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## A Contrastive Analysis of English-Hindi Noun Phrase in the Discipline of Translation

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### ABSTRACT

*A noun phrase is an extension of a noun, in which one or more adjectives or modifiers are used with the noun. In terms of translation studies, the analysis of internal and external textual factors contributes to the knowledge of the source text and to a better understanding of the text and its aim. Noun phrases are an important element in terms of intertextual factors of the source text. Hence, the objectives of the present study are to describe and explain the function of noun phrases in English and Hindi languages in terms of text analysis for understanding a source text, producing an acceptable translation, and the assessment of that translation and to indicate an investigation of the similarities and differences of the noun phrase in the two languages. The present study focuses on the similarities and differences between Hindi and English noun phrases. Data were gathered using library surveys. Data analysis was performed as a comparative study based on contrastive analysis techniques. The key research findings of this paper are based on identifying several comparative elements of English and Hindi noun phrases. This paper emphasizes that the classification of noun phrases and English-Hindi noun phrases may play with respect to the action or state described by a governing verb.*

## 1. Introduction

It is understood that language is a tremendously complex system. Each language is made up of varied and distinctive aspects and is distinguished by fundamental characteristics that make it distinct. The entire collection of sounds that humans make when communicating is one of these aspects. The hierarchical structure, in which sounds are classified into words, followed by phrases and then sentences, is another type. But research on grammar systems and linguistic structures always shows how languages differ or are similar to one another.

In terms of translation studies, translator analysis of internal and external textual factors contributes to the knowledge of external and internal text factors of the source text and enables the translator to better understand the text itself, its function, and aim. During text analysis, the translator forms an overview of the source text and acquires a clear idea of how the text should and will look like. Based on the analysis of intralingual expressions, a translator makes an attempt to grasp the complete meaning of the source text. Analyzing the source language, its syntactical structures, such as words, phrases clauses, and sentences can be identified in simple and clear forms. Some structures are basic while others are modified or derived. These constituents need to be analyzed in the context of the basic sentence and its combinations.

Though English and Hindi (E-H) belong to the Indo-European language family, they have their own differences with regards to their origin. English belongs to the Germanic language family while its' roots could be traced as far back as the languages of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom in England. Hindi is a direct descendant of an early form of Vedic Sanskrit, through *Prakrit* and *Apabhransa* (from Sanskrit *Apabhransa* "corrupt"), which emerged in the 7th century. Hindi language can be traced back to the *Khari Boil* (Hindustani is based on an early dialect of

Hindi, known by linguists as Khari Boil, which originated in north and east of Delhi and an adjacent region within the Gangese-Yamuna Doab (interfluve) dialect which is a form of modern Hindi.

There are many translations done between E-H languages all around the world. In addition, E-H translations are done by the undergraduates under the subject of translation studies in departments of Hindi studies of universities in Sri Lanka, i.e, university of Kelaniya, university of Sri Jayewardenepura, university of Sabaragamuwa, etc.

The present analysis describes one constituent of both E-H languages, which is the noun phrase in the context of source text analysis of translation.

### 1.1 Literature Review

Contrastive analysis could be a branch of applied linguistics that compares the language units of two or more languages (Tajareh, 2015, p. 1106). This descriptive comparison appears how languages contrast in their sound system, syntactic structure, and lexicon. These examinations have been recognized to be valuable in zones such as language teaching, translation and interpretation, and designing curriculums. They are utilized to point out the zones where the similitudes and errors between two or more languages.

Reviewing the literature, several studies contrast different aspects of the language with English. Salim (2013) studied English and Arabic and compared these two languages in terms of morphology. He found that the two languages have common features as well as differences in the expression of gender, number, genitive and personal pronouns. Al Faki's (2014) study compared the sentence structures of the English and Nubian languages. The study identifies the following commonalities between English and Nubian. The key components of a

sentence in the two languages are comparable. Both languages have equivalent conjunctions and use coordination to create complex and compound sentences. Similar pronouns are used in both English and Nubian to create WHO questions, and the ellipsis is one of their shared elements. However, the syntactic sequence of sentence components differs between the two languages. For instance, in English, coordinators can express nuances of meaning, while they cannot do so in Nubian. In the Nubian language, ellipsis does not produce unclear sentences. The coordinator enters the sentence in the middle. If there are multiple coordinators, the sentence could be unclear. In Nubian languages, the coordinator follows the nominal in each clause, preventing the formation of misleading sentences (Al Faki, 2014: 1). Salim (1991: 35) has demonstrated that there are both parallels and differences between the French noun phrase and the English noun phrase in his contrastive study of the two noun phrases. The French noun phrase is structurally identical to the English equivalent. Both are always headed by a noun and both can have the same components. The only significant distinction between the two languages in the noun head is the French concept of grammatical gender. There aren't many distinctions between the two languages' noun specifiers, and the same is accurate for adjectives. Adjectives are known to agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify in French, nonetheless. He concludes that the English and French noun phrases are more similar than they are different.

### 1.1.1 Noun Phrase

A noun phrase, also known as head, is a phrase that contains and is focused on a noun. According to Payne (1997: 33), the head of a noun phrase is the single word that refers to the same thing as the rest of the phrase. So, a noun phrase is an extension of a noun, in which one or more adjectives or modifiers are used with noun. For example, *boy* is a noun, but it can be expanded by adding an adjective

or a modifier like *tall boy, tall boy who lives upper our house*, etc. Here, both the expert noun word *tall* and *the tall one who lives upper our house* characterize the *boy*.

Therefore, it can be said that a noun is an essential component in a noun phrase, with which one or more modifiers are used voluntarily. Adjectives expand noun phrases. From this point of view, a noun phrase is such a structure, in which the position of at least one noun is necessary, which is called the head of the phrase. For example, in the noun phrases given below, the heading (members) has been expanded by many types of modifiers.

Members

All the members

All the members on the Board

All the members coming from abroad

It will also be clear that the modifier itself is a complex composition, in which adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, nouns, and clauses are added one after the other as modifiers at many levels. The nature of E-H is not the same, so the texture of the various constituents of a noun phrase is formed is also quite different in both languages. For example, in English, modifiers are used both before and after the noun, whereas in Hindi, it is used before the noun and not after it. From the point of view of the noun phrase, the complexity in translation comes when different types of modifiers are added to the noun one after the other.

- The badly copied Italian screen design was selected for the President's house. (design is the head of the noun; other word-forms are modifiers)
- The man in the corner with a covered head facing criminal trial for murder. (man is the head of the noun: the other word-forms are modifiers)

Therefore, to understand these nuances from the point of view of translation, it is necessary to understand the structure of E-H noun

phrases and analyze their similar and dissimilar elements. Two things are important to consider for this type of comparative analysis: first, which components of the noun system of the two languages are used before and after the head, and what is their valid order, and second, in the constructions of modifiers, what is the process of composition of adjectives, adverbs, compounds, nouns, and sub-sentences and how do they relate to each other.

The objective of the present study is to describe and explain the function of noun phrases in E-H languages in terms of text analysis for understanding a source text, producing an acceptable translation and the assessment of that translation, and indicating an investigation of the similarities and differences of the noun phrase in the two languages. Particularly attention is given to the question of what the similarities and differences of the noun phrase in E-H languages are. Translator analysis of internal and external textual factors contributes to the knowledge of external and internal text factors of the source text and enables the translator to better understand the text itself, its function and aim, which the client (one who orders the translation) wishes to achieve, so that the translation fully meets the translation order. In the course of text analysis, the translator forms an overview of the source text and acquires a clear idea of how the text should and will look. Noun phrases are an important element in terms of intratextual factors of the source text.

### 1.1.2 Contrastive Analysis

Syntax of the two languages is not completely similar to each other. There are many similarities and similar elements found between two languages at the level of different components of the language i.e., sound, writing, grammar, morpheme, meaning, sentence, and culture. The amount of similar and dissimilar elements may be less between some languages and more among others. The disparate elements between the

two languages create an impediment in both the translation and the language learning process (Singh, 2000, p. 26). Comparing the structures of these different components of two languages and analyzing the similar and dissimilar elements in them is called contrastive analysis. It provides a pre-estimated description of the sites of variation between the mother tongue and the second language (James, 1980). This analysis can help the learner to a great extent to avoid mother-tongue interference when writing or speaking the second language.

The same process works in the context of translation. The translator also takes the elements of the source language in his/her mind and transfers it into the target language. It is relatively easy for him/her to find suitable synonyms in the target language for similar elements in the source and target languages, but it is difficult for the translator to legislate an equivalent structure in the target language for the elements that are not common in the target and source languages. Contrastive analysis tries to overcome this defect. Contrastive analysis provides a reliable narration of similar and different structures between two languages at different levels, which are mainly used in translation and language teaching. For example, if it is known that the prefix '/se:/' in Hindi is used in different contexts in English such as 'from, for, and since', then mistranslation can be avoided in English.

e.g.,  
I have been waiting here from 3 o'clock.  
(since)  
Mark him absent since two days. (for)

The results of the contrastive analysis allow the translator to predict in advance the acute components in the source and target languages where the translator may make mistakes due to disparate structures and rules, due to mother-tongue interference, or other reasons. Thus, the translator can avoid artificial and inaccurate translation by recognizing the natural nature of the

structure and style of the target language and protect his/her translation from the unwanted effects of the structure of the source language. As a result of contrastive analysis, more expressions are available to the translator, so that he/she can choose the appropriate option according to the context and preserve the subtle meanings of the source text of the translation.

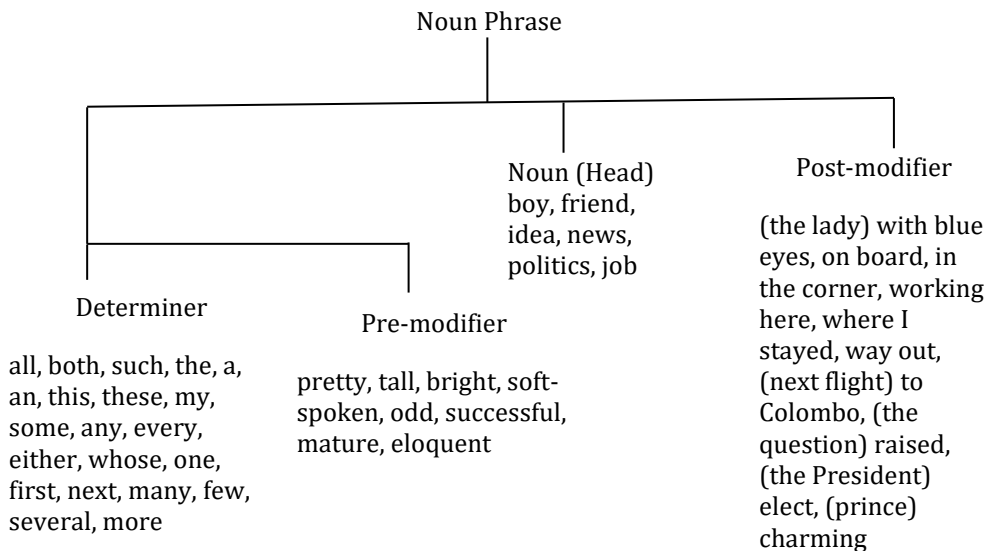
## 2. Materials and Methods

As this research is a morphological study, it mainly focuses on E-H noun phrases. The main purpose of this research is to investigate the differences of E-H noun phrases. This study would determine whether there was a contrastive distribution between the noun phrases of E-H languages. Data were collected by observing academic texts which are recommended for B.A. Honors Degree program in Hindi language at the University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka and data were listed

where noun phrases appear along with the translation and compared accordingly. The collected data were divided into different categories, i.e., determiners, pre-modifiers, post-modifiers, clauses, and articles based on how noun phrases are used in E-H. The data from both languages are described and analyzed through the contrastive method. Finally, the result is presented in accordance with morphological theories.

## 3. Results and Discussion

In the results and discussion of the classification of E-H noun phrases, the similarities and differences between E-H noun phrases were identified from the data obtained from the sample of the present study as follows. Throughout the text, words and sentences in Hindi language are given according to the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).



**Figure 1.** Structure of English Noun Phrase (Anderson, 1979, p. 11)

### 3.1 English Noun Phrase

Noun phrases in English have at most 4 components: 1. determiner, which include articles (a, the, some, this); 2. pre-modifier (pretty, eloquent), which includes adjectives; 3. head, which includes nouns, pronouns, etc.; and 4. post-modifier, which includes adjectives are used after the head, phrases or squeezed sub-sentence, etc. All these components together make up the English noun phrase. Accordingly, the structure of English noun phrase can be presented as follows.

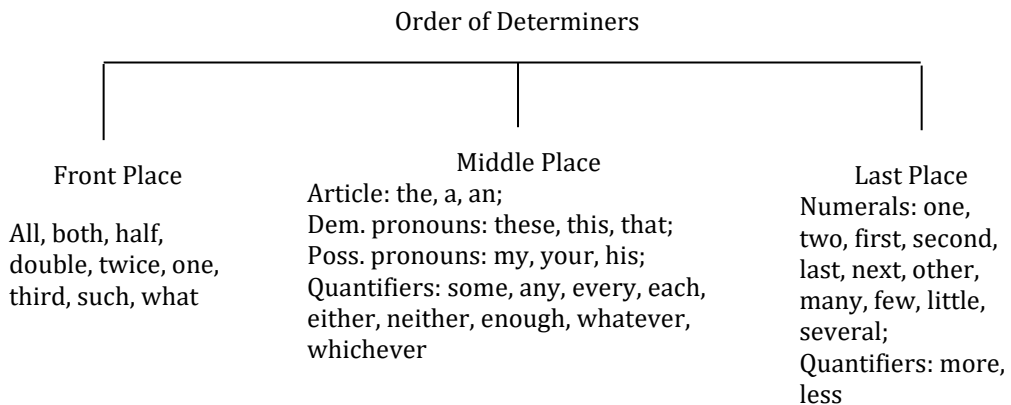
Determiner + Pre-modifier + Noun (Head) + Post-modifier (See Figure 1.)

It is not necessary that all these components are always present in a noun phrase. A noun phrase can also have only one noun word

(man), sometimes a pair of determiner + noun (the man), sometimes determiner + modifier + noun (an elderly man) and sometimes also noun + post-modifier (Indians aboard). The functions of determiners, pre-modifiers and post-modifiers in noun phrase are given below.

#### 3.1.2 Determiners in English

The function of determiner is to give definite or indefinite dimension to the meaning of the noun and to make sense of its definiteness, quantity, etc. Article, demonstrative pronoun, quantifier, and possessive pronoun all come under this. The first position in an English noun phrase is that of a determiner. If more than one determiner is used together in a phrase, then there is a fixed order of their use-places. (See Figure 2.)



**Figure 2.** Fixed Order of English Determiners (Anderson, 1979, p. 17)

#### 3.1.1 Pre-Modifiers in English

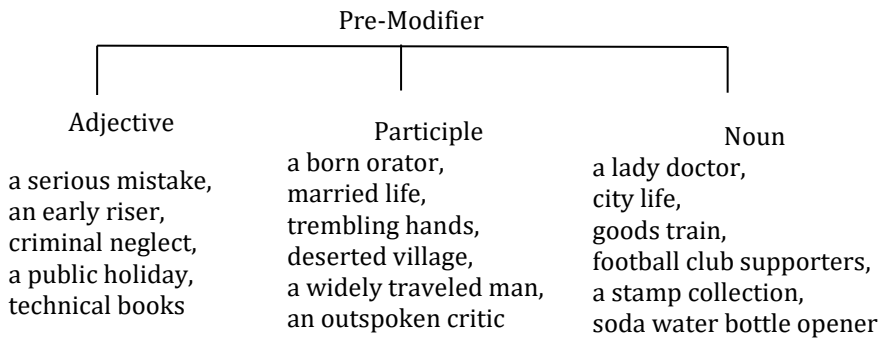
In English, pre-modifier comes after the determiner in the sentence. In English noun phrases, the pre-modifier characterizes the noun (head) and is expressed in three forms: as an adjective, as a participle, and as a noun. (See Figure 3.)

From the point of view of composition, a pre-modifier can be of only one modifier and also

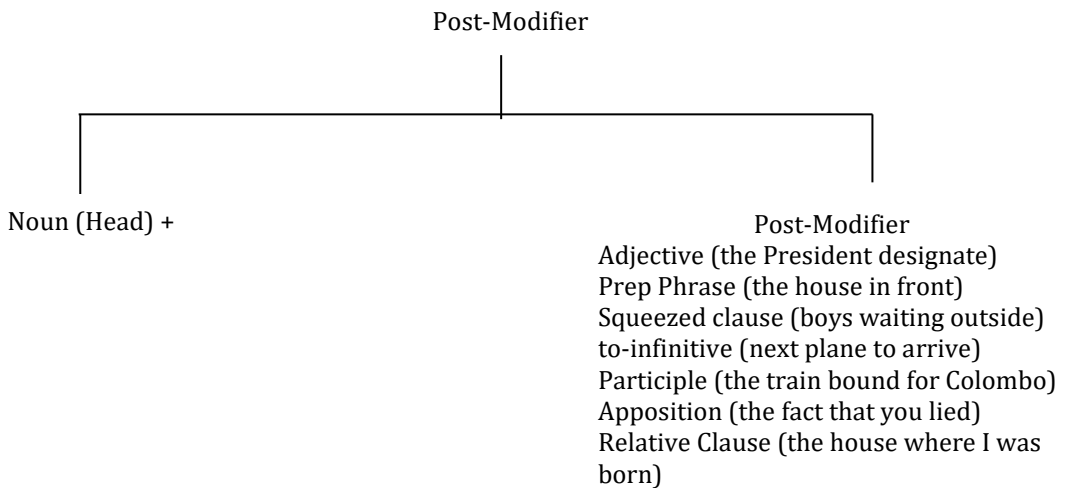
a group of more than one modifier. This expansion of phrases is a common feature of English. When pre-modifiers are expanded by combining more than one adjective, the following methods are generally used: (Bhansingh, 2018, p. 85)

1. The form of a compound adjective is given by adding two adjectives or nouns with hyphens, e.g., good-looking girl, record-breaking feat, wrought-iron gate.

2. Sometimes a clause is shortened to an adjective without a hyphen between its words, and sometimes with a hyphen. e.g., ready-to-wear dress, one-line-at-a-time printer, an out-of-the-way temple, recently acquired new status, come what may approach.
3. Sometimes three or four nouns are used in a sequence, and they are given the form of adjectives. e.g., Mumbai City Zimkhana Club Members Association, soda water bottle opener, Ramlal vs Susheel Dutt case.
4. It is also possible to use more than one modifier under the pre-modifier phrase, some of which describe the characteristics of other adjectives themselves. In such phrases, there is a need to determine the meaning from the rules of immediate constituent. e.g., beautifully carved out Indian marble stone statue, Renowned Medical Practitioners Association, a large enough lecture hall.



**Figure 3.** Types of English Pre-Modifiers



**Figure 4.** Classification of English Post Modifiers

### 3.1.2 Post-Modifiers in English

Modifiers are used regularly in English not only before the noun but also after the noun. Modifiers used after a noun are called post-modifiers. In Hindi, adjectives/modifiers are used only before the noun and not after the noun. Nevertheless, modifiers are used in many forms after a noun in English - as an adjective, as an adverb, as a prepositional

phrase, as a relative clause, as an infinitive, as a participle clause, as an adverbial clause, and as apposition clause. This classification can be modeled as follows. (See Figure 4.)

Given below are examples of post-modifiers in English, with one option each for possible translations in Hindi. (See Table 1.)

**Table 1.** Differences when translating English post-modifiers into Hindi

Form	English Post-Modifier	Literal Translation of Given English Post-Modifier in Hindi
Adjective	People desirous of learning western music	/ke: icc <sup>h</sup> uk/ jo: lo:g pa:fca:tjə sangi:t:si:k <sup>h</sup> na: ca:h̄te: h̄e:/
	All officers concerned	/səb <sup>h</sup> i: səmbənd əd <sup>h</sup> ika:ri:/
	Something interesting may happen	/ko:i: d̄ilcəsp ba:t̄/
	The President designate	/na:mo:driɸt ra:st̄rəpəti/
	The software easiest to use	/prəjo:g m̄e: səbse: sərəl softv̄e:jər/
Prepositional Phrase	There is no way out	/ba:hr nikəlne: ka: ko:i: ra:st̄a:/səma:d <sup>h</sup> a:n n̄əh̄i:/
	Students inside the hall	/h̄o:l ke: b <sup>h</sup> i:tr̄ ke:/ h̄o:l m̄e: b̄e:t̄e: c <sup>h</sup> a:tr̄ə/
	The girl next door	/m̄e:re: bəgl ki:/ pa:sua:le: kəmre: m̄e: r̄əhne:va:li: l̄əɸki:/
	Indians abroad	/b <sup>h</sup> a:rət̄ se: ba:hr r̄əh r̄əhe: b <sup>h</sup> a:r̄ti:j/
	Candidates with three years of experience	/t̄i:n sa:l ka: ənub <sup>h</sup> əv r̄ək <sup>h</sup> ne:va:le: ummi:d̄va:r/ j̄inke: pa:s t̄i:n sa:l ka: ənub <sup>h</sup> əv h̄e:/
	Officers above the age of 58 years	/ət̄t̄ <sup>h</sup> a:vən sa:l se: zj̄a:d̄a: umr̄ə ke: əd <sup>h</sup> ika:ri:/
	Passengers on board ship	/j̄əha:z p̄ər s̄əva:r ja:t̄ri:/
	The house in front of my studio	/sa:mne:va:la: m̄əka:n/
	The road to Dehradun	/d̄ehra:d̄u:n ka:/ ja:ne:va:la: ra:st̄a:/
Full/Squeezed Relative Clause	Passengers who were standing near the door	/d̄ərv̄a:ze: p̄ər k <sup>h</sup> əd̄e: ja:t̄ri:/
	The property that he owns	/uski: səmp̄ətti/
	The old lady sitting in the corner	/ko:ne:va:li:/ ko:ne: m̄e: b̄e:t̄i: v̄rid̄d̄ <sup>h</sup> a:/

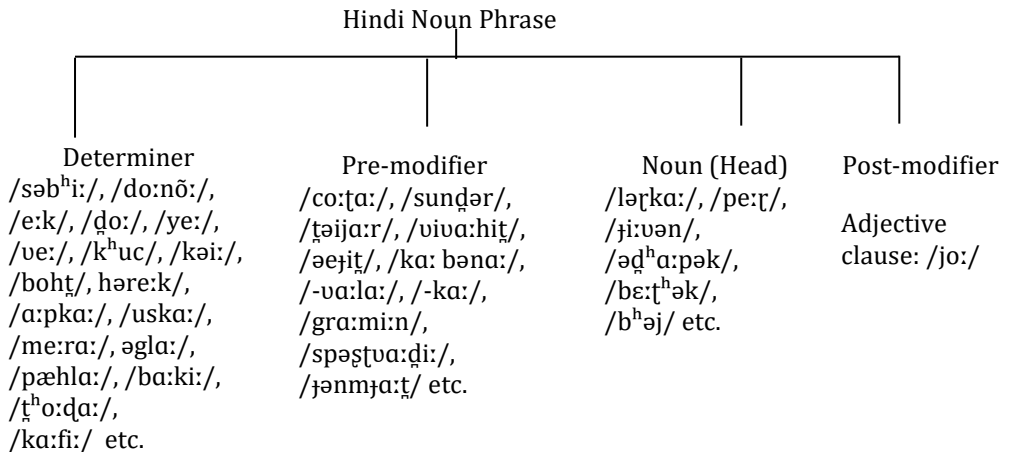


	Candidates waiting outside	/ba:hr intʒa:r kər rəhe: ummi:ɖua:r/
to- Infinitive	The next plane to arrive	/a:ne:va:la: ɖu:sra: vima:n/
	The main items to be considered	/prəmuk <sup>h</sup> uica:ra:rʈ/ uica:rɲij mudde:/
	The best hotel to stay	/təhrne: ke: lie: səbse: əcc <sup>h</sup> a: ho:təl/
	There is no reason to complain	/ʃika:jət kərne: ka: ko:i: ka:rəŋ nəhī:/
Participle Clause	The petrol used	/prəjukt petrol/
	People accustomed to the village life	/gra:mi:n ʃi:vən ke: əb <sup>h</sup> jəst lo:g/
	The train bound for Chennai	/ce:nnəi: ʃa:ne:va:li: re:lga:ri:/
Oppositional Clause	The fact that you have concealed the truth is...	/jəh tət <sup>h</sup> ki a:pne: səc ko: c <sup>h</sup> ipa:ja: he:/
Adverbial Clause	Is this the reason why you came here?	/jəhā: a:ne: ka: ka:rəŋ.../

It can be seen here that all the post-modifiers in English become pre-modifiers in Hindi. For an example, the English adjective *designate* is a post-modifier and the translation of that is become a pre-modifier as /na:mo:ɖriʃt/.

Hindi noun phrase also has four components: determiner, pre-modifier, noun (head), and post-modifier, but it is to be noted that both adjective phrases and adjective clauses are used in post-modifier, because there are no common post-modifiers in Hindi. Hence, the structure of Hindi noun phrase can be depicted as follows. (See Figure 5.)

### 3.2 Hindi Noun Phrase



**Figure 5.** Structure of Hindi Noun Phrase

#### 3.2.1 Determiners in Hindi

Similar to the English noun phrase, the first place of the noun phrase in Hindi is the

determiner, but in Hindi they are not named determiners. There is no regular rule of definite or indefinite articles (the, a/an) in Hindi. In Hindi in some cases, nothing is used

for English ‘a’ and in some cases, Hindi /e:k/ word is used. e.g.,

A boy is standing outside.  
/ba:hər e:k lərka: kʰərɑ: hɛ:/ - (a= /e:k/) indefinite

A principal is basically a teacher.  
/prəḍʰɑ:nɑ:ḍʰjɑ:pək mu:lʰæh e:k əḍʰjɑ:pək ho:tɑ :hɛ:/ - (a= Ø) indefinite

Similarly in many situations there is no word is used in Hindi for the English definite word ‘the’ and in some cases the pronoun /vəh/ is used in Hindi.

It is to be noted that all nouns in Hindi, which do not have a determiner before it, are basically considered definite nouns. That is, their value is equal to the definite article in English. e.g.,

/lərka: bi:ma:r hɛ:/  
The boy is sick

/vəh lərka: ʃo: jəhā: a:ja: tɑ: me:ra: bʰɑ:i: hɛ:/

The boy who had come here is my brother. Words like /uska:/, /me:ra:/, /ye:/, /ve:/, /kucʰ/, /bohoʃ/, /həre:k/, /səbʰ:/ are kept in the category of determiners in English and in Hindi they are kept in the category of pronouns or adjectives.

### 3.2.2 Pre-modifiers in Hindi

In Hindi noun phrases; and modifiers are used before the noun. e.g., /gərəm ca:j/, :/pura:nɑ: məka:n/, /tu:ʈi: kursi:/ etc. There are many types of modifiers of nouns in Hindi. (See Table 2.)

In noun phrases with more than one modifier, the general order of words is usually as follows:

[/ka:/ modifier + Demonstrative + Quantifier + Epithetic + Noun]. e.g., /ɑ:pki: ye: ca:rō: səfe:ḍ kəmi:zē:/

In some contexts it is possible to use inversion between words /ye:/ and /ɑ:pki:/, such as; ., / ye: ɑ:pki: ca:rō: səfe:ḍ kəmi:zē:/.

**Table 2.** Types of Pre-modifiers in Hindi

Type of Pre-modifier	Examples
Epithetic	/sundər/, /kəʈʰin/, /səbse: bərɑ:/, /həra:-sa:/, /cʰo:ʈe:-se:-cʰo:ʈɑ:/, /pəre:ʃɑ:n/, /iccʰuk/
Participle	/bəhʈɑ: hua:/, /əɾjɪʈ/, /inʈəza:r kər rəhe: lo:g/, /vica:rɪ:j/
/- va:la:/	/bəgl ke: kəmre: mē: rəhne:va:la:/, /həra:va:la:/
Pronominal	/ko:i:/, /kɔ:n-kɔ:n/, /jəh/
Numerical/ Quantifier	/e:k/, /ḍəs/, /ḍonō:/ /pəhla:/, /ʈiguna:/, /kucʰ/, /ʈʰo:ʈɑ:/
/ka:/ modifier	/lərki :ka:/, /milne: ka:/, /uska:/, /me:ra:/
Apposition	/səmiʈi ke :əḍʰjəks ʃri:/
Honorific	/ʃri:/, /ʃi:/
Noun-Modifier	/məhila: ḍəktər/, /riɳ səmiʈi/, /ma:nəv səɳsa:ḍʰən vika:s məntɾa:ləj/

### 3.2.3 Post-modifiers in Hindi

In Hindi post-modifiers are used after the noun. It is possible to use them only in the form of complete adjective clauses. In some noun phrases in Hindi, there is a stylistic or idiomatic use of adjectives after the noun (head), e.g., /c<sup>h</sup>o:le: gərmə: gəɾəm/, /cə:ʈ məsə:le:ɖə:r/, /unhō:ne: ləɾki: əcc<sup>h</sup>i: cuni: hɛ:/.

On the contrary, there is a very strong tendency to use post-modifiers in English. In English, the post-modifiers are used in three forms: as an adjective clause, as a squeezed clause, and as a prepositional clause. e.g.,

Adjective Clause- The young man who is sitting on the rock is an artist.

Squeezed Clause- The young man sitting on the rock is an artist.

Prepositional Clause- - The young man on the rock is an artist.

Hence, Hindi does not have any provision for using squeezed clauses and prepositional phrases after nouns, so such sentences are expressed in two ways in Hindi: as an adjectival clause, which is used after the noun, and secondly, if the clause is short, it is converted into a pre-modifier.

Adjective Clause- /ʊ: juʋək ʃo: cəʈtə:n pəɾ bɛ:ʈ<sup>h</sup>ə: hɛ: kələ:kə:r hɛ:/

Pre-modifier- /cəʈtə:n pəɾ bɛ:ʈ<sup>h</sup>ə: ʊ: juʋək kələ:kə:r hɛ:/

From the point of view of translation, there are many fine classifications of the post-modifiers in English.

### 3.3 Dissimilarities in E-H Noun Phrase

Dissimilarities of English-Hindi noun phrases have been divided into five categories as given below.

### 3.3.1 Post-modifiers

In English, modifiers can be used both before and after the noun, whereas in Hindi, modifiers are used only before the noun and very rarely after the noun. Therefore, in English phrases where modifiers are used after a noun, they have to be placed before the noun in Hindi.

### 3.3.2 Squeezed Relative Clauses

In English, some components of relative clauses are omitted and given the form of post-modifier, which is not possible in Hindi. For example, after omitting the relative clause 'who is sitting' in the clause of 'the girl who is sitting in the corner', only 'in the corner' is kept as a modifier after the noun. In Hindi, as the translation for this, /ko:ne: mē: k<sup>h</sup>ə:ɾi:/ or /ko:ne:v:li: ləɾki:/ is used which is a pre-modifier.

### 3.3.3 /- ʊə:lə:/ - Modifier

/- ʊə:lə:/ in Hindi is a multipurpose modifier that can be used in place of modifiers expressed in many ways in English including noun phrases formed by verbs and also noun phrases formed by adjectives. e.g.,

The first man to climb the Everest - /əʋə:ɾe:ʃt mē: cəɖ<sup>h</sup>ne:ʊə:lə: pəhla: ʋjəkt̪i/

The train bound for Delhi - /ɖilli: ʃə:ne:ʊə:li: gə:ɾi:/

Employees coming late will not be allowed in - /ɖəɾ se: ə:ne:ʊə:lə: kəɾmca:riyō: ko: b<sup>h</sup>:ɾ nəh̄i: ə:ne: ɖija: ʃə:e:gə:/

The lady with long black hair - /ləmbe: kə:lə: bə:lō:ʊə:li: məhila:/

One-line-at-a time printer - /e:k bə:r mē: e:k lə:in c<sup>h</sup>ə:pnēʊə:lə: pɾiɳtəɾ/

### 3.3.4 Use of Locative Prepositions as Relative Prepositions

In many noun phrases in English, locative prepositions (in, on, to) are used indirectly as relative preposition (of), such as, members on the board, the way to the museum, it is time to sleep etc. In such contexts in Hindi, only the preposition /ka:/ is used, such as, /mənɔdəl ke: sədʒəs/, /əʃɑ:jəbg<sup>h</sup>ər ka: rɑ:stɑ:/, /sə:nə: ka: səməj/.

### 3.3.5 Complementary Clauses

In English noun phrases, it is possible to include complementary clauses after the relative clause 'of', whereas in Hindi they are expressed in two clauses. E.g.,

The story of how he accomplished this work is not known to many.

/ye: ka:m usne: ke:se: kijɑ: iski: kəhɑ:hi: kəijō: pəʃɑ: nəhī:/

E-H have relatively more in common with other noun phrases requiring clauses. E.g.,

The information that the income tax is being reduced is incorrect.

/je: su:cna: ki ɑ:jkər g<sup>h</sup>əʃɑ:jɑ: ʃɑ: rəhɑ: hē: gələʃ hē:/

### 3.3.6 Use of Articles

The use of articles (a/an, the) in English noun phrases is determined by certain rules. In English, 'the' is called the definite article and 'a/an' is called the indefinite article. There are no articles in Hindi. It is broadly believed that in Hindi, the word /e:k/ is used before the noun, they are either indefinite or numerical. In English, the definite article 'the' is used in several situations.

In Hindi noun phrases, the indefinite article /e:k/ is often used where the noun word represents a member of its own caste, i.e., in which there is the sense of 'of a kind'. In Hindi,

indefinite nouns can be used without any article. e.g.,

/ū:ʃ e:k ʃɑ:nvər hē: = ū:ʃ e:k prəkɑ:r kɑ: ʃɑ:nvər hē:/

Camel is an animal = Camel is a kind of animal.

/ɑ:ɔmi: uski: səngəʃ se: pəhca:nɑ: ʃɑ:ʃɑ: hē:/

A man is known by the company he keeps.

## 4. Conclusion and Recommendation

There are a considerable number of differences in the application of noun phrases between E-H. Also, it can be concluded that despite having differences in the pragmatic structure of E-H, they have several features in common too. English modifiers are used both before and after the noun, whereas modifiers in Hindi are used only before the noun. It is noticed that some modifiers in Hindi are multipurpose so that they can be used in place of modifiers expressed in many ways. Also, E-H have relatively more in common with other noun phrases requiring clauses. Moreover, there are no articles in the Hindi language. Morphology acts as an important role in linguistics and translation, helping in extracting the meaning of the word, phrase, and sentence. Hence, here it can be concluded that the usage rate and recurrence rate of Hindi noun phrases are not exactly similar to the English language. A clear understanding of these similarities and differences is very important for an accurate and acceptable translation in the source text analysis of language level.

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