" WORD-FORMS IN URDU"

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ABSTRACT

In this thesis an attempt is made at a formal classification of Urdu words. Words are first classified according to the full range of the different patterns of formal variation, then further sub-classified on the basis of concordial and colligational criteria.

Native words have been treated separately from the borrowed words in each class only insofar as they show a different range of the patterns of formal variation.

In the Introduction, it has been stated briefly what type of language is used, and the main features of the type of analysis performed.

Chapter One forms an Introduction.

Chapter Two deals with Nominal forms, both native and borrowed.

Chapter Three deals with adjectival forms including borrowed ones.

Chapter Four deals with verbal forms of native origin.

Chapter Five deals with pronominal forms

Chapter Six deals with concord patterns which have been referred to in different Chapters.

Indeclinable forms are also briefly mentioned in the Chapters where necessary.

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I have no words to express my feeling for my wife, Mrs I. Moiz who always has been a source of courage, strength and inspiration to me ever since I ventured to take up this course.

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TRANSCRIPTION

The transcription symbols used in this thesis are
for the most part the same as those used in the All
India Roman Alphabet devised by J.R. Firth which he
has used in <u>Urdu</u> by T. Grahame Bailey while editing
it in collaboration with A.H. Harley[1].

I have, however, made a few modifications which
are listed below.

My transcription	Firth's
~	ŋ
i	y
i:	i
u	w
u:	u

Professor Firth justifies this transcription in the
following words:

"The romanic orthography employed is the
outcome of my own work on an All-Indian
alphabet, and was substituted for the
transcription which Dr Grahame Bailey
used throughout."

"The romanic orthography, both
phonetically and linguistically, as
every speaker of Urdu will at once
recognise, serves as a grammatical
spelling which Indians and Pakistanis

1. Teach Yourself Urdu - T.G. Bailey, edited by J.R. Firth
   and A.H. Harley. The English Universities Press Ltd.,
   London, 1956.
   See also 'The Problem of National Script for India' by
   Daniel Jones, Stephen Austin & Sons, Hertford, 1942.

themselves could use, parallel as it
is with the script."   1.

The list below indicates in summary fashion phonetic
values to be associated with the symbols.

Consonants:-

/P/   voiceless bilabial unaspirated plosive

/Ph/ voiceless bilabial aspirated plosive

/b/   voiced bilabial unaspirated plosive

/bh/ voiced bilabial aspirated plosive

/t/   voiceless dental unaspirated plosive

/th/ voiceless dental aspirated plosive

/d/   voiced dental unaspirated plosive

/dh/ voiced dental aspirated plosive

/ṭ/   voiceless retroflex unaspirated plosive

/ṭh/ voiceless retroflex aspirated plosive

/ḍ/   voiced retroflex unaspirated plosive

/ḍh/ voiced retroflex aspirated plosive

/c/   voiceless palatal unaspirated plosive (affricated)[2]

/ch/ voiceless palatal aspirated plosive

/j/   voiced palatal unaspirated plosive

/jh/ voiced palatal aspirated plosive

/k/   voiceless velar unaspirated plosive

/kh/ voiceless velar aspirated plosive

/g/   voiced velar unaspirated plosive

/gh/ voiced velar aspirated plosive

2. Dr Mohiuddin Qadri - 'Hindustani Phonetics',Paris, 1930.
1. ~~also~~ Grahame Bailey and J.R. Firth 'Teach Yourself Urdu'.

/q/ voiceless uvular plosive

/m/ voiced bilabial nasal

/n/ voiced alveolar nasal

/l/ voiced alveolar lateral

/r/ voiced alveolar tapped[1]

/ɽ/ voiced retroflex unaspirated flapped

/ɽh/ voiced retroflex aspirated flapped

/f/ voiceless labio-dental fricative

/v/ voiced labio-dental fricative

/s/ voiceless alveolar fricative

/z/ voiced alveolar fricative

/ʃ/ voiceless palato *alveolar* fricative

/ʒ/ voiced palato *alveolar* fricative

/x/ voiceless velar fricative

/ɣ/ voiced velar fricative

/h/ voiceless glottal fricative

/y/ voiced palatal unrounded semivowel.

Vowels:-

i: represents a long unrounded nearly close front vowel

i   short unrounded nearly half close front

e   long unrounded nearly half close to mid-front

a   long unrounded open nearly back

ə   short half open central

---

1. See Hindustani Phonetics by Dr Mohiuddin Qadri p. 91.
   also M.A. Thesis London University 1965 'Siddiqui A.H.
   page

o   long rounded half close to mid-back

u   short rounded nearly half close back

u: long rounded nearly close back

<u>Diphthongs</u>:-

əi, əu,

˜ is used to symbolise nasality of the vowels.

All vowels in Urdu can be nasalised.

ABBREVIATIONS

C.P.   Concord Pattern.

A/P   Arabic and Persian

Mas.(M) Masculine

Fem.(f) Feminine

Sing.   Singular

Plu.   Plural

Nom.   Nominative

Obl.   Oblique

Voc.   Vocative

Emph.   Emphatic

R.   Root.

S.R.   Simple Root.

Ext.R.   Extended Root.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to attempt, as far as possible, a purely formal classification of Urdu words. When formal classification alone is not sufficient to give us some broad indication of the use of forms, it has been further supplemented by sub-classification according to their relations with forms or items from other classes. Classificaton on semantic or translational grounds, such as may be found in traditional grammars, has been avoided.

The Urdu taken as a basis for this study is that of my own speech, while reference is also made to the modern literary language which does not basically differ from my own speech. As a native speaker of Urdu and teacher of both Urdu and Persian at the University level, the type of Urdu I have used here is a standard Urdu, acceptable to all.

CRITERIA OF CLASSIFICATION AND CROSS

CLASSIFICATION

Our first criterion of classification of Urdu

words is their full range of formal variation.

For this reason we had to classify our words into

Declinable and Indeclinable groups. We have not

included the Indeclinable words of the language

such as those commonly referred to as Numerals,

Particles, Adverbs, Postpositions and Preposed

Particles which cannot be formally defined according

to our criterion of formal variation. They do not

exhibit any change of form. We have, however, on

occasions referred to them by their traditional

names. Declinable words are regarded as words

consisting of root plus affix. The affix may, however,

be zero in certain cases. After declinable words

have been classified by their total range of formal

variation, we have four major word classes:- Nouns

Adjectives, Verbs, Pronouns. Thus we have different for-

mal variants of each class of words which are termed in

this thesis Nominal Forms, Adjectival Forms, (both

Native and Borrowed), Verbal Forms and Pronominal Forms

It will be seen that our first classification is

purely formal.

Our second classification is by concordial relations with forms of other classes. This classification is partly formal and partly syntactic, and gives us the categories of Number , Gender , and Person. The concord of Person may also be regarded as partly lexical, in that concord may be with particular lexical items rather than with classes.   (see page 85

Our third classification is by Colligation with other classes, or with a specific lexical item, such as postpositions, or preposed particles. (see page 25). This Classification is thus partly formal partly syntactic and partly lexical.

This method of approach has already been touched upon by Professor J.R.Firth in A Synopsis of Linguistic Theory 1930- 1955. pp.16 - 17.

In a discussion of the German Nominal Phrase he suggests the formal classification and cross classification of the German Article in the following passage, which foreshadowes what has been attempted in this thesis.

'' In German, the statement of the graphic exponents of number, gender and case provides a useful

approximation to an analysis. In dealing with the defi-
inite article by itself, for example, there are six
forms in all as follows:

der die das dem dem den

a b c d e f

If three categories of gender are set up, we
get the following distribution forms:

masculine a,d,e,f.
feminine b,a.
neuter c,d,e.

For the two numbers, singular and plural:

singular a,b,c,d,e,f.
plural b,a,f

If four cases are recognised, the following table
shows the mutual exclusiveness of the orthographic
exponents:

nominative a,b,c.
genitive d,a.
dative a,e,f.
accusative f,c,b.

The tabulation above shows the necessity of con-
sidering both the articles and all the demonstratives in
colligation with substantives and adjectives in the nomi-
inal phrase and the nominal piece in colligation with

the vebal piece.

In this study we have not discussed derivation or derivational affixes except in relation to the verb where we have shown the patterns of the causative verbs. It is for this reason that the so-called pronominal adjectives e.g. hem-ar-a, tum-har-a etc. which we consider derived forms, are not discussed with the pronominal forms, since by the definition offered here (see page 41) they are regarded simply as adjectives.

Each word class is described and classified by its form alone. Since we are concerned with only forms, syntactic and other criteria are not regarded within our terms of reference unless they have some bearing upon our formal classifications.

Thus the main interest of this thesis is in formal variation of Urdu words where emphasis is placed upon classification by formal criteria. But this however, can sometimes be ambiguous by itself, unless we take other things into account, such as concordial relations between forms of different classes.

Urdu grammarians, treat all the word classes
(i.e. parts of speech) under three general
heads: Nouns, Verbs and Particles.[1] Noun includes
such sub classes as the Substantive, the Adjective
and the Pronoun etc. Thus the different formal classes
are lumped together and defined semantically. For
instance, Abdul Haqq in his "Qavaid-e-Urdu" (Urdu
Grammar) defines noun and adjective in these words:
'The Noun is the word which denoted name of someone.
It has two sub-divisions i) Particular ii) Common.[2]
Adjectives are those words which denote the quality,
quantity and description of a particular noun.[3]

An attempt has been made in this study to define
words of different classes on formal grounds with
syntactic function kept apart.

Although our nomenclature may sometimes cor-
respond to that of traditional grammars, there are
nevertheless areas of disagreement, since we have
defined our words on the basis of their forms.

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1 Platts op.cit p.21 and also A.Haqq op. cit p.16

2 A.Haqq p.17

3 A.Haqq p.52

For example, the forms -ga, -gi, -ge are usually described as verbal particles, used in forming the future tense. Our analysis, however, copells us to call them adjectival particles (see page 46   )

Urdu possesses a vast number of words of foreign origin, mostly borrowed from Arabic and Persian. In traditional grammars, these borrowed words are usually treated separately from the native elements. This is done on historical and etymological grounds[1] Since however our study is a synchronic study, we have treated separately only those borrowed forms which show different patterns of formal variation from the native forms.

We have divided our study into four/main sections:-

1. The Study of Nominal Forms

2 The Study of Adjectival Forms

3 The Study of Verbal Forms

4 The Study of Pronominal Forms.

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1 See Platts op.cit. Persian and Arabic Construction pp 61-113

Classification is of the Declinable Forms, with Indeclinable words which appear to function in the same way as the forms of a particular class mentioned at the end of the relevant chapter.

Under each of these four headings, we have listed all the different variants of each word class, referring to them by Letter and Number.

We have used:

Roman Capitals and Roman Numerals for Nominal Forms.

Greek miniscules and Roman Numerals for Adjectival Forms

Roman Miniscules andRoman Numerals for Verbal Forms

Arabic and Roman Numerals for Pronominal Forms.

CHAPTER 2 (a)

NOMINAL FORMS OF NATIVE ORIGIN

For the purposes of this study, a NATIVE NOUN is defined as a word having one of the patterns of formal variation[1] A – F as listed in table 1 below:-

TABLE 1

A	i R + $\emptyset$		ii R + O	iii R + $\tilde{o}$
B	i R + a	ii R + e	iii R + o	iv R + $\tilde{o}$
C	i R + $\emptyset$	ii R + $\tilde{e}$	iii R + o	iv R + $\tilde{o}$
D	i R + i	ii R + i$\tilde{a}$	iii R + io	iv R + i$\tilde{o}$
E	i R + ya	ii R + y$\tilde{a}$	iii R + yo	iv R + y$\tilde{o}$
F	i R + e	ii R + $\tilde{e}$	iii R + yo	iv R + y$\tilde{o}$

Table One shows Nominal forms classified according to their total range of variation.

Native
Urdu/nouns can thus, according to their total range of formal variation, be divided into six classes labelled A – F, as shown in the table above.

Class A nouns exhibit 3 fomal variants, while classes B – F exhibit 4 in each case.

Examples for Table One:

In the following examples these roots will be used to illustrate each class. (Root is marked R.)

A	ghər-	house
B	lərk-	boy
C	bəhən-	sister
D	ghor-	mare
E	cir-	bird
F	ga-	cow

The following sentences illustrate the forms of Table One.

Ai ye ghər əccha həi.   This is a good house.

Aii əi ghəro, tumhari yad ati həi mujhe.   Oh houses, I remember you.

Aiii in ghərõ ko səjao.   Decorate these houses.

Bi lərka aya.   A boy came.

Bii lərke aye.   Some boys came.

Biii əi lərko so jao.   Go to sleep, you boys!

Biv in lərkõ ko bulao.   Call these boys

Ci bəhən udas həi.   The sister is sad

Cii ap ki kitni bəhənẽ həĩ.   How many sisters do you have?

Ciii əi bəhəno, idher ao.   Come here, my sisters!

Civ in bəhənõ ko dekho.   Look at these sisters.

Di   ye ghoɾi moʈi həi.   This <u>mare</u> is fat.

Dii   ye ghoɾiã kis ki həĩ.   Whose are these <u>mares</u>?

Diii əi ghoɾio tez dəuɾo.   Run fast, you <u>mares</u>!
Div   in ghoɾiõ ko cara dedo   Give fodder to these <u>mares</u>.

Ei   ye ciɾyə bəhut xuːbsuːɾət həi. This <u>bird</u> is pretty.

Eii   ciɾyã ʃax pər bəiʈhi həĩ.   There are <u>birds</u> sitting

                                     on the bough.

Eiii ciɾyo, tum kidhər se aĩ.   <u>Birds</u>, where have you

                                     come from?

Eiv   in ciɾyõ ko azad kər do.   Set these <u>birds</u> free.

Fi   gae duːdh deti həi.   A <u>cow</u> gives milk.

Fii   ye gaẽ kitne mẽ xəriːdĩ.   How much did you pay for

                                     these <u>cows</u>?

Fiii gayo, tum ghas khao.   Eat your <u>grass</u>, <u>cows</u>!

Fiv   in gayõ ko nə sətao.   Do not tease these <u>cows</u>.

The Nominal forms above may now be cross classi-
fied into three new classes on the basis of their
occurrence in certain interdependent variation patterns
with ADJECTIVES[1] and VERBS[2].

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1.   For the use of the term 'adjective' in this thesis
     see Chapt. 3.

2.   For the use of the term 'verb' in this thesis see
     Chapt. 4.

Such interdependent patterns involving nouns, adjectives and verbs will be termed CONCORD PATTERNS. They are set out in detail in chapter 6 pp4 .

The concordial relations manifested by those patterns are of two types (cf. Chapt.6 pp.95-96) The one set of relations is termed the CONCORD OF NUMBER and the second the CONCORD OF GENDER.

Forms occurring in Concord Pattern 1 but not in Concord Pattern 2 will be termed <u>Singular</u>. Those occurring in Concord Pattern 2 but not in Concord Pattern 1 will be termed <u>Plural</u>. (see pp.95-96). Those forms which may occur in either Concord Pattern 1 or 2 will, for the moment, be termed <u>Neutral</u>.

The forms listed on p.9. may thus now be re-classified into Neutral, Singular and Plural. This is shown in Table 2 below.

<p align="center">TABLE 2</p>

NEUTRAL	Nominal Forms occurring in Concord Pattern 1 SINGULAR	Nominal Forms occurring in Concord Pattern 2 PLURAL
Ai		Aii Aiii
Bii	Bi	Biii Biv
	Ci	Cii Ciii Civ
	Di	Dii Diii Div
	Ei	Eii Eiii Eiv
	Fi	Fii Fiii Fiv

Examples.

Neutral

Ai   ghər gir gəya   The house fell down

        ghər ko dekho   Look at the house!

        ghər gir gəye   The houses fell down

Bii   lərke ko dekho   Look at the boy!

        lərke ae   The boys came

Singular

Bi   lərka aya   The boy came

Ci   bəhən ai   The sister came

Di   ghori ai   The mare came

Ei   cirya ai   The bird came

Fi   gae ai   The cow came

Plural

Aii   əi ghəro   O houses!

Aiii   ghərõ ko dekho   Look at the houses!

Biii   əi lərko idhər ao   You boys come here

Biv   lərkõ se kəh do   Say to the boys

Cii   bəhənẽ ai   The sisters came

Ciii   əi bəhəno   O sisters!

Civ   vo bəhənõ ke sath ae   They came with their sisters

Dii   ghoṛiã dəuṛ rəhi hə̃i   the <u>mares</u> are running

Diii   əi <u>ghoṛio</u>   o <u>mares</u>

Div   vo <u>ghoṛiõ</u> pər səvar ho gəye   they mounted on

                                              the <u>mares</u>

Eii   <u>ciṛyã</u> uṛ rəhi hə̃i   <u>birds</u> are flying

Eiii   əi <u>chiṛyo</u>   o <u>birds</u>

Eiv   <u>chiṛyõ</u> ko dekho   look at the birds!

Fii   <u>gaẽ</u> kha rəhi hə̃i   the <u>cows</u> are eating

Fiii   əi <u>gayo</u>   o <u>cows</u>

Fiv   <u>gayõ</u> ke sĩg   horns of the <u>cows</u>

Neutral and Singular Nominal forms may be further sub-classified according to whether they occur in Concord pattern 3 (P.96) or Concord pattern 4 as described on P.96.

Those occurring in Concord pattern 3 will be termed <u>Masculine</u> and those in Concord pattern 4 will be termed <u>Feminine</u>.

The table of Nominal Forms may now be arranged as Table 3 below.

TABLE 3

	NEUTRAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL		
MASC. −{ (A Ai			Aii Aiii		
(B Bii		Bi		Biii Biv	
FEM. −{ (C		Ci	Cii Ciii Civ		
(D		Di	Dii Diii Div		
(E		Ei	Eii Eiii Eiv		
(F		Fi	Fii Fiii Fiv		

It will be seen that Nominal Forms in Classes
A-B are Masculine and those in Classes C-F are feminine.

We may now further classify the Plural nominal
forms according to whether they colligate[1] with one of the
following/post positions:[2]

ka, ki, ke, ko, pər, mẽ, ne, se, tək

or with one of the preposed vocative particles:

əi, o.

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1. See J.R. Firth – A Synopsis of Linguistic Theory,
    1930-35-Page 14

2. See J.T. Platts 'A Grammar of the Hindustani or Urdu
    language' Crosby Lockwood & Son 1909 p.37 and also
    Teach Yourself Urdu – A.H. Harley, 1964 p.89

Those forms which colligate with the post-positions are to be termed OBLIQUE, those colligating with the preposed particles are termed VOCATIVE. Those that colligate with neither are termed NOMINATIVE.[1]

The Neutral form of Class A and the Singular forms of Classes C-F cannot be further subclassified on this basis since they may all occur with or without particles and postpositions.

Nominal forms of Class B, however, may be sub-classified on the basis of their colligation with the postpositions and particles listed above, considered together with their occurrence in Number Concord Patterns 1 & 2. Bii may colligate with both postpositions and Vocative particles, Bi with neither.

Form Bi will thus be termed Nominative Singular. Form Bii, when colligated with either particle or post-position will be termed vocative or oblique singular respectively.

When Bii is not colligated with either post-position or voc. particle it will be found to be in a Plural Concord Pattern. In this context it functions as a Nominative Plural Form. That is to say the same Nominal Form, accompanied by a postposition or a particle functions

1. See W.S. Allen – A study in the Analysis of Hindi sentence-structure – Acta Linguistica, Vol. vi pp. 74-75.

as an Oblique or vocative singular in CP 1 but as a
Nominative Plural without either particles or postpositions
in CP 2.

    e.g. <u>ləɾke</u> əcche heĩ   The <u>boys</u> are good

        <u>ləɾke</u> ko dekho   See the <u>boy</u>

We may now draw up a comprehensive table of
Nominal forms of Native Origin, in which each form can be
identified uniquely and unambiguously by reference to its
multiple classification, using the formal and colliga-
tional criteria described above.

<u>TABLE 4</u>

variation class	Singular		Plural		
	NOMINATIVE	Voc-Obl.	Nom	Voc	Obl
MAS- CULINE — (A	i (a)		i (b)	ii	iii
(B	i	ii (a)	ii(b)	iii	iv
(C	i		ii	iii	iv
FEMI- NINE — (D	i		ii	iii	iv
(E	i		ii	iii	iv
(F	i		ii	iii	iv

a) Singular form (i) a occurring in CP <u>1</u>

                (ii) a   "   " CP <u>1</u>

b) Plural form   (i) b   "   " CP <u>2</u>

                (ii) b   "   " CP <u>2</u>

NOTES ON THE MEMBERSHIP OF NOUN CLASSES A - F

Class A

This Class includes

All masculine nouns terminating in a Consonant, - C

e.g. ghər, phəl (house, fruit)

All masc. nouns terminating in the vowels -i, -u

e.g. dhobi, (washerman) bicchu (scorpion).

Some nouns terminating in -a. (The majority of these denote masc. relationship)

raja (king), dada (paternal grandfather), girja (church)

Class B

This class comprises

All masculine nouns terminating in -a, not included in Class A above

e.g. lərka (boy), bəcca (child) etc.

Class C

This class comprises

All feminine nouns terminating in a consonant, -c

e.g. bəhən (sister), rat (night)

All feminine nouns ending in -a, -u

mala (garland), jharu (broom)

Class D

This class comprises:

All feminine nouns ending in -i

e.g. lərki (girl) ghori (mare)

Class E

This class comprises:

All those feminine nouns terminating in -ya

e.g. cirya (bird) burhia (old woman)

Class F

This class comprises:

All femine nouns ending in -e

e.g. gae (cow)

Features of nasalisation

Nouns having a nasalised ending retain the nasal feature throughout.

e.g. dhuã (smoke) c.f. lərka (boy)

dhuẽ   lərke

dhuõ   lərkõ

In such forms a root R ͂ is assumed with the nasalisation regarded as a property of the root.

e.g. kuã (a well)   jũ (house)

    kuẽ   juẽ

    kuõ   juõ

INDECLINABLE NOUNS

A small number of words which are formally invariable are found to function syntactically in the same way as the nominal forms described above. Compare for example the forms below with those on page 19

e.g. <u>paõ</u> (a foot)

un ke <u>paõ</u> me dərd həi	He has a pain in his <u>foot</u>
us ka <u>paõ</u> suj gəya	His <u>foot</u> has swollen
us ke <u>paõ</u> choʈe həĩ	her <u>feet</u> are small
mere donõ <u>paõ</u> me choʈ ai	both my <u>feet</u> were injured
	(lit. in my two feet
	harm came)

The form paõ will be seen to be invariable whether occurring with singular or plural verb forms, and whether or not it is colligated with postpositions.

In a full scale grammar of Urdu it would be convenient to call such words 'nouns', by analogy with other nouns, although they do not show any of the characteristic patterns of formal variation. Such words will be termed 'Indeclinable nouns'.

CHAPTER 2 (b)

BORROWED NOMINAL FORMS

1. PERSI-ARABIC

Under this heading will be considered all those nominal forms which have been borrowed from Persian and Arabic (usually via Persian), and which will be referred to as Persi-Arabic[1] (abbreviated as P/A) nouns.   These nouns are formally distinct from the NATIVE NOUNS described above (p. 19) inasmuch as they may have additional formal variants, which are not found in the variation patterns of native nouns.

Traditional grammars have considered certain words as P/A nouns, which however, are in no way formally distinct from native nouns i.e. they have been completely integrated into the native patterns.   For example a noun such as 'mez' (table), though historically or etymologically Persian in origin, exhibits exactly the same pattern of formal variation as 'behen' (sister) of Class C (feminine) (see p. 28).   Therefore, for the purpose of our study, we need not regard such nouns as in any way different from native nouns.   For instance, 'mez' is historically of Persian origin and 'behen' of native origin, but there is

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1. Teach yourself Urdu - T. Grahame Bailey, edited by J.R. Firth and Harley, pp. x-xi.

no formal morphological difference between the two. The
following examples will illustrate the point. Compare
'mez' with 'bəhən' in these sentences.

ye <u>mez</u> bəɽi həi	This is a big table.
vəhã kitni <u>mezẽ</u> həĩ	how many tables are there?
in <u>mezõ</u> ko kəhã rakkhũ?	where should I put these tables?
<u>mezõ</u> əur kursiõ se kəmra bhəra tha	the room was packed up with tables and chairs.

---

vo həmari <u>bəhən</u> həi	She is my sister.
tumhari kitni <u>bəhenẽ</u> həĩ	how many sisters have you?
in <u>bəhenõ</u> mẽ kəun bəɽi həi?	who is the eldest of these sisters?
əi meri pyari bəhəno!	O my beloved sisters!

By the term "Persi-Arabic", therefore, in this study
is meant those nouns which have possibilities of more
formal variants in certain contexts than the native nouns
discussed above in Chapter 2 (a) That is to say for these
nouns the range of formal variation is greater than in
the native patterns. These nouns are discussed below.

For the purpose of this study, therefore, a P/A
noun is defined as a word having one of the patterns of
formal variation G - P as listed in Table 5

TABLE 5

G	i R + Ø		ii R + O	iii R + õ	iv R + at-
H	i R + Ø		ii R + O	iii R + õ	iv R + i:n
I	i R + Ø		ii R + O	iii R + õ	iv R + an
J	i R + Ø		ii R + O	iii R + õ	iv R + ha
K	i R + a	ii R + e	iii R + O	iv R + õ	v R + at
L	i R + a	ii R + e	iii R + O	iv R + õ	v R + əjat
M	i R + a	ii R + e	iii R + O	iv R + õ	v R + əgan
N	i R + Ø	ii R + ẽ	iii R + O	iv R + õ	v R + ha
O	i R + Ø	ii R + ẽ	iii R + O	iv R + õ	v R + at
P	i R + Ø				ii R + əin

Persi-Arabic nouns can thus, according to their total range of formal variation, be divided into ten classes labelled G - P, as shown in the table above.

In the examples below the following roots will be used to illustrate each class.

G əxbar-   newspaper

H musənnif- author

I mərd -   a man

J sal -   year

K təjrəb - experience, experiment

L   nam –   litter, documents

M   bəcc –   child

N   kitab –   hook [K]

O   tali:m –   education

P   valid –   father

It will be observed that forms

G)

H)   i, ii, iii are identical with the native

I)   patterns of Class A i, ii, iii,   and that

J)

K)

)   i – iv are identical with the native patterns

L)   of Class i – iv,

M)

and that

N)   i – iv are identical with the native patterns

O)   of class C i-iv.

Since these forms are used in the same contexts as their
native counterparts, they need not be discussed further.

Forms G)   K)

   H) iv and   L) v

   I)   M)

   J)   N)

                  O)

   and P ii

are, however, characteristic of and exclusive to certain

P/A nouns and are used in certain restricted stylistic
and literary contexts.

Most of these forms occur only in the literary and
written style. e.g.

exbarat (Press, newspapers).

  təmam exbarat is bat pər muttəfiq heĩ

   all the newspapers (i.e. Press) are

   unanimous on this point.

musənnifi:n (authors)

  tərəqqi pəsənd musənnifi:n ki ek məjlis

  munəqid hui

   a meeting of the progressive group

   of authors was held.

mərdan (men, heroes)

  mərdan-i-ali himmət saməne ae

   the men of high courage came forward.

salha (years)

  ye kitab un ki salha sal ki mihnət ka

  nəti:ja həi

   this book is the result of his labour

   for many years.

təjrəbat (experience, experiments)

  sains ke təjrəbat ne sabit kər dia ke

  cãd pər jana muʃkil nəhĩ

   The scientific experiments have

proved that it is not difficult to
go on the moon.

naməjat   (documents)

jo vəsi:qe əur naməjat məhfu:z the
unke varisõ ko mil gəe

All the deeds and documents which
were found intact were given to
his heirs.

bəccəgan (children, pupils)

bəccəgane məktəb di:no hikmət ki batẽ
kya janẽ

What do these school children
know about religion and philosophy.

kitabha (books)

kitabha i daniʃ se həmne adabi suxən
si:khe heĩ.

We have learnt the art of conver-
sation from the books of wisdom.

tali:mat   (education)

duniyavi ulu:m ke sath di:ni talimat
bhi zəru:ri heĩ

with general education, religious
education is also necessary.

valideın   həmare valideın həm pəɣ bəɽe mihəɣban
(parents)
                heĩ

our parents are very kind to us.

These forms of P/A nouns i.e. Giv, Hiv, Iiv, Jiv, Kv,
Lv, Mv, Nv, Ov, Pii occur in Concord Pattern 2 i.e.
Plural (P. 96)

BROKEN PLURALS

Certain singular nominal forms in Urdu have altogether
different plural forms which cannot be grouped in the
range of formal variation shown above in Table
They are labelled here as 'Broken Plurals'[1] and are too
complex to be handled in terms of Root and Affix, which
have been taken as the basis of this study.   They are
regarded as being examples of transplanted Arabic
morphology, and are thus outside the scope of this study.

e.g. məsjid (sing.) (mosque)

məsajid (plu.) (mosques)

hal   (sing.) (condition)

əhval (plu.) (condition, description)

vəhã ek nəi məsjid bəni həi

a new mosque has been built there.

kitni məsjidẽ vi:ran pəɽi həĩ

many mosques are deserted.

hukumət ke nəe mənsu:be mẽ imaɣat əuɣ məsajid ki
tamiɣ bhi həi.

---

1. Platts, op.cit. page 105

In the new scheme of government, there is a
plan to construct <u>mosques</u> and buildings.

un ka <u>hal</u> ərse se nəhĩ malu:m

nothing has been known <u>about</u> him for a long
time.

xuda ki dəin ka mu:sa se pu:chie <u>əhval</u>. (a line from
a famous poet).

the description of Divine gift will best be
described by Moses.

All nouns of this class are borrowed from Arabic (usually
via Persian).

The forms occurring in Concord Pattern 2 (Plural)
may or may not colligate with preposed vocative particles
or post-position. (i.e.) there is no change in the
plural nominal form).

e.g. əi ʃəri:f admi!   O <u>nobleman</u>

ʃurəfa ka ye dəstu:r həi

this is the principle of noblemen.

əi alimo!   ye tumhara fərz həi

O scholars! it is your duty.

uləma ki təqri:r sunne log du:r du:r se ae

to hear the speach of <u>learned men</u>,

people came from far and near.

2. ENGLISH NOUNS

Quite a number of words borrowed from English and, through English, from Portuguese and French, today form an integral part of the Urdu vocabulary as nominal forms.

All of them show the same patterns of formal variation as native nouns and there are thus no formal morphological grounds for distinguishing between English loan words and native nominal forms.   The examples below will illustrate the point.   For instance, we shall take the English nouns isku:l (school), pinsil (Pencil) yuniversiti (University) comparing them with the native nouns of Classes A (ghər), C (bəhən) D (ləɽki) (above page 29-29 It will be seen that there is no difference in their formal variation, i.e. 'pinsil' has the same formal variants as 'bəhən' (see page 28   The following examples will illustrate the statement.

ye pinsil həmari həi	This is my pencil
ye kitni pinsilẽ həĩ	how many pencils are there?
in pinsilõ se likho	write down with these pencils.
us ka isku:l khula həi	his school is open.
in isku:lõ mẽ daxəla	admission is very difficult
jəld nəhĩ milta	in these schools.

ye nəi yuniversiti həi	This is a new <u>university</u>.
in <u>yuniversitiõ</u> ki pərhai əcchi həi	education is good in these <u>universities</u>.
Pakistan ki sari <u>yunivarsitiã</u> ajkəl bənd həĩ.	all the <u>universities</u> of Pakistan are closed these days.

CHAPTER 3 (a)
ADJECTIVAL FORMS OF NATIVE ORIGIN

In this Study ADJECTIVES are defined as words whose total range of formal variation is as in Table 6 below. The symbol α is used to indicate the formal variation pattern of adjectives.[1]

TABLE 6

α	i	R + a
α	ii	R + i
α	iii	R + e

The following are examples of each form with the Root əcch-

α i   əccha   good

α ii əcchi   "

α iii əcche   "

Form α i occurs in Number Concord Pattern 1 (p 95)

Forms α ii & α iii occur in Number Concord Pattern 2 (p 96)

Forms α i and α iii occur in Gender Concord Pattern 3

(p 96)

while Form α ii occurs in Gender Concord Pattern 4 (p 96)

In other words, concordial relations of one kind,

---

1. The use of such a symbol (α) enables one to handle the material economically in such passages as those on pp.42-44 and elsewhere.

i.e. of Gender, obtain between forms α i and Forms α iii and MASCULINE NOUNS (see p. 96), and between Form α ii and FEMININE nouns, (see p. 96) while concordial relations of a different kind, i.e. of Number, obtain between form α i and certain singular nominal forms. Forms α ii, α iii on the other hand, may colligate with both singular and plural Nominal forms.

Form α iii may colligate with a singular masculine noun only when that noun itself is colligated either with a preposed particle (p 25 above) or with a postposition (p 25 above). Form α iii may colligate with a plural masculine noun, whether or not the noun is colligated with such a particle or postposition.

The following examples illustrate the above statements.

α i Showing concord with masculine singular nouns not
    colligated with postposition or preposed particle.

ye əccha kəpṛa həi	this is good cloth
vo əccha ləṛka həi	he is a good boy

α ii Showing concord with feminine nouns, singular and
    plural

ye əcchi uṛhni həi	this is a good scarf
əi əcchi ləṛki	(you) good girl!
ek əcchi uṛhni se sər chupao!	cover your head with a good scarf!

əcchi ləɽkiã mã̃aki   good girls help their mothers
madəd kəɽti həĩ

ye əcchi uɽhniã həĩ   these are good scarves

əi əcchi ləɽkio idhər ao   come here, my fine girls!

tum ne əcchi uɽhniõ ko phaɽqala   you have torn these
                        good scarves

αiii (a) Showing concord with masculine singular nouns

     + preposed particles (vocative)[1]

əi bhəle ləɽke suno!   listen to me, my fine fellows!

(b) Showing concord with masculine singular nouns

     + postposition (oblique)[2]

itne əcche kəpɽe pər dhəbba ləg gəya   there's a stain

                                    on such fine cloth

(c) Showing concord with masculine plural nouns

əise əcche kəpɽe kəhã   Where could you get such
miltə̃ həĩ?   fine cloths?

(d) Showing concord with masculine plural nouns

     + preposed particle (vocative)

əi əcche ləɽko, suno!   listen, my fine fellows!

(e) Showing concord with masculine plural nouns

     + postposition (oblique)

uske əcche kəpɽõ pər   ink got on to his fine
roʃnai ləg gəi   clothes

---

1.   See Ch. 2 p. 25

2.   See ch.2 p. 25

To sum up, Form ∝ i shows concord with nominative masculine singular nouns (p45). Form ∝ ii shows concord with feminine nouns both singular and plural. Form ∝ iii shows concord with masculine oblique and vocative singular nouns, and with Masculine plural nouns.

In the table below, the adjectival forms are arranged according to their concordial relations with nominal forms.

TABLE 7

MASC.SING.NOM.	FEM.SING.PLUR. all forms	MASC sing obl.voc. plur.all forms
∝ i	∝ ii	∝ iii

Adjectival forms of the ∝ pattern (see table six) having a nasalised ending retain their nasalised feature throughout the inflexional pattern.

For example.

    ∝ i   dayã

    ∝ ii   dayĩ   right (hand)

    ∝ iii   dayẽ

In such forms a root day⁻ is assumed with the nasalisation regarded as a property of the root.

INDECLINABLE ADJECTIVES

Some words which are formally invariable are found to function syntactically in the same way as the Adjectival forms described above. Such a word is <u>lal</u> (red). Compare for example the forms below with those on page 41.

ye lal kəpṛa kis ka həi?	Whose is this red cloth?
ye lal uṛhni kis ki həi?	Whose is this red scarf?
ye lal uṛhniã kis ki həĩ?	Whose are these red scarves?
lal kəpṛe pər dhəbba həi	There's a stain on the red cloth
lal kəpṛe dikhao	Show me some red clothes
lal kəpṛõ ko səndu:q mẽ rəkkho	Put those red clothes in the chest

Thus the word <u>lal</u> will be seen to be invariable whether occurring with singular or plural, masculine or feminine nominal forms, and whether or not the nouns are colligated with postpositions.

In a full scale grammar of Urdu, it would be convenient to call such words Adjectives by analogy with other Adjectives, even though they do not share any of the characteristic patterns of formal variation described above. Such words in this Study will be termed 'Indeclinable Adjectives'.

ADJECTIVAL PARTICLES

ga, gi, ge:-

It will be noted that the forms ga, gi, ge which are traditionally regarded as inflexional endings attached to certain forms of the verb to indicate the 'future tense'[1] should by our definition of an adjective on p 41 be claimed as the formal variant of an adjective with the root g-. Such a classification is supported by the fact that these forms have the same concordial relation with nouns as the adjectives described hitherto.

e.g.

<u>kala</u>	<u>ghoṛa</u>	dəuṛa	The black horse ran .
<u>kali</u>	<u>ghoṛi</u>	dəuṛi	The black mare ran .
<u>kele</u>	<u>ghoṛe</u>	dəuṛe	The black horses ran.
<u>kala</u>	ghoṛa	dəuṛe <u>ga</u>	The black horse will run.
<u>kali</u>	ghoṛi	dəuṛe <u>gi</u>	The black mare will run.
<u>kale</u>	ghoṛe	dəuṛẽ <u>ge</u>	The black horses will run .

They differ from other adjectives, however, in that they are restricted syntactically to occurrences after the verbal forms (see page 68)

On syntactic grounds, therefore, ga, gi, ge will

---

1.   Platts op.cit. p.142.

be distinguished from adjectives, despite the identity of
formal variation, and will be termed <u>adjectival particles</u>,
showing concord of gender and number with nouns and
number and person with pronouns and always colligated with
one of the verbal forms.

e.g.

ləɽka pəɽhe ga	The boy will read.
ləɽki pəɽhe gi	The girl will read.
ləɽke pəɽhẽ ge	The boys will read.
ləɽkiã pəɽhẽ gi	The girls will read.
məĩ jaũ ga	I shall go.
tũ jae gi	you (girl) will go.
həm jaẽ ge	we will go.
vo jaẽ ge	They (boys) will go.
vo jaẽ gi	They (girls) will go.

CHAPTER 3 (6)

BORROWED ADJECTIVAL FORMS

Under this heading will be considered those adjectives originally borrowed from Persian and Arabic. Some of these adjectives are formally distinct from the native adjectives inasmuch as they may have different Patterns of formal variation, which are not found with the native adjectival forms.

On the basis of formal and colligational criteria P/A adjectives may be divided into three groups.

1. Identical with native patterns:-

Adjectives which are always and in all circumstances of the same form as native adjectives. Although historically these adjectives are of Persian and Arabic origin they are for the purpose of this study grouped with native adjectives, since they have the same forms and range of formal variation.

i.e. αi, αii, αiii.

In the examples below, genda, which is of P/A origin, behaves formally in the same way as the native forms already described on p. 41.

ye gənda ləɽka həi	The boy is <u>untidy</u>.
ye gəndi ləɽki həi	the girl is <u>untidy</u>.
ye gənde ləɽke hə̃i	these boys are <u>untidy</u>.
ye gəndi ləɽkiã hə̃i	these girls are <u>untidy</u>.
in gəndi ləɽkiõ ko yəhã	Don't allow these <u>untidy</u>
nə bəʈhao	girls to sit here.
in gənde ləɽkõ ko yəhã	Don't call these <u>untidy</u>
nə bulao	boys here.

Such adjectival forms need no further discussion as they
are completely integrated into the native patterns.

2. Indeclinable:

As a general rule most of the P/A adjectives either
having the form ʌi or ending in a consonant (like the
indeclinable forms of native adjectives) are invariable
in form i.e. they function syntactically in the same way
as the adjectival forms described above, but do not show
similar variation in form.   Compare for example the
forms below with those on page 45.

ye <u>zinda</u> janvər hə̃i	This is a <u>live</u> animal (masculine)
ye <u>zinda</u> məchli həi	This is a <u>live</u> fish (feminine)
ye <u>zinda</u> janvər hə̃i	These are <u>live</u> animals.
ye <u>zinda</u> məchliã hə̃i	These are <u>live</u> fishes.
ye <u>səfed</u> ghoɽi həi	This is a <u>white</u> mare.
ye <u>səfed</u> ghoɽe hə̃i	These are <u>white</u> horses.
ye <u>səfed</u> ghoɽiã hə̃i	These are <u>white</u> mares.

ye <u>xu:bsu:rat</u> admi həi   this man is <u>handsome</u>.

ye <u>xu:bsu:rat</u> əurət həi   this woman is <u>pretty</u>.

These adjectival forms can in no way be formally different-
iated from the native forms discussed on page 45
although historically they are borrowed from Persian and
Arabic.

3. <u>Adjectival forms with special patterns of formal</u>
   <u>variation</u>:

This group of adjectives can be formally identified
as 'borrowed' in that they exhibit formal variants not
found in the native adjectival patterns.   The symbol β
is used to indicate the pattern of formal variation of
this group of borrowed adjectives.   Their total range
of formal variation is indicated in the table below:

TABLE 8.

β	i	R + ∅
β	ii	R + tər
β	iii	R + təri:n

The following are examples of each form used with the
root 'həsi:n' (beautiful).

Bi   həsi:n   beautiful

Bii   həsi:ntər   more beautiful

Biii həsi:ntəri:n most beautiful.

Forms Bii and Biii can further be distinguished from native patterns ⍺ in that forms Bii and Biii do not enter into the Concord Patterns of number and gender and as can be seen from the following examples: (see page

vo əurət həsi:n həi	that woman is beautiful.
in donõ əurətõ mẽ	who is the more beautiful
həsi:ntər kəun həi?	of the two women?
vo əurət mulk mẽ	that woman is considered
həsi:ntəri:n səmjhi	the most beautiful in the
jati həi.	land.

Forms βii and βiii may conveniently be called comparative and superlative inasmuch as they show degrees of comparison.

⍺ patterns have no comparative and superlative forms like βii and βiii. Various syntactic devices are employed to express degree of comparison, the most common being the use of the post position 'se' (from)

e.g. ye usse əccha həi   This is better than that.

literally means 'this from that is good'.

We may compare constructions with βii and βiii, on the semantic level, with similar constructions in which ⍺ forms are employed.

e.g. ⍺i   is se vo əccha həi   this is better than
                                                                that

βiii se vo <u>bihter</u> hei	this is <u>better</u> <u>than</u> that.
∝ii in donõ mẽ vo <u>ecchi</u> hei	she is the better of the two.
βii in donõ mẽ vo <u>hesi:nter</u> hei	she is the more beautiful of the two women.
∝ii vo euret gaõ mẽ <u>seb se ecchi</u> hei	that woman is the best in the village.
βiii vo gaõ mẽ <u>hesi:nteri:n</u> hei	She is the most beautiful in the village.

The Comparative is frequently expressed also by using the P/A words 'benisbet' (in relation to) or 'muqableten' (comparatively) e.g.

us ka qed hemare <u>benisbet</u> <u>lemba</u>hei

his height is greater than mine.

i.e. He is taller than me.

The Superlative is expressed by using the word 'seb' (all) followed by the post position 'se' e.g.

vo <u>seb se</u> eccha hei

he is the best of all.

vo <u>seb se</u> hesi:n hei

she is the most beautiful.

CHAPTER 4

VERBAL FORMS

For the purpose of this study, a VERB is defined
as a word having one of the following patterns of formal
variation shown in the table below.

TABLE 9

(a)	i R + Ø			
		iiR + a	iiiR + ta	ivR + na	
		vR + i	viR + ti	viiR + ni	
			viiiR + te	ixR + ne	
		xR + ĩ	xiR + tĩ		
		xiiR + e			
	xiiiR + ũ	xivR + o	xvR + ẽ	xviR + ie	
(b)	iR + ũ	iiR + əi	iiiR + o	ivR + əĩ	vR + õ
(c)	iR + a	iiR + i	iiiR + e	ivR + ĩ	

Note on the arrangement of the Table 9

The table is arranged so that (1) the verbal root
with no inflexional suffix stands alone at the top of the
table (ai).

(2) The forms which we have referred to as impersonal
forms later in the Chapter are then grouped together
(forms aii - axi), firstly as masculine singular, (aii,

aiii, aiv), secondly as feminine singular (av, avi, avii),

and thirdly as ^masculine^ plural (aviii, aix) and fourthly as feminine

plural (ax, axi).

(3) The form axii which we have called comprehensive then

stands alone.

(4) The personal forms of (a) i.e. (axiii - axvi) and (b)

(bi - bv) are then grouped together.

All verbs follow the pattern shown in (a) except

the verb with the root h- , which is the only verb of

type (b) and the verb with the root th-, which is the

only verb of type (c).

The above forms may be subdivided into the following

groups according to their concordial relations.

(1) PERSONAL FORMS

Personal forms are those forms which show concord

of numbers and person with nouns (page 19-40) and pronouns

(page 76-93) but not of gender.

(2) IMPERSONAL FORMS

Impersonal forms are those forms which show concord

of gender and number with nouns and pronouns but not of

person.

(3) COMPREHENSIVE FORMS

A form which will be, for the moment, called

COMPREHENSIVE may show concord both of (a) numbers and

person (Personal) and of (b) number and gender

(impersonal).

The following examples illustrate all the forms
shown in table 9 above. For the sake of illustration
the root of the verb 'likhna' (to write) will be used
for (a) and the root h- as in hũ (am) for (b) and the
root th- as in tha (was) for (c).

There is a semantic link between the forms (b) and
the forms (c) and a verb of class (a), of which the root
is ho - (hona) 'to be'.

Forms ci - iv semantically form the 'past tense' of
the forms of class (b) verbs and the forms of class (a)
verb 'hona' supply semantically the other 'tenses' of
(b) and (c) e.g.

mə̃ĩ hũ	I am
mə̃ĩ tha	I was
mə̃ĩ hota	I might have been
mə̃ĩ hua	I was (I became)
hona	(to be) the 'infinitive'.

For other tenses see page 69-71

Examples:-

(a)	i	tu likh	(you) write!
	ii	us ne xət likha	he wrote a letter
	iii	əgər lərka xət likhta	if the boy had written a letter
	iv	mujhe xət likhna	Do write a letter to me.
	v	us ne kitab likhi	he/she wrote a book.

vi   əgər ləɽki xət likhti   if the girl had
                                     written a letter

vii mujhe citthi likhni həi   I have to write a
                                     letter.

viii əgər ləɽke xət likhte   if the boys had
                                     written a letters.

ix   meri xət likhne ki   I am not in the
     adət nəhĩ   habit of writing
                                     letters.

x   ləɽke ne citthiã likhĩ   the boy has written
                                     letters.

xi   əgər ləɽkiã xət likhtĩ   if the girls had
                                     written letters.

xii əgər ləɽka xət likhe   if the boy writes a
                                     letter.

xiii əgər məĩ xət likhũ   if I write a letter.
xiv tum ek xət likho!   (you) write a letter!
xv   vo xət likhẽ   they may write letters.
xvi ap xət likhie   (Please will you)
                                     write a letter
                                     (honorofic).

(b) i   məĩ ḍakṭer hũ   I am a doctor.
     ii   vo vəki:l həi   he is an advocate
     iii tum calak ho   you are clever
     iv   vo ʃair həi   they are poets.
     v   əgərləɽke hazir hõ   if they are there

(c) i   məĩ biːmar <u>tha</u>   I was sick

    ii   vo ɣair hazir <u>thi</u>   she was absent.

    iii ləɽke biːmar <u>the</u>   the boys were sick

    iv   ləɽkiã̃ tez <u>thĩ</u>   the girls were

                                   clever.

PERSONAL FORMS

Forms (a) i, xiii – xvi and (b) i – v show concord
of person and number but not gender with nouns and
pronouns (V.C.P. 5)[1].

ai concords with 2nd Person singular pronoun.

axiii " " 1st Person singular "

axiv " " 2nd Person Plural "

axv " " 1st and 3rd Person Plural pronoun.

               and 2nd Person Plural (Honorific) pronoun

axvi " " 2nd Person honorific pronoun

bi " " 1st Person Singular "

bii " " 2nd Person singular and 3rd Person pronoun

               Singular pronoun

biii " " 2nd Person singular, 2nd Person Plural,

               3rd Person singular pronoun

biv " " 1st Person Plural, 3rd Person Plural

               (Honorific) pronoun

bv " " 1st Person plural, 3rd Person plural

               (Honorific) pronoun

---

1. This is fully discussed in the chapter on pronouns, where
the concord of person has been taken into account.
See Chapter 5

The following examples illustrate these statements.

ai – tu likh!   (you) write!

axiii –	əgər meĩ likhũ	if I write.
axiv	əgər tum likho	if you write
axv	əgər həm likhẽ	if we write.
axv	əgər vo likhẽ	if they write
axv	əgər ap likhẽ	if you write (honorific)
axvi	ap likhie	(you) write! (honorific)
bi	meĩ jəvan hũ	I am young
bII	tu nadan hai	you are innocent.
bii	vo hoʃiyar həi	he is clever
biii	əgər tu məuju:d ho	if you are present.
biii	tum bevəqu:f ho	you are a fool
biii	əgər vo kamiyab ho	if he is successful
biv	həm pakistani həĩ	we are Pakistani.
biv	ap õngrez həĩ	you are an Englishman.
bv	əgər həm kamiyab hõ	if we are successful.
bv	əgər vo kamiyab hõ	if they are successful
bv	əgər ap kamiyab hõ	if you are successful.

IMPERSONAL FORMS

In simple verbal constructions i.e. constructions in which there is no combination of forms from verb classes (a), (b) and (c), forms (a) ii – xi and (c) i – iv show concord in gender with nouns and number with nouns and pronouns, but not in person in this way.

aii - iv, ci with masculine singular nouns and pronouns.

av - vi, cii with feminine singular nouns and pronouns.

avii with feminine singular and plural pronouns.

aviii - ix, ciii with masculine plural nouns and pronouns.

ax - xi, civ with feminine plural nouns and pronouns.

Note:- In the examples which follow, forms aii, av and ax have been illustrated with two types of verbs, transitive and intransitive according to old grammarians. The transitive verb agreeing with its nominal or pronominal subject, but the transitive verb entering into an ergative[1] construction, and agreeing with what in the English trans- lation appears to be the object. Although such syntactic description is outside the scope of this study, a few lines are written to clarify the point.

Verbs which have been called 'transitive' and take the ergative construction, i.e. of type <u>likhna</u> 'to write' differ from 'intransitive verbs' i.e. of type <u>bolna</u> 'to speak'.

In the examples where 'ne' has been used, the verbal form is in concord with the preceding nominal or pronominal form which does not calligate with '<u>ne</u>', not with the nominal or pronominal form, which colligates with '<u>ne</u>'.

e.g. məĩ ne xət likha   I wrote the letter

tum ne kitab pərhi   you read the book.

(likha and pərhi concord with xət (mas.) and

kitab (fem.) respectively.)

1 See W. S. Allen - op.cit. pp 74-75

However, in examples where 'ne' does not occur, the verb
is in concord with the nominal or pronominal form

e.g. ləɽka bola   the boy spoke

      məĩ bola   I spoke

      ləɽki boli   the girl spoke

The following examples illustrate these statements.

aii məĩ)   I (m)   )
     tu   )   you (s.m.))
     vo   ) _bola_   he (s.m.)) spoke
     ləɽka)   the boy   )

     məĩ)   I (m.f.)   )
     tu   )   you (s.m.f.))
     us   ) ne _xət likha_[1] he/she   ) wrote a letter.
     ləɽke)   the boy   )
     ləɽki)   the girl   )

aiii   əgər məĩ)   if I (m)   )
     "   tu   )   you (s.m.))
     "   vo   ) _likhta_   he (s.m.)) wrote
     "   ləɽka)   the boy   )

aiv   xət likhna!   write a letter!

av   məĩ)   I (f)   )
         tu   )   you (s.f.))
         vo   ) _boli_   she   ) spoke.
         ləɽki)   the girl   )

məĩ	)		I (m.f.)	)	
tu	)		you (s.m.f.)	)	
us	) ne kitab <u>likhi</u>[1]		he/she	)	wrote a book
ləɽki	)		the girl	)	
ləɽke	)		the boy	)	

avi əgər məĩ	)		if I (f)	)	
" tu	)	<u>likhti</u>	you (s.f.)	)	wrote
" vo	)		she (s.f.)	)	
" ləɽki	)		the girl	)	

avii   mujhe kitab <u>likhni</u> həĩ   I (m.f.) have to write a book.

mujhe kitabẽ <u>likhni</u> həĩ   I (m.f.) have to write books.

aviii əgər həm	)		if we (m.f.) [2]	)	
tum	)		you (m.pl.)	)	
ap	)	<u>likhte</u>	you (hon.)	)	wrote
vo	)		they (m.)	)	
ləɽke	)		the boys	)	

aix   mujhe xət <u>likhne</u> həĩ   I (m.f.) have to write letters.

ax ap	)		you (hon.)	)	
tum	)		you (pl.f.)	)	
vo	)	<u>boli</u>	they (m.f.)	)	spoke
ləɽkiã	)		the girls	)	

---

1. See the footnote on page 59

2. See Chapter 5 on pronouns on page 76

həm		we (m.f.)	
ap		you (hon.)(m.f.)	
tum		you (m.f.)	wrote
us	ne kitabẽ <u>likhĩ</u>	they (m.f.)	the
ləɽkiõ		the girls	books.
ləɽkõ		the boys	

axi əgər ap		you (f.pl. hon.)	
" tum	<u>boltĩ</u>	you (f.pl.)	spoke
" vo	if	they (f.pl.)	
" ləɽkiã		the girls	

ci	ləɽka vəhã tha	the boy was there
cii	ləɽki yəhã thi	the girl was here
ciii	ləɽke vəhã the	the boys were there
civ	ləɽkiã yəhã thĩ	the girls were here

COMPREHENSIVE FORM

The remaining form, axii, which has not yet been dealt with, is found both in concord pattern (1) and concord pattern (2) on pages 95-96 In some contexts it is in concord with masculine plural nouns and pronouns showing gender and number and thus an impersonal form, but in other contexts it may be in concord with 2nd and 3rd Person singular pronouns, and singular nouns of either gender, indicating only <u>number</u> and <u>person</u> and thus

may be regarded as a personal form.

    e.g. (1) Concord of gender and number with masculine

        plural nouns and pronouns.

hǝm		we		
tum		you		
ap	bole	you (hon.)		spoke
vo		they		
lǝɽke		the boys		

    (2) Concord of number with masculine singular

        nouns and of person with 2nd and 3rd Person

        singular pronouns.

ǝgǝr tu		if you	speak
" vo	bole	he	speaks
" lǝɽka		the boy	speaks
ǝgǝr tu		if you	write
" vo	likhe	he	writes
" lǝɽka		the boy	writes

Therefore this form for the moment will be termed

comprehensive (i.e. either Impersonal or Personal form).

COMBINATIONS OF FORMS (a) with (b) and (c).

    The impersonal forms ii - ix and the comprehensive

form xii of class (a) verbs may be combined with the

personal forms of class (b) and impersonal forms of class (c).

When such combinations take place it will be necessary to
~~amend~~ *expand* the statement made ~~in Table~~ on Page 57
that ax - xi occur with feminine plural nouns, for in
combinations of a +b/c forms it will be seen that av - vi
may occur either with feminine singular or plural forms
as shown in the examples below.

The combinations may take *place* in the following way.

aii, iii	+ bi, ii, iii, ci
aiv	+ bii, iii, ci
av, vi	+ bi, ii, iii, iv, v, cii, civ
avii	+ bii, iv, v, cii, civ
aviii, ix	+ biv, v, ciii
a xii	+ biv, v, ciii

It will be seen from the preceding section that the
forms ax, xi may not occur with the b and c forms.
Forms ax, xi when not in combination with b and c forms,
occur with feminine plural nouns, e.g.

ləɽkiã bolĩ   the girls spoke

ləɽkiã nəhĩ bolĩ   the girls didn't speak.

əgər əurətẽ likhtĩ   if the women wrote

əgər əurətẽ nəhĩ likhtĩ if the women didn't write.

However, in the case of combined a + b/c forms the
forms av and avi occur with feminine plural nouns.

.e.g. ləɽkiã boli hɛ̃   the girls have spoken.

       ləɽkiã boli thĩ   the girls had spoken.

       əuretẽ likhti hɛ̃   the women write

       əiretẽ likhti thĩ   the women used to write

but the form *ləɽkiã likhtĩ hɛ̃ cannot occur.

Examples of different combinations are as follows:-

aii + bi   mɛ̃ bola hũ   I have spoken

aii + bii   vo bola hɛ̃   he has spoken

aii + biii vo bola ho   he may have spoken

aii + ci   tu bola tha   you (s.) had spoken

aiii + bi   mɛ̃ likhta hũ   I write

aiii + bii vo likhta hɛ̃   he writes

aiii+biii   vo likhta ho   he might be writing

aiii + ci   vo likhta tha   he was writing

aiv + bii   mujhe likhna hɛ̃   I have to write

aiv + biii əgər use likhna ho   if he has to write

aiv + ci   mujhe likhna tha   I had to write

av + bi   mɛ̃ ai hũ   I have come

av + bii   vo ai hɛ̃   she has come

av + biii   tum ai ho   you have come

av + biv   ləɽkiã ai hɛ̃   the girls have come

av + bv   əuretĩ ai hõ   the women may have come

av + cii   ləɽki boli thi   the girl had spoken

av + civ   ləɽkiã boli thĩ   the girls had spoken

avi + bi   mɛ̃ likhti hũ   I write

avi + bii	vo likhti hэi	she writes
avi + biii	vo likhti ho	she may have written
avi + biv	vo likhti hэĩ	they write
avi + bv	vo likhti hõ	they may have written
avi + cii	vo likhti thi	she was writing
avi + civ	vo likhti thĩ	they were writing
avii + bii	mujhe ciţţhi likhni hэi	I have to write a letter.
avii + biv	use roţiã pakani hэĩ	he has to bake bread
avii + bv	эgэr tumhẽ kursiã xэri:dni hõ	if you have to buy chairs
avii + cii	mujhe kitab likhni thi	I had to write a book.
avii + civ	unhẽ kitabẽ pэŗhni thĩ	they had to read books.
aviii + biv	lэŗke ʃor kэrte hэĩ	boys are making noise
aviii + bv	эgэr vo sote hõ	if they are sleeping
aviii + ciii	hэm axbar pэŗhte the	we were reading newspapers.
aix + biv	mujhe kэi xэt likhne hэĩ	I have to write many letters.
aix + bv	эgэr tumhẽ xэt likhne hõ to is pэte pэr likho	If you have to write letters, write at this address.
aix + ciii	mujhe jute xэri:dne the	I had to buy shoes.

axii + biv   ləɽke dəuɽe həĩ   the boys have run

axii + bv   əgər vo cəle hõ   if they have walked

axii + ciii vo vəhã ruke the   they had halted there.

We may now deal with the comprehensive form axii discussed above.

When form axii (-e) occurs with a following (b) or (c) form and a masculine plural noun or pronoun we shall call it an impersonal form by analogy with other verbal forms in similar syntactic constructions and shall regard it as showing concord of gender and number with masculine plural nouns.

When it occurs either with a singular noun or 3rd person singular pronoun without a following (b) or (c) form, we shall call it a personal form showing concord of person and number.

e.g. Impersonal form:

həm		we	
tum		you	
ap	bole həĩ or bole the	you (hon.)	have spoken
vo		they	
ləɽke		the boys	

Personal form:

əgər tu		if you (s.)	write
vo	likhe	he	writes
ləɽka		the boy	writes

Particles:-[1] ga, gi ge.

These particles indicating gender and number may be combined with certain forms of the verb in the following manner.

ga - in concord with mas. sing. nouns or pronouns

to forms (a) xii, xiii, (b) i, iii.

ge - in concord with mas. plural nouns or pronouns

to forms (a) xiv, xv, (b) v.

gi - in concord with fem. singular and plural nouns

and pronouns to forms

(a) xii, xiii, xiv, xv

(b) i, iii, v.

ga to (a) xvi regardless of gender.

The following are the examples of each form with the root likh-

ga - vo likhe ga	he will write.
meĩ likhũ ga	I shall write.
meĩ likhta hũ ga	I shall have been writing.
us ne likha hoga	he might have written.
ge - tum likho ge	you will write.
vo likhẽ ge	they will write.
həm/vo likhte hõ ge	we/they shall have been writing.

---

1. These particles on formal ground have been treated in this study as adjectival particles. For detailed discussion see chapter on Adjectival Forms on page 46

gi - vo likhe gi   she will write

     məĩ likhũ gi   I shall write

     tum likho gi   you (s.) will write

     ləɽkiã likhẽ gi   the girls will write.

     məĩ likhti hũ gi   I shall have been writing

     vo likhti ho gi   She will have been writing.

     ləɽkiã likhti hõ gi   the girls will have written.

ga - (regardless of gender in honorific form)

     ap likhie ga   you will write please!

     ap ai e ga   you will come please!

Now it can be observed that almost all forms in the conjugation of traditional Grammars[1] are of the type and within the range of the patterns of formal variation shown above. Using the traditional terminologies for different tenses, only as labels, the different forms can be illustrated as follows:-

(1) The <u>Imperative</u>:- tu likh!   write!

     (R+∅, -o,-ie)   tum likho   you write!

                ap likhie   you write please

                             (honorific).

(2) The <u>Aorist</u>:-   məĩ likhũ   I write

     (R+ũ, -e,-o,   tu likhe   you write

     -ẽ).   vo likhe   he should write

---

1. Platt's Hindustani Grammar, pp. 146-160. Compare also

   Teach Yourself Urdu pp38-54; A.Haqq Qawaid-e-Urdu pp94-97.

həm likhẽ	we write
tum likho	you write
vo likhẽ	they should write

(3) The <u>future</u>:-   məĩ likhũ ga[1] I shall write (mas.)

(R+ -ũ, -ẽ, -e,   məĩ likhũ gi I shall write (fem.)

-o, +ga, gi,   tu likhe ga/gi You shall write.

ge.)   həm likhẽ ge   we shall write

tum likho ge/gi you shall write

vo likhẽ ge/gi   they shall write

(4) The Past Conditional or Optative (Subjunctive):-

(R + ta, -ti, -te, -tĩ)

məĩ likhta/ti	I might, should or would write.
həm likhte	we might, should or would write.
tum likhte/tĩ	you " " " " "
vo likhte/tĩ	they " " " " "

(5) The Present Imperfect or Continuous:-

(R + ta, -ũ, -ti + -ũ, -ta + -əi, -ti +-əi,

-te +-əĩ, -ti + -əĩ, -te + -o, -ti + -o)

məĩ likhta/ti hũ	I am writing
tu likhta/ti həi	you are writing
həm likhte həĩ	we are writing

---

1. 'Teach Yourself Urdu', T. Graham Bailey, pp. 44-45.

lɽ kiã likhti hẽĩ   the girls are writing.

tum likhte/ti ho   you are writing.

(6) The Past Imperfect or Continuous:-

(R + ta + -a, -ti + -i, -te + -e, -ti + -ĩ)

    məĩ likhta/ti tha/thi   I was writing or used to write

    həm likhte the   we were writing

    vo likhte/ti the/thĩ   they were writing

(7) The Past Absolute or Indefinite:-

(R + a, -i, -e, -ĩ)

    məĩ ne xət likha   I wrote a letter

    us ne ciṭṭhi likhi   she wrote a letter

    tum ne xət likhe   you wrote letters

    usne ciṭṭhiã likhĩ   she wrote letters

(8) The Present Perfect:-

(R + a + -əi, -i + əi)

    məĩ ne xət likha həi   I have written a letter

    məĩ ne ciṭṭhi likhi həi   "   "   "   "

(9) The Past Perfect or Pluperfect:-

(R + a + -a, -i + -i)

    məĩ ne xət likha tha   I had written a letter

    məĩ ne ciṭṭhi likhi thi   "   "   "   "

(10) The Future Perfect or Past Potential:-

(R + a + -o + ga, R + i + -o + gi, R + e + -õ + ge,

   R + e + -õ + gi)

    məĩ ne xət likha ho ga   I shall have written a

                                        letter.

mə̃ı ne chiṭṭhi likhi ho gi   I shall have written a letter.

mə̃ı ne xət likhe hõ ge   I shall have written letters.

mə̃ı ne ciṭṭhiã likhi hõ gi   "   "   "   "

IRREGULAR VERBS

Certain verbs have more than one root.

Root 1	Root 2	Root 3	Root 4
(1) kər - (do)	ki:j-	ki: (y̆)	-
(2) le - (take)	li:j -	li: (y)	l -
(3) de - (give)	di:j -	di: (y)	d -
(4) ja - (go)	-	gə (y)	-
(5) ho - (to become)	hu:j -	hu	-
(6) mər - (die)	-	mu	-
(7) pi - (drink)	pi:j -	-	-

Root 2 occurs only in form axvi

e.g. ki:jie, li:jie, di:jie, hu:jie, pi:jie.

Root 3 occurs only in forms a ii, v, x, xii

e.g. ki$^{(y)}$a (also kəra) ki   kĩ   kie

li$^{(y)}$a   li   lĩ   lie

di$^{(y)}$a   di   dĩ   die

gəya (also jəya) gəyi gəyĩ   gaye

hua   hui   huĩ   hue

mua   (also məra) mui   muĩ   mue

In root 3 kər, ja, mər exhibit alternative forms as
shown above in brackets.　le, de, ho have only *one form of root 3.*

Root 4 is used in form axiv only of the verbs
le- de　e.g.

le - a xiv lo　take!

de - a xiv do　give!

We may summarise the above statement thus:-

Root 1	Root 2	Root 3	Root 4
c v (c)	c v̄ (j)	c v (y)	c-

----

except 'u'

When a verb root ends in '-v', a palatal element
(y) is added to the root before a vowel ending.　This
holds good both for regular or irregular verbs.

e.g.

Root	Form		
so-	aii	soya	slept
ja-	aii	jaya	go
cu-	aii	cua	dropped.

EXTENDED FORMS

The simple root of the verb may be extended by the
addition of -a and -va.　Such extended forms then function
as the roots of new verbs of class (a).　These extended
forms may or may not suffer other modifications.

e.g. Simple   Extended   Extended
      Root   Root 1.   Root 2.

      likh,   likha,   likhva   (no modification in
                                         the root.)

      si:kh,   sikha,   sikhva   (modification in the
                                         root.)

In some cases the first extended root may exhibit
vocalic modification only without the addition of a
suffix -a .

e.g. Simple   Extended   Extended
      Root.   Root 1.   Root 2.

      piʈ   pi:ʈ   piʈva   (hit)

      guth   gu:th   guthva   (pierce)

The following examples show all the patterns of the
extended forms.

Simple Root	Extended Root 1.	Extended Root 2.
A.1. likh-(write)	likha -	likhva -
B.2. si:kh-(learn)	sikha -	sikhva -
3. qu:b-](sink)	quba -	qubra -
C.4. dekh-) (look)	dikha -	dikhva -
5. bol- (speak)	bula-	bulva -
D.6. kaʈ- (cut)	kaʈ -	kaʈva -
7. piʈ- (be beaten)	pi:ʈ -	piʈva -
8. guth-)	gu:th -	guthva -
E.9. pi- (drink)	pila -	pilva -
10. de- (give)	dila -	dilva -
11. chu-) (drop)	chula -	chulva -

Simple Root	Extended Root 1	Extended Root 2
E.12. so- (sleep)	sula -	sulva -
13. kha- (eat)	khila -	khilva -

Formalization of the Extended Root Pattern

(where SR = Simple Root)

		Extended Root 1.	Extended Root 2.
A.	SR +	-a	-va
B.	SR +	-a	-va
		(where root vowel is shortened)	
C.	SR +	-a	-va
		(Root vowel is shortened and raised)	
D.	SR +	-a	-va
		(Root vowel is lengthened)	
E.	SR +	-l + a	-l + va
		(where root vowel is shortened).	

Formal variation of these 'new' (derived) verbs,
formed with extended roots, is perfectly regular of the
(a) type.   We may note that semantically these are
usually 'causal'[1] or 'double causal' verbs.
e.g. vo khana khata hei   he eats the meal.

vo khana khila ta hei   he causes to eat the meal.

(i.e. he serves the meal).

vo khana khilvata hei   he gets the meal eaten by
~~someone~~.
(i.e. he gets the meal served
by ~~someone~~.)

1. See Firth op.cit. pp. 59-66; also Platts op.cit. pp.161-167.

CHAPTER 5

PRONOMINAL FORMS

For the purpose of this study, a pronoun is defined as a word having one of the patterns of formal variation 1 - 9 as listed in the table below.

TABLE 16

1 m-	iR + ei	iiR + ujh	iiiR + ujhe	ivR +ujhi			
2 t-	iR + u	iiR + ujh	iiiR + ujhe	ivR + ujhi			
3 hem-	iR + ∅	iiR + ē	iiiR + i				
4 tum-	iR + ∅	iiR + hē	iiiR + hĩ				
5 v-	iR + o	iiR + us	ivR + use	vR+ usi un	viiR + unhē	viiiR + unhĩ	ixR + unhõ
6 y-	iR + e	iiR + ehi	iiiR + is	ivR + ise	vR+ isi in	viiiR + inhē	viiiiR + inhĩ	ixR + inhõ
7 j-	iR + o	iiiR + is	iiiR + ise	ivR+ vR + inhē in	viR + inhõ		
8 k-	iR + eun	iiR + is	iiiiR + ise	ivR+ vR + inhē in	viR + inhõ		
9 k-i	iR + o	iiR + is	iiiiR + is				

Table 10 shows pronominal forms classified according to their total range of formal variation. Since every root shows different Patterns of Combination with affixes, there are as many formal classes as there are roots, i.e. nine in all.

Roots have been shown on the left side of the table, and are illustrated in the examples below on p. 77 - 80

It should be noted that in the case of the root 5 (i.e. v-) when the root is followed by the back vowel u, the root v is assimilated to the vowel u so that $v + u > u$ i.e. $R + u s = u s$ and that similarly in the case of the root 6 (i.e. y-) when the root is followed by front vowel i the root y is assimilated to the following vowel i so that $y + i > i$ i.e. $y + is = is$ (this). The root of number 9 is to be taken as k - i, so that form 9i = koi (someone, no-one)

9ii = kisi (anyone).

The following sentences demonstrate the use of the pronominal forms in the table   above.

li   məĩ likhta hũ   I write.

lii   mujh ko nə sətao.   don't tease me.

liii   mujhe jane do.   let me go.

liv   mujhi se   vo jhu:ʈ   he told me a lie me.
      bola.

2i	tu kəhã tha?	where had you been?
2ii	tujh se kis ne kəha?	who told you this?
2iii	tujhe kya cahiye?	what do you want?
2iv	tujhi ko səb se zyada kyõ fikr həi?	why are you so much concerned about it?

3i	həm vəhã the	we were there.
3ii	həmẽ kya malu:m?	what do we know about it?
3iii	həmĩ ne unko kəha tha	we had told him this.

4i	tum kəhã the?	where had you been?
4ii	tumhẽ pəṛhna cahiye	you should study.
4iii	tumhĩ ne mujhko bulaya	you did call me.

5i	vo kaun həi?	who is that?
5ii	vəhi leṛka vəhã tha	that was the boy who was there.
5iii	us ne xət likha	he wrote a letter.
5iv	use yəhã bulao!	call him here!
5v	usi ne kəha hoga	he would have told.
5vi	un ko bulao!	Call them!
5vii	unhẽ nə ane do	don't allow them here.
5viii	unhĩ ne bheja həi.	they have sent.
5ix	unhõ ne kya səmjha?	what did they understand?

6i	ye keun hei?	who is this?
6ii	yehi hemara dost hei	this is my friend
6iii	is ko le jao	take him away.
6iv	ise ne setao	don't tease him.
6v	isi lerke ne liya hei	this very boy has taken.
6vi	in ko dikhao	show them.
6vii	inhẽ hetao	remove them.
6viii	inhĩ lerkiõ ne perha tha	these girls had read.
6ix	inhõ ne keha tha	they had said.

7i	jo vehã ho use bulau	call whoever is there.
7ii	jis lerke ko dekho bulao	call the boy whom you see.
7iii	jise caho lejao	take away whoever you want.
7iv	jin logõ ne eisa kya bura kya	those who have done so did wrong.
7v	jinhẽ eql nehĩ vehi ye kerte hẽ	those who are devoid of common sense they do so.
7iv	jinhõ ne keha yelet keha	those who said, said wrong.

8i	keun aya hei?	who has come?

8ii   kis ko davət di həi?   Whom did you invite?

8iii kise pəise ki hajət nəhĩ Who doesn't need money.

8iv   kin lərkõ ne fi:s nəhĩ   who are the boys who
      di həi?   didn't pay their fee?

8v   kinhẽ buṛa kəhũ   whom should we call bad.

8vi   kinhõ ne ʃəraṛət nə ki?   who didn't do undesirable
                                things?

_____

9i   koi nəhĩ aya   no-one came.

9ii   kisi se nə kəh   don't tell it to anyone.

_____

Number

Forms 1i, 2i may only be in concord with what we have
defined above (page 57) as singular verbal and nominal
forms (see C.P.5 p. 97).   Forms 3i, 4i may only be
in concord with plural verbal and nominal forms (above p. 78)
      Thus we may state that forms 1i, 2i are SINGULAR
PRONOUNS and that forms 3i, 4i are PLURAL PRONOUNS.
It will be noted in the examples below that there is concord
between məĩ (I) and hũ (am) (i.e. pronominal form 1i and
personal verb bi) and tu (you) and həi (are) (i.e.
pronominal form 2i and personal verb bii) but not between
the pronominal forms and impersonal verb forms aiii, avi
(i.e. likhta, likhti) or the nominal forms lərka, 'boy'
lərki 'girl').

The following examples will illustrate the statement.

1i	meĩ likhta hũ		I write (m.)
	meĩ leɽka hũ		I am a boy.
	meĩ likhti hũ		I write (s.f.)
	meĩ leɽki hũ		I am a girl
2i	tu likhta hei		you write (s.m.)
	tu leɽka hei		you are a boy (s.m.)
	tu likhti hei		you write (s.f.)
	tu leɽki hei		you are a girl.
3i	hem likhte heĩ		we write (m.f.)
	hem leɽke ɣeri:b heĩ		we boys are poor.
	hem leɽkiã ɣeri:b heĩ		we girls are poor.
4i	tum likhte ho		you (pl.) write.
	tum likhti ho		you (pl.) write.
	tum keise leɽke ho		what type of boys you are.

Forms 5i, ii ⎫

      6i, ii ⎬   may be in concord with both singular

       7i   ⎬   and plural verbs and nouns (see)

       8i   ⎬   above page

For the moment we shall refer to these forms as NEUTRAL

FORMS.

The following examples illustrate this statement.

5i	vo likhta hei		he writes.
	vo likhte heĩ		they write.

	vo beccha hei	he is a child.
	vo becche hei	they are children.
5ii	vehi lerka aya	that very boy came.
	vehi lerke ae	those very boys came.
6i	ye lerki gati hei	this girl sings.
	ye lerkia gati hei	these girls sing.
6ii	yehi lerki jati thi	this very girl was going.
	yehi lerkia jati thi	these very girls were going.
7i	Jo lerka rota tha	the boy who cried.
	jo lerke rote the	the boys who cried.
8i	keun admi veha tha	who was the man there?
	keun log veha the	who were the men there?
9i	koi lerka yeha ne tha	no boy was here.

GENDER

Forms 1i, 2i, 4i, 5i, ii, 6i, ii, 7i, 8i, 9i may be in
concord with nominal and verbal forms of either gender
(i.e. masculine and feminine), as shown in C.P.3 and
C.P.4 (see page 96)

Thus the above pronominal forms show no concord of
GENDER.

The concordial relations of GENDER are exhibited
only when these pronominal forms calligate with either
nominal forms or verbal forms showing masculine or feminine
gender.

Form 3i may be in concord only with verbal forms aviii,
aix, and axii, which have been defined above as masculine
plural forms (see p.59), not with verbal forms ax, axi
referred to above as feminine plural forms (see page 59)

Form 3i may, however, be in concord with nominal
forms of either gender.   In other words when the prono-
minal form 3i, hǝm (we) refers syntactically to the
feminine nominal form, it is in concord with the masculine
plural impersonal verb forms.   e.g.

lǝɽkiõ ne kǝha "hǝm ja rǝhe heĩ"

the girls said, "We are going."
to be compared with

lǝɽkõ ne kǝha "hǝm ja rǝhe heĩ"

If, however, the feminine plural nominal form is syntact-
ically interposed between the pronominal form and the verb,
the verbal form is then in concord with the nominal form,
e.g.

hǝm lǝɽkiã sinema jarǝhi heĩ

the girls are going to the pictures.
to be compared with

hǝm lǝɽke sinema jarǝhe heĩ

we boys are going to the pictures.
The following examples will show their uses[1].

li meĩ lǝɽka hũ   I am a boy

---

1. Simple underlining shows number concord and double
   underlining indicates gender concord.

meĩ leṛki hũ	I am a girl.	
meĩ bola tha	I spoke.	
meĩ boli thi	I spoke.	
2i tu bacca hei	you are a child (m).	
tu becci hei	you are a child (f).	
tu rota tha	you were crying (m).	
tu roti thi	You were crying (f).	
4i tum gate the	you were singing (m).	
tum gati thĩ	you were singing (f).	
5i vo leṛka peṛhta tha	that boy used to read.	
vo leṛki peṛhti thi	that girl used to read.	
6i ye merd sota tha	this man was sleeping	
ye euret soti thi	this woman was sleeping	
7i jo leṛka nacta hei	that boy who danced	
jo leṛki nacti hei	that girl who danced.	
8i keun leṛka jagta tha	which of the boys was awake?	
keun leṛki jagti thi	which of the girls was awake?	
9i koi admi likhta hoga	some man might be writing.	
koi euret likhti hogi	some women might be writing.	
3i hem likhte the	we (m. and f.) used to write.	

həm jage	we (m. and f.) kept awaken.
həm əcche lərke hə̃ĩ	we are good boys.
həm əcchi lərkiã̃ hə̃ĩ	we are good girls.

PERSON

The concord of Person is shown in Concord Pattern 5 (page 97)

We may now state that form

1i which shows concord with verbal forms aii, iii, v, vi, xiii, bi, ci, ii may be described as <u>1st Person Singular Pronoun</u>.

2i which shows concord with verbal forms ai, ii, iii, iv, vi, xii, bii, iii, iv, ci, ii may be described as <u>2nd Person Singular Pronoun</u>.

3i which shows concord with verbal forms a viii, xii, xv, b iv, v, ciii, iv may be described as <u>1st Person Plural</u>.

4i which shows concord with verbal forms a viii, x, xi, xiv, biii, ciii, iv may be described as <u>2nd Person Plural</u>.

5i, 6i which show concord with verbal forms aii, iii, v, vi, viii, x, xi, xii, xv, bii, iii, iv, v, ci, ii, iii, iv may be described as <u>3rd Person Singular and Plural</u> (see page 57)

The above classification is based entirely upon concordial

relations, not on forms as such.

Form 7i may show concord with all persons singular and plural personal verbs.

e.g. m<u>ẽi</u> jo kəmzor admi hũ	<u>I</u>, who am a weak man.
<u>tu</u> jo məzbu:t admi həi	<u>you</u> (s.), who are a strong man.
<u>vo</u> jo i:mandaɤ leɽka həi	<u>~~that~~</u> he, who is an honest boy (s.)
<u>vo</u> jo i:mandaɤ leɽke hẽi	<u>those</u> who are honest boys.
<u>tum</u> jo nek ho	<u>you</u>, who are gentle
<u>həm</u> jo məʃhn:r hẽi	<u>we</u>, who are famous

Form 8i may show concord with all persons singular and plural of personal verbs.

e.g. <u>mẽi</u> <u>kəun</u> hũ?	<u>Who</u> am I?
<u>tu</u> <u>kəun</u> həi?	<u>Who</u> are you (s)?
<u>həm</u> <u>kəun</u> hẽi?	<u>Who</u> are we?
<u>tum</u> <u>kəun</u> ho?	<u>Who</u> are you (p)?
<u>vo</u> <u>kəun</u> həi?	<u>Who</u> is he?
<u>vo</u> <u>kəun</u> hẽi	<u>Who</u> are they?

Form 9i may show concord only with 3rd person singular of personal verb.

e.g. <u>koi</u> həi?	<u>Is</u> there anyone?

It will be seen from the above statement that form 5ii, 6ii show the same concordial relations as forms 5i and 6i.

Forms 1i, 2i may colligate with the post position ne but with no others.

Form 3i, iii, 4i, iii may colligate with all post-positions

Forms 1ii, iv, 2ii, iv may colligate with all post positions excluding ne, ka, ki, ke

Forms 5iii, 5v)
    6iii, 6v)
    7ii   )   may colligate with all post
    8ii   )   positions.
    9ii   )

Forms 5vi, 5viii) may colligate with all post
    6vi, 6viii) positions excluding ne.
    7iv, 8iv)

Forms 5ix, 6ix, 7vi, 8vi may colligate with post position ne but no others.

Those forms listed above which may colligate with post-positions of any kind may then be called OBLIQUE FORMS (see p. 26)

Those forms which may only colligate with ne may be called, for the moment, OBLIQUE FORMS + ne.

Forms 1iii, 2iii, 3ii, 4ii, 5iv, vii, 6iv, vii,
    7iii, v, 8iii, v

may neither colligate with post positions, nor may show any concordial relations with verbs, as forms 1i - 9i described above. These forms, in this study, will be

termed ABSOLUTE FORMS.

Forms 5iii, v, 6iii, v, 7ii, 8ii, 9ii may also be
in concord with oblique singular nouns (page 26)
and thus may be called SINGULAR OBLIQUE PRONOUNS.

e.g. us ləɽke ko dekho	See that boy.
usi ləɽke ko dekho	see that (particular) boy.
is ləɽke ko dekho	see this boy.
isi ləɽke ko dekho	see this (particular) boy.
jis admis ne suna	this man who heard
kis admi ne kəhə	who is the man who told.
kisi admi ko ne bətao	don't disclose it to anyone.

Forms 5vi, viii, 6vi, viii, 7iv, 8iv may also be in
concord with oblique plural nouns and thus may be called
PLURAL OBLIQUE FORMS.

e.g. un ləɽko ko bulao	call those boys.
unhi ləɽkõ ko bulao	call those very boys.
in ləɽkõ ko bulao	call these boys.
inhî ləɽkõ ko bulao	call these very boys.
jin ləɽkõ ne kəhə	the boys who said so
ɣələt kəhə	said wrongly.
kin ləɽkõ ko səza dũ	which boys shall I punish.

Forms 5iv, 6iv, 7iii, 7v, 7vi,

5vii, 6vii, 8iii, 8v, 8vi,

5ix, 6ix

may not be in concord with nominal forms.

However, other criteria such as syntactic and
semantic, compell us to treat these forms in the following
way:

5iv, 6iv, 7iii, 8iii may stand in place of an
oblique singular nominal form + the post position <u>ko</u>.

e.g. compare

us lə̃ke ko dekho	see that boy
use dekho	see him
is lə̃ki ko dekho	see this girl
ise dekho	see her etc.

Forms 5vii, 6vii, 7v, 8v stand in place of a plural
oblique nominal form + post position <u>ko</u>.

e.g. compare

un lə̃kõ ko dekho	see those boys
unhẽ dekho	see them
in lə̃kiõ ko dekho	see those girls
inhẽ dekho	see them.

Forms 5ix, 6ix, 7vi, 8vi stand in place of an oblique
plural nominal form + post position <u>ne</u>.

e.g. compare

lə̃kõ ne bətaya	the boys told (us).
unhõ ne bətaya	they told (us).

Thus we shall term

5iv, 6iv, 7iii, 8iii	singular absolute form.
5vii, 6vii, 7v, 8v	plural absolute form.
5ix, 6ix, 7vi, 8vi	plural oblique form + ne.

Forms 5i, ii, 6i, ii, 7i, 8i, 9i, which we have termed neutral forms above may <u>not</u> colligate with post positions but may be in concord with verbal forms, either singular or plural, masculine, and feminine and in concord with nominative nominal forms of either gender and number.

Thus we may refer to these forms as NOMINATIVE PRONOUNS.

e.g. vo aya   he came

vo aye   they came

vo leɽka jata hei that boy is going.

vo leɽke jate heĩ those boys are going.

vo ai   she came

vo aĩ   they (f) came.

vo leɽki jati hei that girl is going.

vo leɽkiã jati heĩ those girls are going.

etc.

It will be noted from the examples above (page 77-80) that forms Iiv may occur in the same concordial relation as Iii

2iv	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2ii
3iii	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3i
4iii	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4i
5ii	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5i
5v	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5iii
5viii	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5vi
6v	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6iii
6viii	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6vi

These forms are used in emphatic and emotional contexts.
Semantic criteria demand that we should call these forms
Emphatic Forms of the forms shown on the right side above
as exemplified below e.g.

mujh se qəsu:r hua	It was my fault.
mujhi se qəsu:r hua	It was (particularly) my fault.
vo ləɽka aya	that boy came.
vəhi ləɽka aya	that very boy came.
Həm ne suna	We heard.
həmə̃ ne suna	We (specially) heard. etc.

But since semantic considerations do not form part of our
study, we need not comment any further.

Indeclinable Pronouns

A few words, which are formally invariable are
found to function syntactically as the pronominal forms
discussed above.

These are the words ap, kuch, kya.

(1)
ap may be in concord with 3rd Person Plural Personal
Verbs and with plural masculine and feminine impersonal
verbal forms.

(2) may colligate with all post positions.

e.g. ap jəvan həĩ   you are young.

ap əcche admi həĩ   you are a good man.

ap əcchi ləɽki həĩ   you are a good girl.

əgər ap likhte to məĩ ata   if you (m) ~~would have~~ *had* written I could *have* come.

əgər ap likhtĩ to məĩ ata   if you (f) ~~would have~~ *had* written I could *have* come.

ap ko kəhã jana həĩ   where do you intend to go.

Some semantic considerations lead us to term this pronoun the 'honorific pronoun'.

kuch and kya[1] may be[(i)] in concord with any person of personal verb.

(2) in concord with nominal forms of any gender, number or case e.g.

mujhe kuch kitabẽ xari:dni həĩ   I have to buy some books.

ap kya cahəte həĩ?   What do you want?

In a full scale grammar of Urdu, it would be convenient to call such words 'pronoun' by analogy with other pronouns, though they do not show the characteristic patterns of formal variation.   Such words will be called 'Indeclinable pronouns'.

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1. See Platt op.cit. page 121- 122

TABLE II

Singular Noun.	Plural Noun.	Noun Emphatic.	Singular oblique	Plural oblique	Oblique + ne.	Oblique emphatic (Singular)	Oblique emphatic (Plural)	Absolute (Singular)	Absolute (Plural)
1i			1ii			1iv		1iii	
2i			2ii			2iv		2iii	
	3i	3iii							3ii
	4i	4iii							4ii
5i		5ii	5iii	5vi	5ix	5v	5viii	5iv	5vii
6i		6ii	6iii	6vi	6ix	6v	6viii	6iv	6vii
7i			7ii	7iv	7vi			7iii	7v
8i			8ii	8iv	8vi			8iii	8v
9i			9ii						

A Comprehensive Table

be termed <u>Concord of Number</u>.

C.P.3 and 4 refer to the relations between nominal adjectival and impersonal verbal forms which will be termed <u>Concord of Gender</u>.

C.P.5 refers to relations between pronominal forms and personal verbal forms which will be termed <u>Concord of Person</u>.

<u>CONCORD OF NUMBER</u>.

C.P.1. (Singular)

Nominal forms[1]	Adjectival forms[2]	Verbal forms[3]
Ai - Fi	∝ i or ∝ ii	(a) ii, iii, iv, xii,
		(b) ii, iii,
		(c) i
		or
		(a) v, vi, vii.
Bii	∝ iii	(b) ii, iii,
		(c) ii

1. See Chapter 2.

2. See Chapter 3.

3. See Chapter 4.

C.P.2. (Plural)

Nominal forms	Adjectival forms	Verbal forms
Ai, Bii – Fii	α iii or α ii	(a) vii, ix, xii, xv
		(b) iv, v, (c) iii
		or
		(a) x, xi, xv,
		(b) iv, v, (c) iv

The choice where there are alternatives is determined by Concord of Gender, see page 96

CONCORD OF GENDER

C.P.3. (Masculine)

Nominal forms	Adjectival forms	Verbal forms
A – B (any form)	α i or α iii	(a) ii, iii, iv, or viii, ix, xii (c) i or iii

The choice where there are alternatives is determined by Concord of number, see above page 95-96

C.P.4. (Feminine)

Nominal forms	adjectival forms	Verbal forms
C – F (any form)	α ii	(a) v, vi, vii or x, xi (c) ii or iv

The choice where there are alternatives is deter-
mined by Concord of Number, see above page 95-96

CONCORD OF PERSON.

(The concordial relations here are with personal
form of the verb only, not with impersonal form.)
C.P.5.

Pronominal forms[1]	Personal verbal forms[2]
1i	a xiii, bi
2i	a i, xiii, b ii, iii
3i	a xv, b iv
4i	a xiv, biii
5i, 6i	a xii, xv, bii, iv
7i, 8i	a xii, xiii, xiv, xv, bi, ii, iii, iv.
9ii	a xii, bii

Concord of Person is always with form one of the
Pronoun and a Personal Verbal form.

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1. See Chapter 5, page 76
2. See Chapter 4, page 53.

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