

20401 Should, Have to, Must RM (Jain, Ch 30 and Ch 13)**Indirect Verb Constructions:**

Reminder: We first learned about Indirect Verb Constructions in Jain, Chapter 13, pp 112-115. She outlined the sentence structure for indirect verb constructions and we use that structure with **पसंद होना, मालूम होना, आना, and मिलना.**

The basic **Indirect Sentence** structure can be graphed thus (see Jain p112)

Indirect Object + को	Subject	Verb
उसको / उसे to her	ये साड़ियाँ these saris	पसंद हैं are pleasing
हमको / हमें to us	सब कुछ everything	मालूम है is known
राम को to Ram	हिंदी Hindi	आती है comes
मुझे / मुझको to / by me	हिंदुस्तानी खाना Indian food	मिलता है is gotten / is obtained

Another use of the Indirect Sentence structure is to express Compulsion and Obligation (Chapter 30, pp220-222).

There are three degrees of compulsion in Hindi

1. चाहिये ought to / should do
2. होना have to do
3. पड़ना must do / absolutely (will) have to do (usually because of circumstances or external pressure)

All use the same basic sentence structure which is the indirect sentence construction, as on the chart below.

The auxiliary verb (showing degree of compulsion) can change tense as well as agree with the subject.

IO + को the person who is obligated	Subject (Jain calls this the object on her chart, p 230)	Main Verb (infinitive declined to agree with subject)	Degree of Compulsion (expressed by an 'auxiliary verb' also agreeing with subject)	approximate meaning
अंजलि को	कुर्ता-पाजामा	खरीदना	चाहिए	Anjali ought to/ should buy a kurta-pajama
स्टीव को	किताब	खरीदनी	है	Steve needs to buy/ has to buy a book (for Marko)
सब छात्रों को	कहानियाँ	लिखनी	पड़ती हैं	All the students must write stories. (class requirement to pass)