GRAMMATICAL RELATIONS AND THE URDU PRONOMINAL CLITICS

Dr. Umar-ud-Din

Associate Professor of English

Govt Islamia Graduate College civil lines Lahore

Muhammad Nadeem Chohan

Assistant Professor of English

Govt Islamia Graduate College civil lines Lahore

Muhammad Umer Azim

Assistant Professor of English

Govt Graduate College Township Lahore

Abstract *The study discusses the grammatical relationships established by Urdu pronominal clitics and their role in materializing these relationships. In Urdu, pronouns alone are not always sufficient to fulfill the functions of subjects, objects, and indirect objects. They require assistance from other elements such as inflections, clitics, and postpositions to express the relational aspect of the syntax. In some cases, it is the clitics that differentiate a subject from an object. This means that the presence or absence of certain clitics can determine whether a pronoun functions as a subject or an object in a sentence. Furthermore, clitics are also essential in forming the oblique object if the noun phrase (NP) does not have the necessary inflection. The research emphasizes that Urdu pronominal clitics are crucial for establishing grammatical relationships in sentences. They work alongside pronouns, inflections, and postpositions to express the relational aspect of the syntax. Clitics play a key role in distinguishing subjects from objects and are necessary in forming the oblique object when the NP lacks the appropriate inflection.*

1. INTRODUCTION

This study discusses some of the grammatical relations encoded by the Urdu Pronominal clitics in the light of the Minimalist Program. In addition to their role as case-markers and the theta role markers, these clitics are also the markers of the grammatical relations. They identify the subject, direct object and the indirect/oblique object in Urdu.

1.1   Grammatical Relations

Different aspects of the syntax are distinct in the languages of the world. One aspect is about the hierarchical organisation of the constituent structure of the syntax. This aspect of the syntax is known as nonrelational structure. Nonrelational structure, however, "may be conceived in a particular theory; the commonest conception of nonrelational structure is the X-bar theory of phrase structure" (Van, 2001, p.150) adopted and modified by the Minimalist Program. The other aspect is that of the grammatical relations. Grammatical relations are "specific grammatical roles which a noun phrase can bear within its sentence" (Trask, 1993, p.123). Subject, direct object, indirect object, absolutive, ergative, genitive are the common terms to refer to grammatical relations (Payne, 2006). Further, grammatical relations are the relations between words in phrases and sentences. Subject-direct object, modifier-modified and possessor-possessed relations are traditionally described as grammatical relations. Syntactic or grammatical relations are distinguished from topicality and the theta roles

(thematic relations or semantic roles), and independent of the theta roles borne by NPs.

In the history of European linguistics, Grammatical relations were probably first identified by Aristotle when he divided sentences into subjects and predicates, but they were ignored in the first half of the twentieth-century linguistics. In 1970s, the linguists like Keenan, Comrie and Perlmutter emphasised the importance of these relations. All of these linguists did not belong to the then-current transformational mainstream. Today most of the theories of grammar deal with grammatical relations in one way or another, though GPSG has nothing to say about them, and GB regards them in large measure as secondary and derived from constituent structure. Some theories of grammar e.g., Lexical Functional Grammar and Relational Grammar posit that primitive grammatical relations are not structurally defined. But, in the approach the present study has, grammatical relations are defined structurally i.e., they are defined in terms of the tree.

1.2   Grammatical Relations in the Urdu Language

Different languages employ different means and ways to realize grammatical relations. Grammatical information is encoded either morphologically via changes in the forms of words or by means of functional elements. The languages of the world may use both of these two modes or may be more inclined towards anyone of them. Turkish language is more leaned towards making use of morphology and Chinese makes more use of the functional words (Tallerman, 2011). Moreover, languages usually use suffixes to incorporate grammatical

relations. But there are languages such as Shuswap, a Salishan language spoken in Canada, and Modern Hebrew that make use of affixes. Adpositions and articles in some languages also signal grammatical relations. Postpositions mark the cases in Japanese and prepositions in Tagalog. Case is expressed on the article in German. Maasai, a Nilotic language spoken in east Africa makes use of tone on the last syllable of a noun to indicate whether it is nominative or accusative (Van, 2001). Urdu is a language that uses unmarked forms, morphology and functional elements to express grammatical information and encode grammatical relations. It employs inflections, clitics, postpositions and stress to express grammatical relations. This thesis deals with grammatical relations marked by pronominal clitics.

1)   mæ=ne   ʊs=ko   ḏekʰɑ

     I.1.SG.NOM=ERG   he.3.SGO.BL=ACC   see.PAST.M.SG

     I saw him.

In (54) the ergative subject has the clitics *ne*, and the direct object has oblique form plus clitic *ko*.

2)   mæ=ne   ʊs=ko   kɪṱɑb   di

     I.1.SG.NOM=ERG   he.3.SG.OBL=DAT   book   give

     I gave him a book.

The ergative subject and the dative object in (1-2) have the clitics *ne* and *ko* respectively.

3)   mæ̃   kɪṱɑb   pəɽʰṱɑ   hũ

I.1.SG.NOM   book   read   be

 I read (a/the) book.

The subject in (3) has unmarked form.

In short, the pronominals or pronominal plus clitics make the argument structure of the verbs in the Urdu language. These clitics are the part of the subject, object, and oblique arguments of the verbs.

Syntactic functions of the phrases are known as grammatical relations. The NPs,/PPs make the arguments of the verb phrases and their most important roles are that they are subjects and direct objects of the verbs.

Three GRs can be reflected structurally by any number of features. The three main structural features that often reflect grammatical relations in a clause are the following: Case marking on nouns, participant reference marking on verbs (agreement, concord) and constituent order are the three main features that encode grammatical relations. "There is no single morphosyntactic phenomenon (or single group of phenomena) which uniquely and consistently identifies each of the grammatical relations cross-linguistically. Rather, there are strong tendencies for certain phenomena to involve a particular relation…" (Van, 2001, p. 33).

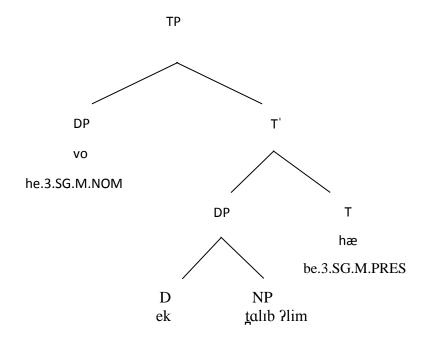## 2. Subject and Pronominal Clitics in Urdu

"Of the three relations, subject is by far the most important, as more syntactic phenomena involve subjects than direct objects or indirect objects" (Van,

2001, p. 33). Subjects typically have special properties that set them apart from the other grammatical relations. Traditional grammar defines subject as the actor or doer of an action or of the verb. It is a semantic definition of the subject. The structural definition of the subject is quite different. In accordance with the framework of this thesis, a subject is usually a "NP or CP daughter of TP" (Carnie, 2006, p. 116). In other words, the subject is a NP "which is normally positioned between a complementizer and an (auxiliary or non-auxiliary) verb" (Radford, 2004, p. 478).

4)   vo   ek   ʈɑlɪb-e-ʔlim   hæ

        he.3.SG.NOM   one   student   be.3.SG.PRES

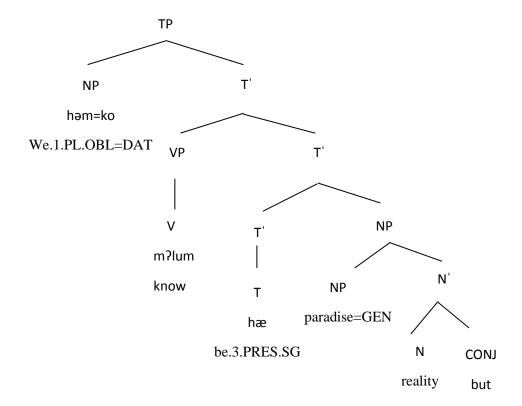   He is a student.

Figure 1:

If we look at the tree diagram (1), we see that the subject is the sister of the Tˈ and *ek ʈalɪb-e-ʔlim* is the complement of 'T'. Urdu is a head final language and takes complement to the left of the head.

5) a. həm=ko   mʔlum   hæ

    We.1.PL.OBL=DAT   know.PRES.SG   be.3.PRES.SG

    dʒənnəʈ=ki   həqiqəʈ   lekın   (Ghalib, **n.d**)

    paradise=GEN   reality   but

    We know the reality of paradise but

Figure 2:

Pronouns are used in place of NPs in human languages. These pronouns represent subjects and direct objects of the verbs and objects of prepositions etc. In the Urdu language, pronouns alone or pronouns plus clitics encode subjects. Especially, the clitics *'ne'* and '*se'* are used with pronouns to encode the grammatical relation, that is, subject.

6) a. [bətʃe=se]   tʃəlɑ   nə   gɪyɑ

      child.3.SG.OBL=INST   walk   not   go

      Child could not walk.   (adapted from Siddiqui, 2004)

    b. [mʊdʒʰ =se]   pəɽʰɑ   nəhĩ   dʒɑ̪tɑ

       I.1.SG.OBL=INST   read   not   go

       I cannot read.

    c. [mæ̃=ne]   xə̪t   nəhĩ   lɪkʰɑ   hæ

       I.1.SG.NOM=ERG   letter not   write   be

       I have not written (a/the) letter.

    d. [ʊs=ki   ləɾɑi] hui   hæ

       he.3SG.OBL=GEN   fight   happen   be

       He has fought.

    e. [ʊn=kɑ   dʒʰəgɾɑ]   huwɑ   hæ

       they.3PL.OBL=GEN   fight   happen   be

       They have fought.

    f. [həm=mẽ]   bohə̪t   sɑri   kəmzorɪɑ̃   hɑ̃

       we.1.PL.NOM=LOC a lot of   all   weakness   be

We have a lot of weaknesses.

g. [həm=pər]   bohəṯ   sari   zɪmmədɑrɪɑ̃   hæ̃

   we.1.PL.NOM=LOC a lot of   all   responsibility be

We have a lot of responsibilities.

h. [həm=ko]   mʔlum hæ dʒənnəṯ ki həqiqəṯ lekɪn

    we.1.PL.NOM.DAT

    ḏɪl ke xʊʃ rəkʰne ko ɣalɪb ye xəyal ətʃʰɑ hæ

    We know the reality of paradise

    It is a good thought to be blithe   (Deewan e Ghalib, 1972)

   The clitics in the Urdu language play a very important role to identify cases, semantic roles and grammatical function. The word order in Urdu is flexible if we compare it with that of English. In English word order helps us identify a subject but in Urdu sometimes they are the clitics that distinguish a subject from other grammatical functions.

7)   a. ap=ne   mʊdʒʰ=ko   kɪṯab di   hæ

       you.2.NOM=ERG   I.1.SG.OBL=DAT   book   give   be

   You have given me a book.

   b. mʊdʒʰ=ko   ap=ne   kɪṯab di   hæ

     I.1.SG.OBL=DAT   you.2.NOM=ERG   book   give   be

   It is you who have given me the book.

In the above sentences (7a&b), *ko* marks the object and *ne* marks the subject. Although both the subject and the object in (7a&b) change the places yet the subject and the indirect object are clear in both the sentences.

Sometimes only stress on the NP indicates and identifies the subject.

8)   a. ɪs=se   mʊdʒʰ=se   mɪla   nəhĩ   dʒɑʈa

       he.3.SG.OBL=ABL I.1.SG.OBL=ABL   meet   not   go

       He cannot meet me.   (Siddiqui, 2004)

   *b. ɪs=se   mʊdʒʰe   mɪla   nəhĩ   dʒɑʈa

       he.3.SG.OBL=ABL I.1.SG.OBL   meet   not   go

       He cannot meet me. (adapted from Siddiqui, 2004)

   c. ɪs=se   mʊdʒʰ=se   mɪla   nə gyɑ

       he.3.SG.OBL=ABL   I.1.SG.OBL=ABL   meet   not   go

       He could not meet me. (adapted from Siddiqui, 2004)

The semantic roles, morphological shape and grammatical relations do not identify the subjects in the above sentences. In sentence (8a) and (7c), the first NP will be considered the subject and this is decided by the distribution and position of the NPs. But if the stress is on the second NP, then the second NPs will be the subjects.

Sometimes, the context decides whether the pronominal words make a subject or an object and in sentences like the following sentence, the subject '*ʊs=se*' is omitted.

9) vo ɣærɜ̃=se   mɪlʈa hæ   mʊdʒʰ=se   mɪla nəhĩ

he unconcerned=ABL meet be   I.1.SG.OBL=ABL   meet not

dʒaʈa   (adapted from Siddiqui, 2004)

go

He meets the unconcerned but does not meet me.

In Urdu, not only are the nominative forms of the pronouns used for subjects, but also the nominative plus clitics and the other forms combined with clitics are employed. Moreover clitics, stress and position of the NPs help us identify the subject.

2.1 Agreement Relation

Agreement in traditional grammar is a term that refers to a relationship between elements that have corresponding and matching forms on account of this relationship of agreement. "In its prototypical instantiations, agreement is a relation between sublexical features of words—number, gender, person, and the like" (O'Grady, 2005, P. 90). "The essential point is the covariance or matching of features between two separate elements" (Beckwith, 2007, p. 194). Generative linguistics has additional application of this term. In binding theory and case theory of government-binding theory, agreement marking of person, gender or number in finite verbs plays an important role. In the Minimalist programme, agree checks the features without movement. The case-features are checked on an object DP without moving the object when the checked feature (goal) is c-commanded by the checking feature (probe).

Finite verb agreement is triggered by the subject in English. While this is a unique property of subjects in English, it is not in other languages. In Lakhota, for example, transitive verbs agree with both subject and direct object. The following sentences (10a&b) have been taken from Van Valin (2001):

10) a. "(Miyé) mathó ki hená   na-wíAha-wa-x=R.   (Lakhota)

         1SG   bear the those stem-3PLOBJ-1SGSUBJ-hear

      'I heard those bears.'

     b. Mathó ki hená   (miyé) na-má- ・ -x=R-pi.

         bear the those   1SG stem-1SGOBJ-3SUBJ-hear-PL

         Those bears heard me."   (adapted from (Van Valin, 2001, p. 34))

The transitive verbs agree with subject and direct object.

In Urdu, agreement is realized in different ways. The nominative form of the nouns or pronouns controls the subject/verb agreement in Urdu. Verbs and auxiliaries change their forms to match their features with those of the nominative form of the highest NP. If there is no nominative NP in the sentences, the verb adopts the default form.

2.2 Nominative subject and T agreement

11) a. həm   ṱɑlɪb-e-ʔlim   hæ̃

         we.1.PL.NOM   students   be.1.PL.PRES

         We are students.

     b. vo   ek   Yσṱaḓ   hæ

he.3.SG.M.NOM   one   teacher   be.3.SG.M.PRES

He is a teacher.

In (11a&b), the nominative subjects agree with auxiliaries in person, number and gender.

2.3 Nominative subject, verb and T agreement

Nominative subject agrees with the lexical verb in gender and with the auxiliary in number and person.

12) a. mæ̃   dʒanti   hũ

I.1.SG.F.NOM   know.PRES.SG.F   be.1.PRES.SG.

I know.

b. həm   dʒanti   hæ̃

we.1.PL.F.NOM   know.PRES.SG.F   be.PRES.PL

We know.

In (12a) the first person singular feminine subject agrees with the feminine tense particle of the lexical verb and the first person singular auxiliary. In (12b), the first person plural feminine nominative subject agrees with the feminine verb inflection and the plural auxiliary.

13)   vo   kəpde   bəḍəlṭa   hæ

he.3.SG.NOM   clothes   change.3.SG.PRES   be.3.SG.M.PRES

He changes (his) clothes.

In (13) the verbs *bəɖəlʈa* and *hæ* (tense bearing elements) agree with the subject in number, person and gender.

14)   vo   kəpde   bəɖəl   rəha

      he.3.SG.M.NOM   clothes   change   live.3.SG.M.PRES

      hæ

      be.3.SG.PRES

      He is changing (his) clothes.

In the above sentence (14), the verbs *bəɖəl rəha* and *hæ* agree with the subject in number, person and gender.

15)   vo   kəpde   bəɖəle   ɡɑ

      he.3SGNOM   cloth   change   will

      He will change (his) clothes.

There is an agreement between the modal auxiliary '*ɡɑ*' and the pronoun *vo* in (15). They agree in number, gender and person.

The verb has default form if there is no nominative NP in the higher postion.

16)   a. ʊs=ne   mʊdʒʰe   pəkɑrɑ   (adapte from Siddiqui, 2004)

      he.3.SG.OBL   I.1.SG.OBL   call

      He called me.

But if the subject in the Urdu language has the pronominal clitic or inflection it does not agree with the tense marking constituent because the pronominal clitics and inflection block the agreement.

17)   ʊs=ne   kəpəde bəɖle   (adapted from Siddiqui, 2004)

      he.3SGOBL=ERG   cloth   change

      He changed (his) clothes.

18)   mudʒʰe mɁlum   hæ

      I.1.SG.OBL   know.PRES.SG   be.3.PRES.SG.

      I know.

19)   mudʒʰ=ko   mɁlum   hæ

      I.1.SG.OBL=DAT   know.PRES.SG   be.3.PRES.SG.

      I know.

    In (17) the oblique form of the subject and inflection do not have the agreement relationship with the auxiliary because inflection has created the barrier and the auxiliary neither assigns nominative form to the subject nor agrees with it. In (18) the pronominal dative clitic has complementary distribution with the inflection in (17) and is performing the same syntactic and semantic functions as the inflection in (17) does. Moreover, the dative clitic in (18) block the agreement, does not let the auxiliary 'hæ' assign nominative case to the pronoun of the subject.

2.4 Non-nominative subject, no agreement

Thus when there is a clitic or an inflection with the pronoun encoding subject, the verb does not agree with the subject. If there is a nominative object it will agree with that object.

20) a. [gʰoɾe=se] kuɖa nɑ gɪyɑ (Siddiqui 2004)

The horse could not jump.

b. [ʊs=se] gʰoɾe=se kuɖa nɑ gɪyɑ

He could not jump.

c. [ʊs=se] kʰɑyɑ nɑ gɪyɑ

He could not eat.

d. [ʊs=se] pɪyɑ nɑ gɪyɑ

He could not drink.

e. [ɪs=se] mujʰ=se mɪlɑ nəhĩ dʒɑʈɑ (Siddiqui 2004)

He cannot meet me.

*f. ɪs=se mujʰe mɪlɑ nəhĩ dʒɑʈɑ

He cannot meet me.

g. [ɪs=se] mujʰ=se mɪlɑ nɑ gɪyɑ (Siddiqui 2004)

He could not meet me.

The NPs representing subjects are in brackets. Sometimes bare pronouns embody subjects and at other times the Urdu pronouns take the clitics like *ne* and *se* to express the subject and establish the relation of the subject with the verb in the sentence. Thus, unlike English in which agreement is often between the subject

and verb, agreement in Urdu is between the subject and verb, between object and verb and if there is no nominative verb or subject verb has the default form.

If we look at the distribution of the NPs encoding the subjects we shall see that often the subject precedes both object and verb. Thus, the normal position of the subject in Urdu unlike English is immediately before the object. But sometimes the subject is preceded by the object plus clitic. For example in the last two sentences the subjects may follow the indirect objects plus clitics.

All subjects do not bear the same semantic roles and different pronouns representing the subjects have embodied different semantic roles.

3. Object and Pronominal Clitics in Urdu

An object is a complement of a transitive item like a verb or a preposition but it "is generally restricted to complements which carry accusative case – i.e. to nominal or pronominal complements" (Radford, 2004, p. 466). The transitive verbs take objects as a second argument. Object in its default position precedes the verb in Urdu but the Urdu language does not employ accusative case for an object. It uses either nominative case or oblique case for the direct object. When it has oblique case it takes either an inflection or a clitic.

21) a. vo   xət̪   lɪkʰt̪ɑ hæ

     he.3SGNOMSUBJ letter.3SGNOMOBJ write   be

     He writes a letter.

   b. vo   gɑnɑ   gɑt̪ɑ   hæ

he.3SGNOMSUBJ   song.3SGNOMOBJ   sing   be

He sings (a) song.

Moreover, Urdu pronominal system doesn't have accusative case. For a direct object, the Urdu pronouns like nouns take either a nominative case or an oblique case plus clitics or suffixes (inflections).

22)   a. kɪya ɑp=ne   meri   kɪt̪ab dekʰi   hæ

what   you.2NOM=ERG   my   book   see   be

Have you seen my book?

b. mæ̃=ne   vo   nəhĩ   dekʰi   hæ

I.1SGNOMSUBJ=ERG he.3SGNOMOBJ not   see   be

I have not seen that (book).

23)   a. ɑp=ne   bət̪ʃa   kɪs=ko   dɪya

you.SUBJ   child.OBJ   whom=DAT   give

Whom did you give the child?

b. mæ̃=ne   ʊse   ʊs=ki   əmɪ=ko   dɪya

I.SUBJ   he.3OBL-E   he.3OBL=GEN   mother=DAT   give

I gave him to his mother.

In (22b) the direct object *vo* has nominative case and in the sentence (23b), the direct object takes oblique case plus an inflection.

`3.1 Agreement of Object in Urdu

In Urdu, verb also has agreement with the object. When the subject has not the nominative case, the verb agrees with the object if the object has the nominative case.

24) a. həm=ne   ek   əfwɑ   sʋni

we.1PLNOM=ERG   one   rumour.3SGFNOM hear.SGFPERF

hæ

be.SGPRES

We have heard a rumour.

b. həm=ne   kəi   ɑfwahẽ   sʋnĩ

we.1.PL.NOM=ERG many   rumour.3.PL.F.NOM hear.P.LF.PERF

hæ̃

be.PL.PRES

We have heard many rumours.

c. həm=ne   ek   kʋʈɑ   dekʰɑ

we.1PLNOM=ERG   one   dog.3SGMNOM   see.SGMPERF

hæ

be.SGPRES

We have seen a dog.

In the sentences (24a-c), the subject has the ergative case and the object has the nominative case. In all these sentences the object agrees with the verb in

number, person and gender. But Urdu pronominal system has not nominative case when it expresses a direct object.

4. Oblique Object and Indirect Object

A third important grammatical relation is that of an indirect object. "The grammatical relation expressing the entity which is the recipient or beneficiary of the action of the verb in sentences in which this entity is clearly distinct from a direct object" (Trask, 1993, p.140). In English, a prepositional phrase is a complement of a verb and "any noun phrase that is the complement of a preposition is an oblique object" (Miller, 2002, P. 96)

25)   a. He went to college.

   b. Jane wrote a letter to Darcy.

   c. Umar bought a book for Ahmad.

In (25), *to college, to Darcy* and *for Ahmad* are oblique and indirect objects.

But it is not always so easy to identify an indirect object. In some languages like Latin the indirect object can be easily identified because it is marked by a dative case marker, in some other languages like English, the identification of the indirect object is very considerably problematic. In the following English sentences (26 a&b), the status of the indirect object is controversial and contentious.

26)   a. I gave Umar the book.

   b. I gave the book to Umar.

Traditional grammarians regard *Umar* as an indirect object in sentences (26a&b). Many contemporary linguists, however, disagree. Some believe that only in (26a) *Umar* is an indirect object and in (26b), it is the oblique object. Others hold that in (26a) *Umar* is a direct object and in (26b) *Umar* is an indirect object. Some maintain that English has no indirect objects at all. It has only direct objects and oblique objects.

Similarly, in Urdu, sometimes it is easy to identify an indirect object but sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between an indirect object and an oblique object. "The accusative is form-identical with the dative *ko*. Many approaches therefore assume that Urdu/Hindi lacks an accusative and that the *ko* is an inherent dative case" (Butt & King, 200, p. 8).

27) mæ̃=ne   ʊse   dekʰɑ

   I.1SGNOM=ERG   DIR.OBJ.he.3SGOBL-e   see

   I saw him.

28) mʊhbət̪ mẽ nəhĩ hæ fərəq dʒine or mərne kɑ

   [ʊsi=ko] dekʰ kər dʒit̪e hæ̃ dʒɪs kɑfɪr pe d̪əm nɪkle   (Dewan-e-Ghalib, 1972)

   In love there is no difference between life and death do know

   The very one for whom I die, life too does bestow

29) nə kʊtʃʰ t̪ʰɑ t̪o xʊd̪a t̪ʰɑ kʊtʃʰ nə hot̪a t̪o xʊd̪a hot̪a

   d̪əboya [mʊdʒʰ=ko] hone ne nə mẽ hot̪a t̪o kya hot̪a (Dewan-e-Ghalib, 1972)

In nothingness God was there, if naught He would persist

Existence has sunk me, what loss, if I didn't exist

In (27&28) the NPs in brackets have case-markers *ko* that assigns dative case. They don't have accusative case.

30)   [ʊn=ke] dekʰe se dʒo adʒaṭi hæ mũ pər rɔnəq

wo səmədʒəṭe hæ̃ k bimɑr kɑ hɑl ətʃɑ hæ

In (30) the clitic *ke* is a dative case marker which is following an object.

In the table (1) given below all the pronominal words have the oblique case. The Urdu pronominal words have special form for nominative case and oblique case. In Urdu, when an indirect object takes an inflection or precedes a clitic, has the oblique case.

Table 1: Oblique objects

The clitic / se / and pronouns				
Person	Singular		Plural	
1st	mʊdʒʰse	مجھ سے	həmse	ہ م سے
2nd (SG)	ṭʊmse	تم سے	ṭʊmse	ت م سے
	ṭʊdʒʰse	تجھ سے		
(hon SG/PL)	ɑpse	آپ سے	ɑpse	آ

				پ سے
3rd prox	ɪsse	اس سے	ɪnse ɪnhõse	ا ن سے ا نھوں سے
Rem	ʊsse	اس سے	ʊnse ʊnhõse	ا ن سے ا نھوں سے

Thus different kinds of grammatical relations are established by these clitics and they help complete the argument structure of the sentences. They play a vital role so far as the relational aspect of the arguments of the sentences is concerned.

5. Conclusion

This study explores the grammatical relationships established by the Urdu pronominal clitics. The clitics are part of Urdu pronominal expressions and play a very significant role in materializing the grammatical relationship. Sometimes pronouns alone cannot perform the functions of subject, object and indirect object. They need the help of other elements like inflections, clitics and postpositions to effect the relational aspect of the syntax. Sometimes, these are the clitics that

distinguish a subject from the object. The clitics are also the necessary part of the

oblique object if the NP has not taken the inflection.

References

Beckwith, C. I. (2007). *Phoronyms: Classifiers, class nouns, and the pseudopartitive*
        constrzuction (Vol. 68). Peter Lang.

Butt, M., & King, T. H. (2003). Case systems: Beyond structural distinctions. *New perspectives on case theory*, 53-87.

Carnie, A. (2006). *Syntax: A generative introduction*. John Wiley & Sons.

Ghalib, A. K. (1972). *Deewan-e-ghalib*. Taknleeqat,[nd].

Miller, J. (2002). *An introduction to English syntax*. Edinburgh University Press.

O'Grady, W. (2005). *Syntactic carpentry: An emergentist approach to syntax*. Routledge.

Payne, T. (2006). *Exploring language structure: a student's guide*: Cambridge University Press.

Radford, A. (2004). *Minimalist Syntax: Exploring the Structure of English*: Cambridge University Press.

Tallerman, M. (2013). *Understanding Syntax*: Routledge.

Trask, R. L. (1993). *A dictionary of grammatical terms in linguistics*: Psychology Press.

Van Valin, R. D. (2001). *An introduction to syntax*: Cambridge University Press.