

1. Simple Sentence

निम्नलिखित Sentences को समझें—

1. He is a singer.
2. She reads a book.

ऊपर दिए गए Sentences को समझने पर निम्नलिखित बातें मालूम होती हैं—

- ★ दोनों Sentences में से प्रत्येक में केवल एक Subject और एक Finite Verb है।
- ★ दोनों Sentences में से प्रत्येक में केवल एक Subject और एक Predicate है।

ऐसे Sentences को ही Simple Sentence कहते हैं।

A Simple Sentence is one which has only one Subject and one Finite Verb.
or

A Simple Sentence is one which has only one Subject and one Predicate.

जिस sentence में केवल एक Subject और एक Finite Verb हो या जिस sentence में केवल एक Subject और एक Predicate हो उसे Simple Sentence कहते हैं।

2. Compound Sentence

निम्नलिखित Sentences को समझें—

1. Ram was reading and Sita was writing.
2. The sun rose and we could see everything.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples को समझने पर निम्नलिखित बातें मालूम होती हैं—

- ★ Sentence (1) दो Independent Clauses से बना है जो Co-ordinating Conjunction And से जुड़ा हुआ है।

(a) Ram was reading. } Both are independent clauses
(b) Sita was writing. }

इनमें से प्रत्येक clause में एक Subject और Predicate/Finite Verb है। दोनों clauses मिलकर एक Larger Sentence का formation करते हैं। इसी तरह Sentence (2) भी दो Independent Clauses से बना है और यह भी Co-ordinating Conjunction And से जुड़ा है।

(a) The sun rose. } Both are independent clauses
(b) We could see everything. }

इनमें से प्रत्येक clause में एक Subject और Predicate/Finite Verb है। दोनों clauses मिलकर एक Larger Sentence का formation करते हैं।

- ★ प्रत्येक clause अपने आप में स्वतंत्र हैं यानी यह एक पूर्ण वाक्य अर्थात् एक complete sentence की भाँति कार्य करता है। दूसरे शब्दों में हम कह सकते हैं कि अर्थ की अभिव्यक्ति

के लिए दोनों में से कोई भी clause एक-दूसरे पर निर्भर (*dependent*) नहीं हैं। ऐसे Independent clause को Principal या Main clause कहते हैं। ऐसे clause को Co-ordinate clause भी कहते हैं।

A Sentence which is made up of two or more Co-ordinate/Main/Principal Clauses is called a Compound Sentence.

दो या दो से अधिक Co-ordinate/Main/Principal clauses से मिलकर बने Sentence को Compound Sentence कहते हैं।

कुछ और Examples—

The hunter lifted the gun, took aim and fired at the tiger.

यह Sentence तीन Co-ordinate clauses से बना है—

- (a) The hunter lifted the gun.
- (b) (The hunter) took aim at the tiger.
- (c) (The hunter) fired at the tiger.

I got the book from the library and read (रेड) it and enjoyed it.

यह Sentence भी तीन Co-ordinate Clause से बना है—

- (a) I got the book from the library.
- (b) (I) read it.
- (c) (I) enjoyed it.

ध्यान दें: दो Co-ordinate Clauses से बने Sentence को Double Sentence तथा दो से अधिक Co-ordinate clauses से बने Sentence को Multiple Sentence कहते हैं। Compound Sentences प्रायः निम्नलिखित Co-ordinating Conjunctions से जुड़े होते हैं— And, But, Or, As well as, Both ... and, Too, Now, Also, Not less than, Not only ... but also, Wherever, Still, Yet, Nevertheless, Only, Either... or, Neither... nor, otherwise, Else, Therefore, So, For, Then, etc.

3. Complex Sentence

निम्नलिखित Sentences को समझें—

1. Do not have meal until I come back.
2. We returned when the sun set.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples को समझने से निम्नलिखित बातें मालूम होती हैं—

(a) दोनों Sentences 1 और 2 के अन्तर्गत दो Parts हैं यानी ये दो clauses से मिलकर बने हैं। Sentence 1 में clause 'Do not have meal' पूर्ण अर्थ (*complete sense*) व्यक्त करता है। यह किसी दूसरे clause पर depend नहीं करता है; ऐसे clause को Main/Principal clause कहते हैं। इसी प्रकार Sentence 2 में clause 'We returned' अर्थ की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए किसी दूसरे clause पर depend नहीं करता है; अतः यह Main/Principal clause है।

(b) लेकिन Sentence 1 में clause 'until I come back' और Sentence 2 में 'when the sun set' अर्थ की अभिव्यक्ति के दृष्टिकोण से अपने आप में स्वतंत्र नहीं हैं। ये दोनों clauses पूर्ण अर्थ की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए Main clauses क्रमशः 'Do not have meal' और 'We returned' पर depend करते हैं। ऐसे clauses को Subordinate या Dependent clauses कहते हैं।

A Complex Sentence is one which consists of one Principal/Main clause and one or more sub-ordinate clauses.

जिस Sentence में एक Principal clause और एक या एक से अधिक Sub-ordinate clauses हों उसे Complex Sentence कहा जाता है।

कुछ और Examples—

As I tried to enter the hotel, the watchman said that there was no room.

यह Sentence तीन clauses से बना है—

- (a) The watchman said. (Main clause)
- (b) As I tried to enter the hotel. (Sub-ordinate clause)
- (c) That there was no room. (Sub-ordinate clause)

यह Sentence एक Main clause और दो Subordinate clauses के मेल से बना है।

अतः यह Complex Sentence है।

When she asked me I told her that I would not help her.

- (a) I told her. (Main clause)
- (b) When she asked me. (Sub-ordinate clause)
- (c) That I would not help her. (Sub-ordinate clause)

यह Sentence भी एक Main clause और दो Subordinate clauses के मेल से बना है। अतः यह Complex Sentence है।

ध्यान दें :

➤ Compound Sentence में Co-ordinate clauses यानी दो या दो से अधिक Main clause रहते हैं, जबकि Complex sentence में एक Main clause तथा कम-से-कम एक Subordinate clause का रहना आवश्यक है।

➤ Complex Sentences प्रायः निम्नलिखित Subordinating Conjunctions से जुड़े होते हैं— That, so that, If, Unless, Until, In case, Till, Before, After, So long as, As long as, Because, Why, Where, When, Whether, As if, As soon as, Than, As, While, Since, Only if, Provided, In order that, Lest, Though, Although, However, Notwithstanding that etc.

Examples :

State, which of the following sentences are 'Compound' and which are 'Complex'—

- 1. He reached the station after the train had switched off. (Complex)
- 2. She returned home because she was tired. (Complex)
- 3. The village in which I live is very small. (Complex)
- 4. A guest is unwelcome when he stays too long. (Complex)
- 5. God made a mountain and man made a computer (Compound)
- 6. She must weep or she will die. (Compound)
- 7. There is a garden where beautiful flowers grow. (Complex)
- 8. We walked fast but we missed the train. (Compound)
- 9. He is neither a gambler nor a borrower. (Compound)
- 10. This is the pen which I like most. (Complex)
- 11. She will die one day for all men are mortal. (Complex)

12. The night was dark and we could not see our way. (Compound)
13. We rested when evening came. (Complex)
14. I shall do it now or I shall not do it at all. (Compound)
15. Listen carefully and take notes. (Compound)
16. When the sun comes out, the stars disappear. (Complex)
17. I found the bag where I had left it. (Complex)
18. He was so tired that he could not walk any further. (Complex)
19. He worked hard, yet he failed. (Compound)
20. My uncle is rich whereas my father is poor. (Compound)
21. I know that he will stand first in the class. (Complex)
22. Go wherever you like. (Complex)
23. While in Rome, do as the Romans do. (Complex)
24. Unless she works hard, she cannot pass. (Complex)
25. He talks as if he were mad. (Complex)
26. Although he worked hard, he failed. (Complex)
27. I can take as much milk as you. (Complex)
28. He is rich but not happy. (Compound)
29. She worked hard therefore she passed. (Compound)
30. They could win, notwithstanding that they played well. (Complex)

Exercise : 1

- (A) State, which of the following sentences are 'Compound' and which are 'Complex'—
1. He has not written to us since he left home.
 2. He was snoring while the speaker was speaking.
 3. Wait here till I come back.
 4. He will qualify the test because he is very laborious.
 5. The boy who stole my pen is coming.
 6. The food had been cooked well, but we did not eat much for we did not feel hungry.
 7. The Americans were equipped (लैश) with latest weapons (आधुनिक हथियार), still they could not win the battle.
 8. We returned home after the sun had set.
 9. If you play well, you will be selected.
 10. He has a high first class, nevertheless he was unable to get admission to the medical course.
 11. I am very tired for I have been working all day.
 12. The match was postponed because the ground was covered with water.
 13. We can go to a hill station or go to a bird sanctuary (पक्षी-विहार).
 14. There was no quorum (सभासदों की निर्दिष्ट संख्या), so the meeting was adjourned.
 15. If I go to Mumbai, I will meet Kajol.
 16. It was the car that belonged to Mr. Jindal.
 17. I visited the house where Gandhiji was born.
 18. Time was short but we completed the work.
 19. The teacher gave us a long passage and asked us to write a summary of it.
 20. As long as you are ill, you must take complete rest.

(B) State, which of the following sentences are 'Compound' and which are 'Complex'—

1. He asked me when I would come back.
2. I cannot say that he will come.
3. Go and bring me a book.
4. I have neither a scooter nor a car.
5. He must go there whether he likes or not.
6. He ran so fast that he was soon out of breath.
7. You cannot pass, however hard you may work.
8. As far as I know, he is true to his word.
9. Do not move from this place until I order.
10. The patient had breathed his last before the doctor arrived.
11. Make hay while the sun shines.
12. I know where you live.
13. Either you or Mohan is at fault.
14. He is rich but not happy.
15. The days are short for it is December.
16. When I knocked she opened the door.
17. She got the prize just because she spoke with confidence.
18. Neither your brother nor you have broken the glass.
19. If you do not make haste you will be late.
20. As he climbed higher, he got more tired.

Exercise : 2

State, which of the following sentences are compound, and which are complex. In the case of a Compound sentence separate the Coordinating clauses of which it is composed, and mention the Conjunctions, connecting these clauses. If a sentence is Complex divide it into its clauses, and state the Principal clause and the Sub-ordinate clauses—

Examples :

1. The night was dark and we could not know the way.
 2. I went because I was invited.
 3. He opened the box, took out a pistol and fired at the enemy.
 4. When I asked her she told me that she would not help me.
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1. The night was dark and we could not know the way. (Compound sentence)

(a) The night was dark.		
(b) we could not know the way.		Co-ordinate clauses
and		Conjunction
 2. I went because I was invited. (Complex sentence)

(a) I went		(Main clause)
(b) because I was invited.		(Sub-ordinate clause)
 3. He opened the box, took out the pistol and fired at the enemy. (Compound sentence)

(a) He opened the box.		
(b) he took out the pistol.		Co-ordinate clauses
(c) he fired at the enemy.		
(d) and		Conjunction

4. When I asked her she told me that she would not help me. (*Complex sentence*)
 (a) She told me. (*Main clause*)
 (b) when I asked her (*Sub-ordinate clause*)
 (c) that she would not help me. (*Sub-ordinate clause*)

Test yourself :

1. The moon rose and everything looked bright.
2. People who are given to quarrelling cannot be happy.
3. The town in which I live is very large.
4. I called her, but she gave me no answer.
5. He that is down needs fear no fall.
6. He says that he won't help me.
7. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others.
8. This is the house that my father built.
9. We must eat to live, but we should not live to eat.
10. Govern your *passion* (लालसा) or they will govern you.
11. God made the country and man made the town.
12. Her face becomes redder & redder; therefore, she is angry.
13. Your points are *logical* (तार्किक), still they do not convince me.
14. They serve God well who serve His *creatures* (प्राणी).
15. Man proposes, but God disposes.
16. Whatever you do, do well.
17. They always talk who never think.
18. I agree to your proposal, for I think them *reasonable* (उचित).
19. Walk quickly otherwise you will miss the train.
20. You must have done your duty, for you are a *conscientious* (शुद्धमति) man.
21. Either she is drowned or some passing ship has saved her.
22. A guest is unwelcome when he stays too long.
23. Run fast or else you will not catch the train.
24. She must weep or she will die.
25. Quarrels would last long if the fault (दोष) were only on one side.
26. Tell me the news as you have heard.
27. There was one leader who chose to spin (सूत काटना).
28. He that has no money has nothing to lose.
29. Success comes, if a man will only work and wait.
30. The same day went Vivekananda out of the Kali temple and sat by the river-side.

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