

Morphology of Pronominals in Gurezi Shina: A Descriptive study

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Abstract

The study presents a detailed description of pronominals in Gurezi Shina. The paper is a first descriptive study of Gurezi pronouns. Four types of pronouns have been presented; personal, demonstrative, reflexive and interrogative. Detailed paradigms have been presented to show the variation in pronouns along the grammatical categories of person, number and gender. Furthermore pronouns in Gurezi take case inflections like regular nouns and these have been shown in detailed paradigms. The nature of the paper is descriptive-analytic. The paper presents a part of the findings of a major study undertaken for the documentation and description of Gurezi Shina¹. The data for the study has been collected from native Shina speakers during 2011 and 2012 during various field trips to Gurez valley.

1. Introduction

Schmidt and Kohistani (2008:40) have reported the presence of two layers of inflectional suffixes in Kohistani Shina; the first layer representing the singular-plural and nominative-oblique distinction. The rest of the cases constitute layer second inflection. The viewpoint has been originally put forward by Masica (1991:230-248).

The case system in pronouns is essentially same as that of the nouns and the suffixes denoting all the cases are quite visible on the personal pronouns. Gurezi has ten cases and except for nominative all are morphologically marked (Ahmed, 2015:114). These include nominative, oblique, Agentive Imperfective, Agentive Perfective, Dative, Genitive, Ablative, Adessive, Sociative and Locative. Following is presented a case paradigm of a noun /goos/ meaning 'house'.

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Case	Sing	Plu
Nominative	/gɔɔs/	/gɔɔ.zi/
Oblique	/gɔɔ.zɛ/	/gɔɔ.zõõ/
Agentive I	/gɔɔs.se/	/gɔɔ.zɛs/
Agentive II	/gɔɔ.zẽj/	/gɔɔ.zɛs/
Genitive	/gɔɔ.zõõ/	/gɔɔ.zõõ/
Dative	/gɔɔ.zɛt/	/gɔɔ.zõõt/
Ablative	/gɔɔ.zɛ.zõõ/	/gɔɔ.zõ.zõõ/
Adessive	/gɔɔ.zɛ.katʃ/	/gɔɔ.zõ.katʃ/
Sociative	/gɔɔ.zɛ.sẽj/	/gɔɔ.zõ.sẽj/
Locative	/gɔɔ.zɛ.zi/	/gɔɔ.zõ.zi/

Agentive case in Gurezi has two forms; Agentive Imperfective that goes with imperfective tenses and Agentive Perfective go with perfective. Pronouns take the case forms exactly in the same manner as the above paradigm.

2. Personal Pronouns

Personal Pronouns in Gurezi inflect for number gender, person and case. In the third person, distinct forms are used for proximate and remote. Kashmiri that is spoken in the immediate neighborhood of Gurezi also has two distinct forms for third person. The distinction between nominative and oblique is visible only in first person plural and third person singular and plural. In Kohistani Shina as reported by Schmidt and Kohistani (2008:82), the nominative-oblique distinction is restricted to first and third person plural

2.1 First Person

In the first person singular, there is no distinction between masculine and feminine forms. In plural forms the only visible distinction along gender lines is in nominative and agentive. The nominative-oblique distinction is maintained only in plural forms in both the genders. In first person plural, except for agentive I and Agentive P, the rest of the cases, in both the genders seem to be derived from oblique.

Masculine

Case	Sing ²	Plu ³
Nominative	/mo/	/be/
Oblique	/mo/	/a.sõ/
Agentive I	/mos/	/bes/
Agentive P	/mẽj/	/bes/

² Sing= Singular

³ Plu = Plural

Genitive	/mĩõ/	/a.sõõ/
Dative	/moʈ/	/a.sõʈ/
Ablative	/mo.ʒõõ/	/a.sõ.ʒõõ/
Addressive	/mo.katʃ/	/a.sõ.katʃ/
Sociative	/mõ.sěj/	/a.sõ.sěj/
Locative	/mõ.ʒi/	/a.sõ.ʒi/

Feminine

Case	Sing	Plu
Nominative	/mo/	/b'aa/
Oblique	/mo/	/a.sõ/
Agentive I	/mos/	/b'aa/
Agentive P	/mẽj/	/b'aa/
Genitive	/mĩõ/	/a.sõõ/
Dative	/moʈ/	/a.sõʈ/
Ablative	/mo.ʒõõ/	/a.sõ.ʒõõ/
Addressive	/mo.katʃ/	/a.sõ.katʃ/
Sociative	/mõ.sěj /	/a.sõ.sěj/
Locative	/mõ.ʒi/	/a.sõ.ʒi/

2.2 Second Person

In the second person, unlike the first person, no distinction is found between nominative and oblique, hence either of the two cases can function as base to the rest of the cases. Like in first person, there is no difference between masculine and feminine forms in singular. The difference between masculine and feminine in second person plural is quite distinct.

Masculine

Case	Sing	Plu
Nominative	/tu/	/ts ^h õ/
Oblique	/tu/	/ts ^h õ/
Agentive I	/tus/	/ts ^h õs/
Agentive P	/t ^h õõ/	/ts ^h ẽj/
Genitive	/t ^h õõ/	/ts ^h õõ/
Dative	/tuʈ/	/ts ^h õʈ/
Ablative	/tu.ʒõõ/	/ts ^h õ.ʒõõ/
Addressive	/tu.katʃ/	/ts ^h õ.katʃ/
Sociative	/tu.sěj/	/ts ^h õ.sěj/
Locative	/tu.ʒi/	/ts ^h õ.ʒi/

Feminine

Case	Sing	Plu
Nominative	/tu/	/ts ^h ãa/
Oblique	/tu/	/ts ^h ãa/
Agentive I	/tus/	/ts ^h ããs/

Agentive P	/tʰõõ/	/tsʰa.něj/
Genitive	/tʰõõ/	/tsʰa.nõõ/
Dative	/tuʃ/	/tsʰa.nũʃ/
Ablative	/tu.ʒõõ/	/tsʰa.nu.ʒõõ/
Addressive	/tʰ.katʃ/	/tsʰa.nʰ.katʃ/
Sociative	/tʰ.sěj/	/tsʰa.nʰ.sěj/
Locative	/tʰ.zi/	/tsʰa.nʰ.zi/

2.3 Third Person

As already stated third person pronouns make a clear cut distinction between proximate (visible in the field of sight) and remote (not visible in the line of sight). In singular and plural of both proximate and remote, nominative-oblique distinction is maintained in both the genders. Except for agentive I, the rest of the case markings are added to the oblique in both singular and plural.

2.3.1 Proximate

Masculine		
Case	Sing	Plu
Nominative	/ʒa/	/ʒa/
Oblique	/ʒa.se/	/a.za.nõõ/
Agentive I	/ʒas/	/zes/
Agentive P	/ʒa.sěj/	/ʒa.zɛ.něj/
Genitive	/ʒa.sõõ/	/aa.zɛ.nõõ/
Dative	/ʒa.set/	/ʒa.zɛ.nũʃ/
Ablative	/ʒa.se.ʒõõ/	/ʒa.zɛ.nu.ʒõõ/
Addressive	/ʒa.se.katʃ/	/ʒa.zɛ.nu.katʃ/
Sociative	/ʒa.se.sěj/	/ʒa.zɛ.nu.sěj/
Locative	/ʒa.se.zi/	/ʒa.zɛ.nu.zi/

Feminine

Case	Sing	Plu
Nominative	/ʒa/	/a.jaa/
Oblique	/ʒa.se/	/a.ja.za.no/
Agentive I	/ʒas/	/zʒas/
Agentive P	/ʒa.sěj/	/a.ja.za.něj/
Genitive	/aa.sõõ/	/ʒa.za.nõõ/
Dative	/ʒa.set/	/a.ja.za.nũʃ/
Ablative	/ʒa.se.ʒõõ/	/a.ja.za.nu.ʒõõ/
Addressive	/ʒa.se.katʃ/	/a.ja.za.nu.katʃ/
Sociative	/ʒa.se.sěj/	/a.ja.za.nu.sěj/
Locative	/ʒa.se.zi/	/a.ja.za.nu.zi/

2.3.2 Remote

Masculine

Case	Sing	Plu
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Nominative	/so/	/se/
Oblique	/sɛ.se/	/sɛ.no/
Agentive I	/sos/	/ses/
Agentive P	/se.sɛj/	/se.nɛj/
Genitive	/se.sɔ̃/	/se.nɔ̃/
Dative	/se.set/	/se.nut/
Ablative	/se.se.ʒɔ̃/	/se.nu.ʒɔ̃/
Addressive	/sɛ.se.katʃ/	/sɛ.nu.katʃ/
Sociative	/se.se.sɛj/	/se.nu.sɛj/
Locative	/sɛ.se.ʒi/	/sɛ.nu.ʒi/

Feminine

Case	Sing	Plu
Nominative	/se/	/sɛa/
Oblique	/sɛ.se/	/sɛ.no/
Agentive I	/sos/	/sa.nɔ̃/
Agentive P	/se.sɛj/	/se.nɔ̃/
Genitive	/se.sɔ̃/	/sa.nɔ̃/
Dative	/sɛ.set/	/sɛ.nut/
Ablative	/se.se.ʒɔ̃/	/sa.nu.ʒɔ̃/
Addressive	/sɛ.se.katʃ/	/sɛ.nu.katʃ/
Sociative	/se.se.sɛj/	/sa.nu.sɛj/
Locative	/sɛ.se.ʒi/	/sɛ.nu.ʒi/

3. Demonstrative Pronouns

/nu/, meaning ‘this’, /zɔ/, meaning ‘that’ are the two demonstrative pronouns used for non-human things in Gurezi. /nu/ has a variant /anu/, used by many speakers of Gurezi Shina, with the same meaning. /anu/ seems to be the older form, and /nu/ is its shortened version with regard to number and case inflections, there is no difference between the two. However the database shows that these are many times used for humans as well. The two demonstratives are neutral with regard to gender but are inflected for number and case.

Case	Sing	Plu
Nominative	/nu/	/ni/
Oblique	/nɛ.se/	/nɛ.no/
Agentive I	/nus/	/nis/
Agentive P	/ni.sɛj/	/ni.nɛj/ /nis/
Genitive	/ni.sɔ̃/	/ni.nɔ̃/
Dative	/nɛ.set/	/nɛ.nɔ̃t/
Ablative	/ni.si.ʒɔ̃/	/ni.nɔ̃.ʒɔ̃/
Addressive	/nɛ.si.katʃ/	/nɛ.nɔ̃.katʃ/
Sociative	/ni.si.sɛj/	/ni.nɔ̃.sɛj/
Locative	/nɛ.si.ʒi/	/nɛ.nɔ̃.ʒi/

In the above paradigm for demonstrative /nu/ meaning ‘this’, all the cases except for agentive I are added to the oblique base. The same is true for the demonstrative pronoun /zo/ meaning ‘that’, the paradigm for which is given below:

Case	Sing	Plu
Nominative	/zo/	/ze/
Oblique	/ze.se/	/ze.no/
Agentive I	/zus/	/zes/
Agentive P	/ze.sěj/	/ze.něj/ /zes/
Genitive	/ze.sõõ/	/ze.nõõ/
Dative	/ze.set/	/ze.nõt/
Ablative	/ze.si.õõõ/	/ze.nõ.õõõ/
Addressive	/ze.si.katf/	/ze.nõ.katf/
Sociative	/ze.si.sěj/	/ze.nõ.sěj/
Locative	/ze.si.zi/	/ze.nõ.zi/

4. *Reflexive Pronoun*

Gurezi Shina has only one reflexive pronoun /akii/, meaning ‘myself’. The pronoun doesn’t inflect for number, gender or person and as such is used to refer to ‘ourselves’, ‘yourself’, ‘yourselves’, ‘himself’ and ‘themselves’. Schmidt and Kohistani (2008:90) have also mentioned the presence of reflexive /akeé/ in Kohistani Shina. Even though examples of inflected forms of the pronoun are very less, still its paradigm could be developed with the help of two native speakers.

Case	Sing
Nominative	/a.kij/
Oblique	/a.kõõ/
Agentive I	/a.kij/
Agentive P	/a.kij/
Genitive	/a.kõõ/
Dative	/a.kõõt/
Ablative	/a.kõõ.õõõ/
Addressive	/a.kõõ.katf/
Sociative	/a.kõõ.sěj/
Locative	/a.kõõ.zi/

5. *Interrogatives*

One of the frequently employed interrogative pronouns in Gurezi is /koj/ sometimes pronounced as /koj/. The interrogative is used in many senses; ‘who’, which and the indefinite ‘someone’ or ‘anyone’. It is also used as a relative pronoun. The presence of interrogative /koé/ with above meanings has been reported by Schmidt and Kohistani (2008:91) in Kohistani Shina. The interrogative doesn’t inflect for number, gender or person; however its various case forms are available.

Case	Sing
Nominative	/koɔj/
Oblique	/koɔj.se/
Agentive I	/koɔj.sõõ/
Agentive P	/koɔj.sêj/
Genitive	/koɔj.sõõ/
Dative	/koɔj.set/
Ablative	/koɔj.se.ʒõõ/
Adessive	/koɔj.se.katʃ/
Sociative	/koɔj.se.sêj/
Locative	/koɔj.se.ʒi/

Gur⁴
 nu baɔl koɔj.sõõ hũũ
 this Dem Sing Nom child Nom who Gen be

Gloss
 whose child is this

aa na.p^har koɔj.aa.lu mĩõ sɔ.mu hɯ
 he 3rd Sing Nom man Nom who come Per I Gen
 friend be

the man who has come
 is my friend

Other interrogatives found in the database are given below:

Gur	Gloss
/zoɔk/	What
/ke/	Why
/ka.re/	When
/koɔ.ne/	Where
/keɣsoo/	Whom
/ka.daɔt/	How
/ka.tʃa/	How many
/ka.tʃaa.kãj/	How much
/ka.te.tãw/	How big

Gur
 koɔj ɸaa.tʃu mẽj a.tʃas so koɔ.ne hɯ
 which cloth IAgNP bring Per that where

Gloss
 where is the cloth which I
 have brought

tus keɣse daʃ.tɛ
 you AgnI whom know ImPf

whom do you know?

t^hɛ tʃu.ni koɔ.ne hãã
 you Gen child Plu where be

where are your children?

⁴ Gur = Gurezi

tus ʒoʃk rə.ze hõõ you AgnI what say be	what are you saying?
ʒoʃk dij hji what place be	what a place?
tʰõõ nu ke tha You AgnP this Nom why do Per	why did you do this?
tu kə.re ʒa.loo you Nom when come Per	when did you come?

6. Conclusion

Gurezi like Kashmiri has a rich morphology. The elaborate paradigms of pronouns inflected for number, gender, person and especially case are indicative of the morphological complexity of the language. Unlike Kashmiri which is partly ergative and partly nominative, Gurezi Shina has a Nominative-Oblique system. Except for Agentive Imperfective case, all other cases seem to be derived from an oblique case. This is true of regular nouns as well as pronouns.

Kashmiri and Shina have been considered genealogically very close, since Grierson (1919) placed the two languages in a single group in his classification of Dardic languages. Even though Grierson's notion of Dardic has been challenged following the works of Georg Morgenstierne (1926, 1932, 1961), who maintained that the languages classified by Grierson as Dardic, except those of Kafir group, are in fact Indo-Aryan languages. Subsequent linguistic works, some of them based on extensive field work in the area further substantiated Morgenstierne's viewpoint. Prominent among these works are Fussman (1972), Strand (1973), Masica (1991), Radloff (1992), Bashir (2003), Zoller (2005), Schmidt and Kohistani (2008) and Liljegren (2008). However no effort has been made towards comparing the two languages structurally. A comparative account of the morphologies of the two languages would not only establish the relation between the two but would further highlight the significance of the notion 'Dardic'. Comparing the pronouns of the two languages would be good beginning in this regard.

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