



Examining the Types of Pronoun in Ancient ages

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Abstract

The pronoun is one of the independent words and is considered as a group of nouns and replaces nouns, prevents the repetition of nouns in words. Of course, the name that has already been mentioned in the word; Pronouns are divided into: personal or subject pronouns, sign pronouns, common pronouns, possessive pronouns, interrogative pronouns, important pronouns and pronouns. Personal pronouns in the ancient language did not have sex (male and female) and have three forms: singular, duplicate and plural. The pronoun is also used singular, duplicate and plural. The interrogative pronouns are who, what and which are and somehow come at the beginning of the sentence. Ambiguous pronouns are interrogative pronouns and have singular, masculine and Mont verb forms. The pronouns have different forms ta - ha, ha and fa, which are used for masculine, feminine and even. Possessive pronouns are used in different forms such as triple and triple gender, and common pronouns can also be utilized.

Keyword: Pronoun and its types, Uses of Pronouns, Ancient Period and The Usage in Sentences.

Introduction

Pronoun is one of the free words of the language that replaces the noun and is used to prevent repetition in speech and is one of the important topics and elements of grammar that is divided into different types. In some grammars of the classical language, five types are said, in ancient times, seven types are said, and in contemporary grammars, three types of language are mentioned. Most important personal or subject pronouns are sign pronouns and collective pronouns (Fong et al., 2019; Forthmann et al., 2017; Lindsey, 1990). Pronouns have basic rule is a language which prevents the repetition of nouns because the repetition of nouns in speech according to rhetoric's cause verbal abomination (Aburizaizah et al., 2016; Hattie & Donoghue, 2016; Khng & Ng, 2021). If we do not use pronouns in our speech and words, our speech and words will be full of fault and mistakes. The only thing which save speech from fault and mistakes is pronouns. For this case knowing and examining the pronouns from ancient ages up to now is very essential.

Purpose of the Research

The aim of this research is the obvious and exact investigation of types of pronouns from ancient ages and also the practical rule and transformations of its types in ancient ages and recognitions of pronouns instead of noun from ancient ages and now. Because pronoun is a word which is used instead of nouns, research about it in last times is very important and essential and the Persian faculty educators must learn the pronoun as a lingual and grammatical element.

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Significance of the Study

From the past up to now there is not done a clear research about the pronoun and examining the types of pronoun and if it's done it's succinct from the triple periods namely ancient age which expressed very brief and clear and it is important and special. Because every period needs separate research if I investigate about triple period the size will be more than one article.

Research Methodology

In this research the library method is used and the issues are explained and analysed. In the completing of this research I tried to use reliable and first hand sources.

Research background

Considering the information about pronouns and its types, separate writings have been published in various books, articles and sources in a concise manner, which describes and defines pronouns, but expresses the practical role and study of their types in ancient times has not done. Therefore, research on the study of different types of pronouns in ancient times is new and original work and specific materials have been presented and compiled.

Types of pronoun

Pronouns in ancient times are:

- A: Personal pronouns
- B: Consumers
- C: Question pronouns
- D: Reference pronouns
- E: Property pronouns
- F: Demonstrative pronoun
- G: possessive pronouns
- H: Personal pronouns

Personal pronoun: Personal pronouns in the ancient language have no gender. These are pronouns and have three numbers singular, even and plural numbers.

Table 1. The second person pronoun in the Avestan language

	Singular		Even	Plural	
	Separate	connected		Separate	Connected
Subjective tūm		tū	_____	Yāžəm	_____
Objective Øwam		Øwā	_____	_____	_____
مفعولى معه Øwā		_____	_____	_____	_____
مفعولى له taibyā		tē	_____	yūšmaoyô	Vô
مفعولى عنه Øwat		_____	_____	yūšmat	_____
اضافى tava		Yavakəm tē	_____	Yāšmākəm	Vo

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Separate and connected personal pronouns, whatever they may be. They are used instead of sentences. Tum, which is the second person singular pronoun and has the present tense. In the first witness, the following is after the verb of the sentence and in the second example, before the verb:

Āpem zāzahi. Tūm yō. ahurō. mazdā

You sent the water you are Ahura Mazda.

(Wandidad 5 paragraph 14)

First, O Zoroaster, he recited Ahuneh Qaryaviyeh (it is the name of a prayer). (Yesen9, paragraph 14) ewam, which is the second separate pronoun of the singular and has a passive form, in the first example, before the verb and in the second example, after the verb:

Imam ewam paairzm yānam haoma yaid yami

This is the first good I ask of you, O Ahum. (Yasin 9, verse 19) They will praise you, [O Mehr],

Mazdisna, Almond and Star. (Yesht, 1, paragraph 119)

tē is the second connected pronoun of the singular and has an additional masculine form. In the first example below, the object is mvaomi, which comes before the verb and in. It is an example for gaēOa that has been mentioned before:

tē mraomi spitama zaraoustra (wandidad 18, paragraph 65)

I tell you, O Pythman of Zoroaster!

Azem tē gaēoā frāsayeni azem tē gaēoā Vāvesāyeni

Owa te - yavakēm tē yusmaoyo yūšmat yasmakam Vō Vo (930 2) tum ya ahuro mazda apam zazahi tum. Paairyō zaraeustra ahunam Vairzm Fvasvavayo Imam ewam Paairzm yānəm haoma yaid yemi yazayanta. ewamyā. ضمير موصولي tē mraomi spitama zaraeuštra azam te gaēod frāsayeni azam te gazed Vavasayeni.

(Vandidad 18, paragraph 65).

Jamshid I. [O 'Ahuramazda] I will expand the world; I will raise the world. (wandidad 2 , paragraph 5) (1: 119)

ضمير موصولي

The pronoun of object of a substance, in different states and numbers and searches of three which avestean is as follows:

Masculine and neuter

<i>singular</i>	<i>even</i>	<i>plural</i>
Subjective y-ō	y-ā	y- ōi
Objective y- im	_____	y- a
Objective y- ā	_____	- y- āiš
Objective له- ahmāl	_____	- y- aēibyō
Objective عنه y- ahmat.	_____	- y- aēibyō

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Even</i>	<i>plural</i>
Extra. y- ehe.	y- ayā.	y- aēsəm
Objective فيه y- ahmi.	_____	- y- aēsu

Neuter (Separated forms)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
Subjective.	Yat	yā
Objective	yat	yā
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Subjective	y- ā	y- ā
Objective	y-am	y- ā
Objective له	_____	y-ābyō
Objective عنه	y-enhat	y-ābyō
Extra	y- enhā	u-ānham
Objective	y-āhū,yā-āhva	y-enhe

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Ya, without space or with space comes after a noun which relates to it. At the first example, yo is the male singular subjective-ya, after azəm is come. At the second example, ya takes the female plural objective-ya, with space and yazamaid come after Vāšayōfva.

At hē mraom zaraeustra ozəm yo ahurō mazdā.

Then I said hey Zardasht, I am [ام] اهورمزداه

(Wandidahd 2, 3 paragraph).

Ašāuam vanuhžs sūrā spaenta Fravašayo yazamaide, yā apam mazasātanam svzrā Paoō daēsayeint. I appreciate the cleared angels ability, which makes mazadah waters beauriful. (yasht 13, paragraph 53) (75_41:3)

Interrogative pronouns:

Ancient interrogative pronouns are Kā: which, what?-kay: which?what?,- katāma: which-katava: which. Interrogatives come at the beginning of the sentence. At the first example, Kahmāi is the male's singular objective form of ka-. Kə is the گاهانی form and the new Avestan form of it is kō. Kamhāi and kə are both come at the beginning of the sentences.

Kahmāi mā ewarōždum? Kə mā tašat?

I created for whom? Who created me? (یس ۲۹، بند ۱)

Ambiguous pronouns:

Ambiguous Avestan pronouns are interrogative pronouns kā-, kay, katāva, with čit. Kasčit at the first example is came, singular subjective and objective male form and Kāsčit came at the second example, it has subjective male and female form.

Yat dim kasčit anhouš astvatō... paiti.ova. hištāt.

When for him, anyone behave from physical world...

(وندید، بند ۸، بند ۱۰۰)

Āpəm aēsəmund havai kāčit nāfā

[When water flow from Farakh kard river, فروهر های نیکان ask water for every female of him]

(پشت ۱۳، بند ۶۶) (۵:۲۰۵).

Demonstrative pronoun: In Avestan different form of hā-, tā-: this is used for pointing at the near. Ha- and ta are used for male neuter and hā-, tā are used for female.

Male and neuter

Plural	Even	singular
t _ ē	t – ā	h _ o Subjective
t _ a	t _ ē	t _ əm objective
t _ āiš	_____	t _ ā objective معه
t _ aēibyō	_____	له _____ objective
t _ aēibyō	_____	_____ objective عنه
_____	_____	t—ahē extra

Neuter (separate forms)

Plural	singular
T- ā	t—at subjective
T__ ā	t—at objective

Plural	singular
t__ ā	h__ ā
t---ā	y—am

(92:6)

In Avestan different forms of aētā-, aēsā:

This is demonstrative pronoun. In order from aē , tā- and aē, hā are formed (h) in aēsā and aēs changed to (s) . aētā-, aēsā are used for pointing at the near ha and ta-. aētā-, aēsā are like ha and ta.

In Avestan, different forms of ana-ima and I and a- are used to point at the near.

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Male and nature

	<i>Singular</i>	((مثنى) <i>Even</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Subjective	aēm	ima	Ime
Objective	iməm	ima	Ime
Objective معه	ana	—	aēibyô
Objective له	ahmāi	—	aēibyô
Objective عنه	ahmat	—	aēibyô
Extra	ahe	aya,anayā	aēšam
Objective فيه	ahmi	—	aēša,aēšva

Neuter (Different forms)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
Subjective	imat	ima
Objective	imat	ima

	<i>Singular</i>	((مثنى) <i>Even</i>	<i>plural</i>
Subjective	Im	—	imā
Objective	imam	—	imā
Objective معه	āya	ābyā	ābiš
Objective له	ainhāi	ābyā	ābyô
Objective عنه	ainhāt	ābyā	ābyô
Extra	ainhā	—	ānham
Objective فيه	ainhe	—	āhū,āhva

(83:8).

In avesten different forms of avā- with hāu are used to point at the far . ava- for male and neuter and avā- for female.

Male and female

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
Subjective	hāu	ave
Objective	aom	ave
Objective معه	ava	avāiš
Extra	avainhe	avāēšam

Neuter (separated forms)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
Subjective	avat	ava
Objective	avat	ava
	<i>Female</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
Subjective	hāu	avā
Objective	avā	avam
	—	avaby
Objective عنه	avainhāt	avabyô
Extra	avainhā	—

(100:2).

Demonstrative pronouns in syntax are came before and after the verb in the first example imat which is the neuter singular objective form of ima- comes before verb. In the second example ovat- which is the neuter singular objective form comes after verb.

Imat teē sanhat ahurô mazdā.

اینست گفت اهورامزداه

(ویندیداد ۲۲، بند ۸)

Pərəsā avat

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Ask them

(يسن ٣١، بند ٥١)

Possessive pronoun

Avestan possessive pronouns for the first person singular ma-, for second person singular owa-, and for the first plural person ahmāka, for second plural person xšmāka and yūšmāka-. For third singular and plural person xa-, hva, hava, xaēpaieya- are used. Possessive pronouns in different modes, triple numbers and genders صرف ميشوند.

When possessive pronouns in syntax are used as an adjective, they have agreement in every aspect with its noun. In the first example owaha is the adjective of gaeohu. whis both objective modes have plural female. In the second example ahmakang is the object of xavemno. And have the objective plural male form.

In third example owai is the subjective singular female form of owe has the subjective singular male form. Both in the sentence are preposition and with nehada avmaitis and tasa have agreement.

Common pronouns

Common Avestan pronouns are xaēpaieya- : خویش

Xa and hava, hav- each four pronouns are صرف ميشوند

Examples from common pronouns:

Xaēpaieya- : خویش

Xato- : خود

Xwēštan : خویشتن

1_xwāstag kasān ma appar ud madār ud pad ānīxwēš ma āmēz.

خواستنه کسان برمدار و مدار به آن خویش میامیز

2_Xwēšta pad bandagīh ôkas ma abispār.

خویشتن ز ا به بندگی به کس مسپار

3_dād bar ē pad zamīg ud asmān tu wigāh ēuxad.

داوری به زمین و آسمان تو گواهی خود

(75:4)

Conclusions

By investigation and research about types of pronoun from the ancient ages we can conclude that pronouns are portioning in different kinds and its one of the free and essential elements of language. It is used instead of noun to prevent its repetition and from the ancient period up to now it has special transformation. Also, in some grammars it has five kind or in some others it is seven kinds and in the contemporary grammar it is divided in three types, personal or subjective, demonstrative and common pronouns which it is one of the sign of changes.

Pronouns at the ancient ages have personal, received, interrogative, ambiguous, demonstrative, and common and possessive pronouns usage and have male female neuter forms. Nowadays it does not have any special characteristic and just صرف plural and singular. At the end it should be mentioned pronoun as a free element of a language is known as a group of () because it is used instead of noun.

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