Chapter III Pronouns

The word 'pronoun' comes from pro (substitute) + noun. A pronoun is a grammatical word which can form a noun phrase all by itself. It is a word that is used in the place of a noun. Excluding indefinite pronouns and wh-pronouns, pronouns can substitute full noun phrases when the referent is very clear in the specific context or the surrounding text. They avoid repetition or explicit identification. They greatly simplify the use of language as it becomes needless to specify the speaker, the hearer and the other referents in detail when the substitute pronouns are used in a sentence. They help maintain brevity in speech or writing by making the referents recognizable through the speech situation.

The semantic aspects associated with pronouns are person, animate-inanimate distinction, distance, indefiniteness, expectation and reflection. "सर्वनाम साथ संकल्पेल अर्थात तत्त्व चे पुढे, सजीव-वनजीव वेद, अंतर, अनिश्चितता, अपेक्षा अने प्रतिबिंब." (Bhandari, Gujarati Vakyarachana 88) All these aspects are demonstrated through various types of pronouns. Pronouns function as determiners in noun phrases. They form a part of speech. Therefore they are given special attention.

Characteristics

They form a heterogeneous class with several subclasses in both English and Gujarati. Despite the variety, there are many characteristics that the major subclasses of pronouns have in common which distinguish them from nouns:

(1) Unlike nouns, pronouns constitute a closed class as new members are rarely found or formed in both the languages.
(2) They show a three-way opposition in person, whereas all the nouns are treated as belonging to the third person in both the languages. The person-distinction is very clearly seen in the personal pronouns.
English Personal Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>He</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>She</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-personal</td>
<td>It</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gujarati Personal Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>Inclusive</td>
<td>huN</td>
<td>āpne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exclusive</td>
<td>ame</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>Proximate</td>
<td>ā</td>
<td>eo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Distal</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>teō</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) They show overt gender-contrast. Here lays a basic difference between the pronoun systems of both the languages. English third person pronouns are gender-specific; whereas the same in Gujarati are gender-neutral. For example: English: masculine/feminine/neuter in the third person: he/she/it.

Gujarati third person pronouns immediately indicate proximity or remoteness (instead of showing gender-contrast) as they are basically demonstrative pronouns. For example: Gujarati: ā (this) and te (that).

Both the languages have both gender-specific and gender-neutral pronouns. For example:

- English gender-specific – personal, reflexive, possessive/genitive
- English gender-neutral – demonstrative, relative, interrogative
- Gujarati gender-specific – possessive, demonstrative
- Gujarati gender-neutral – reflexive, demonstrative

(4) They show a two-way opposition in number in both the languages. They have a number system different from that of nouns in both the languages. They often have morphologically unrelated number forms. For example: English: he/she/it – they; I – we. Gujarati: huN – ame/āpne.

(5) They demonstrate case-contrast for subjective – objective case in English. For example: who – whom, I – me, we – us. They show case-contrast like nouns in Gujarati. For example: te – teñe – tene – tenuN – tenāthī – tenāmāN (Declension of
the third person singular pronoun: nominative – agentive – dative – genitive –
instrumental – locative)

Gujarati pronouns have direct and indirect case. For example: *peło – pelāthī* (by him),
*peluN chhokr抗震 – pelā chhokr抗震 (to that child)*. Other examples: *shuN – shāne,
māruN – marāmāN, tāruN – tārāthī, amāruN – amārāmāN*

At the syntactical level, while a pronoun can precede a postposition, it cannot follow
an adjective while a noun is capable of both. For example: *tenī pāse* (near him/her),
*māre khātar* (for me)

(6) A major difference between pronouns and nouns in English is that pronouns do
not take any definite or indefinite articles. Further, pronouns do not take adjectives,
except in very restricted constructions involving some indefinite pronouns. For
example: a little something, a certain someone.

Pronouns do not take adjectives or determiners freely in Gujarati also. A few
exceptions are – *thoduNk kaNk āpo* (Give a little something.) (adjective + indefinite
pronoun) *peluN koīk bhāgyuN* (determiner + indefinite pronoun) *ā koī bārne āvyuN
chhe* (determiner + indefinite pronoun)

A noteworthy contrast in English and Gujarati usage is this: *ā māruN daļdār pustak
huN tane āpuN chhuN. pelī tārī kesarī odhaNī mane game chhe*. In Gujarati, the
construction of a noun phrase – demonstrative pronoun + possessive pronoun +
adjective + noun – is permissible; whereas in English, it is not possible as a
demonstrative pronoun cannot come with a possessive one.

(7) They can play the role of determiners if used with nouns and are treated as
pronouns when used without nouns in both the languages. In other words, they are
determiners when a noun follows them and they are pronouns when they occur
independently without a noun following them. For example: English: His car is red
and hers is white. (his – determiner and hers – pronoun). Gujarati: *ek chaklī hatī. te
mālāmāN rahetī hatī*. (There was a sparrow. It lived in the nest.) (te – pronoun) *te
chaklī mahentu hatī*. (That sparrow was industrious.) (te – determiner)
(8) English pronouns display very little derivational properties. Just a few of them are derived from other pronouns such as himself (him), herself (her), someone (some), anybody (any), nothing (no), whatever (what), whoever (who) etc.


English pronouns have very little possibility for inflection. A few rare examples are her – hers, their – theirs. On the other hand, Gujarati pronouns have little chance for derivation.

(9) In both the languages, personal pronouns are used for the nouns which are already mentioned. But first and second person personal pronouns do not require pre-mentioned nouns because they are directly present as speaker and listener. Demonstrative pronouns also do not require pre-mentioned nouns as they indicate the present entities. They may be used as determiners. "દશથક સવથનામોનો ઉપયોગ આમતો પ્રત્યક્ષ પદાથોને લક્ષ્યમાાં લઈ કરવામાં આવતો હોવાથી પણ એને પૂવોલેખની જરૂર પડતી નથી. દશથક સવથનામોનો ઉપયોગ ઘણીવાર લિરાવ્ર તરીકે થાય છે." (Bhandari, Gujarati Vakyarachana 87)

Again, no such condition of pre-nouns is applicable to indefinite and interrogative pronouns. Rather, a noun is expected in the place of these pronouns in actual usage.

(10) When certainty and preciseness are sought through the expression, the use of pronouns is avoided in both the languages. The language of law and constitution rarely use them; whereas literature uses them to create some ambiguity and mystery. Bhandari notes this about the usage of pronouns: "અધાયાં ડેટલક સવરું એવા હોય કે જયા પૂરેપૂરી ચોકસલતા અપેક્ષિત કે ત્યા સવતામનો ઉપલેખ પદાથામાં આવે છે."

161
Sub-classes of English Pronouns

Quirk et al. comment on the pronouns not having all the features mentioned above:

- The class of 'pronouns' includes a number of heterogeneous items, many of which do not share all the above features. For example, *somebody* has no person-distinction (no 1st and 2nd person); no subjective/objective case contrast; and no overt gender contrast for person (masculine/feminine). Yet it is included among our pronouns, since it does not occur with determiners and is a closed-system item. The point we want to make here is that all the characteristic features which single out the pronoun class from the noun class are not shared by all its members. (206)

The same is true for the Gujarati pronouns. They occur in great variety. But all of them do not share the same characteristics. For example: the indefinite pronoun *koī* (someone). It takes different case-markers but does not show any person-gender-number distinction. Yet it is considered to be a pronoun.

English personal, possessive and reflexive pronouns are called the central pronouns as they share the characteristic features which differentiate them from the nouns. They manifest person, gender, number and case contrast. All the rest are invariable in their form. Although these central pronouns fill different syntactic functions, they have obvious morphological characteristics in common. This is the reason why the possessives are considered to be the pronouns though they are determiners. They generally do not function alone replacing the nouns. They come with nouns. Many pronouns have the double function of determiners and nominals.
### Sub-classes of Gujarati Pronouns

Gujarati pronouns have a wide range of closely related forms because of the variety of person- gender-number-case combinations. Some pronouns are used as more than one type of pronoun. For example: *te*. It is used either as a third person singular pronoun (he) or as a remote demonstrative pronoun (that/those) or as a relative pronoun (which). Its type can be identified only through reference or context.

Another noteworthy thing about the Gujarati pronouns is this: *e* and *te* can be interchanged in some environments; but not in all contexts. For example: *e* cannot be replaced by *te* in *bhāt e dakshiṇ bhāratnā lokono mukhya khorāk che*. (Rice is the staple food of the south Indians.) *te* cannot be replaced in *te tame kem na jamyā?* (Why didn't you eat?) Here, *te* is a tag-marker.

Again, there are allied pronominal forms like *evuN, tevuN, kevuN, jevuN* etc. The near demonstratives begin with *ā* or *e*, the remote demonstratives begin with *t*, the relatives begin with *j*, the correlatives begin with *t* and the interrogatives begin with *k*. Taylor gives the following table of the allied pronouns. (32)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal</th>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>Second Person</th>
<th>Third Person</th>
<th>Relative/Interrogative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjective</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detremined</td>
<td>my</td>
<td>our</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal</td>
<td>mine</td>
<td>ours</td>
<td>yours</td>
<td>her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflexive</td>
<td>myself</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
<td>yourself</td>
<td>yourselves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Primary pronouns are all declined, more or less regularly, as nouns. The pronominal adjectives displaying quality, quantity and size are declined as regular adjectives in -o masculine, -i feminine and -ũ neuter. The pronominal adverbs are indeclinable. The remote demonstrative te (that), the relative je (who/which) and the correlative te (that same) are declined in exactly the same way as e (that). The remote demonstrative te and the correlative te have the exact same forms.

Cardona considers these pronouns as adjectives. "There is a series of adjective designated Deictic, Relative, Interrogative, Quantitative, Qualitative, and Size adjectives, which are formally interrelated. The deictic series is characterized by e, te, or a as part of the adjective, the relative series by j- and the interrogative series by k-. Quantitatives are characterized by medial -ṭl-, qualitatives by medial -w-, and size adjectives by medial -wd-." (80) The k-adjectives also occur in exclamatory constructions in the same way as English 'what' and 'how' are used. For example: kevuN saras! (How beautiful!)

**Person-Gender-Number-Case Distinctions in Pronouns**

**Person**

English personal, possessive and reflexive pronouns display three-way person-distinction: first person (speaker), second person (listener) and third person (referred).
Gujarati personal and possessive pronouns demonstrate the same three-way person-distinction. Here, the only reflexive pronoun *pote* does not show any person/gender/number contrast.

**Gender**

The third person singular of personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns is further distinguished by overt natural gender: masculine he – him – himself – his; feminine she – her – herself – hers and neuter it – itself – its. Relative and interrogative pronouns also manifest a distinction between personal (who, whom) and non-personal (which).

Gujarati pronouns do not have gendered forms. The gender of a pronoun depends on what it refers to and is signalled only by verbs and marked adjectives in construction with it. Adjectival forms occur only in predicate construction with pronouns.

A few pronouns take gender-markers -o, -i, -u. They are possessives (*māro*, *tārī*, *amāruN*), remote demonstratives (*pelo*, *peli*, *peluN*) and interrogatives (*sho*, *shī*, *shuN*). Interrogative pronouns also manifest a distinction between personal *kon* (who, whom) and non-personal *shuN* (what). The same difference is evident in indefinite pronouns – personal *koī* (someone) and non-personal *kaiN/kāiN* (something).

**Number**

The number system of pronouns is different from that of nouns in both the languages. They do not inflect for number. Rather, they have replacive forms. Some Gujarati pronouns take plural-markers according to the gender of the nouns they replace.

Since the number contrast is associated with the person contrast, the meaning of the plural is understood somewhat differently with pronouns than with nouns. The personal pronoun 'we' and 'ame/āpne' in the first person plural does not denote 'more than I/huN' (like the girl – the girls) but 'I plus one or more others/anyo'.

Similarly, 'you' with plural reference normally means 'you (singular) plus one or more other persons' but not 'me'. The meaning in the third person is more regular and contrasts 'more than one' with 'one'. Pronouns belonging to other categories
(interrogative, relative, etc.) do not have number contrast with the exception of the demonstrative pronouns this/that, these/those; *pelo/pelā, peluN/pelāN*.

Again, 'we' may be inclusive or exclusive in both the languages. The inclusiveness and exclusiveness of English 'we' is implied. For example: Are we late mom? No, you are not. (first + third person); Are we late mom? No, we are not. (first + second person); Are we late mom? (first + second + third person) In Gujarati, there are two distinct forms for inclusive and exclusive 'we' – *āpne* and *ame* respectively.

The second person has a common form for both singular and plural in personal and possessive pronouns but two different forms for the reflexive one. For example: Rucha, you ought to do it yourself.

Children, you ought to do it yourselves.

The third person singular *te*, remote demonstrative *e* and relative *je* take the plural-marker *-Ô*; but the proximate demonstrative *ā* does not take that. This gap or asymmetry seen in the forms of pronouns is inherent in the base forms.
Case

Nouns and most pronouns in English have only two cases: common case (men, someone) and genitive case (men’s, someone’s).

However six pronouns have an objective case, thus presenting a three-case system, where common case is replaced by SUBJECTIVE and OBJECTIVE. There is identity between genitive and objective her, and partial overlap between subjective who and objective who. The genitives of personal pronouns are, in accordance with grammatical tradition and a primary meaning, called 'possessive pronouns'. (Quirk et al. 204)

The pronouns having objective case forms are me, us, him, her, them and who(m). There are no genitive forms for the demonstrative as well as indefinite pronouns except those ending in -one or -body.

On the other hand, all the Gujarati pronouns inflect for genitive case in one or the other way. For example: the personal pronouns take -n- or -r- and gender-markers; whereas the other pronouns take -n- and gender-markers to form genitives.

In Gujarati, “The declension of many of the pronouns is irregular, but the irregularities can, for the most part, be explained by the fact that different forms are assumed as 'bases' for declension.” (Taylor 29) The -e locative case does not occur in the declension of pronouns. The pronouns use the same affixes for signs of all other cases as the nouns do. The markers for the nominative, ergative, accusative/dative and genitive are ø, -e, -ne and -nuN respectively.

Classification of Pronouns

Pronouns are divided into a number of subclasses which differ grammatically in various respects.
The following table, based on Quirk and Greenbaum (101), shows the classification of English pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>I/me, you, he/him, it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflexive</td>
<td>yourself, herself, themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reciprocal</td>
<td>each other, one another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessive</td>
<td>your, his, hers, its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative</td>
<td>who, whom, whose, which, that, zero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrogative</td>
<td>who, whom, whose, what, which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrative</td>
<td>this/these, that/those</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal</td>
<td>each, all, the every series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>the some series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-assertive</td>
<td>either, the any series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>neither, the no series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantifying</td>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>many, much, few, little, several, enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enumerative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>numerals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table, based on Desai (Rupshastra 122), shows the classification of Gujarati pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>huN, tuN, tame, āp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflexive</td>
<td>pote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrative</td>
<td>samīpwartī, ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proximate</td>
<td>ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>e, te, peluN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indefinite</td>
<td>chetan Animate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animate</td>
<td>koī, falāmuN, amuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inanimate</td>
<td>kaiN, kāīN, kashu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrogative</td>
<td>prashnārthak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animate</td>
<td>koṇ, kayo, kai, kayuN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inanimate</td>
<td>shuN, kayuN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributive</td>
<td>vitranvāchak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>darek, prayek, harek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reciprocal</td>
<td>parasparvāchak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>paraspar, anyonya, arasparas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative</td>
<td>sāpeksh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>je, te, e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Personal Pronouns**

Personal pronouns replace the names of people or things. English personal pronouns distinguish the grammatical category of person, i.e. the participants in a speech situation: speaker (I/we), addressee (you) and others (he/she/it/they). Apart from the
pronoun 'you', they also distinguish the category of number: singular versus plural. In the third-person singular, the English pronouns further distinguish the category of sex: he (male), she (female) and it (no sex/non-personal). They are the only English words which exhibit case distinctions.

Gujarati personal pronouns have various morphic shapes depending on the person, number and case. They show three-way person distinction and two-way number distinction. All of them are gender-neutral. They inflect for various cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases →</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Ergative</th>
<th>Dative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Instrumental</th>
<th>Locative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person Singular</td>
<td>huN</td>
<td>meN</td>
<td>mane/māre</td>
<td>māruN</td>
<td>mārāthī</td>
<td>mārāmāN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Person Plural Inclusive</td>
<td>āpne</td>
<td>āpane</td>
<td>āpuN</td>
<td>āpūthī</td>
<td>āpūmāN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Person Plural Exclusive</td>
<td>ame</td>
<td>amne/amāre</td>
<td>amāruN</td>
<td>amārāthī</td>
<td>amārāmāN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person Singular Informal</td>
<td>tn</td>
<td>teN</td>
<td>tane/tāre</td>
<td>tāruN</td>
<td>tārāthī</td>
<td>tārāmāN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person Plural Formal</td>
<td>tame</td>
<td>tamne/tamāre</td>
<td>tamāruN</td>
<td>tamārāthī</td>
<td>tamārāmāN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrative Third Person Singular Proximate</td>
<td>ā</td>
<td>āne</td>
<td>ānuN</td>
<td>ānāthī</td>
<td>ānāmāN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrative Third Person Singular Distal</td>
<td>te</td>
<td>teṇe</td>
<td>teṇuN</td>
<td>tenāthī</td>
<td>tenāmāN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrative Third Person Plural Proximate</td>
<td>teo</td>
<td>teone</td>
<td>teonuN</td>
<td>teothī</td>
<td>teonāmāN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrative Third Person Plural Distal</td>
<td>tem̩e</td>
<td>temne</td>
<td>temnuN</td>
<td>temnāthī</td>
<td>temnāmāN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The peculiar first person plural forms in Gujarati include – inclusive 'we' (āpne) and exclusive 'we' (ame). The inclusive 'we' includes the listener and the exclusive 'we' excludes the listener. ame/āpne is also used in singular to show pride or high self-esteem. Editors and writers generally use ame to refer to themselves in singular.

The first person plural pronoun 'we' in English is used in some different ways:
(i) The obsolete royal 'we' (=I) used by a single person.
(ii) The 'editorial' we, now formal and somewhat old-fashioned, is used by an individual.
(iii) In 'As we saw in Chapter 3', 'we' replaces 'you' which is felt to be too authoritative. 'We' seeks to identify the writer and the reader as involved in a joint endeavour.
Second person 'you' in English is also used in the indefinite sense of 'one' and third person plural 'they' in the sense of 'people in general'. For example: You can never say whether it would rain or not. They are happy to have sufficient rainfall this year.

In Gujarati, "Second person forms take part in a tripartite contrast of familiar, polite and extremely formal usage. The singular pronoun is used with inferiors, children or someone treated as intimate. ap is used to address a high superior or when affecting such a situation. Polite tame and so on are used in other circumstances." (Cardona and Suthar 674) The language has the second person tuN and tame. The latter formal form is grammatically plural as well honorific singular. That means the second person plural tame (you) can also be used as polite singular pronoun to demonstrate respect. When the listener is elder to the speaker or having higher degree or designation than that of the speaker, this form is used.

Second person formal āp is borrowed from Hindi and might be used in rare, very formal occasions. For example: addressing a king. As it is an honorific plural, it takes plural concord. "Āp is used sometimes in addressing a superior, never as in Urdu in speaking to an equal. It is declined as if it were a noun, the postpositions being added quite regularly; as, āp-no, -nī, -nuṅ, ‘of your honour’; āpthī, ‘from your honour’ etc. It is plural, and of the 2nd Person." (Tisdall 40)

A similar honorific form also exists for referring to someone in the third person: te (he/she – singular) – teo (he/she – honorific plural). The initial t in the third person distal forms is mostly dropped in speech: e, enuN, emnuN. In formal language, where male-female distinction is crucial, teṇī is used for 'she'. The plural forms of te are freely employed with reference to human beings, but seldom with reference to the lower animals or to inanimate objects.

The second and third person singular pronouns in Gujarati are used to indicate closeness of relationship or low social status and the second and third person plural pronouns are used to show respect and high social status.
One more important thing to be noticed is that Gujarati has personal pronouns for the first and second persons, while its third person system uses demonstrative bases categorized deictically as proximate and distal. Thus, the third person works differently in Gujarati than that in English. Both ā and te are demonstrative pronouns meaning this/these (proximal) and that/those (distal). Therefore, ā baNgḍīo is 'these bangles' and te mor is 'that peacock'. When ā and te do not come with specific nouns, they become 'this/these one(s)' and 'that/those one(s)'. In this way, they can move from being demonstrative pronouns to being personal pronouns. 'This one' or 'that one' may be used for 'he/she/it' and 'those ones' for 'they'. The gender cannot be specified here as can be easily done in English. But, unlike in English, it is easy here to specify whether the referred to 'he' is a proximal (this) or a distal (that) 'he'. Generally, the 'he/she/it' used in English are distal. When used as a personal pronoun, te can get the pluralizing -o as a number-marker to make teo (they).

Personal pronouns have two sets of case forms in English: subjective and objective. 'You' and 'it' are exceptional in showing no such distinction. Subjective personal pronouns function as subjects of finite verbs and sometimes as subject complements. Objective personal pronouns are used as objects, prepositional complements and sometimes as subject complements.

Both subjective and objective case forms can be used for subject complement. Although the subjective case form is insisted in formal usage, the objective case form is felt to be the natural one in informal style. However, the choice occurs chiefly in this restricted and infrequent construction with final pronouns, i.e. in object territory. In the more natural construction with anticipatory 'it', the subjective case form normally occurs: It was he who came. The objective case form is preferred in familiar style in verbless sentences. For example: 'Who is there?' 'Me.'

After words which are unquestionably prepositions (without, over, at, etc.), no other case form can be used than the objective. For example: I looked at him. He will not go without her.

After 'but', 'except', 'than' and 'as', however, there is uncertainty in the use of cases. For example: She is more admirable than he/him. The reason is that 'than' and 'as' can
be analysed either as prepositions which require the objective case forms or as
c conjunctions with ellipted predicates which require the subjective case forms. It
becomes apparent when no ellipsis occurs. For example: She is more admirable than
he is.

The use of the word loko is peculiar in Gujarati. teo is quite rarely spoken by common
people. Instead, te loko (those people) is widely used. loko can be used to emphasize
plurality elsewhere also: āpne loko, ame loko, tame loko (we/you people).

In Gujarati, the suffixes -māN and -thī are attached to the oblique genitive base
(invariably to ā): mārā, ãpṇā, amārā, tārā, tamārā, ānā, āmnā, tenā, teonā, temnā,
jenā, jeonā, jemnā, konā, shenā. In the case of inanimates with -māN, the genitive bit
gets omitted: āmāN, emāN, jemāN, shemāN.

Some forms of Gujarati pronouns also occur with murmured vowels. For example:
mhane, tahne, mhārā, tāhārā, jehne, tehne

Accusative/dative mane, amne, tane and tamne are the primary forms; whereas māre,
amāre, tāre and tamāre are the forms used in specific circumstances for expressing
want, need, possession, obligation and intention.

It may be noted that in the singular, all the three Gujarati personal pronouns have a
form when the verb is in the intransitive construction and another form when the verb
is in transitive construction. For example: huN hasyo. (I laughed – intransitive) meN
pustak līdhun. (I took a book – transitive) In plural, this difference can be found only
with the third person. For example: teo dodyā. (They ran – intransitive) teoa/temnē
ras pīdho. (They drank juice – transitive)

Some special forms of personal pronouns are used in literary language. For example:
muj, tuj, amo, tamo
**Agentive Personal Pronouns**

This is a peculiar phenomenon found in Gujarati which is not there in English. Agentive personal pronouns are ergative case forms. Gujarati personal pronouns have different agentive forms. They are used only if the verb is transitive and the action the verb describes is completed. For example:

*huN vārtā karuN chhuN.* (I am telling a story.)

*meN vārtā karī.* (I have told a story.)

In these sentences, the verb *karvuN* (do) is transitive, but in the first sentence, the action is in progress, while in the second sentence, the action is completed. Therefore, the subject pronoun in the first sentence is nominative and in the second sentence, it is agentive. However, the accomplishment verbs like *lavvuN* (to bring), *kudvuN* (to jump), *ramvuN* (to play) and a few other verbs take nominative subjects.

An important thing to be noticed here is that the subject (noun or pronoun) in agentive or ergative case makes the verb agree with the object of the sentence. For example:

*meN murabbo khādho.* *meN kerī khādhī.* *meN safarjan khādhuN.* (I ate sweet pickle / a mango / an apple.)

The first and second person plural pronouns do not have ergative case forms.

**Possessive Pronouns**

Pronouns showing ownership are called possessive pronouns. They show that something belongs to somebody/something. They combine genitive functions with pronominal ones. English possessive pronouns consist traditionally of two series: the attributive and the predicative. The former series belongs to the determiners; whereas the latter to the nominals. The determiners require nouns following them. But the nominals, used in the predicate or as a subject, do not require any nouns. They occur independently.

- Determiners – my, our, your, his, her, its, their (used as attributives before nouns)
- Nominals – mine, ours, yours, hers, theirs (used generally in predicative positions)
Traditional grammarians took the words – my, our, your, his, her, their, its – to be the possessive pronouns. But these words are not pronouns at all; they are determiners. They cannot replace nouns but are to be used with nouns. For example: My is nice. (incorrect) My house is nice. (correct)

English uses possessives to refer to parts of the body and personal belongings. They also denote some abstract or intangible possessions. For example:
She entered the house with her bag on her shoulder.
The little puppy has broken its leg.
Don’t lose your temper.
The doctor advised me to control my emotions.

In Gujarati, possessive determiners become pronouns if used alone without nouns.

Gujarati possessive-marker has two allomorphs:
(a) -n- occurs with third person pronouns – ānuN ghar / tenuN ghar (his/her house)
(b) -ar- occurs elsewhere – māruN kām / tāruN kām / amāruN kām (my/your/our work)

The gender marker -ar- has five allomorphs:
- -o (masculine singular) – māro hāth (my hand)
- -ā (masculine plural) – mārā hāth (my hands)
- -ī (feminine singular/plural) – mārī lākdī(o) (my stick/s)
- -ũ (neuter singular) – māruN pustak (my book)
- -ā (neuter plural) – mārāN pustako (my books)

Taylor comment on Gujarati possessive pronouns:

The Possessive Pronouns are simply Pronouns in the genitive case, thus my is māro, mārī, māruN; thy is tāro, tārī, tāruN, etc. They are declined in precisely the same way as the genitives of nouns or as other adjectives. The emphatic possessive, own, is formed by adding to the
simple possessive pronoun either potāno, -nī, -nuN, or some equivalent word such as potīkuN, jātnuN, paNḍnuN. Thus māruN potānuN my own, tenuN potīkuN his own. (35-36)

The genitive case forms in Gujarati are mentioned in neuter gender which is the citation form. They must agree with the nouns in gender and number. The possessive form of the reflexive pronoun pote is added to the possessive personal pronouns to add emphasis or intensity.

A peculiarity of Gujarati possessive pronoun usage must be noticed.

English: Kartik opened his book.
Gujarati: kārtike tenuN pustak kholyuN.
Gujarati: kārtike potānuN pustak kholyuN.

For indicating anything possessed by the subject that is in third person singular or plural, Gujarati speakers prefer the second expression. The form of potā- agreeing with the gender and number of the following noun is used instead of the possessive pronouns. potā- takes any of the five genitive case-markers (no, nī, nuN, nā, nāN) in order to accomplish agreement.

The emphatic possessive nij (poetic) meaning one's own and his/her/its/their own is indeclinable.

**Reflexive Pronouns**

Reflexive pronouns go back to themselves. They show that the action affects the person who performs the action. English reflexive pronouns end in -self (singular) and -selves (plural). These suffixes are added to the determiner possessives (myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves), objective case personal pronouns (himself, itself, themselves) or their joint form (herself). For example: He trusts himself. They helped themselves.

As the name implies, these pronouns reflect another nominal element of the sentence, usually the subject, with which it is in co-referential relation. In other words, they
replace a co-referential noun phrase, normally within the same finite clause. For example:
She showered herself. (subject and object)
She allowed herself no relaxation. (subject and indirect object)
She is always herself. (subject and subject complement)
She looked at herself. (subject and prepositional complement)
She will not go herself. (subject and apposition)

The English indefinite pronoun 'one' has the reflexive form 'oneself'. It is used with indefinite reference in non-finite clauses. For example: To harm oneself is inhuman. It can also be used in the modal auxiliary constructions. For example: One must not cheat oneself. The other indefinite pronouns use 'himself' or 'themselves'. For example: Anyone must not cheat himself.

The Gujarati reflexive pronoun is *pote* (self). Beames writes about this pronoun: "The reciprocal or reflexive pronoun "self" is in most of the languages a derivative of the Sanskrit ātmā "soul, self." As a substantive it means "self," and as an adjective "own"." (328)

Reflexive pronoun, in Gujarati, does not have different forms for various persons, genders or numbers. *pote* is used for all the three persons and genders as well as for two numbers. In contrast, English reflexive pronouns appear in great variety – myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

This pronoun comes with the personal pronouns and takes various forms according to the cases in which they are used. All the case-suffixes are attached to the oblique form of *pote* which is *potā*. For example: māre potāne, tenā potānāthī, āpṇā potānāmāN, amārī potānī

"એક જ વ્યક્તિની પ્રત્યેક વ્યક્તિની સ્વભાવનો સપનાની િયોગ કરવામાં આવે તયારે પ્રતિબિંબિત સ્વભાવનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવે છે।" (Bhandari, Gujarati Vakyarachana 89) When an individual plays two roles in a sentence, this pronoun is
used. For example: *rameshe potāne shabāshī āpī.* (Ramesh praised himself.) Here, the agent and the recipient is the same.

**Reflexive Pronoun – ** *pote* **(self)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Agentive</th>
<th>Accusative/Dative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Instrumental</th>
<th>Locative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>pote</em></td>
<td><em>pote</em></td>
<td><em>potāne</em></td>
<td><em>potānuN</em> (neuter)</td>
<td><em>potānāthī</em></td>
<td><em>potānāmāN</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides various case-forms, the reflexive pronoun also has a distributive form. "A reduplicated form, *potpote*, is also used with a distributive sense, ‘each himself’. E.g. while *te logo potāne gher gayā* means ‘those people went to their own home’, – implying that they had one home in common, – *te logo potpotāne gher gayā* would mean ‘those people went each to his own home’." (Tisdall 40-41)

Again, the reduplicated form *potpote* is declined precisely as *pote*. *potpotānuN* may be replaced by *sauśaunuN* (*sau* = each). As *potpotanuN* is a genitive, it takes various forms according to gender and number and so does *sauśaunuN*.

The genitive form has one more alternative which is also declinable: *potīko* – *potīkī* – *potīkuN* – *potīka* – *potīkaN*.

Reflexive pronouns in English have two distinct uses: non-emphatic and emphatic.

**Non-emphatic Use**

Non-emphatic use of the reflexive pronouns occurs in the following cases:

(a) With obligatorily reflexive verbs which always require reflexive object.

For example: pride oneself (on), avail oneself (of), betake oneself, absent oneself (from) and behave.

He always prides himself on his ancestral riches.

Behave (yourselves) now!

(b) With optionally reflexive verbs where the reflexive pronoun may be left out with little or no change in meaning. For example: dress (oneself), wash (oneself), prove (oneself to be competent), adjust (oneself)
Dress (yourself) properly for the occasion.

(c) With non-reflexive verbs where the reflexive pronouns are used to denote co-reference in contrast with non-co-referential objects. For example: (a) He will change himself. (b) He will change him. Here, 'himself' in (a) is co-referent with the subject 'he', whereas 'him' in (b) refers to another person.

(d) As prepositional complements, where there is a close connection between the verb and the prepositional phrase. For example:
Dhyana spends hours looking at herself in the mirror.
The doctor suggested him to look after himself.
I do not know what to do with myself.
They think too much of themselves.
You take too much upon yourself.

In prepositional adverbial phrases expressing spatial relationship, usually between concretes, the objective personal pronouns are used despite co-reference with the subject. For example:
He has his wife beside him.
She placed a plate in front of her.
We held firecrackers behind us.
They had the whole day before them.

But there are some exceptions found:
The mother gently closed the door behind her(self).
He has built a wall of sea sand around him(self).
Hold your bathrobe around you(self) properly.

(e) After 'as', 'like', 'but', 'except' and elements of coordinated noun phrases (in variation with personal pronouns). For example: My father and I/myself went for shopping yesterday.
**Emphatic use**

Reflexive pronouns in emphatic use occur in apposition. They have heavy stress and, unlike reflexive pronouns in non-emphatic use, have greater positional mobility. For example: I have never done that myself./I myself have never done that./I have never myself done that.

Of course, reflexive pronouns in reflexive use can also have emphatic stress:

She thinks of herself but not of me.

Other Gujarati reflexive pronouns are meḷe, jāte, paNḍe, khud, svayaM and āp (oneself). For example: I myself – huN pote/meḷe/jāte/paNḍe/khud/svayaM. Here also, they can be used to show emphasis. "પ્રવતભબિંભબત સવથનામનાં /પોત-/, /જાત-/, અને
/ખૂદ/ એવાં રૂપો મળે છે. આ રૂપોને લિંગવચનના પ્રત્યથો લગતા નથી. પરંતુ
વિલક્ષણના પ્રત્યથ લાગી શકે છે. પ્રવતભબિંભબત અને સવાચક સવથનામનો એક ઉપયોગ
બારવાખક તરીકે પણ થાય છે." (Bhandari, Gujarati Vakyarachana 93) For example:

mane potāne khabar nathī. (I myself do not know.) huN jāte sāhebne maḷī āvīsh. (I
myself will meet the officer.)

Desai writes that these forms cannot be taken as reflexive pronouns because they are
the combinations of a noun and the suffix -e. They, if declined, produce noun
declensions. "મેળે, જાતે, પંડે' એવાં રૂપો સંજ્ઞાને 'એ' પ્રત્યથ લાગી સિક્ક થાય છે...
(आ) રૂપો જે સવાચક સવથનામના પ્રવેશી તો સંજ્ઞાનની સવાચક બને, સવથનામના
નહીં." (Vyakaranvimarsh 189)

**Relative Pronouns**

Relative pronouns in English include two series: wh-pronouns (who, whom, whose, which, and what) and that or zero pronoun. Neither series has number or person contrast. However, the wh-series has gender and case contrast:

Gender – personal (who) and non-personal (which)
Case – subjective (who), objective (whom) and genitive (whose)
About the usage of these relative pronouns, Quirk et al. note:

*Whose*, unlike *who* and *whom*, has both personal and non-personal reference. The distribution of *who* overlaps with that of *whom* in certain functions. *Whom* is the obligatory relative pronoun as complement immediately following a preposition. *Who* is quite frequent in familiar use in variation with *whom* as object and as prepositional complement when the preposition is end-placed and thus separated from the relative pronoun. …*What* differs from the other relative pronouns in that it contains its antecedent (= that which): What I mean is this ... It also has determiner function: I'll do what little I can. (215-216)

*That* is a general purpose relative pronoun used irrespective of gender or case. Here, the genitive involves postposed 'of'. For example: the pen that I broke the nib of. Zero has the identical usage. It is, however, incorrect where the relative pronoun is the subject in its clause. For example: The pen I want is missing. (correct) / The pen writes best is missing. (incorrect)

The following table is taken from Quirk et al. (215)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Restrictive and Non-restrictive</th>
<th>Restrictive only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>Non-personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjective Case</td>
<td>who</td>
<td>which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective Case</td>
<td>who/whom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive Case</td>
<td>whose</td>
<td>Whose, of which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preposition + Relative Pronoun</td>
<td>Preposition + whom</td>
<td>Preposition + which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Pronoun…Preposition</td>
<td>who(m)...Preposition</td>
<td>which… Preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These pronouns have an important function to perform in an English noun phrase. They introduce relative clauses postmodifying nominal heads. For example: He talked to his friend who met him in the market.

For nominal relative clauses in English, there is a personal pronoun 'whoever' and the non-personal pronoun and determiner 'which(ever)'; in addition there is a nominal relative pronoun and determiner 'what(ever)'.

In Gujarati, like in English, the relative pronoun is used in complex sentences. When a noun phrase gets repeated in a complex sentence, je... te is used to replace it. For example:

\[ je \text{ mārāthī thaī shake te huN jarur karīsh. } \] (I will certainly do whatever I can.)

This pronoun requires the pre-mentioned noun or noun phrase in a sentence. It expects the existence of a noun or a noun phrase earlier in the same sentence. Therefore it is called a relative pronoun. Grammarians also call it a relationship pronoun.

The relative pronoun je means 'he or she who' or 'that which'. It requires a correlative or answering word in the second clause of the sentence. It is inflected for number and case: je (nominal singular), jeo (nominal plural). Its correlative in the main clause is the distal demonstrative pronoun te. It can be replaced by e.

\[ je \text{ ‘who’, ‘which’, ‘that’ is of all three genders. It is declined on the model of te. Whenever je occurs in a sentence, if it is not preceded by te, the latter must follow it. je can be dropped but te cannot be skipped. ‘} \text{vākyaṁ dhāśloche vār ‘je sarvāmānānā loṇap ḍhī ṣhē ḍe, pariṇu ‘te’ sarvāmānānā loṇap n ḍhī ṣhē.’} \] (Desai, Vyakaranvimarsh 189)

Relative Pronouns (je...te/e)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Agentive</th>
<th>Accusative/Dative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Instrumental</th>
<th>Locative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>je...te</td>
<td>jene...tene</td>
<td>jene...tene</td>
<td>jenuN...tenuN (neuter)</td>
<td>jenāthī...tenāthī</td>
<td>jenāmāN...tenāmāN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>jenāmāN...temāN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This pronoun also gets inflected for various cases as shown in the above table.
In Gujarati, the other compound relatives ‘whoever’, ‘whosoever’, ‘whatever’ are also expressed by the reduplication of je accompanying te. "The reduplicated form je je…te te… corresponds to the English compound relatives, 'whoso,' 'whosoever,' 'whatsoever,' 'whichsoever.' Similarly jyāN jyāN…..tyāN tyāN… is 'wheresoever,' and jyāre jyāre….tyāre tyāre…. is 'whenever.'" (Taylor 34) For example: je je ṭhekāne dhartī rasāḷ dīṭhī, te te ṭhekāne teo vasyā. (Wherever they found the land fertile, there they dwelt).

**Interrogative Pronouns**

Pronouns used for framing questions are called interrogative pronouns. In English, the interrogative pronouns are identical in form and in case with the wh-series of relative pronouns but are functionally different. They have attributive, determiner (which, what and whose) or nominal function (who, whom, whose, which, what) in a sentence.

In English, 'who', 'whose' and 'whom' have only personal reference. The case distinctions are the same as those of relative pronouns, except that the objective use of 'who' is much more general. Unlike relative pronouns, however, 'which' and attributive 'what' may have both personal and non-personal reference.

Interrogative Determiners: personal – whose and personal or non-personal – which, what

Interrogative Pronouns: personal – who, whom, whose; non-personal – what and personal or non-personal – which

There are two main interrogative pronouns in Gujarati: koṇ (who) and shuN (what). koṇ occurs as a subject form and is followed by agentive -e and shuN occurs as a direct form. ko- occurs with the object-marker -ne and in pronominal adjectives with -n- and gender-markers (kono, konī, konuN, konā, konāN). she/shā is also followed by -n- and gender-markers in pronominal adjectives and by postpositions. There is also an interrogative kayuN/o/ī used to inquire about a particular entity of a known group.

For example:

koṇ gayuN? (Who went?)
ā konuN ghar chhe? (Whose house is this?)
ā koñe karyuN? (Who did this?)
te konāthā baNdh thayuN? (By whom did it get closed?)
shuN thayuN? (What happened?)
kaī sādī gamī? (Which sari did you like?)

koṇ (who) is of both numbers and all three genders. It is declined like a noun by the addition of the proper postpositions. Like other pronouns, it allows the genitive to be used before -māN and -thī, as konāmāN and konāthī (from/by whom). It takes neuter singular verb. When used for plural reference, koṇ generally takes reduplicated form konkoṇ but the verb remains the same. For example: koṇ āvyuN? (who came? – singular) tamārā gāmmāNthī konkoṇ āvyuN? (who came from your village? – plural)

Masculine kayo, feminine kaī and neuter kayuN meaning 'which' are also interrogative pronouns. Like 'which', they require some context.

In speech, shuN is most often not variable with regards to gender and number. It has oblique forms she and shā. In literary usage, shuN has following forms noted by Tisdall:

Śo (m), śī (f), śuṇ (n) = ‘What ?’ is declined regularly, except that (1) in the singular, it has two forms of the oblique, śā and śe, masculine and neuter; and (2) that its agential form, after the manner of the personal pronouns, prefixes ṇ to the postposition -e, becoming śāṇe or śeṇe, ‘by what?’ The neuter is used as a pronoun, ‘What?’; the word is rather an interrogative adjective than a pronoun in other respects ; as, teo śī rūte e kām kare chhe, ‘in what manner do they do this work?’ (42)

In English, 'which' and 'what' have different uses: 'Which' is used with both personal and non-personal nouns. But it is selective in that it has anaphoric or cataphoric definite reference, whereas 'what' has indefinite reference. The pronoun 'which'
implies that the choice is to be made from a limited number of known items, whereas 'what' implies that the choice is to be made from indefinite items. Like many other determiners, 'which' has an alternative of-phrase construction. For example: Which of the films do you like the best?

The interrogative pronouns for 'how' and 'why' are not very clear in Gujarati. From an archaic point of view, the words for 'how' and 'why' are kem and shā māṭe (for what/purpose) respectively. But in the general modern usage, it is not so. The greeting kem chho? means 'how are you?' But otherwise, kem does not mean 'how'. Rather, it means 'why'. 'How' is expressed in these three ways: kevī rīte (in what kind of way), kaī rīte (in which way), kemnuN (how).

The interrogative, relative and correlative pronouns are closely inter-related with each other in Gujarati. The variable pronouns change their forms according to the gender and number of the noun they precede or replace. The invariable pronouns, on the other hand, do not change their forms in any case. Various interrogative pronouns are given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Interrogative</th>
<th>Relative</th>
<th>Correlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gujarati</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Gujarati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Variable</strong></td>
<td>shuN</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>je</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kayuN</td>
<td>which</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kevuN</td>
<td>what kind</td>
<td>jevuN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>keṭluN</td>
<td>how much</td>
<td>jetluN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kevḍuN</td>
<td>how big</td>
<td>jevḍuN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Invariable</strong></td>
<td>koṇ</td>
<td>who</td>
<td>je, jeo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kem</td>
<td>why</td>
<td>jem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kyāN</td>
<td>where</td>
<td>fyāN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kyāre</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>fyāre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Demonstrative pronouns**

Demonstrative pronouns show something or make something clear. In English, the demonstrative pronouns uniquely inflect for number; but not for gender or case. They display number contrast. They have both determiner and nominal function. The general meanings of the two sets can be stated as 'near' (in space and time) and 'distant' (in space and time) reference:
Near reference (proximate): singular – this and plural – these
Distant reference (remote): singular – that and plural – those

In Gujarati, "The demonstrative pronoun falls into two divisions, that which indicates a person or thing either present or near at hand, and that which indicates a person or thing absent or at a distance." (Beames 316-317) ā (this), e/te (that) and peluN (that) are the demonstrative pronouns. peluN is declinable and agrees with the noun in gender and number. The rest of them are indeclinable. All these terms function both as pronominal adjectives and independent pronouns.

Tisdall notes about these pronouns:

These are more properly adjectives than pronouns, but are entered here because, when used apart from nouns, they become pronouns. The principal are: Ā, this; E, that; Te, that; Pelo, -ī, -uṇ, that; Olyo, -ī, -uṇ, that; Falāṇo, -ī, -uṇ, a certain. The last three are declined as regular declinable adjectives, the first three when used as demonstratives are indeclinable. From Ā, E, Te, Je, Ke, a number of very useful demonstrative, relative, and interrogative adjectives are formed. (43)

In Gujarati, olyuN or oluN are used in the place of peluN in informal usage. Both of them decline as peluN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstrative Pronoun – ā (this) and peluN (that)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelo/pelī/peluN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demonstrative pronouns in English have several uses. They are used to display anaphoric or cataphoric reference, although the plural one is rarer than the singular
one. For example: I will tell you this (cataphoric reference) secret since you kept that other one (anaphoric reference) so faithfully.

They have deictic or pointing use similar to that of here/there, now/then, today/yesterday/tomorrow. Here, they demonstrate literal as well as metaphorical immediacy or remoteness in relative manner. For example: The mother likes this (gift lying in front of her) better than that (gift kept in the other room).

He appreciates this idea (just mentioned) better than that (given a week ago).

Emotive use of 'this/these' in informal style suggests interest and familiarity. On the other hand, the use of 'that/those' suggests emotive rejection. For example:

You know this fellow Manthan.

His effort gives him this great feeling of patriotism.

Here is that awful fellow with those of his allies.

When a demonstrative pronoun is used as a subject in a sentence, it may have either personal or non-personal reference. For example: This/That (boy) is Satyen. These/Those (books) are hers. But when a demonstrative pronoun is used in other than subject function, it always has non-personal reference. For example: I am engaged to this. (incorrect) I am engaged to this man. (correct)

He sold that. (correct) He sold that scooter. (correct)

As relative antecedent, 'that/those' occurs; 'this/these' cannot. Only 'those' can have personal reference. For example: She selected those who performed well.

She selected those which were colourful.

In Gujarati, ā (this) is used to indicate the things or persons who are in proximity to the speaker. It is called the proximate demonstrative pronoun. It remains unmarked for gender and number. peluN (that) is called the remote or distal demonstrative pronoun as it indicates the things or persons who are at distance from the speaker. It takes gender-markers and indirect case-markers according to the noun replaced by it. The forms achieved are pelo (masculine singular), pelī (feminine singular/plural), peluN (neuter singular), pelā (masculine plural), pelāN (neuter plural). The oblique form is the same as the masculine plural form pelā. The pronoun remains unchanged
in feminine plural. The masculine and neuter forms are the same except in nominative case. The genitive forms agree with the noun in gender and number. For example: -no, -nī, -nuN, -nā, -nāN

e and te are also used as remote demonstratives. "In practice, no distinction is observed between these two forms of the demonstrative and that of the third person, the demonstratives having to a great extent usurped the place of the latter, and being freely used to signify "he." (Beames 320) Since deictic pronouns occur both as a result of replacement and deletion followed by replacement, the subject forms e and te cannot be distinguished formally from the homophonous deictic adjectives in all cases.

**Reciprocal Pronouns**

Reciprocal pronouns reciprocate. They indicate mutual relationship between the two nouns. The English reciprocal pronouns are 'each other' and 'one another'.

Guajarati reciprocal pronouns are ekbījā, anyoanya, araspars and paraspar meaning 'each other'. They are marked for various cases.

**Reciprocal Pronoun – ekbījā (each other)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Agentive</th>
<th>Accusative/Dative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Instrumental</th>
<th>Locative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>ekbījē</td>
<td>ekbījēne</td>
<td>ekbījānuN (neuter)</td>
<td>ekbījāthī</td>
<td>ekbījāmāN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ekbījānāmāN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pronoun does not have any nominative form. The genitive case forms vary according to gender and number: ekbījāno/nī/nuN/nā/nāN

Though all the three reciprocal pronouns have the same meaning, their usage depends on the context. For example: paraspar haḷīmaḷīne raho. (preferred)

ekbījā haḷīmaḷīne raho. (less preferred)

ekbījā sāthe haḷīmaḷīne raho. (acceptable)
Universal Pronouns
These comprise 'each', 'all' and the 'every' series. The following table is taken from Quirk et al. (218)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Mass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>Non-personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Nominal</td>
<td>everyone, everybody, every one, each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Determiner</td>
<td>every, each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Nominal/Determiner</td>
<td>all (the)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'Each' refers to two or more, i.e. it can be dual or plural and has individual reference. 'Every' and combinations with 'every' refer to three or more and have collective reference. There are two -s genitives: everyone's and everybody's.

Like 'each (one)' and 'every one', 'everyone' and 'everybody' are often taken as plural. For example: It would be easier for all if everybody minded his/their own business.

There is, however, a meaning difference between 'each' and 'everybody'. 'Each' refers to something in the context or an individual already specified, whereas 'everybody' does not require such context. For example:

He went to the garden and gave chocolates to everybody.

'Everyone', 'each (one)' and 'all' have of-constructions. 'Every' and 'each' can have a singular or plural pronoun for co-reference: Everyone/Each/Each one of the teachers should have his/their own logbooks.

'Every' can also be used with plural expressions such as every two weeks, every few months.

'All' has been said to have 'determiner function' since it can occur immediately before a noun. It is actually a pre-determiner, since it can be followed by other determiners.
There is a universal place compound 'everywhere': Everywhere looks beautiful in the spring.

There are some Gujarati pronouns indicating 'each' – darek, pratyek, harek, eke-ek. They have determiner and pronominal functions. They display singular concord. For example: dareke potānuN kām samaysar karvun joē. (Everyone should complete his/her work in time.)

There are some Gujarati pronouns indicating 'other' – bîjuN, anya, itar, avar, ubhay. They also function as determiners and pronouns. Except the first two, the rest of them have literary usage. The first is declinable, the rest are not. For example: tame to āvjo j paṇ anyone paṇ letā āvjo. (Do come and bring others also.)

There are also some Gujarati pronouns indicating 'all' – badhuN, saghaḷuN, sarva, sahu, sakal, tamām. They can function as determiners as well as pronouns. The first two are declinable, the rest are not. For example: mane badhī khabar chhe. (I know everything.) sarāne badhe sāruN j māle. (The good gets good everywhere.) sahune tedāvya chhe. (All are invited.)

**Assertive Pronouns**

English Assertive pronouns consist of five groups: (i) the multal group (much, any, more, most); (ii) the paucal group (little, less, least; few, fewer, fewest); (iii) several – enough group; (iv) one and (v) the some group (some, somebody, someone, something).

**(i) Multal Group and (ii) Paucal Group**

The multal and paucal groups can be seen as antonyms with similar distributions. The following table, taken from Quirk et al. (220), displays the distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Multal Pronouns</th>
<th>Paucal Pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Mass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td>many, more,</td>
<td>much, more,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>most</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Besides the regular 'fewer chances' (with count nouns) and 'less noise' (with mass nouns), 'less' also occurs with plurals. For example: Your umbrella has fewer/less leaks than mine. I have fewer/less pens than her. Only 'less' is used in expressions denoting periods of time, sums, etc. For example: less than two weeks, less than $1000.

In Gujarati, there are pronouns showing 'some' – ཁོད་དུ/ཁོད་ན, རེ་ཏུན, བར. The first two are declinable. All of these can be used as determiners as well as pronouns. For example: ལེགསོ་ཏེ་མ, ཁོད་ (ལེག) གོ་. (Would you take tea? Yes, give me some (tea).)

(iii) Several and Enough
'Several' and 'enough' have both determiner and pronominal function. They can take the of-construction. 'Several' occurs only with plural count function. As determiner, 'enough' may have either pre-nominal or post-nominal position.

- Enough – singular – mass
- Several/enough – plural – count

For example: The government declares many schemes every year several of which affect the farmers.
Do you want more money/pages? No, I have enough of it/Them.

In Gujarati, there are གསང་ (sufficient/enough) and གསང་ (several). They are declinable. They inflect for gender and number. They can be used as determiners as well as pronouns. For example: བད་པི་ རུ་ གསང་ བཟུ ས དོ་. Or རུ་མ གསང་ བཟུ ས དོ་. (Shall I give you more money? No, this is sufficient.)

(iv) Different uses of 'one'
(a) Numerical 'one' when used with animate and inanimate singular count nouns is a stressed variant of the indefinite article a(n), which is unstressed and has only determiner function. It is in contrast with the dual two and both and the plural numerals three, four, etc; several; and indefinite some.

'(The) one' is also used in contrast with 'the other' in the correlative construction. For example:
One went this way, the other that way.

In Gujarati, *ek* (one) functions in the same way. It is used with animate and inanimate singular count nouns to show quantity. It shows singularity as opposed to plurality indicated by other cardinals such as *be, tran*...etc. It is also used in contrast with *bījo/bījī/bījuN* (the other) in the correlative construction. For example: *ek lakhe chhe ane bījo vāNche chhe*. (One is writing and the other is reading.)

(b) Replacive 'one' is used as an anaphoric substitute for a singular or plural count noun. It has the singular form 'one' and the plural 'ones'. Replacive 'one' can take determiners (the, this, my, which, each, etc.) and modifiers. For example:

We are looking for a specific word meaning *love*. Is this the one you are looking for? Yes, I would take a piece of cake but just a small one. I thought you preferred large ones. Priya’s house is more spacious than the one that Priti has.

'One' can also replace the bigger components of a noun phrase. For example: This beautiful little piece of art is more attractive than that one.

(c) Indefinite 'one' means 'people in general', in particular with reference to the speaker. This use of 'one' is chiefly formal and is often replaced by the more informal 'you': One would think they would cheat for long.

Indefinite 'one' has the genitive 'one's' and the reflexive 'oneself'.

(v) The Some/Any Series and Either

It is convenient to treat the assertive 'some' series together with the non-assertive 'any' series and 'either'. 'Some', 'any' and 'either' can have both determiner and nominal function and take the of-construction; the others have only nominal function.

The table, taken from Quirk et al. (223), show various occurrences of these pronouns:
Some examples: Jagat bought some oranges. Did Jagat buy any oranges? Didn't Jagat buy any oranges? Jagat didn't buy any oranges.

**Negative Pronouns**

English negative pronouns include the 'no' series and 'neither'. 'Neither' has both determiner and nominal function; 'no' has determiner function; 'the rest' only nominal function.

Quirk et al. have presented them thus: (225)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Mass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Non-personal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td>some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somebody,</td>
<td>anything,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>someone,</td>
<td>anyone, either</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>either</td>
<td>anything, either</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td>any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>some</td>
<td>any</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The indefinite pronouns are used in combination with *nahiN* to show negation. They are *koī/kaiN/kashuN/kyāNy/kyārey nahīN* (none, nothing, nowhere, never).

Gujarati has an equivalent for 'the rest' – *bakīnuN*. It is declinable and is inflected for gender and number. It also has determiner and pronominal function.

**Indefinite Pronouns**

Some of the above mentioned English pronouns grouped under various titles are indefinite pronouns. They show something or someone that is not exact or not limited. They do not refer to any specific person or thing. There are several sets of these: somebody, someone and something; anybody, anyone and anything;
everybody, everyone and everything, nobody, no one and nothing; whoever and whatever. Some others are each, few, little, many, none, some and one.

The indefinite pronouns (someone, somebody) form their paradigms like proper nouns. They show only case contrast (someone – someone’s) but no number contrast. Unlike personal pronouns, but like proper nouns, they show contrast by taking on the suffix -'s with parallel phonological shapes.

In Gujarati, the indefinite pronoun of most common occurrence are koī (masculine and feminine) meaning 'unknown someone/somebody' and kaīN or kāīN (neuter) denoting 'uncertain something'. They show only person – non-person contrast but no gender or number contrast. "Forms compounded with koī or kaīN are je koī…te ‘whoso/whosoever’ and je kaīN ….te or je kaīN …te 'whatsoever', ‘whichsoever’ also koī …bijā koī ‘some others’." (Taylor 35)

The neuter pronoun kaīN/kāīN seldom declines for cases. The declension of koī for cases is similar to that of nouns. "Although koī can be followed directly by postpositions of the type -mā, -thi, it also shares with other non-personal pronouns being connected with such postpositions by -n- with a gender marker." (Cardona and Suthar 676) Various forms of koī are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Pronoun – koī (someone)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nominative</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koī</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tisdall comments about the indefinite pronoun thus:

*Koī* ‘any one’, ‘someone’ with a negative ‘no one’ is also a relative adjective. When a pronoun, it takes the affixed postpositions. The Oblique is the same as the Absolute form; e.g., ā roṭī koīne āpo, ‘give this bread to someone’.

When *koī* may mean either a male or a female, its verb is generally *neuter*; as, *koī jāntuṅ nahatuṅ, ‘no one knew’.* (42)
It is important here to note that the verb with *koī* generally takes neuter singular form. But sometimes in some peculiar constructions, it can take plural verb. For example: *koī bolyuN?* (Did anyone speak? – singular) *javābmāN koī bolyā ke nahīN?* (Did anyone answer or not? – plural)

Various forms of the indefinite pronouns are found:
Person: *koī, koīk, koī ek, kok*
Non-person (thing): *kaīN, kaīNk, kāīN, kāīNk, kashuN, kashuNk*

A peculiarity of the usage of these pronouns must be noted:

> The compounds harkoī, harkaīN, harek and darek each one/each thing have as their first element har or dar ‘each’. The suffixed ek, or in its shortened form k, present in koīek/kok etc., is a particle implying approximation ‘about’. It is frequently found with numerals; thus vīs means twenty, but vīsek means about twenty, some twenty; pāNchek means some five. (Taylor 35)

The informal indefinite pronouns *falāṇo* and *dhīNkṇo* (someone, such and such) are declinable. For example: *falāṇo – falāṇī – falānuN – falāṇā – falāṇāN*

**Gujarati Distributive Pronouns**

Gujarati distributive pronouns are *je je, te te, potpotē, koṇ koṇ, shuN shuN*. As can be seen, they are formed with the help of reduplication. Different pronouns – relative, demonstrative, reflexive, interrogative – are reduplicated to form distributive pronouns. For example:

> *sau potpotānā bhāgnu kām karshe.* (All will do their work.)
> *tame mane shuN shuN āpsho?* (What will you give me?)

Besides these, *darek, pratyek, harek* also function as distributive pronouns. They also take various case forms. The genitive case forms vary according to gender and number: *darekno/nī/nuN/nā/nāN*
Numerals used as Pronouns

The ordinal numbers in both the languages are sometimes used to replace nouns.

In English, it is mandatory to put the definite article 'the' before an ordinal used as a pronoun. This usage also requires antecedence. For example: We had five candidates appearing for the interview. The first was very promising.

In Gujarati also, antecedence is needed. For example: be vidyārthīo āvyā. pahelāe ek prashn rajā karyo. (Two students came. The first raised a question.)

The comment of a Gujarati linguist about the usage of English pronouns and style of reference is note-worthy:

Sometimes the pronominal type of anaphora is used instead of a phrase. For example: I have read this book and also that one. Again, some part of the sentence can be kept unmentioned (implied). This is called zero anaphora. For example: I decided to finish
that novel but I couldn't. One more possibility is that of empty anaphora where no antecedent is available. For example: It's terribly hot today.

### Pronouns in English and Gujarati

The types of pronouns can be compared at a glance thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gujarati</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>purushvāchak</strong></td>
<td><strong>huN, tuN, tame, āp</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>svavāchak</strong></td>
<td><strong>pote</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>darshak</strong></td>
<td><strong>samīpvarṭī ā</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dūṛvarṭī</strong></td>
<td><strong>e, te, pelaN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>anishchit</strong></td>
<td><strong>chetan</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>achetan</strong></td>
<td><strong>kāiN, kāīN, kashuN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prashnārthak</strong></td>
<td><strong>chetan</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>achetan</strong></td>
<td><strong>shuN, kauN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vitravāchak</strong></td>
<td><strong>darek, prayek, harek</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>parasparvāchak</strong></td>
<td><strong>paraspar, arasparas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sāpeksh</strong></td>
<td><strong>je, te, e</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mālikidarshak</strong></td>
<td><strong>māruN, tāri, āpno, tenuN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>samuvāchak</strong></td>
<td><strong>badhuN, sarva</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gunvāchak</strong></td>
<td><strong>āvuN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>saNkhāvāchak</strong></td>
<td><strong>chothuN, dasmuN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>saMbandhdarshak</strong></td>
<td><strong>te, tevuN</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References


