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1. Introduction

In this paper, we focus on the Standard Urdu that had been using officially in Pakistan. We covered (1) the noun, pronoun and verb to see how many grammatical categories they have. Urdu is a complex language that included different types of agreement with gender, person, number, tense and aspect. The language grammatical relation is highly linked with grammatical rules. Thus, every single word involve lots of morphemes in it. It allows the speaker could use limited word to express the maximum meaning.

Thus, the passive sentence, relative clause and non-finite subordinate clause could become more flexible in sentence structure because of the rich meaning of verb. However, the complex grammatical rules in sentence agreement is difficult to handle for Second Language learners.

This paper will discuss about those sentence structures and finally compare and make contrast in the grammatical category and language formation between Urdu and English.

2. Analysis

Part I

GENDER and CASE

In Urdu, there are two GENDER distinctions for nouns but not for pronouns, namely MASCULINE and FEMININE. In noun, there are two groupings, marked, used for marking the gender by adding suffix as in (1), and unmarked, which is without any special gender morpheme as in (2). Although the majority of words mark -a / -aya for masculine and -i / -iya for feminine words, the morphemes does not always denote the same gender for every word; for instance, *pani* 'water' ends with -i but it is a masculine noun that is suffixless, as in (Schmidt, 1999, p. 2 of NOUNS).

- (1) (i) bacch-a / bacch-i (Schmidt, 1999, p. 1-2 of NOUNS)
(ii) child-M / child-F (marked)
(iii) (male) child / (female) child
- (2) (i) kitab (Schmidt, 1999, p. 2 of NOUNS)
(ii) book.F (unmarked)
(iii) book

As for the CASE in nouns, there are three types, nominative, oblique and vocative cases. For the nominative case, nouns commonly appear at the subject position of verbs or as the direct object. When it comes to oblique cases, postpositions (e.g. *ko* 'to', *ka* 'of', *se* 'from' etc.) follow the nouns, as in *larke ka* 'boy's'. Noting that the masculine marked noun *larka* 'boy' can be changed to oblique with changing the suffix from -a to -e and adding the postpositions *ka*

(Schmidt, 1999, p. 8 of NOUNS). And for the vocative case, which is used to label persons or objects identified with persons with the help of vocative interjections (e.g. -o, , -ai etc.), it changes the suffix of the nominative case noun into vocative for addressing the person, as in *bhaiy-o aur bahn-o* 'brothers and sisters' (Schmidt, 1999, p. 12 of NOUNS).

As for the CASE in pronouns, there are mainly two types, nominative and oblique cases. For the nominative case, they also appear at the subject position of verbs. And the oblique pronoun is occurred when followed by a postposition (e.g. *ko* 'to' etc.).

NOUN PLURALS

There are different types of plurals form for nouns. It could be divided into nominative case, oblique case and vocative case. Under this three cases, the plural form could subdivide into different forms under different gender, and marked or unmarked situation.

Firstly, in the nominative cases and masculine noun, the suffixes -a and -ā (ال) will change to -ē (ئی) to indicate it as a masculine plural form. In addition, if the suffix -ā is nasalized (-ām), the plural suffix is nasalized as well.

Masculine Nominative Plural

لڑکا ← لڑکے larkā → larkē, boys
بچہ ← بچے bacca → baccō, children

Nasalized Masculine Nominative Plural

کنواں ← کنوئیں kūān → kūēn, well

In the Masculine unmarked nouns, they do not have plural suffix.

گھر ← گھر ghar → ghar, houses

Secondly, in the nominative cases and feminine noun, the suffix ī (ی) is changed to -iyām (الی)

چڑیا ← چڑیاں cīriyā → cīriyām, birds

In the feminine unmarked nouns, it will add a -ēm (ئی) at the end of the word.

کتاب ← کتابیں kitāb → kitābēm, books
دوا ← دوائیں davā → davāēm, medicines

In the oblique case, the oblique plural forms are derived from the nominative plural forms. The plural suffixes -ē and -ēm (تی) will change to -ōmka (کا) and there is no different between masculine and feminine oblique plural form.

لڑکے ← لڑکوں کا larkē → larkōm kā
کمرے ← کمروں کا kamarē → kamrōm kā

In the vocative case marker, it is used towards persons or objects identified with persons. The singular or normal form of vocative comes from the plural form plural form of nominative case.

Meanwhile, the plural form of vocative is adding a suffix -ō (و) after it

| SINGULAR | NOMINATIVE | VOCATIVE | PLURAL | NOMINATIVE | VOCATIVE |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| MASC. MARKED | لڑکا larkā | لڑکے larkē | MASC. MARKED | لڑکے larkē | لڑکو larkō |
| MASC. UNMARKED | بھائی bhāī | بھائی bhāī | MASC. UNMARKED | بھائی bhāī | بھائیو bhāīyō |

To conclude, there are three main types of form in plural, they are nominative case, oblique case and vocative case. In addition, we can define them into three genders --- masculine, feminine and neutral (unmarked). In nominative case, it has one more plural type, marked and unmarked. The plural morpheme adding is complicated in Urdu language. There are sound changes if the suffix is followed nasal sound or palatal lateral fricative sound.

Example:

Oblique Plural

(Schmidt, 1999, p. 9 of NOUNS)

- (3) (i) in kūōm kā pānī thand-ā hai
(ii) DEM.PLU well.PLU. M of water.M cold-M be.PRES.3SG
(iii) "The water of these wells is cold."

- (4) (i) ghar-ōm kē kirā-ē muxtalif hain
(ii) house-PLU of rent-PLU.M various be.PRES.3PL
(iii) "The houses have various rents." (Lit. rents of the houses are various)

Vocative Plural

(Schmidt, 1999, p. 12 of NOUNS)

- (5) (i) bacchō, sun-ō
(ii) child.PLU, listen-VOC
(iii) Listen, children

DEPENDENTS ORDER in a NOUN PHRASE and ADJECTIVE AGREEMENT

In Urdu, the order of the DEPENDENTS in a NP are (MOD) ADJ N for ADJECTIVES, and N/PRO POSTP for PPS (Schmidt, 1999, p. 188-189 of WORD ORDER).

Urdu has ADJECTIVE AGREEMENT with nouns in terms of GENDER, NUMBER and CASE, except plural feminine forms. Noting that only nouns with suffixes that are added to show GENDER and NUMBER (MARKED) change to show AGREEMENT, so there is no agreement shown with unmarked adjectives. In fact, the adjective agrees with the nearest noun if there are more than two nouns attached with the adjective.

- (6) (i) bahut dilcasp kam (Schmidt, 1999, p. 188 of WORD ORDER)
(ii) very interesting work
(iii) 'very interesting work'

- (7) (i) bara ghora / bari ghorī / bare ghore (Schmidt, 1999, p. 195 of WORD ORDER)
(ii) big.SG.M horse.SG.M / big.SG.F mare.SG.F / big.PL.M horse.PL.M
(iii) '(a) big horse' / '(a) big mare' / 'big horses'

WORD ORDER

The basic word order in Urdu sentence is Subject → Predicate. If there is an object, it will become Subject → Object → Verb order. Besides this, if there are some additional grammatical categories in the sentence, it will be Subject → Object → Time Adverbial → Place Adverbial → Indirect Object → Verb.

- (8) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 187 of WORD ORDER)

- (i) malik sahib mujhe har roz yahan chai pilate hain
(ii) Malik(male surname) Mr. 1.SG.ACC every day here tea drink.PASS be.PRES.3SG
(iii) "Mr. Malik gives me tea to drink here every day."

- (9) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 187 of WORD ORDER)

- (i) main ap-ko kal urdu bazar mein ek acchi dukan dikahun-ga
(ii) 1SG.NOM 2.SG-ACC tomorrow urdu bazar in one/a good.F shop show-FUT.M
(iii) "I will show you a good shop in the Urdu Bazaar tomorrow."

We could see that, from the above examples, time adverbial often exists right after the subject or even first in the sentence. Meanwhile, the place adverbial may also has a prominence to be placed at the front of the sentence. Hence, the order of the subject, object and verb is rarely

changed. If the verb provides the necessary information about the number and gender of the speaker, the subject can be omitted.

(10) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 188 of WORD ORDER)

(i) kal (main) ap-ko urdu bazar mein ek acchi dukan dikhaun-ga

(ii) tomorrow (1SG.NOM) 2.SG-ACC urdu bazar in one/a good.F shop show-FUT.M

(iii) "Tomorrow I will show you a good shop in the Urdu Bazaar."

4.2 Indirect Object

Indirect object in Urdu language is marked by (ko) to indicate it. It precede the unmarked direct objects.

(11) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 188 of WORD ORDER)

(i) bacchi ne mehman ko phul pesh ki-ye

(ii) child.F SU.POSTP.ERG guest OBJ.POSTP.ACC flower offer do-PERF.F.Sg

(iii) "The little girl offered flowers to the guest."

4.3 Negative Sentence

Negatives usually exist before the verb phrase. It also contains the auxiliary 'hai' at the end of the sentence. In addition, the auxiliary will be affected by the tense. In past tense it is 'tha', in present tense it is 'hai'. However in present tense, the auxiliary "hai" is often dropped. The auxiliary 'hai' could only include in a simple declarative sentence. It could not add in the interrogative, optative and imperative sentence.

Beside this, the negative marker 'nahim' will change the form according to the sentence types, which means that in declarative sentence and interrogative sentence it will use different form of (na).

The past tense declarative sentence (DEL):

(12) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 191 of WORD ORDER)

(i) vo pahle sabzixor nahin tha

(ii) 3.SG.M before vegetarian not.DEL was.PAST

(iii) "He was not a vegetarian before."

The present tense optative sentence(OPT):

(13) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 191 of WORD ORDER)

(i) ap kal yahan na aiye *hai

(ii) 2.SG tomorrow here not.OPT come *be.PRES.3SG

(iii) "Please don't come here tomorrow."

The present tense declarative sentence:

(14) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 191 of WORD ORDER)

(i) sabzixor gost nahim khate (hai)

(ii) vegetarian.PL meat not.DEL eat.PL (be.PRES.3SG)

(iii) Vegetarians don't eat meat.

4.3 Interrogative Sentences

The interrogative words usually exist before the verb.

(15) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 191 of WORD ORDER)

(i) ap chai kab pite hain?

(ii) 2.SG tea.F QU.when drink.PRES.M be.PRES.3SG

(iii) "When do you drink tea?"

Meanwhile, the interrogative words could also exist in front of the direct object:

(16) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 191 of WORD ORDER)

(i) ap kab chai pite hain?

(ii) 2.SG QU.when tea.F drink.PRES.M be.PRES.3SG

(iii) "When do you drink tea?"

In the Yes/No question, Urdu language used the word 'kya' to represent it. 'Kya' brought at the beginning of the sentence or at the end sentence, however, it could not exist before the verb.

(17) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 191 of WORD ORDER)

(i) kya ap sabzixor hain?

(ii) QU.what 2.SG vegetarian.SG be.PRES.3SG

(iii) "Are you a vegetarian?"

(18) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 191 of AGREEMENT IN SENTENCE)

- (i) ap sabzixor hain kya?
- (ii) 2.SG vegetarian.SG be.PRES.3SG QU.what
- (iii) "Aren't you a vegetarian?"

To conclude, the word order in Urdu sentence is based on the SOV structure. Adject is precede before the noun. Meanwhile, adverb and adverbial must precede before the verb. In the interrogative sentence, the 'wh-' is not located at the beginning, it usually exist before the verb. However, in Yes/No sentence the auxiliary, must exist at the sentence beginning or at the end of the sentence.

ALTERNATIVE WORD ORDERS

According to Durrani (2006), Urdu generally follows the AOV and SV structure. However, there is no fix rules for the rules in word order as it often changes the order structure to OAV instead, which produces exactly the same meaning of a sentence, as shown in the following examples:

(19) (Durrani, 2006, p.6)

- (i) Aslam-ne Sultan-ko mara (AOV)
- (ii) Aslam-ERG Sultan-ACC beat-PERF
- (iii) 'Aslam beat Sultan'

(20)

(Durrani, 2006, p.6)

- (i) Sultan-ko Aslam-ne mara (OAV)
- (ii) Sultan-ACC Aslam-ERG beat-PERF
- (iii) 'Aslam beat Sultan'

Another word structure, which is uncommon, can be of AVO and OVA, for instance ' Chor-Ø machayee shor-Ø (Thief-Nom make noise-Nom) ' in AVO structure meaning that thief makes noise (Durrani, 2006, p.6).

VERB AGREEMENT

The Verb agreement in Urdu Language could be defined into Subject-Verb agreement, agreement with transitive verbs, agreement with impersonal verbs and adjective-noun agreement.

The characteristic of verb in Urdu language is that 'verb' is actually a 'verb phrase', which is 'VERB + AUX'. The 'VERB' contains the meaning of the verb only and the 'AUX' represent the tense, person, number, tense and aspect of the noun. In every situation (except the present tense), the 'verb phrase' must use together in the sentence. It could not separate the verb and auxiliary in the sentence.

Firstly, in the Subject-verb agreement, the intransitive verbs agree with subject noun and in gender and the auxiliary verb agrees with the person and number.

(Schmidt, 1999, p. 193 of AGREEMENT IN SENTENCE)

| | | |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| میں دوڑتا ہوں | maiñ daurtā hūñ | I (m.) run. |
| میں دوڑتی ہوں | maiñ daurtī hūñ | I (f.) run. |
| تم دوڑتے ہو | tum daurtē hō | You (m.) run. |
| تم دوڑتی ہو | tum daurtī hō | You (f.) run. |
| ہم دوڑتے ہیں | ham daurtē haiñ | We (m.) run. |
| ہم دوڑتی ہیں | ham daurtī haiñ | We (f.) run. |
| وہ دوڑتا ہے | vo daurtā hai | He runs. |
| وہ دوڑتی ہے | vo daurtī hai | She runs. |

Besides this, when there are more than one subjects (mixed subject), the verb phrase will agree with the noun that nearest to it. For example, in the below example, there are three noun and their gender is different, the verb will agree with the nearest noun, mango tree.

(21) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 193 of AGREEMENT IN SENTENCE)

(i) bay mein phul, paude aur am ka per laga hua hai.

(ii) garden in flower.PL vegetable.PL and mango of.POSTP.SL tree plant.M PERF be.PRES.PL

(iii) "Flowers, vegetables and a mango tree are planted in the garden."

Secondly, in the transitive verbs agreement with subject, it will only happen in the imperfective tenses. On the other hand, in the perfective tense, the transitive verbs will agree with the nominative direct objects, and subjects take the postposition 'ne'.

Perfective intransitive:

(22) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 194 of AGREEMENT IN SENTENCE)

(i) ghorī daur-i

(ii) mare.SG.F run-PAST.F

(iii) "The mare ran."

Perfective transitive: (Schmidt, 1999, p. 194 of AGREEMENT IN SENTENCE)

(23)

(i) ghorī ne charā kha liya hai

(ii) mare.SG.F SU.POSTP.ERG fodder.M eat.M PERF be.PRES.SG

(iii) "The mare has eaten fodder."

Thirdly, in the impersonal sentence, the verb will drop the auxiliary and it will agree with the direct object in number and gender.

(24) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 194 of AGREEMENT IN SENTENCE)

(i) mujhe paisa chahiye.

(ii) 1SG.NOM money.SG need.PRES.SG

(iii) "I need money."

(25) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 194 of AGREEMENT IN SENTENCE)

(i) mujhe do hazar rupae chahiye

(ii) 1SG.NOM two thousand rupee.PL need.PRES.PL

(iii) "I need two thousand rupees."

Fourthly, in the case of two sentences joining with a conjunction and became a single sentence, it may happen that one verb is transitive and the other verb is intransitive. In this situation, the verb

in the main clause determines the transitivity of the sentence. If the main verb is transitive, the subject of both clauses is followed by 'ne', a postposition of the ergative subject noun, when the verb is in perfective tense. If the main verb is intransitive, the whole sentence is treated as intransitive and 'ne' will not insert in the sentence.

Transitive main verb sentence:

(26) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 194 of AGREEMENT IN SENTENCE)

- (i) main parh kar ghar gay-a
- (ii) 1SG study have.PERF home go-PAST.M
- (iii) Having studied, I went home.

Intransitive main verb sentence:

(27) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 191 of AGREEMENT IN SENTENCE)

- (i) main-ne ghar ja kar parh-a
- (ii) 1SG-ERG home go have.PERF study-PAST.M
- (iii) Having gone home, I studied.

In a nutshell, the verb agreement in Urdu language is complex. The verb in Urdu language is actually verb phrase, 'VERB + AUX'. Verbs agree with the subject gender. Auxiliaries agree with the subject person and number. In addition, verbs could be defined into transitive and intransitive. In transitive verb we have to add a subject postposition 'ne' after the subject. In the

impersonal sentence, the verb will agree with the direct object. Finally, with there are more than one verb in the sentence, the transitivity of the sentence will be defined by the main verb.

NEGATION

Negation has many forms in Urdu. Apart from *nahi* 'not', there are variant forms of negation in different types of sentences. In imperative sentences, *mat* is used, and non-finite clauses require *na*. The position of negation is somewhat flexible. Constituent negation follows the object being negated, with special intonation on the complement. as in (7) (Davison, p.22) :

(i) Sita ne **nahi** kitaab kharid-i, kisi aur ne kharid-i

(ii) Sita ERG not book.F.SG.NOM buy-PFV.F.SG someone else ERG buy-PFV.F.SG

(iii) 'Sita (female name) didn't buy a/the book, someone else did.'

(i) Ram roti kha-ta **nahi** tha

(ii) Ram.M.SG.NOM bread.NOM eat-IPFV.MSG not be.PAST-M.SG

(iii) 'Ram (male name) did not (used to) eat bread.'

(i) raam roti **nahi** kha-ta tha

(ii) Ram.M.SG.NOM bread.NOM not eat-IPFV.M.SG be.PAST.M.SG

(iii) 'Ram did not (used to) eat bread.'

(i) *Eaam roti kha-ta tha **nahi**

(ii) Ram.M.SG.NOM bread.NOM eat-IPFV-MSG be-PAST.M.SG not

(iii) 'Ram did not (used to) eat bread.'

Negation is only sentence-final (10) with emphasis effect. Otherwise, it usually appears before the main verb, or within the verb-auxiliary sequence, as in (8-9) (Davison, p.22) .

ACTIVE-PASSIVE

Active Sentence in Urdu language is presented with SOV structure but in the passive sentence, the speaker wanted to demote the agent and promote the object they will use passive voice. This is the standard passive form. Standard passives are formed with the verb in combination with perfect morphology on the main verb.

In addition to this, the passive is formed by using the main verb in the past tense form and insert a helping verb 'ja' (means 'go'). Meanwhile, in urdu language, it will also use 'se' (means 'from') to indicate the oblique subject if necessary.

The final characteristic is that intransitive as well as transitive verbs can be made passive in Urdu.

(28) (Bhatia & Koul, 2000, pp.154)

- (i) mujh-se kitab pari ga-yi
(ii) 1SG.ACC-by book.F read.PAST.F go-PAST.F.SG
(iii) "The book was read by me."

(29) (Butt & Rizvi, 2010, pp.6)

- (i) chor (police se) pakra ge-ya / ja-ta
(ii) thief.M.SG.NOM police.INST catch-PERF.M.SG go-PERF.M.SG / go-IMPF.M.SG
(iii) "The thief was caught by the police."

Apart from this, the instrumental also occurs in a construction described as a passive of disability in some grammars of Urdu. This ability “passive” is not syntactically equal to the standard passive. It is possible with intransitive verb only. The instrumental NP is obligatory and the subject properties can only be indicated by anaphora.

(30)

(Butt & Rizvi, 2010, pp.6)

(i) us-se chal-a nahi ja-ye-ga

(ii) PRON-INST walk-PERF.M.SG not go-3-FUT-M.SG

(iii) “She/he can’t possibly walk.”

In a nutshell, passive in Urdu is more flexible. It could use both transitive and intransitive verb to form passive sentence. In addition, the main strategy of forming passive in Urdu language is adding a verb ‘ja’ (go) at the end of the sentence. The main function of passive in Urdu is to promote the object and to make the agent oblique.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Relative clauses in Urdu usually precedes the correlative clause in normal speech without stress.

Yet, there are possibilities where the order can be reversed, with a shift in focus to the first clause (Schmidt, 1999, p. 198 of RELATIVE-CORRELATIVE SENTENCES).

- (31) (i) wo/vo phal paye-ga jo nek kam kare-ga
(ii) PRO.3SG reward.M. reap-will.FUT.M who good deed do-FUT.M
(iii) 'The one who will reap rewards is he who does good deeds'

If *jo* 'who' is used as adjective, modifying a noun *jo shaksh* 'the person (who)' in unstressed sentence, the noun will stay in the first clause if reversed ordering occurs as in (32).

- (32) (i) wo shaksh gunah karta hai jo rishwat khata hai
(ii) PRO.3SG person.M sin.M commit.M be.3SG..PRES who bribe.M take.M
be.SG.PRES
(iii) 'That person commits a sin, who takes bribes'

Relative clause also can be put inside the correlative clause, which corresponds to the English usage, but is not a frequent order in Urdu as in (33).

- (33) (i) wo shaksh jo rishwat khata hai, gunah karta hai
(ii) PRO.3SG person.M who bribe.M take.M be.SG.PRES sin.M commit.M
be.3SG..PRES
(iii) 'The person who takes bribes commits a sin'

Relative-correlative sentences with *jo* is one of a kind that makes statement about a single subject. The relative pronoun *jo* has different forms, nominative in which it is both singular and plural, and oblique in which there are different forms for singular and plural.

WH-QUESTIONS and YES/NO QUESTIONS

According to Bhatia & Koul (2000), yes/no questions are relatively simpler than in English, which are formed by changing intonations, without any placing of verb in front of the subject as in English, as shown in following:

- (34) (i) sab kheriyat hai? (Bhatia & Koul, 2000, p. 35)
(ii) all welfare is?
(iii) 'Is all well? / Is everything fine?'

As for the WH-questions, questions words in Urdu starts with the sound *k*, like in *kya* 'what', *kaun / kaunsa* 'who / which', *kaise* 'how', *kaha/ kider* 'where', *kyu* 'why' and *kab / kabse* 'when / since when'. It is not common in Urdu to put the WH-words at the beginning of the sentence, meaning that it is more like a WH-IN-SITU language, unlike English. The only exception is in yes/no question as the *k* phrases starts at the beginning of the questions (Bhatia & Koul, 2000, pp. 285-286).

- (35) (i) Aap kab aye?
(ii) 2SG/PL QU.when come.PAST
(iii) 'When did you come?'

Part II:

Case-marking in Urdu and English

According to Durrani (2006), there are six types of cases in Urdu as shown in table 1, but only three cases were discussed in the paper.

| Cases Markers in Urdu | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Nominative | ∅ | ∅ |
| Ergative | ne | نے |
| Accusative | ko | کو |
| Instrumental | se | سے |
| Genitive | k- | کے |
| Locative | me, par, tak, se | میں، پر، تک، سے |

Table 1: Case Markers in Urdu [Butt and King]

The nominative case marker can appear in all tenses in both transitive and intransitive forms as in (36).

(36) (i) Aslam-∅ roy-a

(Durrani, 2006, p.2)

(ii) Aslam-NOM weep-PERF.M

(iii) 'Aslam(male name) wept'

The ergative case marker *ne* (نے) joins with subject of transitive verbs when the verb has perfect ASPECT (-a/-i/-e), subject exhibits nominative case otherwise.

(37) (i) Aslam-ne gay-a

(Durrani, 2006, p.3)

(ii) Aslam-ERG sing-PERF.M

(iii) 'Aslam(male name) sang'

The dative/accusative *ko* (کے) marks semantic roles such as a goal or identify the experiencer as in (38) as compared to ergative (نے) that marks agentivity (39) (Durrani, 2006, p.3).

(38) (i) Bache-ko billi-Ø dikhai di

(ii) Child-ACC cat.F-NOM sight give-PERF-F

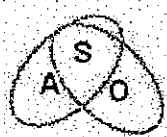
(iii) 'The child saw the cat (got the sight of it)'

(39) (i) Bache-ne billi-Ø dekhi

(ii) Child-ERG cat.F-NOM see-PERF-F

(iii) 'The child saw the cat (saw it purposefully)'

According to Durrani (2006), a split appears in Urdu between the aspects, namely perfect and imperfect. When verb is in the perfect aspect, it makes its arguments to be marked using an ergative system, whereas the imperfect aspect triggers accusative system.



Split system diagram

In other words, Urdu has an ergative marking on agents for transitive and ditransitive verbs, whilst for other cases agents appear in nominative case. Thus, the split-ergativity in Urdu is caused by the case-markers explicitly by ergative that appears on the agents when it involves perfect morphology. Urdu case marks its S, A, O with either ergative or nominative system with

the help of corresponding case markers shown in table 1, 2 and 3, unlike English, which is a nominative/accusative case system with same alignment of the subject and agent.

| Criteria | S | A | O |
|--------------|---|---|----|
| Case Marking | ∅ | ∅ | ko |

Table 3: Nom-Acc Case Marking

| | S | A | O |
|--------------|---|----|---|
| Case Marking | ∅ | ne | ∅ |

Table 4: Erg-Abs Case Marking

As for the object of a postposition, it has different forms when appearing with different systems, according to Butt, M. postposition phrase has two main types, Postpositional Sequences and Compound Postposition. When the noun or pronoun is followed by a postposition, it occurs in the oblique case and it will affect the form of it.

The postposition ‘ka’ shows a possessive relationship between two nouns. It agrees with the noun in gender, number and case. When the pronoun is in the possessive case (which means that the pronoun that followed ‘to’) the postposition will change to ‘ko’. At the mean time, the indirect object of a verb will be marked by ‘ko’ and it will precede the direct object. Thus, the word order of the sentence will change from ‘S DO IDO V’ to ‘S IDO OP V’.

(40) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 70 of POSTPOSITION)

- (i) sahid ne us-ko tar bhej-a
- (ii) shahid.M ERG him-to telegram send.PAST-M
- (iii) “Shahid sent a telegram to him.”

(41)

(Schmidt, 1999, p. 70 of POSTPOSITION)

- (i) sahid ne us-se tar bhej-a
- (ii) shahid.M ERG him telegram send.PAST-M
- (iii) "Shahid send him a telegram."

Form the above, we can see that the case marker of pronoun in object of processive (us-ko) is different from the case marker of pronoun in direct object (us-se).

To conclude the case marker system in Urdu, it has all the pronoun case marker form in nominative, accusative, possessive and genitive. In addition to that when the pronoun is in the object of possessive position, the pronoun also have different forms. However, in English, it has four case markers in the pronoun but it does not have a new pronoun form for the object of possessive pronoun .

Comparative adjectives

The comparison of adjectives is similar between English and Urdu Language. They also have three comparison level, comparative, superlative and equative.

The comparative degree of adjectives is expressed by adding a postposition 'se' (سے) before adjective. The superlative is expressed by 'sab se' (سب سے) and follow adjective. We can see the formation of the comparative sentence as follow.

Absolute:

- (42) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 46-47 of Adjective)
- (i) ye zafran maheng-a hai
- (ii) this.NEAR saffron expensive-SG.M be.PRES.SG
- (iii) "This saffron is expensive."

Comparative:

- (43) (i) vo zafran is (zafran) se maheng-a hai
- (ii) that.FAR this.NEAR saffron than expensive-SG.M be.PRES.SG
- (iii) "That saffron is more expensive than this (saffron)."

Superlative:

- (44) (i) kashmiri zafran sabse maheng-a hai
- (ii) Kashmiri saffron most expensive-SG.M be.PRES.SG
- (iii) "Kashmiri saffron is the most expensive."

In addition, the form of comparison could have other expression, it is a more formal and used among old generation. Which use suffix 'tar' (تر) to be the comparative and 'tarin' (ترین) to be the superlative form.

Abslutive:

- (45) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 46-47 of Adjective)
- (i) ye tasvir xubsurat hai
- (ii) this.NEAR picture.F pretty.F be.PRES.SG
- (iii) "This picture is pretty."

Comparative:

(46)

- (i) magar vo tasvir xubsurat tar hai
- (ii) but that.FAR picture pretty.F more be.PRES.SG
- (iii) "But that picture is prettier."

(47)

- (i) xubsurat tarin larki se shadi karne ki us ki xahis puri na hui
- (ii) pretty.F most girl with marry.F do.PRES POSS his POSS wish fulfil not be.PAST.SG
- (iii) His wish to marry the prettiest girl was not fulfilled.

Apart from this, the Urdu language could insert an adjective or adverb to indicate the degree. It is same as English that using 'more', 'most', 'quiet' and 'too' before the adjective. In Urdu, it is 'zyada' and 'kafi'.

(48)

(Schmidt, 1999, p. 48-49 of Adjective)

- (i) zyada kam
- (ii) more work.M
- (iii) "more work"

(49)

- (i) kafi paisa
- (ii) enough money.M
- (iii) "enough money"

In the differences of comparison between Urdu and English, the Urdu comparative and superlatives are commonly used with losing their comparative and superlative force and merely intensify the adjective. However, in English, it is impossible to use the comparison without another object.

(50) (Schmidt, 1999, p. 46-47 of Adjective)

- (i) behtar hai
- (ii) better be.PRES.SG
- (iii) "It's a very good idea."

In a nutshell, the comparative form between Urdu and English is very similar, They also has three types of comparison by adding morpheme or words. However, Urdu could turn the comparative form to become a simply adjective but English can not do so.

Definite and indefinite noun phrases

According to Bhatia & Koul (2000), Urdu has no articles that are equivalent to English definite *the* and indefinite articles *a/an*. Instead, Urdu uses numbers to indicate the indefinite noun phrase and attaches postpositions, like *-ko* in (51) to the object to mark the definite noun phrase.

- (51) (i) Ali-Ø guldaan-ko uthaye-ga (Durrani, 2006, p.4)
- (ii) Ali-NOM vase-ACC pick-FUT.M
 - (iii) 'Ali (male name) will pick up the vase'

- (52) (i) adhi piyali chai (Schmidt, 1999, p. 234 of NUMBERS and TIME)
(ii) half.F cup.SG.F tea.F
(iii) 'half a cup of tea'

Compare finite and non-finite verbs

In Urdu language, the verb is also make up with a auxiliary to form a verb phrase, which means that there usually had a finite verb and a non-finite in a sentence. The auxiliary is located after the verb in the sentence. The verb agree with the gender of the subject or object, in addition with the tense. On the other hand, the auxiliary verbs will agree with tense, aspect and number.

14.1 Tense in Finite and Non-finite verb

The similarity between English and Urdu in present is that English do not have auxiliary verb and only has one verb (finite verb) in the sentence. In Urdu language, even verb and the auxiliary verb will appear as a whole, in the present simple sentence, speakers could optionally drop the auxiliary verb hai.

(53)

- (i) Ali school jata (hai)
(ii) 3.PN.M school go.M be.3SG.PRES
(iii) "Ali goes to school."

The differences between the English and Urdu language is in the verb tense of the finite and the non-finite verb. In English if speaker wants to express future tense and ability, they will insert an auxiliary before the verb. However, only the finite verb (auxiliary verb) will change in tense

form and the non-finite verb will not have tense changing. For example, 'will eat' in past tense becomes 'would eat', 'can eat' becomes 'could eat'. Only one exceptional case is that in past participle 'have eaten' has a change in word form of the infinite verb.

Urdu language, on the other hand, the tense will affect both finite verb (auxiliary) and non-finite verb (main verb). From the below example, we can see that 'jaye' in future tense will have a different form from the present tense 'jata'. The auxiliary verb, at the meantime, will change from 'hai' to 'ga' in future tense.

(54)

- (i) Ali school jaye-ga
- (ii) Ali.M school go-will
- (iii) "Ali will go to school."

14.2 Non-finite subordinate clauses

Non-finite subordinate clause includes the verbal inflection, the form of negation, and occurrence in sentence internal position. They usually occur as complements or modifiers. These modifier located between the main verb and the auxiliary verb, the pattern of it is 'VERB + MODAL + BE-TENSE'

(55)

(Davison pp.24)

- (i) usse [PRO saaikal chalaana] aa -taa hai
- (ii) 3S.DAT-bicycle.F drive-INF come -IPFV.M be.PRS.3SG
- (iii) 'He/she knows [(how) to ride a bicycle].'

(56)

(Davison pp.24)

- (i) hum [PRO wahaan jaa-ne] =ki soch rahi haiN
- (ii) we.F there go-INF.OBL =GEN.F think PROG.M.PL be.PRS.3PL
- (iii) 'We are thinking of [PRO going there].'

From the above we can see that it is very different from the English non-finite subordinate clauses. In English we have to drop the copula be if the modal verb exist, meanwhile, the tense will indicate in the finite verb. However, in Urdu language, the be will always here in the non-finite subordinate clause to indicate the tense.

Thus, the example in below could compare the organization of finite word and non-finite verb in a simple sentence between Urdu and English.

(57)

- (i) Ali school ja sakta hai
- (ii) Ali.M school go can be.PRES.SG
- (iii) "Ali can go to school."

(58)

- (i) Ali school jana shuru hogay-a
- (ii) Ali.M school go.PRES begin be.FUT-M
- (iii) "Ali begins to go to school."

Comparing sentence in English and Urdu

Urdu would express the English sentence as following:

(59) (i) Ali ne ghar ko paint karne mein Mohammad ki madad ki

(ii) Ali.M POST.ERG house POST.NOM paint.M do in Mohammad POSS help
do.PAST.F

(iii) 'Ali helped Mohammad paint the house'

Urdu has another way to express a sentence with one verb as following:

(60) (i) Ali ne farsh pe pocha mara

(ii) Ali ERG floor on sweeping did.PAST.M

(iii) 'Ali did the sweeping of the floor'

Urdu has another way to express a sentence with two verbs as following:

(61) (i) Ali paint mein madad ki (SOV structure)

(ii) Ali.M paint.NOUN in help.VERB do.PAST

(iii) 'Ali helped in painting'

In (61), the original verb *paint* can be used as a noun *painting* by adding the postposition *mein* to indicate its change of word class. But no -ing morpheme is needed to show property of being

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noun as in English. And the verb *madad* 'help' is mandatorily attached with the auxiliary verb *ki* 'did' to express the past tense for the main verb, it will be ungrammatical if it is absent from the sentence.

3. Conclusion

To conclude, Urdu and English have more differences in terms of word order, agreement, structure and case system, albeit similarities in passive, yes/no question and position of adjective and some of the adpositions.

The word order in Urdu is far more flexible than of English, with different case markings, systems, including split. Agreement in Urdu has more restriction than of English, as the nouns and verbs need to be agreed with the case, gender and number. In Urdu, the auxiliary follows the main verb to form as a verb phrase rather than a separate entity in English. Although Urdu relies on postpositions, prepositions also occurs with loanwords from other languages like from Arabic or Persian. Urdu is WH-SITU language, unlike English. Thus, English would be more restricted in order and the structure.

The mere similarity lies on the passive construction, adjective position and many English influenced loanwords, which highlights the English influence on Urdu.

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