Reference No:

Revision History:

Name	Change Date	Version	Description of Changes
Omar Javed	6th November, 04	0.1	Created
Sara Hussain	17 Dec 2004	4.1.0.0	modified for compatibility with grammar file (added RESPECT feature)

POS ID: UPOS11

Part of Speech Name: Demonstrative pronouns

Part of Speech String: dem

Lexical Entry Template:
<word>: dem, ^ PRED= 'logical form of word', ^FORM = {NOM, OBL}, ^ PLACE = {NEAR, FAR}, ^ GEND = {M, F}, ^ NUM = {SG, PL}, DEMTYPE = {NORMAL, INT}, RESPECT = {NORESPECT,USUAL,FAMILIAR,EXTRA}.

Sample Lexical Entry:
وہ : dem, ^ PRED= 'وہ', ^FORM = NOM, ^ PLACE = FAR, ^GEND = {M,F}, ^ NUM = {SG,PL}, ^DEMTYPE = NORMAL.
اس : dem, ^ PRED= 'وہ', ^FORM = OBL, ^ PLACE = FAR, ^GEND = {M,F}, ^ NUM = SG}, ^DEMTYPE = NORMAL.
ان : dem, ^ PRED= 'وہ', ^FORM = OBL, ^ PLACE = FAR, ^GEND = {M,F}, ^ NUM = PL. }, ^DEMTYPE = NORMAL
یہ : dem, ^ PRED= 'یہ', ^FORM = NOM, ^ PLACE = NEAR, ^GEND = {M,F}, ^ NUM = {SG,PL}}, ^DEMTYPE = NORMAL.
ایسا : dem, ^ PRED= 'ایسا', ^FORM = NOM, ^GEND = M, ^ NUM = SG, RESPECT = NORESPECT}, ^DEMTYPE = NORMAL.
ایسے : dem, ^ PRED= 'ایسا', ^FORM = OBL, ^GEND = M, ^ NUM = SG, RESPECT = {NORESPECT,USUAL,FAMILIAR,EXTRA}}, ^DEMTYPE = NORMAL.
کیسا : dem, ^ PRED= 'کیسا' ^FORM = NOM, ^GEND = M, ^ NUM = SG, RESPECT = NORESPECT}, ^DEMTYPE = INT.

Description: They replace a specific noun, which has been mentioned or is obvious from context, in order to avoid repeating it. They agree in gender and number with the nouns they replace. [1]

The description of the features is following:

FORM can be: NOM (Nominative):   *Example:* کوئی
                                  OBL (Oblique):   *Example:* کسی
                                  It cannot be null.

PLACE can be: NEAR   *Example:* یہ
                                  FAR   *Example:* وہ
                                  It cannot be null or both

GEND (Gender) can be: M (masculine):   *Example:* ایسا
                                F (feminine):   *Example:* ایسی
                                  It cannot be null

NUM (Number) can be: SG (singular):   *Example:* ایسا
                                 PL (plural):   *Example:* ایسے
                                  It cannot be null

DEMTYPE(Demonstrative Type) can be:
                                 NORMAL   *Example:* ایسا
                                 INT(Interrogative)   *Example:* کیسا

RESPECT can be: NORESPECT: *Example:* ایسا
                                 FAMILIAR: *Example:* ایسے
                                 USUAL: *Example:* ایسے
                                 EXTRA: *Example:* ایسے
                                 This can be null.

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

Examples:

وہ ، ، یہ ، ، اُس، أن، اِس، اِن، ایسا، جیسا، کیسا وغیرہ

POS Status: Under Process

Reference: [1] مولوی عبدالحق، اردو صرف و نحو، صفحہ47
[2] عصمت جاوید، نئی اردو قواعد، صفحہ 60

Related POS: UPOS104, UPOS105

Replaces: -UPOS11

Reason: -

Replaced by: -

Reason: -

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

Analysis:
The predicate of demonstrative pronoun is its logical form. The predicate of {ان، اُس، وہ} is وہ.
In Urdu, demonstrative pronoun can be of two forms. One is Nominative (NOM) i.e yeh یہ and other is Oblique (OBL) i.e *us* اس . Nominative form is used when demonstrative pronoun is in Nominative case. When demonstrative pronoun is in some other case then the Oblique form is used along with case marker. For further details see POS Document of case markers and Grammar rule document for Case Phrase (KP).

Place of demonstrative pronouns has two values. It can be NEAR or FAR. The PLACE of 'یہ' is NEAR and the PLACE of 'وہ' is FAR.
Gender of a demonstrative pronoun can be masculine (M) or feminine (F) or it can have both the values.

Number of a demonstrative pronoun can be singular (SG) or plural (PL). It is a mandatory feature. If any demonstrative pronoun has both singular and plural values they will be written in the form of set, e.g. {SG, PL}.

Result: We decided on Analysis.

Future Work: