

## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PERSONAL PRONOUN INFLECTIONS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS IN ENGLISH AND ASTORI DIALECT OF SHINA LANGUAGE: A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

*The study is a morphological analysis of Shina (Astori dialect) and English so as to investigate the similarities and differences of pronoun inflections and their functions in both the languages. For the said analysis, inflections of pronouns have been taken as the central point. Morphological comparison of globally known language with such a dialect, which belongs to a language considered to be endangered, needs quite rigorous efforts, the researcher has tried to keep at it and compare pronoun inflections and their functions as per his capability. Findings of the study revealed that inflections in English do not show multiple grammatical functions, that is, a single inflection in a context shows a single grammatical function at a time, but on the other hand, a single inflection in Shina shows more than one grammatical function in a context. In possessive case, specifically, Shina pronouns are inflected to show possession, gender and number as well. There is a similarity in both the languages, that is, when pronouns are used in subjective case, they are, most of the time, not inflected in both the languages.*

**KEYWORDS:** Pronoun, inflections, affix, derivations, grammatical functions, Shina/Astori

### Introduction

Around the world, Gilgit-Baltistan, previously known as Northern Area of Pakistan, is renowned for its rich ethnic and cultural variety. With over five languages spoken here, this region of Pakistan is renowned for both its multilingual characteristics and diverse linguistic environment. Shina, Balti, Brushaski, Wakhi, and Khawar are some of these languages. Unfortunately, there is no written system for any of the languages; they are all solely spoken (Nazir, 2018). It is spoken by people who belong to the Dards. Dards is an ethnic group in the high regions of Karakoram, Himalaya, and Hindukush. Shina is a Dardic branch of Indo-Iranian languages. In his previous book, Grierson (1927, p. 109) referred to the Dardic languages as "Pisacha Languages." The most significant language of the Dardic branch, according to Masica (1991), is Shina, which is spoken in form of various dialects in Pakistani different areas i.e Gilgit, Baltistan, Astore, Punyal and Chilas. It is also spoken in some Indian valleys like, Kashmir and Laddakh. Shina is split into three primary dialects by Bailey (1924, p. xiii-xiv): Gilgiti, Astori, and Kohistani. Astori is further subdivided into Guresi and Drasi, and Kohistani is further divided into Chilasi and Kohistani. (Balochistan Journal of Linguistics, Volume 10, 2022 Page 1 Suffixation in the Inflectional Morphemes of Shina Language by Ziaul Haq et al).

### Astori Dialect

The Astori dialect is considered to be among the major dialects of Shina language. In this study, Astorians—those from Astore—are regarded as Dardo Tibetans. It is stated that they moved from Chilas to Astore as a result of a conflict between two factions. The Bote and Matshuke, who are believed to be the two Chilasi tribes, were engaged in a civil war (Hussain, 2024). The Chilasi dialect, which is affected by Urdu and English in addition to the mainstream dialect, also has its effects in the Astori dialect. Code mixing and code switching are extremely common in Astore. As a result, Astorians are quite multilingual and are fluent in English, Urdu, and Balti in addition to numerous dialects of the same language. The Astori dialect will soon be added to the list of extinct dialects if phenomenon and code changes continue unabated (Hussain, 2024). Taj (2007), in her paper, claims that Shina has more inflections and derivations. Despite having more inflections than other dialects, this

one is among the easiest to pronounce because speakers of standard dialect and other dialects may understand you.

The way that inflections are spoken varies throughout languages. The languages of the world differ greatly in the number of word inflections and also in their grammatical functions. Hussain, (2024) the same idea expressed with an auxiliary inflection can be conveyed using different words in some languages. In Shina, certain nouns may have various words used to signify their multiple form, unlike in English, which employs inflections to represent nouns in the plural (e.g., boy, boys, cat, cats, etc.). (For example, "jak" men, "manoozo"-men). It is limited to isolating languages (languages with minimal morphology, like Yoruba and Vietnamese), and it does not occur in other languages. English is used as an analytical language; it is not an isolating language. Languages classified as analytical are those in which form is comparatively minor. Hussain, (2024) The Shina Astori dialect should be considered polysynthetic because it contains a wide variety of morphology (languages having an exceptionally high number of forms are referred to as polysynthetic). Shina words can take several forms. The following table presents Shina and English pronouns.

*Table No. 1 English Personal Pronouns and Their Cases*

Persons	Subj.	Poss.	Obj.
1 <sup>st</sup> person singular	I	My/mine	Me
1 <sup>st</sup> person plural	We	Our/ours	Us
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	You	Your/yours	You
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular masculine	He	His	Him
3 <sup>rd</sup> person feminine	She	Her/hers	her
3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular neuter	It	Its	It
3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural	They	Their/theirs	Them

In Astori Shina, different personal pronouns are used to show gender. These personal pronouns are inflected differently to show possessive case, that is, if the object of which possession is to be shown is masculine, the pronouns end in the inflection '-- o', whereas if it is feminine, the pronouns end in the inflection '-- ei'. The personal pronouns, in Shina, are used to indicate the proximate and remote persons, and objects (Rajapurohit, 2012 p: 44). It is pertinent to mention here that the pronoun inflections, taken into consideration in this study, are mostly taken from the dialect specifically spoken in Chilum Astore. The personal pronouns of Shina and their cases are illustrated here:

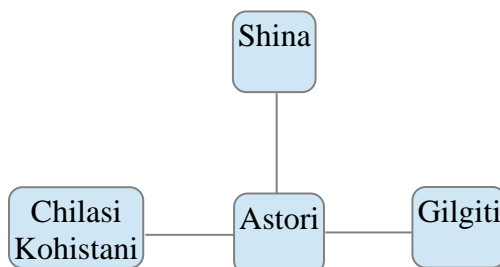
*Table No. 2 Shina Personal Pronouns and Their Cases*

Personal Pronoun Cases		Subjective		Possessive				Objective	
				Masc.		Fem.			
	Personal pronoun description	Phon	Rom	Phon	Rom	Phon	Rom	Phon	Rom.
1	First person singular masculine/feminine	mʊ	Mu	mɔ:	Mo	meɪ	Mayi	mʊre	Muday
2	First person plural exclusive	bɛ	Bey	əɔ:	Aso	əseɪ	Asayi	əɔre	Asoday

3	First person plural inclusive	bei	Beyi	əʂəno:	Asano	əʂəni:	Asany	əʂəre	Asoday
4	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	tʊ	Tu	θɔ:	Tho	θei	Thayi	tʊre	Tuday
	2 <sup>nd</sup> person singular	tʊ	Tu	θəno	Thano	θəni:	Thani	tʊre	Tuday
5	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	θo/tso	Thou/ tso	θɔ:/tsɔ:	Tho/tso	θei/tsei	Thayi/tsayi	θʊre/ tsʊre	Thoday / tsoday
	2 <sup>nd</sup> person plural	θo/ts <sup>h</sup> ɔ	Thou/ xho	θəno/tsən ɔ	Thani/xha ni	θəni/ts <sup>h</sup> əni	Thani/xhani	θʊre/ ts <sup>h</sup> ʊre	Thoday /xhoda y
6	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular masculine remote	ɑ:ʊ	Aau	ɑ:sɔ:	Aaso	ɑ:sei	Aasayi	ɑ:sere	Aaseda y
7	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular masculine proximate	əno	Anu	əniso:	Aniso	ənisei	Asnisayi	ənisere	Anised ay
8	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular feminine remote	ɑ:	Aa	ɑ:sɔ:	Aaso	ɑ:sei	Aasayi	ɑ:sere	Aaseda y
9	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular feminine proximate	əni	Ani	əniso:	Aniso	ənisei	Anisayi	ənisere	Anised ay
10	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular masculine remote	zo	Zo	zɛsɔ:	Zeso	zɛsei	Zesayi	zɛsere	Zeseda y
11	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular feminine proximate	zɛ	Ze	zɛsɔ:	Zeso	zɛsei	Zesayi	zɛsere	Zeseda y
12	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural feminine remote	əja:	Ayaa	əja:nino:	Ayaanino	əja:ninei	Ayaaninayi	əja:nino re	Aayani noday
13	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural feminine proximate	ənja:	Aniya	ənja:nino:	Anyaanino	ənja:ninei	Anyaaninay i	ənja:nin ore	Anyaan inoday
14	3 <sup>rd</sup> person plural feminine proximate	zɑ:	Zaa	zenɔ:	Zeno	zenei	Zenayi	zenɔ:re	Zenoda y

### Introduction to Shina Dialects and Its Origin

Shina is believed to be a Dardic language. It is spoken by around 11,46,000 people in Gilgit Baltistan. The region was formerly known as northern area of Pakistan. In different valleys like Astore, Gilgit, Chilas, Darial Tangir and Ghizr, and some valleys of Baltistan and Kohistan, different dialects of Shina language are spoken. It is reported to be spoken in Jammu and Kashmir, and in Gurez Drass Kargil as well. Rajapurohit, (2012) describes the main dialects of Shina as:



Shina has some structural similarities with those of English, that is, when Shina is studied in terms of its morphology, it is noticed that words in Shina are also inflected to show different grammatical functions in different contexts. Rajapurohit, (2012) opines that Shina language comes from one of branches, Dardic branch of Indo-Aryan family of languages. The author also reports the number of speakers of this language to be about twenty one thousand (21,000) in India as per the record of Indian census of the year 2001. The majority of the speakers of this language are dwelling in some areas like, Karkit and Kharbu near Kargil, and the second largest number of speakers of the language are in Gindyal, Goshan and Prandras. As Shina lacks literature on its written system and does not have a commonly recognized script in published form, finding its exact historical aspects and its origin is quite a strenuous task. Researchers have been putting in utmost energy so as to trace its origin historically, but their different views, in this regard, proved their efforts to be just some tentative exercises. Some of them consider Shina language as an Indo-Aryan language which belongs to the Dardic group. Its different dialects are spoken in Gilgit Baltistan. The Dialect spoken in Gilgit is considered as the main dialect because of economical and political status of Gilgit. In addition, the greatest number of speakers and because of being a socio economical hub, the Gilgiti dialect is taken as the standard dialect of Shina language (Hussain, 2024).

### **Objectives**

- To explore inflections of pronouns and their functions in Astori dialect of Shina language and English language

### **Research Question**

- How are pronouns inflected in Astori dialect of Shina language and English language?
- What grammatical functions pronoun inflections in both the language do ?

### **Literature Review**

This research paper compares inflections of pronouns and their grammatical functions in both the languages, English and Shina. Inflection is a morphological aspect in which internal structure of words is studied. Syntax and morphology are strongly interlinked in that the structure of words (inflections) depends on the syntactic structure of sentences. Morphology comes under the canopy of grammar. A crucial concern dealt by morphology is inflections. Words are inflected to show different grammatical functions in different contexts with the help of affixes (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010).

Morphemes are meaningful minimal units of a speech. These are the morphemes which show particular grammatical functions of words in particular contexts, and these morphemes are the units which are not dividable into further such units. (Oxford Univ. Press, 199)."

Hussain, (2024) describes the functions of inflections as, noun inflections in English show case and number i.e. boy, boy's, boys', and bat, bats respectively. Similarly, pronouns are also inflected to show cases (subjective, possessive, and objective), and number (1<sup>st</sup> person, 2<sup>nd</sup> person, and 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular and plural.) Inflections are the letter(s) added to words in order to show a specific grammatical function in a specific sentence. It would be helpful to discuss the derivations briefly so that inflections could clearly be distinguished. Inflectional and derivational morphemes function differently therefore experts describe inflections as morphemes which do not change the class of words, whereas derivational morphemes change the class of the words.

### **Inflections in Astori Dialect of Shina Language**

Inflections in Shina (Astori Dialect) are not easy to dealt with as a single inflection in a sentence may show more than one function. For example, "Salmano gosh aelay hoon." In this sentence, the noun 'Salman' is the subject of the sentence which has been inflected by adding the inflectional morpheme "\_o" to show Salman's possession, and the inflection also shows

that “gosh” (house) which belongs to Salman is in masculine gender. In comparison to Shina, modern English has a very less number of inflections. A single inflection in English merely shows a single function at a time. For example, noun inflections in English only show either singular or plural i.e. “Girls cook food.” where addition of the inflection “\_s” shows that the noun ‘girls’ is a plural noun. Proper nouns in English are not inflected whether they are in subject position or in object position, but pronouns in English are inflected in possessive and objective cases. On the other hand, pronouns and even proper nouns in Shina are inflected in any position or case in a sentence. It does not make any difference whether a Shina noun or pronoun is in subject or object position; they are inflected in any case or position. For example, in “Seemasey Akramadey khosh thein”, the noun ‘Seema’ has been inflected by adding the inflection “\_sey” to show the noun as agent even though the noun in subjective case, and the other noun ‘Akram’ is inflected by adding the suffix “\_adey” which indicates that the noun is in objective case.

### **Derivational and Inflectional of Shina (ASTORI) and Other Languages.**

Affixes are the letter(s) added to the base lexeme in order to show grammatical functions, so discussing inflectional morphemes and derivational morphemes will make the discussion vivid to a great extent. Affixes can either be inflectional or derivational. Morphologists have termed them as inflectional values and derivational meaning because inflectional morphemes indicate grammatical function of a word but derivational morphemes change the class of the words (Haspelmath, M., & Sims, A. D., 2010).

#### **Derivational Suffixes or Prefixes**

Derivational morphemes are the letter(s) added to a word usually placed to close to the base i.e. “teach, teacher”. Here the derivational suffix “\_er” changes the verb “teach” into a noun “teacher”.

### **Inflections of Personal Pronouns and Their Functions**

As it has been discussed above that in English pronouns are not inflected when they are in subject position in a sentence, they are inflected when they are used as possessive or objective case in sentences.

(i) He respects her.

(ii) His friend invited him.

In the example (i) above, the pronoun “he” is in subject position and it is not inflected, but in the same sentence the pronoun “she” has been inflected as “her” to show its objective case. In example (ii) above, the pronoun “he” has been inflected as “his” to show its possessive case and it is inflected as “him” in the same sentence to show its objective case. Pronouns in Shina are also inflected in objective and possessive cases, the difference between English and Shina pronouns is that Shina pronouns, unlike English, are inflected even when they are in subject position, and pronoun inflections in Shina indicate number and gender as well as;

i. Zo aalo. (He came.)

ii. Ze aali. (She came.)

iii. Musey zeseday khujas. (I asked him/her.)

In the example sentences (i) and (ii) above, the pronouns “Zo” and “Ze” are in subjective case therefore they are not inflected, but in the example sentence (iii) above the first person pronoun “mu” has been inflected as “\_sey” to show its agentive case, and the pronoun “zo/ze” in the same sentence has been inflected as “seday” to show its objective case. The Shina pronoun “zo” is used to refer to masculine gender whereas the pronoun “ze” is used to refer to feminine gender in Shina.

The following table further illustrates the pronoun inflections and their functions by using different pronouns in sentences. Shina pronouns have been written in English letter throughout the paper.



*Table No. 3 Shina Pronouns, inflection and Their Functions*

Pron.	Subj.	Inflec .	Function	Poss.	Inflec.	Function	Obj.	Inflec.	Function
Mu	Musay	'say'	Doer/performer	Mo	'o'	Possession of masc.	Muday	'day'	Objective case
				Mayi	'ayi'	Possession of fem.			
Be	Besay	'say'	Doer/performer	Aso	'o'	Possession of masc.	Asoday	'day'	Objective case
				Asayi	'ayi'	Possession of fem.			
Beyi	Beyisay	'say'	Doer/performer	Asano	'no'	Possession of masc.	Asoday	'day'	Objective case
				Asanee	'nee'	Possession of fem.			
Tu	Tusay	'say'	Doer/performer	Tho	'o'	Possession of masc.	Tuday	'day'	Objective case
				Thani	'ano'				
				Thayi	'ayi'	Possession of fem.			
				Thani	'ani'				
Tho/ xho	Thousay /xhosay	'say'	Doer/performer	Tho/ xho	'o'/'o'	Possession of masc.	Thoday/ xhoday	'day'	Objective case
				Thano/ xhano	'o'/'o'	Possession of fem.			
				Thayi/ xhayi	'ayi'/'ayi'				
				Thani/t sani	'ani'				
Aau	Aausay	'say'	Doer/performer	Aaso	'o'	Possession of masc.	Aaseday	'day'	Objective case
				Aasayi	'ayi'	Possession of fem.			
Anu	Anusay	'say'	Doer/performer	Aniso	'o'	Possession of masc.	Aniseda y	'day'	Objective case
				Anisay i	'ayi'	Possession of fem.			
Aa	Aasay	'say'	Doer/performer	Aaso	'o'	Possession of masc.	Aaseday	'day'	Objective case
				Aasayi	'ayi'	Possession of fem.			

Ani	Anisay	'say'	Doer/performer	Aniso	'o'	Possession of masc.	Aniseda y	'day'	Objective case
				Anisay i	'ayi'	Possession of fem.			
Zo	Zosay	'say'	Doer/performer	Zeso	'o'	Possession of masc.	Zeseday	'day'	Objective case
				Zesayi	'ayi'	Possession of fem.			
Ze	Zesay	'say'	Doer/performer	Zeso	'o'	Possession of masc.	Zeseday	'day'	Objective case
				Zesayi	'ayi'	Possession of fem.			
Aya	Ayaasay	'say'	Doer/performer	Ayanin o	'nino'	Possession of masc.	Aayanin oday	'day'	Objective case
				Ayaani nayi	'ninayi'	Possession of fem.			
Aniya	Aniyasay	'say'	Doer/performer	Anyaa nino	'nino'	Possession of masc.	Anyaa noday	'day'	Objective case
				Anyaa ninayi	'ninayi'	Possession of fem.			
Zaa	Zaasay	'say'	Doer/performer	Zeno	'o'	Possession of masc.	Zenoday	'day'	Objective case
				Zenayi	'ayi'	Possession of fem.			

## Analysis

### Inflections of First Person Pronouns in Subjective Case

#### Shina Sentences

1. a) Mu shumilosoon. (singular)
1. b) Bey gozay haans. (plural exclusive)
1. c) Beyi nalaa bojond. (plural inclusive)

#### English Sentences

2. a) I am tired. (singular)
2. b) We are at home. (plural)
2. c) We will go together. (plural)

There is a similarity in first person singular and plural pronouns in both languages, English and Shina, that is, English first person pronouns “I, We” and Shina pronouns, “Mu, Bey” are not inflected when they are used as subject of the sentence. The only difference in Shina first person plural “Bay” has an inflection “i” to indicate that the speaker(s) and the listener(s) are included in the conversation. When the pronoun “Bay” is used as subject, it indicates that only the speaker(s) is meant. On the other hand, in English for first person plural there is only one pronoun “We” for inclusive and exclusive both.

## **Inflections of First Person Pronouns (as doer/performer of an action) in Subjective Case Shina Sentences**

2. a) Musay Quraan razemos. (singular)
2. b) Besay palay khon<sup>d</sup>es. (plural exclusive)
2. c) Beyisay nalaa tiki khon<sup>d</sup>. (plural inclusive)

### **English Sentences**

2. d) I recite the Holy Quraan. (singular)
2. e) We eat apples. (plural)
2. f) We will eat the meal together. (plural)

In the example sentences above it can be noticed that from sentence (2a) to the sentence (2c), all the Shina first person pronouns have been inflected. In Shina when the first person pronouns are used in subjective case as doer/performer of an action, all of them have the inflection 'say', and the inflection shows that the subject actually performs an action. Whereas English first person pronouns are not inflected in subjective case.

## **Inflections of Second Person Pronouns in Subjective Case**

### **Shina Sentence**

3. a) Tu aanay beyi. (singular)
3. b) Tho/ Xho karay aalet? (plural)

### **English Sentences**

3. c) You sit here. (singular/plural)
3. d) You do your own work. (singular/plural)

In English there is only one pronoun (you) for second person singular and plural both. When English second person pronoun “you” is used as subject of a sentence, it is not inflected whether it refers to singular or plural which can be seen in the example sentences (3.c) and (3.d). In contrast, in Shina there are separate pronouns for second person singular and plural as the pronoun 'tu' for singular in the sentence (3.a) and the pronoun 'tho/xho' for plural in the sentence 3.b). In this case the pronouns in both the languages are not inflected.

## **Inflections of Second Person Pronouns (as doer/performer) in Subjective Case**

### **Shina Sentences**

- 4.a) Tusay sam khail thaa. (singular)
- 4.b) Thosay/xhosay tomo krom thiya. (plural)

### **English Sentences**

- 4.c) You played well.
- 4.d) You do your own work.

When second person pronouns are used as actual doer/performer of an action in Shina, they are added with an inflection 'say', as in sentences (4.a) and (4,b) moreover, there is a specific meaning in the inflection also that the person being talked about is addressed when it is added to second person pronouns; whereas second person pronouns in English are not inflected in any case when they are use in subjective case as in the example sentences (4.c) and 4.d).

## **Inflections of Third Person Pronouns in Subjective Case**

### **Shina Sentences**

- 5.a) Aau tho santi hoon da? (singular masculine remote)
- 5.b) Anu mo zaa hoon. (singular masculine proximate)
- 5.c) Aa asayi sus heen. (singular feminine remote)
- 5.d) Ani mayi ajay heen. (singular feminine proximate)
- 5.e) Zaa ne aaliye. (plural feminine remote)



5.f) Zay mayi jamaat heen. (singular feminine remote)

5.g) Zo karay gau? (singular masculine remote)

5.h) Aya adee beyi haanye. (plural feminine remote)

5.i) Aniya kiye renaaye? (plural feminine proximate)

### English Sentences

5.j) Is he your friend? (singular)

5.k) He is my brother. (singular masculine)

5.l) She is our sister. (singular feminine)

5.m) She is my mother. (singular feminine)

5.n) They have not come. (plural masculine/feminine)

5.o) She is my wife. (singular feminine)

5.p) When did he go? (singular masculine)

5.q) They are sitting there. (plural masculine/feminine)

5.r) Why are they weeping/crying? (plural masculine/feminine)

Third person pronouns in Shina are also not inflected like English third person pronouns when they are used in subjective case, specifically when they are in subjective case in such a way that the subject is not being talked about as an active performer of the action, but its action is just described. In other words, it can be said that with state/linking verbs the pronouns, most of the time, are not inflected. It can be noticed from sentence (5.a) to the sentence (5.i) all the pronouns have no inflection as in English sentence from (5.j) to the sentence (5.r) which are English versions of the same Shina sentences. It is noticed in the example sentences above that Shina has separate pronoun for masculine gender, feminine gender, to refer to the people or things away from the speaker and the people and things near to the speaker which, in contrast, is not the case in English rather English has “he”, “she”, and “it” for all the singular third persons and “they” for all the plural third persons. Pronouns in English do not show whether the referred person(s) or thing(s) is away from the speaker(s) or near to the speaker(s).

### Inflections of Third Person Pronouns (as doer/performer) in Subjective Case

#### Shina Sentences

6.a) Aausay woi gini aalo. (singular masculine remote)

6.b) Anusay ne rajaoun. (singular masculine proximate)

6.c) Aasay muday rajeen. (singular feminine remote)

6.d) Anisay chhilay dujaareen. (plural feminine proximate)

6.e) Zaasay woi piyenaaye. (plural feminine remote)

6.f) Zesay khoi see. (singular feminine remote)

6.g) Ayaasay bond dujaarenaaye. (plural feminine remote)

6.h) Zosay chaga thau. (singular masculine remote)

6.i) Aniyasay tham thenaaye. (plural feminine proximate)

### English Sentences

6.j) He fetched the water.

6.k) He didn't tell.

6.l) She told me.

6.m) She washed the clothes.

6.n) They are drinking water.

6.o) She sewed (stitched) the cap.

6.p) They are washing the dishes.

6.q) He told the story.

6.r) They swept.

All the Shina third person pronouns 'aau', 'anu', 'aa', 'ani', 'zaa', 'ze', 'zo', and 'aniya' take the same inflection “say” to show that the person or thing being referred to by the pronoun is an active performer/doer of the action. The example sentences above show that all the third person pronouns which are used to refer to indicate the singular masculine remote, singular masculine proximate, plural masculine proximate, plural masculine remote singular feminine remote, singular feminine proximate, and plural feminine proximate and remote take the same inflection to show subject as active performer of the action. In English, for singular third person the pronouns 'he', 'she' are used, and for plural third person the pronoun 'they' is used. None of these English pronouns is inflected when they are used as subject of a sentence as in the given example sentences above from (6.j) to (6.r).

### **Inflections of First Person Person Pronouns in Possessive Case**

#### **Shina Sentences**

7.a) Mo gosh aelay hoon. (singular masculine)

7.b) Mayi pishi kini heen. (singular feminine)

7.c) Asano gosh tham thiya. (plural masculine inclusive)

7.d) Asani anshup loli heen. (plural feminine inclusive)

7.e) Aso zoi baro hoon. (plural masculine exclusive)

7.f) Asayi chharee naayi heen. (plural feminine exclusive)

#### **English Sentences**

7.g) My house is near.

7.h) My cat is black.

7.i) Clean our house.

7.j) Our mare is red.

7.k) Our carpet is new.

First person pronoun in Shina is also not inflected for genders, the pronoun 'mu', 'mayi', 'asano', 'asani', 'aso', and 'asayi' are used to refer to both masculine and feminine genders, but the inflection 'o' with the pronoun "mu" in the sentence (7.a) shows that the thing "gosh" (house) which belongs to “mu” is masculine and it is singular. Similarly, the inflection "ayi" in sentence (7.b), "ani" in sentence 97.d) and the inflection "ayi" in sentence (7.f) all show that the things “pishi”, “anshup”, and “chharee” are all masculine respectively, moreover, the said inflections also show that the things of which possession is being showed are singular. The inflections "no" in sentence 7.c) and "o" in sentence (7.e) show that the things “goash” and “zoi” of which possession is being indicated by the inflections are singular and masculine. In English sentences from (7.g) to (7.k), it can be noticed that only two pronouns are used as the pronoun “my” for first person singular, and the pronoun “our” for plural. In English pronoun “I” is used in subjective case which is changed into “my” to show possessive case, and for plural the pronoun “we” is used in subjective case which is changed into “our” to make its possessive case.

### **Inflections of Second Person Person Pronouns in Possessive Case**

### Shina Sentences

- 8.a) Thou zaa aalo. (singular)
- 8.b) Xho maalo sam hoon. (plural)
- 8.c) Thayi/xhayi sus,say pusho chut theen. (singular/plural)
- 8.d) Thani/xhani gangi bari heeen. (singular/plural)

### English Sentences

- 8.e) Your brother came.
- 8.f) Your father is nice.
- 8.g) Your sister plucked the flower.
- 8.h) Your kitchen is spacious.

In English first person pronoun is also neither inflected to show gender nor is it inflected to show the number. Pronoun “we” is used for both masculine and feminine gender as in English sentence 6 “We stayed at home”, pronoun “we” is used for both the genders and it is no longer to be inflected as it is plural itself. For first person plural there is a similarity between both the languages because Shina first person pronoun is also not inflected like English to show gender or number as in Shina sentence 6 “Be gozey baite”, pronoun “be” is used for both masculine and feminine gender, and there is also no need to inflect the pronoun “be” to show plurality as it is plural itself.

### Inflections of Third Person Pronouns in Possessive Case

#### Shina Sentences

- 9.a) Aaso hut tur biloon. (singular masculine/feminine remote)
- 9.b) Aniso bareo chaato hoon. (singular masculine/feminine proximate)
- 9.c) Zeso shaako pushijeeloon. (singular masculine/feminine remote)
- 9.d) Ayaanino maalo ash gau. (plural feminine remote)
- 9.e) Aasayi kurtani chhideen. (singular masculine/feminine remote)
- 9.f) Anisayi noti dangi heen. (singular feminine proximate)
- 9.g) Zesayi achhee loli bileen. (singular masculine/feminine remote)
- 9.h) Ayaaninayi maa ne aaleen. (plural feminine proximate)

#### English Sentences

- 9.i) His/her hand is broken.
- 9.j) His/her husband is mute.
- 9.k) His/her arm is swollen.
- 9.l) Their father has gone today.
- 9.m) His/her shirt is torn.

In Shina, third person pronouns which refer to masculine gender "aau", "anu", "zo", and the pronouns which refer to feminine gender "aa" and "ani", all take the same inflection 'so' as the pronouns 'aau' and 'aa' become "aaso", the pronouns 'anu' and 'ani' become "aniso", 'ze' and 'zo' become "zeso" when the thing, of which possession is being indicated, is masculine, whereas when the thing, of which the possession is meant to show, is feminine, the pronouns take the inflection "sayi" as the pronouns 'aau' and 'aa' become “aasayi”, the pronouns "anu" and "ani" become “anisayi”, and the pronouns 'zo' and 'ze' become “zesayi”. The pronouns which refer only to plural feminine gender "ayaa" and "aniyaa" take the inflection 'nino' when the thing, of which the possession is being shown, is masculine, and when the thing is feminine, both the pronouns take the inflection "ninayi". English third person pronouns "he" becomes 'his', the pronoun "she" becomes 'her' and the plural pronoun "they" becomes 'their'

when they are used as possessive as in sentences (9.i) to (9.m).

### **Inflections of First Person Pronouns in Objective Case**

#### **Shina Sentences**

- 10.a) Aslamsay muday khujaw. (singular)
- 10.b) Zosay asoday tiki khayariow. (plural exclusive)
- 10.c) Nisay asoiday rajaana. (plural inclusive)

#### **English Sentences**

- 10.d) Aslam told me.
- 10.e) He served us with meal.
- 10.f) They told us.

In objective case, nearly all the pronouns take the inflection "day" as in sentence (10.a) the pronoun "mu" changes into 'muday', the first person plural exclusive "bay", which actually becomes "aso" in possessive case, completely changes into "asoday" as in sentence (10.b), and the first person plural inclusive pronoun "bayi" which becomes "asano/ asani" in possessive case, changes into "asoiday" in objective case as in sentence (10.c). English first person pronoun "I" becomes 'me' in objective case, whereas first person plural pronoun "we" becomes 'us' in objective case. It is noteworthy that English does not have separate pronouns as inclusive or exclusive as Shina does. In Shina, the first person pronoun "asoday" shows that only the speaker is meant, but the pronoun "asoiday" shows that speaker as well as the listener is included in the conversation.

### **Inflections of Second Person Pronouns in Objective Case**

#### **Shina Sentences**

- 11.a) Musay tuday ho thaas. (singular)
- 11.b) Besay thoday/xhoday ho thiyas. (plural exclusive)
- 11.c) Zesay thoiday/xhoiday chagaa thain. (plural inclusive)

#### **English Sentences**

- 11.d) I called you.
- 11.e) We called you.

In the Shina sentence (11.a) it can be seen that the second person pronoun "tu" takes the inflection "day" in objective case, the second person plural pronoun "Tho/xho" becomes "thoday" or "xhoday" in objective case as in sentence (11.b), and the same pronoun becomes "thoiday/xhoiday" by taking the inflection "iday" as in sentence (11.c) to show the inclusive plural. Shina pronoun "tho" in second person plural also takes different inflections "day" to show second person plural exclusive which means that it refers to only a specific listener in a group of listeners, and the same pronoun takes the inflection "iday" to show that all the listeners are included in the reference. The Shina second person pronouns "tu" and "tho or xho" are used to refer to both the genders, masculine and feminine. In English the second person pronoun "you" is used in objective case without any inflected form, it is used without any inflection in subjective case as well. The same pronoun "you", in English, is used whether the person in question is singular or plural, masculine or feminine.

### **Inflections of Third Person Pronouns in Objective Case**

- 12.a) Ani khoi aaseday day. (singular remote)  
12.b) Aniso maalosay aniseday khush thion. (singular masculine/feminine proximate)  
12.c) Ali aalo to musay zeseday razem. (singular masculine/feminine remote)  
12.d) Mulaaye gangeeni haanye, ayaaninoday tiki diya. (plural feminine proximate)  
12.e) Mulaaye aanay haanye, musay anyaaninoday khujem. (plural feminine proximate)

### English Sentences

- 12.f) Give this cap to him/her.  
12.g) His/her father loves him/her.  
12.h) When Ali comes, I will tell him.  
12.i) Girls are in the kitchen, serve them with meal.  
12.j) Girls are here, I will ask them.

From sentence (12.a) to the sentence (12.d) it can be noticed that all the third person pronouns in Shina take the same inflection "day", with some addition sometimes, in objective case. The pronouns "aau" and "aa", masculine and feminine respectively, become "aaseday", and the pronoun which refers to masculine gender "anu", and the pronoun which refers to feminine gender "ani" both change into "aniseday" in objective case; the pronoun referring to masculine gender "zo" and the pronoun referring to feminine gender "ze" change into 'zeseday' as in sentence (12.c). The third person pronouns which refer to only feminine gender plural "ayaa" and "aniya" both take the inflection "ninoday" in objective case as in sentences (12.d) and (12.e). On the other hand, English third person singular pronouns "he" becomes "him", "she" becomes "her", and the third person plural "they" becomes "them" in objective case as in the example sentences (12.f) to (12.j). In English there is separate pronoun for third person singular masculine as "he", for third person singular feminine "she", third person singular neuter "it" and third person pronoun for plural is "they". The Shina pronoun in objective case "aaseday" is used to refer to singular masculine and feminine both, the pronoun "aniseday" is used to refer to singular third person proximate for both the genders masculine and feminine gender, but the pronouns "aniyaaninoday" and "ayaaninoday" are used to refer only to singular feminine. The pronoun "ayaaninoday" refers to third person plural proximate which means that the people being referred to are near the speaker(s) whereas the pronoun "anyaaninoday" shows that the people being referred to are away from the speaker.

### Conclusion

The study revealed that there is a similarity in English and Shina pronouns, that is, pronouns in both the languages are most of the time inflected in possessive and objective cases, and in possessive case in both the languages, pronouns are highly inflected. One of the differences found in this study is that unlike English, Shina pronouns are inflected in subjective case also, specifically when they show that the person being referred by the pronoun is an active performer/doer of an action. In this case all the pronouns take the inflection "say" as in "Zosay krom fush thow". English pronouns are inflected to show only the possessive and objective case, but in contrast, Shina pronouns are not only inflected but pronoun inflections in Shina also show more than one grammatical functions. In possessive case, specifically, Shina pronouns are inflected to show possession, gender and number as well. For example, in "Mo gosh aelay hoon.", the inflection "-o" added to the first person pronoun "mu" shows possessive case, it also shows that the thing of which the possession is being indicated (in this case "house") is singular and masculine as well. Furthermore, the study proves to be an

evidence to the claim that Shina (Astori dialect) is highly inflected as compared English language therefore it may be called Polysynthetic, a language that has an extraordinary amount of morphology is called polysynthetic. The language that has almost no morphology are called isolating e.g. Yoruba and Vietnamese, English is not included in isolating languages, it is considered analytic language, languages in which morphology plays a relatively modest role, are called analytic (Haspelmath, M., & Sims, A. D., 2010)

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