The pronoun is another interesting phenomenon in the Tiwa speech. These pronouns are mainly two types: personal and demonstrative.

Different pronominal bases are used to indicate first, second and third personal pronouns. There is no regular honorific pronoun for third personal pronoun. Only in the plural due to some plural suffixes the pronoun indicates the honorific sense. e.g.

- be sagal: 'you all superiors'
- pe sagal: 'you all superiors'

The personal pronouns in Tiwa are as follows -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Person</td>
<td>ṛān 'I'</td>
<td>ciŋ, jiŋ 'we'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>na 'you'</td>
<td>nābur 'you'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>pe, be 'he', 'she', pibur, bebur 'they'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 5
Note: The 1st person plural form
jin 'we' is used only in the hill Tiwa speech.

4.1.2 Demonstrative pronoun: There are two kinds of demonstrative pronouns—near and remote. These pronouns indicate the plural sense after addition of plural suffixes to the pronominal base word. These are arranged below:

Near demonstrative:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he 'this'/ 'it'</td>
<td>hemun 'those'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hebe 'this'/ 'it'</td>
<td>hobomun 'these'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remote demonstrative:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>haube 'that'</td>
<td>haube mun 'those'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.3 Interrogative pronoun: There are no different interrogative pronouns for animate and inanimate objects in the Tiwa language. These are given below:

cār 'who'
indā 'what'
pātho, ŋajin 'where'
pakhala 'when'
paman 'how much'
pasiman

car, 'who' simple monomorphemic indicating questions and standing for human beings in particular as a pronoun and it is always singular in form. It imply plural sense after addition 'saqal' pl. suffix, e.g. car

Sg. car heo phida ? 'who comes here' ?
pl. carsaqal heophida ? 'who (are) come here' ?

inda 'what' : simple, indicating questions.
haube inda ? 'what is that' ?
inda phata no nine ? 'what is in the house' ?

pajin, patho 'where' : simply used.
be patho sikida ? 'where she read' ?
nā pajin lio ? 'where will you go' ?
nā pajine phārā phiga : 'where do you come from'.

paman, pasiman , 'how much'/'how many'
pasiman libin phidam ?
'how many men come ?'
How much the price of the fish?

'when'?

'when did you come'?

'when did your father died?'

Note: The simple question 'car 'who' is also used in Tiro as sor 'who'.

4.1.4. Indefinite pronoun: The indefinite pronouns of the Tiro language are chaî mân/ chimân 'little', isîmân 'something' e.g.

'know karbi language little know'

'i know karbi language to some extent'.