Patterns of Sentences Part-2

Kavita Rastogi

Department of Linguistics

University of Lucknow

Lucknow

Unit IV

- Exponent Marked in verbs: tense, voice, aspect, mood, and agreement;
- Exponent Marked in nouns-person, number, gender, case.
- इकाई -४
- क्रिया - काल , वाच्य , अर्थ, वृति एवं अन्विति
- संज्ञा - वचन , पुरुष , लिंग, कारक.

Verbs

- They express the least time-stable concepts, such as die, run, break etc.
- Two types of characteristics-
- Distributional-
- Verbs can serve as heads of verb phrases, predicates of clauses, and they code events in a text.
- **Structural properties-**
- **Verbs exhibit subject agreement, tense/aspect/ mode marking etc.**

Verbs and Voice

▶ Voice is the form a verb takes to indicate whether the subject of the verb performs or receives the action.

▶ There are two types of voice: **active voice and passive voice.**

▶ Active Voice– indicates that the subject of the verb is acting Because the subject does or "acts upon" the verb in such sentences, the sentences are said to be in the active voice.

Following examples show that the subject is doing the verb's action.

▶ The dog jumped onto the boy. मैंने राम को देखा (I saw Ram)

▶ 'dog' and 'I' are the grammatical subject .The sentences say something about them. They are also the logical subjects- the doers of the acts denoted by the verbs.

Passive Voice

- Passive Voice -In a passive voice sentence, the subject and object flip-flop. The subject becomes the passive recipient of the action. Because the subject is being "acted upon" (or is passive), such sentences are said to be in the passive voice. The following examples show the subject being acted upon by the verb-

- The enemy was killed. मुझे बुलाया गया .(I was called)

- 'enemy' and 'I' both are grammatical subject; something has been said about them however they are not the logical subjects- the doers of ' killed and called'. On the other hand they are the objects. The logical subjects are not mentioned in the sentences.

Verb & Tense

▶ Tense tells when the action OR state of being takes place

• Present

Present Tense It is happening NOW! Ex- mother hogs the baby

• Past

Past Tense The action has already happened …It's completed, finished , over!!! Ex- mother hogged the baby.

• Future

Future Tense It will happen in the future – has not taken place yet! It does not exist as a tense in Hindi & English but is indicated by use of auxiliaries.

Linguistic techniques

- We use following markers to depict future in Hindi

- को	वह जाने को है
-एगा	वह जाएगा
-रहा है	वह कल अमरीका जा रहा है
- है	बैठक सोमवार को है
-या	रुकिए मै अभी आया
-ता है	बस, अभी चलता हूँ
-वाला है	बारिश होने वाली है

Verb & Aspect

Aspect expresses how the speaker views the action of the verb.

Two types –

Imperfective –

it expresses an event or a state , with respect to its internal structure, instead of expressing it as a simple whole.

Thus , it is used in language to describe ongoing, habitual, repeated or similar semantic roles, whether that situation occurs in past, present or future.

Kinds of imperfective

- Continuous aspect- Example- He is going to school.
- He is working in the garden.सीता खाना बना रही है

- Habitual Aspect- Example- He used to go to school .सीता अच्छा खाना बनाती है.

- Iterative Aspect (it denotes a continuously repeated action)- Example-

Verb & mood

▶ The forms of a verb indicating the manner of the action (whether it has just happened, or in order to be done,, or is dependent upon a condition etc.) are called mood.

▶ Five Types of moods-

▶ Indicative

▶ Imperative

▶ Interrogative

▶ Conditional

▶ Subjunctive

- Indicative indicates a state of factuality or states something that is happening in reality . Ex- He went; The man is walking. संगीता गई. माँ आ रही हैं .

- Imperative is a command- Ex- Don't you ever go there. दीवार पर मत चढ़ो .

- Interrogative asks a question – Ex- will he go there?

क्या मैं कल आऊँ ?; तुम कहाँ रहते हो?

- Subjunctive- represents the action as a desire, hope, a possibility, a condition- चलो बाहर चल कर खेलें ;

- Conditional – if you were here you could have done it. मोहन ने पूछा होता तो मै बता देती उसको .

Agreement

- It simply means the subject and verb must agree. In English both need to be either singular or plural.

- Example- John writes. Joe writes. I write. You write . She writes .He writes .They write.

- In Hindi subject and verb agree in number, gender and person.

- Example- सीता   लिखती है. मोहन   लिखता है , लड़के लिखते हैं,

- मैं लिखता हूँ . तुम लिखते हो . वह लिखता है.

- हम सब लिखते हैं. तुम सब लखते हो. वे सब लिखते हैं .

Noun

- It is a universal class.

- It is an open set.

- The class of noun includes words that express the most time-stable concepts like-rock, tree, mountain, house. They do not change with time. Prototypical nouns , then ,are words that express highly and obviously time –stable nouns.

- They have two types of morphosyntactic properties

- Distributional

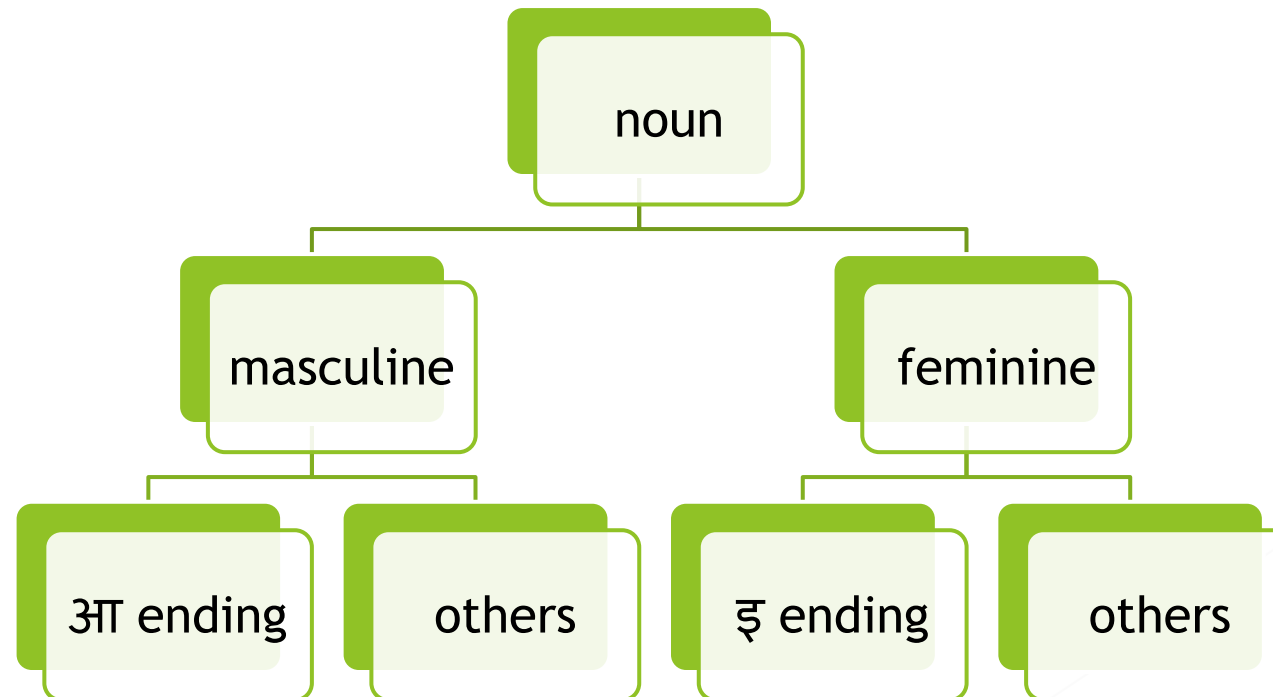- Structural

▶ **Distributional**-

How words are distributed in phrases , clauses and texts are called distributional properties. Nouns can serve as heads of noun phrases, subjects and objects of clauses.

▶ **Structural** –

They refer about the internal structural of the noun itself. For example in some languages noun exhibits case marking, number marking, gender marking etc. where as other do not exhibit these properties.

Gender and case

simple		
oblique		
address		

Description

- Group-1 राजा , लाला , मामा words are exception to आ ending nouns.

- Group-2   घर , डाकू, मोती

- Group-3 नदी, रोटी, जलेबी, खिड़की

- Group -4 माता , पुस्तक , बहु

Table of Hindi case inflections

	simple		oblique		address	
	S	PL	S	PL	S	PL
group-1	-	-ए	-ए	-ओं	-ए	-ओ
group -2	-	Ø	Ø	-ओं	Ø	ओ
group-3	-	आँ	Ø	-ओं	Ø	ओ
group-4	-	-ए	Ø	-ओं	Ø	ओ

Pronoun

- Pronouns are free forms.
- They function alone to fill a position of a noun phrase in a clause. In vocative it is not used in place of noun.
- In Hindi they inflect for number and case.
- There are seven classes of pronouns in Hindi.
- Personal (मैं तुम, वह), demonstrative (यह, वह), relative(जो, वो), possessive (मेरा, हमारा), reflexive(अपना, अपनी), interrogative (कौन ,क्या) and indefinite(कोई, कुछ) distributive (प्रत्येक, हर)

Person