

Sabji tatha Vibhinn Dhatuo ke bare me jaankari di gai hai. Pustak me Kya, Kyon, Kuon, Kaise aadi shabdo ka prayog Bazaar, Bank, Daakghar, Railway Station, Bus Stand, Restaurant aadi jagho par kis prakar Marathi bhasha me batchit kare iski vistrit jankari bhi di gai hai. Aavedan patra, Abhinandan patra, Mitra ko patra, Pustako ke liye Order kis prakar likhe iska bhi udaharan pustak ke antim khand me nihit hai. Pathako se anurodh hai ki Marathi sikhne ke liye is pustak me diye gaye batchit ke ansho ko pratidin avashaya padhe.

A series in hindi grammar- Teacher Manual

Hindi is the lingua franca of multilingual India and has the Government's patronage for its promotion and propagation. This has made Hindi the most widely spoken and the most powerful language of India. It has Acquired multiple status in the country - the official language of the union and official language of 11 States and Union Territories. It is a majority language of the Country and also the language of the VII Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Hindi is considered to be a key language in understanding India- her people and culture.

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"A follow-up to Introduction to Hindi grammar (1995) and is recommended for second- and third-year Hindi students learning Hindi as a foreign language"--Pref.

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This book studies syntax of NPIs and their interaction with sentential negatives in Hindi. It outlines the clause structure of Hindi and locates the syntactic position of sentential negatives as well as constituent negatives within the structure. It is argued that sentential negative in Hindi negation marker heads its own maximal projection, NegP, which is immediately dominated by TP. In addition to locating the position of negation markers in the clause structure, it outlines the distribution of negative polarity items (NPIs) in Hindi and the structural constraints on their licensing by sentential negative. The book argues that an NPI in Hindi is licensed overtly in the course of derivation by a c-commanding negative marker. The bulk of the evidence presented in this book argues against previous theoretical accounts that claim that NPI licensing involves covert syntactic operations such as LF movement or reconstruction. With respect to the classification of NPIs, this book also shows the existence of two different types of NPIs in Hindi; namely, strong NPIs and weak NPIs. Strong NPIs require a clause mate c-commanding negative licenser, whereas weak NPIs are quantifiers and are similar to free choice 'any' in English that are interpreted as NPIs in the presence of a c-commanding negative licenser.

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