Chapter-3

Sentence Structure

Sentence is grammatical unit bigger than phrase and clause. To Suraj Bhan Singh “it is a complete and definite structure made of different phrases.”\(^\text{218}\) This is a more structural definition. Kamta Prasad Guru gives a semantic definition, “sentences is a group of words expressing complete sense.”\(^\text{219}\) Kellogg’s definitions also fall under the structural explanation. But Zalman Dimshits and Kishoridas Vajpayee describe it as a structure composed of group of words conveying complete sense.

In Arabic status of sentence has been dealt differently by various linguists. But the term for this basic unit of syntactic analysis is not completely fixed. To Saibwaih “Kalam” simply denotes ‘speech’ or ‘utterance’. He does not say that subject and predicate (\textit{munad} and \textit{musnad ila"{i}h}) make sentence. The earliest linguist Ibn Sarraj mentions that a complete sentence is one which can be followed by silence.\(^\text{220}\) In the later period, Ibn Ajurrum defined \textit{Kalam} as “The compound word giving useful meaning”\(^\text{221}\). However, he does not mention the term ‘sentence’. Ibn Hisham clarifies that \textit{Kalam} is an informative, purposeful expression consisting of at least two nouns or a verb and a noun.\(^\text{222}\)

According to the above definitions, a sentence consist of at least two words which conveys complete meaning. But many sentenced do not fulfil this structural criteria. Hindi imperative sentence and many other kinds of sentence fall under this category. According

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\(^{218}\) Singh, Suraj Bhan: (1985) p.122
\(^{219}\) Guru, Kamta Prasad: (2052 ic) p.430.
\(^{220}\) Ibn Sarraj: I: p.73.
\(^{221}\) Abd Al-Hameed: (1994). p.5.
\(^{222}\) Ibn Hisham (1979) I: p.11.
to the same grammarians, giving by the surface structure, they are not sentence but semantically they fulfil conditions for being sentences.

**Classification of sentence:**

The sentence has been classified by traditional as well as modern grammarians on two bases.

1. Structural classification
2. Semantic classification

And these two are, once again, divided into many other kinds. Thus:

1. Structural classification:
   (a) Simple  (b) Compound  (c) Complex.
2. Semantic classification:
   (a) Assertive  (b) Negative  (c) Imperative  (d) Interrogative  (e) Exclamatory
   (f) Conditional  (g) Desirative

These classifications and the kinds of sentences will be examined in details in later in this chapter.

**Elements of the sentence:**

Structurally there are two main elements of the sentence. They are;

(1) Phrase and (2) clause

On functional basis also there are only two elements. They are:

(1) Subject and (2) Predicate

All the above elements have already been examined in details in the previous two chapters. Here we will examine their nature and how they are grammatically associated with each other.
In the sentence (1) अकाश नीला है is a phrase functioning a subject and नीला is also a phrase functioning as complement of the predicate. Similarly in (2) भूखें को खाना खिलाओ is three separate phrases functioning as object and verb. These functions are realized due to their occurrence in certain ‘slots’ fixed for subject, complement, object, verb etc. So, basically study of the sentence is the study of word order in a system and its meaning.

1. Simple Sentence

3.1.1 Sentence Patterns:

Hindi Sentence Patterns:

Every element of the sentence pattern occupies specific position. Similarly they have fixed distributional pattern where each element is joined with other on grammatical bases. This relation is known as ‘linear’ or ‘syntagmatic’ relation.

(3) में/पुस्तक/पढ़ता हूँ/अध्ययन/लिखता (3)

Each of the above elements can have linear expansion where adverb and postpositional phrase are also added.

(3) हर दिन/मैं/बहुत देर तक/अपने कमरे में/पुस्तक/पढ़ता हूँ।

Analysis of the sentence (3) also indicates about compulsory and optional elements of the sentence pattern.
Suraj Bhan Singh discussed about the principal or main and derived sentence patterns. Principal sentence patterns contain only compulsory elements while the derived ones give place to other optional elements.

So far, various grammarians have given a number of sentence patterns. Among them the patterns of Jagannath and Bahri are more comprehensive covering all kinds of sentence. They introduced ten main sentence patterns.

1. Sub + Com + CV
2. Sub + Po.P (I)+CV
3. Sub +IV
4. Sub + Adv. (I) +V
5. Sub +O +V
6. Sub+O2+O1+V
7. Sub + Com +V
8. Sub- +Com +CV
9. Ag-(b~+Sub +V
10. Ag+iI+t + Sub +Com +V

Arabic Sentence Pattern

Arabic grammarians write about the six possible sentence patterns consisting of two nouns, one verb and one noun, one verb two nouns, one verb and three nouns, one verb four nouns. Again they give elaborate patterns. Ibn Hisham writes eleven patterns which include a pattern of complex sentence as well.

1. N+N = Topic +Comment
2. Present Part. + Sub.

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225 Ibn Hisham: (1979) I: p.11
Verbal N. + Sub.

2. \( V+N= V+ Sub \)
\( V+ Pseudo. Sub \)

3. \( V+N+N= \text{and sisters} + \text{N+N} \)

4. \( V+N+N+N= \text{and sisters}+\text{Sub}+O_{1}+O_{2} \)

5. \( V+N+N+N+N= V+Sub+O_{1}+O_{2}+O_{3} \)

6. \( S+S = \text{Cond. Cl.}+\text{reply} \)

Ibn Jinni makes another addition which under noun of the above categories

Pr. P+N = comment + topic

Now we will examine each pattern separately.

3.1.3. \( \text{Sub} + \text{Com} + \text{CV} / (\text{Sub} + \text{Pred}) \)

This pattern and all other patterns, which contain copula verb, have also been named, as copula sentence where the first component is subject and the second one is complement. Subject may be a noun or pronoun and complement may be a noun as well as adjective. The same is true in Arabic.

\( \text{(24) घर सुंदर है} \) (N+Adj+CV)
\( \text{(25) अंग्रेजी में एलियन} \) (P+N+CV)

All such sentences where noun precedes all other components, we name it topic thus the second component is called comment.

Top + Comt. + \( \emptyset \)

\( \text{(24) البيت جميل} \)
\( \text{(25) إنا طالب} \)
Agreement between subject and Predicate:

The direct subject i.e. subject without a postposition governs the predicate i.e. complement, verb, and copula verb into number and gender.226

(26) अकाश नीला है। (Sngl/Mscl.)
(27) कमरे में नहीं है। (Sngl/Fem)
(28) लोग अच्छे हैं। (Pl/Mscl.)

Similarly comment of Arabic sentence follows the number and gender of the topic.

(26) السماة زرقاء (Sngl/Mscl.)
(27) النقيض جديد (Sngl/Mascl)
(28) الرجال طبوع (Pl/Mscl.)

However, as mentioned previously, the plural topic of non-human is considered singular feminine.

(29) الفم جريدة
(29) कमीजों नहीं है।

3.1.4. Sub + Po.P(L)+CV

(30) मछली पानी में है।
(31) फलम जेब में है।

In Arabic we also find similar structure Sub + Po.P+Ø

(30) الفيلم في البمب
(31) في البمب فیلم

If the subject or topic is indefinite, the comment precedes the topic.227

(30) في الماء السمك
(31) (एक) मछली पानी में है।
(31) (एक) कलम जेब में है।

226 Guru, Kamta Prasad (2052 ic) p.370.
3.1.5. **Sub + IV.** (IV + Sub in Arabic)

(32) ذهب الام
(33) الام ذهبت

In Arabic subject always succeeds the verb in order and, similar to the Hindi, subject governs the verb in gender.

(32) ذهب الام
(33) الام ذهبت

But the verb remains singular despite and dual or plural number of the subject.
This rule applies in third person only. In other persons, verb tends to change its number according to the subject.

(34) ذهب الولاد
(35) الولاد ذهب

**Change of order:**

Arabic's V+ Sub order can be changed into:

V=Sub (verbal sentence)
Sub= V (nominal sentence)

In this case subject and verb becomes topic and comment respectively where all rules of topic and comment will apply.

(32) الام ذهب
(33) ذهب الام
(34) الولاد ذهبوا
(35) ذهب الولاد

3.1.6. **H=(Sub + Adv. (L)+V)**

Such sentence will consist of intransitive verbs.

(36) رام غاره
(37) بچه سکول نگاه ها
(38) ذهب الولاد محض
(39) ذهب الولاد

or

(36) رام ذهب الالبط
(37) بالا تبر ذهب الالبط
3.1.7. **Sub + O+V**

This sentence consists of subject, object and transitive verb. Here object is obligatory otherwise the sentence will not convey complete meaning.

(38) शहीद पत्र लिखता है।
(38) क़ियूँ फातिमा आसली (V + Sub +O)

The subject is, sometimes, also followed by a postposition i.e. agent marker; as

(39) शहीद के पत्र लिखता।
(40) शहीद के चिस्तती लिखती।

In such case verb decline for the number and gender of the object. But the Arabic verb never decline but for subject.

(39) क़ियूँ फातिमा आसली
(40) क़ियूँ शामाद आसली

3.1.10. **Sub + करे +Com. +CV**

This sub- करे is also another kind of indirect subject showing some nature of object.

(45) राम को बुस्तार है।
(46) श्रीमति के राष्ट्री है।

We find this solution in topic and comment pattern where the comment is past participle because the topic indicates that effect of action comes to him directly.

(45) राम कम्मून
(46) सन्निया मसूल

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228 Guru, Kamta Prasad: (2052 ic) p.381.
3.1.8. **Sub+O₂+O₁+V**

In this structure the O₂ is indirect object followed by ‘को’ and O₁ is direct object in nominal case.

(41) अधीता श्यामा को पूर्वक दे रही है।
(41) नूतन उद्यान की खिड़की से उड़ाता है।

(V+Sub+O₁+O₂)

Arabic's indirect object can also accept a postposition.

(42) मैं अपने भाई को घिसकर लिख रहा हूँ।
(42) अंतर्निर्वासित है।

3.1.9 **Sub+O+Com+V**

These is a certain class of verb which requires complement for the object- ‘को’.

(43) रामन को राजा से मिला।
(44) मैंने अपने भित्र को बीमार पाया।

Similar group of Arabic verbs requires more than one object. They are called by grammarians ‘verbs of heart’ which signify act taking place in mind; or verbs of certainly and doubt or probability. They are:

है, हें, जी, जुम्ला, हस्त, तांत्रिक, उद्दंत, राय,

(43) और नवीन प्रेयर की उम्मीदें में जिसी
(44) और नवीन प्रेयर की उम्मीदें में जिसी

3.1.11. **Ag-को+Sub+V**

Special kind of verbs makes such structure with Ag-को. Generally they are transitive.

(47) समुद्र को हिमन्त आती है।

In Arabic this structure is transformed into V+ Sub +O(Topic + V+O) structure
This pattern is similar to the 3.1.11 except the addition of subject complement.

(48) राम को गोपाल पागल लगता है।
(49) नृसिंह देव वृक्षविकल्प पास दिखता है।

In Arabic structure the Ag-<P1 will come as a prepositional phrase.

\[ V + \text{Sub} + \text{O} + \text{Pr.P} \]

Word Order

3.2.1 Now let us examine in brief the word-order in Hindi sentence. Word-order or phrase order in Hindi is not fixed as says Kamta Prasad Guru and Kishoridas Vajpayee.\(^{229}\) However, they give some general rule.

3.2.2 Sub/Agent + Object + Complement + Verb: This is common pattern

(49) भीम सौंदर्य मानता है।

In Arabic it is clearly written that topic precede the comment except in certain conditions and subject follows that the verb and object occurs in the ends.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Topic} + \text{Comment} & \quad (49) \\
V + \text{Sub} + O & \quad (50) \\
& \quad \left[ \text{वर्ल्ड एंड्रिल्टन} \right] \\
& \quad \text{लोक-अनुसंधान} \\
& \quad \text{लोक-अनुसंधान} \\
\end{align*}
\]

3.2.3 In a sentence containing two objects, the indirect object precedes the direct object.

(51) राजा ने मंत्री को नवर्णर बनाया।
The same is true in Arabic.
3'2.4. Object is also put before the subject for the purpose of emphasis.

There is no change in the position of object in Arabic sentence. But a following structure can be realized by putting the object before all other components and making it topic.

3.2.5. Indirect object also precedes the direct object.

Object in Arabic remains in original sequence.

3.2.6. Verb also shifts its place preceding other components of the sentence.

2. Compound Sentence

When two or more connected sentences are grammatically independent of one another; they are called compounds sentence or coordinate sentence. There sentences are co-ordinated by conjunctions. They are: और, और—भी, या, अथवा, परन्तू, लेकिन, पर, किन्तु, क्योंकि etc.

In Arabic, they are nine in number: كَلُّ، أَوِ، لَنَّ، بِلَّ، حَتَّى، ثُمَّ، إِمَّا، فَ، وَ
For their function on semantic level H. S. Kellogg has classified them into four categories.  
(a) Copulative और, और--भी, फिर  
(b) Disjunct या, अथवा  
(c) Adversative परन्तु, लेकिन, किन्तु, पर  
(d) Casual क्योंकि

Now we will examine these coordinating conjunctions separately.

3.3.1. **Copulative Sentence:**

The copulative conjunction joins two independent clauses or sentences when they are regarded as of equal importance.

(56) भारत एक बड़ा देश है और नेपाल एक छोटा देश है।
(57) त्योहार त्योहार घर आए और जन्मदिन पर किराना खरी जन्मदिन साथ आए।

(56) क्विंटो उस्ताद स्मिथ और नेपाल द्वारा स्मिथ
(57) जाए सिरहे की बैठी जाए सिरहे मुझे उस स्थान तक

केर इंग्रेजी and के इंग्रेजी are used as copulative conjunctions with a resumptive force.

(58) पहले विश्वासी कक्षा में आए फिर शिक्षक पढ़ा।
(58) एवं अवधि तैयारी तक के आए फिर शिक्षक पढ़ा।

3.3.2. **Disjunct Sentence:**

Affirmative sentences connected by disjunct conjunction made such sentence.

(59) भेज हार्दिक आजुचो या खिल सह सह जाएँ।
(59) बसें यहाँ भी या भी यहाँ जाएँ।

When negative, each member is introduced by the negative particles: ना or नहीं before the first member and ना before the second and following clauses.

(60) श्रीला न सवारी है, न पीती है।

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In Arabic a negative particle is added to the verb in both the clauses.

\[\text{لا أُتَايُ سِيلًا وَالنُّشَرَبِ.}\]

Sometimes, sentences disjunct are also made by ِبِ ِوُرِسِ. In Arabic, it is ِوُرِسِ.

\[\text{لَا رَبّ أَمَّة} \quad \text{وَرُسِ.}\]

3.3.3. **Adversative Sentences:**

In this structure two statements are contrasted with each other. Such sentences give three different meanings.

1. Second proposition may be contradictory of the first.

\[\text{संसार का वनालेश्वरा कोई नहीं है परन्तु वह सदाकाल से बना है!}\]

2. The second proposition may be merely by restriction of the former statement. In such structure ِبِ ِوُرِسِ joins the two statements.

\[\text{हमानु मंदिरकाली राजा था पर शेषशाह ने उसे हरा दिया!}\]

In Arabic the structure will remain similar to (62).

\[\text{कान हमानु मंदिरकाली और हमानु मंदिरकाली हैं}\]

3. The contrast is made by extending the former statement ِحِرِ or ِحِرِ is used for this purpose.

\[\text{किसान ने कभी लीला सुल्तान का साध्व से हिसा वरन अंदाजे से जा निला!}\]

In Arabic ِحِرِ joins such statements.

\[\text{نَسَبَ عِنْدَ النَّظَامِ الرَّسُالِ يُبَعِيَ بِهِ عَلى الْيَمِينِ}\]
3.3.4. **Causual Sentence:**

In such co-ordination, one statement denotes either reasons or consequences, the cause or the effect of the other. The following conjunctions introduce such sentences.

1. क्योंकि or the noun कारण for cause of reason
2. इसलिए फि or its equivalent for consequences.

(65) हमें माता-पिता की सेवा करनी चाहिए क्योंकि उन्होंने ने हमारे लिए बड़ा दुःख सहा है।

In Arabic such clause is introduced by

(65) كسبب لأن الحالات (أي) ترى نفسها المعادية أداً

(66) شاهدنا أن المتینة بحر استياء كانت كلام باسلة عصبر

The above second clause may be introduced by لزلفه. In another case, sequence can be reversed where the same (65) like method will apply.

(66) كان شاهدنا كتب نحنها كنهاي لزلفه السبب بي النتاج متي

3.3.5. The remaining rules of co-ordination are common in Hindi and Arabic except that sometimes comma functions as co-ordinationing particle in Hindi. But comma does not hold any place in Arabic.

(67) धरति, आकाश, चन्द्रमा और सूर्य सब की हजारों चर्चा से अपनी जगह पर हैं!

(68) सूर्य के कुछ यहाँ दीन, पौंच या सात चन्द्रमा है।

(67) لبعض كواكب الشمس ثلاثة أشهر أواخرية أو سبعteen
3 Complex Sentence

Sentences in which a main clause occurs with one or more subordinate clauses are called complex sentences. Such subordinate clauses or sentence are of kinds

(a) Substantive or Nominal
(b) Adjectival or Relative
(c) Adverbial

3.4.1 Substantive or Nominal Clause:

This clause replaces the noun in the sentence functioning as subject, complement, object and apposition. Subordinate clauses are always introduced by जब, जैसे, अगर, यदि जैसे, जो etc. in Hindi and كَذَا, كَذَلِكَ, نَفْسُ الْأَمْلَامِ etc. in Arabic.

Subject/Topic: -

(69) परनेश्वर एक है यह इस्लाम धर्म की मुख्य बात है।
(70) जूनाम हार गई इस समाचार के सख्त कर दिया।
(69) الله وادو هومي ناداتسي لين الاسلام
(70) ليس هذا النبي أن معده الفضل

Complement/comment: -

(71) मेरा विचार है भारत को बारत पुनः आरंभ करनी चाहिए।
(72) लोगों का विचार है देशवाले हुए है।
(71) رأي إنه ينبغي أن نبدأ المباحثات من جديد
(72) اعتقاد الناس ان الله واحد

Object: -

(73) अधिकतर लोग यह नहीं जानते कि धर्म शास्त्र का संदेश देता है।
(73) كنيسة الناس لا يعلمون أن الدین يعطي سلامة

3.5.6 Adjective or Relative Clause

(a) It is named so because it is equivalent to an adjective qualifying some word or clause in the main sentence. It is also known as relative clause because such clauses are generally introduced by a relative pronoun (pronominal adjective): जहाँ, जैसा, जब, etc.

(b) But the relative pronoun is also omitted in Arabic when the referred noun is indefinite.

(c) Relative clause can also precede the main clause.

(c) A correlative is also generally added after the clause. But Arabic lacks such tools.
Relative may be omitted from the subordinate clause

(79) वचे से मानो।
(80) तुम करोगी तो अच्छे से करोगी।
(79) الذين جاءوا فترا
(80) مانعمس نتعماب بصورة جيدة

3.6.7. Adverbial Clause

This clause is the expansion of an adverb. Thus it defines the predicate of the main clause in respect of time, place manner, cause, or any other such idea. In such clause all particles, pronouns etc indicating adverb generally come before all other items. They are:

जब—जब, जैसे, जहाँ, न्योही, जब—जब, जब कभी, क्यों, क्योंदी---

In Arabic we find similar word from locative and temporal adverbs and some items outside its domain.

etc... عندما، سرعت ما، هو، حني

The pronouns when precede a clause give specific meaning

(a) Definite time
(81) जब रामू घर पहुँचे, तब मुझे याद दिलाया।
(81) عندما جاءت، رأى البيت، الفيحاني
(82) क्यों में आपके पत्र लिखने चाहा था, आपका पत्र आ आई।
(82) رسالت دیست، دیست، فیصلہ، آپ کا پیغام آیا

(b) Local Adverbial

15 Guru, Kamta Prasad : (2050 IC) P. 449
It is introduced by the relative adverb जहाँ or जिसे, or their equivalents, coordinated or combined with various postpositions, if necessary. In Arabic حينما, حيث نايم اینما etc. are used as their equivalent.

(83) जहाँ थाम रहता है वह जगह बहुत दूर है।
(84) जिसे आप जा रहे हैं उहर एक बड़ा तालाब है।

In Arabic generally main clause precedes the adverbial subordinate clause.

(83) ذلک المكان بعيد عنى يسکن شیام
(84) توجرعنالا كبرة اینمانع

(c) Adverb of Manner

It is introduced by जैसे, जैसकि, etc.

(84) वह ऐसे आए जैसे कि अब नहीं लोटेने।
(85) हलाइू वे लोगों को ऐसे मारा जैसे आजर मूली काटते हैं

(d) Modal Adverbial

It is regularly introduced by the modal adverb अबू followed by तथा

(86) अबू क्यों तथा (ही) नवाजुलते मोहोंने लोग सिर्फ हो गये।
(86) قام الناس سعوان مما وصل رئيس الوزراي

Now this वजह is replaced by जैसे ही

(e) Causal Adverbial

It expresses reason, ground or consequence of the principal clause; and commonly introduced by ललान... In Arabic it is لالان, سبب which begin this clause

(87) जो आप कहां हैं तो मैं चला जाऊँगा।
(87) سأذهب لداء فلت
(f) **Conditional Adverbial Clause:**

It is introduced by जबे only. In Arabic, it is generally introduced by conditional particles एवं etc as mentioned in the previous chapter.

(87) क्या जो आप आगे तो हम सेर को जाएं?  
(88) जो मैं चाहूँ तो आपके बैन जाएं।  
(89) जो मैं उनसे माफ़ता तो वह देता।

The realization of condition in the above sentences are possible, actual, and impossible respectively.\(^{233}\)

3.6.1. **Assertive Sentence:**

All such sentences which are neither negative, interrogative, exclamatory and which is a simple or complex sentence giving a information.

(90) आकाश जीता है।  
(91) सतीश के मुखे बताया कि उसका साह जल आकाशी।

3.6.2. **Negative Sentence:**

It is the negative or non-assertive sentence where a negativizer particle is added before the main verb. They are:

नहीं; ना, and नहीं

In Arabic, such particles are seven in number as; मा. ला, अन, लह, लैन, नै
(Its applications are dealt in the previous chapters)

(a) It can precede a copula verb

(93) आगारा दूर नहीं है।
(94) संसार बढ़ा नहीं है।

In Arabic, we use "ليست..." for such negativizer particle and its rule will be similar to the Arabic defective verbs.

(93) لَيْسَ اَخْرِيَ الْبَعْدِ
(94) لَيْسَ الْعَالَمُ كَبِيرً

(b) It precedes the main verb.

(95) यह ज़्यादा है और पीछा है।
(96) “यह अग्रिम नहीं बना।
(95) حَوْلاً بِاِنْدِنَابٍ وَلَا اِنْدِنَابٍ
(96) مَاضِيْهِ/مَاضِيْهِ الْمَلْخِيَّةِ

(c) *अन्तः* is used in imperative for stopping somebody from doing something.

(97) पुका कर फादो।

In Arabic, this meaning is taken from negative imperative (or prohibitive verb).

(97) لَامَرْتُ الْكِتَابَ

(d) "*अन्तः* and नहीं may also follow the verb in order."214

(98) उस्ले शीला करे देखा नहीं।
(99) ये वेजना अन्तः।
(98) مَارَى شَيْلا
(99) لَانْرِسْةَ

3.6.3. **Imperative Sentence:**

It denotes order or command. Such structures are easy to make in Hindi. Roots of the Hindi verb without addition auxiliaries are imperative form as,
Arabic imperatives are derived from the imperfect verb by certain structural modifications.

اذهب، امش، اقرأ

The R+ اللت ا and R+ة also denote some kind of command

(100) قراء اللاتب

(101) آپکو پالت پڑنا چاہیدے!
(102) یہاں گھر جانا چاہیدے!
(101) لنزرا اللت اب
(102) لنزنا بالیت

3.6.4. **Interrogative Sentence:**

In Hindi there are just two base interrogative pronouns. They are and क्या particles are suffixed to क्या for making more interrogative pronouns, as अगसा.

In Arabic, there are two interrogative particles and nine interrogative particles. They are:

(a) है and ए
(b) है, अं, इस के किके, इना, हाय, कम, ए

(a) Hindi interrogative pronouns have no fixed place. On the contrary Arabic pronouns fixed slots.

(103) क्या रेशमहाँ लाल है?
(104) क्या आप कल लखनऊ जाऊंगे?

"है" is used for the interrogation as above.

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234 Guru, Kamta Prasad : (2052 IC) p.410
235 Haywood/Nahmad : (1965) p.82
For the (104) "أ" can also be used

(b) "أ" is compulsorily used in negative sentence.

(105) 

(106)

(c) كُون comes in the beginning of the sentence, functioning one-word NP or with other non. It also occurs in the middle.

(107) كُون جامض؟

(108) كُون/كُونسا أى پھری کے پاس ہے؟

(109) ہم کونے کی؟

In Arabic, it mostly comes in the beginning

(107) من يذهب؟

(108) ایک کریک اف بر من ہے؟

(109) من انت؟

(d) کیلفا، کہر، کےسا etc. are also used similarly to كُون.

(108) ہم کےھ جے کیلفا نگیزیاں ہے؟

(109) آپ کہر رہے ہیں؟

(110) آپ کسے ہیں؟

(108) کم سیارہ منراہ؟

(109) اپن لیسک؟

(110) کیلف انت؟

3.6.5. **Conditional Sentence:**

Conditional sentence is structurally a complex sentence containing two clauses -
one subordinate and another main clause.
(a) In Hindi such sentences begin with अगर and यदि.

In Arabic, there are a number of conditional particles preceding the perfect and imperfect verbs. They are:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ان، حصل، إذا، كيف، إذا، كنا، كنا، لوما، لوما، اما، اما، كنا، كنا،}
\end{align*}
\]

Some of these have already been applied in this chapter.

(111) यदि श्याम जांचा तो मैं भी उसके साथ जांचा।
(112) अगर आप कहते तो मैं अवश्य आता।

(111) ان يذهب شبام اذهب معه
(112) لو/اذاء قلت لحضرت

3.6.6. Desirative Sentence:

It denotes prayer, wish etc.

(113) ईश्वर तुम्हारी सहायता को।
(114) तुम प्रेयर में पास हो जाए।

In such sentence, Arabic perfect verb is used as discussed in the second chapter under “mood”.

(113) سأكرمن الله
(114) كربت في الامتحان