1. The word order in the different clauses in a compound sentence does not differ from that in the simple sentence. Thus it needs little illustration. Likewise in a complex sentence the word-order of different clauses is the same as that in the simple sentence, excepting that the position of the correlative in the principal clause used in connection with a relative word in the dependent clause is first in the principal clause, irrespective of its function in the clause.

2. The principal clause generally follows the subordinate clauses. But for emphasis, rhetorical effect etc., the normal order of the clauses is disturbed. The other important features are discussed below.

3. As a subject (Substantive Clause), a subordinate clause follows the principal clause, e.g. k h u l j ā y a g ā k i r ā v a n n e sīv a pūj ā k a r ī h a i — it will be disclosed that Rāvan has worshipped Śiva. RC/MSS. A sub-ordinate clause, in opposition with the grammatical subject of the finite verb (of the leading clause) follows the principal clause. As a predicate the sub-ordinate clause regularly follows the principal clause. But very often it precedes the principal clause. Thus in the following the sub-ordinate clause stands in opposition with the predicate of the principal clause and it precedes it, e.g. k i s l i y e b hā g ē j ā t e h o y a h n i d h a d ā k k a h o — for what reason you are running away (you) tell me this without fear. PS. 1.1.

yadu vamsiyō ko rāj karane kā adhikār nahi hai is bāt ko sab koi jānate hai — everyone very well knows it that the Yaduvamsīs have no right to rule over a
390

kingdom). PS. XLV. 86. tajati hai pati ko akulini nari yah riti parampara se callati hai - base born women desert (their) husbands, this custom comes from traditions. PS. LXXIII. 171. yuddha karo yuddha karo, yah kahakar sab call paqe - (you) fight, (you) fight, having said this they marched on. RG/MSS.

4. The adjective clause normally precedes the principal clause. But instances are numerous where the adjective clause follows the principal clause, e.g. pahale to sri krsna canda jine us brahman ko vidha kiyaa jo rajao kaa sandes layaa thaa - first Sri Krsna Canda bade farewell to the Brahmin, who had brought the message of the Kings. PS. LXXIII. 196.

un adharvam ke liye banaa hai jo brahman pasu pakshi ko vadhate, guru svami ko nindate hai - it is prepared for those non religious persons who kill Brahmin(s), animal(s) and bird(s) and (who) insult*(their) master(s) and teacher(s). NKp. 46. aisi mayaa mayi stri najar aye hai, kampaya hai samasta parvat jisane ar akasa me bikhar rahe hai ke jisake - such a deceptive woman comes to sight who has trembled all the mountain and whose looks are spreading in the sky. RG/MSS.

5. When the adjective follows the principal clause, the predicative clause (object of finite verb in the principal clause) very often appears as the final member of the sentence, e.g. piche un goipyo se kahiyoo jinhone mere kaaj choori hai lok ved ki laaj............... ki tum kanta bhav choori hari ko bhagavan jan bhajo - afterwards you will say to those 'Gopies', who had abandoned the modesty of the world and the Vedas, to worship
Kṛṣṇa as 'bhagavān' and not a lover (husband).

6. Quite regularly the principal clause is split by the adjective clause e.g. dīn bhaumāsur ati kop kar puspa vimāna me bāith jo lāvīka se lāyā thā, sur pur me gāyā - one day Bhaumāsur, in anger, having sat in 'Puspa Vīmān' (flower chariot), which he brought from Lāvīka, went to the city of gods. PS. IX. 146. us samay ek rṣi jo satya dharma me rat the, īdhān ke liye jānike - then a sage who was devoted to virtuous rites, appeared (or came there) for fuel. NKP. 12. kūvar udayabhān jo bolate hīna the, likh bhejane kā āsara pāc kar bolte - Udayabhān, who hitherto spoke not at all having received the prospect of writing, said this. RKK.

7. In PP (Also in AP and BYB) the principal clause quite normally follows the adjective clause of its predicate clause which appears as the final member of the sentence. Thus in - sastrō se vidārā gayā hai bakhatara jisakā, nahī lagā hai sarīra ke ghāva jisake, rāvana ne uparambhā se kahi isabhāratāra sahita manovāṅchita bhoga kara - Rāvaṇa said to Uparambhā, 'Sport to your full satisfaction with this husband, whose amour is broken by arms (of the enemies) and who is unwounded. PP. - the clause introducing the sentence (and its co-ordinate clause) is adjective clause related to 'bhāratā' husband, in the predicate clause (which is the object of the verb 'kahi' of the principal clause). According to the normal clause order the sentence can be put as - 'rāvana ne uparambhā se kahi, isabhāratāra sahita manovāṅchita bhoga kara, sastrō se vidārā gayā hai.'
bakhata jisakā nahi lagā hai sarīra ke ghāva jisake — or '................... sāstrō se vidārā gayā hai bakhata jisakā, nahi lagā hai sarīra ke ghāva jisake, isa bharatāra sahita manovāñchita bhoga kara.

8. In CCHVM examples are attested where the adjective clause is split by the predicative clause when it follows the principal clause. e.g. eka agādi bālamīka nāma rasī huye the jinū ne rāma candra ottāra tretā juga mē honā thā hū jānā thā — in the past there was a saint named Bālamīki, who could also know that incarnation of Rām is to happen in the 'Tretā'. CCHVM.

9. The clause denoting cause, reason, very often follows the principal clause. e.g. mai inake upara gaya taba bhī inane ksaṁā na karī ki pramāda kara vinā jāne maīne yaha kārya kiya — I went near him, yet he could not forgive me, because due to egotism and ignorance I did this. PP. 179. mujhase is yug mē rāhā nahi jātā kyōckī sudra rājā ho adhik adharma mere par karege — I cannot live in this age for 'Śūdras' becoming Kings, will exercise more injustice over me. PS. 12. tā so vā arvīga ko cāṭī kahate hai ki vā prān ne madhya cāṭī ke praveś kiya — because the life entered the chest, therefore, that part is called chest. NRTUB/MS3

10. In the following, taba (correlative of jaba) introducing the principal clause, is split by the adjective clause — jaba isa prakāra brahma jī ne kahā taba parama udāra jisakā āśava hai. sīmā hārā...
kahata bhaya - when Brahma ji spoke thus, then such Bharadvaja whose outlook is generous, spoke. BYB.

11. For the strong emphasis the temporal clause very frequently follows the principal clause. e.g. hamane to yah tabhi ja nā thā jab ī sṛi kṛṣṇa canda ne braj kī raksā kari - we certainly knew it at that very time when Sūrī Kṛṣṇa Canda protected Braj. PS.

12. Very often the clause denoting condition follows the principal clause. e.g. tiṣa se jā milūgā jo tum rām kṛṣṇa ko le ao - I shall meet him if you bring Rām and Kṛṣṇa. PS. 37. 162.

13. In the periphrastic comparison the dependent clause regularly precedes, e.g. udayācāla parvata ke mastaka para sūrya udaya hone ko samukha bhaya hai mano maṛūgala ke artha sindūra se lipta svarṇa kā kalasa hi hai - the sun has come to dawn on the peak of 'Udayācāla' (i.e. eastern mountain) (it appears) as if it is an auspicious pitcher of gold painted with vermilion. PP. 39.

jaise kou uttam brāhmaṇ ko nāmāskār karate hai tiṣe hi vā ne hi nāmāskār inake kari - he too offered him salutation as a person offers (his) salutation to a great (worthy) Brahmin. NRTUB/MSS.

---