



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Pronominal Description of Poguli

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(Received: 12 December 2018; Accepted: 14 February 2019; Published: 27 February 2019)

Poguli is spoken in the Pogal-Paristan area of district Ramban in the state of Jammu and Kashmir (India). Poguli shows interesting and significant variations from Kashmiri in phonology, morphology, and vocabulary, but linguistic research on these aspects of the dialect of Kashmiri has been inadequate and fragmentary. Limited work has been done on Poguli and is mostly based on oral form. The present paper attempts to study Poguli on morphological description basis. The study shall include description of pronouns of Poguli in question. It aims to give a complete account of different features of pronouns in Poguli.

Keywords: Dialect, Poguli, Pronouns, Subclasses of Pronouns, Grammatical Functions.

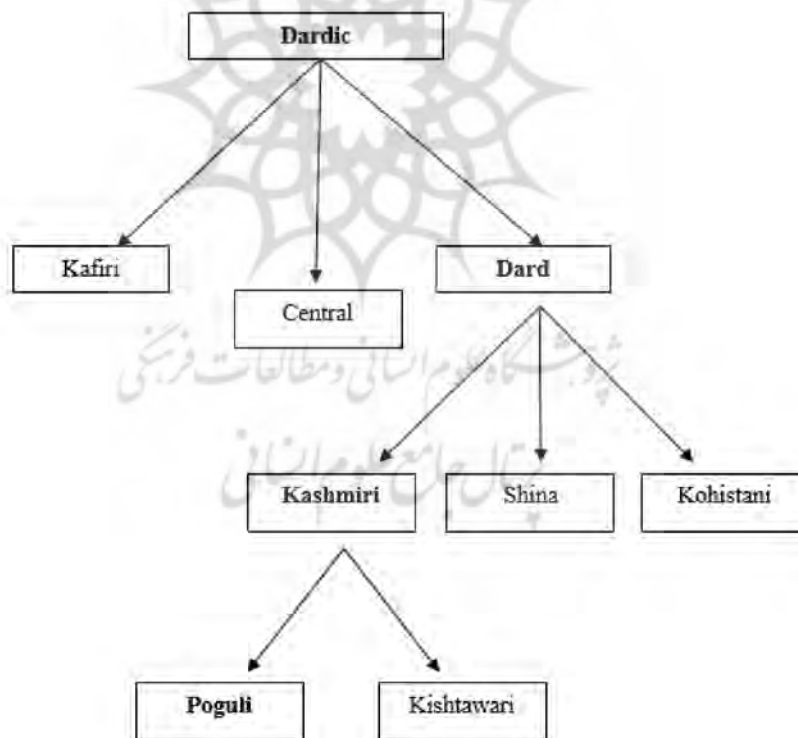
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Introduction

Understanding the complex dynamics of language development in a multi-lingual state like Jammu and Kashmir is not only a challenging task, but also important for creating informed opinion about the status of languages and their role in identity formation. Often described as a three-storied edifice founded upon bonds of history and geography, the Jammu and Kashmir State presents a fascinating mosaic (mixture) of cross-cultural interaction. The region stretching along the Kashmir province of the state of Jammu and Kashmir is home to great ethno-linguistic diversity. A long history of language contact has often obscured the original linguistic differences between various languages spoken in the region, and sometimes it is almost impossible to tell which language has influenced which language. As is the case of other parts of the subcontinent, multilingualism is mostly a norm in this region especially in the areas of multi-ethnic contact. As per Grierson (1919) and Kachru (1969), Kashmiri has only two true regional dialects which are spoken outside the Kashmir Valley. These include Kishtawari and Poguli. Diagrammatically it is shown as below:

Figure 1:



Poguli is one of the two languages which have been called dialects of Kashmiri, the other one being Kishtawari. Poguli has no written tradition and no published literature other than some folk songs printed locally. After the early sketches published by Bailey (1908), Grierson (1919), and Hook (1987), Poguli has received very little attention from linguists. Koul and Schmidt (1984) report that Poguli shares approximately 70% of its vocabulary with Kashmiri. Poguli is spoken in the Pogal-Paristan area south from the capital city Srinagar, in a mountainous region with small, dispersed villages. Research on Poguli is limited to Hook (1987), Kak, and Wani (2013) and Wani (2014a, 2014b). Poguli has no written literature, is very restrictedly taught in schools, and is mainly an oral means of communication in households. For other purposes, almost all of its speakers are bilingual in another more commonly used language such as Hindi-Urdu. Hook and Koul (1996) mention that there are two regional variants of Poguli, conveniently called Upper and Lower Poguli. According to Hook and Koul (1996), Upper Poguli shows V2 word order. They imply that Lower Poguli is predominantly verb final, but they provide no evidence for this claim. Naik (2005), a grammar of Poguli in Urdu, does not make a distinction between the two regional variants, but mainly gives options, verb final and V2. However, the verb final word order is placed first, perhaps indicating that the verb final word order is more commonly used.

Both Muslims and Hindus of this region speak Poguli. As per the local narratives of Pogal-Paristan area, Poguli is simply the language of a people who live in an area covered by 'poh' trees- a local species. So this area came to be known as *poh gully*-the alleyway of Poh trees and the speech variety became as Poguli. Another narration is made by the natives of Pogal-Paristan, the dialect got its name from one of the months of a year called 'Poh' which literally means the month of spring, thus the valley got the name likewise as Pogal and came into existence. The mother tongue is referent of the community name.

The following points form the basis for this study:

1. Poguli is one of the dialects of the Kashmiri; however, it has not been studied so far on description basis.
2. Poguli is quite intricate and complex in structure and needs a rigorous description. As already mentioned only brief sketches have been provided and a rigorous study is required.
3. The study will pave way for further studies on Poguli language which helps in resolving the academic issues on purely scientific lines like developing pedagogical grammars, dictionaries, etc.
4. This study is a key to know the pronouns of Poguli and is an attempt to see the linguistic status of Poguli.

Methodology

For the present paper, several field trips were carried in the past to collect data. In order to formulate a pronominal description of Poguli, a questionnaire was framed containing stories, hundreds of sentences and words, local narratives and other verbal behaviors. For the sake of phonemic analysis, the language experts were consulted and their speech was recorded in natural settings by using sophisticated

voice recorders. Several recordings were made in different social settings and from different age groups. It was done by asking the consultants to narrate oral traditions describing the history of the community, their cultural and linguistic practices as well as recording naturally occurring conversations and other oral/verbal performances. All the precautions were taken during the recording by the researcher in an effort to obtain a more thorough analysis and understanding of the language. The data was later transcribed and went to rigorous analysis.

Pronouns

The term 'pronoun' is generally used for referring to several different sets of words such as personal pronouns, demonstratives, interrogatives, indefinites, relatives, correlatives, etc. Traditionally, pronouns are defined as words that 'stand for nouns', but most linguists find this definition to be unsatisfactory. This is mainly because personal pronouns do not 'stand' for any nouns as such, whereas demonstrative or interrogative pronouns can stand for adjectives, adverbs, or even verbs. On the other hand, attempts to establish alternative definitions for pronouns have not been satisfactory either. Grammarians are, therefore, forced to retain the traditional definition as the only workable definition (Bhatt, 2004).

Wales (1996) suggests the possibility of regarding pronouns as words that function primarily as useful 'shorthand' referring expressions that are alternatives either to ostensibly more explicit or descriptive forms, or to forms that are more cumbersome. Another point, mentioned by Lyons (1968) and several others is that it is not just 'nouns' that pronouns stand for, but rather 'noun phrases'.

Pronouns are deictic which point to objects, their properties and relations, their local and temporal reference, or placement, without naming them. Pronouns constitute a limited class of words (that is closed system) without numerous subclasses. Morphologically pronouns may be of different structure: simple, complex, and composite¹.

1. Simple pronouns comprise only one morpheme-the stem:
 - *I, you, he, we, etc.*;
 - *This, that, some, who, all, etc.*
2. Compound pronouns comprise more than one stem:
 - *Myself, themselves, somebody, everybody etc.*
3. Composite pronouns have the form of a phrase:
 - *Each other, one another.*

Patterns of morphological change in pronouns vary greatly not only from subclass to subclass, but also within certain subclasses.

Subclasses of pronouns in Poguli

Semantically, all pronouns fall into the following subclasses:

1. Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are noun-pronouns, indicating persons (*I, you, he/she, and they*) from the point of view of their relations to the speaker. Thus, *I (me)* indicates

¹ https://studopedia.su/19_141423_Subclasses-of-pronouns-and-their-functions.html

the speaker himself, *we (us)* indicates the speaker together with some other person or persons, *you (your)* indicates the person or persons addressed, while *he, she, and they (him, her, and them)* indicate persons which are neither the speaker nor the persons addressed by the speaker. The personal pronouns in Poguli are:

Table 1: Poguli Personal Pronouns

Person	Singular	Plural
1 st person	/āv/ 'I'	/as/ 'we'
2 nd person	/tus/ 'you'	/tēv/ 'you'
3 rd person	/su/, /sɔ/ 'he/she'	/tēvi/ 'they'

In Poguli, different grammatical functions of personal pronouns are shown in the table below.

Table 2: Different Functions of Poguli Personal Pronouns

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive/Genitive
/āv/ 'I'	/mi/ 'me'	/m'o:n/ 'my'
/as/ 'we'	/e:si/ 'us'	/asō:/ 'our'
/tus/ 'you'	/ti/ 'you'	/t'u:n/ 'your'
/tēv/ 'you (pl.)'	/ti/ 'you (pl.)'	/ti:n/ 'yours pl.'
/su/, /sɔ/ 'he/she'	/tes/ 'him/her'	/tesō:/, /tesay/ 'his/her'
/tēvi/ 'they'	/tēvan/ 'them'	/t'o:n/ 'their'

2. Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronoun indicates something which is close to the speaker, or probably something which is in the hand of the speaker, or something which the speaker can touch or show from a distance.

Table 3: Demonstrative Pronouns (Indicate what is near the speaker)

Demonstrative Pronouns	
/yi/	'This'
/su/, /sɔ/	'That'
/yēv/	'These'
/tēv/	'Those'
/yetan/	'Here'
/te:r/	'There'
/yesūd/	'This one's'
/tesūd/	'That one's'

3. Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronoun is formed by question markers which follow the pronouns. These are used to ask questions. The common interrogative pronouns are *who, whom, what, and which*. Also the possessive pronoun can be an interrogative possessive pronoun. List of interrogative pronouns in Poguli are tabulated in following table:

Table 4: Poguli Interrogative Pronouns

	Subject	Object
Person	/kem/ 'who'	/kas/, /kam/ 'whom'
Thing	/k'ut/, /k'otc/ 'what'	
Person/Thing	/k'ami/ 'which'	
Person	/kassinz/ 'whose'	Possessive

The examples stated below will make it clearer. The interrogative pronouns below shown in bold after the noun phrase makes ot clear.

1(a)

Poguli	<i>ga:m</i>	<i>kem</i>	<i>tro:vtu?</i>
English	village-acc	who-qm	leave-pst
Gloss	'Who left the village?'		

1(b)

Poguli	<i>baši:ri</i>	<i>ga:m</i>	<i>tro:vtu</i>
English	bashi:r-nom	village-acc	leave-pst
Gloss	'Bashir left the village.'		

The above interrogative pronoun serves as the subject interrogative pronoun. Here 1(a) serves as a question for interrogative pronoun /kem/ 'who' and (b) is the reply of the question which has a focus on the subject.

2(a)

Poguli	<i>kas</i>	<i>č^hu</i>	<i>vanmu?</i>
English	whom-qm	be-pr	ask-dat
Gloss	'Whom to ask?'		

2(b)

Poguli	<i>tanvi:ras</i>	<i>van</i>
English	tanveer-dat	ask-pr
Gloss	'Ask Tanveer.'	

2(c)

Poguli	<i>ti</i>	<i>kam</i>	<i>paštun</i>	<i>ba:zras</i>	<i>māz?</i>
English	you-2 nd sg	whom-qm	see-pst	market-loc	in-pp
Gloss	'Whom did you see in the market?'				

2(d)

Poguli	<i>me</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>paštun</i>	<i>ba:zras</i>	<i>māz</i>
English	i- 1 st sg	her-acc	see-pst	market-loc	in-pp
Gloss	'I saw her in the market.'				

2(e)

Poguli	<i>ti</i>	<i>kas</i>	<i>d'utun?</i>
English	you-2 nd sg	whom-qm	give-pst
Gloss	'To whom you gave?'		

2(f)

Poguli	<i>mi</i>	<i>tanvi:ras</i>	<i>dʌt</i>
English	i-1 st sg	tanveer-dat	give-pst
Gloss	'I gave to Tanveer.'		

Above 2(a) is a grammatical question and the interrogative pronoun /*kam/* 'whom' in Poguli stays as an object. The above 2(c) works as the object interrogative pronoun. The interrogative pronoun /*tanvi:r-as/* in 2(f) is the position of indirect object which has been questioned and thus it functions as the interrogative pronoun.

3(a)

Poguli	<i>tu</i>	<i>kʌt</i>	<i>kar</i>	<i>ɛʰus?</i>
English	you -2 nd sg	what-qm	do-pr	be-pr
Gloss	'What are you doing?'			

3(b)

Poguli	<i>āv</i>	<i>yakʰ</i>	<i>kitæb</i>	<i>paʀ</i>	<i>ɛʰus</i>
English	i-1 st sg	one	book	read-pr-prog	be-pr
Gloss	'I am reading a book.'				

Examples 3(a) and (b) are the clear examples of interrogative pronoun. /*kitæb/* 'book' shows that it is marked as an object to its corresponding question /*kʌt/* 'what'.

4 (a)

Poguli	<i>kəte</i>	<i>soru</i>	<i>gʻov?</i>
English	what-qm	begin	go-pst
Gloss	'What's started?'		

4(b)

Poguli	<i>gindnu</i>	<i>soru</i>	<i>gʻov</i>
English	play	begin	go-pst
Gloss	'The game started.'		

The above examples 4(a) and (b) are also the interrogative questions and answers to them. They take the position of the subject.

5 (a)

Poguli	<i>pehle</i>	<i>kam</i>	<i>a:v?</i>	<i>ʰo:l</i>	<i>ya</i>	<i>kəkri</i>
English	first	which	come-pst	egg	or	chicken
Gloss	'Which came first? Egg or chicken.'					

5(b)

Poguli	<i>kami</i>	<i>dokri /holʰo:di</i>	<i>si:tʰ</i>	<i>tem</i>	<i>tes</i>	<i>ma:r</i>	<i>dʌt</i>
English	which-qm	hammer-inst	by	he	him	beat	hit-abl
Gloss	'By which hammer, he hit him?'						

5(c)

Poguli	<i>tem</i>	<i>tes</i>	<i>tanvi:rnĩ</i>	<i>dokri / /hoʰo:di</i>	<i>si:t</i>	<i>ma:r</i>	<i>dʉt</i>
English	he	him	tanveer's	hammer-inst	by	beat	hit-abl
Gloss	'He hit him with Tanveer's hammer.'						

5(d)

Poguli	<i>kʌmi</i>	<i>si:tʰ</i>
English	which-inst	by
Gloss	'By which?'	

In 5(a), the interrogative pronoun /kam/ 'which' acts a subject whereas 5(d) the interrogative pronoun /kʌmi/ 'which', when suffixed with /si:tʰ/ 'by' is understood easily that an instrument is required even without adding the word hammer as in 5(b).

6 (a)

Poguli	<i>yi</i>	<i>kʉr</i>	<i>kas-sinz</i>	<i>/ʰi/ʰi</i>
English	this	girl/daughter	whose-qm	be-pr
Gloss	'Whose girl/daughter is she?'			

6 (b)

Poguli	<i>yēv</i>	<i>dar</i>	<i>kas-sinz</i>	<i>ʰi/ʰi</i>
English	these	clothes	whose-qm	be-pr
Gloss	'Whose clothes are these?'			

The above interrogative pronoun 'whose' when it occurs with the possessive marker, indicates that the possessive question belongs to whom the person or object referred to.

4. Relative Pronoun

A relative pronoun is a pronoun that introduces a relative clause. It is called a relative pronoun because it relates to the word that it modifies. Relative pronouns are used to link two sentences that have the same noun or pronoun in them. Relative pronouns form the beginning of a relative clause. Below table 5 shows the relative pronouns in Poguli.

Table 5: Poguli Relative Pronouns

/mʰo:n/ 'mine'	/aso/ 'ours'	/tesu/ 'his/her'
/tu:n/ 'theirs'	/asi/ 'we (all)'	/tuso:/ 'you (all)'
/di:pay/ 'both'	/tēv/ 'they'	/yu/ 'this'
/su/sɔ/ 'that'	/tēv/ 'that (pl.)'	/kam/ 'who'
/kam/ 'which'	/kuti/ 'what'	/kā:tsi/ 'someone'
/kā:tsti/ 'anyone'	/sare:/ 'all'	/kē:tsi/ 'few'

Some examples of relative pronouns in Poguli which are used in sentences are as follows:

7 (a)

Poguli	<i>vēv</i>	<i>niki</i>	<i>yim</i>	<i>paḥi</i>	<i>č^hi</i>	<i>yesund</i>	<i>niki</i>	<i>č^hi</i>
English	those	child-pl	who-rel	beautiful	be-pl	his	child-pl	be-pr
Gloss	‘Those children who are beautiful are his children.’							

7 (b)

Poguli	<i>vēv</i>	<i>luk^h</i>	<i>higɔ:y</i>	<i>šoŋ</i>	<i>č^hi</i>	<i>tēv</i>	<i>higɔ:y</i>	<i>uḥ</i>	<i>č^hi</i>
English	those	people-pl	early	sleep-pl	be-pr	they-rel	early	wake-pr	be-pr
Gloss	‘Those people who sleeps early wakes up early.’								

7 (c)

Poguli	<i>yu</i>	<i>niki</i>	<i>uzlu</i>	<i>dar</i>	<i>la:g</i>	<i>č^hes</i>	<i>m^ho:n</i>	<i>lokči</i>	<i>ba:run</i>	<i>č^hu</i>
English	that	boy-nom	red	cloth	wear-pr	be-pr	my-rel	younger	brother	be-pr
Gloss	‘That boy who is wearing red clothes is my younger brother.’									

5. *Reflexive Pronouns*

A reflexive pronoun is used when the subject and object of the sentence are the same and is used with another noun (or pronoun) when something does something to itself. Table 6 below shows the reflexive pronouns in Poguli.

Table 6: Poguli Reflexive Pronouns

Singular		Plural	
/panupa:nas/	‘myself’	/pa:nipa:nan/	‘ourselves’
/panupa:n/	‘yourself’	/pa:nipa:n/	‘yourselves’
/panupa:nas/pa:n/	‘himself/herself’	/panupa:n/	‘themselves’

8 (a)

Poguli	<i>āv</i>	<i>panupa:nas</i>	<i>p^ha:r</i>	<i>kar</i>	<i>č^hus</i>
English	i-1 st sg	myself	love-pres	do	be-pr
Gloss	‘I love myself.’				

8 (b)

Poguli	<i>as</i>	<i>pa:nipa:nan</i>	<i>p^ha:r</i>	<i>kar</i>	<i>č^hi</i>
English	we-1 st pl	ourselves	love-pres	do	be-pr
Gloss	‘We love ourselves.’				

The reflexive pronoun, /panupa:nas/ (myself) is used when the 1st person singular acts on itself. While as for the 1st person plural morpheme /pa:nipa:nan/ (ourselves) is used.

8 (c)

Poguli	<i>tu</i>	<i>panupa:n</i>	<i>ši:šas</i>	<i>māz</i>	<i>ba:lto</i>
English	you-2 nd sg	yourself	mirror-loc	in	see-pres
Gloss	‘You saw yourself in the mirror.’				

8 (d)

Poguli	<i>tēv</i>	<i>pa:nipa:n</i>	<i>ši:šas</i>	<i>māz</i>	<i>ba:lto</i>
English	you-2 nd pl	yourself	mirror-loc	in	see-pres
Gloss	'You saw yourselves in the mirror.'				

In the case of 2nd person singular reflexive pronoun morpheme *panupa:n/* (yourself) is used and in the 2nd person plural reflexive pronoun *pa:nipa:n/* (yourselves) is used in Poguli.

8(e)

Poguli	<i>su/sɔ</i>	<i>panupa:n</i>	<i>p'a:r</i>	<i>kar</i>	<i>č^hu</i>
English	he/she-3 rd sg	himself	love-pres	do	be-pr
Gloss	'He loves himself.'				

8(f)

Poguli	<i>su/sɔ</i>	<i>panupa:n</i>	<i>ši:šas</i>	<i>māz</i>	<i>ba:lto</i>
English	he/she-3 rd sg	himself	mirror-loc	in	see-pr
Gloss	'He sees himself in the mirror.'				

8(g)

Poguli	<i>temviy</i>	<i>panupa:n</i>	<i>ši:šas</i>	<i>māz</i>	<i>ba:lto</i>
English	they-3 rd pl	themselves	mirror-loc	in	see-pres
Gloss	'They saw themselves in the mirror.'				

For both 3rd person singular and plural reflexive pronouns, *panupa:n/* morpheme (himself and themselves) is used in Poguli.

6. Indefinite Pronouns

An indefinite pronoun does not refer to any specific person, thing or amount. It is vague and 'not definite'.

Table 7: Poguli Indefinite Pronouns

Singular		Plural	
/kāh/	'anybody'	/kēh/	'some people'
/kō:tsti/	'anybody'	/kē:tsan/	'some people'

9(a)

Poguli	<i>āv</i>	<i>kāh</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>ba:lto</i>
English	i-nom	anybody	not-neg	see-pst
Gloss	'I have not seen somebody.'			

9(b)

Poguli	<i>āv</i>	<i>kēh</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>ba:lto</i>
English	i-nom	some people	not-neg	see-pst
Gloss	'I have not seen some people.'			

9(c)

Poguli	<i>kā:tsi</i>	<i>vann'i</i>
English	anybody-qm	van-pr
Gloss	'Ask anybody?'	

9(d)

Poguli	<i>kē:tsan</i>	<i>vann'i</i>
English	somebody-qm	van-pr
Gloss	'Ask somebody?'	

In the case of indefinite pronouns, for the singular morphemes /*kāh/* and /*kā:tsi/* 'somebody' and for the plural morpheme /*kēh/* and /*kē:tsan/* 'some people' are used.

7. Possessive Pronouns

A possessive pronoun indicates that the pronoun is acting as the marker of possession and defines who owns a particular object or person. The possessive pronoun in Poguli is morphologically indicated by genitive marker following the personal pronouns.

Table 8: Poguli Possessive Pronouns

1 st Sg Poss.	/m'o:n/	'my'
1 st Pl. Poss.	/aso:/	'our'
2 nd Sg Poss.	/tuso/	'your'
2 nd Sg (Hon) Poss.	/tuhū:du/	'your'
2 nd Pl Poss.	/tusi:/	'your'
2 nd Pl (Hon) Poss.	/tuhū:du/	'your'
3 rd Sg Poss.	/teso:/ /tesvi/	'his/her'
3 rd Pl Poss.	/tēvi/	'their'

8. Reciprocal Pronouns

Reciprocal pronouns indicate a mutual relationship between two or more than two persons, or occasionally non-persons (each other, one another) who are at the same time the doer and the object of the same action. Thus, 'They loved each other' means that the doer A loved the object B and at the same time the doer B loved the object A. In Poguli, the reciprocal pronouns function as objects in their common case form:

10(a)

Poguli	<i>tēv</i>	<i>pa:nivəriy</i>	<i>ri:š</i>	<i>karti</i>	<i>č^hi</i>
English	they-nom	each-other-rp	hate	do	be-pr
Gloss	'They hate each other.'				

10(b)

Poguli	<i>tēv</i>	<i>pa:nivəriy</i>	<i>p'a:r</i>	<i>karti</i>	<i>č^hi</i>
English	they-nom	each-other-rp	love	do	be-pr
Gloss	'They loved each other.'				

10(c)

Poguli	<i>tēv</i>	<i>hame:š</i>	<i>yekisbekis</i>	<i>purva</i>	<i>karti</i>	<i>č^{hi}</i>
English	they-nom	often	one-another-rp	quarrel-pr	do	bc-pr
Gloss	‘They often quarrel with one another.’					

Conclusion

Languages in Jammu and Kashmir show heterogeneity in most of the cases. Interestingly all the languages have not been dealt with equally. Normally Kashmiri has been the focus of study in this Kashmiri predominant area, and languages like Kishtiwari, Poguli, Gojri, Shina, Kohistani, etc. have not been given significant attention. Coming to Poguli, the subject of our work here, has been classified as the dialect of Kashmiri. With no written traditions and with a low number of speakers Poguli has been relegated to the background. The dialect has not till date been studied comprehensively and the present work is an attempt at a comprehensive pronominal study of Poguli.

Pronouns of Poguli share the common characteristics of nouns and are syntactically substitutable for them. There is no gender distinction in the first and second person. Different forms of pronouns, such as personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, relative pronouns, reflexive pronouns, indefinite pronouns, possessive pronouns, and reciprocal pronouns have been discussed in detail. All of these pronouns are inflected for number, gender, and case. On a side note, considering the structural similarity with Kashmiri, it can be safely assumed that Kashmiri and Poguli share a strong relationship, and in the past, they could have been, not two, but one language.

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HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

Neelofar Hussain Wani (2019). Pronominal Description of Poguli. *Language Art*, 4(1):73-86, Shiraz, Iran.

DOI: 10.22046/LA.2019.05

URL: <https://www.languageart.ir/index.php/LA/article/view/94>



توصیف ضمایر زبان پوگلی

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(تاریخ دریافت: ۲۱ آذر ۱۳۹۷؛ تاریخ پذیرش: ۲۵ بهمن ۱۳۹۷؛ تاریخ انتشار: ۸ اسفند ۱۳۹۷)

پوگلی زبانی است که در منطقه‌ی پوگال-پرستانال بخش رامین در استان جامو و کشمیر (هند) به آن صحبت می‌شود. این زبان دارای تنوعات جالب و قابل ملاحظه‌ای در مقایسه با زبان کشمیری از لحاظ واج‌شناسی، صرف و واژگان است؛ اما پژوهش‌های زبان‌شناسی بر روی این ابعاد از گویش کشمیری پراکنده و ناکافی بوده است. کار چندانی بر روی زبان پوگلی صورت نگرفته و بیش‌تر کارهای انجام‌شده بر صورت شفاهی آن متمرکز بوده است. مقاله‌ی حاضر تلاشی است در جهت مطالعه‌ی زبان پوگلی بر مبنای توصیف صرفی. این مطالعه به مسئله‌ی توصیف ضمایر پوگلی می‌پردازد. هدف این پژوهش ارائه‌ی توصیف کاملی از ویژگی‌های مختلف ضمایر در زبان پوگلی است.

واژه‌های کلیدی: گویش، پوگلی، ضمایر، زیرشاخه‌های ضمایر، نقش‌های دستوری.

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