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STRUCTURAL AND NON-STRUCTURAL WORDS

WORDS

Structural

Non-Structural

Words are the elements of a sentence. In *Modern English Grammar* words are divided into two broad groups—[1] **Structural Words or Minor Words** and [2] **Non-structural Words or Major Words**. Structural Words or Minor Words are also called **Grammatical Words**. Non-Structural Words or Major Words are also called **Class Words**.

[Word বা শব্দ হল বাক্যের উপাদান। আধুনিক ইংরেজি ব্যাকরণে এই word-গুলিকে দুটি প্রধান ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে—[1] *Structural Words* বা *Minor Words* বা *Grammatical Words* এবং [2] *Non-Structural Words* বা *Major Words* বা *Class Words*.]

Difference between Structural words and Non-Structural words :

[**Structural word** বা **Minor word** ও **Non-Structural word** বা **Major word**-এর পার্থক্য]

- (i) *Structural words* are used for forming the structure of a sentence. They have little meaning of their own.

But *Non-Structural words* or *Major words* play the important role in conveying the meaning of a sentence.

[*Structural word* বাক্যের কাঠামো গঠনের জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয়। তাদের নিজস্ব অর্থ খুব সামান্য। কিন্তু *Non-Structural word* বা *Major word* বা মুখ্যপদ বাক্যের অর্থ প্রকাশে প্রধান ভূমিকা পালন করে।]

- (ii) Only *Structural words* (*a, an, the, this, as, on* etc.) cannot make a sentence. But only a *Major word* (*Non-structural word*) can make a sentence (*Yes, No, Come, Stop, Well, Thanks* etc.).

[কেবল একটি *Structural word* (*a, an, the, this, as, on* ইত্যাদি) দ্বারা কোনো বাক্য হয় না। কিন্তু একটি *Major word* বা মুখ্য পদ দিয়েই অনেক সময় একটি বাক্য হয়। যেমন—*Yes, No, Come, Stop, Well, Thanks* ইত্যাদি।]

- (iii) The same *Structural word* (*a, an, the* etc.) can be used more than once in a sentence. But a *Non-structural word* (*Major word*) cannot be usually repeated in a sentence.

[একটি বাক্যে একটি *Structural word* (*a, an, the* ইত্যাদি) বার বার ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। কিন্তু একটি *Non-structural word* (*Major word*) একই বাক্যে সাধারণত বার বার ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে না।]

- (iv) *Structural words* (a, an, the, in, on, to etc.) cannot take any *prefix* or *suffix*. But more and more new words can be formed by adding *Prefixes* or *Suffixes* with the *Non-Structural words* or *Major words* (e.g. *normal* > *abnormal*; *greed* > *greedy* etc.)

[*Structural word* অর্থাৎ a, an, the, in, on, to ইত্যাদির সঙ্গে কোনো *Prefix* বা *Suffix* যুক্ত হতে পারে না। কিন্তু *Non-Structural word* বা *Major word*-এর সঙ্গে *Prefix* বা *Suffix* যুক্ত হয়ে নূতন নূতন শব্দ গঠিত হয়। যেমন—*normal* > *abnormal*; *greed* > *greedy*. ইত্যাদি।]

- (v) *Structural words* (a, an, the, this, by, for etc.) have no inter-relationship while *Non-structural words* or *Major words* or *Class words* have inter-relationship (e.g. *happy* > *happiness* > *happily* etc.)

[*Structural word*-গুলির মধ্যে (a, an, the, this, by, for) কোনো আন্ত-সম্পর্ক নেই। কিন্তু *Non-structural word* বা *Major word*-গুলির একাধিক রূপের মধ্যে আন্ত-সম্পর্ক আছে। যেমন—*happy* > *happiness* > *happily* ইত্যাদি]

Structural Words or Minor Words	Non-structural Words or Major Words or Class Words
(1) Determiners (a, an, the, this, my, his, our ইত্যাদি)	(1) Nouns (বিশেষ্য)
(2) Intensifiers or Downtoners (very, much, too, little, rather ইত্যাদি)	(2) Pronouns (সর্বনাম)
(3) Auxiliaries (shall, will, can, may ইত্যাদি)	(3) Adjectives (বিশেষণ)
(4) Prepositions (in, on, to, for, by, with ইত্যাদি)	(4) Main Verbs (মুখ্য ক্রিয়া)
(5) Conjunctions or Linkers (and, but, or, for, as, if, though, although, however ইত্যাদি)	(5) Adverbs (বিশেষ্য বা সর্বনাম বাদে অন্যপদের বিশেষণ)

EXERCISE

1. Fill in each blank with one word that fits in the context. Read through the text before you start filling in the blanks. Remember that all the words will be grammatical/structural word. One has been done for you : [M.P.1991]

The sprawling lake at the Alipore Zoo is no longer a favourable haunt for thousands of migratory birds ... (i) ... used to spend the winter months here. Even a couple ... (ii) ... years ago the tumultuous cries ... (iii) ... whistles of the "winter guests" from Siberia and ... (iv) ... foothills of the Himalayas ... (v) ... be heard. But this year there is silence ... (vi) ... the lake. The Alipore Zoo has become a more "transit" point in the migratory flight path of the birds. Experts believe that this can be explained by the fact ... (vii) ... since last year about 6,000 birds from the Siberian region and the Himalayas ... (viii) ... begun to visit the lake ... (ix) ... about a week in November and ... (x) ... fly away.



List of jumbled up words : that, and, in, had, that, could, for, of, the, then.
[Answer : (i) that]

2. There are four numbered blanks in the passage given below. Fill in the blanks with the best alternatives from the lists provided. The numbers in the blanks correspond to the numbers of the lists concerned.

The best alternatives for the blank (i) is chosen for you.

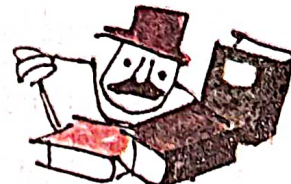
Example (i) (a) in, (b) for, (c) to, (d) about [Answer : (i) (b)]

Baroda State in Western India had a reputation (i) being progressive in many fields, not in the least in education and social reform. Sixty years ago the then Maharaja of Baroda invited an American to assist (ii) the establishment of a complete, modern library system. That American, William Alanson Borden accepted the invitation and stayed (iii) as Director of State Libraries in Baroda (iv) three years.

(ii) (a) for, (b) by, (c) towards, (d) in

(iii) (a) on, (b) up, (c) out, (d) across

(iv) (a) after, (b) since, (c) for, (d) under



3. Fill in the blanks with the structural words given in the list :

Those who are responsible ... (i) teaching young people, have resorted, in different periods of history, to (ii) variety of means for making their pupils learn. The earliest of these was (iii) rule of the rod.

(i) (a) to, (b) for, (c) of

(ii) (a) an, (b) a, (c) the

(iii) (a) an, (b) a, (c) the

4. Fill in the blanks with the structural words given below :

I am annoyed (i) him for his behaviour. I refused (ii) play a second fiddle to him. He is (iii) man of strong principles. He will not swallow a camel easily.

(i) (a) with, (b) about, (c) on

(ii) (a) to, (b) for, (c) at

(iii) (a) an, (b) a, (c) the

5. Fill in the blanks with the structural words given below :

Mr. Bose is very strict (i) the children in his class. He is particularly strict (ii) punctuality. However, his relationship (iii) the children is (iv) happy one.

(i) (a) on, (b) about, (c) with

(ii) (a) about, (b) with, (c) on

(iii) (a) an, (b) a, (c) with

(iv) (a) an, (b) a, (c) the

6. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate structural words :

Mr. Smith is European. He deals umbrella but he deals the customers very well. All Europeans are not same.

