

Structure Dependence

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Languages used:- Hindi and English

Abstract: This paper discusses the structure dependence on various layers of the language by giving examples and having multiple conclusions after examples. Majorly deciphering the Hindi language, it has many insights.

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Introduction

Language is not a mere combination of words. Each word in a specific sentence and in a specific order has its own meaning. Like same words can mean different depending on where it is used due to differences in structure. Even a Little Change in the Structure of a Sentence can bring drastic meaning differences.

Also, it is an astonishing fact that any speaker of any human language can produce and understand an infinite number of sentences. We can show this quite easily through examples such as the following:

1. Vaha kitaab hai.
2. Vaha moti kitaab hai.
3. Vaha lal moti kitaab hai.
4. Vaha bhasha ki lal moti kitaab hai.
5. Vaha kabir ki bhasha ki lal moti kitaab hai.

1. वह किताब ह।
2. वह मोटी किताब ह।
3. वह लाल मोटी किताब ह।
4. वह भाषा की लाल मोटी किताब ह।
5. वह कबीर की भाषा की लाल मोटी किताब ह।

In each case, the speaker could continue creating sentences by adding another adjective, prepositional phrase, or relative clause. In principle, this could go on forever. All languages have mechanisms of this sort that make the number of sentences limitless.

SYNTAX of Sentence

The part of grammar that represents a speaker's knowledge of sentences and their structures is called syntax. The rules of syntax combine words into phrases and phrases into sentences.

Among other things, the rules determine the correct word order for a language. **For example,** word order is somewhat flexible in Hindi.

However, the typical word order of most sentences is:

<subject> <object> <verb>

Hence sometimes **Hindi is called SOV (Subject-Verb-Object) language.**

The Hindi sentence in (1) is grammatical because the words occur in the right order; the sentence in (2) is ungrammatical because the word order is incorrect for Hindi.

1. yash ne rohan ko mara.
1. यश ने रोहन को मारा।

2.* mara rohan ko yash ne.

2.* मारा रोहन को यश ने।

1. mai khana kha raha hu.

1. मैं खाना खा रहा हूँ ।

2.* mai kha raha hu khana.

2.* मैं खा रहा हूँ खाना ।

For example, English is a Subject–Verb–Object (SVO) language. The English sentence in (1) is grammatical because the words occur in the right order; the sentence in (2) is ungrammatical because the word order is incorrect for English.

1. The President nominated a new Supreme Court justice.

2. *President the Supreme new justice Court a nominated

Structure Dependence

Structure dependence means the human language depends on an understanding of the internal structure of a sentence, rather than on the number of elements involved.

For eg- We know that these sentences are right.

I am a boy.

Mai ek ladka hu.

But if we write these sentences like this then,

Boy a I am.

Hu ladka ek mai.

You can immediately tell that the latter two sentences are wrong and don't make much sense. Hence language is structure dependent rather than some sheer collection of words.

Human language has proper patterns and rules for the organisation. Human beings when speaking, automatically recognise the patterned nature of language and manipulate structured chunks. As compared to animals, they do not use structure-dependent operations.

Language is not a mere combination of words. It is not just stringing words together in a random order to convey your message. It involves a particular structure that requires that you abide by it to create a socially acceptable sentence. Each word is linked to another in the same sentence in an intricate manner.

► Here are a few widely accepted structures in a couple of languages:

English : sentence = **subject** + predicate

Predicate = **verb** + **object**

Hindi : sentence = **subject** + predicate

Predicate = **object** + **verb**

Language appears to have an underlying patterned structure and humans appear to intuitively recognize these patterns. Consider the following utterance.

Soomafterwemettoourfriendyesterday.

We intuitively realize that this utterance patterns into coherent segments. This is demonstrated by the fact that we are able to easily identify the words space eg –

Soon after we met our friend yesterday.

Utterances could be rearranged. Of course, the patterned structure of language allows us to both rearrange and substitute segments simultaneously, e.g. The verbal element(verb) written at different places will change the meanings:

You may succeed. (possibility)

May you succeed. (wish)

You are taking exercise. (statement)

Are you taking exercise? (Question)

Language does not consist of a string of random elements. The elements of language – sound on the level of phonology, words on that of syntax – are arranged in a certain meaningful order determined by the rules of the language. If the elements are not, then structures, words or sentences, would be incomprehensible.

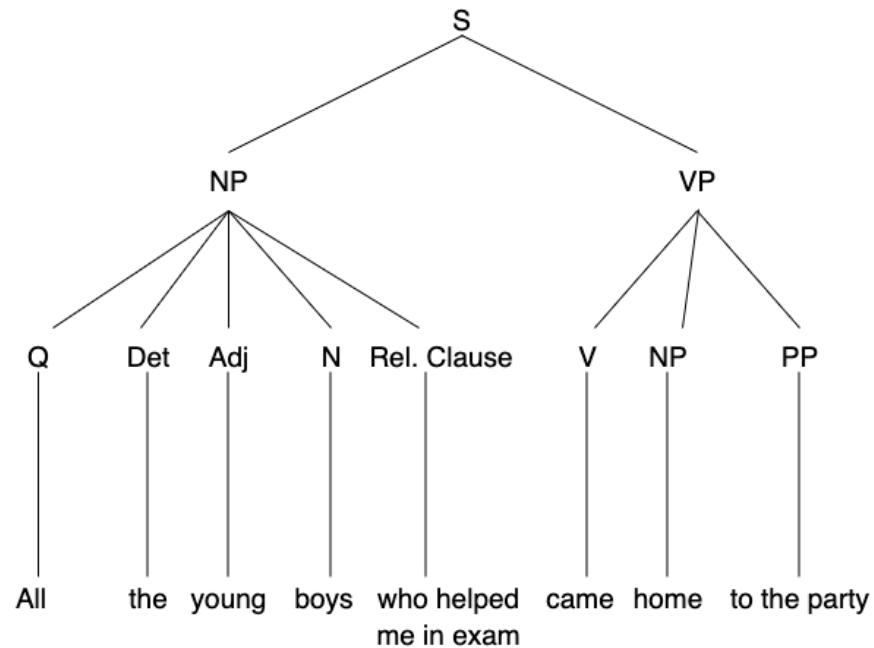
An Infant and the Sentence Structure

- ▶ When an infant tries to understand language, he will try to figure out the sentence structure and dependent operations.
- ▶ He looks at sentence structure as a puzzle and then will attempt to solve it intuitively.
- ▶ He might try to switch around some words, in a mathematical sense, to convert a declarative sentence to an imperative one.
- ▶ This may work out in some cases, but soon the infant will come to realize that sentence does not work in a mathematical sense.
- ▶ He will learn to understand that each word has a function it must fulfil to remain in a certain position, in the sentence.
- ▶ We may not be certain of this proposition, but it is a highly plausible approximation.

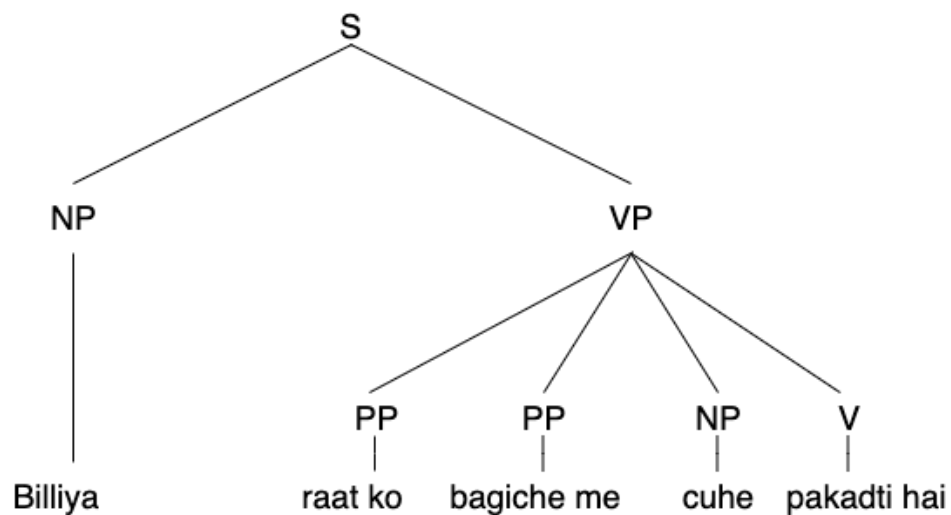
Sentence Structure

Here are just some examples of Phrase Tree Structure of Some Sentences :

[[All] {the} {young} {boys} {who helped me in exam}] [{came} {home} {to the party}].



[Billiya] [{raat ko} {bagiche mein} {cuuhe} {pakaDti hai}] = [NP] [PP PP NP V]



Hindi : PP -> NP + Adposition (baDe ghar mein)

VP -> NP + V (garam roTi khaaii)

English : PP -> Adposition + NP (in the big house)

VP -> V + NP	(ate the warm bread)
English : VP -> V + NP + PP	(put the book on the table)
Hindi : VP -> PP + NP + V	(mez par kitaab rakho)

[The girl] [{walked} {down the street} {with a gun} {towards the bank}] = [NP] [V PP PP PP]
 [laDki] [{bank ki taraf} {banduk lekar} {saDak par} {chali}] = [NP] [PP PP PP V]

Conclusion : Here we can see that the basic Structure is different for Hindi and English which is SOV for Hindi and SVO for English. These are the outermost layer of a language that differ from one language to another.

Structure Dependence of Hindi Sentences:

First, we can broadly divide the Hindi sentences into two categories :

1. having 1 verb phrase

Eg :

- ladaka bajar **gaya hai**. (लड़का बाजार गया है)
- ladaki khana **bana rahi hai**. (लड़की खाना बना रही है)

2. having more than 1 verb phrase

Eg :

- jo ladaka bajar **gaya hai**, vaha mera bhai **hai**. (जो लड़का बाजार गया है, वह मेरा भाई है)
- ladaka bajar **gaya hai** aur ladaki khana **bana rahi hai**. (लड़का बाजार गया है और लड़की खाना बना रही है)

1. Sentence prefix is noun

adhyapad bole	ki	kal se ve vishesha kakshae nahi lenge
अध्यापक बोले	कि	कल से वे विशेष कक्षाएँ नहीं लेंगे

Log kah rahe the	ki	kal bijli nahi aaegi
लोग कह रहे थे	कि	कल बिजली नहीं आएगी

2. Sentence prefix is adjective

Mere pas ek saikil hai	jo	bahut sundar hai
मेरे पास एक साइकिल है	जो	बहुत सुंदर है

Mere pita ji ke pas ek gari hai	jo	bahut purani hai
मेरे पिता जी के पास एक घड़ी है	जो	बहुत पुरानी है

3. Sentence prefix is adverb

Vaha ese bol raha tha **jaise koi neta bolata ho**

वह ऐसे बोल रहा था **जैसे कोई नेता बोलता हो**

Usne itna khaya **jitna koi nahi kha sakta**

उसने इतना खाया **जितना कोई नहीं खा सकता**

Utna hi bolo **jitna aavshyak ho**

उतना ही बोलो **जितना आवश्यक हो**

Conclusion: These just conclude that the Structure of Hindi Language allows sentences to end with phrases with adverbs, adjectives, nouns, etc.

- **Simple Sentence into Compound Sentence**

1. bimar ladaka ghar chala gaya. -> ladaka bimar tha isliye vaha ghar chala gaya

बीमार लड़का घर चला गया -> लड़का बीमार था **इसलिए** वह घर चला गया

2. bacche ne sara hua amrudh khaya -> bacche ne amrudh khaya, par vaha sara hua tha

बच्चे ने सड़ा हुआ अमरूद खाया -> बच्चे ने अमरूद खाया, **पर** वह सड़ा हुआ था

3. ram aur syam dono jaenge -> ram bhi jaega aur syam bhi jaega

राम और स्याम दोनों जाएंगे -> राम भी जाएगा **और** स्याम भी जाएगा

4. baccha dourkar yaha aaya -> baccha doura fhir yaha aaya

बच्चा दौड़कर यहाँ आया -> बच्चा दौड़ा **फिर** यहाँ आया

5. mai chai pikar bajar jaunga -> mai pahale chai piunga fir bajar jaunga.

मैं चाय पीकर बाजार जाऊंगा -> मैं पहले चाय पिऊंगा **फिर** बाजार जाऊंगा.

- **Compound Sentence into Simple Sentence**

Just using the above example only.

Conclusion: In the **Simple Sentence to Compound Sentence**, Simple sentences can be converted into compound Sentences by rephrasing or rearranging some parts like splitting multiple subjects with 'aur' in 3, rearranging the noun adverbial and verb phrase like in 1 and 2, splitting the verb like in 4 and 5. The same can be done in reverse order for converting Compound Sentences into Simple Sentences. These are done with some words like isliye, par, aur, fir, etc in the above examples and the same can be done in reverse for Compound Sentences into Simple Sentences.

- **Simple Sentence into mix Sentences**

1. maine purana makan bech diya -> maine vaha makan bech diya, jo purana tha

मैंने पुराना मकान बेच दिया -> मैंने वह मकान बेच दिया, जो पुराना था

2. badal chane par man khush ho jata hai -> jab badal chate hai, man khush ho jata hai

बादल छाने पर मन खुश हो जाता है -> जब बादल छाते हैं, मन खुश हो जाता है

3. maine bhai se mela jane ki baat kahi -> maine bhai se yaha baat kahi ki mai mela jaunga.

मैंने भाई से मेला जाने की बात कही -> मैंने भाई से यह बात कही कि मई मेला जाऊंगा

4. vaha gandagi ke beech rahati hai -> vah vaha rahati hai jaha bahut gandagi hai.

वह गंदगी के बीच रहती है -> वह वहाँ रहती है जहाँ बहुत गंदगी है

5. lambi ladhaki ko bulao -> us ladaki ko bulao jo lambi ho.

लम्बी लड़की को बुलाओ -> उस लड़की को बुलाओ जो लम्बी हो.

- **Mix Sentences into Simple Sentences**

Just using the above example only.

Conclusion: In the **Simple Sentences to Mix Sentences**, Simple Sentences can be converted into mix Sentences just by rearranging and rephrasing the sentences with some words used in the above examples like vah-jo, jab, ki, vaha-jaha, us-jo, etc and the same can be done in reverse for Mix Sentences into Simple Sentence.

- **Compound Sentence into Mix Sentence**

1. pita ji ne pars khola aur paise de diye -> **jab** pita ji ne pars khola **tab** paise de diye

पिता जी ने पर्स खोला और पैसे दे दिए -> जब पिता जी ने पर्स खोला तब पैसे दे दिए

2. vaha bajar gaya aur fhal kharide -> **jab** vaha bajar gaya **tab** usne fhal kharide

वह बाजार गया और फल खरीदे -> जब वह बाजार गया तब उसने फल खरीदे

3. mujhe fhal lene the isliye mai bajar gaya tha -> mai bajar gaya tha **kyuki** mujhe fhal lene the.

मुझे फल लेने थे इसलिए मैं बाजार गया था -> मैं बाजार गया था क्योंकि मुझे फल लेने थे.

4. mai ek aadami se mila par vaha bahut baemaan hai -> mai **us** aadami se mila **jo** bahut baeman hai.

मैं एक आदमी से मिला पर वह बहुत बेईमान है -> मैं उस आदमी से मिला, जो बहुत बेईमान है.

- **Mix Sentence into Compound Sentence**

Just using the above example only.

Conclusion: In the **Compound Sentences to Mix Sentence**, Compound sentences can be converted into Mix Sentences just by rearranging and rephrasing the sentences with some words like jab-tab, kyuki, us-jo, etc and the same can be done in reverse for Mix Sentences into Compound Sentences.

Structure Dependence in Hindi Words:

In this section, we have divided the words (of Hindi Language) into different categories to observe the pattern of structure in those divisions :

- **(Number) Singular to Plural words**

- a) For Objects

1. Chota -> Chote	(छोटा -> छोटे)
2. Badha -> Badhe	(बढ़ा -> बढ़े)
3. Achha -> Achhe	(अच्छा -> अच्छे)
4. Darvaja -> Darvaje/Darvajo	(दरवाजा -> दरवाजो/दरवाजो)
5. Chashma -> Chashmo	(चश्मा -> चश्मों)
6. =====	
7. Chitthi -> Chitthiya/Chitthiyo	(चिट्ठी -> चिट्ठियां/चिट्ठियों)
8. Sabji -> Sabjiya/Sabjiyo	(सब्जी -> सब्जियां/सब्जियों)
9. Lakari -> Lakariya/Lakariyo	(लकड़ी -> लकड़ियां/लकड़ियों)
10. Kulhari -> Kulhariya/Kulhariyo	(कुलहरि -> कुलहरियां/कुलहरियों)
11. =====	
12. Kalam -> Kalamo	(कलम -> कलमों)
13. Patta -> Patto	(पत्ता -> पत्तों)
14. Kitaab -> Kitaabo	(किताब -> किताबों)
15. Tamatar -> Tamataro	(टमाटर -> टमाटरों)
16. Aalu -> Aaluo	(आलू -> आलुओं)
17. Pedh -> Pedho	(पेड़ -> पेड़ों)
18. Patthar -> Pattharo	(पत्थर -> पत्थरों)

- b) For Male

1. Laraka -> Larake/Larako	(लड़का -> लड़के/लरको)
2. Baccha -> Bacche/Baccho	(बच्चा -> बच्चे/बच्चों)

c) For Female

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Billi -> Billiya/Billiyo | (बिल्ली -> बिल्लिया/बिल्लियों) |
| 2. Bacchi -> Bacchiya/Bacchiyo | (बच्ची -> बच्चिया/बच्चियों) |
| 3. Kutti -> Kuttiya/Kuttiyo | (कुट्टी -> कुत्तिया/कुट्टियों) |
| 4. Beti -> Betiya/Betiyo | (बेटी -> बेतिया/ बेतियों) |

Conclusion (Singular to Plural of Hindi Words):

For Objects, male or female, it is the same that: all the words ending with a consonant in the singular can be made into plural just by appending 'o'.

For words ending with a vowel 'a', the 'a' is replaced by 'e' in some cases, 'o' in some case and both in some case. Eg- a.1-5.

For words ending with a vowel 'i', the words are appended by 'ya' or 'yo'. Eg-a.7-10, c.1-4.

• **(Gender) Male to Female**

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Bhoot -> Bhootni | (भूत -> भूतनी) |
| 2. Chor -> Chorni | (चोर -> चोरनी) |
| 3. ===== | |
| 4. Adhyapak -> Adhyapika | (अध्यापक -> अध्यपिका) |
| 5. Pandit -> Panditaein | (पंडित -> पंडिताइन) |
| 6. Abhineta -> Abhinetri | (अभिनेता -> अभिनेत्री) |
| 7. ===== | |
| 8. Suputra -> Suputri | (सुपुत्र -> सुपुत्री) |
| 9. Padhata -> Padhati | (पढ़ता -> पढ़ती) |
| 10. Putra -> Putri | (पुत्र -> पुत्री) |
| 11. Ladata -> Ladati | (लड़ता -> लड़ती) |
| 12. Nahata -> Nahati | (नहाता -> नहाती) |
| 13. Khelta -> Khelti | (खेलता -> खेलती) |
| 14. Pitata -> Pitati | (पीटता -> पीटती) |
| 15. Sota -> Soti | (सोता -> सोती) |
| 16. Hasta -> Hasti | (हस्ता -> हस्ती) |
| 17. Rota -> Roti | (रोटा -> रोटी) |
| 18. Dekhta -> Dekhti | (देखता -> देखती) |
| 19. Naachta -> Naachti | (नाचता -> नाचती) |
| 20. Kudata -> Kudati | (कूदता -> कूदती) |
| 21. Bhagta -> Bhagti | (भागता -> भागति) |
| 22. Karata -> Karati | (करता -> कराती) |

23. Sochta -> Sochti (सोचता -> सोचती)
24. Acha -> Achi (अच्छा -> अच्छी)

Conclusion (Gender: Male to Female): The words ending with consonants when changed from male to female are just appended by 'ni' like in 1-2 (above), with an exception like in 4-5.

The words ending with an 'a' when to change from male to female, just the 'a' in the end, is replaced by 'i'.

- **Verbs in Hindi**

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. Urna | (उड़ना) |
| 2. Karana | (करना) |
| 3. Rona | (रोना) |
| 4. Hasna | (हसना) |
| 5. Dekhna | (देखना) |
| 6. Likhna | (लिखना) |
| 7. Padhana | (पढ़ना) |
| 8. Chalana | (चलना) |
| 9. Bolna | (बोलना) |
| 10. Marana | (मरना) |
| 11. Maarna | (मारना) |
| 12. Chatna | (चाटना) |
| 13. Dekhna | (देखना) |
| 14. Hashana | (हसना) |
| 15. Chilna | (छीलना) |
| 16. Dourna | (दौरना) |
| 17. Katna | (कटना) |
| 18. Kaatna | (काटना) |
| 19. Naachna | (नाचना) |
| 20. Ghumna | (घूमना) |
| 21. Gherna | (घेरना) |
| 22. Sunnana | (सुनना) |
| 23. Khelna | (खेलना) |
| 24. Chadana | (चढ़ाना) |

25. Todhana	(तोड़ना)
26. Fhekna	(फेंकना)
27. Chepna	(चेपना)
28. Ghopna	(घोंपना)
29. Dubana	(डूबना)
30. Baithana	(बैठना)
31. Letana	(लेटना)

Conclusion (verbs in Hindi): Most of the verbs in Hindi like mentioned in the above examples 1-31 end with 'na'.

- **Someone with something (item, skill ,etc)**

1. Loha -> Luhar (लोहा -> लुहार)
2. Sona -> Sunar (सोना -> सुनार)
3. =====
4. Jadu -> Jadugar (जादू -> जादूगर)
5. Baji -> Bajigar (बजी -> बाजीगर)
6. =====
7. Dukan -> Dukandar (दुकान -> दुकानदार)
8. Jamin -> Jamindar (जमीन -> जमीनदार)
9. Kirae -> Kiraedar (किराए -> किराएदार)
10. =====
11. Patra -> Patrakar (पत्र -> पत्रकार)
12. Kala -> Kalakar (कला -> कलाकार)

Conclusion: If the first syllable end with a 'o' like in 1-2, it is changed by replacing 'o' by 'u' and appending the word by 'r'.

If the word is a touchable thing like in 7-9, it is changed by appending by 'dar'.

If the word is a non-touchable thing like in 4-5, it is changed by appending by 'gar'.

If the word end with 'a' like in 11-12, then It is changed by appending it by 'kar'.

- **Comparative/ Superlative in adjectives in Hindi:**

Positive Degree -> Comparative Degree -> Superlative Degree

लघु -> लघुतर -> लघुतम	(laghu -> laghutar -> laghutam)
गुरु -> गुरुतर -> गुरुतम	(guru -> gurutar -> gurutam)
सुंदर -> सुंदरतर -> सुंदरतम	(sundar -> sundartar -> sundartam)
श्रेष्ठ -> श्रेष्ठतर -> श्रेष्ठतम	(shreshtha -> shreshthatar -> shreshtam)

न्यून -> न्यूनतर -> न्यूनतम	(nyuna -> nyunatar -> nyunatam)
उच्च -> उच्चतर -> उच्चतम	(ucca -> uccatar -> uccatam)
कोमल -> कोमलतर -> कोमलतम	(komal -> komaltar -> komaltam)
प्रिय -> प्रियतर -> प्रियतम	(priya -> priyatar -> priyatam)
योग्य -> योग्यतर -> योग्यतम	(yogya -> yogyatar -> yogyatam)

Conclusion (Comparative/ Superlative in adjectives in Hindi): In most of the cases, Positive Degree words can be changed to Comparative Degree by appending it with 'tar', and to convert a Positive Degree word to Superlative Degree word, the words are appended by 'tam'.

• **Tenses in Hindi**

Below are some examples from different tenses to observe:

Present Simple

1. I do
1. Mai karta hu
1. मैं करता हूँ
2. I dance
2. Mai nachta hu
2. मैं नाचता हूँ

Present Continuous

1. I am doing
1. Mai kar raha hu
1. मैं कर रहा हूँ
2. I am dancing
2. Mai nach raha hu
2. मैं नाच रहा हूँ

Present Perfect

1. I have done
1. Maine kar liya
1. मैंने कर लिया
2. I have danced
2. Maine nach liya
2. मैंने नाच लिया

Present Perfect Continuous

1. I have been doing
 1. Mai kar raha hu
 1. मैं कर रहा हूँ
-
2. I have been dancing
 2. Mai nach raha hu
 2. मैं नाच रहा हूँ

Past Simple

1. I did
 1. Maine kiya
 1. मैंने किया
-
2. I danced
 2. Maine nacha
 2. मैंने नाचा

Past Continuous

1. I was doing
 1. Mai kar raha tha
 1. मैं कर रहा था
-
2. I was dancing
 2. Mai nach raha tha
 2. मैं नाच रहा था

Past Perfect

1. I had done
 1. Maine kiya tha
 1. मैंने किया था
-
2. I had danced
 2. Maine nacha tha
 2. मैंने नाचा था

Past Perfect Continuous

1. I had been doing
 1. Mai kar raha tha
 1. मैं कर रहा था
-
2. I had been dancing

- 2. Mai nach raha tha
- 2. मैं नाच रहा था

Future Simple

- 1. I will do
- 1. Mai karunga
- 1. मैं करूँगा

- 2. I will dance
- 2. Mai nachunga
- 2. मैं नाचूँगा

Future Continuous

- 1. I will be doing
- 1. Mai kar raha hunga
- 1. मैं कर रहा हूँगा

- 2. I will be dancing
- 2. Mai nach raha hunga
- 2. मैं नाच रहा हूँगा

Future Perfect

- 1. I will have done
- 1. Mujhe ise karna hoga
- 1. मुझे करना होगा

- 2. I will have danced
- 2. Mujhe nachna hoga
- 2. मुझे नाचना होगा

Future Perfect Continuous

- 1. I will have been doing
- 1. Mai kar raha hunga
- 1. मैं कर रहा हूँगा

- 2. I will have been dancing
- 2. Mai nach raha hunga
- 2. मैं नाच रहा हूँगा

Conclusion (on Hindi Tense):

According to my analysis, in the Hindi language, there is no significant difference in sentences that are in continuous or perfect continuous tenses which is true for all three present, past and future tenses.

In **Present Simple**, the verb are used as *karta* (kar), *nachta* (nach), *khelta* (khel), *dekhta* (dekh) where the verb in () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB_ta”.

In **Present Continuous and Present Perfect Continuous**, the verb are used as *nach raha hu* (nach), *khel raha hu* (khel), *naha raha hu* (naha), *dekh raha hu* (dekh) where the verb in () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB + raha + hu”

In **Present perfect**, the verb are used as *nach liya* (nach), *kar liya* (kar), *dekh liya* (dekh), *naha liya* (naha) where the verb in () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “Base_VERB + liya”.

Also the pronoun is also changed like from mai to maine, tum to tumne, ham to hamne.

In **Past Simple**, the verb are used as *nacha* (nach), *kara* (kar), *dekha* (dekh), *nahaya* (naha) where the verb in () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB_ya” which end with “a” otherwise it is “BaseVERB_a”.

Also the pronoun is also changed like from mai to maine, tum to tumne, ham to hamne.

In **Past Continuous and Past Perfect Continuous**, the verb are used as *nach raha tha* (nach), *kar raha tha* (kar), *dekh raha tha* (dekh), *naha raha tha* (naha) where the verb in () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB + raha + tha”.

In **Past perfect**, the verb are used as *nacha tha* (nach), *kiya tha* (kar), *dekha tha* (dekh), *nahaya tha* (naha) where the verb in () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB_& + liya + tha” where & is “ya” if the verb end with “a” otherwise its “a”. Also, in some cases the verb changes like kar to kiya.

Also the pronoun is also changed like from mai to maine, tum to tumne, ham to hamne.

In **Future Simple**, the verb are used as *karunga* (kar), *nachunga* (nach), *dekhunga* (dekh), *nahaunga* (naha) where the verb in () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB_unga”.

In **Future Continuous and Future Perfect Continuous**, the verb are used as *kar raha hunga* (kar), *nach raha hunga* (nach), *dekh raha hunga* (dekh), *naha raha hunga* (naha) where the verb in the () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB + raha + hunga”.

In **Future Perfect**, the verb are used as *karna hoga* (kar), *nachna hoga* (nach), *dekhna hoga* (dekh), *nahana hoga* (naha) where the verb in the () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB_na + hoga”.

● Pronouns in Hindi

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of or refers to a noun. The English language also has a similar usage of pronouns but it's not like this in all languages.

Some Examples of Pronouns in Hindi Language are :

Personal Pronouns :

1. First Person : like – mai, ham, hamsab, hamlog, etc (जैसे-मैं, हम, हमसब, हमलोग आदि।)
2. Second Person : like – tu, tum, aap, aaplog, aapsab (जैसे-तू, तुम, आप, आपलोग, आपसब।)
3. Third Person : like – ve, ve log, ye yaha, aap (जैसे-वे, वे लोग, ये, यह, आप।)

Definite Pronoun :

1. For nearby objects – yaha, ye (यह, ये)
2. For far objects – vaha, ve (वह, वे)

Rohan kaksha me pratham aaya hai, isliye **use** puraskrit kiya jaega.

रोहन कक्षा में प्रथम आया है, इसलिए **उसे** पुरस्कृत किया जाएगा।

Is varsh bhi **usi** ko puraskrit kiya jaega.

इस वर्ष भी **उसी** को पुरस्कृत किया जाएगा।

Tum kaha ja rahe ho.

तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो?

Tumhi se sabse jyada ank prapt karne ki aasha ki ja rahi hai.

तुम्हीं से सबसे ज्यादा अंक प्राप्त करने की आशा की जा रही है।

Indefinite Pronoun : like – koi, kahi, kisi, kuch (जैसे - कोई, कहीं, किसी, कुछ।)

Koi tunshe bula raha hai.

कोई तुम्हें बुला रहा है।

Kuch seb yaha pare hai.

कुछ सेब यहाँ पड़े हैं।

Relative Pronoun : like – jo, so, jisne, usne, jaha, vaha (जैसे - जो, सो, जिसने, उसने, जहाँ, वहाँ)

Jo karega, **so** bharega.

जो करेगा, **सो** भरेगा।

Jo soega, so khoega.

जो सोएगा, सो खोएगा।

Jo satya bolata hai, vaha nahi darta.

जो सत्य बोलता है, वह नहीं डरता।

Jiski lathi, uski bhaish.

जिसकी लाठी, उसकी भैंस.

Jo aya hai, so jaega.

जो आया है, सो जाएगा।

Interrogative Pronoun : like – koun, kinhe, kisse (जैसे - कौन, किन्हें, किससे)

Kal tum kisse bate kar rahe the?

कल तुम किससे बातें कर रहे थे?

Aaj tumne kya khaya?

आज तुमने क्या खाया?

Vaha sidhiyo me koun khara hai?

वहाँ सीढ़ियों में कौन खड़ा है

Conclusion: A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of or refers to a noun .English language also has a similar usage of pronouns but its not like this in all languages. The above all examples shows the usage of pronouns in Hindi, where they are used, in which situation and which pronouns even make a sentence interrogative like koun, kinhe, kisse (जैसे - कौन, किन्हें, किससे). There are languages where the pronouns might be used with a noun or verb instead of a separate word and it might be in between the word or in the end of the word or start of the word. Its completety depends on which language are we talking about. So Structure of Pronouns depends on the language where it is used. Even its possible that a language that uses no pronouns like Armenian, Bengali, Persian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, etc.

● **Preposition in Hindi:**

A preposition is a word or group of words used before a **noun**, **pronoun**, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object.

All the below examples show the usage of prepositions in the Hindi language.

Examples of Hindi Prepositions : ke bare, ke saman, ke siva, bhar, bina, pahale, matra, apeksha, pahale, samane, aage, paas, pedh, dyara, bina, uper, neche, bhitari, aandar, or, madhya, becha me, baad, nikat, karan, saath, samet, virudh, pashchata, sarikha, tak, pratikul,

matra, apeksha, marfhat, ke alava, ke siva, ke atirikth, ki bina. (के बारे, के समान, के सिवा, भर, बिना, पहले, मात्र, अपेक्षा, पहले, सामने, आगे, पास, परे, द्वारा, बिना, ऊपर, नीचे, भीतर, अंदर, ओर, मध्य, बीच में, बाद, निकट, कारण, साथ, समेत, विरुद्ध, पश्चात्, सरीखा, तक, सदृश, प्रतिकूल, मात्र, अपेक्षा, मार्फत, के अलावा, के सिवा, के अतिरिक्त, के बिना)

(1) sita ghar ke bhitari baithi hai.

(1) सीता घर के भीतर बैठी है।

(2) shait ke karan gariib ka bura haal tha.

(2) शीत के कारण गरीब का बुरा हाल था।

(3) traen samay se pahale aa gai.

(3) ट्रेन समय से पहले आ गई।

(4) uste jane ke lagbhag ek ghante ke baad jaunga.

(4) उसके जाने के लगभग एक घंटे बाद जाऊंगा।

(5) skool ke paas hi raju ka ghar hai.

(5) स्कूल के पास ही राजू का घर है।

(6) talab ke kinare hi bagicha hai.

(6) तालाब के किनारे ही बगीचा है।

(7) aaj ki or mat jana.

(7) आग की ओर मत जाना।

(8) uste jariye yaha kaam hoga.

(8) उसके जरिए यह काम होगा।

(9) ghar ke aas-pas hi rahana.

(9) घर के आस-पास ही रहना।

(10) gandhi ji ke bare me bahut kaha gaya hai.

(10) गांधी जी के बारे में बहुत कहा गया है।

(11) gandhi ji ke samaan satyavadi bano.

(11) गांधी जी के समान सत्यवादी बनो।

(12) sita, savitri ki bhati jivan jiyo.

(12) सीता, सावित्री की भांति जीवन जियो।

(13) mohan **ke siva** mera kaun hai.

(13) मोहन के सिवा मेरा कौन है।

(14) raju **ke bina** mai nahi jaunga.

(14) राम के बिना मैं नहीं जाऊंगा।

(15) uske **virudh** mat bolo.

(15) उसके विरुद्ध मत बोलो।

(16) mere **khilaaf** koi chunav nahi larega.

(16) मेरे खिलाफ कोई चुनाव नहीं लड़ेगा।

Conclusion: A preposition is a word or group of words used before a [noun](#), [pronoun](#), or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object. All the above examples show the usage of prepositions in the Hindi language. The structural usage of prepositions also depends completely on the language in which it is used. It may be used as a separate word like in Hindi, English or may be used with the noun or verb either in word-initial or in between or in word end. There even are languages that have way fewer prepositions than in Hindi and English like Slavic Languages. But there is certainly no language with absolute no preposition. So prepositions are necessary for any language.

• **Conjunctions in Hindi :**

Conjunctions are words that link other words, phrases, or clauses together. Many examples of Sentences having Conjunctions are given below:

(1) ram **aur** syam bhai-bhai hai.

(1) राम और श्याम भाई-भाई हैं।

(2) itihās **evam** bhūgōl dono ka adhyāyan karo.

(2) इतिहास एवं भूगोल दोनों का अध्ययन करो।

(3) futbol **tatha** hockey dono maicha khelunga.

(3) फुटबॉल तथा हॉकी दोनों मैच खेलूंगा।

जैसे : कि, चाहे, अथवा, अन्यथा, या, नहीं, तो आदि।

(4) tum dhang se padho **anyatha** fhel ho jaoge.

(4) तुम ढंग से पढ़ो अन्यथा फेल हो जाओगे।

(5) **cahe** ye de do cahe vo.

(5) चाहे ये दे दो चाहे वो।

परंतु, लेकिन, किंतु आदि।

(6) vaha aaya **parantu** der se.

(6) वह आया **परंतु** देर से।

(7) rotiya moti **kintu** svadist thi.

(7) रोटियाँ मोटी **किंतु** स्वादिष्ट थीं।

(8) mai to chala jaunga, **lekin** tumhe bhi aana parega.

(8) मैं तो चला जाऊँगा, **लेकिन** तुम्हें भी आना पड़ेगा।

जैसे : **इसलिए, अतएव, अतः, जिससे, जिस कारण** आदि।

(9) tumne mana kiya tha **isliye** mai nahi aaya.

(9) तुमने मना किया था **इसलिए** मैं नहीं आया।

(10) maine yaha kaam khatam kar diya **jisse** ki tumhe mujhe aaram mil sate.

(10) मैंने यह काम खत्म कर दिया **जिससे** कि तुम्हें आराम मिल सके।

जैसे : **क्योंकि, चूँकि, इसलिए, कि** आदि।

(11) vaha asamrth hai, **kyoki** vaha langara hai.

(11) वह असमर्थ है, **क्योंकि** वह लंगड़ा है।

(12) chuki mujhe vaha jaldi pahuchna hai, **isliye** jaldi jana hoga.

(12) चूँकि मुझे वहाँ जल्दी पहुँचना है, **इसलिए** जल्दी जाना होगा।

(13) **jyohi** maine darvaja khola **tyohi** billi andar ghus aai.

(13) **ज्योंही** मैंने दरवाज़ा खोला **त्य्योंही** बिल्ली अंदर घुस आई।

(14) **dyapi** vaha budhiman hai **tathapi** aalsi bhi.

(14) **यद्यपि** वह बुद्धिमान है **तथापि** आलसी भी।

जैसे : **यानी, अर्थात्, यहाँ तक कि, मानो** आदि।

(15) vaha itni sundar hai **mano** apsara ho.

(15) वह इतनी सुंदर है **मानो** अप्सरा हो।

(16) 'asato ma sadgamy' **arthat** (he prabhu) asatya se satya ki or me chalo.

(16) 'असतो मा सद्गमय' **अर्थात्** (हे प्रभु) असत्य से सत्य की ओर ले चलो।

जैसे : जिससे कि, की, ताकि आदि।

(17) vaha bahut mehanat kar raha hai **taki** saphal ho sake.

(17) वह बहुत मेहनत कर रहा है **ताकि** सफल हो सके।

(18) mehanat karo **jisse ki** pratham aa sako.

(18) मेहनत करो **जिससे कि** प्रथम आ सको।

Conclusion: Conjunctions are words that link other words, phrases, or clauses together. In all the above examples, they show the usage of conjunctions in the Hindi language where it is used sometimes to separate some phrases of the sentence, or to combines 2 or more sentences, even they can we used to add some implication or conditions in some sentences like in 13,14,17, etc. Again the Conjunction could be used as a different word in like Hindi, English or can we use with a word like noun, pronoun, verb, etc at word-initial, in between word, or at word end depending on which language it is. Also, Connections are necessary for any language to be efficient otherwise it would sound just like a series of commands.

Structure Dependence in Sound :

- Analysis on **Homophones**, take the example :

“avadhi (अवधी)” [əvd^hi:] and “awadhi (अवधी)” [əvd^hi:]

“apeksha (अपेक्षा)” [əpektʃ^ha] and “upeksha (उपेक्षा)” [upektʃ^ha]

“Ari (अरी)” [əri] and “ari (अरि)” [əri]

“Karm (कर्म)” [kərm] and “krm (क्रम)” [krm]

“Kul (कुल)” [kul] and “kul (कूल)” [ku:l]

“Ice scream” [ais kri:m] and “I Scream” [ai skri:m]

“one” [wʌn] and “won” [wʌn]

“berry” [beri] and “bury” [be.ri]

“knot” [nɒt] and “not” [nɒt]

“billed” [bɪld] and “build” [bɪld]

“crews” [kru:z] and “cruise” [kru:z]

“genes” [dʒi:nz] and “jeans” [dʒi:nz]

“pause” [pɔ:z] and “paws” [pɔ:z]

“rose” [rouz] and “rows” [rouz]

“thrown” [θroun] and “throne” [θroun]

Conclusion: The above examples are homophones from Hindi and English, we can say that these are some examples of words that are phonetical i.e. sound wise almost similar and can be mistaken for one another. Hence even after following the correct structure dependence of words or sounds, there are always cases of ambiguities.

There are also cases in allophones like [pin] – [p^hin], [tu] - [t^hu], where [p^hin] and [t^hu] doesn't mean anything then also we are able to understand them for [pin] and [tu] as they are very similar in phonetic structure.

From Examples from the previous section of this term paper:

Conclusion (Singular to Plural of Hindi Words):

For Objects, male or female, it is the same that: all the words ending with a consonant Phone in the singular can be made into plural just by appending the sounds [o] in the original word sound.

For words pronunciation ending with a vowel phone [ə], the phone [ə] is replaced by the phone [e] in some cases, [o] in some cases and both in some cases. Eg- a.1-5.

For words pronunciation ending with a vowel phone [i], the words are appended by phone [ja] or [jo]. Eg-a.7-10, c.1-4.

Conclusion (Gender: Male to Female): The word's pronunciation ending with consonant phone when changed from male to female are just appended by phone [ni] like in 1-2, with an exception like in 4-5.

The words whose pronunciation ends with a phone [a] when to change from male to female, just the phone [a], in the end, is replaced by the phone [i].

Conclusion (Verbs in Hindi): If the first syllable end with a phone [o] like in 1-2, it is changed by replacing the phone [o] by [u] and appending the word sound by the phone [r].

If the word is a touchable thing like in 7-9, it is changed by appending by the phone [dar].

If the word is a non-touchable thing like in 4-5, it is changed by appending by the phone [gar].

If the word end with 'a' like in 11-12, then It is changed by appending it by the phone [kar].

Conclusion (Comparative/ Superlative in adjectives in Hindi): In most cases, Positive Degree words can be changed to Comparative Degree by appending it with the phone [tar], and to convert a Positive Degree word to Superlative Degree word, the words are appended by the phone [tam].

Conclusion (on Hindi Tense):

According to my analysis, in the Hindi language, there is no significant difference in sentences that are in continuous or perfect continuous tenses which is true for all three present, past and future tenses.

In **Present Simple**, the verb are used as *karta* (kar), *nachta* (nach), *khelta* (khel), *dekhta* (dekh) where the verb in () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB_ta”. Here the phone [ta] is appended.

In **Present Continuous and Present Perfect Continuous**, the verb are used as *nach raha hu* (nach), *khel raha hu* (khel), *naha raha hu* (naha), *dekh raha hu* (dekh) where the verb in () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB + raha + hu”. Here two words [rəha] and [hu] are added after the baseVERB.

In **Present perfect**, the verb are used as *nach liya* (nach), *kar liya* (kar), *dekh liya* (dekh), *naha liya* (naha) where the verb in () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “Base_VERB + liya”. Here the word [lija] is added after the baseVERB.

Also the pronouns are appened by the phone [ne] from mai to maine, tum to tumne, ham to hamne.

In **Past Simple**, the verb are used as *nacha* (nach), *kara* (kar), *dekha* (dekh), *nahaya* (naha) where the verb in () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB_ya” which end with “a” otherwise it is “BaseVERB_a”. That is the baseVERB is appended by the phone [ya] when it end by phone [a] otherwise it is appened by the phone [a].

Also the pronouns are appened by the phone [ne] from mai to maine, tum to tumne, ham to hamne.

In **Past Continuous and Past Perfect Continuous**, the verb are used as *nach raha tha* (nach), *kar raha tha* (kar), *dekh raha tha* (dekh), *naha raha tha* (naha) where the verb in () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB + raha + tha”. Here the two words [rəha] and [tʰa] are added after the baseVERB.

In **Past perfect**, the verb are used as *nacha tha* (nach), *kiya tha* (kar), *dekha tha* (dekh), *nahaya tha* (naha) where the verb in () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB_& + liya + tha” where & is “ya” if the verb end with “a” otherwise its “a”. Also, in some cases the verb changes like kar to kiya. That the baseVERB is appended by the phone [ja] if the verb end with the phone [a] otherwise the baseVERB is appended by the phone [a]. Also the words [lija] and [tʰa] are added after the baseVERB.

Also the pronouns are appened by the phone [ne] from mai to maine, tum to tumne, ham to hamne.

In **Future Simple**, the verb are used as *karunga* (kar), *nachunga* (nach), *dekhunge* (dekh), *nahaunga* (naha) where the verb in () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB_unga”. Here the baseVERB is appened by the phone [unga].

In **Future Continuous and Future Perfect Continuous**, the verb are used as kar **raha hunga** (kar) , nach **raha hunga** (nach), dekh **raha hunga** (dekh), naha **raha hunga** (naha) where the verb in the () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB + raha + hunga”. Here the two words [rəha] and [hunga] are added after the baseVERB.

In **Future Perfect**, the verb are used as karna **hoga** (kar), nachna **hoga** (nach), dekhna **hoga** (dekh), nahana **hoga** (naha) where the verb in the () are base verb.

That is the basic syntax is “BaseVERB_na + hoga”. Here the phone [na] is appended after the baseVERB.

More Conclusion: When we talk about structure dependence of language, it is also important the positions after which sound we have to take a pause or slow down whenever that sound occurs in a sentence we are speaking. This is also a important aspect as these sound slow-down or pauses are not shown in many languages like Hindi, English. For eg- if you say “howareyou” instead of “how are you?”, its just not right. It is also an integral part of any language.

Broader Conclusion: We can divide the structure of a language into 3 layers. The outermost layer is the Structure dependence of Sentences, the middle layer is the Structure Dependence of Words and the innermost layer is the structure dependence of Sounds in a language. If there is a Mistake, i.e something wrong in the structure, then automatically all the layers above it will get disrupted. Hence we could say that all Structures are connected with each other and it is the innermost layer only due to which the middle layer exists and which lead to the existence of the outer layer. So the whole language is built over these subsequent layers obeying their own rules i.e. the structure which we call structure dependence of a language.

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