negative) |