A Morpho-Syntactic Analysis of Pahari Pronouns

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Abstract

This study presents the morphosyntactic analysis of pronouns in Pahari Language spoken in the state of Azad Jammu & Kashmir. Seven classes of pronouns have been identified from the data. Pahari marks a distinction between personal pronouns in degree of respect / familiarity in the 2nd person pronoun, and for distance from the speaker in the 3rd person pronoun. The pronouns are marked for the case in the same way as Pahari nouns. When the pronouns are not followed by a postposition and they function as the subject of a verb, they take direct or nominative case, and they are marked with oblique case when they are followed by a postposition. Pahari differs from its sister languages in that the 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular pronouns do not take ergative postposition while their plural counterparts are marked with ergative postpositions. There are two demonstrative pronouns in Pahari. Each of them is used according to the distance between the addresser and the referent. Three interrogative pronouns have been identified from Pahari data; personal, impersonal and duel. Pahari exhibits only relative one pronoun /dʒʌɽaː/ that functions with the meaning 'who, which, that in Pahari. Pahari makes use of reflexive pronouns ʌpʊn and api with the meaning of 'him/ herself' and a compound reflexive pronoun /ʌpne aːpe/ 'himself, herself, itself'. The reflexive pronoun ʌpʊn and api has no inflected forms. The study demonstrates that Pahari Personal, demonstrative, reflexive and indefinite pronouns do not inflect for gender and number; these pronouns inflect for case and gender only and number is marked on verb. While relative and possessive pronouns inflect for number, gender and case.

Keywords: morphosyntax, pahari, pronouns, case, postposition

Introduction

Pahari is an Indo-Aryan language spoken by approximately 3.8 million people in the state of Azad Kashmir, Pakistan. Pahari is principally spoken in the state of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, in northern areas of Pakistan especially in the Murree and Hazara districts as well as in the hilly areas of Nepal, Himalaya region, a norther Indian province Himachal Pradesh, and in the Indian controlled Kashmir (Grierson (1917). Estimates of the number of

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Pahari speakers in AJ&K vary depending on the source. The 1998 census report states that there are 2.973 million Pahari speakers in the state of AJ&K which is estimated to have risen to around 4.059 million by the year 2011 (Adalat, 2014). Pahari is also spoken by the immigrants to the UK who originate from Pakistan held Kashmir. Although there are millions of speakers but it is one of the non-scheduled languages spoken in the state of AJK, Pakistan. Typologically Pahari is a left branching verb-final language. Pahari is a free word order language. Grammatical functions like subject, object in this language are morphologically marked and these are not linked to the specific structural positions in the sentence (Khalique 2018). There are quite a few studies available in the form of research articles on Pahari yet no exclusive or exhaustive studies on pronouns have been made so far. The present study is an attempt to make some generalizations about the grammar of pronouns of the language in the framework of "Describing Morphosyntax: Guide for filed Linguists" that is discussed in the following section.

Framework
        The present study employs "Describing Morphosyntax: Guide for Field Linguists" by Payne (1997) as a framework to describe the morph- syntactic properties of the pronoun in Pahari. This framework gives the methodology for linguistic fieldworkers who want to write a description of the morphology and syntax of an undocumented language. This methodology allows description of a language on its own terms by presenting the characteristics of the language (Klamer, 2000). It provides the techniques to the field linguists for collecting and analysing accurate and reliable data through direct work with the native speakers of a particular language. As a field manual it guides the descriptive linguists to identify the phenomena of a language and to name them in terms that are generally accepted and understood. It also provides the guidelines for transcription, elicitation, organization, and analysis of linguistic data of a language for which no first-hand data is available. According to Payne (1997) in order to explore the particular features of a language and to determine how different or similar the language is to the other languages, primary data is collected by using structured questionnaires, narrations and illustrations; by spending sometime in the community. The framework also assists the linguists to understand why and how languages differ from each other and how some of the languages may not fall in the typical theoretical framework.

Literature Review

Pronouns being a universal feature of every language have been widely studied across the globe. In linguistics, pronouns are usually classified according to their form (Greenberg 1963). One of the features that make pronouns a distinct class of the grammar of a language is the way in which they contribute to the meaning of a sentence. From a cross-linguistic point of view, number and person appear to be the basic pronominal categories in a language. Universally, paradigms of personal pronouns are distinguished according to some speech act roles, and to indicate whether one or more than one person is involved in the conversation (Heim & Kratzer 1998). Many languages exhibit further divisions of pronouns like classification of pronouns according to gender and considerations of politeness. In addition, some languages make distinctions in their pronominal paradigms with respect to 'protagonist status' (Bhat 2004). In English the possessives and masculine pronouns and are usually used for persons without any regard to sex wherever the antecedent has a general indefinite meaning" (Wales 1996). However, this rule of generic masculine forms is violated by the native speakers by using forms of he or she type, indefinite one, singular they, or even a generic feminine (Meyers 1990). Meier (1990) discusses three universal characteristics of pronouns in spoken language. Firstly, all spoken languages have a grammatical person system, secondly there is a distinction in first, second and third person in all the languages; and thirdly all the languages have plural of first person. According to him these distinctions exist because all languages exhibit linguistic forms to refer to the persons who participate in communication. Lyons (1999) points out that the analysis of third person in some languages is problematic as the third person pronoun and demonstrative pronoun are morphologically identical. He further points out that some languages even do not have markers to differentiate second- and third-person plural pronouns. Some languages have just a lexical first-person plural and then the second- and third-person plural are derived singular form by adding the plural morpheme (Forchheimer 2014). Besides distinguishing among three grammatical persons some languages employ different pronouns for different classes of noun. For example, Mixtec has seven third-person singulars depending on whether one is talking about such categories as masculine, feminine, God, water, child, animate, or inanimate. Also, in some languages like Croatian pronouns are case marked (Forchheimer 2014).

The literature indicates that the morphology of pronouns has received much attention by the linguists of the world yet there is no study undertaken and published with reference to the structure and use

of pronouns in Pahari. In order to fill this gap this study is an attempt to document the morphosyntactic properties of Phari pronouns.

Methodology

This paper is based on my PhD thesis (S. Khalique, 2018). This is a sociolinguistic research based on field linguistic data that was collected during different filed visits to district Sudhnoti, Azad Jammu & Kashmir between 2013-2015. A combination of narratives and direct elicitation was used for data collection. The narratives and elicitations were recorded for analysis. From the total of 3 hours of recording, the statements containing the use of pronouns were transcribed for the purpose of analyzing the usage of pronouns. For examining linguistic illustrations, Leipzig Glossing Rules (2015) were used for the word-by-word glossing. The data collected data was analysed with the main goal to examine the relationship between form and function. For this purpose, emphasis was placed on examining the subtle differences between various morphosyntactic patterns, thus providing more detailed linguistic description of Pahari Pronouns. The primarily descriptive approach was adopted in order to provide an account of striking properties pertaining to morph-syntactic distribution of pronouns in the language.

Pronouns in Pahari

The following section discusses different types of Pahari pronouns and their inflection.

Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are the words that are used to refer to the addresser, the addressee, other persons and the things whose referents are supposed to be clear from the context (Schachter & Shopen, 2007). In Pahari, there are two personal pronouns for first person, two for second person, and two for third person. Pahari marks a distinction between personal pronouns in degree of respect / familiarity in the 2nd person pronoun, and for distance from the speaker in the 3rd person pronoun. Pahari personal pronouns do not inflect for gender rather gender is marked on verb. Pahari does not exhibit specific pronouns for the third person. Instead the demonstrative pronouns */e/ /o:/* are used for third persons. This feature of Pahari corresponds to many closely related languages such as Hindi (Koul 2009), Urdu (Safdar, & Mangrio (2021) and, Punjabi (Gill et al. 2013).

The following section will discuss and illustrate the nature of Pahari Personal pronouns:

Table 1
Personal Pronouns

Pronouns		Masculine	Feminine
1st Person Singular		mẽ:	mẽ:
1st Person Plural		ʌs	ʌs
2nd Person Singular		ṱũ:	ṱũ:
2nd Person Plural		ṱʊs	ṱʊs
3rd Person Singular	Prox.	e	e
	Dis.	o:	o:
3rd Person Plural	Prox.	e	e
	Dis.	o:	o:

As the table demonstrates that unlike their English equivalents, Pahari pronouns do not inflect for gender. The same pronoun is used for masculine and feminine. For first and second persons the singular and plural numbers are distinguished, but the singular and plural forms of the third person are identical. The number distinction is maintained in marking on the verb. The third person personal pronoun has two forms; /e/ and /o:/ for proximity. The near form /e/ is used to refer a person or a thing that is within the vicinity of the speaker, whereas the distal form /o:/ is used for referring to a person or thing that is away from the speaker or that is not present. These pronouns do not distinguish gender and number and can *mean him, her, it, them, this,* or *that.* It is the verb that determines the antecedents for which these pronouns stand for in a particular context. The following examples illustrate the phenomenon:

1.
    a.   e   ke   kʌrni:
           she   what   do.IMPF.F.SG.
           'What is she (near) doing?'
    b.   o: ke   kʌrni:
           she   What   do.IMPF.F.SG.
           'What is she (distal) doing?'
    c.   e   ke   kʌrnɑ:
           he   what   do. IMPF.M.SG.
           'What is he (near) doing?'
    d.   o: ke   kʌrnɑ:
           he   what   do.IMPF.M.SG.
           'What is he (distal) doing?'
    e.   e   ke   kʌrne
           they   what   do.IMPF.M.PL.

'What are they (near) doing?'

f.	o:	ke	kʌrne
	they	what	do.IMPF.M.PL.

'What are they (distal) doing?'

g.	o:	ke	kʌrniã
	they	What	do.IMPF.F.PL.

'What are they (far) doing?'

h.	e	ke	kerniã
	they	what	do.IMPF.F.PL.

'What are they (distal) doing?'

Second person singular is used to address to a single person, subordinates, close friends and the addressee younger than the addresser. Additionally, the second person singular is used to address even the elder persons in abusive language. For example, the second person plural is used to address the people how are higher in status and age. But when someone wants to show the disrespect to the person with power or elder in age, he uses second person singular pronoun *ʈũ:* instead of second person plural pronoun *ʈʊs*.

Second person plural is normally used while addressing more than one person but as Pahari exhibits no honorific pronouns, the second person plural is also used when addressing the persons high in rank, the strangers and elder persons, in order to show respect. When a plural pronoun is used for a singular referent, the verb is likewise marked in the plural (Pahari in this case is like Urdu language wherein forms like "tum" and "aap" serve the same). Consider the following examples:

2.	a.	ʈũ:	kɪtav	pʌɽsẽ:
		you.SG.	book.NOM.SG.F.	read.SG.FUT

'Will you read a/the book?'

	b.	lala	ʈʊs	kɪtav	pʌɽsa:
		brother	you.PL.	book.NOM.SG.F.	read.FUT.PL.

'Brother will you (SG.hon.) read a/the book?'

	c.	*ʈʊs	kɪtav	pɑɽsẽ:
		you.PL.	book.NOM.SG.F.	read.FUT. SG.

'Will you (SG. hon.) read a/the book?'

In (2b) the second person plural pronoun *ʈʊs* 'you' is used as an honorific to address the elder brother. The verb *pʌɽsa:* 'read' agrees with the pronoun *ʈʊs* 'you' in number. The singular marking on the verb with plural honorific pronoun in (2c) results in the ungrammaticality of the sentence.

Along with the second person pronoun, the third person also has two degrees of familiarity. Although the distinction is not similar to those of the second person, but it is noted that when the person referred to is a stranger, elder in age or higher in profession, it is quite impolite to refer to him or her with a singular form. Since the pronoun /e/ *'this'* and /oː/ *'that'* do not specify number, the plural form of verb is used to show respect.

Case Marking on Personal Pronouns

The pronouns are marked for the case in the same way as Pahari nouns. When the pronouns are not followed by a postposition and they function as the subject of a verb, they take direct or nominative case, and they are marked with oblique case when they are followed by a postposition. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular pronouns retain their direct case forms in ergative case. Case marking on pronouns in Pahari has been illustrated in the following table:

Table 2
Case Marking on Personal Pronouns

Case		1ˢᵗPerson Singular	1ˢᵗPerson Plural	2ⁿᵈPerson Singular	2ⁿᵈ Person Plural	3ʳᵈPerson Singular	3ʳᵈ Person Plural
Nom.	(M)	mẽː	ʌs	t̪ũː	t̪ʊs	e, oː,	e, oː
	(F)	mẽː	ʌs	t̪ũː	t̪ʊs	e, oː,	e, oː
Erg.	(M)	mẽː	ʌsẽː	t̪ũː	t̪ʊsẽː	es, ʊs	enẽː , ʊnẽː
	(F)	mẽː	ʌsẽː	t̪ũː	t̪ʊsẽː	es, ʊs	enẽː , ʊnẽː
Acc.	(M)	mẽː-kiː	ʌsẽː-kiː	t̪ũː-kiː	t̪ʊsẽː-kiː	es-kiː/ ʊs-kiː	enẽː/ ʊnẽː-kiː
	(F)	mẽː-kiː	ʌsẽː-kiː	t̪ũː-kiː	t̪ʊsẽː-kiː	es-kiː/ ʊs-kiː	enẽː/ ʊnẽː-kiː
Dat.	(M)	mẽː-kiː	ʌsẽː-kiː	t̪ũː-kiː	t̪ʊsẽː-kiː	es/oski:-kiː	enẽː /ʊnẽː-kiː
	(F)	mẽː-kiː	ʌsẽː-kiː	t̪ũː-kiː	t̪ʊsẽː-kiː	es/oski:-kiː	enẽː /ʊnẽː-kiː
Gen.	(M)	mʌɾɑː/	ʌsẽː-nɑ̃ː	t̪wʌɾɑː	t̪ʊsẽː-nɑ̃ː	es/ʊs-nɑ̃ː	enẽː/ʊnẽː-nɑ̃ː
	(F)	mʌɾiː	ʌsẽː-nĩː	t̪wʌɾiː	t̪ʊsẽː-nĩː	es/ʊs-nĩː	enẽː /ʊnẽː-nĩː
	(M)	mʌɾe/	ʌsẽː-ne	t̪wʌɾe	t̪ʊsẽː-ne	es/ʊs -ne	enẽː /ʊnẽː-ne
	(F)	mʌɾiã	ʌsẽː-nɪã	t̪wʌɾiã	t̪ʊsẽː-nɪã	es/ʊs -nɪã	enẽː/ʊnẽː-nɪã

The pronouns in Pahari do not inflect for gender. The same form is used for masculine and feminine except in genitive case. The genitive forms of first person singular and second person singular pronouns as shown in the table inflect for number and gender to indicate agreement with the object. In accusative, dative and genitive cases, the pronouns take the same case markers that

are used to mark the nouns. In other cases, the oblique forms of pronouns are formed differently.

The sister languages of Pahari, Hindi and Urdu (Mohanan, 1993), have a highly vigorous system of ergative marking as any agent of transitive clause in perfective aspect, whether pronominal or nominal, must be ergative marked. 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular pronouns in Pahari do not take ergative postposition while their plural counterparts are marked with ergative postpositions. As shown in examples:

3. a   mẽ   kʌt̪ɑ:v   pʌɽi:
             i   book.NOM.F.SG.   read.PST.F.SG.

             'I read the/a book.'

    b   t̪ũ: kʌt̪ɑ:v   pʌɽi:
             you   book.NOM.F.SG.   read.PST.F.SG.

             'you read the/a book.'

    c   ʊs   kʌt̪ɑ:v   pʌɽi:
             he   book.NOM.F.SG.   read.PST.F.SG.

             'He read the/a book.'

    d   ʌs-ẽ   kʌt̪ɑ:v   pʌɽi:
             we.ERG.   book.NOM.F.SG.   read.PST.F.SG.

             'We read the/a book.'

    e   t̪ʊs-ẽ   kʌt̪ɑ:v   pʌɽi:
             you.ERG book.NOM.SG.F.   read.PST.F.SG.

             'you (plural) read the/a book.

    f   ʊn-e   kʌt̪ɑ:v   pʌɽi:
             they.ERG.   book.NOM.F.SG.   read.PST.F.SG.

             'They read the/a book.'

In (3a-c) the subjects 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular pronouns are in the same invariant form with no overt ergative marker though the verb agrees in gender and number with the unmarked direct object. This feature of Pahari is different from its sister languages like Hindi and Urdu where 1st, 2nd and 3rd person

singular pronouns are ergative marked. As it can be seen in the

5.   a.   hem: ne   kʌt̪ɑ:b   pʌɽi:
            we   ERG   book.NOM.F.SG.   read.PST.F.SG.

            'we read the/a book.'
      b.   ɑ:p   ne   kʌt̪ɑ:b   pʌɽi:
            you.   ERG   book.NOM.F.SG.   read.PST.F.SG.

            'you read the/a book.'
      c.   ʊnʊ   ne   kʌt̪ɑ:b   pʌɽi:
            they   ERG   book.NOM.F.SG.
            read.PST.F.SG.
            'They read the/a book.'
following examples from Urdu:

4   a   me: ne   kʌt̪ɑ:b   pʌɽi:
            I   ERG   book.NOM.F.SG.   read.PST.F.SG.

            'I read the/a book.'
     b   t̪ũm: ne   kʌt̪ɑ:b   pʌɽi:
            you.SG   ERG   book.NOM.F.SG.   read.PST.F.SG.

            'you read the/a book.'
     c   us   ne   kʌt̪ɑ:b   pʌɽi:
            you.Pl. ERG   book.NOM.F.SG.   read.PST.F.SG.

            'you read the/a book.'

In examples (3d-f) the ergative subjects are 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural pronouns respectively and all are overtly marked with ergative postpositions. Here Pahari shares this feature with its sister languages where 1st, 2nd and 3rd person plural pronouns are ergative marked. As the following examples from Hindi-Urdu show this phenomenon:

Demonstrative Pronouns
       According to Masica (1991) most of the Indo Aryan languages show a two-way contrast in demonstratives with relation to deictic centre. The same is true for Pahari that exhibits two demonstrative pronouns. Each of them is used according to the distance between the addresser and the referent. The proximate demonstrative pronoun /e/ 'this, these' is used to refer to the object or person which is within sight and near whereas the distal

demonstrative pronoun /o:/ 'that, those' refers to the person or object which is either far and in sight or which is out of sight. Demonstrative pronouns do not inflect for number and gender but they do inflect for case. The demonstrative pronouns are listed in the table 3 and they are illustrated in example (6) below:

Table 3
Demonstrative Pronouns

Case	Proximal Singular M/F	Proximal Plural M/F	Distal Singular M/F	Distal Plural M/F
Nom.	e	e	o:	o:
Erg.	es	enẽ:	ʊs	ʊnẽ:
Acc.	es-ki:	enẽ:-ki:	ʊs-ki:	ʊnẽ:-ki:
Dat.	es-ki:	enẽ:-ki:	ʊs-ki:	ʊnẽ:-ki:
Gen. M	es-nã:	enẽ:-nã:	ʊs-nã:	ʊnẽ:-nã:
F	es-nĩ:	enẽ:-nĩ:	ʊs-nĩ:	ʊnẽ:-nĩ:
M.PL	es-nẽ:	enẽ:-nẽ:	ʊs-nẽ:	ʊnẽ:-nẽ:
F.PL.	es-nɪã	enẽ- nɪã	ʊs-nɪã	ʊnẽ:-nɪã

6. a. e   dʒrɑ:v   ko:si: ḍi:
        this   sock.NOM.SG.   warm.NOM.SG.F   be.PRES.F.SG.
                   F.   .
        'This sock is warm'

    b. e   dʒrɑ:və̃   ko:sɪã   ḍ̃ɪã
        this   sock.NOM.F.PL   warm.NOM.PL.F. be.PRES.F.PL.
                                   .
        'These socks are warm'

    c. o: kʊs-nã: beʰɽɑ: ḍɑ:
        that   whose.M.SG.   calf.NOM.M.SG. be.PRES.M.SG.
        'Whose calf is that?'

    d. o: kʊs-nẽ: beʰɽe   ḍe
        that   whose   calf.NOM.M.PL. be.PRES.M.PL.
        'Whose calves are those?'

        The examples illustrate that the demonstrative pronouns do not inflect for number and gender. It has already been mentioned above that there are no third person pronouns in Pahari. Instead Pahari demonstrative pronouns are used to indicate the third persons. As determiners, the demonstrative is used to refer to animate (7a), inanimate (7b) and human referents (7c).

    7. a. mẽ: -   o: kʊṭɑ: ḍe
            ki:

	I.DAT.SG.	This	book.NOM.F.SG. give.SG.

'Give me that dog.'

b.   o: kʊs-ni: kɪtɑːv   ɖi:

that   whose   book.NOM.F.SG.   be.PRES.F.SG.

'Whose book is that?'

c.   o: kʊʈi: kʊn   ɖi:

that   girl.NOM.F.SG   who   be.PRES.F.SG.

'Who is that girl?'

Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are words like '*what, who, whom, whose, which*' etc. that are used to inquire about something (Schachter & Shopen 2007). Three interrogative pronouns have been identified from Pahari data. All the Pahari interrogative pronouns begin with /*k/.* These pronouns, like in other languages, are used to ask questions about a person, place and time. For example, *kʊn* 'who', *keʰ* 'what', keʈɑː 'which one'. These are similar to 'Wh' words in English i.e. *what, which, who, whom* etc.

Table 4

Interrogative Pronouns

	NOM.	Gloss	DAT/ACC Whom	GEN. whose	INST.	
Personal SG	kʊn	who	kʊs-ki:	kʊs-nã:	kʊs-sʌŋg	with whom
Personal PL	kʊn	who	kʊnẽ:-ki:	kʊnẽ:-nã:	kʊnẽ:-sʌŋg	with whom
Impersonal SG/PL	keʰ	what	kɪs-ki:	kɪs-nã:	kɪs-sʌŋg	with which
Duel SG .M.	keʈɑː	which	keʈe-ki:	keʈe-nã:	keʈe-sʌŋg	with whom
Duel SG .F.	keʈi:	which	keʈɪɑ-ki:	keʈɪɑ-nã:	keʈɪɑ-sʌŋg	with whom
Duel.PL .M.	keʈeã	which	keʈeã-ki:	keʈeã nã:	keʈɪã-sʌŋg	with whom

Duel PL .F.	keɽiã which	keɽiã: ki:	keɽiã: nã:	keɽiã:-sʌŋg	with whom

Depending on the class of referents, the interrogative pronouns can be divided into three types; personal, impersonal and duel. *kʊn 'who'* is used for human referents. It can be regarded as personal interrogative pronoun. *keʰ 'what'* is an impersonal interrogative pronoun as it refers to non-human referents. The third type of interrogative pronouns *keɽa: 'which one'* is used to indicate a particular entity from a group and it is dual as its can be used for both human and nonhuman.

8. a.   baːr   kʊn   bɔlnaː
        outside   Who   speak.PRES.M.SG.
        'Who is talking outside?'

    b. baːr   keʰ   bɔlnaː
        outside   Who   speak.PRES.SG.M.
        'What sounds outside?'

    c. keɽiː.   dʒraːv   koːsi: ɖi:
        which.F.SG.   sock.NOM.SG.F.   warm.NOM.F.SG.   be.PRES.F.SG
        'Which sock is warm?'

    d. keɽa: dʒʌngʊt   laɪk   ɖaː
        which.M. SG.   boy.M. SG.   intelligent   be.PRES.M.SG.
        'Which boy is intelligent?'

The Interrogative pronouns *kʊn* and *keʰ* do not inflect for gender and number while the duel pronoun '*keɽa:* inflects for gender and number.

9. a. keɽi: kʊɽi: sku:le-ɪtʃ   jʊl   si:
        which.F.SG.   girl.F.SG.   school-LOC.   go   be.FUT.SG.
        'Which girl will go to the school?'

    b. keɽa: dʒə̃gʊt   sku:le-ɪtʃ   jʊl   si:
        which.M.SG   boy.M.SG.   school-LOC.   go   be.FUT.SG.
        'Which boy will go to the school?'

    c. keɽiã   kʊɽiã   sku:le-ɪtʃ   jʊl   sẽ:n
        which.F.PL.   Girl.F.PL.   school-LOC.   go   be.FUT.F.PL.
        'Which girls will go to the school?'

Personal interrogative pronouns make a distinction between singular and plural. Consider the example:

10. a. kʌpɽe   kʊs-ki: ɖɪjã:
        clothes   whom.SG   give.SUBJN.1.M.SG.
        'To whom I may give clothes?'

    b. kʌpɽe   kʊne-ki: ɖɪjã:
        clothes   whom.PL.   give.SUBJN.1.M.SG.

'To whom I may give clothes?'

c.   ʈ̪ũ: kʊs-sʌŋg   gesẽ
      you   with whom.SG.   go.FUT.1.M.SG.
      'Whom will you go with?'

The examples verify that the interrogative pronouns make a distinction between singular and plural only with the personal pronouns for 'whom', 'whose' and 'with whom'. In (10a) the personal pronoun *kus ki* 'whom' is used to enquire about a single entity and in (10b) the pronoun *kune ki* 'whom' is used to ask about a plural entity. Same is the case with (10c) where the personal pronoun *kʊs-sʌŋg* and *kʊne-sʌŋg* 'with whom' are used for singular and plural entities respectively.

Possessive Pronouns

According to Trask (1993), a possessive pronoun acts as the marker of possession that indicates a person who owns a particular person or object. Pahari has possessive pronouns for the first person singular, first person plural, and the second person singular. There are no possessive pronouns for second person plural and third person. The possessive pronouns for first person plural, second person plural and third persons in Pahari are morphologically indicated by the genitive postposition /nɑ:/ following the personal pronouns in oblique form. The possessive pronouns for all the persons are given in the following table:

Table 5
Possessive Pronouns

Person	Gender	SG.	PL.	Gloss
1st person Singular	M	mɑɽɑ:	mɑɽe	My
	F	mɑɽi:	mɑɽiã	My
1st person Plural	M	sɑɽɑ: ʌsẽ:-nã:	sɑɽe ʌsẽ:-ne	our
	F	sɑɽi: ʌsẽ:-ni:	sɑɽiã ʌsẽ:-niã	Our
2nd Person Singular	M	ʈ̪wɑɽɑ:	ʈ̪wɑɽe	Yours
	F	ʈ̪wɑɽi:	ʈ̪wɑɽɪã	Yours
2nd person Plural	M	ʈ̪usẽ:-nɑ̃:	ʈ̪usẽ:-ne	Yours
	F	ʈ̪usẽ:-nɑ̃:	ʈ̪usẽ:nɪã	Yours
3rd Person Singular	M	ʊsnã:	ʊsne:	his/ her
	F	ʊsni:	ʊsnɪã	his/ her
3rd Person	M	ʊnẽ nã:	ʊnẽ ne:	Their

| Plural | F | ʊnẽ ni: | ʊnẽ ɪɑ̃ | Their |

For the first person and second person plural the possessive function is carried out by the personal pronouns in the oblique case, followed by inflected forms of genitive postposition /naː̃/. Whereas, for the third persons, the demonstrative pronouns in their oblique case, followed by the genitive postposition /naː̃/ carry out this function. The postposition /naː̃/ agrees in gender, number, and case with the head noun. Consider the examples:

11.   a.   kʊɽɪɑ-naː̃   kʊkʊɽ   mʌrɪɣɪɑ
           girl.GEN.M.SG.   cock.NOM.M.SG   died.PERF.M.SG.
           .
           'The girl's cock has died.'

      b.   kʊɽɪɑ-nĩ: kʊkɽi: mʌriɣɑɪ
           girl.GEN.F.SG.   hen.NOM.F.SG.   died.PERF.F.SG.
           'The girl's hen has died.'

      c.   kʊɽɪɑ-nẽ: kʊkʌɽ   mʌrɪɣe
           girl.GEN.M.PL   cock.NOM.M.PL   died.PERF.M.PL.
           'The girl's cocks have died.'

      d.   kʊɽɪɑ-nɪɑ̃   kʊkɽɪɑ̃   mʌrɪɣɑɪjɑ̃
           girl.GEN.F.PL.   hen.NOM. F.PL.   died.PERF.F.PL.
           'The girl's hens have died.'

In Pahari these pronouns can replace a noun or noun phrase that functions as a noun modifier with the semantic role of possessor. The possessive pronouns inflect for number, gender and case. They always agree with the nouns they qualify.

12.   a.   mʌɽɑ: kʊkʊɽ
               my.M SG.   cock.M.SG.
               'My cock'

         b.   mʌɽi: kʊkɽi:
               my.F.SG.   hen.F.SG.
               'My hen'

         c.   mʌɽe: kʊkʌɽ
               my.M.PL.   cock.M.PL.
               'My cocks.'

         d.   mʌɽɪɑ̃   kʊkɽɪɑ̃
               my.F.PL.   hens.F.PL.
               'My hens'

         e.   ʈwʌɽɑ: kʊkʊɽ
               your.M.SG.   cock.M.SG.
               'Your cock'

f.	ʈwʌɽi:	kʊkɽɪ	
	your.F.SG.	hen.F.SG.	
	'Your hen'		
g.	ʈwʌɽe:	kʊkʌɽ	
	your.M PL.	cocks.M.PL.	
	'Your cocks'		
h.	ʈwʌɽɪã	kʊkɽɪã	
	your.F.PL.	hens.F.PL.	
	'Your hens'		

Relative Pronouns

"Relative pronouns are used to introduce a type of dependent clause that refers to a noun or personal pronoun in the main clause" (Comrie 2006). The only relative pronoun *dʒʌɽa:* functions with the meaning 'who, which, that in Pahari. It represents someone or something to be defined in the same   statement and inflects for person number and case. In addition to the singular and plural forms, the relative pronoun *dʒʌɽa:* has oblique forms *dʒɪs* for singular and *dʒɪnẽ* for plural before dative, accusative genitive and instrumental postposition /ki:/, /na:/ and *sʌŋg* respectively. The oblique forms of the relative pronouns along with the case postpositions are as follows:

Table 6
Relative Pronouns

Case	Singular		Plural	
	M	F	M	F
NOM	dʒʌɽa:	dʒʌɽi:	dʒʌɽe	dʒʌɽɪã
DAT	dʒɪs ki:	dʒɪs ki:	dʒɪnẽ ki:	dʒɪnẽ ki:
ACC	dʒɪs ki:	dʒɪs ki:	dʒɪnẽ ki:	dʒɪnẽ ki:
GEN.	dʒɪs nã:	dʒɪs nĩ:	dʒɪnẽ nã:	dʒɪnẽ nĩ:
INST.	dʒɪs sʌŋg	dʒɪs sʌŋg	dʒɪnẽ sʌŋg	dʒɪnẽ sʌŋg

13.	a.	dʒʌɽa:	kʌvʊʈʊr	mə̃ḍa:	sa:	o:	mʌrɪa
		which.M.SG	pidgin.M.SG.	ill.M.SG	be.PST.M.SG	that	die.PERF.M.SG.
		'The pidgin which was ill has died.'					

In the examples that the relative pronoun *dʒʌɽa:* is used to join two clauses, typically an independent and a dependent, in a

complex sentence. *dʒʌɽa:* in a complex sentence is paired up with distal demonstrative pronoun */o:/.*

Reflexive Pronouns
        ''Reflexive are the expressions which are prototypically used to indicate that a non-subject argument of a transitive predicate is co-referential with the subject" (Siemund & König, 2005). Following this definition of the reflexive pronouns, Pahari makes use of reflexive pronouns *ʌpʊn* and *api* with the meaning of 'him/herself' and a compound reflexive pronoun *ʌpne a:pe* 'himself, herself, itself'. The reflexive pronoun *ʌpʊn* and *api* has no inflected forms. This means that the possessor is identical with the subject of the sentence. Pahari reflexive pronouns do not show number and gender distinction. The reflexive pronoun */ʌpne a:pe/* is always followed by the relative case marker. The use of reflexive pronouns is illustrated below:

14. a. o: ʌpne ɑːpe kʊiã Kæp si:
                                 kɪ
         he.   himself   how   cut.   be. FUT.SG.
         NOM.M.SG.   ACC.
         'How will he cut himself?'

Indefinite Pronouns
        The function of indefinite pronouns is to express indefinite reference (Haspelmath, 1997). There are two indefinite pronouns in Pahari */kɔɪ/* '*someone, somebody'* and */ki:/* 'something'. Indefinite pronouns change forms with case except in dative and accusative case. Oblique case forms of indefinite pronouns are given in the table 7:

 Table 7
Indefinite Pronouns

Pronoun	NOM	DAT	ACC	GEN.	INST.	LOC.
kɔɪ	kɔɪ	kʊse: ki:	kʊse: ki:	kʊse: nã:	kʊse sʌŋg	kʊse:ɪtʃ
ki:	ki:	kɪse: ki:	kɪse: ki:	kɪse: nã:	kɪse sʌŋg	kɪse:ɪtʃ

/koi'/ is used to indicate human referents while */ki:/* is used to indicate nonhuman referents. */kɔɪ/* and */ki: /*are two basic indefinite

pronouns and the other indefinite pronouns are formed with the addition of different markers with these two basic forms. when /kɔɪ/ and /ki:/ are used with empathetic particle /vi:/ they refer to '*anyone*' and '*anything*' respectively. Consider the following example:

15.   a.   kɔɪ vi: kʰɑɪ   sɑknɑ:
             anyone   eat.   can.M.SG
             'Anyone can eat.'
       b.   ki: vi: kʰɑɪ   sɑknɑ:
             Anything   eat   can.M.SG.
             'Anything can eat.'

When we add the negative particle /naɪ/ with *kɔɪ vi:* and *ki:vi:,* the negative indefinite pronouns '*no one*' and '*nothing*' are formed.

16.   a.   kɔɪ vi: naɪ   kʰɑɪ   sɑknɑ:
             anyone   not   eat   can.M.SG
             'Nobody can eat.'
       b.   kɪ: vi: naɪ   kʰɑɪ   sɑknɑ:
             anything   not   eat   can.M.SG
             'Nothing can eat.'

In addition to the above-mentioned indefinite pronouns, two other indefinite pronouns can be formed by adding relative pronoun *dʒʌra:* with marker /vi:/ and /ki:/. The pronoun *dʒʌra:vi:* refers to 'whoever' and *jera ki:* is used to refer 'whatever'.

17. a   dʒʌra: vɪ   ɑːʃne   tʃɑːnɑ: ɑːʃʰe
    .
         whoever.M.   come   want.M.   Come
         SG.   SG.
         'Whoever wants to come, he may come.'

    b   dʒʌra: kɪ   mẽ: ʈʊsẽ: ɔ̃dɑ:
    .   lʌbɑ: ʈe
         whatever   got   I.1.S   you.2.P   bring.PST.M.SG.
                              G.   L.   F
                                                     or

         'Whatever I got, I brought it for you.'

Reduplicated Pronouns

Reduplication in many languages is the most commonly used way of deriving new words (Booij, 2007). Another interesting feature noted about Pahari pronouns is that some of the pronouns have their reduplicated counter parts. These reduplicated pronouns convey the meanings of plurality. They are used to indicate a group of entities. The examples of reduplicated pronouns are given in the following table:

Table 8
Reduplicated Pronouns

Single Pronoun	Gloss	Reduplicated Pronoun	Gloss
keʰ	What	keʰ keʰ	which things
kʊn	Who	kʊn kʊn	which persons
kʊs	Whom	kʊs kʊs	Whom
kʌɽɑː	Which	kʌɽɑː kʌɽɑː	Which person or thing
dʒʌɽɑː	Who	dʒʌɽɑ dʒʌɽɑ	Who
dʒɪs	Whom	dʒɪs dʒɪs	Whom
dʒɪnẽː	Whom	dʒɪnẽː dʒɪnẽː	Whom

The following examples illustrate the use of reduplicated pronouns:

18.   a.   kʊn kʊn.   dʒʊl-sɪ
           who who   go be. FUT.SG
           'Who will go?'

       b.   mẽː   ṭe   ṭuː
           I.NOM SG.   and   you.NOM.SG.
           'I and you.'

       c.   kʊn   dʒʊl-siː
           who.NOM.SG.   go-be-FUT.SG.
           'Who will go.'

       d.   mẽː   dʒʊl-sãː
           I.SG..   go.be.FUT.SG.
           'I will go.'

The question asked in (19a) entails that the speaker is expected to specify referents without individualization (18b). The question in

(18c) suggests that the referents should be specifically individualized as in (18d).

Conclusion

The study concludes with the claim that there are seven pronouns in Pahari. Pahari pronouns do not carry gender information except relative and possessive pronouns that inflect for number, gender and case. For first and second persons the singular and plural numbers are distinguished, but the singular and plural forms of the third person are identical. The number distinction is maintained in marking on the verb. Second person singular is used to address to a single person, subordinates, close friends and the addressee younger than the addresser. Second person plural is normally used while addressing more than one person but as Pahari exhibits no honorific pronouns, the second person plural is also used when addressing the persons high in rank, the Out of three identified Interrogative pronouns, *kʊn* and *keʰ* do not inflect for gender and number while the duel pronoun '*keɽaː* do inflect for gender and number. Pahari has possessive pronouns for the first person singular, first person plural, and the second person singular. There are no possessive pronouns for second person plural and third person. The possessive pronouns for first person plural, second person plural and third persons in Pahari are morphologically indicated by the genitive postposition /nɑː/ following the personal pronouns in oblique form. Another interesting feature noted about Pahari pronouns is that some of the pronouns have their reduplicated counter parts. These reduplicated pronouns carry the meanings of plurality. They are used to designate a group of entities.

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