Chapter III

Socio-Descriptive Study of the Dialects of Western Hindi
CHAPTER – III

SOCIO-DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE DIALECTS OF WESTERN HINDI

A. Structure of Khari Boli and Braj Bhasha

3.1.a. Structure of Khari Boli

Phonological level

The eleven vowels of standard Hindi (Khari Boli) can, for purpose of exposition, be divided into six "simple" vowels (a, ā, ī, ū, u, ū), an "r-like" vowel (r), and four “complex” vowels (e, ai, o, au). The four “simple” vowels (a, ā, ī, u) should pose few problems for English speakers, corresponding closely to the vowels in American English bun, fond, hit, and foot respectively. The sounds ī and ū approximate the vowels of English feet and boot, but without the noticeable diphthongal quality of the pronunciation of these English vowels. Hindi Ī and Ū thus correspond more closely to what has often been imprecisely characterized as the “pure” Ī and Ū vowels of many European languages than they do to any English sounds.

The pronunciation of the “r-colored” vowel r varies considerably in Hindi speaking regions. In one very common version, a consonantional r, formed by quickly “tapping” the tip (or apex) of the tongue against
the front part of the roof of the month, is immediately followed by a brief i. In the pronunciation of many Hindi speakers, particularly in regions adjacent to Rajasthan and Gujarat, the consonantal r is followed by a short u sound instead of an i. Other speakers vocalize the Hindi r as a sequence of a and a following consonant r.

The "complex" vowels e and o approximate the sounds of the English words gate and boat. Once again it should be noted that these sounds are pronounced in the European fashion, without any strong diphthongal quality. Considerable variation can be observed in the pronunciation of the remaining vowels ai and au. In normative varieties of Western Hindi, the first of these has approximately the quality of the vowel in English cat. In Eastern Hindi, however, this vowel may be noticeably diphthongal, sounding like a rapid sequence of an a or ā and an i- like sound. The pronunciation of the vowel au may cause difficulty for some speakers of English, as many English dialects lack any sound closely corresponding to it. In many western Hindi dialects the sound has a pronunciation about half way between that of ā and o, retaining the lip rounding of the latter.

In Eastern Hindi, au tends to be diphthongal, sounding like a rapid sequence of a or ā, and a following u element. The diphthongal pronunciations of ai and au, although ubiquitous in Eastern Hindi, are viewed as somewhat rustic by speakers of standard Hindi or Khari Boli.
(based, as it is, on dialect of Western Hindi). The monophthongal pronunciations, by contrast, do not have low status anywhere in the Hindi-speaking regions.

With the exception of ř, each of the Hindi vowels described above may appear in either nasalized or non-nasalized form. The nasal pronunciation of Hindi vowels results from the exiting of the air flow from the body simultaneously via the oral and nasal cavities. The formation of nasal vowels in Hindi is fully analogous to the production of a similar set of sounds in French (e.g., fix, bon, brun). Nasal vowels occur in a wide variety of positions in Hindi, (i.e., at the beginning middle or end of words). When they are not followed by a consonant, care should be taken so as not to make a consonantal closure after the vowel. Thus a word such as mā “mother” should not be pronounced with an n-like final consonant, but with a clearly nasalized final vowel.

Articulation of Hindi Vowels (Excluding ř)
3.1.a.i Vowel Signs used for identification

The devanagari writing system possesses two different forms for each of the vowels of Hindi. A full form is employed for a vowel that does not immediately follow a consonant or consonant cluster, i.e., in word-initial position or when the second of a sequence of vowels. A short form (or mātrā) is used when the vowel immediately follows a consonant or cluster. These short forms consist of lines, hooks or combinations of both placed above, below or to the side of consonantal clusters. One vowel; /a/, has no special short form. The absence of a mātrā adjacent to a consonant suffices to indicate the presence of this vowel. For this reason /a/ is not normally vocalized. Thus कक is rendered in Hindi as kak instead of kaka.

Nasalized vowels are notated by the use of one of two superscript diacritics (anusvāra) (') and anunāsika (') (also called chandrabindu). Indian grammarians have formulated elaborate rules describing when each of these is used. In practice, the distinction between the two notations is often not observed. Some generalizations, can be pointed out. The first of these, anusvāra, is always used when the vowel marking (whether short or long form) protrudes above the rekhā (e.g. ā, ē, kō, māū). With other vowel signs, both anusvāra and anunāsika are encountered (e.g. mūh,ākh).
although some writers take care to consistently employ only anusvāra in all contexts.

**Consonants**

The consonant system of Hindi, like that of all Indic languages, is substantially more complex than that of English and other West European languages. This can be attributed both to the sheer number of Hindi consonants and to the manner in which these sounds are articulated. Nevertheless, mastery of Hindi consonants can be readily achieved once the student has learned some basic phonetic principles.

Hindi consonants can be divided into groups on the basis of the phonetic properties of their formation. These groups contain twenty stops (k, kh, g, gh, c, ch, j, jh, ṭ, ṭh, d, dh, t, th, d, dh, p, ph, b, bh), five nasals (ṅ, ṅ, n, m), four semi-vowels (y, r, l, v), three sibilants (ś, s, s), one “h-like” sound (h), and two flaps (R, Rh) respectively. Many Hindi speakers employ several other sounds (k, kh, g, z, f) that are not part of the indigenous inventory of consonants. These supplemental consonants have come into Hindi as a result of the borrowing of vocabulary from non-Indo-Aryan languages. The source languages possessed consonants not corresponding to native Hindi ones. When the vocabulary items were adopted, some semblance of the
The consonants of Hindi can be further classified as either simple or conjunct, the former standing for a single consonant and the latter for two or more consonants without an intervening vowel. Double (or "geminate") consonants are a subtype of conjunct in which the two components of the cluster are the same. Although the vast majority of conjunct consonants consist of two components, clusters with three or more elements are not uncommon.

The combination of a number of phonetic factors, of which manner of articulation, place of articulation, and the presence or absence of voicing, nasality, and aspiration are the most important from the point of view of Hindi. The above-mentioned classification of Hindi consonants as stops, semi-vowels, nasals, etc., is based upon manner of articulation. It should be noted, however, that one of these classes, the so-called "semi-vowels" is nothing more than a grab-bag of sounds of diverse formation.

The primary distinction among Hindi consonants is essentially between the stop consonants and nasals on the one hand and all other consonants on the other. The basic stop consonants are formed with a complete blockage of the airflow at one of five locations in the oral cavity (i.e., the soft palate [or velum], the central or back portion of
the hard palate [often referred to simply as the palate], the extreme front portion of the hard palate, the back of the top teeth, and the lips. Sounds formed at these five places of articulation are referred to as velar, palatal, retroflex, dental and lateral respectively. The same distinction in place of articulation is shared by the Hindi nasals.

In the traditional Hindi classification of the consonants, stops at a single place of articulation are grouped together, with the voiceless sounds preceding the voiced, and the aspirates preceding the non-aspirates. The nasal consonants at a given place of articulation are also grouped together with the stops of the same place of articulation. The non-aspirated and aspirate flaps are represented by the signs for the non-aspirated and aspirated voiced, retroflex stop consonants respectively, with subscript dots placed under them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stops and nasals</th>
<th>Stops</th>
<th>Nasal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voiceless</td>
<td>Voiced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-aspirated</td>
<td>Aspirated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velar</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>kh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palatal</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retroflex</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental</td>
<td>ṭ</td>
<td>th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latral</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>ph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi Vowels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sibilants |
|---|---|---|
| š | s | s |
| Flaps | h- sound |
| R | Rh | h |

Basic Hindi Consonant and their devanagari representation.

In addition to the basic consonantal sounds many speakers use any or all of five additional consonants (k, kh, g, z, f) in words of foreign origin (primarily from Persian, Arabic, English, and Portuguese). The last two of these, z and f, are the initial sounds in English zig and fig respectively.

In practice, however, the dot is often omitted, leaving it to the reader to render the correct pronunciation on the basis of his prior knowledge of the language. Not all speakers are consistent in their use of these foreign sounds. Some employ them only in particular words; others use them in precisely those instances where they are etymologically justified but in place of the sounds that would be signified were the subscript not present. Thus, many Hindi speakers pronounce [f] not only in Persian-derived words such as hafta but also in native Indo-Aryan forms such as phēknā.
There is one further supplemental sound occasionally encountered in Hindi. This is the visarga, notated in devanagari by the sign (:). This sign appears only in tatsama vocabulary items. In Sanskrit the visarga is a variant of s and r with a pronunciation somewhat like an h followed by a short [ə]. A word such as atah 'hence' is thus pronounced as [ətəha]. In the traditional Indian description of speech sounds the visarga is considered an independent as full consonant.

Some special features of the sounds, regarding their usage, are as follows—

(i) Conjunct characters are commonly formed by the fusing together into a single sign either all or a portion of the signs representing the individual component consonants of the cluster. The first element of the cluster is often an abbreviated version of the full character for the first consonant. The second component of conjunct consonants is, with few exceptions, the unaltered full symbol for the second consonant. There are many hundreds of conjunct consonants that can be formed by the means just described (e.g. dhy, pt, ky, lm, sn, tsy, etc.). In the majority of cases, however, the components of the clusters are easily recognizable. In a small number of cases the components of a consonant are strung out in a horizontal line (e.g. nn), arranged
vertically (e.g. dd, tt) or juxtaposed in some less regular manner (e.g., nn, dv, ddh, dbh).

(ii) As an alternative to the system, the diacritic virama is written in conjunction with the full form of the first consonant of a cluster. This has the effect of blocking the pronunciation of the inherent \|a\| that would normally be included in the realization of the consonant: e.g., dd, ny, hv. The virama is commonly encountered in type written Hindi, in Hindi printed by firms without extensive supplies of type for unusual conjuncts, and in the transliteration of foreign words.

(iii) The consonant /r/ is treated unusually in consonant clusters. When serving as the second member of a cluster, it is indicated by a small diagonal slash written under the sign for the first member of conjunct: e.g. kr, pr, dr, vr. When it is the first member of a conjunct, the sound is indicated by a small hook placed on top of the rekha for the second component: e.g., rk, rh, rs, rm. This hook is deferred until after any mātrā written the right side of the character for the final component of the conjunct: e.g., rthī, rmo.

(iv) In Khari Boli Retroflex Nasal \|n\| and Retroflex lateral \!/\|are been used usually. For instance, mën (weight), maṅus (menušey),
Some special features of the grammatical level of Khari Boli/Hindi are as follows—

(i) The Hindi noun is quite simple in formation. It is somewhat more highly inflected than the English noun, but considerably less so than the nouns of German, Latin or Greek. There are two genders in Hindi, masculine and feminine, as well as two numbers, singular and plural. Cases (i.e., nominative, accusative, dative, etc.) are by and large not indicated by word endings, but by independent words called postpositions that immediately follows the nouns. Hindi nominal forms are classified as direct or oblique. In general, Hindi nouns are followed by postpositions are said to be in their oblique forms. Hindi nouns not followed by postpositions are said to be in their direct (or non-oblique) forms. Hindi also distinguishes a vocative (address) form for all nouns in the plural and for some masculine nouns in the singular. There are no articles in Hindi, and a noun in isolation is not marked as being definite or indefinite. The noun larkā may therefore be translated as ‘a boy’ or ‘the boy’ depending on context.
(ii) Hindi adjectives are of two basic kinds, declinable and indeclinable. Declinable adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in gender (masculine vs. feminine), number (singular vs. plural), and case (direct vs. oblique). The masculine forms of declinable adjectives and in-ā in the singular direct, and ē in the singular oblique, plural direct and plural oblique cases. Declinable adjectives always show ī when modifying feminine nouns, whether singular or plural, direct or oblique. The paradigm of the declinable adjective kharā 'standing' is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Khara larkā 'standing boy'</td>
<td>khare larkē 'standing boys'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oblique</td>
<td>Khaṛe larkē ko 'to the standing boy'</td>
<td>khare larkō ko 'to the standing boys'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>kharī larkī 'standing girl'</td>
<td>kharī larkiyā: 'standing girls'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oblique</td>
<td>kharī larkī ko 'to the standing girl'</td>
<td>kharī larkiyō ko 'to the standing girls'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indeclinable adjectives possess but a single form when modifying nouns of different genders, members or cases. These adjectives do not end in any characteristic sound or series of sounds.
A small number of indeclinable adjectives end in – ā (e.g., zindā 'alive', ba ṛhiyā 'nice') and care should be taken not to treat these adjectives as declinable.

Hindi adjectives may be used either predicatively (i.e., to make a statement about some nominal entity) or attributively (i.e., to restrict or limit the meaning of some nominal entity). Examples of these two types of adjectival usage are given below:

Predicative: ādmi; vahā kharā hai.

'The man is standing there'.

Attributive: kharā ādmi madan hai.

'The standing man is madan'.

(iii) Hindi personal pronouns distinguish three persons (first, second and third), two numbers (singular and plural), and two cases (direct and oblique). Second person plural pronouns distinguish two different degrees of respect (familiar and polite). Third person personal pronouns may further be specified as either proximate or non-proximate.

The direct forms of the Hindi personal pronouns are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>māī 'I'</td>
<td>'we' ham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>tū 'you' (intimate)</td>
<td>tum 'you' (familiar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Persox: Proximate</td>
<td>yah (phonetically [ye] 'he, she, it'</td>
<td>ye 'they, he/she (honorific)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-proximate</td>
<td>vah (phonetically [vo] or [wɔ]) he, she, it.</td>
<td>ye 'they, he/she (honorific)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(iv) The word bahut 'very' is commonly used as an adverb immediately before adjectives to indicate an augmented degree of the quality of the adjective, e.g., bahut acchā mitra 'very good friend'. The adjective barā 'large, great' may also be used adverbially in the same capacity as bahut, e.g., barā acchā mitra. In this usage barā is declined to agree with the head noun in number, gender, and case: bare acche mitra ko 'to the very good friend', bari acchī pustak 'the very good book'.

(v) Presumptive forms of the verb honā agree with their subjects in gender, person and number. These forms all show 'sound —g—' followed by one of the vowels – ā, - e, or –ī. The choice among these three vowels is determined by the number and gender of the subject.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>māi</td>
<td>hūga (hoūgā)</td>
<td>hūgi (hoūgi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tū</td>
<td>hogā</td>
<td>hogi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yah/</td>
<td>hogā</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ham</td>
<td>hōge</td>
<td>Hōgi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tum</td>
<td>hoge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āp</td>
<td>hōge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye/</td>
<td>hōge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

85
Presumptive forms are used to indicate a state of affairs that is presumed, but not known through first-hand experience, to exist. Sītā aur aśok ab tak dillī mē hōge. ‘Sita and Ashok must be in Delhi by now’. (i.e., they are presumed to be there.)

yah larkī āp ki bahan hōgi. ‘This girl must be your sister’

When explicit mention is made of future time (as when a word such as kal ‘tomorrow’ is present), presumptive forms may take on future sense:

kal mera bhai dilli mē hoga. ‘My brother will (presumably) be in Delhi tomorrow’.

The line between a presumptive sense and a future sense of the verb ‘to be’ in Hindi is not clear. Sentences such as this one are always felt to embody presumptive judgement about some state of affairs, rather than a positive assertion that this state of affairs will come to be.

Subjective forms of honā are identical to the presumptive forms, but with the -gā/ge/gī endings removed. These forms thus agree with their subjects in number and person, but not in gender:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Māi</th>
<th>hoō</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tū</td>
<td>ho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yah/vah</td>
<td>ho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>ham</td>
<td>hō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tum</td>
<td>hoo (or ho)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aāp</td>
<td>hō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ye/ ve</td>
<td>hō</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subjunctive forms of honā are generally used to indicate situations that are speculative, hypothetical, contingent, or desired in some way.

(vi) Possessive constructions are formed in Hindi by means of the declinable postpositions kā. Possessive constructions function adjectivally in Hindi, modifying nouns with which they agree in number, gender, and case.

(vii) The primary use in Hindi of conjunctive constructions is in the formation of sentences in which there are two verbal activities sharing the same subject, and in which one of the activities is treated as a temporal antecedent of the other.

In Hindi, sentences analogous to the English example “John went home and went to sleep” are formed by means of conjunctive constructions. In the usage the verb of the temporally prior clause appears in its stem form and is immediately followed by the element kar. Thus in order to express the sense of the English “Father reached the city and bought some fruit in the market” Hindi uses the sentence.

Pitājī ne šahar pahūc kar bāzār mē kuch phal kharīde.

In colloquial Hindi the form ke is often used in place of kar in the conjunctive constructions (as in jā ke, bech ke etc.). This usage is to be avoided, however, in the standard written language.
To analyse and evaluate the next part of this chapter deals completely in the sense of explaining all the peculiarities of the particular dialect.

3.1.b Structure of Braj Bhasha

3.1.b.i Phonological level

Vowels

i. Braj Bhasha Vowels are these-

Short Vowels — a, i, u, ē, ō

Long Vowels — a:, i:, u:, e, ē, o(ōu)

Extra short vowels – ā, ī, ū, ē l ō

ii. 'a' Extra shorter vowel usually used at the end of the word- behu > behuā, bērh > bērā

iii. 'e' and 'o' The short forms of these vowels are also found. The short forms of 'u' and 'i' are being used at the end of the words- ba: g – ba: gū kēr – kērī

  a:m - a:m mū kal – ka:lī

iv. Nouns, Adjectives and Verbal words are əu:-ending e.g.-

jhēgērā: - jhēg ra:u:

čhoṭa: - čhoṭa:u:

gēya: - gēu:, gēyeu:
All the vowels (except extra short vowel) are also found in nasalized form, e.g.- āgiya:, i: dūri:, ūgli: etc.

'ε/œi', 'au' are combined vowels and their pronunciation is øē and a:o and also sometimes as œi, œu.

'ri' (__) is been used in the written form. But in the pronunciation is 'r' and 'ri'

Consonants

i. Velar: K, Kh, g, gh, ɣ,
   Palatal: č, čh, j, jh, s̄, y
   Pre-palatal: t, th, d, dh, r, r̄h, r, r̄h
   Dental: t, th, d, dh, n, nh, s,
   Bilabial: p, ph, b, bh, m, mh, v
   Alveolar: l, lh
   Glottal: h.

ii. 's̄' Sound is been pronounced as/yu/and the sound/ŋ/ is been pronounced as/I/.

iii. Pre-palatal sounds/ŋ/ is absent. In place of it 'n/' is being pronounced.

iv. In place of /I/ and /d/, /ri/ is being used e.g.

thoŋa – thora
durbe, - du:bero

v. In place of /Y/ /j/ is being used

  e.g. yəmuna: - jəmuna:, yəšoda: - jəsoda:

vi. In the fricatives or u:sm sound /s/ is been used as-

  deš – des

  višeš – bises

vii. /v/ at the instant form been used at the primary and final combinations is been changed into /b/

  /vinod/ - /binod/

  /dev/ - deb/

  /viva:d/ - /biva:d/, biba:d/

viii. There are ample examples of clusters in which consonant combinations found, but these clusters are not like prakrits and also not like: korvi. e.g.-

  eka:deši: - eka:deši:

  dwa: deši: - dwa: ssi:

  ørji: - øjji:

ix. There is also the elision of /h/ sound is found e.g. ba:reh –

  ba: ra:, behu: - beu:
Grammatical level

(a) Braj Bhasha Nouns are basically vowel ending as follows-

Basic e ending: e.g. kethen, joben, čen etc.

Shortness of the vowel ending words; e.g. – gøn, jøsod, na:t etc.

a-ending noun words: e.g. – čhona:, tona:, bhœna, etc.

i-ending noun words: e.g. – øgini, pøti, jøgeti, sa:khi etc.

i:ending noun words: e.g. – na:ni, køthni, døreni etc.

u-ending noun words: e.g. - ømbu, a:ju, na:ju etc.

u:ending noun words: e.g. – gøu:, da:u:, bøta:u:. etc.

e-ending noun words: e.g. – søka:re, dula: re, ha:re etc.

ε-ending noun words: e.g. – hiradε, øbhε, bišε etc.

O and ɔ ending: e.g. – ga:so – ga:sø, bødølo – bødøb,

    seøno – seøno etc.

b. Feminine Affixes:

-ini: - gwa:l – gwa: lini

-ini:- na:g – na: gini (na:gini)

-ni:- gi:dh - godhni

-i:- ghora: - ghøri:, čhora: - čhori:

iya;- kutta: - kutiya:, beṭa: - biṭiya:
Plural Affixes and rules

1. Commanding singular number nouns are being used in plural form.

2. By adding stable or unstable degree adjectives before singular words the plurals are made-

   Kotienηη, bəhuηenm, əesdwə:n etc.

3. /e –ē/- kūj - kūjē, ba:t – ba:tē

   /-ni:/risi – rišini, nΣn – nεnηni

   /-n/ gāw – g āvēn, ba:lek – ba:leken

   anuswar (*): čhori – čhori, geiya: - geiyā:

   (nasality) – iy ā: :na:ri – na:riyā:

d. Braj Bhasha; Suffixes (Vibhakti)-

   kerta:- nē, ne, neī

   kerm – kū, ku, kō, ko

   kēran – tē, te, tei, per, pe, pe, sū, sēti, sc

   səmprəda:n – ku, kū:, kō, ko

   əpa:dən – te, tē, tē, sō, sc

   səmbəndh – ki, ki:, kē, ke, ko, ko

   adhikərən - per. pe. pe, mejha:r, məhiyā, mēh, mājh, mēhi,
   ma:hi, mē
sæmbodhen - ere!, øhol!, re!, rel!, ho!

e. Braj Bhasha, Pronouns

puruš va: ček – mē, hō, tu: vēh, so

niŋ va: ček – a:p,

niš čey va: ček – yēh, vēh

sæmbændh va:ček – jo

nitye sæmbændhi – so

prešn va: ček – kon, (køven), kya:

f. Adjective:

i. Adjective formation is just like Khari Boli
e.g. ka:la: a:DMI=ka:ro. a:DMI

aččhibat=nikiba:t

ii. There is a differentiation in pronunciation in some degree

adjectives, e.g. gyareh:gyara, ba:reh=ba:ra: čo:dēh=čεdε,
čεuda:, čεudε; pændreh=pændra:, pændre;
əθ̥a:reh=əθ̥a:re:, əθ̥a:ra:

iii. Braj Bhasha; Verb – forms

i. The present tense participle are formed by adding

/-t/ suffix. e.g. ja:t, ma:jet, kha:t
ii. /-əl, /-yo/ are Masculine past tense forms e.g.: čela:
čeło. - čelyo.

iii. /-i:/, /-i:/ are used in past tense participle (Feminine)
e.g. čela: - čeli: - čeli:

iv. Future tense 'participle' are formed by adding /-ike/,
e.g. ja:ker – ja: ike, ka:ker – ka:ike

v. In the formation of verbal nouns the 'riju vi bhakti' /-
no/ and /-ibo/ are affixed. e.g. čelna: - čelno – čelibo
kha:na: - kha:no – kha:ibo

vi. The various forms of helping verb hó /hū:

Present tense – hō, hē, hē.

Past tense (literary use): huto, huti:, hute

Used in discourse: ho, hi, he, heto, heti, hete

Future tense:


/-h/ form- ma:rhie, ma:phi6; ma:ri hē

vii. Conjoined Verbs: In the form of conjoined verbs at
the most three verbs are used as-
a. Forms made up of two main verbs-
   bo perh seket he.
   bo ja:y seket he.

b. Forms made up of more than two main verbs:
   bo čelo ja: ykerε he.

**Braj Bhasa Indeclinables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>øb</th>
<th>a:ge</th>
<th>Kε</th>
<th>na:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pičhe</td>
<td>tεu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jyō</td>
<td>kohā: (kēhā)</td>
<td>sa:muhe</td>
<td>hi yā:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka:he</td>
<td>ka:e</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>jit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enet</td>
<td>jēhā:</td>
<td>ut</td>
<td>čhin-čhin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khā: kā: (kēhā:)</td>
<td>ċyō (kyō)</td>
<td>čā:y-jeb</td>
<td>jo pΣ etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ja:ma:re</td>
<td>pēri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kε</td>
<td>nei:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2 Descriptive Analysis

#### 3.2.A Phonological Analysis

The dialect of the targeted area is being analyzed on the basis of phonological level which could be done as follows:
In the phonemic pattern been developed by the IPA has the phonemes of any language and the combination of these phonemes is also been there. Except the supra-segmental phonemes the remaining sounds has been divided into consonants and vowels.

3.2.A.i Vowels Phonemes

The main sub-phonemes of vowel phonemes could be expressed in the form of cardinal vowels as follows:

The Chart of Vowel-Phonemes:

![Vowel Chart](image)

3.2.A.ii The distribution of Phonemes and sub-phonemes

The distribution of phonemes and their sub-phonemes could be explained as such:
1. /iː/ - This phoneme is the long variety of /i/. The further classification of this phoneme is being mentioned as under.

There are two main sub-phonemes of this phoneme:

[iː] This sub-phoneme occurs in the world initial, medial and final positions with the consonants. e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>i:t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial</td>
<td>sali:ma:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final</td>
<td>koli:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: i:t: This is sort of ant, and also sort of an insect of Goldish and ghee colours. This comes out normally in the rainy season. Its normal colour is red and also bites)

[iː] This variant is slightly less long in comparison to the main phoneme and also slightly back from the original position. This occurs in its free form at the end of the word and also helps in forming a syllable when the previous vowel is long e.g.

pa:i:, sa:i:

[iː] This variant is even weak short and back form of (iː and i) is pronounced in the medial position e.g.

kui: (kəhi:), bhəi, nəi: etc.
2. \( i / i \) - This phoneme is less front close slightly back vowel. According to its distribution it has two sub-phonemes or variants.

\[ i \] This variant is less high situational i.e. less short front close vowel and also non syllabic. This comes in the medial position of the word and forms a diphthong coming after the vowel. e.g.

\[ \text{seiya:, peiya:, gaiya:} \]

\[ i \] This variant is a front close short vowel. This occurs in all the positions of a word. It occurs after a consonant in the initial position, medial position and final position. It also forms a vowel harmony. e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inko</td>
<td>petuliya:</td>
<td>lei, khai, pai, mai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(petela:, suha:ga:)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. \( i / e / \) This is a front Half close long vowel. This pronoun has two sub-phonemes as (\( \ddot{e}, e \)). Their distribution could be made as such:

\[ \ddot{e} \] This variant is Front Half-close and less than original phoneme, e.g. –

čēra: (čehra:), pēra: (pehra:), sēra:, kēra: (kela:)
It also occurs in the word final position as – čeië, ļeië, peië, roë, etc.

[e] This variant is Front Half close long vowel and it can occur in each position of the word, e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eta:</td>
<td>bhēter, bēter</td>
<td>penhere sunhēre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kēser, sēber</td>
<td>suthre, ghenere.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| øber |

4. /ɛ/ This is Front Half-Open vowel. This has to sub-phonemes as [ɛ] and [ɨ].

/ɛ/ Its position is in between /ɛ/ and /e/. e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ěčna:</td>
<td>pēna, sēhēna</td>
<td>čeiɛ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| [ɛ] e.g. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ěo</td>
<td>vēsa:</td>
<td>øbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kēsa:</td>
<td>kebe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. /a/ This vowel is half close central. It has three sub phonemes as:

/a/ This is a frontal central vowel. This is found in the initial position of the word. e.g. [æjbi:]  

[e] This is a half short central vowel. The availability of this vowel could be seen when there is the situation of a diphthong.

e.g. (gəi ya:) = gəi ya: = ga: y  
(kəu va:) = kəu va: = koa:

[ə] Short, central vowel. Its occurrence possibility in all positions of a word, e.g. – kər, gər, kərət, gəə.

(i) The vowel [ə] could not be pronounced clearly at the end of the word. The same situation has occurred in the medial position of the word due to the variation in language, e.g. “pələta”: and “pəla:” In both the words “l” is pronounced in the same time but one is the short form which is with the vowel and the other is without the vowel as it is been heard.

The pronunciation of both bənəna: and bənəna: is not a much difference but their meanings are different.

(ii) The elision of /h/ and /u/ is not been noted in the dialects because of the longness in the sounds of /i/ and /u/. e.g.
Adobe PDF viewer placeholder
[u:] This is a sub phoneme of /u:/ and is much more shorter and back of the main phoneme. It occurs after a vowel in the Final position, e.g. ka:ú, beya: ú: bo ú:, gema: reú:, etc.

[u:] This sub-phoneme occurs in all the positions of a word e.g. –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>u:ehero</td>
<td>The part which is been visible upwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial</td>
<td>su:p</td>
<td>The utensil which is been used to clean the wheat or could be termed as čha:j-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final</td>
<td>bheleu:</td>
<td>good man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaleu:</td>
<td>morning breakfast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. /u/ The phoneme is short close back vowel in comparison to /u:/.
It has one main sub-phoneme or variant.

[u] This sub-phonene can occur in all the positions of a word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>upa:r</td>
<td>Ploughing of a field for the first time after giving water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>uple</td>
<td>kende or the things made from cowdung.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**umès** the heat after the rains

**Medial**

miduka: mɛdhɛk-frog

juro jura-hua- conjoined with

**Final**

rənju-duhkh The property of man’s heart

jaː:jəːo Lengthening is found

deu – dedo in ample is noun

leu – le lo words

9. /O/-

This phoneme is half close back long vowel and it could occur in the word at all positions. It has three variants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial</td>
<td>osəro</td>
<td>baːri or chance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>osər</td>
<td>The cow which becomes first time pregnant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial</td>
<td>mohe, mokū</td>
<td>mereliye- forme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final</td>
<td>usko, ɡəo</td>
<td>uskeliye – ḡeya:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“gone for him”

[Ô] Non – syllabic, if there is “e” in its end part e.g.
Kvela: (kõela:) ‘coal’

Gəvō, pa:yō ‘gone, taken’

[ō] Long back vowel. It is syllabic and could be used at all positions.

E.g.

ha:lō - ha:lo This is been pronounced as such in the areas of babrala Ginnaur, Bisoli, Anvaa, bəheri etc.

seta:o

dullō dula: ri – used in Dadri

őkhri- The instrument to mash the wheat.

pōtu- used in Sikandrabad etc.

**Minimal Pairs**

**Vowels**

/i/-/i:/ /khil/ It is the root form of /khilna: /

/ki:l/ It is been prepared fro rice

/si:l/ To mash the spices made of stone

/si:l/ moher – stamp
| /al/-/tə/ | /nek/ | aČha: - good |
| /nek/ | thora: - small |
| /per/ | perna: to cut |
| /pəɾ/ | tā:g – leg. |
| /u/-/u:/ | /bu ra:/ | The opposite of good (aČha:) |
| /bu: ra:/ | The object or thing which is sweet |
| /əl/-/əl/ | /čh əl/ | kəpət – cruelty |
| /čhəl/ | per ki čhal: crumbs of a three |
| /čhek/ | čhekna: |
| /čha:k/ | /kəleu/: morning break fast |
| /a:/-/i/ | /čhora:/ | Masculine |
| /čhori:/ | Feminine |
| /O/-/o/ | /Kol/ | |
| /khol/ - the cover |
| /khol/ - to boil the water |
| /əl/-/a:/-/o/-/o/ | /kəl/ ‘tomorrow’ |
| /ka:l/ ‘time’ |
3.2.A.iii Diphthong

This diphthong means the combination of two vowels but in a single syllable formation. Where there are two syllables formed with two vowels there is a component of “vowel harmony” occurs. In fact, a diphthong is a single sound in the pronunciation of which there is no highness or lowness in the sounds. They are in fact toward as vowel clusters in full.

These are as follows:

i. Rising diphthong (aːrohiː)
ii. Falling diphthong (əvrohi:)

Rising Vowel Diphthong

Following diphthongs starting with short vowel.

/ai/ /bh - əi – ya:/: bhəiya:
/s - əi – ya:/ səiye: -bičhona:
/l -əi – ya:/ ləiya: These two words are been used as
/h-əi – ya:/ heiya: Idioms e.g. /əiya: i:na, eto heiya: i: ka:
    te hoi go./

/əu/ /h - əu – va:/ heu va:
/p-əu – va:/ peuva:
/n-əu – va:/ heu va:

In the above two rising diphthongs could be indicated in the following form in a chart:
Rising diphthong

The following diphthongs starting from the long vowel are vowel.

/aːu/

/tik - aːu/ tikaːu

/bik - aːu/ bikaːu

/pi - aːu/ piaːu

/sil - aːu/ silaːu

/hil - aːu/ hilaːu

/aːi/ /aːi - o/ aːio - (y - glides borrowing).

The chart of Rising Diphthong
Falling Diphthong:

\(/\text{uə}/ \quad \text{ph – uə - riya:/ phu: hər stri: ‘uncultured woman’}\)

\(/\text{uə}/ \quad \text{d – uə - iiya:/ dobrikeliye}\)

\(/\text{th – uə - ri/ek vrakš višeš ‘a kind of special tree’}\)

The chart of a falling diphthong:

- Front
- Central
- Back

\(/\text{ui}/ \quad \text{ič – ui – a:/čui ya: (Y glides borrowing) ‘a type of small animal’}\)

\(/\text{p – ui – a:/ puiya ‘a small girl’}\)
3.2.a.iv Nasalized vowel

The nasalized form of each and every vowel is found which are related to the pure vowels in contrastive relations e.g. 1,2,3,4,5. - Nasalized vowels with pure vowels.

\[ \tilde{e} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad -(-) \]

Minimal pairs: Initial Position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ɛ - ë</td>
<td>ṇehe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṇehe</td>
<td>ni:če – down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

110
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>å: a:</th>
<th>å: dhi:</th>
<th>dust storm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>å: dhi:</td>
<td></td>
<td>half portion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū - u</td>
<td>ūgěli</td>
<td>fingure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugěli</td>
<td>to bulge with speech</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ūčō</td>
<td>at a raised surface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē-e</td>
<td>ēr</td>
<td>to talk with proudness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>er</td>
<td>to use your ankle while riding a horse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēth</td>
<td>proudness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eţh</td>
<td>this place “etha,ja:”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:-o</td>
<td>ā:g</td>
<td>to be put on the wheel of a car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>og</td>
<td>to be out behind the plough for ploughing the field made of wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c:c</td>
<td>og</td>
<td>used for sleeping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
39

used in dadri and sikandarabad
for flame (a:g) e.g. pa:nī:, ke
stha:n per pēnī ka uč ča:rēn. vēh
ā: ke gujērō mē; bēhuta:yēt se

Minimal pairs: Medial Position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a:</th>
<th>sa:g</th>
<th>a special type of arm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sa:g</td>
<td>vegetable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:</td>
<td>pīth</td>
<td>back of the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pīth</td>
<td>e.g. vidyapith 'a committee'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e'</td>
<td>pētha:</td>
<td>a fruit/ a sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pē tha:</td>
<td>to enter with force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'</td>
<td>ghōta:</td>
<td>to churn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ghota:</td>
<td>to be tied at the end of the saree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The positions of various vowels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>āā</td>
<td>ādho</td>
<td>kēdha:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ā</td>
<td>ā:dhi:</td>
<td>sā:g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ī</td>
<td>Tē</td>
<td>dhīga:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ī</td>
<td>ī:dhēn</td>
<td>pī:th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū</td>
<td>ūča:i:</td>
<td>a:ūgi:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.a.\textsuperscript{v} Vowel Sequence

The Chart of Vowel Sequences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Vowel</th>
<th>Second Vowels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u:</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ĕ</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ć</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/a:/ pa'i:, gęu:, ręe, seho

/ə:/ ča: a:, la:l, pita:i:, kha:i:, a:e, kheva:o
3.3 Morpho-Phonemic Analysis

3.3.a Structural Prefix and Suffix

The Prefix and Suffix are been accepted in the bound morphemes. If the bound morphemes are termed as the bo "Affixes (Pratyay)" then before-Affix (Prefix) and After-Affix (Suffix) in the forms can be divided. Some usually used Prefixes are as follows:

(1) Prefix-

Absence Indicator - /ə -, ən -, ni -, nir -, etc./

e.g. -əchu:t, ənja:n, ənbən, nihētta:, nikəmma:;

Importance Indicator - /se-, su-, etc/

e.g. -sejjēn, sura:j etc
Shortness indicator – /ə-, sejjən, surə:j etc/ 

  e.g. - əgun, kəmutə:, dubəla: etc.

(2) **Suffix -**

Some of the suffixes are shown as follows –

/-əi/- e.g. from the village /gəv/- /gəvəi: /

/məkka:/ - /məkei: /

/kəttha:/ - /ketthi: /

/-əkkər/ - e.g. - /ghuməkkər, bhujəkkər, bhulekər etc./

/-a:/ - e.g. - /učekka:/, /gəth kətə:/, /ghəshkuda:/,

/čerkəta:/ (wise man), /sətta:/, /bətti:sa/, /šata:/, /črə:ha:/

/-əi:/ - e.g. - /pərha:i:/, /suna:i:/, /səča:i:/, /sughəna:i:/, /luga:i:/,

/a:u:/ - e.g. - /uthə:uču:/ha:/, /bika:u:/gira:u:/, /bərsa:a:/ etc.

/-a:ku:/, - e.g. - /ləra:ku:/, /sənna:ta:/, /ərra:ta:/, /pičha:ri: /

/-a:ta:/, /khila:ri/ etc.

/a:ri:/

/fiə:t/- e.g. - /merə:t, həva: la:t, khəra:t etc./

/a:n/- e.g. - /čəla:n, ləga:n, ghəsa:n/
/-a:na:/ - e.g. - /seja:na:, pekra:na:, sirha:na:, dosta:na: etc/

/-a:ni/ - e.g. /jetha:ni, meheta:ni etc./

/-a:ba:/ - e.g. - /bena:ba:, kutna:pa:/

/-a:yan/- e.g. - /chodra: yeh, pethita: yeh/

/-a:lu:/ - e.g. - /jhegra: lu:, brja: bu: etc./

/-a:la:/ - e.g. - /petiya: la: /

/-a:v/ - e.g. - /ghuma:v, jhuka:v, beca: v/

/-a: vet/ - e.g. - /theka: vet, mila: vet/

/-a:vena:/ - e.g. - /sera: vena:, suha: vena:/

/a:vēr/ - e.g. - /dila:vēr/

/-a:va:/ - e.g. - /dikha:va:, bula:va:/

/-ā:s/- e.g. - /ērā:s/

/-a:s/- e.g. - /mitha:s/

/iyet/ - e.g. - /a: dmiyet, /insa:niyet/

/-iyel/ - e.g. /ēriyel, meriyel/

/- iya:na:/ - e.g. /čičiya:na:/, /sethiya:na:, lethiya:na: /

/- iya:ra:/ - e.g. - /ghesiya:ra:/, /dukiya:ra:/

116
There are some more suffixes but each one can't be shown at this place. The words are formed on the affixing the suffix form Arabic, Persian and English.

Other free forms or morphemes can be divided into grammatical categories as – Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb and indeclinables First of all we are taking noun forms post position Pra: tipædik).

Noun:

Noun post position (pra:tipædik) could be expressed according to word endings as follows:

1. Consonant Ending-

   i. Basic Post Positions

      jwa:r-, kuma:r-, (kumha:r), /ča:kər/-, /pən̪ːʃ/-, /khet/-, /ghər/, /ba:r/-, /khaAt/-, /taː/-, /ga:y/-
/jins-/, /ləth-/, /khəs-/, etc.

ii. Coined or Developed forms (post position)

/ləmbər-/, /da:r-/, /čem-/, /a:r-/, /peč-/,

/ləla:- in/, /kumbh-/, /kumhta:r-/, /kumha:rtin/, etc.

2. a:-ending

i. Basic former (post position):

/ja:ra:-/, jenha:-/, /kəngha:-/, bəsta:-/

/ču:ra:-/, /ma:la:/ etc.

ii. Coined or Developed (post position forms):

/br-a:/, /gəb/h-a:/, /verdh-a:/,

/ča:č-a:/, /ma:m-a:/, /merh-a:/,

/bhəs-a:/, /ra:j-a:/, /ghor-a:/, /kədh-iya:/,

/gə-iya:/, /bečh-iya:/, /mərh-iya:etc

3. i:-ending

i. Basic forms:

/nedi-/, /kəha:ni-/, /ha:ti-/, /moti-/,

/pa:ni-/, /kha:di-/
ii. Coined or Development forms (post position):

/čhor-i-:, tel-i-, sa:ri-:, rot-i-, -pəndit-a: ni-, seth-a:nī-/ 

4. u-ending

Basic forms- 

/reta:lu-:, bha:lu-:, -čekhu-:, jor-, kola:hu-:/

5. e-ending

/cov-e, gra:v-e-, pā:u -e-/ 

6. o-ending

i. Basic forms (post position) 

/ta:ro-, ma:th- bəniy-rəst-, etc/

There are been usually used in tehsil, khurja, anopshshar, Because in Badaun, Bareilly the o-ending forms are found. 

ii. Coined or derived forms: 

/bɛl-o-, bɛd-o vyu:t-c/.

Note: 1. it is been used in the meaning of noise/ sorgul/.

2. /vyu:to/- In Pilibhit it is used for recently born calf.

Gender Decision:

1. At the sentence level:
i.

a. jēdha:mēṭṭhō-ε (This place is nice) /yēdha:əččha:he/

b. jēvōtečč-ε (This vote is good) /yēvōteččhi:he/

c. vērgḥ āččhoε (The bull is good) /bēləččhi:ə/

d. kita:bəččiε. (The book is good) /kīta: bəččhi:ə/

e. mā:lə:əččhiε. (The garland is good) /mā: əččhi:he/

f. ča:ča. āččha. (Uncle is nice) ča:ča: əččha:he/

ii. According to the context:

a. gun gēdhen ku: bhēga:ideu. (undeğhōeko bhēga:do)

b. in bherēan ku: bhēga: ideu (unbherō bhēga:do)

The Gender Discrimination of Gender Derived Post position:

1. Noun Basic post positions or derived post positions the conjoined gender derived suffices decides the gender of derived post positions e.g.-

ča: č+a Masculine Derived Post position-ča: ča:

bēgh:iya: Feminine Derived Post position- bēghiya:

icr-iya: Feminine Derived Post position icriya:

moč+i: Masculine Derived Post position moči:

čhōr-i: Feminine Derived Post position čhori:
On the basis of usage or non usage of derived suffixes the noun post position could be divided into two groups as-

A. Noun – basic Postposition – In there types of postpositions no affixes are joined.

B. Noun – Derived Postposition – In these types of Postpositions one or more than noun derived positions are formed derivational affixes are joined and then they are been further divided into sub-groups as-

a) Gender derived postposition

b) Other

The above groups and subgroup could be shown in the following form.
3.3.a.i  **Noun Conjunctives**

When the conjunction used for making noun conjunctions, and is added to the basic postposition or derived postposition then from that case and number both are simultaneously expressed.

In our analytical area two number are found as –

(i) Singular  
(ii) Plural

There are some Noun postposition of this type that they won’t change on the basis of the number e.g. –

du:dh, ghi:, eendrama:, su:raj, kreššn, ra:m, rghi:m, etc the plural forms are not found.

(i) In dadri, sikandarabad, sayana centres only two types of cases are found as – Indeclinable and decline.

(ii) In other regions as – Badaun, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly. At some places three or two cases are found. Indeclinable, declinable and sembanden (relative) cases.
### Simple Structural Table

Noun conjunctives simple structural table can be illustrated:

- **Present participle /reho/ (in Post Tense):**

  The example from all the thee areas are given as follows:

  - **Western Area**
    - mē: dekhē to reho-rehyo
    - tu: dekhēto rehyo
    - u: dekhēb rehyo
    - mē: dekhēu reo
    - tu: dekhētu reo
    - gujo, dekhētu reo

  - **Eastern Area**
    - mē: dekhēta: reha:/ rehya:/ ria:
    - tu: dekhēta: reo:/ rehya:/ riha:
    - bu: dekhēta: reha:/ rehya:/ riha:

  - **North-eastern Area**
    - mē: dekhēta: reha:/ rehya:/ ria:
    - tu: dekhēta: reo:/ rehya:/ riha:
    - bu: dekhēta: reha:/ rehya:/ riha:

- **Present Pariciple/reho/ (in Present tense)**

  - **Western Area**
    - mē: dekhēta: rehe:
    - tu: dekhēto reho
    - u: dekhēt reha
Principal Main verb's past participle, secondary main verb /a helping verb/.

mē čelya: geyə: hə
həm čəle hə

Western Area

tu: čelya: geyə: hə:
u: čelya: geyə: hə:

Eastern Area

mē čelogəə o
tu: čela gəə o

North-eastern Area

tu: čela: gəə o
jo čelo gəə o
mē čela ga:ha:
tu: čela ga:ha:

Eastern Area

tu: čela: gəə o

North-eastern Area

bu: čela: gəə: hə:
In the Western Area the future tense verb š/i/ suffix is not found.

For instance, čelika / čelbhu: / li ka bh u: etc.

- **In simple verb form, principal main verb /secondary main verb/helping verb.**

```
mé: čeleno ča: u: hū
```

```
tu: čeleno ča: e: hē
```

```
u: čeleno ča: e hē
```

```
mé: čeleno hē tu: čeleno ča: e hē
```

```
Western Area
```

```
tu: čeleno ča: e hē
```

```
Eastern Area
```

```
jo ju čeleno čahē tu: čeleno ča: e hē
```

```
mé: čelēha: ča: u: hū
```

```
tu: čelēna ča: e hē
```

```
North-eastern Area
```

```
Bu: čelēna ča: e hē
```

Principal main verb in the form of verb indicator participate.

/Secondary main verb/helping verb

```
me use ghēre kherō u:
```

```
tu use ghēre kherō e:
```

```
u use ghēre kherō e:
```

```
mē use ghēre khera u: hū
```

```
tu: use ghēre khera: hē
```

```
Bu: use ghēre khera hē e
```

North-eastern Area

```
```
In the eastern area where in the form of complete verb indicator participle nasalization is found but in western area dadri, sikandrabad, sayana etc this is not found, e.g.- ghsE - gehe

- In the form of incomplete verb indicator participle principal main verb/second main verb is found-

**Active voice verbs**

**Eastern Region**

- Singular Active va: su: ka: mu: karat na:i bēnce
- Masculine
  - Plural Active va: su: ka: m kēret na:i bēnce
  - Singular Active va: su: ka: mu kēret na: i bēnce
- Feminine
  - Plural Active va: su: ka: m kēret na:i bēnce

**Western Region**

- Singular Active us se ka: mu kēret na:ibēnce
- Masculine
  - Plural Active us se ka: mu kēret na:i bēnce
In the compound verbs of the above regions - bėnė, bėmė are tident morphemic verbs. On these verbs there is no impact of gender but their forms change according to member.

- **Noun/verb**

  mė kha:na: kha:yo kėron

  tu: kha:na: kha:o keri

  tu: kha:na: kha:o kėrė

- **Adjective verb phrase**

  a:pke a:ra:m kėrne ka:sėmėy sėma:pt ho čuka:

  mere ba: her ja:ne ke utsa:h pėr pa:ni pėr įeya:

  In the above sentences the under lined adjectival phrases looking at the completion form we can identify the qualifier quality rather than dividing it into short parts.

Three verbs combination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal main verb/Secondary Main verb/Secondary main verb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Singular-  
me kessi tei: bha:r da:r séket;

Plural-  
bėm kessi tei: bha:r da:r séket e
Eastern Region

- tu: kessi tei: bhar da:r seketu e
- tum kessi tei: bhar da:r sekot o
- gu jo kessi tei: bhar da:r seketu e
- mebe kessi tei: bhar da:r seket e

Western Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>kessitei: bhar da:lo sek:u:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>mé</td>
<td>kessi tei: bhar da:lo sek:u:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>tu:</td>
<td>kessi tei: bhar da:la sek:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>tu:</td>
<td>kessi tei: bhar da:la sek:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>u:</td>
<td>kessi tei: bhar da:la sek:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>u:</td>
<td>kessi tei: bhar da:la sek:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the western region the form won't change according to the subject's gender in verb phrases.

3.3.a.ii Verb conjoining in Phonological: Echoed forms

- kero - dhero
- čhero – čha:ro
- dekho – bha:lo
- pio – pa: o
- bhugte-bhugta:e (hém to bheîya: bhugte bhuga:e pere)
i. In the verb phrase group there are five action particles which come at special position in special concordance. According to structure the verbal words have five forms as- dha:hu (kha:), Action (kha:na:), Complete (Kha:ya:), Incomplete (kha:ta:), Future (kha:ega:).

ii. Verb Phrase Group-

1. (Word-Dictionary) 2. (renjek)

(ko) (re)

3. (Voice indicator) 4. (sek-group)

(va:) (se)

5. (h-group)

(ha)

iii. Except these above five components two more are there, which normally position free. These two components are:

a. Negative [nisedhek] (në, neph, mët)

b. [evha: rek] conjoinder/container (ër, ma:tre, hi, to, bhi, tek)

In can be explained with one or two examples, e.g.- The usage of /hi/ normally, it occurs after 1,2,3, 5 components as-

After 1 kha: hi liya:

After 2 kha: liya: hi
After 3 Kha: liya: ja: hi

After 5 Kha: liya: ja: sēkta: ḥe hi

- **The usage of nēhi.** It occurs before 1 – 3 and not else where. e.g.- nēhi kha: liya ---, before 3 – kha: liya: nēhi ---,

1. **Dictionary verb (First Position)** at this position any verb can come.

2. **Intensifier/Explicator (Second Position)** at this position – le na:;, dena:;, a:na:;, pērna:;, da:lēṇa:;, pēhū, čēna:;, tēpēkēna:;, dekhēna:;, bēthēna:;, la:na:;, uṭhēna:;, gujērēna:;, mērēna:;, pa:na:;, du:bēna:;, rēkēna:;, čēlēna:;, jēlēna:;, milēna:;, bēnēna:; etc.

From these the idioms are formed as - kēr gujērēna:; ce du: bēna:;, a:mērēna:; etc.

**Voice indicator (Third Position)** At this position /ja:na:/verb as has been used. In Hindi/jana/verb has two types as -/ja:na:/, The verb which is coming before voice indicator /ja:na:/is in its fall participle form as - /kha:ya:ja:ta: hē/ / ja:na:/ (voice indicator) the full form is /ge:ya:/ and /geyā:/.. But the voice indicator /ja:na:/, any verb coming before it as/ ja:na:/ then its form is /ja:ya:/ e.g. ja:ya: ja: ta: hē.

3. **/sēk/- group (Fourth Position)**/sēkta:;, sēka:;, čukēta:;, čuka:;, rēha:;, ča:hie/, these verbs are at the fourth position /sēkēna:/ and /čukēna:/ are Round verbs and they are not been used l
place of dictionary verb. All other type of verbs can be used in place of dictionary verbs.

**Indeclinable Phrase**

Sometimes one Indeclinable word can explain the feeling of many words. These are basically the sentential embeddings. e.g.-

ra:m/u: pɛr/he

ra:m/čhɛt keu:pɛr /he

ra:m/mɛka:n kɪ ɛhɛt keu: pɛr/he.

ra:m/sa:mne va: li:mɛka: n kɪ ɛhɛt ke u: pɛr he

/u: pɛr/ is locative Indeclinable, then the wordings which are using in place of it are also termed as the Indeclinable then we can term it as Indeclinable phrase.

**The Meter in the Sentence**

The meter component of the sentence is very much important. According to the genre in the sentence the denotational meaning is been developed. It could be expressed with the genre and stress in the sentence. In the simple discovers the genre is falling. e.g.-


nɛha: vɛɡa:

ɛbtu: la: lpa:ni lɛiyo = la:l pɛ:ni la:nɛ:
But the indicator for the question is completely different from rising and falling e.g.-

\( \text{tu: čheta:ri ki pé th ku: čelego?} \)

\( \text{nēhi: bhai = nēhi: (Simple discourse)} \)

\( \text{tu: čheta: ri kipēth ku čelega:?} \)

\( \text{nēhi = kya: nēhi čelega:?} \)

Sometimes there are sentences in which except the question there is the component sing of exclamation. Here the genre is un enlarged. e.g.-

\( \text{Ha:y deīya: ! øb kēse hoigi:?} \)

Sometimes the presence of question word in the sense of meaning it remains as a simple sentence. We can consider un enlarged genre.

\( \text{øb tote bol kēha: kehe:} \)

Sentences are used with the stress markers. e.g.-

\( \text{mé a: jga: vja:u: = kya: mé ga:v ja: u:?} \)

\( \text{mé a: jga: vja:u: = kya: mé a: j ga: v ja: u:?} \)

\( \text{mé a: jg:v: ja:u: = kya: mé a: jgav ja:u:?} \)

In the above sentence /ja:u:/, ga:v and me (impereon)/ /koga: vja:ne/ the consent is been seened. In this question the feeling of a
consent is found. In this way, on the basis of genre simple, interrogative and exclamatory etc. type of sentences are formed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeclinable case</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declinable case</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Conjunct Suffix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table is of Dadri, Sikandrabad, Sayana and Hapur

**In Other Regions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeclinable case</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declinable case</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Conjunct Suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambodhen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Conjunct Suffix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The inference could be drawn from the above structural table that there is two faced discrimination found in the area of Dadri, Sikandrabad, Sayana i.e. a discrimination singular between indeclinable, Declinable and Plural Indeclinable, Declinable. In other centers it is three faced discrimination i.e. singular Indeclinable, Declinable, sambodhen and plural Indeclinable and also a discrimination found between plural declinable and plural sambodhen. At a particular position conjunct suffix at every situation in two types of simple formation table in this way is of Dadri, Sayana and Sikandrabad
Regions in deficiency to it and in the remaining centers the deficientss and it comes in the second conjunct contrast form.

3.3.a.iii  Posposition at Final and Conjuncts

In the Dadri, Sikandrabad, Sayana Centers

In these centers at the end of postpositions there is no discrimination in the conjuncts. The declinable plural conjunct morpheme /š/ is added in the house over ending noun basic postposition or noun postpositions. There is only one allomorph of -š morpheme i.e. - š- e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post position (Final Form)</th>
<th>Noun Post Position</th>
<th>Declinable Plural Conjunct</th>
<th>Noun Morphemic Structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consonant ending</td>
<td>Kumha:r</td>
<td>ŏ</td>
<td>Kumha:r ŕ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consonant ending</td>
<td>Bhēs</td>
<td>ŕ</td>
<td>Bhēs ŕ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-ending</td>
<td>Jins</td>
<td>ŕ</td>
<td>Jins ŕ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:ending</td>
<td>Loda</td>
<td>ŕ</td>
<td>Loda ŕ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:ending</td>
<td>Telī</td>
<td>ŕ</td>
<td>Ca:ča: ŕ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:ending</td>
<td>Betti:</td>
<td>ŕ</td>
<td>Betti:yō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:ending</td>
<td>Kolhu</td>
<td>ŕ</td>
<td>Betti:yō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u:ending</td>
<td>Čcbe</td>
<td>ŕ</td>
<td>Kolhu:š</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e:ending</td>
<td></td>
<td>e-š</td>
<td>Čcbe ŕ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In other regions:

These centres could also be divided into two types as-

i. Those in which declinable case plural and səmbodhən case plural conjuncts forms are always different. In this sub-group Khurja, Tehsil, Shikarpur, Dabai, Babrala, Ginnaur, Bisoli, Aanvaral etc., comes.

ii. Those in which the addition in i-ending all other type of final post position they exist in the contribution of Free variation of səmbodhən plural indicator conjunct in addition with declinable plural indicator conjunct are placed in Hapur, agəta:, Bulandshahar, Sambhal, milik etc.

On the basic of noun conjuncts the whole region is been divided into the following form as:-

Whole Region

Dadri, Sikandrabad, Sayana

Remaining Other Centers

Hapur (Samther boundary part) Agota Bulandshahar, Sambhal, Bilari, Mithik

Khurja, Shikarpur, Anoopshahar, Dibai, Badaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit etc.
The conjuncts which are placed or added after the postpositions can be described in the other regions and could be arranged in the following groups as-

The conjunctions according to the post position endings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post position</th>
<th>A-1</th>
<th>B-2</th>
<th>C-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consonant ending</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-en- ś</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-ending</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-en- ś</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:-ending</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-en- ś</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:-ending</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-ēh-yō-ne</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:-ending</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-en- ś</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u:- ending</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-en- ś</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-ending</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-en- ś</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c-ending</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-en- ś</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A1  This symbol is the indicator of Indeclinable singular or plural and declinable or sembodhen singular.

B2  This symbol is the indicator of the position of declinable plural.

C3  This symbol is the indicator of the position of sembodhen plural.

e.g. –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post position ending</th>
<th>Noun post position</th>
<th>Declinable case plural, conjunct and morphemic structure</th>
<th>Sembodhen case plural conjunct and morphemic structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consonant ending</td>
<td>ĺora:</td>
<td>en- ś (ćora:reh)</td>
<td>ś (ćora: ś)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumha:</td>
<td>jins</td>
<td>en- ś (kumha:reh)</td>
<td>ś (kumha:ś)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:-ending</td>
<td>ca: ca:</td>
<td>en- ś (ća: ča: en)</td>
<td>ś (ća: ča: ś)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i:- ending</td>
<td>mo ča:</td>
<td>en-ś (močiyen, močiyō, močin)</td>
<td>ś (močiyō)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u:-ending</td>
<td>Kolhu:</td>
<td>en-ś (kolhuo, kolhuō)</td>
<td>ś (kolhuō)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-ending</td>
<td>čobe</td>
<td>ēh-ś(yōven-čobō)</td>
<td>ś (čobō)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Following are the all morphs of the noun indeclinable case plural conjunct morphene

- ën- is placed after the final post position in other types of i:- ending in all the centers.

- ō- is being placed at the other type of extra final noun post position in i:- ending at the centers of bulandshahar, agota, sambhal, hapur, bilari etc. In these centers it is being distributed with the free variation as an allomorph ën. in these centers the position is ën- ō.

- ne- Dankaur, Khurja, Dibai, Ginnaur, Bisoli etc. in the centers it comes after the i:- ending post position.

- yen- Dasri, Sikandrabad, Agota, Bulandshahar, Shikarpur, Khurja. In these centers it comes after the i:- ending noun post positions.

- Yō- Hapur, agota, Bulandshahar, Sambhal etc. in these centers it comes after the i:- ending it is an allomorphs and comes with yen in the above changes.

- ō- It is a morpheme which is noun səmbodhən case plural conjunct.
3.4 Sentence Structure

3.4.a The concept of structure

In all languages, sentences are structured in certain specificity's. What is syntactic structure, and what does it mean to say that sentences are structured? Like many other question that can be posed about human language, it is difficult to answer this one in any dissect fashion. In fact, it is impossible to answer the question what is structure? Without actually constructing a theory of syntax and indeed one of the central concerns of current theories of syntax is to provide an answer to this question. Thus, it must be stressed that use cannot define the concept of structure before we study syntax; rather, our study of syntax will be an attempt to find a definition (however elaborate) of this concept.

To begin to find such a definition, we will adopt the following strategy: let's assume that sentences are merely unstructured strings of words. That is, given that we can recognize that sentences are made up of individual word (which we can isolate), it would seem that the minimal assumption we could make could be that sentences are nothing more than words strung out in linear order, one after the other. If we examine some of the formal properties of sentences in light of this strategy, we will quickly discover whether our unstructured string
hypothesis is tenable or whether we will be forced to adopt a hypothesis that attributes greater complexity to sentences. That is, we do not want to simply assume that sentences are structured; rather, we want to find out whether this hypothesis is supported by evidence.

If we adopt the hypothesis that sentences is unstructured strings of words, then almost immediately we must add an important qualification. One of the first things we notice about the sentences of human languages is that the words in a sentence occur in a certain linear order. Although some languages display considerable freedom of word order (standard examples being Latin, Russian and Aboriginal Australian languages), in no human language may the words of a sentence occur in any random order whatsoever. No matter how free a language is with respect to word order, it will inevitably have some word order constraints. Furthermore, in many languages the linear order of words plays a crucial role in determining the meaning of sentences in English, the horse bit the dog means something quite different from the dog bit the horse, even though the very same words are used in both. Hence, we might say tat sentences are unstructured strings of words, but we must ensure that we specify at feast linear order for those words.
3.4.a.i  Word-Order and Word-Strings

As in a word there is the order of Phoneme and morpheme in the same way there is a word linear order in the sentence structure. Due meaning wise stress the word order could also change.

(hem) sēb erc hot i: (hi:) unkedhcregre. Kē! bēra; mečelo.

/i:/ (hi:) here there is stress particle which has been put after the form (word) or words who need to be stressed.

Gender Number Strings

mero bēchro

mere bēchre

meri bēchri

3.4.a.ii  Phrase

3.4.a.ii.A  Noun Phrase

The words which are been used to enlarge the noun are termed as "noun-phrases" Normally /usually this is been done by the adjective meaning of a sentence i.e. why we have done its analysis with the adjective e.g.

a; min:n ke bojh te nēbī bhai: da:r bhēla: ēone girti:

guto silēti rēng ki khēddər ko kurta: pēhene bhao o.
3.4.a.ii.B Verb Phrase

In the verb phrase two or more than two verbs are included. In which one verb is the principal main verb and the second one is the secondary main verb or helping verb. There are also the combined verbs of three forms as in which the first is primary main, second is secondary main and third is the helping verb. Sometimes in dialects 4 verbs are been used, then in that case the numbers of helping verbs won't increase rather the internal verbs are divided into principal main and principal secondary etc. Instead of principal main verb the number of secondary main verb could increase.

1. Principal main verb normally comes in the form of a Participle, Adjective of a noun and the helping verb comes in the form of a tense-demotion. Sometimes when the helping verb is not there then the secondary main verb performs the work of tense demotion e.g.

Gu uthi: ke čelo.

Gu uthi: ke čelo geo.

Gu uthi: ke čelogeo e.

čelo is the singular verb of the first sentence, but in second and third sentence the verbs are compound, uthi: ke čelo, uthi: ke
čelo gəo and uthi: kə čelo gəo e, in all the three there is a considerable tense denotion distinction. In this /čəlno:/ is the principal main verb gəo and gəo e are related to it. Hence, in verb phrase the principal main verb’s meaning is to be decisive and orderly.

2. Without knowing the internal fact or part of the meaning of verb phrase it is difficult to differentiate between singular verb and a verb phrase e.g.-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Hindi</th>
<th>Dialect of Bareilly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mūh jorne ko to ho əgya:</td>
<td>məhā Jonne ko to hə gəo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vəh tum ha:re gher pər ho əgya:</td>
<td>o tuma:re gher pə to tə gəo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Bisoli)</td>
<td>(Bisoli)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the first sentence the verb hogəya: (həgəo) in reality is a verb phrase because /hona:/ verb in the sense of meaning of the main /gəya:/ is only indicating to the past tense with its impression. If it is been viewed with the basic meaning then /hua:/ and /hogəya:/ there is no considerable difference in meaning. In /hogəya:/ verb the /gəya:/ in its our meaning form has last. /vəh mūh jorkər əgya:/ the meaning of this type is not been conveyed. That is why, /hogəya:/ or /həgəo/ are verb phrases.
In the second sentence /vəh tumhāre ghar pēr ho gāya:/ the meaning is that /vəh pēr hōgāya:/ or /hōkēr ċāla: gāya:/ In this both /hōna:/ and /jaːnaː:/ verbs are separate /ho/ is the short form of verb /hōkēr/ which is qualifying the /gāya:/ verb and is doing the work of an adjective.

3. Verbs can also come in the complex forms e.g.- /laːyaː/. In this /hōnāː{}, aː naː/ verbs are complex. The meaning of /laːyaːː/ is /lekr āː yaːː/.

In the regional dialects of Hindi the free and much usage of verb phrase are found. These verb phrases are founding the form of idoms e.g. – kepēr gujērno; gul khilnō etc.

The verb phrases which are formed by the addition of two forms then they are divided into five parts according to participles-

i. Present tense participle

ii. Past tense participle

iii. Future tense participle

iv. In complete verb indicator participle

v. Complete verb indicator participle
I. Principle: Main verb in present participle with one helping verb

Present Participle /čêl/ in present tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>meččelêmhu:</td>
<td>hemčêlêhê'</td>
<td>e-masculine</td>
<td>Dadri, Sikandarabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>meččelêmhu:</td>
<td>hemčêlêhê</td>
<td>e-feminine</td>
<td>Sayana, Bulandshahar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>tu: čêlêhêe</td>
<td>humčêlêhêc</td>
<td>(masculine)</td>
<td>Bulandshahar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>tu: čêlêhêe</td>
<td>humčêlêhêc</td>
<td>(feminine)</td>
<td>Bulandshahar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>u: čêlêhê</td>
<td>očêlêhê</td>
<td>(masculine)</td>
<td>Bulandshahar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>u: čêlêhê</td>
<td>očêlêhê</td>
<td>(feminine)</td>
<td>Bulandshahar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eastern region, Badaun, Bisoli, Ginnaur, Bareilly (Aanvala, Baheri) Pilibhit’s Eastern part, Moradabad (Chindausi).

Personal Participle /čêlêno/ in present tense:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>meččelâtu</td>
<td>hemčêlête</td>
<td>(Masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>meččelatiu';</td>
<td>hemčêlêtie'</td>
<td>(Feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>tčelâtêvê</td>
<td>tumčêlêto</td>
<td>(Masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>tu:čelatiyê</td>
<td>Tumčêlêtio</td>
<td>(Feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>jučelâtêvê</td>
<td>ječêlêctê'</td>
<td>(Masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>jičelâtêvê</td>
<td>ječêlêtie'</td>
<td>(Feminine)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
North eastern, region Moradabad (Sambhal, Bilari), Rampur
(Tehsil Milik):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>měčaleta:hu'</td>
<td>hemčalēṭeḥ</td>
<td>(Masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>měčaleti:hu'</td>
<td>hemčalētič</td>
<td>(Feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>tučeleta; hε</td>
<td>tumčalēteho</td>
<td>(Masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>tučalęti hε</td>
<td>tumčalo ho</td>
<td>(Feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>bučalęta; hε</td>
<td>bočalęḥe</td>
<td>(Masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>bučalęti; hε</td>
<td>bočalęṭiḥe</td>
<td>(Feminine)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Present Participle /čalęno/ in past tense (Western region)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>měčalęha:ho</td>
<td>hemčalēṭeḥem</td>
<td>(Masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>měčalęhi:hi:</td>
<td>hemčalēṭiḥi:</td>
<td>(Feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>tučalęc ho</td>
<td>tumčalęče</td>
<td>(Masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>tučalęc hi</td>
<td>tumčalęṭi</td>
<td>(Feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>učalęc ho</td>
<td>očalęḥe</td>
<td>(Masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>učalęc hi</td>
<td>očalęḥi</td>
<td>(Feminine)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The verb of this area won’t change according to Gender number and remains as it is.
North Eastern Region

In this region and western region there is no big difference. Western regions /œt/cha:/ becomes here /œtata: ha:/. 

- Present Participle (in Future tense):-

In all the three regions the future tense verbs are not changed but in o-ending and u-ending the change occurs.

a. me’ dekhētc rekēdgc
   Western Region
   mé dekhēti rekēdgi

b. mé dekhēt rekēdgo
   Eastern Region
   mé dekhēt rekēdgi

c. mé dekhēta rekūga:
   North-Eastern Region
   mé dekhēti rekūgi

The sequence of Nasalized Vowels

1. Nasalized Vowels
   Non-Nasalized Vowels

   ñ:  i  i:  e
ä:i – pǎ:i

ä:i – dǎ:i, bā:i:

ä:e – kā:e

2. Non-Nasalized Vowels

Nasalized Vowels

i

ü:

o

ě

iě = heiě

ou = roû:, hoû:, sou:

3. Nasalized Vowels

Nasalized Vowels

ä:

ā:

ė

ī:

ū:

āĩ: = sā:ǐ

ēā: sēā:, sēû:

Three Vowel Sequence:

æ = e i o

a: = a: i o
i = pia: o
i: = pi: io
u: = ru:io

Vowel Sequence and Glide:

The word meaning of Glide or "Shruti" (Hindi Terminology) is that which could be heard. The literary analysis of 'Shruti' is been done by Dr. Vishwanath Prasad.

1. y – vowel sequence with glide

2. v – vowel sequence with glide.

Sometimes y/v is been used at places in the word where in spellings pure vowels are been used usually or generally and it is very much acceptable, e.g. –

In place of hui: - huyi:

In place of roi: - royi

In place of hua: - huva: etc.

Y-vowel sequence with glide-

1. ø, a: or O In addition with them e is joined e.g.

ee – ge e, ne e
But the forms like a: ve, ja: ve are found in the dialects. Somewhere in the original pronunciation its use is very short there also it written marked is been visible e.g. ləta: ye: bha: űa: ye oé – boye, khoye. But in the Conditional Future tense in the singular medial or third person bove, khove etc. are also found. In simple future tense the form ‘hovega’ is very much used.

II. In addition to i:e, a: o or e are used-

- iə - piye, siye
- ia: - diya:, kiya:
- ie - die, kie
- iə - bha:iyo; sa:thiyo

III. In addition to e; œ is used-

- e.g. kheya:, seya:

IV. Any uncommon vowel/i/ is joined e.g. ø, i.

- øi - gəyi, nəyi
- a:i - læga: i:, a: yi:
- ui - čhui:, muyi:
ei: - kheyi:, seyi:

oi: - khoyi:, soyi:

2. v-Glide

Except /e/ after all the back vowels it is been used-

I. o e - dhoven

oa: - khova:, kova:

But in addition to /O/ in /a:/ sequence y-glide examples are also bound in verbs e.g. khoya: roya: etc.

u: e - su:ver

ua: - huva:, chuva:

II. In addition to /a:/; /u/ is used

a:u - ra:ut > ra: jputre

III. In addition to /u/; /e/ is used

Ue – huve, čhuve, suve etc.

IV. Except /i/ any other vowel joined with /o/ e.g.

a:o – a:vo, ja:vo

uo – kuvo, čuvo

eo – khevo, sevo
V. In addition to e with ø

ø ø - keve ra:, nevela:

General vowel sequences is been as follows

C. Vowel Sequences and Glide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel-I</th>
<th>ø</th>
<th>a:</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>o</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ø</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>ya:v</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a:</td>
<td>ya:v</td>
<td>ya:v</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>ya:v</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td>y</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ε</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td>ya:v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>ya:v</td>
<td>ya:v</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td>ya:v</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 Consonants

The distribution of the consonant phonemes and its variants or sub phonemes:

1. /k/ In pronouncing the common variation of /k/ the air passage is completely blocked by raising the back of the tongue to touch the fore part of the soft palate, the soft palate being at the same time raised so as to shut off the nose passage. The air is compressed by pressure from the lungs and when the contact of tongue with the palate is released by lowering the tongue, the
air suddenly escapes through the mouth and in doing so makes an explosive sound; the vocal cords are not made to vibrate. The formation of the principal Hindi /k/ may be expressed shortly by defining it as anunaspirated voiceless velar plosive consonant. Its main variant is [k], e.g.-

/kəri, əkəri, təmək/

2. /kh/- The formation of the principal Hindi /kh/ may be expressed shortly be defining it is as aspirated, voiceless, velar, plosive consonant. Its main variant is [kh], e.g.-

khəri, takhəri, ma:nikə.

3. /g/- The principal Hindi /g/ is formed exactly like /k/ except that the force of exhalation is weaker and the vocal are made to vibrate so that 'voice' is heard. The formation of the principal Hindi /g/ may therefore by expressed by the sound as an unaspirated, voiced, velar plosive consonant. The main variant of /g/ is [g], e.g.-

/ganda:, la:γer, pa:g/

4. /gh/- The formation of the principal Hindi /gh/ may therefore by expressed shortly by the sound as aspirated, voiced, velar, plosive consonant. The main variant of /gh/ is [gh] e.g.-

gha:l, oghet, ba:gh
5. /p/- In pronouncing the principal member of the Hindi p-phoneme the air passage is completely blocked by closing the lips and raising the soft palate; the air is compressed by pressure from the lungs, and when the lips are opened the air suddenly escapes from the mouth, and in doing so makes an explosive sound, the vocal cords are not made to vibrate. The formation of the sound may be expressed shortly by defining it as a voiceless, unaspirated, bilabial, plosive consonant. The main variant of /p/ is [p], e.g.-

pɛəɭ, rəhpəɭa:, siya:paginator

6. /ph/- The formation of the sound may be expressed shortly by defining it as a voiceless, aspirated, bilabial, plosive consonant. The main variant of /ph/ as [ph], e.g.-

phɛəɭ, lɛmpʰa:ɭi, lihaːph.

7. /b/- The principal Hindi /b/ is formed like the principal Hindi /p/except that the force of exhalation is vowel and the vocal cords are made to vibrate so that ‘voice’ is produced during the articulation of the sound. The formation of the principal Hindi /b/ may therefore be expressed shortly by defining it as a voiced, unaspirated, bilabial plosive consonant. The main variant of /b/ is [b], e.g.-
8. /bh/- The formation of the principal Hindi /bh/ may therefore by expressed shortly by defining it as a voiced, aspirated, bilabial plosive consonant. The main variant of /bh/ is [bh] e.g.-

Bha:ru.; ēchambho, lebèbh.

9. /t/- The main variant is [t]. This could be defined as unaspirated, voiceless, dental, plosive consonant, e.g.-

tela:b, peta:, ha:t.

10. /th/- The main variant is [th]. This could be defined as aspirated, voiceless, dental, plosive consonant, e.g.-

tha:p, jéttha:, ra:th

11. /d/- The main variant is [d]. This could be defined as unaspirated, voiced, dental plosive consonant, e.g.-

da:v, unmda:, da:d.

12. /dh/- The main variant is [dh]. This could be defined as aspirated, voiced, dental, plosive consonant e.g.-

dha:r, udha:r, dhudh/ hund.

13. /l/- In pronouncing the principal member of the Hindi /l/ phoneme, the air passage is completely blocked by raising the
soft palate and raising the tip of the tongue to touch the teeth-ridge, the air is compressed by pressure from the lungs, and when the tongue is removed from the teeth ridge, the air suddenly escapes through the mouth, and in doing so makes an explosive sound; the vocal cords are not made to vibrate. The formation of the sound may be expressed shortly by defining it as a voiceless, unaspirated, alveolar, plosive consonant. The variant is [t], e.g.

\text{taːt, sipəttər, khaːt}

14. /\text{th}/- The formation of the sound may be expressed shortly by defining it as an aspirated, voiced alveolar, plosive consonant, e.g.-

\text{thaːliː, bətho, ləthh.}

15. /\text{d}/- The Principal member of the Hindi /\text{d}/- phoneme is formed like the principal Hindi /\text{t}/ except that the force of exhalation is weaker and the vocal cords are made to vibrate so that 'voice' is heard. The formation of the principal Hindi /\text{d}/ may therefore be expressed shortly by defining it as a voiced, unaspirated, alveolar, plosive consonant. It has two chief subsidiaries or variants.
It is been used in the initial, medial position in regular -
Borrowed words, with consonant – clusters and is final
position used in borrowed words and with consonant
clusters. It has no contrast with /d/ as such.

[d] It is been used in word medial and final positions different
from the above variant.

In the sequence of segmental phonemes following regular words
are available.

oderu:, nider, poda:, peddu: etc. In some of the there is the
component of nasalization has been used. There is a small juncture
been used in some words, e.g. ni-dar. As these words are used and
pronounced without any hinderance every here and there.

Note: This borrowed words fro English like Radio, Road, soda etc.
This is been used. In Braj there pronouncing will be reyiyo, sora:,
ror.

The distribution of /t/ sound is unaspirated, voiced, alveolar,
approximant consonant.

16. /dh/- The formation of the principal Hindi /dh/ may therefore be
expressed shortly by defining it or a voiced, aspirated, alveolar,
plosive consonant. It has two chief subsidiaries or variants.
[dh] It is been used in the word initial and medial position with other consonants, e.g. -

dhekena:, gaddha:

[rh] This is aspirated, voiced, alveolar, approximation consonant. This comes other than the consonant /dh/ distribution e.g.

marhiyo, ba:rh

When they come after nasalized words these two variants are distributed with free variation, e.g.

Mā: dh - mā:rh

17. /c/ In pronouncing the principal member of the Hindi /č/ phoneme, the air passage is completely blocked by raising the soft palate and raising the tip and blade of the tongue, that is to say a closed position in which the main part of the tongue is shaped nearly as for /š/; while the stop is being held, air is compressed by pressure from the lungs; when the tongue is removed from the teeth ridge, the air escapes through the
mouth; the removal of the tongue is performed in such a way that the effect of the homorganic fricative /ʃ/ as audible from any following sound is reached; the vocal cords are not made to vibrate.

The formation of /č/ may be expressed shortly by defining it as a voiceless, unaspirated palate-alveolar, affricate, consonant. It has only one chief subsidiary or variant as [č] e.g.-

/črčaː, brčaː, srča/

18. [ēh] - The formation of /ēh/ may be expressed shortly by defining it as a voiceless, aspirated, palate alveolar, affricate, consonant. It has only one chief subsidiary or variant as [ēh], e.g.-

/ēhaːkat, paēhēha: [ēhoti karha:i]/

19. /j/ The principal member of the Hindi /N phoneme is formed like /ē/ except that the local cords are made to vibrate so that Voice' is produced during the articulation of the sound. The formation of the sound may therefore be expressed shortly by defining it as a voiced, unaspirated, palate-alveolar, affricate, constant. It has only one chief subsidiary or variant as [j] e.g.

/jētuaː, bijē rōː, a:j/
20. /jh/ - The formation of the sound may therefore be expressed shortly by defining it as a voiced, aspirated, palato-alveolar, affricate, consonant. It has only one chief subsidiary or variant as [jh], e.g.-

/jha:r, jhanda:, bojh, bujha:na/

21. /m/- The principal member of the Hindi /m/ phoneme is formed as follows. The mount-passage is completely blocked by closing the lips; the soft palate is lowered so that, when the air is emitted by pressure from the lungs, it passes out through the more; the tongue is held in a neutral position; the local cords are made to vibrate so that Voice' is produced. The formation of the sound may be expressed shortly by defining is as voiced, bilateral, nasal consonant. It has only one chief subsidiary or variant as [m]. e.g.-

/ma:la:, kè-ma;l, ka:n/

22. /n/- The principal member of the Hindi /n/ - phoneme is formed as follows:- The mouth - passage is completely blocked by raising the blip of the tongue to touch the teeth - ridge; the soft - palate is lowered so that, when air is emitted by pressure from the lungs, it passes out through the nose; the local cords are made to vibrate so that, when air is emitted by pressure from the lungs, it poses out through the nose; the local cords are made to
vibrate so that 'Voice' is produced. This formation may be expressed shortly by defining the sound as a voiced alveolar nasal consonant. It has four chief subsidiaries or variants.

[\text{o}] - The distribution is Aleve-Palatal nasal consonant and is been used before Aleve - Palatal phonemes only.

[\text{n}] - The distribution is velar plosive nasal consonant and is been used before velar plosive sounds.

[\text{n}] - The distribution is Alveolar nasal consonant and is been used before alveolar consonants. It is been only phonetically important in the northern part of Bulandshahar as a separate phonemic entity. The free-variation could also be shown as –

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Prana:m} & \quad \text{prana:m} \\
\text{Pen} & \quad \text{pén} \\
\text{Pra:n} & \quad \text{pra:n}
\end{align*}
\]

23. /\text{l}/- This consonant is primarily articulated by the trip of the tongue touching the teeth-ridge in such a way that though there is complete closure in the middle of the mouth, yet a passage for the air is left one or both vides of the tongue; soft palate is in its raised position; the vocal cords are made to vibrate so that 'voice' is produced. This formation may be expressed shortly by defining the sound as voiced lavender lateral consonant. It has only one chief-subsidiary as [l].
Note: In some northern part of the analytical area another variant [l] which has alveoli-palatal quality is been used,

e.g.- /eot, ēa: ldha:l, kha:l/

24. /r/- The chief subsidiary or variant is [v]. This could be defined as alveolar later approximant voiced consonant,

e.g.- /ra:sta:, khé-rē, ué-ppé-r/

25. /s/- It has chief subsidiary or variant as [s]. This is termed as alveolar voiced fricative consonant. In the sub-dialed in its southern part this is been used in place of /š/. e.g.-
/sé-nte-ra:, mé-ssa:, bhus/

26. /s/- It has chief subsidiary or variants [s]. This is termed as Alveolar, Palatal, Fricative consonant, in its pure form pronounced in Moradabad, Meerut, Rampur, and Bareiily.

In the effected area of Braque in southern dialect this is been used as /s/.

27. /h/- The letter /h/ denotes the sound of pure breath hearing a free passage through the mouth. This letter is used in transcribing Hindi and many other languages to represent any one of the sounds produced when the mouth is held in a vowel position and air is emitted through the Urdu open glottis. The
different varieties of /h/ are known as breathed glottal fricative consonants, since the friction produced by the air passing through the glottis is the feature common to all of them. It has two chief. Subsidiaries or variants.

[h] - This is glottal voiceless fricative consonant. Which is been used in the word initial position and in medical position between vowel and consonant and consonant and vowel, e.g.- /heɪ, ma:h/

[h] - This is glottal voiced fricative consonant. It has been used in between the two vowels as - e.g. -/mè-hila:, mè-hi:na: /

Normally, in the end or final position of the word the sound /h/ is been eloped either or seems to be heard like a vowel. This property is variable in the dialect of this area.

28. /v/- It has two chief subsidiaries as -

/w/- Bilatral, voiced, semi-vowel consonant. Which occurs in world initial position as a second member of a consonant cluster,

/v/- Latoria - dental, voiced, consonant, which occurs elsewhere,

 e.g. - /ve:s:, se-va:l, ta:vl/.

/y/- It has only one chief subsidiary as [y]. Its distribution is Palatal, voiced, semi-vowel, consonant, e.g. -
After the vowel and conjoined with it y and form the diphthongs which is been discussed earlier in this chapter only. Note: In the Urdu speaking area [q,kh,G,z,f] the phonetic analysis of these is not been viewed. In the khariboli dialect there phonological importance has been highlighted but its southern part of sub - dialect these are pronounced just like as - [k,kh,gj,ph].

3.5.a Pronoun

The words which are used in place of Nouns are termed as to be pronouns. Now-a-day this definition has becomes quite debatable. But at this place not indulging in the debate related to the pronouns rather the analysis is been done on the pronouns used in our analytical area from west- Dadri, Sikandrabad, Bulandshahar to Moradabad, Sambhal, Bilari, Chandausi in Badaun - Ginnaur, Bisoli, in Bareilly Aanvala, Bahethi, Pilibhit, the rairnes of Nainital which is touched by the Sadar Tehsil area and up to the Mithik Tehsil of Rampur district.

One point is to be remembered in case of pronouns is that like in Noun morphs forms the words are available for the derivation of Feminine words it is not usual or rather not available in pronouns. Always they are in neuter gender and their gender decision is made
on the basis of the sentence and also on Adjective, verb as well as related to the context in which are used.

3.5.a.i Gender Decision- On the level of sentences

From the Adjectives

i. mé tote čhota ū: (-mé tumse čhota: hū:)

ii. mé tote čhoti ū: (-mé tumse čhoti: hū:)

From the Verb:

i. tu:go ka:m kēb kērego? (-tu:vēh ka:m kēb kērega:)?

ii. tu:go ka:m kēb kēregi? (-tu:vēh ka:m kēb kēregi:)?

According to the context only:

i. mé to hēmeša: ēsei: kērū: (mé to hēmeša: ēsehi: kērū:)

ii. mé to hēmeša: ēsei: kērū: (-Feminine sentence - mé to hēmeša: ēsehi: kērū:)

From the above analysis we derive that the pronoun words won't inflect for gender.

There are two types of pronouns (Singular and Plural) cases (Indeclinable and Declinable).

Hindi personal pronouns distinguish three persons (First, Second and Third), two numbers (Singular and Plural) and two cases
Second person plural pronouns distinguish two different degrees of respect (familiar and polite). Third person personal pronouns may further be specified as either proximate or non-proximate.

**First Personal Pronoun**

Basic form or Derived Post position - mé - e.g. - mé ja:he, mé ja:ta: hu, mé ja: tu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic/Root</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeclinable - /mə-/</td>
<td>/- ə/</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declinable - /mə-/</td>
<td>/ə-i/</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Derived Post position - /həm/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic/Root Morpheme</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeclinable - /həm-/</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>/-ə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declinable - /həm-/</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>/-ə/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relative Pronouns with Relative Adjective:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Root Morpheme</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine- Indeclinable</td>
<td>/mər-/</td>
<td>/-ə:-ə/</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine-Indeclinable</td>
<td>/mər-/</td>
<td>/-ə/</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Masculine-indeclinable</strong></td>
<td>/məɾ-/</td>
<td>-e/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Feminine-indeclinable</strong></td>
<td>/məɾ-/</td>
<td>-i:l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Masculine-declinable</strong></td>
<td>/hæːr-/</td>
<td>-e/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Feminine-declinable</strong></td>
<td>/hæːr-/</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>-i:/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second Person Pronoun**

Derived postposition- /tə/- e.g.- bhaiye/ tu: kā: ja:ga:?  
(bha:i:tu:kəhā:jayega:?)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root Morpheme</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeclinable - /tə:/</td>
<td>/u:/</td>
<td>/um/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declinable - /tə-/</td>
<td>/öːei/</td>
<td>/-um um-ë/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Basic Second Person Pronoun with relative Adjective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root Morpheme</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine Indeclinable /ter-/</td>
<td>/-aː ði/</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine Indeclinable /ter-/</td>
<td>/i-e/</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine Indeclinable /ter-/</td>
<td>/i:/</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine Indeclinable /ter-/</td>
<td>/-i:/</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root Morpheme</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine declinable /tumha:ɾ-/</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>/-ðə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine declinable /tumha:ɾ-/</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>/-i:/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Third Person Pronoun: Distant Proximate Pronoun

Derived post position - /gu-vu/¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeclinable- /ge- /be-/</td>
<td>/-u/</td>
<td>/-ve e/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declinable- /ge- /be-/</td>
<td>/-va:/</td>
<td>/un, unan, a:ne, unke/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This pronoun could also be used as an adjective but this usage is only in singular form, e.g.-

gwā: (bua:vba:) a:de(mi)bula:e

gu (bu) a:de(mimoti):burōse

gwu: a:de(mi) bula:o (In Badaun, Bareilly etc.)
guv(c)riteric?

Nearest Proximate Pronoun:

Derived Post position- /ye, vo/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeclinable - /ge- /je- /be- /e \ f-e/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declinable- /ge-/je-/ye-/be-/ /e/ /a:u:/ /o a:u:/ /-in, - unnē</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interrogative Pronoun:

The interrogation Pronouns are of two types as-
1. **Person or alive**

2. **Object/thing or non-alive**

   Derived Post position - /ko, kcn/

   e.g. - /koa:o/-/kcn a:ya:/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indelible-</td>
<td>/kcn/ l-o/-l-u/</td>
<td>/-o/-Φ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decliable-</td>
<td>/kcn/ l-a:-l-Φ/</td>
<td>/-in/-h/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Objective/thing or non-alive interrogative Pronoun**

   Derived Post position - /ka:, keha: /

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root post position</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indelible- /ke/- /ke/</td>
<td>/a:-a:y/</td>
<td>/-a:/~a:y/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decliable- /ke/- /ke/</td>
<td>/-a:/</td>
<td>/-in~in hc/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indefinite Pronoun:**

1. **Person indicator indefinite**

2. **Object/thing indicator indefinite**

**Person indicator indefinite Pronoun**

Derived Post position /ko:, kou:/ e.g. - koi:giro: (koi:gira:he).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indelible</td>
<td>/oi:ou:/</td>
<td>/-oi: a:u:/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Declinable \(/kə-/\) & /a:i i a:u:/ & /a:i in a:u:/

\( a:o \) & yoisifiō
\( isi: \) & inhiyō
\( inhi: \) & ka:usin

**Object/Thing indicator Indefinite Pronoun**

Derived Post position- \(/kəchu, səb, səg/\ e.g.-\(/kəcheu gəo ɡəeɔt/\)

\((kəchrekka:he)\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeclinable-(/kəchu:-/)</td>
<td>(/ˉə-/ (/ˉəg-)</td>
<td>(-φ/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declinable-(/kəchu:-/)</td>
<td>(/ˉə-/ /-φ/)</td>
<td>(-oγοeimje/)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The special usage of \(/ka:i/\ and \(kau:/\) is also found, e.g.- in tehsil, Khurja- mējəb kə:i: mē jəb kəllı a:y o ka:o. These two \(/ka:i/\ and \(kau:/\) respectively seems to give the meaning of\(/thi:- thə:/\).

Each form of Indefinite pronoun is used as an adjective.

**Relative Pronoun:**

Derived Post position- \(/jə/\ e.g.- jounnə kəhi: soburi: kəhi:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeclinable (/jə-/)</td>
<td>(-o/ /-o/)</td>
<td>(-o/ /-o/)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Declinable /Ja-/ /-a:/ /in inen enne/.  

**Reflexive Pronoun:**

Derived Post position- /so/ e.g.- jokha:hta:sopitta:  

(jokha:ta: εεοι;ta: he)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeclinable- /se-/</td>
<td>/-ol/</td>
<td>/-ol/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declinable- /te-/</td>
<td>/-a:/</td>
<td>/-e in inen/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the northern part of relative pronoun it is been helped as a form, e.g.-

Indeclinable- joja:ne so ta:ne  
Declinable- ja:kekha:eta:ke ja:e gi:t  
ja:ne je so keroε ta:ne εsoi:bheroε  
jeso keno teso: bhenno

**Interpersonal Pronoun**

Derived post position- /a:p/ - e.g.- /mεa:psibhe lů:ga:/  

(mεa: psembhel ja: ū:ja:).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeclinable /a:p-/</td>
<td>/- φ/</td>
<td>/- φ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declinable /a:p-/</td>
<td>/- φ/</td>
<td>/- φ/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Declinable /Ja-/ /-a:/ /in inən ənənə/.

Reflexive Pronoun:

Derived Post position- /so/ e.g.- jokha:ttə:sopittə:

(jokha:ttə: əsopittə: hə)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeclinable- /sə-/</td>
<td>/-ə/</td>
<td>/-ə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declinable- /ta-/</td>
<td>/-ə:/</td>
<td>/-ə in inən/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the northern part of relative pronoun it is been helped as a form, e.g.-

Indeclinable- joja:ne so ta:ne
Declinable- ja:kekha:eta:ke ja:e gi:t

ja:ne je so kəroə ta:ne əsəi:brəoč
jeso kənno təsoi: bhenno

Interpersonal Pronoun

Derived post position- /a:p/- e.g.- /mə:a:psibhə lū:ga:/

(mə:a: psəmbhəl ja: ü:ja:).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeclinable /a:p-/</td>
<td>/- φ/</td>
<td>/- φ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declinable /a:p-/</td>
<td>/- φ/</td>
<td>/- φ/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
/a:p/ is also been used as a personal pronoun. But it remains the second of third person and when used as interpersonal then /a:p/ comes in all the three persons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronoun</th>
<th>Interpersonal Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person - hhhhh</td>
<td>First Person- ma:a:psibhe/ü:ga:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person- a:pja:i:jægoræhætè</td>
<td>Third Person- thua:p sibhelega:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is also forms Relative Adjectives as-

- **Masculine singular**: ṝenõ, ṝena:
- **Plural**: ṝenë, ṝenë:
- **Feminine**: ṝenî, ṝeni:

  e.g.- ṝena: ka:mu a:p kənnō  ça:hiè̆/ ṝenë  vædh kā:è/

3.5.a.ii **Compound Pronoun**

The combination structure of pronouns is been found as follows:

1. **Relative Pronoun- Indefinite Personal Pronoun:**

  e.g.- jo/koi: - jokoi:

    ja:/ka:i: - ja:ka:i:

    ja:/ka:u: - ja:ka:u:
2. Relative Pronoun- Indefinite Illative Pronoun:
/-kečhu/ e.g.-
Jokečhu - jokečhu

3. Indefinite Pronoun- Indefinite Illative Pronoun:
seb kečhu – seb kečhu
seg kečhu – seg kečhu

4. Indefinite Pronoun- Indefinite Personal Pronoun:
seb koi: - seb koi:
seg koi: - seg koi:

Interrogative Adjective- εso, νενο, jeso, jeso, κενο, τενο

Illative Adjective- itta:, - itnc (ittaa: - itttc, utna: - utnc (utta:-uttac):
itta: - jitta: (jittaa:-jitttc, kitna: - kitnc (kitta:-kittc).

Number Adjective- tte, utte, kitte, jitte, itne, utne, kitne,
jitney, titene, kitek, jitek, titek, je, keu:

e.g.-
je -je ča:hc leu
keu: - mopε keu: čijε

3.5.a.iii Gender

With the Noun and Pronoun the gender decision is also been made earlier normally from conversion of Masculine to Feminine following Feminine affixes are been added- i:, in, iya:, eni:, ni:
/i:/ Feminine words formed from this suffix-

/ghora:/ - /ghori:/

/chora:/ - /chori:/

/gora:/ - /gori:

Kumha:r/- /kumha:ri:/ (kumha:ri: bēnī)

/-in/- na:i: - na:in

puja:ri – puja: ri
čema:r – čema:rin
ma:la – ma:lin

/-iya:/ - vit cra: - vitcriya; (uple rekhe ka: stha:aur prēka:r)

Buddha: -burhiya:
ču: ha: - čuhiya:
gujhā: - gūghiyā:

/-a:ni:/ - seth – setha:ni:
jeth – jetha: ni:

/-ni/- ja:t – ja:tēhi
jēma:da:r – jēm: da: rēhi:
mezdu:r – mezdu:ni:
In the muslim dominated areas like Sambhal, Bilari, Rampur the muslim people add /a:/ to form feminine words as – e.g.- kha: lu: - kha:la:, měliken – melika:, sa:hēb- sēheba:

In some words of conversion the whole word changes e.g.- nēr - ma:da:, beta: -bēhu:, sa:la: d-sērēj (serhej).

3.5.a.iv Number

In Sanskrit there are three number but in Hindi according to grammarians there are only two. Some general description as follows:

a:- ending Masculine words into plural-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Affixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ghora:</td>
<td>ghore</td>
<td>Singular - Plural e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Masculines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa:dhu:</td>
<td>sa:dhu: ō</td>
<td>- ō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i-ending Feminine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa:dhu:</td>
<td>sa:dhu: ō</td>
<td>- ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghorī</td>
<td>ghorīyā</td>
<td>- ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Feminine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>čirīya:</td>
<td>čirīyā:</td>
<td>- ā</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
/en/ and /n/ Plural affixes are also been used in this region.

Using /-en/ affixes the plural can also be formed as-

e.g.- geva:r – geva:ren, gema: ren Affix

kumha:r – kumha:ren, kumaharen /-ah/

e.g.- aji: un, gema: ranta kahdeu kahdeu kiul lèg kû:

bhegi a: ve, nêhi tobcâ:re ma:re jadèbê beka:r mêi:

in kumha:ren tevëlei: kēhi: kit um log hiyâ:

ča:ku čëka: met ghërdö kero, peri geulli: kepëth:

ka:e kû: ma:nî ge gêb tek ki ineki thu: theri: ne kuti ja: igi:

Arabic, Persian Plurals are also used, e.g.-

Affix

føri:k – føri:ken (Arabic word) en

va:lid – va: liden en

sa:hëb – sa:hëva:n a:n
3.6 Case Suffixes

The form of a Noun or Pronoun which after relating to the other word in a sentence is been termed by the scholars as case. To express the case relations the word parts ne, ke, se etc are been used they are been termed as Persarg or Anusag, which is in reality the word to word translation of Post position.

In reality, parserg is a bound morpheme i.e. why they are never been used in the free form, but they occur in the conjoined form with the declined case forms of Noun, Pronoun and Adjective.

The suffixes could be divided into two main groups as -

(i) With Transformation

(ii) Without Transformation

1- **With Transformation** - It is a relative meaning indicator suffix which is been attached to the Pre-morpheme /i/ has two atmosphere -
This comes with small differentiation

Occurs Elsewhere

According to Gender and Number relative meaning indicator root morpheme is attached with the 'vibhakti' with these allomorphs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>/-a:0,e/</td>
<td>/-e/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>/i:/</td>
<td>/i:/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e.g. शेया:म / ka:bečhra:

शेया:म / kebečhare
mera: bečhero
mero bečhoro

शेया:म / ki bečhri: (bečhiya)
meri bečri

Without Transformation

Learning Relation showing suffixes other meaning indicator suffixes kərta:, kəren, sampreda:n, upa:da:n, edhikəren are without transformation.

/ne/- It express the meaning of a subject e.g.-
/object and the person meaning indicator/.

/kु:/ - These are been used in Dadri, Sikandrabad, Sayana, Bulandshahar, Shikarpur, Dibai, Anupshahar, Badaun, Ginnaur, Bisoli, Anwala, Baheri and Sambhal, Bilari, milik etc.
The example from Badaun is as follows – “द्रोमेह कुन कु: तो हेग ओ।” Leu ji dhaddei ब री vijhara: kituma:re kha:n kु: Jahangirabad (Anupshahar)- cā:de ओ:ri: kु:ge. va: kु: rehdi: mē kyū: na: vitha: deta?: In Dadri, Sikandrabad is used deva:l kha:ne ka: bi:ge tēm kū:b purha:ya:. In milik (Rampur) after all consonant and vowel ending words /kु:/ or /ku:/ has been used. e.g.- /śeyā:mku:/, /hēm kū:, /mō kū:/, /yakū:/ /hē/- inēgcta:, hapur, Ghaziabad etc.

/ε/- In Dadri, agota after other consonants and in Khurja, Dankaur, Anupshahar, Dibai, etc. after the vowels.e.g.- Dadri-

Kis/ε kise

Bis/ε visē

Us/ε use (usse)

In Khurja, Dibai etc-

ya:/ ε ya:ε

va:/ ε va: ε

mo:/ ε mo: ε
/me/ in Anupshahar, Khurja, Badaun, Bareilly, etc.

unën/në unënnë

vinën/në vinënnë

ba:ïken/në ba:ïkënnë

/ë/ - In Khurja, Anupshahar, Bisoli, Aanwala, Baheri etc. After other consonants.

hëm/ë hëmë

hëmen/ë hëmënnë

tumëñ/ë tumënnë

The meaning expressing of këren and ëpa: da:n -/ su:, së, së, te, te, të, etc. /

/su:, së/- Is used in Dadri, Sikandrabad, Agota, Sambhal, etc.

e.g. – meresu: to usse pëlei lëra:i: čërië.

Jahangirabad a:gesu:a:igaï: či:ti:

Bisoli ëpni: kita: bsë: čcnërho këro

Shikarpur ma:ma: së këllpi: to mëne jheï: ëkitum

va:i:së rupiya: kyöna; olet?

/te, të/- is used in Khurja, Dibai etc e.g.-

179
Bisoli  'sa:re kũ: lēt th tē na: dda: re.go'

Khurja  'un kita: bēn tei: kēčhu perhi leu, neī:

To ya: sa; l pa:s – pha:seu, na:l houge, ya:

Teto khčh ēsi:i: ma:lik per rei: ēki
tum na: ihou gē pa:s'.

The suffix used to express the meaning of adhikere:

/mē/, /pē/, /pēr/

Khurja  va:ke ghar mē i: ghusōpēroē

Shambhal-  'eude pēi: sa:ma:n kyū: na: rēk hā:ya:

havya: a:ya: e bhaga:'

Sikandrabad-  'yū: yojha: to kēllu: kēsir pēr; pērgiya':

Badaun-  'vo Bhiriya: o so roju va: pē to čhiriya:

mā:go kere, pēr, va:ke ka:nēn mējū:ēne

rē gō kere.

3.7 Adjective

The word which confines and finalises the boundary of the meaning of a noun e.g.- ghora:baktad, kehdene s.e pu:ri: pēl ja:ti: mē kerēl ghore pēl ka:hi: si:mit erth kabodh hota: hē. This is how the
boundary finalises of adjective with all sortal nouns. In personal noun
the adjective with several specialities identifies with taking only one
form as- in Nehru ji: महान, Nehru ji: was a personality of diversified
and auspicious character and his personality is been confined to
greatness/महान/.

क्षेत्र; क्षेत्र; कितना; कित्ने (amount and Number)

किसका: केहाका; केखका: etc. questions, the answer could be
sorted out from adjective works, e.g.- ज्ञेसे, क्षेत्रा: (क्षेत्रा;) लृि: ए?
चोरा:, का: रोचोरा:, etc. Feminine adjective as – भेली चोरि, चोटि
चोरि etc.

क्षेत्रा:– क्षेत्रा: लृम्दा: ए? /लृम्दा: लृम्दा:, उ:,

तिसेरा: लृम्दा: etc. लृम्दी – ‘लृम्दी’ तमाली: तेटेरिया:

में भेली मेंबहर बिजहरा: लृवाउ. लृतने (लृतने) लेगेरे

वा: चोरे? किसका: लृदा?: बा:ब्रा: मका: लृदा: न ठेला:

क्षेत्रा: ए? केहाका: केदहरा? जेंगेल्के दोर्गिणा: रैट बेटा: ओटो

भेला: केबकी: ए? पुराने जेमा; ने किमा: राटेए.

On the basis of meaning the types of Adjectives are as follows:

1. Adjective of quality

2. Adjective of quantity
3. Adjective of number

4. Adjective of Relativity

5. Imperative Adjective

1. **Adjective of Quality**: Which reflects quality of a noun or pronoun e.g.- bērhiya:, rōčha:, bura:etc.

2. **Adjective of Quantity**: From this the quantity or amount is been reflected e.g.- itta:, kitta:, jitta:, itno, kitno, jitno etc.

3. **Adjective of Number**: From this the Definite, Indefinite number reflected e.g.- pa:uva:, tiha:i:, ċctha:i:, ek, ča: r, čh etc. (The number indicating the group)

Podi:, genda: (case group) dāvjēn, kori:, (bi:s) sēra:,

(to know the sequence first, second)

Quality Wise- dugni:, čcguni:, ēthguni

Indefinite- dēsiyō, etc.

4. **Adjective of Relativity**: The Adjectives which establish the relation between jo and isi with its jis etc forms.

5. **Imperative Adjective**: In this sa:, jēsa:, i:-affixes are added and form the words as jē st:, ēsi: and sēn:l kha:etc.
The types of Adjectives on the basis of usage


Jocččhc bhihu ka: bhēbolon ča: lenko.

(Tehsil Bisoli Badaun)


Khcu: tebhct cpsu: rete. In this way one adjective is showing the quality of another.

Predicate Adjective: This is also termed as equal weight age adjective (sēma:n ədhika: rvišešen). It also expresses the quality religion, introduction etc. of nouns e.g.-

pekka:a:m mitha:hota:he.

The types of adjectives in the sense of structure:

1. Root Adjective Word: e.g.- əččc, burō, bhēddc etc.

2. The Adjective which are formed by the addition of affixes and suffixes e.g.- jhegēra: lu:, pērhēkku:, mohen, ka: gher etc.

3. Affixes joined adjective: dublō, pērhēkku:, mohen kagher etc.

4. Compound generated adjective: ədh mēra:, bēlhi:n etc.

5. Phrasal Adjective: jēldi – jēldi bha: getō bēr ghu vovēti bhai:
The adjectives are formed with each and every word.

i. Special Noun Usage: /ta/ comes in the adjectival usage for noun words e.g.- bero bhegi: e. (bæra: nikrištvyakti) e.g.- sent kēbi: rda:s, vibhiṣend etc.

'votonira:v£l£' nipet gēto sa:v blikuf bhimu

'E. In this bē l and bhī:m are functioning as adjectives

ii. Many adjectives are formed while adding prefixes, affixes and other words with nouns e.g.-

a. Prefix+Noun- /-pre/ - /presidh, pērvēl (prēbēl), /nir/-niguni:, nirdhen/, /dur- /durjen/.

Similarly other prefixes are used to form the word form-

b. Noun+Affixes - /iK/- /sēnik/, /fin/- /kēsa:in/, /i:/- kēsa:i:/ etc.

c. Compound formed Adjectives: By addition the other words in the starting and ending of nouns the adjectives are formed e.g.

dherma: tma:, dukha: nt, du: rendesi:, dukhda:i: etc.

d. By adding /sa:/ in the sense of comparison with nouns adjectives are formed e.g.- čā: dsā: mukhra:, ka:ka: ki-
darhi: ka:rō - tō bhisēnd, tēe- sō ka:rō ru: e (ru:i:) so
nērem viččhu:ko sodēnku etc.

e. sēri:kha:, sēma:n, bēra: bēr etc. are joined with the nouns
and behaves like adjectives e.g.- gu to terc baː pusēri:
khoː. ēre! peggel tuː yuː kyūːnaː sikijhetaː ek bhaːbhi biː to
maː koi: bērobēr hove, tēve ke sēmaː n kaːraː cr mcraː ē, iː
tuː khoː ēprie mēnme similiːjo. (This types of sentences
are normaly been used in Dadri, Sikandbad, Hapur,
Sayana, agota etc.)

f. The case form of noun relatedness is also an adjective
e.g.- āsok kilaːt, pāː devō ka kilaː etc

From the pronouns to adjectives except first and second person
pronouns all other types of pronouns are used as adjectives e.g.-guto
bilkul gēdhaː ē. Tumhe kōn si: kitaːb čaːhiye.

Sometimes accross the river Ganga in Badaun this type of usage of
found. ēresaːb! bumaːe vaːiːt bhēlaː khoːeʊ: bhulaːiːjaːtiː.

From Verb to Adjective: The adjectives formed form are termed as
participle adjectives. These are of several types as

i. Present tense participle: By adding (-taː) to the form e.g.- voto
rem dilhaː ne, rothaː, khaːttaː, piːttaː ēruː lēre ttaː huaːiː mēr giyaː
(In Dadri, Sikandrabad, Hapuretc.).
ii. Past tense participle: /a:, i:, e/ after adding, 'deba: deba:i:thai:
á:khin te jé sei: ménegu dekho to kəhən lagōki geya: bakhet phir
kēbē u: ha:t na:l a:vē.

[The adjectives can be used in this forms in Khurja, Dibai, Rajghat,
anupshahar and access the river Ganga].

iii. In the general forms of verbs - ba:la> va:ro etc. are been joing to
form adjectives as-

kha:na va:ro, pimanva: ro, Kama: n8va:ro, in the same way kha:u:,
ksma:u:, lera:u: etc.

indeclinable: By adding affixes and some indeclinable words are
used in root form as adjectives.

e.g.- from ba:hsr to ba:h9ri:, bhiter to bhiton:, etc usne to is ka: aur ka:
aur metlab nika: ra:, 'ka cacr ru: ppenT: cee aur

(this type of sentences are used in Dadri, Sikandrabad, agota, Hapur,
etc)

From Adjectives only some other types of adjectives are formed.

i. From number to sequential, frequentative to community wise
and other types of adjectives formed.

e.g.- from /do/ to dugna:, du:era:, do – do etc.

ii. The usage of Definite in the for of Indefinite number adjective-
a. By adding in complete number adjective /o/ e.g.- ti:nō, pā: čō etc.

/lə/- It gives are group indication /sel/- e.g. 'bi:siyō

e. Using one (ek) for indefinite meaning- e.g.- eka:vbe eru:

du:sērə: ji:vbe yu: eččha: gər dia: vka:t rēkkha:, kədί,

eka:dh milət to čēh sē bēthane dē.

This type of uses are also found at the time of survey-

e.g.- 'ere sa;blēppěki: to ba:tei: du:sēri: hē bhēla: meri: kya:

həsti: həjo mē a: pka: muka; bila: kərū:.'

(Tehsil Milik, District Rampur)

'əččhe- əččhe ku: həmnê ek-du: sērēte (a:psēme.) lərət

mēt dekhē.' (Khurja)

f. /sēb, behut/, etc are used as adjectives with plurals, e.g.

sēb gur gober hē gəoe. (Bisoli)

g. In definite quantity indicator nouns, plural affix /ō/ is added
to form indefinite indicator, e.g. 'pēr (khēliha:n) mē mənō
əna:j vikhi rcporo, va: čəmrī yə:l; te kəhdeu ja:ikē silo kilo
bi:n ləkhegi; nēi: to gi dherōna:jcsō i: ja:igō (Khurja South).
Adjectival phrase- the word group which functions as an adjective is termed as adjectival phrase.

i. a:mi:n- (a:mõ) kebojh têñehi: bhēi:da:rbhēla: čče girti:

ii. mere nèk ba:hir rēhbe mēi: tumpē kečhu bi:juri:peri: gei:

iii. gu to silētī: rēng ki:khēṛēr kokurta: pēhne bhaō o.

iv. tuma:esoibe kō bēkhētēb na:l rāhyō.

v. unnē vobhēt dinēnte tel pia:i: bhēi: lēthiya: nika:ri:


These adjectives are analyzed on the basis of the dialects of our analytical area.

3.8 Verb

In Hindi languages spoken area there are several regional sub-languages or dialects are spoken, whose verbal words are basically the structural properties of tense, voice, meaning, person, number and Gender indication. Each verbal word has any one or more than one quality among these.
In our analytical area the verbs according to morphemic structure can be divided into two as simple and conjunct verbs.

According to the above viewpoint any verbal word can be put in any of the groups as-

i. Form (Zero vibhakti- with affixes)
ii. Form (Number person indicator vibhakti affixes)
iii. Form (Gender number indicator participle affix)
iv. Form (Participle affix and helping verb)

The above points are to be discussed in full and elaborately.

i. Vowel ending
ii. Consonant ending

**Vowel ending**

Root and conjuncts are two groups in which they could be divided normally forms and in long vowels.

**Vowel ending: Root**

**Non-nasalized vowel**  **Nasalized Vowel**

ja:

pi: 

pće-po (voti pona: ya: senena:)  tè (to hurry up)

kho (khona:)  khọ
Vowel ending: Conjunct

prerena: thək affixes- /a:/ or /va:/ and name

From affixes- The combination with /ya/

čebu: /a: - čeba: čebə or / va: - čevaː:/

ker/ a: - kəra:, ker/ or /va: - kərvaː:/

Root- Consonant ending

In these forms the root vowel is of both types as long and short

e.g.-

/paːt/ (-paːtənaː), /kaːt/, /daːl/ (phékənaː), /bhčk/

(-ghusernaː), /bor/ (dubaːnaː), /gir/, /čəl/, /ker/, etc.

Short Consonant ending forms

These forms an be divided into two the softness of-

Consonant ending forms- e.g.-

/saːdh sædh/ - saːdhənaː - sædhəna;

/liːp lip/- lipənaː - lipna:

/piːs-pis/- piːsənaː - pisəna:

/puːr-pur/- bherənaː - bherjaːna:
The sandhi rules can be established in both short and long forms of vowels in this form as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{a:} & \varepsilon \\
\text{i:,e} & \text{i} \\
\text{u:,o} & \text{u} \\
\varepsilon & \text{i} \\
\text{c} & \text{u}
\end{array}
\]

In the standard Hindi these short forms are normally not available. The active voice meaning expression is taken by conjoined verbs. In the analytical area these forms are used in ample.

\[
\text{gəb/ va: gəthba: (ga:neva:le)}
\]

\[
\text{gəb/ və gəvbu: (ga:neva:li-va:la in both genders)}
\]
The two forms of verbs: Transitive and intransitive the verb which has no object is termed as to be intransitive verb, e.g.- "veh gæo"

The verb which has an object is termed as to be Transition verb, e.g.- "voghêrgæo"

3.8.a Helping Verbs

There are also helping verbs which are used to substantiate the principal verb which is taking up the load of a subject or object. On their functionality can be divided into three parts as:-

i. The verbs which are used to help the expressions used to indicate several meanings and tenses, e.g.- hé, ho, hë, but all
are with gender, number, vibhakti - dəvyə. These are sometimes used as main verb e.g.-

gupərəhə - vəhvirdvaːnhə (main verb)

gunnə pərəhə - usne pərəhaː hə (helping verb).

ii. The assistance of /jaː/, ho/ is also been found by the language. To express the active voice meaning tiran tːy and participle affixes are been used in connection with.

iii. These verbs except giving their independent meaning, sometimes in consonance with the main verbs the give an new look to the expressions i.e. in combination with main and helping verbs they form the conjoined verb forms.

Here the first group is been realized as the helping verb-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense Form</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>hūː ūː</td>
<td>hē, ē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>hē, ē</td>
<td>ho, o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>hē, ē</td>
<td>hē, ē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Tense Form-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Three persons | thəː, haː, o, | the, he, e |
iii. Future Tense Form-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>houː:gaː, hègaː</td>
<td>hoyège, hovège, hōgē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>hogaː, hovēgaː, hoyegaː hōge, hovège, hoyège</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>hogaː, hovēgaː</td>
<td>hōge, hovēge, hoyège</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These forms come in the form of helping verb but these are not as a dhaːtu form but are the compound forms of dhaːtu. In these the first part is /houː/, hove, ho hō etc. and the second part as /gaː/, ge/. In this way adding the future sense the helping verbs are /gaː/, ge/. These /gaː/, giː/ only are used in other forms as /khaː yega, čelège/.

In reality /ge/ forms in fromed with two bhaːtuːe but now /ge/ is been used as an affix i.e. why these forms are not as compound considered as roots.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>houː</td>
<td>hō, hove, hoè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>ho, hove, hoe</td>
<td>ho, hoo, hovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>ho, hove, hoe</td>
<td>hō, hcvē, hoe, hoyè</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approximate Past-
Singular    Plural

In all these Persons    hota;    hote

This is been termed as approximate past or approximate future can also be said.

Tense structure:

The tenses are of three types as past, present, future and the verb in any tense may be complete or incomplete. According to mood the verb may be definite, approximate, commanding suspicious, indicative etc. may be of many types.

According to the structural pattern tenses are of two types as- past tense, conjunct tense.

3.9 Socio-linguistic level

3.9.i The Borrowing

a. Phonetic or Phonological level

Many Hindi speakers employ several other sounds (k, kh, g, z, f) that are not part of the indigenous inventory of consonants. these supplemental consonants have come into Hindi as a result of the borrowing of vocabulary from non-Indo-Aryan languages. The source languages possessed consonants not corresponding to native Hindi ones. When the vocabulary items were adopted, some semblance of
the pronunciation of the sounds in the language of origin was also adopted, some employ them only in particular words; others use them in precisely those instances where they are etymologically justified; still others pronounce them not only where they are etymologically justified but in the place of the sounds that would be signified were the subscript not present. Thus, many Hindi speakers pronounce [f] not only in Persina-derived words such as haftā but also in native Indo-Aryan forms such as phēknā.

In the Urdu speaking area (q, kh, G, z, f) the phonetic analysis of these is not been viewed. In the Khari Boli dialect there phonological importance has been highlighted but its southern part of sub-dialect these are pronounced just like as -(k, kh, g, j, ph).

b. Word level

In Hindi there are lots of vocabulary items which are been borrowed from not only urdu language but also from the English language as well we can highlight certain examples as followes:

ранж – ‘dukh’
‘раjæstri’ - Borrowed from English Language

мубарак хо – ‘badhai ho’

рет – ‘mitti’
begum – ‘wife’ etc.

These type of borrowings are common both in Khari Boli and Braj Bhasha dialects and sometimes these words are being pronounced much like the Hindi words in the general speech.

3.9.ii Code-Switching

In Hindi language specially in Khari Boli and Braj Bhasha dialects certain examples are found as part of code switching in the both the dialects themselves. For example:

- pe-per
  mez par pustak he
  chat pe sheela khadi he

- \(\varepsilon_0\)
  yehitha: ‘In khurja or ery near to Braj’
  -yeh – In Khari Boli specially in Dadri Sikandrabad etc.
  Mene usko \(\varepsilon_0\) to dekho tho veh kahan gayo
  \(\varepsilon_0\) to vahi ladka he jo abhi yahin tha.

- bhaelu: - bhael hi:
  tum bhaelu na yeh kam karo men to karungo
bhele hi veh na aae main to jaungo

These are been commonly used in Aligarh, Etah, Mainpuri, Sikandrabad and create a sort of some times meaning change.

- su:p – čha:j

These two words are used in the sense of good thing in the usage of wedding ceremonies in the folk literature specially folk songs which are sung by women specifically.

- uple – kende

These words are being used for denoting the same thing prepared by cowdung in Khari Boli and Braj Bhasha but not at the same time and in the same sense.

uplon ke proyg se bimariyan door rehti hain.

kendon par khana banaya jata he.

- umes – ghomes

umes ke karan dam ghutne se unko pareshani ho rahi thi.

ghomes ke mosam main anek smassyain utpan hoti hain.

- miduka: - mēdhēk

barsaat ke mosam main bahut sare mēdhēk nikal aate hain.
Miduka ko uchhalno achcha na mano jato he.

- keleu: - kelevər

- aːega: / aːvega:/ aːvego. ‘to come’

- liaːveɡaː / leaːveɡo / leaː vɡaː ‘to bring’

Standard Hindi | Dialect of Bareilly and adjoining areas

- mūhjoːne kotohogeyaː: - məhəjonne ko to hɛɡəo

vɛh tumhaː re gher pɛr hogeyaː: - o tumaː re gher pɛ to hɛ ɡəo.

3.9.iii Convergence

In Hindi language the process of convergence is very much prevalent in the areas of the dialects where they are spoken specially khari boli and braj bhasha are normally conjoined that form they are being pronounced some what in the same manner as a-ending or o-ending dialects as there speciality of pronounciation. We can highlight some of the examples from the convergence of kanauji with braj in the areas of near about kanauj region or the bareilly dialect. For instance the process of going is been described with the help of the gəyo – ɡəo.

Some more examples are:

In Khurja, Dibai etc

yaː/ e yaːɛ
In Khurja, Anupshahar, Bisoli, Aanwala, Baheri etc. After other consonants.

The meaning expressing of kəɾən and əpə: da:n -/ su:, sɛ, sɛ, te, tɛ, té, etc. /

/su:, sɛ/- Is used in Dadri, Sikandrabad, Agota, Sambhal, etc.

e.g. – meresu: to usse pɛli lɛːrə:iː čɛlriː.

Jahangirabad aːgesuːaːigeiː čiːtiː

Bisoli æpniː kitaː bsʊː čɛnəɾho karo

Shikarpur maːmaː sɛ kɛlpɪː to mɛne jheːiː ɛkitum
va:i:sé rupiya: kyōna; olet?

/te, tɛ/- is used in Khurja, Dibai etc e.g.-

Bisoli 'sa:re kū: let th tè na: dda: rego'

Khurja 'un kita: bēn tei: kečhu perhi leu, nēi:

To ya: sa; l pa:s – pha:seu, na: l hougè, ya:

. Teto khch ėss:i: ma:lìk pēr rēi: ēki

tum na: ihou gē pa:s'.

The suffix used to express the meaning of ədhikərən:

/mè/, /pè/, /pəɾ/ 

Khurja va:ke gher mē i: ghusōperọ

Shambhal- 'eude pēi: sa:ma:n kyū: na: rēkh a:ya:

havya: a:ya: e bhaga:'

Sikandrabad- 'yū: yojha: to kellu: kēsir pēr; pērjīya':

Badaun- 'vo Bhiriya: o so roju va: pē to čhiriya:

mā:go kēre, pēr, va:ke ka:nēn mējū:ènē

rē gō kēre.
3.9.iv Elision

Normally the sounds of "he" and "u" are being eloped or their elision takes place and this could be seen the region from before Ghaziabad to Ganga and even also from the crossing of Ganga to Ram Ganga and upto Pilibhit this elision could easily be noted.

- In simple verb form, principal main verb /secondary main verb/ helping verb.

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Principal main verb in the form of verb indicator participate. /Secondary main verb/helping verb
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In the eastern area where in the form of complete verb indicator participle nasalization is found but in western area dadri, sikandrabad, sayana etc this is not found, e.g.- ghaɛ - gaehe