It is observed that some pronouns are used in a combination of two pronouns, each of them might be of the same category or of different categories. In such usage the meaning of the pronouns modify from the original. Therefore, many grammarians are in favour to classify these pronouns in an independent group as **Compound Pronouns** (*sāṇyukta sarvanām*).

The prominent Hindi grammarian Dr. Vasudevnandan Prasad quoted the opinion of renowned Russian grammarian Dr. Dimshitz who is also in favour of recognizing compound pronouns as an independent group since they are not only a single word but a combination of two or more than two words and the meaning of the combined form becomes modified from the original(s). For example, ‘jo koi’, ‘sab koi’, ‘sab kuch’, ‘koi-na-koi’, ‘kuch-na-kuch’, etc. These pronouns can either be used independently in place of noun word or with a noun word as a pronominal adjective too.

Some other prominent Hindi Grammarians also recognized the compound pronouns. For instance, in the Hindi grammar ‘Manak Hindi Vyakaran aur Rachana’ published by NCERT, New Delhi, Renowned Hindi grammarians Prof. Kailash Chandra Bhatia, Prof. Ramanath Sahay and Dr. Ramjanya Sharma also recognized the compound pronouns. The writers of ‘Navayug Hindi Vyakaran aur Rachana’, p. 90.

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01. Prasad, Dr. Vasudevnandan; Adhunik Hindi Vyakaran aur Rachana, p. 11.
02. Bhatia, Prof. Kailash Chandra, Sahay, Prof. Ramnath & Sharma Dr. Ramjanya; Manak Hindi Vyakaran aur Rachana, p. 90.
Rachana’ Dr. Ashok Batra and Dr. Mohanlal Dhinngda also included compound pronoun.

In Assamese the use of compound pronouns is very rare and may be this is the cause that still the grammarians have not mentioned this category of pronoun in their grammar books.

Though it very rare, the compound pronouns obviously exist and many grammarians mentioned about it in their books and hence a discussion on this pronoun is included in this chapter.

10.01 The Meaning of the Compound Pronoun (संयुक्त सर्वनाम):

The word ‘संयुक्त’ literally means a combination of at least two or more. The Compound Pronouns are combination of pronouns of either same category or of different categories. For example, the pronominal forms ‘कुच kuch’, ‘कोई koi’, ‘कौन kaun’, ‘जो jo’ etc. are combination of the same pronoun i.e., they are used repeatedly. In the pronominal form ‘जो koi’ two pronouns i.e., the relative pronoun ‘jo’ and the indefinite pronoun ‘koi’ are combined together. In the pronominal forms ‘कुच-ना-कुच kuch-na-kuch’ and ‘कोई-ना-कोई koi-na-koi’ the indefinite pronouns ‘kuch’ and ‘koi’ are used repeatedly with a non-declinable (avayay) ‘-na-’ as the connector. Similarly the pronominal phrase ‘क्या से kya se’ is a repetition of the interrogative pronoun ‘kya’ with the ablative case affix ‘se’ in between. Therefore, the compound pronoun means a combination of pronouns either of the same category or of different categories, might be separated either by a non-declinable or by a case affix, and in many cases might be repeatedly used without any separator.

10.02 The Definition of the Compound Pronoun (संयुक्त सर्वनाम):

The definition of Compound Pronoun is not available in Hindi and Assamese grammar books as it is still not commonly accepted by the scholars. Therefore, a working definition might be accepted as the following :-

03. Batra, Dr. Ashok & Dhinngda, Dr. Mohanlal; Navayug Hindi Vyakaran aur Rachna, pp. 176-177.
‘The pronouns when used in a combination of either of the same category or of different categories, might be separated either by a non-declinable or by a case affix, and in many cases might be used in a subsequent repetition without any separator, are called **Compound Pronouns.**

\[\textit{jab koi sarvanām punarukt rup me alªavā kisi annya sarvanām yā avyay fabd ke sātʰ jure huwe rüp me prayukt hotā hai, unhe" sayyukta sarvanām kahte hai}.\]

**10.03 The Essence of the Compound Pronouns:**

The compound pronouns are frequently used in Hindi language. The meaning of these pronouns are modified and hence can be used appropriately in the speech. Otherwise there might be deficiency in expression. In Assamese though the usage of compound pronouns are very less, the limited number of pronouns express proper meaning in the speech.

**10.04 The Sub-Classification of the Compound Pronouns:**

There are difficulties in classifying the compound pronouns further into subclasses as there might be two different kinds of combination i.e., (i) combination of the pronouns of the same categories and (ii) combination of the pronouns of different categories. For example, the pronoun ‘koi-koi’ is a repeated use of the indefinite pronoun ‘koi’ and the pronoun ‘jo-kucʰ’ is a combination of two pronouns, relative pronoun ‘jo’ and indefinite pronoun ‘kucʰ’. Therefore, still no classification is done for the compound pronouns.

**10.05 The Compound Pronouns in Hindi:**

The number of Hindi compound pronouns is comparatively more than that of Assamese. Following are some examples of Hindi compound pronouns:

- ‘ham-sab’
- ‘tum-sab’
- ‘ap-sab’
- ‘ye-sab’
- ‘we-sab’
- ‘kucʰ-kucʰ’
- ‘koi-koi’
- ‘kyā-kyā’
- ‘kaun-kaun’
- ‘apnā-apnā’
- ‘kis-kis’
- ‘jo-jo’
- ‘sab-kucʰ’
- ‘jo-kucʰ’
- ‘bahut-kucʰ’
- ‘aur-kucʰ’
The number of Assamese compound pronouns is comparatively less than that of Assamese. Following are some examples of Hindi compound pronouns:

- ‘āmi xakalo-
- ‘tomālok xakalo-
- ‘ha't xakalo-
- ‘eo'lok xakalo-
- ‘kibā kibī
- ‘kwe kewe
- ‘konobā konobā
- ‘zi zi
- ‘āru-kibā
- ‘kibā nahay kibā
- ‘āru konobā
- ‘konobāto/zan/k'an......
- ‘ito xito / izane xizane/ ..........'
- konobā nahay konoba'
- ‘keto yābā nahay keto yābā'

10.07 Etymology of the Compound Pronouns:

Since the compound pronouns are combination of the pronouns of different categories already mentioned in the previous chapters the origin of the combining parts are the same as mentioned in the etymology section of the respective pronouns. It is difficult to trace and in fact still not traced the origin of the combined forms in both Hindi and Assamese.
Chapter 10 - Compound Pronouns

10.08 Compound Pronoun and various grammatical categories:

Like the other categories of pronouns the compound Pronouns also have relations with various grammatical categories viz. Person, Number, Gender, Case and Verb. The relation between the Compound Pronouns and these grammatical categories are discussed in the following paragraphs.

10.08.01 Compound Pronoun and Person:

The Compound Pronouns in both Hindi and Assamese are distributed among all three persons. Therefore, the verb forms are used according to the person of the compound pronouns. For example,

(i) Hin. 'ham sab', Asm. 'āmi xakalo-' [first person]
(ii) Hin. 'tum sab', Asm. 'tomālok xakalo-' [second person]
   Hin. 'āplog sab', Asm. 'āponālok xakalo-
(iii) Hin. 'koi koi', Asm. 'kono kono' [third person]
   Hin. 'apnā apnā', Asm. 'nizar nizar'
   Hin. 'kuc-h-na-kuc-', Asm. 'kibā nahay kibā' etc.

10.08.02 Compound Pronoun and Number:

The Compound Pronouns in both Hindi and Assamese can be used in both the numbers, some are used in singular and others are used in plural number. The usage in plural number is comparatively more than that of singular number. For example,

(i) Hin. 'koi-na-koi', Asm. 'konobā nahay konobā' [singular]
   Hin. 'koi-ek', Asm. 'kibā etā'
(ii) Hin. 'we sab', Asm. 'teonlok xakalo-' [plural]
   Hin. 'koi koi', Asm. 'konobā konobā' etc.

10.08.03 Compound Pronoun and Gender:

The gender of the Hindi compound pronouns can be recognized by the verb forms following them. For example - we sab kʰā rahe tʰe. [mas.]; we sab kʰā rahī" tʰi". [fem.]
In both of the above sentences the compound pronoun we sab is used as the subject of the verb ‘kʰânə’. The verb ending ‘tʰe’ indicates the subject of the verb we sab in the first sentence is masculine and verb ending ‘tʰy’ indicates the subject of the verb we sab in the second sentence is feminine.

In Assamese the noun words signifying rational animals and living beings are classed as masculine or feminine. The Assamese compound pronouns are used for both masculine and feminine gender and the gender of the subject can be known generally from the context and sometimes by the definitives if attached. For example, iha’t keizan kʰabalai bahicʰe. [mas.]; iha’t keizani kʰabulai bahicʰe. [fem.], The use of gender sensitive definitive zan in the first sentence indicates masculinity and zani in the second sentence indicates femininity.

### 10.08.04 Compound Pronoun and Case:

The case affixes are annexed with Hindi and Assamese compound pronouns depending on the decident pronoun of the combined form which are discussed in the previous chapters. For example,

### A. Hindi Compound Pronouns and case:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Case affix</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative (kartā)</td>
<td>ø / ne</td>
<td>koi koi, kist kisine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative (karma)</td>
<td>ø / ko</td>
<td>āp sabko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrumental (karaṇ)</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>kist-na-kisise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative (sampradān)</td>
<td>ko / ke liye</td>
<td>jis kisko, kist kisike liye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative (apādān)</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>har kisise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive (sambandʰ)</td>
<td>kā / ke / ki</td>
<td>ham sabkā / ham sabke / ham sabkî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(rā / re / ri)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nā / ne / ni</td>
<td>apnā / apne / apni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locative (adʰikaraṇ)</td>
<td>me / par</td>
<td>jis jisme / jis jispar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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B. Assamese Compound Pronouns and case :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Case affix</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>i / e</td>
<td>niz niz, nize nize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>k / ak</td>
<td>kāroba kāroba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrumental</td>
<td>re / ere</td>
<td>zihere zihere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r / ar dwāra</td>
<td>kibā nahay kibār dwārā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>k / ak</td>
<td>zāk tāk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>loi / aloi</td>
<td>konobā konobāloī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>r / ar parā</td>
<td>kāroba kāroba parā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>r / ar</td>
<td>nizar nizar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locative</td>
<td>t / at</td>
<td>kibā nahay kibāt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.08.05 Compound Pronoun and Verb :

The Hindi and Assamese compound pronouns take the verb forms depending on the pronouns combined which are discussed in the previous chapters. Hindi verbs changes according to the person, number and gender of the pronouns whereas the Assamese verbs change according to the person only since they are not number or gender sensitive.

10.08.06 Compound Pronoun and nouns of relationship :

In Assamese language the nouns of relationship are inflected according to the persons when used along with the pronouns. This characteristic is particularly observed in Assamese language and not in Hindi and other NIA languages.

In Assamese language the nouns of personal relations have inflections for all three persons as following :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Affix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) First Person</td>
<td>-i and φ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Second Person (inferior)</td>
<td>-ra and -era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Second Person (polite)</td>
<td>-rā and -erā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Second Person (honorific)</td>
<td>-k and -ek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Third Person (all)</td>
<td>-k and -ek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The inflection of nouns of relationship with the compound pronouns are as following:–

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Usages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bhrai</td>
<td>xakalore nizar nizar bhãek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakãi</td>
<td>taha&quot;t xakalore kakãera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhâni</td>
<td>tomalok xakalore bhânerã.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>åttã</td>
<td>åponãolokar nizar åttãk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakã</td>
<td>iha&quot;t xakalore nizar nizar kakãk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deuta</td>
<td>kãroobãr karobãr deutaãk. etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.09 The meaning and usages of the Compound Pronouns:–

The usages of some of the Hindi and Assamese compound pronouns from the published literature as examples are as following:–

A. Hindi and Assamese compound pronouns:–

1. ‘yuvati : kyã eisã nahi" lagã ki har jagah kor-na-kor nãtak kãelã gayã hai.’ 04
2. ‘kahãwat hai ki kor bhãi durbãgya eisã nahi" hotã jisme kisi-na-kisi kã lãbã bhãi na ho’ 05
3. ‘purus : tum sab bhãyãbhãit ho, ............. tabhãi tumhe" kor-ek viñwãs cåhiye aur wãh viñwãs mai" du"gã.’ 06
4. ‘mallikã : rãjkanãyã ki apni jiwan drãsti hai mã"! uske liye aur kor kaise uttardãyãh hai?’ 07
5. ‘pramod, tum soce to avafya nahi” ho, aur mai” jãne bakti kyã-kyã rahi.’ 08

04. Lal, Dr. Lakshminarayan ; ‘Khel’ – Khel Nahin, Natak, p. 62.
05. Ajneya ; Apne Apne Aznabi, p. 60.
06. Lal, Dr. Lakshminarayan ; ‘Nahin’ – Khel Nahin, Natak, p. 97.
07. Mohan Rakesh ; Ashad ka ek Din, p. 77.
08. Kumar Jainendra ; Tyagpatra, p. 60.

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6. 'māntā pʰir bʰi na apni cuk 
suno kyā-kucʰ kah rahā fambuk' 09

7. 'mallikā : jānte ho mere jīvan me ye varś keise vyatt huwe hai? mai'n ne 
kyā -kyā dekʰā hai? kyā se kyā huyi hùn?.' 10

8. 'iswar ki kṛpā se jo-kucʰ mai' cāhti tʰā mahārāj ne use swakār kar liyā. '11

9. 'kamre ki sab crze tʰik apn-aptti jagah tʰy' 12

10. 'cauthā : jīs-jīs ko cāhā pitwā diyā, gʰerāw, pradarjān, beizzati, hartā.' 13

B. Hindi and Assamese compound pronouns :

1. 'kono kono mantra putʰit korān, karmā, pʰirīṅgi ādiro ullekh ache.' 14

2. 'kono konowe ei katʰābor kicʰ u kicʰ u bijwāx karicʰǐl, konowe xandeh 
karicʰǐl.' 15

3. 'xeidīnā rihābārit prakaṅḍa xabṭā. kon kon ācʰǐl manat nāi.' 16

4. 'hatʰāte konobāi nair dātir parā rījiyāi xudʰile, kon xeikeizan?' 17

5. 'āmi etā bāndʰat tʰāki kām karicho. bāndʰar ipʰāl xipʰāl kono haba 
nowāre.' 18

6. 'kewe kewe nizake paṅḍit dekʰuvāi digʰal digʰalkai swapna ādʰyā 
bākʰyā karile.' 19

7. 'mok cilʰkʰan diyā. mai dekʰuvāi ānogai. zāke tāke nibalai mānā.' 20

8. 'āinār xaru xaru bāti keiṭāmānato kiba kibi bʰarai lai xakalobor dāyār 
tre eḵ'anat tuli lale.' 21

09. Gupta, Jagdish ; Shambuk, p. 71.
10. Mohan Rakesh ; Ashad ka ek Din, p. 93.
11. Khatrī, Babu Devakinandā ; Kajar ki Kothri, p. 36.
13. Lal, Dr. Lakshminarayan ; 'Akhbar' – Khel Nahin, Natak, p. 17.
14. Baruah, Dr. Birinchi Kumar ; Axomiya Katha Xabhtya, p. 11.
15. Malik, Syed Abdul ; Pora Ganot Pahila Bahag, p. 15.
16. Bhattacharya, Birendra Kumar ; Mrityunjay, p. 44.
17. ~ Ibid. ~, p. 47
18. ~ Ibid. ~, p. 67.
20. Bhattacharya, Birendra Kumar ; Mrityunjay, p. 20.

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9. 'halar garuwe itowe xitok cini pāy’
10. ‘iṭi xiti laḍlagi tatiṇi rūpere nāmi
     gāo” bhu’i pāte tire tire.’

10.10 Similarities of the Compound Pronouns in Hindi and Assamese:

It is observed that there are many compound pronouns in both Hindi and Assamese with similar meaning and usages of which many can be used as ready equivalent to each other such as ‘kyā-kyā’ (Hin.), ‘ki ki’ (Asm.); ‘kaun-kaun’ (Hin.), ‘kon kon’ (Asm.); ‘kucha-kauc’ (Hin.), ‘kibā nahay kibā’ (Asm.); ‘kyā se kyā’ (Hin.), ‘kihar parā ki’ (Asm.) etc..

10.11 Differences of the Compound Pronouns in Hindi and Assamese:

It is observed that there are some differences regarding the relation of compound pronoun and various grammatical categories such as number, gender, case, verb, nouns of personal relationship etc. For example, Hindi compound pronouns are number and gender sensitive whereas Assamese compound pronouns are number and gender neutral. There are some specific rules of use of case and verbs in both the languages which are different.

10.12 CONCLUSION:

It is observed that some pronouns are used in a combination of two pronouns, each of them might be of the same category or of different categories. In such usage the meaning of the pronouns modify form the original. Therefore, many grammarians are in favour to classify these pronouns in an independent group as Compound Pronouns (sagyukta sarvanām). The Hindi pronouns – ‘jo koi’, ‘sab koi’, ‘sab kuc’, ‘koi-na-koi’, ‘kucna-kuc’, ‘kyā se kyā’, etc. and Assamese pronouns – ‘keo kic’, ‘zi kono’, ‘kono kono’, ‘ki ki’, ‘zihake tihare’, ‘kihar parā ki’, etc. are the examples of compound pronouns. These pronouns can either

22. Malik, Syed Abdul; Pora Ganot Pahila Bahag, p. 133.
be used independently in place of noun word or with a noun word as a pronominal adjective too.

10.12.01 The Meaning of the Compound Pronoun:–

The word ‘sayyukta’ literally means a combination of at least two or more. The Compound Pronouns are combination of pronouns of either same category or of different categories. Sometimes a non-declinable (avyay) connector ‘-na’ as in ‘kuc’-na-kuc’ and sometimes case affix viz. ‘se’ as in ‘kyā se kyā’ can be used in between the pronouns. Therefore, the compound pronoun means a combination of pronouns either of the same category or of different categories, might be separated either by a non-declinable or by a case affix, and in many cases might be repeatedly used without any separator.

10.12.02 The Definition of the Comparative Pronoun:–

The definition of Compound Pronoun is not available in Hindi and Assamese grammar books as it is still not commonly accepted by the scholars. Therefore, a working definition might be accepted as the following:–

‘The pronouns when used in a combination of either of the same category or of different categories, might be separated either by a non-declinable or by a case affix, and in many cases might be used in a subsequent repetition without any separator, are called Compound Pronouns.’

[jab koi sarvanām punarukt rup me atavā kisi annya sarvanām yā avyay fabd ke sār jure huwe rūp me prayukt hotā hai, unhe” sayyukta sarvanām kahte hai”.]

10.12.03 Essence of the Compound Pronoun:–

The compound pronouns are frequently used in both in Hindi and Assamese. In the compound form the meaning of the pronouns are modified from the original and hence can be used appropriately in the speech. Otherwise there might be deficiency in expression. In Assamese the number of compound pronouns are comparatively less, instead the limited number of pronouns convey the proper meaning in the speech.

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10.12.04 Sub-classification of the Compound Pronoun:

It is found that there are many difficulties in classifying the compound pronouns further into sub-classes as there might be two different kinds of combination i.e., (i) combination of the pronouns of the same categories and (ii) combination of the pronouns of different categories. Therefore, still no further classification is forwarded for the compound pronouns.

10.12.05 Etymology of the Compound Pronouns:

There are a large number of compound pronouns in use. Examples of some Hindi compound pronouns are as following – 'ham-sab', 'āp-sab', 'we-sab', 'kuc-h-kuc-b', 'kor-kor', 'kyā-kyā', 'kaun-kaun', 'apnā-apnā', 'jo-jo', 'jo-kuc-b', 'kyā-kuc-b', 'sab-ke-sab', 'kuc-b-kā-kuc-b', 'kyā-se-kyā', 'kor-na-kor' etc.

Examples of some Hindi compound pronouns are as following – 'āmi xakalo-', 'teo'lok xakalo-', 'kibā kibā', 'kono kono', 'kewe kewe', 'keo kic-hu', konobā konobā, 'ki ki', 'zi zi', 'nizar nizar', 'āru-kibā', 'kibā nahay kibā', 'zi kono', 'kibā nahay kibā', 'kihar parā ki ha-' etc.

As mentioned above the compound pronouns are combination of the pronouns of the categories already mentioned in the previous chapters and the origin of the antecedents and decedents of each and every pronoun are the same as mentioned in the etymology section of the respective pronouns. It is difficult to trace and in fact still not traced the origin of the combined forms in both Hindi and Assamese.

10.12.06 Compound Pronoun and various grammatical categories:

In the detailed discussion the relation of the Hindi and Assamese compound pronouns with the other grammatical categories are observed as following:

10.12.06.01 Compound Pronoun and Person:

The Compound Pronouns in both Hindi and Assamese are distributed among all three persons. Therefore, the verb forms are used according to the person of the compound pronouns.
10.12.06.02 **Compound Pronoun and Number:**

The Compound Pronouns in both Hindi and Assamese can be used in both the numbers, some are used in singular and others are used in plural number. The usage in plural number is comparatively more than that of singular number.

10.12.06.03 **Compound Pronoun and Gender:**

The gender of the Hindi compound pronouns can be recognized by the verb forms following them.

In Assamese the noun words signifying rational animals and living beings are classed as masculine or feminine. The Assamese compound pronouns are used for both masculine and feminine gender and the gender of the subject can be known generally from the context and sometimes by the definitives if attached.

10.12.06.04 **Compound Pronoun and Case:**

The case affixes are annexed to the decedent part of the compound pronouns of both Hindi and Assamese which are already discussed in the previous chapters.

10.12.06.05 **Compound Pronoun and Verb:**

The Hindi and Assamese compound pronouns take the verb forms depending on the pronouns combined which are discussed in the previous chapters. Hindi verbs changes according to the person, number and gender of the pronouns whereas the Assamese verbs change according to the person only since they are not number or gender sensitive.

10.12.06.06 **Compound Pronouns and nouns of relationship:**

In Assamese language the nouns of relationship are inflected according to the persons when used along with the pronouns. This characteristic is particularly observed in Assamese language and not in Hindi and other NIA languages.

10.12.07 **The Usages of the Hindi and Assamese Compound Pronouns:**

There are many usages distributed in the standard literature of both Hindi and Assamese language.
It is observed that there are many compound pronouns in both Hindi and Assamese with similar meaning and usages of which many can be used as ready equivalent to each other such as ‘kyā-kyā’ (Hin.), ‘ki ki’ (Asm.); ‘kaun-kaun’ (Hin.), ‘kon kon’ (Asm.); ‘kuc kuc’ (Hin.), ‘kibā nahay kibā’ (Asm.); ‘kyā se kyā’ (Hin.), ‘kihar parā ki’ (Asm.) etc..

There are some differences also regarding the relation of compound pronoun and various grammatical categories such as number, gender, case, verb, nouns of personal relationship etc. For example, Hindi compound pronouns are number and gender sensitive whereas Assamese compound pronouns are number and gender neutral. There are some specific rules of use of case and verbs in both the languages which are different.

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