CHAPTER - TWENTY TWO.

ORDER OF WORDS IN A SIMPLE SENTENCE.

1. The grammatical subject (with its adjuncts) introduces the simple sentence and the predicate follows it in such a manner that the verb closes it, and the object with its adjuncts precedes it. But the normal word order is disturbed for rhetorical effect, imitations of poetic diction, literary effect, and emphasis etc. The chief features are illustrated below.

2. For literary effect the grammatical subject closes the sentence and the verb immediately precedes it. e.g. samāsta ākāśa mē gamana kiyā hai jinhō ne - who has travelled (in) the whole sky. PP. III. vāko kṣudhā aru pyās se jugat kiyā maine - and I attached him with hunger and thirst. NRTUB/MSS. aru vāke raksako ko utpatya kiyā maine - and I created his protectors. NRTUB/MSS.

3. In quite a good number of the idioms, the finite verbs appear as the first member of the sentence. This variation from the normal order is mostly for the sake of emphasis. e.g. kiyā hai laukāntika devō ne stavana jīnakā - and the "laukantika" gods have worshipped whom. PP. 21. phūla rahe hai mukha kamala jinake - and whose lotus faces are blooming. PP. 30. tajatī hai pati ko akulīni nāri - unchaste women desert (their) husbands. PS. IXIII. 171.

4. For the sake of poetical or rhetorical effect, the object very often appears as the final member of the sentence (i.e. it closes the sentence) e.g. āp ke kahe se maine kiyā yah kām, ab mujh par kope hai krṣna bālārām - at your instigation I performed it, (and) now Krishna and Balaram are angry upon me (on its account). PS. LVIII. 135. rukh sat hpts tum
ne mujhe di thi aguthi - while (I was) departing
(from you) you had presented this ring to me. SN. 69.

5. The pronounal genitive for rhetorical effect closes the sentence
e.g. tumhare nain bane hane hai hiy
hamare, so pyare kisliye lekhe nahi
hai tumhare - PS. C. 31.

6. Instances are also attested where the direct object introduces the
sentence e.g. yaha kathai kevali rama su kahe
hai - Kevali has related this anecdote to Ram. PP. 514. a kasi
pushpa kahune dekhya nahi - no one has (ever)
seen the 'akas flower' (lit. the flowers blooming in sky). AP. 71.

7. The vocative normally heads the sentence, but following the analogy
of poetic style, it very often closes the sentence e.g. tune yah
kye kiya papi - what have you done this, O sinner. PS. LIII.171.

8. In quite a good number of the idioms, the genitive regularly follows
the qualified noun or the governing verb e.g. 'oka rupa se
taptayamana hua hai hridaya jakai - whose
heart is aggrieved with misery. PP. 119. aur vah khidmat me
munilogo ke masagul rahi - and she was busy in
the services of the saints. SN. 34. yah bat bhag calane
kii acchi nahi - this decision of fleeing is not dignified. RKK.
aur lena usi bhabhut ka - and accepting of the
same ash. RKK. 18. vahi rup kshobh tumhare kaha
the same is the form of your anger. NR/TUB/MS.

9. In RKK, the subjective genitive regularly introduces the titles of
the different anecdotes (which i.e. the sentence - is really elliptical).

...
attending her. RKK.

10. When the finite verb introduces the sentence, the ablative appears as the final member. e.g. jhare hai dhātu ādi ke nirjharane jina se - brooks of metals (containing metals) have sprouted from them. ĀP. 66.

11. Examples are attested where the dative closes the sentence. e.g. so jāya hai rāvana ke madada ke artha - and they proceed for the help of Rāvana. PP. utpatya kiya maine vāke nās ko - I have created (him) for (his) destruction. NRTE/B/MS.

12. The conjunctive which is adverbial, in the following, follows the finite verb, and it closes the sentence. e.g. so gopāla dāsa vāsavāda ke tinaki vārtā mē likhyau, hai vistāra kara ke - in detail it is written in the 'Vārtā' of Gopāl Dās the resident of Vāsavāda. CV. B9. 2g.

13. The interjectionals dhanya, dhikkār etc; governing the dative normally follow it (the dative), but examples are attested where they (interjectionals) precede it e.g. dhikkāra moko mai ati ayogya kārya kiya - fie to me, I have done most unworthy deed. PP. 698. dhana tujhe ham kis kām ke-hail to thee, of what purpose are we? SN. 21.

14. The numeral (mostly the two numerals) when employed to express an approximate, rough or indefinite number, follows the substantive. This tendency is a regular feature in CV and DBVB. e.g. aise kara dina pāca sāta bite - while doing so (some) five or six days passed CV. ekalādekā varṣa das kau do girī lekara āyau - A boy of approximately ten years (of age), arrived there: with a boat CV. 3h. In the following the two numerals employ...
the co-ordinative or disjunctive  

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having gone there he sees that he (thākurji) of some twenty and twenty-five (or twenty or twenty-five) years of age is sitting CV 57. A few examples are attested where a single numerative follows the substantive and is used in the definite sense. e.g. so pādmarāvanādāsa ke bētā cāra hute - and Padmaraval Bās had four sons CV,111 etc.

15. The negative immediately proceeds or in a few cases follows the verb. But quite regularly this normal order is disturbed on account of obvious reasons. The negative while expressing a confession is separated from the verb. Thus in the following it is separated by the ablative, hām nahi hāsane se rukate - I cannot restrain laughing. RKK. The negative while expressing a strong negation generally follows the verb e.g. sāntinātha ke mandira kā śikhara najāraāyā parantu jāya sakenahi - the pinnacle of the temple of Shantināth appeared but (he) could not proceed. PP,690.

16. In several instances the ordinal follows the noun it qualifies e.g. din athara havē - on the eighteenth day. RC/MS. vārsa tīsare bīte par - the third year having past. NR/MS.

17. The temporal genitive (explaining age or the maturity or the incident) precedes the grammatical subject though it is predicative, e.g. jāb sattais din ke hari huye - when Hari was of twenty seven days (the normal form should be - jāb hari sattais din ke huye)

18. The affirmative particle regularly precedes the verb e.g. hā, hā, we bolate hai - Yes, Yes, he speaks. CV.

19. The negatives vin, vinā (also bina) are regularly employed as proclitic or enclitic prepositive or postpositive with the verbal forms, mostly with the past participle. e.g. tere āye vinā kathā nā kahēge - (I) will not relate the 'Kathā' unless you arrive. CV.
20. The negative *vin* (or *vinā*) is regularly used as a prepositive with a substantive (in the sense of 'without') But examples are attested where it follows the substantive (i.e. it appears as postpositive). e.g. *jaise vatsa vinā gāya pukāre*. PP. 778. *ham anāth hai śrī kṛṣṇa vin* - without Sri Krishna we are helpless. PS. XLVII. 91.

21. While expressing the idea of strong negation the negative (*na* or *nahi*) sometimes comes between the components of the compound verb - e.g. *ve pandita prati uttara dainā sake* - those 'pandits' could not reply. CV. 138. *nidān rām se rāhā nā gāyā*. RC/MSS. The place of the negative between the components of the compound verb suggests that as long as the two elements, forming the compound verb, remained apart, and they did not merge together, so as to form a semantic unity, the place of the negative was between the two elements. The negative particle began to precede or follow the compound verb when the two units merged together and formed a semantic unity and a periphrastic expression.

22. While expressing the polite negative (or request) the prohibitive *mat* or *mati* precedes as well as follows the verb e.g. *in vaiṣṇava na kau thāra kau mahāprasāda mati deu* - do not give the 'prasād' of this 'thāl' to these Vaiṣṇavas. CV. 167. *mōko māro mati* - do not beat me. CV. 114. But when used in the optative or the subjunctive sense, the prohibitive stands as the first member of the sentence e.g. *may the dust particle not fell in the milk*. CV. 87. *mati yaha kachu mana me būrī lāve* - may he not take it ill at heart. CV. 175.
23. The imperative used as hortative introduces the sentence. e.g. dekho is balaka satrughna ki buddhi - see the intelligence of this boy, Satrughna. PP. 791. dekho to hamari tapasya mē kyā vighna ā padā - see, what an obstacle has fallen in my penance. NKP. 4.

24. The verb substantive in the compound tense stands as the second member. But for the sake of emphasis it very often takes the first place. e.g. dharmarāj kī purī mērsiyō ke sāth uttam uttam bhog hai karate. NKP. 49. Likewise, sometimes the auxiliary of the compound verb precedes the main verb mostly for the sake of emphasis e.g. aise kah lage asrupat karane - having said thus (he) began to weep. RC/MSS.

25. The dative in the following splits the compound verb. Vāne hūna cmaukanār īnko marī - he too saluted him. NRTUR/MSS.

26. The predicate of the verb substantive sometimes follows it. e.g. yah ab huī byāhan jog - now she has become marriagable. PS. LIII. 108.

27. The attributive adjunct in the following follows the predicate and is emphatical. - ham anāth hai sri krśna vin. XL. VIII. 91.

28. The adverb normally precedes the qualified word, but when emphatic it follows it. e.g. jāū hu ā bahu - I proceed immediately. NRTUR/MSS.

29. The adjective, both the simple and the pronominal, normally precedes the qualified substantive. But very often it also follows it. e.g. mūkō ājēna kī aisi huti - such was the order for me. CV. 11. nat. huye hai yodhā bade bade - the great warriors have bowed (before him). RC/MSS. kiye hai stavan devatāō.
30. Very often the predicate introduces the sentence, e.g. 

sunda ā hāi kāntī jākī - beautiful is her glory. AP. 116.

31. The oppositional substantive normally follows the substantive in whose opposition it stands. But very often it precedes, e.g. bābā canda bhatā gādha gajāni gaye - Babā Chand Bhat went to the fort Gajāni. GCHV/ MSS. 

cār pava' rakhata hūtāp, sat, dayā aur sōc - (I) keep the four legs the penance, the truth, the mercy and the power of judgement. PS. 1.3.

32. The following example is very interesting with reference to the following points: (a) In the periphrastic dative, vāste, the post positive of the periphrasis precedes its substantive. (b) The adjective follows the qualified noun. (c) The auxiliary of the compound verb precedes the main verb - ab vāste yāke annahū kachū utpatya cāhai ki yā - and now for him he wishes to produce grain (crop). NRTUB/MSS. It is to be mentioned that this is the regular prose style in NRTUB/MSS.

33. The position of the emphatic to deserve some special attention. It precedes and follows both substantive and a verb and its position in the sentence gives different meanings to the context. Thus in sir ke mukuṭ me to kaliyāg rahatā hi thā - in the crown, the 'Kaliyug' (certainly) lived. PS. The particle precedes the substantive, and it appears as a continuative particle. In following to precedes the verb and it appears as dubitative particle - kahi vahi kapatī akrūr to na āyā hoy. PS. XLVIII. 90.
The emphatic particle very often is put between the verb and its future termination e.g. mai tere nas ka karan hohiga - I shall certainly be the cause of your death. PS.

The function of hi as inclusive or exclusive particle very much depends upon its place in the sentence. Thus in - ubhai hi sevak gaman karate bhaye - hi follows the adjective and it appears as inclusive particle. In the following the particle follows the noun and is used as exclusive particle, - ubhai sarovar hi amrta bhare - only the two sarovars (ponds) are filled with ambrosia. NRUB/MSS.

35. The emphatic hi in the compound tense, for strong emphasis comes between the participle and the verb substantive e.g. jinune rama candra ottara treta yuga me hona thahujanahihitahae - he could indeed know the incarnation of Ram Candra in the *Treta*. CCHVM/MSS. ara khaara dusana ka putra inhone marahihitahute and he had slain the son of Khandaushan. PP. 59.

The particle in the following follows the finite verb and it closes the sentence as definitive or strong affirmative. - inane aneka vairi hatahutahihai - he had indeed slain innumerable enemies (i.e. soldiers of the enemy). PP.

The emphatic hi very often is placed between the substantive and the case-affix. Thus in the following it comes between the pronominal and the accusative post-positive -ko. - jo apane hai ko margo to kargo kis kiri rakhavali - whom shall you protect if you would slay your own kins. PS.
36. The objective instrumental in the following closes the sentence: *taba Ṛāmadāsa ne kahyau mirā bāī se* - then Ram Das said to Mira Bai. CV. 30.

For metrical cause the instrumental very often closes the sentence. e.g. *ek a cambhā maine dekhā maine apanī ānkho se* - with my eyes I saw one surprise. SN. 73.

37. For the sake of rhyme the temporal adverb in the following closes the sentence. *dhan jān strī aur rāj merā kyo na gayā sab āj.* PS. 1.3.

38. The auxiliary *lagā* of the inceptive compound verb, very often introduces a sentence and is separated from the main verb by the conjunctive participles. e.g. *lagā lāl lāl ākhē kar nathane caḍhāy kān pūch utḥāy tāp tāp bhūkhodane.* PS. 36. 63.