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A QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS
OF COMPETING MOTIVATIONS INTERACTING
IN THE PLACEMENT OF FINITE RELATIVE CLAUSES IN HINDI

BY

ADRIANA MOLINA MUÑOZ

DISSERTATION

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Doctoral Committee:

Professor James Hye Suk Yoon, Chair
Professor Emeritus Hans Henrich Hock, Director of Research
Professor Rakesh Bhatt
Professor Jonathan MacDonald

ABSTRACT

Hindi has an unmarked SOV order (verb-final language), but constituents can be arranged in different orderings. While the focus of earlier studies has been on the rich set of word order variations; alternations at the clausal level have not received much attention (see Manetta 2012). Hindi finite RCs present an ideal case study for investigating clausal ordering because they can optionally occupy three positions: at the left edge of the main clause (left-peripheral or *correlatives*), at the right edge of the main clause (right-peripheral or *extraposed*), and immediately after the noun phrase it modifies (*adnominal*).

This dissertation applies quantitative and qualitative methods to corpus data to investigate how grammatical weight, linear distance, and information structure interact with syntactic locality to determine the position of the relative clause. These factors were drawn from previous studies on Hindi RCs (Dayal 1996; Srivastav 1991; Bhatt 2003; among others), as well as studies on different word/clause order phenomena in English and German, especially on relative clause extraposition (Francis 2010; Francis & Michaelis 2011; Strunk 2010). This dissertation argues that regardless of the syntactic analysis of these constructions, i.e. movement or base-generation adjunction, speakers have three main possible constructions to choose from when conveying a message. This selection is not random, but rather motivated by syntactic and non-syntactic factors. In particular, the present corpus study investigates the following questions: what factor(s) influence the choice of one ordering over the other in the production of finite relative clauses in Hindi; (b) what function(s) can clause ordering alternation serve, particularly in the two cases of discontinuous dependencies at the left and right peripheries; (c) can we predict a preference of any of these constructions based on particular factors?

The corpus comprised 2,000 sentences containing at least one finite relative construction, extracted from a set of 353 monolingual written Hindi texts from the EMILLE/CIIL Corpus (Lancaster University and the Central Institute of Indian Languages). The data was analysed using a combination of statistical methods in order to determine which factors have an effect in ordering alternations, and whether there were interactions between them. A Multinomial Logistic Regression was selected as the prediction model (cf. Binary Regression Model in Francis &

Michaelis 2016 and Strunk 2014). The predictability of the model was also tested by means of a *Confusion matrix* or *Error matrix*, using R (R Development Core Team 2017).

The results of the corpus study confirmed that several competing factors have an effect in the placement of finite relative clauses in Hindi. The findings confirmed Hawkins' (1994; 2004) claim that syntactic locality and grammatical weight are stronger predictors than discourse factors in determining ordering variations. Although discourse factors such as definiteness, givenness, and restrictiveness do not have a strong effect in predicting relative clause configurations; the data show interactions between them and syntactic locality and grammatical weight. Furthermore, the Principle of Minimize Domains (Hawkins 1994; 2004) and the Principle of End-weight (Quirk et al. 1972) successfully account for the asymmetries reported in previous studies (Srivastav 1991; Dayal 1996); particularly, the repetition of the nominal head inside and outside the RC, the demonstrative requirement, availability of multi-heading, stacking/coordination phenomena, and restrictiveness. Another interesting finding was that Hindi, as English, prefers short-before-long sequences, in contrast with other verb-final languages such as Japanese and Korean which prefer long-before-short (cf. Hawkins 1994; 2004). Hindi also tends to place discourse given NPs before discourse new ones (Gupta 1986; Gundel 1989).

In terms of predicting the structures that speakers will use, the confusion matrix showed higher success rate in predicting right-peripheral constructions from their discursive and structural characteristics: 370 constructions were correctly matched with the original, whereas 56 were incorrectly predicted as a left-peripheral construction, and zero instances were incorrectly predicted as adnominal. On the other hand, adnominal relatives were incorrectly predicted as a right-peripheral construction in 51 instances, only one correct match. Left-peripheral relatives were correctly matched 154 times, one instance was incorrectly matched with an adnominal construction, and 134 times incorrectly matched with a right-peripheral construction. I argue that there are several possible reasons why the model was more successful predicting right-peripheral relatives than the other two types. For instance, the number of tokens is larger for the right peripheral type, hence the model had more input on this construction. Also, right-peripheral relatives present more distinct differences with the other two types in terms of the quantitative factors considered. In other words, adnominal relatives and left-peripheral do not present significant differences regarding those quantitative factors. Finally, it is possible that the distinction between adnominal and left-peripheral constructions depends more heavily on

qualitative factors than the quantitative ones. Because the former factors were not available, the model was not able to correctly predict the occurrence of these constructions.

One advantage of a Multinomial Logistic Regression model is that it considers the totality of the independent variables for calculating the risk ratio, emulating a “real life” situation where the speaker has access to all sort of information (syntactic, semantic, processing, etc.). Nevertheless, if there is interaction between some of the independent variables, the model is claimed to overweight some of the probabilities. The sample size, however, did not permit to make stronger claims on the overweight effects, if any. Other approaches to incorporating quantitative data such as clustering or neural networks could be implemented in future research in order to test if the prediction improves for the other two types of constructions.

Another interesting contribution of this dissertation is that the corpus data supported locality effects (cf. Kothari 2010). This provides evidence for Hawkins’ (2004) prediction that different methods can lead to different patterns of results in the investigation of grammatical weight and syntactic locality. Finally, the present study contributes to the debate on Hindi relative clauses in presenting evidence of non-syntactic factors intervening in the syntactic phenomena of relativization, and by accounting for the different properties associated to the three types of relatives from a non-syntactic perspective. It provides a systematic analysis of syntactic and non-syntactic factors using production corpus data. This kind of data expanded the range of possible constructions that were included in earlier studies.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABL	ablative
ACC	accusative
ADV	adverb(ial)
CAT	cataphoric
COMP	complementizer
CONJ	conjunction
CP	complement phrase
DAT	dative
DEF	definite
DEM	demonstrative
ERG	ergative
EX	external (i.e. outside the clause)
F	feminine
FOC	focus
FUT	future
GEN	genitive
HAB	habitual
IMP	imperative
IN	internal (i.e. inside the clause)
INDEF	indefinite
INF	infinitive
INST	instrument
INT	interrogative
IPFV	imperfective
LOC	locative
M	masculine
MC	main clause
NEG	negation, negative
NOM	nominative
NONRESTR	non-restrictive
NP	noun phrase
OBL	oblique
PART	partitive
PFV	perfective
PL	plural
PRS	present
PST	past
PTCL	participle
PROG	progressive
RC	relative clause
REL	relative
RESTR	restrictive
SG	singular
SBJV	subjunctive
TOP	topic
THM	theme/thematic
VOC	vocative

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Word and clause order variation in Hindi

This dissertation uses corpus data to investigate how grammatical weight, linear distance, and information structure interact with syntactic locality to determine the position of the relative clause at the left or right peripheries. Hindi offers a rich set of word ordering possibilities, but the ordering of its finite clauses has not received much attention to date. Hindi has the unmarked word order subject-object-verb (SOV) (Gambhir 1981; Mahajan 1990; Verma 1966); but constituents can be arranged in different orders within a given clause without changing its meaning, as shown in (1).¹ The number of possible permutations increases with the addition of more constituents. When present, postpositions explicitly mark the relationships of noun phrases with other constituents of the sentence.

- (1) a. *rām ne sītā ko dekhā.* (SOV)
Ram ERG Sita ACC see.PFV
- b. *rām ne dekhā sītā ko.* (SVO)
Ram ERG see.PFV Sita ACC
- c. *sītā ko rām ne dekhā.* (OSV)
Sita ACC Ram ERG see.PFV
- d. *sītā ko dekhā rām ne.* (OVS)
Sita ACC see.PFV Ram ERG
- e. *dekhā rām ne sītā ko.* (VSO)
see.PFV Ram ERG Sita ACC
- f. *dekhā sītā ko rām ne.* (VOS)
see.PFV Sita ACC Ram ERG
- ‘Ram saw Sita’

¹ A note on the transcription system:

- i. Long vowels are indicated using the diacritic ($\bar{\quad}$), with the exception of *o* and *e*, which are always long and they are not marked. Short vowels are indicated using single vowels, e.g. *kitāb* ‘book’.
- ii. The voiceless palatal sibilant is indicated with $\acute{\quad}$, e.g. *śakyatā* ‘faculty’.
- iii. Retroflex sounds are indicated with an underdot (\cdot), both aspirated and unaspirated. For example, *lar̥kī* ‘girl’, *uṭhnā* ‘to rise/ to get up’.
- iv. The voiceless pre-palatal aspirated and unaspirated affricates are indicated by ‘*ch*’ and ‘*c*’, e.g. *chātā* ‘umbrella’ and *cābī* ‘key’, respectively. Their voiced counterparts are represented by ‘*jh*’ and ‘*j*’, e.g. *jhārū* ‘broom’ and *jo* ‘which’, respectively.
- v. The superscript dot used on top of a vowel indicating nasalization, the “anusvār”, is represented with a tilde, e.g. *hāĩ* ‘are’ *mē* ‘in’.

While constituents present a highly flexible ordering within a clause, the ordering of finite clauses is more restricted. For instance, finite complements of verbs can only appear in postverbal position; for example, *ki mohan āyā thā* cannot occur in preverbal position, as shown in (2b), which corresponds to the canonical position of verbal complements in Hindi (Kachru 2006). Finite complements of nouns, on the other hand, can appear in preverbal position. For example, *ki rohit canṭ hai* ‘that Rohit is cunning’ can either be adjoined to the noun phrase it complements, as shown in (3b), which happens to be a preverbal position; or it can be in postverbal position disjoined from the noun phrase it complements, as shown in (2a). Neither complement clause (of verbs or nouns) can appear in prenominal position nor at the leftmost edge of the main clause.

(2) a. *sītā ne kahā thā [CP ki moham āyā thā.]*
 Sita ERG say.PFV be.PST that Mohan come.PFV be.PST

b. **sītā ne [CP ki moham āyā thā] kahā thā.*
 Sita ERG that Mohan come.PFV be.PST say.PFV be.PST

‘Sita said that Mohan had come.’

(Manetta 2012: 43)

(3) a. *monā [DP yah bāt] jāntī hai [CP ki rohit canṭ hai.]*
 Mona this thing know.HAB be.PRS that Rohit cunning be.PRS

b. *monā [DP yah bāt [CP ki rohit canṭ hai]] jāntī hai.*
 Mona this thing that Rohit cunning be.PRS know.HAB be.PRS

‘Mona knows this fact that Rohit is cunning.’

(Bhatt 2003a: 2)

Finite relative clauses, on the other hand, present different positioning requirements from those of noun and verb complement clauses. They can occupy three different positions:² (i) LEFT-PERIPHERAL RELATIVES appear at the left edge of the main clause as in (4a); RIGHT-PERIPHERAL

² Hindi also presents non-finite relative constructions. These constructions are predominantly prenominal (i.e. precede the nominal phrase it modifies) and do not present a relative pronoun, as shown in (i). They can be based on a participial or adjectival form. Although interesting, the focus of this study is on finite relative constructions.

(i) [[RC **chaltī**] gāī] se mat utro
 move.PRS.PTCL.SG.F vehicle.SG.F from NEG descend.IMP

‘Do not descend from the moving vehicle’

(Bhatt 2003: 489)

RELATIVES appear at the right edge of the main clause as in (4b);³ and ADNOMINAL RELATIVES appear immediately after the nominal head they modify as in (4c).⁴ Additional possible constructions will be discussed in further detail in Chapter 2.

(4) a. *Left-peripheral relative*

[_{RC} **jo kitāb sel par hai**] vah kitāb acchī hai
 REL book sale on be.PRS DEM book good be.PRS

‘Which book is on sale, that book is good.’

b. *Right-peripheral relative*

vah kitāb acchī hai [_{RC} **jo sel par hai**]
 DEM book good be.PRS REL sale on be.PRS

‘That book is good, which is on sale.’

c. *Adnominal relative*

vah kitāb [_{RC} **jo sale par hai**] acchī hai
 DEM book REL sale on be.PRS good be.PRS

‘That book which is on sale is good’

(Bhatt 2003a: 288)

The relative constructions in (4) show more flexibility than those finite constructions in (2) and (3) above, although previous studies have also identified some ordering restrictions. For example, in (5a) the relative clause cannot occur in immediate preverbal position in an intransitive construction. The ungrammaticality of (5a) is not due to the repetition of the verb *honā* ‘to be’, as shown by the use of the verb *jānā* ‘to go’ in (5b) (see Dayal 1996).

(5) a. *vah larḱī lambī [_{RC} **jo khaṛī hai**] hai
 DEM girl tall REL standing be.PRS be.PRS

‘The girl who is standing is tall.’

b. *vah larḱī lambī [_{RC} **jo gayī**] hai
 DEM girl tall REL go.PFV be.PRS

‘The girl who left is tall.’

(Dayal 1996: 154)

³ Traditionally, a peripheral position is understood as a position(s) at the edge of some syntactic domain, whereas a central position is understood as the element in a position which is deeply embedded within that domain (Adger et al. 2004).

⁴ There is variation in the terminology employed in previous literature. For consistency’s sake, and in order not to prejudge the syntactic status of the constructions, the terminology here introduced will be employed, even when referring to earlier literature, except in direct quotes or where a specific terminology is important for the argument.

Furthermore, a relative clause modifying an indirect object can occur immediately after the noun phrase *us laṛkī ko* ‘to the girl’, as shown in (6a) and (6b); but it cannot occur between the direct object *kitāb* ‘book’ and the verb *denā* ‘to give’, as in (6c). In other words, the position of the relative clause is fixed with respect to the main clause either at the periphery of the main clause or adnominal to the constituent it modifies.

- (6) a. anu *us laṛkī ko* [RC **jo vahā̃ khaṛī hai**] kitāb degī
 Anu DEM girl DAT REL there standing be.PRS book give.FUT
- b. anu kitāb *us laṛkī ko* [RC **jo vahā̃ khaṛī hai**] degī
 Anu book DEM girl DAT REL there standing be.PRS give.FUT
- c. *anu *us laṛkī ko* kitāb [RC **jo vahā̃ khaṛī hai**] degī
 Anu DEM girl DAT book REL there standing be.PRS give.FUT
 ‘Anu will give the book to the girl who is standing there.’ (Dayal 1996: 154)

Different kinds of finite clauses also interact in their ordering. For instance, when a finite complement of a verb and a relative clause both appear at the right periphery, the finite complement clause cannot precede the relative clauses, as shown in (7a). The only grammatical order is the one in which the finite complement clause follows the relative clause, as shown in (7b). This particular restriction has been addressed using a PF constraint in optimality theory (Manetta 2012), as it is further discussed in Chapter 3.

- (7) a.* rām ne us ādmī ko kahā [CP ki sīta gayī] [RC **jo āyā thā**]
 Ram ERG DEM man ACC say.PFV that Sita leave.PFV REL come.PFV be.PST
- b. rām ne us ādmī ko kahā [RC **jo āyā thā**] [CP ki sīta gayī]
 Ram ERG DEM man ACC say.PFV REL come.PFV be.PST that Sita leave.PFV
 ‘Ram told that man who had come that Sita had left.’
 (from Mahajan 1997; Manetta 2012: 23)

Examples (1) to (7) show differences orderings between noun phrases and finite clauses. Even finite clauses present different positioning requirements depending on their type. The free positioning of constituents has been analysed in Hindi as resulting from scrambling (Bhatt & Dayal 2007; Kidwai 2000; Mahajan 1990; Manetta 2012). The positioning of relative clauses, nevertheless, has been argued not to result from scrambling, since scrambling allows constituents to move to non-peripheral positions (Dayal 1996; Srivastav 1991). The focus of previous studies has been on the syntactic relation between the relative clause and the main clause; hence, different

orderings result from movement, adjunction or from a combination of both kinds of operations. Such syntactic approaches make predictions on well-formed and ill-formed constructions depending on the syntactic structure resulting from movement or adjunction, not to linear order. Some of those predictions are not supported by empirical data and, furthermore, some possible constructions have not been accounted for by previous studies. The relevant constructions are presented in Chapter 2 in detail. Even when the categorical distinctions made by previous semantic and syntactic studies are confirmed by empirical data, they do not provide information on the motivations for choosing among well-formed structures.

The purpose of this dissertation is to examine syntactic and non-syntactic factors and establish to what extent these factors are significant in determining the positioning of relative clauses in Hindi. There is evidence that information structure (Gambhir 1981; Kidwai 2000; King 2000; Strube 2000; Umesh Patil 2008; Verma 1966) and processing constraints (Husain et al. 2014; Kothari 2010; Vasishth 2004; Vasishth et al. 2004), play an important role in constituent ordering in Hindi. The question remains if they play a role in clause ordering. This dissertation aims to investigate these factors in the case of relative clauses, using quantitative and qualitative corpus methods, as well as elicitation. The rest of the introduction presents the importance of non-syntactic factors in word order variation in addition to the circumstances of data collection and the contents of this dissertation.

1.2 The importance of both processing and discourse factors in word order variation

Syntactic approaches to word order have usually focused on the relation between the different orders in a language, i.e. “basic”/ “canonical” or “unusual”/ “noncanonical”. The one classified as unusual usually derives from the basic one, e.g. via scrambling. As mentioned before, such studies often make categorical distinctions between what is well-formed and what is not, but they do not examine the reasons for choosing among the various grammatically well-formed alternatives, as pointed out by Wasow (2002).

Recent functional studies have proposed that certain grammatical phenomena should not be analyzed within a strictly formal-syntactic framework, but rather surface forms can best be analyzed as resulting from the interaction between syntax, processing, and pragmatics. Some studies take this claim further and argue that “performance”, i.e. the actual use of language in

concrete situations, has shaped the grammars of natural languages and that one can find evidence of its influence in numerous grammatical rules and cross-linguistic generalizations (Hawkins 1994; 2004). Although it is not always clear whether a particular grammatical construction can be viewed as resulting from general language processing mechanisms, there is certainly evidence suggesting that those non-syntactic factors play a role in grammars, and that the speaker's choice of one construction over the other is motivated and not random.

For instance, it has long been recognized that length/complexity and discourse structure have an effect on constituent order (at the word, phrase, and sentence levels). Take for example, HEAVY-NP SHIFT, which refers to the tendency to place long direct object phrases at the end of a clause rather than next to the verb in English, as shown in (8) below (Arnold et al. 2000; Wasow 1997; 2002); or RELATIVE CLAUSE EXTRAPOSITION, in which the relative clause appears discontinuous to the nominal phrase it modifies in English, as in (9) (Michaelis 2010; Rasekh-Mahand et al. 2016; Strunk 2014).

- (8) a. The waiter brought [_{NP} the wine we had ordered] to the table.
b. The waiter brought to the table [_{NP} the wine we had ordered.]

(Arnold et al. 2000: 28)

- (9) a. A letter [_{RC} which was addressed to Mary] arrived yesterday.
b. A letter arrived yesterday [_{RC} which was addressed to Mary.]

(Manninen 2002: 4)

Hindi presents a perfect case study because it permits a plurality of structural alternatives for one type of construction, in this case, finite relativization. By investigating length/complexity and other processing and discourse factors, this dissertation contributes to our understanding of the interactions of different components of the grammar (semantics, syntax, pragmatics) and their effect on speaker's choices in production. Moreover, by identifying the key intervening factors, we can predict the placement of clauses, particularly of finite relative clauses in Hindi.

1.3 The importance of a corpus study

Previous investigations on Hindi relative clauses have relied on introspective judgments, which at times have been conflicting⁵ (Dwivedi 1994a; Mahajan 2000; McCawley 2004). Corpus data is argued to be an effective tool in shedding light on unclear cases and data disputes (Lai 2004), as in the case at hand. The present study draws from two main corpora: (i) a pilot corpus based on 100 news articles from BBC Hindi, used to establish the empirical facts described in Chapter 2, as well as to complement the analysis on information structure presented in Chapters 5 and 6; and (ii) a corpus of 350 texts extracted from the EMILLE/CIIL written monolingual Hindi data, used for the statistical analysis presented in Chapter 5. Both corpora were supplemented by native speaker elicitations.

Although the theoretical claims of previous studies of Hindi finite relative clauses are a valuable step towards explaining the observed variation, some of the argued categorical constraints do not cover several available constructions, underestimating the complexity of the data. By considering natural occurring data from written corpora, this dissertation aims to present a more complete scenario of the available constructions in Hindi relativization without assuming a particular syntactic analysis. By presenting quantifiable data, this study allows for predictions through a multinomial regression model, as well as a confusion matrix, a method from the field of machine learning. These predictions will also contribute to recent initiatives of corpora development and analysis in Indian languages, Hindi in particular,⁶ in determining additional levels of annotation relevant to the analysis of syntactic and non-syntactic phenomena.

Another advantage of the present corpus study is that it enables gathering information about how often and in what contexts particular constructions appear in a defined set of texts. The frequency with which features occur in the corpus is argued to mirror the frequency with which native speakers produce them in ordinary speech or writing situations, especially if the corpus is balanced and representative. It is evident that failure to find a particular construction in a finite corpus is no reason to doubt its well-formedness. But, more importantly for the present study, is

⁵ Or as Newmeyer (1983) puts it, there are “conflicting analyses, not conflicting judgments”.

⁶ The Hindi-Urdu PropBank Project (<http://verbs.colorado.edu/hindiurdu/hpb.html>), the Hindi-Urdu Treebank Project (<http://verbs.colorado.edu/hindiurdu/>), and the Hindi Dependency Treebank (HDTB) (http://ltrc.iiit.ac.in/treebank_H2014/) to mention just a few examples.

the fact that if certain constructions occur repeatedly in a corpus, this is good evidence that they are well-formed at least for certain speakers/writers and we need to account for them. Also their occurrence is informative about placing preferences including factors additional to what has been discussed in previous literature

Finally, it is important to specify the type of data being used in this study, i.e. comprehension or production, especially when investigating non-syntactic factors, such as processing and information structure. Hawkins (2004) shows that different methods can lead to different patterns of results in the investigation of grammatical weight and syntactic locality, for example. Corpus data is a representative sample of actual language production in a given language, and previous research has shown that we need to look at weight effects and information structure from the speaker's perspective, and not from the listener's perspective, as it will be further evident in Chapters 4 and 5 (for more on language production vs language comprehension see: Hawkins 2004; Wasow 2002).

1.4 The structure of this dissertation

The remainder of this dissertation is structured as follows. Chapter 2 presents a survey of the types of relative clauses in Hindi and their formal characteristics. It also includes a description of different constructions which have not been considered in earlier studies but are relevant for this dissertation, particularly regarding the notion of complexity. Chapter 3 presents a review of previous syntactic and semantic studies of Hindi finite relative clauses and the remaining questions. Chapter 4 presents a review of previous discourse and processing studies of Hindi relative clauses and the remaining questions. Chapter 5 presents the main factors (syntactic locality, grammatical weight, and information structure) which have been argued to motivate word/clause order variation, particularly pertaining to relative clause extraposition. Chapter 6 presents the questions of the study, as well as the methodology. It includes information on the choice of corpus, verification of annotations by native speakers, etc. It also includes the results of the corpus study. Finally, Chapter 7 presents the conclusions of this study, its limitations, and implications for future research.

CHAPTER 2: FINITE RELATIVE CLAUSES IN HINDI

This chapter establishes the empirical data considered in the present corpus study. It provides examples of the various types of finite relative clauses in Hindi and the syntactic and semantic properties identified in earlier literature or by the exploratory corpus study conducted for the present study, comprising 100 news articles from BBC Hindi.⁷ The three relative constructions introduced in Chapter 1, example (4), are considered prototypical. These constructions present variations for example regarding the placement of the nominal head and the occurrence of the demonstrative pronoun in the main clause.

In this chapter, I present an overview of finite relative clause formation, the known properties of restrictive and non-restrictive relatives, the main differences among the three relative constructions, their clause internal properties, multiple relativization, as well as a note on adnominal relatives in Hindi.

2.1 Overview

The finite relative constructions in (4), repeated here as (10), have the relative pronoun *jo* ‘who/which’ in the relative clause and an optional coreferential demonstrative pronoun in the main clause *yah/vah* ‘this/that’. Since both types of pronouns can have any grammatical function, they can occur in any of the forms presented in Tables 1 and 2 below.

(10) a. *Left-peripheral*

[_{RC} jo kitāb sel par hai]	[_{MC} vah kitāb acchī hai]
REL book sale on be.PRS	DEM book good be.PRS

b. *Right-peripheral*

[_{MC} vah kitāb acchī hai]	[_{RC} jo sel par hai]
DEM book good be.PRS	REL sale on be.PRS

c. *Adnominal*

[_{MC} vah kitāb	[_{RC} jo sel par hai]	acchī	hai]
DEM book	REL sale on be.PRS	good	be.PRS

‘The book which is on sale is good.’

(Bhatt 2003a: 288)

⁷ 159 relatives were right-peripheral, 59 left-peripheral, and 6 adnominal.

Table 1. Demonstrative pronouns in Hindi

CASE	DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN			
	PROXIMAL		DISTAL	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	yah	ye	vah	ve
OBLIQUE	is	in	us	un
OBJECT	ise	inhẽ	use	unhẽ
POSSESSIVE	iskā/e/ī ⁸	inkā/e/ī	uskā/e/ī	unkā/e/ī

Table 2. Relative pronouns in Hindi

CASE	RELATIVE PRONOUN	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	jo	
OBLIQUE	jis	jin
OBJECT	jise	jinhẽ
POSSESSIVE	jiskā/e/ī	jinkā/e/ī

Other relative and demonstrative forms include: *jahã* ‘where’, *jidhar* ‘whither’, *jitnā/e/ī* ‘as many, as much’, *jaisā/e/ī* ‘of such a sort as, that which’, *jab* ‘when’; and their corresponding demonstratives *yahã* ‘here’, *vahã* ‘there’, *idhar* ‘here’, *udhar* ‘there’, *itnā/e/ī* ‘this much’, *utnā/e/ī* ‘that much’, *aisā/e/ī* ‘like this, such as this’, *vaisā/e/ī* ‘like that, such as that’, *ab* ‘now’, *tab* ‘then’. The constructions using these pronouns are not considered in this study because they can present adverbial functions. The pronouns considered were the ones listed in Tables 1 and 2, as well as *aisā/e/ī* ‘like this, such as this’, *vaisā/e/ī* ‘like that, such as that’.

The relative pronoun *jo* can be followed by the emphatic particle *bhī* ‘even, also’, in which case its meaning changes to ‘whoever, whichever’. For example, in (11), “there is no specific (unique) individual under discussion, and *bhī* implies that the statement holds of all individuals

⁸ Masculine singular (*ā*), masculine plural (*e*), and feminine singular and plural (*ī*), respectively; with gender determined by the following nominal head.

who may satisfy the relative clause” (Dayal 1996: 211).⁹ When the indefinite pronouns *koi* ‘someone, anyone’ and *kuch* ‘something, anything’ follow the relative pronoun, the meaning of the relative phrase changes to non-specific, e.g. *jo koi* ‘whoever, whichever’, *jo kuch* ‘whatever’, and even *jo kuch bhī* ‘whatever’, as shown in (12). Davison (2009: 224) refers to these constructions as having a “specific indefinite or generic ‘free’ relative interpretation”.¹⁰

(11) [RC **jo bhī** laṛkī vahā̃ kharī hai] vah ravi kī dost hai
REL EMPH girl there standing be.PRS DEM Ravi POSS friend be.PRS
‘Whichever girl is standing there, she is Ravi’s friend.’ (Dayal 1996: 211)

(12) [RC **jo kuch** karnā cāhie] use āp kījie
REL something do.INF want DEM you do.IMP
‘Please do whatever has to be done.’ (McGregor 1972: 93)

The demonstrative pronouns in Table 1 can also be followed by the emphatic particle *hī* ‘only’, for example in (13), where *vahī* ‘this very’ is used. Other forms are specified in Table 3. The function of this particle for determining the information packaging is discussed in Chapter 6.

(13) [RC jo bhī tum cāho] **vahī** māī karūngā
REL EMPH you want.SUBJ DEM.hī I do.FUT
‘I will do whatever you want’, lit. ‘Whatever you want, that exact thing/very thing/same thing I will do’.

Table 3. Demonstrative pronouns plus the emphatic particle *hī*

	DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS			
	PROXIMAL		DISTAL	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	yahī	ye hī	vahī	ve hī
OBLIQUE	isī	inhī	usī	unhī
OBJECT	ise hī	inhē hī	use hī	unhē hī
POSSESSIVE	isī kā/e/ī	inhī kā/e/ī	usī kā/e/ī	unhī kā/e/ī

⁹ A discussion on the different interpretations from the corpus is presented in Chapter 6.

¹⁰ This is further discussed on Chapters 5 and 6.

An additional construction with the relative pronoun *jo* ‘who, which’ is the one presenting the complementizer *ki* ‘that’. This option is only available to adnominal and right-peripheral relatives, as shown in (14). The semantics of this construction remains, and in most cases the complementizer *ki* can be easily removed without changing the meaning of the relative construction.

(14)a. *Adnominal relative*

vah	ādmī,	[_{RC} jo	(ki) har	roz patr	likhtā	hai,]	kal	pahūcegā.
DEM	man	REL	that	every day	letter	write	be.PRS	tomorrow arrive.FUT

b. *Right-peripheral relative*

vah	ādmī	kal	pahūcegā	[_{RC} jo	(ki) har	roz patr	likhtā	hai.]
DEM	man	tomorrow	arrive.FUT	REL	that	every	day	letter
							write.HAB	be.PRS

c. *Left-peripheral relative*

[_{RC} jo	(ādmī)	(*ki)	har	roz patr	likhtā	hai]
REL	man	that	every	day	letter	write.HAB
						be.PRS

vah	(ādmī)	kal	pahūcegā.
DEM	man	tomorrow	arrive.FUT

‘The man who writes a letter every day will arrive tomorrow.’

(Adapted from McCawley 2004: 309)

2.2 Restrictiveness

As in English, relatives can be RESTRICTIVE or NON-RESTRICTIVE. Unlike English, the distinction is not always signalled by intonation, the use of punctuation, or even a formal marker, such as *that* vs. *which* (Kachru 2006: 220). The function of the restrictive relative clause is to help the hearer/reader identify the referent of the common noun, as the examples in (10) above, in which “that is on sale” restricts the reference of “the book”. Non-restrictive relatives, on the other hand, provide extra, but relevant information, about the nominal head, as in (15). Here, *jo lagbhag sāth sāl ke hōge* ‘who must be around sixty years old’ is not restricting the reference *mistar guptā* ‘Mr. Gupta’, only providing extra information. Note that like English, non-restrictive relatives in Hindi can modify proper names.

(15) miṣṭar guptā, [RC jo lagbhag sāṭh sāl ke hōge,]
 Mr. Gupta REL about sixty yearsPOSS be.FUT

is sāl bīe kī parīkṣā mē baiṭh rahe hai
 this year B.A. POSS exam in sit PROG be.PRS

‘Mr. Gupta, who must be around sixty years old, is going to take his B.A. examination this year.’

(Gambhir 1981: 123-24)

It has been noticed in earlier studies that non-restrictive relatives follow the nominal head, either as in the adnominal (14) or the right-peripheral in (16a), but do not precede it, as in left-peripheral (16b).¹¹

(16)a. *Right-peripheral relative*

miṣṭar guptā is sāl bīe kī parīkṣā mē baiṭh rahe hai,
 Mr. Gupta this year B.A. POSS exam in sit PROG be.PRS

[RC jo lagbhag sāṭh sāl ke hōge.]
 REL about sixty years POSS be.FUT

b. *Left-peripheral relative*

*[RC jo lagbhag sāṭh sāl ke hōge,]
 REL about sixty years POSS be.FUT

miṣṭar guptā is sāl bīe kī parīkṣā mē baiṭh rahe hai.
 Mr. Gupta this year B.A. POSS exam in sit PROG be.PRS

‘Mister Gupta, who will be almost sixty years old, is sitting in a B.A. examination this year.’

2.3 Headedness and demonstrative requirement

Besides restrictiveness (non-restrictive relatives occur only at adnominal and right-peripheral positions) and the availability of *ki* following the relative pronoun *jo* also available for adnominal and right-peripheral constructions, the left and right peripheries also differ in the occurrence of the nominal head inside and outside the relative clause and the optionality of the demonstrative pronoun.

¹¹ The examples that do not present a reference correspond to the original data gathered from corpora for the present study and not from earlier studies.

In particular, the nominal head can occur outside and/or inside the relative clause in left-peripheral relatives, as well as right-peripheral relatives, as in (17a) and (17b),¹² but in the case of adnominal relatives, the presence of a nominal head inside the adnominal clause is considered ungrammatical, as in (17c). One fact that has been noticed is that the occurrence of a nominal head simultaneously in the relative and main clause simultaneously is highly marked (Kothari 2010).

(17) a. *Left-peripheral*

[_{RC} jo (**kitāb**)¹³ sel par hai] [_{MC} vah (**kitāb**) acchī hai]
 REL book sale on be.PRS DEM book good be.PRS

b. *Right-peripheral*

[_{MC} vah (**kitāb**) acchī hai] [_{RC} jo (**kitāb**) sel par hai]
 DEM book good be.PRS REL book sale on be.PRS

c. *Adnominal*

[_{MC} vah **kitāb** [_{RC} jo (***kitāb**) sel par hai] acchī hai]
 DEM book REL book sale on be.PRS good be.PRS

Regarding the demonstrative pronoun, it is optional for right-peripheral and adnominal relatives, as shown in (18b) and (18c). Left-peripheral relatives, on the other hand, are claimed not to allow omission of the bare demonstrative, as in (18a) (Dayal 1996; Srivastav 1991). Further discussion is presented in Chapter 3, section 3.1.

(18) a. * [_{RC} jo laṛkī khaṛī hai] [_{MC} Ø laṛkī lambī hai]
 REL girl standing be.PRS DEM girl tall be.PRS

b. [_{MC} Ø laṛkī lambī hai] [_{RC} jo khaṛī hai]
 DEM girl tall be.PRS REL standing be.PRS

c. [_{MC} Ø laṛkī [_{RC} jo khaṛī hai] lambī hai]
 DEM girl REL standing be.PRS tall be.PRS

‘The girl who is standing is tall’.

(Srivastav 1991: 649)

¹² There are differences in acceptability of right-peripheral relatives with an internal head, especially when the head simultaneously occurs in the main clause (Dayal 1996, Mahajan 2000, Srivastav 1991). This is further discussed in Chapter 3.

¹³ The parentheses indicate that the item is optionally present.

Omission of the demonstrative pronoun, as well as the nominal head in both the relative and the main clause in left-peripheral relatives, is not uncommon in the colloquial language, as shown in (19) (also refer to Kellogg 1876; McGregor 1972).

- (19) [RC jo Ø huā] Ø sahī thā
REL be.PFV DEM right be.PFV
‘What happened, that was right.’

2.4 Clause-internal scrambling

The relative pronoun usually stands first in its clause, even when it is not the subject, as evident in examples (4) to (19) above. However, this is not always the case. In (20), for example, the adverbial phrase “in the exam” occurs in initial position. In other words, the constituents of the relative clause and the main clause may be reordered, depending on different non-syntactic factors, which will be investigated in this study, such as discourse organization and linear distance.

- (20) a. [RC jo baccā parīkshā mẽ pratham āyā] vah lambā hai
REL child exam in first come.PFV DEM tall be.PRS
b. [RC parīkshā mẽ jo baccā pratham āyā] vah lambā hai
exam in REL child first come.PFV DEM tall be.PRS

‘The child who came first in the exam is tall.’

(Kothari 2010: 18)

Kachru (1978) observes that when the relative clause is adnominal or right-peripheral, the relative pronoun is generally moved to the front of the clause (also Gupta 1986), as shown in examples (13) and (15) above. Clause-internal scrambling is relevant for the present study because it evidences how distance between the nominal head and the relative clause can be minimized, as will be discussed in Chapters 6 and 7.

2.5 Multiple relativization

Relative clauses in Hindi can have more than one relative pronoun, as shown in (21). Here the left-peripheral relative presents two relative pronouns with their respective internal nominal heads *jis laṛkī ne* ‘which girl’ and *jis laṛke ke sath* ‘with which boy’. The first nominal phrase *jis laṛkī ne*

‘which girl’ is coreferential with the demonstrative phrase *usne* ‘she’, and the second nominal phrase *jis laṛke* ‘which boy’ with the demonstrative phrase *usko* ‘him’, as indicated by the indexes. These constructions are called MULTI-HEADED RELATIVES.

- (21) [RC **jis laṛkī** **ne_i jis laṛke** **ke sāth_j** **khelā**] *us ne_i us ko_j harāyā*
 REL girl ERG REL girl with play.PFV DEM DEM ERG DEM ACC defeat.PFV
 Lit. ‘Which girl_i played with which boy_j, she_i defeated him_j’;
 ‘Every girl defeated the boy she played with’ (Srivastav 1991: 650)

Notice that the example in (21) constitutes a left-peripheral relative and, although it has been argued that only these constructions allow multiple relative pronouns, for some speakers right-peripheral relatives can also be multi-headed, as shown in (22). The % mark in (22) indicates the disagreement in the acceptability judgements. Nevertheless, one example was found in the pilot corpus study, which is presented in (23). In the case of adnominal relatives, there is agreement that these constructions cannot be multi-headed, as shown in example (24); see further discussion in Chapter 3.

- (22) % *us ādmī ne_i vah kitāb_j kharīd lī* [RC **jis ne_i jo_j dekhī.**]
 DEM man ERG DEM book buy take.PFV REL ERG REL see.PFV
 ‘Whichever man saw whichever book, he bought it.’ (Mahajan 2000: 212)

- (23) *ye_i un kisānō kā_j gaū_j hai*
 DEM DEM farmers POSS village be.PRS
 [RC **jo_i jinhē_j āṭh sāl pahale zamīn kā muāvazā milā thā.**]
 REL REL eight years ago land POSS compensation receive.PFV be.PFV
 ‘This is the village of those farmers who received a land compensation for it eight years ago’;
 lit. ‘This_i is the village of those farmers_j which_i whom_j received a compensation of the land eight years ago.’

- (24) **us laṛkī ne_i us laṛke ko_j* [RC **jis ne_i jis ke sāth_j khelā**] *harāyā.*
 DEM girl ERG REL boy ACC REL ERG REL with play.PFV defeat.PFV
 ‘Every girl defeated the boy she played with.’

Furthermore, note there is one-to-one correspondence between the number of relative and demonstrative pronouns in the examples (21) to (23). Nevertheless, McGregor (1972) points out that even in cases of multiple pronouns the demonstrative phrase can be omitted, as in (25).

(25) [RC **jis kisī kā jo jī cāhe**], **Ø** kare.
 REL everyone POSS REL soul desire.SUBJ DEM do.SUBJ

‘Anyone may do, whatever he likes’; lit. ‘whose which soul may desire, (that he) may do.’
 (McGregor 1972: 95)

Another case in which there is no one-to-one correspondence between the relative and demonstrative pronoun is exemplified in (26). The construction in (26) is ambiguous between a left-peripheral and an adnominal relative reading, given the presence of a double nominal head *vah rānī* and *vah*, at the left and right peripheries simultaneously. These constructions are often called DOUBLE HEADED RELATIVES (cf. Cinque 2010; Coto-Solano et al. 2015).

(26) **vah rānī** [RC **jo**_i kile mē rahatī hai] **vah**_i merī sahelī hai]
 DEM queen REL fort in live.HAB be.PRS DEM my friend be.PRS

‘That queen who lives in the fort is my friend.’ (Puri 2011: 265)

Another interesting case is presented in (27). Here the relative clause is simultaneously attached to two main clauses at its left and right peripheries. Notice that this construction is different to the one in (26). In (27) the relative clause has multiple relative pronouns, each of them coreferential to a different noun phrase, one at the left edge and the other one at the right edge. In (26) the relative clause is simple (i.e. only one relative pronoun) and *vah rānī* and *vah* are coreferential.

(27) **yah vah rānī hai**
 DEM DEM queen be.PRS
 [RC **jis kī sevā jis naukrānī ne**_j **kī**]
 REL POSS service REL servant ERG do.PFV

vah (naukrānī)_j **bhāg gāī hai**
 DEM servant run-away go.PFV be.PRS

Lit. ‘This is the queen whose service was done by which servant, she has run way’; ‘This is the queen whose servant, who had done her service, run away’.
 (Hock 2011: 8)

A corpus study of non-syntactic or syntactic factors needs to consider the optionality of the demonstrative pronoun, as well as the possibility of multiple relative pronouns, particularly when considering aspects such as the linear distance between the relative clause and the modified head. Furthermore, as shown in (27) it needs to consider the possibility of the relative clause modifying more than one nominal head in different clauses. The same is true for the configurations discussed in section 2.6.

2.6 Iteration, stacking, and coordination of relative clauses

Hindi also allows ITERATION in its relative construction, i.e. the second clause is simultaneously the main clause of the preceding relative clause, and the relative clause of the following main clause. For example, in (28), where *jo ādmī* ‘that man’ in the RC1 is coreferent with *us ke liye* ‘for him’, whereas *jis makān* ‘in the house’ in RC2 is coreferent with *vahā̃* ‘there’ in the main clause (for further discussion see Davison 2009; Hock 1989; McCawley 2004). Notice that, although the example corresponds to a left-peripheral construction, the same is true for the other two types of relatives.

(28) Iteration at the left periphery

[RC1 **jo** **ādmī** cāy pī rahā hai]
REL man tea drink PROG be.PRS

[RC2 maĩ jis makān mẽj **us ke liye** kām kar rahā hũ]
I REL house in DEM for work do PROG be.PRS

rām pichle sāl vahā̃j rahtā thā
Ram last year DEM stay.HAB be.PFV

‘Ram was living in the house where I am doing work for the man who is drinking tea.’

(McCawley 2004: 307)

STACKING, i.e. a sequence of relative clauses modifying the same nominal head, without overt conjunction¹⁴ is also possible in Hindi. In (29), both RC1 and RC2 modify the same demonstrative phrase *us ko* ‘him’. The same construction is also possible with adnominal and right-peripheral relatives, as shown in (30).

¹⁴ In earlier studies is not clear what is the difference between stacking and coordination, for further discussion McCawley (2004).

(29) *Stacked left-peripheral relatives*

[RC1 **jo** **ādmī**_i ek bār jalpān karke kuch nahī̃ khā saktā]
REL man one time snack do any NEG eat can.PRS

[RC2 **jis** **ādmī**_i ke liye karelā garam hai]
REL man for bitter-melon spicy be.PRS

[MC **us** **ko**_i mẽ buṛhā hī samajhtā hū]
DEM DAT I old even think.HAB be.PRS

Lit. ‘Which man once he’s had a snack can’t eat anymore, for which man bitter-melon is (too) hot, I regard him as old.’ (McCawley 2004: 305)

(30) a. *Stacked adnominal relatives*

vah **ādmī**_i [RC1 **jo**_i is makān mẽ rahtā hai]
DEM man REL this house in live.HAB be.PRS

[RC2 **jis** **ne**_i ye kitāb likhī] kal banāras jaegā
REL ERG this book write.PFV tomorrow Benares go.FUT

b. *Stacked right-peripheral relatives*

vah **ādmī**_i kal banāras jaegā
DEM man tomorrow Benares go.FUT

[RC1 **jo**_i is makān mẽ rahtā hai]
REL this house in live.HAB be.PRS

[RC2 **jis** **ne**_i ye kitāb likhī]
REL ERG this book write.PFV

‘The man who lives in this house who wrote this book will go to Benares tomorrow’
(McCawley 2004: 308)

Cases of overt COORDINATION are also found in the three types of relatives, as shown in (31), (32), and (33).

(31) *Coordinated left-peripheral relatives*

ḍoḍor miśrā ke mutābik,
doctor Mishra according to

[_{RC1} bhārat mē in dinō ham jo_i khāte haī] aur
India LOC DEM days we REL eat be.PRS CONJ

[_{RC2} jis_i tarah apnī rojmarrā zindagī jīte haī]
REL the way our daily lives live be.PRS

us mē_i baṛā asantulan hai]
DEM LOC big imbalance be.PRS

‘According to Dr. Mishra, what_i we eat in India these days, and in which way_i (we) live our lives, in that_i there is a big imbalance’

(32) *Coordinated right-peripheral relatives*

tirupati ke maśahūr mandir mē unhō ne ek tāj_i bhēṭ kiyā thā
Tirupati POSS famous temple in DEM ERG one crown to hand did be.PFV

[_{RC} jis kī_i kīmat 42 karoḍ rupayā thī,]
REL POSS value 42 million rupees be.PFV

[_{RC} jo_i sone kā thā] aur
REL gold made be.PFV CONJ

[_{RC} jis mē_i hīre jāre the]
REL in diamonds drowned be.PFV

‘In the famous temple of Tirupati, he handed one crown_i, whose_i price was 42 million rupees, which_i was made of gold, and in which_i there were diamonds.’

(33) *Coordinated adnominal relatives*

vah laṛkī_i, [_{RC} jo_i samajhtī hai ki rām ne seb khāyā] aur
DEM girl REL know be.PRS that Ram ERG apple eat.PFV CONJ

[_{RC} jo_i jānti hai ki mohan ne santrā khāyā,] merī dost hai
REL know be.PRS that Mohan ERG orange eat.PFV I.POSS friend be.PRS

‘The girl who knows that Ram ate an apple and who knows that Mohan ate an orange is my friend’

(McCawley 2004: 297, fn5)

2.7 A note on adnominal relatives

The adnominal relatives in (4c), repeated for convenience as (34), are considered an innovation in the language, due to either language contact (Persian or English) (Chandola 1963; Puri 2011; Snell 1990) or an internal development in Hindi (Marlow 1993). Sanskrit did not have adnominal constructions, and apparent embeddings such as (35) result from the addition of the phrase *rādho viśvāyū sáubhagam*, which is an appositive and amplification of *tád* (Davison 2009; Hock 1989). Furthermore, earlier Hindi grammars only refer to left and right-peripheral relatives (such as Kachru 1978; McGregor 1972).

(34) [MC vah kitāb [RC **jo sel par hai**] acchī hai]
DEM book REL sale on be.PRS good be.PRS

(35) asmábhyam tād dhattana [RC **yad va ímahe**]
1.DAT.PL DEM.ACC give.IMP REL.ACC 1.NOM.PL request.PFV.1.PL

rādho viśvāyū sáubhagam
favour long-life luck

‘Give to us that which we request, favor, long life, luck.’ (RV 5.53.13; Hock 1989: 111)

Even though a diachronic analysis of relative clauses in Hindi is beyond the scope of this dissertation, it is important to keep in mind that not all Hindi speakers accept adnominal relatives equally, or even have these constructions in their grammar. Hindi grammar is considered to be in the course of transition (Imai 1981; Singh 1977). It is expected then that the presence of such constructions will be marginal, as it has been reported in previous studies (see Kothari 2010). In the pilot corpus study, for instance, only 6 adnominal out of 224 relative constructions were found. Moreover, if we assume Hindi’s grammar is in the course of transition, then we can easily account for ambiguous constructions like (26) above, in which it is not clear if it is left-peripheral or adnominal. Chapter 3 discusses some of the implications of this diachronic perspective for a synchronic analysis, and Chapter 5 discusses the implications for a processing analysis.

2.8 Summary

This chapter shows that finite relative clauses can relativize any position, including the subject, object or oblique. Finite relative clauses occur at the left or right peripheries of the clause containing the noun phrase they modify, including more complex constructions with relatives attached at both peripheries simultaneously. Relative clauses can also occur immediately after the nominal head they modify, but these constructions are considered to be an innovation and they tend to be marked and hence less frequent. There are clear asymmetries between the left and right peripheries, which have been examined mainly from a syntactic approach, as is shown in Chapter 3; but they also offer an opportunity for a discourse and processing analysis, as is shown in Chapter 4. These asymmetries are summarized in Table 4 below.¹⁵

Table 4. Asymmetries among the three types of relatives

TYPE OF RC	PRESENCE OF NOMINAL HEAD			PRESENCE OF DEMONSTRATIVE	MULTIPLE RELATIVES	STACKING/ COORDINATION	ITERATION	RESTRICTIVENESS		JO + BHĪ	JO + KI
	RC	MC	BOTH					NONRESTR	RESTR		
LEFT-PERIPHERAL	+	+	+	+	+	+ [?]	+	-	+	+	-
RIGHT-PERIPHERAL	+ [?]	+	+ [?]	-	+ [?]	+	+	+	+	-	+
ADNOMINAL	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+

The fact that the more common constructions involve discontinuous dependencies poses interesting questions regarding the syntactic relation between the relative clause and the nominal phrase, semantic interpretation, anaphora, and binding, for example. For the present study, discontinuity as well as clause-internal scrambling, pose the question whether linear distance and syntactic locality play a role in the placement of constituents and clauses.

It is also clear that relative clauses can be simple, i.e. containing one relative phrase, or multi-headed, i.e. containing two or more relative phrases. As it will be discussed in Chapter 3, multi-headed relatives have been considered separately in studies assuming a movement analysis (Bhatt 2003a). The presence of multiple relative pronouns also poses an interesting challenge for defining “complexity”; for example, the question whether a multi-headed relative construction is “equally

¹⁵ The question mark indicates differences in acceptability judgments.

complex” as a coordinated, stacked, or subordinated one, as will be discussed in Chapters 5 and 6. Another challenge is presented by constructions where there is no one-to-one correspondence between the number of relative and demonstrative pronouns. For the present study, such cases present challenges for annotation, because some of them have multiple interpretations, as the case of double-headers in (26). But at the same time they present an interesting case for analysing information packaging within the discourse context.

Regarding information structure, different markers allow us to identify the function of constituents within a discourse context; for example, *bhī* ‘even, also’ after the relative pronoun; the indefinites *kuch* and *koi* ‘any’, as well as *hī* the emphatic marker that occurs immediately after the phrase it modifies. These functions are further discussed in Chapters 4 and 5.

CHAPTER 3: THE SYNTAX AND SEMANTICS OF HINDI FINITE RELATIVE CLAUSES

As mentioned in the previous chapters, earlier studies have focused on the structural relation between the relative clause and the nominal head (i.e. adjunction or movement) in the two cases of discontinuous dependencies in (10a) and (10b) above, repeated here as (36a) and (36b). Early traditional generative approaches proposed a set of rules to derive these constructions by expanding the NP as in English relative constructions (Kachru 1978; Subbarao 1984; Verma 1966). However, the existence of the various asymmetries among the three types of relatives discussed in Chapter 2 has motivated some researchers to argue for a different approach. Some group (36b) and (36c) together, while treating (36a) as distinct (Dayal 1996; Srivastav 1991); whereas others argue for a separate treatment of all three constructions (Donaldson 1971; Dwivedi 1994a; McCawley 2004). In this chapter, I review the main arguments of previous syntactic and semantic studies, as well as the remaining issues that motivate the present study.

(36)a. *Left-peripheral relative*

$[_{RC}$ jo kitāb sel par hai] <small>REL book sale on be.PRS</small>	$[_{MC}$ vah kitāb acchī hai] <small>DEM book good be.PRS</small>
--	--

b. *Right-peripheral relative*

$[_{MC}$ vah kitāb acchī hai] <small>DEM book good be.PRS</small>	$[_{RC}$ jo sel par hai] <small>REL sale on be.PRS</small>
--	---

c. *Adnominal relative*

$[_{MC}$ vah kitāb <small>DEM book</small>	$[_{RC}$ jo sel par hai] <small>REL sale on be.PRS</small>	acchī hai] <small>good be.PRS</small>
--	---	---

‘The book which is on sale is good.’

(Bhatt 2003a: 288)

This chapter discusses the two syntactic and semantic analyses of Hindi relative clauses which address the differences between the three major constructions and represent the two major tendencies stated above: either that left-peripheries constitute a separate relativization strategy or that both the left and right peripheral simple constructions (i.e. with one relative pronoun) result from movement operations.

3.1 Correlativization as a separate relativization strategy

Left-peripheral relatives or *correlatives* have caught the attention of previous syntactic and typological studies because, while they are used as equivalents to adnominal relatives (i.e. English type), their syntax and semantics are argued to differ from them. Srivastav (1991) in her influential study presents a set of properties which are claimed to distinguish correlatives from the other two constructions. These properties are listed in (37) below (also see Lipták 2009: 2):

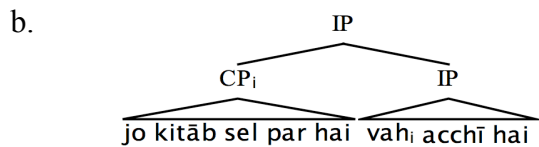
(37) *Properties of left-peripheral relatives*

- i. a peripheral position of the relative clause,
- ii. the possibility of spelling out the nominal head simultaneously in the relative clause and in the main clause,
- iii. a demonstrative requirement on the main clause,
- iv. the availability of multiple relative phrases.

Property (37*i*) is not exclusive to left-peripheral relatives, given the existence of right-peripheral constructions. In Srivastav’s analysis, however, left-peripheral relatives are base-generated adjoined to IP, as in (38b), whereas right-peripheral relatives originate in the adnominal position and are adjoined to the right periphery via rightward movement, as shown in (39b) below. Note that the right-peripheral relative originates in the adnominal position and then it is right extraposed. In other words, while they are both peripheral, they reached that position by different means. Srivastav’s analysis departs from early embedding analyses of left-peripheral relatives (Bains 1994; Kachru 1978; Subbarao 1984; Verma 1966), as well as from Subbarao’s (1984) claim that right-peripheral relatives result from a sentence “flip” from left-peripheral correlative constructions (i.e. mirror image).

(38) *Left-peripheral relatives*

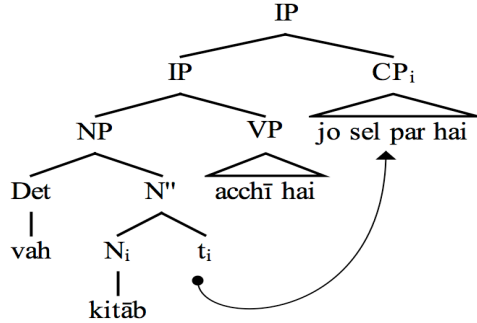
- a. [RC **jo** kitāb sel par hai] [MC **vah** acchī hai]
 REL book sale on be.PRS DEM good be.PRS



(39) *Right-peripheral relatives*

- a. vah kitāb acchī hai [RC jo sel par hai]
 DEM book good be. PRS REL sale on be. PRS

b.



The derivations in (38b) and (39b) assume that the relative clause and the nominal phrase do not form a constituent in left-peripheral relatives, but they do form a constituent in right-peripheral constructions. In this analysis the discontinuity of left-peripheral relatives presents a challenge for determining the semantics for noun modification in the absence of syntactic sisterhood (Srivastav 1991: 653). Srivastav addresses this issue assuming that left-peripheral relatives are quantificational structures, whereas right-peripheral and adnominal relatives are noun modifiers.¹⁶

What kind of quantificational structure? According to Srivastav, they possess *maximalizing semantics*. This means that left-peripheral relatives pick out a maximal individual or maximal degree or the maximal set of individuals/degrees as their notation (Lipták 2009: 8). Consider (40), for example, where the relative construction is referring to the maximum number of boys available. The difference between a restrictive reading and a maximalized one is that a restrictive reading singles out boys from a larger group of boys (i.e. ‘from a group of boys, some are standing’), while the maximalized reading refers to the maximal ‘amount’ of boys available (i.e. ‘all boys standing’).

¹⁶ Note that under this analysis the main assumption is that there is correspondence between the semantic interpretation and the syntactic structure. Dwivedi (1994a; 1994b; 2003), on the contrary, takes Srivastav’s quantificational reading of left-peripheral relatives but assigns a different syntactic structure to both left and right peripheral relatives: asymmetric coordination and paratactic adjunction, respectively. Furthermore, right-peripheral relatives in her analysis function as “afterthought restrictors”.

- (40) [RC jo laṛke khaṛe haĩ,] ve lambe haĩ
 REL boys standing be.PRS DEM tall be.PRS
 ‘Every boy who is standing is tall.’; Lit. ‘Which boys are standing, they are tall.’ (Lipták 2009: 9)

When applied to individuals, the maximalized reading results in a definite reading; if singular it refers to a unique individual. Now, recall the constructions in (11) above, repeated here as (41), where there is no specific or unique individual under discussion. Srivastav argues that the statement holds for all individuals who may satisfy the relative clause maintaining a maximizing reading (Dayal 1996: 211). Now, if the construction includes an indefinite adjective *kuch* or *koi* the meaning turns to “specific indefinite or generic ‘free’ relative interpretation” (Davison 2009: 224), as in (12), repeated here as (42).

- (41) [RC jo bhī laṛkī vahā khaṛī hai] vah ravi kī dost hai
 REL EMPH girl there standing be.PRS DEM Ravi POSS friend be.PRS
 ‘Whichever girl is standing there, she is Ravi’s friend.’ (Dayal 1996: 211)

- (42) [RC jo kuch karnā cāhie] use āp kījīe
 REL something do.INF want DEM you do.IMP
 ‘Please do whatever has to be done.’ (McGregor 1972: 93)

The differences introduced in Chapter 2 regarding left-peripheral relatives are argued to result from their derivation as base-generated adjoined to IP. For example, left-peripheral relatives can be internally headed and can even have a nominal head simultaneously in internal and external position, as shown in (17) above, repeated here as (43), corresponding to the property in (37ii). Adnominal and right-peripheral relatives, on the other hand, behave as other noun modifications structures, such as English adnominal relatives, in that, according to her analysis, they cannot contain internal heads (Dayal 1996: 160), as in (43b) and (43c).

(43) a. *Left-peripheral*

[_{RC} jo (**kitāb**) sel par hai] [_{MC} vah (**kitāb**) acchī hai]
REL book sale on be.PRS DEM book good be.PRS

b. *Right-peripheral*

[_{MC} vah (**kitāb**) acchī hai] [_{RC} jo (***kitāb**) sel par hai]
DEM book good be.PRS REL book sale on be.PRS

c. *Adnominal*

[_{MC} vah (**kitāb**) [_{RC} jo (***kitāb**) sel par hai] acchī hai]
DEM book REL book sale on be.PRS good be.PRS

In order to explain why a reviewer finds the construction with both heads in a right-peripheral construction to be grammatical, Srivastav (1991: 647, fn.10) puts forward the hypothesis that ungrammaticality is reduced if the demonstrative (*vah*) is heavily stressed. This argument should imply that structures with heavy stress on the demonstrative have different syntax, but this is not shown in her previous studies. Mahajan (2000: 210) also finds those adnominal and right-peripheral constructions with a nominal head inside the relative clause to be grammatical, as shown in (44) and (45) respectively. Only in adnominal constructions can the head not be repeated in both clauses, as shown in (44).¹⁷ (As will be discussed in Chapter 6, structures like (44a) are actually ambiguous between a left-peripheral and adnominal reading in the corpus.)

(44) *Adnominal relative*

a. mujhe vah Ø [_{RC} jo **ādmī** sītā ko pasand hai] acchā nahī lagtā
I.DAT DEM man REL man Sita ACC like be.PRS good NEG seem.PRS

b. *mujhe vah **ādmī** [_{RC} jo **ādmī** sītā ko pasand hai] acchā nahī lagtā
I.DAT DEM man REL man Sita ACC like be.PRS good NEG seem.PRS

‘I do not like the man who Sita likes’

¹⁷ Mahajan (2000) follows Kayne’s asymmetry theory and argues that all relative clauses can be derived assuming that the nominal head is base-generated inside the relative clause and moves left (if external) or remains in situ (if internal), i.e. *raising analysis*. The differences in the presence or absence of a nominal head and the demonstrative requirement presented in Chapter 2 are accounted for through different deletion and movement operations.

(45) *Right-peripheral relative*

- a. mujhe vah \emptyset acchā nahī lagtā [RC jo *ādmī* sītā ko pasand hai]
 I.DAT DEM man good NEG seem.PRS REL man Sita ACC like be.PRS
- b. mujhe vah *ādmī* acchā nahī lagtā [RC jo *ādmī* sītā ko pasand hai]
 I.DAT DEM man good NEG seem.PRS REL man Sita ACC like be.PRS
- ‘I do not like the man who Sita likes’

Property (37iii), referring to the demonstrative requirement in left-peripheral relatives, is argued to follow from the fact that these are quantificational structures. As a generalized quantificational phrase, the relative clause needs to bind a variable, and the demonstrative provides that variable; but adnominal relatives and right-peripheral relatives do not require this, since they are simple noun modifiers, as shown in (18), repeated here as (46).

(46) a. *Left-peripheral relative*

- *[RC jo laṛkī khaṛī hai] [MC \emptyset laṛkī lambī hai]
 REL girl standing be.PRS DEM girl tall be.PRS

b. *Right-peripheral relative*

- [MC \emptyset laṛkī lambī hai] [RC jo khaṛī hai]
 DEM girl tall be.PRS REL standing be.PRS

c. *Adnominal relative*

- [MC \emptyset laṛkī [RC jo khaṛī hai] lambī hai]
 DEM girl REL standing be.PRS tall be.PRS

‘The girl who is standing is tall’.

(Srivastav 1991: 649)

Subbarao (1984) interprets the need for a demonstrative as a definiteness requirement. He observes that if the noun phrase is indefinite, the relative clause can only occur to the right, as in (47). Dayal (1996) claims that the only way to make (47a) grammatical is using a partitive construction, as in (48). The partitive provides the demonstrative *un* and makes the phrase definite.

- (47) a. *[RC jo laṛkiyā khaṛī haī] do lambī haī
 REL girls standing be.PRS two tall be.PRS

‘Which girls are standing, two are tall.’

- b. do lambī haī [RC jo laṛkiyā khaṛī haī]
 two all be.PRS REL girls standing be.PRS

‘Two girls who are standing are tall.’

(Dayal 1996: 160-61)

- (48) [RC jo laṛkiyā̃ khaṛī haĩ] un mē-se do lambī haĩ
REL girls standing be.PRS them PART two tall be.PRS
‘Which girls are standing, two of them are tall.’ (Dayal 1996: 161)

Srivastav, however, argues that Subbarao’s observation requires further modification. Bare noun phrases can function as definites in Hindi, but such constructions are not possible in left-peripheral relatives, as in (46a) above. Notice that if the entire clause is omitted, not just the demonstrative, the sentence becomes grammatical, as in (49). As shown in Chapter 2, cases of omission of the demonstrative pronoun in left-peripheral constructions are very common. Srivastav claims that this is not problematic because Hindi is a pro-drop language, so it is possible for that variable to be null, based on with semantic recoverability.

- (49) [RC jo laṛkī khaṛī hai] [MC Ø Ø lambī hai]
REL girl standing be.PRS DEM girl tall be.PRS

Regarding the example (47a) and (48), Hock (1989: 120) makes an important observation for the present study. He suggests that the constraint on quantificational structures appears to be sensitive not to the nature of the clauses involved (relative clause or main clause), but to whether quantification (the numeral *do* ‘two’) occurs in the first or in the second clause. Take for example the parallel between the constructions in (50) and (51).¹⁸ The phrase *ve do* is ungrammatical whether it occurs in a left-peripheral relative construction, or across independent neighbouring sentences. This could mean that information structure, rather than syntax, is playing a role in the grammaticality of these constructions.

(50) *Left-peripheral relative*

- a. *[RC jo lambī haĩ] ve do laṛkiyā̃ khaṛī haĩ
REL tall be.PRS DEM two girls standing be.PRS
‘Which girls are standing there, those two are tall.’

- b [RC jo lambī haĩ] ve lambī haĩ
girls standing be.PRS DEM tall be.PRS
‘Two girls are standing there, they are tall.’

¹⁸ Dayal (1996: 161, fn 12) claims that (46a) can be grammatical for native speakers, although *ve dono* is preferred.

c. [RC jō lambī haĩ] un mē-se do laṛkiyā̃ khaṛī haĩ
REL tall be.PRS DEM PART two girls standing be.PRS
‘Which girls are standing there, two of those are tall.’ (Hock 1989: fn 4, 119)

(51) *Sequence of independent propositions*

a. *laṛkiyā̃ khaṛī haĩ; ve do lambī haĩ
girls standing be.PRS DEM two tall be.PRS
‘(Several) girls are standing there, those two are tall.’

b. do laṛkiyā̃ khaṛī haĩ; ve lambī haĩ
two girls standing be.PRS DEM tall be.PRS
‘Two girls are standing there, they are tall.’

c. laṛkiyā̃ khaṛī haĩ; un mē-se do lambī haĩ
girls standing be.PRS DEM PART two tall be.PRS
‘(Several) girls are standing there, two of those are tall.’ (Hock 1989: fn 4, 120)

Lastly, Srivastav argues that left-peripheral relatives allow multiple pronouns inside the relative clause (property 37iv), as in the example (21), repeated here as (52a), because they are base-generated adjoined to IP. Under this analysis, adnominal relatives with multiple relative pronouns cannot be produced because the same relative clause cannot be simultaneously adjacent to two different noun phrases. Right-peripheral relatives like (22), repeated here as (52b), also are not possible assuming that they originate in a low adjunction position. Being quantificational, left-peripheral constructions can have multiple variables corresponding to different correlative pronouns.

(52) a. *Left-peripheral relative*

[RC jis laṛkī neᵢ jis laṛkeⱼ ke-sāth khelā] us neᵢ us koⱼ harāyā
REL girl ERG REL boy with play. PFV DEM ERG DEM ACC defeat.PFV

b. *Right-peripheral relative*

* us neᵢ us koⱼ harāyā [RC jis laṛkī neᵢ jis laṛkeⱼ ke-sāth khelā]
DEM ERG DEM ACC defeat.PFV REL girl ERG REL boy with play.PFV
‘Every girl defeated the boy she played with’ (Srivastav 1991: 650)

As mentioned in Chapter 2, for some speakers the construction in (52b) is grammatical, and the acceptability actually improves if we use the external nominal head instead of an internal one,

as in (53). This shows that other factors such as processing and discourse can be playing a role in the acceptability of these constructions. Srivastav (1991: 651, fn 15) herself acknowledges the existence of this variation, stating that there is an intonational break between the clauses, and that it is possible that there are instances of left-peripheral relatives in which the main clause has been fronted. This, however, is an unusual explanation which is not coherent with her analysis. Hence, a construction such as (53) in which a right-peripheral relative presents multiple relative pronouns cannot be accounted for under her extraposition analysis.

(53) %**us** **laṛkī** **ne us laṛke;** **ko** harāyā [RC **jis ne; jis ke-sāth** khelā]
 DEM girl ERG DEM boy ACC defeat.PFV REL ERG REL with play.PFV

An implication of Srivastav’s analysis is the impossibility of stacking (i.e. having multiple relatives relating to the same constituent) of left-peripheral relatives (McCawley 2004: 304). Stacking is excluded because a variable (i.e. demonstrative pronoun) cannot be bound by more than one operator in a quantification structure. This does not rule out combinations of left-peripheral relatives binding different variables (i.e. iteration). McCawley provides the example in (29), repeated here as (54). He argues that at least cases like (54) could be interpreted as conjoined without overt coordination. The difference between stacking and coordination, however, is not made clear in his analysis.

(54) *Stacked left-peripheral relatives*

[RC1 **jo** **ādmī** ek bār jalpān karke kuch nahī khā saktā]
 REL man one time snack do any NEG eat can.PRS

[RC2 **jis** **ādmī** ke liye karelā garam hai]
 REL man for bitter-melon spicy be.PRS

[MC **us** **ko** mē buṛhā hī samajhtā hū]
 DEM DAT I old even think.HAB be.PRS

Lit. ‘Which man once he’s had a snack he can’t eat anymore, for which man bitter-melon is (too) hot, I regard him as old.’
 (McCawley 2004: 305)

McCawley (2004: 292) points out that there is a change in the notion of extraposition in Srivastav’s analysis of right-peripheral relatives, from semantic to syntactic. Contrary to semantic extraposition, syntactic extraposition is subject to the usual constraints on movement such as Ross’s *Right Roof Constraint*, which would prevent an adnominal relative clause from being

extraposed beyond the boundary of the next higher S. This constraint is violated in (55), where the right-peripheral relative modifies a nominal phrase embedded in the clause (i.e. an argument of a non-finite phrase within the clause). Dayal (1996: 172) claims that the examples provided are only of definite phrases and it seems that the scope of definites is “less restricted than that of quantifiers”, but she does not explain this argument further.

(55) a. **un** **jhuṭhō;** **ko** dohrānā burā hai [RC jo_i rām ne tumhē batāye the]
 DEM lies ACC repeat.INF bad be.PRS REL Ram ERG you tell.PFV be.PST

‘It is bad to repeat the lies that Ram told you.’; lit.*‘To repeat the lies_i is bad that_i Ram told you.’

b. [sītā ke **vah** **badhūkh;** uṭhāne par] rām ghabrā gayā
 Sita POSS DEM gun lift.INF LOC Ram upset go.PFV

[RC jo_i maī ne use dī thī]
 REL I ERG her give.PFV be.PST

*‘When Sita picked up the gun_i, Ram panicked that_i I had given her.’

(McCawley 2004: 292)

Srivastav (1991) admits that she does not mean to completely exclude the possibility of base-generating extraposed relatives. For instance, in (56), there is no noun that the singular genitive *jis kī* ‘whose’ can be syntactically associated with, since the only noun phrase in the main clause is plural. She considers these cases to be less frequent and, hence, a syntactic theory should not be based on them (also Dayal 1996).

(56) bacce khel rahe the [RC **jis kī** āwāz ā rahī thī]
 children play PROG be.PFV REL POSS sound come PROG be. PFV

‘The sound of children playing was coming in.’;

Lit. ‘Children were playing, whose sound was coming in.’

(Dayal 1996: 162)

3.2 Locality of merge in simple and multiple correlatives

In the previous section, I discussed Srivastav’s arguments for proposing a *high adjunction and base-generation* account for both simple and multi-headed left-peripheral relatives. In this section I am presenting a different account, which argues for a separate analysis of simple and multi-headed left-peripheral relatives. Bhatt (2003a) observes that although left-peripheral relatives are discontinuous from the noun phrase they modify, they display locality effects. The nature of these

locality effects depends on whether the relative clause involves simple or multiple (i.e. multi-headed) relativization. He claims that the relative clause must be merged as locally as possible with the phrase it modifies, i.e. *Condition on Local Merge*. Simple correlatives start adjoined to the noun phrase that they modify and then are fronted to an IP adjoined position (*low adjunction and movement account*). Multi-head left-peripheral relatives, on the other hand, start adjoined to the smallest IP that contains the variables bound by the relative clause (*high adjunction and base generation account*). Note that the analysis of right-peripheral relatives remain the same as Srivastav's (1991).

The first piece of evidence comes from island effects. Take for example the construction in (57), where the demonstrative *vah* is inside a complement clause (also called *ki-clause*) and where the relationship between the relative clause and the demonstrative pronoun is long distance. This long-distance relationship between the left-peripheral relative clause and its demonstrative phrase cannot be separated by islands, as shown in (58), where the relative clause and the associated demonstrative cannot be separated by the NP island. According to Bhatt, the ungrammaticality of (58) shows that the relationship between the relative clause and the nominal phrase is more than variable binding, given that variable binding shows no island effects.

(57) [RC **jo laṛkī TV par gā rahī hai**]_i sitā sochtī hai [CP ki **vah_i sundar hai**]
 REL girl TV LOC sing PROG be.PRS Sita think.PRS be.PRS COMPL DEM beautiful be.PRS
 'Sita thinks that the girl who is singing on TV is beautiful.' (Bhatt 2003a: 13)

(58) *[RC **jo vahā rahtā hai**]_i mujh ko [vah kahānī [RC jo arundhatī ne
 REL there PROG be.PRS I DAT DEM story REL Arundhati ERG
 us ke bare mē_i likhī]] pasand hai
 DEM about write.PFV like be.PRS
 'Who lives there, I like the story that Arundhati wrote about him.' (Bhatt 2003a: 13)

The second piece of evidence comes from constituency and the *Coordinate Structure Constraint*, i.e. it is not possible to extract subconstituents out of structure. In (59), fronting any of the relative clauses in the coordinate structure is ungrammatical.

(59) a. *Constituency RC + DEM in coordination*

rahul ājkal [DP [DP [RC **jo kitāb saira ne likhī**]₁ **vah₁**] aur
 Rahul nowadays REL book Saira ERG write.PFV DEM CONJ

[DP [RC **jo karṭūn shyam ne banāyā**]₂ **vah₂**]] paṛh rahā hai
 REL cartoon Shyam ERG make.PFV DEM read PROG be.PRS

Lit. ‘Nowadays, Rahul is reading [[which book that Saira wrote] that (book)] and [[which book that Shyam made] that (cartoon)]’, ‘Nowadays, Rahul is reading the book that Saira wrote and the cartoon that Shyam made’.

b. *Extraction from the first constituent*

?? [RC **jo kitāb saira ne likhī**]₁ rahul ājkal [DP [DP *t* *CPI* **vah₁**] aur
 REL book Saira ERG write.PFV Rahul nowadays DEM CONJ

[DP [RC **jo karṭūn shyam ne banāyā**]₂ **vah₂**]] paṛh rahā hai
 REL cartoon Shyam ERG make.PFV DEM read PROG be.PRS

Lit. ‘[which book that Saira wrote], nowadays, Rahul is reading [*t_{CPI}* that (book)] and [[which book that Shyam made] that (cartoon)]’

c. *Extraction from the second constituent*

*[RC **jo karṭūn shyam ne banāyā**]₂ rahul ājkal
 REL cartoon Shyam ERG make.PFV Rahul nowadays

[DP [DP [RC **jo kitāb saira ne likhī**]₁ **vah₁**]] aur
 REL book Saira ERG write.PFV DEM CONJ

[DP *t_{CP2}* **vah₂**]] paṛh rahā hai
 DEM read PROG be.PRS

Lit. ‘[which book that Shyam made], nowadays, Rahul is reading [[which book that Saira wrote] that (book)] and [*t_{CP2}* that (cartoon)]’ (Bhatt 2003a: 16)

Note that the existence of overt constituency between the left-peripheral relative and the demonstrative phrase is acknowledged by Dayal (1996: 206), who quotes the example in (60) from Wali (1982). In this example, the left-peripheral relative forms a constituent with the demonstrative phrase. Dayal, however, addresses only the semantic interpretation of such constructions, not the syntactic implications, arguing that they are not problematic.

(60) [DP [RC jō_i āye] un kā_i kām] [DP [RC jō_j gaye] un ke_j kām se
 REL come.PFV DEM POSS work REL leave.PFV DEM POSS work than

behtar hai
 better be.PRS

Lit. ‘Who came, their work is better than who went, their work.’
 ‘The work of those who came is better than the work of those who left.’ (Dayal 1996: 206)

A third piece of evidence comes from *reconstruction* effects, understood as “reconstructing” the pre-movement representation, allowing the binding principles to apply as if the movement had not occurred. Take for instance a case of principle C binding effect: if a pronoun c-commands the nominal phrase associated with the relative clause, then the pronoun cannot corefer with the name contained inside the relative clause. In (61), *sita ko* ‘Sita’ in the relative clause cannot be co-referential with the pronoun *us ne* ‘she’ in the main clause. Bhatt argues for a reconstruction step that takes the relative clause back to a position c-commanded by this matrix pronominal. Nevertheless, Bhatt (2003a: fn 16, 22) admits in a footnote that there is considerable speaker variation regarding these constructions, and according to him it is considered a “preference and not a grammatical contrast”.

(61) [RC jo laṛkī sītā ko_j pyār kartī hai]_k us ne_{k/*j} us ko_{j/k/1} ṭhukrā diyā
 REL girl Sita ACC love do be.PRS DEM ERG DEM ACC reject give.PFV

‘The girl who loves Sita rejected her.’ or ‘She rejected the girl who loves Sita.’
 But not: ‘The girl who loves Sita rejected her (Sita).’ (Bhatt 2003a: fn 16, 22)

Multi-head left-peripheral relatives, on the other hand, do not show reconstruction effects. For example, (62) shows that there is no restriction on coreferentiality between a pronoun in the main clause and a name contained in a multi-headed left-peripheral relative. According to Bhatt, if we assume that a multi-headed left-peripheral relative is interpreted in its base position (adjoined to IP), the disjoint reference effect is reduced to a Condition C violation.

(62) [RC jis laṛke ne sītā se_i jis ṭapik ke-bāre-mē bāt kī]₁
 REL boy ERG Sita INST REL topic about talk do.PFV

vah_{j/*i} soctī hai ki [ṭī [vah laṛkā us ṭapik par pepar likhegā]]
 DEM think.HAB be.PRS COMPL DEM boy DEM topic LOC paper write.FUT

‘For x, y such that x talked to Sita_i about topic y, she_{j/*i} thinks that x will write a paper on topic y.’
 (Bhatt 2003a: 26)

Simple left-peripheral relatives missing a demonstrative pronoun in the main clause, such as in (49), repeated as (63), are analysed as having “matching effects” as the ones in free relative clauses (Bhatt 2003a). Now, in cases such (64), omission is not possible because the relative phrase and the demonstrative phrase must be in the same case in order to be omitted. In (64) the relative phrase receives a non-overt nominative case, and the demonstrative phrase an overt accusative marking. The existence of matching effects does not follow from this structure but a possible identification requirement on the *pro*. Note that these “matching effects” seem to be related to semantic recoverability.

(63) [RC jO laṛkī khaṛī hai] [MC Ø Ø lambī hai]
REL girl standing be.PRS DEM girl tall be.PRS

(64) [RC jO laṛkī khaṛī hai] rām *(us ko) pasand kartā hai
REL girl standing be.PRS Ram DEM ACC like do.HAB be.PRS

‘Ram likes the girl who is standing.’

(Bhatt 2003a: 35)

Regarding, the “no stacking condition” stated in Srivastav (1991), Bhatt derives it by stipulating that only one relative clause may raise by scrambling/quantifier raising at a time. However, a left-peripheral relative without an overt demonstrative and a left-peripheral relative with an overt demonstrative can be simultaneously fronted, as in (65). But again, in this case the available relative clauses are not modifying the same nominal phrase. Note that the feminine gender of the verb *dī* ‘gave’ in the main clause corresponds to the gender of *kitāb* ‘book’ in RC1, hence it establishes that the DP (*vah kitāb* ‘that book’) is covert.

(65) [RC1 jO kitāb shāntiniketan ne chāpī thī]
REL book Shantiniketan ERG publish.PFV be.PST

[RC2 jO laṛkā tumhāre pīche hai] rām ne [us laṛke ko]2 dī
REL boy your behind be.PRS Ram ERG DEM boy DAT give.PFV

Lit. [Which book Shantiniketan had published]_i [which boy is standing behind you]_j, Ram gave _{t_i} to [_{t_j} that boy]_j.

(Bhatt 2003a: 36)

Bhatt argues that his approach is based on *economy*, so although the base-generated IP adjunction is not proscribed by the grammar, it is “less economical”, and hence not used by simple relative constructions at the left or right peripheries. Significantly, however, one can also argue

that it is not economical to have two different derivations for simple and multi-headed left-peripheral relatives. Also note that Bhatt does not refer to the asymmetries between simple left and right peripheral relatives stated in Chapter 2 and accounted for by Srivastav’s analysis. If both structures are derived by movement, leftward and rightward, one could argue that these operations differ as it has been stated in previous studies that claim leftward movement can be unbounded, whereas rightward movement is subject to very strict locality conditions (Rizzi 1997; Ross 1967). Moreover, the optional movement proposed by Bhatt (2003) suffers from a lack of motivation. If it is quantifier raising, it is not clear why it is optional or what motivates it (Davison 2009).

Davison (2009) claims that it is not necessary to reduce simple relatives to a single adnominal source. She argues that through *asymmetric adjunction* (i.e. CP-TP adjunction) and a c-command condition, bad and good combinations in left-peripheral constructions can be distinguished, such as in iterated relatives or the “non-stacking condition”. For example, (28), repeated here as (66a), is grammatical and the second clause is simultaneously the correlative clause of the preceding relative clause, and the relative clause of the following correlative clause. (66b), however, is ungrammatical because *jo ādmī* ‘which man’ finds its coreference skipping over a CP, which happens to be another relative clause. In other words, the relative clause RC1 does not c-command the clause containing the demonstrative phrase.

(66) *Iteration at the left periphery*

- a. [RC1 **jo ādmī** cāy pī rahā hai]
REL man tea drink PROG be.PRS
- [RC2 maĩ jis makān mẽ us ke liyei kām kar rahā hũ]
I REL house in DEM for work do PROG be.PRS
- rām pichle sāl vahāj rahtā thā
Ram last year DEM stay.HAB be.PFV

‘Ram was living in the house where I am doing work for the man who is drinking tea’

- b. *[RC1 **jo ādmī** cāy pī rahā hai]
REL man tea drink PROG be.PRS
- [RC2 jis makān mẽ maĩ ab rahtā hũ]
REL house in I now stay.HAB be.PRS
- vahī** pichle sāl vahāj rahtā thā
DEM last year DEM stay.HAB be.PFV

‘The man who is drinking tea, he lived last year in the house where I am living now.’

(McCawley 2004: 307)

Another argument against Bhatt’s movement analysis addresses the question of whether the moved DP must be identical to what it is in its original site. Davison (2009: 249) presents the example in (67a), where anaphoric co-indexing between *jo chātr* ‘who student’ and *vah laṛkā* ‘that boy’ does not require absolute identity. Notice, nevertheless, that a change in the linear order makes the construction ungrammatical, as in (67b) when going from less specific to more specific (instead of more specific to less specific). This case is discussed further in Chapter 6. She also acknowledges that there are issues such as binding and reconstruction that would need to be accounted for in a non-movement theory.

- (67) a. [_{RC} **jo chātr** vahā̃ khaṛā hai] **vah laṛkā** merā dost hai.
 REL student there standing be.PRS DEM boy my friend be.PRS
 ‘The student who is standing there, that boy is my friend.’
- b. * [_{RC} **jo laṛkā** vahā̃ khaṛā hai] **vah chātr** merā dost hai.
 REL boy there standing be.PRS DEM student my friend be.PRS
 ‘The boy who is standing there, that student is my friend.’

3.3 Summary and remaining issues

In general, discontinuous dependencies present a challenge for generative grammar in determining the compositional mapping from syntax to semantics. This issue has been addressed assuming that what appears to be a discontinuity is rather an indication that movement or feature passing has occurred. Hindi presents two such discontinuous dependencies in relativization, at the left and right peripheries. These two peripheral constructions have been analysed as different phenomena, given their different semantic and syntactic properties (see Chapter 2).

The main approaches presented in this Chapter can be mapped to broader concerns of generative grammar on syntactic movement (Adger et al. 2004; Kayne 1994; Lohnstein & Trissler 2004; Rizzi 1997; Ross 1967); mainly, the claim that rightward and leftward movements do not behave in a symmetric fashion (Right Roof Constraint, Ross 1967). Other analyses even go further in arguing that rightward movement is not a syntactic operation even in Hindi (Dwivedi 2003; Mahajan 2000).

Furthermore, a concern with movement studies is also the apparent lack of motivation for movement. In fact, for most cases, no purely syntactic or semantic motivation can be found; hence the need to resort to information packaging analyses, for example. Take island effects, for instance. Goldberg (2013) in a recent study provides evidence that island effects are conditioned also by discourse, and that extraction of discoursed backgrounded constituents is generally banned, resulting in the well-known island effect phenomenon. In other words, the extraction site must be within the potential focus domain in order to be grammatical. Regarding relativization in Hindi, Davison (2009) also points out the lack of motivation on Bhatt's analysis of simple relative constructions, both at the left and right peripheries.¹⁹ The same can be said of Srivastav's (1991) analysis of right-peripheral relatives.

On the other hand, Srivastav's analysis correctly accounts for the semantic differences between left-peripheral constructions and the other two types, particularly the maximalizing reading. As for right-peripheral relatives, the extraposition analysis cannot account for the cases where these constructions present an internal head nor where they allow multiple relative pronouns, given the assumptions of her analysis. Hence, her analysis tell us only part of the story on the different properties of left-peripheral relatives, which could also be due to processing or discourse factors. Recall for example Hock's claim that demonstrative and partitive phrases are conditioned by linear order (left and right asymmetries) regardless of the type of clause (either a relative or a main clause).

Furthermore, although synchronically right-peripheral and adnominal relatives share some properties, especially their semantic interpretation, this relationship might be due to processing and discourse factors characteristic of right-peripheral phenomena and not due to a syntactic derivation of right-peripheral relatives from adnominal constructions (Marlow 1993). This is particularly important in light of the fact that adnominal relatives are an innovation in the language, and that right-peripheral relatives were used before this innovation. So, either we have different possible grammars due to language change or the analysis is missing such important empirical facts. For the purpose of this study it is important to emphasize that regardless of the syntactic

¹⁹ This also applies to movement theories that prohibit rightward movement, such as Kayne's (1994); and in the case at hand, Mohajan's (2000) series of movement and deletion rules, none of them seem to find a syntactic or semantic motivation. Although they account for empirical data not considered by other studies (e.g. double headers), the specific rules seem to be postulated for theory-internal reasons.

analysis of these peripheral constructions, speakers have a choice for the particular ordering, and the properties that have been associated with those three types can inform us about the motivations of such choices, if analysed in a systematic way.

CHAPTER 4: DISCOURSE-CENTRIC APPROACHES TO HINDI RELATIVES

As mentioned in the previous Chapters, the lack of syntactic motivation for certain movement and adjunction operations has spurred studies on discourse and processing factors. In Hindi, particularly, it has been argued that word order can only be fully understood through the acknowledgement of and account for the connection between word order and discourse functions (Gambhir 1981; Kidwai 2000; King 2000; Verma 1970) and additional semantic factors such as referentiality (Dwivedi 1994b). Clause order, on the other hand, has not received much attention.

One of the earliest systematic works on word ordering in Hindi is Verma's (1970). He argues that the position of a constituent in a clause directly reflects its function in discourse. He proposes three functions corresponding to three positions within a clause, which are presented in (68). Gambhir (1981) expands these functions and argues that word order variation in Hindi is mainly used for pragmatic reasons such as contrast, emphasis, deemphasis, afterthought, or topicalization. Contrary to Verma, Gambhir claims that these functions are not fixed in a position within a clause; for example, a contrastive constituent can be in initial, medial or preverbal position; and the same is true for an emphatic constituent. Nevertheless, there is a tendency of the theme/topic frequently being placed in initial position, whereas an afterthought is placed in postverbal position.

- (68) INITIAL PLACE: theme/topic
MEDIAL PLACE: emphasis
FINAL PLACE: neutral

Regarding the ordering of relative clauses, McGregor (1972) suggests that left-peripheral constructions constitute the unmarked case, and that the relative clause may follow the main clause when "prominence" is given to the main clause (see also Kachru 1978; 1980; 2006). On these lines, it is suggested that the left periphery is a position for themes and topics, as Verma points out for constituent ordering. Besides these brief remarks, there are only few studies that have examined a set of discourse factors affecting finite relative constructions, especially left-peripheral relatives. In this Chapter, I present two of them: Gupta's (1986) and Kothari's (2010).

4.1 Topic and comment

Gupta (1986) presents an extensive discussion of the discourse functions of topic and comment in finite relative clauses in Hindi following Gundel's (1974) sentence-oriented definition of topic and comment, as specified in (69):

- (69) a. An entity E is the topic of a sentence, S, iff in using S the speaker intends to increase the addressee's knowledge about, request information about, or otherwise get the addressee to act with respect to E.
b. A predication, P, is the comment of a sentence S, iff, in using S the speaker intends P to be assessed relative to the topic of S.

(Gundel 1988: 210)

The definitions in (69) are further elaborated by Gundel to include the notions of “given” and “new” information, as well as “activated” vs. “inactivated”, i.e. recoverable from the preceding discourse. Gupta, however, mainly focuses on the topic-comment distinction. He argues that topics in Hindi have the tendency to occur in initial position, and that they are usually definites. Gupta argues that identical conditions hold for the topicalized NP and the relativized NP with respect to deletion and pronominalization; hence, he considers that the relative clause can function as a topic.

Furthermore, Gupta presents historical evidence to argue that the relativizer in Hindi *j-* is a descendent of the topic marker in Sanskrit *ya* (Skt. *ya* > Marwari *jyo* > H. *jo*), and that according to Gonda (1954: 9) *ya* can be translated as ‘as for, having regard to, it is clear from..., that, such is...that’. Gonda further says that *ya*-clause serves to emphasize a nominal concept. Here “emphasis” refers to “centre of attention”, and differs from the use of “focus” as part of the comment. This historical claim of Gupta, nevertheless, is highly speculative (Hock, personal communication).

In Gupta's analysis, right-peripheral relatives are syntactically a mirror image of left-peripheral constructions, but they are conditioned by discourse in different ways. His major claim is that left-peripheral and adnominal relatives are the topics of their respective sentences, whereas the right-peripheral relative is part of the comment. Since topics tend to be sentence initial, elements that tend to occur in that position are more likely to fulfil this function. In this regard, extraposed relatives cannot be candidates for topics.

Another argument comes from the anaphoric properties of topics. Gupta assumes that one of the functions of topics is to organize a number of sentences around a given subject and, in order to do that, a topic has to be capable of being coreferential with the preceding NP (1986: 91). Then he predicts that if left-peripheral and adnominal relatives behave as topics, then they, but not right-peripheral relatives, should be able to be coreferential with the preceding NP. In (71) only the left-peripheral and adnominal relatives can be a continuation of (70). (71c) shows reduced acceptability of right-peripheral relatives used as coreferential with the preceding NP, but not complete unacceptability. In (71), the anaphoric relation is between the pronoun *vah* ‘he’ inside the relative clause and the noun *rām* ‘Ram’ from the previous clause in (70).

(70) us din rām ek carkhe par sūt kāt rahā thā
 DEM day Ram a spinning-wheel LOC thread spin PROG be.PST
 ‘That day Ram was spinning thread on a spinning wheel.’

(71) a. *Left-peripheral relative*

[_{RC} acānak jis carkhā par **vah** sūt kāt rahā thā] vah ruk gayā
 suddenly REL spinning-wheel LOC he thread spin PROG be.PFV DEM stop go.PFV

b. *Adnominal relative*

acānak vah carkhā [_{RC} jis par **vah** sūt kāt rahā thā] vah ruk gayā
 suddenly DEM spinning-wheel REL LOC he thread spin PROG be.PFV DEM stop go.PFV

c. *Right-peripheral relative*

? acānak vah carkhā ruk gayā [_{RC} jis par **vah** sūt kāt rahā thā]
 suddenly DEM spinning-wheel stop go.PFV REL LOC he thread spin PROG be.PST

‘Suddenly the spinning wheel on which he was spinning thread stopped.’

(Gupta 1986: 92)

Gupta also argues that if right-peripheral relatives are part of the comment, then they constitute assertions, and not presuppositions. He tests this claim through a set of transformations which are argued to apply only to assertions, such as preposing of the verb, adjective phrase or direct quote. Nevertheless, his previous examples are marked with question marks, there is no clear (undisputed) difference in grammaticality between the three types based on the examples he provides. For example, one test consists of a tag-question. The idea is that a tag question is used to determine what is asserted in a clause. So, if the extraposed relative is asserted, then it is part of the comment. In Hindi-Urdu, tag-questions are formed by attaching the following expressions to the clause: *hai ki nahī* ‘isn’t that’, as well as *nā* ‘not’ and *kyō* ‘why’, as in (72).

(72) a. *Left-peripheral relatives*

[_{RC} jo laṛkā lāl kamīj pahna hai] vah tumhārā bhaī hai, **hai ki nahī**
REL boy red shirt wearing be.PRS DEM you.GEN brother be.PRS be.PRS that NEG

b. *Adnominal relatives*

vah laṛkā [_{RC} jo lāl kamīj pahna hai] tumhārā bhaī hai, **hai ki nahī**
DEM boy REL red shirt wearing be.PRS you.GEN brother be.PRS be.PRS that NEG

c. *Right-peripheral relatives*

vah tumhārā bhaī hai [_{RC} jo laṛkā lāl kamīj pahna hai,] **hai ki nahī**
DEM you.GEN brother be.PRS REL boy red shirt wearing be.PRS be.PRS that NEG

‘The boy who is wearing a red shirt is your brother, isn’t he?’ (Gupta 1986: 111)

In (72a) and (72b) above, Gupta proposes that the tag questions the proposition in the main clause. They ask for confirmation whether the boy identified by the relative clause (either left-peripheral or adnominal) is the addressee’s brother or not. In (72c), however, speaker’s judgments vary. Some say that it questions whether the boy is wearing a red shirt or not, while others think it questions the entire sentence. Gupta claims that if the judgement of the first group is accepted, then it follows that the right-peripheral relative is asserted, and then it is part of the comment. As it will be discussed in Chapter 6, right-peripheral relatives allow sentential readings, and this ambiguity is one of the functions of this construction.

Based on the arguments presented above, Gupta (1986: 128) argues that his theory makes the predictions in (73).

(73) a. No relativized NP will be indefinite.

- b. Indefinite head NPs will not occur in left-peripheral and adnominal constructions.
- c. Quantifier-like determiners such as *kai* ‘many’ and *kuch* ‘some’ will not occur in those left-peripheral constructions where there is a pronominal copy in the main clause.
- d. Emphatics such as *hī* ‘only’, *bhī* ‘even’, and discontinuous emphatic markers like *īk wahī* ‘exact...EMPH’, will not occur in left-peripheral and adnominal constructions.
- e. Scene-setting adverbial phrases will not occur with right-peripheral relatives but only with left-peripheral and adnominal relatives.

Note that by (73a) Gupta means that no indefinite NP can be an internal head in a relative construction, as in (74). He admits that this prediction in (a) fails when the NP is abstract, as shown in (75). Prediction (73b) also fails given the examples the author presents. Prediction (80c) is only partially supported, given that this is true for all types of relatives, not only for left-peripheral ones.

Prediction (73d) is confirmed by Gupta, given that in his data only the nominal head of right-peripheral relatives had these emphatic markers. Nevertheless, note that this prediction fails to account for cases of *jo bhī* ‘whoever/whatever’ at the left-periphery. Finally, prediction (73e) is also confirmed by Gupta, given that in his data scene-setting adverbial phrases were allowed only in left-peripheral and adnominal relatives, but not in right-peripheral relatives.

(74) a. *Left-peripheral relatives*

*[_{RC} **jo ek laṛkā** lāl kamīj pahna hai] vah merā bhāī hai.
 REL one boy red shirt wearing be.PRS DEM I.GEN brother be.PRS

b. *Adnominal relatives*

vah laṛkā [_{RC} **jo ek laṛkā** lāl kamīj pahna hai] merā bhāī hai.
 DEM boy REL one boy red shirt wearing be.PRS I.GEN brother be.PRS

c. *Right-peripheral relatives*

*vah merā bhāī hai [_{RC} **jo ek laṛkā** lāl kamīj pahna hai.]
 DEM I.GEN brother be.PRS REL one boy red shirt wearing be.PRS

‘A boy who is wearing a red shirt is my brother.’ (Gupta 1986: 128-9)

(75) [_{RC} **jo ek āśā** kī kirā mere dil mē thī] vah miṭ gayī.
 REL one hope GEN ray I.GEN heart LOC be.PST DEM get-obiterated go.PFV

‘Whatever ray of hope I had, disappeared.’ (Gupta 1986: 129)

Finally, note that Gupta’s analysis of right-peripheral relatives as comments provide evidence of Goldberg’s suggestion that background constituents are banned from extraction.²⁰ We could then argue that left-peripheral and adnominals allow extraction because they are topics. This analysis will also agree with Gambhir’s (1981: 266) proposal of a “functional constraint” on topicalization, which predicts that if the topicalized constituent can be interpreted as the topic of the entire clause, then the topic can be interpreted or coindexed with the trace regardless of the formal syntactic structure. This constraint also predicts different degrees of acceptability depending on the interpretability of the topicalized constituent as the topic of the entire sentence. Gambhir, then concludes that the reason why we cannot topicalize from a restrictive right-peripheral relative is because that has a very “low communicative dynamism”. This needs to be tested.

²⁰ Note that Dwivedi (2003) also provides evidence that right-peripheral relatives are “opaque” for extraction.

4.2 Interactions between processing and discourse factors

Kothari (2010) experimentally investigates the influence of various processing constraints on online word order preferences in Hindi relative constructions, in particular, the influence of syntactic locality, end-weight, and semantic expectations. Her study used a variety of methods, including acceptability judgment tasks, sentence production via fragment-ordering, self-paced reading, and sentence completion. Note that certain notions investigated in Kothari's study, such as end-weight, were hinted at in early studies. Gambhir (1981), for example, suggests that to make it easier for the hearer and reader to understand heavy constituents, these constituents may be moved to sentence final position. "Heavy" here refers to sentential complements and complex noun phrases. Kothari, nevertheless, is the first to explore this concept of "heaviness" in the case of Hindi relatives.

Kothari first examines whether the relative clause placement is being determined by previous discourse. Her hypothesis stated that: when the relative clause links its modifiee to the preceding discourse (because its content has been previously mentioned in the discourse), the left-peripheral position is preferred over the right-peripheral one (i.e. *C-biasing*). On the other hand, when the relative clause modifying the nominal head is new to the discourse, the right-peripheral position is preferred over the left one (*R-biasing*). She tested these two conditions presenting speakers with a discourse either C-biased or R-biased. The participants' task was to pick the sentence that they would find more natural or suitable to produce in a context resulting from the preceding discourse. The truth-conditional content of the two alternatives was identical, so the participant's decision hinged on the contents of the preceding discourse and the discourse functions possibly associated with the two relative positions. The results demonstrated a strong preference for right-peripheral relatives; but this preference does not differ by discourse context. The response distribution is strikingly similar in the two conditions: *C-biasing*: left-peripheral 248 (0.40),²¹ right-peripheral 368 (0.60); *R-biasing*: left-peripheral 225 (0.37), right-peripheral 391(0.63). Kothari concludes that the null hypothesis that word order and discourse context are unrelated cannot be rejected ($\chi^2(1, N=1232)=1.66, p =0.20$). However, it seems that the predictions were slightly met, given that right-peripheral relatives were chosen slightly more often in R-biasing contexts.

²¹ The numbers in parenthesis refer to the proportions in each condition.

In order to examine end-weight and syntactic locality, Kothari conducted a *judgment about production task* of intransitive sentences with subject-modifying non-restrictive relatives, in which the following conditions were controlled: length in number of words of the relative (long/short) and length of the verbal predicate (long/short). The subject was indefinite in all items. Participants, all native speakers of Hindi, were asked to state which form they would prefer. Notice that she uses non-restrictive relative constructions, when previous literature made its predictions solely based on restrictive relatives. Because all constructions were non-restrictive and had an indefinite head, the effect against left-peripheral relatives was not possible to test, since they only allow a restrictive and definite reading (see Srivastav 1991). The results showed a bias for the adnominal relatives, but there was a preference for right-peripheral relatives (adnominal 216 vs. right-peripheral 246) when the relative clause was long and the verbal predicate short.

Kothari also conducted a *production via fragment ordering* task with the previous items and conditions, but this time presented the participants, all native speakers of Hindi, with fragments using PowerPoint. Participants did not have to write the full sentence, but rather the trial number followed by the sequence of numbers corresponding to their preferred ordering. The results showed again a strong bias for the adnominal option regardless of the condition, i.e. long vs. short, etc.²² The adnominal structure was chosen in 77% of the trials. Kothari suggests that a possible explanation for this result is that participants selected a single strategy and then consistently applied it. Notice again that since the items were non-restrictive, the orders RC-S-VP and RC-VP-S, corresponding to a left-peripheral structure, were not a natural option. This agrees with the observation that adnominal relatives tend to be non-restrictive.

From the last two production experiments Kothari concludes that locality plays a role; for example, non-restrictive relatives in Hindi are preferred as close as possible to the noun they modify. In addition, grammatical weight exerts an independent influence when the relative clause is longer than the verbal phrase. Regarding this particular aspect, she claims that the discrepancy between the two experiments with respect to end-weight can be resolved by considering the second experiment a failed one (2010: 51).

²² The group of participants was different from the previous experiment, but they attended the same high school and have the same age range.

In another experiment, Kothari also examines the interaction between locality and head-noun repetition. She admits that the option of the nominal head simultaneously being in the relative clause and the main clause is marked. But since they are redundant, it is interesting to determine why a speaker would use this resource. She predicts that there is a main effect of locality: the greater the length of the fragment (i.e. the greater the distance between the relative and its modifiee), the greater the likelihood that the nominal head will be repeated during the main clause completion. Repetition then will allow the matrix verbs to be processed more easily if the nominal head is repeated. This was tested by means of a *production via sentence completion*, in which each set had three conditions corresponding to the length of the fragment presented in that condition, namely “short”, “medium”, “long”. Each fragment had an object-modifying relative and a subject NP from the main clause. The length of the fragment determined the minimum distance between the start of the relative and the point at which the modifiee (the main clause object-NP) could be introduced. The sentence fragments were presented on PowerPoint, one word/chunk per slide for 1 second each. Participants were asked to read along until an empty slide appeared (25 seconds), at which point they were to complete the sentence fragment in their minds, and then write out the completion part. Using this method, not nominal head repetition was presented. The experiment, thus, was inconclusive.

One relevant point from Kothari’s study is the fact that more than one processing constraint may apply simultaneously, such that the end result may reflect the influence of all applicable constraints. For instance, she argues that syntactic weight could not dominate linearization preferences because of a competing locality bias to place relatives close to their modifiees. Note that from a methodological standpoint, Kothari’s study brings about many questions. For example, she repeatedly mentions how the length of the tasks, as well as the fact that all were conducted in a group could have affected the selection of participants’ responses; especially if they are pressured by the fact that some participants were finishing before them. Another issue with these types of online production tasks is the fact that once they construct a sentence they may feel compelled to maintain consistency in similar experimental items and to conform to what might appear to be grammatical. Furthermore, the effect of end-weight is not clear and Kothari suggests that this might be due to the fact that all constructions were non-restrictive, and non-restrictive sentences simply provide additional information, so there is the possibility that they tend to occur at the right-periphery not because they are long, but rather because they are more “conceptually independent”

(see Dwivedi 1994), which is best presented outside of the main clause where it does not interrupt the main illocutionary act (see Kachru 2006).

4.3 Summary and remaining issues

There has been significant discussion in previous studies on how discourse factors affect constituent positioning within a clause in Hindi, particularly focused on left dislocation and topicalization phenomena, but rarely on postverbal phenomena. Gupta's dissertation raises interesting questions regarding the discourse functions of the relative clause as a whole with respect to the notions of theme/topic and comment/background. Some of the properties he discusses were introduced in previous syntactic and semantic analyses, such as repetition of the nominal head, demonstrative requirement, definiteness, and semantic interpretation. His major argument, however, is based on the assumption that topicality tends to be signalled by initial position. Hence, if left-peripheral relatives occur at sentence initial position, then they are considered topics. Most of his predictions based on this assumption failed. In terms of his methodology, Gupta only uses introspective judgments.

On the other hand, Kothari uses psycholinguistic methods to examine discourse and processing factors affecting the selection of relative clauses. She uses both online production and comprehension data. She examines factors which were hinted at in earlier studies, such as syntactic locality and end-weight, as well as repetition of the nominal head, but in a systematic way. Her study concludes that multiple constraints can apply simultaneously in relative clauses, but notice that this conclusion is reached using different methods (production vs. comprehension) for examining each factor independently. In addition, these factors were not integrated in a predictive model (i.e. linear regression). Also, some of the data were tapping at online production, whereas other at online comprehension; and as Hawkins (2004) shows, different methodologies can obtain different results when examining locality effects and grammatical weight. Kothari also affirms that many questions arose regarding the relevant factors, such as the nature of the constraints, if they are categorical or gradient.

Furthermore, Kothari's study tested online production by presenting fragments/sentences in isolation, but her results were not conclusive as to what extent processing patterns can interact with discourse. The selected production tasks were also conditioned by the initial decision taken by the speaker when prompted by the experimental design. This was evident by the fact that in all tasks a construction was always preferred by a speaker. Another issue was not knowing more precisely which factors to control for and the extent of their effects; consider for example the decision to construct all sentences with a non-restrictive reading, and an indefinite nominal phrase. The locality effects results, then, seem to be relevant only to non-restrictive constructions, excluding left-peripheral relatives. Kothari states that a better way to test these factors is through corpus analysis, but given the lack of annotated data in Hindi at the time, this was not possible. She instead uses a very small sample of 45 sentences as basis for the experimental design. These methodological considerations motivated a corpus analysis in the present study.

CHAPTER 5: SYNTACTIC LOCALITY, GRAMMATICAL WEIGHT, AND INFORMATION STRUCTURE EFFECTS IN RELATIVE CLAUSES

If we assume that the integrated position, i.e. adnominal, enables a straightforward syntax-semantics mapping and compositional interpretation, as proposed by Bhatt (2003) for simple relatives or Srivastav (1991) for right-peripheral relatives; then there have to be factors that compete with this principle and motivate discontinuous dependencies; otherwise all relative clauses would always be realized in integrated position. Chapters 2 to 4 discuss a series of properties associated with the three prototypical finite relative constructions in Hindi; for example, presence or absence of an internal head, demonstrative requirement, definiteness of the nominal head, restrictiveness of the relative clause, and multiple relativization. Although the nature of these properties is diverse (syntactic, semantic, discourse), they are all argued to result from the syntactic structure and semantic interpretation of the three types of finite relatives (Dayal 1996; Dwivedi 1994a; Srivastav 1991).

Some of the properties above correspond to factors that have been argued to motivate (rather than result from) order alternations in different languages, both at the constituent and clause levels, according to recent functionalist and psycholinguistic studies. These factors either compete or converge to shape the content and form of grammatical rules (Hawkins 1994; 2004; MacWhinney et al. 2015). Nevertheless, not all factors have an equal effect, for example, it has been reported that syntactic locality and semantic interpretation are stronger factors than the ones associated with information packaging (i.e. givenness), because they seem to have a bigger effect on the overall processing efficiency and complexity²³ of the structures containing them (Francis 2011 ; Strunk 2014; Wasow 2002). The present study follows this line of research that is based on the assumption that those factors that motivate word order alternations are identifiable by patterns of selection in corpus data (see also Ghaemi & Haghani 2011).²⁴

²³ *Complexity* here is related to processing load, i.e. utterances that are difficult to process are complex; but also in terms of informational content, i.e. how much data is entailed in a given phrase.

²⁴ This idea resembles MacWhinney and Bates' (1989) *Competition Model*, which posits that people interpret the meaning of a sentence by taking into account various linguistic cues available in the sentence context and semantic characteristics, to estimate a probabilistic value for each interpretation, and finally choosing the interpretation with the highest probability. Even though this is a comprehension theory,

The remainder of this chapter discusses the additional factors related to word/clause order alternation investigated in this dissertation. The discussion is mainly framed in terms of a well-known case of discontinuous dependency in relativization, namely *relative clause extraposition*, given its relevance to the case at hand, and also due to the fact that this phenomenon has been investigated in a variety of languages using corpora. The present study extends some of these assumptions to include discontinuous dependencies at the left periphery (i.e. left-peripheral relatives), which introduces new challenges to the examination of the factors discussed here. These challenges will be addressed in detail in the methodology in Chapter 6.

5.1 Syntactic locality

The assumption in generative grammar is that syntactic dependencies are strictly local and apparent long-distance dependencies turn out to be the outcome of a recursive chain of local dependencies. This notion has been used to explain constraints on syntactic binding and movement, among other phenomena. Recall Bhatt's (2003a) analysis for Hindi simple relative clauses providing evidence from binding and reconstruction effects (also rightward extraposition in Srivastav 1991).

Locality, hence, refers to the fact that closely related elements in a sentence are preferred to be closer to each other. Nevertheless, there is conflicting evidence in the literature about locality effects and processing. Some studies argue that the greater the distance between the head and its dependents, the greater the processing difficulty is. One of the main reasons discussed in the literature is memory load, given that the activation level of the earlier item in the dependency decays, making it harder to retrieve it during integration with the other item (Gibson 1998). Other studies argue that increasing the distance between the head and its dependents can improve processing despite the possibility of increasing the memory load, i.e. *anti-locality effects*. This is due to the fact that the intervening material provides more time for creating expectations (Konieczny 2000; Vasishth 2003; Vasishth & Lewis 2006).

functions are understood as cues also for production, and the actual forms are selected as “competing forms” (Ghaemi & Haghani 2011).

The exact conditions under which locality and/or anti-locality effects may apply are a matter of current debate. Hawkins (2004: 57) makes an interesting observation regarding locality effects and the kind of data being examined. He states that corpora data seems to strongly and consistently support locality, when there are alternating pairs of structure to choose from. Anti-locality, on the other hand, is supported by a subset of online experimental measures, which he argues tend to reflect on the ease or difficulty of processing at certain temporal points, rather than the complexity of the structures as a whole. Furthermore, Hawkins argues that frequencies of selection in corpora appear to reflect the overall complexity of sentences.

The main difference among the different studies that examine locality is how to operationalize syntactic locality, especially when we want to determine its effects on processing. Gibson (1998), for instance, measures syntactic locality and complexity in terms of new discourse referents within the processing domain; whereas Hawkins (1994; 2004) measures both locality and complexity in terms of word quantities (i.e. linear distance) of each processing domain. Syntactic locality in relative constructions, in particular relative clause extraposition,²⁵ has been examined in previous literature through the notions of *depth of embedding* and *linear distance*.

Before discussing the different approaches to locality of extraposed relative clauses, let's recall a basic principle of extraposition. Extraposition in general has been argued to obey stricter locality constraints than leftward movement, given that it has been shown that it is clause-bound (Ross 1967). In (76), for example, the relative clause cannot be right-extraposed out of the CP which contains its antecedent *those packages*.

- (76) *_{[IP [CP That Sam didn't pick [DP those packages *t*] up] is possible] [RC which are to be mailed tomorrow.] (Strunk & Snider 2013)}

Furthermore, it has been shown that relative clauses in English cannot be extraposed from nominal phrases deeply embedded inside the main clause, following Chomsky's (1973) *Subjacency Principle*. Baltin (2006: 241) even proposes that an extraposed phrase is adjoined to the first maximal projection that dominates the phrase in which it originates. Baltin's *Generalized Subjacency* predicts that only one maximal projection can intervene between an extraposed relative clause and its in-situ position, as in (77). In (77), relative clause extraposition is not possible from

²⁵ For instance, Srivastav's analysis of Hindi right-peripheral relatives.

a fronted PP.

(77) * $[_{PP}$ In $[_{DP}$ which magazine t]] did you see it $[_{RC}$ which was lying on the table]?
(Strunk & Snider 2013)

In this context, depth of embedding is reported to have an effect on relative clause extraposition in English and German. Strunk and Snider (2013) use corpus data to prove that extraposition does not obey subclausal locality constraints such as Chomsky's Subjacency and related proposals if these constraints are taken to be categorical. They found, nevertheless, that the likelihood of extraposition decreases with increasing depth of embedding. However, according to the authors this should be seen in the context of factors such as the weight of the extraposed relative clause and the length of the material intervening between the antecedent and extraposed relative clause.

Locality is also measured in terms of the linear distance between the nominal head and the relative clause, or the intervening material. Hawkins (2004: 142-46) argues that the likelihood of extraposition decreases with increasing distance between the nominal head and the extraposed position of the relative clause. This claim has been confirmed in corpus studies by Uszkoreit et al. (1998) and Strunk (2014) for German, and by Francis (2010) for English. The present study investigates locality in relative clauses both in terms of depth of embedding of the nominal head, as well as linear distance between the nominal head and the position of the relative clause.

5.2 Grammatical weight

Many definitions of grammatical weight have been offered in the literature. Some have considered weight as a matter of string length, e.g. number of words (Hawkins 1990); others in terms of grammatical complexity, e.g. nodes dominated (Hawkins 1994). Following Quirk et al. (1972), Wasow (2002) presents the generalization in (78).

(78) *Principle of end-weight (PEW)*
Phrases are presented in order of increased weight.

In other words, "lighter" constituents tend to appear before "heavier" ones. Also heavier constituents are longer or structurally more complex than lighter constituents. The assumption is that long sentences are more likely to contain internal clauses, or clause-like constituents (for Hindi

see Davison 1980). Wasow (1997) compares a variety of earlier definitions and tests them against corpus data. He evaluates three constructions in English: heavy NP shift, verb-particle construction, and dative alternation. The comparisons revealed high correlations among the various characterizations and show that all are quite good predictors of constituent ordering. In other words, end-weight is sufficiently robust to be manifest using any of those definitions.²⁶

Why do heavy constituents move to the end? Gibson's (1998) *Syntactic Prediction Locality Theory* and Hawkins' (1994) *Performance-based Theory* both predict that there should be a greater cost to working memory when listeners or readers must integrate linguistic information across distance, i.e. *locality effects*. Thus, integrating the relative clause with the nominal phrase across an intervening VP, as in the case of extraposition, should incur in some cost to working memory. Nevertheless, both theories also predict that in the cases where the relative clause is heavy, the cost of integrating the noun phrase with the verb would be greater, and processing efficiency would be maximized by placing the heavier constituent at the end. These two theories may differ in the way they measure the distance between constituents, as well as the definition of processing domains, but they make similar predictions with respect to end-weight (Francis 2010). Both, nevertheless, offer a view based on comprehension phenomena.

Arnold et al. (2000) and Wasow (1997), on the other hand, argue that placing heavier constituents at the end facilitates production and planning by giving speakers extra time to finish formulating the sentence while they produce the shorter/easier phrases. Wasow (2002) maintains that utterance planning and production, and not helping the listener in parsing, is what motivates end-weight. Furthermore, he frames the discussion in terms of *early vs. late commitment*. For the listener, the earlier it is possible to predict subsequent structure, the better; whereas for the speaker, it is better to keep the options open, allowing more time to formulate and articulate their thoughts.

Wasow also argues that weight is not a categorical variable, but rather a graduated one. Weight effects would then depend on the relative weights of constituents, not only on the weight of any one. An adequate explanation of weight must account for these two observations, as well as for the complex interaction between the speaker and the listener goals. Whether weight effects help facilitating parsing or production is a current matter of debate.

Weight effects on relative clause extraposition have been proven using corpus data in German

²⁶ Chapter 6 will show this claim is not necessarily true for the case of Hindi finite relative clauses.

(Strunk 2010; 2014), English (Francis 2010; Francis & Michaelis 2011), and Persian (Rasekh-Mahand et al. 2016). These studies have measured weight in terms of number of words, considering the length of the relative clause, the length of the VP (because relative clause extraposition is postverbal), and the VP-to-RC length ratio (VP length divided by RC length). All of them report a significant effect on grammatical weight for predicting relative clause extraposition.

One interesting assumption that Hawkins (1994; 2004) makes concerning weight effects is that the directionality of weight effects depends on the language type. Therefore, in strict head final languages such as Japanese, heavy constituents should be shifted forward to facilitate constituent recognition. This prediction is evaluated experimentally in Japanese by (Yamashita & Chang 2001). They used a sentence recognition task in which they asked participants to construct a sentence using fragments presented on a screen in any order. They show that long phrases are preferred to appear before short ones in Japanese; i.e. long-before-short tendency. These findings are also confirmed with corpus data (Yamashita & Chang 2006). The results vary in Persian, a mixed head language, depending on the phenomenon under investigation. Faghiri et al. (2013) studied the preferential order between the direct object and the indirect object in the preverbal domain using corpus data, and concluded that there is a long-before-short tendency, as in Japanese. Rasekh-Mahand et al. (2016), on the other hand, investigated relative clause extraposition also using corpus data, and concluded that there is a short-before-long tendency, as in English. Hindi is classified as a verb final language, which according to Hawkins' prediction, should follow Japanese's mirror tendency.

5.3. Information structure

Not all information has the same status in a sentence, and it is widely argued that a function of word order alternations is to mark information structure. Speakers often have a central point that they wish to emphasize; likewise, there are other not so central points that they wish to include simply as background (Wasow 2002). Different terminology has been used to refer to these distinctions, for example “topic vs. comment”, “presupposition vs. focus”, “theme vs. rheme”, or “given/old vs. new”. Regardless of the terminology used, there is a generalization that *topical*, *given* and *more accessible* information precedes *comments*, *new* or *less accessible* information, i.e.

Given Before New Principle (Gundel 1988) or *Principle of End-Focus* (Quirk et al. 1972). A related effect is the tendency to put long and complex phrases later, and relatively shorter ones earlier, as stated in the previous subsection. Therefore, “topics” tend to be shorter and to occur sentence initial (see Gupta 1986). Syntactic locality, grammatical weight, and information structure, however, are considered independent factors on word/clause order variation.

There have been two major approaches to information structure; one formal approach that favours categorical descriptions using a binary (or sometimes three-way) distinctions; and another more functional approach that favours gradient descriptions, such as variations in the referent’s status along a continuum such as specificity, salience, prominence, or accessibility. Both methods seem to provide insights of the organization of information in a particular language. In order to operationalize the examination of information structure in the context of relativization, the present study combines formal and functional methods examining: *givenness*, *definiteness*, and *restrictiveness*. Since these categories have received little attention in previous literature on Hindi, difficulties are expected in operationalizing these notions. These are discussed in detailed in Chapter 6.

5.3.1 Givenness

Givenness, as well as topicality, is related to predictability. This notion is based on the assumption that discourses tend to be thematically organized, so information that has been mentioned is likely to be mentioned again. In the literature, the notion of givenness has been understood in three different ways: (i) the knowledge assumed to be shared by the speaker and hearer; (ii) the knowledge that the speaker assumes the hearer has at the time of utterance; and (iii) how the speaker presents a piece of information with regard to what s/he considers important or not. Prince (1981), for instance, argues that information that is new with respect to the hearer is necessarily new with respect to the discourse, because interlocutors need to keep track of the information discussed in the conversation. Information that is given with respect to the hearer need not to be given with respect to the discourse. For example, in (79), according to Maynell (2008), a family member who owns a dog, begins a conversation with another family member asking the question. *The dog* is new with respect to this discourse, because it is first mentioned, but with respect to the hearers it is old information, assuming that the dog is known by both family members, hence the

definite marking.

(79) Have you fed **the dog** yet this evening?

Prince (1981) proposes a hierarchy of “assumed familiarity”, which takes on the perspective of the speaker who has certain assumptions about the mental state of the hearer. It distinguishes between *new* (brand-new, unused in discourse), *inferable* (not explicitly mentioned but inferable), and *evoked* (textually or situationally evoked). A similar three-way distinction has been used in corpus studies of heavy NP shift (i.e. discourse-new, discourse-inferable, discourse-given in Wasow 2002), as well relative clause extraposition in English (i.e. discourse-given, superset mention, discourse-new in Francis & Michaelis 2016).²⁷ Note that the given vs. new contrast is a simplified representation of accessibility, and although new information is always less accessible than given information, there are many types of given information, which fall at different points in a continuum of accessibility (Arnold & Lao 2008; Arnold et al. 2000). For instance, Gundel et al. (1993) proposes the *Givenness Hierarchy* in (80).

(80) *Givenness Hierarchy* (Gundel et al. 1993)

in focus > activated > familiar > uniquely identifiable > referential > type identifiable
it *this/that/this* N *that* N *the* N indefinite *this* N *a* N

The effect of givenness on relative clause extraposition is debatable. Some authors report a significant effect, especially in correlation with definiteness (Huck & Na 1990; Rochemont & Culicover 1990); whereas others do not find a significant effect (Francis 2011 ; Rasekh-Mahand et al. 2016). For example, Francis and Michaelis (2014) annotated the discourse status of the nominal head (a Subject NP) and the predicate VP, using the categories stated above. They found that extraposition occurred very rarely with a given subject NP (1 of 59 tokens), but occurred more frequently with a superset-mention predicate (10 of 19 tokens). However, both contexts occurred infrequently in the corpus they analysed. In their study, therefore, both the canonical and extraposed orders typically occurred with discourse-new subjects and discourse-new predicates (2011: 13). Rasekh-Mahand et al. (2016: 27) also conclude that information status is a factor, but not as effective for predicting relative clause extraposition as weight.

²⁷ *Superset mention* is also called *accessible* in Rasekh-Mahand, Alizadeh-Sahraie et al. (2016) in their corpus study of relative clause extraposition in Persian.

5.3.2 Definiteness

The notion of definiteness is very complex because it integrates semantic, pragmatic, and discourse information. Exactly what differentiates a definite NP from an indefinite NP is still a matter of debate. Definiteness has been defined in terms of uniqueness, familiarity (i.e. hearer-old), identifiability, anaphoricity (i.e. whether the entity is old in discourse or not), specificity (i.e. knowledge held by the hearer), and referentiality (Baumann & Riester 2012; Bhatia et al. 2014; Gundel et al. 1993; Prince 1981).

Some of these definitions intersect with the notion of givenness described in the previous subsection. Definiteness, however, has been examined as an independent variable, and it has been argued to have an effect in discontinuous dependencies. Relative extraposition from definite nominal heads is claimed to result in unacceptability in English, and that is why the nominal head must be indefinite (Guéron & May 1984; Rochemont & Culicover 1990). This restriction was originally formulated for PP extraposition, but later extended to relative clause extraposition. For example, in (81b), extraposition becomes ungrammatical when a definite NP is used as the nominal head. There is not clear difference in acceptability when the relative clause remains in its canonical position in (82b) (Walker 2013: 149).

- (81) a. A man [_{RC} who is carrying a large package] is here.
b. The man [_{RC} who is carrying a large package] is here.

- (82) a. A man is here [_{RC} who is carrying a large package.]
b. *The man is here [_{RC} who is carrying a large package.]

(Rochemont & Culicover 1990: : 60)

This restriction is partly confirmed by corpus studies. Francis and Michaelis (2011 ; 2016), for example, report a correlation between definiteness (in terms of uniqueness and familiarity) of the nominal head and the likelihood of extraposition in English. Strunk (2010; 2014) and (Rasekh-Mahand et al. 2016) also report a correlation between definiteness of the nominal head and likelihood of extraposition in German and Persian, respectively. Strunk, however, argues against a categorical view of definiteness, since it is only a tendency, not a restriction. In Hindi, as shown in Chapter 3, definiteness of the nominal head is reported to be a main property of left-peripheral relatives, but not of the right-peripheral ones (Dayal 1996; Srivastav 1991). There has not been a

systematic investigation of the effect of definiteness in relative clause placement in Hindi, nor of the interaction between definiteness and other factors.

There seem to be an interaction between definiteness and information structure, given that topicalization has been associated with definiteness (in terms of specificity) and existentials with indefiniteness (Gupta 1986).

5.3.3 Restrictiveness

A relative clause is considered *restrictive* if it provides information essential to completing the meaning of the nominal head, as well as restricting its scope. It is *non-restrictive* if it provides additional information, that is if it is not essential to resolve the meaning of the antecedent. In English, the use of commas and the distinction between the relative pronouns, help distinguish these two functions, whereas in Hindi these elements are absent. Previous syntactic and discourse studies of Hindi relative clauses, as shown in Chapter 3, have focused on restrictive constructions, and we do not know much about the properties of non-restrictive sentences. All we know is of the apparent restrictions in left-peripheral relatives to be restrictive and to disallow non-restrictiveness (Dwivedi 1994a; Kothari 2010; Srivastav 1991).

Studies on discontinuous dependencies of relative clauses have focused on restrictive relatives, leaving aside non-restrictive constructions. Ziv and Cole (1974) claim that only restrictive sentences can be extraposed, unlike the non-restrictive ones. This claim, however, has been refuted in English and German. Strunk (2010, 2014), for instance, finds that German prefer extraposition of restrictive relatives, but allows extraposition of non-restrictives too. Again, he argues for a non-categorical analysis of this factor.

Song (2014) additionally states that non-restrictive relatives in English are capable of forming an information structure independent of the matrix clause unlike the restrictive ones. In other words, he argues that non-restrictive relatives are not informatively subordinated to the main clause, hence it can give new information but not with respect to the main clause. Also these constructions cannot be either focus nor topic of the whole utterance, they function as background. This interpretation corresponds to the observations in Dwivedi's (1994a; 1994b; 2003) analysis of right-peripheral relatives as paratactic constructions, also opaque for extraction.

5.4. Summary and remaining issues

In this Chapter, I defined the various factors that have been identified as motivations of word/clause alternations in different languages, primarily pertaining rightward relative clause extraposition. They are assumed to shape the content and form of grammatical rules by interacting with each other. Their interactions can be understood in terms of competition or convergence, for example.²⁸ These motivations are usually established on synchronic grounds, and if different constructions can plausibly be associated with different motivations, then it is assumed that the interaction between them determines the distribution of the constructions.

These factors can involve competitions between the speaker's interests to a late commitment and/or ambiguity, versus the addressee's preference to early commitment and prompt resolution; or between the constraints imposed by grammar and those imposed by online processing. Take for instance the relationship between end-weight and givenness. An NP that has been mentioned earlier in the discourse (i.e. given) tend to be short and to occur in sentence initial position. So, givenness seem to interact with grammatical weight, but this could also not be true for all grammatical phenomena in a particular language or cross-linguistically.

Furthermore, we know grammars do not respond uniformly to processing difficulties, and this is evident in the conflicting results on locality effects reported in the literature (even in different phenomena within a particular language). But once we establish that processing plays a role, we can investigate to what extent this it is significant factor in grammars, and how (and whether) it interacts with different aspects of grammar, such as syntax, semantics and pragmatics. The advantage of this approach over the previous syntactic and semantic ones is precisely recognizing that processing might be playing a role, and that the properties that have been reported as consequences of their syntactic structure (adjunction or movement) are instead non-syntactic factors motivating placement of the three possible relative constructions. Therefore, I argue that word/clause order alternation is a result of multiple factors, not just one; and the goal of this study is determining which factors play a more significant role in the alternation and if we can predict

²⁸ Whinney et al. (2015) talk about different forms the competitions can be resolved, such as *separation* (each motivation applies to a different token of the construction), *compromise* (each motivation applies to the same construction but with one or both modified so as to eliminate the conflict), *override* (only one motivation applies), *deadlock* (neither motivation applies, so no effect is reflected). The present study aims to identify the relevant factors and their relationship.

which construction would be more likely produced by a speaker in a particular context (syntactic and discourse).

The previous studies discussed in Chapters 3 and 4 informed the present study regarding which factors to investigate, and what methodological approach would be preferred. They also provide the theoretical background for discussing the implications of the findings of the present qualitative and quantitative analysis, not only in the context of the assumptions regarding Hindi finite relative clauses, but also regarding generative grammar. The present study closely follows the work of Francis (2010) for English and Strunk (2014) for German, with the incorporation of left-peripheral constructions, and a more in detail discussion of discourse factors.

CHAPTER 6: A CORPUS STUDY OF SYNTACTIC AND NON-SYNTACTIC FACTORS INTERVENING IN THE PLACEMENT OF FINITE RELATIVE CLAUSES IN HINDI

6.1 Research questions

Regardless of the syntactic analysis assumed for finite relative clauses in Hindi, i.e. movement or base-generation approach, speakers have three main possible finite relative constructions to choose from when conveying a message. This selection is not random, but rather motivated by multiple factors of diverse nature. The present study investigates the following questions through a corpus study: (a) what factor(s) influence the choice of one ordering over the other in the production of finite relative clauses in Hindi; (b) what function(s) can clause ordering alternation serve, particularly in the two cases of discontinuous dependencies at the left and right peripheries; (c) can we predict a preference of any of these constructions based on particular factors?

The first question examines the syntactic, processing, and discourse factors described in Chapters 3 to 5, which have been associated with Hindi constructions, or relative clause extraposition in English and other languages. It investigates their effect as individual factors as well as their interactions. The second question investigates the broader issue of the motivations for order alternations, if they are motivated by processing factors or by information packaging or both. The third question examines the possibility of a model that will allow us to predict the occurrence of these three relative constructions based on the relevant factors. The remaining of this chapter presents the methodology used to investigate the questions stated above, as well as some of the issues presented by the data. This Chapter also includes the results and a discussion of the relevant results.

6.2 Corpus study

The present study is a corpus study based on the EMILLE/CIIL Corpus. This corpus is the result from the collaboration between the Enabling Minority Language Engineering (EMILLE) project at Lancaster University, and the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL). It is distributed free of cost for academic endeavours by the European Language Resources Association. The corpus

consists of three components: monolingual, parallel, and annotated corpora. The data comprise written and spoken texts of fourteen South Asian languages, including Hindi. The data is encoded using Unicode, and it is marked up using CES-compliant SGML (Baker et al 1998), which includes sentence and paragraph markers, headings and foreign text (e.g. <s> <p>, <head> and <foreign lang = “eng”> to open sections, and </s> </p>, </head> to close a segments). The reminder of this section describes the annotation scheme for the analysed factors and the corresponding hypotheses.

6.2.1 Annotation scheme

The sample consisted of 353 monolingual written Hindi texts (1,025,411 words total) from different genres, including news websites (IndiaInfo, Webdunia, Ranchi Express), educational and fictional literature, administrative and legislation documents, and science and art articles, among others.²⁹ The extraction was done using the Python programming language. The output contained segments of different lengths (sentences, paragraphs, and whole texts) because the sentence and paragraph markers were not consistent across the different types of texts. This required additional manual parsing of the already extracted segments.

A total of 2,000 sentences with at least one finite relative clause using *jo*, *jis*, *jin*, *jinhonē* were parsed. Only 1,704 were included in the final quantitative and qualitative analysis. The rest of the constructions were excluded because they present different functions of the pronoun *jo*, mainly adverbial. The so-called “reason marker *jo*” and the “thematic marker *jo*” (Gambhir 1981: 166-67) were also excluded.³⁰ All annotations were manually done with the help of a native speaker of Hindi. The annotation was checked by two reviewers, also native speakers of Hindi.

²⁹ The examined data is given in the Appendix.

³⁰ The reason marker *jo* ‘because’ always follows the constituent denoting reason, i.e. (i). A *jo*-clause in a thematic construction always has the structure: head noun + *jo* + copula, as in (ii). Unlike the relative *jo*, the reason and the thematic markers are not inflected for number, gender or case for its head. In addition, both the reason marker *jo* and the thematic *jo* are fixed in their position.

- (ii) nīrā bīmār [jo thī] (māī isliye nahī āyī).
 Nira sick because be.PST I therefore NEG come.PST
 ‘Because Nira was sick (I did not come).’

- (iii) pitā jī [jo haī] ve dukān par cale jāte haī
 father honorific THM be.PRS he shop LOC go go.HAB be.PRS
 ‘Father goes to the shop.’

6.2.1.1 Syntactic locality

Locality was examined both in terms of depth of embedding of the nominal head, as well as linear distance from the nominal head to the relative clause. The following subsections present the hypotheses regarding these notions and their annotations.

6.2.1.1.1 Level of embedding

Earlier studies on relative clause extraposition has shown that the possibility of discontinuous dependencies decreases with the increasing depth of embedding of the nominal phrase they modify (Strunk 2014: 94). The present study hypothesizes that the same applies to both discontinuous dependencies in Hindi, at the left and right peripheries. Hindi can relativize any position available, from subject to oblique, using a finite construction. Noun phrases function as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, noun complements or objects of postposition (i.e. oblique) in Hindi. The subject has zero marking, unless it functions as ergative, in which case it is marked by *-ne*. The object can be marked by the postposition *-ko* if it is +definite and +animate, as discussed in section 6.2.1.2 below. The indirect object is also marked using *-ko*. Other functions are expressed using postpositions, in which case the noun is marked with oblique case (i.e. $\bar{a} > e$, $e > \bar{o}$, etc.). A list of common postpositions in Hindi is given in (83).

(83) *List of common postpositions*

<i>se</i>	‘from, by’	<i>ke ūpar</i>	‘above’
<i>ke lie</i>	‘for’	<i>ke/se pīche</i>	‘behind’
<i>ke dvārā</i>	‘by’	<i>ke bīc mẽ</i>	‘between’
<i>kā/ke/kī</i>	‘of’	<i>ke bāre mẽ</i>	‘about’
<i>par</i>	‘on’	<i>ke bād mẽ</i>	‘after’
<i>mẽ</i>	‘in’	<i>nīce</i>	‘below’

This annotation was done semi-automatically (using a combination of Python scripting and manual annotation), identifying the postposition immediately following the noun head (if any) and/or its syntactic function, and assigning a case to that nominal phrase, i.e. ergative, nominative, genitive, accusative, and oblique (including dative) (following Kachru 2006). This annotation was done for noun phrases as well as demonstrative pronouns.

6.2.1.1.2 Linear distance between the nominal phrase and the relative clause

Hawkins' (2004) principle of *Minimize Domains* states that the human processor prefers to minimize the syntactic domain in which a given grammatical relation can be processed. In other words, dependencies between the verb and its arguments and modifiers can be significantly shortened by evacuating the relative clause from the main clause, despite the fact that the dependency between the nominal head and the relationship lengthens. The distance between the nominal head and the relative clause is as small as possible, assuming that a nominal head needs to be retrieved so as to integrate its relative clause with it (Gibson 1998; Hawkins 2004). Also it has been shown that in cases of right-peripheral relatives in Hindi where the attachment site is ambiguous, the most local attachment is favored (Vasishth et al. 2004). Therefore, the hypothesis is that the likelihood of relative clause extraposition decreases with increasing distance between the nominal head and the extraposed position of the relative clause.

In order to test this hypothesis in the three major finite relative constructions in Hindi, the relative clause and the nominal phrase limits were coded. Linear distance was automatically extracted using Python code in terms of the number of words between the limit of the nominal phrase and the relative clause. The nominal phrase includes the postposition, as well as the demonstrative or relative pronoun when it appears. Previous studies of linear distance in English relative clauses only consider subject relatives, but the present study expands the functions of the nominal phrases being modified by the relative clause.

The fact that the discontinuous dependencies occur both at the left and right peripheries and that the demonstrative pronouns and nominal heads can be omitted was a challenge for calculating linear distance when determining the point of reference. In addition, there is the possibility of clause-internal scrambling, so the position of the nominal phrase is not fixed, nor of the demonstrative. Therefore, in the present study linear distance was measured the following way according to the type of relative construction:

- (84)
- a. Left-peripheral constructions of the type [RC jo (NP).....] [MC (DEM) (NP).....]
 - If internal head: Distance between the nominal head and the beginning of the main clause.
 - If external head: Distance between the nominal head and the end of the relative clause.
 - If zero nominal head: Either the relative and/or demonstrative pronoun were taken as point of reference.
 - b. Right-peripheral relatives of the type [MC (DEM)(NP).....] [RC jo (NP).....]
 - If internal head: Distance between the nominal head and the end of the main clause.
 - If external head: Distance between the nominal head and the beginning of the relative clause.
 - If zero nominal head: Either the relative and/or demonstrative pronoun were taken as point of reference.
 - c. Adnominal relatives of the type [MC DEM(NP) [RC jo (NP).....]]
 - If internal head: Distance between the nominal head and the pre-RC material.³¹
 - If external head: Distance between the nominal head and the beginning of the relative clause.
 - If zero nominal head: Either the relative and/or demonstrative pronoun were taken as point of reference.

Note that the linear distance in left-peripheral constructions with internal heads also provides information on the position of the relative phrase (jo + nominal phrase) within the relative clause. This is important because even though clause-scrambling is common in all types of clauses, it has been established that it is more frequent at the left-periphery (Gupta 1986, Kachru 2006). Therefore, we expect more variation in left-peripheral constructions than in right-peripheral constructions, where the relative phrase is generally clause-initial. These measurements were also contrasted with the measurement of the linear distance (also in number of words) between the relative phrase and the demonstrative phrase in order to determine if there is a difference.

Finally, note that the directionality of the limit (left-to-right, right-to-left) varies depending on the type of relative construction, but the principle of minimizing domains remains the same for evaluating the data.

³¹ Recall from previous studies that adnominal relatives with internal nominal heads are considered ungrammatical (cf. Mahajan 2000). Nevertheless, the possibility is included in the code for consistency. Also given the variation in grammaticality judgments reported in previous studies, and the fact that this construction is a transitional one (i.e. an innovation), there was a possibility this configuration might had occur.

6.2.1.2 Grammatical weight

As discussed in Chapter 5, grammatical weight can be understood as longer (number of words) or structurally more complex phrases. Wasow's (1997) study revealed no differences in both conceptions of weight in English, and concluded that both are good indicators of grammatical weight. Nevertheless, grammatical weight has not been fully investigated in Hindi (see Vasishth et al. 2004), so the present study examined both notions to determine if there is a difference or not. If Hindi follows the principle of end weight (i.e. phrases are presented in order of increase weight), it is hypothesized that longer/more complex clauses will appear after lighter/less complex clauses. If Hawkins' (1994, 2004) prediction regarding grammatical weight being dependent on the language type is correct, then Hindi being a verb final language should behave as Japanese and prefer long-short sequences instead of short-long ones.

6.2.1.2.1 Length in number of words

Length in terms of number of words was automatically measured for the following elements: relative clause, main clause, and nominal head. The phrase and clause limits were manually annotated. Previous studies have shown that the VP-to-RC length ratio (VP length divided by the RC length) is a more significant predictor of word order choice than absolute length (Francis 2011 ; Hawkins 1994; Wasow 2003). This ratio is relevant for the study of relative clause extraposition in English because only relative clauses modifying subjects are considered in previous studies. So the relevant material intervening between the nominal phrase and the hypothetical extraposition position is the VP. This study considers relative constructions of different grammatical cases, and given the free order alternation the relevant material is expanded. Moreover, the discontinuous dependency can be at the left and right peripheries, hence the length of the VP alone is not relevant for all three constructions. Instead, a MC-to-RC length ratio (main clause length divided by the RC length),³² and for the adnominal constructions two measures of MC length were calculated: the total length of the main clause, considering the external nominal head (i.e. material at the left and right of the relative clause) and the length of the post-RC material, i.e. at the right of the relative clause.

³² MC-to-RC length ratio is coded as a proportion for the purposes of the statistical analysis.

6.2.1.2.2 Complexity

Complexity represents a challenge for annotation, especially because we want to account for the observations made in previous studies regarding multiple relativization, stacking, iteration, and the restrictions for left-peripheral and right-peripheral relative constructions. For example, if the multiple relative pronouns introduce or reduce complexity in a clause which only has one finite verb, and if those constructions are more or less complex than stacked or coordinated clauses or even subordination, which present more than one finite verb. All clauses, relative and main clauses, were annotated in terms of: *simple* (one finite verb), *coordination* (including cases with and without relative pronoun),³³ *stacking* (absence of a conjunction, with and without relative pronoun), *subordination* (if it contains a *ki* or complement clause or a relative clause),³⁴ *multi-headed* (if more than one relative pronoun occur), and *postverbal* (if either the main or the relative clause contain postverbal elements). The hypothesis based on earlier studies on relative clause extraposition is that complex clauses will be rightward extraposed if they are more complex.

6.2.1.3 Information structure

Another factor influencing constituent and clause ordering which has been discussed in the literature is information structure. A variety of terminologies have been proposed to characterize the relevant informational distinctions, as discussed in Chapter 5. For the purpose of the present study, the relevant notions are: givenness, definiteness, restrictiveness, and topichood. The following subsections present the hypotheses regarding these notions and their annotation.

6.2.1.3.1 Givenness

Givenness of the nominal head was manually annotated using the following categories: *discourse given* (mentioned earlier), *inferable* (not explicitly mentioned, but inferable), and *discourse new* (truly new). This annotation was done manually considering the previous discourse unit, i.e.

³³ According to Kachru (2006b) the coordinating conjunctions are: *aur* ‘and’, *evām* ‘and’, *yā* ‘or’, *athvā* ‘or’, *par* ‘but’, *magar* ‘but’, *lekīn* ‘but’, *isliye* ‘so’, *jisse* ‘so that’, *tāki* ‘so that’.

³⁴ According to Kachru (2006b) other subordinating conjunctions are: *agar* ‘if’, *yadī* ‘if’, *yadyapi* ‘although’, *jyō hī* ‘as soon as’, *jab* ‘when’, *jaisā* ‘like’, *jab tak* ‘until’, *jahā* ‘where’, *jidhar* ‘where’, *kyōnki* ‘because’.

previous continuous piece of speech beginning and ending with a clear pause. This discourse unit was either the entire text, in cases in which the text was short, or the previous 20 utterances. In all cases a general search of the word and phrase was made to confirm it was used earlier or later in a distance context. If the predictions of previous literature are correct, Hindi placement of the nominal head should follow the principle of *Given Before New* (Gundel 1988). This also correlates with grammatical weight, i.e. given initial constituents tend to be shorter than new end constituents. The present study wants to investigate if givenness of the nominal head has an effect on the relativization strategy being used (i.e. left-peripheral, right-peripheral or adnominal).

6.2.1.3.2 Definiteness

Previous studies have shown a correlation between definiteness and the probability of relative clause extraposition in English and German (Francis 2011 ; Strunk 2014). These have defined definiteness in terms of uniqueness and familiarity of the word, which is argued to be encoded by grammatical markers such as demonstratives, articles, and quantifiers. Nevertheless, this is not an easy task in Hindi, given that it is an article-less language. Different sources were used in order to create a more systematic approach for the annotation of definiteness. It is argued that definiteness interacts with givenness, and that internal nominal head in left-peripheral relatives cannot accept indefinite readings (Gupta 1986, Srivastav 1991). The hypothesis is that definiteness of the nominal phrase affects the type of relative clause used: left-peripheral tend to modify definite nominal phrases, whereas adnominal and right-peripheral relatives can be constructed with indefinite nominal heads.

Following Kachru (2006) and Lahiri (1998) NPs with numerals, pronouns, and quantifiers in Table 5 were annotated as *indefinite*. NPs with the determiners, demonstratives, possessives, and quantifiers in Table 6 were annotated as *definite*.³⁵ Also recall from Chapter 2 the use of *bhī* after the relative pronoun *jo* to indicate an ambiguous indefinite/generic reading. In this case it was annotated as indefinite.

³⁵ Unless they appeared in combination with the indefinite markers in Table 5, in which case they were marked as indefinite.

Table 5. Indefinite markers in Hindi

INDEFINITE MARKERS	SINGLE	COMBINED
NUMERALS	<i>ek</i> ‘one, a’	<i>ek bhī</i> ‘any, anyone’, <i>ek aur</i> ‘other, another’
PRONOUNS	<i>koī/kisī</i> ‘any, some’ ³⁶	<i>koī bhī</i> ‘anyone, any’, <i>aur koī, koī aur</i> ‘another, someone else’
QUANTIFIERS	<i>kuch</i> ‘some, a few’, <i>thorā</i> ‘a little’, <i>kaī</i> ‘many, several’	<i>kuch bhī</i> ‘anything, any’, <i>aur kuch, kuch aur</i> ‘some more’

Table 6. Definite markers in Hindi

DEFINITE MARKERS	SINGLE	COMBINED
DEMONSTRATIVES	<i>yah/ye/is/in</i> ‘this, these’ <i>vah/ve/us/un</i> ‘that, those’, etc.	<i>vahī</i> ‘that very same’ <i>yahī</i> ‘this very same’, etc.
POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	<i>merā/e/ī</i> ‘my’, <i>hamārā/e/ī</i> ‘our’ etc.	
UNIVERSAL QUANTIFIERS	<i>har</i> ‘every’ <i>sab</i> ‘all’ <i>sārā/pūrā</i> ‘whole/entire’	<i>har ek</i> ‘every one’
PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES	<i>aisā/e/ī</i> ‘such, like this’ <i>vaisā/e/ī</i> ‘such, like that’	

As for bare NPs in Hindi, there are conflicting analyses in the literature. Verma (1971), Gambhir (1981) and, more recently, Vasishth (2003), argue that they can have three possible readings: generic, definite, and indefinite.³⁷ Dayal (2017: 85), however, argues that bare NPs are ambiguous only between a kind and definite reading, and that bare plurals, but not bare singulars, can have kind derived indefinite readings. According to Dayal, indefinite readings available to bare singulars can be traced to NP external factors, i.e. not inherent to the bare nominal. The formal semantics of bare NPs is beyond the scope of the present study, but a way to systematically account for the definiteness of a bare NP considering the context is necessary. Hence, bare NPs were annotated as definite or indefinite following Singh (1994: 217). Singh argues that definiteness of

³⁶ According to Verma (1971), *ek* ‘one, a’ and *koī/kisī* ‘any, some’ differ in terms of specificity. Nevertheless, specificity was not explicitly marked in the corpus. See Chapter 6 for a discussion.

³⁷ This has been argued for article-less languages in general (Heim 2011).

bare NPs depends on their prototypical thematic roles and word order information. The points relevant for the annotation are summarized in Table 7 below.

Table 7. Definiteness of bare NPs according to their thematic roles

THEMATIC ROLES	DEFINITENESS
AGENT	Always definite (animate or inanimate), unless <i>ek</i> is used. Any word order.
EXPERIENCER	Always definite (animate or inanimate), unless <i>ek</i> is used. Any word order.
SOURCE & GOAL	In their canonical position, indefinite. If scrambled, then definite.
INSTRUMENT	If +agent, then definite. If +patient, then indefinite.
PATIENT	Depends on different factors, see Table 5.

Singh notices that definiteness of patients is quite subtle, so even in their canonical syntactic position (Agent Patient Verb), their definiteness depends on the semantic nature of the verb with which they occur, on whether the verb is simple or compound, and on whether they have an accusative marking (*-ko*). For example, if the verb totally affects the patient, then the patient is most likely indefinite, or with speech acts, if the predicate asks a question then it is indefinite; if answers the question, it is definite. Furthermore, if the patient occurs in canonical position (immediately preceding the verb) it is indefinite, but if it is scrambled, then definite. What is relevant for the present study is the use of the postposition *-ko* for definite animates or specific inanimates (for a discussion of the specificity function see Vasishth 2003).

6.2.1.3.3 Restrictiveness

Relative clauses were annotated as *restrictive* if they restrict the reference of the nominal phrase, i.e. they make it specific; and as *non-restrictive* if they provide additional but relevant information about the nominal phrase. The annotation was done manually. The hypothesis derived from previous studies is that left-peripheral relatives can only have a restrictive interpretation, whereas adnominal and right-peripheral relatives allow both a restrictive and non-restrictive reading.

6.2.1.3.4 Additional annotations for information structure

The annotation also included type of text and cited discourse (quote). The annotation for type of text aims to provide information on frequency and usage of the three prototypical relative constructions according to the text genre. The texts were marked as their style and genre as: news, art, legislation, essay, drama, juvenile literature, education literature, ayurvedic, etc. The second additional annotation, cited discourse, aims to provide information on the discourse conditions in which the three types of relatives occur. For instance, a shift in discourse, i.e. direct quotes, prompted the use of a particular construction. This will provide information as to how topics are maintained or switched.

Furthermore, the emphatic particles *hī* and *to* were considered. *hī* and *to* are clitics that can function as topic markers to practically all lexical categories in all syntactic functions (Gupta 1986; Kachru 2006; McGregor 1972; Montaut 2016). McGregor (1972: 141) states that *to* constructs a particular kind of theme, intuitively perceived as “contrastive” or “emphatic” (i.e. Halliday’s textual themes). Therefore, the occurrence of these markers is also relevant for determining topichood of the nominal head being modified by the relative clause. Finally, the presence or absence of the nominal head and the demonstrative pronoun were also considered.

6.2.2 Results

6.2.2.1. Overview of the data

The corpus contains 1,704 sentences with at least one relative clause. Table 8 provides the instances of the finite relative constructions in the corpus. A total of 874 (52%) relative clauses occurred at the right periphery (CC RC); 660 (39%) at the left periphery (RC CC); and 170 (10%) were adnominal, of which 105 (6%) were clearly embedded (NP RC VP), 28 (2%) were ambiguous between adnominal and right-peripheral reading (NP RC) and 37 (2%) were ambiguous between adnominal and left-peripheral (NP RC CC). The low frequency of occurrence of the adnominal type confirms previous claims that this construction is marked in the language. The ambiguous configurations also show they are constructions in transition.

Table 8. Instances of the finite RCs in the corpus

TYPE OF RC	INSTANCES
LEFT-PERIPHERAL (RC CC)	660 (38.7%)
ADNOMINAL (NP RC CC)	37 (2.1%)
ADNOMINAL (NP RC VP)	105 (6.1%)
ADNOMINAL (NP RC)	28 (1.6%)
RIGHT-PERIPHERAL (CC RC)	874 (51.5%)

Figure 1 displays the distribution of the major three types (left-peripheral, adnominal and right-peripheral) according to the type of text. This figure shows that a significant percentage of adnominal relatives occur in news articles (47 out of 105 instances). The peripheral constructions seem to be equally distributed across different kind of texts, although there is a preference of such constructions also in news articles (296 out of 874 instances).

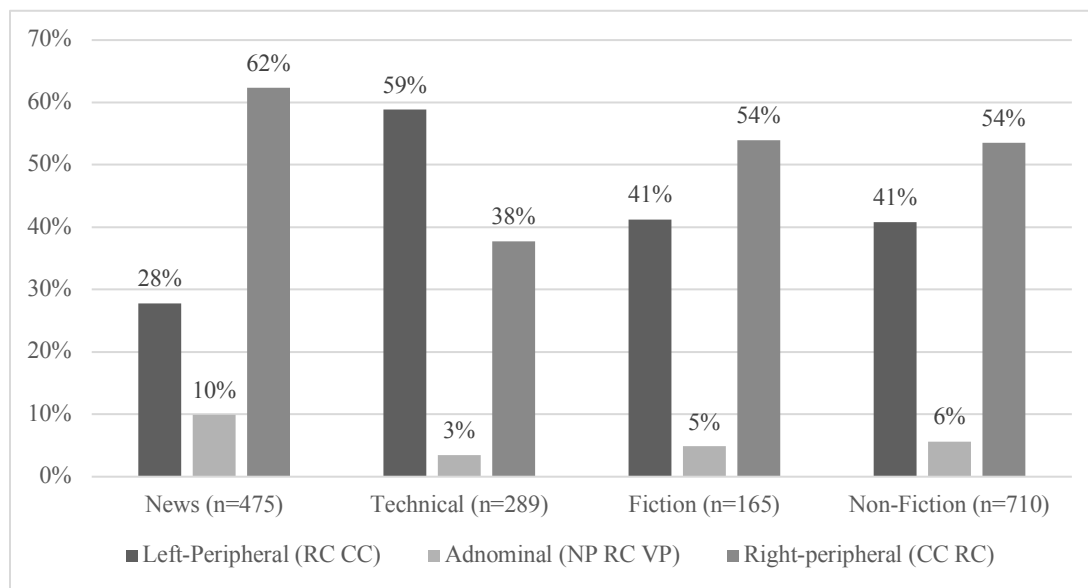


Figure 1. Instances of relative clauses according to the type of text and type of relative

The remaining sections present the results corresponding to the factors discussed in Chapter 5 and only regarding to the three major types of relative clauses: left-peripheral (RC CC), adnominal (NP RC VP), and right-peripheral (CC RC), constituting a total of 1,638 sentences. The other two types of adnominal constructions (NP RC and NP RC CC) are considered only in the qualitative analysis.

6.2.2.2 Syntactic locality

6.2.2.2.1 Level of embedding

The level of embedding was investigated by looking into the grammatical case of the nominal phrase according to the type of head and the type of relative clause. Note that only the constructions containing either a nominal head or a demonstrative pronoun were considered. A Fisher exact test³⁸ shows significant differences in the distribution of case across different types of nominal heads ($p < 0.0001$). Figure 2³⁹ visualizes the contingency table resulting from this test. Half of the nominal heads (798 or 53% out of 1,535 constructions containing a nominal head) appear in the nominative case (i.e. subject) regardless of the type of head (internal, external or demonstrative). Furthermore, the majority of internal heads (290 or 69%) function as subjects in the nominative case, whereas external heads can have a variety of grammatical functions.

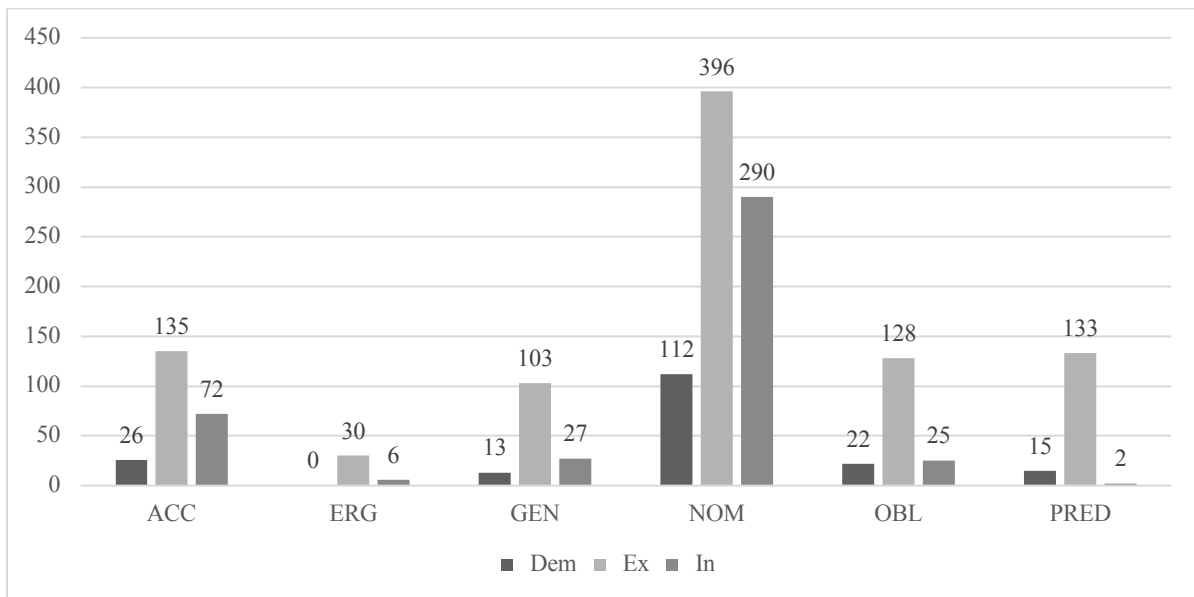


Figure 2. Grammatical case of the nominal head organized by type (internal, external, demonstrative)

³⁸ Fisher's exact test is a statistical significance test used in the analysis of contingency table. It is often employed when sample sizes are small (contrary to the Chi-square test). This is a type of exact test because the significance of the deviation from a null hypothesis (p-value) can be calculated exactly, rather than relying on approximation. This test is useful for categorical data.

³⁹ In the figure, “Dem” refers to the demonstrative pronoun standing alone without a nominal head, “In” to internal head, which includes the relative pronoun (jo + NP), and “Ex” refers to the external head, which includes the demonstrative pronoun if present (Dem + NP).

Figure 2 considers all heads regardless of the type of relative construction. There is the question of the relationship between the type of relative clause (left-peripheral, adnominal, right-peripheral) and the grammatical function of the nominal head they modify. A Fisher exact test shows significant differences in the associations between type of relative clause and grammatical case of the nominal head ($p < 0.0001$). Figure 3 displays the results of the contingency table.

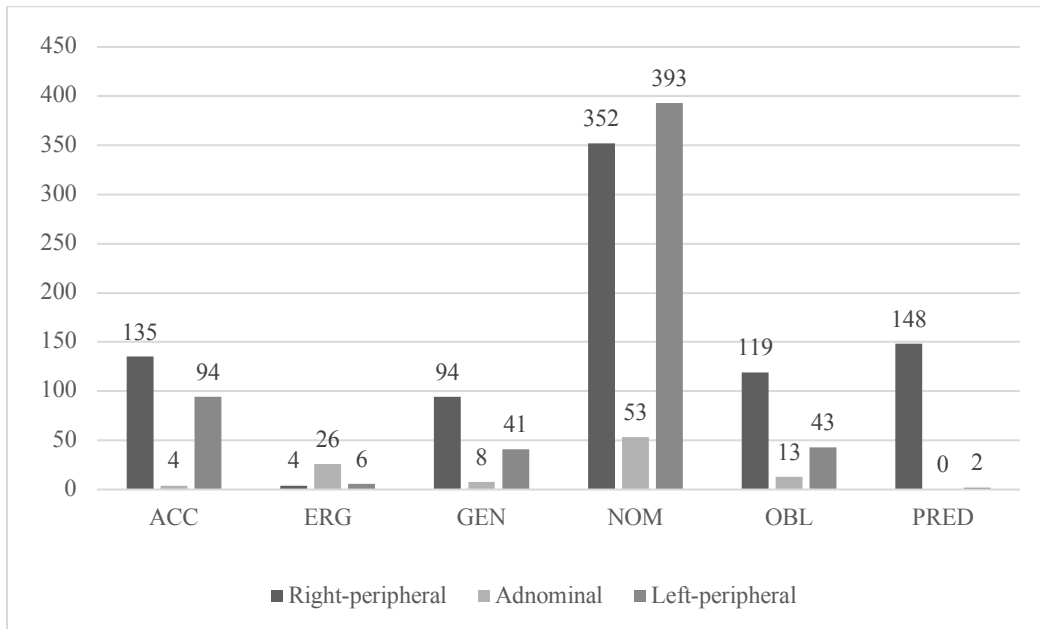


Figure 3. Grammatical case of the nominal head organized by type of relative clause

Figure 3 shows all three types of relatives being used more frequently with nominal heads in the nominative case. Interestingly a clear difference is found for the nominal head in a predicate position in a copulative construction, given that 148 instances of nominal heads in this position occur in combination with a right-peripheral relative, against 0 instances for adnominal relatives, and 2 instances for the left-peripheral ones. Right-peripheral relatives were also more frequent with nominal heads in accusative, genitive, and oblique case. Observe that the adnominal type was preferred when the nominal head functioned as a nominative or ergative, in other words when the nominal head was the pragmatic or grammatical subject of the action. Moreover, by comparing the values in Figures 2 and 3, we can see that the second case in which left-peripheral relatives are more frequently used was when the nominal head was functioning as accusative, and out the 94 cases, 72 of those were inside the relative clause (i.e. internal head).

Recall that previous studies of relative clause extraposition in English predicted that the probability of extraposition decreases with increasing depth of embedding. In Hindi, right-peripheral relatives seem to be the preferred strategy when the nominal head occurs in a non-subject (nominative or ergative) or object (accusative) position. Left-peripheral relatives are preferred when the nominal head (usually internal) occurs in a nominative case.

6.2.2.2.2 Linear distance between the nominal phrase and the relative clause

In previous studies, linear distance was assumed to be the (hypothetical) extraposition distance in number of words between the nominal head and the rightward extraposed relative clause. The material to the left of the nominal head was irrelevant. But given the linearization requirements of Hindi, we need to include this material for the cases in which a left-peripheral construction presents an external nominal head. Furthermore, the nominal head can occur inside the relative clause, measuring distance from only external nominal heads will leave out more than half of the data. For those cases in which the relative clause presents an internal nominal head, the distance between the nominal phrase and the beginning of the main clause was calculated, as mentioned in Chapter 5. Recall that there is clause-internal scrambling that makes the position of the internal head not fixed (i.e. only initial position), so this provides a relative position of the internal head in relation to the beginning of the main clause. The distance for the demonstrative pronoun in the cases in which a nominal head was not overt was also included. For these cases, the distance between the relative and the demonstrative pronouns was considered.

A One-way Anova test shows that the distance significantly differs according to the type head (external, internal or demonstrative) and type of relative clause (left-peripheral, adnominal or right-peripheral) [$F(11, 1692) = 36.67, p < 0.0001$].⁴⁰ A Bonferroni post hoc test⁴¹ shows interactions between each of the three types of relative constructions. The means of the distance (in number of orthographic words) are shown in Table 9, organized by the type of nominal head and relative construction.

⁴⁰ $p = 4.85459 \times 10^{-71}$

⁴¹ Bonferroni uses t-tests to perform pairwise comparisons between group means. It also controls the overall error rate by setting the error rate for each test to the experiment-wise error rate divided by the total number of tests. As a result, the observed significance level is adjusted for the fact that multiple comparisons are being made. Bonferroni is more powerful than Tukey when the number of comparisons is small, like in the case at hand.

Table 9. Distance means in number of orthographic words according to type of RC and type of head

TYPE OF RC	TYPE OF HEAD		
	EXTERNAL	INTERNAL	DEMONSTRATIVE
LEFT-PERIPHERAL	3.7	3.8	5.1
ADNOMINAL	0		0
RIGHT-PERIPHERAL	2.4		1.6

In the considered sample there were no instances of adnominal or right-peripheral constructions presenting only one internal head. The cases in which both internal and external heads occur simultaneously were not considered for the quantitative analysis of linear distance, but for the qualitative analysis. Table 9 shows that the linear distance between the nominal head and the RC is longer in left-peripheral constructions, and it increases when the nominal phrase is omitted and only the demonstrative pronoun occurs. In right-peripheral constructions, however, the opposite occurs, the distance is reduced (2.4 to 1.6) when the nominal phrase is not overt.

Figure 4 displays the comparison among the three types of relatives and the mean distance independently of the type of nominal head (internal or external). Note that the distance mean in Figure 4 only includes the cases of overt nominal phrase, leaving aside those cases with a standalone demonstrative pronoun.⁴²

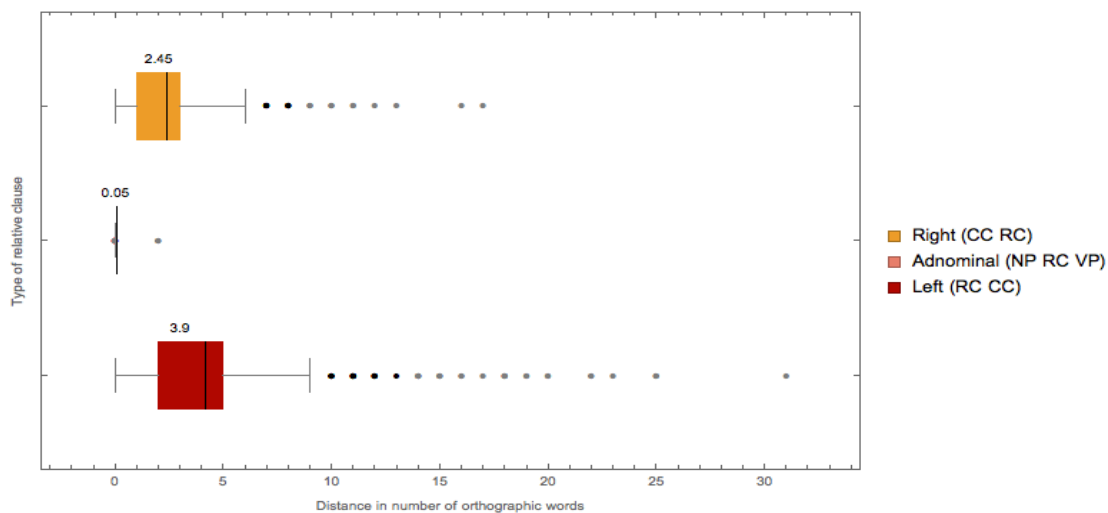


Figure 4. Distance means in number of orthographic words according to the type of RC, excluding standalone demonstratives

⁴² Because in absence of an overt nominal phrase the distance increases in left-peripheral constructions the distance mean decreases from 4.2 to 3.9 words when the cases without an overt NP are excluded.

Regarding linear distance, the prediction was towards a tendency for minimizing the syntactic domain; in other words, the distance should be as minimal as possible, assuming that the modified nominal phrase needs to be retrieved so as to integrate its relative clause with it (Gibson 1998; Hawkins 2004). This prediction is confirmed in the case of right-peripheral relatives; left-peripheral constructions require further consideration. However, if we consider the fact that the relative phrase (i.e. the internal nominal head) in a left-peripheral construction could occupy any position, including clause initial placement, it is interesting to see that the distance is actually reduced. We could even claim that clause-internal scrambling facilitates the reduction of the syntactic domain; therefore, these constructions also confirm the prediction regarding linear distance.

6.2.2.3 Grammatical weight

6.2.2.3.1 Length of the relative clause and the main clause

The length of the 1,638 relative clauses was calculated in terms of numbers of words. Figure 5 displays the length of the relative clause according to the three major types of constructions. The mean length (in black) of left-peripheral relatives is 9.15; whereas the mean length of right-peripheral relatives is 10.79 and of adnominal relatives is 8.42. In this figure you can see that right-peripheral relatives are longer, especially when considering the outliers. A One-way Anova test shows that the difference between the means of the three types of relatives regarding the length of the relative clause is statistically significant [$F(2, 1636) = 17.53, p < 0.0001$].⁴³ A Bonferroni post hoc test offers pairwise multiple comparisons which help us determine which means differ. In this case, the adnominal construction differs from the two peripheral constructions, and both peripheral constructions differ from each other. In general, right-peripheral relatives are longer than the other two types.

⁴³ $p = 2.90725 \times 10^{-8}$

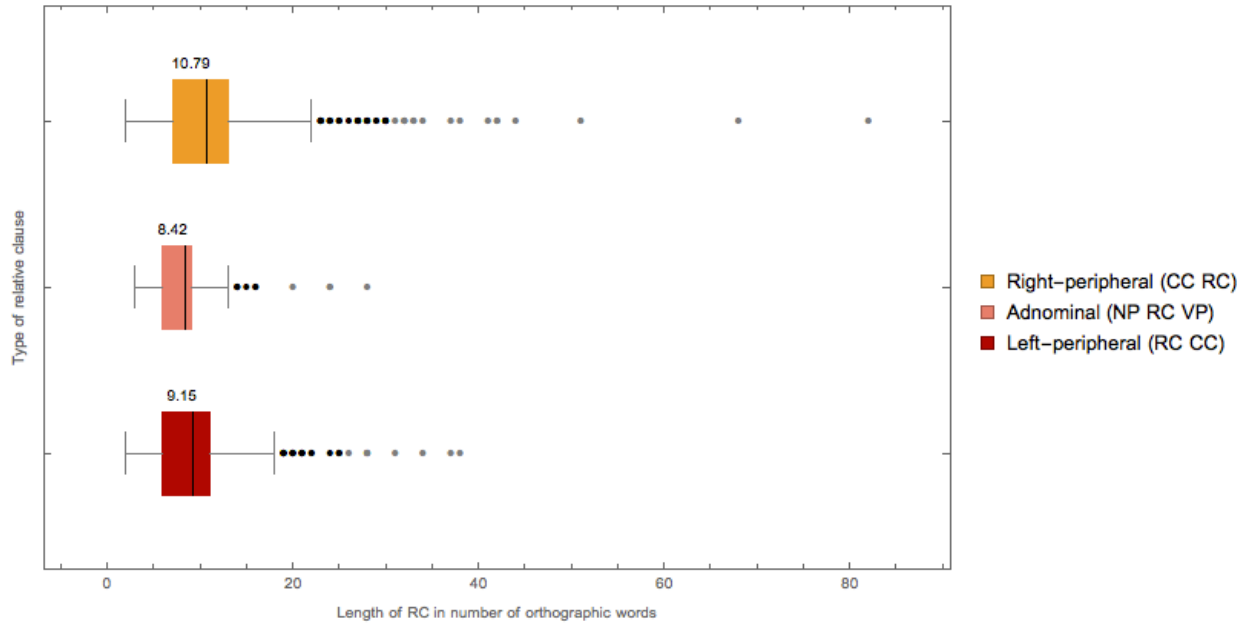


Figure 5. Mean length of the relative clause in number of orthographic words according to the type of RC

As for the length of the main clause, Figure 6 displays the length of the main clause according to the three major types of constructions. The mean length (in black) of main clause in left-peripheral constructions is 9.39; whereas the mean length of the main clause in right-peripheral constructions is 10.58, and in adnominal constructions is 17.08 when considering the total main clause length (nominal head + VP) and 12.25 when considering only the material after the relative clause (usually corresponding to the VP). The length of the main clause in adnominal constructions is longer even when only the post relative clause material is being considered, as in Figure 7. A One-way Anova test shows that the interaction between the length of the main clause is statistically significant [$F(2, 1636) = 13.39, p < 0.0001$].⁴⁴ A Bonferroni post hoc test shows significance difference among all three types.

⁴⁴ $p = 1.6999 \times 10^{-6}$. This result includes only the measurement for the post relative material.

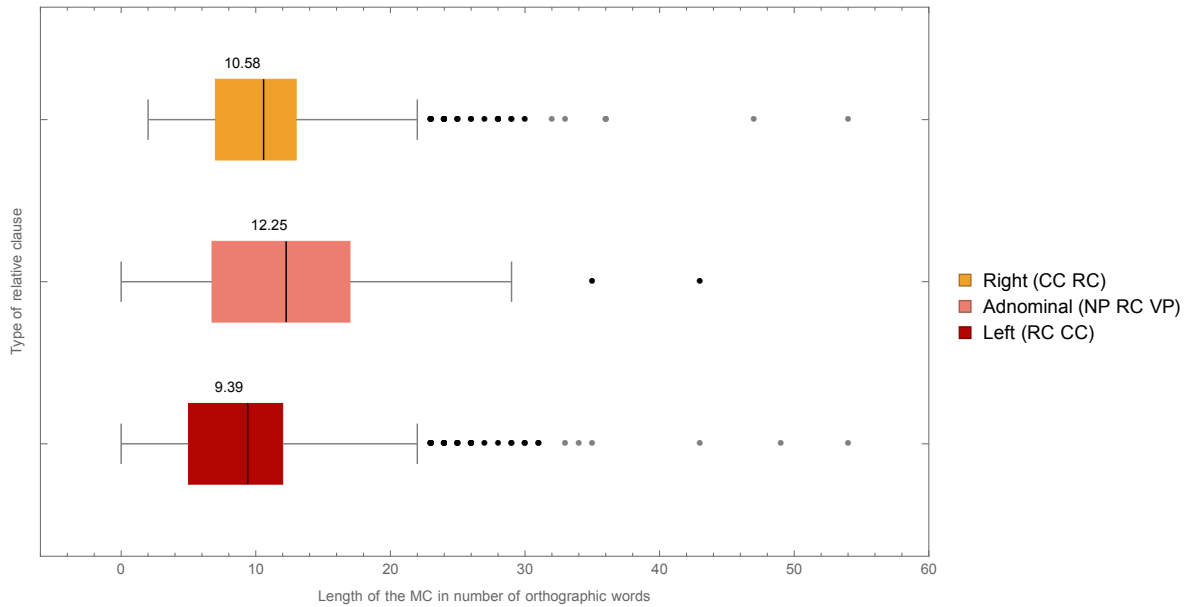


Figure 6. Mean length of the main clause in number of orthographic words according to the type of RC

In order to examine the significance of length of the relative clause relative to the length of the main clause, another measure was considered: MC-to-RC length ratio. This ratio consists of the division of the mean length of the main clause by the mean length of the relative clause. For the case of adnominal constructions, the mean length of the post relative materials (VP) was considered instead of the total length of the main clause. A One-way Anova test shows that the interaction between the MC-to-RC length ratio and the type of relative clause is statistically significant [$F(2, 1636) = 10.34, p < 0.0001$].⁴⁵ For the left-peripheral construction the main clause is 1.26:1 compared to the length of the relative clause, for the right-peripheral construction the main clause is 1.28:1 compared to the length of the relative clause, and for the adnominal construction (NP RC VP) the main clause is 2.48:1 compared to the total length (pre and post-RC material) and 1.72:1 the length of only the post-RC material. A Bonferroni post hoc test shows that the significant difference is only between the adnominal construction and each of the peripheral ones, but not between the two peripheral constructions.

The length ratio tells us that in both peripheral constructions the relation between the length of the main clause and the relative clause is not significant. The significant difference is present in adnominal constructions, where the relative clause is significantly shorter compared to the post-

⁴⁵ $p = 0.0000342995$.

RC material (VP). In other words, in right-peripheral constructions both the main clause and the relative clause are longer; in left-peripheral constructions both are shorter; and in an adnominal construction the relative clause is shorter than the main clause. Figure 7 displays the means of both lengths for each type of RC, combining Figures 5 and 6.

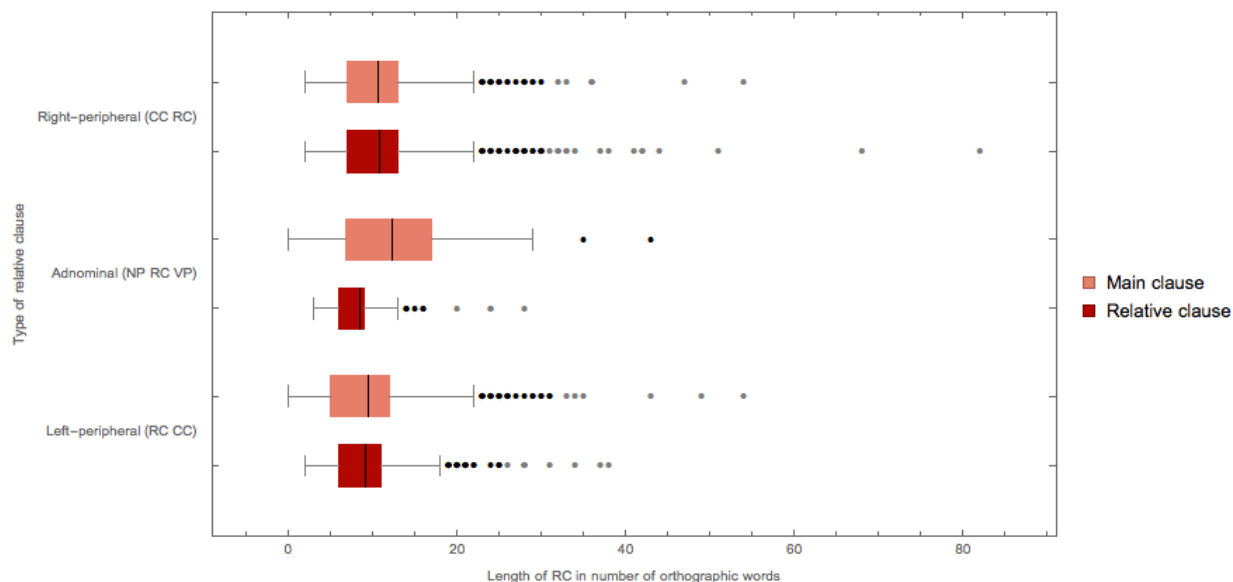


Figure 7. Mean lengths of both the RC and MC in number of orthographic words for all three types of RC

Recall from Chapter 5 that relative clause extraposition in English was motivated by the grammatical weight in the sense that if the relative clause was longer than the VP, the integration cost would be reduced if the relative clause is extraposed. So, longer relative clauses are more susceptible to be extraposed in English. In Hindi, right-peripheral are longer than the other two types. And taking the results from linear distance for these constructions, we can see that adnominal relatives are preferred when the post-RC material (generally speaking, the VP) is longer than the relative clause. Right-peripheral constructions are preferred when the relative clause is longer than the hypothetical extraposition distance. In the case of left-peripheral constructions, both the relative clause and the main clause tend to be shorter. In other words, Hindi as English, prefers the sequence short-before-long for organizing finite relative constructions, and do not pattern with other SOV languages such as Korean or Japanese. MC-to-RC ratio is not an useful predictor for placement of the relative clause by itself, but in combination with data from RC length and linear distance.

6.2.2.3.2 Length of the nominal head

Figure 8 displays the means of the nominal head length in number of words according to the type of relative clause. The mean of the nominal head of a right-peripheral construction is 3.72 words, of an adnominal construction is 3.61 words, and of a left-peripheral one 3.11 words. This measure was only obtained for those constructions presenting a nominal head (excluding when demonstrative pronouns occur without an overt nominal phrase). A One-way Anova test shows that the differences in the length of the nominal head in the three major relative constructions is statistically significant [$F(2, 1381) = 12.72, p < 0.0001$].⁴⁶ A Bonferroni post hoc test confirms that the significant interaction is between the left and right peripheral constructions, but not between the adnominal and the two peripheral constructions. Observe from Figure 8 that the nominal head in left-peripheral constructions is shorter than the other two types.

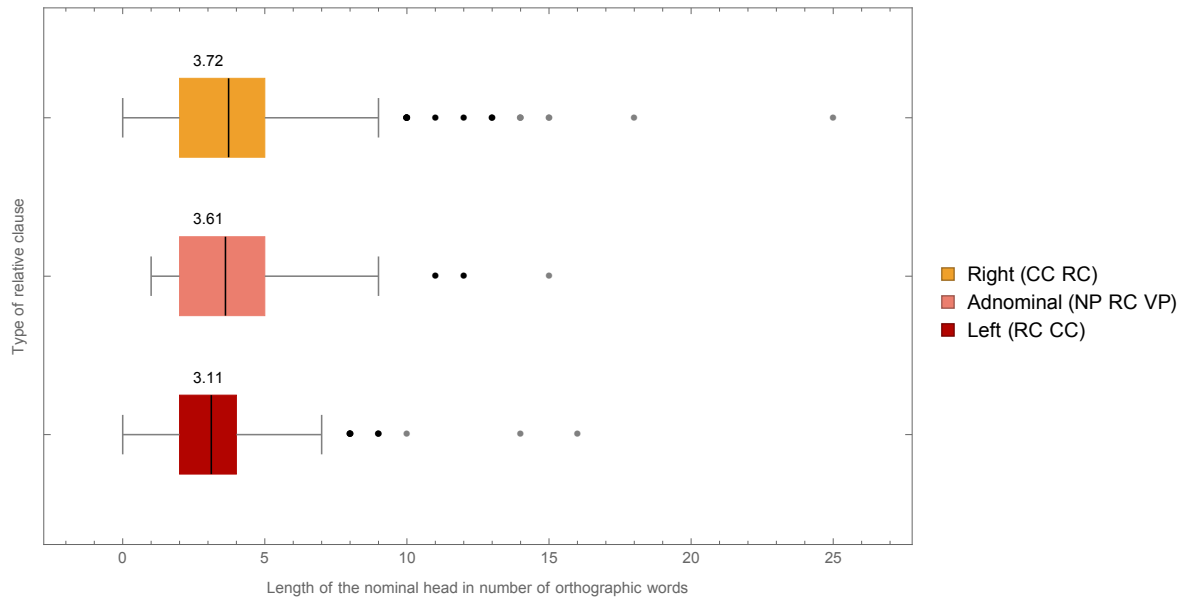


Figure 8. Mean length of the nominal head in number of orthographic words according to the type of RC

This particular measurement of length of the nominal head was not discussed in earlier studies, nevertheless, we can see how the fact that nominal heads of left-peripheral constructions tend to be shorter than the other two could be due to the fact that the majority are internal heads, in nominative unmarked case (without a postposition). The interaction between length and complexity is presented in the following section. We can also speculate that different lengths can

⁴⁶ $P = 3.34965 \times 10^{-6}$

be related to a preference for a restrictive interpretation at the left-periphery, or even a definite reading of that internal nominal head. This is further discussed in the forthcoming sections.

6.2.2.3.3 Interactions between length and complexity

A One-way Anova shows that the difference in length of the relative clause is statistically significant according to the complexity of the clause in the three major relative constructions [F (4, 1634) = 152.752, $p < 0.001$].⁴⁷ A Bonferroni post hoc test indicates that the interaction is between complex clauses (containing more than one finite verb) and simple clauses (containing only one finite verb). Table 10 displays the means of the length of the relative clause and the complexity of that clause for all three types of relative clauses.

Table 10. Comparison of RC mean length in number of orthographic words and complexity for all three types of RC

TYPE OF COMPLEXITY OF RC	LENGTH IN NUMBER OF WORDS
SUBORDINATION	20
SIMPLE	9
POSTVERBAL	13
MULTIPLE RELATIVE PRONOUNS	9
COORDINATION/STACKING	19

Table 10 shows that both simple and multi-headed constructions are shorter than the other three types. But also both constructions only present one finite verb, the difference is that multi-headed relatives present more than one relative pronoun. As expected, coordinated/stacked relatives and constructions containing subordination are longer. Similar results are found when looking at the interaction between complexity and length of the main clause also using a One-way Anova [F (4, 1633) = 90.62, $p < 0.001$].⁴⁸ Table 11 displays the results. Here multiple pronouns refer to the presence of more than one demonstrative in the main clause, but contrary to multi-headed relatives, these constructions can have more than one finite verb. This explains why they are longer.

⁴⁷ $p = 4.27544 \times 10^{-111}$

⁴⁸ $p = 1.22596 \times 10^{-69}$

Table 11. Comparison between MC mean length in number of orthographic words and complexity for all three types of RC

TYPE OF COMPLEXITY OF MC	LENGTH IN NUMBER OF WORDS
SUBORDINATION	19
SIMPLE	9
POSTVERBAL	10
MULTIPLE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS	12
COORDINATION/STACKING	19

Based on these results shown in Tables 10 and 11, we can predict that when a clause is complex, it is probably long (in number of orthographic words), but it does not inform us whether when a clause is long (in number of orthographic words) it will also be complex. Take for instance Table 12, where the results of a Fisher exact test of complexity of the relative clause and complexity of the main clause ($p = 0.0007$) are displayed. The majority of the constructions in the corpus showed combinations of a simple relative clause (i.e. one final verb) with a simple main clause: 1291 (79%). These constructions could be either short or long depending on the type of relative construction.

Table 12. Fisher test for MC complexity vs. RC complexity

		RC COMPLEXITY				
		COORDINATED /STACKED	MULTIPLE PRONOUNS	POSTVERBAL	SIMPLE	SUBORDINATE
MC COMPLEXITY	COORDINATED /STACKED	0	0	0	28	0
	MULTIPLE PRONOUNS	0	1	0	1	0
	POSTVERBAL	1	0	2	20	2
	SIMPLE	103	3	20	1291	52
	SUBORDINATE	5	0	0	102	6

As for the interaction between the complexity of the nominal head and the length, the relationship is statistically significant according to One-way Anova [$F(4, 1579) = 277.097, p < 0.001$].⁴⁹ Table 13 displays the results. Here simple and pronominal heads are shorter, whereas coordinated nominal heads and those containing appositions are significantly longer. The possible correlation of this measurement will be discussed again in the discussion of information structure and headedness.

Table 13. Comparison between NP mean length in number of orthographic words and complexity for all three types of RC

TYPE OF COMPLEXITY OF NP	LENGTH IN NUMBER OF WORDS
SIMPLE	2
PRONOMINAL	1
NOUN MODIFICATION	3
COORDINATION	7
APPOSITIVE	6

Recall Wasow's (1997) claim that there is a high correlation between the characterization of grammatical weight in terms of length and in terms of complexity, and that both are good predictors of constituent ordering. For the phenomenon under examination, consisting of clause order alternation, complexity and length are not interchangeable. As it is shown in Table 12, analyzing grammatical weight only in terms of complexity, would exclude information on what seems a better predictor, which is the length in number of orthographic words. It will also leave without a proper account the majority of the data, where both main and relative clauses were simple but differ in length.

⁴⁹ $p = 1.51483 \times 10^{-180}$

6.2.2.4 Information structure

6.2.2.4.1 Restrictiveness

A Fisher exact test between type of relative clause and restrictiveness of the relative clause shows significant differences ($p < 0.0001$). Figure 9 displays the instances of restrictive and non-restrictive relatives according to the type of relative clause. As stated in earlier studies, left-peripheral relatives are primarily restrictive, only two cases of non-restrictive relatives were found in the corpus. 73% of the adnominal relatives were non-restrictive vs. 27% restrictive, and 55% of right-peripheral relatives were non-restrictive vs. 45% restrictive.

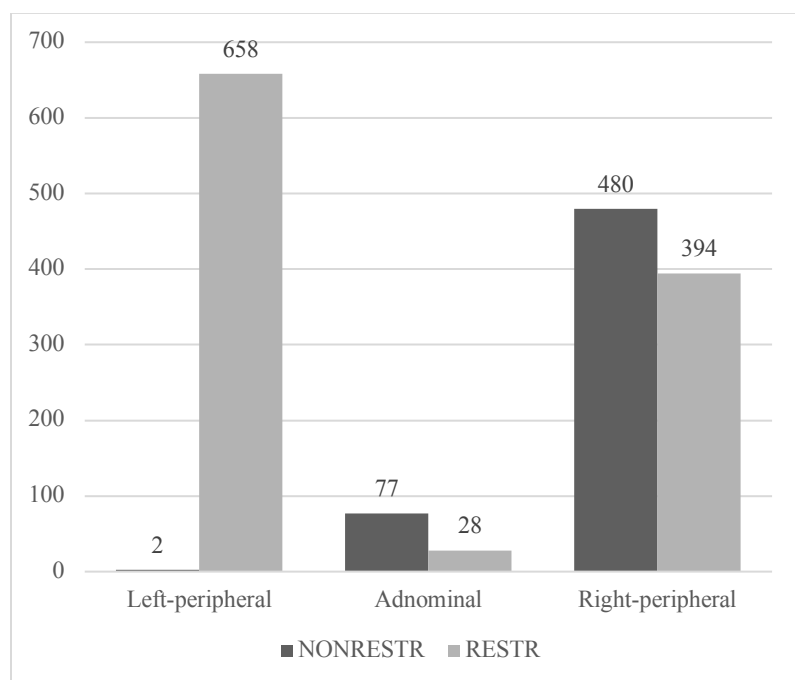


Figure 9. Instances of restrictive and nonrestrictive relatives in the corpus according to the type of RC

Furthermore, the data seems to confirm Kothari's (2010) suggestion that non-restrictive relatives prefer to be closer to the nominal head it modifies. Recall the mean of linear distance of adnominal relatives in number of words is 0.5. The corpus even contains interesting cases in which the adnominal relative annotated as non-restrictive appears between the nominal head and the postposition, as shown in example (85), where the ergative marker *ne* appears after the relative clause and not immediately after the nominal head *Ahmed Chelawi*. According to the informants these constructions are common in the written language in news articles, and they all agreed on the label as non-restrictive. Note this is not an isolated case, at least 20 instances were found (out

of 105 clear adnominal constructions). Moreover, the asymmetry between the left and right peripheries in terms of restrictiveness of the relative clause is confirmed by the corpus data.

(85) ahmad celāvī [RC jo ek pramukh saddām virodhī netā haĩ] ne
 Ahmed Chelawi REL one major Saddam opponent leader be.PRS ERG
 kahā ki saddām ke haṭane se hī is prakār kī samasyō kā
 say.PFV that Saddam POSS remove.INF by EMPH this kind POSS problems POSS
 samādhān hogā
 solution be.FUT
 ‘Ahmed Chelawi, who is the main leader opposing Saddam, said that this kind of problems will be solved only by Saddam's departure’.

6.2.2.4.2 Definiteness

A Fisher exact test shows significant differences in the distribution of definiteness and the types of heads ($p < 0.0001$). Figure 10 displays the results of the test. A total of 1,069 (79%) of the nominal heads (excluding the demonstrative without overt NP) were definite (i.e. specific and familiar).

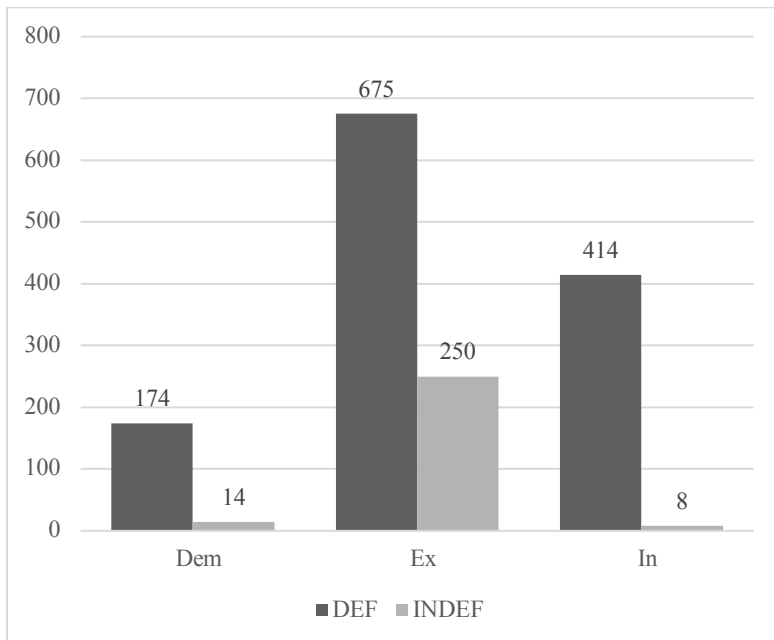


Figure 10. Definiteness of the nominal phrase according to the type of head

A Fisher exact test of definiteness and type of relative clause shows significant difference between those categories ($p < 0.0001$). Figure 11 displays the results of the test. Here it is evident that all three types of clauses modify more frequently definite nominal heads. It is also clear that right-peripheral relatives modify a larger number of indefinite heads compared to the other two types: 29%, versus 7% of adnominal constructions and 10% of left-peripheral ones. Note that 414 internal heads are definite, all of them occur in left-peripheral constructions.

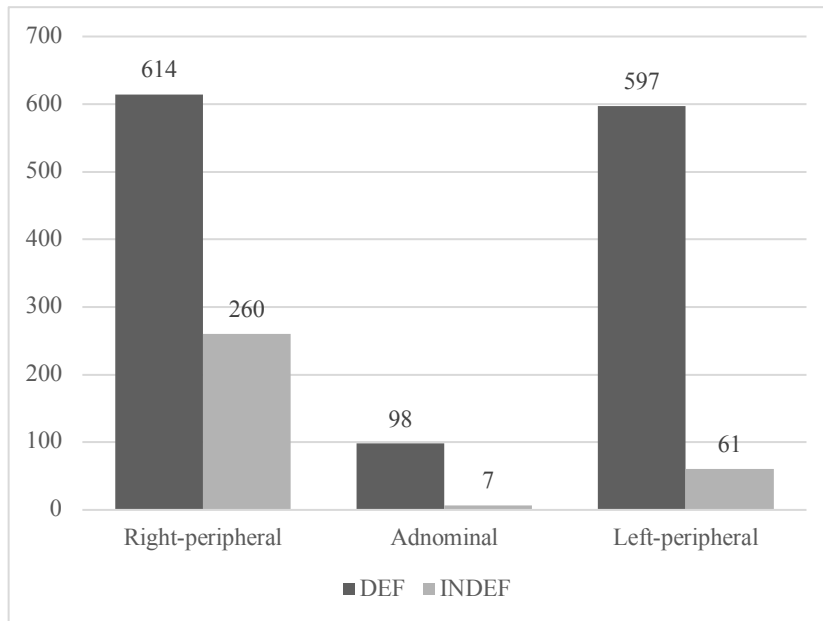


Figure 11. Definiteness of the nominal phrase according to the type of RC

Note that Figure 11 includes the counts of demonstrative pronouns. These pronouns are not always definite, since they can be modified by indefinite adjectives such as *kucch*, *koi*, *ek*, etc. In such cases, there was the question of specificity of indefinites, which caused a discrepancy in the annotation checks. This discrepancy was solved using the category that the majority (two out of three) used for the annotation. This annotation also raised a discussion of the notion of familiarity if defined in terms of the situational discourse or the background knowledge.

Recall from earlier studies on relative clause extraposition in English the claim that extraposition becomes ungrammatical when the NP is definite. This claim does not hold for any of the two peripheral constructions. Similar to what Francis and Michaelis (2011) found, a definite NP was preferred regardless of the extraposition condition. The only difference seems to be a more frequent occurrence of indefinite NPs in right-peripheral constructions, as mentioned before.

Moreover, it is evident that definiteness is not a property associated mainly with left-peripheral constructions, as suggested in previous studies of Hindi relatives (Dayal 1996; Srivastav 1991).

6.2.2.4.3 Givenness

A Fisher exact test of the categories givenness (discourse-given, inferable, discourse-new) and type of head shows a significant difference between the categories ($p < 0.0001$). Figure 12 displays the results of this test. Note that an additional category “cataphoric new” was added to make the distinction between discourse new and discourse new that is further specified. Also observe that 567 (61%) of the external heads were discourse new. This is relevant if we considered that most external heads occurred in adnominal and right-peripheral constructions.

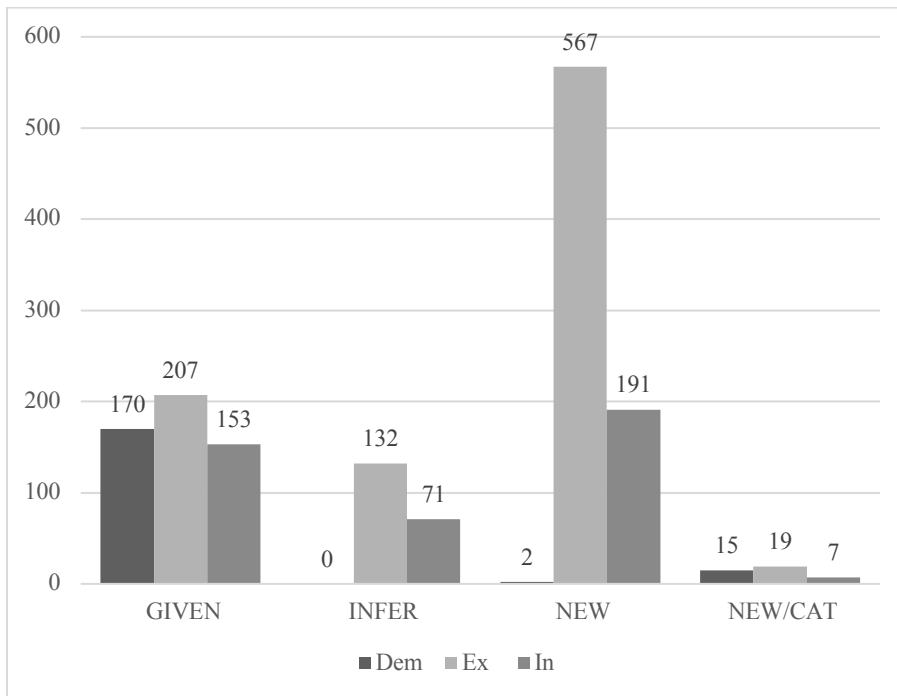


Figure 12. Givenness of the nominal phrase according to the type of head

An additional Fisher exact test shows a significance difference ($p < 0.0001$) between the categories givenness (discourse-given, inferable, discourse-new) and type of head. Figure 13 displays the results of this test. Observe that 517 (59%) of the modified heads were discourse new in right-peripheral constructions, versus 196 (22%) which were discourse given. On the other hand, 313 (50%) were discourse given in left-peripheral constructions, versus 195 (31%) which were

discourse new. Finally, in adnominal constructions 49 (47%) were discourse new, versus 34 (32%) which were discourse given.

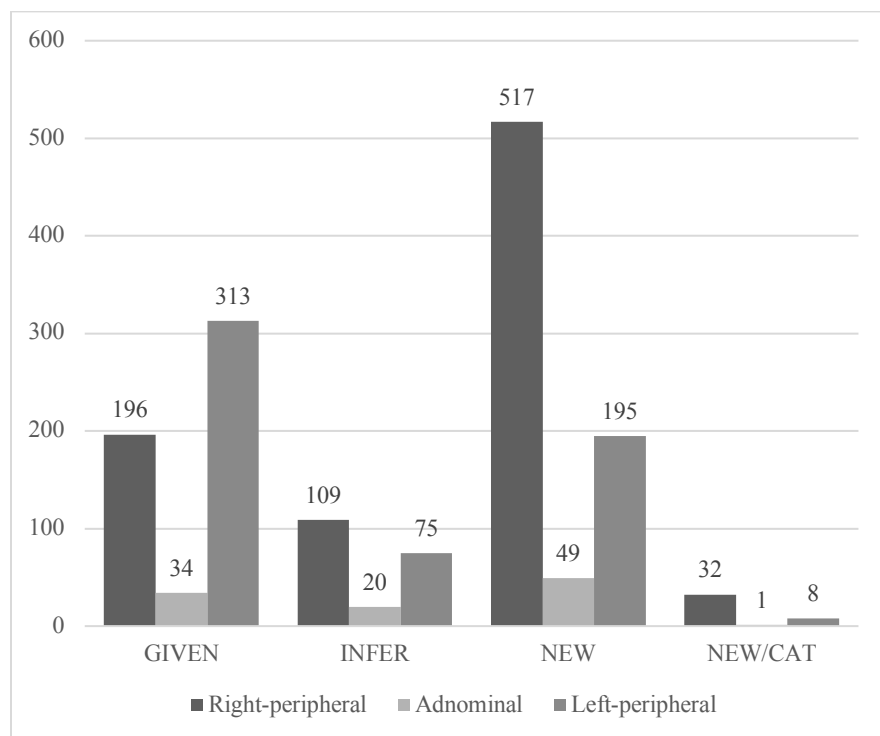


Figure 13. Givenness of the nominal head according to the type of RC

Notice the relationship between type of head (internal, external, demonstrative) and the type of relative constructions in Figures 12 and 13. We see a parallel between new external heads and right-peripheral constructions; as well as given internal heads and left-peripheral constructions. This confirms the principle of given-before-new principle for the clause internal organization.

The question remains if there is a direct relationship between givenness and definiteness. A final Fisher exact test was completed to examine the differences between givenness (discourse-given, inferrable, discourse-new) and definiteness of the head. The results show a significant difference ($p < 0.001$) between the examined categories. Figure 14 displays the results. Observe that definite heads can be given or new without a major difference (518 and 538, respectively). Indefinite heads, however, are mainly discourse new (223 and 25, respectively).

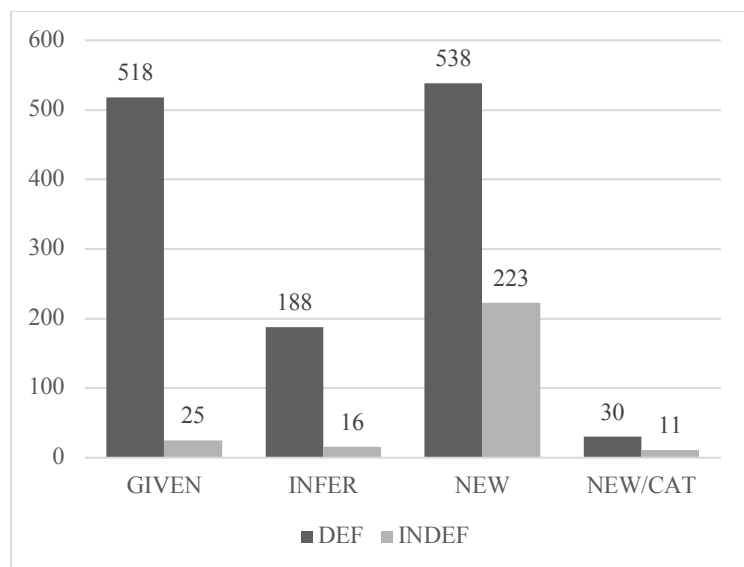


Figure 14. Givenness and definiteness of the nominal head

The results displayed in this section bring about the issue of familiarity of a definite NP, and whether it is determined by earlier mentions in a discourse context, or rather on background knowledge the speaker and listener have on the topic being discussed.

6.2.2.4.4 Presence or absence of a nominal head

Table 14 below displays the instances of relative clause constructions occurring with a nominal head (excluding the demonstrative pronoun), as well as the constructions without a nominal head. Observe that both adnominal and right-peripheral constructions appear to have a majority of external nominal heads: 102 (99%) for adnominal relatives and 810 (99%) for right-peripheral relatives. Left-peripheral relatives, on the other hand, occur with a majority of internal heads (451 or 91%). Furthermore, 30 instances of repetition of the nominal head (In/Ex, inside and outside of the relative clause) were found in left-peripheral constructions; whereas 4 in right-peripheral and 1 in adnominal relatives. In addition, 49 (10%) of left-peripheral constructions did not have a nominal head or demonstrative pronoun.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ These left-peripheral constructions are often referred to as “free relatives”.

Table 14. Instances of relative clauses according to the type of nominal head

TYPE OF RC	EX	IN	IN/EX	NO OVERT HEAD
ADNOMINAL	102 (99%)	0	1 (1%)	0
LEFT-PERIPHERAL	12 (2%)	421 (82%)	30 (6%)	49 (10%)
RIGHT-PERIPHERAL	810 (97%)	0	4 (1%)	17 (2%)

The results confirm the claims of previous studies, with the exception of the fact that adnominal and right-peripheral relatives can actually have repetition of the nominal head, a characteristic claimed to be restricted to left-peripheral. But a preference for repeating the nominal head might actually be motivated by the greater linear distance between the nominal head and the beginning of the main clause that we find in left-peripheral constructions compared to the other two types, instead of being motivated by the syntactic structure of the relative clause. This confirms Kothari's previous hypothesis that the greater the distance, the greater the likelihood that the nominal head will be repeated. Her methodology, however, did not allow her to confirm this hypothesis, but the results of the present study seem to indicate this is a motivating factor for head repetition. Moreover, the analysis of givenness and definiteness of constructions with nominal head repetition do not show a pattern.

6.2.2.4.5 Presence or absence of a demonstrative pronoun

Table 15 below displays the instances of relative clause constructions occurring with a demonstrative pronoun in the main clause, either along with a nominal head or by itself. Observe that left-peripheral relatives frequently (593 instances) occurred with a demonstrative, but there were also instances (67 instances) in which the pronoun was absent, contrary to Srivastav's (1991) claim of a demonstrative requirement for left-peripheral constructions. These results show that although the demonstrative is more frequently omitted in right-peripheral and adnominal constructions, they can also be omitted in left-peripheral relatives.

Table 15. Instances of RCs according to the presence or absence of a demonstrative pronoun

TYPE OF RC	WITH DEM	WITHOUT DEM
ADNOMINAL	21	83
LEFT-PERIPHERAL	593	67
RIGHT-PERIPHERAL	330	544

6.2.2.5 A multivariate model of relative clause ordering

In the previous sections, I have presented the results of the analysis of individual factors potentially relevant for determining placement of finite relative clauses in Hindi, which are listed in (86) below. A series of ANOVA (along with Bonferroni post hoc tests) and Fisher exact tests have shown statistically significant interactions between some of the factors, as well as between the factors and the type of relative clause construction. It is unclear however whether all these factors are required in a model of relative clause placement or whether some of them correlate with each other and are therefore redundant.

(86) a. *Nominal head*

Presence or absence, definiteness, givenness, length in number of words, complexity, grammatical function, distance.

b. *Demonstrative*

Presence or absence, definiteness, givenness, grammatical function, distance.

c. *Relative clause*

Type of relative construction, length in number of words and complexity, MC-to-RC length ratio, restrictiveness.

d. *Main clause*

Length in number of words and complexity, direct and cited discourse.

A binary logistic regression was used to model relative clause extraposition in previous studies in English and German (Francis & Michaelis 2016; Strunk 2014). A logistic regression is used for multiclass problems, i.e. with more than two possible discrete outcomes. In the present study a Multinomial Logistic Regression using R (R Development Core Team 2017) was used instead because the dependent variable has more than two categories (left-peripheral, adnominal, and right-peripheral relatives). This model helps predict the probabilities of the different possible

outcomes of a categorically distributed dependent variable (type of RC), given a set of independent variables in (86), as well as the risk ratio. This particular model also selects a baseline and uses it to compare it with the other two constructions. The baseline was set for adnominal constructions, based on previous studies that propose a derivation of one or both peripheral constructions from the adnominal construction (Bhatt 2003a; Srivastav 1991). Note that by setting the baseline for adnominal constructions, the probabilities for the comparison between the two peripheral constructions are not provided. Therefore, two multinomial logistic regressions were necessary. A total of 36 observations were applied to 1,605 tokens.

6.2.2.5.1 Multinomial logistic regression: Right-peripheral and adnominal relatives

The coefficients of the multinomial logistic regression model that are significantly different from zero (omitting the intercept) and with a significant p-value for the comparison between the right-peripheral construction and the baseline adnominal relative are shown in Table 16. The coefficients are arranged in descending order with respect to their risk ratio.⁵¹ The coefficients with positive values indicate a higher probability of a variable being positively correlated to an outcome; and the coefficients with negative values indicate a higher probability of a variable being negatively correlated to an outcome. Values close to one indicate null association between a variable and an outcome.

Table 16. Coefficients significantly different from zero and $p < 0.05$ for right-peripheral and adnominal RCs

Factor	Coefficient	Std. Errors	Z stat	P value	Risk ratio
MC complexity (+multi-dem)	11.63	4.02	2.89	0.003	113083.26
Linear distance (head-RC)	7.37	1.26	5.81	6.23×10^{-09}	1593.9
+Restrictive	3.17	1.34	2.36	0.018	23.86
NP in accusative	-4.07	2.06	-1.97	0.04	0.01
NP in nominative	-4.46	1.81	-2.45	0.01	0.01
NP in oblique	-4.90	1.96	-2.49	0.01	0.007
NP in genitive	-7.25	2.13	-3.39	0.0006	0.0007
RC complexity (+multi-headed)	-10.75	2.56	-4.19	2.69×10^{-05}	2.13×10^{-05}

⁵¹ Relative risk includes two important features: (i) a comparison of risk between two "exposures" puts risks in context, and (ii) "exposure" is ensured by having proper denominators for each group representing the exposure. The null value is 1.0.

According to Table 16, right-peripheral relatives are 1130083.26 times more likely to occur than adnominals when the main clause presents multiple demonstrative pronouns ($p = 0.003$). In addition, right-peripherals are 1593.9 times more likely to occur than adnominals also when the linear distance between the nominal head and the relative clause is greater ($p < 0.0001$). If the relative clause is restrictive, right-peripheral relatives are 23.86 times more likely to occur than adnominals. On the other hand, right-peripherals are approximately 0.01 times less likely to occur than adnominals if the nominal phrase they modify occurs in nominative and accusative ($p < 0.04$); but only 0.007 and 0.0007 times less likely to occur than adnominals when the nominal phrase was in oblique and genitive case, respectively ($p = 0.01$ and $p = 0.006$).

An interesting result comes from complexity of the relative clause, given that right-peripheral relatives are 2.13×10^{-05} times less likely to occur than adnominal relatives when the relative clause is multi-headed. One important point to make regarding the last factor is that there are no instances of multi-headed adnominal nor right-peripheral relatives in the corpus. Of only 4 cases, all are left-peripheral constructions. The number of tokens available might be affecting the predictability of the model regarding this category. Also note that in logistic regressions if observations are related to one another, as it seems to be the case for some of them according to the previous sections, then the model will tend to overweight the significance of those observations.⁵²

6.2.2.5.2 Multinomial logistic regression: Left-peripheral and adnominal relatives

The coefficients of the multinomial logistic regression model that are significantly different from zero (omitting the intercept) and with a significant p-value for the comparison between the right-peripheral construction and the baseline adnominal relative are shown in Table 17. The coefficients are arranged in descending order with respect to their risk ratio.

⁵² It is worth mentioning that in the pilot corpus study one instance of a multi-headed right-peripheral construction was found. Given that these constructions are so marked, one instance could make a big difference in the model.

Table 17. Coefficients significantly different from zero and $p < 0.05$ for left-peripheral and adnominal RCs

Factor	Coefficient	Std. Errors	S stat	P value	Risk ratio
NP complexity (+coor/stacked)	11.28	4.15	2.71	0.006	79333.54
Linear distance (head-RC)	7.87	1.27	6.18	6.24×10^{-10}	2631.79
RC complexity (+multi-headed)	6.04	2.56	2.36	0.01	423.8
+Restrictive	4.79	1.91	2.49	0.01	120.53
RC complexity (+simple)	4.53	1.87	2.41	0.01	93.09
NP complexity (+simple)	-18.37	0.03	-462.08	0	1.04
RC length	-0.22	0.09	-2.36	0.01	0.79
+ Quote	-2.84	1.30	-2.17	0.02	0.05
NP complexity (+appositive)	-3.54	0.05	-61.49	0	0.02
NP in ergative	-8.71	0.07	-116.07	0	0.0001

According to the results in Table 17, if the nominal head is coordinated or stacked, left-peripheral relatives are 79333.54 times more likely to occur than adnominal constructions ($p = 0.006$). On the contrary, if the nominal head is simple (i.e. no modified just a simple noun) left-peripheral relatives are 1.04 times less likely to occur than adnominal constructions. Similarly, if the nominal head is appositive, left-peripheral relatives are 0.0289 times less likely to occur than adnominal constructions ($p \cong 0$). If the nominal head is in the ergative case, left-peripheral relatives are 0.0001 less likely to occur than adnominals ($p \cong 0$). As for the complexity of the relative clause, left-peripheral relatives are 423.8 and 93.0941 more likely to occur than adnominal relatives when the relative is multi-headed or simple, respectively ($p = 0.01$ for both). There is also a significant difference in the length of the relative clause ($p = 0.01$): left-peripheral relatives are 0.79 times less likely to occur than adnominals if the relative is longer. Regarding linear distance left-peripheral also differ from adnominals: left-peripheral relatives are 2631.79 times more likely to occur than adnominals if the linear distance is greater ($p < 0.001$). Regarding restrictiveness, left-peripheral relatives are 120.53 times more likely to occur when the relative clause is restrictive ($p = 0.01$). But if the relative clause occurs in a direct quote, left-peripheral relatives are 0.05 times less likely to occur than adnominal constructions ($p = 0.02$).

As a summary, there are three factors that are significant for the comparison between adnominal and both peripheral constructions: linear distance (head-RC), +restrictive, complexity of the RC (+multi-headed). These three factors predict that if the relative clause has multiple relative pronouns (i.e. multi-headed) the relative clause is 2631.79 times more likely to occur at

the left periphery than the right periphery (2.13×10^{-05}). The greater the linear distance between the nominal head and the RC, the greater the possibility to occur at the left periphery (2631.79 times) than at the right periphery (1593.9 times). Finally, if the relative clause is restrictive it is more likely to occur at the left periphery (120.53) than the right periphery (23.86). This comparison is presented in Table 18 below.

Table 18. Relevant coefficients for comparing adnominal with left-peripheral and right-peripheral RCs

FACTOR	LEFT-PERIPHERAL					RIGHT-PERIPHERAL				
	Coefficient	Std. Errors	z stat	p value	Risk ratio	Coefficient	Std. Errors	z stat	p value	Risk ratio
Linear distance (head-RC)	7.87	1.27	6.18	6.24×10^{-10}	2631.79	7.37	1.26	5.81	6.23×10^{-09}	1593.9
+Restrictive	4.79	1.91	2.49	0.01	120.53	3.17	1.34	2.36	0.018	23.86
RC complexity (Multi-headed)	6.04	2.56	2.36	0.01	423.8	-10.75	2.56	-4.19	2.69×10^{-05}	2.13×10^{-05}

6.2.2.5.3 Multinomial logistic regression: Left-peripheral and right-peripheral relatives

Given that the baseline of the multinomial logistic regression was set for adnominal relatives, the comparison between both peripheral constructions was not available. This seems to be a shortcoming of the statistical tool for modelling a three-way distinction in which we want to compare all three categories. An additional multinomial logistic regression was performed and only the results for the comparison between both peripheral constructions are given in this subsection. The other results mirror the ones already presented. In the new multinomial logistic regression, the right-peripheral construction served as the baseline.

Table 19 displays the coefficients of the multinomial logistic regression model that are significantly different from zero (omitting the intercept) and with a significant p-value for the comparison between adnominal construction and the baseline right-peripheral relatives. The coefficients are arranged in descending order with respect to their risk ratio.

Table 19. Coefficients significantly different from zero and $p < 0.05$ for left-peripheral and right-peripheral RCs

Factor	Coefficient	Std. Error	z value	p value	Risk ratio
Complexity in RC (multi-headed)	13.5	5.8	2.32	0.01	747192.2
Linear distance (head-RC)	0.5	0.11	4.25	2.05E-05	1.65
RC Length	-0.25	0.06	-3.72	0.0001	0.77
Quotation	-1.18	0.5	-2.02	0.04	0.3

According to the results in Table 19, linear distance is once again one of the coefficients with the most significant p-value ($p < 0.001$). According to this coefficient, left-peripherals are 1.65 times more likely to occur than right-peripheral constructions when the linear distance is greater. Regarding the length of the relative clause in number of words, left-peripheral relatives are 0.77 less likely to occur than right-peripheral relatives when the relative clause is longer. And in terms of complexity, left-peripheral relatives are 747192.2 times more likely to occur than right-peripheral constructions when the relative clause has multiple relative pronouns. Regarding information structure, one coefficient was marginally significant ($p = 0.04$) the presence of direct quotation. According to this coefficient, a left-peripheral relative is 0.30 times less likely to occur than a right-peripheral if there is a direct quote.

6.2.2.6 Predictability of the model

The predictability of the model was also tested using a method from the field of machine learning called *confusion matrix* or *error matrix*, using R (R Development Core Team 2017). A confusion matrix is a table that is often used to describe the performance of a classification model or “classifier” on a set of test data for which true values are known. A training data set and a test data set were programmatically selected, each with half of the data of each type of three types of relative constructions from the corpus, to which the following quantitative factors were considered: linear distance (nominal head-to-RC), RC length, MC length. Note that qualitative factors were not included in this model. The resulting confusion matrix (error rate 0.34) is shown in Table 20.

Table 20. Confusion matrix

		PREDICTED		
		CC RC	NP RC VP	RC CC
ORIGINAL	CC RC	370	0	56
	NP RC VP	51	1	0
	RC CC	154	1	134

According to the confusion matrix in Table 20, the higher success rate was for predicting right-peripheral constructions (CC RC): 370 constructions were correctly matched with the original, whereas 56 constructions were incorrectly interpreted as a left-peripheral construction, and zero instances were incorrectly interpreted as adnominal. On the other hand, adnominal relatives were incorrectly interpreted as a right-peripheral construction in 51 instances, only one correct match. Finally, left-peripheral constructions were correctly matched 154 times, one instance was incorrectly matched with an adnominal construction, and 134 times incorrectly matched with a right-peripheral construction. This matrix is displayed in Figure 15 below.

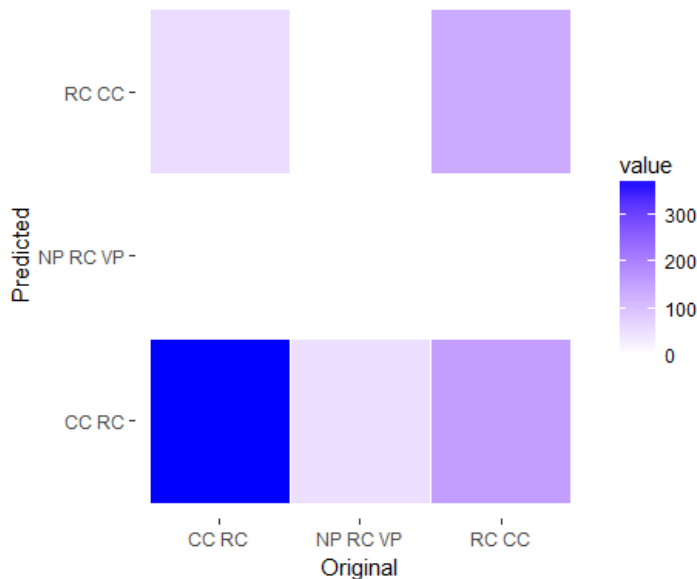


Figure 15. Confusion matrix by type of RC

There are several reasons why the model was more successful predicting right-peripheral relatives than the other two types. First, the number of tokens is larger for the right peripheral type, hence the model had more input on this construction. Second, right-peripheral relatives present more distinct differences with the other two types in terms of the three quantitative factors considered. In other words, adnominal relatives and left-peripheral do not present significant differences regarding these quantitative factors. Third, it is possible that the distinction between adnominal relatives and left-peripheral constructions depends more heavily on qualitative factors than the quantitative ones. Because the former factors were not available, the model was not able to correctly predict the occurrence of these constructions.

6.2.3 Discussion

6.2.3.1 Principle of end-weight

Recall from Chapter 5 that there is a tendency of placing constituents in order of increasing weight: “lighter” constituents tend to appear before “heavier” ones. This principle has also been applied to clauses in previous studies, and according to Hawkins (2004) this principle is not a valid cross-linguistic generalization, given that strict final verb languages such Japanese present a tendency of having heavier constituents before lighter.

Section 6.2.2.2.1 shows that right-peripheral relatives are longer (number of words) than the other two types, with a mean length of 10.79 words versus 8.42 (adnominal relatives) and 9.15 (left-peripheral relatives) [$F(92, 1636) = 17.53, p < 0.0001$]. We can argue that this confirms that Hindi, in contrast with Japanese, follows the general principle of end-weight in the case of relative constructions. When we consider the length of the relative clause against the length of the main clause, then the results are not as clear. For instance, the length of the main clause in a right peripheral construction is of 10.58 (vs. RC length of 10.79), the length of the main clause in a left-peripheral construction is of 9.39 (vs. RC length of 9.15), and the length of the main clause in an adnominal construction is of 12.25 (vs. RC length of 8.42) considering only the post-RC material [$F(2, 1636) = 13.39, p < 0.0001$]. The measurement of MC-to-RC length ratio indicates that the main clause is 1.28:1 longer than the relative clause. A clearer distinction is found for the other two types, however, where the right-peripheral material (either a MC or a RC) is longer in terms

of number of words: MC-to-RC 2.48:1 in adnominal constructions and 1.72:1 in left-peripheral constructions [$F(2, 1636) = 10.34, p < 0.0001$]. These results allow us to conclude that the relative clause is shorter than the main clause when it is adnominal; whereas in left-peripheral constructions both the relative clause and the main clause are shorter, and in right-peripheral constructions the relative clause and the main clause are both longer.

Based on the examined sample, complexity is not an exact equivalent to length (cf. Wasow 2002). Section 6.2.2.2.3 shows the relationship between these two notions. As expected, complex clauses (more than one finite verb) tend to be longer in number of words. But if we define complexity in terms of the presence of multiple relative pronouns in the clause, for example, length does not reflect complexity in this sense, probably because the clause itself remains with only one finite verb. Further research needs to be done in terms of processing difficulties of this constructions (if any).

On the other hand, if the clause is long it does not mean that the phrase is complex in the sense defined above. Take for instance the fact that in 1,290 constructions both the relative clause and the main clause were annotated as simple (i.e. only one finite verb). Only 103 combinations of a simple main clause with a coordinated/stacked relative clause occurred in the sample, and 102 combinations of a main clause with subordination and a simple relative clause. In total, 72 right-peripheral relatives were coordinated/stacked (cf. 32 left-peripheral and 3 adnominal) and 49 had subordination (cf. 8 left-peripheral and 3 adnominal). In other words, complex clauses are long, but long clauses are not necessarily complex. Right-peripheral clauses tend to be longer and more complex than the other two types, hence the tendency of short-before-long is confirmed.

Regarding the multinomial logistic regression, the length of the relative clause was a significant factor in differentiating left-peripheral from adnominal relatives. The longer the relative clause, it is more likely to be an adnominal relative than a left-peripheral one (coeff. -0.22, std. error 0.9, $p = 0.01$, risk ratio 0.79). Likewise, the longer the relative clause, the more likely to be a right-peripheral relative than a left-peripheral one (coeff. -0.25, std. error 0.06, $p = 0.0001$, risk ratio 0.77). But length of the relative clause was not a significant factor in differentiating right-peripheral from adnominal relatives (coeff. 0.02, std. error 0.06, $p = 0.72$, risk ratio 1.02).

Complexity also played a role in the multinomial logistic regression, this time for differentiating both peripheral constructions from the adnominal type. In particular, if the relative clause had multiple relative pronouns, the probabilities of being left-peripheral were greater (coeff. 6.04, std. error 2.5, $p = 0.01$, risk ratio 423.8) than being a right-peripheral (coeff. -10.75, std. error 2.5, $p < 0.0001$, risk ratio 2.13×10^{-05}).

6.2.3.2 Syntactic locality

Hawkins (1994, 2004) argues that languages follow the principle of Minimize Domains, i.e. minimize the connected sequences of linguistic forms and their associated syntactic and semantic properties in which relations of combination and/or dependency are processed. His locality-based theory predicts a greater cost (i.e. memory) if integration of linguistic information happens across a distance. So, it is expected that in order to maximize efficiency and minimize the domains, heavier constituents will be placed at the end (i.e. rightward). If true, then we expect right-peripheral relatives to be longer/more complex than adnominal relatives, which is confirmed in section 6.2.3.2. Left-peripheral, on the other hand, are not as long as right-peripheral relatives, but are longer than adnominal relatives.

It is hypothesized that the linear distance between the nominal head and the relative clause should be minimized. In section 6.2.2.1.2, we see a difference between the three constructions: 0 words between the nominal phrase and the relative clause for adnominal constructions, 2.4 words for right-peripheral relatives and 3.7 words for left-peripheral. These means correspond to the constructions with an external nominal head. Left-peripheral relatives maintain that distance even in the cases of an internal nominal head (3.8 words), and increases it when the nominal head is not overt and only the demonstrative pronoun occurs (5.1 words).

If we assume that right-peripheral constructions derive via rightward extraposition, based on the examined sample, we find evidence of Hawkins' principle since the hypothetical extraposition distance (i.e. length of the post-RC material) is greater than the distance between the nominal head and the right-peripheral relative: 12.25 vs. 2.4 words, respectively. The question that raises is whether this principle also applies to leftward movement. Remember that linear distance was a significant factor for distinguishing adnominal from both peripheral constructions (section

6.2.2.4), but it was only successful in predicting right-peripheral constructions when in combination with the factors length of the relative clause and length of the main clause (section 6.2.2.5).

The interaction between linear distance and the grammatical case of the nominal head is potentially interesting. In Hindi the unmarked word order is Subject-Indirect Object-Direct Object-Adverbs-Verb; but as discussed in Chapter 1 there is great variation in constituent order. I argue that the Principle of Minimize Domains motivates clause-internal scrambling in relative constructions. This clause-internal scrambling reduces the linear distance between the nominal head and the main/relative clause, even in the cases of internal nominal heads. This is accompanied by the fact that nominal heads and relevant pronouns at the right-periphery present a tendency of initial position within the clause (either main or relative clause). For instance, in the case of the left-peripheral relatives from the sample, where the majority of internal heads are subjects (i.e. nominative case), as shown in Figure 2, the subject is not always in initial position. The mean length of a left-peripheral relative clause is of 9.15 words and the mean linear distance is of 3.8, with a 3.11 mean length of the nominal.

The results from the sample also show a parallel to Keenan & Comrie's (1977) Accessibility Hierarchy in (87), which expresses the relative accessibility to relativization of NP positions in simple main clauses. In particular, the tendency for left-peripheral relatives to relativized internal heads in subject and direct object position, whereas right-peripheral relatives tend to be the preferred strategy in the corpus for relativizing oblique, genitive, and predicate positions. In the light of the results of linear distance, we can see how this accessibility can be naturally explained through a preference for local attachment (Vasishth et al. 2004), resulting in asymmetries between left and right peripheral constructions. For instance, 148 right-peripheral constructions modify a nominal phrase functioning as a predicate in a copulative construction (vs. 2 left-peripheral relatives), as well as a tendency for nominal heads in oblique and genitive cases.

(87) *Accessibility Hierarchy*

SU > DO > IO > OBL > GEN > OCOMP

Finally, recall the ordering requirements of right-peripheral relatives and complement *ki*-clauses discussed in Chapter 1, example (7), repeated here as (88). In such cases, the complement clause was required to occur in sentence final position and it could not intervene between the

main and the relative clauses. The Minimize Domain principle can account for this ordering restriction, if we assume that it is a condition for finite relative clauses in Hindi, then the relative clause must be placed as close as possible to the nominal phrase it modifies. Hence, the restriction is not of the complement *ki*-clause, as Manetta (2012) suggested with a PF ordering condition, but rather of the relative clause. Nevertheless, further investigation is required for determining to what extent similar processing factors intervene in the placement of verb and noun complement clauses.

- (88) a. **rām* ne us *ādmī* ko *kahā* [CP *ki* *sīta* *gayī*] [RC **jo** **āyā** **thā**]
 Ram ERG DEM man ACC say.PFV that Sita leave.PFV REL come.PFV be.PST
- b. *rām* ne us *ādmī* ko *kahā* [RC **jo** **āyā** **thā**] [CP *ki* *sīta* *gayī*]
 Ram ERG DEM man ACC say.PFV REL come.PFV be.PST that Sita leave.PFV

‘Ram told that man who had come that Sita had left.’

(from Mahajan 1997; Manetta 2012: 23)

Examples such as (6), however, repeated here as (89) present further complications. In this example the right-peripheral relative clause could not be placed between the direct object and the verb when modifying the direct object (S-IO-DO-V). In other words, it could not have a node intervening. One could argue that the Minimize Domains also applies here, but then why is it grammatical to place the relative after the verb, in which case not one but two categories would intervene. One possible explanation is related to ambiguity avoidance or even animacy; nevertheless, such factors require further examination beyond the scope of the present study.

- (89) a. *anu* us *larķī* ko [RC **jo** **vahā** **khaṛī** **hai**] *kitāb* *degī*
 Anu DEM girl DAT REL there standing be.PRS book give.FUT
- b. *anu* *kitāb* us *larķī* ko [RC **jo** **vahā** **khaṛī** **hai**] *degī*
 Anu book DEM girl DAT REL there standing be.PRS give.FUT
- c. **anu* us *larķī* ko *kitāb* [RC **jo** **vahā** **khaṛī** **hai**] *degī*
 Anu DEM girl DAT book REL there standing be.PRS give.FUT

‘Anu will give the book to the girl who is standing there.’

(Dayal 1996: 154)

6.2.3.3 A different approach to account for the asymmetries

The results in section 6.2.2.3 confirm some of the claims from previous studies on Hindi relative clauses, such as the fact that left-peripheral relatives tend to be restrictive, whereas adnominal and right-peripheral allow both restrictive and non-restrictive interpretations. However, we also find results that counter previous claims, such as the impossibility of constructing left-peripheral relatives without a demonstrative pronoun in the main clause; or the possibility for right-peripheral relatives to have external and internal head simultaneously. I argue that these properties which were explained as a result from their different syntactic structure (i.e. base-generation adjunction vs. movement) and semantic interpretation, can also be accounted for by grammatical weight and linear distance, and the general principle of minimizing domains.

6.2.3.3.1 Demonstrative requirement

Srivastav (1991) argues that left-peripheral relatives require a demonstrative in the main clause, and that this requirement is due to the quantificational interpretation of the relative clause that needs to bind a variable. I argue that processing and information packaging requirements cause a tendency to have a demonstrative in the main clause in left-peripheral constructions. This is supported by the fact that the linear distance between the nominal head and the relative/main clause is greater in left-peripheral constructions (4 words) than the other two types, but also by the fact that this distance increases in those cases where there is no internal head but only a demonstrative (5 words). The demonstrative pronoun then picks up the reference of the relative pronoun facilitating processing of the construction.

Furthermore, a demonstrative is more likely to be marked by the emphatic marker *hī* when the left-peripheral relative construction does not have an explicit nominal head (either internal or external) than when it has an internal head: 35 instances versus 9 instances, respectively. Deletion of the demonstrative pronoun is then associated with recoverability and predictability of the reference and linguistic form. This explains why more recoverable forms such as *vah* in the nominative case are easily deleted, but not the demonstrative pronoun in other cases, especially marked with postpositions (also see Kachru 2006). The omitted form receives the assignment of default values, such as nominative and singular (see also Hawkins 2004: 227). Also recall Bhatt's (2003) matching effects condition and its condition on recoverability.

6.2.3.3.2 Repetition of the nominal head

In the sample there were 30 instances of left-peripheral relatives with both an internal and external nominal head, 4 instances of right-peripheral and 1 of adnominal relatives. I argue that the repetition of the nominal head although marked it is more frequent in left-peripheral constructions because of its greater linear distance between the nominal head and the clause limit, hence confirming Kothari's (2010) hypothesis. This repeated nominal head can be either exact or inexact correlation, i.e. specified noun or individual of the general set, as shown in (90), here the nominal heads *dr̥ṣṭi* 'view' and *bhāv* 'sense' are not an exact match. Recall from example (67) where the inexact correlation between 'student' in the left-peripheral relative and 'boy' in the main clause, followed the pattern of specific to generic, and the opposite order was ungrammatical (Davison 2009). The example in (90) also follows that pattern. Again, assuming that the availability of a double nominal head is due to the base-generation structure of left-peripheral adjoined to IP fails to account for the instances of noun repetition in right-peripheral as well as adnominal relatives.⁵³

(90)	RC[jis	dr̥ṣṭi	se_i	samāj	vesyā	ko	dekhtā	hai]
		REL	view	OBL	society	prostitution	ACC	see.HAB	be.PRS	
		vaisā	bhāv_i	to	āpne	strī	ko	śram	becne	ke-arth-mē
		DEM	sense	EMPH	its	woman	ACC	labour	selling	POST
		rakhā	hī	hai	na?					
		keep.PART	EMPH	be.PRS	NEG					

'From the point of view society see prostitution, in that sense it has kept women in the sense of selling labour, right?

Furthermore, there is no clear evidence in the sample for arguing in favour of relationship between definiteness or givenness playing a role in the repetition of the nominal head. The first time that the nominal head is introduced in the relative construction that nominal phrase can be either discourse new or discourse given, the same is true for definiteness, since the nominal head can be either definite or indefinite.

⁵³ Even proposing an analysis such as Mahajan's (2000), based on a series of movement and deletion rules, cannot account for inexact correlation of such constructions.

On the other hand, length of the relative clause can also be a factor; the mean length of the relative clause is longer in those constructions where the nominal head is repeated 11 words, versus 9 words for the mean of other left-peripheral constructions. This means that the repetition of the nominal head can be due a requirement to pick up the reference. This is also supported by the fact that all nominal phrases external to the relative clause occur with a demonstrative.

6.2.3.3 Multiple relativization

One of the consequences of a base-generation adjunction analysis of left-peripheral relatives is argued to be the possibility of multi-headed constructions, or availability of multiple relative pronouns in the relative clause (Dayal 1996; Srivastav 1991). On the basis of a movement analysis of right-peripheral relatives, this is not possible for these constructions. The pilot corpus presented an example of a multi-headed right-peripheral relative, although in the corpus for the quantitative analysis no instance was found. If multi-headed constructions are possible in both peripheries, why is there a tendency for having them at the left-periphery? Multi-headed constructions are short, and we know, based on the examined sample, that Hindi follows the principle of end-weight. This principle also accounts for the fact that coordinated and stacked constructions are possible but dispreferred at the left-periphery for being longer than simple constructions (19 versus 9, respectively).

6.2.3.4. The role of information structure

The given/new distinction is argued to be relevant to constituent ordering because it relates to their accessibility in the discourse. When an entity has been mentioned in the discourse, it is more accessible than those entities that have not been mentioned. This distinction, although not identical, is roughly correlated to the notion of topic-hood, and even definiteness. Given/topic-like/definite entities tend to occur earlier in the utterance than new, inaccessible information. Also, there is the idea that given/topic-like/definite entities tend to be shorter. So, there is a clear interaction between grammatical weight and informational packaging.

Based on the examined sample, we can see a clear difference between internal and external heads in terms of givenness. For instance, there were 567 external nominal heads which were discourse-new (versus 207 discourse-given), out of which 517 were relativized by right-peripheral relatives. Recall that the preference for this type of relative is to relativize non-subject forms, such as genitive, oblique, and predicate. In other words, discourse-new NPs tend to occur in non-subject position. On the other hand, 153 internal heads were annotated as discourse-given, 71 as discourse-inferable, and 191 as discourse-new. Additionally, left-peripheral relatives occurred 313 times with a discourse-given head, and only 195 with a discourse-new one, regardless of the type of head. Again, see the parallel between the grammatical case of the relativized nominal phrase in left-peripheral, which is more frequently a subject (nominative). In particular, 290 (of 415) internal heads were subjects with unmarked nominative case and 71 were direct objects (accusative case).

As for the correlation between being discourse-given and definiteness, there is not enough evidence from the sample to support it. There are 518 instances of nominal heads/demonstratives being discourse-given and definite, versus 538 instances of them being new and definite. This result is similar to the one reported in Francis and Michaelis (2016) for English relative clause extraposition, where most nominal heads regardless of being extraposed or not preferred definite nouns. This can also be an effect of the pragmatic function of the relative clause itself, as Kuno (1976) claims that restrictive relative clauses assign topic to their heads. The idea of uniqueness, familiarity and even topicality can result from the presence of the relative construction. Now, in the case of non-restrictive relatives, because they are argued to not be connected to the host sentence the same way as restrictive relatives, they might not have the same effect. This, however, requires further research.

Clause internally, the topic does not occur always in initial position, that is clear from left-peripheral relatives. So, topicality of the internal nominal head is given by the relative pronoun. This is not a novel idea; a similar analysis was proposed by Raman (1973) for Hittite. What is novel is how in Hindi this function was grammaticalized in what Gambhir calls “thematic-jo” constructions in which *jo + hai* follows the topicalized noun. Recall that these were excluded from the quantitative analysis, but we can see an example in (91) below. Note that the demonstrative pronoun is also followed by the emphatic marker *to*. This construction is ambiguous between an adnominal and a left-peripheral reading, but according to Gambhir (1981) the word order of these constructions cannot be changed, and the relative pronoun *jo* cannot take an oblique form. For the

reviewers these two tests were not always clear. Constructions such (95) could provide support for Gupta’s claims that adnominal and left-peripheral constructions topicalize the modified nominal head.

- (91) aslī bhāśā [jo hai] vah to angrezī hai.
 real language THM be.PRS DEM EMPH English be.PRS
 ‘That real language that very one is English.’

Another interesting example found in the corpus is presented in (92). Here the main clause simultaneously presents a left and a right-peripheral construction. Hock (2011) calls them “ambiperipheral” constructions. In RC1, which corresponds to a left-peripheral relative, the first constituent “I” presents an emphatic marker, the internal nominal head “Anjali” does not occur in initial position, but it is marked as definite because it is a proper name, and it is marked also by the relative pronoun. This proper noun is discourse-new with respect to the utterance. The coreferential demonstrative phrase in the main clause is, on the other hand, discourse-given for the following RC2, and it is also coreferential with the relative pronoun in that construction. This complex configuration addresses different issues. First, the inexact correlation of nominal head (*anjali* and *ātmā*), which are also specific and more generic. Second, note that what is presented in the leftmost (in this case in the left-peripheral relative) serves as discourse topic for what follows, in this case the main clause. The main clause picks up the topic, indicating an additional more general property. There is no need for a repetition of nominal head inside the right-peripheral relative because the reference is easily recovered. This is further supported by linear distance; in particular, the need for restate the topic is due to the greater distance between the relative phrase (internal head) and the demonstrative phrase (external head) (4 words); whereas the linear distance between the external head *vah ātmā* and the right-peripheral relative is of 1 word. Repetition then facilitates processing and semantic recoverability.

- (92) RC1[maĩ to man-hī-man **jise anjali**_i samarpita kar rahā hū̃,]
 I EMPH in-my-mind REL Anjali devoted do PROG be.PRS.1.SG

 vah **ātmā**_{i/j} hai,
 DEM Spirit be.PRS

 RC2[**jo**_j kabhī mṛt nahī̃ hotī.]
 REL ever dead NEG be.HAB
 ‘I am the one who is devoted to Anjali, he is the ‘Spirit’, which is never dead.’

Example (92) also shows how left-peripheral relatives start with scene-setting information (“in my mind”), as it was observed by Gambhir (1981), Kothari (2010), and others. So the left periphery can have different functions, such as scene-setting, topicality, but also genericity. This last function is provided by the *jo bhī* construction. In the corpus, however, these instances were annotated as indefinite by the speakers, especially when accompanied by *kucch*. But it seems that their function was grammaticalized as quantificational. These *jo bhī* constructions tend to omit the nominal head as well as the demonstrative pronoun. They are also usually shorter than the rest.

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

7.1 Overview

The present corpus study was motivated by previous functional and psycholinguistic research that provided evidence of effects of processing, discourse, and syntactic factors in determining word, phrasal, and clause order in different languages. Hindi presents an ideal case study for investigating clausal order alternation because its grammar allows a plurality of structural alternatives for finite relativization; in particular, three types of constructions: left-peripheral (or correlatives), adnominal, and right-peripheral relatives (also known as extraposed relatives). This language is also typologically interesting because it is classified as SOV or verb-final language. It also presents an opportunity to investigate whether non-syntactic factors intervene simultaneously on left and right peripheral clause ordering phenomena, and not only on right peripheral phenomena as in previous studies which only focused on rightward extraposition.

As discussed in earlier chapters, the focus of previous studies was the syntactic and semantic relationship between the nominal head and the relative clause, either in terms of base-generation adjunction or movement. Previous syntactic and semantic studies provided a description of the distribution of these constructions. They also independently identified a set of properties associated with each type. These properties were all argued to derive from their syntactic structure, as well as their proposed semantic interpretations. Even though these studies successfully account for a variety of data, some constructions were labelled as “marginal” and then excluded from the analysis despite the fact that these were accepted by a group of speakers. A pilot corpus study showed that those “marginal” constructions occurred with certain frequency, and required an account. The empirical data also evidenced that the identified properties would be better understood as tendencies and not categorical properties, but a systematic analysis was required. Moreover, evidence from Hock (1989), Gambhir (1981), Kidwai (2000), among others, suggested that non-syntactic factors related to linear order could be playing a role in what seemed to be purely syntactic and semantic phenomena.

The present study shifted the focus from the syntactic structure of the three types of relatives to the competing motivations (including syntactic and non-syntactic factors) that influence the selection of one structure over another. In other words, if a speaker has alternative orderings in his/her grammar, the question is what factors influence his/her choice in ordering in the production of relative clauses. The factors investigated were drawn from previous studies on Hindi relatives, as well as previous studies on different word/clause order phenomena in English, especially on relative clause extraposition. This question was examined under the assumption that not all factors would equally intervene in the choice, and that they could either compete or converge. Another question addressed by this study was the function that ordering alternation serves, if a particular discourse function could be identified. Finally, whether we can predict a preference given the set of relevant competing motivations. For the last question two models were examined: a multinomial logistic regression and a confusion matrix including only quantitative data. The following subsections elaborate more on the results answering the three research questions.

7.2 Competing motivations

The corpus study confirmed that placement of finite relative clauses in Hindi is motivated by several competing factors that cannot be reduced to just one, given that there are correlations between some of them. As Hawkins (1994; 2004) shows, syntactic locality and grammatical weight were stronger predictors than discourse factors in determining the ordering of finite relative clauses in Hindi (for English and German see Francis & Michaelis 2011; Strunk 2010). Furthermore, Hawkins' (1994; 2004) principle of Minimize Domains and Quirk et al. (1972) Principle of End-weight successfully account for the asymmetries discussed in previous studies among the three types of relatives, particularly the repetition of the nominal head, demonstrative requirement, multi-heading, stacking/coordination, and restrictiveness. Although as mentioned in the previous Chapter 6, some ordering data presented in Chapter 1 requires further investigation by incorporating other factors such as semantic predictability for example.

Discourse factors such as definiteness, givenness, and restrictiveness seem to interact with syntactic locality and grammatical weight. But they do not seem to have a strong effect in predicting relative clause configurations. It is important to consider that the lack of significance in the results regarding discourse factors can be due to the lack of a systematic framework for

analysing definiteness in Hindi which helps to conduct a more systematic and precise annotation. Hindi by being an article-less language introduces a challenge for the annotation, given that definiteness is signalled by a variety of cues such as placement (i.e. scrambling), semantic roles, discourse context, background knowledge, etc. It is then harder for the annotator(s) to focus on so many diverse variables. There are different schemes available for annotating definiteness, such as RefLex (Bhatia et al. 2014; Riester & Baumann 2017), but they combine the categories of givenness and definiteness under the same scheme, which was not considered appropriate for the present study because the aim was to investigate both categories independently. Future research incorporating such systems might prove to be fruitful.

Nevertheless, interesting interactions between syntactic locality, grammatical weight, and information structure were confirmed by the examined data comprising Hindi finite relatives. For example, the fact that a clause in Hindi has the tendency of presenting given information before new information, that given information tends to be definite, and that such given information tends to be shorter. Now this was confirmed for clause internal configurations involving finite relative clauses, but not across main and/or relative clauses. In other words, there is no evidence from the corpus that the entire relative or main clause functions as a topic or a comment, as Gupta (1986) argues.

7.3 Methodological considerations

The present corpus study proved to be more successful for analysing processing, discourse, and syntactic factors than previous online production methods, such as the ones implemented by Kothari (2010). Kothari mentioned that the major issue with online production tasks is that speakers tend to commit to one structure and do not change strategy, leaving the researcher with inconclusive results. She also discussed logistic difficulties when working with large groups in a class setting for example, because of distractions, expectations, unfamiliarity with the tasks, boredom, etc.; all factors that complicate the data collection process.

Corpus data present an ideal opportunity for investigating these factors, the problem is that parsed corpora of Hindi data are not easily available, and in most cases not even accessible. New projects such as the Hindi Treebank are still in the testing stage and include very little data. By creating my own corpus, I was able to balance the data incorporating a variety of texts, and to

annotate the relevant categories. However, this process was time consuming and it required technical knowledge of programming tools, as well as multiple native speakers' checks. A word by word parsing would have allowed testing other hypotheses such as Gibson's (1991) principle of intervening discourse and syntactic nodes. Nevertheless, a parsed data set was not available at the time of this study. Recent studies have proposed models for automatic parsing of Hindi texts, some of them based on Pāṇini's grammatical system, which are expected to be available in the near future.

The present corpus study significantly increased the data sample by including around 1,700 relative constructions, compared to previous studies on Hindi relatives (45 sentences in Kothari's study for example), as well as previous studies of relative clause extraposition in English (200-300 sentences in Francis' study). Nevertheless, the sample remains small for a quantitative analysis. Being able to automatize morphological and syntactic parsing, as well as pragmatic annotation, will allow us as linguists to have access to a larger and more balanced data set ("big data") to draw more powerful (statistical) generalizations that could serve as the base for better prediction models. This would help us to better (and more precisely) understand the interaction between different syntactic and non-syntactic factors in a variety of linguistic phenomena.

The present study also confirmed Hawkins' prediction that different methods can lead to different patterns of results in the investigation of grammatical weight and syntactic locality (cf. Kothari 2010), in that corpus data strongly and consistently support locality effects. His argument is based on the assumption that frequencies of selection in corpora appear to reflect the overall complexity of sentences, whereas online experimental tasks tend to reflect complexity only at certain temporal points.

7.4 A prediction model

As mentioned in previous chapters, the interaction between competing syntactic and non-syntactic factors intervening in clause ordering phenomena used a binary regression model for the case of relative clause extraposition in English and German (Francis & Michaelis 2016; Strunk 2014). This model was possible because only two conditions were considered: extraposed and integrated (i.e. no extraposed). In Hindi, however, there were three categories corresponding to the three

types of relative constructions: left-peripheral, adnominal, and right-peripheral. A multinomial logistic regression allowed to investigate more than two categories. One shortcoming of this model is that it sets a baseline (either automatically or manually), the baseline establishes only two possible comparisons, i.e. baseline vs. X, and baseline vs. Y, but it does not allow a third comparison, namely X vs. Y. For the present study, I ran the model twice, changing the baseline. I made sure that the results mirrored the previous multinomial logistic regression for the other two comparison sets, and reported these results. This way I was able to include the comparison between the two peripheral constructions, in addition to the comparison between the adnominal relatives and the peripheral constructions.

One interesting advantage of this model is that it considers the totality of the independent variables for calculating the risk ratio, emulating a “real life” situation where the speaker has access to all sort of information (syntactic, semantic, processing, etc.). Nevertheless, if there is interaction between some of the independent variables, the model is claimed to overweight some of the probabilities. Based on the different Anova and Fisher tests that there were interactions between some of the factors. The sample size, however, does not allow us to make stronger claims on the overweight effects, if any.

In order to compensate for the limitations of the model, I implemented a different method called confusion matrix, a kind of classifier. The limitation of this model is that it can only consider quantitative data, in the case at hand: linear distance, RC length, and MC length. A training data set and a test data set were programmatically selected, each with half of the data of each type of three types of relative constructions from the corpus. The classifier was more successful predicting right-peripheral relatives than the other two types; and as mentioned earlier this could be due to different reasons. For example, the number of tokens available for each type, or the fact that right-peripheral constructions are clearly different compared to the other two types, with respect to the examined quantitative factors. Interestingly, it can also be the case that the difference between adnominal and left-peripheral constructions depends more heavily on qualitative factors than quantitative ones, such as discourse, grammatical case, or complexity. Other approaches to incorporating quantitative data such as clustering or neural networks could be implemented in order to test if the prediction improves for the other two types of constructions.

7.5 Implications for future research

The present study contributes to the study of Hindi relative clauses by proposing a multivariate logistic regression model of clause order alternations, which includes factors of syntactic, discourse, semantic, and processing nature. The aim of this approach is not to disregard the generalizations made by previous generative studies, but rather present a stronger empirical foundation for the theoretical model. In other words, by determining the effect(s) of the different factors and the nature of their interactions we better inform our claims concerning “purely syntactic” phenomena. Some proposals go further in arguing that some of the computational principles of language (Chomsky’s competence) derive in large part from performance data (Hawkins 2004: 63). In other words, that performance data shape grammatical principles. The findings of the present study contribute to that debate in presenting evidence of non-syntactic factors intervening in the syntactic phenomena of relativization, and by accounting for the different properties associated to the three types of relatives (headedness, restrictiveness, demonstrative requirement, etc.) from a non-syntactic perspective.

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APPENDIX: ANNOTATED CORPUS OF HINDI FINITE RELATIVE CLAUSES

- 1 पुलिस कार्रवाई में पांच लोग घायल हो गये [जिनमें से गंभीर रूप से घायल दो लोगों को इलाहाबाद अस्पताल इलाज के लिए भेजा गया, /LIM [जहां { एक घायल युवक } ExH, EMRC1[जो अखबार बेचने का काम करता था]NONRESTR, चल बसा]]।
- 2 { मोरा ने } ExH, EMRC1[जो समारोह में उपस्थित थी]NONRESTR, बताया कि ग्रंथ को फूल-मालाओं में लपेटा गया था ।
- 3 { मुख्यमंत्री फ्रांसिस्को सरदिन्हा } ExH, EMRC1[जो आस्ट्रेलिया के सरकारी दौरे पर थे]NONRESTR, गोआ लौट रहे हैं ।
- 4 { ममी } ExH, EMRC1[जो ईरान की किसी रानी की है]NONRESTR, सोने की कई परतों में लिपटी हुई है ।
- 5 सूत्रों ने बताया कि/QUOT { उनके तीसरे भाई गुलाम हुसैन वानी } ExH, EMRC1[जो पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर था]NONRESTR, की उग्रवादियों ने सोपोर में इस वर्ष मई में हत्या कर दी थी ।
- 6 उन्होंने जानकारी दी कि/QUOT १९९६ के चुनावों में { कांग्रेस (तिवारी) } ExH EMRC1[जिसमें कांग्रेस कार्यसमिति के सदस्य अर्जुन सिंह भी शामिल थे]NONRESTR ने टीएनसीसी अध्यक्ष ईवीकेएस लाधवन के साथ मिलकर चुनाव लड़ा था, [जो पीएमके के साथ हैं] ।
- 7 { राष्ट्रपति } ExH EMRC1[जो देश की तीनों सेनाओं के प्रमुख भी हैं]NONRESTR उद्घाटन समारोह पर 'आईएनएस सुकन्या' पर १७ फरवरी की प्रातः सवार होंगे तथा उन्हें २१ तोपों की सलामी दी जाएगी ।
- 8 { अहमद चेलावी } ExH EMRC1[जो एक प्रमुख सद्दाम विरोधी नेता हैं]NONRESTR ने कहा कि सद्दाम के हटने से ही इस प्रकार की समस्याओं का समाधान होगा ।
- 9 { राष्ट्रपति } ExH EMRC1[जो तीनों सेनाओं के प्रमुख भी हैं]NONRESTR ने कहा कि भारतीय नौसेना समुद्री क्षेत्र में चलने वाली गलत गतिविधियों पर नजर रख रही है ।
- 10 { सुदर्शन } ExH EMRC1[जो आर्थिक नीतियों को लेकर केंद्र सरकार के तीखे आलोचक रहे हैं]NONRESTR ने संघ की एक 'शाखा' में कार्यकर्ताओं के सामने यह सवाल उठाया ।
- 11 { वेदपाल चौधरी } ExH EMRC1[जो करीब २२ वर्षों से यहां वकालत कर रहे हैं]NONRESTR, LIM/१६ फरवरी को एक मामला पेश करने के दौरान न्यायाधीश राजाराम यादव ने उनकी पोशाक को लेकर आपत्ति जाहिर की और उन्हें 'ड्रेस कोड' का कड़ाई से पालन करने के लिए कहा ।
- 12 { एनएससीएन } ExH EMRC1[जो नागालैंड का विद्रोही गुट है]NONRESTR के बारे में भी इस दौरे में विचार होगा ।
- 13 { अमरीका के डिप्टी असिस्टेंट सेक्रेटरी राल्फे बयाक } ExH EMRC1[जो इन दिनों 'आशियान' देशों के दौरे पर हैं]NONRESTR सूकी से उनके उसी आवास पर मिले [जहां वे नजरबंद हैं] ।
- 14 { भाजपा की राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारी परिषद के सदस्य रामाराव } ExH EMRC1[जो तमिलनाडु के प्रभारी हैं]NONRESTR ने बताया कि पार्टी द्रविण मुनेत्र कणगम के नेतृत्व वाले मोर्चे से ६२ सीटों की मांग करेगी ।
- 15 { मनोज प्रभाकर द्वारा लगाये गये मैच फिक्सिंग के आरोप } ExH, EMRC1[जो सिद्ध नहीं किया जा सका]NONRESTR, से प्रत्यक्षतः खफा कपिल ने इस चैरिटी मैच में खेलने से इंकार कर दिया था ।

- 16 { फिशर एवं संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महासचिव कोफी अन्नान }ExH, EMRC1[जो इन दिनों जर्मनी दौरे पर हैं]NONRESTR ने एक संयुक्त बयान में कहा कि यह सांस्कृतिक धरोहर तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय समझौतों को तोड़ने का काम है ।
- 17 { खान }ExH, EMRC1[जो राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं]NONRESTR, ने टेलीफोन पर खेल मंत्री उमा भारती से इस संदर्भ में बात की ।
- 18 { रणातुंगा के पिता रेगी रणातुंगा ने }ExH, EMRC1[जो राष्ट्रपति चंद्रिका कुमारातुंगा की मंत्रीमंडल में खाद्य मंत्री हैं]NONRESTR, इस खबर का खंडन करते हुए कहा कि उनके पुत्रों ने छात्रों को नहीं पिटा है ।
- 19 { हसीना }ExH EMRC1[जो हज के लिए इन दिनों मदीना में हैं]NONRESTR ने बंगलादेशी नागरिकों के एक समूह को संबोधित करते हुए कहा कि 'मेरी पार्टी जितना जल्दी संभव हो नए चुनावों का सामना करने को तैयार है ।'
- 20 हलफनामे में कहा गया है कि/QUOT { मौलाना अली मियान नादवी, सैय्यद शहाबुद्दीन, तत्कालीन शाही इमाम अहमद बुखारी, जावेद हबीब और अन्य }ExH EMRC1[जो कांग्रेस से जुड़े थे]NONRESTR, ने राम जन्मभूमि बाबरी मस्जिद परिसर का ताला खोलने में भूमिका निभाई थी LIM/और आखिरकार ६ दिसंबर १९९२ को यह ध्वस्त हुई ।
- 21 { एक फेडरल डेप्यूटी आनदिरा सिगली }ExH EMRC1[जो विस्फोट के बाद अधिकारियों से मिले थे]NONRESTR, ने बताया कि 'पेट्रोब्रास कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा और पर्यावरण से ज्यादा अपने खर्च को कम करने पर अधिक ध्यान देता है ।'
- 22 { लेखिका सुष्मिता बनर्जी की आत्मकथा पर आधारित पुस्तक 'काबुलिवाला बंगाली बाऊ' }ExH, EMRC1[जो तालिबान शासन की पृष्ठभूमि पर आधारित है]NONRESTR, पर हिंदी फिल्म बनाई जाएगी ।
- 23 ऋषिदेव ने कहा कि/QUOT { पप्पू यादव }ExH EMRC1[जो खुद बिहार विकास पार्टी के अध्यक्ष हैं]NONRESTR लालू प्रसाद यादव के इशारे पर उन्हें भयग्रस्त कर रहे हैं ।
- 24 { ममता बनर्जी }ExH EMRC1[जो २९८ विधायकों वाली विधानसभा के लिए अपने २२८ प्रत्याशियों के नाम घोषित कर चुकी हैं]NONRESTR का कहना है कि गठबंधन के लिए वे अपने कुछ प्रत्याशी वापस ले लेंगी ।
- 25 { भारतीय टीम के कप्तान सौरभ गांगुली }ExH EMRC1[जो खुद खराब फॉर्म से गुजर रहे हैं]NONRESTR ने कहा कि ऑस्ट्रेलिया को हराने के लिए उनकी टीम को सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन करना होगा ।
- 26 { गांगुली }ExH EMRC1[जो शृंखला में रन बनाने के लिए संघर्ष करते रहे हैं]NONRESTR ने कहा, मैं वापस सचिन के साथ पारी की शुरुआत करूंगा ।
- 27 { जया जेटली के पूर्व पति अशोक जेटली }ExH, EMRC1[जो जम्मू-कश्मीर के मुख्य सचिव हैं]NONRESTR, भी विवाह में शरीक हुए ।
- 28 { विदेश मंत्री शिमॉन पीअर्स }ExH, EMRC1[जो चार यूरोपीय देशों की यात्रा पर जा रहे हैं]NONRESTR, ने मंगलवार को बताया कि उन्हें उम्मीद है इस संघर्ष का अंत हो रहा है ।
- 29 { रस्सेल }ExH, EMRC1[जो शायद ही कभी भावनाओं का प्रदर्शन करते हैं]NONRESTR, ने कई बड़े ब्रेक कर सभी को स्तब्ध किया ।
- 30 उन्होंने कहा,/QUOT "यह दुर्भाग्य था कि/QUOT { भाजपा }ExH EMRC1[जो एनडीए का भागीदार है, [जिसकी समता पार्टी भी सदस्य है]]NONRESTR, ने समता का समर्थन नहीं किया ।

- 31 { ग्रैंडमास्टर कुजमिन }ExH, EMRC1[जो कतर में कोच किया करते हैं]NONRESTR ने कहा, 'गोखले बहुत बढ़िया खेले और मैच के अंतिम दौर में मेरी पकड़ मजबूत हो जाने के बावजूद उन्होंने अच्छा प्रदर्शन कर मैच ड्रॉ करा लिया ।'
- 32 { तमिल मानिला कांग्रेस (टीएमसी) }ExH EMRC1[जो एआईएडीएमके से जुड़ी हुई है]NONRESTR, में टिकट न दिए जाने को लेकर नाराजगी छाई हुई है ।
- 33 { हंस-वाल्टर शमित }ExH, EMRC1[जो पिछले सात वर्षों से वार्षिक फ्रैंकफर्ट चेस क्लासिक का आयोजन कर रहे हैं]NONRESTR, ने आनंद और क्रामनिक की सहमति प्राप्त कर ली है ।
- 34 { जोंटी रोड्स }ExH, EMRC1[जो अपने आग्रह पर केवल एकदिवसीय क्रिकेट खेलते हैं]NONRESTR, का टीम में स्वागत किया गया है LIM/और उनके टीम में शामिल हो जाने से टीम को भारी राहत पहुंची है ।
- 35 { शिल्ले फाउंडेशन की स्टेफाइन शिल्ले }ExH EMRC1[जो ब्रिटेन की सर्वाधिक अमीर महिलाओं में एक हैं]NONRESTR, ने इस केन्द्र में एक करोड़ पौंड का निवेश दिया है ।
- 36 { दिव्या के वकील सी. दिनाकर ने }ExH, EMRC1[जो पुलिस में पूर्व महानिदेशक रह चुके हैं]NONRESTR, यह नोटिस जारी की ।
- 37 { पाकिस्तानी पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री बेनजीर भुट्टो और नवाज शरीफ }ExH, EMRC1[जो अपने देश से निष्कासित होकर लंदन और सऊदी अरब में रह रहे हैं]NONRESTR, पाकिस्तान लौट सकते हैं, LIM/बशर्ते वे 'लूटा हुआ धन' वापस कर दें ।'
- 38 { सोराबजी }ExH, EMRC1[जो लंदन में छुट्टी बिता रहे हैं]NONRESTR, ने कहा है कि समाचार पत्रों में छपी खबर गलत है कि इस विषय में उनसे राय ली गई थी ।
- 39 { रॉडनी मार्श }ExH, EMRC1[जो नेशनल क्रिकेट अकादमी के सलाहकार हैं]NONRESTR, ने शिविर में तीनों संभावित विकेटकीपरों से आधे घंटे तक बातचीत की ।
- 40 खासकर { गोला-बारूद }ExH EMRC1[जो टी-७२ टैंक एवं बोफोर्स बंदूकों में इस्तेमाल में लाए जाते हैं]NONRESTR, जलकर खाक हो गए ।
- 41 विभाग पर भरोसा करें तो/LIM { इस तूफान हवा की गति }ExH EMRC1[जो गुरुवार को २०० किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा थी]NONRESTR अब घटकर ८० से १०० किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा रह गई है ।
- 42 उधर प्रशासन { जामनगर बंदरगाह के १५० मछुआरों को }ExH EMRC1[जो समुद्र में नौका चला रहे हैं]NONRESTR, को इस तूफान से सावधान रहने के लिए लगातार रेडियो पर चेतावनी दे रहा है ।
- 43 { माधवन }ExH EMRC1[जो एक प्रशिक्षित शिक्षक हैं]NONRESTR तमिल सिनेमा में सफलता पाने के बाद हिंदी फिल्मों के अपने प्रवेश पर खासे उत्साहित हैं ।
- 44 { भट्टाचार्य }ExH EMRC1[जो ममता बनर्जी के खास सलाहकार माने जाते हैं]NONRESTR ने कहा है कि ममता बनर्जी ने वाममोर्चा को सत्ता से बाहर करने का एक सुनहरा मौका खो दिया है ।
- 45 लेकिन अब { बस का किराया }ExH EMRC1[जो अब तक आठ सौ रुपए है]NONRESTR को बढ़ाकर एक हजार रुपए किया जा रहा है ।
- 46 बांग्लादेश की राजनीति में आज दो महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति हैं,/LIM { मुजिबुर रहमान की बेटी शेख हसीना }ExH, EMRC2[जो प्रधामंत्री हैं]NONRESTR LIM/और विपक्ष की नेता खालीदा जिया, [जो जिया-उर-रहमान की विधवा हैं] ।
- 47 बांग्लादेश की राजनीति में आज दो महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति हैं, मुजिबुर रहमान की बेटी शेख हसीना, [जो प्रधामंत्री हैं] और/LIM { विपक्ष की नेता खालीदा जिया }ExH, EMRC2[जो जिया-उर-रहमान की विधवा हैं]NONRESTR ।

- 48 { श्रीलंका की मौजूदा राष्ट्रपति चंद्रिका कुमारतुंगा } ExH, EMRC1[जो कल्ल कर दिए गए बंडारनायके की पुत्री हैं]NONRESTR, दिसंबर १९९९ में उस समय बाल-बाल बच गई [जब एक विस्फोट में उन्हें अपनी एक आंख गवानी पड़ी] ।
- 49 { सूरमा गुलालसिंह का पुत्र ठाकुर अभयसिंह } ExH EMRC1[जो भगवान श्रीकृष्ण का अनन्य भक्त था]NONRESTR, साथ ही साहित्य, कला प्रेमी एवं धार्मिक प्रवृत्ति का व्यक्ति था।
- 50 { विष्णु-धर्मोत्तर-पुराण } ExH EMRC1[जो मूलरूप से विष्णु पुराण का खिल-मात्र है]NONRESTR, वास्तव में स्वयं एक वृहद् पुराण है।
- 51 साहित्य और कलाओं में { वह/DEM सभी } ExH EMRC1[जो नया है]RESTR जरूरी नहीं कि 'आधुनिक' या 'कला' भी हो ही - न यही कि रचनात्मक जरूरतों से की जाने वाली प्रयोगशीलता, और सिर्फ नये कुछ के लिए की जाने वाली प्रयोगशीलता का दर्जा एक ही है।
- 52 बाकि अच्छे-अच्छे को-ओपरेटरज हैं/LIM { जैसे हमारे श्री जैसी राम शर्मा } ExH EMRC1[जो प्रधान हि.प्र. राज्य सहकारी संघ शिमला]NONRESTR और दूसरे हैं, [जिन्हें अच्छा तुजर्वा हैं] ।
- 53 { हमारे मुख्य मंत्री महोदय से } ExH, EMRC1[जो इस ओर बहुत प्रयास कर रहे हैं]NONRESTR मेरा यह निवेदन है कि वह और अच्छा काम करें और इस आन्दोलन को आगे ले जाएं।
- 54 माननीय मुख्य मंत्री ने पुरानी पीढ़ी के घिसे-पिटे स्वरों में अपने बजट को पढ़ा और बजट भाषण में नवीन प्रेरणाओं और नये संकल्प और नई योजना, विभाग में फैले भ्रष्टाचार और { विभाग में फैली वह/DEM अनियमिततायें } ExH EMRC1[जिनके कारण मशीनें खराब पड़ी है]RESTR, किरायें की मशीन लेकर काम चलाते हैं, इस सब पर क्या चाहते हैं, वह इसका उल्लेख नहीं किये।
- 55 { बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत } ExH, EMRC1[जिसकी प्रगति का ढिंढोरा ये पीटते हैं]NONRESTR, वे सारे काम बेरोजगारों को काम देने के स्थान पर ठेके पर कराया जाता है।
- 56 वहां { मनोमय मानव } ExH, EMRC1[जो कि हम हैं]NONRESTR, विज्ञानमय पुरुष अर्थात् सत्य-सचेतन दिव्य सत्ता में परिणत हो जाता है।
- 57 और हम तुरन्त ही देख सकते हैं कि/QUOT { इस/DEM सहजप्रेरणा का } ExH अद्भुत सत्य, EMRC1[जो बुद्धि की अपेक्षा इतना अधिक सुनिश्चित प्रतीत होता है]NONRESTR, पशु-पक्षी या कीटकमि में एक विशेष और परिमित प्रयोगजन तक ही सीमित रहता है [जिसे पूरा करने के लिये उसे अधिकार प्राप्त है]।
- 58 इसलिये/LIM बहुत से रोगियों के सीरम में { एण्टीस्ट्रेप्टोलाइसिन } ExH EMRC1[जो इस जीवाणु के संक्रमण के सूचक होते हैं]NONRESTR, पाये जाते हैं।
- 59 { प्रमुख समस्यायें } ExH EMRC1[जो वासना पर हावी रहती है]RESTR प्रायः हैं - निर्धनता, आर्थिक समस्या, हृद्रोग, श्वास, मुकदमे, जवान बेटी-बेटों की शादी, घर में कलह चिन्ता, शोक, भय, गम्भीर रोग जैसे कैंसर, मधुमेह, राजयक्ष्मा, पक्षाघात, कुष्ठ इत्यादि।
- 60 { एक para-sympthetic भाग } ExH EMRC1[जो पहले में उत्तेजित होकर कामांगों की धमनियों को प्रसारित करके लिंग हर्ष और तत्सम्बन्धी Cowpers Glond, prostate Glond इत्यादि को रक्त से भर देता है]RESTR एवं लिंग हर्षित हो जाता है साथ-साथ शिराओं को संकुचित करके लिंग में भरे रक्त को वापस लौटने में बाधा होती है।
- 61 उधर { Sympthetic } ExH EMRC1[जो कि दूसरे चरण में भय शोक चिन्ता इत्यादि के कारण एड्रनालीन Adrenalin का स्राव होकर रक्त में मिलता है]RESTR और यही लिंगोत्थान और हर्ष को नहीं होने देता।
- 62 रास्ते में एक शहर में ठहरा, वहाँ से { चाय के डिब्बे, मिठाई आदि उपहार की अन्य चीजें } ExH EMRC1[जो सौदागर ने बताई थीं]RESTR, ले लीं।

- 63 { ऐसी/DEM वर्षा }ExH, EMRC2[जिसमें कपड़े भीगते हैं , खेतों की प्यास नहीं बुझती कि बीज अंकुरित हो]RESTR।
- 64 { एक और दुमंजिली ट्रक जैसी सवारी को }ExH EMRC1[जिसे ब्लास्ट होल ड्रिल कहते हैं]NONRESTR, दिखाकर राजेन्द्र ने बताया कि इस मशीन के बिजली से चलने वाले बरमों की सहायता से जमीन में 15 मीटर गहरे छेद कर लिए जाते हैं।
- 65 { ऐसी/DEM मृत्यु }ExH EMRC1[जो गुरु बनकर बोलने लगती है]RESTR, मुमूर्षा का नहीं, जिजीविषा का पाठ पढ़ाती है।
- 66 बल्कि { एक अनुभवी कवि ने }ExH, EMRC1[जो आजीवन काममधु की उपासना का काव्य रचता रहा]NONRESTR, यहाँ तक कह डाला है कि 'मरण' ही प्रकृति है, जीवन तो 'विकृति' मात्र है।
- 67 { ग्रीष्मकालीन पुष्पों के भीतर }ExH, EMRC1[जो वस्तुतः वर्षा के फूल हैं, यथा बेला-चमेली-यूथिका आदि]NONRESTR, नये प्राण का संचार इसी वर्षा से होता है।
- 68 उस त्रिकोण में एक सुन्दर नासिका और { एक दीर्घ स्वर्ण नथ }ExH EMRC1[जिसमें तीव्र प्रकाश वाला नीलम जड़ा था]NONRESTR, तथा नासिका के नीचे दो लाल-लाल सुन्दर होंठ झलकने लगे।
- 69 किन्तु { लेखक के उस/DEM सामाजिक पक्ष की }ExH, EMRC1[जो उसके यह समझने तथा कलापूर्ण चित्रण के लिए बहुत जरूरी होता है कि उसके चारों ओर समाज में क्या घटित हो रहा है]RESTR, यदाकदा ही चर्चा करते हैं।
- 70 वास्तव में, लेखक के विचारों को { उसके वैचारिक दृष्टिकोण से }ExH, EMRC1[जो उसके कला-संघर्ष की प्रमुख विशेषता है]NONRESTR, तथा उसकी अभिरुचियों से, अर्थात् उसकी मानसिक बनावट से, पृथक नहीं किया जा सकता।
- 71 होता यह है कि कुछ लेखक यह मान लेते हैं कि/QUOT [जो कुछ वे देखते-सुनते हैं] उसे कला-बिम्बों द्वारा ठीक-ठीक उसी रूप में, [जिस रूप में उन्होंने देखा-सुना है], पाठक तक पहुँचाना उसका पुनीत कर्तव्य है,/LIM विशेषकर { उसे }ExH EMRC2[जिसे इससे पूर्व प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है]RESTR।
- 72 { दृश्य }ExH EMRC1[जो स्वयं में मनोहारी तो होते हैं]NONRESTR, एक के बाद एक सामने आते हैं
- 73 सलीमा को { अपना गुलगूना सा बेटा }ExH, EMRC1[जिसके दाहिने गाल पर तिल था]NONRESTR, शहदौले साहब के मजार पर उनके सेवकों को देना पड़ा।
- 74 कला में इन विद्वानों के अनुसार बाह्य यथार्थ और जगत् गौण है और/LIM { इनका वह/DEM रूप }ExH EMRC1[जो कवि की कल्पना और मनोभावों से रूपान्तरित होकर प्रयुक्त होता है]RESTR, प्रमुख है।
- 75 { इस/DEM प्रकार की रचना }ExH EMRC1[जिसमें वस्तु का कवि की कल्पना और मनोभावों से आदर्शीकरण या कलात्मक रूपान्तरण हो जाता है]RESTR, की सौंदर्यानुभूति के आनन्द को लौकिक अनुभव की तरह, कार्य-कारण श्रृंखला में बांधकर बौद्धिक व्याख्या करना सम्भव नहीं है।
- 76 उनके अनुसार { सहजानुभूति }ExH EMRC1[जो स्वयं कला ही है]NONRESTR, 'पदार्थ-बोध से भिन्न है:
- 77 { ए.सी, ब्रेडली }ExH, EMRC1[जिन्होंने कविता में वस्तु और रूप की सम्बन्धीयता पर विस्तार से विचार किया है]NONRESTR, का मत है कि वस्तु और रूप को अलग- अलग प्रमुख मानकर एक या दूसरे में काव्यमूल्य को सन्निहित मानना ही गलत है
- 78 मानव जाति के पूरे विकास क्रम द्वारा उत्पन्न की हुई संस्कृति की सही जानकारी द्वारा ही और केवल उसका नया संस्कार करके ही हम सर्वहारा संस्कृति का निर्माण कर सकते हैं/LIM { माओ }ExH EMRC1[जो स्वयं कवि है]NONRESTR, लेखकों के कर्तव्य पुस्तिका में महत्वपूर्ण टिप्पणी करता है

79 { ऐसे/DEM भी समीक्षक }ExH EMRC1[जो कविता में प्रश्न उठाने या वस्तु-चित्रण को ही कर्तव्य की
इतिश्री मान लेते हैं]RESTR, समाधान आदि को वे रचना-कार्य के अन्तर्गत नहीं स्वीकार करना चाहते

80 { ऐसे/DEM मरणशील विचार }ExH EMRC1[जो प्रतिगामी है और मनुष्यता को किसी भी प्रकार से हानि
पहुँचाते हैं]RESTR, प्रतिबद्धता के विरोधी हैं

81 { वह/DEM आशा }ExH EMRC1[जो कि निराशा की ओट नहीं लेती]RESTR, उसको आलिंगन में ले
लेती है।

82 इनकी शामत थी कि/QUOT ठीक इसी मौके पर { इनका वह/DEM खत }ExH EMRC1[जो कालेज का
पासपोर्ट बना]RESTR, मुझे मिला और मैंने वह खत प्रिंसिपल के सामने रख दिया।

83 वह बस मुंह खोले सवालिया निशान बने बैठे थे और/LIM { उन/DEM तमाम लोगों के लिए }ExH
EMRC1[जो वहाँ थे]RESTR, मन-बहलाव का कारण बने हुए थे।

84 गांधी जयंती, नेहरू जयंती [जब { छोटे-छोटे बौद्ध नेता }ExH EMRC1[जिनका विश्वास दोनों में नहीं है
]NONRESTR, दोनों को अच्छे आचरण का सार्वजनिक सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं]।

85 उन्होंने { स्ट्रैंड रोड और सुप्रसिद्ध क्लाइव-स्ट्रीट }ExH (EMRC1[जो अब नेताजी सुभाष मार्ग कहलाती है
]NONRESTR) पर बने साफ-सुथरे, सीमेंट-कंकरीट और इस्पात से बने फर्शी और दीवारों में अलाबास्टर,
सफेद और काले संगमरमर और रंग-बिरंगे चिप्स जड़े व्यापारिक संस्थाओं के भव्य-भवनों को देखा, हुगली के
किनारे बने बड़े-बड़े, ऊंचे-ऊंचे, आयात-निर्यात होने वाले माल से पटे पड़े गोदामों को देखा...

86 सबसे अधिक निराशा इस बात से हुई कि { उनकी दुम }ExH, EMRC1[जिसके ऊपर उन्हे विश्वास हो
चला था]NONRESTR, फ्रॉड साबित हुई !

87 { सब पशु और पंछी }ExH, EMRC1[जिन में इन्सान भी शामिल है]NONRESTR, अपनी-अपनी तरह
बनने की कोशिश करते हैं - कुछ सामने और कुछ छिप कर, गधा सामने और आदमी छिपकर।

88 { ज्ञाननाथ }ExH EMRC1[जो अभी तक नहीं आये थे]NONRESTR और कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ होने के लिए
सिर्फ एक अदद मंत्री का इन्तजार था।

89 { ऐसे/DEM परिवर्तन }ExH EMRC1[जो हुए और होकर अनहुए भी हो सकें]RESTR, अस्थाई परिवर्तन
है।

90 वह/DEM EMRC1[जो आसन पर सीधे बैठ नहीं सकता]RESTR, दोनों हाथ सामने की मेज पर फैलाए
रहता है।

91 { प्रभु जी }ExH की कृपा EMRC1[जिसने देह दी, आसन दिया देह धरने को]NONRESTR, देह धरे का
दण्ड होता है, दण्ड से बचाव के वरदान होते हैं, मीमों होते हैं तो रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी।

92 { यह/DEM नन्ही-सी 'हुँह' }ExH EMRC1[जो उस दिन अन्तर से उपजी थी]RESTR अभी निश्शेष नहीं
हुई थी।

93 { भारतीय संस्कृति }ExH EMRC1[जो भी हो]NONRESTR कहो भारतीय संस्कृति है, [जिसकी
विवेचना करने के पूर्व हमें यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि यह भारतीय संस्कृति है] ।

94 सुआल यह है कि/QUOT { ये/DEM माटी का तन }ExH EMRC1[पूतरा मानव जिसे कहते हैं
]NONRESTR स्वयं भ्रष्टाचार करता है या परि-स्थितियाँ उसे भ्रष्टाचारी बनाती हैं?

95 { बेमतलब आन्दोलन खड़े करने वाले लोग }ExH, EMRC1[जो किसी भी बड़े नेता के नगराामन पर काले
झण्डे दिखाकर हाय-हाय या मुर्दाबाद के नारे लगाकर शहर की कथित शांति भंग करते थे]NONRESTR,
आजकल सवा लाख की बिल्डिंग (कीमत पर न जायें, मुहावरे का मजा लें) की शोभा बढ़ा रहे हैं।

96 { पुकार का वो/DEM सिलसिला ...'नन्दू वल्द रामलाल साकिन हरपालपुर हाजिर हों...' }ExH EMRC1[
जो अबोध रूप से चलता था]RESTR, अब समाप्त प्राय है।

- 97 { पूरनचन्द }ExH EMRC1[जो पूरन और चन्द दोनों अच्छी तरह बनते-बनते रह गये होते हैं]NONRESTR, सोचेंगे कि मेरा नाम पूरनचन्द कब से पड़ गया मुझे गठिये की नामुराद बीमारी कब से लग गयी, पर वे कहेंगे कुछ नहीं।
- 98 'लेकिन जानते हो,/LIM { वह/DEM प्यारी लड़की }ExH, EMRC3[जो हमें रोटियां खिलाती है]RESTR उसी की/DEM लड़की है, [जो इस घर का मालिक है]।
- 99 { आर्थोडाक्स में }ExH EMRC1[जिसमें पत्तियों को नहीं काटा जाता है]RESTR, रस धीरे-धीरे बाहर निकलता है LIM/इस लिए उसमें सुगंध बनी रहती है।
- 100 { मिट्टी में रहनेवाले जीवाणु }ExH EMRC1[जो कि जैविक किस्म की गंदगी पर पलते हैं]RESTR इस कृत्रिम सामग्री को नहीं खाते।
- 101 { टेम्स नदी }ExH EMRC1[जो कि लंदन में बहती है]NONRESTR, इसका एक ज्वलंत उदाहरण है।
- 102 मैंने उनसे { ऐसे/DEM लोगों के लिए }ExH EMRC1[जो निर्धन और जीविका रहित थे]RESTR, कुछ रास्ता निकालने के लिए कहा, LIM/ताकि पर्वतारोहण मे हमारी रुचि और प्रतिभा का उपयोग हो सके।
- 103 पूछा तो/LIM { उन चारों आदमियों में एक ने }ExH, EMRC1[जो सूरत से मौलवी मालूम होते थे]RESTR कहा -- बड़ा बेईमान है, इसके बाँट कम हैं।
- 104 { दूसरे महाशय }ExH, EMRC1[जो वहाँ डाकखाने के मुन्शी थे]RESTR, बोले--इसकी हमेशा को यही आदत है, कभी पूरा नहीं तौलता।
- 105 प्रवासी होने के कारण इसको { उन/DEM पक्षियों की तरह }ExH, EMRC1[जो शीत ऋतु में भी कहीं नहीं जाते]RESTR, भोजन की कमी का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता।
- 106 { थुम्बा राकेट प्रेक्षण केन्द्र }ExH, EMRC1[जो भू-चुंबकीय भू-मध्यरेखा के समीप ही स्थित है]NONRESTR, केरल में है तथा इसे वायुमंडल के अध्ययन के लिए सुदृढ़ राकेट प्रेक्षण केन्द्र के रूप में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्वीकृति प्राप्त है।
- 107 { युसुफ खान उर्फ दिलीपकुमार }ExH EMRC3[जो नूरजहां के बड़े प्रशंसक हैं]NONRESTR, उन्हें/DEM यह सब सुन कर कैसा लगा होगा?
- 108 { एक मूर्ति }ExH EMRC3[जो पूर्व में पहाड़ों को काट कर बनाई गई है]RESTR वह/DEM १२० फीट ऊंची है ।
- 109 { राजनीतिज्ञ }ExH EMRC3[जो प्यार तथा सेक्स जीवन में संकट से गुजरते हैं]RESTR उनके/DEM बच्चों के अनुभव सारा कुछ इसमें शामिल है ।'
- 110 राष्ट्रपति परवेज मुशर्रफ के दबाव में आकर उन्हें पद मुक्त नहीं करते हैं तो/LIM फिर सेना में { चार बड़े जनरल }ExH EMRC3[जो परवेज मुशर्रफ के बाद सर सेनापति बनने का दावा रखते हैं]RESTR उन्हें/DEM निराश होना पड़ता है ।
- 111 केरलवासी प्रकोष्ठ के अध्यक्ष अब्राहम मैथ्यू के मुताबिक { अमरीका, फिलीपिंस और सूडान के नागरिक }ExH EMRC3[जो खाड़ी देशों में कार्य कर रहे हैं]RESTR, उन्हें/DEM भी अपने देशों में मतदान का अधिकार प्राप्त है ।
- 112 उधर, पश्चिम बंगाल में वाजपेयी ने तृणमूल कांग्रेस की प्रमुख ममता बनर्जी पर हमला करते हुए कहा कि/QUOT { बागी नेता }ExH, EMRC3[जो उनके साथ चुनावी मंच पर बैठे थे]NONRESTR, वह/DEM शायद केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में लौटे ।
- 113 प्रधानमंत्री की वर्तमान घोषणा के कारण { शिवसेना }ExH EMRC3[जो एनडीए की एक घटक है]NONRESTR उससे/DEM टकराव हो सकता है ।

114 { पूर्व गृह राज्यमंत्री भृगुकुमार फुकन }ExH EMRC3[जो इस बार राष्ट्रवादी कांग्रेस पार्टी के बैनर तले
 चुनाव लड़ रहे थे]NONRESTR, वह/DEM जालुकबारी विधानसभा चुनाव क्षेत्र से हार गए ।

115 { विश्व की सबसे पहली आतंककारी संस्था }ExH EMRC3[जो १९२४ में मिस्र में स्थापित हुई थी
]NONRESTR उसका/DEM नाम भी इखवानुल मुसलिमीन था ।

116 { उनके स्वामी }ExH EMRC3[जो विदेशों में बैठे होते हैं]NONRESTR उनके/DEM इशारों पर
 आतंककारी कार्यवाही करते हैं ।

117 { वे/DEM लोग }ExH EMRC3[जो 'कुछ अलग' करना चाहते हैं]RESTR, उन्हें/DEM इस फिल्म से
 काफी कुछ सीखने को मिलेगा ।

118 महलों में { संख्या-बद्ध चित्रों को }ExH, EMRC3[जो बहुत ही प्राचीन हैं]NONRESTR, उनको/DEM
 पुनः नाथद्वारा के प्रसिद्ध चित्रकार रामलाल आदि को बुलाकर अपने जीर्णोद्धार करवाया।

119 इतने में जयदेव कवि आये तो देखे कि/QUOT { पतिव्रता पद्मावती }ExH EMRC3[जो बिना जयदेव कवि
 के भोजन किये जल तक भी नहीं पीती थीं]NONRESTR वह/DEM भोजन कर रही है।

120 पोथी के चित्रण की प्रक्रिया कभी-कभी, किसी-किसी पन्ने में पन्चहोल के अगल-बगल दोनों तरफ किया
 जाता था, तथा किसी-किसी पन्ने में पोथी का चित्रण कभी-कभी पन्चहोल के बायीं, कभी दाहिनी तरफ किया
 जाता था तथा/LIM { खाली स्थान }ExH EMRC3[जो पोथी में बचता था]RESTR, { उस/DEM स्थान
 पर }ExH देवनागरी लिपि एवं उड़िया भाषा में गीतगोविन्द का श्लोक लिख दिया जाता था।

121 इसके साथ-साथ मैं { विद्युत बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों, और अफसरों को और अपने बेलदारों को }ExH
 EMRC3[जिन्होंने पहाड़ों में काम किया]RESTR, उनको/DEM भी बधाई देता हूँ।

122 ठीक है कुछ खामियां भी रह जाती है तो मैं जरूर माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह लाना चाहूंगा
 कि/QUOT [जो अनुपूरक संशोधन बजट रखा गया है], इसमें { काफी ज्यादा धन }ExH EMRC3[जो
 पहले रखा गया था]RESTR, उससे/DEM ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है।

123 { ओल्ड हिमाचल }ExH EMRC3[जिसमें चम्बा भी है]NONRESTR, वह/DEM कम्पलीटिली
 नेशनेलाईज्ड है।

124 { यह/DEM योजना }ExH EMRC3[जो चल रही है]RESTR यह/DEM सहकारिता विभाग और आपके
 विभाग के माध्यम से चल रही है।

125 इसके अतिरिक्त { राजकीय निर्माण निगम }ExH EMRC3[जो इसकी एक इकाई है]NONRESTR
 वह/DEM भी बहुत अच्छा कार्य कर रहा है।

126 लेकिन { वह/DEM मजदूर }ExH EMRC3[जो ठेके पर काम कर रहा है]RESTR, उसको/DEM न तो
 मिनिमम वेज मिलती है LIM/और न प्राइस इन्डेक्स के अनुसार 19.20 पैसे का ही भुगतान होता है।

127 { पत्र का सार }ExH EMRC3[जो समझ में आया है]NONRESTR उसका/DEM उत्तर लिख रहा हूँ।

128 { इस रोग के चार कारण }ExH EMRC3[जो प्रारम्भ में बताये गये हैं]NONRESTR उनका/DEM
 सर्वथा परित्याग कर देना चाहिए।

129 परन्तु { कर्मफल का कंठ-कुठार }ExH EMRC3[जो उसके गले से लटक रहा है]NONRESTR,
 उसे/DEM उधर जाने नहीं देता और नदी का बाँका प्रवाह पुनः उसे इसी पार किसी नये घाट पर ला पटकता है।

130 और, { सबसे बड़ी बात }ExH, EMRC3[जो मुक्ति बोध में-शिल्प के स्तर पर है]RESTR, वह/DEM यह
 कि यह कवि अपने फैंटेसियों में, जटिल बिम्बों और दुरूह प्रतीकों में उलझा हुआ होने पर भी अत्यन्त सहज
 और भावप्रवण है।

131 { मरी सब्जी }ExH EMRC3[जो कल दो रुपये किलो थी]NONRESTR, वह/DEM आज चार रुपये
 किलो हो गई।

- 132 { उसके ये/DEM बेटे }ExH EMRC3[जिनकी शादियों को दो-दो, चार-चार साल हुए हैं]RESTR,
वे/DEM यह क्यों नहीं सोचते कि उनके बाप की शादी को पैंतीस साल हो गये हैं।
- 133 { इन्सानी कैमिस्ट्री }ExH EMRC3[जो बदल रही है]NONRESTR उसका/DEM कारण एक तो लहू का
भाव गिरने से सप्लाई ज्यादा हो गई है।
- 134 मैंने कहा,/QUOT इसमें तो { हत्यारा }ExH EMRC3[जिसने खुद हत्या की है]NONRESTR वो/DEM
आपकी मदद नहीं कर सकता LIM/तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ?
- 135 { जरता मरता किसान }ExH EMRC3[जो खेतों पर काम करता है]NONRESTR, वह/DEM अपने
अनाज का उपयोग कम कर रहा है।
- 136 { इजिप्त में काहिरा, ईरानी, शिया सम्प्रदाय के लिए कुम और भारत में देवबंद जैसी अंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थाएं
}ExH EMRC3[जो दारुल फतावा यानी फतवा जारी करने में लब्ध प्रतिष्ठित हैं]NONRESTR
उन्हें/DEM तालिबान के विरुद्ध फतवा जारी करके इस कृत्य को गैर-इस्लामी घोषित करना चाहिए और दंड
स्वरूप उन्हें बहिष्कृत करना चाहिए ।
- 137 मुझे पाकिस्तानी गाने भी पसंद हैं- पर/LIM वही/DEM EMRC3[जो वाकई अच्छे हों]RESTR ।
- 138 यानी किसी भी रचित वस्तु को लेकर इन दोनों कोशिशों को अलग-अलग पहचानना जरूरी है -/QUOT {
कोशिश }ExH EMRC2[जो रचना की समस्याओं से सामना है]RESTR, LIM/और कोशिश [जो रचना
की समस्या से अलग है] ।
- 139 यानी किसी भी रचित वस्तु को लेकर इन दोनों कोशिशों को अलग-अलग पहचानना जरूरी है - कोशिश [जो
रचना की समस्याओं से सामना है], और/LIM { कोशिश }ExH EMRC2[जो रचना की समस्या से अलग
है]RESTR।
- 140 कलाकार के लिए पूरा यथार्थ कच्चा माल है, { उसका माध्यम }ExH, EMRC2[जिससे वह नया कुछ रचता
है]NONRESTR।
- 141 हमारे बजट में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण इस बात का प्राविधान किया गया है कि/QUOT { हमारे किसान }ExH
EMRC1[जो मंडियों में अपना गल्ला ले जाते थे]RESTR और उसका उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता था
LIM/इसलिये बजट में प्राविधान किया गया है कि यदि कोई किसान गल्ला नहीं बेचना चाहता है तो वह
गोदामों में अपना गल्ला रख दे और बाद में बेंचे किन्तु गल्ले की 75 प्रतिशत कीमत का तुरन्त पेमेंट कर दिया
जायेगा,
- 142 इस स्थिति के लिए कोई उतना दोषी नहीं, [जितना कि { इतिहास का यह/DEM स्तर }ExH, EMRC1[
जो पक चुका है, संपृक्त हो गया है]RESTR , अब सावन के फोड़े की तरह फूटने ही वाला है] ।
- 143 दलाल कहो या ठेकेदार,/LIM यानी { एक मध्यवर्ती }ExH EMRC2[जिसके द्वारा बाजार में व्यक्ति या
वस्तु के दाम उठे]NONRESTR।
- 144 बाद के क्रांतिकारियों तथा अहिंसक सत्याग्रहियों को किस विचारधारा ने उपयुक्त धार्मिक, रुझानों से मुक्त
होने के लिए प्रेरित किया?/LIM निःसंदेह { राष्ट्रीय आदर्शवाद ने }ExH, EMRC2[जिसका मुख्य बल
भारतीय परिस्थितियों से जन्मा रोमांटिसिज्म था]NONRESTR ।
- 145 'मानव-आस्था पर बल' को नयी कविता का प्रतिमान बताया जा रहा था,/LIM { एक प्रकार की अनास्था के
पोषण के लिए }ExH EMRC2[जिसका वस्तुगत आधार अज्ञात या आयातित था]RESTR.
- 146 सत्य की ही सत्ता को वह सिर झुकाती है और सत्य है उसके लिए { सनातन भाव मे वह/DEM मानव }ExH
EMRC2[जिसके मन में प्रीति और हाथों मे श्रम है]RESTR।
- 147 वह सिर्फ चूहा है,/LIM { चूहा }ExH EMRC2[जो अपने पांवों से नहीं दांतों से चीजें कुतरता है]RESTR
LIM/और वहां कुतरता है [जहां उसका मूड होता है]।

- 148 मन भी पिघल रहा था और/LIM { वह/DEM कंधा } ExH भी, EMRC2[जिससे लगी वह सो रही थी]RESTR।
- 149 गरीबों, शोषितों के मसीहा की छवि... एक कर्मठ समाज-सेविका की छवि.../LIM { एक ऐसी/DEM महिला } ExH, EMRC2[जो जनकल्याण के लिए अपने प्राण तक उत्सर्ग कर सकती है]RESTR।
- 150 पंछी हो जाती है और/LIM आसन { एक जहाज } ExH EMRC2[जिस पर उसे फिर-फिर लौटना है, कहानी सुनानी है, फिर सुनाने की कहानी, फिर कहानी के पीछे की कहानी]NONRESTR।
- 151 अबाबील कौन?/LIM अजी, { एक नन्ही-सी चिड़िया } ExH EMRC2[जो ऊंचाइयों को फलांगती है]RESTR।
- 152 वही/DEM EMRC2[जिसके बैल को चीता उठा ले गया था]RESTR।
- 153 किसका ईमान श्रेष्ठ था?/LIM { चिरमदेव का } ExH, EMRC2[जो राजा को वह कन्या सौंपने के लिए तैयार हो गया]RESTR LIM/या राजा का, [जिसने कन्या के रूप को देखने के बाद भी उसे चिरमदेव से ही विवाह करने का अनुरोध किया]?
- 154 किसका ईमान श्रेष्ठ था? चिरमदेव का, [जो राजा को वह कन्या सौंपने के लिए तैयार हो गया] या/LIM { राजा का } ExH, EMRC2[जिसने कन्या के रूप को देखने के बाद भी उसे चिरमदेव से ही विवाह करने का अनुरोध किया]RESTR?
- 155 आदमी में वह चीज है/LIM { ईमान } ExH, EMRC2[जो उसे अन्य जीवों से अलग और श्रेष्ठ बनाये हुए है]NONRESTR।
- 156 एक तो { अनुश्रुत शेरपा तेनजिंग नोर्गे } ExH EMRC2[जो हिलेरी के साथ एवरेस्ट की चोटी पर पहुंचने वाले पहले व्यक्ति थे]RESTR LIM/और दूसरी जापान की नाटी महिला जुन्को ताबई [जो पृथ्वी की सबसे ऊंची चोटी पर कदम रखने वाली पहली महिला है]।
- 157 एक तो अनुश्रुत शेरपा तेनजिंग नोर्गे [जो हिलेरी के साथ एवरेस्ट की चोटी पर पहुंचने वाले पहले व्यक्ति थे] और/LIM { दूसरी जापान की नाटी महिला जुन्को ताबई } ExH EMRC2[जो पृथ्वी की सबसे ऊंची चोटी पर कदम रखने वाली पहली महिला है]RESTR।
- 158 खासकर उनके लिए/DEM EMRC2[जो देशकी कानून व्यवस्था के कार्य से जुड़े हुए हैं]RESTR।
- 159 मेरा विचार है कि/QUOT { कवियत्रियां } ExH EMRC3[जो दाढ़ी नहीं रखतीं]RESTR वे/DEM शायद फैशन की वजह से नहीं रखतीं।
- 160 हर्षा ने कहा कि/QUOT { मैच फिक्सिंग मामला } ExH, EMRC1[जिसने भारतीय क्रिकेट को झकझोर दिया]NONRESTR, वरदान साबित हुआ है।
- 161 वे किसी सत्ता पद या परिमाण के बल से बलिष्ठ नहीं हैं { प्रेम, प्रसन्नता और वेदना } ExH EMRC3[जो उनकी भाषा और व्यवहार में व्यंजित होती है]NONRESTR, उनका/DEM प्रभाव उसी पर टिका हैं।
- 162 { थिरकते हुए उस/DEM विशेष शैली में } ExH, EMRC2[[जिसमें पाश्चात्य द्विस्ट, पंजाबी भंगड़ा और हिंजड़ा-ठुमके का मिश्रण हुआ है] और [जिसे उत्साही बारातियों की कृपा से बहराइच से लेकर बम्बई तक राष्ट्रीय नृत्य का दर्जा मिल चुका है]]RESTR।
- 163 दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि/QUOT { हमारे स्वनाम धन्य भारत रत्न, पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत } ExH EMRC3[[जो हमारी प्रेरणा के स्रोत हैं] और [जो इस प्रदेश के प्रथम मुख्य मंत्री थे]]NONRESTR, उन्होंने/DEM पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लिये एक अलग निदेशालय का प्रबंध किया था [जो चौबटिया रानी खेत में था]।
- 164 तर्कप्रधान बुद्धि एक-एक पग करके आगे बढ़ती है और/LIM { एक ऐसे/DEM आदमी की तरह } ExH, EMRC3[[जो असुरक्षित प्रदेश में चला जा रहा है] और [जिसे अपनी दृष्टि में आनेवाली चप्पा-चप्पा

- जमीन को अपने पैर के शंकित स्पर्श से परखना होता है] JRESTR, वह/DEM अपने हर एक पग की सुनिश्चितता की परीक्षा करती है।
- 165 "फ्रैंक करमोड ने 'आधुनिकता' को दो वर्गों में रखा :/QUOT एक तो, { 'प्राक्-आधुनिकतावाद'} ExH EMRC2[[जिसमें जॉयस, स्त्राविन्स्की, पिकासो, एलिअट आदि की कलाएं आती हैं] [जो प्रयोगात्मक होते हुए भी परम्परा और अतीत से भी कुछ-न-कुछ नाता बनाये रखती है]]NONRESTR ; LIM/और दुसरा, 'नव-आधुनिकतावाद' [जिसमें उन्होंने उन अवांगार्द कलाओं को रखा है [जो अपने को परम्परा से बिल्कुल तोड़ कर प्रयोगशील हैं जैसे दादावाद, अतियथार्थवाद वगैरह] ।"
- 166 "फ्रैंक करमोड ने 'आधुनिकता' को दो वर्गों में रखा :एक तो, 'प्राक्-आधुनिकतावाद' [जिसमें जॉयस, स्त्राविन्स्की, पिकासो, एलिअट आदि की कलाएं आती हैं] [जो प्रयोगात्मक होते हुए भी परम्परा और अतीत से भी कुछ-न-कुछ नाता बनाये रखती है]; और/LIM दुसरा, { 'नव-आधुनिकतावाद' } ExH EMRC2[[जिसमें उन्होंने उन अवांगार्द कलाओं को रखा है] [जो अपने को परम्परा से बिल्कुल तोड़ कर प्रयोगशील हैं जैसे दादावाद, अतियथार्थवाद वगैरह]]NONRESTR।"
- 167 { ऐसा/DEM दिव्य पुरुष } ExH EMRC2[[जो कोई भेंट न लेता न उसकी अपेक्षा करता है] पर [जिसके आर्शीवाद बहुधा सच होते हैं]]RESTR ।
- 168 LRC[उसे सबक सिखाने के लिए मैंने जो किया]RESTR, सही किया ।
- 169 गेट्स के साथ ५० मिनट तक चर्चा करने के बाद महाजन ने कहा/QUOT "एक अरब की आबादी वाले देश के लिए यह रकम कुछ भी नहीं है, लेकिन/LIM LRC[उन्होंने { जो रुचि } InH दिखाई है]RESTR वह/DEM भारत के लिए अच्छी है ।"
- 170 शर्म-एल-शेख जाने का अब कोई औचित्य नहीं है क्योंकि/LIM LRC[अराफात ने { जो वादा } InH किया था]RESTR अब वे उससे/DEM मुकर गए हैं
- 171 पाकिस्तान में हुए विद्रोह को न्यायोचित ठहराते हुए मुशर्रफ ने कहा कि/QUOT LRC[देश में जो कुछ भी चल रहा था]RESTR उससे/DEM पाकिस्तान की जनता उकता गई थी ।
- 172 लक्ष्मण ने कहा कि/QUOT LRC[भारतीय ईसाईयों एवं मुसलमानों के बारे में सुदर्शन ने { जो विचार } InH व्यक्त किए हैं]RESTR वह/DEM आरएसएस का मत है ।
- 173 सूत्रों ने बताया कि निविदा में यह शर्त रखी जाएगी कि/QUOT LRC[परियोजना के तहत { जो निर्माण कार्य } InH हो चुका है]RESTR उसमें/DEM कोई फेरबदल नहीं होगा ।
- 174 उन्होंने बताया कि/QUOT LRC[{ जिस कमरे में } InH आग लगी थी]RESTR उसमें/DEM खरीद फरोख्त विज्ञापन एवं चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों से संबंधित कागजात, फाइलें और कुर्सियां रखी हुई थीं, [जो जलकर राख हो गई] ।
- 175 गृहमंत्री आडवानी ने कहा कि/QUOT LRC[{ जनगणना का जो कार्य } InH ९ फरवरी से २८ फरवरी तक चलने वाला है]RESTR उसकी/DEM प्रक्रिया अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी सरकार के १९९८ में सत्ता में आने पर ही शुरू हो गई थी ।
- 176 भारतीय और ऑस्ट्रेलियाई टीम के खिलाड़ियों के बीच फिटनेस मामले में किस स्तर पर फर्क है? इस प्रश्न के जवाब में राइट ने कहा,/QUOT LRC[{ किसी भी टीम का जो खिलाड़ी } InH फिट होता है]RESTR वह/DEM लंबे समय तक खेल सकता है ।
- 177 LRC[क्लिंटन ने { जो समझौता प्रस्ताव } InH दोनों के बीच रखा था]RESTR उसके/DEM अनुसार पश्चिमी तट के ९५ प्रतिशत भाग और पूरी गाजापट्टी का नियंत्रण फिलिस्तीनियों को सौंप देना चाहिए ।
- 178 यासर अराफात ने इन चुनाव परिणामों पर टिप्पणी करते हुए कहा कि/QUOT LRC[इजराइल की जनता ने { जो निर्णय } InH दिया]RESTR मैं उसका/DEM स्वागत करता हूँ ।

179 उन्होंने व्यंग्य करते हुए कहा कि यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि/QUOT LRC[{ जिस व्यक्ति (अटलबिहारी
वाजपेयी) ने } InH २४ वर्ष पूर्व संयुक्त राष्ट्र में हिंदी बोलकर इतिहास रचा था]RESTR उन्हीं के/DEM
प्रधानमंत्रित्वकाल में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (यूपीएससी) की परीक्षाएं व साक्षात्कार हिंदी में कराने की मांग
करने वाले छात्रों को पुलिस द्वारा खदेड़ा और प्रताड़ित किया जाता है ।

180 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT LRC[हाल में अपने अमरीका दौरे के समय वाजपेयी ने { जो भाषण } InH हिंदी में
किया]RESTR वह/DEM खासा प्रभावी रहा ।

181 प्रधानमंत्री ने इन्हें आश्वासन दिया है कि/QUOT LRC[संवैधानिक ढांचे के आधार पर जो संभव होगा
]RESTR, वे करेंगे ।

182 LRC[दुनिया में { शास्त्रीय संगीत की जो सेवा } InH मुस्लिमों ने की है]RESTR वह/DEM किसी से छिपी
नहीं है ।

183 LRC[सन २००० में पाकिस्तान में जो कुछ घटा है]RESTR उस की/DEM रपट मानव अधिकार आयोग ने
पिछले दिनों प्रस्तुत कर दी है ।

184 LRC[उन्हें { जो भी हथियार } InH उपलब्ध हो रहा है]RESTR उनसे/DEM उन्होंने अपना ध्वस्त कार्य जारी
रखा है ।

185 १९ मार्च को इसी मुद्दे पर दिल्ली में रैली आयोजित की जाएगी और संसद एवं सरकार को बतला दिया
जाएगा कि/QUOT LRC[तुम { जो निर्णय } InH कर रहे हो]RESTR वे/DEM किसी एक देश को खुश
करने के लिए तो पर्याप्त हो सकते हैं LIM/लेकिन कृषि प्रधान भारत की जनता के पक्ष में हरगिज नहीं ।

186 अभी इन संकटों से किसान उबरा भी न था कि/QUOT LRC[विश्व व्यापार संगठन के तहत भारत सरकार ने
{ जो अपनी कृषि नीति में बदलाव } InH किया]RESTR उसने/DEM किसान की कमर ही तोड़ कर रख दी
।

187 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT मेरा प्रयास होगा कि/QUOT LRC[मैं जो भी संभव हो]RESTR कर पाऊंगा ।

188 LRC[{ जो सरकार } InH मजूदरों के संरक्षण की बात करती रही]RESTR उन्हें बिना किसी सुरक्षा के
सड़क पर ला दिया ।

189 वित्त मंत्री ने बजट में यह भी बात कही कि/QUOT LRC[अब { जो भी कंपनी } InH एक हजार या उससे
ज्यादा कामगारों की छंटनी करना चाहेगी]RESTR उन्हें/DEM सरकार से अनुमति लेनी होगी, LIM/तो क्या
कोलार खान को बंद करने के बाद यह आदेश अमल में आना है ।

190 बल्कि/LIM LRC[खान में १४ हजार व उससे ज्यादा गहराई पर { जो चट्टानें } InH बची हैं]RESTR
वे/DEM काफी मजबूत हैं ।

191 इन आरोपों को अस्वीकार करते हुए विनिवेश मंत्री ने कहा कि/QUOT LRC[महालेखा परीक्षक प्रत्येक
कागज की जांच कर { जो रिपोर्ट } InH देंगे]RESTR वह/DEM संसद के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी
।'

192 भगवान बुद्ध के न तो हंसने और न ही रोने का सवाल पैदा होता है, क्योंकि/LIM LRC[उनके अमर संदेश
और ऐतिहासिक दर्शन को जो समझ सकता है]RESTR वही/DEM मुस्कुरा सकता है LIM/और [जो
भगवान बुद्ध के अमृत वचनों को नहीं समझ सका], मनुष्य के रूप में जन्म लेने के बाद भी, उसे रोना ही पड़ेगा
।

193 भगवान बुद्ध के न तो हंसने और न ही रोने का सवाल पैदा होता है, क्योंकि [उनके अमर संदेश और
ऐतिहासिक दर्शन को जो समझ सकता है] वही मुस्कुरा सकता है और/LIM LRC[जो भगवान बुद्ध के
अमृत वचनों को नहीं समझ सका, मनुष्य के रूप में जन्म लेने के बाद भी]RESTR, उसे/DEM रोना ही पड़ेगा
।

194 मूर्तिभंजक महमूद गजनी के वारिसदारों से यह अपेक्षा भी नहीं की जा सकती इसलिए/LIM LRC[तालिबान
ने जो कुछ किया]RESTR उसके बारे में/DEM कहना व्यर्थ है ।

195 LRC[अब { जो मूर्तियां } InH बची हैं]RESTR उन्हें/DEM तोड़ने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

196 इस मामले में सऊदी अरब को सबसे आगे रहना चाहिए क्योंकि/LIM LRC[तालिबान जो कुछ कर रहे हैं
]RESTR उन के पीछे/DEM ओसमा बिन लादेन है ।

197 LRC[वे जो करते हैं]RESTR सब अल्लाह की मर्जी से करते हैं LIM/और [जो कुछ करेंगे] अल्लाह के ही
आदेश से करेंगे ।

198 [वे जो करते हैं] सब अल्लाह की मर्जी से करते हैं और/LIM LRC[जो कुछ करेंगे]RESTR अल्लाह के ही
आदेश से करेंगे ।

199 उपरोक्त तीन आदेशों की रोशनी में यदि कोई तटस्थ व्यक्ति विचार करे तो वह यही कहेगा कि/QUOT
LRC[तालिबान ने जो कुछ किया]RESTR वह/DEM शुद्ध रूप से पवित्र कुरान और इस्लामी आदेश के
विरुद्ध है ।

200 इसलिए/LIM LRC[{ जो अधिकार } InH तालिबान को बामियान में है]RESTR वही/DEM हिंदूओं को
मथुरा और काशी में है ।

201 इसलिए/LIM LRC[तालिबान जो कहते हैं या करते हैं]RESTR वही/DEM इस्लाम नहीं है ।

202 LRC[मुल्ला उमर ने { जो कृत्य } InH किया]RESTR वह/DEM भगवान बुद्ध की मूर्ति पर हथोड़ा नहीं
मारा है LIM/वास्तव में यह हथोड़ा उसने इस्लाम के सिद्धांत पर ही मारा है ।

203 अदालत ने पिछली ७ मार्च को अपने आदेश में कहा था कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो कर्मचारी } InH काम पर
आना चाहें]RESTR उन्हें/DEM सुरक्षा दी जाए ।

204 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो लोग } InH ताजिंदगी कांग्रेस को कोसते रहे]RESTR अब भ्रष्टाचार
का मामला उजागर होने के बाद उनके/DEM असली चेहरे सामने आ गए हैं ।

205 सूत्रों का कहना है कि मिग विमान के लगातार दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने से भारतीय वायुसेना परेशान है क्योंकि/LIM
LRC[वायुसेना के पास { जो लड़ाकू विमानों का बेड़ा } InH है]RESTR उसमें/DEM आधे से ज्यादा मिग
हैं ।

206 उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि/QUOT LRC[जापान सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में करवाई गई जांच की रिपोर्ट, { जो
लोग } InH अस्वीकार कर रहे हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM महान स्वतंत्रता सेनानी के प्रति असम्मान प्रकट कर रहे
हैं ।

207 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT LRC[भारत सरकार के इस इनकार से { जो निराशा } InH उपजी है]RESTR
उसका/DEM असर हर क्षेत्र में पड़ेगा, LIM/फिर भी पाकिस्तान उनके सकारात्मक रवैये का अगले कुछ दिनों
तक प्रतीक्षा करेगा ।

208 नामदेव कहते हैं/QUOT LRC[ऐसे वातावरण में { जो अच्छे कार्यक्रम } InH हैं]RESTR वही/DEM
टिकने वाले हैं ।

209 LRC[जिसने उसे पढ़ा और सुना]RESTR वह/DEM दांतों तले उंगली दबा कर रह गया ।

210 LRC[{ जो व्यक्ति } InH पाकिस्तान के सम्मान को दुनिया में उजागर करे]RESTR सरकार उसी के
साथ/DEM बदले की भावना से पेश आए LIM/और उस पाकिस्तान के नायक को उसके पद से पद भ्रष्ट
करने की हरकत करे तब यही कहना पड़ता है कि 'विनाश काले विपरीत बुद्धि ।'

211 जनता में यह भ्रम फैल गया है कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो वैज्ञानिक } InH पाकिस्तान की सुरक्षा के लिए तन
तोड़ काम कर रहे थे]RESTR उन्हें/DEM सरकार ने दंडित किया है ।

- 212 पाकिस्तान सरकार की इस उच्छृंखलता पर उन्होंने सख्त नाराजगी प्रकट की और/LIM LRC[उन्हें परवेज
मुशर्रफ के सलाहकार के पद पर { जो नियुक्ति }InH दी]RESTR उसे/DEM उन्होंने तत्काल ठुकरा दिया ।
- 213 LRC[{ जो खिलाड़ी }InH टूर्नामेंट में अंतिम स्थान पर नहीं आना चाहता थे]RESTR उन्होंने/DEM अच्छे
संघर्ष का परिचय दिया ।
- 214 इस टक्कर से अमरीका और चीन के रिश्तों में कुछ खटास आने की संभावना है क्योंकि/LIM LRC[{
अमरीका का जो विमान }InH टकराया है]RESTR वह/DEM ईपी-३ है LIM/और यह विमान इलेक्ट्रॉनिक
संचार की जानकारी चोरी छिपे जुटाने के काम आता है ।
- 215 LRC[सीबीआई के मुताबिक { जो अधिकारी }InH अच्छी जगह नियुक्ति चाहते थे]RESTR वे/DEM
भावना के जरिये वर्मा तक पहुंचते थे ।
- 216 LRC[वर्षों से जो रक्षा मंत्रालय की खरीदी में भारी कमीशन और मलाई खा रहे हैं]RESTR उन्हें/DEM यह
लगने लगा कि यह तो सारा माल इस बार जॉर्ज खा जाएगा, LIM/इसलिए अच्छा होगा कि किसी न किसी
तरह इस आदमी को हटा दिया जाए ।
- 217 एक कवि की पंक्ति को उद्धरित करते हुए लिखा है/QUOT LRC[{ जो मुंह }InH भ्रष्टाचारियों से बात
करने के लिए हो]RESTR वह/DEM भला पाकिस्तान से क्या बात कर सकता है ?
- 218 हर्षा ने आगे कहा,/QUOT LRC[मैं जो कुछ भी करता हूं]RESTR आराम से अच्छी तरह करता हूं ।
- 219 LRC[शाम को शुरू होने वाले मैच की शुरुआत से पूर्व { जो फुटबॉल प्रेमी }InH नाचना-गाना कर रहे थे
]RESTR , भगदड़ में पिस रहे लोगों को देख अचानक शांत पड़ गये ।
- 220 LRC[अमरीका में निवास करने वाले भारतीयों ने गुजरात भूकंप के लिए { जो कोष एकत्रित }InH किया था
]RESTR उसका/DEM चेक लेकर अमरीका के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति बिल क्लिंटन भारत की यात्रा पर आए और
गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री के हवाले कर दिया ।
- 221 LRC[दुखद क्षणों में जो भी सहायता करता है]RESTR उसके लिए/DEM सारा देश और समस्त मानव
जाति कृतज्ञता प्रकट करती है ।
- 222 LRC[{ जो काम }InH कोई पोस्टमैन या हरकारा कर सकता हो]RESTR उसके लिए/DEM क्लिंटन जैसे
व्यस्त और प्रख्यात व्यक्ति को भारत आना पड़े यह थोड़ा हास्यास्पद लगता है ।
- 223 LRC[{ जो धन राशि }InH उन्होंने दी]RESTR उसमें/DEM न तो उनका कोई निजी सहयोग शामिल है
और न ही अमरीका के उन लोगों का [जिसकी सरकार के वे राष्ट्रपति थे] ।
- 224 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT LRC[क्यूबा ने शिक्षा के स्तर में { जो प्रगति की }InH है]RESTR उसका/DEM
कोई मुकाबला नहीं है ।'
- 225 LRC[जो भी कुछ किया]RESTR वह/DEM उन्हीं के द्वारा किया गया ।"
- 226 राज्यसभा में विपक्ष के सदस्य जानना चाहते थे कि/QUOT LRC[तहलका के मामले पर नियम १७० के
आधार पर उन्होंने { जो नोटिस }InH सदन को दी थी]RESTR उसका/DEM क्या हुआ ।
- 227 LRC[{ जिन प्रमुख नेताओं को }InH गिरफ्तार किया गया]RESTR उनमें/DEM 'जिये सिंध' के अग्रणी
नेता और मार्गदर्शक डॉ. कादिर मगसी और प्रोग्रेसिव पार्टी के नेता हैदर मल्लाह शामिल थे ।
- 228 LRC[परवेज मुशर्रफ की सरकार के विरुद्ध २३ मार्च को { जो जुलूस }InH निकाले गए]RESTR
उसमें/DEM सबसे अधिक आश्चर्यचकित कर देने वाला सिंध के हिंदू किसानों का जुलूस में शामिल होना था
।
- 229 LRC[सिंध में हुई इस दमनकारी कार्यवाही के दौरान { जो प्रमुख हिंदू नेता }InH बंदी बनाए गए]RESTR
उनमें/DEM किसान नेता विष्णुमल, बूटामल, सूरजमल तथा किशोर कुमार शामिल हैं ।

- 230 LRC[सिंध और उसकी सहायक नदियां { जो पानी } InH लाती हैं]RESTR उसे/DEM पंजाब में ही बांध और नहरों से रोक लिया जाता है ।
- 231 LRC[बंगला रायफल्स द्वारा जो कुछ किया गया]RESTR उससे/DEM यह कथन और अधिक मजबूत तथा सत्य साबित हो जाता है ।
- 232 LRC[वर्तमान समय में जो कुछ घटित हुआ]RESTR उसमें/DEM ४८ घंटे के भीतर ही बांग्लादेश सैनिकों की वापसी और यथा स्थिति की बहाली से यह संकेत स्पष्ट है कि भारत ने उचित और व्यवहारिक कूटनीति का सहारा लिया है ।
- 233 इस बैठक में मानसून सत्र की अवधि लंबी करने का भी सुझाव दिया गया, ताकि/LIM LRC[संसद की कार्यवाही में उत्पन्न बाधा के कारण { जो समय का नुकसान } InH हुआ है]RESTR, उसकी/DEM भरपाई की जा सके ।
- 234 LRC[पिछले दिनों इस्लामी राष्ट्रों के सम्मेलन में { जो स्वर } InH बुलंद हुआ]RESTR उससे/DEM एक बात स्पष्ट हो गई कि यह विवाद १९६७ से पहले वाली स्थिति में चला गया है ।
- 235 LRC[अनेक देशों में { जो तनाव और सीमा के झगड़े } InH शुरू हो गए हैं]RESTR वे/DEM इसी नीति का परिणाम है ।
- 236 पिछले दिनों अमरीका के जासूसी विमान को लेकर/LIM LRC[चीन और अमरीका के बीच { जो ठनी } InH है]RESTR उससे/DEM अमरीका की नजरों में पाकिस्तान का महत्व बढ़ा है ।
- 237 LRC[पाकिस्तान में परवेज मुशर्रफ की सरकार संविधान में { जो परिवर्तन } InH करने जा रही है]RESTR, उस में/DEM यह भी प्रावधान है कि पाकिस्तान का कोई भी प्रधान मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति दो बार से अधिक इस पद पर निर्वाचित नहीं हो सकता ।
- 238 बांग्लादेश अब यह भी आरोप लगा रहा है कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो १६ बीएसएफ के जवान } InH मरे थे]RESTR उसमें से/DEM एक भारतीय सेना का था, बीएसएफ का नहीं ।
- 239 LRC[पाकिस्तान सुप्रीम कोर्ट की तरफ से प्रमुख कार्यकारी और उनकी फौजी हुकूमत को { जो तीन साल की मुद्दत } InH दी गई है]RESTR वह/DEM भी १२ अक्टूबर २००२ तक है ।
- 240 चूंकि/LIM LRC[उस समय सेना { जो फैसले } InH कर रही थी]RESTR वह/DEM एक सामूहिक संगठन के द्वारा किए जाने वाले फैसलों का समान थे ।
- 241 पाकिस्तानी सेना में हर स्तर पर पंजाबियों का बोलबाला है इसलिए/LIM LRC[{ जो पंजाबी लेफ्टीनेंट } InH जनरल परवेज मुशर्रफ का स्थान लेने को बेकरार हैं]RESTR वह/DEM बहुत लंबे समय तक अपनी महत्वाकांक्षाओं को छुपा नहीं रख सकेंगे ।
- 242 क्योंकि/LIM LRC[पाकिस्तान में { जो भ्रष्टाचार } InH है]RESTR उसका/DEM ८० प्रतिशत तो सेना से ही जुड़ा हुआ है ।
- 243 सेना के जनरल और कर्नल स्तर के लोगों को तो यह विश्वास हो गया है कि/QUOT हमारे भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध अकाउंटेबिलिटी आयोग कुछ नहीं करेगा लेकिन/LIM LRC[{ इन अधिकारियों के जो संबंधी } InH इस पकड़ में हैं]RESTR वे/DEM किसी न किसी तरह से इस पड़ताल आयोग को नष्ट करवाना चाहते हैं
- 244 LRC[अकाउंटेबिलिटी के नाम पर { जो परवेज मुशर्रफ } InH कभी दहाड़ते थे]RESTR वे/DEM अब मिमियाने लगे हैं, क्योंकि उनके पांव से सत्ता खिसकती दिखलाई पड़ रही है ।
- 245 LRC[जो कोई भी अच्छा खेलता है]RESTR उसे/DEM टीम की तरफ से खेलने का सही मौका मिलेगा ।
- 246 LRC[इस बैठक के लिए भारत ने { जो तारीख } InH भेजी थी]RESTR वह/DEM बांग्लादेश नामंजूर कर चुका है ।

- 247 LRC[अयोध्या के मस्जिद गिराए जाने के मामले में { जो तीन केंद्रीय मंत्री } InH शामिल हैं]RESTR उनके/DEM नाम एल.के. आडवाणी, मुरली मनोहर जोशी और उमा भारती हैं ।
- 248 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT LRC[इन राज्यों में चुनाव के बाद { जो भी सरकार } InH बनेगी]RESTR, उसकी/DEM प्राथमिकता भ्रष्टाचार निर्मूलन के साथ ही अच्छा शासन होना चाहिए ।
- 249 यद्यपि यहां असम को छोड़ भारतीय जनता पार्टी मुख्य प्रति स्पर्धी नहीं है लेकिन/LIM LRC[{ जो भी दल } InH मैदान में हैं]RESTR उन्हें/DEM बहुमत तभी हासिल हो सकता है [जब वे अल्पसंख्यक वोट प्राप्त कर सकें] ।
- 250 यही स्थिति रही तो/LIM LRC[केरल में आज { जो अल्पसंख्यक } InH हैं]RESTR वे/DEM संयुक्त रूप से चुनावी मैदान में उतरेंगे LIM/तो बहुमत में बदल जाएंगे ।
- 251 यदि ऐसा न होता तो प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी को अपनी चुनावी सभा में यह नहीं कहना पड़ता कि/QUOT LRC[भारत में { जो बांग्लादेशी } InH आकर बस गए हैं]RESTR हम, उनके/DEM 'वर्क परमिट' के बारे में सोच सकते हैं ।
- 252 यद्यपि यहां ईसाई मतदाता नहीं के बराबर हैं लेकिन/LIM LRC[ईसाई मिशनरी ने भाजपा और संघ के विरुद्ध { जो विषवमन } InH किया है]RESTR उसका/DEM अधिकतम लाभ सत्तारूढ़ मोर्चे को मिलेगा ।
- 253 चूंकि कांग्रेस ममता के हाथ के नीचे है इसलिए/LIM LRC[कांग्रेस के { जो पारम्परिक मतदाता } InH हैं]RESTR वे/DEM भी साम्यवादियों के निकट पहुंच गए हैं ।
- 254 दिल्ली में १२३० कि.मी. लंबी जामनगर-लोनी एलपीजी पाइप लाइन के उद्घाटन अवसर पर बोलते हुए प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि/QUOT LRC[जो हारेंगे]RESTR हारेंगे LIM/, [जो जीतेंगे] जीतेंगे ।
- 255 दिल्ली में १२३० कि.मी. लंबी जामनगर-लोनी एलपीजी पाइप लाइन के उद्घाटन अवसर पर बोलते हुए प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि/QUOT [जो हारेंगे] हारेंगे,/LIM LRC[जो जीतेंगे]RESTR जीतेंगे ।
- 256 LRC[कश्मीर के आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में लगे धन से जो बचता है]RESTR वह/DEM पाक अधिकारियों के जेब में जाती है ।
- 257 विजडन द्वारा जारी एक वक्तव्य के अनुसार/LIM LRC[चैंपियनशिप के लिए { जो रूप-रेखा } InH तैयार की गई है]RESTR उसमें/DEM बेतुके समझौते किए गए हैं ।
- 258 समिति के अध्यक्ष जहांगीर ने पत्रकारों को बताया कि/QUOT LRC[एलबम में { जो गीत } InH गाए गए हैं]RESTR उससे/DEM मुस्लिम समुदाय को गहरा आघात लगा है ।
- 259 हकीम रशीद ने कहा कि/QUOT LRC[संगठन की बैठक में { जो मसौदा } InH तैयार किया गया है]RESTR, यदि उसे/DEM डाक से या कूरियर से भेजा गया LIM/तो क्या गृहमंत्री लालकृष्ण आडवाणी या रक्षा मंत्री जसवंत सिंह बातचीत के लिए उन्हें आमंत्रित करेंगे?
- 260 LRC[मुंबई के उपनगर कुर्ला और विक्रोली में पिछले दिनों { जो घटनाएं } InH घटी]RESTR उन्होंने/DEM यह साबित कर दिया है कि सिमी के हौसले अब भी बुलंद हैं ।
- 261 LRC[जो भी एक बार इन कट्टरपंथियों को सुन लेता है]RESTR उसके/DEM बदन में आग लग जाती है ।
- 262 LRC[इन सभाओं और सम्मेलनों में सिमी वालों ने { जो विष } InH वमन किया था]RESTR वह/DEM किसी से छिपा नहीं है ।
- 263 इसका एक ही उद्देश्य है कि/QUOT LRC[भारतीय सीमा पर { जो भूमिका } InH लश्करे तोयबा और हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन निभा रहे हैं]RESTR उसी प्रकार वह/DEM देश के हृदय समान स्थानों तक पहुंचाकर वहां उनकी भूमिका निभाए ।
- 264 LRC[सिमी के उच्छृंखल कार्यकर्ताओं के साथ पुलिस जो कुछ कर रही है]RESTR उसे/DEM वे मुस्लिम समाज के विरुद्ध निरूपित कर रहे हैं ।

- 265 LRC[समारोह में { जो लोग } InH मुख्य रूप से उपस्थित थे]RESTR उनमें/DEM कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के महासचिव हरकिशन सिंह सुरजीत, पोलित ब्यूरो के सदस्य सीताराम येचुरी व प्रकाश करात, उद्योगपति एस.के. बिड़ला, राजेश सौमित्रा चटर्जी, सुभेन्दु चटर्जी, निर्मल कुमार, बिवास चक्रवर्ती, अशोक मुखर्जी, रुद्र प्रसाद सेनगुप्ता, पूर्व ओलम्पियन चुनि गोस्वामी, सैलेन मन्ना और पी.के. बनर्जी एवं लेखक बुद्धदेब गुहा शामिल हैं ।
- 266 LRC[एक बार { जो संवाद } InH पसंद कर लिया जाता है]RESTR वह/DEM धड़ल्ले से चल पड़ता है ।
- 267 यानि/LIM LRC[{ जो समस्या } InH अति गंभीर है]RESTR उसका/DEM क्रम सबसे अंतिम होना चाहिए ।
- 268 इस उत्तर का प्रभाव परवेज मुशर्रफ पर क्या पड़ा यह तो पता नहीं लग सका, लेकिन/LIM LRC[जो दूसरों से रिश्वत का हिसाब पूछ रहे थे]RESTR उन्हें/DEM पाकिस्तान की जनता ने सबसे पहले आरोप के कटघरे में खड़ा कर दिया है ।
- 269 वास्तव में तो/LIM LRC[{ जो उत्तर } InH दिए गए हैं]RESTR वे/DEM पाकिस्तान का आज का यथार्थ है ।
- 270 तुपेनी बाबा ने कहा है कि/QUOT LRC[स्व. डॉ. तिमोकी बावदरा के नेतृत्व में { फिजी लेबर पार्टी की जो छवि } InH थी]RESTR, वह/DEM चौधरी के नेतृत्व में नहीं रही ।
- 271 LRC[पार्टी अध्यक्ष जो भी फैसला करेंगे]RESTR, वह/DEM सर्वमान्य होगा ।
- 272 फारूक ने कहा/QUOT LRC[आतंकवाद के खिलाफ हमने { जो लड़ाई } InH छेड़ी है]RESTR, उसमें/DEM हम नरमी नहीं बरतेंगे ।
- 273 सुरेश प्रभु ने कहा कि [जब मुख्यमंत्री विलासराव देशमुख उनसे एवं वित्तमंत्री यशवंत सिन्हा से इस बिजली खरीद प्रस्ताव पर बातचीत करने के लिए आए थे]/LIM तभी उन्हें बता दिया गया था कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो हल } InH अभी निकाला गया है]RESTR, हो सकता है बाद में यह/DEM समस्या पैदा करे ।
- 274 LRC[वाजपेयी ने { जो साहसिक कदम } InH उठाया है]RESTR, उसके लिए/DEM मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।'
- 275 LRC[पिछले बजट सत्र में तहलका मुद्दों एवं कई छुट्टियां पड़ने के कारण { समय की जो क्षति } InH हुई है]RESTR, सरकार उसकी/DEM क्षतिपूर्ति करना चाहती है ।'
- 276 उन्होंने कहा/QUOT LRC[विश्व के सभी देशों से नेपाल के प्रति { जो सहानुभूति } InH आ रही हैं]RESTR, हम उसके/DEM आभारी हैं ।
- 277 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT LRC[संगठन के प्रति { जो गलतफहमी } InH है]RESTR वह/DEM इस चुनाव से समाप्त हो जाएगी ।'
- 278 लेकिन/LIM LRC[{ जो बात } InH बिल्कुल निश्चित है]RESTR, वह/DEM यह है कि २५ जून को शेरटॉन होटल में एक आम सभा को संबोधित करेंगी ।
- 279 दूसरे टेस्ट में अपनी गलतियां स्वीकार करते हुए शेफर्ड ने कहा,/QUOT LRC[ओल्ड ट्रैफोर्ड टेस्ट में मैंने { जो गलतियां } InH कीं]RESTR, उन्हें/DEM मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ ।
- 280 अल्ताफ से जब भारत आने का उद्देश्य पूछा गया/LIM तो उन्होंने बताया कि/QUOT LRC[पाकिस्तान में मुहाजिरों के साथ { जो दुर्व्यवहार } InH हो रहा है]RESTR, उसे/DEM रोकने के लिए उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपतियों, प्रधानमंत्रियों एवं सेना प्रमुखों को कई पत्र लिखे लेकिन अब तक कोई जवाब नहीं आया ।
- 281 LRC[जो अमरीका, ब्रिटेन या स्विट्जरलैंड नहीं जा पाए]RESTR, वे/DEM अपने पैतृक स्थान में छुट्टियां बीता रहे हैं ।
- 282 LRC[उनके बीच { जो मतभेद } InH था]RESTR वह/DEM अतीत बन चुका है ।

- 283 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT LRC[जो कुछ कहा जा रहा है]RESTR, सब अफवाह है ।
- 284 LRC[यह पुरस्कार समारोह देखने के लिए जो टिकट खरीद सकते हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM तो फिल्मी सितारों को देख ही पाएंगे, LIM/लेकिन हजारों की संख्या में लोग यह उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि सन सिटी के रास्ते से गुजरते हुए वे अपने चहेते कलाकारों की एक झलक देख सकेंगे ।
- 285 प्रदेश में चुनाव इस वर्ष हो या अगले वर्ष, इस सवाल के जवाब में पार्टी इस नतीजे पर पहुँची है कि/QUOT LRC[उत्तर प्रदेश में राजनाथ सिंह की सरकार ने { पार्टी की जो छवि }InH सुधारी है]RESTR, चुनाव में होनेवाली देरी से उसपर/DEM प्रतिकूल असर पड़ेगा ।
- 286 लेकिन/LIM LRC[अनुबंध करने के बाद जो हुआ]RESTR वह/DEM वास्तव में निराशाजनक है ।'
- 287 उन्होंने कहा/QUOT मैंने हमेशा कहा है कि/QUOT LRC[कानूनी प्रक्रिया में जो भी करना पड़े]RESTR, हम करेंगे ।
- 288 हुरियत के प्रवक्ता अब्दुल मजीद बांदे ने कहा/QUOT LRC[भारत ने { जो फैसला }InH लिया है]RESTR, वह/DEM काफी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है ।
- 289 शुक्रवार को पहली बार नेपाली संसद को संबोधित करते हुए राजा ने कहा कि/QUOT LRC[हाल के वर्षों में माओवादी चरमपंथियों द्वारा { राष्ट्र की जो आर्थिक क्षति }InH हुई है]RESTR, उसे/DEM पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है ।
- 290 LRC[अजन्ता में चित्रकारों ने { जो चित्र }InH परम्परागत आधार पर निर्मित किये हैं]RESTR वे/DEM रुढ़िहीनता पूर्वाग्रह से सर्वथा युक्त हैं।
- 291 LRC[अत्यन्त प्रारम्भिक चित्रों में या प्रतिकृतियों के रूप में { जिन चित्रों का }InH सृजन हुआ है]RESTR, उनके/DEM हाशियों में दो अलंकृत रेखाओं के मध्य फारसी में लिखी पंक्तियों का अंकन है, [जो चित्र से सम्बन्धित हैं]।
- 292 LRC[नवाब शुजाउद्दौला और आसफुद्दौला के समय में (1765-1785) { जो चित्रकार }InH सक्रिय थे]RESTR, उनमें/DEM मीरचन्द्र, होनहार, रामसहाय, बहादुरसिंह, मूलचन्द, उद्गत सिंह, मोहन सिंह, मुहम्मद आशिक, मुहम्मद अफजल गुलामरजा, मिस्किन मुहम्मद, जगन्नाथ, गोविन्दसिंह, गिरधारी लाल, सीतलदास और उत्तमचन्द विशेष थे।
- 293 किन्तु/LIM LRC[आरा ने अपने चित्रों के बारे में { जो अभिमत }InH प्रदर्शित किया]RESTR उससे/DEM उनके चित्रों की वास्तविकता स्पष्ट हो गयी।
- 294 LRC[योरप और एशिया के विभिन्न देशों की कला-प्रवृत्तियों से प्रेरणा प्राप्तकर उन्होंने इधर { जो कृतियाँ }InH दी हैं]RESTR उनसे/DEM जान पड़ता है कि वे सूक्ष्मता की ओर उन्मुख है ।
- 295 LRC[{ जो स्वतन्त्र चित्रकार }InH थे]RESTR वे/DEM अधिकांशतः धार्मिक चित्र अंकित करते थे ।
- 296 LRC[राजस्थान में { लघु आकार के जो चित्र }InH प्रारम्भ में चित्रित किये थे]RESTR, वे/DEM कलाकार हृदय की अनेक रसभीनी अनुभूतियों से भरे थे [जिन्होंने हृदयगत भावों को साकार रूप देकर चिरन्तन सत्य को युगानुयुग के लिए शाश्वत बना दिया] ।
- 297 LRC[केवल हरिनैगमेश के मस्तक पर { जो सिंह }InH होते हैं]RESTR, उन्हें/DEM हटा दिया गया है।
- 298 चित्र और मूर्ति सम्बन्धी ये लक्षण इससे पूर्ववर्ति अन्य किसी ग्रन्थ में उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं/LIM [जिससे पता चलता है कि/QUOT LRC[सैकड़ों, हजारों वर्षों से { चित्र और मूर्तिकला का जो प्रयोग और अभ्यास }InH भारत में हो रहा था]RESTR उसका/DEM सबसे पहले शास्त्रीकरण विष्णु-धर्मोत्तर-पुराण में ही 650 ई. के आस-पास हुआ]।
- 299 LRC[ललित कलाओं संबंधि { जो सामग्री }InH इसमें मिलती है]RESTR इससे पहले अन्यत्र कहीं उपलब्ध नहीं होती।

300 [जब वज्र ने मार्कण्डेय से पूछा कि यह प्रतिमायें शास्त्रोक्त विधि से कैसे बनायीं जाये] तो उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि/QUOT LRC[जो चित्रसूत्र को नहीं जानता]RESTR वह/DEM प्रतिमा-लक्षण को नहीं समझ सकता, चित्रसूत्र के बिना नृत को नहीं समझा जा सकता, बिना वाद्य-संगीत के नृत को नहीं समझा जा सकता और बिना गीत के वाद्य-संगीत को नहीं समझा जा सकता।

301 अर्थात्/LIM LRC[जो गीत-शास्त्र को समझता है]RESTR वह/DEM सब शास्त्रों को समझता है।

302 इसी सम्बन्ध में यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि/QUOT LRC[संसार में जो कुछ दृष्टव्य है]RESTR उसे/DEM ज्यों का त्यों और वैसा ही चित्र में बनाना चाहिए।

303 या हमें ऐसा लगे कि/QUOT LRC[उसमें { जो भी सुन्दरता } InH दिखती है]RESTR वह/DEM कलाकार की रची हुई नहीं है, LIM/उन चीजों का स्वाभाविक गुण है [जिन्हें कलाकार केवल पेश कर रहा है],

304 भक्त वत्सल, भक्त मनोरथपूरक भगवान इसी समय स्नान से फिरते हुए कवि के घर आये, प्रथमतः/LIM LRC[पद्मावती ने { जो रसोई } InH तैयार की]RESTR उसे/DEM ग्रहण किए, LIM/तत्पश्चात् पुस्तक खोलकर 'देहि पदपल्लव-मुदारं' लिखकर शयन करने लगे।

305 LRC[डाकुओं के द्वारा हाथ-पांव काट लिए जाने पर अनुकूल अवसर पाकर, उनके मन में { जो आक्रोश की भावना } InH आनी चाहिए]RESTR उसका/DEM आना तो दूर, छायामात्र भी इस उदारता के अन्दर प्रविष्ट न कर सकी।

306 जयदेव जी परम् वैष्णव थे,/LIM LRC[इसमें उन्होंने जो भी वर्णन किया]RESTR अत्यन्त प्रगाढ़ भक्तिपूर्ण होकर वर्णन किया है।

307 इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि/QUOT LRC[पोथी में चित्रकार ने रेखाओं के माध्यम से चित्र में { जो सजीवता } InH उत्पन्न की है]RESTR वह/DEM प्रशंसनीय है ।

308 LRC[प्रियतम जो कुछ भी करते हैं]RESTR, वह/DEM मुझे अच्छा लगता है, LIM/प्रियतम वही करते हैं।

309 LRC[{ जो सवाल } InH इस बीच उठे हैं]RESTR उनके बारे में/DEM मैं सब की जानकारी के लिए कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

310 स्पीकर सर, LRC[यह { जो रैजोल्यूशन } InH था]RESTR यह/DEM लोन की लिमिट 800 करोड़ तक बढ़ाने के बारे में था।

311 मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि/QUOT जैसे इस वक्त कर्मचारी है,/LIM LRC[धियाडी पर जो काम कर रहे हैं पिछले तीन-चार सालों से]RESTR, उनको/DEM नियमित करने में काफी परेशानी आ रही है LIM/और [8-9 सालों से जो धियाडी पर लगे हुए थे] वे भी नियमित नहीं हुए।

312 मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि/QUOT जैसे इस वक्त कर्मचारी है, [धियाडी पर जो काम कर रहे हैं पिछले तीन-चार सालों से], उनको नियमित करने में काफी परेशानी आ रही है और/LIM LRC[8-9 सालों से जो धियाडी पर लगे हुए थे]RESTR वे/DEM भी नियमित नहीं हुए।

313 LRC[{ जो लोग } InH बेरोजगार हैं]RESTR, उनके बारे में/DEM आप किसी एक्सियन से, एस.ई. से बात करें तो वे कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें, हमारे हाथ बन्धे हुए हैं।

314 तो मैं कह रहा था कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो रोजगार } InH मिल सकता था]RESTR वह/DEM नहीं मिल रहा है।

315 मैं अधिकारियों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि/QUOT LRC[ये { जो रुकावट } InH किसी वजह से आई हुई है]RESTR, उसको/DEM दूर करें LIM/और [जिन लोगों को डेली-वेजिज पर लगा सकते हैं] उनको लगाए ताकि बेकार लोगों को राहत मिले।

316 मैं अधिकारियों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि/QUOT [ये जो रुकावट किसी वजह से आई हुई है], उसको दूर करें
और/LIM LRC[{ जिन लोगों को }InH डेली-वेजिज पर लगा सकते हैं]RESTR उनको/DEM लगाए
ताकि बेकार लोगों को राहत मिले।

317 LRC[{ जो सुझाव }InH मैं देना चाहता हूँ]RESTR वह/DEM यह है कि इस वक्त सरकार को इस स्कीम
के मुताबिक एक हरिजन के घर में एक बिजली का बल्ब दिया जाता है।

318 LRC[{ जो 80 रुपये का अनुदान }InH इस सम्बन्ध में दिया जाता है]RESTR वह/DEM भी बढ़ाया जाना
चाहिए।

319 डाक्टर परमार को हम भूल नहीं सकते/LIM [जो कहते थे कि/QUOT LRC[हिमाचल प्रदेश की नदियों में
यह { जो पानी }InH है]RESTR यह/DEM बहता सोचा है और इसको टेप किया जाना चाहिए]।

320 मैं केवल सामने की तरीफ करूंगा लेकिन/LIM LRC[आने वाले समय में जो प्रदेश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़
होगी]RESTR उससे अपने आप यह सिद्ध हो जाएगा कि हमारे प्रदेश की आर्थिक स्थिति में कितनी मजबूती
आई है।

321 श्री जोगिन्द्र पाल:/LIM LRC[सभापति महोदय, आज माननीय मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य
विद्युत बोर्ड की वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण (आय-व्यय अनुमान) 1989-90 तथा वर्ष 1988-89 के लिए
अनुपूरक/संशोधित वित्तीय विवरण पर { जो चर्चा }InH चल रही है]RESTR उसमें/DEM मैं भी भाग लेने
के लिए शामिल हुआ हूँ।

322 ठीक है कुछ खामियां भी रह जाती है तो/LIM मैं जरूर माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह लाना चाहूंगा
कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो अनुपूरक संशोधन बजट }InH रखा गया है]RESTR, इसमें/DEM काफी ज्यादा
धन [जो पहले रखा गया था], LIM/उससे ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है।

323 मैं करसोग क्षेत्र के बारे में बात करूंगा कि/QUOT LRC[दैनिक मजदूरी पर { जो बेलदार }InH थे
]RESTR, वह/DEM बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में निकाले गए।

324 LRC[{ जो तत्ता-पानी का एरिया }InH है]RESTR, इसके बारे में/DEM मैंने पहले भी जिक्र किया,
LIM/अध्यक्ष महोदय से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को थोड़ा पीछे लगवाने की कोशिश करें ताकि
तत्ता पा नी का नेचुरल ब्यूटी बच सके।।

325 मैं इसी के साथ मुख्य मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहूंगा और अध्यक्ष महोदय और/LIM LRC[{ जो बोर्ड
के छोटे कर्मचारी }InH है]RESTR, उनको/DEM भी बधाई देता हूँ।

326 आज हम यह देख रहे हैं कि/QUOT [हमारी जितनी विद्युत परियोजनाएं हैं हिमाचल में]/LIM LRC[उनमें
जो बढ़ौतरी होता जा रही है]RESTR, वह/DEM बड़ी सूझ-बूझ का प्रमाण है।

327 इसको एक सहकारिता आन्दोलन का अंग माना गया और यह कहा गया कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो रजिस्ट्रार
को-आपरेटिव सोसायटी }InH होगा]RESTR वह/DEM फ्रैन्ड, फिलोसफर और गाईड को-आपरेटिव
मूवमेंट का होगा LIM/और [जो रजिस्ट्रार से प्रायमरी लेवल तक रिप्रजेंट करेंगे] वह वहां का सब-इन्सपेक्टर
होगा।

328 इसको एक सहकारिता आन्दोलन का अंग माना गया और यह कहा गया कि/QUOT [जो रजिस्ट्रार को-
आपरेटिव सोसायटी होगा] वह फ्रैन्ड, फिलोसफर और गाईड को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट का होगा और/LIM
LRC[जो रजिस्ट्रार से प्रायमरी लेवल तक रिप्रजेंट करेंगे]RESTR वह/DEM वहां का सब-इन्सपेक्टर
होगा।

329 [जो सब-इन्सपेक्टर कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज होगा] उसको यह माना गया कि/QUOT LRC[वह { जो
सहकारी सभाएँ }InH है]RESTR, उनके पास/DEM अच्छे एकाउन्टेन्ट नहीं हैं, LIM/उनके पास इतने साधन

- नहीं हैं, वह अच्छा बिजनेस नहीं जानते हैं, और भी बात है, [जिसके जरिए से उनको कहा गया था कि वे उनको गार्ड करेंगे, सुप्रवाईज करगे और इसमें भी नावार्ड को इन्स्ट्रक्शन्ज हैं]
- 330 LRC[{ जो सब-इन्स्पैक्टर कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज }InH होगा]RESTR उसको/DEM यह माना गया कि [वह जो सहकारी सभाएँ है], उनके पास अच्छे एकाउन्टेंट नहीं हैं, उनके पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं, वह अच्छा बिजनेस नहीं जानते हैं, और भी बात है, [जिसके जरिए से उनको कहा गया था कि वे उनको गार्ड करेंगे, सुप्रवाईज करगे और इसमें भी नावार्ड को इन्स्ट्रक्शन्ज हैं]
- 331 परन्तु हमारे 22-23 सोसायटीज के लिए एक सब-इन्स्पैक्टर है और/LIM LRC[{ जो इन्स्पैक्टर }InH है]RESTR वह/DEM 63-63 सोसायटीज के लिए है।
- 332 LRC[इस की वजह से { जो सुपरवीजन }InH होना चाहिए]RESTR वह/DEM ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है।
- 333 परन्तु फिर भी/LIM LRC[नाबार्ड की नाम्ज के मुताबिक न हो सके तो कम से कम जो कुछ अपने सुविधा के अनुसार कर सकते हैं]RESTR वह/DEM हमें करना चाहिए।
- 334 LRC[{ हमारी जो स्टेट कोआपरेटिव यूनियन }InH है]RESTR यह/DEM बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रही है।
- 335 LRC[वहीं उनके साथ-साथ { जो कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट }InH डवैल्पिंग स्टेज में होती है]RESTR वहां/DEM मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से भी इमदाद आनी चाहिए।
- 336 बैंक [जो हमारे प्रौफिट में हैं] वहां से सुपरवाईजरी स्टाफ ले करके/LIM LRC[{ जो गैप }InH है]RESTR इसको/DEM हम इस ढंग से फिल-अप करने की कोशिश करें [जिससे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपना काम कर सकें]।
- 337 परन्तु इसको कुछ ज्यादा इफक्टिव कैसे बनाया जा सके, [जिससे कि जितनी भी ट्रेनिंग देनी है] कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट को, उसके परसोनल को, उसमें कैसे इन्स्पक्टर [जो अच्छे ट्रेड लोग हैं, एक्सपीरियस्ड लोग हैं] और उसके बाद/LIM LRC[कैसे उनके { जो कोआपरेटरज }InH हैं]RESTR उनकी/DEM टूरिंग का हो या कोई इन्स्टीट्यूशन्ज देने की बात है, LIM/महाराष्ट्र में और गुजरात में वहां कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट अच्छी है, बड़ी-बड़ी शुगर मिल्ज हैं, कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स हैं, और उसके बाद प्राइमरी और दूसरी कोआपरेटिव इन्स्टीट्यूशन्ज हैं वहां उनके बहुत अच्छा काम है।
- 338 LRC[{ हमारे जो सहकारिता मंत्री }InH हैं]RESTR, वह/DEM बहुत पहले से ही सहकारिता से जुड़े हुए हैं LIM/और [हमारे जो विधायक हैं], यह अच्छे को-ओपरेटरज रहे हैं।
- 339 [हमारे जो सहकारिता मंत्री हैं], वह बहुत पहले से ही सहकारिता से जुड़े हुए हैं और/LIM LRC[{ हमारे जो विधायक }InH हैं]RESTR, यह/DEM अच्छे को-ओपरेटरज रहे हैं।
- 340 श्रीमति आशा कुमरी : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,/LIM LRC[यह { जो चर्चा }InH मेरे माननीय साथी ठाकुर सत्य प्रकाश जी ने उठाई है]RESTR, यह/DEM बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।
- 341 इसमें मैं यह प्वाइंट आउट करना चाहूंगी कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो खाद का काम }InH है]RESTR, वह/DEM तकरीबन सारे का सारा हिमफैड कर रही है LIM/और वह भी को-ओपरेटिव सैक्टर में कर रही है और [इसमें जो रिटेलर है] उसका मार्जिन कम है और [जो होलसेलर है] उसका मार्जिन ज्यादा है।
- 342 इसमें मैं यह प्वाइंट आउट करना चाहूंगी कि/QUOT [जो खाद का काम है], वह तकरीबन सारे का सारा हिमफैड कर रही है और वह भी को-ओपरेटिव सैक्टर में कर रही है और [इसमें जो रिटेलर है] उसका मार्जिन कम है और/LIM LRC[{ जो होलसेलर }InH है]RESTR उसका/DEM मार्जिन ज्यादा है।
- 343 इसमें मैं यह प्वाइंट आउट करना चाहूंगी कि/QUOT [जो खाद का काम है], वह तकरीबन सारे का सारा हिमफैड कर रही है और वह भी को-ओपरेटिव सैक्टर में कर रही है और/LIM LRC[इसमें { जो रिटेलर }InH है]RESTR उसका/DEM मार्जिन कम है LIM/और [जो होलसेलर है] उसका मार्जिन ज्यादा है।

- 344 लेकिन/LIM LRC[{ जो रिटेलर } InH है]RESTR, उसका/DEM मार्जिन इतना कम है कि वह खाद नहीं उठाता है और बार-2 इस बारे में उचती है कि समय पर खाद नहीं मिलती है और लोगों को इसका समय पर फायदा नहीं होता है।
- 345 श्री ईश्वर दास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,/LIM LRC[मेरे माननीय दोस्त सत्य प्रकाश ठाकुर जी ने { जो चर्चा } InH उठायी है]RESTR, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है LIM/और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इनका इसमें बड़ा तुजर्वा है को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट में।
- 346 LRC[इसको ज्यादा मजबूत करने के लिए इन्होंने { जो चर्चा } InH उठायी है]RESTR मैं इसका/DEM स्वागत करता हूं LIM/और मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे को-आपरेटिव के मिनिस्टर हैं, इन्हें भी इसकी वास्तु नालेज है प्रदेश की और अपने देश की।
- 347 LRC[{ हिमाचल प्रदेश का जो टोटल एरिया } InH है]RESTR वह/DEM 50.75 लाख हैक्टेयर है LIM/और उसमें से कुल 11 परसेंट एरिया ऐसा है [जो कि कल्टीवेबल है] [जो कि केवल 6.21 परसेंट बनता है]।
- 348 LRC[दूसरा { जो एरिया } InH है]RESTR वह/DEM या तो जंगल है या बैरन लैंड है या घासनी बगैरह है।
- 349 LRC[{ जो 66.21 लाख हैक्टेयर कल्टीवेबल लैंड } InH है]RESTR उसमें से/DEM 1.25 परसेंट एरिया को आज तक इरीगेशन दे चुके हैं।
- 350 LRC[अब इसके बाद 5 लाख हैक्टेयर { जो जमीन } InH है]RESTR वह/DEM इरीगेशन देने के लिए रहती है।
- 351 माननीय सभापति जी,/LIM LRC[भारत सरकार के बीच में जा करके { जो माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने } InH कोशिश की]RESTR, इनकी/DEM कोशिश के बाद 750 करोड़ रुपया प्लान और नान-प्लान में हमको मिला है।
- 352 लेकिन मैं आपके सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि/QUOT LRC[इरीगेशन सैक्टर को { जो एलोकेशन } InH है]RESTR वह/DEM बहुत कम है।
- 353 हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने, इस बात को हम मानते हैं, बहुत से सरकारी मुलाजिम हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुल मिलाकर ढाई लाख के करीब मुलाजिम हैं और/LIM LRC[{ जो अन-इम्प्लॉईड नौजवानों के } InH अलग अलग इम्प्लॉईमेंट एक्सचेंजिज में नाम दर्ज हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM तकरीबन साढ़े तीन लाख हैं।
- 354 तो मेरी सरकार से पुरजोर प्रार्थना है कि इस मद में पैसा बढ़ना चाहिए,/LIM LRC[प्लान में नान-प्लान में दोनों में कम से कम पाँच परसेंट से दस परसेंट तक { जो पैसा } InH है]RESTR वह/DEM इरीगेशन सैक्टर में खर्च होना चाहिए।
- 355 श्री कुलदीप सिंह पठानियां : सभापति महोदय, माननीय [सदन में जो महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा माननीय सदस्य श्री रंगीला राम राव जी ने नियम 58 के तहत उठाई है], उस विषय पर मैं भी अपने विचार प्रकट करूँ,/LIM LRC[जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य रंगीला राम राव जी ने कहा]RESTR, मैं इनसे पूर्ण रूप से सहमत हूँ और इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।
- 356 इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो बजट } InH आज हम सिंचाई का सारे प्रदेश में दे रहे हैं]RESTR, वह/DEM बहुत कम है।
- 357 यह कहूँगा कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो हमारी सिंचाई की योजनाएं } InH हैं]RESTR, उनपर/DEM हमें अधिक पैसा खर्च करना पड़ेगा।
- 358 अभी मैंने संक्षेप में बताया कि/QUOT मूल्य कितने कम थे और मज़दूरी कैसे बढ़ रही थी, यह इतने कम बजट में कैसे सम्भव हो सका इसके कारण थे, वह यह थे कि क्योंकि/LIM LRC[उसमें कहीं भी { जो भ्रष्टाचार } InH होता है]RESTR, वह/DEM नहीं था LIM/[जो पोलिटिकल क्रपशन होता है] वह नहीं था।

359 अभी मैंने संक्षेप में बताया कि/QUOT मूल्य कितने कम थे और मजदूरी कैसे बढ़ रही थी, यह इतने कम बजट में कैसे सम्भव हो सका इसके कारण थे, वह यह थे कि क्योंकि [उसमें कहीं भी जो भ्रष्टाचार होता है], वह नहीं था/LIM LRC[{ जो पोलिटिकल क्रपशन }InH होता है]RESTR वह/DEM , नहीं था।

360 LRC[बड़ी-बड़ी यहां { जो हमारी विद्युत योजनायें }InH हैं]RESTR उनके/DEM निर्माण में सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा उनका है, LIM/उनके प्रति सरकार का ध्यान न जाना इस बात का सबूत होगा कि यह सरकार बिल्कुल मजदूरों की विरोधी है, मजदूरों से अभिप्राय किसानों की विरोधी है क्योंकि यहां ज्यादा तादात किसानों की है।

361 इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि सभी अपव्यय को समाप्त करके आज इस दिन घोषणा करे कि/QUOT LRC[सरकारी कर्मचारियों को { जो पंजाब पैटर्न }InH दिया जाता है]RESTR उसी/DEM आधार पर प्रीसिपली, सैद्धान्तिक रूप में हम यह निर्णय लेते हैं LIM/प्रादेशिक सरकार यह निर्णय लेती है कि [जो वेतन समय-समय पर पंजाब में मिलता रहेगा] वह भविष्य में हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी मिलेगा।

362 इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि सभी अपव्यय को समाप्त करके आज इस दिन घोषणा करे कि [सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो पंजाब पैटर्न दिया जाता है] उसी आधार पर प्रीसिपली, सैद्धान्तिक रूप में हम यह निर्णय लेते हैं/LIM प्रादेशिक सरकार यह निर्णय लेती है कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो वेतन }InH समय-समय पर पंजाब में मिलता रहेगा]RESTR वह/DEM भविष्य में हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी मिलेगा।

363 LRC[1985-86 में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में { प्रशिक्षण एवं भ्रमण की जो योजनायें }InH बनायी गयी है]RESTR वह/DEM भी सराहनीय है ।

364 एक तो/LIM LRC[{ जो हमारी दस्यु समस्या }InH है]RESTR वह/DEM हल हो जाएगी LIM/और दूसरे भूमिहीनों को जमीन मिल जाएगी।

365 सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि/QUOT LRC[विश्व बैंक से { ट्यूब बेल लगाने की जो योजना }InH है]RESTR वह/DEM एक अच्छी बात है,

366 मान्यवर,/LIM LRC[कृषि विभाग की मांगों पर बहिन वर्मा जी ने { जो कटौती का प्रस्ताव }InH रखा है]RESTR, उसपर/DEM बल देते हुए अब मैं कृषि के सम्बन्ध में एक नये विषय की ओर माननीय सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

367 लेकिन श्रीमन्,/LIM LRC[इसके साथ ही { खाद और कीटनाशक दवाओं का जो प्रभाव }InH हमारे स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ रहा है]RESTR, उसकी/DEM भी उपेक्षा नहीं की जानी चाहिए।

368 लेकिन/LIM LRC[आने वाले 10 वर्षों में { जो उसका कुप्रभाव }InH पड़ने वाला है]RESTR, उसकी/DEM ओर हमारा ध्यान अभी से जाना चाहिए।

369 LRC[सी. एफ. टी. आर. आई., बंगलौर और आई. ए. आर. में इस बारे में { जो रिसर्च }InH किए गये हैं]RESTR , उनसे/DEM पता चलता है कि दूध व अंडों में तथा अन्य खाद्यान्न पदार्थों में डी. डी. टी. का बुरा प्रभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है

370 किसी उद्योग में ऐसा नहीं है इसलिये/LIM LRC[आप { जो कोल्ड स्टोरेज की योजना }InH बना रहे हैं]RESTR वह/DEM कामयाब नहीं होगी।

371 या तो/LIM LRC[{ जो यू. पी. एफ. सी. की लोन सैक्शनिंग पावर }InH है]RESTR उसको/DEM आगे बढ़ाये या तो इक्विटी लोन रेशियों है उसको कम करें तभी इस दिशा में सफलता मिलेगी।

372 LRC[इन शब्दों के साथ मैं { कटौती का जो प्रस्ताव }InH रखा गया है]RESTR उस पर/DEM बल देता हूं।

373 मान्यवर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि/QUOT LRC[आपने हमारे योग्य कृषि मंत्री माननीय नरेन्द्र सिंह जी ने {
जो कृषि बजट }InH प्रस्तुत किया है]RESTR, उस पर/DEM बोलने का अवसर दिया।

374 LRC[पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में { जो फल और आलू आदि }InH उत्पन्न होते हैं]RESTR उनकी/DEM मंडी की
कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

375 LRC[माननीय मंत्री जी ने { जो प्रदेश की उन्नति और बहजूदी व मजबूती के लिए कृषि विभाग का बजट
}InH रखा है]RESTR, उसका/DEM मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

376 LRC[{ जो कृषि में विज्ञान की पहुंच }InH की गयी]RESTR, उसका/DEM सारा का सारा लाभ चावल
और गेहूँ को चला गया, तेलहन, दलहन और मोटे अनाज पर इसका कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ।

377 श्रीमान, मैं इस संबंध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो लाभ }InH निश्चित रूप से
टैक्नालाजी का छोटे किसानों को मिलना चाहिए था]RESTR, वह/DEM उनको न मिल कर बड़े किसानों
को मिल गया।

378 LRC[{ जो छोटे-छोटे किसान }InH थे]RESTR, वह/DEM परम्परागत खेती करते रहे।

379 LRC[{ जो किसान मजदूर }InH खेतों में लगा हुआ है]RESTR, उसकी/DEM क्रय-शक्ति गिरी है।

380 हम यहां चर्चा कर रहे हैं,/LIM LRC[{ जो किसान }InH खेत जोत रहा है, बो रहा है]RESTR,
उसको/DEM जानकारी भी नहीं होगी कि हमारी किस्मत का फैसला करने वाले एयरकन्डीशन में बैठकर
लालबत्ती जलाकर भाषण कर रहे हैं।

381 LRC[{ जो बीज }InH आप देते हैं]RESTR वह/DEM उस क्षेत्र में उग नहीं सकता है, LIM/छोटा किसान
प्रगति विरोधी नहीं है।

382 LRC[एयरकन्डीशन में बैठकर { जिस बीज का }InH प्रयोग होता है]RESTR वह/DEM बांगर, ऊसर और
बियर में सफल नहीं हो सकता है।

383 LRC[{ जो प्रदेश से बाहर गेहूँ }InH नहीं जा सकता था]RESTR, आज बाहर जा रहा है।

384 LRC[अब मैं { धान को बढ़ाने की जो बात }InH की गई है]RESTR उसके लिए/DEM भारत सरकार ने
कुछ जनपदों को लिया भी है और उसके लिए ग्रांट भी दे रही है।

385 तो/LIM LRC[मैंने { जो मशविरे }InH आपको दिये हैं]RESTR उन पर/DEM गौर करें।

386 मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और/LIM LRC[विरोध पक्ष के साथी ने { जो कटौती का प्रस्ताव }InH
रखा है]RESTR उसका/DEM विरोध करता हूँ।

387 LRC[{ जो बिल्डिंग्स या भवन }InH इसने बनाये हैं]RESTR वह/DEM सराहनीय है।

388 माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि/QUOT LRC[जिला सेक्टर योजना के
अंतर्गत { जो सड़के }InH बन रही हैं]RESTR उनमें/DEM जिला अधिकारी और सार्वजनिक निर्माण
विभाग के अधिकारियों के बीच समन्वय और सामंजस्य का अभाव है LIM/इसलिये काम ठीक से नहीं हो रहा
है।

389 मेरी मांग है कि/QUOT LRC[जिला सेक्टर योजना के अंतर्गत { जिन सड़कों को }InH लिया जाय
]RESTR उनका/DEM काम तेजी से कराया जाय।

390 मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि/QUOT यह बात सत्य है कि/QUOT LRC[प्रदेश में { जो सड़कों का औसत
}InH है]RESTR वह/DEM देश के औसत के मुकाबले कम है।

391 साथ ही सरकार से यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि/QUOT LRC[पी.पी.गंज सिसेहीघाट मार्ग पर गोबरहा नाले पर
{ जो काठ का पुल }InH बना हुआ है]RESTR, उसको/DEM पक्का बनाया जाए ताकि आवागमन की
स्थिति में सुधार हो सके।

392 "दूसरे मान्यवर, जैसे कि मैंने अभी कहा कि हमारा गोरखपुर जिला चारों तरफ से नदी और नालों से घिरा हुआ है और वहां पर इस कारण यातायात का बहुत अभाव

393 दूसरे मान्यवर, [विपक्ष की ओर से जो एक प्रस्ताव रखा गया है], उससे मैं सहमत हूँ कि एक स्पेशल आडिट सेल तथा एक विशेष अधिकारियों का जत्था बनाया जाय/LIM LRC[जो सड़कों के निर्माण कार्य को देखता रहे]RESTR, उनकी/DEM गुणता विशिष्टता कायम रख सके ।

394 दूसरे मान्यवर,/LIM LRC[विपक्ष की ओर से { जो एक प्रस्ताव } InH रखा गया है]RESTR, उससे/DEM मैं सहमत हूँ कि एक स्पेशल आडिट सेल तथा एक विशेष अधिकारियों का जत्था बनाया जाय [जो सड़कों के निर्माण कार्य को देखता रहे, उनकी गुणता विशिष्टता कायम रख सके]।

395 LRC[इनके विभाग के द्वारा सड़कों पर { जो गिट्टी, मिट्टी, खड़जा, ईट } InH डाली जाती है]RESTR, वह/DEM मानक के अनुरूप नहीं है।

396 लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि/QUOT 11.88 पैसे मिनिमम वेज तय की है, और उसके बाद/LIM LRC[{ जो मूल्य सूचकांक } InH, प्राइस इन्डेक्स होगा]RESTR, उसे/DEM उसमें जोड़ दिया जायगा

397 LRC[{ जिस दिन } InH आप चाहे]RESTR, उसकी चेंकिंग करा लें।

398 मान्यवर,/LIM LRC[प्रदेश भर में { सड़कों की जो हालत } InH है]RESTR, आप किसी भी सड़क पर चले जाये, LIM/कोई ऐसी सड़क नहीं मिलेगी, [जिस पर चलने पर आदमी, औरत गिर न पड़ें]।

399 आप और आपकी सरकार में हिम्मत है तो/LIM LRC[इस प्रकार के गलत नियोजन पर बनी सड़कों की कर्बों को ठीक कराने पर { जो व्यय } InH हुआ है]RESTR, उसकी/DEM जांच करा कर उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे, [जिन्होंने गलत योजना बनाई]।

400 इसी तरह से/LIM LRC[दत्तावली से { फिरोजाबाद की जिन सड़कों पर } InH काम हो चुका है]RESTR उसके/DEM निर्माण को पूर्ण कराने का कार्य जल्दी कराना चाहिए।

401 मान्यवर,/LIM LRC[{ जिस समय मैं } InH कटौती का प्रस्ताव सुन रहा था]RESTR एक मन में भाव पैदा हुआ LIM/और मैं पिछले अपने इतिहास को देख रहा था कि [आज कटौती के प्रस्ताव द्वारा जो नकारा जा रहा था], वह वास्तव में सत्य नहीं था।

402 मान्यवर, [जिस समय मैं कटौती का प्रस्ताव सुन रहा था] एक मन में भाव पैदा हुआ और मैं पिछले अपने इतिहास को देख रहा था कि/QUOT LRC[आज कटौती के प्रस्ताव द्वारा जो नकारा जा रहा था]RESTR, वह/DEM वास्तव में सत्य नहीं था।

403 LRC[{ जिस मुजरिम को } InH फांसी दी जाती है]RESTR उससे/DEM भी पूछा जाता है कि कुछ कहना है कि नहीं।

404 LRC[आज प्रदेश में { जो स्थिति } InH है सड़कों के मामले में]RESTR उस सब पर/DEM आपको दृष्टि डालनी है [जिससे वह गांव जुड़े [जो नदियों के किनारे बसें है] LIM/लेकिन आपके विभाग के लोग वहां जाना नहीं चाहते] ।

405 आपने एक पक्ष की बात सुन ली/LIM LRC[अब { जो अधिकारी } InH है, या { दूसरा पक्ष } InH है]RESTR, उसकी/DEM बात सुने बिना कुछ कहा जाता है LIM/तो यह उसके साथ अन्याय होगा।

406 LRC [{ जिस मुजरिम को } InH फांसी दी जाती है]RESTR उससे/DEM भी पूछा जाता है कि कुछ कहना है कि नहीं।

407 श्री रघुबर दयाल वर्मा, श्री राम गोविन्द चौधरी, श्री हर्ष वर्धन, श्री गौरी शंकर भड़या, श्री भोपाल सिंह व अन्य सदस्य सदन के फ्लोर पर आ गये और यह मांग करने लगे कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो तय } InH हुआ था]RESTR, उसकी/DEM घोषणा सदन में की जाय।

- 408 LRC[आजादी की लड़ाई के समय { जो स्वप्न }InH महात्मा गांधी का था]RESTR, उसे/DEM
नेस्तनाबूत कर दिया है।
- 409 LRC[{ जो माननीय निहाला सिंह जी के साथ बर्ताव }InH हुआ है]RESTR, उनको तकलीफ है,
LIM/हमको भी तकलीफ है, वे एक स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी है,
- 410 लेकिन/LIM LRC[जो उन्होंने कहा कि मुकदमा वापस ले लिया गया]RESTR वह/DEM किया जायगा,
LIM/थोड़ी सी इसकी जांच करा ली जाय और अगर किसी व्यक्ति ने झूठे तरीके से उनको इनवाल्ड करने की
कोशिश की है
- 411 तो/LIM LRC[{ जो भी कानूनी कार्यवाही }InH होगी]RESTR चाहे वह/DEM दफा 82 में हो या किसी
और दफा में हो, LIM/इतनी कानूनी जानकारी तो मुझे नहीं है, वह किया जायगा।
- 412 आप आसन ग्रहण करे/LIM LRC[उसके बाद { जो फैसला }InH होना है आपके और उनके बीच में
]RESTR, वह/DEM होगा।
- 413 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,/LIM LRC[माननीय निहाला सिंह जी के बारे में जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा]RESTR,
उससे/DEM बहुत दुःख हुआ LIM/और [दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कुछ बताया] उससे मैं समझता हूँ कि
सदन के सारे लोगों को दुख हुआ होगा।
- 414 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, [माननीय निहाला सिंह जी के बारे में जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा], उससे बहुत दुःख हुआ
और/LIM LRC[दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कुछ बताया]RESTR उससे/DEM मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन
के सारे लोगों को दुख हुआ होगा।
- 415 मैं सोमवार तक सारी कार्यवाही मंगाकर/LIM LRC[{ जो भी कार्यवाही }InH होगी]RESTR, वह/DEM
की जायेगी।
- 416 LRC[{ जो महत्वपूर्ण मामला }InH है]RESTR उसे/DEM आप नहीं ले रहे हैं।
- 417 इसका मतलब यह है कि/QUOT LRC[हमारे ऊपर { विराट अज्ञान का जो प्रभुत्व }InH है]RESTR
उसके/DEM अंतिम जूए को उतार फेंकना और जगद्विषयक सत्य में तथा अन्धकार, असत्य, दुःख या भ्रम से
अभेद्य एक असीम एवं सनातन चेतना में दृढ़ रूप से प्रतिष्ठित होना।
- 418 LRC[{ जो दर्शन }InH 'विज्ञान' का ऐसा अर्थ मानते हैं]RESTR वे/DEM शुद्ध बुद्धि के स्तर से एकदम
शुद्ध आत्मा के स्तर में चले जाते हैं।
- 419 LRC[{ जो खेत }InH छोड़े गये थे]RESTR वहां/DEM स्वतः ही पुनः बांस का जंगल बन जाता है।
- 420 यह भी देखा गया है कि/QUOT LRC[{ जिन प्रदेशों की }InH ढेरियों में वंशलोचन का अनुपात अधिक है
]RESTR वहां/DEM इसका कुल परिमाण कम निकलता है।
- 421 LRC[इसमें { जो कंकड़ }InH नजर आते हैं]RESTR उन्हे/DEM छांटते जाते हैं।
- 422 LRC[सबसे मोटे छिद्रों की छाननी से { जो माल }InH न छने]RESTR वह/DEM नेपाली ग्रेड कहलाता
हैं।
- 423 LRC[देश की जनसंख्या में और आयुर्वेदिक व यूनानी दवाओं के उत्पादन में { जो निरन्तर वृद्धि }InH हुई है
]RESTR उससे/DEM मेरा अनुमान है कि इस समय हमारे देश में लगभग तीन सौ टन वंशलोचन की प्रति
वर्ष आवश्यकता होगी।
- 424 LRC[उस समय डोंगी पर { जो भी हथियार }InH मिल जाय]RESTR उससे/DEM दनादन वार करते हैं।
- 425 LRC[{ जिन बालकों में }InH यह रोग पाया जाता है]RESTR उनमें/DEM तुण्डीकेरी या त्वचा पिडिका,
अग्निदग्ध आदि कोई रोग स्पष्ट या अस्पष्ट रूप से होकर वहां से हीमोलिटिक-स्ट्रेप्टोकोकस का संक्रमण
वृक्कों में होकर इसका आक्रमण हो जाता है।

- 426 LRC[धमनी गुच्छकों के बाहर { जो अधिच्छदीय कोषायें } InH होती हैं]RESTR वे/DEM फूलकर मोटी हो जाती हैं LIM/तथा उनके भीतर का रास्ता बन्द सा हो जाता है [जिससे रक्त स्वल्प मात्रा में ही आता है] तथा उनके अनेक मोड़ों में तो रक्त बहना ही बन्द हो जाता है [जिससे मूत्राल्पता उत्पन्न होती है]।
- 427 LRC[इसके लिये अधिक से अधिक जो हम कर सकें]RESTR करना चाहिये ।
- 428 LRC[{ जिन द्रव्यों को } InH सदैव आर्द्र (ताजी) लेने के लिए कहा गया है]RESTR उनमें/DEM इसकी भी (असगन्ध) गणना है।
- 429 LRC[आचार्य प्रियव्रत शर्मा ने अपने प्रसिद्ध द्रव्य-गुण-विज्ञान नामक पुस्तिका में { जिन सात रसायनों का } InH वर्णन किया है]RESTR उसमें/DEM असगन्ध एक द्रव्य है, अन्य लेखक रावसवर्ग के अनुसार तेलिंग चिकित्सक इसको विषध्न स्वीकार करते हैं।
- 430 LRC[जो शिकायत करते हैं कि हमारे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला]RESTR वे/DEM निर्मल आयुर्वेद संस्थान अलीगढ़ पत्र न भेज कर सीधे मुझे पत्र लिखें।
- 431 उत्तर- मौलाना साहब/LIM LRC[कान के रोगी को { जो त्रिकुटादि गुटी } InH देने को लिखी थी]RESTR देते रहें।
- 432 LRC[आपने { जो उलाहना } InH लिखा है]RESTR यह/DEM नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
- 433 LRC[{ जो रोगी } InH खाट पकड़ लेता है]RESTR वह/DEM बचता नहीं।
- 434 LRC[{ जिस बकरी का } InH दूध लिया जाय]RESTR उसे/DEM निम्नलिखित दवाओं का मोटा चूर्ण 60 ग्राम, जौ का आटा 250 ग्राम, घी 30 ग्राम, मिश्री या शकर दाना 30 ग्राम मिला रोटी बना आग पर सेंककर खिलायें और सेंधानमक का ढेला उसके पास रख दें, उसको भी वह चाटती रहे।
- 435 LRC[{ जो पुरुष } InH जीवन भर क्वारे बिना ब्याहे रहे थे]RESTR उनमें/DEM 80 वर्ष की आयु में भी हस्तमैथुन की क्रिया वासना शान्त करने के लिए देखी गई।
- 436 परन्तु/LIM LRC[{ जो चतुर और अनुभवी स्त्री पुरुष } InH है]RESTR वे/DEM अपने अनुभव के आधार पर परस्पर एक दूसरे को काममोहित कामोद्दीप्त करके पूरी तरह अगर नहीं, तो कुछ अंशों में तृप्त कर ही देते हैं।
- 437 इसके अतिरिक्त/LIM LRC[{ जो जो बातें } InH उसके कामवासना पर अपना विशेष प्रभाव डालती हैं, अथवा शरीर के अंगों के विकार उसके वासना को विकृत या हीन करते हैं]RESTR उनमें/DEM प्रमुख है
- 438 LRC[यहां सामान्यतया { जो विकार } InH हो गया है]RESTR उसी बारे में/DEM कुछ कहेंगे।
- 439 LRC[साधारणतः बोल-चाल की भाषा में { जिसे वेदना } InH कहा जाता है]RESTR, वही/DEM शूल रोग है।
- 440 LRC[{ जो भी दुष्परिणाम } InH दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं]RESTR वे/DEM केन्द्रीय नाड़ी मण्डल से सम्बन्धित होते हैं।
- 441 LRC[वातिक पाण्डु में { जो कृष्णता तथा अरुणता लक्षण } InH लिखा है]RESTR, इससे/DEM पाण्डुत्व की हानि नहीं होती, पाण्डुता तो रहती ही है।
- 442 LRC[चरक सुश्रुत तथा वाग्भट ने { पाण्डु रोग के जो अलग-अलग लक्षण } InH बताये हैं]RESTR वे/DEM त्रिदोषज पाण्डु में एक देखने में आते हैं
- 443 LRC[{ जो मनुष्य } InH खाता है]RESTR, उसके/DEM शरीर में वातादि दोषों में से किसी भी एक दोष का कोप होता है।
- 444 पाण्डु रोग के असाध्य लक्षण-/LIM LRC[{ जो पाण्डुरोग } InH चिरकाल से उत्पन्न हुआ हो और उस से शरीर को सभी धातुयें रूक्ष हो जाती हैं]RESTR वह/DEM असाध्य होता है।

- 445 LRC[{ जिस पाण्डुरोगी का }InH शरीर अत्यधिक रक्त स्राव के कारण पाण्डु मात्र न रहकर श्वेत हो गया हो]RESTR, वह/DEM असाध्य है।
- 446 LRC[{ जिस पाण्डुरोगी के }InH हाथ-पांव तथा सिर में शोथ हो तथा मध्य शरीर क्षीण हो या मध्य भाग में शोथ हो और हाथ-पांव एवं सिर पतले हो गये हों]RESTR, वह/DEM असाध्य है।
- 447 इसी का विशदीकरण करते हुए आगे लिखते हैं कि/QUOT--शरीर की बड़ी अस्थियों में मज्जा रहती है, सम्पूर्ण छोटी अस्थियों में रक्त सहित मेद रहता है तथा/LIM LRC[{ शुद्ध मांस का जो स्नेहांश }InH होता है]RESTR वह/DEM वसा कहलाता है।
- 448 तेज गुस्सा,/LIM LRC[गुस्से के समय जो भी पास आये]RESTR उसे/DEM मार देना चाहे।
- 449 किसी की परवाह न करना,/LIM LRC[जो जी आये]RESTR करे, बोले।
- 450 इन्द्रिय प्रशक्त होती है और विषय के सागर में डुब-कियाँ मारा करती हैं/LIM LRC[जो इनका आहरण करके निगृहित कर लेता है]RESTR वही/DEM प्रत्याहार कहा जाता है।
- 451 LRC[जो खाये हुए पदार्थ का पूर्ण रस नहीं बन पाता और कच्चा ही रह जाता है]RESTR वह/DEM आँव कहा जाता है [जो कि मल के साथ चिकना सा निकलता रहता है] ।
- 452 हरिद्रा निम्ब, त्रिफला, मुस्तक, देवदारु कटुरोहिणी का काषाय, [जो कि पतोल पत्र के सहित हो]/LIM LRC[इसका कढ़ा बनाकर पिलाने पर त्रिदोष के कुपित होने पर { जो ज्वर }InH होता है]RESTR उसका/DEM नाश हो जाता है।
- 453 LRC[{ त्रिदोष का जो भी संक्षिप्त रूप }InH अग्नि पुराण में उपलब्ध है]RESTR उसका/DEM निर्देश 180 वे अध्याय में हुआ है।
- 454 युवती के पिता: भाई,/LIM LRC[{ समाज की जो बात }InH मैं नहीं जानता]RESTR, मैं सिर्फ अपनी बेटी को जानता हूँ।
- 455 युवक: लेकिन/LIM LRC[उसी वर्ष { जिस लड़के को }InH आपने बेटी की शादी के लिए अपने घर की लड़की दिखाने के लिए बुलाया था]RESTR उसकी/DEM उमर मुझसे एक साल कम थी।
- 456 LRC[मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूँ]RESTR, सही कह रहा हूँ।
- 457 LRC[{ जिस आदमी को }InH अपने हाथ और दिमाग का भरोसा छूट जाता है ना]RESTR, वही/DEM ऐसी बातें करता है ।
- 458 LRC[जो खुद हल नहीं चलाता]RESTR, उसकी/DEM खेती अच्छी नहीं होती।
- 459 LRC[यहां जो स्वयं हल नहीं चलाता]RESTR, वह/DEM सबसे बड़ा किसान है।
- 460 मगर/LIM LRC[{ जो सच्चा हल-वाहा }InH है]RESTR, वह/DEM भूखों मरता है।
- 461 LRC[आजकल { बड़प्पन दिखाने के जो कई साधन }InH हैं]RESTR, उनमें/DEM एक यह कहना भी कि 'क्या बताऊँ साहब, खाना खाने तक की फुरसत नहीं मिलती, नींद और चैन हराम है।'
- 462 और/LIM LRC[मैंने जो कहा]RESTR वह/DEM क्या मुझ पर भी उतना ही लागू नहीं है?
- 463 LRC[{ जो सज्जन }InH अपने को पद के योग्य समझें]RESTR वे/DEM वर्तमान दीवान सरदार सुजान सिंह की सेवा में उपस्थित हों।
- 464 LRC[मैंने आप लोगों को { जो कष्ट }InH दिया है]RESTR, उसके लिए/DEM मुझे क्षमा कीजिए।
- 465 आप लोगों को यह स्वीकार करने में कोई आपत्ति न होगी कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो पुरुष }InH स्वयं जख्मी होकर भी एक गरीब किसान की भरीहुई गाड़ी को दलदल से निकालकर नाले के ऊपर चढ़ा दे]RESTR, उसके/DEM हृदय में साहस,आत्मबल और उदारता का वास है।
- 466 देखा तो/LIM LRC[वहाँ सौदागर ने { जो बात }InH बताई थी]RESTR, वह/DEM ठीक थी।

467 दीना ने ज़वाब दिया कि/QUOT LRC[{ जिस चीज़ को }InH देखकर मैं बहुत खुश हूँ]RESTR,
वह/DEM आपकी ज़मीन है।

468 LRC[इन भाइयों ने जो कहा]RESTR, सो/DEM ठीक है, LIM/ज़मीन जो चाहे चुन लो।

469 LRC[उस घास के गट्टर को जो कोई रामनाथ के टीले पर पहुँचा देगा]RESTR, उसे/DEM ये सभी आम दे-
दने को मगला चाचा ने कहा है।

470 गलबा बोला:/LIM LRC[पढ-लिखकर { जो वैद्य }InH बने]RESTR, उसे/DEM भोंदू समझो!

471 LRC[{ जो नरक }InH भारतीय जीवन का सत्य बन चुका है]RESTR, ऋग्वेद का ऋषि उसका/DEM
नाम पता नहीं जानता।

472 "LRC[{ जिस नारी की }InH कल्पना मात्र से भारतीय साधक कंपित होते रहे हैं]RESTR; ऋग्वेद के पुरुष
को उससे/DEM कोई भय नहीं है। "

473 LRC[{ जिस दुःखवाद ने }InH भारतीय जीवन को इतना घेर रखा है]RESTR, ऋग्वेद का मनीषी
उसके/DEM संबंध में कुछ कहता सुनता नहीं।

474 मेरी माँ निरक्षर थीं, पर/LIM LRC[पिता जी { जिस पुस्तक का }InH नाम लेते थे]RESTR, उसे/DEM
ही पुस्तकों के संदूक में से निकाल लाती थीं!

475 LRC[1935 के नए संविधान के अनुसार लार्ड लोथियन की अध्यक्षता में { जो समिति }InH बनी
]RESTR, उसने/DEM इन लाखों को करोड़ों में बदल दिया।

476 तब तक यह परंपरा थी कि/QUOT LRC[ज़मींदार { जिस उम्मीदवार के साथ }InH हुआ]RESTR,
उसकी ज़मींदारी के मतदाता उसे/DEM ही वोट देते थे।

477 इस अध्याय का गंभीर और निकट का अध्ययन कर/LIM LRC[{ लोक-जीवन की जो कुंजी }InH मेरे हाथ
लगी]RESTR, वह/DEM यहाँ परस रहा हूँ।

478 LRC[{ जो व्यक्ति }InH उस भाव को भाषा दे देता है]RESTR, लोक-जीवन में उसे/DEM ही अपना नेता,
अपना कर्णधार, अपना आदर्श मानने की स्वेच्छा उत्पन्न हो जाती है।

479 LRC[जो उसे यह योजना देता है, उस योजना पर चलने की प्रेरणा देता है, चलाता है और लक्ष्य पर पहुँचने से
पहले रुकने, थकने नहीं देता]RESTR, वही/DEM उसका आराध्य नेता और आदर्श पुरुष हो जाता है।

480 LRC[हम जो कुछ करना चाहते हैं और प्रयत्न करने पर भी नहीं कर पाते]RESTR, [उसे/DEM जो अपने
प्रयत्नों से कर लेता है], हम उसे अपने से श्रेष्ठ, शक्तिशाली और भाग्यवान मानते हैं।

481 [हम जो कुछ करना चाहते हैं और प्रयत्न करने पर भी नहीं कर पाते],/LIM LRC[उसे जो अपने प्रयत्नों से
कर लेता है]RESTR, हम उसे/DEM अपने से श्रेष्ठ, शक्तिशाली और भाग्यवान मानते हैं।

482 क्यों? क्योंकि हम भी बड़ी क्लास में शान और आराम में बैठना चाहते हैं, पर बैठ नहीं सकते और/LIM LRC[
जो हम चाहने पर भी नहीं कर सकते]RESTR, उसे/DEM करने में समर्थ एक मनुष्य हमारे सामने है।

483 LRC[{ जो आदमी }InH बहादुर और साधन-संपन्न होता]RESTR, वह/DEM तो अपना राज्य स्थापित
कर लेता था, LIM/पर [जो बहादुर और चतुर होता], वह 10-20 दूसरे बहादुरों को अपने साथ लगा लेता
और इस तरह एक लड़ाका टुकड़ी बन जाती।

484 [जो आदमी बहादुर और साधन-संपन्न होता], वह तो अपना राज्य स्थापित कर लेता था, पर/LIM LRC[
जो बहादुर और चतुर होता]RESTR, वह/DEM 10-20 दूसरे बहादुरों को अपने साथ लगा लेता और इस
तरह एक लड़ाका टुकड़ी बन जाती।

485 LRC[{ जो राजा-सामंत }InH आपस में लड़ते]RESTR, वे/DEM पैसा और लूट में साझा देकर
पिण्डारियों को साथ ले लेते

- 486 LRC[{ जो लोग }InH विद्या या पूँजी के अहंकार में लोक को मूर्ख मानते हैं]RESTR, उनका/DEM कोई भविष्य नहीं है।
- 487 "LRC[जो भी प्राप्त किया है, धर्म, दर्शन, कला या साहित्य]RESTR ; वह/DEM सबका सब पूर्वजों का ही दिया हुआ नहीं है, LIM/उसमें मेरा हरदम मरता जीवन, और समसामयिकों का ऋण भी कम नहीं है।"
- 488 LRC[निराला ने पन्त की व्याख्या { जिन शब्दों में की }InH है]RESTR उनसे/DEM यह स्पष्ट नहीं होता कि पन्त छायावाद के प्रतिनिधि कवि हैं या अपने समय के मानक नियामक कवि भी?
- 489 LRC[पल्लव-छाया { जो बिम्ब }InH उभारती है]RESTR, उससे/DEM कालिन्दी की घनी बरौनियाँ, काली-कजरारी आँखें, फिसलन-भरी रेशमी पलकों की छाँव, सब दिख जाती है।
- 490 LRC[{ जो मोहन }InH है]RESTR, सम्मोहित करना उसी की/DEM प्रकृति हो सकती है।
- 491 अभी/LIM LRC[{ जो सज्जन }InH झुर-मुट मार कर मेरी बगल से निकल गए]RESTR, वह/DEM टकसाल के छोटे लगे।
- 492 LRC[बाहर की जेब में { जो पैसे }InH थे]RESTR, जा चुके थे, भीतर धोती के छोर में कुछ गँठिया कर रखे थे, हाथ बार-बार उसी छोटी-सी गाँठ पर जाता था।
- 493 LRC[इसके पहले मैंने { जो खदान }InH बिहार में देख रखी थी]RESTR, वह/DEM इसके मुकाबले बच्ची थी।
- 494 LRC[प्रति वर्ष 19 लाख टन वजन वाली इस पछोरन मिट्टी को फेंकने के लिए मलजखंड में { जो व्यवस्था }InH है]RESTR, वैसी/DEM भारत में अन्यत्र कहीं नहीं है।
- 495 परन्तु/LIM LRC[मृत्यु { जिस जीवन के }InH कान में यह विद्या फुसफुसा जाती है]RESTR, वह विद्या मृत्यु की नहीं, 'महाजीवन' की विद्या है LIM/-यह भी एक अद्भुत बात है।
- 496 LRC[मैं { जिस बिंदु पर }InH खड़ा था]RESTR, वह/DEM वस्तुतः त्रिधारा-संगम जैसा है, LIM/वहाँ पर नदी की मृतशय्या या 'छाड़न' और असल धारा दोनों फूटती हैं, [जो कुछ मील आगे चल कर फिर मिल जायेंगी-एक नदी-द्वीप की रचना करते हुए, [जिसे हम लोग 'दियारा' कहते हैं]]।
- 497 LRC[{ जिस वर्षा-दृश्य का }InH मैंने उस दिन के तट पर अवलोकन किया था]RESTR, वह/DEM मानसूनी हवाओं का दान है।
- 498 LRC[अपने यहाँ जाड़े में { जो वर्षा }InH होती है]RESTR, उसे/DEM 'महावट' कहते हैं [जिसकी हिमशीतल वायु को एक कवि ने 'दन्तवीणोपदेशाचार्य' कहा है]।
- 499 LRC[बंग समुद्र का प्रेम-पत्र ले कर { जो मौसिमी हवाएँ }InH उठती हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM ही इरावती, सालविन, खितांग और सिन्धुइन की तट-भूमि पर बरसती हैं, अराकान पर्वत-माला से टकरा कर।
- 500 अकेलेपन में उसका जीवन भटकता है, अतः/LIM LRC[{ जिस कार्य को }InH वह करना चाहता है]RESTR, उसी में/DEM असफलता प्राप्त कर निराश हो जाता है।
- 501 LRC[जो काल परम्परा नहीं मानता, यह वास्तव में कार्य-कारण परम्परा नहीं मानता]RESTR, तभी वह/DEM परिणामों के प्रति इतनी उपेक्षा रख सकता है।
- 502 LRC[व्यक्ति को दबाकर { इस मामले का जो भी निर्णय }InH होगा]RESTR गलत होगा - घृण्य होगा - असह्य होगा।
- 503 स्वयं अज्ञेय ने 'नदी के द्वीप' को चार संवेदनाओं का अध्ययन मात्र कहा है/QUOT LRC[उसमें { जो विकास }InH है]RESTR वह/DEM भी चरित्र नहीं, संवेदना का ही है।
- 504 LRC[{ जिस कवि ने }InH लिखा था]RESTR, निश्चय ही भाँग-धतूरा खाकर लिखा होगा अथवा सतयुग-त्रेता की बात लिखी होगी।

- 505 LRC[{ जो पुरुष या स्त्री } InH खीझ में नहीं बल्कि तटस्थ होकर यह अनुभव कर आती है कि दोनों के हित
में विच्छेद ही उचित है]RESTR, तो उस विच्छेद को मैं अपनी ओर से अनुचित कहने वाला नहीं हूँ।
- 506 LRC[पति-पत्नी दोनों प्रसन्न भाव से जिसमें सहमत हों]RESTR, { उस/DEM विच्छेद में } ExH दोष
देखना मेरा काम नहीं है ।
- 507 LRC[अत्याचार जो दूसरो पर करता है]RESTR, वह/DEM पहले अपने पर करता है।
- 508 LRC[जिसे पति के हाथों आये दिन पिटना पड़ता हो]RESTR, { वह/DEM पत्नी } ExH ऊपर की निपट
सत्यता को भूल जाये तो अचरज नहीं है।
- 509 LRC[भोग विलास में जो खर्च करता]RESTR नीचा है, LIM/[सेवा-सत्कार में जो खर्चता है] वह ऊंचा है।
- 510 [भोग विलास में जो खर्च करता] नीचा है,/LIM LRC[सेवा-सत्कार में जो खर्चता है]RESTR वह/DEM
ऊंचा है।
- 511 LRC[{ जिस व्यवस्था में } InH हम रहते हैं]RESTR उसी का/DEM जोर हम पर पड़ता है।
- 512 LRC[उसे जो सूझे]RESTR करे ।
- 513 यानी तन बेचकर स्त्री को आप ही जीना नहीं है,/LIM LRC[जो इस बिकवाली का इन्तजाम करता है
]RESTR उसके/DEM घर-बार और कारोबार को भी बहाल रखना है।
- 514 प्रश्न का मतलब यह भी समझा जा सकता है कि/QUOT LRC[जो पुरुष करते हैं]RESTR, कुछ
वैसा/DEM ही बेचने का काम करके वेश्या कहकर स्त्री को निकृष्ट क्यों मानना चाहिए ?
- 515 LRC[भारत में सन् 1947 से पूर्व { जो आशा का ज्वर } InH उठा था]RESTR वह/DEM स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति
के साथ ही साथ थमने लगा।
- 516 यह न केवल देश का विभाजन था अपितु मूल्य के विघटन का चरमोत्कर्ष था,/LIM LRC[विभाजन ने {
साम्प्रदायिक द्वेष, घृणा, आत्मविश्वास के हास की जो स्थिति } InH उत्पन्न की]RESTR उससे/DEM सभी
परम्परागत मूल्य ढह गये और आधुनिक व्यक्ति का संकट आरम्भ हुआ।
- 517 वास्तव में/LIM LRC[स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के बाद हमारे मानस ने सर्वाधिक जो खोया]RESTR { वह/DEM
स्वतंत्रता का बोध और मूल्य } ExH थे।
- 518 LRC[इस अकेले पात्र ने भारतीय चेतना में ही नहीं विश्व चेतना में { जो क्रांति } InH पैदा की]RESTR,
उसकी/DEM तुलना असंभव है।
- 519 LRC[आज जिसे हम आधुनिकता कहते हैं]RESTR वह/DEM आज के संदर्भ में संकट-बोध ही है
520 होता यह है कि/QUOT कुछ लेखक यह मान लेते हैं कि/LIM LRC[जो कुछ वे देखते-सुनते हैं]RESTR
उसे/DEM कला-बिम्बों द्वारा ठीक-ठीक उसी रूप में, [जिस रूप में उन्होंने देखा-सुना है], LIM/पाठक तक
पहुँचाना उसका पुनीत कर्तव्य है, विशेषकर उसे [जिसे इससे पूर्व प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है]।
- 521 इसमें सुषमा के मुहं से नारी स्वातंत्र्य की बात उठाई गई है जब वह कहती हैं-/LIM LRC[पुरुषों में स्त्रियों के
प्रति { जो संरक्षात्मक भाव } InH हैं]RESTR, वह/DEM मुझे बरदास्त नहीं था LIM/इसीलिए मैंने ऐसा
काम चुना जिससे मैं अपने आपको किसी पुरुष के बराबर सिद्ध कर सकूँ।
- 522 LRC[{ जो लेखक } InH अपनी समस्त आशाएँ अपनी रचना में वास्तविक सहजता बनाए रखने में, अपने
अन्तर्दर्शी निष्कर्षों पर टिकाए रखते हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM शीघ्र ही अपने को जैसे चुका हुआ पाने लगते हैं।
- 523 किन्तु LRC[यह चक्र (या वृत्त) { जिस बिन्दु पर } InH बनता है]RESTR, वह/DEM है 'ज्ञान'।
- 524 "इस सीधी समझ और सीधी अभिव्यक्ति के बीच एक टेढ़ी-सी और अपने आप में उलझी हुई (रहस्यमय)
बात है अर्थात् कविता के बिषयोपादान (सब्जैक्ट मैटर). सारी गडबड़ की जड़ यही बिषय चयन है,/LIM
LRC[मुक्तिबोध की कविता पर { सम्प्रेषणीयता की अशमता का जो दोष } InH लगाया जाता है
]RESTR; उसका/DEM मूल कारण ये बिषयोपादान ही है, LIM/बिषयों की कवि-समझ और विचार-

- निष्कर्षों में कहीं कोई उलझाव या आन्तरिक द्वेष नहीं है उलझाव और आन्तरिकद्वेष स्वयं इन विषयोंपादानों अर्थात् कविता की विषय-वस्तु में ही है, मुक्तिबोध का काव्य-विषय समसामयिक युग-यथार्थ है।"
- 525 लेकिन/LIM LRC[{ जिस दुनिया को }InH उन्होने अपनी कहानियों में लिया है]RESTR, उसके/DEM हर कोने को, रग-रेशे को उन्होने गहराई और बारीकी से पेश किया है ।
- 526 LRC[मंटो ने बंटबारे को लेकर { जो कहानियाँ }InH लिखी हैं]RESTR, उन पर/DEM विचार करने से पहले दो ऐसी कहानियों की ओर संकेत करना चाहता हूँ [जिनकी बानगी और पहचान अलग ढग की है] ।
- 527 याद रखने की बात यह भी है कि/QUOT LRC[लक्ष्मीकांत वर्मा के समक्ष 'नयी कविता के प्रतिमान' बनाते समय { जिस नई कविता का }ExH आदर्श था]RESTR, उससे/DEM भिन्न नयी कविता भी लिखी जा रही थी [जो प्रगतिशील यथार्थवादी काव्यधारा का नया विकास कही जा सकती थी].
- 528 सामंतवाद का किला टूटने लगा,/LIM LRC[छायावाद उभरा ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद ने { जिन अच्छे परंपरागत मूल्यों और चेतनाओं को }InH ध्वस्त कर दिया था]RESTR, उन्हें/DEM फिर स्थापित करने का प्रयास शुरू हुआ।
- 529 LRC[{ जिस नवजागरण की }InH शुरूआत अंग्रेजी के प्रति प्रबल आकर्षण से हुई थी]RESTR, उसका/DEM राष्ट्रीय आदर्शवादी विकास अंग्रेजी से मोहभंग में हुआ।
- 530 LRC[नवजागरण के दिनों में 'रैशनलिज्म' के आवेश में पश्चिम के आवेश में { पुनरुत्थानवाद की जो ऐतिहासिक रस्साकशी }InH चली थी]RESTR, 20 वीं सदी के दूसरे दशक में उसी की/DEM रचनात्मक उपज था राष्ट्रीय आदर्शवाद।
- 531 हमें मालूम है कि/QUOT LRC[20 वीं सदी के आरंभिक दो दशकों में 1857 की प्रेरणा से { जिन राष्ट्रवादी क्रांतिकारियों ने }InH हिंसा के रास्ते से ब्रिटिश सरकार का तख्ता पलटने की योजना बनाई]RESTR, उनके/DEM प्रेरक प्रतीक धार्मिक थे।
- 532 LRC[{ गांव के जिन कृषकों का }InH शहर या शहर की चेतना से संपर्क जुड़ जाता था]RESTR, उनके/DEM दिलों में राष्ट्रीय आदर्शवाद, स्वच्छंदतावाद तथा स्वातंत्र्य-चेतना उफनने लगती थी।
- 533 LRC[{ जो आलोचक }InH पश्चिमी रोमांटिसिज्म के फ्रेम में छायावाद को देखते हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM रोमांटिक या छायावादी आंदोलन की पूरी असलियत समझ नहीं पाते।
- 534 LRC[यूरोपीय समाज में उस समय { जो यथार्थ }InH था]RESTR, भारत में तो अभी वह/DEM एक स्वप्न ही था, भाव ही था।
- 535 क्या/LIM LRC[छायावादी कवि के रूप में जो जाने जाते हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM गैर-रोमांटिक हैं?
- 536 LRC[वैष्णव भक्तों में { जो आत्महीनता }InH मिलती है]RESTR, उसका/DEM एक कण भी माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी के पास नहीं फटकता।
- 537 फलतः LRC[आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल ने { जिस आलोचना की }InH बुनियाद डाली थी]RESTR उसका/DEM तर्क-संगत विकास नहीं हो सका सका।
- 538 तभी/LIM LRC[रचना में { जो अवांछनीय }InH हैं]RESTR, आलोचना उसका/DEM निषेध और विरोध भी करती है।
- 539 LRC[{ जो रचनाकार अपनी रचनाओं के पाठकों की संख्या के आंकड़ों के आधार पर या कवि-सम्मेलनी कवि }InH अपने श्रोताओं की संख्या की आधार पर अपने को श्रेष्ठ रचनाकार सिद्ध करना चाहते हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM भ्रान्ति का शिकार हैं।
- 540 "यही रचना का यथार्थ भी है निहाररंजन राय के शब्दों में इसे इस तरह कहा जा सकता है कि-/QUOT ""किसी भी कलाकृति का यथार्थ या सत्य उसके तथ्यात्मक गुणों या उससे सम्बन्धित बाह्य प्रतीतियों पर

- निर्भर नहीं करता, बल्कि/LIM LRC[उससे व्यक्ति { जो अनुभूति } InH प्राप्त करता है]RESTR, वही/DEM उस कृति का यथार्थ है।"
- 541 ठीक-ठीक कहूँ तो/LIM LRC[किसी भी वस्तु में 'रस' की अनुभूति यानि पूर्ण निष्कामता और आनन्द की अनुभूति { जिस कारण } InH होती है]RESTR, वह/DEM कोई यथार्थ तथ्य या स्थिति नहीं होती।
- 542 LRC[कविता में जो उसका रूप नहीं]NONRESTR वह/DEM कविता भी नहीं है।
- 543 अनुभव और यथार्थ तो उनके मत से महज माध्यम है,/LIM LRC[{ जो कुछ संप्रेष्य } InH है]RESTR वह/DEM तो रूप है।
- 544 अर्नेस्ट फिशर के शब्दों में -/QUOT LRC[जिसे हम रूप कहते हैं]RESTR वह/DEM एक प्रकार की व्यवस्था है, संरचनात्मक संगठन है, वस्तु तत्वों का सापेक्षिक संतुलन है।
- 545 LRC[हमने असावधानी से जिसको खो दिया है]RESTR देदीप्यमान वह/DEM एक अनिमग्न है
- 546 प्रश्न यह कि/QUOT LRC[प्रतिबद्धता में { विचारधारा की जो निर्णायक भूमिका } InH है]RESTR, उसे/DEM कविता में संयोजित अथवा निबद्ध कैसे किया जाय ?
- 547 पर इधर /LIM LRC[मार्क्सवादी सौन्दर्यशास्त्र की दिशा में { जो प्रयत्न } InH हुए हैं]RESTR, उनसे/DEM इन आपेक्ष का निराकरण हो जाता है
- 548 LRC[{ जिन दिनों } InH साही ने यह स्थापना की थी]RESTR, नये साहित्य के मूल्यांकन के लिए कुछ नये प्रतिमानों का उल्लेख किया जा रहा था।
- 549 LRC[{ जो रस सिद्धांत } InH काव्यगत मूल्यांकन में सबसे अधिक स्थायी महत्व का प्रतिमान मान लिया गया था]RESTR उसे/DEM छायावाद और छायावाद परवर्ती के मूल्यांकन के लिये अपर्याप्त मान लिया गया ।
- 550 तो/LIM LRC[{ जो विवेक या तर्क } InH निर्णायक होता है]RESTR वही/DEM एक अर्थ में प्रतिमान कहा जाता है।
- 551 LRC[{ जिस प्रतिमान के } InH आधार पर हम निराला की कविता 'राम की शाक्तिपूजा' की श्रेष्ठता सिद्ध करना चाहेंगे]RESTR उसके/DEM आधार पर कुकरमुत्ता और नये पत्ते के यथार्थवाद की ही नहीं, 'अर्चना' 'अणिमा' की बहुत सी कविताओं का मूल्यांकन करने में कठिनाई होगी।
- 552 मैनेजर पांडे ने इस कठिनाई की और ठीक ही संकेत किया है कि/LIM LRC[{ यथार्थवाद के जिस सीधे सरल वैचारिक ढाँचे में } InH नागार्जुन की प्रसिद्ध राजनीतिक कविताएँ आ जाती हैं]RESTR उसमें/DEM कालिदास सच सच बतलाना, श्याम घटा सित बीजुरि रेह, घन कुरंग आदि कविताएँ कैसे आ पायेंगी।
- 553 LRC[इस भिन्नता को लक्ष्य करने के लिए नामवर सिंह ने त्रिलोचन की काव्य प्रकृति की विशिष्टता को { जिस तरह स्पष्ट } InH किया है]RESTR उसमें/DEM प्रतिमान निर्धारण का ऊपरी प्रयत्न न भी दिखाई दे, नये प्रतिमानों का विवेक अलक्ष्य नहीं रहता।
- 554 LRC[जो समकालीन भारतीय कविता से और व्यापक अर्थ में समकालीन विश्व कविता से परिचित है]RESTR उन्हे/DEM समकालीन हिन्दी कविता के उस सर्वजनात्मक वैशिष्ट्य का पता है [जो काव्य प्रतिमानों का निर्धारण और नामकरण करने वालों के लिए चुनौती है]।
- 555 LRC[जिन्हें भ्रम है कि समकालीन कविता में तात्कालिक चिन्ताएँ ही अभिव्यक्त हुई हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM इन चिन्ताओं के मूल स्रोत तक जाने की अपनी क्षमता भी बढ़ाएँ- LIM/यह बेहद जरूरी है ।
- 556 अन्तर केवल इतना है कि/QUOT [बिना कुछ सोचे समझे एक जाम में आप चाहे जो] कर गुजरना चाहते हैं और/LIM LRC[में जो कुछ भी करना चाहती हूँ]RESTR, उसके लिए/DEM रास्ता बनाती हूँ।
- 557 इसलिए अगर समष्टि को रहना हो तो व्यक्ति की व्यक्तिगत सत्ता काल से परिमित ही हो सकती है/LIM LRC[जो कालातीत है]RESTR वह/DEM तो समष्टि है।

- 558 और/LIM LRC[{ जिस चीज का }InH मौत में अन्त है]RESTR उसको/DEM में किसी भाँति अनन्त नहीं मान सकता।
- 559 और/LIM LRC[जिसको जन्म चाहिए]RESTR, मौत की उद्यतता तो उसे/DEM चाहिए ही नहीं ।
- 560 LRC[जो अपने को अनावश्यक बना लेता है]RESTR, वह/DEM उस समय मरने की छुट्टी पा लेता है।
- 561 लेकिन/LIM LRC[जो रहा हूँ]RESTR उससे/DEM उन्हें क्या मतलब?
- 562 LRC[जो अब हूँ]RESTR उन्हें ताल्लुक उसी में/DEM है तो क्या यह कहूँ कि एक दिन होगा वे भी जवान न रहेंगे ?
- 563 किन्तु/LIM LRC[{ जिस जगह }InH सावधानी की आवश्यकता है]RESTR वह/DEM है संस्कृति के काम में उस शक्ति का उपयोग [जिसके बल पर सरकार अपना काम चलाती है]।
- 564 कष्ट का भोग सामने हो तब भी/LIM LRC[जो आगे बढ़े]RESTR - { ऐसा/DEM ही संकल्प और संयम से युक्त पुरुष या वर्ग }ExH स्थायी संस्कार छोड़ सकता है।
- 565 यह प्रश्न आज के दिन महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि सरकारें जनतन्त्रात्मक बन रही है और माना जाता है/LIM LRC[जो सार्वजनिक है]RESTR वही/DEM सरकारी है।
- 566 LRC[पड़ोस में { जो हमारे देश }InH हैं]RESTR, हम देखते हैं कि वहाँ/DEM बसने वाले भी आदमी ही हैं।
- 567 LRC[जिसको हम संत कहते हैं]RESTR वह/DEM उसी प्रकार का व्यक्ति है।
- 568 उस गरीब को दरअसल किसी खास रुप की आवश्यकता नहीं है, वह तो अपना दिल नीलाम पर चढ़ चुका है/LIM LRC[जो बोली बोल देगा]RESTR उसी का हो जाएगा।
- 569 LRC[तुमने कालेज में { महेश की जो गत }InH बनाई थी]RESTR उसको/DEM लोग भूल थोड़े ही गए हैं।
- 570 LRC[जिस ओर यह जा रही हैं]RESTR उसी ओर/DEM छवि दिखाते-फिरते हैं ।
- 571 अरे साहब, इस कमबख्त ने थोड़े ही दिनों में काफी बदनाम कर दिया/LIM LRC[जिसको देखिए]RESTR वही/DEM मजाक उड़ा रहा है ।
- 572 बस जनाब फिर/LIM LRC[{ जो इन हजरत की खबर }InH ली गई]RESTR वह/DEM बड़ी दर्दिली थीं ।
- 573 LRC[प्रिन्सिपल साहब ने { जो बर्ताव }InH इनके साथ किया है]RESTR, वह/DEM कुछ ज्यादाती है ।
- 574 LRC[हमारे जीजा जी ने ये { जो अल्सेशियन का जोड़ा }InH खरीदा है]RESTR, साढ़े बारह सौ का है, खास स्कॉटलैंड का ।
- 575 "LRC[{ जिस मेम से }InH हमारे साहब इसे पिरजेंट में लाए हैं]RESTR उसने/DEM चलती बिरियां चिता दिया था कि दिन में चार बार कंघी करना और यूरीकलोम सेंट को पानी में घोल के इसे नहलाना, काटन के तौलिया से देही न पोंछना; LIM/रेशम की तौलिया दी है, कहा है, बड़ा खयाल रखाना, डेढ़ हजार का माल पिरजेंट कर रही हूँ आपकी ईमानदारी पर ।"
- 576 यह बात भी जम गई कि/QUOT LRC[जिसका बेटा इतना करतबी है]RESTR वह/DEM लंगूर पिता अवश्य ही अमरीकी रॉकेट पर बैठा सूर्य-लोक से रेडियोसिगनल भेजता होगा ।
- 577 उसी के दौरान वित्तमन्त्री ने उमरावनगर के चमत्कारी विकास का जिक्र किया, उस पर मेरा अनुमोदन माँगा, यह भी बताया कि/QUOT LRC[जमीन न मिल पाने के कारण { जो सिंचाई-परियोजना }InH यहाँ इतने साल से अधूरी पड़ी थी]RESTR वह/DEM अब शीघ्र पूरी हो जायेगी ।

- 578 सरकारी इरादे खुल जाने के बावजूद वह आज भी उन्हीं खपरैल की झोंपड़ियोंवाला गाँव बना होता और/LIM LRC[{ जो आज यहाँ मध्यवर्ग के अभिजात परिवार }InH हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे घिसट रहे होते।
- 579 उमरावनगर से नयी दिल्ली तक,राष्ट्र-निर्माण के बाई-प्राडक्ट के रूप में,/LIM LRC[{ मध्यवर्ग का जो एक पूरा समुदाय }InH शुद्ध चोट्टेपन के आधार पर उभर रहा है]RESTR , उसका/DEM उदाहरण गरीबी की रेखावालों से छिपा नहीं है।
- 580 LRC[तीन किलोमीटर { जो चौराहा }InH आयेगा]RESTR, वहाँ/DEM उमिरिया से शहर जानेवाली बसें मिलती हैं।
- 581 इस प्रश्न में नहीं जाता कि रास्ता कहाँ को जाता है !...लेकिन/LIM LRC[जिनके पास संवेदना की भूति के सिवा और कुछ नहीं होता]RESTR, वो/DEM ?
- 582 LRC[जो तुम्हें वोट देगा]RESTR, वह/DEM नर्क जायेगा।
- 583 साल दो साल पुराने पोढ़े बटेर कुरीज कहलाते हैं,/LIM LRC[जो बाकी चालू फसल में लिए जाते हैं]RESTR वे/DEM 'नए' कहलाते हैं ।
- 584 LRC[जो बहादुर निकलते हैं]RESTR वे/DEM दंगलों में भेजे जाते हैं ।
- 585 LRC[जो ताकतवर होता है]RESTR वह/DEM कमज़ोर को दबाकर पड़ जाता है LIM/और कमज़ोर उसके पंजों से छूटने के लिए जीजान से प्रयत्न करता है।
- 586 LRC[{ जिस घर को }InH वह भरा-पूरा छोड़ गया था]RESTR, वह/DEM खंडहर बना पायेगा, [[जिसमें दफन होगी मां की लोरी], [जिसके हर रोड़े से फूटती होंगी मां की बेबस सिसकियां]]।
- 587 इसलिए/LIM LRC[{ जो पार्टी }InH मूल्य ज्यादा देगी]RESTR मैं उसी में/DEM शामिल हो जाऊंगा।
- 588 LRC[जिसका भाई-भतीजा होना ही किसी को कण्डम बना दे]RESTR, वह/DEM ससुर खुद कितना कण्डम होगा !
- 589 LRC[भ्रष्टाचार में आप { जो कीर्तमान }InH अस्थापित किये है]RESTR उनके/DEM समच्छ हम का, सी.यमो नतमस्तक है।
- 590 LRC[जो भी वह करेगी]RESTR अपनी मर्जी से करेगी किसी के जोर देने से नहीं।
- 591 नेताजी ने कहा,/QUOT LRC[{ जो लोग }InH यह समझे हुए है कि इंगरेजी पेपर मगजीन में उल्टा-सीधा छपवाने से सी. यम बदलवाये जा सकते है]RESTR उनकी/DEM बुद्धि पर तरसे खाया जा सकता हय।
- 592 अरे आप उन्हें नेता-नेता कहि रहे हैं तो/LIM LRC[बिरोधियों से कान्प्रमाइज के नाम पर सी.यम जो भी दे सकते है]RESTR उन्हें देते है।
- 593 LRC[राज्य में सी.यम विरोधियों को { जो मन्त्रालय }InH दे सकते थे]RESTR सो/DEM केन्द्री मन्त्रीजी अपने भाई-भतीजा के नाम लिखवाय लिये है।
- 594 यह भी कि/QUOT LRC[{ जिस पुलिसकर्मी की }InH गोली से वे मरे]RESTR क्या बाद में वह/DEM इस घटना के बारे में सोचते-सोचते पगला गया ?
- 595 LRC[आप { जो नेचरुवा }InH बनाय लिये है अपना]RESTR वह/DEM अण्टी-सोसल कहा जाता हय।
- 596 LRC[जो आता हय { ससुर }InH]RESTR एकहि-सा गिफ्ट दे जाता हय।
- 597 LRC[जो कुछ मिलता है]RESTR, वह चुपचाप खा लेता है।
- 598 "LRC[दोपहर को जो कोई उसे खाना देने आएगा]RESTR, वह उसी को/DEM कह देगा कि वह शाम को बड़े बेटे के घर जाना चाहता है; LIM/या वह जा रहा है। "
- 599 LRC[जिसे जो कुछ कहना होगा]RESTR, कह लेगा।
- 600 LRC[जो कुछ बहू ने रख दिया]RESTR, ठीक ही होगा।

- 601 LRC[{ जो चीज़ } InH चाहिए होगी]RESTR, वहां मिल ही जाएगी।
- 602 LRC[{ जो चीज } InH इतनी मेहनत और मोहब्बत से उन्होंने हम पर चढ़ाई है]RESTR, उसे/DEM उतार फेंकें ?
- 603 LRC[कल { जो लोग } InH इस बच्चे को वोट की लाइन में खड़ा करेंगे]RESTR, वे/DEM आज इसे दो क्षण ऊंट की सवारी या मिट्टी की एक छोटी-सी चिड़िया देने से क्यों कतराते हैं?
- 604 LRC[जिसके पास नन्हे बच्चों को ऊंट पर से उतार सकने का अधिकार है]RESTR, वह/DEM उसी का भरपूर उपयोग कर रहा है।
- 605 LRC[जिनका देश है]RESTR वह/DEM देश को जिधर चाहें मोड़ ले जाएं।
- 606 LRC[जो चुपचाप शामिल हों]RESTR उन्हें/DEM पांच-पांच डालर LIM/... [जो चीख-चीख-कर रोए और सीना पीटें], उन्हें पचास-पचास डालर।
- 607 [जो चुपचाप शामिल हों] उन्हें पांच-पांच डालर.../LIM LRC[जो चीख-चीख-कर रोए और सीना पीटें]RESTR, उन्हें/DEM पचास-पचास डालर।
- 608 LRC[जिनकी हमदर्दी का महत्त्व है]RESTR वे/DEM उसे रिजर्व रखते हैं और सही मौके पर कैश करा लेते हैं...मागरेट के रोने वालों की तरह ।
- 609 LRC[जिनके आंसू 'मोती' होते हैं]RESTR वे/DEM उनकी पाई-पाई वसूलना भी खूब जानते हैं।
- 610 पर तभी/LIM LRC[राजाराम ने आगे जो कुछ कहा]RESTR, उस/DEM से मुझ पर जैसे बम गिरा।
- 611 LRC[टैक्सटाइल डिजाइनिंग में बिना डिप्लोमा किए ही { उसने जो दक्षता } InH हासिल कर रखी थी]RESTR वह/DEM प्रशंसा के लायक थी।
- 612 LRC[उनको { जो भी दान-दक्षिणा } InH आप देना चाहें]RESTR दे देना ।
- 613 LRC[जिसकी आशंका थी]RESTR, वही/DEM बात/ExH हुई ।
- 614 LRC[जिसके हाथ-पैर नियम-कानून की रस्सी से बंधे हों]RESTR, वह/DEM क्या परोपकार करेगा ?
- 615 मगर/LIM LRC[वह फिलहाल यूनिवर्सिटी में { जो नौ सौ रुपये मासिक } InH पा रहे थे]RESTR, उससे/DEM तो गनीमत ही था।
- 616 लेकिन यहाँ ज्वाइन करने से पहले तुम्हें एक बात जान लेनी चाहिए,/LIM LRC[हम 'एकेडेमिक टाइप' के लोग { जिस शांत वातावरण और सुसभ्य आचरण के } InH आदी होते हैं]RESTR, वह/DEM इन ब्यापार संस्थाओं में, दो-चार अपवादों को छोड़कर, प्रायः नहीं ही मिलता।
- 617 LRC[जो भी बाहर से आता है]RESTR, वह/DEM राजकीय भोज निपटा कर, वापसी के टाइम पालम हवाई अड्डे पर शुभकामनाएं दे जाता है।
- 618 चूंकि शुभकामनाओं का कार्ड भेजने की परम्परा में मेरा विश्वास नहीं है,/LIM LRC[सो जिन-जिन ने भेजी हैं]RESTR उनका/DEM धन्यवाद।
- 619 LRC[जिन्होंने नहीं भेजी हैं]RESTR, उनका/DEM डबल धन्यवाद।
- 620 LRC[{ जो मध्यमवर्गीय बहुसंख्यक युवक-युवतियाँ } InH अभी परीक्षाओं के मौसम में अति उत्साहित हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM कल सूखे-सिकुड़े पत्तों की भाँति लड़खड़ाने ही वाले हैं।
- 621 LRC[जो अपने व्यवहार में प्रेक्टिकल होते हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM सदा सभी प्रेक्टिकलों में अच्छे नंबरों से उत्तीर्ण होते हैं।
- 622 LRC[कम्प्यूटर जो उगलता है]RESTR, उसे/DEM हम कागज़ पर उतार लेते हैं, LIM/क्योंकि वही सच और एक मात्र सच है।
- 623 LRC[जो ठीक-ठीक नकल न कर पाएँ]RESTR, उन्हें/DEM नंबर बढ़वाने की छूट मिलनी चाहिए।

- 624 LRC[अलबत्ता जिंदगी में जो कुछ भी सीखने जैसा था]RESTR, वह/DEM किसी कालेज-स्कूल में मुझे नहीं मिला।
- 625 LRC[{ जो नए रंगरूट }InH हैं, अभी अधपके हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM दबी आवाज में कहेंगे, 'हाँ सर !
- 626 LRC[{ जो पूर्ण परिपक्व पुराने घाघ }InH हैं]RESTR, वो/DEM ऊँचे स्वर में कहेंगे, 'यस सर, पूरी तरह रात है।
- 627 तो इस प्रकार नौकरी कोई भी हो,/LIM LRC[यहाँ बॉस जो कहे]RESTR, वह/DEM सच और सच के सिवा कुछ नहीं होता।
- 628 LRC[जो इस परम व्यावहारिक ज्ञान को नहीं समझते]RESTR, वे/DEM सदा ही हर नौकरी में दारुण दुखों को प्राप्त होते हैं।
- 629 LRC[यहाँ { जो भी खिलवाड़ }InH है]RESTR वह/DEM सब संबंधों का है।
- 630 LRC[{ जो कुशल }InH है, व्यावहारिक ज्ञान में दक्ष हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM सुगमता से साहित्य की सीढी चढ़कर सत्ता के छज्जे पर विराजमान हैं।
- 631 LRC[{ जो व्यावहारिक }InH हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM बयार के साथ बहते हैं।
- 632 इस प्रकार/LIM LRC[जो जितने व्यावहारिक हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM उसी के अनुरूप सार्थक कार्य और उपयुक्त अवसर खोज लेते हैं।
- 633 इस प्रकार/LIM LRC[{ जो सच }InH था]RESTR, उसकी/DEM खिचड़ी बन गई।
- 634 LRC[आज से जो भी मेरा कंधा मांगेगा]RESTR, यह उसी को/DEM अर्पित होगा...
- 635 LRC[{ जिस खिड़की की सीट के साथ }InH मैं तना बैठा था]RESTR, उसी के पास/DEM आकर वह रुक गई और मुझे देखकर मुस्कराई।
- 636 यह तो अद्भुत अनुभव था,/LIM LRC[जिससे दो बातें करने को सारा कालेज तरसता था]RESTR, वह/DEM यहां मुझसे इस प्रकार सटी बैठी थी।
- 637 पहले तो ऐसा कानून बनना चाहिए कि प्रत्येक कवि या लेखक दाढ़ी अनिवार्य रूप से रखे।/LIM LRC[{ जो लेखक }InH दाढ़ी रखेगा]RESTR, वह/DEM रेल में मुफ्त चलेगा।
- 638 मैं कीमती शराब पिउंगा, विदेश जाउंगा, वातानुकूलित दर्जे से यात्रा करूंगा औ/LIMR LRC[बाकी राशि में से जो भी सम्भव है]RESTR, वह/DEM दाढ़ी के लिए शत-प्रतिशत करूंगा।
- 639 एक नाटक में नायिका कहती है कि/QUOT LRC[{ जिन-जिन पुरुषों की }InH दाढ़ियां मुझे अच्छी लगेंगी]RESTR, उन्हें/DEM मैं चुम्बन दे सकती हूँ।
- 640 जर्मन भाषा में एक कहावत है कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो व्यक्ति }InH दाढ़ी न रखता हो]RESTR, उसे/DEM मूर्ख समझना ही उचित है LIM/और इसके खिलाफ़ इंग्लैंड में एक कहावत अभी भी प्रचलित है [जिसके अनुसार मात्र दाढ़ी रखना यह हर्गिज सिद्ध नहीं करता कि आदमी बुद्धिमान है या नहीं]।
- 641 "LRC[जो ऐसे प्रदेश हैं [जिनकी भाषा हिंदी नहीं है]]RESTR, वे/DEM इस कारण प्रसन्न हैं कि सब वैधानिक शर्तों के बाद भी हिंदी [जो है] वह केवल नाम के लिए ही राजभाषा है; LIM/असली भाषा [जो है] वह तो अंग्रेज़ी है।"
- 642 कुछ सदस्य अधिकारियों को बताते हैं कि/QUOT LRC[द्विभाषी रबर की मोहरों में { हिंदी के जो अक्षर }InH हैं]RESTR वे/DEM अंग्रेज़ी के अक्षरों की अपेक्षा छोटे क्यों हैं ?
- 643 इस घटना से पता लगता है कि/QUOT पाकिस्तान के सच्चे निर्माता मुहम्मद अली जिन्ना नहीं थे बल्कि/LIM LRC[पाकिस्तान बनाने वालों में { जो सबसे ज्यादा योगदान देने वाले व्यक्ति }InH थे]RESTR वे/DEM मेरी ही सर्विस के सदस्य और भारत सरकार की रक्षा सेवाओं के वित्तीय सलाहकार श्री मुहम्मद अली थे।
- 644 LRC[जो पहन सकता है]RESTR पहन ले।

- 645 LRC[जो खा सकता है]RESTR, खा ले।
- 646 LRC[जो कुछ बचता]RESTR, मंडी में प्रसाद के रूप में बांट पूड़ी-कचौड़ी, रबड़ी-मिठाई उड़ाते।
- 647 LRC[{ जिस स्थल पर }InH बाबा ने चोला बदला]RESTR वहां/DEM अवश्य उनके आराध्य हैं।
- 648 LRC[आज देश ने { जो तरक्की }InH की है]RESTR वह/DEM हमारे युवा प्रधानमंत्री की महान्, क्रान्तिकारी नीतियाँ तथा उनके सफल क्रियान्वयन के फलस्वरूप ही सम्भव हुई है।
- 649 यों उन्हें चाहने वाले करोंड़ो लोग थे, पर/LIM LRC[जिसे वह अपना कह सकतीं]RESTR, ऐसा/DEM तो एक भी नहीं था।
- 650 LRC[हमारी सभाओं में जो भीड़ आती है]RESTR, वह/DEM हमें वोट देगी- इसमें सन्देह है।
- 651 LRC[यह { जो बदलाव }InH है]RESTR सो/DEM कुछ अस्थाई किस्म के होते हैं।
- 652 LRC[इसमें { जो कहने लायक बात }InH है]RESTR वह/DEM इन्सान की कैमिस्ट्री का बदल जाना है।
- 653 LRC[अब इन्सान में { जो कैमीकल परिवर्तन }InH आए हैं]RESTR, उसकी/DEM छटा देखिए।
- 654 LRC[जिसका पाँव दबा है]RESTR वह/DEM कहता है LIM/- 'प्लीज पाँव हटा लीजिए' वह वीर [जिसने चरण को धरा समझकर दबोचा है]।
- 655 "LRC[जिसका पाँव दबा है]RESTR, वह/DEM दर्द से बिलबिलाता है: ""पैर हटाइए"" दर्द के प्रताप से प्लीज है [जो वह कहीं दूर जा पड़ा है]।"
- 656 LRC[जिससे सीधा वास्ता है]RESTR उसने उससे/DEM पूछा है कि काम क्यों न हुआ।
- 657 LRC[वह { जो अफसर }InH है]RESTR काम न होने के इस कारण पर क्रोधित नहीं होता, LIM/अनुशासन का दण्ड ले कार्य-वाही करने नहीं दौड़ पड़ता बल्कि उसका मन पंछी इस शर से बिंध जाता है।
- 658 LRC[कल जो अडिग डग से धरती को दाबे रहते थे]RESTR आज चप्पलें फटकारते, ऐड़ी घिसते, पाँव रगड़ते डोलते हैं।
- 659 LRC[कल जिनमें लय और गति थी]RESTR, आज गठिया है।
- 660 LRC[जो जीवन भर का अनुबन्ध हस्ताक्षर करके आती हैं]RESTR { वह/DEM नवेलियाँ }ExH भी अपने आप को प्रोबेशनर मान गठरी बनी बैठी रहती है।
- 661 LRC[जो मिला]RESTR वह/DEM तुच्छ है।
- 662 LRC[जिसका अधिकारी है]RESTR { वह/DEM आसन }ExH मिलना है।
- 663 इससे क्या है कि/QUOT LRC[जो वर्तमान है]RESTR उसका/DEM सीना यही सोच-सोचकर फूल जाता है कि वह किन महानों की परम्परा से है।
- 664 इसलिए/LIM LRC[जो सिद्ध हो चुका]RESTR उसे/DEM भी फिर-फिर कसौटियों पर कसने को तैयार रहना पड़ता है जानते हैं LIM/पर क्या करें फिर-फिर अग्निपरीक्षाएँ हैं, प्रार्थनाएँ हैं, मनौतियाँ हैं, परिणाम की परीक्षा हैं, आशाएँ और आंशकाएँ हैं, और आकाक्षाएँ हैं।
- 665 LRC[जो नहीं होता]RESTR हो नहीं पाता।
- 666 LRC[जो खड़ा है]RESTR सो/DEM हजार एडजस्टमेंट करता है कि बैठने को एक आसन, एक कुर्सी, एक सीट मिल जाए।
- 667 LRC[बड़े बाबू ने मटके पर { जो चिन्तन }InH मारा]RESTR वह/DEM प्रबन्ध की सामग्री था।
- 668 LRC[{ इन नेताओं की जो प्रमुख समस्या }InH है]RESTR उसमें/DEM तो मैं कोई मदद नहीं कर सकता।
- 669 LRC[{ जिस अफसर से }InH मैं मिला]RESTR वह/DEM हालाँकि पुलिस का था, मगर था विश्वसनीय।

- 670 वे बोले,/LIM LRC[हत्याएँ { जिन कारणों से }InH होती हैं]RESTR उसका/DEM तो हमारे विभाग से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं।
- 671 LRC[जो आत्म-निरीक्षण नहीं कर पाते]RESTR वे/DEM दूसरों को क्या खोजेंगे?
- 672 LRC[जिससे परिचय ही नहीं]NONRESTR उसकी/DEM हत्या हम क्यों करने लगे?
- 673 हत्यारे का मनोविज्ञान,/LIM LRC[जिसकी हत्या हुई थी]RESTR उसकी/DEM आर्थिक स्थिति, उसका इतिहास, घर का भूगोल आदि सभी पक्षों पर रिसर्च कर मैंने अपनी खोज पुलिस आफ़ीसर महोदय के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत की।
- 674 LRC[उसके बाद जो हुआ]RESTR वह/DEM लेख का नहीं, कविता का विषय है।
- 675 LRC[जिससे जान बचवाना चाहता था]RESTR वह/DEM भी वहीं मौजूद था।
- 676 LRC[{ जिन कमबख्तों को }InH जिन्दगी भर क्यू में खड़े रहने की आदत नहीं पड़ती]RESTR, अक्सर उनके/DEM मुर्दे भी अर्थियों में ही करवटें बदलने लगते हैं LIM/और उनके दाह-संस्कार का स्वर्णिम दिवस अनिश्चित काल के लिए टल जाता है।
- 677 LRC[परमात्मा जो कुछ करता है]RESTR, सोच-समझकर करता है और ठीक करता है LIM/अर्थात् [मनुष्य जो कुछ करता है] बिना सोचे-समझे करता है और गलत करता है।
- 678 [परमात्मा जो कुछ करता है], सोच-समझकर करता है और ठीक करता है अर्थात्/LIM LRC[मनुष्य जो कुछ करता है]RESTR बिना सोचे-समझे करता है और गलत करता है।
- 679 LRC[सुबह से शाम तक मैं { जो सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण काम }InH करता हूँ]RESTR, वह/DEM क्यू में खड़ा होना ही है।
- 680 हां, LRC[कागज पर बने उस पुलवाली नदी की बाढ़ से गांवों को बचाने के लिए { जो तटबन्ध }InH बने हैं]RESTR वे/DEM तुम अवश्य देखना LIM/क्योंकि सरकारी रपट के मुताबिक उन्हें बकरियां चर गईं और अगले वर्ष नया इंजीनियर उन्हें दुबारा बनवाएगा।
- 681 LRC[अस्पताल से उत्तर की ओर नगरपालिका के दस्तावेजों के मुताबिक { जो सड़क }InH जाती है]RESTR अगर वह/DEM इत्तफाक से वहां हो तो उसके किनारे [जहां बहुत अधिक लोग मूंगफलियां खाते शोभायमान हो रहे हों], बस जान लेना वही सचिवालय है।
- 682 LRC[वीणारूपी मेज पर टांग रखकर सोया हुआ { जो अधिकारी }InH खुरटि भरता हुआ दिखाई देगा]RESTR वह/DEM किसी लाइसेन्सधारक के हाथ में थमे मोटे लिफाफे का सपना देख रहा होगा।
- 683 LRC[निदेशक का भण्डाफोड़ करके { जिस उपनिदेशक का }InH भविष्य बनाया है]RESTR उसके साथ/DEM बीतनी है यह शाम।
- 684 LRC[इन विभूतियों ने हाथ में { ईंट के जो टुकड़े }InH ले रखे हैं]RESTR वे/DEM कई काम आते हैं LIM/यानी इनसे वे रास्ता तो नापते ही हैं मौका पड़ने पर आगे बढ़ने को प्रयत्नशील व्यक्ति का सिर भी फोड़ सकते हैं।
- 685 LRC[इस वातावरण में { जिस महिमामण्डित नेता का }InH प्रवेश होगा]RESTR उसके/DEM चरण तुम धरती पर लेटकर छूना और मेरी ओर से इस प्रकार निवेदन करना LIM/- हे दिव्यात्मा आपके सेवक ने आपके चरणों में इसी तरह लोट लगाते हुए कहा है कि इस अकिंचन में कोई गुण नहीं है, यह अत्यन्त छुद्र और दुष्टात्मा है, पापी और कलंकी है।
- 686 ...इसे परम्परा क्यों नहीं मान लिया जाता कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो बैल }InH है]RESTR उसे/DEM नोट डकारने का हक है।
- 687 LRC[{ जो बजबजाती नालियां }InH, कीट-जगत के जहाजों (मच्छरों) का लेण्डिंग स्थल थीं]RESTR, उन पर/DEM सफाई दारोगाओं की क्रूर नज़रें पड़ने लगीं।

688 साहब खुश तो जमाना खुश !/LIM LRC[{ जिन मैदानों में } InH श्रीलाल शुक्ल की 'राग-दरबारी' शैली में
'तिनके की ओट' में बैठ कर स्त्रियां या पुरुष निपटा करते थे]RESTR, उनमें/DEM रोलर चलने लगा।

689 लेकिन क्या कहिएगा स्थिति की इस विडम्बना को,/LIM LRC[अणुबम के गिरने से { हिरोशिमा की जो
स्थिति } InH हुई थी]RESTR, वह/DEM आज 'मुख्यमंत्री नहीं आ रहे हैं' के अप्रत्याशित समाचार से मेरे
नगर की हो गई।

690 LRC[घर से स्कूल या कॉलेज तक तथा स्कूल या कॉलेज से घर तक { जो चुहल } InH होती थी]RESTR,
फब्तियां कसने वाले से एक दूसरे के सम्बन्ध जोड़े जाते थे, सब नदारत।

691 LRC[{ क्लाइंटों की जो भीड़ } InH ठसाठस भरी रहती थी, वकीलों के दफ्तरों में]RESTR अब वहां
परिन्दे भी पर नहीं मारते हैं।

692 किसी में 'दादागिरी नहीं करेंगे' किसी में 'दादा एकता जिन्दाबाद', और किसी में/LIM LRC[जो हमसे
टकरायेगा]RESTR, लातें-जूते खायेगा ।

693 मित्रों,/LIM LRC[तुम लोगों पर { जो ज्यादाती } InH हुई है]RESTR उससे/DEM हमें भी दुख पहुंचा है।
694 नहीं तो/LIM LRC[मांड्रियल ओलम्पिक में { जो स्थिति } InH भारत की थी]RESTR, वह/DEM
परीक्षाओं में छात्राओं की होगी।

695 क्योंकि/LIM LRC[आज { जो सफेद भेड़ } InH है]RESTR वह/DEM कल को काली भी हो सकती है।
696 LRC[{ जिस व्यक्ति ने } InH अपनी पहचान ही जाहिर कर दी]RESTR वह/DEM अपनी ताकत को कैसे
छुपाकर रख सकेगा।

697 "LRC[{ जिस भी पत्र में } InH छपे]RESTR, आपके सामने छपने पर पेश करूंगा ।""
698 "एक साधारण कहावत हैं/LIM [जिसे लड़के कहते हैं:/QUOT LRC[तेल लगाकर जो असनाना]RESTR
।। उस पर/DEM खुश रहता भगवाना ।।] LIM/"" अपनी-अपनी आदत है।"

699 फिर/LIM LRC[जो बचा]RESTR उसे/DEM मुंह में दबाकर बाहर निकल आया।
700 LRC[मैं रात को { जो रोटी } InH वहाँ डाल गया था]RESTR, उसे/DEM वह मजे से खा रहा था।
701 यह माँझा तो कमाल है,/LIM LRC[जो भी इसे छुएगा]RESTR उसकी/DEM उंगलियाँ कट जाएंगी।
702 LRC[मैं जिसकी बात कर रहा हूँ]RESTR वह/DEM था खूब बड़ा और उस पर निशान बना था, चाँद-
तारा।

703 LRC[{ जिस अर्थ में } InH हम गधा का प्रयोग करते हैं]RESTR, कुछ उसी से/DEM मिलते-जुलते अर्थ में
'बछिया के ताऊ' का भी प्रयोग करते हैं।

704 LRC[तुमने जो कुछ खिलाया]RESTR, वह/DEM सिर झुकाकर खा लिया, LIM/फिर तुमने हमें इस
जालिम के हाथ क्यों बेच दिया।

705 LRC[जिसे उन्होंने अपना घर समझ रखा था]RESTR, वह/DEM आज उनसे छूट गया था।
706 LRC[{ जिस परिचित मार्ग से } InH आए थे]RESTR, उसका/DEM यहां पता न था।
707 "LRC[हमारे बंगले के पीछे { जो टूल शेड } InH है]RESTR, वहां 3 बजे आ जाना"" LIM/उसने धीमें
स्वरमें फुसफुसाकर कहा ""हम लोग वहां बैठकर आगे की लड़ाई के बारे में विचार करेंगे।"

708 LRC[उनके बनाने में { जो अंतर } InH है]RESTR वह/DEM मैं तुम्हें कारखाने में दिखाऊंगा।
709 LRC[{ जो भी रस } InH पत्तियों से निचोड़ कर निकलता है]RESTR उसे/DEM फैला दिया जाता है।
710 तब राजा इक्ष्वाकु बोले,/QUOT 'यदि तुम नहीं चाहते हो तो/LIM LRC[{ जो वरदान } InH मैं माँगू
]RESTR वह/DEM मुझे दे दो।

- 711 देवराज के इन शब्दों को सुनकर मयासुर चुप न रह सका, बोला, 'यह तो भाग्य की बात है,/LIM LRC[जिस प्रकार आप इन्द्र बनाए गए हैं]RESTR उसी प्रकार/DEM सूर्यप्रभ विद्याधरोंका चक्रवर्ती राजा बनाया गया है।
- 712 फिर वे मुनि के चरणों में गिरकर बोले,/QUOT 'मुनिवर,/LIM LRC[जिसे मैंने विद्याधरों का चक्रवर्ती राजा बनाया है]RESTR, उसका/DEM नाम श्रुतशर्मा है LIM/और यह सूर्यप्रभ उसे गद्दी से उतार कर स्वयं राजा बनना चाहता है।
- 713 रत्नसेन को यह भी मालूम हुआ कि राजा ने ढिंढोरा पिटवाया है कि/QUOT LRC[जो कोई उस जौहरी की बात को झूठा साबित करेगा]RESTR उसको/DEM राजा अपना आधा राज-पाट दे देगा।
- 714 उसने राजा से कहा कि/QUOT LRC[{ रत्नसेन के घर की जो स्त्री }InH है]RESTR, वह/DEM इतनी सुन्दर है कि मैं तो देखते ही बेहोश होकर गिर पड़ा।
- 715 LRC[रत्नसेन ने जो कहा था]RESTR उसे/DEM पूरा कर दिखाया और अन्त में रत्नसेन और पद्मिनी सुख-चैनसे रहने लगे।
- 716 केवल/LIM LRC[{ जो सबसे छोटा लड़का }InH 'विनय' था]RESTR, उसके/DEM चेहरे पर एक उमंग और उत्साह की भावना दिखाई दी।
- 717 LRC[तुम जो कहोगे]RESTR, मैं तुम्हारा काम कर दूंगा।
- 718 मैं सहसा उठी और श्रृंगार करके उनके पास जाने के लिए नदी की ओर चली,/LIM LRC[उसके बाद जो कुछ हुआ]RESTR, वह/DEM तो आप जानते ही हैं।
- 719 "कुछ समय के पश्चात् चेतनानन्द ने सोचते हुये कहा,/QUOT ""बसन्ती,/LIM LRC[जो कुछ हुआ]RESTR, उसे/DEM भूल जाओ।"
- 720 LRC[जिनका हमने अध्ययन किया है]RESTR { वे/DEM लोग }ExH विरला की केशोराम कॉज्जिन मिल्स में कार्य हैं या उसी क्षेत्र के अन्य रोजगारों में लगे हैं।
- 721 चंद्रचूड़ /LIM LRC[इसमें जो कुछ भी था]RESTR, वह/DEM सब खत्म हो गया है।
- 722 LRC[जो देते हो]RESTR, वह/DEM मत देना और क्या करोगे!
- 723 LRC[{ जिस कोठरी में }InH उसने देह त्याग किया था]RESTR, उधर/DEM वह आँखें तक न उठाता।
- 724 LRC[माँ की घुड़कियों में { जो मजा }InH था]RESTR, वह/DEM क्या इस दुलार में था?
- 725 LRC[माँ से माँगकर, लड़कर, ठनककर, रूठकर लेने में { जो आनंद }InH था]RESTR, वह/DEM क्या इस भिक्षा में था ?
- 726 तो तुम्हारे घर की यही नीति है कि/QUOT LRC[जो सबसे ज्यादा काम करे]RESTR, वही/DEM भूखों मारा जाए?
- 727 राजा को ले जाकर/LIM LRC[मन्त्री ने { जो भूल }InH की थी]RESTR, उसका/DEM प्रायश्चित करने के लिए उसने अपने प्राण दे दिए।
- 728 LRC[{ जो मनुष्य }InH दूसरे के जीवन से शिक्षा नहीं लेता]RESTR, उसका/DEM यही अन्त होता है।
- 729 LRC[चिरमदेव के पास जो कुछ भी था]RESTR सब खर्च हो गया।
- 730 लेकिन इस वक्त तो आप भूखे - प्यासे होंगे इसलिए/LIM LRC[{ जो कुछ रूखा-सुखा }InH मेरे पास है]RESTR, उसे/DEM ग्रहण करें।
- 731 घोषणा करायी कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो व्यक्ति }InH इस यंत्र को बेध सकेगा]RESTR उसके साथ/DEM वे द्रोपदी का विवाह करेंगे।
- 732 उसने भी जवाब में कहा कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो शब्द }InH तुमने भवानी देवी के संबंध में कहे हैं]RESTR, वे/DEM ही तुम फातिमा देवी के संबंध में समझ लो।

- 733 LRC[उस व्यक्ति के अपने सिखाए हुए शेरों में { जो सबसे बड़ा शेर } InH था]RESTR, वह/DEM अपने शिक्षक के प्राणों की रक्षा के लिए आ अड़ा और उन आक्रमणकारी शेरों पर टूट पड़ा।
- 734 LRC[जिसे देखिये]RESTR मुझ पर त्योंरियाँ बदल रहा है, LIM/मगर मैंने परवाह न की।
- 735 माँ ने उसे छाती से लगा लिया - यहीं रह बेटा,/LIM LRC[जो मिलेगा]RESTR बाँट-बूँटकर खा लेंगे।
- 736 LRC[रात को होटल में { जो बासी चीजें } InH रह जातीं]RESTR, उसके सामने खाने के लिए फेंक जाता।
- 737 LRC[रात को मालिक ने { जो लातें } InH मारी]RESTR, अब भी उसके बदन में दुखने लगती हैं।
- 738 और/LIM LRC[आगे { जो ट्रक } InH खड़ा है]RESTR उसकी/DEM वजह से इस बूढ़े आदमी को भी नहीं देख सकेगा।
- 739 LRC[उस एक सेकिंड में जो कुछ हुआ था]RESTR, वह/DEM इतना आश्चर्यजनक था कि गोविंदन ने अपनी आंखें बंद कर ली थीं।
- 740 'मिसेज़ सिनहा! आप विश्वास रखिए ।/LIM LRC[हमसे जो कुछ हो सकता है]RESTR हम कर रहे हैं।'
- 741 मैंने कहा न!/LIM LRC[हमसे जो भी संभव है]RESTR, हम कर रहे हैं।
- 742 LRC[वे जो कहते थे]RESTR, वही/DEM करते थे ।
- 743 कुछ और लोगों का तर्क था कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो सभ्यता } InH इतने समय तक जीवित रह सकती है]RESTR, उसके/DEM इरादों के बुरे होने की संभावना कम ही लगती है।
- 744 LRC[मानव-मस्तिष्क से संबंधित { जो संदेश } InH हमने भेजा था]RESTR, वह/DEM पूरा का पूरा उल्कापिंड में से प्रतिबिंब रूप में मिल गया है।
- 745 LRC[जो भी इन घरों को सबसे पहले पार करती उस पार जा सकती है]RESTR वही/DEM जीतती है।
- 746 LRC[जो हम लोगों के बीच 'जज' होता था]RESTR वह/DEM आंखमिचौना की आंखें अपनी हथेली से ऐसे भींचकर रखता था कि [जब तक छिपने वाले छिप न जायें] उसे कुछ भी दिखाई नहीं देता था।
- 747 होता यह था कि/QUOT LRC[इस खेल में { जो सबसे छोटा } InH था]RESTR वही/DEM अपने से बड़ों को पकड़ने के लिए चुना जाता था।
- 748 LRC[{ जो भी पहलवान } InH अपने दुश्मन को हरा देता था]RESTR वह/DEM राजा की ओर से विजेता माना जाता था।
- 749 LRC[{ जो अच्छा पहलवान } InH होता था]RESTR वह/DEM मक्खन, दूध और काजू खाकर अपने शरीर की कद-काठी को ऐसा बनालेता था कि घंटों सामने वाले से लड़ सके।
- 750 LRC[आज भी उस समय के { जो उपलब्ध ग्रंथ } InH हैं]RESTR उनमें/DEM विस्तृत और विशिष्ट प्रकार की सामग्री है।
- 751 LRC[इसके फलस्वरूप बने भव्य भवनों में आज भी { जो पूरी तरह दोषरहित भवन } InH विश्व भर के पर्यटकों को चकित करता है]RESTR वह/DEM है ताजमहल।
- 752 LRC[बलुआ पत्थर और संगमरमर की इन इमारतों में { जो नक्काशीदार सजावट } InH की गई है]RESTR वह/DEM निर्माण तकनीक की सफलता की कहानी है।
- 753 LRC[भारतीय साधनों के आधार पर { जो भी काम } InH हुआ]RESTR वह/DEM सब उन ब्रिटिश विद्वानों ने किया [जिनके पास धन का कोई अभाव नहीं था] और [जो चिन्तारहित होकर अपना समय इस प्रकार के अध्ययनों में लगा सके]।
- 754 LRC[इस प्रकार { जो भी प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास } InH हुआ, जैसे उत्पादन साधनों का आधुनिकीकरण, कारखानों और मिलों की स्थापना, चाय और कहवा बगानों और आधुनिक बैंकिंग व्यवस्था का चलान आदि]RESTR वह/DEM सब ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर किया गया।

- 755 लेकिन एक बार हम उन्हें मिलने गये तो/LIM LRC[वहां मैंने { जो दृश्य }InH देखा]RESTR, वह/DEM कुछ अजीब ही था।
- 756 भगवान बुद्ध को तो समझना बहुत दूर./LIM LRC[उनकी मूर्तियों में { जो कला, संस्कृति और इतिहास }InH छुपा हुआ है]RESTR उसे/DEM समझने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं हैं।
- 757 ठीक है कुछ खामियां भी रह जाती है तो मैं जरूर माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह लाना चाहूंगा कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो अनुपूरक संशोधन बजट }InH रखा गया है]RESTR, इसमें/DEM काफी ज्यादा धन [जो पहले रखा गया था]RESTR, उससे ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है।
- 758 LRC[वह जो बैठ-बैठ कर पहलू बदलता है]RESTR, { वह/DEM गरीब }ExH इस बात का भरोसा नहीं कर पाता कि उसको सचमुच एक आदमी के योग्य आसन प्राप्त हो गया है।
- 759 LRC[{ जिन दो लोगों को }ExH गिरफ्तार किया गया है]RESTR उनमें/DEM एक रशीद का बेटा मोहिदीन पिचई है तथा दूसरा पिचई का दोस्त मारिअप्पन है, [जिसने हत्या की साजिश रची]।
- 760 LRC[सेबी ने { जिन ब्रोकरों के }InH नाम घोषित किए हैं]RESTR उनमें/DEM हरीश चंद्र बियानी, बियानी सिक्युरिटीज, अशोक कुमार पोद्दार, प्रेम पोद्दार, राज कुमार पोद्दार, रत्नलाल पोद्दार, दिनेश कुमार सिंघानिया एंड कंपनी, डॉव जॉस इंवेस्टमेंट्स एंड कंसलटेंट्स, अरिहंत एक्जिम स्क्रिप और त्रिपोली कंसलटेंटसी सर्विसेज।
- 761 LRC[{ जो स्वतन्त्र चित्रकार }ExH थे]RESTR वे/DEM अधिकांशतः धार्मिक चित्र अंकित करते थे।
- 762 इसमें सुषमा के मुंह से नारी स्वातंत्र्य की बात उठाई गई है जब वह कहती हैं/QUOT LRC[पुरुषों में स्त्रियों के प्रति { जो संरक्षक भाव }InH हैं]RESTR, वह/DEM मुझे बरदास्त नहीं था LIM/इसीलिए मैंने ऐसा काम चुना [जिससे मैं अपने आपको किसी पुरुष के बराबर सिद्ध कर सकूँ]।
- 763 आलोचक तो यह भी होते हैं, लेकिन/LIM LRC[जिन्हें सचमुच आलोचक कहा जा सकता है]RESTR वे/DEM राजशेखर-कृत तत्त्वाभिवेशी श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।
- 764 LRC[जिन्हें ज्ञान का अजीर्ण हो जाता है]RESTR, वे/DEM स्वयं जीवन भर भटकाते रहते हैं और दूसरों को भटकाते रहते हैं।
- 765 LRC[कल { जो लोग }InH इस बच्चे को वोट की लाइन में खड़ा करेंगे]RESTR, वे/DEM आज इसे दो क्षण ऊंट की सवारी या मिट्टी की एक छोटी-सी चिड़िया देने से क्यों कतराते हैं?
- 766 LRC[जो आसन पर होते हैं]RESTR वह/DEM हमेशा अपने पाये से लगी पुतलियों से सुनकर ही ज्ञान प्राप्त करते हैं।
- 767 LRC[ध्यान के योग्य ईष्टदेव में { जो मन की संस्थित }InH है]RESTR, वह/DEM धारणा कही जाती है।
- 768 LRC[{ जिस लड़के का }InH लट्टू ज्यादा देर घूमता है]RESTR वही/DEM जीत जाता है।
- 769 LRC[{ जिन मिलों और उद्योगों से }InH ब्रिटिश स्वार्थी की पूर्ति होती थी]RESTR उन्हीं में/DEM पूँजी का विनियोग होता था।
- 770 किन्तु/LIM LRC[यह चक्र (यावृत्त) { जिस बिन्दु पर }InH बनता है]RESTR, वह/DEM है 'ज्ञान'।
- 771 LRC[पाकिस्तान में जो जितना अधिक बड़ा सेना का अधिकारी है]RESTR वह/DEM उतना/DEM ही अधिक भ्रष्ट है।
- 772 पर इधर/LIM LRC[मार्क्सवादी सौन्दर्यशास्त्र की दिशा में { जो प्रयत्न }InH हुए हैं]RESTR, उनसे/DEM इन आपेक्ष का निराकरण हो जाता है
- 773 LRC[[{ जो चिन्ह }InH शेष रह गए हैं] और [जो अंतरराष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों ने कल्चरल हेरीटेज के नाम पर बचा रखे थे]]RESTR अब उनको/DEM मटियामेंट करने की बारी आ गई है।

- 774 लेकिन सवाल यह है कि/QUOT LRC [[जो कुछ घटा] और [हमारे १६ जवानों के साथ जिस प्रकार की
अधमता बर्ती गई]]RESTR क्या उसकी/DEM भरपाई बांग्लादेश सरकार कर पाएगी ।
- 775 LRC [[जिसका उत्तर सही होता है] और [जो सबसे पहले जवाब देता है]]RESTR वह/DEM खेल के
लिए चुन लिया जाता है ।
- 776 सभापति महोदया/LIM LRC [[जो डैम में कर्मचारी होते हैं] , [जिस वक्त एक डैम का कार्य पूर्ण हो जाता
है]]RESTR तो वे/DEM बेकार हो जाते हैं।
- 777 सभापति महोदया, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ/LIM LRC [[यह { जो मांगे } InH इस माननीय सदन में विद्युत
परिषद् से समबन्धित आई है] , [जिस पर चर्चा चल रही है]]RESTR, उनका/DEM में समर्थन करता हूं।
- 778 तो मैं माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि/QUOT [जैसे आज-कल विद्युत बोर्ड में आजकल
इंटरव्यू होने जा रहे हैं],/LIM LRC [उसमें जो दैनिक वेतन पर लगे हैं], या [जिनका टाईम पीरियड बहुत
ज्यादा है]RESTR उनको/DEM इस में ले लिया जाए।
- 779 मैंने पीछे भी सदन में कहा था कि/QUOT LRC [[वहां के जो विस्थापित होंगे] [{ जो लोग } InH उजड़ेंगे]
]RESTR, उनके बारे में/DEM पहले सोचा जाए कि उनको कहां बसाया जाए।
- 780 इसके अलावा मैं वह कहना चाहूंगा कि/QUOT LRC [[{ जो हमारा डिपार्टमेंट } InH है], [{ जो
सहकारिता विभाग } InH है]]RESTR उसको/DEM शुरू से लेकर [जब से सहकारिता आन्दोलन आया],
इसको विभाग नहीं माना गया।
- 781 तो मैं माननीय खाची जी से निवेदन करूंगी कि/QUOT वे इस विषय को गहराई से देखें और/LIM LRC [[
किस तरह से जो सब-होलसेलरज हैं] या [जो रिटेलरज हैं]]RESTR उनका/DEM मार्जिन कैसे बढ़ाया जा
सकता है, LIM/इसकी ओर ध्यान दें।
- 782 मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगी कि एक कारण यह भी है कि/QUOT LRC [[एक्सटैन्शन स्टाफ जो
है], [जो ऐजुकेशनल स्टाफ है], [जिसे सत्य प्रकाश जी कह रहे थे]]RESTR, वह/DEM एडीक्वेट नहीं है
LIM/लोगों को को-ओपरेटिव मूवमेंट के बारे में, को ओपरेटिव सोसायटी बनाने के बारे में कोई ज्ञान नहीं है।
- 783 बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि/QUOT LRC [[जिस तरह हमारी पार्टी का प्रोग्राम है गरीबों की
भलाई करना] और [{ जो लोग } InH गरीबी की वजह से और सूखे की वजह से पीड़ित हैं]]RESTR,
उनकी/DEM सहायता हमारी सरकार करेगी।
- 784 तो/LIM LRC [हमारे { जो किसान } InH हैं], [{ मजदूर } InH हैं], [जो बहुत गरीब हैं]]RESTR,
उसको/DEM हम आने वाले दो सौ साल तक भी इरीगेशन उसके खेतों तक नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं LIM/और
इसका सम्बन्ध सीधा अन-इम्प्लाइमेंट के साथ जुड़ा है।
- 785 मेरा निवेदन है कि/QUOT LRC [[{ जो बीहड़ जमीन } InH है], [{ जो जंगल } InH है]]RESTR,
उसको/DEM साफ करके कृषि योग्य बनाया जाय, इससे दो समस्याओं का हल हो जायेगा।
- 786 हमारी परेशानी यह है कि/QUOT LRC [[{ जो आंकड़े } InH दिये गये], [{ जो भाषण } InH हुए हैं]
]RESTR, तो { इन/DEM आंकड़ों से } ExH न तो खेतों को पानी चला जायेगा और न तो { मंत्री जी के
भाषण से } ExH खेतों की फसल आगे बढ़ जायेगी।
- 787 परन्तु मान्यवर/LIM LRC [[सड़कों के निर्माण में जो दोहरा माप-दण्ड अपना रहे हैं] और [ठेकेदारी प्रथा से
{ जो कार्य } InH करा रहे हैं]]RESTR, उसमें/DEM कहीं-कहीं पर बड़ी गड़बड़ी भी पैदा हो रही है क्योंकि
अराजक तत्व जोर-जबरदस्ती करके ठेके ले लेते हैं।
- 788 अन्नद्रव शूल- भुक्त द्रव्यों के परिपाक समय में या परिपाक हो जाने के बाद/LIM LRC [[{ जो शूल } InH
उपस्थित होता है] एवं [जो पथ्य, अपथ्य, आहार, अनाहार, किसी प्रकार के नियमादि पालन से भी प्रशमित
न हो]]RESTR, उसे/DEM अन्नद्रव शूल मानते हैं।

- 789 LRC[[{ जिस पाण्डुरोगी को } InH कफयुक्त होने पर भी बद्ध, अल्प और हरे रंग का मल बार-बार आता है] और [जिस का शरीर श्वेत वर्ण से लिप्त सा प्रतीत हो]]RESTR { वह/DEM पाण्डुरोगी } ExH असाध्य होता है।
- 790 LRC[[जो व्यतीत है], [जो पितर बनकर पूज्य अतीत बने है]]RESTR, वे/DEM आज अपनी छाया से धरती को मुक्त कर रहे हैं LIM/और सृष्टि के कण-कण में दशप्रहरण-धारिणी देवी का आविर्भाव अनुभूत-सा होने लगा है, संपुटित जीवन की 'जय' पुनः विसंपुटित होकर पांखुरी-प्रतिपांखुरी खुलने लगी है।
- 791 LRC[[जो मृत हैं], [जो पितर हैं]]RESTR वे/DEM अपनी लब्ध 'स्वधा' का पान कर तृप्ति और सुख से, LIM/[जो जीवित है] और [जो जन्म लेंगे] उनकी जय-जयकार बोलते हुए अपने सोमपय पर चले जा रहे हैं।
- 792 [जो मृत हैं], [जो पितर हैं] वे अपनी लब्ध 'स्वधा' का पान कर तृप्ति और सुख से, /LIM LRC[[जो जीवित है] और [जो जन्म लेंगे]]RESTR उनकी/DEM जय-जयकार बोलते हुए अपने सोमपय पर चले जा रहे हैं।
- 793 LRC[[जो जीवित हैं], [जो जन्म लेने वाले है]]RESTR, उनके लिए/DEM देह-देह के स्नायु-मंडल में अद्भुत अरूप बाँसुरी बजती हुई ये पाल सजी रंगीन नौकाएँ संचरण करने लगी हैं।
- 794 LRC[[जो अनावश्यक हो गया], [गति-तेज और हीन-अर्थ हो गया], [जिसका रस काम आ चुका है] और [अब जिसके रेशे सूख गये हैं], [जिसका अस्तित्व-मात्र अस्तित्व रहकर जड़ीभूत हो गया है], [जिसमें क्रिया नहीं, गति नहीं, स्फूर्ति नहीं]]RESTR, मौत यदि अन्त है तो { ऐसे/DEM जड़ बन गये हुए जीव का } ExH है LIM/और वह अन्त भी इसीलिए है कि उस जड़ को नया चैतन्य प्रदान करें।
- 795 LRC[[सामान्य व्यक्ति की हैसियत से { जो दुख } InH उसके लिए अपने समय के दूसरे बहुत-से लोगों की तरह के ही सामान्य दुख हो सकते थे], और कि [जिनमें वह सबके समान और इसी नाते सबके साथ रह सकता था]]RESTR, वही/DEM एक ऐसी अंतहीन यातना में बदल जाते हैं, [जिसकी कि सहभागिता ढूँढना निचाट रेगिस्तान में जल खोजने-जैसा होता है]।
- 796 LRC[[जो प्रतिभावान साहित्यकार हैं] मगर [नया होने के कारण जिन्हें प्रकाशक नहीं मिलता]]RESTR, उनकी/DEM पुस्तकों को छापने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार लें।
- 797 LRC[[जिनकी मुट्टी बन्द है] और [जिनका जन्म अभी आसन पर हुआ है]]RESTR वह/DEM प्रोबेशन पर है।
- 798 LRC[[जो हमेशा से पसन्दीदा चीज दूसरे से छुड़ाते रहे हैं] [जो हमेशा कानून के रक्षकों को नमक खिलाते रहे]]RESTR, आज वे/DEM ही याचक बने जिला-प्रशासन से न्याय मांग रहे हैं।
- 799 उन्होंने दावा किया कि/QUOT { कुसुम राय के खिलाफ लगाए गए सभी आरोप } ExH बेबुनियाद हैं, RRC[जो जलन की भावना से लगाए गए हैं] NONRESTR।
- 800 { भूकंप का केंद्र } ExH पुणे से १२८ किलोमीटर तथा कराड से ५६ किलोमीटर की दूरी पर कोयना-वायणा क्षेत्र में था RRC[जो मुंबई से ४०० किलोमीटर दूर है] NONRESTR।
- 801 २२ वर्षीय सुरेश पाल सिंह ने { अपने से १० साल बड़ी इंदू सेंगर से } ExH शादी की थी RRC[जो एटा जिले में फौजदारी मामलों की प्रसिद्ध वकील थी] NONRESTR।
- 802 इनका निर्माण { हैदराबाद की भारत डायनेमिक्स लिमिटेड कंपनी } ExH करेगी, RRC[जो इस कार्य के लिए १०० मिलियन डॉलर का खुद निवेश करने के लिए तैयार है] NONRESTR।
- 803 पंजाब सरकार द्वारा जारी एक बयान में कहा गया है कि/QUOT इन गतिविधियों में { पाकिस्तान विरोधी तत्वों का } ExH हाथ है RRC[जो निर्दोष व्यक्तियों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं] NONRESTR।

- 804 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT गोपाल ही { एक मात्र व्यक्ति }ExH हैं RRC[जो जंगलों में वीरप्पन को ढूंढ पाते हैं]RESTR।
- 805 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT पाकिस्तान { सीमा पार आतंकवाद को }ExH जेहाद का नाम दे रहा है RRC[जो कि समूची मानवजाति के खिलाफ अपराध है]NONRESTR।
- 806 सिंह ने कहा कि/QUOT भारत की दीर्घकालीन पूंजी निवेश की संभावनाओं को देखते हुए गत १० सालों में { १४ अरब रुपए का निवेश }ExH हुआ है RRC[जो कि बहुत कम है]NONRESTR।
- 807 हिलेरी { अमेरिका की ऐसी/DEM पहली प्रथम महिला }ExH हैं RRC[जो बतौर प्रत्याशी राष्ट्रीय चुनाव में उतरी हैं]RESTR।
- 808 सैन्य प्रवक्ता ब्रिगेडियर सनथ करुणारत्ने ने बताया कि/QUOT सेना ने { १० पुरुष एवं ८ महिला विद्रोहियों के शव }ExH बरामद किए हैं RRC[जो अंतरराष्ट्रीय रेडक्रास सोसाइटी के मार्फत लिट्टे को सौंप दिए गए]NONRESTR।
- 809 पुलिस कार्रवाई में { पांच लोग }ExH घायल हो गये RRC[जिनमें से गंभीर रूप से घायल दो लोगों को इलाहाबाद अस्पताल इलाज के लिए भेजा गया , [जहां एक घायल युवक, [जो अखबार बेचने का काम करता था], चल बसा]]NONRESTR।
- 810 इलाहाबाद पुलिस के अनुसार प्रयाग के एक मुस्लिम इंटर कालेज तथा एक अन्य तालीमी अंजुमन में विगत दिनों { सामान्य ज्ञान प्रतियोगिता "ब्रेन चेक" }ExH आयोजित की गयी RRC[जिसमें ऐसे प्रश्न पूछे गये [जो धर्मावलंबी विशेष को ठेस पहुंचाने वाले एवं धार्मिक भावना उभारने वाले थे]]RESTR।
- 811 इलाहाबाद पुलिस के अनुसार प्रयाग के एक मुस्लिम इंटर कालेज तथा एक अन्य तालीमी अंजुमन में विगत दिनों सामान्य ज्ञान प्रतियोगिता "ब्रेन चेक" आयोजित की गयी/LIM [जिसमें { ऐसे/DEM प्रश्न }ExH पूछे गये RRC[जो धर्मावलंबी विशेष को ठेस पहुंचाने वाले एवं धार्मिक भावना उभारने वाले थे]RESTR]।
- 812 { हर प्रश्न के चार उत्तर }ExH थे, RRC[जिनमें एक उत्तर विवादास्पद रहता था]NONRESTR।
- 813 पासवान ने मुख्य महाप्रबंधकों से { उन/DEM कर्मचारियों की }ExH सूची तैयार करने को कहा है RRC[जो फोन लाइनों को नष्ट कर रहे हैं]RESTR।
- 814 यहां तक कि/QUOT { एक थानेदार के पास }ExH भी मोबाइल देखा जा सकता है, RRC[जो किसी भी स्थिति में इस प्रकार का फोन रखने का अधिकारी नहीं है]RESTR।
- 815 गोलीबारी में { उसका सहयोगी रोहित वर्मा }ExH मारा गया, RRC[जो माइकल डिसूजा के नाम से भी जाना जाता था]NONRESTR।
- 816 { राजन }ExH भारतीय माफिया सरगना है RRC[जो दाउद इब्राहीम गिरोह के साथ संघर्ष के बाद बैंकाक भाग गया था]NONRESTR।
- 817 यह नया वीआईपी युवा छात्र { हर्षवर्धन नभाथे }ExH है, RRC[जो आईएएस परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रहा है]NONRESTR।
- 818 मालूम हो कि/QUOT थाई अधिकारियों ने भारत सरकार को निर्णय लेने के लिए { ४८ घंटे का समय }ExH दिया था RRC[जो आज समाप्त हो गया]NONRESTR।
- 819 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT अब { उस/DEM भूतपूर्व सत्ता की }ExH वापसी संभव नहीं है RRC[जो मूल फिजी वासियों के हितों के खिलाफ थी]RESTR।
- 820 मैं लोगों से { अनुपम खेर के रूप में }ExH जुड़ना चाहता हूं RRC[जो कि मैं हूं]NONRESTR।"
- 821 अमेरिकी वैज्ञानिकों के मुताबिक पाकिस्तान के पास { २५ से ३५ परमाणु बम }ExH हैं RRC[जो भारत के किसी भी शहर को निशाना बना लेने की क्षमता रखते हैं]NONRESTR।

- 822 इसके बाद वे { पाकिस्तान को }ExH आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत बनाएंगे , RRC[जो इन दोनों अंतरराष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों पर आश्रित नहीं रहेगा]NONRESTR ।
- 823 उसने बताया कि/QUOT जी.पी. हिंदुजा ने मार्च १७ में { पासपोर्ट के लिए }ExH आवेदन किया था RRC[जो उन्हें नवम्बर १७ में मिला]NONRESTR।
- 824 हार्स्टमैन ने { एडम्स के उस/DEM पत्र का }ExH भी जिक्र किया RRC[जो उन्होंने व्हाइट हाउस में पहुंचने के दूसरे दिन ही अपनी पत्नी को लिखा]RESTR ।
- 825 बर्गर ने हालांकि { इन/DEM देशों का }ExH नाम नहीं लिया RRC[जो आतंकवाद को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं]RESTR ।
- 826 उन्होंने बताया कि/QUOT [जिस कमरे में आग लगी थी] उसमें { खरीद फरोख्त विज्ञापन एवं चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों से संबंधित कागजात, फाइलें और कुर्सियां }ExH रखी हुई थीं, RRC[जो जलकर राख हो गई]NONRESTR।
- 827 यह संगठन { उन/DEM साम्प्रदायिक ताकतों के खिलाफ }ExH संघर्ष करेगा RRC[जो अल्पसंख्यकों को निशाना बना रही है]RESTR।
- 828 ब्रांड वाली शराब की अपेक्षा सस्ती होने के कारण अधिकांश लोग { देशी शराब }ExH पीते हैं, RRC[जो कई बार दूषित होती है]NONRESTR।
- 829 { ये/DEM पांचों }ExH फिलीस्तीनी हैं RRC[जो इसरायली सैनिकों की गोलियों का शिकार हुए हैं]RESTR।
- 830 इसके साथ ही { पूर्व केंद्रीयमंत्री वी.सी. शुक्ल की भी यहां शक्तिशाली लॉबी }ExH है RRC[जो अंतिम फैसले को प्रभावित कर सकती है]NONRESTR ।
- 831 ज्ञातव्य है कि/QUOT ८७ वर्षीय बसु ने स्वास्थ्य संबंधी कारणों से मुख्यमंत्री पद से इस्तीफा दे दिया है तथा/LIM { उपमुख्यमंत्री बुद्धदेव भट्टाचार्य को }ExH उनका उत्तराधिकारी चुना गया है, RRC[जो ७ नवंबर को मुख्यमंत्री पद की शपथ लेंगे]NONRESTR ।
- 832 मारे गए लोगों में से एक का नाम { विनोद शेट्टी }ExH है, RRC[जो आस्ट्रेलिया के गैंगस्टर अशोक शेट्टी का भाई था]NONRESTR।
- 833 संस्कृत के महाकवि कालिदास की कर्मस्थली उज्जैन में मंगलवार को ४३ वें अखिल भारतीय कालिदास समारोह के शुभारंभ के अवसर पर उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT { संस्कृत }ExH न केवल महानतम कवि कालिदास के साहित्य के रूप में प्रासंगिक है RRC[जो हमारी प्राचीन सभ्यता के गरिमामय मूल्यों को अपने भीतर समाए हुए है]NONRESTR LIM/बल्कि ऐसी भाषा के रूप में भी प्रासंगिक है [जो सूचना एवं अंकीय प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए उपयुक्त है] ।
- 834 बल्कि/LIM { ऐसी/DEM भाषा के रूप में }ExH भी प्रासंगिक है RRC[जो सूचना एवं अंकीय प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए उपयुक्त है]RESTR।
- 835 इसके बावजूद रिपब्लिकन पार्टी का सीनेट में अभी भी { बहुमत }ExH कायम है RRC[जो उसने १९९४ में हासिल किया था]NONRESTR ।
- 836 कोचनियान { एक शराब डीलर }ExH है RRC[जो अहिंशल एवं चिरायिकिल से अपना धंधा संचालित करता है]NONRESTR।
- 837 उसका भाई { एक शराब ठेकेदार }ExH है RRC[जो शराब त्रासदी का प्रमुख आरोपी है]NONRESTR।
- 838 दोनों देशों के बीच इस वर्ष { सॉफ्टवेयर तथा आईटी सेवाओं से संबंधित ६० मिलियन अमरीकी डॉलर का व्यापार }ExH हो चुका है RRC[जो पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में दुगुना है]NONRESTR।

- 839 उन्होंने सीएनएन को बताया कि/QUOT उन्हें { कई ऐसे/DEM वोट }ExH मिले हैं RRC[जो दरअसल गोर को दिए गए हैं]RESTR।
- 840 कुमार ने बताया कि/QUOT विमान { चाय बागान के इलाके में }ExH गिरा, RRC[जो रहवासी इलाके से दूर है]NONRESTR।
- 841 चीन में पिछले वर्ष एक हजार लोगों को { मृत्युदंड }ExH दिया गया RRC[जो विश्व के अन्य देशों में दिये गये मृत्युदंडों से ज्यादा है]NONRESTR।
- 842 घायल लोगों में { एक बच्ची }ExH भी है RRC[जो बुरी तरह झुलस गयी है]NONRESTR।
- 843 उनकी घोषणा ने { उन/DEM सभी सांसदों को }ExH चौंका दिया RRC[जो उन्हें सत्ता से हटाने की कोशिश में जुटे हुए हैं]RESTR।
- 844 वरिष्ठ कांग्रेस नेता प्रियरंजन दासमुंशी ने कहा कि/QUOT रेलवे विभाग मिलने के दिन से ममता { रेलवे मशीनरी को दुरुस्त करते हुए अधिक बजट की }ExH मांग करती रही हैं, RRC[जो उन्हें नहीं मिला]NONRESTR।
- 845 राष्ट्रपति ने म्यांमारी नेता के बारे में चर्चा करते हुए कहा कि/QUOT उन्होंने { चुनाव }ExH लड़ा RRC[जो न तो निष्पक्ष था और न ही स्वतंत्र]RESTR, LIM/फिर भी उनकी पार्टी ने ८० फीसदी सीटें जीतीं लेकिन इसके बावजूद उन्होंने सरकार नहीं बनाई ।
- 846 यह वारदात { दूरस्थ एवं दुर्गम स्थान पर }ExH हुई है RRC[जो म्यांमार सीमा पर स्थित है]NONRESTR ।
- 847 बाकी { वे/DEM लोग }ExH रहेंगे RRC[जो पूर्ववर्ती रिपब्लिकन सरकार में काम कर चुके हैं]RESTR।
- 848 खासकर { उन/DEM लोगों को }ExH कैबिनेट में स्थान दिया जाएगा RRC[जो १९८८ एवं १९९२ के बीच उनके पिता जार्ज बुश सीनियर के साथ कार्यरत थे]RESTR।
- 849 { भूकंप का केंद्र }ExH अफयोन प्रांत में था, RRC[जो तुर्की की राजधानी अंकारा से २६० किलोमीटर दक्षिण-पश्चिम में है]NONRESTR।
- 850 ४६ वर्षीय राइस { दूसरी अश्वेत }ExH है RRC[जो व्हाइट हाउस राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सलाहकार होंगी]RESTR।
- 851 पिचई का एक लड़की से { प्रेम प्रसंग }ExH चल रहा था RRC[जो रशीद को पसंद नहीं था]NONRESTR तथा उसने इस पर अपनी आपत्ति जताई थी ।
- 852 उन्होंने कहा,/QUOT यह { राजनीति से प्रेरित मामला }ExH है RRC[जो भारत में मौजूदा सरकार और कांग्रेस के बीच लड़ा जा रहा है]RESTR।
- 853 [जिन दो लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है] उनमें एक रशीद का बेटा मोहिदीन पिचई है तथा/LIM दूसरा { पिचई का दोस्त मारिअप्पन }ExH है, RRC[जिसने हत्या की साजिश रची]NONRESTR ।
- 854 कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष ने जिला प्रशासन एवं अधिकारियों से कहा कि/QUOT 'वे वायदा करें कि/QUOT वे { सब कुछ }ExH करेंगे RRC[जो कर सकते हैं]RESTR।'
- 855 उधर उ.प्र. के प्रतापगढ़ जिले में रामजन्मभूमि ट्रस्ट के अध्यक्ष परमहंस रामचंद्र दास ने द्वारिका के शंकराचार्य स्वरूपानंद सरस्वती की तीखी आलोचना करते हुए कहा कि/QUOT 'वे { उन/DEM राजनेताओं के }ExH हाथ का खिलौना बन गए हैं RRC[जो राममंदिर निर्माण के विरोधी हैं]RESTR।
- 856 हिलेरी { अमेरिका की ऐसी/DEM पहली प्रथम महिला }ExH हैं RRC[जो सीनेट के लिए चुनी गई हैं]RESTR।
- 857 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT शंकराचार्य द्वारा रामालय ट्रस्ट के नेतृत्व में मंदिर निर्माण की बात { उन/DEM लोगों का }ExH खेल है RRC[जो अयोध्या में मंदिर बनाने के विरोधी हैं]RESTR।

- 858 उन्होंने जानकारी दी कि/QUOT १९९६ के चुनावों में कांग्रेस (तिवारी) [जिसमें कांग्रेस कार्यसमिति के सदस्य अर्जुन सिंह भी शामिल थे] ने { टीएनसीसी अध्यक्ष ईवीकेएस लाधवन के साथ }ExH मिलकर चुनाव लड़ा था, RRC[जो पीएमके के साथ हैं]NONRESTR।
- 859 पाकिस्तान ने पिछले वर्ष रक्षा विभाग के लिए { १५९ अरब रुपए की }ExH व्यवस्था की थी, RRC[जो कुल राजस्व का २६.२ प्रतिशत था]NONRESTR।
- 860 तालिबान के प्रमुख नेता मुल्ला मोहम्मद ओमर ने गुरुवार को { उन/DEM लापता लोगों को }ExH मृत घोषित कर दिया, RRC[जो अफगानिस्तान में कम्युनिस्ट शासन के दौरान वर्ष १९७८-९२ में लापता हो गए थे]RESTR।
- 861 अराफात कहते हैं/QUOT वे शांति चाहते हैं/LIM तो वे क्यों { आतंकवादियों को }ExH जेल में नहीं डालते RRC[जो निर्दोष इजराइलियों की हत्या कर रहे हैं]RESTR।"
- 862 नेवी सूत्रों के मुताबिक प्रधानमंत्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी { 'अंतरराष्ट्रीय सिटी परेड' पर }ExH मुख्य अतिथि होंगे, RRC[जो रविवार को मरीन ड्राइव पर आयोजित की गई है]NONRESTR।
- 863 दरिखादल के पास हुई इस गोलाबारी से { असंख्य बच्चे }ExH घायल हुए हैं, RRC[जो वहां क्रिकेट खेल रहे थे]NONRESTR।
- 864 रीकर के मुताबिक तारापुर रिएक्टर्स इंटरनेशनल एटॉमिक एनर्जी एजेंसी (आईएइए) की सुरक्षा में है,/LIM जबकि भारत के पास { मौजूद सुविधाओं की सुरक्षा }ExH नहीं है, RRC[जो परमाणु सशस्त्र कार्यक्रम के लिए जरूरी है]NONRESTR।
- 865 ३९ राष्ट्र परमाणु सप्लायर्स ग्रुप के एक सदस्य के नाते रूस { ऐसे/DEM किसी भी देश को }ExH परमाणु सहयोग नहीं कर सकता, RRC[जो आईएईए का सदस्य नहीं है]RESTR।
- 866 तालिबान के वरिष्ठ प्रवक्ता अब्दुल मत्तमैन का कहना है कि/QUOT तालिबान सेना बामियान पर कब्जा करने के बाद { याकाऊलांग की ओर }ExH बढ़ रही है, RRC[जो शहर के पश्चिम में ८० किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित है]NONRESTR।
- 867 बताया जाता है कि/QUOT हमलों का मुख्य निशाना { ईराक का राडार सिस्टम }ExH है RRC[जिसे अमरीका ध्वस्त करना चाहता है]NONRESTR।
- 868 चीनी कंपनियों ने पूर्व में भी { इराक के इलेक्ट्रानिक ग्रिड्स की }ExH मरम्मत की थी, RRC[जो १९९१ में खाड़ी युद्ध के दौरान बिगड़ गए थे]NONRESTR।
- 869 बुश ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि/QUOT आज का दिन उनके लिए/DEM बहुत बुरा साबित हुआ, RRC[जो अपने देश से प्यार करते हैं]RESTR।
- 870 यही { वह/DEM बिंदु }ExH था RRC[जो शेरोन के उत्साह में वृद्धि कर रहा था]RESTR।
- 871 फिलिस्तीन में केवल यासर अराफात { ऐसे/DEM नेता }ExH बचे हैं RRC[जो पेलेस्टाइन पर अपनी पकड़ रखते हैं]RESTR।
- 872 उन्होंने बताया कि/QUOT हमारे पास { ठोस सबूत }ExH थे, RRC[जो दर्शाते थे कि पाकिस्तान हिंसा के स्तर को नियंत्रित कर सकता था]RESTR।
- 873 सुब्रह्मण्यम समिति की सिफारिश पर { मंत्रियों के एक पैनल का }ExH गठन किया गया था, RRC[जो कारगिल विवाद पर गहरा अध्ययन कर चुका है]NONRESTR।
- 874 उन्होंने पाकिस्तान से कहा कि/QUOT वह शांति प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाने में सहयोग करे और { आतंकवादी गुटों को }ExH मदद देना बंद करे RRC[जो कश्मीर घाटी में दहशत फैला रहे हैं]RESTR।
- 875 दूसरा विकेट { माने }ExH का गिरा RRC[जिन्होंने १९ रन बनाये]NONRESTR।

- 876 तीसरा विकेट { अमोल मजुमदार का }ExH गिरा RRC[जो स्टम्प के सामने शफल करते समय मिलर की मीडियम पेस पर प्लम्ब हो गये]NONRESTR।
- 877 फोरम ने सभी मुस्लिम राजनीतिक दलों से आग्रह किया है कि/QUOT वह संयुक्त रूप से { एक संचालन समिति }ExH गठित करे, RRC[जो साम्प्रदायिक ताकतों द्वारा होने वाले कुप्रचार को प्रभावशाली ढंग से रोकेगी]RESTR।
- 878 देश में { तीन अन्य चैनल }ExH भी कार्यरत हैं RRC[जो हिंदी फिल्मों का भी प्रसारण करते हैं]RESTR ।
- 879 अश्लील विज्ञापनों के प्रसारण पर उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT सरकार ने { इस विषय पर कमेटी }ExH बना दी है, RRC[जो शीघ्र अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी]NONRESTR LIM/तथा सरकार इस विषय पर दिशानिर्देश तय करेगी ।
- 880 नूरजहां की मौत की खबर पाकिस्तान मीडिया ने अवश्य प्रसारित की किंतु/LIM उसे { वह/DEM महत्व }ExH नहीं दिया गया RRC[जो एक विश्व विख्यात कलाकार को दिया जाना चाहिये]RESTR ।
- 881 यही करुण कहानी { उर्दू के महान लेखक नियाज फतेहपुरी और साप्ताहिक रियासत के सम्पादक राजेन्द्र सिंह मफतू की }ExH रही RRC[जो पाकिस्तान जा कर बहुत पछताए]RESTR ।
- 882 { फिल्मी दुनिया के भी अनेक कलाकार }ExH हैं RRC[जो भावुकता में भारत तो छोड़ गए]RESTR लेकिन वे स्वयं दुनिया छोड़ते समय तक यही कहते रहे काश हम पाकिस्तान नहीं जाते ।
- 883 { एक देश }ExH भारत है RRC[जो लता मंगेशकर और बिसमिल्लाह खान को भारत रत्न की उपाधि से विभूषित करता है और अपने इन दोनों कलाकारों को सर्वोच्च सम्मान दे कर स्वयं गौरांजित महसूस करता है]RESTR।
- 884 उधर केंद्र सरकार ने कहा है कि/QUOT { भारत-बांग्लादेश संपूर्ण सीमा क्षेत्र पर घेराबंदी का }ExH फैसला किया गया है, RRC[जो मार्च २००७ में पूर्ण कर लिया जाएगा]NONRESTR।
- 885 अमरीकी अधिकारी ने कहा कि/QUOT उनके म्यांमार दौरे का उद्देश्य { बर्मा एवं अमरीका के बीच संवाद }ExH शुरू करना है RRC[जो दोनों देशों एवं दुनिया के व्यापक हित में है]NONRESTR ।
- 886 राष्ट्र संघ को सौंपी गई इस रपट में { कुछ तो ऐसे/DEM चौंका देने वाले तथ्य }ExH हैं RRC[जिन पर २१वीं शताब्दी का आदमी विश्वास नहीं कर सकता]RESTR ।
- 887 पांजा ने बताया कि/QUOT सरकार ने { एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति }ExH गठित की थी RRC[जो विदेश में भारतीय मूल के नागरिकों द्वारा झेली जा रही समस्याओं को समझेगी]RESTR ।
- 888 मैं { घायलों एवं उनके परिजनों के लिए }ExH प्रार्थना करता हूं RRC[जो इस भयानक त्रासदी का शिकार हुए हैं]RESTR ।
- 889 सातवां विकेट { आगरकर का }ExH गिरा RRC[जो ऑस्ट्रेलिया के विरुद्ध एक बार फिर शून्य पर ही आउट हुए]NONRESTR ।
- 890 लेकिन/LIM वायरस लगने के कारण फसल चोपट हो गई RRC[जिस के कारण लगभग ३०० करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा]NONRESTR ।
- 891 इनमें से पांच लाख { सऊदी व अन्य मुस्लिम हज यात्री }ExH हैं, RRC[जो यहां बसे हुए हैं]RESTR ।
- 892 लेकिन/LIM कोई { उन/DEM चार हजार मजदूरों से }ExH पूछे RRC[जो कोलार की सोना खानों में बजट आने के दिन तक काम कर रहे थे]RESTR, अब किस हाल में हैं ।
- 893 चैरिटी के उद्देश्य से १७ मार्च को खेले जानेवाले इस मैच में अधिकतर { वे/DEM खिलाड़ी }ExH खेलेंगे RRC[जो टाई मैच का हिस्सा थे]RESTR ।
- 894 ऐसे में यहां { एक अन्य मोर्चे की }ExH जरूरत थी, RRC[जो असम को अच्छी सरकार दे सके]NONRESTR ।

895 कांग्रेस के प्रदेश अध्यक्ष प्रणव मुखर्जी कहते हैं कि/QUOT 'केरल में हम वाममोर्चा विरोधी वोटों को अपनी
तरफ खींच लेते हैं/LIM लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल में { ऐसा }ExH नहीं हो पा रहा है RRC[जो निश्चय ही
हमारी विफलता है]NONRESTR।

896 १९७४ में जब भारत ने अपने परमाणु बम का सफल परीक्षण किया था तब/LIM इंदिरा गांधी ने संसद को
सूचित करते समय { एक सांकेतिक वाक्य का }ExH उपयोग किया था RRC[जिसके शब्द थे 'बुद्धा
स्माइलिंग' यानी 'बुद्ध मुस्करा रहा है]RESTR।

897 संसद में { एक भी ऐसा/DEM नेता }ExH नहीं है RRC[जो यह साहस से कह सके कि 'बुद्धा रोए'
]RESTR।

898 आज तो समझदार दुनिया { उस/DEM जुनूनी मानसिकता पर }ExH आंसू बहा रही है RRC[जो बुद्ध को न
समझकर उनकी मूर्तियों के भंजन में अपना मोक्ष समझ रहे हैं]RESTR।

899 अफगानिस्तान में { ऐसे/DEM अनेक केंद्र }ExH थे RRC[जो बुद्धधर्मियों के लिए धार्मिक रूप से पावन
और राजनीतिक रूप से सामरिक महत्व के थे]RESTR।

900 चीनी यात्री ह्वेनसांग के लिखे अनुसार बामियान में { बुद्ध की एक मूर्ति }ExH १७३ फीट ऊंची है RRC[जो
एक पहाड़ को काट कर बनाई गई है]NONRESTR।

901 रणातुंगा, उनके भाई प्रसन्ना और उनके चार कर्मचारियों पर { उन/DEM स्कूली बच्चों को }ExH पीटने का
आरोप है RRC[जो उनके हाथ से क्रिकेट गेंद वापस लेना चाहते थे]RESTR।

902 लेकिन/LIM उन्होंने यह भी स्वीकार किया कि राज्य में { राजनीतिक अस्थिरता }ExH दिखाई पड़ रही है,
RRC[जो जल्दी ही समाप्त हो जाएगी]NONRESTR।

903 सऊदी में { वहाबी पंथ की सरकार }ExH है RRC[जो अत्यंत कठोर और जटिल है]NONRESTR।

904 इससे पूर्व पांच मार्च को मोरी के खिलाफ विपक्षी पार्टियों ने { अविश्वास प्रस्ताव }ExH पेश किया था,
RRC[जो १९२ की तुलना में २७४ मतों से गिर गया]NONRESTR।

905 विपक्ष का कहना था कि/QUOT प्रधानमंत्री लोगों के बीच अलोकप्रिय हुए हैं और/LIM चुनावों के बाद अब
तक { उनकी लोकप्रियता में }ExH दस प्रतिशत की कमी आई है, RRC[जो द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के बाद
तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री से जरा सी कम है]NONRESTR।

906 अन्नान उत्तर-पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में एक शरणार्थी शिविर में { अस्सी हजार अफगानियों से }ExH मिलेंगे,
RRC[जो बदतर स्थिति में हैं]NONRESTR।

907 अय्यर, { ललित मानसिंह का }ExH स्थान लेंगी, RRC[जो बुधवार को अमरीका में भारत के राजदूत का
पद ग्रहण करने वाले हैं]NONRESTR।

908 बैठक संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महासचिव कोफी अन्नान के बयान तथा गृहमंत्री लालकृष्ण आडवाणी के { उस/DEM
वक्तव्य के }ExH संदर्भ में बुलाई गई है RRC[जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि भारत-पाक के बीच में हुरियत
मध्यस्थता नहीं कर सकेगी]RESTR।

909 आज की बैठक में { एक टीम का }ExH चयन किया जाएगा, RRC[जो अन्नान के दिल्ली दौरे पर उनसे
मुलाकात कर अपना पक्ष रखेगी]RESTR।

910 { खान }ExH इस समय 'खान रिसर्च लेबोरेटरीज' के अध्यक्ष पद पर हैं, RRC[जो पाकिस्तान के
महत्वाकांक्षी परमाणु सशस्त्रीकरण कार्यक्रम का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं]NONRESTR।

911 उन्होंने { ललितमान सिंह से }ExH कार्यभार ग्रहण किया RRC[जो अब तक विदेश सचिव के रूप में तैनात
थे]NONRESTR।

912 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT { उनके दल के कुछ लोग }ExH इस साजिश में शामिल हैं, RRC[जो यह बर्दाश्त
नहीं कर पा रहे हैं कि एक दलित भाजपा का पहला राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष बना है]RESTR।

913 उन्होंने यह भी वादा किया है कि/QUOT वे १९९७ के संविधान के तहत { भारतीय मूल के फिजियों के }ExH अधिकारों को सुरक्षित रखेंगे, RRC[जो कि आबादी का ४४ प्रतिशत हैं]NONRESTR ।

914 भागवत ने कहा कि/QUOT १९६७ में { निर्माण की लागत }ExH ५ लाख के आसपास रही होगी RRC[जो संघ ने खर्च की थी]NONRESTR ।

915 मामले की जांच { सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कार्यरत न्यायाधीश की }ExH अध्यक्षता में होगी RRC[जो यह देखेंगे कि अधिकारियों व नेताओं द्वारा रक्षा सौदों में दलाली खाने के आरोपों में कितनी सच्चाई है]NONRESTR ।

916 न ही हम { पहले देश }ExH हैं RRC[जो पहले परमाणु परीक्षण शुरू करेंगे]RESTR ।

917 दूसरा विकेट { इजाज अहमद का }ExH गिरा RRC[जो ड्रम की गेंद खेलते हुए हिट विकेट हो गये]NONRESTR ।

918 यह { पार्टी का तीसरा अधिवेशन }ExH है RRC[जो बेंगलोर में हो रहा है तथा दूसरी बार इसे बेंगलोर में आयोजित किया गया है]NONRESTR ।

919 १९६९ में { दूसरा अधिवेशन }ExH बंगलोर में हुआ था, RRC[जिसमें श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी पार्टी की अध्यक्ष चुनी गई थीं]NONRESTR ।

920 वॉ ने कहा,/QUOT 'टुर चयन समिति में { और दो लोग }ExH हैं (खुद स्टीव वॉ और उपकप्तान एडम गिलक्रिस्ट) RRC[जो वार्न के खेलाने के मामले पर निर्णय लेंगे]RESTR ।

921 रेडियो शरियत ने हक्कीक के बयान के हवाले से कहा है कि/QUOT { नौरोज का उत्सव }ExH नास्तिकों में जुड़ा हुआ है, RRC[जो हमें उनके समान नास्तिक बनाने से रोकता है]NONRESTR ।

922 रोशन परिवार के एक निकट सूत्र के अनुसार/QUOT 'यह { मुंबई के प्रेस का }ExH किया धरा है RRC[जो अमिताभ और ऋतिक को दशरथ व राम के रूप में देखना चाहता है]NONRESTR ।

923 वायुसेना की { ३५ स्कवाड्रन }ExH हैं RRC[जिनमें से १८ मिग की हैं]NONRESTR ।

924 फोस्टर ने कहा कि/QUOT वे अख्तर की गेंदबाजी एक्शन की जांच करने के लिए { श्री-डाइमेंशनल वीडियो सिस्टम का }ExH इस्तेमाल करेंगे RRC[जो एक सेकेंड में ५० फ्रेम ऑपरेट करता है]NONRESTR ।

925 नाईक ने कहा कि/QUOT वर्तमान में प्रति मिनट संसदीय खर्च { १६,५६८ रु. }ExH है, RRC[जो बजट २०००-२००१ में किए गए प्रावधान पर आधारित है]NONRESTR ।

926 रूस के एक दैनिक 'ट्रेमिया-एमएन' में छपी खबर के मुताबिक वाशिंगटन द्वारा सन् १९७२ की एबीएम संधि को तोड़ने पर रूस और चीन मिलकर { जमीनी और अंतरिक्ष हथियारों का निर्माण }ExH कर सकेंगे, RRC[जो प्रस्तावित अमरीकी नेशनल मिसाइल डिफेंस (एनएमडी) के तहत उपयुक्त रहेगा]NONRESTR ।

927 सेबी ने { कोलकाता शेयर बाजार के उन/DEM दस घरेलू ब्रोकरों और फर्मों को }ExH डिफाल्टर घोषित किया है RRC[जो सेटलमेंट में भुगतान करने में असमर्थ रहे]RESTR ।

928 इससे { हजारों वैज्ञानिकों, इंजीनियरों और उद्योगपतियों की }ExH उम्मीदें जुड़ी हुई हैं RRC[जो इसके विकास से जुड़े रहे हैं]NONRESTR ।

929 निरुपमा राव अब विदेश मंत्रालय की प्रवक्ता होंगी, जाहिर है वे भी चोकिला की तरह { पहली महिला }ExH हैं RRC[जो इस पद पर बैठेंगी]RESTR ।

930 बताया जाता है/QUOT नई आयु की लड़कियों में { यह/DEM जानलेवा शौक }ExH तेजी से बढ़ा है RRC[जो अंततः उन्हें मौत के मुंह में ढकेल देता है]RESTR ।

931 गौरतलब है कि/QUOT उच्चतम न्यायालय के सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश वेंकटस्वामी { इस मामले की जांच }ExH कर रहे हैं, RRC[जो चार महीनों के भीतर पूरी कर ली जाएगी]NONRESTR ।

932 ऋषिदेव { उन/DEM विधायकों में }ExH हैं RRC[जो प्रदेश में सत्ता परिवर्तन की मांग कर रहे हैं]RESTR ।

- 933 आतंकवादी की पहचान { मैनुल हक के रूप में } ExH की गई है, RRC[जो हिजबुल का सदस्य व पाकिस्तान का रहने वाला था]NONRESTR ।
- 934 आदेश में कहा गया है कि/QUOT इससे पहले भी { 'सम्मन्स' और गैर-जमानती 'वारंट' } ExH जारी किए गए थे, RRC [जो अदालत को लौटा दिए गए थे]NONRESTR ।
- 935 एक अधिकारिक प्रवक्ता के मुताबिक सैन्यकर्मियों ने { इस हमले पर जवाबी कार्रवाई } ExH की, RRC[जो करीब एक घंटे चली]NONRESTR ।
- 936 सीबीआई का कहना है कि/QUOT उसके पास { सीबीईसी के बर्खास्त अध्यक्ष बी.पी. वर्मा के खिलाफ ऑडियो टेप्स } ExH हैं RRC[जो यह दर्शाते हैं कि उन्होंने चेन्नई स्थित कंपनी ए.के. एंटरप्राइजेज के के. विजय प्रताप के बीच अवैध धन की सौदेबाजी होती थी]NONRESTR ।
- 937 लेकिन नये खिलाड़ियों को { ऐसी/DEM परिस्थितियों में } ExH खेलने का अनुभव भी देना है RRC[जो घरेलू परिस्थितियों से भिन्न है]RESTR ।'
- 938 तो यह कि भाजपा और समता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष को { दो लाख रुपए की रिश्वत से } ExH समाधान था, RRC[जो कि २१०० डॉलर के लगभग होती है]NONRESTR ।
- 939 बंगारू लक्ष्मण { दलित } ExH हैं RRC[जो भारत में सबसे निम्न वर्ग माना जाता है]NONRESTR ।
- 940 लेखक ने { चंद्रशेखर की उस/DEM सूटकेस का } ExH वर्णन किया है RRC[जो ले जाते हुए रास्ते में खुल गई थी]RESTR ।
- 941 वरिष्ठ भाजपा नेता और खेल एवं युवा मंत्री उमा भारती ने बुधवार को कहा कि/QUOT बाबरी ढांचा { गुलामी का प्रतीक } ExH था, RRC[जो राष्ट्र के लिए अपमान था]NONRESTR ।
- 942 प्रधानमंत्री ने अपने ईरान प्रवास के दूसरे दिन ईरानी मजलिस (संसद) में अपने भाषण में कहा कि/QUOT पाकिस्तान एवं अफगानिस्तान की भूमिका ठीक नहीं है तथा ईरान को आगे बढ़कर { उन/DEM सब देशों की } ExH भर्त्सना करनी चाहिए RRC[जो परोक्ष या अपरोक्ष रूप से अंतरराष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं]RESTR ।
- 943 परमाणु अप्रसार के संबंध में दोनों देशों ने साफ कहा है कि/QUOT वे { संपूर्ण परमाणु निरस्त्रीकरण के } ExH पक्ष में हैं, RRC[जो अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदाय की देखरेख में पूर्णता से किया जा सके]NONRESTR ।
- 944 वाजपेयी, { पहले ऐसे/DEM भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री } ExH हैं RRC[जो ८ सालों बाद इस खाड़ी देश की यात्रा पर आए हैं]RESTR ।
- 945 { उन/DEM खिलाड़ियों के विरुद्ध } ExH कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए RRC[जो मैच फिक्सिंग में लिप्त हैं]RESTR ।
- 946 भारत { ऐसा/DEM देश } ExH है RRC[जो भावुक है और आतिथ्य सत्कार में अपना जवाब नहीं रखता]RESTR ।
- 947 उन्होंने कहा,/QUOT "यह दुर्भाग्य था कि/QUOT भाजपा [जो { एनडीए का } ExH भागीदार है, RRC[जिसकी समता पार्टी भी सदस्य है]NONRESTR], ने समता का समर्थन नहीं किया ।
- 948 हालांकि गत २८ मार्च को इसका पहला प्रक्षेपण किया गया था लेकिन/LIM इसे ऊपर उठाने वाले एक ईंजन में आग लग गई RRC[जिससे इसका प्रक्षेपण रोक दिया गया था]NONRESTR ।
- 949 कोई बड़ा नुकसान न होने से इसके विफल रहे इंजन को बदलकर इसका आज तीन सप्ताह बाद आज बुधवार को { पुनः प्रक्षेपण } ExH किया गया RRC[जो सफल रहा]NONRESTR ।
- 950 पाटिल ने यह भी बताया कि/QUOT इस मामले में भारत ने पाकिस्तान सरकार, हैदराबाद के स्वर्गीय निजाम और उनकी विरासत के कानूनी हकदारों से मामले को सुलझाने के लिए { कई प्रयास } ExH किए हैं, RRC[जो अब भी जारी है]NONRESTR ।

951 उपरोक्त विचार सिंधी संस्थान वाशिंगटन के कार्यक्रम में { मुनव्वर लिघारी ने }ExH व्यक्त किए, RRC[जो इस कार्यक्रम के निर्देशक है]NONRESTR ।

952 उन्होंने आगे कहा, /QUOT 'टीम में { ऐसे/DEM बल्लेबाज }ExH थे RRC[जो रन बना सकते थे]RESTR, लेकिन लैंकफोर्ड के निदेश के कारण अन्य सभी बल्लेबाजों ने मुझे ही लगभग सभी गेंदें खेलने को दी ।

953 पासवान ने कहा कि/QUOT पश्चिम बंगाल में लोक जन शक्ति १२ सीटों पर { चुनाव }ExH लड़ेगी RRC[जो एनडीए के बैनर तले लड़ा जाएगा]NONRESTR ।

954 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT बनर्जी ने { उस/DEM कांग्रेस से }ExH हाथ मिलाया है, RRC[जो पिछले २४ वर्षों में कुछ नहीं कर पाई]RESTR ।

955 कांग्रेसी सूत्रों के मुताबिक पार्टी अध्यक्ष सोनिया गांधी ने रविवार की देर रात प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी को एक पत्र में लिखा है कि/QUOT वह सदन की नेता हैं, /LIM लिहाजा { हल ऐसा/DEM }ExH निकाला जाना चाहिए, RRC[जो दोनों दलों को मान्य हो]RESTR ।

956 पिछले दिनों पाकिस्तान की इंटर सर्विसेज इंटेलीजेंस ने { एक योजना }ExH बनाई RRC[जिसका सांकेतिक वाक्य था 'डिस्टर्ब ए.बी.सी.']NONRESTR ।

957 विदेशी फिजियो के होने से { वे/DEM सारी कमियां }ExH दूर हो सकती हैं RRC[जो विदेशी खिलाड़ियों में प्रायः नहीं होतीं]RESTR ।

958 इस गठबंधन का दावा है कि/QUOT वे मिलकर राज्य को { एक ऐसी/DEM स्थाई सरकार }ExH दे सकते हैं RRC[जो राज्य के विकास के लिए पूरा ध्यान दे सकेगी]RESTR ।

959 खबर के मुताबिक भारत ने उत्तरी सीमा पर { नियमित सेना की टुकड़ी }ExH लगा दिया है RRC[जो कि पहले नहीं लगाई गई थी]NONRESTR ।

960 हमारी बल्लेबाजी का क्रम नीचे तक है और/LIM टीम में { कई खिलाड़ी }ExH हैं RRC[जो गेंदबाजी भी कर सकते हैं]RESTR ।'

961 { इस मामले की सुनवाई }ExH पिछली १२ फरवरी से न्यायाधीश करीम की अदालत में शुरू की गई थी, RRC[जो १९ अप्रैल को पूरी कर ली गई थी]NONRESTR ।

962 पर हम वह/DEM चाहते हैं RRC[जो हम पिछले पचास सालों से मांग रहे हैं]RESTR ।

963 एजीपी को इस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ४७ प्रतिशत हिंदुओं के मत मिलने की संभावना है, लेकिन/LIM भाजपा के आ जाने से { इन मतों के बंटने की संभावना }ExH है, RRC[जो कांग्रेस के लिए फायदेमंद होगा]NONRESTR ।

964 अब जनता को चाहिए { एक नया-बड़ा नेता }ExH RRC[जो आगे बढ़कर राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री पद को संभाल सके]NONRESTR ।

965 आगामी १० मई के विधानसभा चुनाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न बंगाली टी.वी. चैनल दर्शकों की { चुनावों को लेकर होने वाली राजनीतिक जिज्ञासा को ध्यान में रखते हुए कार्यक्रम }ExH दे रहे हैं, RRC[जो आपके मतदान संबंधी फैसले को मजबूत बनाने में सहायक हैं]NONRESTR ।

966 इसका उद्देश्य { उन/DEM साइटों का }ExH निषेध करना है RRC[जो सैद्धान्तिक रूप से इस्लाम विरोधी हैं]RESTR ।

967 प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने सोमवार को कहा कि/QUOT तहलका वेबसाइट के संपादक तरुण तेजपाल की हत्या का प्रयास { पाकिस्तान के आईएसआई के }ExH एक बड़े षड्यंत्र का हिस्सा है, RRC[जो देश को अस्थिर करना चाहती है]NONRESTR ।

- 968 वाजपेयी ने विश्वास व्यक्त करते हुए कहा कि/QUOT भाजपा केरल विधानसभा चुनाव में अपना खाता खोलेगी और वह राज्य में { तीसरी शक्ति }ExH बनेगी, RRC[जो दोनों वाममोर्चा डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट और कांग्रेस के यूनाइटेड डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट का विकल्प होगी]NONRESTR ।
- 969 उल्लेखनीय है कि/QUOT इस मामले में { ७६ आरोपी }ExH हैं, RRC[जो डोरांडा कोष से १८२ करोड़ रुपए को धोखाधड़ी से निकालने के मामले में शामिल हैं]NONRESTR ।
- 970 यह भी कहा जाता है कि/QUOT { बोफोर्स सौदे में दलाली के आरोपी हिंदूजा बंधुओं और ब्लेयर के बीच एक बैठक }ExH भी हुई थी, RRC[जिसका हेमंड जांच में उल्लेख भी नहीं किया गया है]NONRESTR ।
- 971 इस जांच में { हिंदूजा बंधुओं के मंत्रियों से संबंधों की जांच की }ExH जा रही थी RRC[जो इनकी पासपोर्ट अर्जी से संबंधित थी]NONRESTR ।
- 972 एंटोनी { इकलौते पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री }ExH हैं RRC[जो चुनाव में भाग ले रहे हैं]RESTR ।
- 973 केरल { देश का एक मात्र राज्य }ExH है RRC[जो पूरी तरह शिक्षित है]RESTR ।
- 974 इनमें एक { बिहार का हत्यारा }ExH है RRC[जो पैसे लेकर मौत देता है]NONRESTR ।
- 975 इन पांचों राज्यों में लगभग { वे/DEM सभी अल्पसंख्यक मतदाता }ExH हैं RRC[जिन्हें संविधान में अल्पसंख्यक होने की मान्यता दी गई है]RESTR ।
- 976 कांग्रेस अकेले हाथों मैदान में नहीं है और ममता पर उसे भरोसा नहीं इसलिए/LIM घूम फिर कर उसका वोट { उन्हीं/DEM लोगों को }ExH जाएगा RRC[जो पिछले २४ साल से बंगाल में राज कर रहे हैं]RESTR ।
- 977 यह पूछे जाने पर कि/QUOT जहां विकेट से तेज गेंदबाजों को ज्यादा मदद मिलेगी/LIM वहां क्या हरभजन को { वैसी/DEM ही सफलता }ExH मिल पाएगी RRC[जो उन्हें देश में ऑस्ट्रेलिया के खिलाफ मिली]RESTR ?
- 978 कुरीग्राम में रोआमारी { वह/DEM स्थान }ExH है RRC[जो भारत के उत्तरी राज्य आसाम से करीब है]RESTR ।
- 979 भारत { इस संस्था का एक ऐसा/DEM सदस्य }ExH है RRC[जो सिर्फ अपनी बात रख सकता है]RESTR ।
- 980 राइट ने कहा कि/QUOT शिविर के पहले ही दिन खिलाड़ियों की फिटनेस परीक्षा ली जाएगी और यह देखा जाएगा कि/QUOT उन्होंने { वे/DEM सारे अभ्यास }ExH किए या नहीं RRC[जो उन्हें ऑफ सीजन में करने थे]RESTR ।
- 981 परन्तु उनके दल में { कोई ऐसा/DEM नेता }ExH नहीं है RRC[जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर के वोट और भीड़ जुटा सकता]RESTR ।
- 982 संविधान की धारा १६४ (४) के मुताबिक यदि पार्टी { किसी ऐसे/DEM व्यक्ति को }ExH नेता के रूप में चुनती है RRC[जो चुनाव जीत कर न आया हो]RESTR तो भी यह पार्टी का नेतृत्व संभाल सकता है ।
- 983 चुने गए २६ संभावित क्रिकेटर्स के बैंगलोर में चल रहे शिविर से थोड़ा समय निकालकर लक्ष्मण ने कहा./QUOT 'एक लम्बे समय से मेरा सपना रहा है कि मैं { उस/DEM भारतीय टीम का }ExH सदस्य रहूं RRC[जो समुद्र पार टेस्ट श्रृंखला जीते]RESTR ।'
- 984 यद्यपि हम { बेहतर प्रदर्शन की }ExH अपेक्षा रखते थे RRC[जो नहीं हुआ]NONRESTR ।
- 985 इस प्रकार राज्य में सरकार बनाने के लिए कांग्रेस-तमिल मनिला कांग्रेस को { और तीन विधायकों की आवश्यकता }ExH है, RRC[जो जया के समर्थन से ही संभव है]NONRESTR ।
- 986 उसके पास पांडिचेरी में { तीन सीटें }ExH हैं- RRC[जो कांग्रेस को चाहिए]NONRESTR ।
- 987 इनका मानना है कि/QUOT अब कांग्रेस का रोल मॉडल { पश्चिम बंगाल की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी }ExH होनी चाहिए, RRC[जो लगातार ध्वीं बार सत्ता में लौटी है]NONRESTR ।

- 988 गिब्स की नजर { उस/DEM कार पर }ExH है RRC[जो प्लेयर ऑफ द सीरिज के पुरस्कार के साथ जीत लिया जाता है]RESTR ।
- 989 आईसीसी कुछ देशों को { उन/DEM टेस्ट मैचों में }ExH खेलने के लिए दंडित कर रहा था RRC[जो उस समय वैध थे]RESTR ।'
- 990 लेकिन गत सप्ताह जब कुछ गांववासी लकड़ी लेने जंगल गए तो/LIM उन्होंने { एक लड़के को }ExH देखा RRC[जो कि जंगली मनुष्य जैसा दिखाई दे रहा था]NONRESTR ।
- 991 अक्टूबर १९९९ में पाकिस्तान की कमान संभालने वाले मुशर्रफ ने कहा कि/QUOT देश में स्थानीय निकाय चुनाव के आधार पर { लोकतांत्रिक सरकार }ExH बनेगी RRC[जो देश को मजबूत बनाएगी]NONRESTR ।
- 992 अंतरराष्ट्रीय आतंककारियों ने इस हेतु { कुछ संगठन इस/DEM प्रकार के }ExH बनाए हैं RRC[जो भारत में ही रह कर जनता के बीच अराजकता को जन्म दे सकें]RESTR ।
- 993 इसकी सदस्यता { चार प्रकार }ExH होती है RRC[जिसे हम कैडर की संज्ञा दे सकते हैं]NONRESTR ।
- 994 { अंसार }ExH इस संगठन में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण माने जाते हैं RRC[जो एक दम कट्टर और समर्पित होते हैं]NONRESTR ।
- 995 इनके पास { आधुनिक हथियार }ExH होते हैं RRC[जिसका प्रशिक्षण उन्हें विशेष स्थानों पर दिया जाता है]NONRESTR ।
- 996 लालकिले पर जब पिछले दिनों लश्कर-ए-तोयबा वालों ने हमला किया तो/LIM उसके नेता सलाहुद्दीन ने पाकिस्तान प्रेस को कहा था कि/QUOT अब हम भारत में ही { ऐसे/DEM लोगों को }ExH डूब निकालेंगे RRC[जो लश्कर-ए-तोयबा के मुजाहिद्दीन की तरह काम कर सकें]RESTR ।
- 997 इसी प्रकार पिछले दिनों कानपुर व देश के अन्य भागों में सिमी ने { ऐसे/DEM पोस्टर }ExH लगाए RRC[जिसमें कुरान को जलाने की मनगढ़ंत घटना के चित्र थे]RESTR ।
- 998 सिमी चूंकि छात्रों का संगठन है इसलिए/LIM { ऐसे/DEM उन्मादी छात्रों को }ExH इस संगठन से जोड़ा जाता है RRC[जो तत्काल अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त कर देते हैं]RESTR ।
- 999 लंदन की एक महिला ने एक { ऐसे/DEM बच्चे को }ExH जन्म दिया है RRC[जो विश्व में सबसे छोटा है]RESTR ।
- 1000 ब्रिटेन से प्रकाशित 'गार्जियन डेली' के मुताबिक क्रिस्टोफर विलियम { ऐसा/DEM शिशु }ExH है RRC[जो नवंबर में जन्म के समय मात्र ६०४ ग्राम का था]RESTR ।
- 1001 जबकि इससे पहले { विश्व का सबसे छोटा बच्चा }ExH १९८७ में पैदा हुआ था RRC[जिसका वजन मात्र ६२४ ग्राम था]NONRESTR ।
- 1002 पिछले तीन महीनों से { कहानी पर काम }ExH चल रहा है, RRC[जो लगभग पूरा हो गया है]NONRESTR ।
- 1003 रितिक के पिता राकेश रोशन ने इस खबर का खुलासा करते हुए कहा कि/QUOT उस समय एक नौजवान { एक पत्र के साथ }ExH रितिक के पास आया, RRC[जिसमें उसकी दारुण कथा लिखी थी]NONRESTR ।
- 1004 इस बीच, जम्मू कश्मीर डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रीडम पार्टी के मुखिया शाबिर शाह { पहले कश्मीरी पृथकतावादी नेता }ExH हैं RRC[जो कश्मीर मामले पर सकारात्मक बातचीत के लिए तैयार हो गए हैं]RESTR ।
- 1005 जयललिता ने अपने मंत्रिमंडल में आज { १९ और सदस्यों को }ExH शामिल किया RRC[जो सभी कैबिनेट स्तर के हैं]NONRESTR ।

- 1006 २७ अप्रैल के अंक में { जाहिद हुसैन नामक पाठक का एक पत्र }ExH छपा है, RRC[जिसमें पाकिस्तान के हालात पर रोचक टिप्पणियां की गई है]NONRESTR ।
- 1007 कौन बनेगा करोड़पति में अमिताभ बच्चन प्रतिस्पर्धियों के सामने { एक प्रश्न }ExH रखता है RRC[जिसका सही उत्तर देने के लिए कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने वालों को प्राथमिकता के अनुसार क्रम से अपना उत्तर रखना पड़ता है]NONRESTR ।
- 1008 वेबसाइट इसका पूरा हिसाब खुला रखेगी तथा { अपना एक लोकपाल }ExH नियुक्त करेगी RRC[जो कंपनी के आर्थिक मद की देखरेख करेगा]NONRESTR ।
- 1009 बता दें कि/QUOT बाबा { उन/DEM उप-प्रधानमंत्रियों में से }ExH एक हैं, RRC[जिन्हें पिछले वर्ष १९ मई को चौधरी सरकार के शासन काल में इस्तीफा देना पड़ा था]RESTR ।
- 1010 इसके अलावा जब आपको { उस/DEM टीम का }ExH कप्तान बनाया जाता है RRC[जो कुछ समय से लगातार जीत रही है]RESTR LIM/तो कप्तानी का काम और भी आसान हो जाता है ।'
- 1011 दोनों देशों ने आपस में { मिलिटरी-टेक्निकल प्रोग्राम पर }ExH हस्ताक्षर किए हैं RRC[जो २०१० तक लागू रहेगा]NONRESTR ।
- 1012 इस बीच, भारतीय सैनिकों ने मंगलवार की रात में { हंडवारा के आशिक हुसैन नामक व्यक्ति को }ExH गिरफ्तार किया है, RRC[जो पाकिस्तान के कब्जे वाले कश्मीर में घुसने का प्रयास कर रहा था]NONRESTR ।
- 1013 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT गोडबोले { एक अनुभवी व दक्ष व्यक्ति }ExH हैं RRC[जो कठिन समस्याओं का समाधान निकाल सकते हैं]NONRESTR ।
- 1014 चार खिलाड़ियों के बीच खेले गए इस टूर्नामेंट में आनंद { एक मात्र खिलाड़ी }ExH रहे RRC[जो एक भी गेम नहीं हारे]RESTR ।
- 1015 यदि मुशर्रफ यह आमंत्रण स्वीकारते हैं तो वे जियाउल हक के बाद { पहले पाकिस्तानी शासक }ExH होंगे RRC[जो भारत आएंगे]RESTR ।
- 1016 इसके अलावा सभी जिलों में { नियंत्रण कक्ष }ExH स्थापित किए गए हैं RRC[जो चौबीसों घंटे काम कर रहे हैं]NONRESTR ।
- 1017 विश्व टेनिस में पूर्व की नंबर एक जोड़ी ने मिलकर कहा कि/QUOT { उस/DEM टूर्नामेंट में }ExH प्रवेश करने से पूर्व वे विश्वस्त हैं RRC[जो उन्होंने १९९९ में जीते]RESTR ।
- 1018 तूफान के मद्देनजर राज्य के समुद्र तटीय क्षेत्रों में { विशेष नियंत्रण कक्ष की }ExH स्थापना की गई है RRC[जो २४ घंटे कार्यरत है]NONRESTR ।
- 1019 भारत ने सोमवार को कहा है कि/QUOT वह { उन/DEM तालिबानी हिंदुओं तथा सिखों को }ExH पूर्ण रूप से शरण देगा RRC[जो अफगानिस्तान छोड़कर भारत आएंगे]RESTR ।
- 1020 सिंह ने कहा कि/QUOT केंद्र सरकार { भारतीय संसद के प्रति }ExH जिम्मेदार है RRC[जो यह बताता है कि जम्मू कश्मीर का पूरा क्षेत्र भारत का एक अविभाज्य अंग है और सरकार उसके प्रति जिम्मेदार इसलिए है कि यहां की जनता की इच्छा भी यही है]NONRESTR ।
- 1021 शाह ने { पंत के उस/DEM बयान को }ExH अपवाद बताया RRC[जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि वे जम्मू-कश्मीर में 'हमारे अपने नागरिकों' से मिलने आ रहे हैं]RESTR ।
- 1022 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT पंत उनसे/DEM मिलें RRC[जो कश्मीर को पूर्ण रूप से भारत का हिस्सा मानते हैं]RESTR ।
- 1023 पिछले सप्ताह ही उन्होंने स्वयं की आवाज में { एक हास्य फिल्म के लिए }ExH गीत गाया है RRC[जो युवावस्था की कहानी पर आधारित है]NONRESTR ।

- 1024 पंत अपने { उन/DEM लोगों से } ExH बात कर रहे हैं RRC[जो अपना महत्व खो चुके हैं]RESTR ।
- 1025 महमूद ने कहा कि/QUOT कश्मीर में शांति मामलों को सुलझाने के लिए भारत-पाकिस्तान के साथ साथ { कश्मीरी प्रतिनिधियों से } ExH भी बातचीत करनी चाहिए, RRC[जो पिछले ५० वर्षों से इस मुद्दे को झेल रहे हैं]NONRESTR ।
- 1026 एक पूर्व कमांडो जेफ एलिस के अनुसार,/QUOT 'हमारे पास { लोग } ExH हैं RRC[जो लादेन पर हर समय नजर रखते हैं]RESTR ।
- 1027 पंत यहां { लद्दाख बुद्धिस्ट एसोसिएशन के प्रतिनिधियों से } ExH भी मिलेंगे RRC[जो कि हिमालय क्षेत्र में एक अलग केंद्र शासित प्रदेश की मांग कर रहे हैं]NONRESTR ।
- 1028 लेकिन इस समय टेस्ट क्रिकेट में लौटने के पीछे { उन/DEM कुछ मुद्दों के } ExH हल निकालने के लिए बोर्ड को मदद करने का उद्देश्य है RRC[जो मेरे केवल एकदिवसीय क्रिकेट के लिए उपलब्ध होने से पनपे हैं]RESTR ।'
- 1029 सुब्रमण्यम विधानसभा अध्यक्ष थे जबकि/LIM { काशिलिंगम को } ExH पहली बार शामिल किया गया है, RRC[जो मुथियालपेट विधानसभा क्षेत्र से चुने गए हैं]NONRESTR ।
- 1030 कृष्णामूर्ति के रिक्त होने वाले पद पर { एयर मार्शल विनोद भाटिया को } ExH नियुक्त किया जाएगा, RRC[जो इस समय दक्षिण पश्चिमी वायु क्षेत्र की कमान संभालते हैं]NONRESTR ।
- 1031 इसके लिए { विशेष दल } ExH तैयार किया गया है RRC[जो ट्रक पर सवार होकर शहर की गलियों में घूम रहे हैं और टेलीविजन के सेटों को जब्त कर रहे हैं]NONRESTR ।
- 1032 अलबत्ता कुछ भाग्यशाली व्यक्ति ऐसे/DEM हैं RRC[जो विदेशी कार्यक्रम सैटेलाइट एरियल लगाकर देख लेते हैं]RESTR ।
- 1033 राजीव गांधी की हत्या { लिट्टे से जुड़ी एक महिला ने } ExH की, RRC[जो अपने शरीर पर ही विस्फोटक छिपाए हुए थी]NONRESTR ।
- 1034 लिट्टे ने { राजीव गांधी के उस/DEM निर्णय का } ExH विरोध किया RRC[जिसके तहत उन्होंने १९८७-१९९० में श्रीलंका में भारत की शांति सेना भेजी]RESTR ।
- 1035 हांडे के मुताबिक जयललिता वाजपेयी के साथ मुलाकात में { ११वें वित्त आयोग पर } ExH भी विचार विमर्श करेंगी, RRC[जो तमिलनाडु के लिए हानिकारक है]NONRESTR । (आईएनएस)
- 1036 ज्ञानेंद्र के पुत्र पारस की शादी { हिमानी से } ExH हुई है , RRC[जो जयपुर से १५० किलो मीटर दूर सीकर के शाही परिवार विक्रम सिंह की पुत्री है]NONRESTR ।
- 1037 रिचपाल सिंह कवि { उन/DEM अतिथियों में से } ExH एक हैं RRC[जो १० दिनों तक मेहमान बनकर रहे थे]RESTR ।
- 1038 चुनाव आयोग ने इससे पहले देश के कई राज्यों में प्रायोगिक तौर पर { इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग मशीनों का इस्तेमाल } ExH किया था RRC[जो काफी सफल रहा था]NONRESTR, LIM/इसलिए अब इसे राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस्तेमाल करने का फैसला किया गया है ।
- 1039 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT परवेज मुशर्रफ { पाकिस्तान के सबसे कमजोर नेता } ExH हैं RRC[जो अपने पुराने प्रतिद्वंद्वियों से विचार विमर्श करने के लिए भारत जा रहे हैं]NONRESTR ।
- 1040 वाजपेयी से मुलाकात के लिए जया के साथ { उनके मंत्रिमंडल के सहयोगी } ExH भी मौजूद थे RRC[जो एक-एक कर प्रधानमंत्री से मिले]NONRESTR ।
- 1041 उनके अनुसार सलमान रश्दी के लेखन पर { पश्चिम का प्रभाव } ExH है, RRC[जो इस्लाम धर्म के विरुद्ध है]NONRESTR ।

- 1042 बेदी का इशारा { राहुल संघवी की तरफ }ExH था RRC[जो ऑस्ट्रेलिया के विरुद्ध मुंबई में खेले गए पहले टेस्ट में खेले थे]NONRESTR ।
- 1043 उल्लेखनीय है कि/QUOT पंत ने हाल ही में अपने कश्मीर दौर पर कहा था कि/QUOT हुर्रियत कश्मीर की एकमात्र प्रतिनिधि नहीं है, बल्कि/LIM { और भी कई संगठन }ExH हैं RRC[जो कश्मीर का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं]RESTR ।
- 1044 सेना प्रमुख ने युवराज दीपेंद्र को निर्दोष बताते हुए कहा/QUOT 'मैं नहीं समझता कि/QUOT इस हत्याकांड में युवराज दीपेंद्र का हाथ हो सकता है क्योंकि/LIM दीपेंद्र के पिछले हिस्से में गोली लगी है RRC[जो इस बात को साबित नहीं करती है कि उन्होंने अपने पिता की हत्या के बाद आत्महत्या करने का प्रयास किया था]NONRESTR ।'
- 1045 लादेन ने साफ शब्दों में ऐलान किया है/QUOT 'सभी मुसलमानों को इकट्ठा करो, और/LIM { ऐसी/DEM सरकार की }ExH स्थापना करो RRC[जो पैगंबर मोहम्मद के कानूनों के मुताबिक चले]RESTR ।'
- 1046 लादेन का पाकिस्तानी सहायक { शेख मीर हमजाह }ExH है, RRC[जिसे भारत ने १९९३ में गिरफ्तार किया था]NONRESTR, LIM/लेकिन बाद में उन्हें छोड़ दिया ।
- 1047 अन्य सहयोगियों में हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन के नेता { मौलाना सलाहउद्दीन }ExH हैं RRC[जो पाकिस्तान के कब्जे वाले कश्मीर में सक्रिय हैं]NONRESTR ।
- 1048 उन्होंने यह बताया कि/QUOT संविधान में { ऐसा/DEM कोई नियम }ExH नहीं है, RRC[जो जयललिता को मुख्यमंत्री बनने से रोक सके]RESTR ।
- 1049 जबकि इससे पहले वेस्टमिंस्टर में { एशिया के पांच सदस्य }ExH थे RRC[जो पुनः चुनाव जीत गए हैं]RESTR ।
- 1050 इससे { उन/DEM लोगों को }ExH भारी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है RRC[जो विकलांग हैं या फिर काफी वृद्ध हैं और दूसरों के कंधों के भरोसे ही अपनी तीर्थयात्रा पूरा करते हैं]RESTR ।
- 1051 इसका फिल्मांकन { भुज के उस/DEM क्षेत्र में }ExH हुआ था, RRC[जो जनवरी में आए भूकंप में तबाह हो गया]RESTR ।
- 1052 नव नियुक्त आयुक्त लिंगदोह ने कहा/QUOT 'चुनाव आयोग हमेशा { एक टीम की तरह }ExH कार्य करता है RRC[जो कुशलतापूर्वक चलता है]NONRESTR ।
- 1053 चंदर पाल { १५० हिंदू शरणार्थियों में से }ExH एक हैं, RRC[जो राजधानी के दक्षिणी छोर पर रहते हैं]NONRESTR ।
- 1054 विश्व टेस्ट चैंपियनशिप शुरू हो जाने से अब हम इस मामले में ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा इतना ही कर सकते हैं कि/QUOT { उस/DEM देश का }ExH अंक घटा दें RRC[जो किसी दूसरे देश के साथ खेलने से इनकार करे]RESTR ।'
- 1055 दलाई लामा को चीन ने { एक खतरनाक पृथकतावादी नेता }ExH घोषित किया है RRC[जो तिब्बत को चीन से अलग करने के लिए प्रयासरत है]NONRESTR ।
- 1056 नेपाल सरकार ने { एक उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त समिति का }ExH गठन किया है, RRC[जो १ जून को हुए हत्याकांड की जांच रिपोर्ट का अवलोकन करेगी]RESTR ।
- 1057 इनमें से दो न्यायालय में इस समय मौजूद हैं और/LIM तीसरा हत्यारा { अनिल शर्मा }ExH है, RRC[जो अभी तक फरार है]NONRESTR ।'
- 1058 हूपर ने कहा/QUOT ' जहां तक प्रतिभा का प्रश्न है तो/LIM कहना चाहूंगा कि/QUOT टीम में { कई नौजवान खिलाड़ी }ExH हैं RRC[जिनमें काफी प्रतिभा है]RESTR ।

- 1059 मुझे लगता है कि/QUOT वे { उस/DEM टीम में }ExH शामिल हुए हैं RRC[जो अच्छा खेलते हुए मैच जीतने के लिए संघर्ष कर रही है]RESTR ।
- 1060 हम { एक ऐसी/DEM टीम के }ExH निर्माण में लगे हैं RRC[जो विश्व कप २००३ की प्रतियोगिता में स्पर्धा कर सके]RESTR ।
- 1061 दक्षिण अफ्रीका में हुए इसके प्रीमियर पर { आमिर के कई मित्र }ExH उपस्थित थे RRC[जो वहां अंतरराष्ट्रीय भारतीय पुरस्कार समारोह में भाग लेने गए थे]NONRESTR ।
- 1062 प्रधानमंत्री वाजपेयी ने मंगलवार को मुम्बई के ब्रीच कैंडी अस्पताल से मुक्त होते समय बयान दिया था कि/QUOT कश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है और/LIM शांति वार्ता में सिर्फ { उस/DEM कश्मीर पर }ExH बातचीत होगी, RRC[जो पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है]RESTR।
- 1063 १९५६ के बाद से मुशर्रफ { ऐसे/DEM चौथे सेना प्रमुख }ExH हैं, RRC[जो राष्ट्रपति बने हैं]RESTR ।
- 1064 पाकिस्तान को बने { ५३ वर्ष }ExH हुए हैं, RRC[जिनमें से वहां २६ वर्ष सैनिक शासन रहा है]NONRESTR ।
- 1065 पार्टी ने कहा/QUOT 'मुख्य न्यायाधीश केशव प्रसाद उपाध्याय एवं विधानसभा स्पीकर तारानाथ राणाभत ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जनता के समक्ष वही/DEM पेश किया है RRC[जो १ जून को नारायणहिती महल में हुआ था]RESTR ।
- 1066 पिछले कई वर्षों से { भारत-पाक के बीच खूनी संघर्ष }ExH जारी है RRC[जो अब समाप्त होना चाहिए]NONRESTR ।
- 1067 सुरक्षा प्रवक्ता के मुताबिक सैनिकों ने राज्य पुलिस के विशेष जांच दल के साथ मिलकर बुधवार की रात से { छापामारी अभियान }ExH प्रारंभ किया RRC[जो गुरुवार की सुबह तक जारी रहा]NONRESTR ।
- 1068 गावस्कर ने लिखा है,/LIM 'समय आ गया है कि/QUOT { ऑस्ट्रेलियाई क्रिकेटर्स को }ExH सुना जाए RRC[जो अपने कप्तान को विश्व क्रिकेट का सर्वश्रेष्ठ टेस्ट बल्लेबाज मानते हैं क्योंकि वे घर से बाहर विदेशी भूमि पर या तो मैच जीत लेने या मैच बचा लेने की योग्यता रखते हैं]RESTR ।'
- 1069 इसके विपरीत स्टीव वॉ की छवि { एक ऐसे/DEM क्रिकेटर की }ExH है RRC[जो जरूरत के समय रन बनाते हैं]RESTR ।
- 1070 वेस्ट इंडीज के ब्रायन लारा और पाकिस्तान के इंजमाम-उल-हक { दो अन्य बल्लेबाज }ExH हैं RRC[जो दबाव में मैच जिताउ पारी खेलने के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं]RESTR ।
- 1071 पुलिस के मुताबिक { विस्फोट की घटना }ExH सुनियोजित थी RRC[जो सोमवार की रात ९.३० बजे हुई]NONRESTR ।
- 1072 डॉ. सुबेदी के मुताबिक गैस्ट्रो तेजी से फैल रहा है RRC[जो चिंता का विषय बन गया है]NONRESTR ।
- 1073 हैदराबाद में अपनी पहली फिल्म को प्रमोट करने पहुंचे आमिर ने बताया कि/QUOT { 'लगान' }ExH हालांकि पहले से ही २२२ मिनट की है RRC[जो अन्य फिल्मों से अधिक बड़ी है]NONRESTR ।
- 1074 इसी के साथ { एक राष्ट्रीय सरकार }ExH बनानी चाहिए RRC[जो ९० दिन के अंदर चुनाव कराए]RESTR LIM/और वही भारत के साथ होने वाली वार्ता का एजेंडा भी तय करे ।
- 1075 उसने कहा,/QUOT 'मैंने { वह/DEM सबकुछ }ExH किया RRC[जो मैं कर सकती थी]RESTR ।
- 1076 चेतावनी में मैक्लॉरिन ने कहा था कि/QUOT वे { उन/DEM खिलाड़ियों को }ExH निलंबित कर देंगे RRC[जो मैच फिक्सिंग मामले में भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी इकाई के जांचकर्ताओं के साथ सहयोग नहीं करेंगे]RESTR ।
- 1077 मुख्यमंत्री सिंह ने कहा कि/QUOT सीबीआई ने अयोध्या विध्वंस मामले में राज्य सरकार को { एक पत्र }ExH लिखा है RRC[जिसमें भाजपा के २१ लोगों के खिलाफ फिर से नोटिस जारी करने के लिए कहा गया है]NONRESTR ।

- 1078 विदेशी नागरिकों के चोरी छिपे अमरीका में घुसने के खिलाफ काम करने वाली अमरीकी आप्रवास एवं नागरिकीकरण सेवा (आईएनएस) ने एक विशेष जांच अभियान चलाकर/LIM { विश्व के ३१३ ऐसे/DEM लोगों को }ExH गिरफ्तार किया है, RRC[जो चोरी-छुपे अमरीका में घुसने का प्रयास कर रहे थे]RESTR ।
- 1079 लगभग चार वर्षों के अंतराल के बाद एयर इंडिया ने १३ जुलाई से { दिल्ली-लंदन उड़ान सेवा }ExH फिर से प्रारंभ करने का फैसला किया है RRC[जो सप्ताह के सातों दिन चलाई जाएगी]NONRESTR ।
- 1080 इनमें से ३७ प्रतिशत { नागरिक ऐसे/DEM }ExH हैं RRC[जो 'अत्यंत पिछड़ी जाति' के हैं]RESTR ।
- 1081 उनके साथ { १०,००० सेना, सीमा सुरक्षा बल (बीएसएफ), सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स (सीआरपीएफ) और जम्मू और कश्मीर पुलिस के जवान }ExH होंगे RRC[जो रास्ते और आंतरिक हिस्से में तीर्थ यात्रियों को आतंककारियों एवं कोई भी गड़बड़ी मचाने वालों से दूर रखेंगे]NONRESTR ।
- 1082 गौरतलब है कि/QUOT पिछले वर्ष १ अगस्त को पहलगाम में छावनी पर आतंककारियों ने { हमला }ExH किया था, RRC[जिसमें ३५ तीर्थ यात्री मारे गए थे]NONRESTR ।
- 1083 इस वर्ष { यह/DEM तीर्थ यात्रा }ExH २ जुलाई से आरंभ हुई है RRC[जो ४ अगस्त तक चलेगी]NONRESTR ।
- 1084 तीर्थ यात्रियों का एक दल { ४६ किलोमीटर की यात्रा के लिए }ExH निकल पड़ा है RRC[जिसमें १४,००० फुट की खतरनाक ऊंचाई भी शामिल है]NONRESTR ।
- 1085 { नन्द }ExH बुद्ध के चचेरे भाई थे RRC[जो इनसे ईर्ष्या करते थे]NONRESTR।
- 1086 नारी का चित्रण मानवीय रूप में न होकर { सैद्धान्तिक रूप में }ExH हुआ है RRC[जो कि सार्वभौतिक सौन्दर्य का प्रतीक है]NONRESTR ।
- 1087 कोई विशेष कार्य करते समय शरीर के विभिन्न अवयव किस स्थिति में आ जाते हैं और/LIM { स्थितियाँ ऐसी/DEM }ExH कौन सी हैं RRC[जो उस कार्य के भाव को पूर्ण रूप से प्रकट करती हैं]RESTR -
- 1088 ईश्वर ने चित्रकार को वाणी ही नहीं दी है उसे केवल चित्रों के द्वारा ही मन की भावना को व्यक्त करना होता है, पर/LIM अजन्ता का चित्रकार अपने चित्रों की मुद्राओं के द्वारा { वह/DEM भाव }ExH व्यक्त कर देता है RRC[जिसे वाणी जन्म-जन्म में भी नहीं कह सकती]RESTR ।
- 1089 राजनैतिक दृष्टि से सारा देश छोटे-छोटे भूखण्डों में विभक्त था,/LIM इस समय कोई भी { ऐसी/DEM केन्द्रीय शक्ति }ExH नहीं थी, RRC[जो इन छोटे-छोटे राज्यों को संगठित कर सके]RESTR ।
- 1090 ब्राह्मणों की तरह { क्षत्रियों का }ExH स्थान समाज में काफी ऊँचा था, RRC[जिनका मुख्य कार्य प्रजा-पालन व रक्षा था]NONRESTR ।
- 1091 ब्राह्मण व क्षत्रिय के अतिरिक्त { वैश्यवर्ण }ExH समाज का महत्वपूर्ण अंग था, RRC[जो मुख्य रूप से वाणिज्य, व्यवसाय, एवं व्यापार करते थे]NONRESTR ।
- 1092 अन्तिम वर्ण { शूद्रों का }ExH है RRC[जो राज सेवा का कार्य करते थे]NONRESTR ।
- 1093 इस आनन्दमयी शक्ति की उपासना { भौतिक आनन्ददायक पदार्थों के साथ }ExH होती है, RRC[जिनमें पंचमकार, मद्य, मांस, मत्स्य, मुद्रा और मैथुन का विशेष महत्व है]NONRESTR ।
- 1094 अशोक के समय बौद्धों की जो तीसरी सभा हुई थी, तब/LIM बौद्धों में { अट्टारह निकायों का }ExH विकास हो चुका था RRC[जिनमें से छः निकायों ने महासांघिक तथा बारह ने स्थविरवादी सम्प्रदाय स्वीकार किया]NONRESTR ।
- 1095 महासांघिक सम्प्रदाय के अन्तर्गत एक निकाय था { 'वैपुल्यवाद' }ExH RRC[जो आगे चलकर महायान के रूप में परिणित हुआ]NONRESTR ।

- 1096 एकमात्र इस चित्र में ही { इतने प्रकार के रंगों का प्रयोग }ExH है, RRC[जो यह सिद्ध करता है कि चित्रकारों ने रंगों को परस्पर मिलाकर नये-नये रंग तैयार किये, और उनके प्रयोग किये]RESTR।
- 1097 [अत्यन्त प्रारम्भिक चित्रों में या प्रतिकृतियों के रूप में जिन चित्रों का सृजन हुआ है], उनके हाशियों में दो अलंकृत रेखाओं के मध्य { फारसी में लिखी पंक्तियों का अंकन }ExH है, RRC[जो चित्र से सम्बन्धित हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1098 "चित्र के चारों ओर अलंकारिक किनारी या बेल बनाना और उसके पृष्ठभाग में शेर" आदि लिखना { लखनऊ स्कूल की विशिष्टता }ExH थी, RRC[जिसकी जमीन सुनहरे रंग की होती थी]NONRESTR।"
- 1099 सम्भवतः { हाशियों से सज्जित ये/DEM विशिष्ट चित्र }ExH महलों की शोभा थे, RRC[जो 1857 में नष्ट हो गये या यूरोप ले जाये गये]RESTR।
- 1100 यह चित्रकार अपने साथ { प्राचीन-चित्रों का }ExH एक अच्छा संग्रह भी लाया था RRC[जिनकी अनुकृतियाँ चित्रित की गयी]NONRESTR LIM/और साथ ही नये लघु-चित्रों का सृजन भी हुआ [जो अवध के वातावरण और संस्कृति से सम्बन्ध थे]।
- 1101 यह चित्रकार अपने साथ प्राचीन-चित्रों का एक अच्छा संग्रह भी लाया था [जिनकी अनुकृतियाँ चित्रित की गयी] और/LIM साथ ही { नये लघु-चित्रों का }ExH सृजन भी हुआ RRC[जो अवध के वातावरण और संस्कृति से सम्बन्ध थे]RESTR।
- 1102 इस चित्र में क्षितिज पर मिट्टी के पहाड़ों की उठान दिखाकर क्षितिज को थोड़ा उभार दिया गया है, RRC[जो थोड़ी भिन्नता प्रकट करता है]NONRESTR।
- 1103 मीरचन्द ने { प्रकृति-चित्रण की अपनी नवीन शैली को }ExH जन्म दिया था, RRC[जिसमें निम्न स्तरीय क्षितिज से साथ विस्तृत मैदान में छोटी-छोटी झाड़ियाँ होती थी, [जो नीलाभ क्षितिज की ओर झुकी होती थी]]NONRESTR
- 1104 मीरचन्द ने प्रकृति-चित्रण की अपनी नवीन शैली को जन्म दिया था,/LIM [जिसमें निम्न स्तरीय क्षितिज से साथ विस्तृत मैदान में { छोटी-छोटी झाड़ियाँ }ExH होती थी, RRC[जो नीलाभ क्षितिज की ओर झुकी होती थी]NONRESTR]
- 1105 उनका विश्वास है कि/QUOT { कोई भी कृति, किसी भी विषय की, ऐसी/DEM }ExH होनी चाहिए, RRC[जो अपने आदर्शों एवं उद्देश्यों को स्वयं ही व्यक्त कर सके]RESTR।
- 1106 "आरा के द्वारा निर्मित 144 चित्रों (1954 ई. तक) में कुछ थोड़े-से चित्र ऐसे/DEM हैं, RRC[जिनमें गहरे और गंभीर रंगों का रुचिर प्रयोग हुआ है]RESTR; LIM/किन्तु यह नयी बात नहीं है। "
- 1107 यदि आलोचक के शब्दों में कहा जाय तो/QUOT `आरा { एक समर्थ कार्यकर्ता तथा कुशल और मेहनती कलाकार }ExH हैं, RRC[जो पुरानी लीक से अलग जाना चाहते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1108 उनके रंगों के छंद में { एक प्रकार का कंपन }ExH है, RRC[जो अनुभूति की गहराईयों से उद्भूत हैं]RESTR।'
- 1109 इसी गैलरी में लगभग 10 वर्ष पूर्व { न्यूटन के नग्नचित्रों की एक प्रदर्शनी }ExH हुई थी, RRC[जिसको बम्बई के शासन ने बंद कर दिया]NONRESTR।
- 1110 विभिन्न रियासतों की संस्कृति के अनुसार यहां की { ये/DEM चित्र-शैलियाँ पनपीं }ExH RRC[जो वर्तमान समय में भी जयपुर, किशनगढ़, बूंदी, मेवाड़, मारवाड़ चित्र-शैली आदि के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हैं]RESTR।
- 1111 { मन्दिरों में Fresco और मूर्तियों पर रंग करने वाले कलाकार }ExH भी थे RRC[जिनकी कला आज भी उनकी कलाकृतियों में जीवित है]NONRESTR।
- 1112 इस प्रकार 16 वीं शती तक राजस्थान के अनेक नगरों में { अनेक शैलियाँ }ExH विकसित हो गई थीं RRC[जो स्वयं में अपनी विशिष्ट मौलिकताएँ रखती थीं]NONRESTR।

- 1113 राजस्थानी कलाओं में { नवीन परम्परा }ExH भी उभरी थी RRC[जो लघु-चित्र परम्परा के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हुई]NONRESTR।
- 1114 यहाँ के कलात्मक वैभव के रूप में { अर्थपूर्णा, देव सोम-नाथ, आमझरा, बड़ौदा, गोवडी के जैन मन्दिर, राज-प्रासाद एवं अन्य पुराने भवन आदि }ExH हैं RRC[जो वागड़ की श्री-सम्पदा के परिचायक हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1115 इनमें { राजपुरुषों, राजसवारी पशु-पक्षियों आदि के दर्पण चित्र }ExH हैं RRC[जो श्रेष्ठतम कृतियों में आते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1116 "{ इस पोथी की लिपि }ExH बहुत ही सुन्दर है; RRC[जो कि अक्सर हिन्दू विषय की पोथियों में नहीं देखा जाता है]NONRESTR। "
- 1117 पोथी के साथ { दो कागज के स्टेन्सिल पन्ने }ExH भी हैं, RRC[जिनका प्रयोग लिखने के लिए किया जाता है]NONRESTR।
- 1118 इसी पोथी की दशावतार स्तुति के साथ यह मालूम पड़ता है कि/QUOT पोथी लिपिकार { देवकृष्ण नाम के व्यक्ति }ExH थे, RRC[जो नागर ब्राह्मण थे]NONRESTR।
- 1119 भगवान को प्रणाम करते हुए { एक नारी को }ExH भी बनाया गया है, RRC[जिसकी वेषभूषा समकालीन अपभ्रंश शैली की है]NONRESTR।
- 1120 चित्र का ऊपरी भाग { चापाकृति }ExH है RRC[जो सम्भवतः आकाश का द्योतक है]NONRESTR।
- 1121 इस चित्र में सबसे उल्लेखनीय बात { नारी के पांव के जूते }ExH हैं, RRC[जो जैन पोथियों में नहीं दिखाये गये हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1122 [राजस्थान में लघु आकार के जो चित्र प्रारम्भ में चित्रित किये थे], वे { कलाकार हृदय की अनेक रसभीनी अनुभूतियों से }ExH भरे थे RRC[जिन्होंने हृदयगत भावों को साकार रूप देकर चिरन्तन सत्य को युगानुयुग के लिए शाश्वत बना दिया]NONRESTR।
- 1123 उनके सामने { प्रभामण्डल युक्त दो नारियाँ }ExH खड़ी हैं RRC[जो सम्भवतः देवियां हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1124 इस भाग में { दो छोटी-छोटी नारी आकृतियां }ExH बनी हैं, RRC[जो हाथ में कमल की कलियां लेकर खड़ी हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1125 यहां वाराह अवतार को मृ-वाराह के रूप में दिखाया गया है, लेकिन/LIM वाराह का मुख सूकर का न होकर कुछ ऐसा/DEM है RRC[जो कि जैन चित्रों में हरिनैगमेश यक्ष के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है]RESTR, LIM/बाकी शरीर मनुष्य का है, ऊपर के दाहिने हाथ में षटांग और बायें हाथ में त्रिशूल है।
- 1126 वाराह के बाहों पर { सफेद रेखाएं }ExH हैं RRC[जो शैव प्रतिमा विज्ञान के आधार पर बनी हुई है]NONRESTR।
- 1127 सम्भवतः { चित्रकार }ExH जैन सम्प्रदाय का था, RRC[जिसे हिन्दू दैव लक्षणों का सही ज्ञान नहीं था]NONRESTR।
- 1128 वाराह के अगल-बगल { दो पुरुष आकृतियां }ExH हैं, RRC[जिनके मस्तक पर मुकुट तथा नुकीली दाढ़ी एवं प्रभामण्डल युक्त है]NONRESTR।
- 1129 देवता एक ऊंचे आसन पर पैर लटका कर बैठे हैं और/LIM उनकी जांघों पर { 'हरण्यकश्यप' का शरीर }ExH पड़ा है, RRC[जिसके उदर को वे नाखूनों से विदीर्ण कर रहे हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1130 सिंहासन के नीचे { एक सिंहुमा छोटी सी आकृति }ExH है RRC[जिसे सम्भवतः चित्रकार ने देवता के वाहन के रूप में बनाया है]NONRESTR।
- 1131 देवता के पास { एक छोटी सी बैठी पुरुष आकृति }ExH है, RRC[जो सम्भवतः प्रह्लाद की है]NONRESTR।

- 1132 इस चित्र में { अन्य तीन आकृतियां नारियों की } ExH हैं, RRC[जिसमें एक प्रहलाद की माता हो सकती है]NONRESTR।
- 1133 अपभ्रंश शैली में जैन चित्र अधिक होने से अक्सर ऐसा देखा गया है कि/QUOT हिन्दू पोथी चित्रों में भी { कुछ ऐसे/DEM आकृतियों का } ExH प्रयोग हुआ है RRC[जिनका सीधा सम्पर्क जैन आकृतियों के साथ है]RESTR।
- 1134 इसमें { लगभग 16 हजार श्लोक } ExH हैं RRC[जिनका संकलन विष्णु-धर्मोत्तर-पुराण शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत 650 ई. के आस-पास हुआ]NONRESTR।
- 1135 प्रथम खण्ड में { 269 अध्याय } ExH हैं RRC[जिनमें पुराणों के समान संसार की उत्पत्ति, भूगोल सम्बन्धी वर्णन ज्योतिष, राजाओं और ऋषियों की वंशावलियां आदि और शंकरगीता, पुरूरवा, उर्वशी की कथा, श्राद्ध, वृत आदि स्रोत आदि विषय हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1136 इस खण्ड के 35 से 43 अध्याय तक के 9 अध्यायों में { चित्र-सूत्र } ExH हैं RRC[जिसमें भूमिबन्ध और लेपकर्म, मूल और मिश्रित रंग, छवियों, रंग द्रव्य, रंगवर्तना, गुणदोष और चित्रादर्श, व्यक्ति और प्रकृति-चित्रण, मान-प्रमाण, रूप और लक्षण, चित्ररस, स्थान और क्षय-वृद्धि आदि विषयों का मार्कण्डेय ऋषि और वज्र के संवाद के रूप में विवेचन हुआ है]NONRESTR।
- 1137 यह { चित्रकला सम्बन्धी सौन्दर्य का मूल } ExH समझा गया RRC[जिसके वास्तविक उदाहरण हमें अजन्ता में प्राप्त होते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1138 चित्रकला में आजकल { जैसे कट्टू और बेंगन जैसी आकृतियाँ } ExH बनती हैं RRC[जिन्हें पहचानना असम्भव है]NONRESTR, LIM/ऐसे चित्रों का हमारे यहाँ विधान नहीं है।
- 1139 उसने बताया कि/QUOT उत्तम चित्रकार वही/DEM है RRC[जो सोते व्यक्ति को सजीव और मरे हुए व्यक्ति को निर्जीव चित्रित कर सके]RESTR।
- 1140 सजीव चित्रांकन के संदर्भ में एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात का उल्लेख हुआ है/QUOT महान चित्र-कार वह/DEM है RRC[जो तरंगों (लहरों) अग्निशिखा, धुयें और वायु में उड़ती हुई पताका को गतिमय चित्रित कर सके]RESTR।
- 1141 { भारतीय चित्रकला के ये/DEM कुछ आदर्श } ExH चित्रसूत्र में बताये गये हैं RRC[जिनका पालन करना चित्रकार के लिए आवश्यक है]RESTR।
- 1142 इन निर्देशों को देने का तात्पर्य चित्र को अधिक से अधिक सुन्दर बनाना था/LIM [जिससे वह दर्शक को { वह/DEM आनन्द } ExH दे सके RRC[जो ललित-कलाओं के अभ्यास का आधार है]RESTR]
- 1143 इन निर्देशों को देने का तात्पर्य चित्र को अधिक से अधिक सुन्दर बनाना था/LIM [जिससे वह दर्शक को { वह/DEM आनन्द } ExH दे सके RRC[जो ललित-कलाओं के अभ्यास का आधार है]]NONRESTR
- 1144 फिर { बहुत सी ऐसी/DEM काल्पनिक आकृतियों जैसे विद्याधर, किन्नर, राक्षस, व्याल, गरुड़, शार्दूल, आदि का } ExH चित्रण भी होता है RRC[जिन्हें किसी ने नहीं देखा]RESTR।
- 1145 लेकिन यहां वस्तु या कलाकृति से थोड़ी देर के लिए ध्यान हटाकर { उस/DEM दृष्टि को } ExH केन्द्र में रखना चाहता हूं RRC[जो वस्तुजगत को लेकर मुख्यतः रचनात्मक है, भौतिकतावादी या उपयोगितावादी नहीं]RESTR।
- 1146 शाब्दिक कलाओं में भी और अशाब्दिक कलाओं में भी कला और यथार्थ { उस/DEM 'विशेष भाषा' पर } ExH निर्भर है RRC[जो दोनों के बीच एक गहरा सम्बन्ध भी है और एक अलगाव भी]RESTR LIM/-- अलगाव इसलिए क्योंकि कला की भाषा और व्यवहार की भाषा के बीच कभी भी एक सहज और सीधा रिश्ता नहीं होता।

- 1147 तब जाहिर है कि/QUOT वह { एक भी ऐसा/DEM शब्द }ExH नही इस्तेमाल कर रहे RRC[जो रोजमर्रा का न हो]RESTR, LIM/लेकिन उन शब्दों का एक भी ऐसा अर्थ नही [जो रोजमर्रा का हो] !
- 1148 तब जाहिर है कि वह एक भी ऐसा शब्द नही इस्तेमाल कर रहे [जो रोजमर्रा का न हो], लेकिन/LIM { उन शब्दों का एक भी ऐसा/DEM अर्थ }ExH नही RRC[जो रोजमर्रा का हो]RESTR !
- 1149 "फ्रेंक करमोड ने 'आधुनिकता' को दो वर्गों में रखा :एक तो, 'प्राक्-आधुनिकतावाद [जिसमें जॉयस, स्ट्राविन्स्की, पिकासो, एलिअट आदि की कलाएं आती हैं] [जो प्रयोगात्मक होते हुए भी परम्परा और अतीत से भी कुछ-न-कुछ नाता बनाये रखती है]; और/LIM दुसरा, 'नव-आधुनिकतावाद' [जिसमें उन्होंने { उन/DEM अवांगार्ड कलाओं को }ExH रखा है RRC[जो अपने को परम्परा से बिल्कुल तोड़ कर प्रयोगशील हैं जैसे दादावाद, अतियथार्थवाद वगैरह]RESTR ।"
- 1150 { कुछ ऐसे/DEM साहित्यकारों को }ExH लें RRC[जिनकी रचनाओं को हम 'आधुनिक क्लासिक्स' मानते हैं]RESTR LIM/और देखें कि वे अपनी कृतियों में समय को किस तरह सोचते हैं।
- 1151 वह { चेतना या आत्म-तत्व को }ExH यथार्थ मानता है RRC[जो शरीर में भी है और शरीर से परे भी]NONRESTR।
- 1152 अमूर्त कला के एक खास पक्ष को सोचे--डी कूनिंग, पोलक, क्लाइन, एशिल-गोर्की की कलाओं में { एक अन्तर्मुखी आध्यात्मिक जुनून-सा }ExH है RRC[जो उनकी कलाओं में फार्म के माध्यम से प्रकट होता है]NONRESTR।
- 1153 या फिर रोथको या न्यूमान जैसे चित्रकारों की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक विघटनात्मक कृतियों में हम { एक तरह का निराकार ठंडापन }ExH महसूस करते हैं RRC[जो हमें 'वेस्टलैंड' के अन्त की याद दिलाता है]NONRESTR।
- 1154 हम अपने समय को लेकर { उनके विचारों, प्रतिक्रियाओं और टिप्पणियों को }ExH सोचते हैं RRC[जो वे अपनी कलाओं के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत करते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1155 अपनी ओर से उसने सुन्दर या असुन्दर के बारे में { ऐसा/DEM कोई नया विचार या भावना }ExH नही दी है RRC[जो उनके बारे में हमारे पूर्व-अनुभवों या पूर्व-ज्ञान में नया कुछ जोड़ता हो, हमें यकीन दिलाता हो कि कलाकार की ओर से भी हमें ऐसा कुछ मिला [जो सुन्दर के बारे में, या जिन्दगी के बारे में, हमारे अनुभवों में विशिष्ट कुछ जोड़ता हो]]RESTR।
- 1156 अपनी ओर से उसने सुन्दर या असुन्दर के बारे में ऐसा कोई नया विचार या भावना नही दी है/LIM [जो उनके बारे में हमारे पूर्व-अनुभवों या पूर्व-ज्ञान में नया कुछ जोड़ता हो, हमें यकीन दिलाता हो कि/QUOT कलाकार की ओर से भी हमें { ऐसा/DEM कुछ }ExH मिला RRC[जो सुन्दर के बारे में, या जिन्दगी के बारे में, हमारे अनुभवों में विशिष्ट कुछ जोड़ता हो]RESTR ।
- 1157 यह बहुत कुछ { उन/DEM आचार-विचार आदि पर }ExH भी निर्भर है RRC[जो उस संस्कृति में परम्परा के रूप में, जातीय स्मृति के रूप में और भाषा में जीवित रहते हैं]RESTR।
- 1158 या हमें ऐसा लगे कि/QUOT [उसमें जो भी सुन्दरता दिखती है] वह कलाकार की रची हुई नही है,/LIM { उन चीजों का स्वाभाविक गुण }ExH है RRC[जिन्हें कलाकार केवल पेश कर रहा है]NONRESTR,
- 1159 हमारे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि/QUOT गीतगोविन्द { वह/DEM कृति }ExH है, RRC[जो युग-युगान्तर तक भारतीय तथा पाश्चय साहित्य को उलझन में डाले हुई थी तथा विभिन्न विद्वानों ने इसकी समान रूप से प्रशंसा भी की]RESTR ।
- 1160 जयदेव ने गीतगोविन्द काव्य को विभिन्न सर्गों में विभाजित किया है, RRC[जो इस बात का संकेत है कि उन्होंने उसे सामान्य काव्य की कोटि का माना है]NONRESTR।

- 1161 दूसरी ओर इसे लिखते उनके ध्यान में { बंगाल की वे/DEM यात्रायें } ExH थीं RRC[जिसमें एक आदि युगीन ढंग के नाट्य में कृष्ण के सम्मानार्थ संगीत व गानों के साथ नृत्य किया जाता था]RESTR।
- 1162 { यह/DEM द्रुतिका } ExH राधा की सखी हैं RRC[जो राधा और कृष्ण के सन्देशों को एक दूसरे तक पहुंचाती है]RESTR।
- 1163 तथा राधा के पास { एक द्रुति (सखी) को } ExH भेजते हैं, RRC[जो राधा को कृष्ण की विरह वेदना की सूचना देती है]NONRESTR।
- 1164 पोथी में वृक्षों का प्रदर्शन चापाकार आकृतियों के माध्यम से { तोरणाकृति रूप में } ExH किया गया है, RRC[जिसमें राधा और कृष्ण एवं कभी-कभी गोपियों को आपस में मिलते हुए चित्रकार ने अंकित किया है]NONRESTR।
- 1165 इस पोथी के एक फलक में सबसे ऊपर के पन्ने पर अंकित { कुछ ऐसे/DEM भी अलंकरण } ExH है RRC[जो विजय नगर शैली में सबसे पहले देखे जाते हैं]RESTR।
- 1166 मैं मुख्य मन्त्री महोदय और चेयरमैन इलैक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड से अनुरोध करूंगा कि/QUOT { उन/DEM कमचारियों को } ExH प्रफरेन्स दिया जाए RRC[जो कि पहले लगाया जाए]RESTR।
- 1167 { डाक्टर परमार को } ExH हम भूल नहीं सकते RRC[जो कहते थे कि [हिमाचल प्रदेश की नदियों में यह जो पानी है] यह बहता सोचा है और इसको टेप किया जाना चाहिए]NONRESTR।
- 1168 और उसी प्रकार हमारे मुख्य मन्त्री राजा वीरभद्र सिंह जी उसी मजबूती से [जो उनका दिल्ली में रसूख रहा है] उसकी वजह से [जो स्वप्न था] उसको पूरा करने में लगे हैं और/LIM इन्होंने प्रदेश के अन्दर { स्थाई नेतृत्व } ExH दिया है RRC[जिसकी वजह से यह कुदरती बात है कि हर फील्ड में डबलपमेंट हो रही है]NONRESTR, LIM/इसमें भी यह तभी हुआ [जब एक टीम स्प्रीट हो]]।
- 1169 इसके लिए { सभी } ExH बधाई के पात्र है RRC[जिनमें इंजीनियरज भी शामिल हैं और दूसरे कर्मचारी भी]NONRESTR।
- 1170 यह { एक ऐसा/DEM प्रोजेक्ट } ExH है RRC[जिससे प्रदेश को सबसे ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है]RESTR।
- 1171 दूसरे, हिमाचल प्रदेश विद्युत परिषद भी एक प्रकार की सरकार है इसमें 27,980 टोटल कर्मचारी हैं और/LIM इसके साथ { कुछ } ExH दैनिक वेतन पर भी है RRC[जोकि दस-दस बारह-बारह सालों से लगे हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1172 मैं चाहूंगा कि/QUOT वे मौके { हमारे चीफ इंजीनियर को } ExH मिलना चाहिए, RRC[जिनकी अवधि पूरी हो चुकी है]NONRESTR, LIM/उनको पेंशन मिलती है तो उनको भी मौका दिया जाए।
- 1173 मैं माननीय मुख्य मन्त्री जी की तुलना { उन/DEM मां बाप से } ExH करता हूं, RRC[जिनके सीमित साधन होते हुए भी वे चाहते हैं कि अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा दें, ताकि पढ़-लिख कर वे इस योग्य बन जाएं कि वे अपने जीवनकाल में खता न खाएं]RESTR।
- 1174 इसी प्रकार से { इण्डस्ट्रियल को-आपरेटिवज } ExH हैं, RRC[जो प्योरली टेक्निकल है]NONRESTR LIM/और उन में ट्रेनिंग बगैरह की जरूरत है, वहां पर ट्रेड स्टाफ हो (घंटी)
- 1175 हम { अपने प्रधानमंत्री जी और मुख्यमंत्री जी के } ExH आभारी हैं RRC[जो आज देश और प्रदेश को आगे ले जाने के लिए वचनबद्ध हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1176 30 परसेंट { ऐसा/DEM एरिया } ExH है RRC[जिसको इरीगेशन देना सम्भव नहीं है]RESTR।
- 1177 इस तरह से 10,12 परसेंट ऐसे/DEM है RRC[जिनका इन्डायरेक्ट वास्ता कृषि के साथ है]RESTR।

- 1178 चावलों का भाव दो-ढाई रूपए से बढ़कर चार रूपये मान्यवर, 1985-86 में { 317.80 लाख मैट्रिक टन खाद्य उत्पादन का लक्ष्य } ExH रखा गया है RRC[जो इस बात का द्योतक है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में हमने कितनी तरक्की की है और कितने प्रयत्नशील हैं]NONRESTR, LIM/यह सराहनीय है।
- 1179 मान्यवर, कालपी क्षेत्र { दस्यु प्रभावित क्षेत्र } ExH है RRC[जिसका बजट में जिक्र किया गया है कि वहां हजारों एकड़ बीहड़ जमीन है]NONRESTR।
- 1180 { उस/DEM तथ्य की ओर } ExH मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, RRC[जिस पर सदन में चर्चा अभी तक नहीं हुई है]RESTR।
- 1181 क्या उनके स्थान पर { अन्य दवाओं का } ExH इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है RRC[जो मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकर न हों]RESTR।
- 1182 धान की खेती के सम्बन्ध में आई. आर. आई. ने { ब्लू-ग्रीन-एली का } ExH अविष्कार किया है, RRC[जिसके प्रयोग से यूरिया का इस्तेमाल बहुत कम हो जाता है]NONRESTR।
- 1183 दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि/QUOT हमारे स्वनाम धन्य भारत रत्न, पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत [जो हमारी प्रेरणा के स्रोत हैं] और [जो इस प्रदेश के प्रथम मुख्य मंत्री थे], उन्होंने पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लिये { एक अलग निदेशालय का } ExH प्रबंध किया था RRC[जो चौबटिया रानी खेत में था]NONRESTR।
- 1184 प्रदेश में { बहुत से निगम } ExH है RRC[जो घाटे पर है]RESTR LIM/लेकिन यह निगम प्रगतिशील है।
- 1185 और/LIM { अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र } ExH है RRC[जो नदी और नालियों से घिरा हुआ है]NONRESTR।
- 1186 दूसरे एक निवेदन और करना चाहूंगा कि मा. मुख्य मंत्री जी व मा. मंत्री जी का ध्यान वर्ड घाट पुल पर बन रहे गाइड बांध की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ और/LIM इसके तहत गोरखपुर में वर्षों से { कार्य } ExH हो रहे हैं RRC[जिसमें कई करोड़ रुपयों की पूंजी सरकार की लग चुकी है]NONRESTR, LIM/परन्तु अभी तक कोई कार्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है।
- 1187 तब/LIM { एक मजदूर की मजदूरी } ExH नियत होगी RRC[जो वर्तमान में 19.20 पैसे होती है]NONRESTR।
- 1188 { एक उच्च स्तरीय जांच कमेटी का } ExH गठन कर दे, RRC[जिसमें विशेष इंजीनियर उसमें रख दें]NONRESTR, LIM/वह जांच करे।
- 1189 { कुछ ऐसे/DEM पुलों का } ExH सेलेक्शन कर लें, RRC[जो सेतु निगम द्वारा निर्मित हो]RESTR, LIM/उनकी जांच करा लें।
- 1190 आप और आपकी सरकार में हिम्मत है तो [इस प्रकार के गलत नियोजन पर बनी सड़कों की कर्बों को ठीक कराने पर जो व्यय हुआ है], उसकी जांच करा कर/LIM { उन/DEM अधिकारियों के खिलाफ } ExH कार्यवाही करे, RRC[जिन्होंने गलत योजना बनाई]RESTR।
- 1191 उस भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए आपको { एक ऐसी/DEM समिति का } ExH गठन करना चाहिए RRC[जो सीजनल छापे मारकर उस भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगा सके]RESTR।
- 1192 [आज प्रदेश में जो स्थिति है सड़कों के मामले में] उस सब पर आपको दृष्टि डालनी है [जिससे { वह/DEM गांव } ExH जुड़े RRC[जो नदियों के किनारे बसें हैं]RESTR LIM/लेकिन आपके विभाग के लोग वहां जाना नहीं चाहते]।
- 1193 { चाहे कोई भी व्यक्ति } ExH हो, RRC[जो भारत का नागरिक है]RESTR, LIM/उसको अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार है।
- 1194 उस समय भी { कांग्रेस का एक वर्ग } ExH हंस रहा था RRC[जो आज भी हंस रहा है]NONRESTR।

- 1195 मान्यवर, { कोई भी आन्दोलन }ExH 5 महीने तक नहीं चलता है, RRC[जो वहां पर चल रहा है और सरकार के कान में जूं तक नहीं रेगती है]NONRESTR।
- 1196 यह { एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला }ExH है RRC[जो 80 हजार किसानों की जिन्दगी से जुड़ा हुआ है]NONRESTR।
- 1197 निःसन्देह, सत्य की क्रिया में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि हो सकती है, किन्तु फिर भी संकीर्णता सत्य के पीछे लगी ही रहेगी,/LIM साथ ही वह { एक ऐसे/DEM द्वैतभाव से }ExH भी अभिशप्त रहेगा RRC[जो उसे अनन्त की शक्ति में समग्रता के साथ कार्य नहीं करने देगा]RESTR।
- 1198 वह { एक दिव्य ज्ञान }ExH है RRC[जो स्वाभाविक, ज्योतिमय और अटल आत्म-चिरतार्थता के बल और आनन्द में दिव्य संकल्प के साथ एक है]NONRESTR।
- 1199 "यह { प्रथम शिखर }ExH है RRC[जो दिव्य पूर्णता अर्थात् दिव्य साधर्म्य एवं सादृश्यके लोक को स्पर्श करता है]RESTR;"
- 1200 मन { उससे }ExH उत्पन्न होता है RRC[जो मन से परे है]RESTR।
- 1201 यह { सत्य की एक स्वयं-ज्योति में }ExH कार्य करती है RRC[जो ऐन्द्रिय मन की चंचल उल्का-द्युतियों तथा इसके सीमित संदिग्ध बोधों पर निर्भर नहीं करती]NONRESTR, LIM/यह बुद्धि के नहीं अन्तर्दशन के प्रत्ययों द्वारा अपना कार्य आरम्भ करती है: यह एक प्रकार की सत्य-दृष्टि, सत्य-श्रुति, सत्य-स्मृति एवं साक्षात् सत्य-दर्शन है।
- 1202 पर वह { अन्तर्हित तर्कणा की एक शक्ति }ExH है RRC[जो एक छलांग में ही अपने निष्कर्ष पर पहुंच जाती है और तार्किक मन के साधारण क्रमों की अपेक्षा नहीं करती]NONRESTR।
- 1203 { मिथ्या अन्तर्ज्ञानात्मक या अर्ध-अन्तर्ज्ञानात्मक मन }ExH उत्पन्न हो जाता है RRC[जो अपनी बहुधा होनेवाली प्रोज्ज्वल सफलताओं के कारण अत्यन्त भ्रामक होता है]NONRESTR।
- 1204 परन्तु अन्तर्ज्ञानात्मक बुद्धि का नाम भी विज्ञान नहीं है,/LIM यह तो { अतिमानस की ज्योति की एक धारामात्र }ExH है RRC[जो मन के भीतर पहुंचने के लिये अंधेरे एवं मेघाच्छन्न प्रदेशों में बिजली के समान अपने प्रकाश की क्षणिक प्रभाओं के द्वारा अपना मार्ग खोज रही है]NONRESTR।
- 1205 सर्वप्रथम, यह पृथक् तथा सीमित आलोकों के द्वारा कार्य करता है और/LIM { इसका सत्य ज्ञान के उस/DEM प्रायः संकुचित क्षेत्र या उस/DEM एक ही छोटे-से स्थानतक }ExH सीमित रहता है RRC[जो इसकी बिजली की-सी एक ही चमक के द्वारा प्रकाशित होता है]RESTR।
- 1206 उदाहरणार्थ, हम पशुओं में सहजप्रेरणा की क्रिया देखते हैं/LIM वह उस प्राणिक या ऐन्द्रिय मन में { उत्पन्न यान्त्रिकि सा अन्तर्ज्ञान }ExH होती है RRC[जो पशु का सबसे ऊंचा और अचुक साधन है]NONRESTR।
- 1207 और हम तुरन्त ही देख सकते हैं कि/QUOT इस सहजप्रेरणा का अद्भुत सत्य, [जो बुद्धि की अपेक्षा इतना अधिक सुनिश्चित प्रतीत होता है], { पशु-पक्षी या कीटकृमि में एक विशेष और परिमित प्रयोगजन तक }ExH ही सीमित रहता है RRC[जिसे पूरा करने के लिये उसे अधिकार प्राप्त है]NONRESTR।
- 1208 { यह/DEM शब्द }ExH मूलतः सुमात्रा का प्रतीत होता है RRC[जो यहां के लोगो ने अपना लिया है]NONRESTR।
- 1209 इस काम के लिए { खास किस्म की बन्द भट्टटियाँ }ExH बनाते हैं RRC[जिनमें से ताप बाहर नहीं निकलता]NONRESTR।
- 1210 चौथे ग्रेड में { नम्बर दो वंशलोचन }ExH है RRC[जो अधिक बारीक छाननी में छनता है]NONRESTR।
- 1211 सातवें ग्रेड में { नम्बर पांच वंशलोचन }ExH है RRC[जो बिलकुल महीन छाननी में से छान कर निकाला जाता है]NONRESTR।

- 1212 दूसरा घटक { खनिज अम्ल (मिनरल एसिड) या एक एसिड सौल्ट का घोल }ExH है RRC[जिसका 20 से 30 शतांश पर आपेक्षिक गुरुत्व 1.03 से 1.085 तक होता है]NONRESTR।
- 1213 1971 में काली तीर में { बड़े मुकुट वाला एक घड़ियाल }ExH मर गया था RRC[जो 835 किलोग्राम के लगभग वजनी होगा]NONRESTR।
- 1214 डोंगी पर { तीन आदमी }ExH थे RRC[जो घड़ियाल से निपटने के लिए काफी नहीं थे]NONRESTR।
- 1215 { 'एलर्जी' विषयक आपका लेख }ExH संग्रहीत है RRC[जो डा एस. पी. गोस्वामी और मुकेश डी. जैन का संयुक्त प्रयास है]NONRESTR।
- 1216 प्रसार- यह रोग अकेला-दुकेला हुआ करता है परन्तु/LIM अनेक बार परिवार, पाठशाला, छात्रावास, जनसम्पर्क के सार्वजनिक स्थान, इनमें एक समय में अनेक व्यक्ति पीड़ित हुये दिखाई देते हैं RRC[जिसे गृहणशील व्यक्तियों द्वारा फैलने वाला माना जाता है]NONRESTR।
- 1217 विष- { कुछ विषैले द्रव्य ऐसे/DEM }ExH हैं RRC[जिनके प्रयोग से वृक्कों में शोथ उत्पन्न हो जाता है]RESTR।
- 1218 उसमें पूय तथा कुछ रक्त का अंश भी (Pyuria, Haematuria) होता है अर्थात्/LIM मूत्र में { पूय तथा जीवाणु तथा श्वेतरक्तकण }ExH भी होते हैं RRC[जिस से वह धुंधला और दुर्गन्धित होता है]NONRESTR अर्थात् Colon Bacilli होने पर उसमें मछली की सी बू आती है और प्रोटीन के संक्रमण से उसमें अमोनियां की सी बू आती है ।
- 1219 रक्त-/LIM { रक्त में श्वेत कणों की संख्या }ExH 10-15 हजार क्यूबिक मि.लि. पाई जाती है RRC[जिस में Polymorphonuclear नामक श्वेतकण विशेष बड़े होते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1220 डा. की शर्मा ए.एस.पुरी के अनुसार असगन्ध को { आमवात के 75-80 रोगियों पर }ExH इसके मूल का उपयोग किया गया है RRC[जिस में नये रोगियों को लाभ हुआ है]NONRESTR।
- 1221 श्री गायत्री औषधालय के वैद्य जी कोई गुप्ता जी हैं/LIM { उनका पत्र }ExH है RRC[जो पढ़ने में नहीं आ रहा है]NONRESTR।
- 1222 रुदन्तीचूर्ण में स्वर्ण बसन्त मालती, प्रवाल भस्म, सितोपलदि चूर्ण आदि मिलाकर निर्मल आयुर्वेद संस्थान ने { रुदनो कैपसूल }ExH तैयार किये हैं RRC[जो राज यक्ष्मा में अतीव लाभकारी प्रमाणित हो रहे हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1223 पाश्चात्य चिकित्सा विज्ञान में { निम्नलिखित दवायें }ExH इस रोग के लिये रामबाण हैं RRC[जिनका आजकल धड़ाधड़ प्रयोग हो रहा है]NONRESTR।
- 1224 यह { सफेद चूर्ण के रूप में }ExH एयर टाइट शीशियों में आता है RRC[जिस में वाष्प जल मिलाकर इंजेक्शन योग्य बनाकर मांसपेशी में लगाते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1225 दूसरे मान्यवर, [विपक्ष की ओर से जो एक प्रस्ताव रखा गया है], उससे मैं सहमत हूँ कि/QUOT { एक स्पेशल आडिट सेल तथा एक विशेष अधिकारियों का जत्था }ExH बनाया जाय RRC[जो सड़कों के निर्माण कार्य को देखता रहे, उनकी गुणता विशिष्टता कायम रख सके]RESTR।
- 1226 इसका एक मिश्रण { सोडियम एमीनो सेलीसिलास }ExH है RRC[जिसे पी.ए.एस. सोडियम कहते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1227 इनके अतिरिक्त { एक और वर्ग }ExH होता है RRC[जो पचास वर्ष के होते हैं]RESTR।
- 1228 इनमें अधिकांश { वह/DEM व्यक्ति }ExH होते हैं, RRC[जो सामाजिक संस्था, शिक्षा संस्था या धार्मिक संस्थाओं में नेता या उच्च पद पर काफी दिनों तक सलग्न रह चुके होते हैं]RESTR।
- 1229 अब { कुछ ऐसे/DEM प्रकरणों को }ExH लेते हैं RRC[जिनका प्रभाव कामवासना पर परोक्ष रूप से पड़ता है]RESTR।

- 1230 इन संस्थानों के { कुछ रोग ऐसे/DEM } ExH होते हैं RRC[जो मनुष्य को जल्दी बूढ़ा बना देते हैं, और उसकी कामवासना पर विपरीत प्रभाव डालते हैं]RESTR।
- 1231 अतः जब चिकित्सा करनी ही अभीष्ट हो तो/LIM उसकी स्त्री या जिससे सम्बन्ध हो उसको भी बुलाकर समझा देना चाहिए कि/QUOT विस्तर या शय्या पर उसे { ऐसी/DEM कोई भी बात } ExH नहीं कहनी चाहिये RRC[जिस का कुप्रभाव उसके मन मस्तिक पर विपरीत पड़े]RESTR, LIM/तथा यह कि बजाय पुरुष की आलोचना करने के उसको प्रोत्साहन ही देना चाहिये।
- 1232 इसी आमाशयोत्थ वेदना के साथ पित्तश्लैष्मिक वेदना में समानता देखी जाती है, RRC[जिस के कारण पित्तश्लैष्मिक वेदना नाभि व हृदय के मध्य-वर्ती आमाशय में उत्पन्न होती है]NONRESTR
- 1233 सल्फा औषधियों की खोज पहले से चलती थी परन्तु/LIM सन 1965 में डोमेक नामक वैज्ञानिक ने { प्रोन्टोसिल रुब्रम औषधियों का } ExH आविष्कार किया RRC[जो सल्फानिलामाइड नाम से प्रचलित हुई]NONRESTR।
- 1234 इसके साथ ही सल्फा ग्रुप की अनेक औषधियां { भिन्न भिन्न नाम से } ExH बाजार में आई RRC[जो इस प्रकार हैं - सल्फासिटामाइड ग्रुप में सल्फासिटामाइड सोडियम, ओप्टेसिड, एल्ब्युसिड, लाकुला, क्रेकोसिड सल्फेसोल]NONRESTR।
- 1235 { अधिक तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया वमन, होठ तथा दैहिक चर्म का नीलापन, देह में स्थान स्थान पर चकते हो जाना, ज्वर, वृक्कों पर प्रभाव, रक्त स्राव आदि } ExH हो जाते हैं RRC[जो औषधि बन्द कर देने के बाद तथा अधिक द्रव प्रयोग से धीरे-धीरे शान्त हो जाते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1236 { इसके कण } ExH यत्रतत्र मूत्र प्रणाली में जम जाते हैं RRC[जो अधिक द्रव देने के बाद ही बाहर निकलते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1237 संभवतः इसका मूल कारण { सल्फानिलामायड की शरीर में उत्पत्ति } ExH मात्र है RRC[जो भिन्न-भिन्न योगों द्वारा भिन्न-भिन्न हो सकता है]NONRESTR।
- 1238 इस तीसरे विभाग के अन्तर्गत { वे/DEM पदार्थ } ExH आते हैं RRC[जो आन्त्रनलिका से शोषित नहीं हो पाते अथवा बहुत ही कम मात्रा में शोषित होते हैं और अधिक समय तक आन्त्र में पड़े रह कर स्थानीय प्रभाव उत्पन्न करते हैं]RESTR।
- 1239 कभी-कभी तो { अति भयंकर विष प्रभाव } ExH होता है RRC[जो रोगी की मौत का कारण बन जाता है]NONRESTR।
- 1240 औषधि के कणों की मात्रा वृद्धि होते रहने से गवीनी अवरुद्ध हो जाने पर { मूत्राघात की अवस्था } ExH उत्पन्न हो जाती है RRC[जो अत्यन्त ही भयंकर स्वरूप का उपद्रव है और विशेष घातक भी हो सकता है]NONRESTR।
- 1241 रक्तगत परिवर्तन - इनमें प्रमुख परिवर्तन { रक्तस्राव की प्रवृत्ति } ExH है RRC[जो त्वचा के नीचे लाल-लाल धब्बों के रूप में रक्तस्राव का हो जाना है]NONRESTR।
- 1242 कभी-2 कम मात्रा में औषधि देने पर प्रथम सप्ताह में { इस प्रकार की/DEM उत्पत्ति } ExH हो जाया करती है RRC[जो व्यक्तिगत असह्यता के कारण होती है]NONRESTR।
- 1243 शोथ साधारणतया पैरों में होती है,/LIM शोथ को अंगुली से दबाकर देखा जाये तो { गह्रा } ExH पड़ जाता है, RRC[जो अंगुली हटाने के पश्चात् थोड़ी देर में समान हो जाता है]NONRESTR।
- 1244 उनका कहना है कि/QUOT { मेदोधरा नाम की तृतीय कला } ExH है RRC[जो सभी प्राणियों के उदर में होती है]NONRESTR LIM/और छोटी अस्थियों में मज्जा होती है ।
- 1245 धन्वतरि यहाँ { वक्ता } ExH है RRC[जो सुश्रुत को उपदेश देते हैं]NONRESTR।

- 1246 पंचमहाभूत सिद्धान्त { एक सार्वभौम तथा सर्वप्रस्तानगत सिद्धान्त } ExH है RRC[जो योग एवं आयुर्वेद में प्रायशः एक ही रूप में वर्णित प्रतीत होता है]NONRESTR।
- 1247 शाम को { खुष्क खांसी } ExH हो जाती है RRC[जो सवेरे ज्यादा हो जाती है]NONRESTR।
- 1248 पूरे पौधे से { लेसदार दूधिया तीखा रस } ExH निकालता है, RRC[जो कि बहुत जहरीला होता है]NONRESTR।
- 1249 केवल { उन/DEM रोगियों में } ExH होता है, RRC[जो इस दवा के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं]RESTR।
- 1250 चेहरे पर { छपाकी } ExH निकल आती है, RRC[जिसमें जलन के साथ फफोले निकल आते हैं, [जो बैंगनी रंग के होते हैं]]NONRESTR LIM/व दबाने पर उनमें गड़ढा सा बन जाता है।
- 1251 चेहरे पर छपाकी निकल आती है,/LIM [जिसमें जलन के साथ { फफोले } ExH निकल आते हैं, RRC[जो बैंगनी रंग के होते हैं]NONRESTR] LIM/व दबाने पर उनमें गड़ढा सा बन जाता है।
- 1252 [जब व्यक्ति गाना या बोलना शुरु करता है] तब गले में { बहुत खराश } ExH होती है RRC[जो कि थोड़ा और बोल लेने के बाद ठीक हो जाती है]NONRESTR।
- 1253 { अकड़न व लंगड़ापन } ExH आ जाता है, RRC[जो कि चलना शुरु करने पर ज्यादा होता है व तेज चलने पर बहुत कम हो जाता है]NONRESTR।
- 1254 त्वचा पर सूजन आ जाती है,/LIM { छपाकी } ExH निकल आती है RRC[जो बैंगनी रंग की पड़ जाती है]NONRESTR LIM/व इसको दबाने से बीच में गट्टा पड़ता है व बड़े-2 फफोले निकल आते हैं।
- 1255 भीग जाने पर, जोड़ों में दर्द के दौरान या ठंड या बुखार के समय { बहुत दाने } ExH निकल आते हैं RRC[जो कि ठंडी हवा में बहुत ज्यादा हो जाते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1256 सीपिया में { एक खास तरह की मिलेनिन द्रव्य } ExH होता है RRC[जो कि एड्रीनल ग्रंथियों से भी निकलता है]NONRESTR।
- 1257 हजारीबाग जेल में पहुंचने के पहले अदालत में ही, राहुलजी ने { भूख-हड़ताल } ExH शुरु कर दी थी, RRC[जो वहां पहुंचने पर कुल 17 दिन तक चली]NONRESTR।
- 1258 "फिर कुछ दिन हरिद्वार में रहकर संन्यासी अखाड़ों की व्यवस्था का अध्ययन किया,/LIM { ""संन्यासी अखाड़ों की जनतंत्रता"" लेख } ExH लिखा, RRC[जो ""साहित्य निबंदावलि"" में संकलित है]NONRESTR।"
- 1259 आज आप सिर्फ { एक वकालत } ExH कर रहे हैं, RRC[जिसमें भावना नहीं, केवल एक निर्मम स्वार्थ हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1260 महाराजाधिराज कुछ भी करें लेकिन/LIM { ऐसा/DEM कोई काम } ExH नहीं करेंगे RRC[जो तुम्हारे हितों के विरुद्ध हो]RESTR।
- 1261 हमारा दुश्मन तो { अंगरेज } ExH है चाचा, RRC[जो जबरदस्ती राज कर रहा है हम पर]NONRESTR।
- 1262 उनके अपने असामियों के साथ बड़े अच्छे संबंध रहते आए थे लेकिन/LIM उन्होंने { एक कारिन्दा } ExH रखा RRC[जो पहले फौज़ में था]NONRESTR।
- 1263 [जब ज़मींदार की ज़मीन बिकने लगी] दीना ने { चालीस एकड़ ज़मीन का एक टुकड़ा } ExH पसंद किया RRC[जिसके कुछ हिस्से में पेड़ भी खड़े थे]NONRESTR।
- 1264 बतलाइए कि/QUOT हमारे पास { कौन-सी चीज़ } ExH है RRC[जो आपको पसंद है]RESTR, LIM/ताकि हम उसी से आपकी खातिर कर सकें।
- 1265 संस्कृति की विविध परिभाषाएँ संभव हो सकी हैं, क्योंकि वह विकास का एक रूप नहीं,/LIM { विभिन्न रूपों की ऐसी/DEM समन्वयात्मक समष्टि } ExH है, RRC[जिसमें एक रूप स्वतः पूर्ण होकर भी अपनी सार्थकता के लिए दूसरे का सापेक्ष है]RESTR।

- 1266 { देश की जनसंख्या का एक छोटा भाग }ExH है, RRC[जिसे धन-साधन-शिक्षा और पद प्राप्त है]RESTR।
- 1267 इसका अंतरहस्य एक विश्वास है, एक आस्था है कि/QUOT लोक में, जन-समूह में, { ऐसे/DEM व्यक्ति }ExH हैं RRC[जो मूर्ख हैं, कुमति हैं, कुमार्गगामी हैं, निर्णय-शून्य हैं]RESTR,
- 1268 पर जनता का मत { कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवारों के साथ }ExH था, RRC[जो 1930-32 के आंदोलनों में लाठियाँ खा चुके थे, जेल जा चुके थे]NONRESTR।
- 1269 जाएँ तो इतिहास उन्हें { उसी/DEM कूड़ाघर में }ExH फेंक दे, RRC[जिसमें उसने 15 अगस्त 1947 के बाद देश के राय बहादुरों-खान बहादुरों को फेंक दिया]RESTR।
- 1270 ढलती वय में चढ़ती तरुणाई की स्मृति [जैसी उन्मादक होती है] वैसा ही { सम्मोहित करने वाला मोहन का ध्यान }ExH है, RRC[जिस कारण आज यमुना अधिक अनमनी हो रही है]NONRESTR।
- 1271 यहाँ कृष्ण या श्याम शब्द { वह/DEM सम्मोहन }ExH नहीं पैदा कर सकता था RRC[जो मोहन कर रहा है]RESTR।
- 1272 सड़क पर दोनों ओर { सागौन और साल के लंबे-लंबे पेड़ों की कतारें }ExH थी RRC[जिनके नीचे बाँस की सघन झाड़ियों ने धरती का चप्पा-चप्पा ढक रखा था]NONRESTR।
- 1273 पास में ही { मलजखंडताम्र परियोजना की ताँबे की खदानें }ExH हैं, RRC[जिनमें मैं काम करता हूँ]NONRESTR।
- 1274 विस्फोट के साथ ही जमीन और चट्टान दरक जाती है और/LIM वहाँ { पत्थरों यानी ताम्रअयस्क का मलवा }ExH इकट्ठा हो जाता है RRC[जिसे डंपर भरकर ले जाते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1275 { हवा के वे/DEM कौन-कौन से गुण }ExH हैं RRC[जो रोजाना के कार्यकलापों को आसान कर देते हैं]RESTR।
- 1276 [जब नलिका के ऊपरी सिरे को बंद कर लेते हैं] तब नलिका में नाममात्र को { हवा }ExH होती है RRC[जिसका दाब बहुत ही कम होता है]NONRESTR।
- 1277 { यह/DEM हवा का दाब }ExH ही तो है RRC[जो तुम्हें पेयवस्तु के, नलिका (स्ट्रा) द्वारा, पीने में सहायता करता है]RESTR।
- 1278 पिताजी को अन्तिम काल में इस षड्रस-धरती के प्रति वैराग्य हो गया था, यद्यपि यह वासना अंतर्निहित ही रही और/LIM अन्त में दमित होकर { जन्मांतर की बीज-शक्ति }ExH हो गयी, RRC[जिसकी नये जन्म में अभिव्यक्ति होगी]NONRESTR।
- 1279 सच्ची विद्या वही/DEM है RRC[जिसके दाने मृत्यु अपने पसर से उठाकर हमारी फैली अँजुरी में डाल देती है]RESTR।
- 1280 उनके वर्ण को देखकर मुझे { शुद्रक की उपमा 'महिषोदर नील' का }ExH स्मरण हो आया, RRC[जो उन्होंने वर्षाकालीन मेघ के लिए दिया है]NONRESTR।
- 1281 तत्पश्चात् मिलती है, { मानिनी चर्मवती }ExH, RRC[जिसका मान रखने के लिए मेघ श्यामल वपु श्रीकृष्ण का रूप चुरा कर उपस्थित होता है]NONRESTR और उसकी डबडबायी मुक्ताभ तरलता को प्रणय-सम्मान देता है ।
- 1282 [मैं जिस बिंदु पर खड़ा था], वह वस्तुतः त्रिधारा-संगम जैसा है,/LIM वहाँ पर { नदी की मृतशय्या या 'छाड़न्' और असल धारा }ExH दोनों फूटती हैं, RRC[जो कुछ मील आगे चल कर फिर मिल जायेंगी-एक नदी-द्वीप की रचना करते हुए, [जिसे हम लोग 'दियारा' कहते हैं]]NONRESTR।

- 1283 [मैं जिस बिंदु पर खड़ा था], वह वस्तुतः त्रिधारा-संगम जैसा है, वहाँ पर नदी की मृतशय्या या 'छाड़न' और असल धारा दोनों फूटती हैं,/LIM [जो कुछ मील आगे चल कर फिर मिल जायेंगी- { एक नदी-द्वीप की }ExH रचना करते हुए, RRC[जिसे हम लोग 'दियारा' कहते हैं]NONRESTR] ।
- 1284 ये { दक्षिण-पश्चिमी हवाएँ }ExH हैं RRC[जो ईशान कोण की दिशा में चलती हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1285 तथ्य तो यह है कि/QUOT जब दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के किरात-निषाद संस्कारों से जीवन्त महीरूह पर आर्यत्व की कलम लगायी गयी तब वर्तमान हिन्दुस्तान का जन्म हुआ था और/LIM { ऐसी/DEM मनोभूमि का }ExH जन्म हुआ था RRC[जिसमें 'दुःख सत्य है' की अवैदिक विचारधारा का जन्म हो सके]RESTR।
- 1286 बिगुमा के अंक में { उसका शिशु }ExH है RRC[जो अपने एक नन्हें हाथ से उसका एक स्तन दखल किये है और दूसरे को मुहँ से]NONRESTR।
- 1287 उसने बताया कि/QUOT उसके असुर पति के केश की एक विशेष लट में { वह/DEM दिव्य बल }ExH निहित है RRC[जिसके कारण वह अजेय है]RESTR
- 1288 { रंग-बिरंगी मछलियों और स्पटिक निर्मल जल के करीब 500 सोते }ExH थे RRC[जो मीठी कुल-कुल ध्वनि से अविराम बहते रहते थे]NONRESTR।
- 1289 पालतू चित्रमृग थे, श्वेत और हरितनील मयूरों और हंसों के झुण्ड थे एवं/LIM { रति कौशल-निपुण नवेलों के जोड़े }ExH प्रायः इधर उधर दृश्यमान होते रहते थे RRC[जिनके भय से प्रमोद वन में घातक विषैले सर्पों का प्रवेश नहीं हो पाता था]NONRESTR।
- 1290 चाँदनी रातों में वह { दूध से नहाये हुए बड़े मोती का }ExH आकार ले लेता था RRC[जिसके झरोखों से घी के दीपकों का नीलाभ प्रकाश फुटता रहता था]NONRESTR।
- 1291 कक्ष के विभीन अक्षों और ताकों पर { कस्तूरी के बड़े-बड़े नाफे }ExH तोड़ कर रख दिये गये थे RRC[जिनकी मादक सुगन्ध से वह कक्ष सर्वदा मँह-मँह करता रहता था]NONRESTR।
- 1292 इससे गहरा और { कौन-सा पाताल }ExH होगा RRC[जिसमें मैं आज हूँ]RESTR LIM/आगे सागर लहराता है आदिहीन और अन्तहीन और सहसा अपनी अन्तहीनता एक भयावह स्वप्न बनकर मेरे सामने आ जाती है ।'
- 1293 इसी सन्दर्भ में डॉ. रामदरश मिश्र का कथन भी बड़ा वजनदार है/LIM 'वास्तव में { कथा }ExH तो इन पात्रों के भीतर है RRC[जो व्यक्तित्व के संवेदनों-प्रश्न,दर्दों सौंदर्य और भोग की शिखाओं और लपटों की कसमसाती हुई सांकेतिक, मूक अभिव्यक्तियाँ बनकर जीवन सत्यों की भीतरी तहों में रेंगती फिरती हैं]NONRESTR।'
- 1294 गौरा भी { वही }ExH करती है RRC[जो उसका व्यक्ति चाहता है]RESTR, LIM/वह अपनी माता-पिता की इच्छा के आगे झुकती नहीं।
- 1295 यह { हमारी अंजलि प्राप्त करने वाला पितर पुरुष पिता जी }ExH हैं, RRC[जो कभी जीवशास्त्र की भाषा में 'द्विपदीय जंतु' थे, नृतत्व की भाषा में 'मनु' थे, संविधान की भाषा 'मत' थे और आज कर्मकांड की भाषा में 'मृतात्मा' हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1296 परन्तु लगता है कि/QUOT दृष्टि और मुस्कान में { एक निर्व्यक्तिकत एक विश्वव्यापी आनन्द का भाव }ExH है, RRC[जिसका संबन्ध किसी व्यक्तिविशेष से नहीं हो सकता]NONRESTR।
- 1297 किन्तु { ऐसे/DEM व्यक्तियों के लिए }ExH आप क्या कहेंगे RRC[जो सहानुभूति की प्रेरणा से नही वरन् भोगेच्छा से मर्यादा उल्लंघन करते हैं]RESTR ?
- 1298 मेरे सामने { अपनी एक मित्र का }ExH उदाहरण है RRC[जिस पर घोर अत्याचार हुआ]NONRESTR LIM/किन्तु पति के पास से चले आने पर उसे बुलाने का आग्रह भी होता रहा।

- 1299 इस श्रेणी में सिर्फ { वे/DEM ही गृहस्थियां }ExH विषमता को झेल पा रही हैं RRC[जो सहयोग और सेवा-भावना का पल्ला थामे हुए हैं]RESTR।
- 1300 अब कोई स्त्री (या पुरुष) ऐसा/DEM नहीं है RRC[जो पीड़ित न हो और चाहने पर अपनी पीड़ा का दोष अपने से बाहर किसी पर न रख सकती हो]RESTR।
- 1301 लेकिन/LIM { परिस्थिति का तर्क }ExH ही सब कुछ है, RRC[जो जायज ही सब कुछ हो जाता है]NONRESTR।
- 1302 यह { एक भयंकर संक्रमण की आत्मग्लानि की स्थिति }ExH थी RRC[जिसने सारे विश्वासों को विध्वंस कर स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद के व्यक्ति को अपंग अपाहिज बनाकर बैसाखियों के सहारे घिसटते रहने की नियति दे दी]NONRESTR।
- 1303 डॉ० रमेश कुन्तल मेघ आधुनिकता को वर्तमान और भविष्य के बीच का मूल्यचक्र मानते हैं तथा/LIM आधुनिक बोध से सही ढंग से { जातीय स्मृति तथा वैचारिक आदर्श का सामंजस्य }ExH स्वीकार करते हैं RRC[जो बुर्जुआ समाज के संकट तथा उसके मानवता विरोधी चरित्र को प्रतिबिम्बित करता है]NONRESTR।
- 1304 वैज्ञानिकता और यांत्रिकता के विकास के साथ-साथ आधुनिक संवेदना { निरन्तर प्रसारित होने वाली प्रक्रिया का }ExH नाम है RRC[जो न ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य की अवहेलना करती है न भविष्य की]NONRESTR।
- 1305 { संयुक्त परिवार }ExH भारतीय संस्कृति की आधारशिला है RRC[जो व्यक्तिवाद के स्थान पर समष्टिवाद के आदर्शों की पुष्टि करते हैं]NONRESTR, LIM/इनमें सभी सदस्य अपने कर्तव्यों को पूरा करते थे, कोई कमाता था परन्तु सबमें वितरित होता था।
- 1306 { स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कथा-साहित्य ने }ExH मोहभंग की प्रक्रियाओं को तलखी से प्रस्तुत किया है RRC[जिसमें निराशा कुष्ठा, अनास्था, टूटन, अलगाव, अकेलापन आदि भावनाएं गहन और घनीभूत होती गयीं]NONRESTR।
- 1307 वास्तव में आज के साहित्य में { एक सूक्ष्म यर्थाथ-बोध }ExH है RRC[जो अपनी परम्परा का नवीनतम संस्करण है]NONRESTR।
- 1308 नीलिमा को { एक आधुनिक फैशनेबुल नारी }ExH दिखाया गया है, RRC[जो समाज में कभी चित्र और कभी नृत्य कला द्वारा विशिष्टता प्राप्त करना चाहती है]NONRESTR।
- 1309 हरबंस और नीलिमा की जिन्दगी { एक स्थिति }ExH है RRC[जिसे बहुतेरे लेकर जी रहे हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1310 इसमें सुषमा के मुंह से नारी स्वातंत्र्य की बात उठाई गई है जब वह कहती हैं/QUOT - [पुरुषों में स्त्रियों के प्रति जो संरक्षात्मक भाव हैं], वह मुझे बरदास्त नहीं था इसीलिए/LIM मैंने { ऐसा/DEM काम }ExH चुना RRC[जिससे मैं अपने आपको किसी पुरुष के बराबर सिद्ध कर सकूँ]RESTR।
- 1311 वह { एक क्रान्तिकारी }ExH है RRC[जिसे फांसी की सजा दी गई है]NONRESTR LIM/यद्यपि फांसी उसे ऐसे अपराध के लिए दी जाती है [जो अपराध उसने किया ही नहीं होता]।
- 1312 इसको वे स्वयं भी स्वीकार करते हैं-/LIM मैं अकेला इसलिए हूँ कि/QUOT मैं { उस/DEM प्रकार का }ExH नहीं हूँ, RRC[जिसे लोग अच्छा कहते हैं]RESTR।
- 1313 इनके उपन्यास 'नदी के दीप' के पात्र इसी संक्रान्तिकाल की मूल्यहीनता, एकान्तरुचि से { सम्बन्ध टूटे और उखड़े हुए लोग }ExH हैं RRC[जो सम्बन्धों को बौद्धिक स्तर पर जीने के प्रयास में मग्न हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1314 वास्तव में यह उपन्यास { एक दर्द भरी प्रेमकथा }ExH है RRC[जिसमें मुख्य पात्रों के द्वारा संवेदनाओं का चित्रांकन हुआ है]NONRESTR।

- 1315 और इस बहस में उन लेखकों पर तीखे प्रहार भी किए गए हैं [जो यथार्थ का अनेक रंगों में लेखन करते हैं, सच्चे चित्रण के स्थान पर काव्यात्मक, रमणीय और योजनाबद्ध प्रस्तुति करते हैं] तथा [जो जीवन के जटिल विरोधाभासों के कलापूर्ण विश्लेषण से दूर रहते हैं]]/LIM ये सभी दोष { उन/DEM लेखकों में } ExH पाए जाते हैं RRC[जो व्यक्तिवादी पन्थ के समर्थक हैं]RESTR।
- 1316 महमूदा' 'मम्मद भाई' और 'जानकी' { चरित्र-प्रधान कहानियां } ExH हैं RRC[जो चरित्रों की दिखाई देने वाली रेखाओं के नीचे की तहों को हमारे सामने खोलकर रख देती है]NONRESTR।
- 1317 [मंटो ने बंटबारे को लेकर जो कहानियाँ लिखी हैं], उन पर विचार करने से पहले { दो ऐसी/DEM कहानियों की ओर } ExH संकेत करना चाहता हूँ RRC[जिनकी बानगी और पहचान अलग ढंग की है]RESTR।
- 1318 दूसरी ओर, कुछ लोग ऐसे/DEM भी हैं RRC[जो यह मानते हैं कि लेखन में जीवन सत्य को साकार करना अत्यन्त सरल है]RESTR,
- 1319 कुछ विचारक ऐसे/DEM भी हैं RRC[जो सामान्यीकृत विचारों को संशय की दृष्टि से देखते हैं]RESTR।
- 1320 प्रगतिशील लेखन केवल यथार्थ का ही अध्ययन नहीं करता और/LIM { उन/DEM बातों का } ExH ही अन्वेषण नहीं करता RRC[जो अभि तक अज्ञान थीं]RESTR, LIM/वरन् वह नए जीवन-सिद्धांतों तथा लोगों में विकसित नए सम्बन्धों पर दृढ़ता पूर्वक बल भी देता है।
- 1321 लेखक की विचारधारा का विकास { एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया } ExH है RRC[जो उसके कर्म से तथा जीवन में आखड़ी होने वाली विभिन्न समस्याओं को उसके द्वारा हल करने के तरीकों से सीधे जुड़ी है]NONRESTR।
- 1322 समय के साथ चलना { एक ऐसी/DEM मांग } ExH है RRC[जिसकी उपेक्षा कोई भी लेखक नहीं कर सकता]RESTR
- 1323 यह मांग यह भी अपेक्षा करती है कि/QUOT लेखक की आकांक्षाएँ { उन/DEM समस्याओं से } ExH जुड़ी होंगी RRC[जो सामयिक विज्ञान तथा उसकी उपलब्धियों के सामने उठती हैं]RESTR।
- 1324 लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम उनमें { ऐसे/DEM दृष्य } ExH भी पाते हैं RRC[जो एकदम फूहड़ और आदिम लगते हैं]RESTR।
- 1325 प्रायः कितनी ही कहानियों में उपन्यासों में हम { ऐसे/DEM दृष्य } ExH पाते हैं RRC[जिन्हें लेखक ने अपनी पूर्ण निरीक्षण क्षमता से अंकित किया है, प्रतिभा से चित्रित किया है]RESTR
- 1326 "वैसे यह वर्णनात्मकता { उन/DEM कृतियों में } ExH भी पाई जाती है RRC[जिनके लेखक यथार्थ का महाकाव्यात्मक चित्रण प्रस्तुत करने के इच्छुक थे]RESTR;"
- 1327 वस्तुतः यह { एक दिक्सूचक-यंत्र } ExH है RRC[जिसके निर्देशन में कवि का व्यक्तिगत संवेदन (आत्मानुभव) सार्वजनिक संवेदन (साधारणीकृत कला) का रूप ग्रहण करता है]NONRESTR।
- 1328 यह विशेषतः { उस/DEM कवि के साथ } ExH अधिक होता है RRC[जो किसी विचारधारा या वर्ग या मानसिकता से सकारात्मक रूप से प्रतिबद्ध हैं]RESTR।
- 1329 छोटी कविता में बात को पूरी तरह खोल कर अर्थात् उसके विविध (या समस्त) आयामों, उप-आयामों और आसंगों अवान्तरताओं के साथ, कह पाना चुहिया की खाल को जबर्दस्ती खींचते चले जाना है,/LIM केवल लम्बी कविता { एक ऐसी/DEM काव्य-संरचना } ExH है RRC[जिसके अन्तर्गत किसी भी बात को किसी भी रूप में कितना भी खोलकर, कितना ही मार्मिक बनाया जा सकता है]RESTR, LIM/हां, फैंटेसी लम्बी कविता के लिए जरूरी है।
- 1330 संगुम्फनात्मक काव्य-वस्तु और सकारात्मक प्रतिबद्धता: ये दो तो { वे/DEM कारण रूप तत्त्व } ExH हैं, RRC[जो एक ही विचार-बिन्दु या बिम्ब या वस्तु-सन्दर्भ को एक ही कवि में पुनःपुनः- अनेकानेक कविताओं में-दुहराए जाने का सर्जनात्मक आधार उत्पन्न करते हैं]RESTR, LIM/और फैंटेसी और लम्बी कविता खुद.

- इस दुहराव अर्थात् उक्त दोनों तत्वों को मूर्त परिणातियाँ हैं, कम से कम मुक्तिबोध के सन्दर्भ में तो यह बात शत-प्रतिशत लागू होती है ।
- 1331 कृष्ण चन्द्र ने ठीक कहा है: /QUOT 'उसकी प्रत्येक कहानी के अन्त में { एक तमाचा } ExH होता है RRC[जो पढ़ने वालों के दिल पर इस बुरी तरह पड़ता है कि पाठक भिन्ना के रह जाता है और मंटो को गालियाँ सुनाने लगता है]NONRESTR ।
- 1332 मंटो ने कहानी लेखन का प्रारम्भ { 'तमाशा' कहानी से } ExH किया था RRC[जो जलियांवाला बाग के खूनी हादसे से प्रेरित है]NONRESTR ।
- 1333 मंटो की कहानी कला के इस प्रारंभिक दौर के बाद उनकी रचना प्रक्रिया में { जबरदस्त बदलाव } ExH आया RRC[जिसका एक सिरा औरत मर्द के संबंधों और वेश्याओं के चरित्र से जुड़ा हुआ है]NONRESTR तो दूसरा बंटवारे की त्रादसी से इन कहानियों में गहरी मानवीय दृष्टि के साथ-साथ तिव्र आक्रोश और प्रतिकार है ।
- 1334 यह हरात और रोशनी { उस/DEM कहानी तजुर्बे से } ExH आती थी RRC[जो खाने खपाने और लहू जलाने से हासिल होता है]RESTR ।'
- 1335 { उस/DEM संस्कृति और सभ्यता और समाज की } ExH चोली क्या उतारूंगा RRC[जो खुद ही नर्गी है]RESTR ।
- 1336 यह दुनिया मुख्य तौर पर { दलालों, वेश्याओं, शराबियों, बदमाशों, भड़वों और गुन्डों की दुनिया } ExH है RRC[जिनकी मंटो ने एक्स-रे रिपोर्ट दी है अपनी ज्यादातर कहानियों में]NONRESTR ।
- 1337 मेरा नाम राधा है' { ऐसी/DEM ही एक कहानी } ExH है RRC[जो राजकिशोर और नीलम की चरित्रों की शारीरिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक वास्तविकता को कहानी के अन्त में खोल देती है]RESTR ।
- 1338 वे उसे { एक ऐसे/DEM चरित्र के रूप में } ExH पेश करते हैं RRC[जो कहानी के पात्रों और स्थितियों में जुड़ा हुआ है भी और नहीं भी]RESTR LIM/यानी उसकी दृष्टि के आयाम में पात्र और स्थितियां आती हैं पर वह खुलता नहीं, उस हद तक बिल्कुल नहीं कि वह हस्तक्षेप करता हुआ नजर आए ।
- 1339 विषय से बढ़कर उनके लिए वह { एक जीवन्त संदर्भ } ExH था RRC[जिसने उनके कथाकार का व्यक्तित्वोत्तरण कर दिया था]NONRESTR ।
- 1340 1876 से जगह-जगह हिंदू मेला आयोजित होने लगा था, /LIM अगले दशकों में बनारस में काली पूजा के दिन सफेद ककड़ी काटी जाने लगी थी, RRC[जिसका प्रतीकार्थ था कि गोरे साहबों को एक दिन ऐसे काटना है]NONRESTR ।
- 1341 वे { उन/DEM तमाम चीजों को } ExH पकड़ नहीं पाते RRC[जो प्रेम या वेदना के आसपास या भीतर होती हैं]RESTR ।
- 1342 सामंतवाद और साम्राज्यवाद से मुक्ति { उस वक्त का केंद्रीय भाव } ExH था RRC[जिसे यथार्थ में बदलने का संघर्ष चल रहा था]NONRESTR ।
- 1343 इन पंक्तियों में किसी तरह का पुनरुत्थानवादी दंभ न होकर { परिवर्तन विकास का आहान } ExH है, RRC[जो इस तथ्य की ओर इशारा करता है कि माखन लाल चतुर्वेदी अलगाव में विकास ओर श्रेष्ठता नहीं चाहते थे]NONRESTR ।
- 1344 क्रमशः प्रभा (1913), 'कर्मवीर' (1919) तथा 'प्रताप' (1924) में संपादन संभाल कर उन्होंने { राष्ट्रीय आदर्शवाद का } ExH ही प्रचार किया, RRC[जो उस समय न केवल साम्राज्यवाद, बल्कि सामंतवाद के संदर्भ में भी एक खतरनाक दर्शन था]NONRESTR ।
- 1345 अभी-अभी कुछ ही माह पूर्व मेरे पास उनका { एक पत्र } ExH, आया था RRC[जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा था- अपनी कुछ कवितायें भेजी, मैं दैनिक 'नवज्योति' का साहित्य सम्पादक हो गया हूँ]NONRESTR ।

- 1346 वह { एक ऐसा/DEM उपवन }ExH बनती गई RRC[जिसमें हर रंग के फूल और हर मौसम के फल उपलब्ध हो सकें]RESTR।
- 1347 { ऐसे/DEM व्यक्ति }ExH भी मिलेंगे RRC[जो अपने नाम के लिये या अपनी रचनायें कहीं न छप पाने के कारण स्वयं पत्रिका निकालते हैं और बीच-बीच में उसके अकों में अपनी रचना भी देते रहते हैं]RESTR।
- 1348 सम्भवतः 1958 या 1959 में { 'लहर' का एक कविता विशेषांक }ExH प्रकाशित हुआ था RRC[जिसके अतिथि सम्पादक मलयज थे]NONRESTR।
- 1349 निश्चित रूप से मुक्तिबोध के सामने { आलोचना की नई चुनौतियाँ }ExH खड़ी हो गई थीं, RRC[जिनसे कि उन्हें टकराना था]NONRESTR।
- 1350 यह बात जरूर है कि/QUOT आलोचना { रचना के उन्हीं/DEM तत्वों को }ExH खोजने का कार्य करती है RRC[जो विकासमान होते हैं]RESTR।
- 1351 तब यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि/QUOT रचना और आलोचना { सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रिया के अविभाज्य अंग }ExH हैं, RRC[जो विरुद्धों के सामंजस्य से बनती हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1352 आलोचना भी एक तरह का कलात्मक चिंतन है और सृजन भी इसलिए/LIM वास्तविक मानव जीवन का ज्ञान हुए बिना { वह/DEM विवेक }ExH विकसित नहीं हो सकता RRC[जो रचना तो क्या आलोचना कर्म के लिए भी आवश्यक है]RESTR।
- 1353 अतः आलोचना विशिष्ट पाठकों की व्याख्याधारित और विवेश्रामिश्र { ऐसी/DEM मौलिक और स्थायी प्रतिक्रिया }ExH है, RRC[जिसे सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से अभिव्यक्त किया गया है]RESTR।
- 1354 इनमें से अधिकांश { पत्रकार }ExH हैं, RRC[जो आर्थिक, व्वावसायिक, यशाकांक्षा या ऐसे ही किसी अन्य प्रयोजनवश लिखते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1355 उसकी प्रेरणा बहुत कुछ { वैसी }ExH होती है, RRC[जिसके लिए तुलसीदास ने 'स्वान्तः सुखाय' कहा है]RESTR।
- 1356 उसके व्यक्तित्व में { कुछ ऐसे/DEM गुण }ExH होते हैं, RRC[जो राजशेखर के द्वारा प्रतिपादित अरोचकी, सतृणाभ्यवहारी और मत्सरी श्रेणी में आने वाले आलोचकों के व्यक्तित्व में नहीं होते]RESTR।
- 1357 आलोचना में नियमों को जब यान्त्रिक ढंग से लागू किया जाता है तब/LIM { ऐसी/DEM जड़ आलोचना }ExH जन्म लेती है RRC[जो सब धान बाईस पंसेरी तोलती है]RESTR।
- 1358 ये { मनुष्य की सीमाओं के उदाहरण }ExH हैं, RRC[जो साहित्यालोचन में ही नहीं, जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में मिलते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1359 { रचनाओं की कुछ ऐसी/DEM सामान्य विशेषताएँ }ExH होती हैं RRC[जो किसी विशेष प्रवृत्ति या वर्ग की प्रायः सभी रचनाओं में मिलती हैं]RESTR, LIM/लेकिन इसके साथ ही हर रचना या रचनाकार का विशिष्ट व्यक्तित्व भी होता है।
- 1360 रेखा, रंग, स्वर और शब्द की { अपनी अपनी विशेषताएँ }ExH हैं RRC[जिनके चलते किसी विशेष अनुभव-प्रक्रिया को घटित करने की इनकी अपनी-अपनी सीमाएं और सम्भावनाएं हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1361 अब इस अर्थ को कला का मात्र आवरण या बाह्य शरीर माना गया-इसकी आत्मा सम्पूर्ण स्थिति की अनुभूति या मनोभाव में निहित मानी गई और/LIM यह माना गया कि/QUOT किसी भी कल्पनाशील दृष्टि की अनुभूति तथा मनोभाव { उसे }ExH उत्पन्न करते हैं RRC[जो स्वयं विषयवस्तु का एक भाग होता है]RESTR।
- 1362 पाश्चात्य सौन्दर्यशास्त्रीय चिन्तन रचना में { वस्तु के उस/DEM रूप को }ExH प्रमुख और निर्णायक मानता है RRC[जो कवि-कल्पना और मनोभावों से रूपान्तरित-तत्वान्तरित होकर प्रयुक्त होता है]RESTR।

- 1363 इस धारणा का स्रोत फिशर के अनुसार { प्राणी-विज्ञान }ExH भी है RRC[जो यह मानता है कि [जब हम किसी पौधे या प्राणी को नयी खुराक देते हैं] तो उसका बाह्याकार भी स्वतः बदल जाता है]NONRESTR।
- 1364 जार्ज लुकाच भी इसी धारणा का समर्थन करते हुए लिखते हैं कि/QUOT 'विषयवस्तु की नवीनता नये कलारूपों की मांग करती है RRC[जो इस बात को प्रमाणित करता है कि वस्तु में परिवर्तन ही कलारूपों में परिवर्तन है]NONRESTR।
- 1365 मुक्ति बोध इसी बात पर बल देते हुए कहते हैं कि/QUOT काव्य का वस्तुतत्त्व { वह/DEM मनस्तत्त्व }ExH है RRC[जो कलगाभिव्यक्ति के लिए आतुर हो उठता है]RESTR।
- 1366 यहां से { कला का तीसरा क्षण }ExH आरंभ होता है RRC[जो मूलतः अभिव्यक्ति का संघर्ष है]NONRESTR।
- 1367 कविता में अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम { भाषा }ExH है RRC[जो कि स्वयं में अर्थ की सामाजिक पूर्व-परम्परा समाहित किये हुए है]NONRESTR LIM/इसलिए इस तीसरे क्षण में मनस्तत्त्व न केवल भाषा की इस परम्परा में बहुत कुछ जोड़ते हैं बल्कि स्वयं भी उससे प्रभावित होते हैं।
- 1368 सर्वहारा वर्ग के अधिनायकतंत्र से लेकर { जनता के लोकतंत्र और सहअस्तित्व तक का इतिहास }ExH हमारे सामने है RRC[जो प्रतिबद्धता की समझ में हमारी सहायता कर सकता है]NONRESTR।
- 1369 स्वाभाविक हैं कि/QUOT यहाँ वह { रचना की किसी ऐसी/DEM अराजक स्वतंत्रता का }ExH विरोध करते हैं RRC[जिसमें सामाजिक दायित्व का भाव न हो]RESTR
- 1370 इस प्रकार हम { उन्हीं/DEM कलाकृतियों की }ExH निंदा नहीं करते RRC[जिनमें हानिकर प्रतिक्रियावादी 'विचार तत्व' हैं]RESTR
- 1371 इस लंबे उद्धरण के लिए क्षमा, पर इसकी प्रासंगिकता इसलिए और भी क्योंकि/LIM ये { परम क्रान्तिकारी माओ के }ExH विचार हैं RRC[जो स्वयं कवि भी हैं]NONRESTR
- 1372 आलोचनात्मक यथार्थ से चलकर, { सामाजिक यथार्थ और फिर समाजवादी यथार्थ तक की विकासयात्रा }ExH तय हुई है RRC[जो विचारधारा के संदर्भ में एक प्रासंगिक तथ्य है]NONRESTR
- 1373 वे { अपने स्थान अथवा कोण से }ExH उसे देख रहे हैं, RRC[जिसमें नेत्र-दृष्टि की भूमिका है]NONRESTR
- 1374 क्योंकि प्रश्न { उस/DEM 'कोण' का }ExH है RRC[जिसमें देखा जा रहा है]RESTR
- 1375 इसके लिए वह { कई प्रकार के उपायों का }ExH उपयोग करता है, RRC[जिसमें प्रतीक-विधान, बिम्बयोजना भी हैं]NONRESTR
- 1376 बुर्जुआ सामजों में शरीर-केन्द्रित विलास का चित्रण किया जाता रहा है और/LIM { शृंगार का एक अभिजात संसार }ExH निर्मित हुआ RRC[जो विलासी सामन्ती समाजों की देन है]NONRESTR
- 1377 नई कविता के प्रतिमान में लक्ष्मीकान्त वर्मा को यह कहना जरूरी जान पड़ा था कि/QUOT नयी कविता कोई आन्दोलन नहीं है/LIM वह { एक साहित्यिक प्रवृत्ति }ExH है RRC[जिसमें आज का भावबोध अधिक व्यंजना के साथ अभिव्यक्ति पाता है]RESTR
- 1378 अलोचना में दुर्घटना जैसी स्थिति का कारण उन्हें यह जान पड़ा कि/QUOT आज के भावबोध को { उन्हीं/DEM मानदण्डों से }ExH देखने की कोशिश की जाती रही है RRC[जो आज के विकसित यथार्थ और दृष्टिकोण को वहन करने में असमर्थ रहे हैं]RESTR
- 1379 युग के दबाव के अनुसार फिर भी यह कहना ही पड़ा/QUOT नयी कविता का सौन्दर्य बोध { वैज्ञानिक बोध }ExH है RRC[जिसमें सौन्दर्य का शुभ पक्ष उसके अशुभ पक्ष से उतना ही सम्बद्ध है]NONRESTR

- 1380 उन्हें कहना ही था/QUOT प्रगति { एक विशेष राजनैतिक मतवाद का लक्ष्यपूर्ण आन्दोलन }ExH है RRC[जिसका सम्बन्ध साहित्यिक मानदण्ड से निर्धारित नहीं होता वरन राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों और आवश्यकताओं द्वारा संचालित होता है गोया नागार्जुन मुक्तिबोध का साहित्य साहित्य न होकर कम्प्यूनिस्ट मेनिफेस्टो हो]NONRESTR.
- 1381 यह पता लगाने के लिए शायद { मिलिटेंट तत्व }ExH भी जरूरी होता RRC[जो इन विद्रोहियों के लिए वर्ज्य था]NONRESTR.
- 1382 पाठक शायद भूले न होंगे कि/QUOT उन्हीं दिनों मराठी साहित्यशास्त्र में { 'विक्षोभ' नामक नये रस की }ExH कल्पना की गई थी RRC[जिसे नये काव्यात्मक बोध के मूल्यांकन के लिए हिन्दी काव्य समीक्षा में भी उपयोगी ठहराया जा रहा था]NONRESTR.
- 1383 इसमें { ऐसे/DEM जीवंत तत्व }ExH भी थे RRC[जो आलोचना को नयी चुनौती, नयी शब्दावली दे सकते थे]RESTR.
- 1384 पर खास ढर्रे की नयी कविता की तरह खास ढर्रे की मूल्यचिन्ता में उलझी आलोचना को { संक्रमणशील पश्चिमी आलोचना के मॉडल }ExH ही प्रिय थे RRC[जो शीतयुद्ध की विचारधारा के साथ और उसके पोषक रूप में विकसित थे और प्रगतिशील विचारधारा, जीवनदृष्टि और साहित्यदृष्टि के विरुद्ध एक प्रकार की राजनीति (या अ-राजनीति) के अधीन चलाये गये थे]NONRESTR.
- 1385 सबसे अधिक आकर्षक आलोचना तो वही/DEM होती है RRC[जो एक साथ बहुत से पहलुओं को उजागर करती चलती है और पाठक को मूलकृति या कृतियों के बारे में एक विशिष्ट उन्मुख अवस्था में छोड़ देती हैं]RESTR.
- 1386 अच्छी आलोचना इस उन्मुख अवस्था को { धारदार विशिष्टता }ExH प्रदान कर देती है RRC[जो कभी-कभी प्रतिमान-जैसी लग सकती है]NONRESTR.
- 1387 उनकी मुख्य आपत्ति ही शायद { स्थायी प्रतिमानों के उस/DEM पूर्वग्रह के }ExH प्रति है RRC[जो कविता के पाठक की दृष्टि को पहले से ही सीमित कर लेता है]RESTR.
- 1388 स्पष्ट है कि/QUOT कविता के मूल्यांकन के लिए { वे/DEM ही प्रतिमान }ExH उपयोगी हो सकते हैं RRC[जो काव्यास्वाद की प्रक्रिया में सहज रूप से विकसित हों]RESTR, LIM/वे नहीं [जो स्थायित्व के आग्रह के बावजूद स्थिर या जड़ हो चुके हों].
- 1389 याद रखने की बात यह भी है कि/QUOT [लक्ष्मीकांत वर्मा के समक्ष 'नयी कविता के प्रतिमान' बनाते समय जिस नई कविता का आदर्श था], उससे भिन्न { नयी कविता }ExH भी लिखी जा रही थी RRC[जो प्रगतिशील यथार्थवादी काव्यधारा का नया विकास कही जा सकती थी]NONRESTR.
- 1390 गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने भी { एक पैटर्न }ExH बना रखा है RRC[जिसमें दस से ज्यादा प्राईमरी एग्रीकल्चर सोसायटीज के बाद एक सब-इन्स्पैक्टर होना चाहिए और वैसे ही इन्स्पैक्टर और दूसरे सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ का है]RESTR।
- 1391 कलाकार के लिए पूरा यथार्थ कच्चा माल है, { उसका माध्यम }ExH, RRC[जिससे वह नया कुछ रचता है]NONRESTR।
- 1392 क्या विज्ञान ने { साधन }ExH नहीं प्रस्तुत कर दिए हैं RRC[जिनसे हमारी ताकत कितनी बढ़ गयी है]NONRESTR।
- 1393 आये दिन { नये आविष्कार }ExH होते रहते हैं RRC[जो हमारी दृष्टि के विस्तार को बढ़ा रहे हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1394 कुछ दिनों बाद मुझे उनका { एक लेख }ExH मिल गया RRC[जिसमें निराशावादी, प्रतिक्रिया में और भाग्यवादी बना हुआ था]NONRESTR 'प्रतिक्रिया' शब्द तो खैर, मन की प्रतिक्रिया से बना है ।

- 1395 इसलिए संस्कृति के यानी बढ़ते हुए मेल-जोल के काम के लिए आवश्यक दृष्टि { मानवीय दृष्टि }ExH है RRC[जो स्पष्ट ही राजनीतिक से दूसरी है और दूर है]NONRESTR।
- 1396 वह अधिकाधिक { उसको }ExH प्राप्त होगी RRC[जो देश के और देश के स्वार्थ के साथ जड़ित होकर नहीं बल्कि मानव-हित में समर्पित होकर रहता है]RESTR।
- 1397 सब देशों के लोक-मत में { ऐसे/DEM लोग }ExH भी पड़े हुए हैं RRC[जो प्रभाव रखते हैं किन्तु आन्तरिक]RESTR।
- 1398 सच पूछिए तो यही व्यक्ति संस्कृति का स्रोत है,/LIM कारण उसका लगाव { उस/DEM भगवान से }ExH है RRC[जिसमें सब ब्रह्माण्ड एक है]RESTR।
- 1399 अतएव किया यह गया कि/QUOT हजरत ने { एक रुमानी खत }ExH लिखा RRC[जिसमें कुछ जुदाई का दर्द, कुछ मुलाकात की उम्मीदें और कुछ निहायत भोंडी इश्क की बातें लिखी थीं]NONRESTR।
- 1400 जी हाँ, मैंने इस तकरीर में यह अर्ज किया था कि/QUOT मुझे { आँख मिलाने की बिमारी }ExH थी RRC[जिसका असर बीमार पर भी पड़ा]NONRESTR।
- 1401 { ये/DEM लंगूर }ExH क्यों पाला , RRC[जो निगोड़ा सबकी जान सांसत बन गया है]RESTR।
- 1402 उनके हाथ में { चमेली के फूलों का हार }ExH था RRC[जिसे झुलाते हुये वे खण्डहर दो-दिवरिया के गलियारे से गुजर रहे थे]NONRESTR।
- 1403 वही/DEM तो होता है, RRC[जो कि भाषा को श्रुति तक ले जाता है]RESTR LIM/-हममें से प्रत्येक के निमित्त !
- 1404 देश के सामान्य नागरिकों में { ऐसा/DEM कोई }ExH न होगा, RRC[जिसे व्यवस्था के दुष्क्रों से न गुजरना पड़ता हो]RESTR।
- 1405 तब वह { कौन-सी विभाजन-रेखा }ExH है, RRC[जो हमें लोगों के बीच समान स्थितियों से गुजरते में भी अपने-अपने संघर्ष में निपट अकेला छोड़ देती है]RESTR?
- 1406 और यहाँ तो स्थितियों के संघातों से दूरपरदू होने की तो बात ही दूर,/LIM अपने को समेटते हुए बच निकलने में भी { असमर्थ होने की विडम्बनाओं का एक लम्बा सिलसिला }ExH साथ है, RRC[जो उम्र के दसवें वर्ष से प्रारम्भ हुआ और इस वर्तमान तक फैला है]NONRESTR।
- 1407 यह { धर्म की चर्बी }ExH है, RRC[जिसे देश में ही निकालकर राजनीति में मिलाया जा रहा है]NONRESTR।
- 1408 { कितने नेता }ExH हैं RRC[जो अगर फिल्मों में मसखरे का रोल करते]RESTR LIM/तो विशवविख्यात होते।
- 1409 यानी कि वह सब { टीमटाम }ExH है RRC[जो मनुष्य के शौक और सट्टे के सिद्धान्तों का समन्वय करती है]NONRESTR।
- 1410 हम आमतौर पर { उन्हीं/DEM जानवरों की }ExH लड़ाइयां देख पाते हैं RRC[जो हमारे-आपके घरों में बरबस बस जाते हैं, मसलन चींटी, चूहे, मक्खी, मच्छर, खटमल वगैरह]RESTR।
- 1411 भगवान भला करे { हमारे पुराने प्रालितेरियन पड़ोसी कादिर भाई का }ExH, RRC[जिनकी बढौलत तीतर, बटेर और बुलबुलों के दंगल हमें देखने को अक्सर मिल जाते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1412 इनकी काबुकों में { चूल्हे की राख या छनी हुई बारीक मिट्टी }ExH बिछा दी जाती है, RRC[जिसमें लोट-लोटकर ये अपनी मस्ती बढ़ाते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1413 उभय पक्षों में से { एक दुर्योधनी पक्ष }ExH होता है, RRC[जो इंसानों की लाशों के अंबार पर विजय की दुर्दांत कामना में अट्टहास करता है]NONRESTR।

- 1414 तब होता है { एक युद्ध का जन्म }ExH, RRC[जिसमें खाक हो जाते हैं मनुष्य के कर्म-कुकर्म]NONRESTR।
- 1415 केवल चुल्लू-भर तेल के लिए यहां { खून के दरिया }ExH उफनते हैं, RRC[जिनसे इतिहास के पन्नों पर मानवता की तकदीर के फैसले अंकित होते]NONRESTR।
- 1416 चूंकि आदमी में आज भी सभ्य होने के बावजूद { एक जानवर }ExH छिपा है, हिंस्र और दरिंदा RRC[जिसे खून चाहिए]NONRESTR।
- 1417 यानी गोदाम में { कोई चिराग का जिन् }ExH बैठा है, RRC[जो आपके आदेश पर तत्काल चीजों को हाजिर कर देगा]NONRESTR।
- 1418 { उन क्षेत्रों के सभी मतदाताओं को }ExH नानी याद दिलाई जाएगी, RRC[जो मंडल के हाथ में कमंडल थमाकर संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में अपनी सफलता के दावे प्रस्तुत करेंगे]NONRESTR।
- 1419 { एक हमारे वे/DEM प्रधानमंत्री }ExH थे, RRC[जो पांच साल तो क्या दिवंगत होने तक कुर्सी कब्जाए रहे]RESTR।
- 1420 { बुलेटवाले मतदाता }ExH ही आगे आए, RRC[जो बूथ कैपचरिंग में सिद्धहस्त हों]NONRESTR।
- 1421 सोचने लगते हैं कि/QUOT { वे/DEM कौन चार }ExH थे RRC[जो मरे]RESTR?
- 1422 तुमने वह/DEM नहीं पढ़ा RRC[जो जिला मैनपुरी में होता रहा है इधर]RESTR!
- 1423 { उनकी }ExH बात क्यों सोचे, RRC[जो अपनी बुद्धि से सोचने को तैयार नहीं]RESTR।
- 1424 अब जरा { उस/DEM बच्चे के बारे में }ExH सोचिए RRC[जो अधनंगा है...भूखा है...सिर्फ बच्चा कहलाने का अपराधी है]RESTR।
- 1425 बच्चे के हिस्से में, इन 36 वर्षों में { सिफ तिरंगे झण्डे की तस्वीर }ExH आई है RRC[जिसके रंग देखकर वह खुश हो लेता है]NONRESTR।
- 1426 कहां हैं { वे/DEM लोग }ExH RRC[जो कहते हैं कि इस देश से 'बाल-श्रम' (चाइल्ड लेबर) खत्म हो रहा है]RESTR ?
- 1427 ...हां, कुछ थर्ड क्लास आंसू ऐसे/DEM जरूर होते RRC[जिनकी कोई कीमत नहीं होती]RESTR...LIM/मसलन, बेरोजगार नौजवान के आंसू...क्वारी बेटी के बाप के आंसू, लुटी हुई इज्जत के आंसू...धर्म के नाम पर चली हुई गोली के फलस्वरूप टूटी हुई चूड़ियों के आंसू... किसी यच्चे के भूखे पेट के आंसू...अस्पताल और पुलिस की यातना झेलने वाले के आंसू...वगैरह ।
- 1428 राजनीति में { वे/DEM शहीदी आंसू }ExH अब रहे ही नहीं RRC[जो सीने की तहों से निकलकर आंखों तक आते थे]RESTR।
- 1429 कश्मीर से तात्पर्य { उस/DEM वर्ग की }ExH लड़की RRC[जो सुन्दर हैं]RESTR।
- 1430 लड़कियों में बम्बई की कैटेगरी वह/DEM है RRC[जो घर का सम्पन्न है, शिक्षित है, फ़िल्मित है]RESTR।
- 1431 मुझे { कोई ऐसी/DEM लड़की }ExH चाहिए RRC[जिसमें कश्मीर,बम्बई,दिल्ली आदि सभी के गुण हों]RESTR।
- 1432 यह तो { मित्रों की }ExH ज़बरदस्ती थी RRC[जो उनके साथ आन्दोलन में ये शरीक हुए]NONRESTR।
- 1433 वास्तव में इन्हें { वे/DEM सारे हथकंडे }ExH प्राप्त हैं RRC[जो चालू समय के नेता को अपनी निजी उन्नति के लिए आवश्यक हैं]RESTR।
- 1434 लेकिन असल पत्नी वह/DEM होती है RRC[जो पति को पटकनी लगाती रहे]RESTR।
- 1435 मेरे { दो शिष्य }ExH हैं RRC[जो मुझ से ज्योतिष सीखते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1436 मैं आपका ध्यान { कुछ ऐसे/DEM मुद्दों की तरफ }ExH दिलाना चाहता हूं RRC[जिनकी तरफ मेरा मुक्किल कोई संकेत नहीं कर सका]RESTR।

- 1437 मैं वादी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि/QUOT { वह/DEM कौन-सी जरूरत } ExH थी RRC[जिसके कारण
चूहे को संदूक में घुसना पड़ा]RESTR ।
- 1438 पत्नी का वकील-/QUOT लेकिन/LIM { कपड़े } ExH तो स्टोर में संदूक से बाहर भी रखे थे RRC[जो चूहे
की कुतर-शक्ति को संतुष्ट करने के लिए काफी थे]NONRESTR।
- 1439 लगता है/QUOT हमारा मूषक समाज { किसी घुटन में } ExH जी रहा है RRC[जो हमारी प्रजातांत्रिक
व्यवस्था पर कलंक है]NONRESTR।
- 1440 किसी व्यापार-संस्था को { एक जिम्मेदार अफसर की } ExH जरूरत थी, RRC[जो मैनेजरी का कार्यभार
संभाल सके]NONRESTR।
- 1441 निश्चय ही वह आदमी { उन/DEM तमाम लोगों से } ExH बहुत भिन्न था RRC[जिनसे लाल साहब अब
तक मिलते रहे थे]RESTR।
- 1442 उन्हें लगा कि यह आदमी दोहरी खाल वाला है, और/LIM उसका असली व्यक्तित्व { ऊपरी खोल के भीतर
} ExH छुपा हुआ है, RRC[जिसे भेदकर अंदर झांक पाना असंभव नहीं तो अत्यंत कठिन अवश्य है
]NONRESTR।
- 1443 अभी-अभी मुझे कहीं फतेहगढ़ से एक बच्चे का ग्रीटिंग कार्ड मिला है।/LIM ...बढ़िया अंग्रेजी में {
शुभकामनाएं } ExH छपी हैं RRC[जिनका घटिया हिन्दी में अनुवाद बनता है- 'आप सपरिवार साल भर
प्रसन्न रहिये]NONRESTR।'
- 1444 ...मिर्जा मुहब्बत में { एक सच्चा शुभकामना कार्ड } ExH छोड़ गये RRC[जिस पर उनकी अपनी हैन्ड-
राइटिंग में लिखा था-भाड़ में जाओ कमबख्त। ...तुम इस देश के ऊंचे आदर्शों पर फिट नहीं बैठते
]NONRESTR।'
- 1445 इस दृष्टि से ये गालियां 'नयी कविता' से मेल खाती है,/LIM कभी-कभी ये { 'अकविता' के निकट } ExH भी
पहुँच जाती है RRC[जो 'नयी कविता' की एक किसम है]NONRESTR।
- 1446 इसके साथ { एक बड़े आदमी का } ExH नाम जुड़ा है RRC[जो पंडित शब्द से चिड़ते थे]NONRESTR।
- 1447 { कुछ साधु } ExH भी एक टांग पर खड़े होकर तप करते देखे गए हैं RRC[जो बनना और बनाना दोनों जानते
हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1448 { इन बनने और बनाने वालों की अनेक जातियां } ExH हैं RRC[जिनमें राजनीतिक नेताओं की एक है,
सामाजिक दादाओं की दूसरी, कलाकारों की तीसरी, सेवक-सेविकाओं की चौथी, चुनाव लड़ने वालों की
पांचवीं, दलालों की छठी [जिसमें तरह-तरह की दलाली करनी होती है]]NONRESTR।
- 1449 मैं { अनेक कवियों और कहानीकारों को } ExH जानता हूँ RRC[जिनको बनाया गया है]NONRESTR।
- 1450 लेखकों को बनाने की बजाय लेखिकाओं को बनाने में अधिक रुचि पाई जाती है RRC[जो स्वाभाविक है
]NONRESTR।
- 1451 यहां तो { मेरी मां } ExH भी नहीं है RRC[जो अपनी सास के पंजे से मुझे छुड़ाने का प्रयत्न करती
]NONRESTR LIM/और यह मेरी दादी की दादी मेरी गोद में सिर रखे, आराम से लेटी हुई थी... मैंने मन को
समझाया।
- 1452 "इससे पहले कि/QUOT मैं कठोर स्वर में पूछूँ कि ये तुम्हारे पिताजी हैं, तो मैं क्या करूँ-राम की शक्ति-पूजा'
की दुर्गा के समान मेरी मां की मूर्ति मेरे मन में उदित हुई और/LIM { वह/DEM वाक्य } ExH बोली, RRC[
जो ऐसे प्रत्येक अवसर पर मैं बचपन से सुनता आ रहा हूँ]RESTR,""नमस्ते करो !" "नमस्ते जी !"
- 1453 जार्ज बर्नार्ड शा की दाढ़ी उनके व्यक्तित्व को एक विचित्र प्रतिभा प्रदान करती थी जबकि/LIM व्हिटमैन की
दाढ़ी ठीक { उसी/DEM घास की } ExH याद दिलाती थी RRC[जिसका जिक्र कवि ने अपनी पुस्तक
'लीक्स ऑफ़ ग्रास' में किया था]RESTR ।

- 1454 रत्नाकार जी' का चेहरा ज़रूर ऐसा/DEM था RRC[जो दाढ़ी की ज़रूरत को याद दिलाता था]RESTR।
- 1455 नहीं तो मैंने अपने इस क्षणभंगुर जीवन में { ऐसी/DEM देवियों के }ExH दर्शन किए हैं RRC[जिनके मुखारविंद देखकर 'वन महोत्सव' की याद आती थी]RESTR।
- 1456 आगे चलकर सन् सतरह सौ बाईस में उसने { एक और हुक्म }ExH जारी किया था RRC[जिसके फलस्वरूप यदि कोई व्यक्ति दाढ़ी रखता था तो उसे पोशाक भी पुराने ढंग की पहननी पड़ती थी]NONRESTR।
- 1457 जर्मन भाषा में एक कहावत है कि/QUOT [जो व्यक्ति दाढ़ी न रखता हो], उसे मूर्ख समझना ही उचित है और/LIM इसके खिलाफ़ इंग्लैंड में { एक कहावत }ExH अभी भी प्रचलित है RRC[जिसके अनुसार मात्र दाढ़ी रखना यह हर्गिज सिद्ध नहीं करता कि आदमी बुद्धिमान है या नहीं]NONRESTR।
- 1458 इस टॉपिक पर मैं { 'दाढ़ी: नीलयक्षिणी' नाम से एक विस्तृत प्रसंग }ExH अलग से लिख चुका हूँ RRC[जो डॉक्टर धर्मवीर भारती को बहुत पसन्द आया था]NONRESTR।
- 1459 { एक रियासत के रईस }ExH थे RRC[जो गवर्नर से मिलने जा रहे थे]NONRESTR।
- 1460 दाढ़ी का नायिका के विशिष्ट अंगों पर प्रभाव' या 'दाढ़ी और हिंदी कविता में रहस्यवाद' जैसे विषयों पर { थीसिस }ExH लिखी जा सकती है RRC[जिस पर डॉक्टरेट मिलेगी और ज़रूर मिलेगी]NONRESTR।
- 1461 यह बड़े संतोष की बात है कि/QUOT विधान बनने के लगभग पैंतीस वर्ष बाद भी हिंदी की हालत वही/DEM है RRC[जो कि विधान बनने के पहले थी]RESTR।
- 1462 { राजभाषा विभाग }ExH भी बनाया गया RRC[जिसमें मेरे जैसे हिंदी ज्ञाता अधिकारी के बजाय ऐसे अधिकारियों को ऊंचे-ऊंचे पद दिए गए [जिन्हें हिंदी में दस्तखत करना भी नहीं आता]]NONRESTR।
- 1463 राजभाषा विभाग भी बनाया गया/LIM [जिसमें मेरे जैसे हिंदी ज्ञाता अधिकारी के बजाय { ऐसे/DEM अधिकारियों को }ExH ऊंचे-ऊंचे पद दिए गए RRC[जिन्हें हिंदी में दस्तखत करना भी नहीं आता]RESTR]।
- 1464 "[जो { ऐसे/DEM प्रदेश }ExH हैं RRC[जिनकी भाषा हिंदी नहीं है]RESTR], LIM/वे इस कारण प्रसन्न हैं कि सब वैधानिक शर्तों के बाद भी हिंदी जो है वह केवल नाम के लिए ही राजभाषा है;"
- 1465 मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का निवासी हूँ और मुझे यह देखकर बड़ा संतोष हुआ कि/QUOT हिंदी की लिपि ही राज्य-लिपि स्वीकार की गई है,/LIM भाषा [जो है] वह { वही/DEM फ़ारसी }ExH है RRC[जो नवाब आसफ़ुद्दौला के जमाने में प्रयुक्त होती थी]RESTR।
- 1466 कुछ गांधीवादी मंत्री ज़रूर ऐसे/DEM हैं RRC[जो सरल व आम बोलचाल की भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं]RESTR।
- 1467 { एक संसद सदस्य }ExH थे RRC[जिन्होंने हिंदी पर उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया था [जितना कि समोसों और रसगुल्लों पर दिया था]]NONRESTR।
- 1468 { एक और सदस्य }ExH थे RRC[जिन्होंने अपनी वृद्धावस्था के बावजूद कोई आधा किलो काजू खाए थे]NONRESTR।
- 1469 { श्री शोआब }ExH हमारे विभाग में कंट्रोलर थे RRC[जो बाद में चलकर पाकिस्तान के वित्तमंत्री बने]NONRESTR।
- 1470 मुहम्मद अली ने { वह/DEM काम }ExH किया RRC[जो कि इतिहास में हमेशा लिखा जाएगा]RESTR।
- 1471 सामान ले जाने में जान का खतरा है,/LIM जाकर { उन/DEM बेवकूफों को }ExH समझा दो, RRC[जिन्होंने तुम्हें भेजा है]RESTR।
- 1472 और सारे कैम्प में { कोई ऐसा/DEM आदमी }ExH नहीं था RRC[जो उसे एक खेस या चादर भी दे सकता]RESTR।

- 1473 क्या घी ?/LIM हां, { शुद्ध देसी घी }ExH था, RRC[जिसकी खुशबू चारों ओर फैल रही थी]NONRESTR।
- 1474 यह नहीं कि/QUOT { सादा सा कुछ }ExH बना ले RRC[जो खाकर हम पड़ रहे]NONRESTR।
- 1475 पर उसकी आंखों में { वह/DEM भय }ExH नहीं था, RRC[जो थोड़ी देर पहले गोपाल ने देखा था]RESTR।
- 1476 टीले के दोनों ओर { सोफे }ExH सजे थे RRC[जिन पर महत्वपूर्ण अतिथि बैठे थे]NONRESTR।
- 1477 यही { एकमात्र ऐसा/DEM खेल }ExH है RRC[जिसमें अम्पायर और रेफरी नहीं होता]RESTR।
- 1478 राजनीति { वह/DEM मादक पेय }ExH है, RRC[जिसे एक बार चखा नहीं कि फिर जीवन-भर इन्सान इसे ही पीता रहता है]RESTR।
- 1479 कहने को उसकी कम्पोजीशन वही/DEM है RRC[जो डाक्टर बताते हैं]RESTR LIM/पर उसमें बहुत से रासायनिक परि-वर्तन आए हैं।
- 1480 वह { उसका अधिकारी }ExH था RRC[जिसने खड़े से बैठने के मध्य ठीक आधा सेकेण्ड पहले अपना संतुलन खो दिया और 'धम्म' की ध्वनि के साथ उस पर आरूढ़ हुआ]NONRESTR।
- 1481 चाहरदीवारी के बाहर एक लोहे की रेलिंग तारों की बाड़, बाँसों की आड़ से { एक और अहाता }ExH बना मिलेगा RRC[जिसमें बीज गोदाम के बीज और एफ.सी.आई. की खाद, उद्यान विभाग के सरकारी पाइप से सिंचित फुलवारी महक रहीं होगी, गोभी फूल रही होगी और मनी प्लांट की बेल छतों को छूने की तमन्ना लिये उचक रही होगी]NONRESTR।
- 1482 उनके लिए { आसन की वही/DEM जगह और कीमत }ExH है RRC[जो बादशाह की घोड़ी और दूजिया की जोड़ी की होती है]RESTR।
- 1483 वह { विक्रमादित्य के सिंहासन पर बैठा भोज }ExH है RRC[जिसका मुकाबला गंगू तेलियों से हो रहा है]NONRESTR।
- 1484 इसलिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ वही/DEM है RRC[जो आसन पर है]RESTR।
- 1485 भारतीय संस्कृति [जो भी हो] कहो/LIM { भारतीय संस्कृति }ExH है, RRC[जिसकी विवेचना करने के पूर्व हमें यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि यह भारतीय संस्कृति है]NONRESTR।
- 1486 मैंने उनसे पूछा/QUOT आपकी दृष्टि में इस समय { राष्ट्र की प्रमुख समस्या }ExH क्या है RRC[जिस पर विचार करने में हम बुद्धिजीवी आपकी मदद कर सकते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1487 मैं तो कहूँगा/QUOT किस्मत वाले हैं { वे/DEM पुलिसवाले }ExH RRC[जो इतने सबके बावजूद बलात्कार का वक्त निकाल लेते हैं]RESTR।
- 1488 इस देश में उत्तर प्रदेश { एक ऐसा/DEM प्रदेश }ExH है RRC[जिसके अपने कीर्तिमान हैं]RESTR।
- 1489 एक रेलगाड़ी में डकैती पड़ी और डकैतों ने मन्त्री सहित { उन/DEM विधायकों को }ExH भी लूटा RRC[जो उसमें सफर कर रहे थे]RESTR।
- 1490 रोता सिर्फ { वो }ExH है RRC[जो मवेशी पालता है]RESTR।
- 1491 एक बार बन जाए तो/LIM हर मन्त्री के घर { दो-चार ऐसे/DEM भतीजे }ExH निकल आएँगे RRC[जो अशोक बाजपेयी बन सकें]RESTR।
- 1492 डकैतों को पता होना चाहिए कि पहले दर्जे में ज्यादातर { वे/DEM लोग }ExH चलते हैं RRC[जिनकी औकात खुद पहले दर्जे का टिकट लेने की कभी नहीं होती]RESTR।
- 1493 उसमें { वे/DEM लोग }ExH चलते हैं RRC[जिनका टिकट सरकार देती है या रेलवे बोर्ड]RESTR।
- 1494 कभी-कभी उसमें { कोई ऐसा/DEM बुद्धिजीवी }ExH भी चलता है RRC[जो सम्मेलन के आयोजनों को तीन प्रथम श्रेणी का किराया देने के लिए पटा चुका होता है]RESTR।

- 1495 परिणाम वही/DEM हुआ RRC[जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय परंपरा के अनुसार होना चाहिए]RESTR।
- 1496 { इसी प्रकार के अनेक नारे }ExH हैं RRC[जो हमें गाहे-बगाहे सुनने को मिलते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1497 यह 'क्या नहीं होता' लगभग { उसी/DEM अंदाज़ में }ExH कहा गया है RRC[जिसमें अक्सर यह सब कहा-सुना जाता है-त्यागियों के महल खड़े हैं, ब्रह्मचारियों के बच्चे कान्वेंटों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, वेश्याएँ आत्मशोध पर कविताएँ पढ़ रही हैं, अकविगण इस-उस मंच से कविताएँ पढ़ने को लालायित हैं और लाला झंगूमल आमरण अनशन करके भी हर तरह का चन्दा खा रहे हैं]RESTR।
- 1498 क्या नहीं होता ?'की जड़े गहरी करने का श्रेय { उन/DEM नागरिकों को }ExH (मेरे एक मित्र ऐसे नागरिकों को गँवारों की संज्ञा प्रदान करते हैं) प्रमुख रूप से जाता है, RRC[जिनकी मान्यता है कि अमुक कार्य के लिए इस या उस मंत्री से कहला दीजिए, फिर देखते हैं यह काम किस तरह नहीं होता, इस कार्य के लिए अमुक जी को आज किसी तरह इतनी रकम दे दीजिए, काम हो ही जाएगा]RESTR।
- 1499 भावुक जन इस लेख में पीड़ा और दुख के तत्व खोजकर उदास हो सकते हैं, RRC[जो स्वयं एक दुखद स्थिति है]NONRESTR।
- 1500 पर समझदार पाठक वे/DEM ही माने जाएँगे RRC[जो पीड़ा के इस प्रकरण में भी कुछ काम की बात निकाल लें]RESTR।
- 1501 यह { एक अद्भुत ग्रन्थ }ExH है RRC[जिससे तत्कालीन सामाजिक स्थिति पर अच्छा प्रकाश पड़ता है]NONRESTR।
- 1502 दरअसल वह { एक ऐसा/DEM पुल }ExH है RRC[जिसके बनने के बाद नदी तो ज्यों की त्यों रहती है पर निर्माण मन्त्री और इंजीनियरों की सुन्दर कोठियां बन जाती हैं]RESTR।
- 1503 यह वहाँ का { एक अस्पताल }ExH है RRC[जिसमें दवाएँ कम मर्ज ज्यादा बैठते हैं और डाक्टर चीर-फाड़ करके एपेण्डिक्स तो निकाल देते हैं लेकिन अपने जूते मरीज के पेट के अन्दर सिल देते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1504 यहाँ { पुराना से पुराना अचार }ExH तुम देख सकते हो RRC[जो भांति-भांति की समस्याओं के मसाले से लिपटी फाइलों से डाला जाता है]NONRESTR।
- 1505 तुम्हें सावधान कर दूँ, { उस/DEM मनोरंजन स्थली से }ExH दूर रहना RRC[जिसमें विरोधी दलों के नेता वास करते हैं और तरह-तरह के बयान जारी करते हुए शोभायमान रहते हैं]RESTR।
- 1506 वे { मन्दिर के उन/DEM पुजारियों की तरह }ExH हैं RRC[जिनका ध्यान पूजा की अपेक्षा चढ़ावे पर रहता है]RESTR।
- 1507 इस बस्ती की छटा तुम { उस/DEM चकले }ExH सी समझो RRC[जिसमें वास करने वाली सुन्दरियां (अगर तुम उन्हें सुन्दरियां कहो) दिन भर या तो सोती हैं या गालियां बकती हैं किन्तु चुनाव का वक्त आने पर सजधज कर इस तरह लुभावनी अदा दिखाती हैं गोया सारा सुख उन्हीं की कोठरी में हो]RESTR।
- 1508 फिर मिलेगी तुम्हें { एक ऐसी/DEM अट्टालिका }ExH RRC[जिसके हर झरोखे पर लगी होगी एक-एक नसेनी]RESTR।
- 1509 यहाँ से आगे बढ़ते ही तुमको मिलेगा { एक ऐसा/DEM क्षेत्र }ExH RRC[जिस पर साफसुथरी सड़कें बिछी इस तरह दिखेंगी जैसे ऐरावत हाथी के शरीर पर किसी ने टेप चिपका दिए हों]RESTR।
- 1510 बैल { उस/DEM पशु को }ExH कहते हैं RRC[जो चुपचाप आंखें मिलाये बगैर माल डकार लेता है और सिर झुकाये जुगाली करता रहता है]RESTR।
- 1511 मैं यहाँ पर { उन/DEM किसानों की }ExH बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ RRC[जिन्हें कृषि विकास प्रदर्शनियों के पोस्टरों में बीवी बच्चों के साथ हंसते गाते दिखाया जाता है]RESTR।
- 1512 वे सब { नुमायशी और काल्पनिक किसान }ExH हैं RRC[जो सिर्फ पोस्टरों पर सजते हैं]NONRESTR LIM/... हल नहीं चलाते ...उधर हर बैल हर किसान से अधिक पावरफुल होता है ।

- 1513 आखिर { ऐसा/DEM क्या }ExH घटा RRC[जो हमारे स्वाभिमानी, धीर-गम्भीर और चरित्रवान दादाओं को इतना अप्रिय निर्णय लेना पड़ा]RESTR।
- 1514 प्रस्ताव पास होने के बाद { एक जुलूस }ExH निकाला गया, RRC[जिसमें दादा लोग तख्तियां लिए थे]NONRESTR।
- 1515 वैसे इसकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, क्योंकि/LIM हमारे संगठनों में { कई ऐसी/DEM बहनें }ExH हैं RRC[जो 'हिमालयन सोर्सेज' वाली हैं]RESTR।
- 1516 मित्रो, फिर भी हम चाहती हैं कि/QUOT आप अपनी हड़ताल वापस ले लीजिए,/LIM अन्यथा शालाओं, { महाविद्यालयों एवं महिला-संस्थानों में छात्राओं, महिलाओं की उपस्थिति }ExH समाप्त हो जायेगी RRC[जो आप लोगों की हड़ताल से निरन्तर अधोमुखी हो गयी हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1517 केवल { राख }ExH ही बचती है RRC[जो तीली और चिड्डी दोनों से भिन्न होती है]NONRESTR।
- 1518 जुकाम { एक नामुराद बीमारी }ExH है RRC[जो व्यक्ति के बजाय उसके नाक को ज्यादा लगता है]NONRESTR।
- 1519 हटाइए, इसे सोचने वाले देश में { बड़े-बड़े मस्तिष्क }ExH हैं, RRC[जो सदा इसी चिंतन में हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1520 { एक साधारण कहावत }ExH हैं RRC[जिसे लड़के कहते हैं: तेल लगाकर [जो असनाना] ।। उस पर खुश रहता भगवाना]RESTR ।। LIM/अपनी-अपनी आदत है।
- 1521 आज कयामत का दिन है और/LIM केवल वही/DEM बचेगें RRC[जो चूने के पवित्र गढ़े में आकर शरण लेंगे]RESTR।
- 1522 इसके साथ ही मुझे { अपने उस/DEM तोते की }ExH भी याद हो आई RRC[जिसे काली बिल्ली उठा कर ले गई थी]RESTR।
- 1523 बस, मैंने वही/DEM किया RRC[जो मुझे करना चाहिए था]RESTR।
- 1524 मगर तोता तो { उस/DEM लड़की की तरह }ExH मन मारे बैठा था RRC[जो पहली बार ससुराल आई हो]RESTR ।
- 1525 उसे साफ याद आ रही थी { अपनी दोस्त हरी पतंग की }ExH, RRC[जिसने पिछली रात उनींदे ढंग से उड़ने के सुख के बारे में बताया था]NONRESTR।
- 1526 सारी बात { उस/DEM लड़के पर }ExH निर्भर करती है RRC[जो तुम्हें उड़ा रहा है]RESTR।
- 1527 "
- 1528 ""हाय, मुझे पकड़ लेंगे!"" लाल पतंग दुखी!/LIM उसे मालूम था कि/QUOT वह जल्दी ही ज़मीन पर जा गिरेगी/LIM जैसे { दूसरी पतंगें }ExH गिरती हैं, RRC[जिनकी डोर टूट जाती है]NONRESTR।"
- 1529 वह अब भी वहां है, एक दिन, ऊपर देखते सूरज के आसपास कहीं एक लाल निशान दिखाई देगा और/LIM हो सकता है कि/QUOT वह { वही/DEM लाल पतंग }ExH है RRC[जो अपनी उड़ान ठीक कर रही है]RESTR, LIM/आकाश में ऊपर और ऊपर, यही उसकी कामना थी, ऊपर ऊंचे- और ऊंचे उड़ना!
- 1530 अवश्य ही उनमें { कोई ऐसी/DEM गुप्त शक्ति }ExH थी, RRC[जिससे जीवों में श्रेष्ठता का दावा करनेवाला मनुष्य वंचित है]RESTR।
- 1531 इसके बिना { दोस्ती }ExH कुछ फुसफुसी, कुछ हल्की-सी रहती है, RRC[जिस पर ज्यादा विश्वास नहीं किया जा सकता]NONRESTR।
- 1532 "अलका ने कहा/QUOT ""वहांतो { ऐसा/DEM कुछ }ExH नहीं दिखा, RRC[जिससे सुरंग का पता चलता हो]RESTR।"

- 1533 चोरो ने लकड़ी के तखतों को चीर कर { छत का द्वार }ExH बनाया था RRC[जिसे ठेलकर वे माल गोदाम में प्रवेश कर जाते थे]NONRESTR।
- 1534 { बांस का एक फ्रेम }ExH था RRC[जिसको कीचड़से पोत दिया गया था और उससे सुरंग का मुंह ढँक दिया गया था]NONRESTR।
- 1535 सीधी बात है,/LIM चोरों के साथ { कोई ऐसा/DEM आदमी }ExH भी है RRC[जो चाय बागान में काम करता है]RESTR।
- 1536 किन्तु वहां टाट से मढ़े चबूतरों की बजाएकंक्रीट के चबूतरे थे और/LIM उन पर { मोटे तार की जालियां }ExH लगी थीं RRC[जिन पर पत्तियांफैलाई गई थीं]NONRESTR।
- 1537 'लेकिन जानते हो,/LIM वह प्यारी लड़की, [जो हमें रोटियां खिलाती है] { उसी की लड़की }ExH है, RRC[जो इस घर का मालिक है]RESTR।
- 1538 यह { पाइप के आकार की मशीन }ExH होती है RRC[जो लगातार चलती रहती है]NONRESTR।
- 1539 इन वायुयानों के जेट से निकले धुंए में { नाइट्रोजन आक्साइड विशेषकर नाइट्रिक आक्साइड }ExH होता है RRC[जो कि ओजोन के परदे को नष्ट कर सकते हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1540 "जब इन शीशियों का बटन दबाया जाता है तब/LIM उनमें { तरल पदार्थ और गैस का मिश्रण }ExH बाहर निकलता है RRC[जिसे ""एरोसोल"" कहते हैं]NONRESTR। "
- 1541 इस ठोस कचरे की समस्या { अमरीका और यूरोप के लोगों के सामने }ExH मुंह बाएं खड़ी है RRC[जो यह नहीं जानते कि इन जंग खाती बेकार कारों का क्या करें]NONRESTR।
- 1542 प्रत्येक बीता हुआ दिन { और अधिक ठोस कूड़ा करकट }ExH बिखेरजाता है RRC[जिसे कि सरलता के साथ नष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता]NONRESTR।
- 1543 इनमें { सीसा }ExH होता है RRC[जो आंतों में चला जाता है]NONRESTR।
- 1544 "इस खाड़ी से पकड़ी गई मछलियां खाने वाले लोग { एक भयंकर बीमारी से }ExH ग्रस्त हो गये RRC[जिसे कि ""मिनिमातारोग"" कहते हैं]NONRESTR।"
- 1545 पारा { उन/DEM हजारों फैक्टरियों में }ExH काम में आता है RRC[जो कि प्लास्टिक, कागज, रंग-रोगन और पालिश आदि बनाते हैं]RESTR।
- 1546 इस प्रकार की काफी गंदगी { उस/DEM वायु में }ExH मिल पाती है RRC[जिसमें कि हम श्वास लेते हैं]RESTR।
- 1547 आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि/QUOT लंदन के हवाई अड्डे के पास ब्रिटेन के शेष भागों की तुलनामें सबसे ज्यादा बच्चे मृत हुए RRC[जिसका कि डाक्टरों के मतानुसार शोर है]NONRESTR।
- 1548 वहाँ पर राजा चन्द्रप्रभ ने देखा कि/QUOT एक स्थान पर { एक विशालकाय देह }ExH पड़ी हुई है, RRC[जिसके चारों ओर दैत्यों की पत्नियाँ बैठी हुई हैं]NONRESTR।
- 1549 उन्होंने सबसे पहले मुनिवर की प्रार्थना की फिर सूर्यप्रभ को देख कर बोले/QUOT, 'क्या यही { वह/DEM लड़का }ExH है RRC[जो विद्याधरों का चक्रवर्ती राजा बनने का स्वप्न देख रहा है]RESTR।
- 1550 "उन्होंने उलाहना देते हुए कहा-/QUOT ""अच्छा देखेंगे तुम { कौन-सी पद्मिनी }ExH ब्याह कर लाते हो RRC[जो इससे भी अच्छा खाना पकायेगी]NONRESTR।"
- 1551 "वह पर्वत के एक हिस्से पर बैठकर कुछ पूछ रही थी-/QUOT"" { कोई }ExH है RRC[जो पर्वत को पार करना चाहता है]RESTR?"
- 1552 "तीनो ने पूछा/QUOT ""क्या { कोई ऐसा/DEM उपाय }ExH नहीं है, RRC[जिससे हमारे पिता जी ठीक हो सकें]RESTR ?"" LIM/""हां, एक उपाय है, पर वह बहुत ही कठन है। "

- 1553 "बोला-/LIM ""आप बताइए,/QUOT वह { ऐसे/DEM कौन-सा कठिन काम }ExH है RRC[जो मैं अपने पिता जी के लिए नहीं कर सकता]RESTR।"
- 1554 चेतनानन्द ने { उसकी नब्ज पर }ExH उंगली रखी, RRC[जो धीरे-धीरे चल रही थी]NONRESTR।
- 1555 वे बड़े स्नेह के साथ उसके मस्तक पर उसी प्रकार/DEM अपना हाथ फेरने लगे, RRC[जिस प्रकार कोई पिता अपनी पुत्री के मस्तक पर प्यार भरा हाथ फेरता है]RESTR।
- 1556 मैं अपनी कहानी आपको न सुनाऊँगी तो किसे सुनाऊँगी?/LIM सुनिये { मेरी रामकहानी }ExH, RRC[जिसने मुझे नदी में डूबकर आत्महत्या करने के लिये विवश किया था]NONRESTR।
- 1557 मेरा विवाह चौदह वर्ष की अवस्था में ही { एक ऐसे/DEM पुरुष के साथ }ExH हो गया था, RRC[जो अवस्था की चालीस सीढ़ियाँ पार कर चुका था]RESTR।
- 1558 उनके { तीन पुत्र }ExH भी थे, RRC[जो बड़े हो चुके थे]NONRESTR।
- 1559 वे विवाह करके मुझे उसी प्रकार से/DEM सुख देने लगे, RRC[जिस प्रकार फूल और फल की आशा से कोई लता को बड़े प्यार से सींचता है]RESTR।
- 1560 मैं { उन/DEM आँसुओं को }ExH कभी नहीं भूल सकती, RRC[जो उनकी आँखें बन्द होने के पूर्व दुलक-दुलककर गिरे थे]RESTR।
- 1561 वह उदास हो जाती थी, { अपनी उन/DEM चूड़ियों और माँग की उस/DEM सिंदूर-रेखा को }ExH देखकर RRC[जिसे बालावस्था के विवाह ने उससे छीन लिया था]RESTR।
- 1562 समाज में लाखों { ऐसी/DEM स्त्रियाँ }ExH हैं, RRC[जो उसी तरह उदास और खिन्न रहती हैं]RESTR।
- 1563 जमीन कम है तथा/LIM कृषि के समुचित साधनों के अभाव से पैदावार कम होती है RRC[जिससे उनके परिवार का खर्च नहीं चल पाता]NONRESTR।
- 1564 केवल 5.12% उत्तरदाता ऐसे/DEM मिले हैं RRC[जिन्होंने अन्य कारणों से मूलक्षेत्र छोड़ा]RESTR।
- 1565 कुछ उत्तरदाता ऐसे/DEM भी मिले हैं RRC[जो उच्च शिक्षा हेतु कलकत्ता आये थे]RESTR।
- 1566 इन लोगों ने बताया है कि/QUOT कलकत्ते में आन के बाद वे लोग रिश्तेदारों के माध्यम से { स्थानीय प्रभावशाली लोगों के सम्पर्क में }ExH आये RRC[जिनके जरिये नौकरी प्राप्त हुई है]NONRESTR।
- 1567 पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के अधिकांश आप्रवासी { मटियाबुर्ज, कलकत्ता-24 में }ExH रहते हैं, RRC[जो कलकत्ता के दक्षिणी पश्चिमी छोर पर स्थित है]NONRESTR।
- 1568 उसने { एक लंबा-सा चोगा }ExH पहन रखा है RRC[जो बहुत पुराना और फटा है]NONRESTR।
- 1569 पर इन मरहमों से { वह/DEM घाव }ExH न पूरा होता था, RRC[जिसने उसकी आत्मा को आहत कर दिया था]RESTR।
- 1570 आदमी में { ऐसी/DEM क्या चीज }ExH है RRC[जो उसको अन्य जीवों से अलग व श्रेष्ठ बनाती है]RESTR?
- 1571 उन्होंने स्पष्ट करते हुए बताया कि/QUOT यह { लड़कियों और महिलाओं कि अलग प्रकार की संस्था }ExH होगी RRC[जो जोखिम के कार्यों में लगी लड़कियों की सहायता करेंगी]NONRESTR।
- 1572 उस समय यहां राजा { दशरथ }ExH राज्य करते थे, RRC[जो सूर्यवंशी कहलाते थे]NONRESTR।
- 1573 { इन्हीं का जीवनचरित्र }ExH रामायण में है RRC[जिसे वाल्मीकि और तुलसीदास ने अलग-अलग रचा]NONRESTR।
- 1574 इनके { एक सौ एक पुत्र }ExH थे, RRC[जो कौरव कहलाते थे]NONRESTR।
- 1575 इसी प्रकार राजा धृतराष्ट्र के भाई पांडु के भी { पांच पुत्र }ExH थे, RRC[जो पाण्डव कहलाते थे]NONRESTR।

- 1576 अब यदि आप कल्पना करना चाहते हैं तो अपनी छाती या पेट पर अपना पूरा पंजा फैलाकर रखिए, क्योंकि और सारे शरीर से इतना बड़ा स्थान दूसरा नहीं है, और/LIM कल्पना कीजिए कि/QUOT प्रत्येक अंगुली के आगे { मजबूत और पैना नाखून }ExH लगा हुआ है, RRC[जो मांस के अन्दर सीधा डेढ़ इंच गहरा जा सकता है]NONRESTR।
- 1577 मैं-/LIM आपने वही/DEM किया RRC[जो इस हालत में मैं भी करता]RESTR।
- 1578 मुद्दत के बाद आप { ऐसे/DEM आदमी }ExH मिले हैं RRC[जिससे मैं अपने दिल की बातें कह सकता हूँ]RESTR।
- 1579 तब से इन दोनों बच्चों की मेरे यहाँ { वही/DEM हालत }ExH थी RRC[जो यतीमों की होती है]RESTR।
- 1580 { ऐसे/DEM मित्र }ExH किस काम के RRC[जो मरों को मारें]RESTR।
- 1581 वह { किसी ऐसी/DEM भाषा में }ExH गरजकर बोला RRC[जिसे गोविंदन नहीं समझ सका]RESTR।
- 1582 मगर वह झाड़वर क्यों नाराज़ था?/LIM गोविंदन ने तो वही/DEM किया था RRC[जो वह बूढ़े को बचाने के लिए कर सकता था]RESTR।
- 1583 मैंने इस अंधे आदमी को बचाने के लिए वही/DEM किया RRC[जो मुझे करना चाहिए था]RESTR।
- 1584 यहां उसके { पापा }ExH थे, RRC[जो सरकारी अस्पताल में बाल रोग विशेषज्ञ थे]NONRESTR, LIM/और छोटे भाई बहन थे।
- 1585 [जिस डिब्बे में गांधी जी यात्रा कर रहे थे], उसी डिब्बे में { एक और सज्जन }ExH भी बैठे थे RRC[जो अपने को, साथ बैठे हुए यात्रियों से अधिक श्रेष्ठ और सम्मानित समझ रहे थे]NONRESTR।
- 1586 स्टेशन पर { अपार जनसमूह }ExH था, RRC[जो गांधी जी के स्वागत के लिए पहले से ही स्टेशन पर एकत्र था]NONRESTR।
- 1587 [जब वे कुछ खेतों के पास से गुजर रहे थे] तब उन्हें { एक पौधा }ExH दिखाई दिया RRC[जो औषधि की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण सिद्ध हो सकता था]NONRESTR।
- 1588 उन्होंने { संदेश का संकेत करने की एक ऐसी/DEM प्रणाली }ExH तैयार की RRC[जो निस्संदेह समझदार प्राणियों द्वारा भेजी गयी ही मानी जायेगी]RESTR।
- 1589 फिर, ये संख्याएं पहली बारह रूढ़ संख्याएं भी हो सकती हैं-/LIM यह { सामान्य गणितीय ज्ञान की ओर }ExH इंगित करेगा RRC[जो सिर्फ समझदार प्राणियों की ओर से ही आ सकता है]NONRESTR।
- 1590 19 वर्गों के 29 समूहों के विन्यास से-मसलन ईकार्डियों को काला और/LIM शून्यों को सफेद करके { एक दिलचस्प चित्र }ExH बनाया जा सकता है RRC[जो मानव आस्तित्व के भौतिक स्वरूप, सौर प्रणाली की कार्यविधि तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण तथ्यों को प्रकट कर सकता है]NONRESTR।
- 1591 यह संभव होता कि/QUOT इस पर संकेतिक प्रश्न का उत्तर { अंतरिक्ष की गहराईयों में बैठे उन/DEM समझदार प्राणियों से }ExH मिल पाता RRC[जो हमारे शुभचिंतक हैं]RESTR।
- 1592 डाक्टर धनवंतरी ने वादा किया कि/QUOT वे { एक ऐसा/DEM प्रारूप }ExH तैयार करेंगे RRC[जो सरल होगा और साथ ही इतना व्यापक कि इस संदेश का अर्थ निकालने वाला मानव-मस्तिष्क के विकास की सही दशा और समस्याओं को जान सकेगा]RESTR।
- 1593 वहां लगे आधुनिक उपकरण और कंप्यूटर वैज्ञानिकों को मिनट भर में वे { सब जानकारियां }ExH दे सकते थे RRC[जो पुराने जमाने में लगातार आकाश पर नजर रखकर दो सौ वर्षों में मिल पाती थीं]RESTR।
- 1594 इसके चारों ओर जल-सा दिखाई देता है, RRC[जो इसकी परिक्रमा करने वाले ग्रहों के कारण भी हो सकता है]NONRESTR।
- 1595 बाहों को जकड़ना, पेट और पांव से विरोधी को पकड़ना और उसे चित कर देना बहुत ही महत्व के थे, दांव-पेंच में हारे कि गये RRC[जिसके लिये खासी ताकत की जरूरत होती थी]NONRESTR।

- 1596 अखाड़े की मिट्टी और पसीने सने शरीर को बहते पानी से धोना और नहाना { एक ऐसा/DEM अनुभव }ExH है RRC[जो हमेशा याद रहेगा]RESTR।
- 1597 कुछ ही { ऐसे/DEM पक्षी }ExH हैं RRC[जो इससे ज्यादा तरह के स्वरों में गा सकते हैं]RESTR।
- 1598 इसकी यह आदत { उस/DEM काले कौवे की तरह }ExH है RRC[जो बहुत साहसी होता है]RESTR।
- 1599 इसमें { पौधों के जीवशमों का अध्ययन }ExH होता है RRC[जो कोयलों और पेट्रोलियम जैसी खनिज संपत्ति की जानकारी के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है]NONRESTR।
- 1600 तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग (ओ.एन.जी.सी.) { एक ऐसी/DEM सरकारी संस्था }ExH है RRC[जो 1956 से तेल की शोध में लगी हुई है]RESTR।
- 1601 बंबई हाई के नाम से प्रसिद्ध अरब सागर के इन तेल कुओं से { कच्चा तेल और गैस }ExH निकाली जाती है RRC[जो समुद्रगत पाइपों द्वारा किनारे तक लायी जाती है]NONRESTR।
- 1602 { एक सहायक अभियन्ता }ExH है, RRC[जो वहां पर 5 वर्षों से है]NONRESTR, LIM/उनके प्रति कई शिकायतें भी की गयी है परन्तु अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही उनके प्रति नहीं हुयी है।
- 1603 सभी मृतक { ट्रक ड्रायवर }ExH थे RRC[जो श्रीनगर-जम्मू नेशनल हाइवे पर अपने वाहनों से जा रहे थे]NONRESTR।
- 1604 पुलिस सूत्रों ने बताया कि/QUOT दीपावली उत्सव के लिए जैन मंदिर के सामने बनाए गए पंडाल के पास किसी ने { पटाखा }ExH छोड़ा RRC[जो पंडाल के ऊपर गिरा]NONRESTR LIM/और उसमें आग लग गई ।
- 1605 अब चक्कर क्या था कि/QUOT एक सहकारी उच्च अधिकारी { अपनी बच्ची के साथ }ExH आए हुए थे RRC[जो ऊंट की सवारी की जिद कर रही थी]NONRESTR।
- 1606 30 परसेंट { ऐसा/DEM एरिया }ExH है RRC[जिसको इरीगेशन देना सम्भव नहीं है]RESTR।
- 1607 मान्यवर, [प्रदेश भर में सड़कों की जो हालत है], आप किसी भी सड़क पर चले जाये,/LIM { कोई ऐसी/DEM सड़क }ExH नहीं मिलेगी, RRC[जिस पर चलने पर आदमी, औरत गिर न पड़ें]RESTR।
- 1608 [जो खाये हुए पदार्थ का पूर्ण रस नहीं बन पाता और कच्चा ही रह जाता है] वह { आँव }ExH कहा जाता है RRC[जो कि मल के साथ चिकना सा निकलता रहता है]NONRESTR ।
- 1609 [अपने यहाँ जाड़े में जो वर्षा होती है], उसे { 'महावट'}ExH कहते हैं RRC[जिसकी हिमशीतल वायु को एक कवि ने 'दन्तवीणोपदेशाचार्य' कहा है]NONRESTR ।
- 1610 [जो समकालीन भारतीय कविता से और व्यापक अर्थ में समकालीन विश्व कविता से परिचित है] उन्हे समकालीन हिन्दी कविता के { उस/DEM सर्वजनात्मक वैशिष्ट्य का }ExH पता है RRC[जो काव्य प्रतिमानों का निर्धारण और नामकरण करने वालों के लिए चुनौती है]RESTR
- 1611 जी हां, देखिए यही/DEM RRC[जो हो रहा है]RESTR ! LIM/है जी।
- 1612 किन्तु [जिस जगह सावधानी की आवश्यकता है] वह है संस्कृति के काम में { उस/DEM शक्ति का }ExH उपयोग RRC[जिसके बल पर सरकार अपना काम चलाती है]RESTR।
- 1613 [सामान्य व्यक्ति की हैसियत से जो दुख उसके लिए अपने समय के दूसरे बहुत-से लोगों की तरह के ही सामान्य दुख हो सकते थे], और कि [जिनमें वह सबके समान और इसी नाते सबके साथ रह सकता था], वही { एक ऐसी/DEM अंतहीन यातना में }ExH बदल जाते हैं, RRC[जिसकी कि सहभागिता ढूँढना निचाट रेगिस्तान में जल खोजने - जैसा होता है]RESTR।
- 1614 [जो सब-इन्सपैक्टर को आपरेटिव सोसायटीज होगा] उसको यह माना गया कि [वह जो सहकारी सभाएँ है], उनके पास अच्छे एकाउन्टेन्ट नहीं हैं, उनके पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं, वह अच्छा बिजनेस नहीं जानते हैं,/LIM

- { और भी बात } ExH हैं, RRC[जिसके जरिए से उनको कहा गया था कि वे उनको गार्ड करेंगे, सुप्रवाईज करगे और इसमें भी नाबार्ड को इन्स्ट्रक्शन्ज हैं]NONRESTR
- 1615 पुलिस कार्रवाई में {पांच लोग} ExH घायल हो गये RRC[जिनमें से गंभीर रूप से घायल दो लोगों को इलाहाबाद अस्पताल इलाज के लिए भेजा गया, [जहां एक घायल युवक, [जो अखबार बेचने का काम करता था], चल बसा]]NONRESTR।
- 1616 देख रहा है, एक उदास डगर को, एक विस्तीर्ण तृषित-बाँझ बालुका तट को, उदास पीपल को और { बहती हुई आँसुओं की वैतरणी को } ExH, RRC[जिसमें प्रत्येक जीवात्मा का सारा स्मृति-जल, सारी भावार्द्रता आँसू बन कर बह जाती है]NONRESTR LIM/और पुनः उसकी जीवा सत्ता 'कोरा' शुष्क घट बन जाती है।
- 1617 इन सड़कों पर विविध दिशाओं से आते हुए मिलेंगे तुम्हें { कुछ लंगोटधारी } ExH RRC[जो हाथ में ईंट के टुकड़े लिए सड़क पर लेट-लेट कर रास्ता नाप रहे होंगे]NONRESTR।
- 1618 कहां है { वह/DEM कुल्हाड़ी } ExH EMRC2[जो पिछले साल तुमने मुझ से उधार ली थी]RESTR?
- 1619 उसने बुधवार रात प्रयाग शहर में उक्त संगठन के दो कार्यकर्ताओं को गिरफ्तार किया और/LIM { उन/DEM लोगों की } ExH तलाश कर रही है, RRC[जिन्होंने सांप्रदायिक उन्माद फैलाने वाली हरकतों की]RESTR।
- 1620 मान्यवर, यह भी एक सराहनीय कदम है और/LIM { यह/DEM भी पुल } ExH मान्यवर बस्ती और गोरखपुर को जोड़े रहा है, RRC[जिससे आवागमन में भी विशेष सुधार होगा]NONRESTR।
- 1621 शायद, यह अपने देश, काल और परिस्थितियों के बीच समान रूप से गुजरते भी, अपनी नियति को दूसरों के हिसाब से स्वीकार कर लेने और/LIM इस प्रकार प्रतिरोध के जोखिमों से बच रहने में { सुरक्षा खोजने का हमारा अभ्यास } ExH ही है, RRC[[जो हमें व्यवस्था के उन परम्परागत ठेकेदारों के उपभोग की वस्तु बना देता है], [जो मनुष्य और मनुष्य के बीच के संवेदना के सम्बन्धों को तोड़कर, व्यक्ति और व्यक्ति के बीच के स्वार्थों का सिलसिला कायम करते हैं]। [जिन्हें अच्छी तरह पता होता है कि जागृत समाज शोषक और उत्पीड़क व्यवस्था के अनुकूल कभी नहीं होता]। [जो जानते हैं कि मनुष्य [जितना ही समाज की चेतना से शून्य या समाज के प्रश्नों के प्रति उदासीन], व्यवस्था के लिए उतना ही निरापद होगा]]NONRESTR, LIM/क्योंकि तब वह कुत्तों की मौत मरने की स्थितियों में हंकाल दिये जाने पर भी, सिर्फ नियतिवाद पर या ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा किन्हीं जरायम पेशों में जायेगा- उन प्रश्नों में नहीं, [जो कि उनकी दुर्गति के वास्तविक प्रश्न होंगे] !
- 1622 शायद, यह अपने देश, काल और परिस्थितियों के बीच समान रूप से गुजरते भी, अपनी नियति को दूसरों के हिसाब से स्वीकार कर लेने और इस प्रकार प्रतिरोध के जोखिमों से बच रहने में सुरक्षा खोजने का हमारा अभ्यास ही है, [जो हमें व्यवस्था के उन परम्परागत ठेकेदारों के उपभोग की वस्तु बना देता है], [जो मनुष्य और मनुष्य के बीच के संवेदना के सम्बन्धों को तोड़कर, व्यक्ति और व्यक्ति के बीच के स्वार्थों का सिलसिला कायम करते हैं]। [जिन्हें अच्छी तरह पता होता है कि जागृत समाज शोषक और उत्पीड़क व्यवस्था के अनुकूल कभी नहीं होता]। [जो जानते हैं कि मनुष्य [जितना ही समाज की चेतना से शून्य या समाज के प्रश्नों के प्रति उदासीन], व्यवस्था के लिए उतना ही निरापद होगा]] क्योंकि/LIM तब वह कुत्तों की मौत मरने की स्थितियों में हंकाल दिये जाने पर भी, सिर्फ नियतिवाद पर या ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा किन्हीं जरायम पेशों में जायेगा- { उन/DEM प्रश्नों में } ExH नहीं, RRC[जो कि उनकी दुर्गति के वास्तविक प्रश्न होंगे]RESTR !
- 1623 माना जाता है कि/QUOT संकल्प, पुरुषार्थ और अपने भी कुछ होने का आत्मविश्वास, ये/DEM हैं, RRC[जो कि प्रतिकूल स्थितियों में भी आदमी को अपनी जमीन पर बनाये रखते हैं]RESTR, LIM/लेकिन कितना विचित्र है कि जब भी कठिन समय अस्तित्व के अवधारणात्मक आधारों पर ही वजन डालता-सा उपस्थित हुआ तब सिर्फ यही हुआ कि असमर्थता और निरुपायता !

- 1624 तुम थोड़ा सा और आगे बढ़ोगे तो/LIM { चौड़ी-चौड़ी सड़कों के किनारे बने उत्तम बंगलों की }ExH कतारें शुरू हो जाएंगी RRC[जिनके सुन्दर सजे लानों पर होंगे उन महापुरुषों के पगचिन्ह [जिन्होंने मोटे उदर में अनायास भर गए घृतमिश्रित पदार्थ पचाने के लिए टहलते हुए इस चिन्ता में क्षण काटे होंगे कि गरीबी की रेखा अब कहां होगी]NONRESTR ।
- 1625 तुम थोड़ा सा और आगे बढ़ोगे तो चौड़ी-चौड़ी सड़कों के किनारे बने उत्तम बंगलों की कतारें शुरू हो जाएंगी/LIM [जिनके सुन्दर सजे लानों पर होंगे { उन/DEM महापुरुषों के }ExH पगचिन्ह RRC[जिन्होंने मोटे उदर में अनायास भर गए घृतमिश्रित पदार्थ पचाने के लिए टहलते हुए इस चिन्ता में क्षण काटे होंगे कि गरीबी की रेखा अब कहां होगी]RESTR]।
- 1626 कृषि में भी { उन्हीं/DEM फसलों पर }ExH विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता था RRC[जिनसे ब्रिटिश आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति होती थी]RESTR ।
- 1627 फ्राइडे टाइम्स ने इस पत्र की लोकप्रियता के पश्चात् { एक पूरा लेख }ExH ही छाप दिया RRC[जिसमें पाकिस्तानियों की क्रम बद्ध पसंद का उल्लेख किया है]RESTR ।
- 1628 पत्र ने { अनेक प्रश्न }ExH पूछे हैं RRC[जिसके उत्तर देने के लिए पाठकों से अनुरोध किया था]RESTR ।
- 1629 सोनम शेरपा के मुताबिक { तेंबा के आदर्श फ्रेंच निवासी पेट्रेंड रोचे }ExH हैं, RRC[जिन्होंने १९९० में मात्र १७ वर्ष की उम्र में माउंट एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ने का रिकार्ड बनाया था]NONRESTR ।
- 1630 पाकिस्तान की पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री बेनजीर भुट्टो के बाद मुत्तहिदा कौमी मूवमेंट के संस्थापक अल्लाफ हुसैन { पाकिस्तान के दूसरे स्वनिर्वासित नेता }ExH हैं RRC[जिन्होंने भारत आने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है]RESTR ।
- 1631 चित्र और मूर्ति सम्बन्धी ये लक्षण इससे पूर्ववर्ति अन्य किसी ग्रन्थ में उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं RRC[जिससे पता चलता है [सैकड़ों, हजारों वर्षों से चित्र और मूर्तिकला का जो प्रयोग और अभ्यास भारत में हो रहा था] उसका सबसे पहले शास्त्रीकरण विष्णु-धर्मोत्तर-पुराण में ही 650 ई. के आस-पास हुआ]NONRESTR ।
- 1632 इसपद के लिए { ऐसे/DEM पुरुष की }ExH आवश्यकता थी RRC[जिसके हृदय में दया हो और साथ-साथ आत्मबल]RESTR ।
- 1633 बुद्ध द्वारा प्रतिपादित धर्म के साथ भारतीय संस्कृति में { एक ऐसा/DEM पट-परिवर्तन }ExH होता है, RRC[जिसने हमारे जीवन की सब दिशाओं पर अपना अमिट प्रभाव छोड़ा और दूसरे देशों की संस्कृति को भी विकास की नई दिशा दी]RESTR ।
- 1634 वैदिक संस्कृति हमारी संस्कृति का उपक्रम न होकर किसी विशाल संस्कृति का अंतिम चरण है और/LIM बौद्ध संस्कृति विषम परिस्थितियों के भार से { दबे जीवन का संपूर्ण प्राणप्रवेग }ExH है, RRC[जिसने सभी बाधाएँ तोड़कर बाहर आने का मार्गपा लिया]RESTR ।
- 1635 इसमें सुषमा के मुहं से नारी स्वातंत्र्य की बात उठाई गई है जब वह कहती हैं- [पुरुषों में स्त्रियों के प्रति जो संरक्षात्मक भाव हैं], वह मुझे बरदास्त नहीं था इसीलिए/LIM मैंने { ऐसा/DEM काम }Ex चुना RRC[जिससे मैं अपने आपको किसी पुरुष के बराबर सिद्ध कर सकूँ]RESTR ।
- 1636 मीरचन्द ने { प्रकृति-चित्रण की अपनी नवीन शैली को }ExH जन्म दिया था RRC[जिसमें निम्न स्तरीय क्षितिज के साथ विस्तृत मैदान में छोटी-छोटी झाड़ियाँ होती थी, [जो नीलाभ क्षितिज की ओर झुकी होती थी]NONRESTR ।
- 1637 मीरचन्द ने प्रकृति-चित्रण की अपनी नवीन शैली को जन्म दिया था [जिसमें निम्न स्तरीय क्षितिज के साथ विस्तृत मैदान में { छोटी-छोटी झाड़ियाँ }ExH होती थी, RRC[जो नीलाभ क्षितिज की ओर झुकी होती थी]NONRESTR ।

- 1638 इसका उद्देश्य { भारत के बाहर रहने वाले उन/DEM लोगों को }ExH विशेष आर्थिक, पर्यटन, शैक्षणिक एवं वित्तीय लाभ मुहैया कराना था RRC[[जिनके पास भारतीय पासपोर्ट हैं] एवं [जो भारतीय मूल के हैं]]RESTR ।
- 1639 इस संदर्भ में सऊदी अरब { ऐसी/DEM हजारों साइटों पर }ExH रोक लगा चुका है RRC[[जो सऊदी अरब विरोधी] या [जिस पर खाड़ी देशों के विरोध में सामग्री थी]RESTR ।
- 1640 कला, { जीवन की वह/DEM साधना }ExH है, RRC[[जो कलाकार को अन्तर्मुखीन दृष्टि प्रदान करती है] और [जिसके फलस्वरूप वह सही सौन्दर्य तथा वास्तविक आनन्द के दर्शन कर पाता है]]RESTR।
- 1641 वे { टेढ़े-मेढ़े, भोड़े, भट्टे, बेमेल रंगों के चित्र }ExH बनाते हैं RRC[[जिनमें सौन्दर्य तो होता ही नहीं], [जो अधिकांशतः समझ में नहीं आते]]NONRESTR ।
- 1642 इनकी रचनाओं में समय हमारे दैनिक अनुभवों का समय नहीं होता,/LIM { मिथकीय या रहस्यात्मक समय }ExH होता है RRC[[जिसे हम कला-काल कह सकते हैं] और [जो स्वप्न-काल की तरह हमारे सामान्य जीवन-काल से भिन्न होता है]]NONRESTR।
- 1643 इस 5 लाख हैक्टेयर में से भी 70 परसेंट { ऐसी/DEM जमीन }ExH है RRC[[जिसको कि इरीगेट किया जा सकता है], [जिसकी इरीगेशन की जा सकती है]]RESTR।
- 1644 इसके अतिरिक्त मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ कि/QUOT आप अपने विभाग की चार महीने में { एक ऐसी/DEM पुस्तिका }ExH प्रकाशित करायें RRC[[जिसमें आपके विभाग के सारे कार्य-कलापों का प्रगति विवरण जिला कार्यालय में उपलब्ध रहे] [जो माननीय सदस्यों को उनकी सुविधानुसार उपलब्ध हो] [जिसमें चार महीने की प्रगति के आंकड़े उपलब्ध रहें]]RESTR।
- 1645 वे 'विज्ञान' को { अनन्त ब्रह्मा की उस/DEM चेतना से }ExH अभिन्न मानते हैं RRC[[जो समस्त अवधारणा से रहित है] या फिर [जिसमें विचारणामात्र विचार के एक ही सारतत्त्व में पूंजीभूत है]]RESTR, LIM/एकमेव के अखण्ड और अपरिवर्तनीय विचार में लीन होने के कारण अन्य शक्तिमय कार्य से विरत है।
- 1646 यह भी सम्भव हैं कि/QUOT तब/LIM { सुमात्रा का वंशलोचन }ExH हमारे देश में आयात नहीं होता था, RRC[जो बांस जलने और धरती में गिरने से मलिनताएं ग्रहण कर लेता हैं]NONRESTR और [जिसे बिना संस्कार किये इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सकता]।
- 1647 उत्तम प्रकार { भगवान के उस/DEM आचरण कमल का }ExH ध्यान करें RRC[[जो चरण कमल अंकुश ध्वजा कमल के चिन्हों से मुक्त है] तथा [जिसने अपने ऊँचे हुए लाल नखों की ज्योत्स्ना से सत्पुरुषों के हृदय के अंधकार को दूर किया है]]RESTR ।
- 1648 फिर उसके दो वर्ष बाद मैंने वासन्ती को { पहला पत्र }ExH लिखा था RRC[[जो दुर्भाग्य से आपके हाथ में पड़ गया था], और [जिसे आपने बड़ी नफरत से फाड़कर कूड़े में डाल दिया था]]NONRESTR।
- 1649 "रन में, वन में उनका/DEM ही भरोसा करना, RRC[जिनका भरोसा मैं जीवन भरे गहे रहा]RESTR, [जिनका नाम मैं जीवन भर जपता रहा] ।"''''
- 1650 उनके धर्म, कर्म सब एक साथ होते थे परन्तु अब औद्योगीकरण और शहरीकरण के फलस्वरूप इन संयुक्त परिवारों की संरचना का परम्परागत ढांचा टूट रहा है और/LIM { छोटे परिवार }ExH अस्तित्व में आ रहे हैं RRC[[जिनमें पति-पत्नी और बच्चे होते हैं] [जिन्हें डॉ० कर्णासिंह न्यूक्लियर परिवार की संज्ञा देते हैं]]NONRESTR।
- 1651 और इस बहस में { उन/DEM लेखकों पर }ExH तीखे प्रहार भी किए गए हैं RRC[[जो यथार्थ का अनेक रंगों में लेखन करते हैं, सच्चे चित्रण के स्थान पर काव्यात्मक, रमणीय और योजनाबद्ध प्रस्तुति करते हैं] तथा [जो जीवन के जटिल विरोधाभासों के कलापूर्ण विश्लेषण से दूर रहते हैं]]RESTR LIM/ये सभी दोष उन लेखकों में पाए जाते हैं [जो व्यक्तिवादी पन्थ के समर्थक हैं]।

- 1652 प्रायः हमें { ऐसे/DEM चरित्र और नायक }ExH मिलजाते हैं RRC[[जो कभी नहीं बदलते], [जो कभी नई विशेषता ग्रहण नहीं करते]]RESTR LIM/और कथात्मक विकास की दृष्टि से वे 'अनचीन्हे यात्री' से बनकर रह जाते हैं।
- 1653 यथार्थ के अतिरिक्ति एक ओर काव्य-वस्तु मुक्तिबोध में मुख्य है, वह है- आत्म अर्थात् व्यक्ति और सभाज का पारस्परिक सह-सम्बन्ध, समाज यहां व्यापक अर्थ में सम्पूर्ण मानव-समुदाय नहीं हैं,/LIM अपितु सामान्य-जन अर्थात् { आम आदमी का वह/DEM समाज }ExH है RRC[[जो दलित और शोषित और उपेक्षित है] और [जिसके प्रति मुक्तिबोध का विचारक मन सैद्धान्तिक रूप से प्रतिबद्ध या बचन-बद्ध (कमिटंड) है]]RESTR ।
- 1654 वेश्या उनके लिए { एक समस्या के रूप में }ExH नहीं है RRC[[जिसका हल दिया जाना चाहिए] या [जिसके सुधार के उपाय किए जाने चाहिए]]NONRESTR ।
- 1655 इसलिए/LIM{ वही/DEM रचना }ExH हमें अपनी ओर आकर्षित करने में समर्थ भी होती है, RRC[[जो नवीनता को धारण करती है], [जो जीवन को काव्यमय बना देती है]]RESTR ।
- 1656 बल्कि { उन/DEM कृतियों की }ExH भी निन्दा करते हैं RRC[['जो पोस्टर और नारेबाजी' की शैली पर रची गई हैं] और [जिनमें 'विचारतत्व' पर ही इतना जोर दिया गया है कि रूप को एकदम छोड़ दिया गया है]]RESTR
- 1657 पश्चिमी आधुनिकता के विरुद्ध ठेठ हिन्दी की कविता { त्रिलोचन की कविता }ExH है RRC[[जिसकी अंतर्वस्तु ही नहीं], [जिसका वाक्यविन्यास, रचना विधान भी भिन्न प्रकार का है]]NONRESTR.
- 1658 कुछ और उमर हुई कि/QUOT वह/DEM मर गये RRC[[जिन्हें हम बाबा कहते थे] और [जो हमें खूब खिलाया करते थे और लाकर खिलौने दिया करते थे]]RESTR ।
- 1659 शायद, यह अपने देश, काल और परिस्थितियों के बीच समान रूप से गुजरते भी, अपनी नियति को दूसरों के हिसाब से स्वीकार कर लेने और इस प्रकार प्रतिरोध के जोखिमों से बच रहने में सुरक्षा खोजने का हमारा अभ्यास ही है, [जो हमें { व्यवस्था के उन/DEM परम्परागत ठेकेदारों के }ExH उपभोग की वस्तु बना देता है , RRC[[जो मनुष्य और मनुष्य के बीच के संवेदना के सम्बन्धों को तोड़कर, व्यक्ति और व्यक्ति के बीच के स्वार्थों का सिलसिला कायम करते हैं]। [जिन्हें अच्छी तरह पता होता है कि जागृत समाज शोषक और उत्पीड़क व्यवस्था के अनुकूल कभी नहीं होता] । [जो जानते हैं कि मनुष्य [जितना ही समाज की चेतना से शून्य या समाज के प्रश्नों के प्रति उदासीन], व्यवस्था के लिए उतना ही निरापद होगा]]NONRESTR], LIM/क्योंकि तब वह कुत्तों की मौत मरने की स्थितियों में हंकाल दिये जाने पर भी, सिर्फ नियतिवाद पर या ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा किन्हीं जरायम पेशों में जायेगा- उन प्रश्नों में नहीं, [जो कि उनकी दुर्गति के वास्तविक प्रश्न होंगे]!
- 1660 दरअसल { इस भयावह यथार्थता का दैनंदिन साक्षात्कार }ExH ही है, RRC[[जो हमारे जीवन के विषादों को व्यक्तिगत हताशा तक ले जाता है] और [जिसके कारण कि मुख्य धारा में हो सकने की हमारी जिजीविषा ही चुक जाती है]]NONRESTR ।
- 1661 हाल में ही नए सिरे से डामर डालकर तैयार की लेकिन फिर भी पग-पग पर गढ़ों और खाइयों से भरी सड़क को थोड़ी और कठिन बनाते हुए तुम { उन/DEM ट्रकों की }ExH पीठ पर थोड़ी देर बैठना RRC[[जिन पर गेहूं के बोरे लादकर भीतर अफ्रीम छुपाई गई है] और [जिनके झाड़वरो की बगल में मुफ्त यात्रा के लोभी पुलिस के जवान बैठे मिलते हैं]]RESTR ।
- 1662 मुझे { वे/DEM सब }ExH प्यारे लगते थे RRC[[जो लट्टू के उस्ताद थे], और [जो इस लट्टूबाजी में दांव लगाते रहते थे]]RESTR ।

- 1663 [भारतीय साधनों के आधार पर जो भी काम हुआ] वह सब { उन/DEM ब्रिटिश विद्वानों ने } ExH किया RRC[[जिनके पास धन का कोई अभाव नहीं था] और [जो चिन्तारहित होकर अपना समय इस प्रकार के अध्ययनों में लगा सके]]RESTR ।
- 1664 कलाकार { एक ऐसा/DEM जीवनानुभव } ExH देने की कोशिश करता है RRC[[जिसमें वह होता भी है] और [जिसके वह बाहर भी होता है]]RESTR ।
- 1665 { ऐसी/DEM गृहस्थियां } ExH भी तो हैं RRC[[जो निर्धनता की ज्वाला में जल रही हैं] और [जहां स्त्रियां आर्थिक रूप से असमर्थ होने के कारण अकृतार्थता का बड़ा बोझ अनुभव करती हैं]]RESTR ।
- 1666 [हिमाचल प्रदेश का जो टोटल एरिया है] वह 50.75 लाख हैक्टेयर है और/LIM उसमें से कुल 11 परसेंट एरिया ऐसा/DEM है RRC[[जो कि कल्टीवेबल है] [जो कि केवल 6.21 परसेंट बनता है]]RESTR ।
- 1667 [जिस घर को वह भरा-पूरा छोड़ गया था], वह { खंडहर } ExH बना पायेगा, RRC[[जिसमें दफन होगी मां की लोरी], [जिसके हर रोड़े से फूटती होंगी मां की बेबस सिसकियां]]NONRESTR ।
- 1668 [हिमाचल प्रदेश का जो टोटल एरिया है] वह 50.75 लाख हैक्टेयर है और/LIM उसमें से कुल 11 परसेंट एरिया ऐसा/DEM है RRC[[जो कि कल्टीवेबल है] [जो कि केवल 6.21 परसेंट बनता है]]RESTR ।
- 1669 स्वभाव सुभग नदी गंभीरा { एक घीरा नायिका } ExH है, RRC[[जिसका जल मन-दर्पण जैसा निर्मल है], [नन्ही शफरियों के माध्यम से दिये गये जिसके चटुल काम-कटाक्ष अति मृदुल और संयत हैं]]NONRESTR
- 1670 होता यह है कि/QUOT कुछ लेखक यह मान लेते हैं कि/QUOT [जो कुछ वे देखते-सुनते हैं] उसे कला-बिम्बों द्वारा ठीक-ठीक { उसी/DEM रूप में } ExH, EMRC1[{ जिस रूप में } InH उन्होंने देखा-सुना है]RESTR, पाठक तक पहुँचाना उसका पुनीत कर्तव्य है, विशेषकर उसे [जिसे इससे पूर्व प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है]।
- 1671 लेकिन दूसरी ओर उसी की मेड़ से { लगी हुई जमीन } ExH EMRC3[जो मास्टर प्लान में { जमीन } InH ली जा रही है]RESTR उसे/DEM दो रुपये वर्गमीटर के हिसाब से मुआवजा देकर लिया जा रहा है।
- 1672 उन्होंने कहा कि/QUOT { उन/DEM लोगों को } ExH बखशा नहीं जाना चाहिए RRC[{ जो लोग } InH ऐसे स्थानों पर भी कैमरे लेकर गए [जहां ये चीजें ले जाना गलत हैं]]RESTR ।
- 1673 उनसे जब पूछा गया कि/QUOT विहिप द्वारा मंदिर बनाए जाने की सूत में सरकार का क्या रुख होगा तो उन्होंने कहा- LRC[कानून को { जो काम } InH करना है]RESTR { वो/DEM काम } ExH कानून जरूर करेगा]।
- 1674 LRC[पाकिस्तान ने { जिस दिन } InH एटम बम का निर्माण कर लिया]RESTR { उस/DEM दिन } ExH डॉक्टर अब्दुल कदीर खान की जयजयकार हुई ।
- 1675 इससे ज्ञात होता है कि/QUOT उस समय के चिकित्सक इसे { उसी/DEM रूप में } ExH इस्तेमाल करते थे RRC[{ जिस रूप में } InH यह बांस से निकाला जाता है]RESTR ।
- 1676 वह एक क्रान्तिकारी है [जिसे फांसी की सजा दी गई है] यद्यपि/LIM फांसी उसे { ऐसे/DEM अपराध के लिए } ExH दी जाती है RRC[{ जो अपराध } InH उसने किया ही नहीं होता]RESTR ।
- 1677 प्रतिबद्धता के बिषय में एक विशेष बात यह भी है कि/QUOT LRC[एक कवि { जिस विचारधारा या वर्ग या मानसिकता से } InH प्रतिबद्ध होता है]RESTR अपनी कविताओं में { उस/DEM विचारधारा या वर्ग या मानसिकता का } ExH पुनःपुनः उद्धृत करता है।
- 1678 अधिकांश आप्रवासियों को { उसी/DEM मिल में } ExH नौकरी प्राप्त होती है RRC[{ जिस मिल में } InH इनके सगे-सम्बन्धी पहले से कार्यरत होते हैं]RESTR ।
- 1679 LRC[{ जिस डिब्बे में } InH गांधी जी यात्रा कर रहे थे]RESTR, { उसी/DEM डिब्बे में } ExH एक और सज्जन भी बैठे थे [जो अपने को, साथ बैठे हुए यात्रियों से अधिक श्रेष्ठ और सम्मानित समझ रहे थे]।

- 1680 तेंबा ने यह ठान लिया था कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो काम }InH बड़े लोग कर सकते हैं]RESTR, { वह/DEM काम }ExH कम उम्र का छात्र भी कर सकता है ।
- 1681 विद्वानों के अनुसार/LIM LRC[अजन्ता की गुफाओं में चित्रण करने से पूर्व { जिस स्थान पर }InH चित्र निर्मित करना हो]RESTR { उस/DEM स्थान को }ExH किसी नुकीले औजार से खुरदरा किया जाता था।
- 1682 LRC[{ जो गंगा }InH, महाराजा भगीरथ के भगीरथ प्रयत्न से भी आह्लादित नहीं हुई, स्वर्ग के नितान्त शान्त वातावरण में भी हड़हड़-की ध्वनि से गुंजीत रहती थी]RESTR, { वही/DEM गंगा }ExH जयदेव के ग्राम तेन्दुली में जयदेव के स्नान के लिए अब भी विद्यमान है।
- 1683 और LRC[विद्युत बोर्ड में सही मायनों में { जो घाटा }InH है]RESTR { वह/DEM घाटा }ExH नहीं है LIM/वह तो कहीं जैसे ब्याज देना पड रहा है, फ्यूचर इनवेस्टमेंट है ऐसी बात नहीं है, यह सब फायदे की बात है।
- 1684 श्री कुलदीप सिंह पठानियां : सभापति महोदय, माननीय/LIM LRC[सदन में { जो महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा }InH माननीय सदस्य श्री रंगीला राम राव जी ने नियम 58 के तहत उठाई है]RESTR, { उस/DEM विषय पर }ExH मैं भी अपने विचार प्रकट करूँ, LIM/[जो कुछ माननीय सदस्य रंगीला राम राव जी ने कहा], मैं इनसे पूर्ण रूप से सहमत हूँ और इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।
- 1685 LRC[{ जो चाय }InH पहले 20 रुपये किलो मिला करती थी]RESTR { उस/DEM चाय }ExH अब 42 रुपए किलो मिल रही है।
- 1686 LRC[{ जो टेक्नालोजी }InH हमने डेवलप की]RESTR, { वह/DEM टेक्नालोजी का }ExH पूरा-पूरा लाभ बड़े किसान ले गये।
- 1687 LRC[{ जो एन. आर. ई. पी, आर. एल. जी. पी, फूड फार वर्क आदि के अन्तर्गत काम }InH होता है]RESTR, { ये/DEM सारा का सारा काम }ExH ठेकेदारों से कराया जाता है।
- 1688 LRC[{ आयुर्वेद मतानुसार राजयक्ष्मा चिकित्सा- जिन कारणों से }InH राजयक्ष्मा उत्पन्न हुआ है]RESTR { उन/DEM कारणों को }ExH दूर कर देना ही इसकी सर्व प्रथम चिकित्सा है।
- 1689 LRC[इसकी पहली अवस्था में { जिस दोष की }InH प्रधानता पाई जाय]RESTR, { उसी/DEM दोष का }ExH नाश करने वाली औषधि का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।
- 1690 LRC[माधव ने { जो ज्वर अरोचक मिंचली, वमन प्यास तथा क्लम }InH ये लक्षण लिखे हैं]RESTR वस्तुतः { ये/DEM त्रिदोषज }ExH पाण्डु के असाध्य लक्षण हैं।
- 1691 ... हाँ, LRC[{ जिन रथों पर }InH बिठाकर गाँवों के लोगों को लाया गया था]RESTR, { वे/DEM रथ }ExH इस समय युद्धभूमि में हैं।
- 1692 यह इसीलिए है कि/QUOT LRC[{ त्याग का, ईश्वर-भक्ति का जो जीवन }InH हम जीना चाहते हैं, पर मोह के कारण जी नहीं पाते]RESTR, मुनि विद्यानंद जी { वही/DEM जीवन }ExH जी रहे हैं।
- 1693 जैसा कि तुम जानते हो कि/QUOT LRC[गैस { जिस बर्तन में }InH रखी जाती है]RESTR, वह { उसी/DEM बर्तन का }ExH रूप धारण कर लेती है।
- 1694 किन्तु LRC[{ जो स्त्री }InH प्रतिकूलता रहते हुए भी उसकी सेवा से विरत नहीं होती]RESTR { उस/DEM स्त्री को }ExH मैं अवश्य पूजाई समझ सकता हूँ।
- 1695 लोग कितना भी कहें मैं मानता हूँ कि/QUOT LRC[भारतीय सभ्यता में स्त्री का { जो स्थान मान }InH प्राप्त था]RESTR अधिक-से-अधिक भी आर्थिक उन्नति और विचार धारा उसे { वह/DEM मान }ExH नहीं दिखा सकती।
- 1696 लेकिन/LIM LRC[{ जिस दृष्टि से }InH समाज वेश्या को देखता है]RESTR { वैसा/DEM भाव }ExH तो आपने स्त्री को श्रम बेचने के अर्थ में रखा ही है न ?

- 1697 प्रतिबद्धता के बिषय में एक विशेष बात यह भी है कि/QUOT LRC[एक कवि { जिस विचार-धारा या वर्ग या मानसिकता से }InH प्रतिबद्ध होता है]RESTR अपनी कविताओं में { उस/DEM विचारधारा या वर्ग या मानसिकता का }ExH पुनःपुनः उद्धृत करता है।
- 1698 LRC[{ जिन दिनों }InH भौतिक परिस्थितियों का इतना विकास नहीं हुआ हो कि सर्वहारा किसानों और मजदूरों की विचारधारा समाज को बौद्धिक नेतृत्व दे]RESTR, { उन/DEM दिनों }ExH राष्ट्रीय आदर्शवाद का दूसरा विकल्प संभव नहीं था।
- 1699 LRC[वह { जिन औजारों से }InH रक्षा करना चाहती है]RESTR { वे/DEM औजार }ExH मोर्चे के लिए उपयुक्त भी हैं या नहीं।
- 1700 पर आगे बढ़ें तो फिर अन्य कई सवाल कि/QUOT LRC[{ जिस समय }InH हम साक्षात्कार कर रहे थे]RESTR, { उस/DEM समय }ExH हमारी मनःस्थिति क्या थी
- 1701 इतना समझ लो कि/QUOT LRC[{ जो लोग }InH देश को धर्म, संप्रदाय, वर्ण के आधार पर बांटने वाले हैं]RESTR { वही/DEM लोग }ExH 'एकात्मता' यज्ञ कर रहे हैं।
- 1702 हमारी सूरत और सीरत यों भी खासी रोनी है और/LIM LRC[{ जिस घड़ी }InH हम सुबह-सुबह अखबार पढ़ चुके होते हैं]RESTR, { उस/DEM घड़ी }ExH तो कुछ न पूछिए!
- 1703 फिर यह भी हो सकता है कि/QUOT LRC[हम { जिसे समस्या }InH समझ रहे हों]RESTR, नेता { उसे/DEM समस्या }ExH ही न मानें।
- 1704 मैं तो निवेदन करूंगा मुख्य मंत्री महोदय से कि/QUOT LRC[{ जिन कमचारियों को }InH करसोग डिवीजन से काम से निकाला गया है]RESTR, आज हमारी बहुत परियोजनाओं का काम शुरू हो रहा है, { उन/DEM लोगों को }ExH, { उन/DEM बेलदारों को }ExH वहां पर भी काम करने का मौका दिया जाए।