

Questionnaire for Eliciting Pronouns, Reflexives and Reciprocals in South Asian Languages: English-Hindi Bilingual Set

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Every target sentence is provided in English, with the target item (the pronoun, reflexive or reciprocal), followed by remarks about the target sentence inside square brackets. The equivalent Hindi sentence to be provided to the informant is given below this.

Abbreviations

- 1 - first person
- 2 - second person
- 3 - third person

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1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

- SG - singular number
- PL - plural number
- M - male noun class
- F - female noun class
- INCL - inclusive
- EXCL - exclusive
- PROX - proximal
- DIST - distal
- REFL - reflexive
- RECP - reciprocal

1 Eliciting pronouns

The following are the target sentences for eliciting pronouns.

1.1 pronouns in subject position

1.1.1 pronouns in nominative case

Tense PRESENT Aspect INDEFINITE/HABITUAL

1. 1SGM go to college
मैं कॉलेज जाता हूँ
2. 1SGF go to college
मैं कॉलेज जाती हूँ
3. 1PLM.INCL go to college [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, all male]
हम कॉलेज जाते हैं

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4. 1PLF.INCL go to college [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, all female]
हम कॉलेज जाते हैं
5. 1PL(F+M).INCL go to college [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, a mixture of males and females]
हम कॉलेज जाते हैं
6. 1PLM.EXCL go to college [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, all male]
हम कॉलेज जाते हैं
7. 1PLF.EXCL go to college [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, all female]
हम कॉलेज जाते हैं
8. 1PL(F+M).EXCL go to college [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, a mixture of males and females]
हम कॉलेज जाते हैं
9. 2SGM go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तू कॉलेज जाता है / तुम कॉलेज जाते हो
10. 2SGF go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तू कॉलेज जाती है / तुम कॉलेज जाती हो
11. 2PLM go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तुम (लोग) कॉलेज जाते हो
12. 2PLF go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तुम (लोग) कॉलेज जाते हो
13. 2PL(F+M) go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तुम (लोग) कॉलेज जाते हो

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

14. 2SGM go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तू कॉलेज जाता है / तुम कॉलेज जाते हो
15. 2SGF go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तू कॉलेज जाती है / तुम कॉलेज जाती हो
16. 2PLM go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तुम (लोग) कॉलेज जाते हो
17. 2PLF go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तुम (लोग) कॉलेज जाते हो
18. 2PL(F+M) go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तुम (लोग) कॉलेज जाते हो
19. 2SGM go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तू कॉलेज जाता है / तुम कॉलेज जाते हो
20. 2SGF go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तू कॉलेज जाती है / तुम कॉलेज जाती हो
21. 2PLM go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुम (लोग) कॉलेज जाते हो
22. 2PLF go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुम (लोग) कॉलेज जाते हो
23. 2PL(F+M) go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुम (लोग) कॉलेज जाते हो

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

24. 2SGM go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
आप कॉलेज जाते हैं
25. 2SGF go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
आप कॉलेज जाती हैं
26. 2PLM go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
आप (लोग) कॉलेज जाते हैं
27. 2PLF go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
आप (लोग) कॉलेज जाती हैं
28. 2PL(F+M) go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
आप (लोग) कॉलेज जाते हैं
29. 2SGM [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
आप मुझसे बड़े हैं
30. 2SGF go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
आप मुझसे बड़ी हैं
31. 2PLM go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
आप (लोग) मुझसे बड़े हैं
32. 2PLF go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
आप (लोग) मुझसे बड़ी हैं
33. 2PL(F+M) go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker] आप (लोग) मुझसे बड़े हैं

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

34. 2SGM go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आप कॉलेज जाते हैं
35. 2SGF go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आप कॉलेज जाती हैं
36. 2PLM go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आप (लोग) कॉलेज जाते हैं
37. 2PLF go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आप (लोग) कॉलेज जाती हैं
38. 2PL(F+M) go to college [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आप (लोग) कॉलेज जाते हैं
39. 3SGM.PROX go to college [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
यह कॉलेज जाता है
40. 3SGF.PROX go to college [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
यह कॉलेज जाती है
41. 3PLM.PROX go to college [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
ये कॉलेज जाते हैं
42. 3PLF.PROX go to college [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
ये कॉलेज जाती हैं
43. 3PL(F+M).PROX go to college [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
ये कॉलेज जाते हैं

44. 3SGM.DIST go to college [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
वह कॉलेज जाता है
45. 3SGF.DIST go to college [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
वह कॉलेज जाती है
46. 3PLM.DIST go to college [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
वे कॉलेज जाते हैं
47. 3PLF.DIST go to college [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
वे कॉलेज जाती हैं
48. 3PL(F+M).DIST go to college [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
वे कॉलेज जाते हैं
49. 3SGM [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker] वे कॉलेज जाते हैं
50. 3SGF [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker] वे कॉलेज जाती हैं
51. 3PLM [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker] वे कॉलेज जाते हैं
52. 3PLF [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker] वे कॉलेज जाती हैं
53. 3PL (M+F) [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker] वे कॉलेज जाते हैं

1.1.2 pronouns in ergative case

Tense PAST Aspect PERFECTIVE

54. 1SGM ate apples
मैंने सेब खाये

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

55. 1SGF ate apples
मैने सेब खाये
56. 1PLM.INCL ate apples [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, all male]
हमने सेब खाये
57. 1PLF.INCL ate apples [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, all female]
हमने सेब खाये
58. 1PL(F+M).INCL ate apples [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, a mixture of males and females]
हमने सेब खाये
59. 1PLM.EXCL ate apples [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, all male]
हमने सेब खाये
60. 1PLF.EXCL ate apples [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, all female]
हमने सेब खाये
61. 1PL(F+M).EXCL ate apples [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, a mixture of males and females]
हमने सेब खाये
62. 2SGM ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तूने/तुमने सेब खाए
63. 2SGF ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तुम (लोगों ने) सेब खाए
64. 2PLM ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तुम (लोगों ने) सेब खाए

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

65. 2PLF ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तुम (लोगों ने) सेब खाए
66. 2PL(F+M) ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तुम (लोगों ने) सेब खाए
67. 2SGM ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तूने/तुमने सेब खाए
68. 2SGF ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तुम (लोगों ने) सेब खाए
69. 2PLM ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तुम (लोगों ने) सेब खाए
70. 2PLF ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तुम (लोगों ने) सेब खाए
71. 2PL(F+M) ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तुम (लोगों ने) सेब खाए
72. 2SGM ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तूने/तुमने सेब खाए
73. 2SGF ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुम (लोगों ने) सेब खाए
74. 2PLM ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुम (लोगों ने) सेब खाए

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

75. 2PLF ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुम (लोगों ने) सेब खाए
76. 2PL(F+M) ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुम (लोगों ने) सेब खाए
77. 2SGM ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
आपने सेब खाए
78. 2SGF ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
आपने सेब खाए
79. 2PLM ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
आप (लोगों) ने सेब खाए
80. 2PLF ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
आप (लोगों) ने सेब खाए
81. 2PL(F+M) ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
आप (लोगों) ने सेब खाए
82. 2SGM ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
आपने सेब खाए
83. 2SGF ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
आपने सेब खाए
84. 2PLM ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
आप (लोगों) ने सेब खाए

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

85. 2PLF ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
आप (लोगों) ने सेब खाए
86. 2PL(F+M) ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
आप (लोगों) ने सेब खाए
87. 2SGM ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आपने सेब खाए
88. 2SGF ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आपने सेब खाए
89. 2PLM ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आप (लोगों) ने सेब खाए
90. 2PLF ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आप (लोगों) ने सेब खाए
91. 2PL(F+M) ate apples [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आप (लोगों) ने सेब खाए
92. 3SGM.PROX ate apples [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इसने सेब खाए
93. 3SGF.PROX ate apples [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इसने सेब खाए
94. 3PLM.PROX ate apples [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इन्होंने सेब खाए

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

95. 3PLF.PROX ate apples [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इन्होंने सेब खाए
96. 3PL(F+M).PROX ate apples [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इन्होंने सेब खाए
97. 3SGM.DIST ate apples [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उसने सेब खाए
98. 3SGF.DIST ate apples [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उसने सेब खाए
99. 3PLM.DIST ate apples [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उन्होंने सेब खाए
100. 3PLF.DIST ate apples [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उन्होंने सेब खाए
101. 3PL(F+M).DIST ate apples [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उन्होंने सेब खाए
102. 3SGM [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उन्होंने सेब खाए
103. 3SGF [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उन्होंने सेब खाए
104. 3PLM [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उन्होंने सेब खाए

105. 3PLF [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उन्होंने सेब खाए
106. 3PL (M+F) [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उन्होंने सेब खाए

1.1.3 pronouns in the subject position of experiencer verbs

107. 1SGM be (cont.) scared
मुझे डर लग रहा है
108. 1SGF be (cont.) scared
मुझे डर लग रहा है
109. 1PLM.INCL be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, all male]
हमें डर लग रहा है
110. 1PLF.INCL be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, all female]
हमें डर लग रहा है
111. 1PL(F+M).INCL be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, a mixture of males and females]
हमें डर लग रहा है
112. 1PLM.EXCL be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, all male]
हमें डर लग रहा है
113. 1PLF.EXCL be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, all female]
हमें डर लग रहा है
114. 1PL(F+M).EXCL be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to more than two people, a mixture of males and females]
हमें डर लग रहा है

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

115. 2SGM be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तुझे/तुम्हे डर लग रहा है
116. 2SGF be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तुझे/तुम्हे डर लग रहा है
117. 2PLM be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तुम (लोगों) को डर लग रहा है
118. 2PLF be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तुम (लोगों) को डर लग रहा है
119. 2PL(F+M) be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तुम (लोगों) को डर लग रहा है
120. 2SGM be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तुझे/तुम्हे डर लग रहा है
121. 2SGF be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तुझे/तुम्हे डर लग रहा है
122. 2PLM be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तुम (लोगों) को डर लग रहा है
123. 2PLF be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तुम (लोगों) को डर लग रहा है
124. 2PL(F+M) be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तुम (लोगों) को डर लग रहा है

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

125. 2SGM be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुझे/तुम्हे डर लग रहा है
126. 2SGF be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुझे/तुम्हे डर लग रहा है
127. 2PLM be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुम (लोगों) को डर लग रहा है
128. 2PLF be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुम (लोगों) को डर लग रहा है
129. 2PL(F+M) be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुम (लोगों) को डर लग रहा है
130. 2SGM be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older/ than the speaker]
आपको डर लग रहा है
131. 2SGF be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older/ than the speaker]
आपको डर लग रहा है
132. 2PLM be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older/ than the speaker]
आप लोगों को डर लग रहा है
133. 2PLF be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older/ than the speaker]
आप लोगों को डर लग रहा है
134. 2PL(F+M) be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is older/ than the speaker]
आप लोगों को डर लग रहा है

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

135. 2SGM be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
आपको दर लग रहा है
136. 2SGF be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
आपको दर लग रहा है
137. 2PLM be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
आप लोगों को दर लग रहा है
138. 2PLF be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
आप लोगों को दर लग रहा है
139. 2PL(F+M) be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
आप लोगों को दर लग रहा है
140. 2SGM be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आपको दर लग रहा है
141. 2SGF be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आपको दर लग रहा है
142. 2PLM be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आप लोगों को दर लग रहा है
143. 2PLF be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आप लोगों को दर लग रहा है
144. 2PL(F+M) be (cont.) scared [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
आप लोगों को दर लग रहा है

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

145. 3SGM.PROX be (cont.) scared [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इसको डर लग रहा है
146. 3SGF.PROX be (cont.) scared [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इसको डर लग रहा है
147. 3PLM.PROX be (cont.) scared [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इनको डर लग रहा है
148. 3PLF.PROX be (cont.) scared [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इनको डर लग रहा है
149. 3PL(F+M).PROX be (cont.) scared [the subject is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इनको डर लग रहा है
150. 3SGM.DIST be (cont.) scared [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उसको डर लग रहा है
151. 3SGF.DIST be (cont.) scared [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उसको डर लग रहा है
152. 3PLM.DIST be (cont.) scared [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उनको डर लग रहा है
153. 3PLF.DIST be (cont.) scared [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उनको डर लग रहा है
154. 3PL(F+M).DIST be (cont.) scared [the subject cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उनको डर लग रहा है

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

155. 3SGM [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उनको डर लग रहा है
156. 3SGF [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उनको डर लग रहा है
157. 3PLM [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उनको डर लग रहा है
158. 3PLF [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उनको डर लग रहा है
159. 3PL (M+F) [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उनको डर लग रहा है

1.2 pronouns in direct object position

160. Pema will beat 1SGM
पेमा मुझे मारेगी
161. Pema will beat 1SGF
पेमा मुझे मारेगी
162. Pema will beat 1PLM.INCL [object pronoun refers to more than two people, all male]
पेमा हमें मारेगी
163. Pema will beat 1PLF.INCL [object pronoun refers to more than two people, all female]
पेमा हमें मारेगी
164. Pema will beat 1PL(F+M).INCL [object pronoun refers to more than two people, a mixture of males and females]
पेमा हमें मारेगी

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

165. Pema will beat 1PLM.EXCL [object pronoun refers to more than two people, all male]
पेमा हमें मारेगी
166. Pema will beat 1PLF.EXCL [object pronoun refers to more than two people, all female]
पेमा हमें मारेगी
167. Pema will beat 1PL(F+M).EXCL [object pronoun refers to more than two people, a mixture of males and females]
पेमा हमें मारेगी
168. Pema will beat 2SGM [object pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
पेमा तुझे/तुमको मारेगी
169. Pema will beat 2SGF [object pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
पेमा तुझे/तुमको मारेगी
170. Pema will beat 2PLM [object pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को मारेगी
171. Pema will beat 2PLF [object pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को मारेगी
172. Pema will beat 2PL(F+M) [object pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को मारेगी
173. Pema will beat 2SGM [object pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
पेमा तुझे/तुमको मारेगी
174. Pema will beat 2SGF [object pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
पेमा तुझे/तुमको मारेगी

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

175. Pema will beat 2PLM [object pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को मारेगी
176. Pema will beat 2PLF [object pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को मारेगी
177. Pema will beat 2PL(F+M) [object pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को मारेगी
178. Pema will beat 2SGM [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
पेमा तुझे/तुमको मारेगी
179. Pema will beat 2SGF [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
पेमा तुझे/तुमको मारेगी
180. Pema will beat 2PLM [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को मारेगी
181. Pema will beat 2PLF [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को मारेगी
182. Pema will beat 2PL(F+M) [subject pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को मारेगी
183. Pema will beat 2SGM [object pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
पेमा आपको मारेगी
184. Pema will beat 2SGF [object pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
पेमा आपको मारेगी

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

185. Pema will beat 2PLM [object pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
पेमा आप लोगों को मारेगी
186. Pema will beat 2PLF [object pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
पेमा आप लोगों को मारेगी
187. Pema will beat 2PL(F+M) [object pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
पेमा आप लोगों को मारेगी
188. Pema will beat 2SGM [object pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा आपको मारेगी
189. Pema will beat 2SGF [object pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा आपको मारेगी
190. Pema will beat 2PLM [object pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा आप लोगों को मारेगी
191. Pema will beat 2PLF [object pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा आप लोगों को मारेगी
192. Pema will beat 2PL(F+M) [object pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा आप लोगों को मारेगी
193. Pema will beat 2SGM [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
पेमा आपको मारेगी
194. Pema will beat 2SGF [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
पेमा आपको मारेगी

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

195. Pema will beat 2PLM [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
पेमा आप लोगों को मारेगी
196. Pema will beat 2PLF [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
पेमा आप लोगों को मारेगी
197. Pema will beat 2PL(F+M) [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
पेमा आप लोगों को मारेगी
198. Pema will beat 3SGM.PROX [the object is within viewing distance of the speaker]
पेमा इसको मारेगी
199. Pema will beat 3SGF.PROX [the object is within viewing distance of the speaker]
पेमा इसको मारेगी
200. Pema will beat 3PLM.PROX [the object is within viewing distance of the speaker]
पेमा इनको मारेगी
201. Pema will beat 3PLF.PROX [the object is within viewing distance of the speaker]
पेमा इनको मारेगी
202. Pema will beat 3PL(F+M).PROX [the object is within viewing distance of the speaker]
पेमा इनको मारेगी
203. Pema will beat 3SGM.DIST [the object cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
पेमा उसको मारेगी
204. Pema will beat 3SGF.DIST [the object cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
पेमा उसको मारेगी

205. Pema will beat 3PLM.DIST [the object cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
पेमा उनको मारेगी
206. Pema will beat 3PLF.DIST [the object cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
पेमा उनको मारेगी
207. Pema will beat 3PL(F+M).DIST [the object cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
पेमा उनको मारेगी

1.3 pronouns in indirect object position

208. Pema will give shawls to 1SGM
पेमा मुझे शाल देगी
209. Pema will give shawls to 1SGF
पेमा मुझे शाल देगी
210. Pema will give shawls to 1PLM.INCL [indirect object pronoun refers to more than two people, all male]
पेमा हमें शाल देगी
211. Pema will give shawls to 1PLF.INCL [indirect object pronoun refers to more than two people, all female]
पेमा हमें शाल देगी
212. Pema will give shawls to 1PL(F+M).INCL [indirect object pronoun refers to more than two people, a mixture of males and females]
पेमा हमें शाल देगी
213. Pema will give shawls to 1PLM.EXCL [indirect object pronoun refers to more than two people, all male]
पेमा हमें शाल देगी
214. Pema will give shawls to 1PLF.EXCL [indirect object pronoun refers to more than two people, all female]
पेमा हमें शाल देगी

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

215. Pema will give shawls to 1PL(F+M).EXCL [indirect object pronoun refers to more than two people, a mixture of males and females]
पेमा हमें शाल देगी
216. Pema will give shawls to 2SGM [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
पेमा तुझको/तुमको शाल देगी
217. Pema will give shawls to 2SGF [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
पेमा तुझको/तुमको शाल देगी
218. Pema will give shawls to 2PLM [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को शाल देगी
219. Pema will give shawls to 2PLF [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को शाल देगी
220. Pema will give shawls to 2PL(F+M) [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को शाल देगी
221. Pema will give shawls to 2SGM [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
पेमा तुझको/तुमको शाल देगी
222. Pema will give shawls to 2SGF [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
पेमा तुझको/तुमको शाल देगी
223. Pema will give shawls to 2PLM [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को शाल देगी
224. Pema will give shawls to 2PLF [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को शाल देगी

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

225. Pema will give shawls to 2PL(F+M) [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को शाल देगी
226. Pema will give shawls to 2SGM [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
पेमा तुझको/तुमको शाल देगी
227. Pema will give shawls to 2SGF [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
पेमा तुझको/तुमको शाल देगी
228. Pema will give shawls to 2PLM [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को शाल देगी
229. Pema will give shawls to 2PLF [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को शाल देगी
230. Pema will give shawls to 2PL(F+M) [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
पेमा तुम (लोगों) को शाल देगी
231. Pema will give shawls to 2SGM [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
पेमा आपको शाल देगी
232. Pema will give shawls to 2SGF [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
पेमा आपको शाल देगी
233. Pema will give shawls to 2PLM [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
पेमा आप (लोगों) को शाल देगी
234. Pema will give shawls to 2PLF [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
पेमा आप (लोगों) को शाल देगी

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

235. Pema will give shawls to 2PL(F+M) [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who is older than the speaker]
पेमा आप (लोगों) को शाल देगी
236. Pema will give shawls to 2SGM [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा आपको शाल देगी
237. Pema will give shawls to 2SGF [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा आपको शाल देगी
238. Pema will give shawls to 2PLM [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा आप (लोगों) को शाल देगी
239. Pema will give shawls to 2PLF [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा आप (लोगों) को शाल देगी
240. Pema will give shawls to 2PL(F+M) [indirect object pronoun refers to a person who yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा आप (लोगों) को शाल देगी
241. Pema will give shawls to 2SGM [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
पेमा आपको शाल देगी
242. Pema will give shawls to 2SGF [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
पेमा आपको शाल देगी
243. Pema will give shawls to 2PLM [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
पेमा आप (लोगों) को शाल देगी
244. Pema will give shawls to 2PLF [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
पेमा आप (लोगों) को शाल देगी

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

245. Pema will give shawls to 2PL(F+M) [subject pronoun refers to a person who is an acquaintance, not a close friend/relation]
पेमा आप (लोगों) को शाल देगी
246. Pema will give shawls to 3SGM.PROX [the indirect object is within viewing distance of the speaker]
पेमा इनको शाल देगी
247. Pema will give shawls to 3SGF.PROX [the indirect object is within viewing distance of the speaker]
पेमा इनको शाल देगी
248. Pema will give shawls to 3PLM.PROX [the indirect object is within viewing distance of the speaker]
पेमा इनको शाल देगी
249. Pema will give shawls to 3PLF.PROX [the indirect object is within viewing distance of the speaker]
पेमा इनको शाल देगी
250. Pema will give shawls to 3PL(F+M).PROX [the indirect object is within viewing distance of the speaker]
पेमा इनको शाल देगी
251. Pema will give shawls to 3SGM.DIST [the indirect object cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
पेमा उनको शाल देगी
252. Pema will give shawls to 3SGF.DIST [the indirect object cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
पेमा उनको शाल देगी
253. Pema will give shawls to 3PLM.DIST [the indirect object cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
पेमा उनको शाल देगी
254. Pema will give shawls to 3PLF.DIST [the indirect object cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
पेमा उनको शाल देगी

255. Pema gave shawls to 3PL(F+M).DIST [the indirect object cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
पेमा उनको शाल देगी
256. 3SGM [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा उनको शाल देगी
257. 3SGF [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा उनको शाल देगी
258. 3PLM [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा उनको शाल देगी
259. 3PLF [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा उनको शाल देगी
260. 3PL (M+F) [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
पेमा उनको शाल देगी

1.4 pronouns in Spec of DP position

261. 1SGM.GEN gardener knows me
मेरा माली मुझे जानता है
262. 1SGF.GEN mother knows me
मेरी माँ मुझे जानती है
263. 1PLM.GEN.INCL gardener knows me [genitive pronoun refers to more than two people, all male]
हमारा माली मुझे जानता है
264. 1PLF.GEN.INCL mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to more than two people, all female]
हमारी माँ मुझे जानती है

1 ELICITING PRONOUNS

265. 1PL(F+M).GEN.INCL mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to more than two people, a mixture of males and females]
हमारे माँ-बाप मुझे जानते हैं
266. 1PLM.GEN.EXCL gardener knows me [genitive pronoun refers to more than two people, all male]
हमारा माली मुझे जानता है
267. 1PLF.GEN.EXCL mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to more than two people, all female]
हमारी माँ मुझे जानती है
268. 1PL(F+M).GEN.EXCL mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to more than two people, a mixture of males and females]
हमारे माँ-बाप मुझे जानते हैं
269. 2SGM.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तेरा/तुम्हारा माली मुझे जानता है
270. 2SGF.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तेरी/तुम्हारी माँ मुझे जानती है
271. 2PLM.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तुम्हारा माली मुझे जानता है
272. 2PLF.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker]
तुम्हारी माँ मुझे जानती है
273. 2PL(F+M).GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is younger than the speaker] तुम्हारे माँ-बाप मुझे जानते हैं
274. 2SGM.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तेरा/तुम्हारा माली मुझे जानता है

275. 2SGF.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तेरी/तुम्हारी माँ मुझे जानती है
276. 2PLM.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तुम्हारा माली मुझे जानता है
277. 2PLF.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker]
तुम्हारी माँ मुझे जानती है
278. 2PL(F+M).GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who yields less power than the speaker] तुम्हारे माँ-बाप मुझे जानते हैं
279. 2SGM.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तेरा/तुम्हारा माली मुझे जानता है
280. 2SGF.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तेरी/तुम्हारी माँ मुझे जानती है
281. 2PLM.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुम्हारा माली मुझे जानता है
282. 2PLF.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुम्हारी माँ मुझे जानती है
283. 2PL(F+M).GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is closely related to the speaker]
तुम्हारे माँ-बाप मुझे जानते हैं
284. 2SGM.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is older/yields more power than the speaker or is distantly related to the speaker]
आपका माली मुझे जानता है

285. 2SGF.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is older/yields more power than the speaker or is distantly related to the speaker]
आपकी माँ मुझे जानती है
286. 2PLM.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is older/yields more power than the speaker or is distantly related to the speaker]
आप लोगों का माली मुझे जानता है
287. 2PLF.GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is older/yields more power than the speaker or is distantly related to the speaker]
आप लोगों की माँ मुझे जानती है
288. 2PL(F+M).GEN mother knows me [genitive pronoun refers to a person who is older/yields more power than the speaker or is distantly related to the speaker]
आप लोगों के माँ-बाप मुझे जानते हैं
289. 3SGM.PROX.GEN mother knows me [the referent of the genitive pronoun is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इसका माली मुझे जानता है
290. 3SGF.PROX.GEN mother knows me [the referent of the genitive pronoun is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इसकी माँ मुझे जानती है
291. 3PLM.PROX.GEN mother knows me [the referent of the genitive pronoun is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इनका माली मुझे जानता है
292. 3PLF.PROX.GEN mother knows me [the referent of the genitive pronoun is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इनकी माँ मुझे जानती है
293. 3PL(F+M).PROX.GEN mother knows me [the referent of the genitive pronoun is within viewing distance of the speaker]
इनके माँ-बाप मुझे जानते हैं

294. 3SGM.DIST.GEN mother knows me [the referent of the genitive pronoun cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उसका माली मुझे जनता है
295. 3SGF.DIST.GEN mother knows me [the referent of the genitive pronoun cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उसकी माँ मुझे जानती है
296. 3PLM.DIST.GEN mother knows me [the referent of the genitive pronoun cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उनका माली मुझे जनता है
297. 3PLF.DIST.GEN mother knows me [the referent है the genitive pronoun cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उनकी माँ मुझे जानती है
298. 3PL(F+M).DIST.GEN mother knows me [the referent of the genitive pronoun cannot be seen by the speaker or is distantly located from the speaker]
उनके माँ-बाप मुझे जानते हैं
299. 3SGM [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उनका माली मुझे जनता है
300. 3SGF [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उनकी माँ मुझे जानती है
301. 3PLM [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उनका माली मुझे जनता है
302. 3PLF [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उनकी माँ मुझे जानती है

303. 3PL (M+F) [The subject referent is older than the speaker/ is just an acquaintance/ yields more power than the speaker]
उनके माँ-बाप मुझे जानते हैं

2 Eliciting Reflexives

2.1 Checking for verbal reflexives

304. Sonam is taking a bath
सोनम नाहा रही है
305. Rinzin was sleeping (when I called)
रनिज़नि सो रही थी
306. Tenzin woke up
तेनजनि उठी
307. Choden committed suicide
चोदन ने खुदखुशी कर ली

2.2 Simple clauses, local reflexive binding

2.2.1 Direct and oblique reflexive arguments/objects of monotransitive verbs

308. Tenzin_i saw himsel_i in the mirror [3SGM antecedent]
तेनजनि ने खुद को शीशे में देखा
309. Tashi_i saw herself_i in the mirror [3SGF antecedent]
तशी ने खुद को शीशे में देखा
310. [Tenzin and Wangchuk]_i are pinching themselves_i [3PLM antecedent]
तेनजनि और वांगचुक अपने-आप को चमिटी काट रहे हैं
311. [Pema and Tashi]_i are pinching themselves_i [3PLF antecedent]
पेमा और अपने-आप को चमिटी काट रहे हैं
312. [Pema and Tenzin]_i are pinching themselves_i [3PL(F+M) antecedent]
पेमा और तेनजनि अपने-आप को चमिटी काट रहे हैं

313. In this game, [the children]_i slap themselves_i twice [3PL(common noun) antecedent]
इस खेल में बच्चे अपने-आप को दो बार थप्पड़ मारते हैं
314. In the play, I_i will hit myself_i on the head [1SGM antecedent]
इस नाटक, मैं खुद को अपने सरि पर मारूंगा
315. In the play, I_i will hit myself_i on the head [1SGF antecedent]
इस नाटक में, मैं खुद को अपने सरि पर मारूंगी
316. We_i (incl.) should be ashamed of ourselves_i [1PL.INCL antecedent]
हमें खुद पर शर्म अनी चाहिए
317. We_i (excl.) are truly ashamed of ourselves_i [1PL.EXCL antecedent]
हमें सच-मुच खुद पर शर्मदिगी हैं
318. You_i don't understand yourself_i [2SGM antecedent]
तुम खुद को नहीं समझ पते हो
319. Do you_i hate yourself_i? [2SGF antecedent, Y-N Q]
क्या तुम खुद से नफरत करते हो?
320. []_i Stop blaming yourselves_i (for the accident)! [2PL antecedent, imperative]
खुद को दोष देना बंध करो
321. The eagle_i loves REFL_i [animate, non human antecedent]
बाज़ खुद से प्यार करता है

2.2.2 Indirect reflexive arguments/objects of ditransitive verbs

322. Sonam_i told Pema_j about REFL_i
सोनम ने पेमा_j को खुद_i के बारे में बताया
323. Sonam_i told Pema_j about himself_j
सोनम ने पेमा_j को उसके_j बारे में बताया
324. Wangchuk_i will buy a car for himself_i
वांगचुक_i खुद_i के लिए एक गाड़ी खरीदेगा

325. Pema_i sent a box of cherries for herself_i
पेमा ने खुद_i के लिये चेरी का बक्सा भेजा
326. [Karma and Pema]_i gave gifts to themselves_i
कर्मा और पेम्बा ने अपने-आप को तोहफे दिए
327. Rinzin_i told me_j about REFL_j
रनिज़नि ने मुझे मेरे/अपने बारे में बताया_j
328. Tenzin_i told us_j about REFL_j
तेनजनि ने हमें हमारे/अपने बारे में बताया
329. []_i Please stop talking to yourself_i!
प्लीज़, अपने-आप से बातें करना बंद करो!
330. When will you_i buy shoes for yourself_i?
तुम खुद के लिए जूते कब खरीदोगे?
331. I_i showed REFL's_i/my_i house to Tashi
मैंने तशी को अपना घर दिखाया
332. Tashi_i snatched REFL's_i/her_i toy from Karma_j [adapted from Davidson, 2000]
तशी ने अपना खिलौना कर्मा से छीन लिए
333. Tashi_i snatched REFL's_j/his_j toy from Karma_j [adapted from Davidson, 2000]
तशी ने कर्मा का खिलौना उससे छीन लिए
334. The snow leopard_i arranged a good dinner for REFL_i
स्नो लेपर्ड ने खुद के लिए बहुत अच्छे खाने का इंतज़ाम किया

2.2.3 "Possessives"

335. While cutting peaches, Pema_i cut REFL's_i/her_i hand
आड़ू काटते हुए, पेमा ने खुद का हाथ काट लिया
336. Pema_i is massaging REFL's_i/her_i head
पेमा खुद के सरि की मालिश कर रही है

337. I_i will cut REFL's_i/my_i hair
मै अपने बाल काटूँगा
338. Tashi put REFL_i/her_i book on the table
तशी ने अपनी कताब मेज़ पर रखी
339. Sonam_i called REFL's_i/her_i mother
सोनम ने अपनी माँ को फोन कयिा
340. Torma_i placed REFL's_i/his_i leg on the table
तोरमा ने अपने पांव मेज़ पर रखे
341. Karma_i is not admiting REFL's_i/his_i mistake
कर्मा अपनी गलती नहीं मान रहा
342. The king_i gave Karma_j a prize in REFL's_i village
राजा ने कर्मा को अपने गांव में इनाम दयिा
343. The king_i gave Karma_j a prize in REFL's_j village
राजा ने कर्मा को अपने गांव में इनाम दयिा
344. Tenzin_i and Torma_j love REFL's_(i+j)/their_(i+j) sister [Tenzin and Torma are siblings and have a sister] तेनजनि और तोरमा अपनी बहन से प्यार करते हैं
345. Tenzin_i and Torma_j love REFL's_{i,j} their_{i,j} respective sisters [Tenzin and Torma are not siblings]
तेनजनि और तोरमा अपनी-अपनी/खुद की बहनों से प्यार करते हैं
346. Dolma_i showed Sonam_j a picture of herself_i
डोल्मा ने सोनम को अपनी तस्वीर दखिाई
347. I_i showed Sonam_j a picture of myself_i
मैने सोनम को मेरी तस्वीर दखिाई
348. Dolma_i and Rinzin_j showed Sonam_k a picture of themselves_(i+j)
डोल्मा और रनिजनि ने सोनम को अपनी एक तस्वीर दखिाई
349. Dolma_i and Rinzin_j showed Sonam_k a picture of them_{i+j+k}
डोल्मा और रनिजनि ने सोनम को उन तीनों की तस्वीर दखिाई

350. Karma's_i mother loves her_i
कर्मा की माँ उससे प्यार करती है
351. Karma's mother_i loves herself_i
कर्मा की माँ खुद से प्यार करती है
352. the old man's_i arrogance will destroy REFL_i/him_i
उस बूढ़े आदमी का घमंड उसे बर्बाद कर देगा
353. Tenzin's_i mother sold REFL's_i/her_i car
तेनजनि की माँ ने अपनी गाड़ी बेच दी
354. Why do you_i always praise yourself_i? [2SGM antecedent, Wh-Q]
तुम हमेशा खुद की तारीफ क्यों करते हो?
355. We_i should take care of REFL's_i/our_i health
हमें अपनी सेहत का ध्यान रखना चाहिए
356. .[The yak]_i is chasing REFL's tail
याक अपनी पूँछ के पीछे भाग रही है

2.2.4 Adjunct reflexives

357. Rinzin_i spoke to Ali_j about REFL_i/her_i
रनिजनि ने अली से अपने बारे में बात की
358. Rinzin_i spoke to Ali_j about REFL_j/his_j
रनिजनि ने अली से उसके बारे में बात की
359. Sonam_i met Tara_j without REFL's_i/his_i sister
सोनम अपनी बहन के बिना तारा से मिली
360. Sonam_i met Tara_j without REFL's_j
सोनम तारा से उसकी बहन के बिना मिली
361. .[_i] tell me_j something about yourself_i
अपने बारे में कुछ बताओ
362. I_i saw a snake behind REFL_i/me_i
मैंने अपने पीछे एक सांप देखा

363. Wangchuk_i is crying because of REFL's_i/his_i mistakes
वांगचुक अपनी गलतियों की वजह से रो रहा है
364. The broken table_i is standing by itself_i, without any help [inanimate antecedent]
वो टूटी हुई मेज़ बना किसी सहारे के अपने आप खड़ी है

2.2.5 Variable binding of reflexives

365. Every boy is looking at himself [variable binding]
हर लड़का खुद को देख रहा है
366. All men love themselves [variable binding]
सभी आदमी खुद से प्यार करते हैं
367. No boy could recognise himself
कोई लड़का खुद को पहचान नहीं पाया
368. All the girls taught English to themselves
सभी लड़कियों ने खुद को अंग्रेजी सिखाई
369. Some people only help themselves
कुछ लोग सिर्फ खुद की मदद करते हैं
370. Every child saw a snake near their respective selves
हर बच्चे ने अपने-अपने पास एक सांप देखा
371. The children saw a snake near themselves बच्चों ने अपने पास एक सांप देखा

2.3 Complex clauses, cross-clausal reflexive binding

372. Tenzin_i said that REFL_i/he_i is clever [one embedding][matrix subject antecedent, embedded subject reflexive]
तेनजनि ने कहा कि वो चालाक है
373. Pema_i knows that Karma_j likes आप_i/her_i [matrix subject antecedent, embedded object reflexive]
पेमा को पता है कि किरमा उसे पसंद करता है

374. Pema_i knows that Tenzin_j said that REFL_j/he_j is clever
पेमा को पता है कतिनजनि ने कहा था कविो चालाक है
375. Karma thinks that Pema_i knows that Tenzin_j said that REFL_j/he_j is clever
करमा सोचता है कपिेमा को पता है कतिनजनि ने कहा था कविो चालाक है
376. Tashi_i believes that Tenzin_j bought a gift for REFL_i [matrix subject antecedent, embedded indirect object reflexive]
ताशी को लगता है कतिनजनि ने उसके लिए एक तोहफा खरीदा
377. Tashi_i believes that Tenzin_j bought a gift for REFL_j [matrix subject antecedent, embedded indirect object reflexive]
ताशी को लगता है कतिनजनि ने खुद के लिए एक तोहफा खरीदा
378. Rinzin_i asked Dorji_j to give the book to REFL_i/him_i
रनिजनि ने दोरजी को उसे कतिब देने को कहा
379. Pema's mother_i thought that REFL_i/she_i is clever
पेमा की माँ ने सोचाकीो चालाक है
380. Tashi_i wants that I meet REFL_i/her_i
ताशी चाहती है क्मिँ उससे मलिँ
381. Sonam_i wants that he_i eat food
सोनम चाहती है की वो खाना खाए
382. Dolma_i considers herself_i to be really pretty [small clause]
डोलमा अपने आप को बहुत सुन्दर मानती है
383. Rinzin_i believes herself_i to be lucky [small clause]
रनिजनि खुद को भाग्यशाली समझती है
384. Dorji_i bathed and then combed REFL's_i/his_i hair [serial verbs]
दोरजी नहाया और फरि अपने बाल संवारे
385. Pema_i filled the bucket with blue coloured water and then applied it on herself_i [serial verbs]
पेमा ने नीले रंग के पानी से बाल्टी भरकर अपने ऊपर पोत दिया

386. Upon reading about REFL_i in the newspaper, Rinzin_i called Ali_j [serial verbs]
अपने बारे में अखबार में पढ़कर रनिजनि ने अली को फोन किया
387. While seeing herself in the mirror, Pema put makeup [simultaneous actions]
खुद को शीशे में देखते हुए पेमा ने मेकप लगाया
388. The man who was cursing himself is now hitting himself [reflexive in subject relative clause]
वह आदमी जो खुद को कोस रहा था अब खुद को मार रहा है
389. Sonam_i likes a man who knows REFL's_i /his_i capability [reflexive in object relative clause, subject antecedent]
सोनम को वो आदमी पसंद है जो उसकी काबलियत जानता है
390. Sonam likes a man_i who knows REFL's_i/his_i capability [reflexive in object relative clause, object antecedent]
सोनम को वो आदमी पसंद है जो खुद की काबलियत जानता है
391. The king_i said that soldier_j saw the minister_k pinching REFL's_i/his_i wife
राजा ने कहा कि उस सपिाही ने मंत्री को उसकी पत्नी को चमिटी काटते हुए देखा
392. The king_i said that soldier_j saw the minister_k pinching REFL's_j/his_j wife
राजा ने कहा कि उस सपिाही ने मंत्री को उसकी पत्नी को चमिटी काटते हुए देखा
393. The king_i said that soldier_j saw the minister_k pinching REFL's_k/his_k wife
राजा ने कहा कि उस सपिाही ने मंत्री को अपनी पत्नी को चमिटी काटते हुए देखा
394. Wangchuk_i wants Dorji_j to hurt REFL_i/him_i [subject to object raising]
वांगचुक चाहता है कि दोरजी उसे चोट पहुंचाये
395. Dorji_i wants to beat REFL_i/him_i [subject control]
दोरजी खुद को पीटना चाहता है
396. Tenzin_i promised Mary_j to meet REFL_j/her_j [subject control]
तेनजनि ने मैरी को मिलने का वादा किया

397. Dorji_i agreed to give REFL_i/him_i a gift [subject control]
दोरजी खुद को एक तोहफा देने के लिए मान गया
398. Wangchuk_i forced Dorji_j to hurt REFL_i/him_i [object control]
वांगचुक ने दोरजी को उसे चोट पहुंचने के लिए मजबूर किया
399. Pema_i persuaded Rinzin_j to write a letter to REFL_i/her_i [object control]
पेमा ने रनिजनि को उसे एक खत लिखने के लिए मनाया

2.4 Using Reflexives to “intensify”/discourse-link

400. Even though he was sick, the doctor himself picked up the phone
बीमार होते हुए भी डॉक्टर ने खुद फ़ोन उठाया
401. The teacher herself was nowhere to be seen. (Forget about the children being there)
टीचर खुद कहीं नहीं देखि रही थी
402. A (with regret): We are not getting the good teacher this time.
We’re getting the bad one.
B (happily): No, no, I just spoke to the head of the department.
We’re getting the good one only
- A: हमें इस बार वो अच्छा टीचर नहीं मलि रहा. हमें वो बुरा वाला मलि रहा है.
B: नहीं नहीं, मैंने अभी वभिाग के अध्यक्ष से बात की. हमें वो अच्छा वाला ही मलि रहा है.

3 Eliciting Reciprocals

403. Tenzin and Tashi like each other
तेनजनि और ताशी एक दुसरे को पसंद करते हैं
404. Dorji and Pema think that their parents like each other
दोरजी और पेमा को लगता है कउनके माँ बाप एक दुसरे को पसंद करते हैं
405. Every parent wants that their children love each other
हर माँ बाप चाहते हैं कउनके बच्चे एक दुसरे से प्यार करें

3 ELICITING RECIPROCAL

406. Wangchuk and Dolma will marry each other
वांगचुक और डोलमा एक दुसरे से शादी करेंगे
407. The thieves hit each other
चोरों ने एक दुसरे को मारा
408. The teachers are talking
टीचर बात कर रहे हैं
409. The teachers are talking to each other
टीचर एक दुसरे से बात कर रहे हैं
410. The students are arguing
वदियार्थी बहस कर रहे हैं
411. The students are arguing with each other
वदियार्थी एक दुसरे से बहस कर रहे हैं
412. The boy gave an apple to the three girls
लड़के ने उन तीन लड़कियों को एक सेब दिया
413. Tashi and Sonam were walking together
ताशी और सोनम साथ में चल रहे थे
414. Tenzin and Dolma cook for themselves
तेनजनि और डोलमा खुद के लिए खाना बनाते हैं
415. Tenzin and Dolma cook for each other
तेनजनि और डोलमा एक दुसरे के लिए खाना बनाते हैं
416. Dorji and Wangchuk know each other
दोरजी और वांगचुक एक दुसरे को जानते हैं
417. Tashi, Tenzin and Pema are each eating a banana
ताशी, तेनजनि और पेमा एक एक केला खा रहे हैं
418. Several farmers are planting potatoes
बहुत से किसान आलू बो रहे हैं
419. Keep the apples (one by one) on the table
एक एक करके सेब मेज़ पर रख दो

420. Tenzin is helping Dorji to walk [because Dorji has an injured leg]
तेनजनि दोरजी को चलने में मदद कर रहा है
421. A pack of wolves are fighting
भेड़ियों का एक झुण्ड लड़ रहा है
422. The goat are standing one behind the other
बकरीयां एक दुसरे के पीछे खड़ी हैं
423. Stop following me around!
मेरा पीछा करना बंद करो!
424. In this village, everyone calls each other by their first names
इस गाँव में हर कोई एक दुसरे को उनके पहले नाम से बुलाता है
425. In this village, all the men who are the oldest in their families, call each another by their first name
इस गाँव में वो सारे आदमी जो अपने परिवार में सबसे बड़े हैं, एक दुसरे को उनके पहले नाम से बुलाते हैं
426. Calling each other by the first name is a good way to start friendships
एक दुसरे को पहले नाम से बुलाना दोस्ती की शुरुआत करने का एक अच्छा तरीका है
427. All the boys bought pencils for one another
सभी लड़कों ने एक दुसरे के लिए पेंसिल खरीदीं
428. Every girl in my class bought a pencil for the other
मेरी कक्षा की हर लड़की ने एक दुसरे के लिए पेंसिल खरीदी
429. Your mother wants that we help each other
तुम्हारी माँ चाहती है कहिम एक दुसरे की मदद करें
430. Four kids sat alongside each other on the bench
चार लड़के बेंच पर एक दुसरे के पास बैठ गए
431. The plates of kebab are kept alongside each other
कबाब की प्लेटें एक दुसरे के पास रखी हुई हैं

432. Many people at the party will marry each other
पार्टी में बहुत से लोग एक दुसरे से शादी करेंगे
433. Most women in the neighbourhood are mother and daughter
पड़ोस की ज्यादातर औरतें माँ बेटी हैं
434. The starving dogs ate one another
भूखे कुत्तों ने एक दुसरे को खा लिया
435. In the Secret Santa game, people give gifts to one another
सीक्रेट सांता नाम के खेल में लोग एक दुसरे को तोहफे देते हैं
436. The students went onto to the stage one after the other
वदियार्थी स्टेज पर एक के बाद एक चढ़े
437. (Bollywood) film after film is turning out to be a flop [one after the other]
(बॉलीवुड में) फलिम के बाद फलिम फ्लॉप हो रही है
438. leader after leader is being harassed in this country [one after the other]
इस देश में नेता के बाद नेता को परेशान किया जा रहा है
439. The boxes were kept on top of each other
बक्से एक दुसरे के ऊपर रखे हुए थे
440. Pema and Torma fought (with each other)
पेमा और तोर्मा ने (एक दुसरे से) लड़ाई की
441. Tenzin and Wangchuk are gossiping (with each other)
तेनजनि और वांगचुक (एक दुसरे से) गप्पे लड़ा रहे हैं
442. Tashi and Sonam will meet (each other) tomorrow
ताशी और सोनम (एक दुसरे से) कल मल्लिगी
443. The two children shared their lunch with one another
दोनों बच्चों ने एक दुसरे के साथ अपना खाना बाँटा
444. Rinzin and Torma never agree with each other
रनिजनि और तोर्मा कभी एक दुसरे की बात नहीं मानते

References

445. Dolma and Sonam are not speaking to each other
डोलमा और सोनम एक दुसरे से बात नहीं कर रहे हैं
446. The two sister standing over there, resemble each other
ये जो दो बहने वहां खड़ी हैं एक दुसरे से मलित्ती जुलती हैं
447. Rinzin and Pema are friends (with each other)
रन्जनि और पेमा (एक दुसरे के) दोस्त हैं
448. Tashi and Tenzin shook (each other's) hands
ताशी और तेनजनि ने (एक दुसरे का) हाथ मलिया

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