

प्रत्येक Sentence के दो Parts होते हैं जिन्हें Subject और Predicate कहते हैं।

1. Subject: *Subject is the word or group of words about which something is said in a sentence.*

*Subject* उस शब्द या शब्द-समूह को कहते हैं जिसके बारे में sentence में कुछ कहा जाता है।

2. Predicate: *Predicate is the word or group of words which says or say something about the subject.*

Predicate उस शब्द या शब्द-समूह को कहते हैं जो subject के बारे में sentence में क्या कहा जाता है, यह बतलाता है।

नीचे दिए गए sentences को पढ़ें और फिर उन्हें Subject तथा Predicate में किस प्रकार बाँटा गया है, इसे देखें—

1. She reads.
2. They are playing.
3. The girls are singing a song.
4. A regular and punctual student gets success.
5. This small, beautiful and intelligent girl dances.

Subject	Predicate
She	reads.
They	are playing.
The girls	are singing a song.
A regular and punctual student	gets success.
This small, beautiful and intelligent girl	dances.

अब ऊपर दिए गए Sentences 4 और 5 पर ध्यान दें—

A regular and punctual student gets success. This small, beautiful and intelligent girl dances. इन Sentences में 'A regular and punctual student' तथा 'This small, beautiful and intelligent girl' Subject group हैं। यद्यपि कि इस Subject group में एक Single word भी है जिसके बारे में हम वास्तविक रूप से कुछ कह रहे हैं। ये शब्द हैं—'student' तथा 'girl'. अन्य शब्द student तथा girl का केवल Qualities बतलाते हैं। हम 'student' तथा 'girl' को Subject-word कह सकते हैं। इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि Subject में Group of words भी हो सकता है जिसके अन्दर एक Subject word रहता है और अन्य शब्द इसकी (Subject word की) विशेषता बतलाने का काम करते हैं। Subject हमेशा who, what या which जैसे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देता है।

जैसे हम first sentence में पूछें—Who reads ? उत्तर मिलेगा 'She' अतः 'She' Subject हुआ। इसी प्रकार हम प्रश्न पूछें Who are playing ? उत्तर मिलेगा 'They' अतः 'They' subject हुआ। पुनः Who gets success ? उत्तर मिलेगा 'A regular and punctual student' अतः यह Group of words 'A regular and punctual student' Subject हुआ। इसी प्रकार Who dances ? उत्तर मिलेगा 'This small, beautiful and intelligent girl' अतः यह Group of words 'This small, beautiful and intelligent girl' Subject हुआ।

पुनः यदि हम जानना चाहें कि What are they doing ? तो उत्तर मिलेगा 'are playing', इसी प्रकार What does a regular and punctual student get ? उत्तर मिलेगा 'gets success' इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि Subject और Predicate Sentence के दो Parts होते हैं। Subject एक Single word का हो सकता है अथवा Group of words का भी। उसी प्रकार Predicate भी एक Single word का हो सकता है अथवा Group of words का भी।

### Points to Remember :

1. Subject प्रायः Sentence के शुरू (Beginning) में आता है लेकिन sentence को जोरदार (Emphatic) बनाने के लिए इसे (Subject को) Predicate के बाद भी रखा जाता है। आवश्यकतानुसार Subject को sentence के बीच (Middle) या अंत (End) में भी रखा जा सकता है। जैसे—

Sweet are the uses of adversity.

Half clad (अर्ध-वस्त्र) went the Royal George.

Barefooted (खाली पैर) came the beggar-maid.

After a long battle the enemy at last surrendered.

Had he been punished for the offence (अपराध) ?

ऊपर के sentences में Red words 'the uses of adversity', 'the Royal George', 'the beggar-maid', 'the enemy' तथा 'he' subjects हैं।

2. Imperative Sentences में Subject Understood (अप्रकट) होता है। जैसे—

Go = You go. (Here the subject 'you' is understood)

Sit down = You sit down. (Here the subject 'you' is understood)

Thank him = You thank him (Here the subject 'you' is understood)

3. कुछ Sentences 'There' से शुरू होते हैं। ऐसे Sentences में Real Subject वह Noun होता है जो Verb के बाद आता है। जैसे—

There are forty students in this class.

There goes the bell.

ऊपर के Sentences में Red words 'forty students' तथा 'the bell' subjects हैं।

4. Predicate में कभी-कभी अकेले एक ही verb आता है जो Finite verb कहलाता है। ऐसे Finite verbs को Predicate verb भी कहते हैं। जैसे—

He writes. The boys play.

5. Predicate में कभी-कभी Finite Verb के साथ Object रहता है; जैसे—

She sells apples. He bought oranges.

F.V. O. F.V. O.

6. कुछ Predicates में Finite Verbs के साथ दो Objects होते हैं। जिसमें प्रायः एक Object (वस्तु) Thing को denote करता है और दूसरा Object (व्यक्ति) Person को

denote करता है। Thing को denote करने वाले Object को Direct object तथा Person को denote करने वाले Object को Indirect object कहते हैं; जैसे—

The teacher taught	me	grammar.
F.V.	In.Object	Direct Object
He wrote	Mohan	a letter.
F.V.	In. Object	Direct Object

यदि Indirect Object छोटा (small) हो या Noun या Pronoun हो, तो इसे Direct Object के पहले रखा जाता है। जैसा कि ऊपर दिए गए Examples से स्पष्ट है। लेकिन यदि Indirect Object लम्बा (long) हो तो Direct Object को पहले रखा जाता है। जैसे— Ankit presented a watch to Shivam, who is his younger brother. उपरोक्त Sentence में Group of words "Shivam, who is his younger brother" as a whole Object है और यह object छः शब्दों से बना है जो काफी लम्बा है। इसलिए इसे Direct Object के बाद रखा गया है।

यद्यपि कि ऐसा कोई hard and fast rule नहीं है। हम उपरोक्त Sentence को इस प्रकार भी लिख सकते हैं—

Ankit presented Shivam, his younger brother a watch. or  
Ankit presented his younger brother Shivam a watch.

हमें यह भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि Indirect Object को किसी Suitable Preposition से connect कर दिया जाता है, यदि यह (Indirect Object) Direct Object के बाद रखा जाता है। जैसे—

He wrote me a letter. or	Mother bought me a beautiful ring. or
He wrote a letter to me.	Mother bought a beautiful ring for me.

### Exercise : 1

(A) Separate the subject and the predicate in the following sentences—

1. The earth revolves round the sun.
2. Nature is the best friend of man.
3. The sun is hot.
4. Does Ritika sing a sweet song ?
5. Honesty is the best policy.
6. He is waiting for his father.
7. Regularity and punctuality brings success in life.
8. Never tell a lie.
9. Is Rozy a good singer ?
10. An empty vessel sounds much.
11. Children like sweets and toys.
12. Hard labour never goes in vain.
13. A stitch in time saves nine.
14. The singing of birds attracts all.
15. This small, pretty doll is very costly.
16. A laborious and sincere student does well in life.
17. Borrowed garments never fit well.
18. The beautiful flower soon faded away.
19. They made me Captain.
20. We elected him Chairman of the committee.

(B) Separate the subject and the predicate in the following sentences—

1. Don't pluck the flowers.
2. Go ahead. (आगे बढ़ो !)
3. Stand up.
4. May you live long !
5. A guilty conscience needs no excuse.
6. Practice makes a man perfect.
7. Where do you live ?
8. There are twenty students in this class.
9. Who are they ?
10. There are many elephants in this jungle.
11. There came the beggar-maid.
12. There is nothing to eat.
13. How cold the night is !
14. Keep quiet.
15. Stone walls do not a prison make.

### Exercise : 2

Supply suitable subjects in the following—

1. .... have a pen.
2. .... is my friend.
3. .... is the capital of Bihar.
4. .... rises in the east.
5. .... is a great virtue.
6. .... originates from the Himalayas.
7. .... tastes sweet.
8. .... was the first President of India.
9. .... multiplied by three is twenty four.
10. There is a ..... in my village.
11. .... is teaching grammar.
12. .... are playing football.
13. .... is a sacred river.
14. .... makes a man perfect.
15. .... made him chairman.

### Exercise : 3

Supply suitable Predicates in the following—

- |                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Labour never.....      | 2. Practice.....                |
| 3. The cow .....          | 4. Oxygen .....                 |
| 5. Pollution .....        | 6. The chirping of birds .....  |
| 7. My elder brother.....  | 8. A broken chair.....          |
| 9. A regular student..... | 10. The poor, old woman.....    |
| 11. He gave.....          | 12. The beauty of flowers ..... |
| 13. We elected.....       | 14. Reading makes .....         |
| 15. He wrote.....         |                                 |