

# 6

## CHAPTER

# Negative Sentence

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Adverb not का प्रयोग करना ।

Study the sentences under A and B.

### 'A' Affirmative Sentences

1. I am a teacher.
2. They were happy.
3. He is tired.
4. My friend has a car.
5. I have (got) a big house.
6. We had enough money.

### 'B' Negative Sentences

1. I am not a teacher.
2. They were not happy.
3. He is not tired.
4. My friend hasn't a car.
5. I haven't (got) a big house.
6. We had enough money .

'A' के अन्तर्गत वाक्य Affirmative sentences हैं तथा 'B' के अन्तर्गत Negative sentences प्रत्येक Affirmative sentences क्रिया be तथा have के रूपों (am, is, were, has, had ) से बने हैं। ये सभी क्रियाएँ full Verbs हैं।

'B' के अन्तर्गत वाक्य Negative sentences हैं। प्रत्येक Negative sentences क्रिया be तथा have के रूपों (am, is, were, has, had) के बाद Adverb not रखकर बनाया गया।

यदि Affirmative sentences में be तथा have full verb के रूप में प्रयोग होते हैं तो ऐसे वाक्यों को Negative sentences बनाने के लिए क्रिया के बाद Adverb not रखते हैं।

### Study the sentences under 'A' and 'B' :

#### 'A' Affirmative Sentences

1. The birds are singing.
2. I was reading.
3. He was punished.
4. I have read the Gita.
5. The train had arrived when we reached the station.
6. Sudhir has been marked absent.
7. My father can read without spectacles.
8. He will come today.
9. It may rain today.

#### 'B' Negative Sentences

1. The birds are not singing.
2. I was not reading.
3. He was not punished.
4. I have not read the Gita.
5. The train had not arrived when we reached the station.
6. Sudhir has not been marked absent.
7. My father cannot read without spectacles.
8. He will not come today.
9. It may not rain today.

'A' के अन्तर्गत वाक्यों में Verbs be तथा have के रूप ( are, was, have, had, has) तथा can, will, may, auxiliary Verbs हैं। 'B' के अन्तर्गत sentences auxiliary Verbs ( are, was, have, had, has) तथा full Verbs के बीच Adverb not रखकर Negative sentences बनाये गये हैं। स्मरण रहे कि जिन वाक्यों में Primary तथा Modal दोनों Auxiliaries होते हैं उन्हें Negative sentences बनाने के लिए Primary तथा Modal Auxiliary के बीच not रखते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ,

1. Affirmative Sentence : He has been living in this town for six years.  
Negative Sentence : He hasn't been living in this town for six years.
2. Affirmative Sentence : It may be true.  
Negative Sentence : It may not be true.

### Study the sentences under 'A' and 'B'.

#### 'A' Interrogative Sentences

1. Are you happy ?
2. Have you a cow?
3. Is he coming tonight?
4. Was the thief caught?
5. Have you seen the Taj?
6. Can you speak English?
7. Will he help you?

#### 'B' Interrogative/Negative Sentences

1. Are you not happy ?
2. Haven't you a cow?
3. Is he not coming tonight?
4. Wasn't the thief caught?
5. Haven't you seen the Taj?
6. Can't you speak English?
7. Will he not help you?

Full Verbs (be, have) या Auxiliaries (be, have, will, can) से बने Affirmative sentences को subject तथा full Verb (be, have) या subject तथा Auxiliary का inversion करके Interrogative sentences में बदलते हैं। अतः ऐसे वाक्यों को Negative sentences बनाने के लिए subject के बाद केवल not रखने की आवश्यकता होती है।

### Primary auxiliary do not

#### Study the following sentences under 'A' and 'B'.

#### 'A' Affirmative Sentences

1. Mohan plays cricket.
2. I like tea.
3. He killed the snake.
4. Mr. Sharma looks angry.
5. We do our home-work regularly.

#### 'B' Negative Sentences

1. Mohan does not play cricket.
2. I do not like tea.
3. He did not kill the snake.
4. Mr. Sharma does not look angry.
5. We do not do our home-work regularly.

Primary auxiliary do not के अन्तर्गत दिये हुए Affirmative sentences Adverb not में दिये हुए Affirmative sentences से भिन्न है। Primary auxiliary do not के अन्तर्गत दिये हुए Affirmative sentences में न तो full Verbs (be, have) हैं और न auxiliaries (be, will, can etc.) full Verbs (be have) को छोड़कर शेष सभी full Verbs (play, like, do etc.) से बने Affirmative sentences को Negative sentences बनाने के लिए auxiliary do की आवश्यकता होती है। वाक्य के tense और subject के person व number के अनुरूप ही Auxiliary do के रूप (do, does, did) तथा no full Verb full base form (play, like, do, etc.) का प्रयोग से पहले होता है और वाक्य को अपने में रखा जाता है।

Present tense third person subject (Mohan, he, she, it etc.) के साथ does व शेष सभी subject के साथ do का प्रयोग होता है। Past tense में सभी person और number के subject के साथ did का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

**Study the following sentences under 'A' and 'B'.****'A' Imperative Sentences**

1. Please wait for me.
2. Switch the fan on.
3. Be honest.

**'B' Imperative Negative Sentences**

1. Please don't wait for me.
2. Don't switch the fan on .
3. Don't be dishonest.

**|| Exercise-1 ||**

*Change the following sentences into Negative Sentences. Study the examples. Use suitable words of your own in place of the italicized words :*

*Examples:*

- I. Affirmative Sentence : My brother is an engineer.  
Negative Sentence : My brother is not an engineer.
- II. Affirmative Sentence : I like coffee .  
Negative Sentence : I don't like coffee.
  1. The referee has blown the whistle.
  2. The wood-cutter was cutting the tree.
  3. I bathe in the morning everyday.
  4. We took the test last week.
  5. My cycle has been stolen.
  6. I will buy a gun for my son.
  7. Turn the tap on .
  8. He writes to me quite often.
  9. You can solve this problem.
  10. My friend likes shooting wild animals.

**|| Exercise-2 ||**

*Change the following sentences into Negative Sentences. Study the examples. Use suitable words of your own in place of the italicized words.*

*Examples:*

- I. Affirmative Sentence : He went to Kolkata last year.  
Negative Sentence : He did not go to Mumbai last year.
- II. Affirmative Sentence : I lost my pen .  
Negative Sentence : I did not lose my book.
- III. Affirmative Sentence : Bhola is a farmer.  
Negative Sentence : Bhola is not a carpenter.
  1. They play hockey.
  2. I shot the bird.
  3. Uma is a nurse.
  4. The farmers were going to the fields.

5. He has read the Bible.
6. The boys are singing.
7. She can speak Bengali.
8. It may rain today.
9. Stand there.
10. Our course in Mathematics has been completed.

### || Exercise-3 ||

***Change the following sentences into Negative Sentences. Study the examples. Use the suitable Verbs of your own in place of the italicized words :***

*Examples :*

- I. You can buy a car but I.....one.  
Answer : You can buy a car but I can't buy one.
- II. I have sold my horse, but I.....my cow.  
Answer : I have sold my horse but I haven't sold my cow.
  1. Meera plays badminton but she ..... hockey.
  2. It was raining in the morning yesterday, but it..... in the evening.
  3. You sent me an invitation, for your brother's wedding but you .....one for your sister's wedding.
  4. She has a car, but she..... a driver.
  5. He knows you, but he .....your brother.
  6. I can lend you money but.....you my books.
  7. My mother cooks but my sister.....
  8. Our Principal is strict but he.....unkind.
  9. I have two brothers but I ..... any sister.
  10. Buy some fruits but..... any bananas.

#### **Other Negative words :**

- |     |                      |   |   |
|-----|----------------------|---|---|
| (a) | Affirmative Sentence | : | I have some information for you.  |
|     | Negative Sentence    | : | (i) I haven't any information for you.<br>(ii) I have no information for you.         |
| (b) | Affirmative Sentence | : | He gave me something .  |
|     | Negative Sentence    | : | (i) He didn't give me anything.<br>(ii) He gave me nothing.                           |
| (c) | Affirmative Sentence | : | I saw someone entering your room.   |
|     | Negative Sentence    | : | (i) I did not see anyone entering your room.<br>(ii) I saw no one entering your room. |
| (d) | Affirmative Sentence | : | You can find it somewhere.  |
|     | Negative Sentence    | : | (i) You cannot find it anywhere.<br>(ii) You can find it nowhere.                     |

- (e) Affirmative Sentence : He always comes with a complaint.  
 Negative Sentence : He never comes with a complaint.
- (f) Affirmative Sentence : Either you or I am wrong.  
 Negative Sentence : Neither you nor I am wrong.

Sentences (a), (b), (c), (d) को दो प्रकार से Negatives बना सकते हैं। Negative sentences के दोनों रूप में Affirmative Sentences में italics में छपे शब्दों के स्थान पर italics में छपे negative words प्रयोग किये गये हैं। इस प्रकार negative words no, never, nobody, nothing, seldom, not yet etc. का प्रयोग कर sentences को negative sentences में बदलते हैं।

### || Exercise-4 ||

*Change the following sentences into Negative Sentences. Study the examples. Use the suitable negative words of your own in place of the italicized words :*

*Examples:*

- I. Somebody gave me this news.  
*Answer : Nobody gave me this news.*
- II. Have you ever been to Mumbai?  
*Answer : Have you never been to Mumbai?*
1. I had some difficulty in answering his questions.
  2. He goes to films sometimes.
  3. I heard someone knocking at the door.
  4. Have you ever read this story before?
  5. Somebody will help the poor woman.
  6. Somebody will help the poor man.
  7. I have already sent a telegram to my father.
  8. There is some water in the jug.
  9. You will find him somewhere in the school.
  10. She told me something about you last week.