

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

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**Abstract:** *The Present study aims at making an Agreement of Second Person Pronouns and Adjectives in English, Hindi and Angika mainly to know the differences in the realm of syntax. Here all types of second person pronouns and adjectives agreement have been very critically examined in a sentence. 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 structures, grammar and features of two languages- Angika and Hindi which they naturally acquire in their family and friend circle. This interference is so powerful that the errors made in the early years in the learning of English remain with them throughout their lives so it is very necessary to find out the interferences of languages during the learning of English so that our English may be acceptable and intelligible.*

**Keywords:** *Interference of languages, Second Person Pronominal system Impact of Agreement, the Agreement of Adjectives with the 2nd person pronouns in all the three languages.*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This study is in the Agreement of Second Person pronouns and Adjectives in English Hindi and Angika primarily to know the distinctions in the domain of syntax. Agreement plays a very vital role in the grammatical structure of sentences in any language. Good use of any language needs the proper agreement among all the phrases and word classes. The very basic structure of a sentence is subject and verb or NP and VP. According to steele (1978:610)<sup>1</sup>: "The term agreement commonly refers to some systematic covariance between a semantic or formal property of one element and a formal property of another." Agreement features invited the attention of linguists across the world who were trying to make comparative and contrastive study of different languages to know the differences in the structure of various languages.

India is a multi-lingual country having hundreds of languages and dialects. No other country in the world is so multi-lingual. This world is now becoming a global village so it is highly desirable that our English should be free from various interferences so that it may be effective and requirement oriented; therefore, it was decided to examine the status of these languages.

### English

English is the language of international communication. It was originally the language of England but through the historical efforts of the British Empire it has become the primary or secondary language of many former British colonies such as United States, Canada, Australia and India. currently, English is the primary language of not only countries actively touched by British imperialism but also of many business and cultural spheres dominated by Britain. Graddol (1997)<sup>2</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>3</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". Speaking good English allows one to actually broaden one's world from job opportunities to the ability to relate to people from every country.

### Hindi

The importance of Hindi language is the second most spoken language in the world after Mandarin Chinese and is the official language of India. This language is also known as Hindi- Urdu or Hindustani and also had many different regional and national dialects. Indian songs and hymns have been adopted and used by various popular rap and pop music artists. Roughly three hundred million men speak Hindi as native speakers and another 200 million speak Hindi as a second language. The constitution of India adopted in 1950, declares that Hindi shall be written in the Devnagari script and will be the official language of the Federal Government of India.

### Angika

Angika is a dialect spoken primarily in the Bihar and Jharkhand states of India and the Terai region of Nepal. It belongs to Eastern Indo-Aryan language family. It is closely related to languages such as Bengali,

Assamese, Oriya, Maithili and Magahi. This dialect is nearly spoken by 7,25,000 people in India and considered to be one of the oldest languages of the world. In times of Buddha modern Bihar was divided into three major areas known as Maha Janpad which were Anga, Magadh and Bazzi and Angika is the dialect of that very Anga Janpad. 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 Devanagari script.

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

The impact on Adjectives are shown in different ways for all the three languages. There are no changes in Adjectives in English but in Hindi they change with the effect of gender but in some cases they remain the same which will be discussed later. In Angika, adjectives are also affected with gender. Subhadra Jha (1958) has rightly said:- "In Angika adjectives are extensively used both attributively and predicatively especially in an elegant style, their use is remarkable for clearness and precision." In Angika there are two genders for Adjectives:- Masculine and Feminine. Like English and Hindi, Angika nouns and pronouns show three kinds of persons:- The first person, the second person and the third person but unlike English, Angika has different levels of honorifics also. A verb always agrees with the level of honorifics. Let it be assumed that honorific may have features '+H' mid-honorific a feature 'OH' and non-honorific may have a feature '-H'. The second person has only three levels of honorifics:

	(i) Honorific	+H
2P	(ii) Mid-honorific	OH
	(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. English has only one second person pronoun 'you' but in Hindi and Angika it is more than one. Pronouns of the 2nd person in Hindi are: Aap (+H), Tum (OH), Tu (-H), Pronouns of the 2nd person in Angika are:- Ahan (++H), Apne (+H) Toyn(-H&OH)

Mid-Honorific of the second person and non-honorific of the second person pronouns are same in Angika. Now we shall know the Agreement of Second Person Pronouns and Adjectives in English, Hindi and Angika through the medium of the examples below:- In English there are ten kinds of Adjectives:-

#### (I) Adjectives of quality:-

Eg. :- Eng:- You are tall.

Hindi:- Tu (-H,+M) lamba hai.  
 Tu (-H,-M) lambi hai.  
 Tum (OH,+M) lambe ho.  
 Tum (OH,-M) lambi ho.  
 Aap (+H,+M) lambe hain.  
 Aap (+H,-M) lambi hain.

Note:-  
 +M----- Masculine  
 -M ----- Feminine

Angika:-  
 Toyn (-H,+M) lamba chhain.  
 Toyn (-H,-M) lambi chhain.  
 Toyn (OH,+M) lamba chho/chhaho/chhoho.  
 Toyn (OH,-M) lambi chho/chhaho/chhoho.  
 Apne (+H,+M) lamba chhai  
 Apne (+H,-M) lambi chhai.  
 Ahan (++H,+M) lamba chhai/chhathin.  
 Ahan(++H,-M) lambi chhai/ chhathin.

Here adjectives change with the effect of second person pronouns and gender in Hindi and Angika but in English they remain the same.

#### (ii) Adjectives of quantity:-

Eg:- Eng:- You have some water.

Hindi:- Tumhare (-H,+M) pas kuchh pani hai.  
 Tumhare (-H,-M) pas kuchh pani hai.  
 Aapke (+H,+M) pas kuchh pani hai.  
 Aapke (+H,-M) pas kuchh pani hai.

Angika:-  
 Tora (-H,+M) pas kuchh pani chhai/chhau.  
 Tora (-H,-M) pas kuchh pani chhai/chhau.  
 Tora (OH,+M) pas kuchh pani chhaun/chhahaun/chhun.  
 Tora (OH,-M) pas kuchh pani chhaun/chhahaun/chhun.  
 Apne (+H,+M) pas kuchh pani chhai.  
 Apne (+H,-M) pas kuchh pani chhai.

Ahan (++H,+M) ke pas kuchh pani chhai  
Ahan ( ++H, -M) ke pas kuchh pani chhai.

The examples above show that the adjectives are the same in Hindi and Angika like English.

### (III) Adjectives of Number:-

Eg:- Eng:- You have several pens.

Hindi:- Tumhare (-H,+M) pas bahut kalmen hain.

Tumhare (-H,-M) pas bahut Kalmen hain

Aapke (+H,+M) pas bahut kalmen hain.

Aapke (+H,-M) pas bahut kalmen hain.

Angika:-

Tora (-H,+M) pas bahutte kalam chhai/chhau.

Tora (H,-M) pas bahutte kalam chhai/chhau.

Tora (0H,+M) pas bahutte kalam chhaun/chhahaun/chhun.

Tora (0H,-M) pas bahutte kalam chhaun/chhahaun/chhun.

Apne (+H,+M) pas bahutte Kalam chai.

Apne (+H,-M) pas bahutte kalam chhai.

Ahan (++H,+M) ke pas bahutte kalam chhai/chhathin.

Ahan ( ++H,-M) ke pas bahutte kalam chhai/chhathin.

Here we see that there are no changes in adjectives under the effect of second person pronouns in English, Hindi and Angika.

### (IV) Demonstrative Adjectives:-

Eg:- Eng:- You like this house.

Hindi:- Tu (-H,+M) is ghar ko pasand karta hai.

Tu (-H,-M) is ghar ko pasand karti hai.

Tum (0H,+M) is ghar ko pasand karte ho.

Tum (0H,-M) is ghar ko pasand karte ho.

Aap (+H,+M) is ghar ko pasand karte hain.

Aap (+H,-M) is ghar ko pasand karti hain.

Angika:- Toyn (-H,+M) ee ghar ke pasand karai chhain.

Toyn (-H,-M) ee ghar ke pasand karai chhain.

Toyn (0H,+M) ee ghar ke pasand karai chho/chhaho/chhoho.

Toyn (0H,-M) ee ghar ke pasand karai chho/chhaho/chhoho.

Apne (+H,+M) ee ghar ke pasand karai chiaai.

Apne (+H,-M) ee ghar ke pasand karai chhai.

Ahan ( ++H,+M) ee ghar ke pasand karai chhai/chhathin.

Ahan ( ++H, -M) ee ghar ke pasand karai chhai/chhathin.

Here it is clear that adjectives are the same in Hindi and Angika like English and they do not change with the effect of second person pronouns.

### (V) Possessive Adjectives:-

Eg:- Eng:- You are his master.

Hindi:- Tu (-H,+M) uska malik hai.

Tu (-H,-M) uska malik hai.

Tum (0H,+M) uske malik ho.

Tum (0H,-M) uske malik ho.

Aap (+H,+M) uske malik hain.

Aap (+H,-M) uske malik hain.

Angika:- Toyn (-H,+M) okar malik chhikhain.

Toyn (-H,-M) okar malik chhikhain.

Toyn (0H,+M) okar malik chhikho.

Toyn (0H,-M) okar malik chhikho.

Apne (+H,+M) okar malik chhikiai.

Apne (+H,-M) okar malik chhikiai.

Ahan ( ++H,+M) okar malik chhikiai/chhathin.

Ahan ( ++H, -M) okar malik chhikiai/chhathin.

The sentences above show that the adjectives change in Hindi under the effect of second person pronouns but in English and Angika they remain the same.

### (VI) Distributive Adjectives:-

Eg:- Eng:- Every boy is important.

Every girl is important

Hindi:- Pratyek larka (sing, +M) mahatvapurna hai.

Pratyek larki (sing,-M) mahatvapurna hai.

Angika :-

Sabbhe chhaura (sing,-H,+M) mahatvapurna chhai/chhau.

Sabbhe chhauri ( sing,-H,+M) mahatvapurna chhai/chhau.

Sabbhe chhaura (sing,0H,+M) mahatvapurna chhaun/chhahaun/ chhun.

Sabbhe chhauri (sing,0H,-M) mahatvapurna chhaun/chhahaun/chhun.

Above mentioned adjectives are the same in Hindi and Angika where second person pronouns do not make any effect here like English.

(VII) Proper Adjectives:-

Eg:- Eng:- You are an Indian student.

Hindi:- Tu ( -H,+M) Bhartiya vidyarthi hai.

Tu ( -H,-M) Bhartiya vidyarthi hai.

Tum ( 0H,+M) Bhartiya vidyarthi ho.

Tum (0H,-M) Bhartiya vidyarthi ho.

Aap ( +H,+M) Bhartiya vidyarthi hain.

Aap ( +H,-M) Bhartiya vidyarthi hain.

Angika:-Toyn (-H,+M) Bhyartiya vidyarthi chhikhain.

Toyn ( -H,-M) Bhartiya vidyarthi chhikhain.

Toyn(0H,+M) Bhartiya vidyarthi chhikho.

Toyn (0H,-M) Bhyartiya vidyarthi chhikho.

Apne (+H,+M) Bhartiya vidyarthi chhikai.

Apne ( +H,-M) Bhartiya vidyarthi chhikiai.

Ahan ( ++H,+M) Bhartiya vidyarthi chhikiai/chhathin.

Ahan ( ++H, -M) Bhartiya vidyarthi chhikiai/chhathin.

The examples above do not make any effect on adjectives in Hindi and Angika like English under the effect of second person Pronouns.

(VIII) Interrogative Adjectives:-

Eg:- Eng:- Which pen do you like?

Hindi:- Kaun si kalam tu ( -H,+M) pasand karta hai?

Kaun si kalam tu ( -H,-M) pasand karti hai?

Kun si kalam tum (0H,+M) pasand karte ho?

Kaun si kalam tum (0H,-M) pasand karti ho?

Kaun si kalam aap ( +H,+M) pasand karte hain?

Kaun si kalam aap (+H,-M) pasand karti hain?

Angika:- Kon kalam toyn ( -H,+M) pasand karai chhain?

Kon kalam toyn ( -H,-M) pasand karai chhain?

Kon kalam toyn (0H,+M) pasand karai chho/chhaho/chhoho?

Kon kalam toyn (0H, -M) pasand karai chho/chhaho/chhoho?

Kon kalam apne ( +H,+M) pasand karai chhiai?

Kon kalam apne ( +H,-M) pasand karai chhiai?

Kon kalam ahan ( ++H,+M) pasand karai chhiai/ chhathin?

Kon kalam ahan ( ++H,-M) pasand karai chhiai / chhathin?

Here the second person pronouns do not affect the adjectives in Hindi and Angika just like English.

(IX) Emphasizing Adjectives:-

Eg:- Eng:- You have done it with your own hands.

Hindi:- Tune ( -H,+M) ise apne hathon se kiya hai.

Tune (-H,-M) ise apne hathon se ki hai.

Tumne ( 0H,+M) ise apne hathon se kie ho.

Tumne ( 0H,-M) ise apne hathon se kie ho.

Aapne ( +H,+M) ise apne hathon se kiya hai.

Aapne ( +H,-M) ise apne hathon se kiya hai.

Angika:- Toyn (-H,+M) ekra appan hath sen karne chhain.

Toyn ( -H,-M) ekra appan hath sen karne chhain.

Toyn ( 0H,+M) ekra appan hath sen karne chho/chhaho/chhoho.

Toyn (0H,-M) ekra appan hath sen karne chho/chhaho/chhoho.

Apne (+H,+M) ekra appan hath sen karne chhiai.

Apne (+H,-M) ekra appan hath sen karne chhiai.

Ahan(++H,+M) ekra appan hath sen karne chhiai/chhathin

Ahan ( ++H,-M) ekra appan hath sen karne chhiai/chhathin.

The above examples present that second person pronouns show no effect to the adjectives in all the three languages.

(X) Exclamatory Adjectives:-

E.g.:- Eng:- What a boy you are!

What a girl you are!

Hindi:- Kaisa larka hai tu (-H,+M) !

Kaisi larki hai tu (-H,-M)!

Kaise larke ho tum (0H,+M)!

Kaisi larki ho tum (0H,-M)!

Kaise larke hain aap (+H,+M)!

Kaisi larki hain aap (+H,-M)!

Angika:-

Kaisan chhaura chhain toyn (-H,+M)!

Kaisan chhauri chhain toyn (-H,-M)!

Kaisan chhaura chho/chhaho/chhoho toyn (0H,+M)!

Kaisan chhauri chho/chhaho/chhoho toyn (0H,-M)!

All the above examples show that adjectives remain the same in all these three languages.

Through all the above examples we come to know that when a feminine noun in Hindi is qualified the suffix - (i) is added to the adjective. But in modern times we are trying to do away with the feminine suffix -(i). Here we also find that adjectives do not change in English with gender of the second person pronouns but they do in Hindi and Angika.

English came to India long ago but it is very difficult to acquire the basic proficiency of English for most of the learners. The only reason is that while they are introduced to English, they have the structure, grammar and features of the two languages-Hindi and Angika in their minds. The interference is very powerful so the errors are made in the learning of English in their early years remain with them in their whole lives.

## II. CONCLUSION

English is a global language and is called the lingua- Franca or the link- language for the whole country. Today the whole world is a global village so it is very necessary that English should be free from all interferences and follow the standard variety of language. To serve this purpose the source of interference from regional dialects should be identified and Applied linguists should utilise the findings to make the teaching of English effective and our English acceptable, intelligible and job oriented.

## III. REFERENCES

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