



Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Omar Javed	6 th November, 04	0.1	Created
Aasim Ali	28-Jun-05	5.1.0.1	Relative Pronoun added
Aasim Ali	15-Jul-05	5.1.0.2	Reflexive Pronoun added to meet temporary needs

POS ID: UPOS05

Part of Speech Name: Pronoun

Part of Speech String: pro

Lexical Entry Template:

<word>: pro, ^ PRED= 'pro', ^ NUM = {SG, PL}, ^ GEND= {M, F}, ^ PRONTYPE= {PERS, INTERROG, RELATIVE, REFLEXIVE}, ^ PERS= {1, 2, 3}, ^ FORM = {NOM, OBL}, ^ CASE= {NOM, ACC, DAT, ERG, INST, LOC_TAK, LOC_MAIN, LOC_PAR}, ^ ANIM = {+, -}, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, FAMILIAR, USUAL, EXTRA}, PRONFORM = <word in roman script>.

Sample Lexical Entries:

ہم : pro, ^ PRED= 'pro', ^ NUM = PL, ^ GEND= {M,F}, ^ PRONTYPE= PERS, ^ PERS= 1, ^ FORM = NOM, ^ CASE=NOM, ^ ANIM = +, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, USUAL}.

ہم : pro, ^ PRED= 'pro', ^ NUM = PL, ^ GEND= {M,F}, ^ PRONTYPE= PERS, ^ PERS= 1, ^ FORM = OBL, ^ CASE={ERG, ACC, DAT, INST, LOC_TAK, LOC_MAIN, LOC_PAR}, ^ ANIM = +, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, USUAL}.

ہمیں : pro, ^ PRED= 'pro', ^ NUM = PL, ^ GEND= {M,F}, ^ PRONTYPE= PERS, ^ PERS= 1, ^ FORM = NOM, ^ CASE={DAT, ACC}, ^ ANIM = +, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, USUAL}.

کون : pro, ^ PRED= 'pro', ^ NUM = {SG, PL}, ^ GEND= {M, F}, ^ PRONTYPE= INT, ^ PERS= 3, ^ FORM = NOM, ^ ANIM = +, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, USUAL}, PRONFORM = 'KAUN'.

جو : pro, ^ PRED= 'pro', ^ NUM = {SG, PL}, ^ GEND= {M, F}, ^ PRONTYPE= RELATIVE, ^ PERS= 3, ^ FORM = NOM, ^ CASE=NOM, ^ ANIM = POS, ^ RESPECT = {NORESPECT, USUAL}, ^ PRONFORM = 'JO'.

جس : pro, ^ PRED= 'pro', ^ NUM = SG, ^ GEND= {M, F}, ^ PRONTYPE= RELATIVE, ^ PERS= 3, ^ FORM = OBL, ^ CASE={GEN, ERG, ACC, DAT, INST, LOC_TAK, LOC_MAIN, LOC_PAR}, ^ ANIM = POS, RESPECT = NORESPECT, ^ PRONFORM = 'JIS'.

اپنے آپ : pro, ^ Pred= 'pro', ^ NUM = {SG, PL}, ^ GEND= {M, F}, ^ PRONTYPE= REFLEXIVE, ^ PERS= {1, 2, 3}, ^ FORM = NOM, ^ CASE=NOM, ^ ANIM = POS, ^ RESPECT = USUAL.

Description: Generally (but not always) pronouns stand for (*pro* + noun) or refer to a noun, an individual or individuals or thing or things (the pronoun's antecedent) whose identity is made clear earlier in the text. Pronouns are the words which are used in place of a noun. The advantage of the pronouns is that we don't have to repeat the nouns many times and it enhances the beauty of the language by reducing the repeated nouns. Relative pronoun is the pronoun, used in the relative clause, which refers to some noun/pronoun in the main clause.

Reflexive pronouns are same as those in English (yourself, myself, self) when translated to Urdu (آپ، میں).



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The description of the features is following:

- NUM (Number) can be: SG (singular): *Example:* میں
PL (plural): *Example:* ہم
It cannot be null or both.
- GEND (Gender) can be: M (masculine): *Example:* میں
F (feminine): *Example:* میں
It cannot be null. In Urdu, all pronoun has both values.
- FORM can be: NOM (Nominative): *Example:* میں
OBL (Oblique): *Example:* مجھ
It cannot be null or both.
- CASE can be: NOM (Nominative): *Example:* وہ
ERG (Oblique): *Example:* اس
ACC (Accusative): *Example:* اسے
Detail of other cases is present in Case Marker Document (UPOS01). It cannot be null.
- PRONTYPE (Pronoun Type) can be: PERS *Example:* میں
INTERROG *Example:* کون
RELATIVE *Example:* جو
REFLEXIVE *Example:* اپنے آپ
It cannot be null or both.
- ANIM (Animated) can be: + (Positive): *Example:* وہ
- (Negative): *Example:* وہ
It cannot be null.
- RESPECT can be: NORESPECT: *Example:* تو
FAMILIAR: *Example:* تم
USUAL: *Example:* آپ
EXTRA: *Example:* آپ (3rd Person)
It cannot be null.
- PRONFORM can be: 'WOH', 'YEH', 'KIYA', 'KAUN', 'JO', 'JIS' etc.

The detail of the feature values is discussed in analysis section.

Examples:

تو، ہم، ہمیں، مجھ، یہ، وہ، آپ، اس، کیا، کون، کہاں، کیوں، کیسا، کب، کس، کسے، جو، جس، جن، جیسے، جنہوں، جنہیں



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POS Status: Under Process

Reference: [1] مولوی عبدالحق، اردو صرف و نحو، صفحہ 41-42
[2] Bhatt, Rajesh
"Topics in the Syntax of the Modern Indo-Aryan Languages"
April 4, 2003, "Correlative Clauses"
[3] Bhatt, Rajesh
"Topics in the Syntax of the Modern Indo-Aryan Languages"
April 11, 2003, "Other Correlative Clauses"

Related POS: UPOS104, UPOS111

Replaces: -UPOS105

Reason: -

Replaced by: -

Reason: -



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Analysis: Following is the in-depth analysis of the rule.

Analysis 1:

Predicate of pronoun is different from other POS. Usually predicate has logical form of the word as value, but in case of pronoun only 'pro' is written. It is because Pronoun is a closed class category, and we can get a unique pronoun by only knowing its all feature values.

Number, Gender and Animated features of Pronoun have same analysis and description that is given for Noun(UPOS04).

Pronoun can be of following type.

Personal Pronoun is used in place of a noun. وہ پڑھتا ہے۔

Interrogative Pronoun is also used in place of a noun for asking a question. وہ کون ہے؟

Demonstrative Pronoun is used to indicate or specify a noun. وہ لڑکا آیا۔

Personal Relative Pronoun is used in place of a noun/pronoun. جو پڑھتا ہے۔

As function of Demonstrative Pronoun is different from other types of pronoun, we introduced a new POS for it (UPOS11).

Personal pronoun can have three values for person. Example of first, second and third person pronouns are میں, تم, and وہ respectively.

With reference to Form and Case, pronoun shows two type of behavior. Some pronouns do not allow a case marker or a post position. Examples of these are: اسے، جو، جسے. These pronouns have Nominative form. The other type can have a case marker/postposition after them. Examples of these are: میں، اس، تم، تجھ، جس. These pronouns have Oblique form. For description of case see UPOS01.

Form shows presence/absence of case marker/postposition after a pronoun. But different pronouns allow different case markers after them. For example, میں can come with ERG case and مجھ can come with INST case. Pronoun مجھے used in place of مجھ therefore it does not require any case marker, but it has ACC/DAT case in it. These properties are represented by CASE feature of Pronoun.

Different pronouns are used to show different levels of respect. Usually a plural pronoun is used to show respect for a singular person. For First and Third person, pronouns has two levels of respect: "No Respect" and "Usual Respect". Examples are:

میں آیا ہوں۔ وہ آیا ہے۔

جس کے ہاتھ میں بیگ ہے۔

In above sentences, the subjects are 1st and 3rd person singular respectively.

ہم آئے ہیں۔ وہ آئے ہیں۔

جن کے ہاتھ میں بیگ ہے۔

The above sentences have two interpretations; the subjects are 1st, 3rd and 3rd person plural respectively or the sentences are used 1st, 3rd and 3rd person singular with respect.

Third person has an additional pronoun آپ for Extra respect. Second person has pronoun تم that is used for familiar persons. It is different from No Respect pronoun تو and Usual respect pronoun آپ.

All the above examples are of Personal Pronoun. Another type of pronouns is Interrogative pronouns. These are placeholders of unknown noun or pronoun in an interrogative sentence. Different interrogative pronouns are used to replace different syntactical elements of sentence. For example 'kaun' comes in place of animated noun phrase at PREDLINK position. The example sentences of interrogative pronouns, with their associated syntactical element are following.

تمہارا نام کیا ہے؟ (unanimated NP as predlink)

وہ کیا پڑھ رہی تھی؟ (unanimated NP as object)

وہ کون ہے؟ (animated NP as predlink)

اس نے کون سی کتاب خریدی؟ (NP before 'si' in demonstrative phrase)



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وہ کہاں گیا؟ (NP, PP or NomPP as locative adjunct)
تم کہاں رہتے ہو؟ (PP or NomPP as locative adjunct)
تم کیوں آئے؟ (subordinate clause as XCOMP)
تم کیسے ہو؟ (adjective as predlink)
تم کب آئیں؟ (NP as temporal adjunct)
اس نے کسے بلایا؟ (accusative KP as object)
تم نے کس کے ذریعے بات کی؟ (NP as object of GP)

In Urdu Yes/No questions are made by placing 'kiya' before a declarative sentence.
کیا وہ آئے گا؟

The relative pronouns جونسے، جونسا، جونسی can be represented by جو therefore these are not included explicitly.
Reflexive pronoun is used to accommodate the following position of اپنے آپ:

وہ اپنے آپ میں گم رہتا ہے
تم اپنی آپ سے باہر نکلو
ہم اپنے آپ کو معاف نہیں کر سکتے

It was considered, for Reflexive Pronouns, that اپنے آپ may be entered in the Lexicon as single compound word.
This option is temporary and chosen for its being computationally workable for the time being.

Analysis2:

The number, gender and person of Reflexive Pronoun does not correspond to the main Noun/Pronoun. There are only three reflexive pronouns in Urdu that are used in specific meanings always. میں is used to reflect the ego/arrogance/selfness sort of aspects, while خود اپنے آپ is used to reflect almost all reflexive pronouns of English, that is, oneself, yourself, himself, herself, myself, ourselves, etc.

Result: We decided on Analysis1 above.

Future Work:

Detailed analysis of Reflexive Pronoun.