

DOI: 10.53555/ks.v12i2.3783

## Morphosyntactic Analysis of Shahpuri Noun Phrase

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### ABSTRACT

The present study aims to describe the morphosyntactic dimensions of Noun Phrases in Shahpuri. Shahpuri is a dialect of Punjabi language. This dialect is under-described. This study is a field research. A purposive sampling was adopted in this study. The data has been collected from Shahpuri native speakers residing in the Sargodha division through semi-structured interviews. The participants were from rural areas since real language exists in such areas. Ten participants were selected for interviews from each district, and eight participants took part in Focus Group Discussion from each district to collect the data (N= 72). The results show that the Noun Phrase of Shahpuri contains multiple constructions, ranging from simple to complex structures. Moreover, the results state that some parts of speech participate in the construction of Noun Phrases. This study is an attempt to save the Shahpuri dialect from extinction. The current study will open avenues of description and documentation of the local languages of Pakistan.

**Keywords:** Shahpuri, Punjabi dialect, Morphosyntax, language documentation

### MORPHOSYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF SHAHPURI NOUN PHRASE

#### INTRODUCTION

The study aims to investigate the constructions of the Noun Phrase of Shahpuri, a dialect of the Punjabi language. This research explores the structure, function, role, etc. of Shahpuri noun phrases. It also traces out the various positions of Noun Phrase in Shahpuri. The researcher also aims to explore the pre and post-modifiers of the Noun Phrase of Shahpuri. The researcher chalks out prenominal and pronominal markers of NP of Shahpuri.

Punjabi is an Indo-Aryan language. Approximately, 70 million people in the world speak the Punjabi language. It is the local language spoken in Punjab, Pakistan. According to Dulai (1989), as mentioned by Bhatia (2013), there has not been any serious research on the surveys of Punjabi dialects. Many of these dialects are still under-documented.

There are many dialects of the Punjabi language. The prominent dialects of Punjabi are Majhi, Doabi, Malwai, Powadhi, Pothohari, Multani, Dhani, Shahpuri, Lamochari (Jatki), Sohain (Sawain), Jangli (Jangli Boli/ Jhangi), and Awankari (Tariq, 2012). Majhi is a standard dialect of Punjab and others including Shahpuri are dialects of the Punjab language. Shahpuri is spoken in a vast area of the Sargodha division including Shahpur tehsil. Shahpuri is under-described and under-documentation. This study attempts to describe the Morphosyntax of Shahpuri.

Morphosyntax refers to the connection of morphological and syntactic aspects of language. As Crystal (2011) states Morphosyntax is a mutual relationship that addresses those grammatical categories that govern morphological and syntactic aspects of language like gender, number, tense, case, and aspect. They define the set of rules that govern linguistic units whose properties are definable by both morphological and syntactic criteria. The current research focuses on the domain of Morphosyntax by analyzing morphology and syntax as significant linguistic levels in morphological processes (Katamba, 1993). They claim Morphosyntax is a morphological process with its word form which is a morphosyntactic word composed of morphosyntactic properties combined into a root. Crystal (2002) considers 'morphosyntactic' a linguistic term to denote grammatical categories or properties. The morphosyntactic category has been constituted under the heading of number in nouns in different ways: the change of number affects syntax as in the case of the subject-verb agreement; on the other side, they are also morphologically defined as the addition of -s for making plurals. The Morphosyntax of languages is created by the blending of both morphology and syntax. In this process, the number is considered a morphosyntactic unit; plurals follow the rules of morphological change and syntactic agreement between nouns and verbs. It clearly shows that the word formation process deals with the relationship between morphology and syntax.

#### RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How do different parts of speech construct structures of the Noun Phrases of Shahpuri?
2. How do the NPs function and occur in the Shahpuri dialect?

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter evaluates the Morphosyntactic features of various local languages being spoken in Pakistan. At the end, a summary of all the reviewed researches is presented.

Researchers started on local languages upon the arrival of British rule. Shackle (1977) worked on the grammar of Siraiki language. He explored the parts of speech of the Siraiki language. Afterwards, the Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern

Pakistan by Hallberg et al. (1992) described the languages of Chitral, Northern areas, and Kohistan. Another local language spoken in Peshawar was also documented. Babrakzai (1999) uncovered the morphology and syntax of Pashto. He investigated parts of speech, agreement, clitics, and ergativity of the Pashto language. The tense, mood, voice and types of sentences were also described by him. Hasan and Khan (2021) also studied lexical variation between Dhani and Majhi. Hasan (2022) described the morphosyntactic features of Dhani as well. Other local languages of Pakistan spoken in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were also investigated.

Torwali is a language spoken in Swat Valley. Torwali language was described linguistically by Lunsford (2001). This study depicts the sociolinguistic situation and its relation with its neighbouring languages. The morphology and syntax of Torwali are also explored by Lunsford. Torwali and Urdu are well known languages spoken in Pakistan.

Urdu is a national language of Pakistan. The study on Urdu was made by Schmidt in 2005. She discovered the word classes, phrases, clauses, tense and aspect, etc. of the Urdu language.

Then, comes the name of Lothers and Lothers (2007) in the exploration of local languages of Pakistan. They worked out the sociolinguistic aspects of the Pahari and Pothwari languages. The language attitudes and vitality of the Pahari and Pothwari languages were discovered by them. Perder (2013) described the grammatical aspects of the Dameli language used in the vicinity of Chitral, KPK, Pakistan. Perder worked on the morphology and syntax of Dameli. The parts of speech were explored including nouns, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, verbs, postpositions, etc. of the Dameli language. The clauses of Dameli were also investigated in this study. Besides Dameli, other local languages were also explored. Chohan, Habib and Hasan (2018) also conducted phonemic comparison of Majhi and Shahpuri. Phonemic comparison between English and Punjabi was investigated (Chohan & Garcia, 2019). Besides, Thali, a dialect of Punjab was also explored morphosyntactically.

Thali is spoken in the southern part of the province of Punjab. Khan & Bhatti (2021) explored the morphological and syntactic structure of Thali. They also discovered the language aspects related to society including culture. They documented the daily use of Thali in the lives of the people of the southern parts of the province of Punjab. Besides the southern part of Punjabi, in the western part, Lahnda, a dialect of Punjabi, is spoken in the region of Sargodha division. Shahpuri is also considered as a Lahnda dialect of Punjabi.

Shahpuri has not been explored much by linguists in the past. So, very little is known about it. A few studies on Shahpuri have been found: Wilson (1898) and Chohan & Garcia (2022). Wilson has explored the lexical categories of Shahpuri to some extent.

Shahpuri speakers reside in the Sargodha division including Shahpuri tehsil (now). Wilson (1898) reports that the majority of the Shahpuri district (till the end of the 19th century, Shahpur was a district) speaks the Panjabi language. He further states that Panjabi and other dialects spoken in this area come from Western Punjabi. He divides the Shahpuri dialects into two sub-dialects: (i) the dialects of the plains, which are closely allied to those of Jhang and Mooltan; and (ii) the Salt Range dialect, which belongs to the group speaking on the plateau of North Punjab. Both groups have the future in *ɾ*, the passive in *i*, make frequent use of pronominal suffixes, and have such forms as *assi* (we), and *itthe* (here), which are characteristic of Panjabi generally, but while the dialects of the plains have the genitive postposition in *dá*, the dative in *nú* and the present participle ending in *dá*, the corresponding terminations in the Salt Range dialect are *ná*, *áb*, and *ná*, and there are many other differences which cannot be detailed here. The dialects throughout the district, however, shade off imperceptibly into one another, and every resident of the district is, so far as dialect goes, easily intelligible with one another. Although the district boundary approaches near the Indus and there are a few villages of Patháns in the northwest corner, Pashtu is nowhere the mother tongue of the people. Wilson (1898) explored parts of the speech of Shahpuri to some extent. He investigated nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, postpositions, conjunctions, and interjections. These parts of speech are eight in number. No article is used in Shahpuri. If there is emphatic, *bikk* (a certain) or *koi* (some) are used for an indefinite article of English, and *æ&̌* are used for the definite article of English. Generally, the English article is not expressed in Panjabi. According to Wilson, there are two genders, masculine and feminine and there are also two numbers, singular and plural. Then Wilson states the rules of both genders.

Only two studies have been found on Shahpuri. Phonological aspects of Shahpuri were explored by Chohan (2022). Wilson (1898) discovered the grammar of Shahpuri to some extent. But he did not investigate Shahpuri at phrase, clause and sentence level. The present study contributes by exploring the Morphosyntax of Noun Phrases of Shahpuri.

The study of local languages in Pakistan has been rich and varied, starting with early works like Shackle's (1977) exploration of Siraiki grammar and continuing through to more recent studies such as those by Bhatti (2021) on Thali, Hassan (2022) on Dhani and Perder (2013) on Dameli. These works have significantly contributed to understanding the morphology and syntax of numerous languages in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In contrast, Shahpuri, a dialect of Punjabi spoken in the Sargodha division, remains under-researched, with only two major studies: Wilson's (1898) grammatical analysis and Chohan & Garcia's (2022) phonological study.

Wilson's work on Shahpuri primarily focuses on grammatical aspects such as gender, number, and case systems, shedding light on the dialect's structure. However, there is a lack of exploration at the phrase, clause, and sentence levels, which remains a significant gap. This review underscores the importance of further investigation into Shahpuri's morphosyntax, particularly the noun phrase structure, to enrich the understanding of this dialect and its place within the broader context of Punjabi dialects.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The current study is a descriptive study of the Morphosyntactic Noun Phrase of Shahpuri. Text and discourse-centered approaches have been used in the study. This approach focuses on observing how and for what purposes the native speakers use their language in everyday life. This approach was also used by Munshi (2018) and Bashir and Connors (2019). Chelliah (2013) also favors the text and discourse-centered approach for the grammatical description of a language.

Morphosyntax of Shahpuri Noun Phrase is analyzed through text and discourse-centered approach after collecting data through two techniques.

There are two techniques for collecting data in this study. The data were gathered through structured and semi-structured interviews with the native speakers of Shahpuri residing in the districts of Sargodha, Khushab, Mianwali, and Bhakkar (including these districts in Sargodha division). Ten participants from each district have been taken for interviews. Interviews of all the four districts comprise 40 participants. The second technique for data collection is Focus Group Discussions. The technique of Focus Group Discussions has also been used to gather the data from the Shahpuri speakers. Under the technique of Focus Group Discussions (FGD), four groups (each of eight members) were engaged in discussion from the Sargodha division (one group from every district). There are 72 participants in total for the collection of the data under two techniques, interviews and Focus Group Discussion.

Descriptive techniques have been used in this study. The researcher has recorded, transcribed and translated the natural data. The researcher uses the procedure of collecting, analyzing and concluding the data.

The data will be documented by Leipzig glossing rules propounded by Comrie et al. (2008) as given under:

1. Sentences in Shahpuri
2. Marking grammatical categories to the chunks of Shahpuri
3. Translations of Shahpuri Sentences in English

### Data Analysis

Phrase refers to a single word or a group of words. Every phrase has a head and other categories which depend on the head are called either adjuncts or complement. Head includes semantic information, and determines the meaning of the whole sentence.

Noun phrase of Shahpuri is described in various dimensions. The first dimension of noun phrase includes only noun without other categories.

#### Noun Phrase and Noun

This noun is the head of noun phrase in Shahpuri.

- |                       |            |             |               |             |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| (1) <i>Imran Khan</i> | <i>bik</i> | <i>dafa</i> | <i>banera</i> | <i>bae.</i> |
| Imran khan.           | None.      | CARD        | time. N       | become. V   |
| be.PRS.3SG            |            |             |               |             |
- 'Imran Khan has become one time.'

In the above sentence (1), only noun (Imran Khan) has appeared in the place of subject noun phrase.

#### Noun Phrase and Common Noun

The common noun also occurs without article. See the following sentence.

- |                   |            |                 |            |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| (2) <i>Mistri</i> | <i>kam</i> | <i>ker-dacy</i> |            |
| mason. N          | work. N    | do.V.M          | be.PRS.3PL |
- 'work with a mason.'

In the above example (2), the common noun, *mistri* (mason) appears without article to determine its singularity in Shahpuri. But in English, an article (a) is used with mason to determine its singularity. In English, this sentence becomes imperative sentence. But in Shahpuri, this sentence is taken as a declarative sentence.

#### Noun Phrase and Material Noun

Sometimes, the material noun constructs noun phrase in Shahpuri. For example, *dhoda* (a type of sweets) is a material noun. It is made of milk, cheese and sugar.

NP = Material Noun

NP = MN

- (3) *dhoda*

dhoda. N

'dhoda'

- 4) *desi ghī*

desi ghī. N

'clarified butter'

In the above examples (3) & (4), *dhoda* (a type of sweets) and *desi ghī* (clarified butter) are material nouns since they are made of other things. These material nouns construct noun phrases without any other category.

#### Noun Phrase and Compound Noun

A compound noun alone can appear within noun phrase in Shahpuri:

- (5) *mehbub colony*

mehbub colony. CoN

'mehboob colony'

In the above example (5), *mehbub colony* (Mehboob colony) is a compound noun in Shahpuri since *mehbub* and *colony* are two nouns. A colony is named after the name of a person, Mehboob.

**Noun Phrase and Possessive Adjective& Compound Noun**

Possessive adjective can also appear before compound noun. In the following example (6), *sādi* (our) is a possessive adjective and *shahid bakery* (Shahid bakery) is a compound noun, both construct noun phrase.

- (6) *sādi* *shahid bakery*  
 our. Possessive pronoun Shahid bakery. Compound noun  
 'Our Shahid bakery.'

**Noun Phrase and Indefinite Numeral Adjective**

Indefinite numeral adjectives and noun also make noun phrase. In the following examples, *ziāda* (more) and *sāri* (all), and *koi* (any) are indefinite numeral adjectives, and *paisa* (name of currency), *sale* (sale), *game* (game) and *pata* (idea) are countable nouns.

- (7) *Ziāda* *paisa*  
 more. Adj IN paisa. N  
 'more paisas'

- (8) *Ziada* *sale*  
 More. Adj of numeral sale. N  
 'more sale'

- (9) *Sāri* *game*  
 All. Adj of number game. N  
 'all the game'

- (10) *Koi* *pata*  
 Koi. Adjective of number idea. N  
 'any idea'

The structure of the above noun phrases (7-10s) is based on indefinite adjectives and nouns.

**Noun Phrase and Meaningless Words**

Sometimes, the Shahpuri speakers use meaningless words called *مہمل* in Urdu (muhmal) and attach them with meaningful nouns. In the following examples, the second words are meaningless and attached to the first ones which are meaningful.

- (11) *Kam* *sham*  
 Work. N Meaningless  
 'work'
- (12) *bisāb* *kitāb*  
 accounts. N meaningless  
 'accounts'
- (13) *Changi* *bhali* *salary*  
 Good. Adj meaningless salary. N  
 'good salary'
- (14) *manji* *shanji*  
 cot. N Shanji. meaningless word  
 'cot'
- (15) *Kanerk* *sharak*  
 Wheat. N sharak. meaningless word  
 'wheat'

Meaningless words appear in the above examples (11-15). These meaningless words may occur either with nouns or adjectives. In sentence No. (13), *changi bhali salary* 'good salary', the meaningless word, *bhali* is used with adjective *changi* 'good'. In the rest of the examples (11-12, 14-15), the meaningless words are attached with nouns. In such sentences, nouns being meaningful words occur before their relative meaningless words. There may be two reasons behind using meaningless words on the part of the Shahpuri speakers:

- The speakers use meaningless words for the ornament of the meaningful words.
- They may want to add additional meaning to the meaningful words. For example, when they say *kam sham*, they may want to say that they have done additional pieces of work to the desired piece of work.

### Noun Phrase and Adjective Phrase with Meaningless Words

The structure of such noun phrases becomes more complex when adjectives are used in noun phrase. As the speakers add an adjective before such combination of the meaningful words attached with *muhmal* (meaningless words):

- (16) *babutay* *kebab* *shabab*  
Many.adj kebab.N shabab. Meaningless  
'many pieces of kebab (roasted meat)'

In the above example (16), *babuty* (many or more) is an adjective preceding noun *kebab* (kebab). At the end of this phrase, *shabab* (meaningless word) appears.

### Noun Phrase and Abstract Noun

The abstract noun also forms noun phrase in Shahpuri:

- (17) *majborian*  
constraints (helplessness).N  
'constraints (helplessness)'

In the above example number (17), *majborian* (constraints) is the plural form of *majbori* (constraint). It is also pointed out that *majborian* (constraints) is also an abstract noun. So, an abstract noun also forms a noun phrase in Shahpuri.

Another example is produced here under to authenticate the occurrence of plural / abstract noun in noun phrase in Shahpuri:

- (18) *Rasmān*  
traditions.N  
'traditions'

*Rasman* (traditions) is a plural abstract noun in the above example (18).

### Noun Phrase and Plural Abstract Noun with Possessive Adjective

The structure of noun phrase comprising abstract noun become complex. As in noun phrase, possessive adjective can also appear before abstract noun as in the following examples.

- (19) *Mera* *kehayal*  
My. Possessive pronoun idea. N  
'my idea'
- (20) *Apari* *mehnat*  
My. Possessive Adjective hard. Adjective work. N  
'my hard work'

In the above examples (19), *mera* (my) is a possessive adjective and *kehayal* (idea) is an abstract noun, both make noun phrase.

In the next phrase (20), *apari* is a possessive adjective and *mehnat* is an abstract noun.

NP = Possessive Adjective + Noun Phrase

NP = PA + NP

NP = PA + N

### Noun Phrase and Gender

Sometimes, gender is also marked within noun phrase as in the following example.

- (21) *changi* *gal*  
good. Adj talk  
'good talk'

In the above example (21), *gal* is a feminine gender, so, it takes *changi* (good) instead of *changa* (good) with masculine gender as in *changa banda* (good man). This example can also be interpreted: *Changi* is an adjective and *gal* is a noun. Here is another example, *Bari* (a great) and *dilchaspi* (interest) is a noun.

### 1.6 Gender

Gender is a morphosyntactic feature. In Shahpuri, gender marking is also observed differently. For example, *vadib* (am) for female and *vadab* (am) for male, are used as in the following examples.

- (13) *mein* *vi* *thiṛk* *vadib* *ān*  
Mein.PRO also.Adv fine.Adj Gender am.LV  
'I am also fine.'
- (14) *mein* *vi* *thiṛk* *vadab* *ān*  
Mein.PRO also.Adv fine.Adj Gender am.LV  
'I am also fine.'

In the example (13), *vadib* is a gender marker that refers to the subject being feminine whereas, in example (14), *vadab* is a gender marker that refers to the subject being masculine.

Moreover, the gender marking of Shahpuri is also different from the standard dialect of Punjabi, Majhi, as in the following examples.

- (14) *Main t̄an pakēē parci'an dī tiyārī* (Majhi)  
*kar rahiya ān.*  
 I am preparing for final examination.
- (15) *Main t̄an pakēē parci'an dī tiyārī karwindā pi'an* (Shahpuri)  
 I am preparing for final examination.

In both dialects, the masculine gender of Shahpuri is marking *tiyārī karwindāpi'an* (preparing) which is different from *tiyārī rahiya ān* (preparing) of Majhi, the standard dialect of Punjabi. Some other examples of gender in Shahpuri are given below (Wilson, 1898).

Masculine	Feminine
ghŌrā (horse)	ghŌrī (mare)
lēlā (he-lamb)	Lēlī (she-lamb)

In above examples, 'ā' occurs at the end of masculine gender whereas 'ī' appears at the end of feminine gender.

### Noun Phrase and Pronoun

Only pronoun, sometimes, occurs as subject noun phrase as in the following example.

- (22) *main' WAPDA mulāzam han'*  
 I.PRO.1.MSG. WAPDA.N servant.N be.PRS.1SG  
 'I am a WAPDA servant.'

In the above example, *main'* (I) is pronoun that forms subject noun phrase in Shahpuri. This pronoun is the head of noun phrase. The other pronouns are: *asān' / asin'* (we), *tuñ' / tūsi'* (you), *eh, oh* (he/she/it), *oh* (they), etc.

### Noun Phrase and Two Noun Phrases

Two nouns can occur within a single noun phrase in Shahpuri. These nouns are joined through a conjunction.

- (23) *Doji seat tē Rasheed Akbar Khan Nawani*  
 second.ORD seat. N on. Post Rasheed Akbar Khan Nawani.N  
*tē doctor Muhammad Afzal Khan*  
 and. CONJ doctor Muhammad Afzal Khan. N  
 'Rasheed Akbar Khan Nawani and Doctor Muhammad Afzal on second seat.'

In the above sentence, *tē* (and) is working as conjunction and connecting two nouns, Rasheed Akbar Khan and doctor Muhammad Afzal Khan. Moreover, *tē* works both as conjunction and postposition. As in the above sentence, the first *tē* (on) works as postposition and the second *tē* (and) works as conjunction. The context determines whether *tē* is used as conjunction or postposition.

### Noun Phrase and Adjective with Noun Phrase

Adjective and noun also create noun phrase in Shahpuri. For example:

- (24) *kamzōr hakōmat*  
 weak. Adj government. N  
 'weak government'
- (25) *Navian' gadian'*  
 New. Adj cars.N  
 'new cars'

In the examples (24-25), in the noun phrases, *kamzōr* (weak) and *Navian'* (new) are adjectives, and *hakōmat* (government), and *gadian'* (cars) are nouns. Other examples of noun phrases containing adjectives include *zōr āwar tractor* 'powerful tractor,' *āca tractor* 'good tractor,' *Nawan'* college 'new college,' *vadā shehar*, 'big city,' etc.

### Noun Phrase and Determiner

Determiner and noun also form a noun phrase like English. Determiner includes possessive adjective, and quantifiers. Noun and determiners are discussed below.

- (26) *sādey ustād*  
 Our. Possessive Adj teachers.N

The possessive adjectives modify noun in Shahpuri in example (26). In this example, *sādey ustād* (our teacher), *sādey* (our) is a possessive adjective and *ustād* (teacher) is a noun.

## 7. Number

The number system is a morphosyntactic feature. In Shahpuri, the number system also follows a systematic procedure. The following examples are given in Shahpuri about the number system.



Singular	Plural
ghŌrā (horse)	ghŌrē (horses)
kuttā (dog)	kuttē (dogs)

In Shahpuri, to form a plural, the last sound, 'ā', is dropped from the singular and ē is added at the end of the singular. It shows that the number system also observes some systematic procedure from singularity to plurality in the dialect of Shahpuri.

### Noun Phrase and Numeral Adjective

In Shahpuri, numeral adjective (ordinal or cardinal) with noun also forms noun phrase.

- (27) *trai* *bhai*  
 three.CARD brothers.N.3PL  
 'three brothers'

In this example (27), *trai* *bhai* (three brothers), *trai* (three) is a cardinal, and *bhai* (brothers) is a noun, both make noun phrase. Another example (28) is also presented below to authenticate the structure of occurrence of cardinal and noun within noun phrase.

- (28) *du* *bachay*  
 two. CARD children.N  
 'two children'

In the above example (28), *du* (two) is a cardinal and *bachay* (children) is a noun and these two categories make noun phrase together.

### Noun Phrase and Possessive Adjective, Numeral with Noun

Sometimes, possessive pronoun, numeral and noun make noun phrase in Shahpuri.

- (29) *Udbay* *du* *shagird*  
 His. Possessive pronoun two. CARD students. N  
 'his two students'
- (30) *sādey* *trai* *ustād*  
 our.GEN.PL three.CARD teachers.N  
 'our three teachers'

NP = Possessive Pronoun + numeral + Noun

In the above example (30), *sādey* *trai* *ustād* (our three teachers), *sādey* (our) is possessive (genitive) adjective, *trai* (three) is numeral (cardinal) and *ustād* (teachers) is a noun. Possessive adjective appears before numeral and at the end noun, the head of the phrase. The sequence of the categories within a noun phrase would be:

Possessive Adjective + numeral + noun

Another example is produced to validate the sequence and occurrence of possessive adjective, numeral and noun in a noun phrase of Shahpuris:

- (31) *meray* *tīn* *bachay*  
 my.PA three.CARD children.N  
 'my three children'

In this example, *meray* (my) is a possessive adjective, *tīn* (three) is a numeral and *bachay* (children) is a noun, all these three construct noun phrase in Shahpuri.

In the above example (31), *udbay* (his) is a possessive pronoun, *du* (two) is a cardinal numeral and *shagird* (students) is a noun. The sequence of these three items will be as under:

NP = Possessive pronoun + cardinal numeral + noun

### Noun Phrase and Ordinal Numeral

Ordinal numeral and noun also form noun phrase. In the below example (32), *biko* (first) is an ordinal numeral and *bacha* (child) is a noun, both make noun phrase.

- (32) *biko* *bacha*  
 First.ORD Child.N  
 'One child'

NP = Ordinal + Noun Phrase

NP = ORD + NP

NP = ORD + N

### Noun Phrase and Cardinal Numeral

Cardinal numeral and noun also make noun phrase in Shahpuri. Cardinal number precedes noun in noun phrase.

- (33) NP = Cardinal + Noun Phrase  
 NP = CARD + NP  
 NP = CARD + N

<i>Sat.</i>	<i>kilometer</i>
Seven.CARD	kilometer.N
'seven kilometers'	

### Noun Phrase and Two Cardinals

Sometimes, two cardinals are repeated to denote the occurrence of number of nouns as below.

- (34) *ath ath* *nau nau* *jamatan*  
 eight eight. CARD nine nine. CARD classes. N  
 'eight and ninth classes'
- (35) *apanri apanri* *choice*  
 His. Possessive Adj choice. N  
 'his choice'

In the above example (34), both eight and nine are repeated to show that some students are studying in eighth class and some in ninth class. Whereas in example (35), the repetition of *apanri* (his) shows that the *apanri* (his/ self) is being stressed.

### Noun Phrase and Possession

In Shahpuri, possession joins two noun phrases.

- (36) *Dry fruit* *ali* *dukān*  
 Dry fruit. N of. POST shop. N  
 'The shop of dry fruit'
- (37) *pāpōlar* *da* *gōlāb*  
 a type of tree. N of. POSS frame.N  
 'frame of a type of a tree'
- (38) *Gōlay* *diyan'* *bābon'saryan'* *naslān'*  
 frame. N of. POSS a lot of. Adj types. N  
 'Frames of many types.'

NP = NP + Possession + NP

In the above example (36), *dry fruit* and *dukān* (shop) are two noun phrases joined by a possessive word, *ali* (of) in Shahpuri. In example (37), *pāpōlar* and *gōlāb* are nouns joined by the word possessive, *da* (of). In this example (37), *pāpōlar* (a type of tree) is a possessor and *gōlāb* is the possession of the possessor, *pāpōlar*. *da* (post) appears after the possessor and precedes possession. *pāpōlar* (a type of tree) is a proper noun whereas *gōlāb* is a common noun. So, the possessive word, *da* combines proper noun and common noun. The order will be as under:

NP=Proper Noun+ Possession+ Common Noun

NP = ProN + POSS + CoN

In the above example (38), *gōlay* (frames) is a noun and this noun is the head of noun phrase. *diyan*(of) is a possessive word that joins two phrases: i.e. *Gōlay* and *bābon'saryan'* *naslān'*(frames & many types). The above example can be drawn as follows:

[[NP + Possession] + NP]  
 [[*Gōlay* + *diyan'* + *bābon'saryan'* *naslān'*]]  
 [[N+ POSS] +Adj + N]]  
 [[*Gōlay* + *diyan'* + *bābon'saryan'* + *naslān'*]]  
 'frames of many types'

### Noun Phrase and Both Numerals

Both numerals (cardinal and ordinal) can appear together in a noun phrase:

- (39) *Hik* *athween* *class* *vich*  
 One.CARD eighth. ORD class.N in. POST  
 'one in eighth class'

In the noun phrase mentioned in example (39), *hik* is a cardinal, *athween* is an ordinal and class is a noun. In these examples, the numerals (cardinal and ordinal) are appearing together. *Hik dojiclass* (CARD + ORD + N, another class), *hik* is a cardinal number, and *doji* is an ordinal numeral and class is a noun. In such phrases, the sequence of cardinal, and ordinal will be as follows:

NP = CARD + ORD + NP

NP = Cardinal Ordinal Noun

NP = *hik* *doji* *class*

### Noun Phrase and Two Possessions with Three Nouns

An interesting combination of two possessions with three different nouns is also found in Shahpuri.



- 40) *Urdu*                      *dey*                      *ustād*                      *da*                      *nām*  
 Urdu. N                      of. POSSESS                      teacher.N                      of.POSSESS                      name.N  
 'the name of teacher of Urdu'

In the above example (40), *Urdu* (a language), *ustād* (teacher) and *nām* (name) are nouns whereas *dey* (of) and *da* (of) are possessive words. *Urdu* is a proper noun whereas *ustād* and *nām* are common nouns. So, the sequence of proper noun and common nouns will be as under:

NP = proper noun + possession + common noun + possession + common noun

NP = PrN + POST + CoN+ POST + CoN

### Noun Phrase and Interrogative Adjective

An interrogative adjective with noun makes a noun phrase. The following examples are presented here to explore the sequence of noun phrase in respect of the interrogative adjective and noun.

- (41) *Kebray*    *college*  
 Which. Interrogative adjective                      college.N  
 'which college'

- (42) *Kitnay*    *bachay*  
 How many. Interrogative adjective                      children. N  
 'how many children'

In the above examples (41 & 42), *Kebray* (which) and *Kitnay* (how many) are interrogative adjectives whereas *bachay* (children) and *college* (college) are nouns. Like English, interrogative adjectives precede nouns in Shahpuri. having analyzed from the above structures, the following sequence of occurrence of interrogative adjective and noun is given.

NP = Interrogative Adjective + noun

### Noun Phrase and Noun with an Adverb

An adverb also appears within noun phrase.

- (43) *shīsha*                      *īaqribān*                      *īin*                      *foot*  
 glass. N                      nearly. Adv                      three.CARD                      foot.N  
 'the glass nearly three feet'

In the above example (43), *shīsha* (glass) is a noun and head of the above noun phrase. *īaqribān* (nearly/ approximately) is an adverb. *īin* (three) is a cardinal numeral and *foot* (feet) is a noun. The sequence of such noun phrase will be as under:

NP = NP + Adv+ NP

### Noun Phrase and Relative Pronoun

Relative pronoun also occurs within noun phrase. Possession joins noun phrase and relative pronoun.

- (44) *Toyota*                      *dī*                      *jehri*                      *gadi*  
 Toyota.N                      di.POSS                      jehri.Relative Pro                      gadi.N  
 'The car that is of Toyota is successful'

The example (44) shows that *Toyota dī jehri gadi* (The car that is of Toyota) is a noun phrase. *Jehri* is a relative pronoun that modifies the noun, *gadi* (car). The sequence of occurrence of categories within noun phrase will be as under:

NP = Noun + Possession + Relative Pronoun + Noun

### Noun Phrase and Adjective with Noun

- (45) *Kiṭāb*    *sab tu behtreen*                      *dost*  
 book.N                      the best. Adj                      friend.N  
 'A book as the best friend'

In the phrase (45), *Kiṭāb* (book) is a noun phrase. This word, *Kiṭāb* (book) is a head word of this noun phrase. *Sab tu behtreen* *dost* (the best friend) is also a noun phrase. It can also be said that adjective, *sab tu behtreen* (the best), joins two nouns, *kitab* and *dost*.

### Distributive Numeral Adjective and NP

Sometimes, distributive numeral adjective also occurs within noun phrase.

- (46) *har*    *qisam*                      *dey*                      *banday*  
 every. Adjective                      type.N                      of. POSS                      person. N  
 'every type of person'

In the above example (47), *har*(every) is an indefinite adjective, *qisam* (type) is a noun, *dey* (of) is a possession and *banday* (man) is a noun.

NP = Indefinite Adj + N + POST+ N

**Determiner, Adjective and Noun Phrase**

Determiner and adjective also appear in noun phrase as in the following example (49), *koi* (any) is a determiner, *asal* (genuine) is an adjective and *cheez* (thing) is a noun. Likewise, in example (50), *koi* (any) is a determiner, *achi* (genuine) is an adjective and *cheezān* (things) is a noun.

(47) *Koi* *asal* *cheez*  
Any. Det genuine. Adj thing. N  
'any genuine thing'

(48) *koi* *achi* *cheezān*  
koi. Ind PRO achi. Adj cheezān. N  
'any good things'

NP= Indefinite Pronoun + Adjective + Noun

**Noun Phrase and Structure of Noun, Adjective and Possession**

Noun phrase becomes lengthy including many categories of parts of speech.

(49) *Anwar* *ali* *puranri* *dukan* *da* *rate*  
Anwar.N of.POST old. Adj shop.N of.POST rate.N  
'The rate of the old shop of Anwar'

'The rate of the old shop of Anwar'

In the above noun phrase (51), the following sequence of occurrence of items will be:

NP = Noun + Possession + adjective + Noun + Possession + Noun

In this chapter, total 49 Noun Phrases of Shahpuri have been analyzed. The Noun Phrases of Shahpuri consist of a range of parts of speech and other categories. The summary of the chapter is provided below in tabular form.

**Summary of Structures of NPs**

Sr.	Construction of NP	Sentence / Phrase No
1	NP = Proper Noun	1
2	NP= Common Noun	2
3	NP= Material Noun	3 & 4
4	NP = Compound Noun	5
5	NP= Possessive adjective + Compound Noun	6
6	NP= Indefinite Numeral Adjective + Noun	7-10
7	NP= N + Meaningless Words	11-15
8	NP = N + AdjP + Meaningless Words	16
9	NP = Abstract Noun	17-18
10	NP = Possessive Adj + Abstract Noun	19-20
11	NP = Adj + N (Gender)	21
12	NP = Pronoun	22
13	NP = NP + NP	23
14	NP = AdjP + NP	24-25
	NP + Possessive Adj + N	26
15	NP= Numeral + Noun	27-28
16	NP = Possessive Adj + Numeral + N	29-31
17	NP= Ordinal Numeral + N	32
18	NP = Cardinal Numeral + N	33
19	NP = CARD + CARD + N	34-35
20	NP= NP +POSS + NP	36-38
21	NP = Cardinal + Ordinal + N	39
22	NP = NP + POSS + N + POSS + N	40
23	NP = Interrogative Adj + N	41-42
24	NP = NP + Adv + NP	43
25	NP = NP + POSS + Relative Pronoun + N	44
26	NP = N + Adj + N	45
27	Indefinite Adj + N + POST+ N	46
28	NP= Indefinite Pronoun + Adjective + Noun	47-48
29	NP = Noun + POSS + adjective + Noun + POSS + Noun	49

NP = Noun + Possession + adjective + Noun + Possession + Noun

## Findings and Discussion

The data has been analyzed to determine the construction of noun phrases about Morphosyntax. The following constructions have been found.

1. The Noun Phrases of Shahpuri are based on proper nouns. In example (1), a noun phrase consists of a proper noun i.e. Imran Khan. Imran Khan is a third person governing the entire sentence (1). Imran Khan is a singular subject noun phrase that takes a singular helping verb i.e. *hae*.  
Noun Phrase = Proper Noun
2. In Shahpuri, noun phrases may contain only common nouns. In example (2), *mistri* is a common noun. This noun phrase also takes a singular helping verb.  
Noun Phrase = Common Noun
3. Only material noun occurs within noun phrases in Shahpuri as in the examples (3 & 4). Like other nouns, a material noun can also be regarded as a singular noun, hence, it takes a singular verb.  
Noun Phrase = Material Noun
4. Compound Noun also makes noun phrases as in example (5), *mebbub colony* makes noun phrases. Two nouns, *mebbub* and *colony* make a compound noun. These two nouns refer to a single entity i.e. *mebbub colony*. Like other singular nouns, compound noun also takes singular verb.
5. In example (6), Possessive adjectives and compounds also make noun phrases in Shahpuri. These two elements also make a singular noun phrase. In this phrase, the possessive adjective is singular, so, it takes a singular compound noun. The plural forms of such nouns can also be constructed.
6. Examples (7-10) make noun phrases combined with indefinite numeral adjectives and nouns. In example (7), *ziada* acts as a quantifier for stating the number of nouns i.e. *paisa* (currency).
7. The speakers of Shahpuri attach some meaningless words to their relevant meaningful nouns. The examples (11-15) show that meaningless words have been attached to their concerned nouns e.g. *sham* (meaningless word) appears with *kam* (meaningful noun) which means work.
8. The construct of noun phrases with regard to meaningless words becomes more complex and lengthy by joining an adjective. The example (16) shows that nouns, adjectives, and meaningless words make noun phrases in Shahpuri. Meaningless words also combine with their relevant meaningful words.
9. Abstract nouns can form noun phrases in Shahpuri. The examples (17-18) show that abstract nouns agree with their verbs.
10. Abstract nouns and possessive adjectives also make noun phrases in Shahpuri as in the examples (19-20). Possessive adjectives agree with their abstract nouns.
11. The noun phrase in Shahpuri also agrees with gender. Example (21) states that the noun is feminine, so, it takes a feminine adjective.
12. A noun phrase can also be constructed by the pronoun only. In example (22), only the pronoun appears in the place of subject NP. This subject agrees with its verb.
13. Two noun phrases construct noun phrases in Shahpuri as in the example (23). These two noun phrases are joined by a conjunction. These two noun phrases take plural verbs.
14. Adjectives and nouns make noun phrases in examples (24-25). Nouns agree with their adjectives.
15. Cardinal adjective and noun form noun phrase in Shahpuri. Two examples (27-28) are given in this context. In the phrase, *du bachy* (two children), *du* (two) agree with *bachy* (children). Plural cardinal numeral takes plural noun.
16. A noun phrase is formed by a possessive adjective, cardinal numeral, and noun as in the examples (29-31). In example (29), these three items agree with each other. These three items are plural.
17. Noun with ordinal numerals also forms noun phrases. The example (32) shows such a relation.
18. The structure becomes more complex in the examples (34-35). Ordinal, cardinal, and nouns make noun phrases.
19. Possession joins two noun phrases as in the examples (36-38).
20. In the example (40), two possessions are used to connect three nouns. All these items make a single noun phrase. All the possessions and nouns agree with one another.
21. Interrogative adjectives and nouns make noun phrases in the examples (41-42). These interrogative adjectives agree with their nouns.
22. An adverb also joins two noun phrases and one cardinal numeral to make one noun phrase in Shahpuri as in the phrase (43).
23. Relative pronoun and possession connect two nouns to form one noun phrase in Shahpuri as in the phrase (44).

In English, all these structures are found. Cardinal, ordinal, adjective, interrogative adjective, adverb, etc. are also used within noun phrases.

## Conclusion

The present study demonstrates the morphosyntactic diversity of Noun Phrases in Shahpuri. Noun Phrases are formed from various constructions. NP incorporates simple to complex constructions in Shahpuri. NP includes varied and rich constructions. The constructions of Noun Phrases of Shahpuri have been explored about common nouns, proper nouns, material nouns, abstract nouns, and compound nouns. Noun Phrases of Shahpuri are constructed from various parts of speech. Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and conjunctions play a pivotal role in making Noun Phrases in Shahpuri. The agreement is also found in the NPs of Shahpuri. Various items agree with each other. Noun agrees with gender, number and person. The most striking constructions of NP are based on cardinal numerals, ordinal numerals, possessive adjectives,

interrogative adjectives, possessions, and relative pronouns. Within Shahpuri, various possessions connecting multiple nouns to form a single noun phrase make complicated constructions of Noun Phrases of Shahpuri.

The meaningless words are also used with their relevant nouns within the Noun Phrases of Shahpuri. These meaningless words carry semantic meaning within noun phrases of Shahpuri. When these meaningless words with meaningful words are joined through adjectives, the structure of Noun Phrases becomes complex and intricate.

The morphosyntactic constructions of Noun Phrases give a deeper understanding of the Shahpuri dialect of Punjabi. Various constructions of Noun Phrases show that Shahpuri is rich in vocabulary and grammar. The richness of the syntactic area of Shahpuri can be shown through the current study.

The conclusion of this study shows the importance of Shahpuri in the daily use of its speakers. Other linguistic areas of Shahpuri need to be described and documented.

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