

# The Agreement of Third Person Pronouns and Adjectives in English, Hindi and Angika

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**Abstract:-** The present study has modestly tried to make an agreement of third person pronouns and Adjective in English, Hindi and Angika basically to find out the differences in the area of syntax. This study has critically examined all types of third person pronouns and adjectives agreement in a sentence. Each regional dialect and language has its own rules and these rules and structures are already there in the minds of those who want to learn a foreign language and there is always the possibility of interference in one way or the other on the target language so it is highly desirable that our English should be free from all kinds of interferences so that it may be accepted by one and all.

**Key Words :-** Language interference, impact of agreement, third person pronouns. Adjectives agreement and Angika Agreement

**Introduction:-** This study aims at making the Agreement of third person pronouns and Adjectives in English, Hindi and Angika basically to know the differences in the domain of syntax. The scientific study of a language falls under four levels:- phonological (the sound system of a language), Morphological (up to the level of words), syntactic (up to the level of sentences which includes phrases and clauses) and semantic (beyond the level of sentences involving meaning like discourse analysis). Agreement features invited the attention of linguists across the world who were trying to make comparative and contrastive study of different languages to find out the similarities and dissimilarities in the structure of different languages. The element which determines the agreement (say the subject / noun phrase) is called the **controller**. The element whose form is determined by agreement is the **target**. The syntactic environment in which agreement occurs (the clause for instance) is the domain of agreement.

It is a well known fact that because of the interferences of one's mother tongue (L1) and in case of our region Hindi (L2), lots of errors are made in the structure of English sentences. It was decided to first go for analysing the status of these languages.

## English

English is a global language, it is only a link language for the whole country. English first came into existence in roughly the form in which we know it today around 1350 for 250 years. Until 1600, English was spoken only in England, probably not even by all 7 million inhabitants. But then between 1600 and 1750 were sown the seeds of today's global spread of English. Gradol (1997)<sup>1</sup> discusses the place of English in the world linking it to the growing number of people who speak and who need English now a days. For Medgyes (1994)<sup>2</sup> the native speaker authority is now under an impressive non-native speaker challenge. This makes us think that English is a potential of infinitive variability rather than an instrument of power due to its roots on different parts of the world. Today eighty percent of English language teaching professionals worldwide are bilingual users of English / (Anarajah 1993)<sup>3</sup>. Despite this the fallacy of comparing non-native English speaking teaching professionals to native speaker is wide spread.

## Hindi

The national language of India is Hindi which is the language of common masses particularly in the North India. It is the language of general communication in our country. It is a direct descendant of Sanskrit through Prakrit and Apabhramsa. The constitution of India adopted in 1950, declares that Hindi shall be written in the Devanagiri script and will be the official language of the federal government of India it is a very expressive language. In poetry and songs it can convey emotions using simple and gentle words. It can also be used for exact and rational reasoning.

## Angika

Angika is a dialect which is spoken in the Anga region of India According to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, 'Angika is spoken by nearly 7, 25,000 people in India and considered to be one of the oldest languages of the world'. In the age of Buddha, modern Bihar was divided into three major areas known as Maha Janpada which were Anga, Magadha and Bhoja and Angika is the dialect of that very Anga Janpada. The name Angika first appeared in the 1961 census. In ancient times like other Bihari dialects Angika was also written in Kaithi script but modern Angika uses Devanagiri script.

## The Agreement of Third person pronouns and adjectives in English, Hindi and Angika

English always follows strict rules, Gender and person do not affect the adjectives in English but in Hindi, Gender affects the adjectives but in some cases it remains the same which we shall discuss later and in Angika, adjectives are extensively used both attributively and

predicatively, especially in an elegant style, their use is remarkable for clearness and precision: (Jha, Subhadra, 1958)4. There are two genders for adjective in Angika:- (i) Masculine and (ii) Feminine. Like English and Hindi, Angika nouns and pronouns show three kinds of persons:- The first person, the second person and third person but unlike English, Angika has different levels of honorifics also. A verb always agrees with the level of honorifics. It can be assumed that honorific may have features '+H', mid-honorific a feature '0H' and non-honorific may have a feature '-H'. The third person has three levels of honorifics:-

	(i) honorific	+h
3p	(ii) Mid-honorific	0H
	(iii) Non-honorific	-H

The first level is used for respected persons, the second one is used for friends and also used by father to son and in such cases of familiarity and the third one is used for person belonging to the lower level of social structure to whom no respect whatsoever is intended or in the cases of extreme familiarity

Pronoun of 3rd Person:- veyn (-H, 0H) (remote)

Yen (-H, 0H) proximate

hini (+H) proximate

huni (+h) remote

Honorifics of the third person (-H & 0H) are the same and so also are the third person (+H) honorific, Let us know the importance of third person pronouns and Adjectives in English Hindi and Angika through the medium of the following examples:-

In English there are ten kinds of Adjectives

(i) Adjectives of quality:-

e.g. Eng:- He/she is good.

They are good.

Hindi:- Vah (sing, +M) achchi hai.

Ve (sing, +M) achche hain.

Ve (sing, -M) achchi hain.

Ve (pl, +M) achche hain.

Ve (pl, -M) achchi hain.

Angika :- yen / Veyn (sing, + & -M, -H) badhiyan chhai/ chhau.

yen/ Veyn (sing, + & -M, 0H) bahian Chhaun/ Chhahaun.

huni/hini (sing, + & -M, 0H + H) badhiyan chhai/chhathin.

Yen / veyn sab/ sani/ sini (pl, +& -M, -H) badhiyan chhai/ chhau.

Yen / Veyn sab / sani/ sini (pl, +& -M, 0H) badhiyan chhaun / chhahaun.

Huni / Hini sab / sani/ sini (pl, +& -M, +H) badhiyan chhai / chhathin.

Here adjectives do not change in English and Angika but they change in Hindi with the effect of the third person pronoun and gender also but some adjectives like 'tej, Sundar, chalak, \_\_\_\_\_' etc in both Hindi and Angika as in English do not change.

(ii) Adjectives of quantity:- eg. Eng- He/She has some rice.

Hindi:- Uske/(sing, +& -M) pas kuchh chawal hai.

Inke/Unke (Sing, +& -M, +H) pas kuchh chawal hai.

Inlogon/ Unlogon ( pl, +& -M) ke pas kuchh chaval hai.

Angika:- ekra/okra ( sing, +& -M -H ) pas tani go kuchh chaval chhai/ chhau.

Okra/ okra ( sing, +& -M, OH) pas tanigo chaval chhaun/ chhahaun/ chhun.

hunka/hinka ( sing, +& -M, +h) pas anigo chaval chhai/ chhatthin.

hinka/hinka sab/sani/sini ( pl, +& -M, +H) pas tanigo chaval chhai/ chhathin.

Above mentioned adjectives are the same in Hindi and Angika where Third person Pronouns do not ake any effect here like English.

(iii) Adjectives of Number:- eg. Eng- He/she has many books.

They have many books

Hindi:- Eske/uske ( sing, +& -M) pas bahut kitaben hain.

Inke/Unke ( sing, +& -M, +H ) pas bahut kitaben hain.

Inlogon/Unlogon( pl, +& -M ) ke as bahut kitaben hain.

Angika:- Ekra/okra ( sing, +& -M, \_H) pas bahutte kitab sab chhai/ chhau.

ekra/ okra ( sing, +& -M, OH) pas bahutte kitab sab chhaun/chhabann/chhaun.

hinka / hunka/sing, +& -M, +H) pas bahutte kitab sab chhai/chhathin.

ekra/okra sab/sani/sini ( pl, +& -M, OH) pas bahutte kitab sab chhaun / chhe haun/ chhun.

Hinka/hunka sab / sani/sini ( pl, +& -M +H) ke pas bahutte kitab sab chhai/ chhathin.

Here we see that adjectives do bot change in English, Hindi and Angika with the e ffect of Third person pronouns.

(Iv) Demonstrative Adjectives:-

eg. Eng:- He / She likes that book.

They / like that book.

Hindi:- Vah (sing, +M) us kitab ko pasand karta hai.

Vah (sing, -M) us kitab ko pasand karti hai.

Ve ( sing, +M, +H) us kitab ko pasand karte hain.

Ve ( Sing, -M, +H) us kitab ko pasand karti hain.

Ve (pl. +M) us kitab ko pasand karte hain.

Ve (pl, -M) us kitab ko pasand karti hain.

Angika:- Yen/veyn ( sing, +& -M, -H) oy kitab ke pasand karai chhai/chhau.

Yen/Veyn (sing,+& -M, +H) oy kitab ke pasand karai chhai/ chhathin.

yan/Veyn sab/ sani/sini ( pl. +& -M, \_H) oy kitab ke pasand karai chhai/ chhau.

Yen/veyn sab / sani/sini (pl,+& -M, OH) oy kitab ke pasand karai chhaun/ chhahaun/ chhun.

hini/huni sab/sani/sini (pl, +& -M, +H) oy kitab ke pasaanbd karai chhai/chhathin.

Above said examples show that adjectives do not change in Hindi and Angika as in English with the effect of Third person pronouns.

## (V) Possessive Adjectives:-

eg. Eng:- nHe/She is my friend.

They are my friends.

Hindi:- Vah (sing, +M) mera dost hai

Vah (sing, -M) meri dost/sahali hai.

ve (sing, +M,+H ) ere dost hain,

Ve ( Sing, -M, +H) meri dost / saheli hain.

ve ( pl, +M) mere dost hain.

Ve ( pl, \_M) meri dost/ ssaheli hain.

Angika:- Yen/veyn ( sing, +M, \_H) hammar dost chhikai/chhikan.

Yen/veyn ( sing, -M, 0H) hammar dost chhikhaun/ chhikhun.

Yen/veyn ( sing, +M, 0H) hammar dost chhikhaun/ chhikhun.

Yen/Veyn ( sing, -M, 0H) hammar dost sakkhi chhikhaun/chhikhun.

Hini/Huni (sing, +M, +M) hammar dost chhikai/ chhathin.

hini/huni ( sing, -M, +H) hammar sakkhi chhikai/chhathin.

Yen/Veyn sab / sani/sini ( pl, +M, -H) hammar dost chhikai/ chhikau.

yen/veyn sab/sani/sini (pl, -M, -H) hammar sakkhi chhikai/ chhikau.

Yen/veyn sab/sani/sini (pl, -M, 0H) hammar dost chhikhaun/chhikhun.

yen/veyn sab/sani/sini ( pl, +M, 0H) hammar sakkhi chhikhaun/chhikhun.

hini/huni sab/ sani / sini ( pl, +M, +H) hammar dost chhikhi/chhathin

hini/huni sab/sani/sini ( pl, -M, +H) hammar sakkhi chhikai/chhathin.

Here we find that adjectives change with the affect of third person pronouns but in Angika they remain the same like English.

## (VI) Distributive Adjectives

eg- Eng:- Each boy has a pen.

Each girl has a pen.

Hindi:- Pratyek larka ( sing, +M) ke pas ek kalam hai.

Pratyek larki ( sing, -M) ke pas ek kalam hai.

Angika:- Sabhhe chhaura (sing, +M, -H) ke jima men ego kalam chhai/chhau.

sabhhe chhaura( sing, +M, 0H) ke jima men ego kalam chhaun/ chhahaun/chhun.

sabhe chhauri ( sing, -M, -H) ke jima men ego kalam chhai/ chhau.

sabbhe chhauri ( sing, -M,0H) ke jima men ego kalam chhaun/chhahaun.

Here it is clear that adjectives do not change in Hindi and Angika under the impact of third person pronouns and they are the same like the adjectives of English.

(VII) proper Adjectives:- eg. Eng:- He/she an Indian player.

They are Indian players.

Hindi:-Vah ( sing, +& ,-M) Bhartiya khilari hai.

Ve ( sing, +& -M, +H) Bhartiya khilari hain.

Ve( Pl,+& -M)Bhartiya khilari hain.

Angika:-Yen/vey ( sing, +&-M, -H) Bhartiya khelari chhikai/chhikau.

Yen/veyn ( sing, +&- M , 0H) Bhartiya khilari chhikhaun/ chhikhun.

hini/huni ( sing, +&-M, +H) bhartiya khilari chhikai/chhathin.

Yen/veyn sab/sani/sini ( pl, +&-M, 0H) Bhartiya khilari chhikhaun/chhikhun.

hini/huni sab/sani/sini ( pl, +&-M, +H) Bhartiya khelari chhikai/chhathin.

The examples above do not make any effect in adjectives in Hindi and Angika with third person Pronouns as they do in English.

Kaun si kitab vah ( sing, -M) pasand karti hain?

Kaun si kitab ve ( sing, +M, -H) pasand karte hain?

Kaun si kitab ve ( pl, +M) pasand karte hain?

Kaun si kitab ve ( pl, -M) pasand karti hain?

Angika:- Kon kitab yen. veyn ( sing, +&-M, -H) pasand karai chhai/chhau?

kon kitab yen.veyn( sing, +&-M, 0H) pasand karia chhaun?chhahaun?

kon kitab hini/huni ( sing, +&-M, +M) pasand karai chhai/chhathin?

kon kitab yen/veyn sab/saani/sini ( pl,+&-M, -H) pasand karai chhai/chhau?

kon kitab yen.veyn sab/sani/sini (pl, +&-M, 0H) pasand karai chhai/chhau?

kon kitab yen/veyn sab/sani/sini ( pl, +&\_M, -H) pasand karai chhai/chhan?

Kon kitab yen.veyn sab/sani/sini ( pl,+&-M,0H) pasand karai chhaun/chhahaun/chhun?

kon kitab hini/huni sab/sani/sini ( pl,+^M, +H) pasand karai chhai?chhathin?

Here the third person pronouns do nt affect the adjectives in Hindi and Angika like English

(IX) Emphasizing Adjectives;-

eg. Eng:- He has seen him with his own eyes.

she has seen him with his own yes

htey have seen him with their own eyes.

Hindi:- Usne ( sing, +M) use apni ankhon se dekha hai.

Usne ( sing, -M) use apni ankhon se dekha hai.

ve ( sing, +M, +H) Use apni ankhon se dekhe hain.

Ve ( pl+M) use apni ankhon se dekhe hain.

Ve ( pl, -M) use apni ankhon se dekhi hain.

Angika:-Yen/veyn ( sing, +&-M, \_H) okra apan aunkh sen dekhani chhai/chhau.

Yen.veyn ( sing, +&-M, 0H) okra appan aankh sen dekhne chhaun/chhahaun/chhun.

yen/veyn/hini/huni ( sing, +&-M, +H) okra appan ankh sen dekhne chhai/chhathin.

Yen/veyn sab/sani/sini( pl, +&-M, -H) okra appan aankh sen dekhne chhai/chhau.

Yen/veyn sab/sani/sini n( pl, +&-M, 0H) okra appan aankh sen dekhne chhaun/ chhahaun/chhun.

hini/huni sab/sani/sini ( sing,+&-M, +H) okra appan aankh sen dekhne chhai/chhathin.

The examples above show that third person pronound gives no effect to the adjectives in all these three languages.

(X) Exclamatory Adjectives:-

eg. Eng:- What an idea!

Hindi:-Kaisa vichar! ( sing&pl, +&-M)

Angika:- Kaisan soch! ( sing&pl,+&-M)

The above quoted examples indicate that the adjectives remain the same in all the three languages.

In all the above examples we see that when qualifying a feminine noun, the adjectives add the affix- i ( very short). However there is a growing tendency of doing away with a feminine suffix- (I) in the speech of the people in modern times. The next Important point is that in English, the adjectives do not change eith the gender of the pronoun but in Hindi and Angika they do and some adjectives.

English is introduced in India at the very primary stage but the majority of learners of English find it very difficult to acquire even the basic proficiency of English the reason is that by the time learners are introduced to English, they have in their minds the structure grammar and features of two languages Angika nad Hindi which they naturally appire in thei9r family and friend circles. this interference is so powerful that the error made in the early years in the learning of English remain with them throughout their lives.

Conclusion:- English has got itself the position of a global language which is called the lingua-france or the link language for the whole country Now this world has become a global village so it is bhightly desirable that out english it is highly desirable that our English free from various interferences should conorm to the standard variety of language and to achieve thais goal, the source of the Interference from the nauter of regional dialects has to be identified and the findings have to be utilied by applied lingusits to make the teaching of English effective nad requirement oriented and our English acceptable and intelligible.

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