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LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA

Vol. VIII

PART II

SPECIMENS OF THE DARDIC OR PĪŚĀCHA LANGUAGES
(INCLUDING KĀSHMĪRĪ)



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LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA

VOL. VIII

PART II

SPECIMENS OF THE DARDIC OR PIŚĀCĪA LANGUAGES (INCLUDING KĀSHMĪRĪ)

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- „ Part I. Sindhī and Lahndā.
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- „ IX. Indo-Aryan languages, Central group.
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- „ „ II. Rājasthānī and Gujarātī.
- „ „ III. Bhīl languages, Khāndēśī, etc.
- „ „ IV. Pahārī languages.
- „ X. Eranian family.
- „ XI. “Gipsy” languages and supplement.

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LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA.

SYSTEM OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED.

A.—For the Dēva-nāgarī alphabet, and others related to it—

अ a,	आ ā,	इ i,	ई ī,	उ u,	ऊ ū,	ऋ ṛi,	ए e,	ऐ ē,	ऋ ai,	ओ o,	औ ō,	अः au.
क ka	ख kha	ग ga	घ gha	ङ ṅa	च cha	छ chha	ज ja	झ jha	ञ ña			
ट ta	ठ tha	ड da	ढ dha	ण ṇa	त ta	थ tha	द da	ध dha	न na			
प pa	फ pha	ब ba	भ bha	म ma	य ya	र ra	ल la	व ra or va				
श śa	ष sha	स sa	ह ha	ड़ ṛa	ढ़ ṛha	ळ ḷa	ऌ ḷha					

Visarga (:) is represented by *h*, thus क्रमशः *kramaśah*. Anuswāra (◌̣) is represented by *m*, thus सिंह *siṃh*, वंश *vaṃś*. In Bengali and some other languages it is pronounced *ng*, and is then written *ng*; thus बंग *baṅga*. Anunāsika or Chandra-binḍu is represented by the sign ~ over the letter nasalized, thus मेँ *mē̃*.

B.—For the Arabic alphabet, as adapted to Hindōstānī—

ا a, etc.	ج j	د d	ر r	س s	ع ʿ
ب b	چ ch	ذ ḍ	ژ ṛ	ش sh	غ gh
پ p	ح h	ذ ẓ	ز ẓ	ص ṣ	ف f
ت t	خ kh		ھ ḥ	ض ẓ	ق q
ث ṭ				ط ṭ	ك k
ث s				ظ ẓ	گ g
					ل l
					م m
					ن n
					و when representing <i>anunāsika</i> in Dēva-nāgarī, by ◌̣ over nasalized vowel.
					و w or v
					ه h
					ی y, etc.

Tanwin is represented by *n*, thus فَاوْرَان *fauran*. Alif-e maqṣūra is represented by *ā*;—thus دَاوْرِي *da'wā*.

In the Arabic character, a final silent *h* is not transliterated,—thus بَنْدَا *banda*.

When pronounced, it is written,—thus گُنَاہ *gunāh*.

Vowels when not pronounced at the end of a word, are not written in transliteration. Thus बान *ban*, not *bana*. When not pronounced in the middle of a word or only slightly pronounced in the middle or at the end of a word, they are written in small characters above the line. Thus (Hindī) देखता *dēkh^otā*, pronounced *dēkhtā*; (Kāshmirī) च्छ *ts^h*; कर् *kar^o*, pronounced *kor*; (Bihārī) देखथि *dēkhatⁱ*.

C.—Special letters peculiar to special languages will be dealt with under the head of the languages concerned. In the meantime the following more important instances may be noted :—

(a) The *ts* sound found in Marāthī (च), Paṣhtō (چ), Kāshmirī (چ, च), Tibetan (ཚ), and elsewhere, is represented by *ts*. So, the aspirate of that sound is represented by *tsh*.

(b) The *dz* sound found in Marāthī (ज), Paṣhtō (ج), and Tibetan (ཚ) is represented by *dz*, and its aspirate by *dzh*.

(c) Kāshmirī (च) is represented by *ñ*.

(d) Sindhī (ڻ), Western Pañjābī (and elsewhere on the N.-W. Frontier) ڻ, and Paṣhtō ڻ or ڻ are represented by *ṅ*.

(e) The following are letters peculiar to Paṣhtō :—

ت *t*; چ *ts* or *dz*, according to pronunciation; د *d*; ر *r*; ز *zh* or *g*, according to pronunciation; ښ *sh* or *kh*, according to pronunciation; ڼ or ڻ *ṅ*.

(f) The following are letters peculiar to Sindhī :—

ب *bb*; پ *bh*; ت *th*; ٺ *t*; ڻ *th*; ڻ *ph*; ڇ *jj*; ڄ *jh*; ڇ *chh*;
ڇ *ñ*; ڍ *dh*; ڍ *d*; ڍ *ḍḍ*; ڍ *ḍh*; ڪ *k*; ڪ *kh*; ڳ *gg*; ڳ *gh*;
ڳ *ṅ*; ڻ *ṅ*.

D.—Certain sounds, which are not provided for above, occur in transcribing languages which have no alphabet, or in writing phonetically (as distinct from transliterating) languages (such as Bengali) whose spelling does not represent the spoken sounds. The principal of these are the following :—

â, represents the sound of the *a* in *all*.

á, „ „ „ *a* in *hat*.

ě, „ „ „ *e* in *mel*.

ô, „ „ „ *o* in *hot*.

e, „ „ „ *é* in the French *était*.

o, „ „ „ *o* in the first *o* in *promote*.

ö, „ „ „ *ö* in the German *schön*.

ü, „ „ „ *ü* in the „ *mühe*.

th, „ „ „ *th* in *think*.

dh, „ „ „ *th* in *this*.

The semi-consonants peculiar to the Muṇḍā languages are indicated by an apostrophe. Thus *k'*, *t'*, *p'*, and so on.

E.—When it is necessary to mark an accented syllable, the acute accent is used. Thus in (Khōwār) *assistai*, he was, the acute accent shows that the accent falls on the first, and not, as might be expected, on the second syllable.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

I am personally responsible for the preparation of both parts of this volume. It has been built up by degrees, some of it having been prepared and put in type several years ago, while other portions have been completed quite lately. Hence, perhaps, the work will here and there appear to be unequally proportioned. I have done my best to avoid this, and, so far as the Dardic languages in this part are concerned, the disproportion is mainly due to the fact that we know so little about many of them. Some of the languages under this head are here dealt with for the first time, and what is written regarding them was collected with no little difficulty. The most striking example¹ of this is Wasĩ-veri, a language spoken in the heart of Kāfiristān. The materials are entirely based upon the speech of one illiterate Prēsun shepherd who was found after long search, and who knew no language but his own.

The volume concludes with a brief account of the Burushaski language of Hunza-Nagar. This is in no way related to the Dardic languages, or, in fact, to any other form of speech dealt with in this Survey. Its inclusion here is due to geographical considerations, and also to the fact that the ancestors of its speakers appear to have once occupied the whole tract of country in which Dardic languages are now spoken.

GEORGE A. GRIERSON.

CAMBERLEY ;

March 20, 1915.

¹ See p. 59.

THE DARDIC OR PIŚĀCHA LANGUAGES.

INTRODUCTION.

The word 'Dard' has a long history, and the people bearing the name are a very ancient tribe. They are mentioned by Herodotus,¹ though not by name, and are the Daradrai of Ptolemy, the Derdai of Strabo, the Dardæ of Pliny and Nonnus, and the Dardanoi of Dionysios Periegetês.² In Sanskrit literature they are spoken of as 'Dārada' or 'Darada,' which name is of frequent occurrence not only in geographical works, but also in the epic poems and in the Purāṇas. Kalhaṇa, in his History of Kashmīr entitled the *Rāja-taraṅgiṇī*, often refers to them under the name of 'Dāradas' or 'Darads,' and mentions them as inhabiting the country where we now find the Shīṇs who at the present day are still called Dards. To the Greek and Roman writers, the word had a wider signification and included not only the predecessors of the Shīṇs, but also the people whose seat was in the country that we now call Chitral. In other words, under the name of the Dard country, they included the whole mountainous tract between the Hindūkush and the frontiers of India proper. Accordingly, at the present day this tract is known as 'Dardistān,'—a conventional and convenient name, though, as it includes much country not occupied by Dards proper, not strictly accurate.³ Following the example of the extended connotation of the word 'Dardistān,' it is convenient to give the general name 'Dardic' to all the Aryan languages spoken in this tract.

As we shall see in the following pages, this tract was once inhabited by tribes whom Sanskrit writers grouped together under the title of 'Piśācha.' Clear traces of the language of these tribes are to be found in the modern languages of the locality, and for this reason, in earlier volumes of this Survey, I have called these modern tongues the 'Piśācha languages.' This name is eminently suitable, and is more accurate than 'Dardic,' but some of the speakers of these languages take exception to it on the ground that, in Indian mythology, the word 'Piśācha' was also used to connote a cannibal demon, and it must be admitted that this was the most common acceptation of the word. In such circumstances, it is useless to explain that a tribe speaking a Piśācha language is not necessarily of Piśācha descent. In some cases, indeed, it would be easy to prove the reverse. But the argument is not accepted, and objections are raised to the use of the name 'Piśācha.' I therefore, in this volume, abandon, so far as I can, the use of this word as a name for this sub-family of languages, and employ the name 'Dardic' instead.

¹ iii, 102ff., in the famous description of the gold-digging ants.

² See McCrindle, *Ancient India*, p. 198.

³ For the name 'Dardistān,' cf. Leitner, *Dardistan*, Lahore, 1877; Biddulph, *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, Calcutta, 1880, pp. 155ff.; and Drew, *The Jummoo and Kashmir Territories*, London, 1875, pp. 393ff.

This Dardic, or Pisācha, sub-family of Aryan languages is spoken almost entirely beyond the boundaries of British India proper, on the North-Western Frontier. It includes the following languages:—

The Dardic Languages.

A.—Kāfir Group,—

- (1) Bashgali.
- (2) Wai-alā.
- (3) Wasī-veri or Veron.
- (4) Ashkund.
- (5) Kalāshā-Pashai Sub-group, viz. :—

- (a) Kalāshā.
- (b) Gawar-bati or Narsāti.
- (c) Pashai,¹ Laghmāni, or Dēhgāni.
- (d) Dīri.
- (e) Tīrāhī.

B.—Khō-wār, Chitrālī, or Arniyā.

C.—Dard Group, i.e. the Dard languages, proper,—

- (1) Shiṇā.
- (2) Kāshmīri.
- (3) Kōhistāni.

Specimens of most of these will be found below. No specimens could be obtained of Ashkund, a Kāfir language which is said to resemble Bashgali; of Dīri, the language of Dīr; or of Tīrāhī, of the former inhabitants of Tīrā in the Afrīdī country, who are now settled in Nigrahār. Nothing whatever is known about Ashkund. Short vocabularies of Dīri and Tīrāhī have been given by Leech on pp. 783 and 784 of Vol. vii (1838) of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. These two languages are provisionally placed in the Kalāshā-Pashai Sub-Group.

The first four languages of the Kāfir Group are all spoken in Kafiristan. Bashgali and Wai-alā are closely connected, while Wasī-veri shows important points of difference from these two. In some particulars (e.g. the frequent change of *d* to *l*) it shows striking points of agreement with East Eranian languages. As for the languages of the Kalāshā-Pashai sub-group, they have certain points of agreement amongst themselves, and with the other known Kāfir languages, but they have all fallen under the influence of their respective neighbours. Pashai is spoken on the north side of the Kabul river, immediately to the south of Kafiristan, and is affected by Paṣhtō. Kalāshā is spoken in the country between the Bashgal valley and Chitral and is affected by the Khō-wār immediately to its east. Gawar-bati, spoken further south, on the left bank of the Chitral river, is not only affected by Khō-wār, but also by the neighbouring Kōhistāni.

Khō-wār is the language of the Chitral country and of the neighbourhood. While in all respects a most typical Dardic language, it occupies a somewhat independent position in regard to the others,

Khō-wār.

¹ Dr. Hoernle has suggested to me that we have a relic of the name 'Pisācha,' in the word 'Pashai.' Phonetically, this is quite possible.

although it has some points in common with the Kāfir Group. From the Dard languages it is separated by great mountain barriers, and has little directly in common with them. Of all the Dardic languages, it is the one most nearly related to the Eranian Ghalehah languages spoken north of the Hindu Kush.

The Dard group includes the languages of Dardistān proper, in its narrowest sense ;—that is to say, of the Shinā-speaking parts of Gilgit, Gurez, Chilas and the Indus and Swat Kohistan. It does not include the Hunza-Nagar country to the north of Gilgit or the Chitral territory to its west. With the exception of Kāshmīrī, the languages belonging to the Dard Group, proper, are at the present day almost entirely confined to this tract.

Shinā is the truest example of the Dard languages proper. Its standard form may be assumed to be that spoken round Gilgit, but it has several dialects, including those of Astor, Gurez, and Chilas, and the so-called 'Brōkpā' of Dras and Dah Hanū. The last named is spoken by an isolated colony of Shins on the Eastern border of Balistan, and is much mixed with Tibetan.

Kāshmīrī is the language of the Valley of Kashmīr and of the neighbouring valleys. Although it has a Dard basis, it has come to a large extent under the influence of the Indo-Aryan languages spoken to its south. It is the only one of the Dardic languages that has a literature.

Kōhistānī is the original language of the Indus and Swat Kohistans, and, though the speakers are Shins, it is being rapidly superseded by Paṣṭō. In the Swat Kohistan is now spoken only by scattered tribes. It is divided into several dialects, of which Gārwi, Tōrwālī, Chilis, and Maiyā are described in this Survey. These dialects are all closely connected with Shinā, but, being on the Indian frontier, are much mixed with Paṣṭō and Indian forms, and are now no longer pure examples of Dard speech.

Except for Shinā and Kāshmīrī no information is available as to the number of speakers of the Dardic languages. In the Census of 1911, 21,562 speakers of Shinā were recorded, nearly all being inhabitants of the Gilgit country, but no enumeration was made in several tracts in which Shinā is the vernacular. Kāshmīrī is estimated on p. 235 below to be spoken by 1,195,902 people.

To readers of Indian literature the Piśāchas are well-known. They are described as a clan of Demons, of terrific appearance and brutal character. The name is said to imply that they were eaters of raw flesh—'Ωμοφάγοι.¹ Various localities are mentioned as their habitat, some Sanskrit writers placing them in the North-West, and others in the Vindhya Hills. A language, which was evidently a real form of speech and not an artificial gibberish, was attributed to them, and named Paiśāchī. It was classed as one of the Prakrits, *i.e.* as a debased Sanskrit, and to this we owe brief and incomplete accounts of it in the works of ancient Indian Grammarians. A sub-dialect of it was known as Chūlikā-Paiśāchikā, which carried the characteristic peculiarities of Paiśāchī to an extreme.

This Paiśāchī was not really a Prakrit, in the usual sense of the word. It was a very ancient language, a sister, and not a daughter of the form of speech which ultimately

¹ Many of the modern Dardic legends are based upon reminiscences of cannibalism. See an article by the present writer on p. 285 of the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1905.

developed as literary Sanskrit. As compared with Sanskrit, its principal peculiarity is the hardening of soft letters. Where Sanskrit has *Dāmōdara*, Paisāchi has *Tāmōtara* thus closely following the Welsh pronunciation of English in the days of Shakespeare. Sir Hugh Evans says 'putter' for 'butter' just as in Chūlikā-Paisāchikā 'a boy' is *pālaka*, not *bālaka*.

Professor Pischel, in his Prakrit Grammar, has maintained that this Paisāchi was the language of the country between the Hindu Kush and the present Indian frontier, in which the Kāfir speeches, Khō-wār, and Dard are now the vernaculars. The researches of the present writer have shown that this is almost certainly the case, and that therefore this tract was the home of the ancient Piśāchas, a wild tribe, owing no allegiance to, and having but a distant connexion with the Aryan conquerors of India. These Piśāchas were not confined to the transfrontier highlands. They sent colonies down the Indus, and Sanskrit writers mention their existence in Kēkaya, or the western Panjab, and in Vrāchada, or Sindh. It has been seen, when dealing with the languages of these countries (Lahndā and Sindhī), that evident traces of this Paisāchi influence exist at the present day. From thence they spread into what is now the Bhil country, and also, perhaps, down the coast as far as Goa.¹

The ethnic relationship of the inhabitants of these transfrontier highlands, whom
Who were the Dards? we now call Dards, has been frequently discussed.

The first to attack the question was Trumpp.² He says, 'we find that the races of Dardistān are of Aryan origin, and speak dialects which, on nearer investigation, will be found to have gone through the same process of development (or decomposition, as it might be called), as their sister-tongues in the plains of Upper India.' In other words, Trumpp claimed that the Dard tongues (meaning the Dardic tongues generally, and not the true Dard languages), as a whole, belong to the Sanskritic family of Aryan languages. Whether Trumpp's conclusion is correct or not, many of his arguments are based on wrong premises, for he continually cited, as proofs of the Indian origin of Dard words, closely corresponding words in Paṣtō, which he considered to be a Sanskritic language like Pañjābī or Sindhī. As a matter of fact it is now known that Paṣtō is not a Sanskritic language, but is a member of the Eastern branch of the Eranian family.

Shaw,³ in his articles on the Pāmīr Ghalchah languages, points out the close resemblances which exist between them and the Dard speeches. At the time that he wrote, it had not yet been established that the Ghalchah languages belonged to the East Eranian stock. He says, 'it seems probable that the separation of the Dards from the Ghalchahs took place at a time when there still existed a spoken tongue neither distinctly Indian nor distinctly Persian, but containing the germs of both. If the Dardu immigration from the north had been a late one, (say at the time of the Yucchi or of the Musalmān invasion), at a time when the language spoken in the plains of Bactria had become almost as strongly differentiated from that of India as at the present day, it is not easy to see how the speech of the Dards could have taken its development on Indian lines, as it has done,

¹ It must be explained that this view as to the home of the Piśāchas has been combated by Professor Sten Konow, who maintains that it was in Central India. See the articles quoted in the List of Authorities. I confess that he has failed to convince me.

² *Calcutta Review*, Vol. liv, 1872, pp. 223 and ff.

³ *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. xlv, 1876, pp. 139ff.

and *vice versa*. The fact of the tongues under notice still retaining so much mutual resemblance, together with a local connexion, would imply that they were descended directly from one and the same mother; while the fact of their belonging to the opposite families shows that we must not seek their common parentage either in the Indian or in the Persian tongue, but in an early Indo-Eranian mother-dialect, which alone would be capable of giving birth to two such children from the same womb. To put the matter in other words, it would seem that the Ghalchah and Dard nations must have lived each a life of its own, distinct from that of any other branches of the Aryan race and changing less fast than they, ever since they emerged from the oneness of the Indo-Eranian stem. They are true sisters, and yet they belong to rival families, hence they must be of that generation in which the split occurred. In any lower generation they would either not be sisters, or, if they were, they would belong to the same branch of the family.' It will be seen that Shaw also considers that the Dards belong to the Indian family of Aryan languages, and not to the Eranian. Further on he suggests that the Dard languages, though belonging to the Indian branch, are not Sanskritic. There is a linguistic gap between them and their true Sanskritic neighbours, the languages spoken in the outer Himalayas, which, he says, may be supposed to represent a reflex wave of migration sent up from the plains of India. The gap would in that case represent 'the whole progress in language made between the time when the Indo-Aryans were still a mere Central Asian tribe with incipient peculiarities of speech, and that, when their great migration accomplished, they were in possession of their Sanskrit form of language.' It will be seen that Shaw has, in many respects, anticipated the conclusions of the present writer.

Biddulph¹ would divide the tribes of the Hindu Kush into three groups. The first consists of those speaking the Ghalchah languages, the second of the Khō of Chitral and the Kāfir tribes, and in the third group he would class the 'Shiṣ, the Gaurō, Chilis, and other broken tribes of the Indus Valley, the Bashgharik (*i.e.* Gārwi) and Tōrwālāk of the Swat and Panjkora Valleys, and the broken tribes of the Kunar Valley between Chitral and Kunar. One point which is worthy of note in regard to the languages of these three groups is, that while those spoken by the Ghalchah tribes, that is, those belonging to the first group, appear to be sprung from ancient Persian (Zend), those of the third group show greater affinity with the Sanskrit. * * * * * The Khō-wār language shows affinities with those of both groups, and will be found, I believe, to constitute an intermediate link between the two.'

Tomaschek² devotes a few pages to discussing the characteristics of the Dard languages, and concludes, 'In spite of several coincidences in vocabulary, we should be careful not to count the Dard languages among those belonging to the Hindu Kush. The verbal flexion rests on principles similar to those which we meet in Pañjābī, Sindhī, and Kāshmīrī; and in its complicated formations, especially in the distinction between the masculine and feminine genders, offers a distinct contrast to the very sterile conjugation of the western dialects. The Shiṣ and Dards have

¹ *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, p. 158.

² *Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch-historischen Classe der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, Vol. xvi (1880), pp. 735 and ff. But on one point he is wrong. It is now known that some of the Ghalchah languages do distinguish gender.

evidently come to their present northern abode from the south, and through Kashmir,¹ and have never lost their connexion with Gandhāra or the Indians of the Panjāb.'

With reference to the above remarks, it should be remembered that Trumpp, Shaw, and Tomasehek, alike, were limited as regards their information to what they could gather from Leitner's *Dardistan*, a book which at the time it was published was of great value, but which has since been superseded by the much fuller work of Biddulph. The present Survey places further, if still incomplete, materials in the hands of experts; and it is now possible to enunciate a new theory based on more secure foundations.

All the above discussions necessarily depend on merely philological arguments. In questions of ethnology such considerations can form only a weak support, but in the present case no other materials are available. Philology, however, may be taken with more confidence as a guide (though not with entire trust) in the case of tribes whose languages are morient. When we find small tribes clinging to a dying form of speech, surrounded by dominant languages which have superseded the neighbouring tongues, and which are beginning to supersede this form of speech also, we are fairly entitled to assume that the dying language is the original tribal one, and that it gives a clue to the racial affinities of the tribes who speak it.²

This is the case with the Dardic languages. They are all being gradually superseded by Paṣhtō and by Indo-Aryan forms of speech. That they have been preserved at all through so many centuries can only be due to the inhospitable nature of their home, and to the hostile character of their speakers. Nevertheless, in stating the result of my own researches, I merely put it forward as a hypothesis which is consistent with the state of affairs presented by philology, and not as one that is necessarily true.

The country in which the Dardic languages are vernacular has Eranian languages (especially Paṣhtō and Ghalehah) to its north-west, west and south-west, Indo-Aryan (*i.e.* Sanskritic) languages to its south and south-east, various forms of Tibetan to its east, and to its north-east the isolated unclassed non-Aryan Burushaskī of Hunza-Nagar. Of these, Tibetan has affected only Shīnā, the most eastern of the Dard languages, and that, apparently only in modern times, by adding words and idioms as an overlayer. With Burushaskī the case is the reverse. Over the whole of Dardistān there is an underlayer of Burushaskī words, such as those for 'iron,' 'ass,' 'woman's hair,' and so on. These words are found in localities far from the present habitat of Burushaskī, and the inference is that, before the arrival of the Piśāchas, the whole of Dardistān was once inhabited by the ancestors of the present owners of Hunza and Nagar. It is not impossible that they were identical with the 'Nāgas,' who, according to Kashmir Mythology, were the aboriginal inhabitants of the Happy Valley before the arrival of the Piśāchas, and after whom every mountain spring in Kashmir is named. Be that as it may, at the bottom of all the Dardic languages, there is a small, and quite unimportant, element of Burushaskī.

¹ According to Biddulph, *op. laud.*, pp. 159 and ff., the Shīns originally migrated from the north, *via* the Chitral valley, and settled in the southern valleys of the Himalaya. They then moved northwards up the Indus valley to their present home, which possibly happened at the time of the Musalmān irruption into India. This agrees with the linguistic phenomena. It should be noted that if the Shīns went north along the Indus, they could not have passed through Kashmir. Tomasehek could not have seen Biddulph's work which appeared the same year as his article.

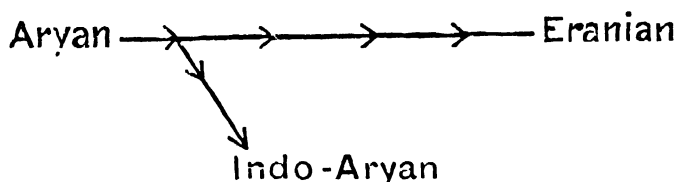
² That this is not claiming too much for philology may be allowed from the fact that it was first suggested to me by so distinguished an ethnologist as the late Sir Herbert Risley.

Paṣṭō, Ghalchah, and the neighbouring Indian languages are all of Aryan stock, the first two belonging to the Eranian and the third to the Indian branch of that family. That the Dardic languages are also of Aryan stock is absolutely certain, the question is whether we are to class them as Eranian, or as Indian, or as forming a separate third branch by themselves. I believe that the last is the only classification which we are at liberty to adopt.

It would be impossible to discuss the question in detail in the present pages. It involves hundreds of minute comparisons of idioms, words, and even letters which would here be out of place. Those who are interested in the arguments must be referred to the present writer's work *The Piśāca Languages of North-Western India*.¹ For our present purposes it must suffice to give a general summary of the results arrived at.

It is well known that there was in prehistoric times a language, known as Aryan, spoken by the common ancestors of the Eranians and of the Indo-Aryans in the oasis of Khiva.² Thence they appear to have followed up the course of the Oxus and Jaxartes into the high-lying country round Khokand and Badakhshan, where a portion of them separated from the others, marching south, over the western passes of the Hindu Kush into the valley of the River Kabul, and thence into the plains of India where they settled, as the ancestors of the present Indo-Aryans. At that time the common Aryan language possessed certain definite characteristics which were brought into India by these invaders, and which have in process of time developed, on Indian lines, into the characteristics of the modern Indo-Aryan Vernaculars.

The Aryans who remained behind on the north of the Hindu Kush and who did not share in the migration to the Kābul Valley spread eastwards and westwards. Those who migrated to the east occupied the Pamirs and now speak Ghalchah. Those who went westwards occupied Merv, Persia, and Balochistan, and their descendants now speak those languages which, together with the Ghalchah languages, are classed as Eranian. At the time of the parting of the ways, when some of their number took the first step in their march towards India, the Aryans, as we have seen, spoke a common language; but with the Eranians this language developed on different lines, so that at the present day the languages of the Pamirs and of Persia are very different from those of India. It will be simplest if we take the Eranian languages as the direct descendants in a straight line from the ancient Aryan³ stock, while the Indo-Aryan languages represent a branch which issued from the parent stem at a very early date. We might represent the state of affairs graphically as follows:—



The Dardic languages possess many characteristics which are peculiar to themselves,⁴ while in some other respects they agree with Indo-Aryan,⁵ and in yet other respects with

¹ Published by the Royal Asiatic Society, 1903.

² The original home, whence the Aryans separated from the ancestors of other Indo-European languages, is believed to have been the steppe-country of Southern Russia.

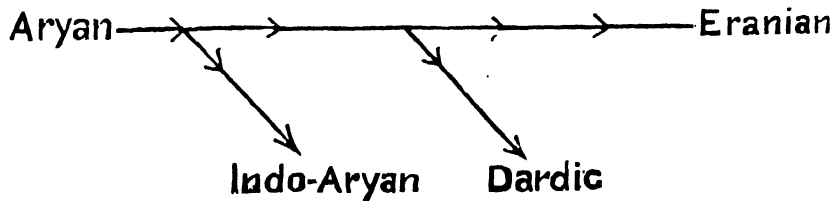
³ 'Eran' is really the same word as 'Aryan.'

⁴ e.g. the change of medial *t* to *r*, of *tm* to *t*, and the retention of a short vowel before a simplified compound consonant.

⁵ e.g. the preservation of *sm*, as against the Eranian change to *km*.

Eranian languages.¹ They do not possess all the characteristics either of Indo-Aryan or of Eranian. We must assume that at the time when they issued from the Aryan language, the Indo-Aryan language had already branched forth from it, and that the Aryan language had by that time developed further on its own lines in the direction of Eranian; but that that development had not yet progressed so far as to reach *all* the typical characteristics of Eranian, and still retained some (but not all) the characteristics which it possessed when the Indo-Aryans set out for the Kābul Valley.

This may be represented graphically by the following diagram:—



The Indo-Aryans crossed the Hindu Kush by the western passes, and, when they entered India by the Kabul Valley route, left what is now Chitral and Gilgit (*i.e.* Dardistān) on their left. Immediately to the north of Chitral over the Hindu Kush, communicating by the Dora and one or two eastern passes, lie the Pamirs, the home of the Ghalehah languages. Now, nearly every Eranian characteristic possessed by the Dardic is shared by the Ghalehah languages, while, at the same time, these very Eranian Ghalehah languages have a few points in which they follow the Dardic languages in agreeing with Indian as against Eranian. We are thus led to the conclusion that the ancestors of the Dardic tribes entered their present habitat by the Dora and neighbouring passes. The fact that the Dard languages proper are more nearly related to those of the Kāfir Group than either of these is related to Khō-wār, further suggests that the latter represents the language of a later body of Dardic invaders, akin to the earlier ones. Khō-wār, though undoubtedly Dardic in character, possesses more points in common with Ghalehah than the others, and separates the Kāfirs from the Dards proper by a wedge of language presenting a greater number of distinctively Eranian features.

Once settled in their mountainous habitat the language of the Dardic tribes developed on its own lines and gradually acquired those characteristics which I have said are peculiar to it and are foreign to both Indian and Eranian. No one desired their land, and except for an occasional visit from a conquering army on its way to India, such as those of Alexander the Great (B.C. 327) or Timūr (A.D. 1398) they have been left severely alone. The Sanskrit Grammarians writing at a time when, in India, the Prakrits were in flourishing existence bore record to the astonishing way in which Paisāchī had retained forms which in Prakrit had long passed into new phonetic births, and the same is the case at the present day. The modern Dardic languages still possess, almost unaltered and in common use, words which in India are hardly found except in Vedic Sanskrit.²

¹ *e.g.* the preservation down to modern times of shh and st and the change of shh to (s). So the change of sp (Indian shp) to shp and sh, not to psh.

² Compare Vedic kṛikavāku, Kalāshā kakawak, a fowl. Such a survival would be impossible in the modern Indo-Aryan vernaculars.

Notice may be drawn to the fact that eminent scholars have drawn attention to remarkable coincidences between the Dardic languages and the language of the European Gipsies.¹ We know that the Gipsies did come from India, and there appears to be little doubt that their original Indian language was some form of Dardic.

I have said that the Piśāchas sent out colonies down the Indus as far as Sindh. In the middle of the third century before our Era the Emperor Asōka of Pāṭaliputra spread his famous rock inscriptions over the length and breadth of India. These inscriptions were written in the vernacular of his time, and it need not surprise us that the one at Shāhbāzgarhī in the modern Yūsufzai country, close to, if not actually in, Dardic territory contains many linguistic forms which are related to Dardic.²

Except Kāshmirī, none of the Dardic languages have any written character, or possess any literature. Dr. Leitner has collected many songs in different Dardic languages, and has published them in his *Dardistan* and other publications.

AUTHORITIES—

The following are the works in which the Dardic languages (under various names) are discussed as a whole :—

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BIDDULPH, MAJOR,—*Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*. Calcutta, 1880. See especially pp. 157-161.

TOMASCHKE, W.,—*Centralasiatische Studien, II, Die Pamir-Dialekte*. *Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften*. Philosophisch-Historische Classe. Vol. xevi, pp. 735 and ff. Wien, 1880. See especially pp. 894 and ff.

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“ ” —*The Home of Piśāci*, *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, lxiv (1910), pp. 95ff.

GRIERSON, SIR G. A.,—*Paiśāci, Piśācas, and "Modern Piśāca"*. *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, lxvi (1912), pp. 49ff.

Separate Lists of Words and Phrases are given in the proper places for each group and sub-group of the Dardic languages. They are too numerous for all to be combined in one table, and accordingly, for the purpose of easy comparison, I here give a similar list combining a few typical languages of each group,—*viz.* Bashgali, Kalāshā, and Veron, for the Kāfir Group; Shinā, Kāshmirī, and Kōhistānī, for the Dard Group; and, lastly, Khō-wār.

¹ Cf. Miklosich, *Ueber die Mundarten und die Wanderungen der Zigeuner Europas*, ix, 1, 28; *Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Zigeunermundarten*, i, ii, 15, ff., iv, 51; Kuhn, in *Berichte des VII Internationalen Orientalisten-Congresses*, p. 81; Pischel, *Grammatik der Prākṛit-Sprachen*, 28.

² See the present writer's article on the *Linguistic Relationship of the Shāhbāzgarhī Inscription*, on pp. 725 and ff. of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*.

STANDARD LIST OF WORDS AND SENTENCES IN

English.	Kāfir (Bāshgali).	Kāfir (Kalāsha).	Kāfir (Veron).	Dard (Shinā).
1. One . . .	Ev . . .	Ek . . .	Ipin, attēgo . . .	Ek . . .
2. Two . . .	Diu . . .	Dā . . .	Lte . . .	Dā . . .
3. Three . . .	Treh . . .	Treh . . .	Chhi . . .	Tré, ché . . .
4. Four . . .	Sh̄to . . .	Chau . . .	Chipū . . .	Chār . . .
5. Five . . .	Puch . . .	Pōnj . . .	Uch . . .	Push, poī . . .
6. Six . . .	Sho . . .	Shōh . . .	Ush̄ī . . .	Shah . . .
7. Seven . . .	Sut . . .	Sat . . .	Sete . . .	Satt, sath . . .
8. Eight . . .	Osht . . .	Asht . . .	Aste . . .	Atsh, ath . . .
9. Nine . . .	Noh . . .	Nōh . . .	Nāh . . .	Nau, noa . . .
10. Ten . . .	Dits . . .	Dash . . .	Ieze . . .	Dāi, dāis . . .
11. Twenty . . .	Vitsi . . .	Bishi . . .	Zū . . .	Bi . . .
12. Fifty . . .	Diu vitsā dits . . .	Dū bishi dash . . .	Lojjibets . . .	Dū bio gū dai . . .
13. Hundred . . .	Puch vitsi . . .	Pōnj bishi . . .	Ochegzū . . .	Shal . . .
14. I . . .	Ōnts . . .	Ā . . .	Unzū . . .	Má . . .
15. Of me . . .	Ī . . .	Mai . . .	Um, um-ūri . . .	Mei, miānō . . .
16. Mine . . .	Ī-sto . . .	Mai . . .	Um, um-ūri . . .	Mei, miānō . . .
17. We . . .	Imā . . .	Ābi . . .	Asē . . .	Béh . . .
18. Of us . . .	Imā . . .	Hōma . . .	Asē . . .	Asci, assānō . . .
19. Our . . .	Imā-ste . . .	Hōma . . .	Asē . . .	Asci, assānō . . .
20. Thou . . .	Tin, tu . . .	Tu . . .	Iyā . . .	Tū . . .
21. Of thee . . .	Tu . . .	Tai . . .	Ī, i-ūri . . .	Tei, thānō . . .
22. Thine . . .	Tō-ste . . .	Tai . . .	Ī, i-ūri . . .	Tei, thānō . . .
23. You . . .	Shā . . .	Ābi . . .	Miū . . .	Tsoh . . .
24. Of you . . .	Shā . . .	Mimi . . .	Asēn . . .	Tsei . . .
25. Your . . .	Shā-ste . . .	Mimi . . .	Asēn-ūri . . .	Tsei . . .

TYPICAL LANGUAGES OF THE DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

Dard (Kāshmiri).	Dard (Kōhistanī).	Khō-wār.	English.
Akh	Ak, ěk	Ī	1. One.
Z ^h	Dā	Jū	2. Two.
Trēh	Ṭhā, chā	Troi	3. Three.
Tsör	Chör, tsor	Chör	4. Four.
Pōnts	Panj, pāz	Pōnj	5. Five.
Shēh	Shō, shoh	Chhoi	6. Six.
Sath	Sat	Sot	7. Seven.
Öth	Ath	Osht	8. Eight.
Nav	Num, noh, nañ	Nēoh	9. Nine.
Dah	Dash	Josh	10. Ten.
Wuh	Bish	Bishr	11. Twenty.
Pantsāh	Dash-ō-dūbīsh	Jñ-bishr-josh	12. Fifty.
Hath	Shal, shno	Shör	13. Hundred.
Bōh	Ā, ya, ma	Awa	14. I.
Myón ^u	Mā, mī, miā	Ma	15. Of me.
Myón ^u	Mā, mī, miā	Ma	16. Mine.
As ⁱ	Mā, be	Ispa	17. We.
Sōn ^u	Mō, mun, asā	Ispa	18. Of us.
Sōn ^u	Mō, mun, asā	Ispa	19. Our.
Ts ^h	Tā	Tu	20. Thou.
Chyón ^u	Tā, chhā	Ta	21. Of thee.
Chyón ^u	Tā, chhā	Ta	22. Thine.
Toh ⁱ	Thā, thō, tus	Pisa	23. You.
Tuhond ^u	Tsā, thō, tun, tsā	Pisa	24. Of you.
Tuhond ^u	Tsā, thō, tun, tsā	Pisa	25. Your.

English.	Kāfir (Bahgali).	Kāfir (Kalāsha).	Kāfir (Veron).	Dard (Shigā).
26. He	Aske	Sē, <u>she</u> -se	Sū	Ō, rō, <u>zhō</u> , anō
27. Of him	Aske	Tā-se, tā-a	Sumish	Aisei, resei, anei
28. His	Aske-ste	Tā-se, tā-a	Sumish-ūri	Aisei, resei, anei
29. They	Amgi	<u>She</u> -teh, teh	Mū	Ai, ré, <u>zhē</u>
30. Of them	Amgyō	<u>She</u> -tāsi, tāsi	Mishin	Ainei, rinei
31. Their	Amgyō-ste	<u>She</u> -tāsi, tāsi	Mishin-ūri	Ainei, rinei
32. Hand	Dushē	Hāst	Lust	Hatth
33. Foot	Kyur	Khur	Tē	Fā
34. Nose	Nazur	Nāchur	Nes	Nātō
35. Eye	Achēh	Ech	Izhī	Achhi
36. Mouth	Azhi	Ashi	Ish	Ai
37. Tooth	Dut	Dandōriak	Letem	Dōn
38. Ear	Kōr	Kuřō	Imu	Kūn, kōn
39. Hair	Drū	Chāpi	Zhui	Bali, jath
40. Head	<u>Shei</u>	<u>Shish</u>	Ji	<u>Shish</u>
41. Tongue	Dits	Jib	Luzukh	Jib
42. Belly	Ktōl	Kuch	Iul	Dēr
43. Back	Pti	Dāk	Gichi	Dākī, deiki, pūtū
44. Iron	Chimeh	Chimbar	Zhema	Chimar
45. Gold	Sūn	Sūra	Shiū	Son
46. Silver	Ariu	Rūwa	Iuri	Rūp
47. Father	Tēt	Dāda	Yā	Mālō
48. Mother	Nā	Āya	Nan	Māli, mā
49. Brother	Břōh	Bāya	Wayeh	Jrā, <u>zhā</u> , bāyō
50. Sister	Sus	Bāba	Siusu	Sāh
51. Man	Machkuf	Mōch	Mush, warjemi	Manujrō, manuzhō, musbā
52. Woman	Jugur	Istri-jah	Westi	Chei

Dard (Kāshmiri).	Dard (Kōhistanī).	Khō-wār.	English.
Suh	Ashī, ch, sōh	Hasa	26. He.
Tam ¹ -sond ^u , tasond ^u	Asā, tashā, tasī	Hatoghō, toggho, horo, hamu	27. Of him.
Tam ¹ -sond ^u , tasond ^u	Asā, tashā, tasī	Hatoghō, toggho, horo, hamu	28. His.
Tim	Ī, tum, se	Hattēt, hēt	29. They.
Timan-hond ^u , tihond ^u	Īwā, tasā, sewā	Hatētān, hētān	30. Of them.
Timan-hond ^u , tihond ^u	Īwā, tasā, sewā	Hatētān, hētān	31. Their.
Atha	Thair, hath	Hest	32. Hand.
Khōr, pād	Khur	Pōng	33. Foot.
Nas	Nōzōr, nat, nathūr	Naskār	34. Nose.
Achh ⁱ	Īth, ashī, ach	Ghēch	35. Eye.
Ōs	Āī	Apak	36. Mouth.
Dand	Dand, dān	Don	37. Tooth.
Kan	Kan, kān	Kār	38. Ear.
Wāl	Bāl	Drō, prēshū, phur	39. Hair.
Kala	Shish, shā, thōs	Sor, kapal	40. Head.
Zēv	Jib, zib	Ligini	41. Tongue.
Yēd	Dār, dēr, wair	Khoyanu, ishkama	42. Belly.
Thar	Dāg, dā, tāng	Krēm	43. Back.
Shēst ^r	Chimar	Chumūr	44. Iron.
Sōn	Swan, zēr	Sōrn	45. Gold.
Rōph	Rūp	Drukham	46. Silver.
Mōl ^u	Mhāla, bab, bā, bap	Tat	47. Father.
Mōj ^u	Mhāil, yai	Nan	48. Mother.
Bōy ^u	Jā, zhā, bhā	Brār	49. Brother.
Bēñō	Shū, ishpu, bhē	Ispusār	50. Sister.
Mahanyuv ^u	Mēsh, māsh	Mōsh	51. Man.
Zanāna, triy	Īs, shī, gōryū, gharī, mulai	Kimēri	52. Woman.

Englsh.	Kāfir (Bashgali).	Kāfir (Kalāsha).	Kāfir (Verou).	Dard (Shiqā).
53. Wife	Ishtri	Jah	Westi	Grein, jamāth
54. Child	Parmn	Tshātak	Kiur	Shūo, shudar, bāl
55. Son	Pitr	Pātr	Piě	Puch
56. Daughter	Ju, juk	Chhu	Lush <u>tu</u>	Di
57. Slave	Lope	Baira	Īma	Meristā
58. Cultivator	Kish-kule	Kish-karan	Nūmasto	Dehqān
59. Shepherd	Patga	Wal-mōch	Shepauri, uza	Peyālō
60. God	Imra	Khudai	Pāchā	Khudā
61. Devil	Yush	Bhut	Yush	Shētān
62. Sun	Su	Sūri	Isikh	Sūri
63. Moon	Mōs	Mastruk	Masekh	Yūn
64. Star	Rashita	Tāri	Ishtikh	Tārā
65. Fire	Agō	Angār	Anekh	Agār, hagār
66. Water	Ōv	Uk	Āveh	Wē, wōi
67. House	Ama	Hāndūn	Warekh	Got, gōsh
68. Horse	Ushp	Īsh	Īri	Ashpō
69. Cow	Gāo	Gak	Gūth	Gō, gāō
70. Dog	Kuři	Shūra, shēr	Keruk	Shū, shūn
71. Cat	Pishash	Phūshak	Pshikh	Būshi, pušhī
72. Cook	Ni-kakak	Birār kakawak	Mush kakokū	Kankōrōchō, kōkō
73. Duck	Af	Āri	Zhelai	Bārush, hāzhē
74. Ass	Kur	Gardōk	Kōru	Zhakūn, khar
75. Camel	Bilē-shtyur	Uf	Ishtyur	Uf
76. Bird	Mřenze	Pachhīyek	Nīze	Bring, bing, jānwar
77. Go	Prets	Pāri	Pez	Bō
78. Eat	Yuh	Zhuh	Oyus	Kā, khē
79. Sit	Nizheh	Nisih	Bishlus	Bé

Dard (Kāshmiri).	Dard (Kōhistanī).	Khō-wār.	English.
Kōlay, gariñ	Is, <u>shī</u> , gōryñ, gharī, mulai	Bōk	53. Wife
Shur ^u , mōsum	Lakūtōr, jadak, māsum	Azhēli	54. Child.
Nēchyuv ^u , pūt ^u	Pūt, pūch, puṭh	Zhau	55. Son.
Kūr ^u	Dhī, dī, saran	Zhūr	56. Daughter.
Gōlām	Marai, gulām, dim	Maristan	57. Slave.
Grūt ^u	Dehqān	Dēhqān	58. Cultivator.
Gabi-rochh ^u	Payāl	Pazhāl	59. Shepherd.
Khōdā, Day	Khūdāō	Khūdāi	60. God.
Shaitān, dēv	Shaitān	Shaitān	61. Devil.
Sirō	Sūrī, swīr, sīr, sī	Yōr	62. Sun.
Zūn	Yasūn, yūn	Mās	63. Moon.
Tārūkh	Tār, tā	Istāri	64. Star.
Nār	Āgār, nār	Angār	65. Fire.
Pōñ ^u	Wi, ū	Ūgh	66. Water.
Gara	Gōt, <u>shīt</u> , shīr, garm, bhī.	Khātan	67. House.
Gur ^u	Gōr, ghō	Istōr	68. Horse.
Gāv	Gāō, gā	Lōshu	69. Cow.
Hūn ^u	Kūchur, kuzhū, kūsar	Rēni	70. Dog.
Brōr ^u	Pishīr, pishō	Pushi	71. Cat.
Kōkur	Kūkur, kugū, kūkō	Nar-kūkū	72. Cock.
Batukh, ūnz ^u	Ār	Āpi	73. Duck.
Khar	Gada, <u>khār</u>	Gurdōgh	74. Ass.
Wūṭh	Ūṭh	Uṭ	75. Camel.
Jānawara	Charōr, pashīn	Boik	76. Bird.
Gatsh	Chō, bazh, bah, til	Boghēh	77. Go.
Khēh	Khō	Zhibēh	78. Eat.
Bēh	Bai	Nishēh	79. Sit.

English.	Káfr (Basigali).	Káfr (Kaláha).	Káfr (Veron).	Dard (Shinā).
80. Come	Ats	Íh	Jots	Wá, é
81. Beat	Vih	Tyeh	Pesum-tieh	Shidé, deh, kutó
82. Stand	Ūti	Ushtí	Iahtoh	Íhun bō, uthō
83. Die	Mrev	Nāshi	Omos	Miri
84. Give	Pfeh, gats	Deh	Aphleh	Dé
85. Run	Achunō	A-dhiái	Ikintseh	Hai-thó
86. Up	Chire	Wehak	Azhì	Ajáh
87. Near	Türe	Tada	Tebatink	Kach
88. Down	Nire	Prebak	Ani	Kirih, khér
89. Far	Bu-dyur	Dē-sha	Tikkō	Dūr
90. Before	Pa-myuk	Rū	Ti-mikh	Yar, mushō
91. Behind	Ptíbar	Pishtō	Te-ktseh	Phatī, patō
92. Who ?	Kachi	Kūra	Kese	Kō
93. What ?	Kai	Kia	Psch	Jék
94. Why ?	Kā-gě	Kō	Ptshezni	Kéh
95. And	Je	Je, zhe	Rō	Neh, -gá
96. But . . . .	.....	.....	.....	Ammáh
97. If	Ki . . . .	.....	.....	Ikhná
98. Yes	Ūv	Av	Uwoh	Awa
99. No	Nei	Ne	Nieh	Ne, niā
100. Alas	Utrasta	Hai-dārök	Tättō	Afsōs, hai
101. A father	Tot	Dāda	Yā	Mālō
102. Of a father	Tot	Dadā, dādas	Yā-wak	Mālei
103. To a father	Tot-kē	Dadā-hātia	Yāsh	Mālété
104. From a father	Tot-tā	Dadā-pi	Yā-pa	Mālējō
105. Two fathers	Diu tot-kile	Du dādai	Lūe yā-kil	Dū mālé
106. Fathers	Tot-kile	Dādai	Yā-kili	Malé

Dard (Kāshmiri).	Dard (Kōhistanī).	Khō-wār.	English.
Wōla, yih	Yah, yai, ai	Giēh	80. Come.
Mār	Chañd, kñth	Dēt	81. Beat.
Wōth	Paṭhō, riō, ōliho	Ruphēh	82. Stand.
Mar	Mar, mai	Briyēh	83. Die.
Dih	Dār, dai	Dēt	84. Give.
Dav	Ḍāb, dhan-dai	Dāwōh	85. Run.
Hyr ^u	Rata, gid, bō	Aih	86. Up.
Nishin	Kas, kats, niar, niō	Shoi	87. Near.
Bōn	Tñā, wāgi, ſiu, sōr, mini	Auh	88. Down.
Dūr	Dūr, dhū	Dodēri	89. Far.
Brōnth	Mñka, mñzh, mñ(hō, agēr	Prushṭi	90. Before.
Pata	Pata, pātō, paizh	Achē	91. Behind.
Kus	Ko, kã, kum, kām	Kā	92. Who ?
Kyāh	Kai, ku, gi	Kya	93. What ?
Kyāzi	Kai, kā, gēt, giu	Ko	94. Why ?
Ta	Au, ta	O-cho	95. And.
Likin	Bar, wale	Magar	96. But.
-ay	Ki, ke	Agar, ki	97. If.
Āhan	A, oh	Di	98. Yes.
Na	Na, nā, ni	No	99. No.
Hāy	Armāu	Ausūz	100. Alas.
Mōl ^u	Mhāla	Tat	101. A father.
Mōli-sond ^u	Mhāla-ā	Tat-o	102. Of a father.
Mōlis	Mhāla-gai	Tat-o-tē	103. To a father.
Māli-niāhō	Mhāla-na	Tat-o-sar	104. From a father.
Z ^h mōli	Dū mhāla	Jū tat-gini	105. Two fathers.
Mōli	Mhāla	Tat-gini	106. Fathers.

English.	Kāfir (Dahgali).	Kāfir (Kalāsha).	Kāfir (Veron).	Dard (Shipā).
107. Of fathers . . .	Tot-kilō	Dādai	Yā-kiliō-wak	Mālō
108. To fathers . . .	Tot-kilō-gē	Dādai-hātia	Yā-kiliō-panē	Mālōté
109. From fathers . . .	Tot-kilō-dā	Dādai-pi	Yā-kiliō-panea	Mālōjō
110. A daughter . . .	Ju	Chhū	Lushtu	Di
111. Of a daughter . . .	Ju	Chhūā, chhūās	Lushtu-wak	Dijeī
112. To a daughter . . .	Ju-gē	Chhūā-hātia	Lushtu-pa	Dijété
113. From a daughter . . .	Ju-dā	Chhūā-pi	Lushtu-panea	Dijéjō
114. Two daughters . . .	Diu ju	Du chhūlai	Lūe lusht-kil	Dū dijāré
115. Daughters . . .	Ju	Chhūlai	Lusht-kili	Dijāré
116. Of daughters . . .	Juī	Chhūlai	Lusht-kiliō-wak	Dijārō
117. To daughters . . .	Juī-gē	Chhūlai-hātia	Lusht-kiliō-panē	Dijārcté
118. From daughters . . .	Juī-dā	Chhūlai-pi	Lusht-kiliō-panea	Dijārējō
119. A good man . . .	Ev lō mōch	Ek prushṭ mōch	Attege ischum mush	Ek mishṭō manuzhō
120. Of a good man . . .	Ev lō mōch	Ek prushṭ mōches	Attege ischum mush-wak	Ek mishṭō manuzhei
121. To a good man . . .	Ev lō mōch-kē	Ek prushṭ mōches-hātia	Attege ischum mush-pa	Ek mishṭō manuzhétō
122. From a good man . . .	Ev lō mōch-tā	Ek prushṭ mōches-pi	Attege ischum mush-pauoa	Ek mishṭō manuzhējō
123. Two good men . . .	Diu lō mōch	Du prushṭ mōch	Lūe ischum mush	Dū mishṭē manuzhē
124. Good men . . .	Lō manjī	Prushṭ mōch	Ischum warjemi	Mishṭē manuzhē
125. Of good men . . .	Lō manjā	Prushṭ mōchen	Ischum warjemi-wak	Mishṭē manuzhō
126. To good men . . .	Lō manjā-gē	Prushṭ mōchen-hātia	Ischum warjemi-panē	Mishṭē manuzhōté
127. From good men . . .	Lō manjā-dā	Prushṭ mōchen-pi	Ischum warjemi-panea	Mishṭē manuzhējō
128. A good woman . . .	Ev lō jugur	Ek prushṭ istri-jah	Attege ischum weste	Ek mishṭī chei
129. A bad boy . . .	Ev digar ari	Ek khāche sūda	Attege digar wishōk	Ek kachō shūō
130. Good women . . .	Lō jugur	Prushṭ istri-jah	Ischum weste-kil	Mishṭē cheiyé
131. A bad girl . . .	Digari juk	Khāche istri-jegurak	Attege digar weste kiur	Ek kachi mōteiek
132. Good . . .	Lō-ste	Prushṭ	Ischumu	Mishṭō
133. Better . . .	Balyuk lēste	Bō prushṭ	Opoj-gō	Bohtō nishṭō

Dard (Kāshmiri).	Dard (Kōhistanī).	Khō-wār.	English.
Mālēn-hond ^u	Mhāla-ā̃	Tat-gini-ān	107. Of fathers.
Mālēn	Mhāla-gai	Tat-gini-ān-tē	108. To fathers.
Mālyau-nishē	Mhāla-na	Tat-gini-ān-sar	109. From fathers.
Kūr ^u	Dhī	Zhūr	110. A daughter.
Kōrē-hond ^u	Dhī-ā̃	Zhūr-o	111. Of a daughter.
Kōrē	Dhī-gai	Zhūr-o-tē	112. To a daughter.
Kōri-nishē	Dhī-na	Zhūr-o-sar	113. From a daughter.
Z ^h kōrē	Dā dhī	Jū zhūr-gini	114. Two daughters.
Kōrē	Dhīa	Zhūr-gini	115. Daughters.
Kōrēn-hond ^u	Dhīa-ā̃	Zhūr-gini-ān	116. Of daughters.
Kōrēn	Dhīa-gai	Zhūr-gini-ān-tē	117. To daughters.
Kōryau-nishē	Dhīa-na	Zhūr-gini-ān-sar	118. From daughters.
Akh jān mahanyuv ^u	Ak miṭha māsh	Ī jam mōsh	119. A good man.
Akis jān mahaniv ⁱ -sond ^u	Ak miṭha māsh-ā̃	Ī jam mōsh-o	120. Of a good man.
Akis jān mahaniv ⁱ	Ak miṭha māsh-gai	Ī jam mōsh-o-tē	121. To a good man.
Aki jān mahaniv ⁱ -nishē	Ak miṭha māsh-na	Ī jam mōsh-o-sar	122. From a good man.
Z ^h jān mahaniv ⁱ	Dā miṭha māsh	Jū jam mōsh	123. Two good men.
Jān mahaniv ⁱ	Miṭha māsh	Jam mōsh	124. Good men .
Jān mahanivēn-hond ^u	Miṭha māsh-ā̃	Jam mōsh-ān	125. Of good men .
Jān mahanivēn	Miṭha māsh-gai	Jam mōsh-ān-tē	126. To good men.
Jān mahaniv ^{yau} -nishē	Miṭha māsh-na	Jam mōsh-ān-sar	127. From good men.
Akh jān zanāna	Ak miṭha gharī	Ī jam kimēri	128. A good woman.
Akh nākāra koṭ ^u	Ak nākāra māṭa	Ī shum daq	129. A bad boy.
Jān zanāna	Miṭha gharī	Jam kimēri-ān	130. Good women.
Akh nākāra kūr ^u	Ak nākāra māṭī	Ī shum kumōu	131. A bad girl.
Jān, r ^o t ^u	Rān, nik, miṭha	Jam	132. Good.
(Tami-khōṭa) jān	Miṭha	Bo jam	133. Better.

English.	Kāfir (Bashgali).	Kāfir (Kalāsha).	Kāfir (Veron).	Dard (Shinā).
134. Best	Lē lō	Talō-aste prushṭ	Ischum opojogsō	Bohtéjō miāhtō
135. High	Ūre	Hūtala	Lekerga	Othalō
136. Higher	E-chak-di ūre	Bō hūtala	Chikō-di lekerga	Bohtō othalō
137. Highest	Belyuk ūro	Talō-aste hūtala	Lippatikh	Bohtéjō othalō
138. A horse	Ushp	Hāsh	Īri	Ashpō
139. A mare	Ishtri ushp	Istriĕk hāsh	Weste iri	Bām
140. Horses	Ushpā	Hāshen	Īriō	Ashpé
141. Mares	Ishtri ushpā	Istriĕk hāshen	Weste iriō	Bāmé
142. A bull	Azhe	Dōn	Zhesht	Dōnō
143. A cow	Gāo	Gak	Gūth	Gō, gāo
144. Bulls	Azhĕ	Dōndan	Zheshteō	Dōné
145. Cows	Gō	Gāgan	Gūthō	Gāvé
146. A dog	Kupi	Shĕr	Kirukh	Shŭ
147. A bitch	Ishtri kupi	Istriĕk shĕr	Weste kirukh	Sonchī shŭ
148. Dogs	Kupĭ	Shĕron	Kirō	Shŭi
149. Bitches	Ishtri kupĭ	Istriĕk shĕron	Weste kirō	Sonché shŭi
150. A he goat	Gash	Bira	Gēsh	Mūgar
151. A female goat	Wezeh	Pai	Beir	Ai
152. Goats	Shere	Pai	Shē	Mūgaré
153. A male deer	Ni-rakyus	Birĕra rōnz	Mush wakus	Birō háren
154. A female deer	Ishtri-rakyus	Istriĕk rōnz	Weste wakus	Sonchī háren
155. Deer	Rakyusō	Rōnz	Skal wakus	Hárené
156. I am	Ōnts azem	Ā āsam	Unzī esmo	Mā hanus
157. Thou art	Tu oshi	Tu āsas	Iyū eso	Tū hanō
158. He is	Aske ze	Se āsōv	Sū eso	Rō hanō
159. We are	Imā azemish	Ābi āsik	Asē esemahō	Béh hanas
160. You are	Shā azēr	Ābi asa	Miñ eseno	Tsoh hanat

Dard (Kāshmirī).	Dard (Kōhistanī).	Khō-wār.	English.
(Sārēv ^u y-khōta) jān . . .	Būt-maz miṭha . . .	Nicho bo jam . . .	134. Best.
Thod ^u . . .	Lig, jig, zḥiga . . .	Zhang . . .	135. High.
(Tami-khōta) thod ^u . . .	Zḥiga . . .	Bo zhang . . .	136. Higher.
(Sārēv ^u y-khōta) thod ^u . . .	Būt-maz zḥiga . . .	Nicho bo zhang . . .	137. Highest.
Gur ^u . . .	Ghō . . .	Istōr . . .	138. A horse.
Gur ^u . . .	Ghōi . . .	Mādiān . . .	139. A mare.
Gur ⁱ . . .	Ghō . . .	Istōr, istōr-ān . . .	140. Horses.
Gurē . . .	Ghōia . . .	Mādiān, mādiān-ān . . .	141. Mares.
Dād . . .	Gō . . .	Rēshū . . .	142. A bull.
Gāv . . .	Gā . . .	Lēshū . . .	143. A cow.
Dād . . .	Gō . . .	Rēshū, rēshu-ān . . .	144. Bulls.
Gōv ^u . . .	Gāi . . .	Lēshū, lēshu-ān . . .	145. Cows.
Hūn ^u . . .	Kūsar . . .	Rēni . . .	146. A dog.
Hūn ^u . . .	Kūsir . . .	Istri rēni . . .	147. A bitch.
Hūn ⁱ . . .	Kūsara . . .	Rēni rēni-ān . . .	148. Dogs.
Hōō . . .	Kūsira . . .	Istri rēni, istri rēni-ān . . .	149. Bitches.
Tshāwul . . .	Mūngur, bīr . . .	Nāri pai . . .	150. A he goat.
Tshāw ^u j ^u . . .	Sāil . . .	Istri pai . . .	151. A female goat.
Tshāw ⁱ . . .	Bakara . . .	Pai-ān . . .	152. Goats.
Rūs ^u . . .	Hūsai (Paḥtō) . . .	Rouz . . .	153. A male deer.
.....	Hūsi . . .	Istri rouz . . .	154. A female deer.
Rūs ⁱ . . .	Hūsi . . .	Rouz, rouz-ān . . .	155. Deer.
Bōh chhus . . .	Mā thū . . .	Awa asum . . .	156. I am.
Tsh chhukh . . .	Tū thū . . .	Tu asus . . .	157. Thou art.
Suh chhuh . . .	Sōh thū . . .	Hasa asur . . .	158. He is.
As ⁱ chhih . . .	Bē thū . . .	Ispa asusi . . .	159. We are.
Tōh ⁱ chhiwa . . .	Tus thū . . .	Pisa'asumi . . .	160. You are.

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English.	Kāfir (Bashkālī).	Kāfir (Kalācha).	Kāfir (Verou).	Dard (Shiqā).
161. They are . . .	Amgi asht . . .	Teh āsan . . .	Mī asto . . .	Réh hané . . .
162. I was . . .	Ōnts azim . . .	Ā āsis . . .	Unzū essem . . .	Má asus, asulus . . .
163. Thou wast . . .	Tiu azish . . .	Tu āsi . . .	Iyū esso . . .	Tū asō, asulō . . .
164. He was . . .	Aske azi . . .	Se āsis . . .	Sū esso . . .	Rō asū, asulū . . .
165. We were . . .	Imā azemish . . .	Ābi āsini . . .	Ase asemsho . . .	Béh asas, asilas . . .
166. You were . . .	Shā azīr . . .	Ābi āsil . . .	Miū esno . . .	Tsoh asat, asilat . . .
167. They were . . .	Amgi azi . . .	Teh āsini . . .	Mū asto . . .	Réh asé, asilé . . .
168. Be . . .	Bū . . .	Hah . . .	Wos . . .	Bō . . .
169. To be . . .	Buste . . .	Hik . . .	Inik . . .	Boiki . . .
170. Being . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
171. Having been . . .	Biti . . .	Thi . . .	Wosh shi . . .	Bé . . .
172. I may be . . .	Ōnts ka balama . . .	Ā kie bā-am-e . . .	Unzū apōrgosme . . .	Mā bōm . . .
173. I shall be . . .	Ōnts banum . . .	Ā bām . . .	Unzū apōrgosmo . . .	Mā lōm . . .
174. I should be . . .	.....	.....	Unzū inikso . . .	.....
175. Beat . . .	Vih . . .	Tyeh . . .	Pesum-tieh . . .	Shidé . . .
176. To beat . . .	Viste . . .	Tyek . . .	Pesum-tinik . . .	Shidoiki . . .
177. Beating . . .	Vinagan . . .	Tik wəov . . .	Pesum-tiuk . . .	Shidojé . . .
178. Having beaten . . .	Viti . . .	Tyai . . .	Pesum-ti . . .	Shidé . . .
179. I beat . . .	Ōnts vinum . . .	Ā tem-dai . . .	Unzū pesum-tiemo . . .	Másé shidam . . .
180. Thou beatest . . .	Tiu vinje . . .	Tu tes-dai . . .	Iyū pesum-timasish . . .	Túsé shidé . . .
181. He beats . . .	Aske vine . . .	Se tel-dai . . .	Sū pesum-timaso . . .	Rósé shidei . . .
182. We beat . . .	Imā vimish . . .	Ābi tok-dai . . .	Asē pesum-timsho . . .	Bésé shidōn . . .
183. You beat . . .	Shā vinēr . . .	Ābi tet-dai . . .	Miū pesum-timasinch . . .	Tsósé shidyāt . . .
184. They beat . . .	Amgi vinde . . .	She-teh ten-dai . . .	Mū pesum-timasto . . .	Résé shidén . . .
185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Ī vinā . . .	Ā prah . . .	Unzū pesum-tiom . . .	Másé shidēgas . . .
186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>). . .	To vinā . . .	Tu prah . . .	Iyū pesum-tioksho . . .	Túsé shidēga . . .
187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Aske vinā . . .	Se prau . . .	Sū pesum-tiogo . . .	Rósé shidēgō . . .

Dard (Kāshmiri).	Dard (Kōhistanī).	Khō-wār.	English.
Tim chhīh	Saī thū	Hatēt asuni	161. They are.
Bōh ōsus	Mā ās	Awa asistam	162. I was.
Ts ^h ōsukh	Tū ās	Tu asistan	163. Thou wast.
Suh ōs ^a	Soh ās	Hasa asistai	164. He was.
As ⁱ ōs ⁱ	Bō āsū	Ispa asistam	165. We were.
Tōh ⁱ ōs ⁱ wa	Tus āsū	Pisa asistami	166. You were.
Tim ōs ⁱ	Saī āsū	Hatēt asistani	167. They were.
Ās, bōv	Hō	Bōs	168. Be.
Āsun, bowun	Hō	Bik	169. To be.
Āsān, bōwān	Hōō	Bika	170. Being.
Ōsith, bōvith	Hū	Biti	171. Having been.
Bōh āsa, bōwa	Mā hōshat, hūgai	Awa kya bōma	172. I may be.
Bōh āsa, bōwa	Mā hōshat	Awa bōm	173. I shall be.
Bōh āsahō, bōwahō	Mā hōshat, hūwam	Ma biko bash	174. I should be.
Mār	Kuṭagal	Dēt	175. Beat.
Mārūn	Kuṭō	Dik	176. To beat.
Mārān	Kuṭa	Deōno	177. Beating.
Mōrith	Kuṭagalai	Diti	178. Having beaten.
Bōh chhus mārān	Mā kuṭānt	Awa dōman	179. I beat.
Ts ^h chhukh mārān	Tū kuṭānt	Tu dōsau	180. Thou beatest.
Suh chhuh mārān	Soh kuṭānt	Hasa dōjan	181. He beats.
As ⁱ chhīh mārān	Bō kuṭānt	Ispa dōsyan	182. We beat.
Tōh ⁱ chhiwa mārān	Tus kuṭānt	Pisa dōmyan	183. You beat.
Tim chhīh mārān	Saī kuṭānt	Hatēt dōnyan	184. They beat.
Mō mōrum	Mō kuṭagil	Awa phrētam, phrēstam	185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Tsē mōrath	Tō kuṭagil	Tu prau	186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Tam ⁱ mōrun	Sō kuṭagil	Hasa prai	187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).

English.	Kâfir (Bashgall).	Kâfir (Kalâsha).	Kâfir (Verou).	Dard (Shiqâ).
188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Imâ vinâ	Âbi prômi	Asê pesum-tiomsho	Bésé <u>shidégés</u>
189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Shâ vinâ	Âbi prâli	Mit pesum-tegunch	Tsósé <u>shidégét</u>
190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Amgyã vinâ	Teh prôn	Mû pesum-tiogosto	Résé <u>shidégé</u>
191. I am beating	Ônt ₃ vinum	Â tem-dai	Unzû pesum-tiemo	Másé <u>shidamus</u>
192. I was beating	Ônt ₃ vinazim	Â timan âsis	Unzû pesum-timasêsum	Másé <u>shidamasus</u>
193. I had beaten	Ï vincessi	Â tyai âsam	Unzû pesum-timasum	Másé <u>shidégâsus</u>
194. I may beat	Ônt ₃ ka vilama	Â kie tēma	Unzû pesum-tivolgom	Másé <u>shidam</u>
195. I shall beat	Ônt ₃ vilam	Â tem	Unzû pesum-temo	Másé <u>shidam</u>
196. Thou wilt beat	Tin vilash	Tu ties	Iyû pesem-timasso	Tūsé <u>shidé</u>
197. He will beat	Aske vilâ	Se tiel	Sû pesem-tiogosso	Rôsé <u>shidei</u>
198. We shall beat	Imâ vinama	Âbi tiel	Asê pesem-temaho	Bésé <u>shidôn</u>
199. You will beat	Shâ vilâr	Âbi tiet	Mit pesem-tiogasno	Tsósé <u>shidyât</u>
200. They will beat	Amgi vilâ	Teh tien	Mû pesem-tiogasto	Résé <u>shidén</u>
201. I should beat	Ï visteze	Mai tik bash	Unzû pesum-tenik-so . . . .	.....
202. I am beaten	Ï vinagan unguta	Â tigari thi âsam	Unzû pesum-tiuggan puzokso.	Mâ <u>shidjampus</u>
203. I was beaten	Ï vinagan ungutussi	Â tigari thi âsis	Unzû pesum-tiuggan pezagesh.	Mâ <u>shidigâs</u>
204. I shall be beaten	Ônt ₃ vinagan ungalam	Â ti-avus him	Unzû pesum-tiuggan pezmesh.	Mâ <u>shidâram</u>
205. I go	Ônt ₃ yenum	Â parim-dai	Unzû pezemo	Mâ <u>bôjam</u>
206. Thou goest	Tiu yenji	Tu paris-dai	Iyû pezasish	Tû bojé
207. He goes	Aske yene	Se pariu-dai	Sû pezemaso	Rô bojei
208. We go	Imâ emmish	Âbi parik-dai	Asê pazemsho	Béh bojôn
209. You go	Shâ enër	Âbi para-dai	Mit pezemasench	Tsoh bojyât
210. They go	Amgi ende	Teh parin-dai	Mû pezemasto	Réh bojén
211. I went	Ônt ₃ gom	Â parah	Unzû pezeksam	Mâ gâs
212. Thou wentest	Tiu gowash	Tu parah	Iyû pezegesish	Tû gâ
213. He went	Aske gwa	Se parau	Su pezagish, pezagusto, pezekso.	Rô gô, gaô
214. We went	Imâ gomish	Âbi parômi	Asê pezaksamish	Béh gés

Dard (Kāshmiri).	Dard (Kōbistāni).	Khō-wār.	English.
Asē mōr ^u . . .	Zō kutagil . . .	Ispa phrētam, phrētam . . .	188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Tōhē mōr ^u wa . . .	Sō kutagil . . .	Pisa phrētami, phrētami . . .	189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Timau mōrukḥ . . .	Sayō kutagil . . .	Hatēt prāni . . .	190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)
Bōh chhus mārān . . .	Mā kutānt . . .	Awa dōman . . .	191. I am beating
Bōh ōsuru mārān . . .	Mā kuṭ-ās . . .	Awa diā osh ^u tam, diā osh ^u - tam.	192. I was beating.
Mē ōsuru mōr ^u mot ^u . . .	Mō kutēl-ās . . .	Awa dirō osh ^u tam, dirō osh ^u - ostam.	193. I had beaten.
Bōh māra . . .	Mā kutagal ash ^u at . . .	Awa kya dōma . . .	194. I may beat.
Bōh māra . . .	Mā kutagal ash ^u at . . .	Awa dōm . . .	195. I shall beat.
Ts ^h h mārakh . . .	Tō kutagal-ash ^u at . . .	Tu dōs . . .	196. Thou wilt beat.
Suh māri . . .	Sō kutagal-ash ^u at . . .	Hasa dōi . . .	197. He will beat.
As ^h māraw . . .	Bē kutagal-ash ^u at . . .	Ispa dōsi . . .	198. We shall beat
Tōh ^h māriw . . .	Tus kutagal-ash ^u at . . .	Pisa dōmi . . .	199. You will beat.
Tim mārau . . .	Sayō kutagal-ash ^u at . . .	Hatēt dōni . . .	200. They will beat.
Bōh mārāhō . . .	Mā kutagal-ash ^u at . . .	Ma diko bash . . .	201. I should beat.
Bōh chhus yiwān mārāna . . .	Mā kutais-thū . . .	Awa dōno hotam . . .	202. I am beaten.
Bōh ās mārāna . . .	Mā kutais-thū . . .	Awa dōno biru osh ^u tam . . .	203. I was beaten.
Bōh yima mārāna . . .	Mā kutāiz-bash ^u at . . .	Awa dōno bōm . . .	204. I shall be beaten.
Bōh chhus gatshān . . .	Mā bait . . .	Awa biman . . .	205. I go.
Ts ^h h chhukḥ gatshān . . .	Tū bait . . .	Tu bisan . . .	206. Thou goest.
Suh chhuh gatshān . . .	Sōh bait . . .	Hasa biran . . .	207. He goes.
As ^h chhuh gatshān . . .	Bē baita . . .	Ispa bisi . . .	208. We go.
Tōh ^h chhiwa gatshān . . .	Tus baita . . .	Pisa bimi . . .	209. You go.
Tim chhuh gatshān . . .	Saī baita . . .	Hatēt bini . . .	210. They go.
Bōhgōs . . .	Mā baigā . . .	Awa baghēstam . . .	211. I went.
Ts ^h h gōkh . . .	Tū baigā . . .	Tu baghau . . .	212. Thou wentest.
Suh gōv, gav . . .	Sōh baigā . . .	Hasa baghai . . .	213. He went.
As ^h gay . . .	Bē baigil . . .	Ispa baghēstam . . .	214. We went.

English.	Kāfir (Bashgali).	Kāfir (Kalācha).	Kāfir (Veron).	Dard (Shipā).
215. You went . . .	Shā gōr	Ābi parāli	Miñ pezaksinch	Troh gét
216. They went . . .	Amgi gwa	Teh parōn	Mū pezeguāto	Réh gé
217. Go	Preḡs	Pāri	Ish̄t	Bō
218. Going	Yenda	Parik woov	Pizmāsh . . . . .	.....
219. Gone	Gnsya	Gālah	Pezeksaso	Gō
220. What is your name ? .	Tuse nam kai azo ? . . .	Tai nōm kie sh̄iu ? . . .	Ī nam pesnemes ? . . .	Tei nōm jék hanō ? . . .
221. How old is this horse ?	Ina ushp chi-so bise ? . .	Īa bāsh kimōn kau thi sh̄iu ?	Uū iri nerag utsu esela ? .	Anō ashpei kachāk umer hanī ?
222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?	Anista Kashmir chōk bu-dyur azile ?	Andei Kashmir kimōn dōsha sh̄iu ?	Alā Kashmir nerag tikkē eso ?	Ānō Kashirétó kachāk dūr hanī ?
223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?	Tu tot p-amā chi pitr asht ?	Mimi dādo dura kimōn putr āsan ?	Ī yā tarage nerag piē ast ? .	Tei mālei dārē gōtér kachāk hanō ?
224. I have walked a long way to-day.	Ōnts pishtruk gajar belyuk put-tā pilingi sum.	Ā ōja bō phōn kāsi āsam .	Unzū ittin tsera skal tūd pezaksom.	Mā ash nanapāt sh̄igāh gānus-paiyūk.
225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.	Ī man pitras aske-ste sus ish̄tri karisso.	Mai mōa putras taso bābas jah kai āsōv.	Melig piē mish siusū westo palōgo.	Mei chunnōmāloi puchété ō mushai sáié sāti ghar-tōgōn.
226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.	Kazhiri ushpce-sto zin p-ama aze.	Gōra hāshes lun dura sh̄iu	Kashire iri-iri zin tarag-tī eso.	Gōtérō sh̄eiō ashpei tilén hanō.
227. Put the saddle upon his back.	Zin ja-pṭi teh	Tā-se thāra lun thai . . .	Zh̄in sumish tu-gichi atāwe.	Aisei deiki-jé tilén dō . . .
228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.	Ī asko pitras belyuk bṛazi vine-si.	Ā tā-a putras bō badri gri tyai āsam.	Unzū sumish piē skal wezig mish pe eshpōmo.	Mās aisei puchó bohtō mustekāh dōgānus.
229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.	Aske ish̄takyur-wai bada u-pachur undran-e.	Se chau-gūri brō-uaa brōsh̄tō-na chareik dai.	Sū ish̄chuga lapperik th̄khū ayāmeso.	Rōsé māl chinché chērū-'jé charei.
230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.	Aske aki kapu pagyur ov ushp pa-tser jenas-e.	Se ok hāshes thāra sh̄etarah mut nūr-na nisi āsōv.	Sū esle sh̄tiup tu khuzhū attege iri tu-gich ash-lesko.	Rōsé oh tomā kirih ashpé-'jé pinēgun.
231. His brother is taller than his sister.	Aske-sto brōs asko-ste susas-tā fire aze.	Tā-se bāvas tā-se bābas-pi hūtala āsōv.	Sumish wayeh sumish siusū litē eso.	Aisei zh̄a tomi sáié-jō zh̄igū hanō.
232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.	Aske-sto mupi din tange je adili aze.	Tā-se kreh dū rupaya zho khōnda sh̄iu.	Sumish milni luo tanga attege vish nikh eso.	Aisei gōch dū rupaié gā trang hanō.
233. My father lives in that small house.	Ī-sto tot aske parmistuk ama-tā nizhen-e.	Mai dāda tara ish̄hatak hāndun-a nisiu-dai.	Um yā sū bannio tarag ash̄ilekso.	Mei mālō oh chunō gōtérō bōi-hanō.
234. Give this rupee to him	Ine tange aske pṛeh	Sh̄āma rupaya tā deh . . .	Uū tanga sumish aphleh . .	Anéh rupai aisóté dé . . .
235. Take those rupees from him.	Aske-tā amgi tangē ungao.	Toh rupaya tā pi gri . . .	Marga tanga sumish-pa ilgēseh.	Ai rupaié rōsé-jō ghiné . .
236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.	Aske lōstekte vih kani go mesh geru.	Toh prush̄t lāri zhe rajuk gri bhōni.	Sū ischumogli pesum-tieh mana temōdeh.	Oh mish̄té sh̄idé neh bāli sāti gané.
237. Draw water from the well.	Pani-le ov tik sh̄ōv	Pati-shōya-ni uk chhalai . .	Ada mal panaa āveh leksh̄eh.	Kulhē-jō wōi nikalé . . .
238. Walk before me . . .	Ī pa-myuk pilingyū	Mai pi-shumber kāsi	Um timigi firias	Mā mōchōt tihró
239. Whose boy comes behind you ?	Tu piṭibar kō aṛi an ? . . .	Mimi pish̄tō kās sūda iu-dai ?	Tesh wish̄ok i-tak tsā-maso ?	Kaisei sh̄hō tū-jō phatū woyei ?
240. From whom did you buy that ?	Aske kut-tan muri pṛo-ti unguta ?	Abi she-tōh kās pi kre-dai aṛi eli ?	Sū tesh milyā pli ilgego ? .	Kaisé-jō anéh gōch ginē-gānō ?
241. From a shopkeeper of the village.	Bṛagam ev saudāgar-tā . . .	Grōmō-na ek dōtādas pi . .	Tigim saudā ilgia-panea . . .	Kūiei ek dōkandārē-jō . . .

Dard (Kāshmiri).	Dard (Kōbistāni).	Khō-wār.	English.
Tōh ⁱ gōwa	Tus baigil	Pisa baghēstami	215. You went.
Tim gay	Saī baigil	Hatēt baghani	216. They went.
Gatsh	Bah	Boghēh	217. Go.
Gatshān	Bai	Boghawa, bika	218. Going.
Gōmot ^u , gamot ^u	Bayi	Boghū	219. Gone.
Chyōn ^u nāv kyāh chhuh ? .	Tē gi nā thū ?	Ta nām kya shēr ?	220. What is your name ?
Yih gur ^u kuitēn warihēn- hond ^u chhuh ?	As ghō gi umar thū ?	Haiyā istōr kamā sāla asur ?	221. How old is this horse ?
Yiti-pētha kūt ^u chhuh Kashiri-tām dūr ^u ?	As zāc-na Kashmir katuk dūr thū ?	Ilami ghār Kashmir-o-tē kanduri dodēri shēr ?	222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?
Chyōnis mōl ⁱ -sandis garas- andar kūt ⁱ nēchiv ⁱ chhuh ?	Tē mhāla bhā-maz katuk pētha thū ?	Ta tat-o dura kamā zhau asuni ?	223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?
Bōh chhus az sēthāh pok ^u - mot ^u .	Mā az sōh tēl-thū	Awa hanun bō pon kosi asum.	224. I have walked a long way to-day.
Myōnis pēth ^u -ra-sandis nēch- ivis tam ⁱ -sanzō bēñē-sūty nēth ^u -r kor ^u -mot ^u .	Mō pichh-ā pēth tasi bhē ziyāl karagil.	Ma mik-o zhau tan ispusār- o alti asur.	225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.
Garas-andar chhēh chhētis gur ^u -sūnz ^u zin.	Panara ghō-ā kāti bhā-maz thū.	Ishpēru istōr-o hun duri shēr.	226. In the house is the sad- dle of the white horse.
Tamis thāv thūr ^u -pēth zin .	Tasī dā-tal kāti galagal	Hun-o hatogho-sora dēt	227. Put the saddle upon his back.
Mē chhuh lōy ^u -mot ^u tasan- dis nēchivis wārayāhau kam- chau-sūty.	Mō tasī pēth kurō gin kuṭa-thū.	Awa hatogho zhau-o bo brazh-ān-sōra diti asum.	228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.
Suh chhuh bālachō tāli pēth chārwayēn gūsa khyāwān.	Sōh khānā shish-tal māl sārānt.	Hasa kōt-pongi-ān an-o phura rachhiran.	229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.
Suh chhuh guris pēth bihith tath kulis-tal.	Sōh ghō-tal bhaita-thū asgai sōra.	Hasa hatō kan-o mula i istōr-o-sōra nishī asur.	230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.
Tasond ^u bōy ^u chhuh tasanzi bēñi-khōta thod ^u .	Tasī zhā tasī bhō-na zhiga thū.	Hatogho brār hatogho ispu- sār-o sar zhaug asur.	231. His brother is taller than his sister.
Tamyuk ^u mōl chhuh dāy rōpay.	As-ā māl dūi adhil thū	Hatogho wāgh jū rupaia o- chē phat shēr.	232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.
Myōn ^u mōl ^u chhuh tath lōk ^u -chē larē-manz rōzān.	Mō mhāla as laka bhā-maz bhait thū.	Ma tat hatō tēq khatana hāl bōyan.	233. My father lives in that small house.
Dih yih rōpay tannis	As rūpai tasi dagal	Haiya rupai-o hatogho-tē dēt.	234. Give this rupee to him.
Tim rōpay hēh tamis-nish	Tas-na as rūpai āgal	Hatō rupai-ān hatogho-sar ganēh.	235. Take those rupees from him.
Wāra dis chōb ta razi sūty phirus ganḍ.	Tas miṭha kuṭagal danwala gin ganḍagal.	Hatogho jam ban dēt o-chē shimēni-ān-sora botēh.	236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.
Kriri-manza khār pōñ ^u	Kōhai-na wi nihālagal	Chah-ār ūgh nāzēh	237. Draw water from the well.
Mē brōnṭh brōnṭh pakh	Mē mētho bah	Ma sar nast biti kosēh	238. Walk before me.
Kasond ^u koṭ ^u ohhuy tē pata pata yiwān ?	Kasē māṭ tē patō ait ?	Kōs daq ta achia gōian ?	239 Whose boy comes be- hind you ?
Huh Kamis-nish hyotuth tē ?	Kasē-na as ghina-thū ?	Hatogho kōs-sar krēnitau ?	240. From whom did you buy that ?
Akis gāma-wōñis-nish	Gā-maz ak dukāndār-na	Dēh-o i dukāndār-o-sar	241. From a shopkeeper of the village.

THE KĀFIR GROUP.

Concerning few languages near India did we know till lately so little as we did regarding the dialects of Kāfiristān. Our knowledge had not advanced owing to the fact that for long it was assumed that there was one Kāfir tongue which was called Kāfirī. In later times it was assumed that because there were two main groups of Kāfirs, *viz.* the Siāh-pōsh, or Black-clothed, and the Sufēd-pōsh, or White-clothed, there were, therefore, two languages in Kāfiristān corresponding to these two groups. Dr. Leitner, by his *Kalāshā Grammar and Vocabulary*, and Colonel Biddulph by his *Bashgalī Vocabulary*, helped forward our knowledge regarding the speech of the tribes of Eastern Kāfiristān, and after that the progress of our information regarding the details of the language or languages of that country was suspended till the publication of Colonel Davidson's *Bashgalī Grammar* in 1902. Sir George Robertson, in his *Kāfirs of the Hindu-Kush* (London, 1896), gives us, on the other hand, some important information (pp. 74 and ff.) regarding the general language-distribution of the country.

It appears that the Siāh-pōsh Kāfirs, who, roughly speaking, people the northern half and the East of Kāfiristān, all speak various dialects of one language, of which *Bashgalī*, the speech of the people inhabiting the valley of the *Bashgal* River, may be taken as the type. All the tribes who wear the dark-coloured raiment seem at once to understand each other, and to be able to converse fluently and without hesitation. The Sufēd-pōsh Kāfirs occupy the centre and the south-east of the country, and consist of three tribes, the Wai, the Prēsun or Veron, and the Ashkund. The first two of these speak different languages which are mutually unintelligible, and both of which are unintelligible to the Siāh-pōshīs. These tribes cannot converse without the aid of interpreters. Regarding the Ashkund, Sir George Robertson says, 'there is another important tribe called the Ashkun (*sic*), of whom, however, it was most difficult to get any information. They are probably allied to the Wai.' The Wai inhabit the south-east of Kāfiristān, south of the junction of the *Bashgal* with the *Qāshqār* River. The Prēsuns inhabit an inaccessible valley in the centre, and the Ashkund lie to the south-west of the Prēsun.

These languages of Kāfiristān I place together under the name of the Kāfir Group, consisting of the following four languages, (1) *Bashgalī*, (2) *Wai-alā*, (3) *Wasī-veri* or *Prēsun*, and (4) *Ashkund*. They will be considered in the following pages.

To sum up the information contained in the following detailed account of the Kāfir dialects, we had, previously to this survey, a grammar and two vocabularies of *Bashgalī*, so that we might claim to be supplied with information regarding the language of Siāh-pōshīs. Regarding the Sufēd-pōshīs, we only knew for certain that there were two languages, *Prēsun* and *Wai-alā*, which were mutually unintelligible, and that perhaps there was a third, *Ashkund*. Of these three we had one or more vocabularies of *Wai-alā*, while of the others, we did not know a single word or grammatical form.

In the present state of our knowledge, the classification of these dialects is a matter of some doubt. While some of them show frequent instances of agreement with *Eraian* languages, there can be no doubt that the general phonetic structure of most of

them is often distinctly Indian. On the other hand, their grammatical structure differs so widely from that of any Indian language, that grave difficulties are experienced in grouping them with the Sanskritic Indo-Aryan Vernaculars. They are, thus, true Dardic languages.

Before discussing each dialect separately, I shall give a list of the authorities, so far as I have been able to ascertain them, dealing with the Kāfir country in general, and more especially with the so-called 'Kāfir' language. I have to thank Professor E. Kuhn for several additions to this list. These are marked with the letter K.

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The information is repeated in the same Author's *Narrative of various Journeys in Balochistan, Afghanistan, and the Punjab: including a Residence in those countries from 1826 to 1838.* Vol. i, pp. 219 and ff. London, 1842.
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- TRUMPP, REV. DR. ERNEST,—*On the language of the so-called Kāfirs of the Indian Caucasus.* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol. xix, 1862, pp. 1 and ff. Contains an imperfect Grammar and Vocabulary.¹ The Grammar partly agrees with my Bashgali Translation of the Parable of the Prodigal Son, and the Vocabulary more closely with Biddulph's Bashgali Vocabulary. Major Raverty in the second article mentioned above maintains that the language dealt with by Trumpp is not Kāfiri but is Kōhistāni. Comparison, however, with the available materials shows that it agrees very fairly with Bashgali, and that hardly a word agrees with those in Major Raverty's own Kōhistāni Vocabulary.
- TRUMPP, REV. DR. ERNEST,—*Ueber die Sprache der sogenannten Kāfirs in indischen Caucasus (Hindu Kūsch).* *Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. xx, pp. 377-418. (K.)
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- TOMASCHEK, W.,—*Kāfir und Kāfiristān*, in the *Allgemeine Encyclopädie der Wissenschaft und Künste* (Leipzig, Brockhaus), Section II, T. xxxii, pp. 49 and ff. (K.)
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¹ Burnes' Vocabulary is reprinted in Trumpp's article, but there are many misprints.

Taking the Kāfir dialects in order, we have now the following information regarding them :—

BASHGALĪ.

This dialect may, as already stated, be taken as typical of the language of the Siāh-pōsh Kāfirs. Among earlier writers, Colonel Biddulph gave a vocabulary of it, with a list of the pronominal forms. The grammar of the language agrees in many respects with that of Trumpp's Kāfirī. This is principally noticeable in the declension of the pronoun of the first person, and in the conjugation of the verb, but the two grammars are not sufficiently alike to justify us in classing Trumpp's work as a grammar of the Bashgalī language.

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- See also the authorities given above,—under Kāfirī. Amongst these Terentief's *Russia and England in Asia* deserves more than a passing notice. He gives a version of the Lord's Prayer in the 'Bolor' (*i.e.* Kāfir) language. An examination of the version shows that it is in the Ama-Nosa Kāfir of South Africa!

Bashgalī Kāfir is excellently illustrated by Colonel Davidson's *Notes*, which include a very full grammar, vocabulary, and collection of sentences together with a valuable bibliography, the last being much more full than that given above. The language of the specimen and list of words which follow differs somewhat from that dealt with by Colonel Davidson. This is probably due partly to difference of dialect, and partly to the personal equation of the recorder, whose ideas of spelling an unwritten language are not always the same as those of Colonel Davidson. The following grammatical sketch is based on Colonel Davidson's work. When the grammar of my specimen deviates from

this standard, I shall draw attention to the fact, and shall throughout employ examples drawn as much as possible from the Specimen.

Article.—There is no article in Bashgali. Sometimes the numeral *ev*, *eo*, or *e*, one, is employed as an indefinite article. Thus, *e manje*, a man. Sometimes *i* is suffixed, as in *palē*, servant; *palē-i*, a servant.

I.—NOUNS.—**Gender.**—There are only two genders, masculine and feminine. Many nouns referring to things without life are feminine. Such are *ama* or *amu*, a house; *burī*, bread. In the case of living beings, natural gender is followed. Thus the following are feminine, *ishtri*, a woman; *gāo* or *gōh*, a cow. The distinction of gender is very often neglected. Thus we may hear *gāo mṛā*, the cow died, in which *mṛā* is masculine, the feminine form being *mṛī*.

Number and Case.—All the following terminations are frequently omitted. Indeed, in conversation, this is generally the case. There is an Agent case used for the subject of the past tense of a transitive verb, as is customary in many Indian languages. In Bashgali it is the same as the oblique form. Thus, *kanishhte tot-os-tā gijī kar-as*, by the younger-son to his father words were made-to-him, the younger son said to the father. At the same time the use of the Agent case is not always adopted. The direct construction with the Nominative is sometimes found.

With the exception of the Accusative and the Vocative the other cases are made by adding postpositions (which are liable to be omitted) to the Oblique form.

The *Oblique* form singular is formed by adding *i*, *ē*, *iē*, *iō*, *ā* or *ō*, to the nominative. This again is often dropped. Examples are *manchī*, a man; obl. *manchīē* or *manchī*: *ushp*, a horse; obl. *ushpē*, *ushpō*, or *ushp*: *tot*,¹ a father; obl. *toti*, *totiō*, *tottē*, or *tot*.

The *Accusative* is usually the same as the nominative. Sometimes it takes the oblique form.

The *Genitive* precedes the noun which governs it. It is usually in the oblique form, especially with the termination dropped. Thus, *tot*, father; gen. *toti*, *totiō*, or *tot*: *Mirak amu*, the house of Mirak.

The suffix *st* or *s* is often added. Thus, *manchīē-st*, or *manchī-s*, of a man; *mehr-st*, of the prince; *tot-s*, of a father.

In the specimens the suffix is often *ste*, *sta*, or *stai*, which Colonel Davidson reserves for the Ablative. Thus, *ushpe-ste zin*, the saddle of the horse. It seems to be specially employed to form genitives absolute, like *īste*, mine; *tosta*, *toste*, or *tust*, thine.

This termination *ste* or *st*, etc., appears several times in Bashgali grammar. It is not only a case termination, but it is also the termination of the infinitive and of the 3rd person plur. pluperfect of verbs. In the cognate Pashai language, under the form *stā* or *sā*, it is the regular termination of the oblique form of nouns.

The *Ablative* is also formed by adding *ste*, etc. Thus, *pishtrak-stai*, from to-day; *nishtruk-ste*, from the first. *Tā*, etc., are also used for this case.

The postposition *tā*, *tā̃*, *tā*, or *tār*, has various meanings, *viz.*:—by reason of, in, of, on, on account of, together with, to, for, or upon. After a vowel it becomes *dā*, etc.

The postpositions of the *Dative* are *tā* (as above, *tot-os-tā*, to his father; *grom-tā̃*, to a village; *manje-tā̃*, to a man; *tot-tā̃*, to the father); *kē* or *kā* (mostly after

¹ Colonel Davidson spells this word *tōtt*.

consonants), *gē* or *gā* (mostly after vowels), to or for; *dogē*, *dugā*, *tkā*, for, for the sake of (*tot-dogē*, for the sake of the father).

The *Locative* is formed by the prefix *bā* or *pā*, or (before vowels) *b* or *p*. Thus, *bā-zare* (almost Paštō), in his heart; *p-ama*, in the house.

The *Vocative* is usually formed by suffixing *ā* or *ō* or by prefixing *eh* to the nominative. Thus, *totū* or *eh tot*, O father.

According to Colonel Davidson's grammar, the nominative plural is either the same as the nominative singular or else takes the suffix *ān*, *ēn*, *in* or *an*, and the oblique plural ends (as in Khō-wār) in *ān*, *ōn*, or *on*.

In the list of words, a plural is formed by the addition of *kile* (obl. *kilō*). This reappears in several cognate languages. Thus in Wai-alā we find *kele*, in Wasī-veri *kil* or *kili*, in Gawar-bati *gila*, and in Pashai *kuli*.

In the specimens we have various nasalised vowels to form both the nominative and the oblique plural.

The following are the declensions of *tōtt*, a father, and of *manchī*, a man, according to Colonel Davidson :—

	Singular.		Plural.	
	A Father.	A Man.	Fathers.	Men.
Nom.	<i>tōtt</i> .	<i>manchī</i> .	<i>tōtt</i> .	<i>manchī</i> , <i>manchīān</i> .
Agent.	<i>tōttē</i> (?).	<i>manchīē</i> .	<i>tōtt</i> (?).	<i>manchīōn</i> (?).
Acc.	<i>tōtt</i> .	<i>manchīē</i> .	<i>tōttān</i> (?).	<i>manchīōn</i> .
Dat.	<i>tōttē-tā</i> .	<i>manchīē-tā</i> .	<i>tōttān-tā</i> (?).	<i>manchīōn-tā</i> .
Abl.	<i>tōtt-ste</i> .	<i>manchīē-ste</i> .	<i>tōttān-ste</i> .	<i>manchīōn-ste</i> .
Gen.	<i>tōtts</i> , <i>tōtti</i> , <i>tōttiō</i> .	<i>manchīēst</i> , <i>manchīs</i> .	<i>tōttān</i> , <i>tōttānst</i> .	<i>manchīōn</i> , <i>manchīōnst</i> .

The following declensions can be gathered from the specimen and the list of words :—

	Singular.			Plural.		
	A father.	A daughter.	A man.	Fathers.	Daughters.	Men.
Nom.	<i>tot</i> .	<i>ju</i> .	<i>manje</i> .	<i>tot-kile</i> .	<i>juĩ</i> .	<i>manjē</i> .
Gen.	<i>tot</i> , <i>tot-ste</i> .	<i>ju</i> .	<i>manje</i> .	<i>tot-kilō</i> .	<i>juĩ</i> .	<i>manjā</i> .
Dat.	<i>tot-kē</i> .	<i>ju-gē</i> .	<i>manje-gē</i> .	<i>tot-kilō-gē</i> .	<i>juĩ-gē</i> .	<i>manjā-gē</i> .
Abl.	<i>tot-ste</i> , <i>tot-tā</i> , etc.	<i>ju-dā</i> , etc.	<i>manje-dā</i> , etc.	<i>tot-kilō-dā</i> .	<i>juĩ-dā</i> .	<i>manjō-dā</i> .

The following are other examples of the formation of the plural in the specimen and list :—

Sing.	Plur.
<i>a_zhe</i> , a bull.	<i>a_zhē</i> .
<i>gāo</i> , a cow.	<i>gō</i> .
<i>kuṛi</i> , a dog.	<i>kuṛĩ</i> .
<i>rakyus</i> , a deer.	<i>rakyusō</i> .

We sometimes find an oblique plural in *u* or *in*. Thus :—

lati, property; obl. plur. *latrin*.

palē, a servant; obl. plur. *palēn*, dat. plur. *palēin-tā*.

Adjectives.—

Some adjectives add a vowel (usually *i*), to form the feminine. As examples from the list of words is—

ev deger ari, a bad boy.
ev degeri juk, a bad girl.

The adjectives which are liable to this change end in *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*. Adjectives ending in *ā*, change *ā* to *i* in the feminine. Other adjectives do not change for gender. Thus :—

ev lē manje, a good man.
ev lē manje-ste, of (or from) a good man.
lē manji, good men.
ev lē jugur, a good woman.

An adjective sometimes takes *a* instead of *i* in the feminine. This is apparently due to euphonic rules which are not yet clearly understood. The following example of this is taken from Colonel Davidson's grammar :—

Masculine.	Feminine.
<i>z̄hil bhīm</i> , wet ground.	<i>z̄hili burī</i> , wet (uncooked) bread.
	<i>z̄hila yus</i> , wet (green) grass.
	<i>z̄hila dār</i> , wet (green) wood.

To judge from the specimen, when an adjective is employed as a predicate, or stands by itself, it prefers to take the termination *ste*. Thus, *lē-ste*, good ; but *lē manje*, a good man : *kon-ste*, (I am not) fit.

Comparison is effected in the usual way, with the ablative in *ste* or *tā*. Thus. *aske-ste bros aske-ste susas-tā ūre aze*, his brother is taller than his sister.

II.—PRONOUNS.—

First Person.—I, *ōuls* or *ōts* ; of me, my, *z̄*, *z̄-sta*, *z̄-ste* ; Agent, *z̄ (recessi)*, I (have beaten) ; *z̄-ste (yolazm)*, I would have eaten ; obl. sing. *iā* ; we, *emā*, *imā*, or *immā* ; of us, our, *emā*, *imā*, *imā-ste*. The genitive absolute ends in *ste*. Thus, *z̄-ste kai asht*, whatever is mine.

Second Person.—Thou, *tiu*, *tu*, *to* ; of thee, thy, *tu (to)*, *to-ste*, *to-sta*, *tuse* ; Agent, *to (pt-as)*, thou (gavest-for-him) ; before thee, *to pamyuk* ; to thee, *tut-tā* ; ye, *shā*, *shū* ; of you, your, *shā*, *shū*, *shū-ste*. What is your name, *tuse nam kai aze* ? The genitive absolute is *tust*, in *tust asht*, is thine.

Third Person.—He, *aske* ; of him, his, *aske (-dōgē)*, *aske-ste* ; to him, *aske (na-ptu-s)* (did not give) ; from him, *aske-tā* ; with him, *aske mesh* ; Agent, *aske (sangāya)* (he heard) ; they, *amgi* ; that man, *aske manje* ; under that tree, *aki karu paggur* ; those swine, *amgyō kizhgō* ; *akye-sta jasht pitr-as*, his eldest son-of-him. Many other forms are given by Colonel Davidson.

This, *ine*, *enē* ; from among these, *amnō pamiju*.

His own share, *amu bareste* ; to his own servants, *amo-ste palēin-tā*.

The *Relative Pronoun* appears in *ketta pitr*, the son (agent case) who (lost all thy property). It is rarely employed, the present participle supplying its place.

Kachi, *kū*, or *kett* is 'who?' 'what?' is *ke* or *kai*. *Kai* also means 'whatever,' as in *î-ste kai asht*, whatever is mine. *Ko* is 'any-one.'

Pronominal Suffixes are frequent. Among them, I have identified the following:—

First Person,—*m* (with verbs), as in *bis-m*, I have become; *kolaz-m*, I would have had; *yolaz-m*, I would have eaten; *bulaz-m*, I would have become; *go-m*, I have become; *pto-m*, it was given to me. With a noun we have *tot-î*, or *î-ste tot*, my father.

Second Person,—*sh* (with verbs), as in *ptā-sh*, it was given to thee. With a noun *chî*, as in *tā-chî* or *tot-chî*, thy father.

Third Person,—*s*, or *as* (also spelt *os*) (with both nouns and verbs), as in *bî-s*, he or it became; *na kaṛ-as*, it-was-not-done (contrary to thy order); *āzi-s*, he has come; *kara-s*, (words) were made (by him) to him, he said to him; *na ptu-s*, (by any one) was not given to him, no one gave to him; *pta-s*, (a feast) was given (by thee) to him, thou gavest him a feast; *tot-os-tā*, to his father; *pitr-as*, his son. The termination is sometimes spelt *ez*, as in *tot-ez-e ptastai*, the father-his-by it-was-given, his father gave.

The word *wanyān* occurs twice. In one instance it means 'he was seen (by the father),' and in the second case 'he was seen (by me).' The termination *ān* or *n* possibly also means 'he.'

Sometimes the full form of the pronoun is also used, as in *akye-sta jasht pitr-as*, of him the elder son-of-him.

III.—VERBS.—

A.—Auxiliary Verbs and Verbs Substantive.—

<i>Present</i> , I am, etc.		<i>Past</i> , I was, etc.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>azem</i> , <i>azum</i> .	<i>azemish</i> .	<i>azim</i> , <i>azam</i> .	<i>azemish</i> .
2. <i>eshî</i> .	<i>azër</i> .	<i>azish</i> .	<i>azîr</i> , <i>azâr</i> .
3. <i>ze</i> , <i>aze</i> .	<i>asht</i> .	<i>azî</i> .	<i>azî</i> , <i>azamme</i> .

Colonel Davidson gives many other forms of this verb.

The following parts of the verb 'become' are noted:—

Imperative,—*bu*, become.

Infinitive,—*bu-ste*, to become.

Present Participle,—*bûl*, becoming.

Past Participle,—*bā* or *bo*, been.

Conjunctive Part.,—*biti*, having become.

Present,—*bunam*, I become; *bunde*, they become (spare).

Past,—*bā-m*, I became; *bo* or *bā*, he became.

Pluperfect,—*bis-m*, *bissi-um*, I had become; *bis*, *bissi*, he became; *bistai*, they became.

Future,—*onts balom*, I shall become.

Present Conditional,—*onts ka balama*, I may become.

Past Conditional,—*bulazm*, I would have been (merry).

Gom, I went, is also used to mean 'I became,' as in the Ghalchah languages.

B.—The Active Verb.—According to Colonel Davidson the Infinitive of the Active verb ends in *sth* or *st* (or *sth^a* or *st^a*, in which the final *a* is very slightly pronounced). In the specimen and list the Infinitive is shewn as ending in *ste*. Under any circumstances the final *a* or *e* is elided before a word beginning with a vowel. An example of the infinitive is *achūnasth*, to run.

The Present Participle ends in *n* or *l*. It is also a noun of agency, and a relative participle supplying the place of a relative pronoun, like what we find in Indo-Chinese and Dravidian languages. Thus, *shū awēl manchi āyo*, the news bringing man (*i.e.* the man who brought the news) came. It changes for gender, taking *i* in the feminine; thus, *pilti*, fem. *pilti*, falling.

The Future Participle ends in *lā* (fem. *lī*). Thus, *achūnlā*, about to run.

The Past Participle ends in *ā*, with *i* as a junction vowel when the root ends in a consonant. Thus, *achūniā*, one who has run; *ptā*, given. Its feminine changes the final vowel to *i*. Thus, *mṛā*, fem. *mṛi*, dead.

The Conjunctive Participle ends in *tī* or *dī*. Thus, *yū-tī*, having eaten; *a-chūn-dī*, having run.

The Imperative mood takes *ō* in the second person singular. Thus, *achūnō*, run. The other persons follow the future.

A Conditional mood is formed by adding *bā* to the indicative. Thus, *achūnam*, I run; *achūnambā*, if I run.

The only radical tense is the present. Its terminations are as follows:—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>m</i>	<i>mish</i>
2. <i>nj</i> (& others)	<i>r</i> (with nasalization of the preceding vowel).
3. <i>nn</i>	<i>nd</i>

Thus, *achūnam*, I run. In the specimen and list, an *e* is added to some of these terminations. Thus, *nje*, *nde*.

The other tenses are formed from the participles. Thus:—

The Imperfect is formed by suffixing the past tense of the auxiliary to the present participle. The final *n* or *l* of the participle combines with the *az* of the auxiliary into *zz*. Thus, *achūnazzam*, I was running, for *achūnan-azam*.

The third person singular and plural of the Future is the same as the future participle, and agrees with subject in gender.

For the first and second person pronominal suffixes are added. *Viz.*:—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>om</i>	<i>mmá</i>
2. <i>osh</i>	<i>r</i> (with nasalization of the preceding vowel).

Thus, *achūnlā*, he will run; *achūnlī*, she will run; *achūnlom*, I shall run.

The third person singular and plural of the Past tense (which is also used as a Perfect) is the same as the Past Participle, and agrees with the subject in gender. For the first and second persons pronominal suffixes are added. *Viz.*:—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>m</i>	<i>mish</i>
2. <i>sh</i>	<i>r</i> (with nasalization of the preceding vowel).

Thus, *achūniā*, he ran, he has run; *achūnī*, she ran; *achūniām*, I ran.

In the case of transitive verbs, this tense, and the pluperfect, are construed passively, but the rule is not uniformly observed.

The Pluperfect is formed by suffixing the past tense of the auxiliary verb to the past participle. With the preceding *ā* of the participle, the *az* of the auxiliary becomes *as*. Thus, *achūnissī*, he had run, for *achūniū-azī*.

The terminations given above for all these tenses are only a few of many variations. For the rest, the reader is referred to Colonel Davidson's Grammar.

We are thus able to conjugate the verb *achūnasth*, to run, as follows:—

- Infinitive, *achūnasth*, *achūnasth^a*, to run.
 Present Participle, *achūnan*, running.
 Future Participle, *achūnlā*, one who will run.
 Past Participle, *achūniā*, one who has run.
 Conjunctive Participle, *achūdī*, having run.

Imperative, 'Run thou,' etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. ...	<i>achūlammā</i> .
2. <i>achūnō</i> .	<i>achūnlār</i> .
3. <i>achūnlā</i> .	<i>achūnlā</i> .

Present, 'I run,' etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>achūnam</i> .	<i>achūnamish</i> .
2. <i>achūnanj</i> .	<i>achūr</i> (for <i>achūnr</i>).
3. <i>achūnann</i> .	<i>achūnand</i> .

Imperfect, 'I was running,' etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>achūnazzam</i> .	<i>achūnazzamish</i> .
2. <i>achūnazzish</i> .	<i>achūnazzār</i> .
3. <i>achūnazzī</i> .	<i>achūnazzī</i> .

Future, 'I shall run,' etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>achūnlom</i> .	<i>achūlammā</i> (for <i>achūnlammā</i>).
2. <i>achūnlosh</i> .	<i>achūr</i> (for <i>achūnlr</i>).
3. <i>achūnlā</i> .	<i>achūnlā</i> .

Past, 'I ran,' 'I have run,' etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>achūniām</i> .	<i>achūniāmish</i> .
2. <i>achūniāsh</i> .	<i>achūniār</i> .
3. <i>achūniā</i> .	<i>achūniā</i> .

Pluperfect, 'I had run,' etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>achūnissam.</i>	<i>achūnissamish.</i>
2. <i>achūnissish.</i>	<i>achūnissār.</i>
3. <i>achūnissī, achūnistai.</i>	<i>achūnissī, achūnistai.</i>

In the Specimen the Pluperfect is over and over used in the sense of the simple Past.

Several verbs make their past participles irregularly. Thus :—

Infinitive.	Past Participle.
<i>ēsth</i> or <i>gūsth</i> , to go.	<i>gawā, gōwā, or gūs.</i>
<i>busth</i> , to become.	<i>bā.</i>
<i>kusth</i> or <i>korusth</i> , to do.	<i>karā.</i>
<i>ngusth</i> , to take.	<i>ngūlā</i> (pres. part. <i>ngal</i> ; fut. part. <i>ngālā</i>).
<i>prēsth</i> , to give.	<i>ptā.</i>
<i>pshīsth</i> , to grind.	<i>pshā.</i>
<i>mristh</i> , to die.	<i>mṛā.</i>
<i>visth</i> , to strike.	<i>vinā.</i>
<i>otisth</i> , to remain.	<i>otiniā.</i>
<i>yasth</i> or <i>yusth</i> , to eat.	<i>iārā, iyā, iyāsh.</i>
<i>awēsth</i> , to bring.	<i>awērā, arwarā.</i>

The verb *luzhlisth*, to be frost-bitten, makes its future participle *luzhēnellā*, its past participle *luzhengā* and its 1st sing. pres. *luzhēnam*.

The verb *aōsth*, to come, is quite irregular. The following forms are given by Colonel Davidson :—

<i>attī</i> , having come.
<i>ats</i> or <i>prēts</i> , come thou.
<i>ann</i> or <i>awettett</i> , he comes.
<i>attētt</i> , they come.
<i>afziū</i> , it comes or will come.
<i>atsomā</i> (for <i>atsolmā</i>), we are coming or will come.
<i>aiyōsam</i> , I came.
<i>aiyōsh</i> , <i>ōsh</i> , or <i>hāu</i> , thou camest.
<i>aiyo</i> , <i>ozz</i> , <i>ess</i> , <i>adsā</i> , or <i>afziā</i> , he came.
<i>āyū</i> or <i>afziā</i> , they came.
<i>osth</i> or <i>osthai</i> , they came (pluperfect).

Verbs whose infinitives end in *ōsth* or *āsth* are either transitive or causals. Thus :—

<i>piltisth</i> , to fall.	<i>piltōsth</i> , to cause to fall.
<i>amjisth</i> , to put on clothes.	<i>amjōsth</i> , to clothe.
<i>pashisth</i> , to light.	<i>pashiōsth</i> , to cause to light.
<i>visth</i> , to rest.	<i>viāsth</i> , to cause to rest.

Verbs in *ōsth* form their past participles in *ēā*. Thus, *piltōsth*, past participle *piltēā* ; *nizhōsth*, to cause to sit, past participle *nishēā*.

The Bashgali forms in the specimen and in the list of words differ somewhat from those given above. They are as follows :—

Infinitive,—*vī-ste*, to strike.

Present Participle,—*vīnagan*, striking ; *yenda*, going. The latter appears to mean really 'they go' (Colonel Davidson's *end*). It is No. 218 in the list of words. *Atte*, (he saw him) coming ; also 'coming (from there he arrived near the house)' is probably a conjunctive participle. *Bolě*, in *kujāl bolě bistai*, they became making merriment, corresponds to Colonel Davidson's *būl*, the present participle of his *busth*, to become.

Past Participle,—*gusya*, gone (compare Colonel Davidson's *gus*).

Conjunctive Participle.—This ends in *ti* or *tī*. There are many examples, *viz.* :—*vīti*, having struck ; *biti*, having been ; *baṛekti*, having divided ; *wazingraeti*, having collected ; *giti*, having gone ; *ekhti*, having done ; *psēti*, having lost ; *ngāti*, having taken ; *īti*, having eaten ; *wutīti*, having arisen ; *ushtati*, having arisen ; *wanati*, having seen ; *panuashiti*, having put round his neck ; *avīti*, having brought ; *wallēti*, having called ; *barātti*, having come out ; *māti*, having killed. *Atte*, quoted under the present participle, is probably incorrect for *atti*.

Imperatives are *vīh*, strike ; *ats*, come ; *prets*, go ; *yuh*, eat ; *nizheh*, sit ; *ūti*, stand ; *mrev*, die ; *pṛeh*, give ; *gats*, give ; *achunō*, run ; *teh*, put ; *undrō*, feed ; *nachō*, keep ; *amjau*, put on (clothes) ; *lijau*, give. Colonel Davidson omits the final *h* in these forms.

Simple Present.—

	Sing.	Plur.	So also	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>vīnum</i> , I strike.	<i>vīmish.</i>		<i>yenum</i> , I go.	<i>emmish.</i>
2.	<i>vīnje.</i>	<i>vīnēr.</i>		<i>yenji.</i>	<i>enēr.</i>
3.	<i>vīne.</i>	<i>vīndē.</i>		<i>yene.</i>	<i>ende.</i>

Other examples are *mrenam*, I die ; *undrane*, he is grazing ; *jenase*, he is sitting (on a horse) ; *nizhene*, he sits, he dwells ; *kund*, (what) are they doing ?

Imperfect.—The only example is *ōnts vīm-azim*, I was striking.

Future.—

Sing.	Plur.
<i>vīlam</i> , I shall strike.	<i>vīmma.</i>
<i>vīlash.</i>	<i>vīlār.</i>
<i>vīlā.</i>	<i>vīlā.</i>

Other examples are—*ēlam*, I will go ; *walallm*, I will talk ; *yummā*, we shall eat ; *mēghummā*, we shall make ready.

Past.—In Transitive verbs, this tense is conjugated passively. The subject is put in the agent case and the object, which has become the grammatical subject, is often attached to the verb in the form of a pronominal suffix. The following are examples, each is really a Passive Participle. Thus, 'he struck' is literally 'struck by him.'

Vīnā, he struck ; *gijī wija*, (?) he realised ; *sapchā*, he kissed ; *gijī kra*, he made words, he spoke ; *sangāya*, (Kalāshā *sangāu*), he heard ; *kudeya*, he asked ; *wilaya*, he said ; *wija* (compare *gijī wija* above), he agreed ; *ṭudiptā*, he entreated ; *karētā*, (service) was done (by-me).

The following are instances of pronominal suffixes : *kaṛ-as*, he made (words) to him ; also, I made it ; *na ptu-s*, did not give to him ; *wanyā-n* (?), he or I saw him ; *pto-m*, thou gavest (a kid) to me ; *pta-s*, thou gavest (a feast) for him.

In the case of Neuter verbs, the tense is conjugated actively.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>gom</i> , I went.	<i>gomish</i> , we went.
2. <i>gowash</i> , thou wentest.	<i>gōr</i> , you went.
3. <i>gwa</i> or <i>goh</i> , he went.	<i>gwa</i> , they went.

Other examples are *lozhon-goh*, it burnt ; *paṛyā*, he arrived ; *ōze*, he came.

The Past tense is also used in the sense of the Perfect.

The Pluperfect (often used in the sense of a simple past) is also construed passively in the case of Transitive verbs. Thus, *ī vīnessi*, I had struck ; *kaṛisse*, he made (a marriage). Similarly *ptastai*, he gave ; *baristai*, he carried ; *psēstai*, he lost ; *ōziste*, he came.

Examples of Neuter verbs are, *maṛessi*, he had died ; *bisī*, he had been ; *āzis*, he had come.

Present Conditional,—*ōnts ka vīlama*, I may strike.

Past Conditional,—*kolaz-m*, I would have made ; *ī-ste yolaz-m*, I would have eaten ; *bulaz-m*, I would have become.

The following are examples of the Passivo,—*ī vīnagan unḡata*, I am struck ; *ī vīnagan unḡtussi*, I was (? had been) struck ; *onts vīnagan unḡalam*, I shall be struck. Apparently the phrases mean literally, 'by me striking was experienced,' and so on

[No. 1.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KAFIR GROUP.

BASIGALI.

(Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khān, 1898.)

(KĀMDĒSH, IN KĀFIRISTAN.)

E manje du pitr azamme. Amnō pamiju kanishte tot-os-tā giji
One man's two sons were. These from-among by-the-younger his-father-to words
 karas, 'oh tot-a, to latrī pamiju ĩ baristā gats.' Tot-eze
were-made-to-him, 'O father, thy property from-among my portion give.' By-his-father
 amnō pamij barektī ptastai. E chuk diktī kanishte amu bareste
them among dividing it-was-given. A few-days after by-the-younger his-own share
 wazingraeti badyor grom-tā baristai. Akki giti daggar peling-ekhti amu bareste
collecting distant village-to was-carried. There going had acts-doing his share
 sondi latrī psēstai. Latrī sondi psēti ti-bar daggar ote-kol bis.
all property was-lost. Property all having-lost afterwards had hunger-year became.
 Aske manje traga bis. Aske manje giti ara manje-tā palē bis. Aske
That man in-want became. That man having-gone rich man-to servant became. That
 manje amo-sto palē-tā kizhgō tul ngāti undrō.
man his-own servant (accusative case) swine to-the-fields having-taken feed-(them).
 Karas, 'amgyō kizhgō ĩti epshilak bodi ota kulla-ziba ĩti armān
He-said, 'those swine having-eaten a-little remaining spare leavings to-eat longing
 kolazn.' Ko aske na-ptus. Aske bā-zare giji-wija, 'ĩ-sta
I-hatc-made.' Anyone to-him not-gave-to-him. By-him in-heart it-was-realised, 'my
 tot latrin chuk palēn ĩti ota bunde, ōnts ōte mrenam.
father's properties how-many servants having-eaten spare become, I hungry dying-am.
 Wutitī tot-tā ēlam, asko mesh walallm, "eh tot-a, to pamyuk
Having-risen father-to I-will-go, him with I-will-talk, "O father, thee before
 Khudai pamyuk sharmā gom. Onts to-ste pitr konste na azum; ĩ barī
God before ashamed I-have-become. I thy son fit not am; me slave
 chora nachō." Ushtati tot-os-tā goh. Tot-eze badyor
like keep." Having-risen his-father-to he-went. By-his-father from-distance
 atte wanyān aske; wanatī zare lozhongoh, achunum goh, dushit
coming was-seen he; having-seen heart burnt, running went, hands
 panuashtī supchā. Pitr-eze tot-os-tā giji kra, 'eh
having-put-round-his-neck kissed. By-his-son his-father-to words were-made, 'O
 tot, onts Khudai pamyungdī to pamyungdī sharmānda bism. Pishtrakstai
father, I God before-also thee before-also ashamed have-become. From-now
 pāne to-ste pitr nām tēste na azum.' Tot-eze amo-sto palēin-tā
after thy son name worth-bearing not I-am.' By-his-father his-own servants-to

giji kra, 'bilugh lēsta basena aviti amnō amjau; e
words were-made, 'much good clothes having-brought this(-person) put-on; one
 angushtī avitī enē angyun-tā lijau; watsa avitī enē amjau;
ring having-brought his finger-to give; shoes having-brought him put-on;
 yash yummā chi mēzhummā. Ī-sta pitr maressi, pishtrak shūwā bo;
food we-will-eat then we-will-make-merry. My son has-died, to-day alive has-become;
 piz bisī, pishtrak wanyān.' Amgī bilugh kujāl bolč bistai.
lost has-become, to-day he-was-seen.' They much merry becoming became.

Akyc-sta jasht pitr-as tul ta pamij azi; ake-stē atte pamā tōre paryā,
His elder son-of-him fields in among was; there-from coming house near arrived,
 lāndo chut nāt chut aske sangāya. E pale-i wallōti kudēya, 'kē
music sound dancing sound by-him were-heard. One servant having-called enquired, 'what
 lāndo kund, kē nāt kund?' Aske wilaya, 'to-ste brā āzis,
music are-doing, what dancing are-doing?' He said, 'thy brother has-come,
 tāchī aske adugen ōzisto dyugō yash ptastai.' Aske kapa
by-thy-father he safe had-come hence feast was-given.' He annoyed
 bis, ate ēsta-gō na wija. Tot-eze barātti tūdiptā. Aske
became, inside going-for not agreed. By-his-father out-coming he-was-entreated. By-him
 tot-os-tā weri kra, 'ani onshi, ēgyak-se tut-tā abel kra,
his-father-to words were-made, 'to-me look, so-many-years thee-to service was-done,
 kā wos-tā to hukm ware na karas. Ēgyak kazmat
any time thy order otherwise not was-it-done. So-much service
 karottā ē chō na ptom. Ī-ste liliwok mesh
was-done(-by-me)-to-thee one kid not was-given-to-me. By-me young-men with
 māti yolazm, kujāl bulazm. Koyi to-ste pitr
having-killed would-have-been-eaten, merry would-have-become. When thy son
 ōzo, ketta pitr to latri dīrā mesh psēstai, to enō dugān yash
came, by-which son thy property prostitute with was-lost, by-thee his for-sake feast
 ptas.' Tot-eze giji karas, 'ch pitra, to nishtrukstē
was-given-for-him.' By-his-father words were-made, 'Oh son, thou from-the-first
 ĩ mesh eshi, ĩ-ste kai asht tust asht. Immā kujāl kōsta chār aze,
me with art, mine whatever are thine are. Our merriment doing proper is,
 ikye dugān tuste brā maressi, shūwā bo; piz bisī, pishtrak
that for-sake thy brother has-died, alive has-become; lost has-become, to-day
 wanyān.'
he-was-seen.'

NUMERALS.

ev	diu	treh	<u>shto</u>	puch	<u>sho</u>	sut	<u>osht</u>	noh	<u>duts</u>	yanits	<u>dits</u>	<u>trits</u>
<i>one</i>	<i>two</i>	<i>three</i>	<i>four</i>	<i>five</i>	<i>six</i>	<i>seven</i>	<i>eight</i>	<i>nine</i>	<i>ten</i>	<i>eleven</i>	<i>twelve</i>	<i>thirteen</i>
<u>shtrits</u>	<u>pachits</u>	<u>shets</u>	<u>sapits</u>	<u>ashtits</u>	<u>nots</u>	<u>vitsi</u>	<u>vitsa-duts</u>	<u>du-vitsi</u>				
<i>fourteen</i>	<i>fifteen</i>	<i>sixteen</i>	<i>seventeen</i>	<i>eighteen</i>	<i>nineteen</i>	<i>twenty</i>	<i>thirty</i>	<i>forty</i>				
<u>du-vitsa-duts</u>	<u>tre-vitsi</u>	<u>tro-vitsa-duts</u>	<u>shta-vitsi</u>	<u>shta-vitsa-duts</u>	<u>puch-vitsi</u>							
<i>fifty</i>	<i>sixty</i>	<i>seventy</i>	<i>eighty</i>	<i>ninety</i>	<i>five-twenties.</i>							

WAI-ALĀ.

The Wai Kāfirs call the country in which they live 'Waigal,' and their language 'Wai-alā,' i.e. 'Wai-language.' This language is, as will be seen from the following pages, nearly related to Bashgali. The grammatical constructions of the two forms of speech closely agree, although their vocabularies often differ.

I am indebted to Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan for the two specimens and for the list of words which are here printed. From them I have been able to compile the grammatical notes which follow.

AUTHORITY—

LUMSDEN, SIR HARRY BARNETT,—*The Mission to Kandahar, with Appendices*. Calcutta: Baptist Mission Press, 1860. Appendix F is *A description of Kaffiristan and its inhabitants compiled from the accounts by Mr. Elphinstone and Sir A. Burnes, as well as from information gathered from Kaffir slaves in the service of different Afghan Sirdars*. On pp. 124-165 there is *A Vocabulary of the Kaffir Language as spoken in Traiequma and Waigul*.

The works of Burnes (*on the Siuh Posh Kaffirs*), Vigne, Raverty (*on the language of the Siuh-pōsh Kāfirs*), and Norris, described under the authorities on the 'Kāfir' language, probably also described Wai-alā.

I. NOUNS.—**Gender**.—Natural gender is indicated by changes of vowels as in *dabala*, a boy; *dabili*, a girl; or by different words, as in *manash*, a man; *mēshī*, a woman; *trā*, a bull; *gā*, a cow; or by prefix words indicating gender, as *tsū*, a dog, generally; *nāresta tsū*, a male dog; *ishtreki tsū*, a bitch.

The only certain case of a change for gender of a verbal form which I have noted is *goā*, he went; *geā*, she went. Possibly *keṛēsta*, made, is a feminine form of a masculine *kūrasta*.

Number.—The number of a noun in the nominative plural is rarely expressed, unless required by the context. In such cases it is indicated by a noun of multitude. Thus, *manash*, a man; *manash-kele*, men; *trā*, a bull; *echehu trā*, bulls. The oblique cases of the plural have a special termination, see below.

Note.—In the list of words *tata*, a father, has *tatē-kele*, not *tata-kele*, for its nominative plural; similarly, *gur*, a horse, has its nominative plural *gurē*. These are the only true plurals which I have noted.

Case.—There is an oblique form in the singular, and in the plural, to which postpositions can be added to indicate cases. They are, however, very frequently omitted, as in Bashgali, so that the oblique form can stand practically for any case.

As regards the formation of the oblique form, it is impossible, with our present knowledge, to give any general rules, and it must suffice to record the facts observed in the specimens.

The most common termination of the oblique form sing. is the letter *o* or *ō*. Thus, *tata*, father; obl. *tatō*; *gur*, a horse; *gurō-ka*, on a horse; *yā-patī*, the back; *yā-patō*, on the back; *bimkeō-pa*, from the well; *se*, that; *seo-bē*, from that; *ateo-bē*, from here; *atko-bē*, from there.

Two nouns in the specimens, both of which end in *l*, form their oblique forms singular in *a*; viz. *gōl*, a country; *gōla-ke*, to a country; *tōl*, a field; *tōla-kē*, to a field.

In the list, the word *manash*, a man, has its oblique singular *manasha*, but in the specimens we have *manash mili*, with a man; and even *manashe-be*, of a man. The last form will be discussed under the head of the genitive. From the word *ama*, a house, we have the following:—*to-ba tatō-ba ama*, in your father's house; *ama-ka uishās*, he lives in the house; but *amā lavar*, near the house; *amā attar*, inside the house; *amā gārēbi*, having counted houses.

Several nouns have the oblique singular the same as the nominative. Thus from *āgūr*, a finger, we have *āgūr-ke*, to a finger; *jū*, a daughter; *jū-ka*, to a daughter.

The oblique plural ends in *ā* or *ē*. Thus, *mergā*, swine; *mergā lasavishlō*, the leavings of the swine; *jarā mili*, with friends; *Waigali*, a man of Waigal; *Waigaliē-kē*, from the men of Waigal; *tatē-kele*, fathers; *tatē-keliā-ba*, of fathers. The form *rupayan*, in *tēv rupayan tashō-ka vēch*, take those rupees from him, is probably borrowed from Khō-wār.

Besides the oblique form, there is a locative or instrumental singular ending in *ē*. Thus from *sulu*, distant, we have *sudē*, at a distance; *rār-cārē*, turn and turn about; *shakurikē*, in Shakurik; *yē avolē meryam*, I die by (*i.e.* of) hunger. As is shown by the analogy of Indo-Aryan languages, the postposition *bē* is the locative of *ba*, and the postposition *kē* is the locative of *ka*.

The frequent locatives in *ō* are merely oblique forms used in the sense of the locative. Several examples are given above.

Before the past-tenses of transitive verbs, the subject is usually put in the Agent case. In nouns the agent case is sometimes the same as the nominative, as in *se manash se preshyā*, that man sent him, literally by that man he was sent. At other times it is the same as the oblique form, as in *tatō se vēpēto-ā*, the father saw him.

Other cases are formed by postpositions, which are usually added to the oblique form. Often, however, the postpositions are dropped, so that, as stated above, the bare noun, in the oblique form, appears as used for any case. Thus (Dative) *bahrī mele kūpā*, (he) said to (his) slaves.

The following are the most important case suffixes:—

- (1) *Ka*, sometimes written *ke*. This generally gives the force of a dative. Thus, *tatō-ka*, to a father; *jū-ka*, to a daughter; *gōla-ka* or *gōla-ke*, to a country; *āgūr-ke*, to (*i.e.* on) a finger. In *gurō-ka yā-paēō*, on the back of a horse, *ka* gives the force of a genitive. Possibly it is a kind of *dativus commodi* (see list, No. 230), but we also have *tashō-ba* (genitive) *yā-paēi*, the back of a horse (No. 227). In *lāmustōk ama-ka* (No. 233), in the small house, we have a distinct locative. So in *kiti wās patkēre-ke*, after some days, *ke* forms what we should call in English a preposition, which is really a noun in the locative. Again this *ka* is used to form a kind of oblique base for attaching other postpositions. Thus, *utrē-ka mili*, (bind him) with ropes; but *bāza mili* (without *ka*), (I have beaten him) with (many) stripes; *ushtuma-ka akeō*, below a tree; *tōla-ka mayō*, in the field. In one case, *ka* is written *ak*, viz. *māl-ak mayō*, among the property.
- (2) *Kē*. This is the locative of *ka*, and generally gives the force of the ablative. Thus, *tatō-kē*, from a father; *yōsh-kē vēshan-gōt*, they rebelled from (*i.e.*

against) the devil. Sometimes it gives the force of a dative, as in *prēshyā tanu tōlo-kē*, he sent (him) to his own fields, or of a locative, as in *kiwās-kē*, at any time; *ek amā-kē ek dabala ek dabili vaṛi*, in one house there were one boy and one girl.

- (3) *Keti*. This and the following (*kane*) are connected with *ka*. *Keti* forms a dative of purpose (like the Bashgalī *dogē* or *tkā*), as in *i-keti*, for him (thou gavest food); *āstō-keti*, for (*i.e.* on account of) (his) coming.
- (4) *Kane* is used as a postposition of the ablative, as in *jū-keliā-kane*, from the daughters. In *tēs-kane mayō*, (he divided his property) amongst them, it is used like *ka* to make an oblique form. The *ne* seems to be a locative termination, so that *kane* is really the same as *kē*. Compare *myukne*, in front.
- (5) *Ba*. This is the regular postposition of the genitive. Thus, *tatō-ba*, of the father; *tashō-ba sōs*, his sister. In the first line of the Parable, we have *manashē-be*, of a man (there were two sons). Here this is probably merely another method of writing *manashā-ba*, like *ke* for *ka*, but it is just possible that *be* may be plural to agree with 'sons.' If this is the case, it is the only instance of a genitive changing for gender, for case, or for number which I have met in the specimens or list.
- (6) *Bē*. This (the locative of *ba*) is regularly used to form an ablative. Thus, *seo-bē*, from there; *atko-bē*, from there; *ateo-bē*, from here.
- (7) *Mili*. This regularly means 'with,' whether as an instrumental or as signifying 'together with.'

Examples will be found above.

- (8) *Mayō*. This means 'among,' 'in.' Examples above.

We may give the following declension of *tata*, a father, from the list of words:—

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	<i>tata.</i>	<i>tatē-kele.</i>
Gen.	<i>tatō-ba.</i>	<i>tatē-keliā-ba.</i>
Dat.	<i>tatō-ka.</i>	<i>tatē-keliā-ka.</i>
Abl.	<i>tatō-kē.</i>	<i>tatē-keliā-kane.</i>

Adjectives.—I have not noted any instance of adjectives changing either for number or case. Thus we have:—

- bōsta manash*, a good man.
bōsta manash-kē, from a good man.
bōsta manash-kele, good men.
bōsta manash-keliā-kane, from good men.
bōsta mēshi, a good woman.
bōsta mēshi-kele, good women.
abar dabala, a bad boy.
abar dabili, a bad girl.
bōsta-ka (dative), well.

A great many adjectives optionally take the termination *sta* (compare Bashgali *ste*). Thus we have *bōi* or *bōsta*, good. This termination is very common with past participles when used adjectivally, but not when they are used as tenses of a verb. Thus, *nishinā*, sat, he sat. When used adjectivally, *nishinasta*, seated.

Comparison is formed as usual. The object with which comparison is made is put in the ablative. Thus, *bōsta*, good; *echchu bōsta*, better, literally much good; *at-kē di bōsta*, best, literally good also (*di*) than all. I presume that *at* means all, but I have not identified it elsewhere. Another example is *tashō-ba brā-s tashō-ba sōs-kane dregela ver*, him-of his-brother him-of the-sister-than tall is, his brother is taller than his sister.

II. PRONOUNS.—The pronouns of the first and second persons are as follows:—

	Singular.		Plural.	
	I.	Thou.	We.	You.
Nom.	<i>yē.</i>	<i>to, tu.</i>	<i>yema, yuma.</i>	<i>vī.</i>
Gen.	<i>ima.</i>	<i>to-ba.</i>	<i>yema, yuma.</i>	<i>vīma.</i>
Obl.	<i>ī.</i>	<i>to.</i>	<i>yema, yuma.</i>	<i>vīma.</i>

For the genitive, we have once *im* instead of *ima*, viz. in *im jarā mili*, with my friends. We have *ī* used in the sense of the genitive in *ī matini ī ao*, give my share to me.

The oblique form (with or without postpositions) is employed for all other cases. Thus (agent) *ī vibi vrem*, I have beaten; *to pratōm*, thou gavest-to-me; (dat.) *ī ao*, give to me; *to-kē koidam kūpā*, to thee service was done; *yema varī*, to us it was (proper); (with other postpositions) *ī mili*, with us; *to-ka patkēr*, behind thee. *Yē* is employed to the dative in *to yē na pratōm*, thou didst not give to me.

In *tūsha ver*, it is thine, *tūsha* appears to be a dative of possession; compare *kasush*, for what, why?

The word for 'he,' 'that' is *se*; obl. sing. *tashō* (gen. *tashō-ba*), or *seō* or *seo*; Nom. plural *tē*, obl. plural *tēs* or *tēsa*. The agent singular is sometimes *se*, sometimes *tashō*. *Tēv* is an adjective plural. Another plural base is *aka*, obl. *akā*. Examples are:—

- se nīgiī beā*, he became in want.
- tashō-ba miul*, its price.
- tashō preh*, give to him.
- se matyā*, he divided.
- tashō vinā*, he struck.
- seo-ba patkēr*, after that.
- tē gyāst*, they go.
- tēs-kane mnyō*, among them.
- tēsa Trasken vērētoā*, they saw Trasken.
- tēv rupayun tashō-ka vēch*, take those rupees from him.
- aka shūtinōt*, they became merry.
- akā-ba*, of them (List).

The word for 'he,' 'this,' is *ī*, obl. sing. *ī*. The oblique plural is *amī*. There is no occurrence of the nominative plural. Examples of the use of this pronoun are :—

- ī to-ba piutr*, this thy son.
ī rupaya tashō preh, give this rupee to him.
ī-keṭi brujao pratā, for him food was given.
ī karavē, put on him.
ī āgūr-ke, on his finger.
amī-ka mayō, amongst them.

Other pronominal forms are :—

- tanu*, own : *tanu tōla-kē*, to his own fields.
kāsta, by whom : *kāsta māl pusiya*, by whom the property was lost.
kē, who ? *kuma dabala*, whose boy ? *kū-ka*, from whom (did you buy) ?
kas, what ? *to-ba nam kas veṛ*, what is your name ? *kasush*, what for, why ?
kasu-keṭi, what for, because.
ki, any : *ki wās-kē*, at any time ; *ima kasu veṛ-ba*, whatever may be mine ;
kū-di to-ba mela arunga na kūṛā, at any time even I did not disobey thee : *kū-ta ī to-ba piutr ā-bā*, when this thy son may have come.
iti, so many, so much : *iti vel koidam kūṛā*, so many years I served thee ;
iti koidam kūṛā, so much service I did.
kiti, how many ? how much ? *ī gurō kiti vel beoōsta veṛ* ? how many years has this horse existed ? *kiti sudu veṛ*, how much distance is it ?

Pronominal suffixes are freely used, as in Bashgali. They are added to nouns and to verbs, but I have not met any instances of pronouns of the first or second person being added to nouns. When added to nouns they have the force of the genitive case.

When added to verbs, they have the force of the nominative case, *i.e.* refer to the subject, when it is in the first or second person of either number or in the third person plural, and is added to the past participle of an intransitive verb. Pronouns of the third person singular are not so added, the bare participle being always used. When added to the past participle of a transitive verb, they may have the force of an agent or of a dative.

These suffixes are as follows :—

	Sing.	Plur.
1st Person,	<i>m.</i>	<i>mish.</i>
2nd Person,	<i>sh.</i>	<i>ē.</i>
3rd Person,	<i>s, sha.</i>	<i>t.</i>

Examples are :—

- (1) Nouns, *piutr*, a son ; *piutrus*, his son.
brā, a brother ; *brās*, his brother.
tata, a father (obl. *tatō*) : *tatōs*, his father.
jū, a daughter ; *jūes*, his daughter.
manash, a man ; *manashsha*, his man.
- (2) Verbs, *goā*, gone ; *gōm*, I went ; *gōsh*, thou wentest ; *gōmish*, we went ; *gōḍ*, you went ; *got*, they went.

veṛ, he is ; *ĩ vibi vrem* (for *veṛem*), (he) beaten is-by-me, I have beaten him.

pratā, given ; *to yē na pratōm*, by thee to me not (was) given-to-me, thou didst not give me.

Case and number suffixes are added to nouns with pronominal suffixes in the usual way. Thus, *tatōs-ba*, of his father ; *tatōs-keliā-ba*, of his fathers.

III.—VERBS—

A. Auxiliary Verbs and Verbs substantive.—

The Verb substantive is thus conjugated :—

Present.		Past.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>vrem.</i>	<i>vēramish.</i>	<i>variem.</i>	<i>variēmish.</i>
2. <i>vresh.</i>	<i>vēřē.</i>	<i>variesh.</i>	<i>varyū.</i>
3. <i>veṛ.</i>	<i>veṛel, vṛet.</i>	<i>vaṛi.</i>	<i>vaṛi.</i>

The past tense does not apparently change for gender. A subjunctive mood is formed by adding *bā*. Thus, *veṛ-bā*, it may be.

There is a negative verb substantive, of which I have noted the following forms :—

nūṛyem, I am not ; *nūṛi*, it is not.

I have noted the following forms of the root *bu*, become :—

Infinitive, *būsta*, to become.

Present Participle, *bāla*, being.

Past Participle, *beōsta*, become.

Conjunctive Participle, *bī*, having become.

Future, *bāriam* or *bāriem*, I shall become ; *bīkarē*, we shall become.

Past, *bām*, I became ; *beā* or *bē*, he became.

ĩ būsta veṛ, I should be, is literally 'by me to become is (proper).'

B. The Active Verb.—

The typical transitive verb is the root *vi*, strike, and the typical intransitive one is the root *i*, go. The latter is irregular in the formation of its past participle.

Principal Parts.—

Infinitive, — *riyūsta*, to strike. The termination of the infinitive is *sta* (compare Bashgali *vīste*, to strike). The infinitive can be treated as a verbal noun with an oblique form in *ō*. Thus, *churaūstō-ketī*, for grazing ; *āstō-ketī*, on account of his coming ; *ūstō-ke so-na-vēryā*, he did not wish in his heart to go.

Present Participle, — (?) *vīla*, striking. I have not noted the present participle of the root *vi*. It, however, ends in *la* (compare Bashgali *vīl*, striking). Other examples are *taṛala*, searching ; *bāla*, being.

Past Participle, — *vinasta* or *vinista*, struck. This participle properly ends in *ā*, so that we should have *vinā*. (As in Bashgali, the root *vi* adds an *n* in the Past Participle.) But when used as an adjective this participle invariably takes the adjectival termination *sta*, so that we get the form *vinasta* or *vinista*. Other examples are *gōsta*, gone ; *beōsta*, become ; *keṛēsta*, (? feminine) done ; *nishinasta* or *nishinista*, seated ; *mōrasta*, dead.

Conjunctive Participle,—*vibi*, having struck. The true form of this is merely the root (thus *vi*) without the suffix *bi*, which apparently means 'having become,' being itself the conjunctive participle of the root *bu*. This simpler form (with or without an *i* added) has been noted in a few instances. Other examples are *gē* (the father having gone outside) or *gēbi*, having gone; *yēbi*, having eaten; *ōsh̄tibī*, having arisen; *uṭulbi*, having burnt; *sanumbī*, having run; *avibī*, having brought; *kaṭibī*, having eaten; *ēbi* or (2nd specimen) *ēēbi*, having come; *chakatī*, having summoned; *vār-ēbi*, having come up; *mukī*, having fled; *gāṛēbī*, having counted.

Imperative,—*vi*, strike thou. This is the bare root to which an *o* or *ū* is sometimes added. Other examples are *chū* or *i*, go; *yū*, eat; *nishū*, sit; *atsh*, come; *ōsh̄t*, rise, stand; *mṛī*, die; *preh* or *uo*, give; *sanū* (cf. Bashgalī *achuyō*), run; *vēch*, take; *grūt*, bind; *vai-shao*, draw water; *uttō*, keep (me as thy servant).

The 2nd person plural ends in *vē*. Thus, *karavē*, put ye on (the saddle, a garment); *datavē*, put ye on (a ring, shoes).

The Present Tense is conjugated as follows:—

I strike.		I go.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>viam.</i>	<i>viāmish.</i>	<i>gyam.</i>	<i>gyāmish.</i>
2. <i>viash.</i>	<i>viāsē.</i>	<i>gyash.</i>	<i>gyāsē.</i>
3. <i>viās.</i>	<i>viast.</i>	<i>gyās.</i>	<i>gyāst.</i>

Other examples are *meryam*, I die; *na vēcham*, I do not take; *nishās*, he sits, or he dwells; *matrās*, he says; *chāst*, they make (offerings). In the following, the third person plural is used in the sense of the third person singular, *charayāst*, he is grazing; *ēāst*, he comes; *lasayāst*, it becomes spare, remains over and above. It is possible that in these last *yast* is really an auxiliary verb connected with the Ghalchah *yast*, he is. The verb substantive *ver* seems to be really a future of the root which appears in the Ghalchah (Yüdghā) *vicm*. I was.

Definite Present.—There is no special form for this. It is the same as the simple present. In the list of words, the idea of a simple present is expressed by a circumlocution.

Thus, *yē viyūstō-ka mayō vrem*, I am in a beating, something like the old English 'I am a-beating.'

Imperfect.—This, in the list of words, is expressed by a similar circumlocution. *Yē viyūstō-ka mayō variem*, I was in a beating, I was a-beating. In the specimens there are several forms which can only be treated as imperfects or as habitual pasts. They are based on the corresponding forms of the present tense, and are *preyāsa*, (no one) used to give (to him); *ēyāsa*, (his son) was coming (and was seen by him); *vēchāsa*, (the devil) used to tako (tribute); *prēāsī*, they used to give (a man).

Future.—The typical letter of this tense is *i*, corresponding to the Bashgalī *l*.

Compare the Bashgali *vīlam*, I shall strike. As in that language, the first person plural is irregular, the following is the conjugation of the tense 'I shall strike':—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>vīṛam.</i>	<i>vīkarē.</i>
2. <i>viṛeṣh.</i>	<i>viṛē.</i>
3. <i>viṛ.</i>	<i>viṛet.</i>

Other examples are *mela chēram*, I will make words; *bīkarē*, we will become (happy).

This tense can be used in the sense of a present subjunctive, as in *yē kas viṛam*, I perhaps may strike.

Past.—In transitive verbs this tense is conjugated passively with the subject in the agent case. I have not found any instances in which the tense is changed to agree with the object in gender or number (see, however, the perfect, below). As in other languages, the tense is the simplest form of the past participle, without the termination *sta*. In one or two cases it takes the termination *ō*, instead of *ā*. The past tense of the verb 'strike' is therefore conjugated as follows, the participle itself remaining unchanged throughout:—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>ī vinā</i> or <i>vinō.</i>	<i>vena vinā, vinō.</i>
2. <i>to vinā</i> or <i>vinō.</i>	<i>vīma vinā, vinō.</i>
3. <i>tashō vinā</i> or <i>vinō.</i>	<i>tēs vinā, vinō.</i>

Other examples of this tense are, *miul prē vē kūrā*, did you buy? *matyā*, he divided; *vēsēteyā*, he collected; *pusiyā*, he lost; *preshyā*, he sent; *mela* (or *mele*) *krā* (*kūr* or *kūrā*), he made words, he said; *krā*, *kūr* or *kūrā*, he (or I) made, he (or I did); *vērētoā*, he saw, I saw; *pelāgō*, he embraced; *jīpartō*, he kissed; *mela kudeyā*, he enquired; *zēryā*, he entreated; *pratā*, thou gavest; *jērā* (2nd specimen), he killed.

With a pronominal suffix of the dative of the first person we have *pratōm*, thou didst (not) give to me.

The word for 'he said' is *matrei*, which seems to be irregular. Possibly the *ei* is a pronominal suffix meaning 'to him.'

In the case of intransitive verbs, the third person singular is the bare past participle, which agrees with the subject in gender. In the other persons, pronominal suffixes of the nominative are added to the past participle. We thus get the following conjugation of 'I went':—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>gōm.</i>	<i>gōmish.</i>
2. <i>gōsh.</i>	<i>gōē.</i>
3. <i>goā</i> (masc.), <i>geā</i> (fem.).	<i>gōt.</i>

An example of the 3rd sing. fem. is *nishtupren dabala goā*, *patkēr dabili geā*, first, the boy went, afterwards the girl went.

Other examples of this tense are *samatyā*, he started; *chamyā*, (a famine) stuck; *beā* or *bē*, he became; *nishinā*, he sat, or stayed; *binyā*, he understood; *oshirmā-gōm*, I felt (lit. went) ashamed; *ā*, he came; *zo-ma-vēryā*, he did not wish in his heart; *ātō*, (the turn came); *shātinōt*, they became merry; *nishinōt*, they dwelt; *vēshan-gōt*, they rebelled.

In the Parable, when the elder son comes home, the word used is *dayyā*, he arrived. I am unable to explain this form. Possibly it is really the locative of a verbal noun, and means 'on arriving.'

The **Perfect** tense is, in the list, formed from the conjunctive participle. Thus, *ī vībī vṛem*, by me having struck he is by me, *i.e.* I have struck him. Elsewhere both in the list and in the specimens, it is formed from the past participle. Thus, *sōs ishtri keṛēsta* (? is this feminine) *veṛ*, he has made the sister a wife, he has married the sister; *tatō brujao pratā veṛ*, the father has given food.

The **Pluperfect**, in the only example, is made from the past participle, *viz.* *ī vinistā vaṛi*, I had struck.

As in *Bashgali*, a kind of **Conditional** or **Subjunctive** mood is made by suffixing *bā*, as in *yārim-bā* *kiuts pararem-bā*, if I may eat I may fill (my) belly. Sometimes this *bā* is omitted, and we have other idioms, like those given in the list; *yē kas viēram*, I may perhaps strike; *ī viyūsta veṛ*, to me it is (proper) to strike, I should strike.

The **Passive** voice is formed by conjugating the past participle with the verb substantive. Thus:—

yē vinasta vṛem,—I am being struck.

yē vinasta vaṛiem,—I was struck.

yē vinasta bāṛiam,—I shall be struck.

The **Negative** is throughout *na*, except in the negative verb substantive (see above). The word for 'no' is *nai* or *nei*.

[No. 2.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KAFIR GROUP.

WAI-ALĀ.

SPECIMEN I.

(WAIGAL, IN KAFIRISTAN.)

(Khan Sahib/Abdul Hakim Khan, 1900.)

Ek manashe-be du piutr varī. Amī-ka mayō kēshteō
One man-of two sons were. These among by-the-younger
 piutrus tatōs-ka matrei, 'O tā, to-ba māl-ak mayō
son-of-him the-father-of-him-to it-was-said, 'O father, thee-of property among
 ĩ maṭini ĩ ao.' Se tēs-kane mayō tashō-ba māl
my share to-me give.' By-him them among him-of property
 matyā. Ek kiti wās di patkēre-ke kēshteō piutrus
was-divided. A some (i.e. few) days also after by-the-younger son-of-him
 saprok tashō-ba māl vēsēteyā, ek sudu göla-ke samatyā.
all him-of the-property was-collected, a distant country-to he-started.
 Seō balamast hī tashō-ba māl pusiṭyā. Kī-wās-ke
There debauched becoming him-of property was-lost. What-day-at (i.e. when)
 saprok māl pusiṭyā, se göla-ka abar avotā chamyā.
all property was-lost, that country-to bad famine (lit. hunger) stuck.
 Se nīgiti beā. Se goā, ek echchu sal manash mili gēbī
He in-want became. He went, a very rich man with having-gone
 niṣhinā. Se bōsta manash se preshyā tanu
sat (i.e. stayed). That good (i.e. rich) man(-by) he was-sent his-own
 tōla-kē mērgā charaūstō-keṭī. Se matrās, 'mērgā lasavishṭō yē yārim-bā
field-to swine feeding-for. He says, 'swine's leavings I (if-)I-may-eat
 kiuts pararem-bā.' Ki manash tashō na preyāsa. Se cnerī
belly I-may-fill.' Any man to-him not was-giving. He now
 binyā, tashō shū mili mela kṛā, 'iti manash ima
understood, his self with talking was-done, 'so-many men my
 tatō-ba māl yēbī lasayāst, yē avotē meryam.
father-of wealth having-eaten spare-becomes, I by-hunger am-dying.
 Ōshtihī tatō-ka gēbī mela chōram, "O tā, to
Having-arisen father-to having-gone word I-will-make, "O father, thee
 myukne Trasken myukne yē oshirmā-gōm. Yē to-ba piutr bāla
before God before I ashamed-went. I thee-of son being

nūryem. Ī to mili koidam-kulla kaṭi uttō.”” Ōshtibī
not-am. Me thee with hired-servant like keep.”” Having-arisen

tatōs-ka goā. Sudē piutrus ēyāsa tatō
father-of-him-to he-went. At-a-distance the-son-of-him was-coming by-the-father

se vēṛētoā; tashō zō uṭulbī, sanumbī goā, piutrus
he was-seen; his heart having-burnt, having-run he-went, the-son-of-him

damrōy-ka pelāgō, jīpartō. Piutrus tatōs-ka
the-neck-to was-embraced, he-was-kissed. By-the-son-of-him the-father-of-him-to

mela kūṛ, ‘O tā, to myukne Trasken myukne yē oshirmā-gōm.
word was-made, ‘O father, thee before God before I ashamed-went.

Eneri pat Ī to-ba piutr būsta nūri.’ Tatōs
Now after to-me thee-of the-son to-be it-is-not(-fit).’ By-the-father-of-him

tashō-ba bahri mele kūṛā, ‘bōsta adicham avibī ī
him-of slaves(-to) word was-made, ‘good garment having-brought this-one

karavē; ek āgushtō avibī, ī āgūr-ke datavē, ī
put-on; a ring having-brought, this-one’s finger-to put-on, (to-)this-one

walsai datavē. Seō patkēre brujao kaṭibi kushil bikarē.
shoes put-on. From-that after food having-eaten merry we-will-become.

Niushtē ima piutr mōṛasta varī, shūda bē; pius beoōsta varī,
Formerly my son dead was, living he-became; lost become was,

eneri Ī vēṛētoā.’ Aka shātinōt.
now by-me he-was-seen.’ They became-merry.

Tashō-ba deshtcō piutrus se tūrō tashō-ba tōla-ka mayō
Him-of the-elder son-of-him (at-)that time him-of field in

varī. Atko-bē ebī amā tavar dayyā
was. There-from having-come to-the-house near he-arrived

alōl-patresta nat-chāsta tashō shudī bē. Ek tashō-ba manash
singing-(?) giving dance-doing to-him known became. One him-of man

chākaṭi se mela-kudēyā, ‘kasu-di alōl preast?’
having-summoned by-him word-was-asked, ‘for-what-also singing they-(?) give?’

Se matrei, ‘to-ba brā ā; se argu-bī āstō-keṭi
By-him it-was-said, ‘thee-of the-brother came; he well-being coming-for

to-ba tatō brujao pratā-ver.’ Tashō chitān kūṛā.
thee-of by-the-father food given-is.’ By-him annoyance was-made.

Se amā attar fīstō-ke zo-na-vēryā. Tatōs
He in-the-house inside going-for heart-not-wished. By-the-father-of-him

ber gē se bōsta zēryā. Se tatōs-ka
outside having-gone he well was-entreated. By-him the-father-of-him-to

matrei, ‘iti vel to-kē koidam kūṛā. Ku-ī-di
it-was-said, ‘so-many year thee-to service was-done(-by-me). Ever-even

to-ba mela urunga na kūrā. Iti koidam kūrā
thee-of the-word otherwise not was-done. So-much service was-done
 to ki wās-kē ek chū yē na pratōm, im jarā mili
by-thee any time-at one kid to-me not was-given-to-me, my friends with
 yēhī, yē kushil bāriem. Kuī-ta i to-ba piutr
having-eaten, I happy might-have-become. When this thee-of the-son
 ā-bā, kāsta kanchanai mili to-ba māl pusiya, to
may-have-come, by-whom harlots with thee-of the-property was-lost, by-thee
 ī-keṭī bṛujao pratā.' Tatōs tashō-ka matrei,
this-one-for food was-given.' By-the-father-of-him him-to it-was-said,
 ' O piutr, to saprok wās ī mili vṛesh. Ima kasu veṛ-bā,
 ' O son, thou all time me with art. My whatever may-be,
 tūsha veṛ. Yema kushil būsta vaṛī, kasu-keṭī to-ba
thine is. To-us happy to-become was(-proper), because thee-of
 brā mōrasta vaṛī, eneri piukede bē; pius beoōsta vaṛī, eneri
the-brother dead was, now alive became; lost become was, now
 ī vērōtoā.'
by-me he-was-seen.'

[No. 3.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KAFIR GROUP.

WAI-ALĀ.

SPECIMEN II.

(WAIGAL, IN KAFIRISTAN.)

(Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan, 1900.)

Nishtupren Wai Jelālābād nishinasta varī. Seo-bě
Formerly the-Wai-people in-Jalalabad dwelt were. There-from
wār-ēbi Nārang nishinōt. Seo-bě mukī wār-ēbi
up-having-come at-Narang they-dwelt. There-from having-fled up-having-come
Chaqaṅ-serai nishinōt. Seo-bě ēēbī Shakuṛik nishinōt.
at-Chaqaṅ-sarai they-dwelt. There-from having-come at-Shakurik they-dwelt.
Shakuṛikē Shigal tao tavar ver. Seo-bě ēēbī
In(i.e. to)-Shakurik the-Shigal country near is. There-from having-come
Kumaritun Samalam nishinōt. Seo-bě ēēbī Waigal
at-Kumaritun (and-)Samalam they-dwelt. There-from having-come in-Waigal
nishinōt.
they-dwelt.

Waigal yōsh varī. Se yā-velē Waigaliē-kē sham
In-Waigal a-deril was. He every-year the-Waigal-people-from tribute
vēchāsa. Amā gāṛēbī tashō vār-vārē ok manash
was-taking. Houses having-counted to-him by-turn-(and-)turn a man
prēāsī. Ek amā-kē ek dabala ek dabili tsaverker varī.
they-used-to-give. One house-in one boy one girl orphans were.
Tēs-kē vār ātō. Nishtupren dabala goā, patkēr dabili goā.
Them-to turn arrived. First the-boy went, afterwards the-girl went.
Yōsh matrei, 'lāmustōk verēt. Nei, na vēcham.' Ī-ketī
By-the-devil it-was-said, 'very-small they-are. No, not I-take.' This-for
Wai yōsh-kē vēshan-gōt. Seo-bě tē
the-Wai-people the-devil-from rebellious-went. There-from they
Trasken tarala gōt. Tēsa Trasken Bimberi adā
(the-God-)Trasken searching went. By-them Trasken (on-)Bimberi hill
vēṛṣtoā. Se Waigaliē mili gēbī yōsh tashō
was-seen. He the-Waigal-people with having-gone the-devil by-him
jēra. Seo-ba patkēr Waigal manash Traskene-kē dūh chāst.
was-killed. There-from after Waigal men Trasken-to offerings make.

WASĪ-VERI OR VERON.

This language is spoken by the Prēsun, one of the Sufōd-pōsh tribes of Kāfiristān. According to Sir George Robertson¹ they are also called Viron by their Muhammadan neighbours, and 'are probably a very ancient people. They inhabit the Presungul,² and are entirely different from the Siāh-pōsh tribes on the one hand, and from the Wai and the Ashkun(d) people on the other. They are remarkable for their peaceful disposition, and for their inefficiency as fighting men.....The high valley of the Prēsuns is easy, and the grazing excellent, the flocks and herds good and the people can be plundered without much difficulty: but it is a sort of cockpit for Kāfiristān, and no man can wander there safely except when the passes are closed by snow.'

The language spoken by this people differs extremely from Bashgalī, but a perusal of the grammatical notes which follow will show that both languages evidently belong to the same stock.³

The following specimens of the Veron dialect, or Wasī-veri, have been prepared for me, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, by Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan. As explained above, the Verons are a people not easy to get hold of. At length, after long search, a shepherd of considerable stupidity was found, and with his aid the versions were prepared through the intermediary of a Bashgalī Shaikh, who knew something of his language.

The results are the two following specimens (a version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son, and a Folktale), and the following List of words in the Veron language.

This is the first attempt which has ever, so far as I am aware, been made to record any facts about this interesting language, concerning which nothing has hitherto been known except the name. Considering the want of intelligence shown by the source of our information, we cannot hope that the specimens are in every respect correct, but Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan's skill and experience in preparing these specimens (this is the thirteenth that he has been good enough to procure for me) are a guarantee that every care has been taken to make them as accurate as the circumstances permitted.

From the specimens and the list of words, we are able to put together the following imperfect sketch of the Veron language, which has been checked at Chitral by Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan:—

I.—NOUNS—

Singular.	Plural.
(1) <i>yā</i> , a father.	<i>yā-kil</i> or <i>yā-kili</i> .
<i>yā</i> , of a father.	<i>yā-kiliō</i> .
<i>yā-pa</i> or <i>yā-panē</i> , to a father.	<i>yā-kiliō-panē</i> .
<i>yā-pa</i> or <i>yā-panea</i> , from a father.	<i>yā-kiliō-panea</i> .

¹ *The Kāfirs of the Hindu-kush* pages 78 and ff.

² This is the name given by Sir George Robertson to the river which is formed by the 'Wezgul' drainage. *Op. laud.* pages 64 and 66. The river does not appear to have any established local name or he would have used it, instead of coining a designation. Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan calls it the 'Wasī-gal,' and the language 'Veron' or 'Wasī-veri,' i.e. speech of Wasī.

³ Compare the first personal pronoun in the two languages. In Bashgalī, it is *ōnts* and in Veron it is *unzū*.

Singular.	Plural.
(2) <i>lushtu</i> , a daughter.	<i>lusht-kil</i> or <i>lusht-kili</i> .
<i>lushtu</i> , of a daughter.	<i>lusht-kiliō</i> .
<i>lushtu-pa</i> , to a daughter.	<i>lusht-kiliō-panē</i> .
<i>lushtu-panea</i> , from a daughter.	<i>lusht-kiliō-panea</i> .

The following are further examples of the formation of the plural :—

Singular.	Plural.
<i>piē</i> , a son.	<i>piē</i> or <i>piē-kili</i> .
<i>warjemi</i> , a man.	<i>warjemi</i> .
<i>weste</i> , a woman.	<i>westeō</i> .
<i>iri</i> , a horse.	<i>iriō</i> .
<i>zhesht</i> , a bull.	<i>zheshteō</i> .
<i>gūth</i> , a cow.	<i>gūthō</i> .
<i>kirukh</i> , a dog.	<i>kirō</i> .

There does not appear to be a dual number. We have *lue-yā-kil*, two fathers; *lue lusht-kil*, two daughters; *lue piē*, two sons; *lue warjemi*, two men.

Some nouns appear to have an oblique form. At least we find *tarage* or *tarag-tī*, in the house, and *tarage tibbatink*, near to the house.

As regards cases, the genitive frequently has the termination *ūri*. Thus we have *warjemi-ūri*, of a man; *iri-ūri*, of the horse; *ki_zhgā-ūri*, of the swine. So also in the Pronouns (*q.v.*). The terminate *wak* also appears in the list of words. Thus, *yā-wak*, of a father.

As regards the Dative, the specimens and the List of words give a form in *sh*. Thus, *yāsh*, to the father; *piēsh*, to the son; *iyū endesh pologsho*, thou to-me saidst. It may be noted here that the specimens show that the postpositions of the cases are very loosely used, and are frequently omitted. It seems to me to be probable that in the first two examples the *sh* is a pronominal suffix meaning 'his,' and that the words mean 'his father' and 'his son,' respectively. Compare the Wai-alā *manashsha*, his man.

I note one instance of a Dative Plural in *an*, i.e. from *palē*, a servant, we have Nominative Plural *palē*; Dative Plural *palēan*, (the father said) to the servants. Or, more probably, *palēan* is a general oblique plural form. Compare the Bashgali *palēin-tā*.

A Dative of motion to a place is formed by prefixing *tu*. Thus, *tu-gul*, to (or in) a country; *tu-munj*, to-in, into.

A Locative case is formed by suffixing *munj*. Thus, *ilineok-tu-munj*, to-in-fields; *tulu-munj*, in longing. 'On the back' is *tu-gich*. Thus, *iri-tugich*, on a horse. *Nu* also means 'in,' in *nu-lōsuni*, in want.

II.—PRONOUNS—

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
<i>unzū</i> , I.	<i>asē</i> .	<i>i-yū</i> , thou.	<i>miū</i> .
<i>um</i> , <i>um-ūri</i> , of me, my.	<i>as</i> .	<i>ī</i> , <i>ī-ūri</i> , of thee, thy.	<i>asēn-ūri</i> .
<i>endesh</i> , Dat. and obl. form.	<i>asē</i> , <i>as</i> .	<i>itiesh</i> , Dat. and obl. form.	<i>asēn</i> .

The oblique forms can, apparently, be used for almost any case. Thus, in the specimens, in different places, *endesh* means 'of me,' 'to me,' and 'me.' 'My father' is *um yā*: *um aga* (second specimen) is 'to me': *as-panē* is 'to us.'

In the second person, the sign of the genitive is often dropped. Thus we have *ī nam*, thy name; *ī yā*, thy father; *ī timig*, before thee; *ī piē*, thy son.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>sū</i> , he.	<i>mū</i> .
<i>sumish</i> , <i>sumish-ūri</i> , of him.	<i>mishin</i> , <i>mishin-ūri</i> .
<i>sumish</i> , <i>mish</i> , Obl. form.	<i>mishin</i> .

The oblique form may be used for any case. Thus, *mish letri*, his wealth; *mish shō-panē*, with his own self; *sumish-panē*, to him; *sumish anjōn*, put on him; *sumish eshtak piē*, his eldest son; *sumish-dugē* (compare Bashgali *ene-dugān*), for his sake; *sumish tu-gīchi*, on his back; *sumish-pa*, from him. Regarding pronominal suffixes see the remark on the Dative case of nouns, above.

'That' is *esle*, as in *esle warjemi*, that man: *esle ves*, at that time. 'Those rupecs' is translated *marga tēga*. 'This' is *uū*, as in *uū īri*, this horse; *uū piē*, this son.

The following are miscellaneous pronouns. 'Who' (relative) is *kese* or *kes*; 'whose?' is *tesh*; 'what?' is *pseh*; 'so many' is *kereg*; 'how many' is *kereg-skāl*; 'whatever' is *pespulok*; 'any one' is *kesedde*; *um-ūri psahstro*, *ī-ūri asto*, is 'mine whatever-things are, thine are.'

III.—VERBS—

A. Verbs Substantive.

Infinitive, *inik*, to be, as in *piē inik aipua*, fit to be a son.

Present Tense, I am, etc.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>esmo</i> , <i>aso</i> .	<i>esemsho</i> .
2. <i>eso</i> , or <i>es</i> .	<i>eseno</i> .
3. <i>eso</i> , <i>so</i> , <i>esela</i> .	<i>asto</i> .

The following sentences may be compared with the above:—

Aipua nā aso, I am not fit.

Um panē eso, thou art with me.

Nerag tikkē eso, how far is it?

Zin tarag-tī eso, the saddle is in the house.

Litē eso, he is taller.

Pseh lol naḥ so, what singing (and) dancing is there?

I nam pesnemes, what is your name?

Uū īri nerag utsu esela, how old is that horse?

Nerag piē ast (possibly borrowed from Ghalchah), how many sons are there?

Um-ūri psahstro, *ī-ūri asto*, mine whatever things are, thine are.

Past Tense, I was, etc.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>essem</i> .	<i>asemsho</i> .
2. <i>esso</i> .	<i>esno</i> .
3. <i>esso</i> , <i>so</i> , <i>tso</i> .	<i>asto</i> , <i>ese</i> .

Examples of the use of this tense are,—

sū tulu-munj so, he was in longing.

sumish eshtak piē itineok tu-munj so, his eldest son was in the fields.

attege kaḥa warjemi so, there was a wealthy man.

shingrānik char tso, merry-making was proper.

lūe piē ese, there were two sons.

Future, I shall be ;—*unzū apōrgosmō*.

Present Conditional, I may be ;—*unzū apōrgosme*.

Past Conditional, I would have become merry ;—*shingraya saisumish*.

Future Conditional, I should be ;—*inikso*.

Several words are translated ' he became ' in the specimens. They are as follows :—

ūtu-kal wōkso, there became a famine-year.

nu-lōsuni wōkso, he became in want.

ḥikhinul wōkso, he became annoyed.

shō-ōkso, he became alive.

aḷo-bōkso, he had become lost.

shingra wōgusto, they became merry (compare *pezekso*, he went ; *pezegusto*, they went).

B. Active Verb.

Standard verb,—

pesumtinik, to beat.

Infinitive, *pesumtinik*, to beat ; so *inik*, to be ; *wuzānik*, to graze ; *oyinik*, food ; *tibzinik*, to go inside ; *shingrānik*, to make merry. We find a Dative of the Infinitive in *alsuk-panē abuk aḥlēgo*, he gave food for (on account of) his coming.

The *Past Participle* or *Conjunctive Participle* ends in *i* or *ī*. Thus, *pesumtī*, having beaten ; so *bidi-talwi*, having done debauchery ; *oyī*, having eaten ; *uīshṭī*, having risen ; *uskozi*, having seen ; *gizi*, having brought ; *chāli*, having called ; *bebzī*, having gone out ; *tīzh-guī*, having collected ; *tibzī*, having gone inside ; *kosi*, having fallen. *Ikki-zo*, running, seems to belong to this.

Imperative,—*pesumtieh*, beat ; so,—*āḥleh* or *ophliu*, give ; *sumoṭū*, keep ; *al bīzas*, look here. Other examples in the list of words are,—*pez*, go ; *oyus*, eat ; *bishlus*, sit ; *jots*, come ; *iḥleh*, stand ; *omos*, die ; *ikiutsek*, run ; *ilgēseh*, take (? take away) ; *ūrias*, walk.

Plurals are *anjōn*, put on ; *sakshōn*, put.

Present,—I beat, etc.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>pesumtiemo</i> .	<i>pesumtimshō</i> .
2. <i>pesumtimasish</i> .	<i>pesumtimasinch</i> .
3. <i>pesumtimaso</i> .	<i>pesumtimasto</i> .

The same tense of the verb ' to go ' is (judging from the list of words) somewhat different. It is as follows :—

1. <i>pezemo</i> .	<i>pazemsho</i> (sic).
2. <i>pezmasish</i> .	<i>pezemasench</i> .
3. <i>pezemaso</i> .	<i>pezemasto</i> .

The only example in the specimens is *bī-shīlmasto*, it (they) become(s) spare.

In the List of words we find *ayāmeso*, he is grazing; *i-tak tsūmaso*, he comes behind you. *Mōksūm*, in the Parable, which is translated 'I am dying,' is apparently really a Past Tense, and means 'I am dead.'

The following appear to be the terminations of this tense:—

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>emo</i> .	<i>msho</i> .
2. <i>masish</i> .	<i>masinsh, masench</i> .
3. <i>maso, meso</i> .	<i>masto</i> .

These may be compared with the Present and Past Tenses of the Verb Substantive and with the Bashgalī Pluperfect.

Imperfect,—*pesumtimasēsūm*.

In the Parable, *āmaso*, he was coming, is apparently an example of this tense. It looks, however, more like the third person present.

Future,—I shall beat, etc.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>pesumtemo</i> .	<i>pesemtemsho</i> .
2. <i>pesemtimasso</i> .	<i>pesemtiogasno</i> .
3. <i>pesemtiogosso</i> .	<i>pesemtiogasto</i> .

Other examples are,—

pezemo, I will go; *veri-polemo*, I will say words; *oīmsho*, we will eat; *shingraīmsho*, we will make merriuent.

Present Conditional,—I may beat, etc.,—*pesumti-wolgosm*. Other examples are probably *gosaisum*, I would make (my belly satisfied); *bī-shilema*, if (the husks) would become spare; and (in the second specimen) *nā mokwasum*, I should not die. This is perhaps a future. 'I should beat' is *pesumtenikso*.

Past Tense.—The subject appears always to be in the Nominative in the case of Transitive Verbs, but the conjugation of Transitive and Neuter Verbs differs in this tense.

I beat, etc.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>unzū pesumtiom</i> .	<i>asē pesumtiomsho</i> .
2. <i>iyū pesumtioksho</i> .	<i>miū pesumtegunsh</i> .
3. <i>sū pesumtiogo</i> .	<i>mū pesumtiogosto</i> .

I went, etc.

1. <i>unzū pezeksam</i> .	<i>asē pezaksamish</i> .
2. <i>iyū pezegesish</i> .	<i>miū pezaksinsh</i> .
3. <i>sū pezagish, pezagusto,</i> or <i>pezekso</i> .	<i>mū pezegusto</i> .

Other examples of the Past Tense of Transitive Verbs are:—

First Person,—*iliemche*, I did; *uzhogo*, I found.

Second Person,—(List of words) *plī ilgēgo*, you bought; (Specimens) *iyū pespulok-shīlo*, whatever thou saidst; *nā uphlēgo*, thou didst not give; *abuk aphlēgo*, thou gavest food.

Third Person,—*polōgo*, he said; *wilisōgo*, he lost; *ṭikhlēgo*, he consumed; *esēgo*, he sent; *lust ultsōgo*, he embraced; *veri-aplogo* (? *aphlēgo*), he ordered; *nusiōgo*, he heard; *agi-deōgo*, he enquired; *abuk aphilēgo*, he gave food; *optoōgo*, he entreated; *psāōgo*, he lost; *jicheveh uphlēgo*, he gave a paper; *abuk aphilēgo*, they gave food.

Ending in *sto* are,—*butog-lēgusto*, he made division; *tiḥ-gousto*, he collected; *kesedde sumish nā aphiimasto*, no one gave him; *aptēgusto*, they accepted; *ipōgusto*, he built; *lēgusto*, they did. These are all probably plurals.

The two following end in *kso*, which judging from analogy would lead us to class them with Neuter Verbs; but the meaning seems to be transitive,—*āpichōkso*, he kissed; *alugōkso*, it struck (? alighted) on his head.

Judging from cases like *aphlēgo* or *uphlēgo*, which means thou gavest, he gave, and they gave, it would seem that in the case of Transitive verbs, the Tense has a Passive signification, although the pronouns of the subject are used in the form of the nominative. *Unzū aphilēgo* would be equivalent to the Urdū *maĩ-nē diyā*; *iyū aphilēgo*, to *tū-nē diyā*, and so on. The case closely resembles that of Dakhinī Hindōstānī which has *maĩ* (not *maĩ-nē*) *diyā*.

Other examples of the Past Tenses of Neuter verbs are,—

First Person,—*mōksūm*, I am dead; *emaso*, I became.

Third Person,—(List of words), *ashlekso*, he is seated, or *ashilekso*, he resides; (Specimens) *shilēgusto*, he stayed; *wōkso*, he became; *jurokso*, his heart burnt; *mōkso*, he was dead; *shō-ōkso*, he became alive; *bōkso*, he became; *woshukso*, he wished; *atsukso*, he came; *ashlegso*, he sat.

Uzhōgo is translated 'he became found.' It is probably a Transitive verb, and means 'I have found (him).'

It would appear probable that the termination *so* in the above instances is the third person singular past of the verb substantive, meaning 'he was.' So also the termination *usto* of the third person plural. Compare the Bashgali Pluperfect.

Perfect,—I have beaten,—No example. *Skal wezig mish pe eshpōmo* means 'I have beaten with many stripes,' but the verbal root is not the standard one. Other examples, all more or less doubtful, are,—*ibil liemo*, I have done (I did) service; *unūn nā gāsum*, I have not refused; *i wayeh āwukso*, thy brother has come (came); *unzū itin tsera skal tūd pezaksom*, I have walked (I walked) a long distance to-day. I am informed that, as a matter of fact, the language has no perfect tense. The Past tense is used in the meaning both of an Indefinite Past and of a Perfect.

Pluperfect,—'I had beaten' is *unzū pesumtiimasum*.

The following examples of Passive Verbs are given in the list of words:—

unzū pesumtiuggan puzokso, *unzū pesumtiuggan pezagesh*,

I am beaten.

I was beaten.

unzu pesumtiuggan pezmesh,

I shall be beaten.

Finally,—It is probable that the above verb *pesum-tinik*, to beat, is a compound one. It may be mentioned that the root of the corresponding verb in Kalāshā is *tī*.

In the above examples the vowels *a* and *u*, *a* and *e*, *e* and *i* seem to be freely used for each other. I have written in each case what I have found.

[No. 4.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KĀFIR GROUP.

WASĪ-VERI OR VERON.

SPECIMEN I.

(Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan, 1899.)

Attege warjemi-ūri lūe piḥ ese. Mishin tum-juruk bannia
One man's two sons were. Of-them from-among the-younger
 yā-sh polōgo, 'Ou yā, ī letri tum-juruk um buṭog endesh
father-to said, 'O father, thy property from-among my share to-me
 ophliu.' Sū mish letri mishin tumunj buṭog-lēgusto. Nerag vestektse
give.' He his wealth them among divided. Some days-after
 bannia piḥ mish letri sunyāwi tizh-gousto tikkē tu-gul pezagusto.
younger son his wealth all collected distant to-country went.
 Mish letri esle bidi-talwi wiliṣōgo. Immureh mish letri
His wealth there having-done-debauchery he-lost. When his wealth
 sunyāwi tikhēgo esle-tu-gul skal ūtu-kal wōkso. Sū nu-lōsumi
all was-consumed in-that-country much hunger-year became. He in-want
 wōkso. Sū pezekso attege kaṭa warjemi panē meshī shilēgusto. Esle
became. He went one wealthy person with together stayed. That
 warjemi mish itineok tu-munj sumish esego kizhgā wuzānik. Sū
person his fields in him sent swine grazing-for. He
 tulu-munj so, 'kizhgā-ūri oyinik wās bī-shilema oyī
longing-in was, 'swine's food husks if-spare-would-become having-eaten
 omilu lāro gosaisum.' Kesedde sumish nā aphlimasto. Esle-tu-ves
belly satisfied I-would-make.' Any-one to-him not gave. At-that-time
 bisikneokso mish shō panē veri-polōgo, 'kerreg-skal palē um yā
to-senses-came his-own self with words-said, 'how-many servants my father's
 arawar-panē abuk oyī mishin-ūri bī-shilmasto; unzū ūtavi
wealth-with food having-eaten of-them spare-becomes; I of-hunger
 mōksūm. Uishti yā-pa pezemo; sumish-panē veri-polemo,
am-dead. Having-risen father-to I-will-go; him-to words-I-will-say,
 "O yā, unzū Pāchā timig ī timig jirikh omaso.
 "O father, I God before thee before ashamed became.

Alā-tāī ī piḥ inik aipua nā aso. Endesh attege palē charā
After-this thy son to-be fit not I-am. Me one servant like
 sumoṭū." Uishti yā pa pezekso. Piḥ tikkē-panea āmaso, yā
keep." Having-risen father to he-went. Son at-distance was-coming, father

uskozi jurokso ikkizo pezekso. Yā piě-sh lust-ultsōgo,
having-seen-him his-heart-burnt running went. Father the-son-to embraced,
 apichōkso. Piě yā-sh veri-polōgo, 'O yā, unzū Pāchā timig i
kissed. Son the-father-to said, 'O father, I God before thee
 timig jirikh emaso; alā-taĩ i piě inik aipua nā
before ashamed became; after-this thy son to-be fit not
 aso.' Yā mish palcan veri-aplogo, 'ischem bizisana gizi sumish
I-am.' Father his servants-to ordered, 'good clothes having-brought him
 amjōn; attege wōgikh gizi mish igi-panē sakshōn; wezil mish thitē
put-on; one ring having-brought his finger-on put; shoes his feet
 sakshōn. Alā-tani abuk oimsho, shingraimsho. Um piē mōkso,
put-on. After-that food we-will-eat, merriment-we-will-do. My son was-dead,
 iti shō-ōkso; aṭo bōkso, iti uzhōgo.' Mū shingra wōgusto.
now alive-became; lost had-become, now I-have-found.' They merry became.

Sumish eshtek piē esle-ves mish itineok tu-munj so. Estā
His elder son at-that-time his fields in was. Thence
 āmashe tarage tibbatiuk lol-naṭ-lēgo kuṭ sū nusiōgo. Attege palē
coming house-to near singing-dancing sound he heard. One servant
 chāli agi-deōgo, 'pseh lol naṭ so?' Sū polōgo, 'i
having-called he-enquired, 'what singing dancing is?' He said, 'thy
 waych āwukso. Ī yā sumish seogen atsuk-panē abuk aphiēro.'
brother has-come. Thy father his well coming-for food gave.'
 Sū ūkhiul wōkso; tibzinik nā woshukso, yā hebzi sumish
He annoyed became; inside-going not did-wish, father out-going him
 optōgo. Sū yāsh veri-polōgo, 'al bīzas, kereg ussū i-aga ibil
entreated. He father-to he-said, 'here look, so-many years thee-to drudgery
 liemo; imu-badē iyū pspulokshilo unun na gāsum. Kereg kodium
I-have-done; any-time thou whatever-said refused not I-have. So-much service
 iliemohe, iyū imu-badē attege isha endesh nā uphlēgo, um imjikh
I-did, thou any-time one kid to-me not gavest, my friends
 panē mashē oyī shingraga saisumish. Immu-reh i
with together having-eaten merry I-would-have-become. When thy
 uū piē atsukso, i arawar kes werisaṭ panē psāōgo, iyū sumish-dugē
this son came, thy wealth who harlots with lost, thou for-his-sake
 abuk aphiēgo.' Yā sumish polōgo, 'O piā, iyū vesaūgne um-panē
food gave.' Father to-him said, 'O son, thou every-day me-with
 eso; um-ūri psahstro i-ūri asto, as-panē shingranik
art; my whatever-things-are thine are, us-with(or to) merriment-making
 char tso, pshakh i uū waych mōkso, sude shō-ōkso; aṭo
fitting was, because thy this brother was-dead, again alive-became; lost
 bōkso, sudi uzhanik-wōkso.
had-become, again has-been-found.'

[No. 5.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KĀFIR GROUP.

WASĪ-VERI OR VERON.

SPECIMEN II.

(Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan, 1899.)

Attege kaṭa warjemi so. Sū warjemi panē polōgo, ‘um-aga
One wealthy person was. He people to(or with) said, ‘to-me
Pāchā jicheveh uphlēgo nā mokwasum.’ Sumish veri warjemi aptēgusto.
God paper gave not I-could-die.’ His word people accepted.
Sū warjemi mish-aga iūni wishṭar tarag ipōgusto. Al warjemi
That person himself-to new big house built. There people
tizh-gui abuk aphiḷgo. Sū tibzī kū-panē ashlegso.
having-collected food gave. He inside(the-house) stool-on sat.
Warjemi sumish-panē skal naṭ lēgusto. Naṭli-mash-tu-munj
People before-him much dancing did. In-the-course-of-the-dancing
uzhnū-ir vischek panca bim kosi sumish chiji alogōkso.
a-piece-of-rock-salt ceiling from down falling his on-head struck.
Sū mōkso.
He died.

NUMERALS.

Ipin or attege lūe ehhi chipū uch uṣhū sete aste nūh leze zizh
One two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven
wizū chhīza chipulṭs vishilṭs uṣhulṭs setilṭs astilṭs nalṭs zū
twelve thirteen fourteen fifteen sixteen seventeen eighteen nineteen twenty
lezaij jibeze lejjiḷbets chichegzū chichegzālets chipegzū chipegzualets
thirty forty fifty sixty seventy eighty ninety
ochegzū.
hundred.

ASHKUND.

We know nothing whatever about this dialect except that the word *Ash-kund* means 'bare mountain.' All the efforts of my friends on the North-West Frontier have failed to procure specimens of this language.

THE KALĀSHĀ-PASHAI SUB-GROUP.

The languages belonging to this sub-group are spoken to the east and south of Kāfiristān proper. They are closely connected with the true Kāfir languages, but are influenced by the neighbouring forms of speech. They are three in number, *viz.* (1) Kalāshā, (2) Gawar-bati, (3) Pashai. Of these Kalāshā represents the Kāfir languages merging into Khō-wār, while the other two represent them merging into the languages of the Kohistan described *post*, pp. 507ff. They are dealt with in the following pages.

KALĀSHĀ.

The Kalāshīs or Kalāsh Kāfirs¹ inhabit the small valleys of Bomboret, Kalāshgūm, and Birir, south-west of the town of Chatrār (Chitral), in the high lands between the Qāshqār (Chatrār) and the Bashgal Rivers. They are Musalmāns, and are subject to Chatrār, but are claimed by the Bashgalī as slaves.

Their language, Kalāshā, is a connecting link between Bashgalī and Khō-wār, the language of Chatrār. The people who use it call it the *kalāshā-mōn*, or 'speech of the Kalāshās.'

AUTHORITY—

LEITNER, DR. G. W.,—*The Languages and Races of Dardistan*, Lahore, 1877. Part I of this book contains a Vocabulary, and some brief grammatical notes on (amongst other languages) Kalāshā. There is also a set of dialogues in the language, which is reprinted in the same author's *Hunza and Nagyr Hunt-book*, Calcutta, 1889, pp. 133 and ff.

LEITNER, DR. G. W.,—*A sketch of the Bashgalī Kāfirs and of their language. Lecture in the Journal of the United Service Institute of India*, No. 43, Simla, 1880. The language described is Kalāshā, not Bashgalī.

It is to be regretted that the materials for giving a full account of this language are so imperfect. All that I have been able to do has been to combine in the following grammatical sketch the information given by Dr. Leitner, and that which I have gleaned from the two specimens, and from the list of standard words annexed. In quoting Dr. Leitner, I have, perforce, given his spelling, except in the case of obvious misprints.²

Of the two specimens, one is a translation of the Parable of the Prodigal Son, and the other a piece of Folk-lore in the Kalāshā language.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF KALĀSHĀ GRAMMAR (SO FAR AS KNOWN).

I.—NOUNS—

- (a) **Gender.**—The distinction of gender does not appear to exist in the language. Thus, *ek prushl mōch*, a good man; *ek prushl istri-jah*, a good woman. There appear, however, to be two declensions of nouns, one of animate, and the other of inanimate, objects.
- (b) **Number.**—When it is wished to emphasize the plural idea, words like *chhik*, all, are appended.

¹ BIDDULPH, *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, pp. 64 and 127.

² Dr. Leitner admits in the Preface to his work that, for want of proper type, diacritical marks have not been given in every case, and that those that are used, are not used with uniformity. This is to be regretted, but I have not thought it proper to venture to correct his spelling from my inner consciousness. These proofs have, however, since this was written, been carefully revised on the spot by Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan.

(c) **Declension**.—The Accusative is the same as the Nominative. Nouns have usually two forms, a direct and an oblique. The oblique form of masculine animate nouns in the singular is formed by adding *as* or *es*, and of inanimate nouns by adding *ani* or *an*. The oblique form of the plural is generally formed by adding *n*, *an* or *en*. In some cases, the oblique form is the same as the nominative. Postpositions are usually added to the oblique form, but the postposition *sum* or *sum*, with, is added to the direct form. The Genitive and Dative are simply the oblique form without any postposition.

- (1) *Animate Nouns*,—*shā*, a king, obl. *shā-as*; *mōch*, a man, obl. *mōch-as*; *strījā*, a woman, obl. *strījā-as*; *putr*, a son, obl. *putr-as*; *Khudā*, God, obl. *Khudā-(y)-as*; *khūk*, pig, obl. *khūk-as*. We thus get the following declension:—

	Sing.		Plur.		
		<i>shā</i> , a king (Nom.).		<i>shārau</i> .	
		<i>shā</i> , a king (Acc.).		<i>shārau-an</i> .	
		<i>shā sum</i> , with a king.		<i>shārau-an sum</i> .	
		<i>shā-as</i> , of a king, or to a king.		<i>shārau-an</i> .	
		<i>shā-as pi</i> , from a king.		<i>shārau-an pi</i> .	
		<i>shā</i> , or <i>ēh shā</i> , O king.		<i>ēh shārau</i> .	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	
Nom.	<i>mōch</i> , a man.	<i>mōch</i> .	<i>dādā</i> , a father.	<i>dādai</i> .	
Gen.	<i>mōches</i> .	<i>mōchen</i> .	<i>dādā</i> , <i>dādas</i> .	<i>dādai</i> .	
Dat.	<i>mōches-hātia</i> .	<i>mōchen-hātia</i> .	<i>dādā-hātia</i> .	<i>dādai-hātia</i> .	
Abl.	(from) <i>mōches-pi</i> .	<i>mōchen-pi</i> .	<i>dādā-pi</i> .	<i>dādai-pi</i> .	
Nom.	<i>chhū</i> , a daughter.	<i>chhūlai</i> .	so we have	<i>hāsh</i> , horse; <i>hāshen</i> , horses :	
Gen.	<i>chhūā</i> , <i>chhūas</i> .	<i>chhūlai</i> .		<i>dōn</i> , bull; <i>dōndan</i> , bulls :	
Dat.	<i>chhūā-hātia</i> .	<i>chhūlai-hātia</i> .		<i>gak</i> , cow; <i>gāgon</i> , cows :	
Abl.	<i>chhūā-pi</i> .	<i>chhūlai-pi</i> .		<i>shēṛ</i> , dog; <i>shēṛōn</i> , dogs.	

Other examples, taken from the Parable, are *dādā-tāda*, near the father; *Khudāyas rūna*, before God; *mazdūras-rau*, like a servant; *dādus-kai*, to the father; *mōche-sum*, with a man; *lalian-sum*, with prostitutes.

NOTE.—In the Parable, the nominative sometimes appears to take the oblique form. We have *putras*, his son (collected, said, was in the field); *dādus*, his father (saw, ordered, embraced). Here, however, the termination is a pronominal suffix meaning 'his.' Thus, *dād-as*, his father. In *tgatak-tē*, the younger son (said), we have possibly an instance of a case of the agent as in Bashgali, Pashtō, and Panjābi before a transitive verb in the past tense.

- (2) *Inanimate Nouns*,—*hāst*, a hand, obl. *hāstan*; *bāl*, a stone, obl. *bātan*. So we have in the second specimen *hāndan hātia* for (my) house; *nōren*, of hunger; irregular is *dur hātī*, to home.

Note also the forms *jāno-sum*, with his heart; *shū-ena*, from or of food.

There is also locative in *ona*. Thus, *hāstona mucha*, (grasped) in a hand; *bazaona*, in a hand (*bazā*, a hand). So also we have in the specimens, *shataru waktona*, at that time; *kōṛona*, on his ears; *dokona*, in the jungle; *broeshlona*, from the top.

The specimens give two examples of a locative in *e*, viz. *angurṛyake*, on (his) finger; *khūre*, on (his) feet.

Other forms which are not provided for above are *chhēt mōchena*, and *chhēt mōch*, in the fields; *jēgauno*, in a place.

Hāst grī is 'holding or seizing a hand,' not, as Dr. Leitner says, 'with a hand.'

Adjectives remain unaltered. Thus, *prushēt mōch*, a good man; *prushēt mōches*, of a good man; *prushēt mōch*, good men; *prushēt mochen pi*, from good men; *prushēt istri-jah*, a good woman; and so on.

II.—PRONOUNS—

First Person,—*ā*, I; *mai*, me, my, to me; obl. *mai*; *ābi*, we; *hōma*, us, to us; obl. pl. *hōmo* or *hōma*.

Second Person,—*tū*, *tu*, thou; *tai*, thee, thy, to thee; obl. *tai*; *ābi*, *tū aste chhik* (*chhik* means 'all'), you; *mīmi*, your, to you; obl. pl. *mīmi* or *mīme*.

Third Person,—Dr. Leitner gives the following forms,—*āsā*, he, him, his, to him (or her); obl. *āsā*; *shēli*, *eledrūs*, they; *shēsi* (Acc.), they; *īsi*, of them; *āsī*, *shāsi*, to them; obl. pl. *shāsi*.

This, *iya*, *shīya*.

That, *ata*, *tara*.

The following forms occur in the specimens:—

se, he, that; that (adj.) to him; *sa*, she; *iya*, *shīya*, this; *ata*, *tara*, that; *toh*, him, it, that; *tā*, *tāse*, *tā-a*, his; *tāse*, *tāse kai*, to him; *īse*, to this person; *she-teh*, *leh*, they; *she-tāse*, *tāse*, their; *tāse pi*, for them; *tāsi mōchani* or *mōcheno*, among them; his own, *tā-same*.

Interrogatives,—*kīa* or *kīe*, what? *kūra*, who? *kō*, why? *kilā-espātī*, because; *kimōn*, how many? *shamūn*, so much (many).

Indefinite Pronouns,—*kūre*, anyone; *kīe-galē*, whatever.

Relative Pronoun,—*kūre-galē* (?), in *kūre-galē tai daulat dūmbuo*, who wasted thy property.

There are several examples of pronominal suffixes; viz. *dadū* (not *dāda*), my father; *bāyo*, thy brother; *dado*, thy father; *pūtro*, thy son; *pūtras*, his son; *dādas*, his father.

III.—VERBS—

A. Verbs Substantive—

The forms given by Dr. Leitner are wrong. The correct forms are as follows:—

Present—

Sing.		Plur.
1. <i>āsam</i> ,	compare Khō-wār <i>asum</i> .	<i>āsik</i> , compare Khō-wār <i>asusi</i> .
2. <i>āsas</i> ,	„ „ <i>asus</i> .	<i>āsa</i> , „ „ <i>asumi</i> .
3. <i>āsōv</i> ,	„ „ <i>asur</i> .	<i>āsan</i> , „ „ <i>asuni</i> .

When the subject is inanimate the third person is as follows:—

3. *shīu*, compare Khō-wār *shīr*, it is, there is; Plural, *shīen*, compare Khō-wār *shēni*, they are.

Past—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>āsīs</i> .	<i>āsīmī</i> .
2. <i>āsī</i> .	<i>āsīli</i> .
3. <i>āsīs</i> , <i>astā</i> .	<i>āsīni</i> .

nē shiāla is, 'it or they (inanimate subject) did not exist.' So also, in the third person singular, *ashis* is used with an inanimate subject. With the above compare Khō-wār *asistam*, I was; *oshóí*, it was.

Dr. Leitner gives no forms of any verb meaning 'to become.' The following forms occur in the Specimens and List of Words,—*hak*, be (imperat.); *hiu dai*, it is becoming; *hāwis*, I became; *hau*, there became, he, it, became; *hāwen*, they became; *thī-āsis*, he had become; *bām*, I shall be; *kie bā-am-e*, I may be; *hik*, to be; *thī*, being.

From the above it would appear that Dr. Leitner's Present Tense *him*, I am, really belongs to the verb 'become,' and that the proper form for 'I am' is *āsum*, etc.

The verb *dai*, which also means in Paštō, he is, is used as an auxiliary. See below:—

B.—The Active Verb—

The **Infinitive** ends in *ik*, *īk*, or *k*. (In Wakhī it ends in *īk*, in Örmurī in *ēk*, in Shinā in *oiki*, in Wasī-veri in *ik*, in Pashai in *īk*, and in Khō-wār in *īk*, or *ik*.) Examples of Infinitives are:—

ōnik, to bring; *dēk*, to give; *īk*, to come; *par-īk*, to go; *jageik*, to see; *pīk*, to drink; *nīsīk*, to sit; *kārik*, to do; *sangāik*, to hear; *chishtik*, to stand; *zhluk*, to eat.

The following instances of the Infinitive occur in the specimens,—*tyek*, to beat; *charaik*, to graze (active); *gūro dyak* (for *dēk*), singing; *nał kārik*, dancing; *kārik*, to make; *perkeyak*, to fell; *īk-as*, on account of his coming; *par-īk-as*, of going.

Dr. Leitner gives no examples of any **Participles**. The following are all taken from the specimens:—

Present Participle,—*par-ik weov*, going; *ek-weov*, coming, from *īk*, to come; *tīman*, beating; ? *īman*, coming.

Past Participle,—*thāulo*, abandoned; *saprek*, found; *kepe dita*, or *kep dita*, cut; *luīna*, filled up; *awōjēna*, ? having said; *ishleg-īta*, having slipped down.

Conjunctive Participle,—*phāji*, having divided; *zhuī*, having eaten; *ūshī*, having risen; *ōni*, having brought.

Irregular are *pai*, having gone; *kai*, having done; *thī*, having become; *a-dhiai*, running; *yast-kai*, having seized (the neck); *chhī*, having called; *thawai*, remaining; *grī*, having taken; *nashai*, having killed.

The **Future** is the same as the **Present**, as in the Ghalechah languages.

Dr. Leitner gives the following forms of the **Present-Future**. They have been locally corrected:—

I bring or shall bring (only used with inanimate objects).

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>ōnim.</i>	<i>ōnik.</i>
2.	<i>ōnis.</i>	<i>ōna.</i>
3.	<i>ōneu.</i>	<i>ōnen.</i>

I come or shall come.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>im.</i>	<i>īk.</i>
2.	<i>īs.</i>	<i>eov.</i>
3.	<i>iu.</i>	<i>īn.</i>

I give or shall give.

	Sing.	Plur.
	<i>dēm.</i>	<i>dek.</i>
	<i>des.</i>	<i>det.</i>
	<i>dali.</i>	<i>dañi.</i>

I go or shall go.

	Sing.	Plur.
	<i>par-īm.</i>	<i>par-īk.</i>
	<i>par-īs.</i>	<i>par-a.</i>
	<i>par-eu.</i>	<i>par-in.</i>

I drink or shall drink.			I see or shall see.		
	Sing.	Plur.		Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>pīm.</i>	<i>pīk.</i>		<i>jagēm.</i>	<i>jagēk.</i>
2.	<i>pīs.</i>	<i>pīa.</i>		<i>jagāi.</i>	<i>jagā.</i>
3.	<i>pīu.</i>	<i>pīn.</i>		<i>jagal.</i>	<i>jagan.</i>

I sit or shall sit.			I do or shall do.		
	Sing.	Plur.		Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>nīsīm.</i>	<i>nīsīk.</i>		<i>kārem.</i>	<i>kārik.</i>
2.	<i>nīsīs.</i>	<i>nīseov.</i>		<i>kāris.</i>	<i>kāra.</i>
3.	<i>nīseu.</i>	<i>nīsen.</i>		<i>kāren.</i>	<i>kāren.</i>

Dr. Leitner gives only the first person singular of this.

I hear or shall hear.			I stand or shall stand.		
	Sing.	Plur.		Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>sangāam.</i>	<i>sangāik.</i>		<i>chishtīm.</i>	<i>chishtīk.</i>
2.	<i>sangāas.</i>	<i>sangā.</i>		<i>chishtīs.</i>	<i>chishtā.</i>
3.	<i>sangāu.</i>	<i>sangāan.</i>		<i>chishtēu.</i>	<i>chishtīn.</i>

The following instances of this tense occur in the specimens:—

I eat or shall eat.		I beat or shall beat.		I find or shall find.		
	Sing.	Plur.		Sing.	Plur.	
1.	<i>z̄lum.</i>	<i>z̄luk.</i>	<i>tem.</i>	<i>tiek.</i>	<i>saprem.</i>	<i>saprek.</i>
2.	<i>z̄lus.</i>	<i>z̄lūa.</i>	<i>ties.</i>	<i>tiet.</i>	<i>sapres.</i>	<i>sapra.</i>
3.	<i>z̄lū.</i>	<i>z̄lūn.</i>	<i>tiel.</i>	<i>tien.</i>	<i>sapral.</i>	<i>saprani.</i>

Also the following:—*dem*, I shall give; *z̄luk*, we shall eat; *kārik*, we shall do; *dek*, we shall give.

The following examples of the **Imperative** are given by Dr. Leitner:—

ōni, bring thou; *dē*, give thou; *ī*, come thou; *pār-ī*, go thou; *jagāi*, see thou; *pī*, drink thou; *nīsī*, sit down; *kāri*, do thou; *sangāi*, hear thou; *chishtī*, stand thou; *z̄lu*, eat thou.

The following occur in the specimens and list:—*pār-i*, go; *z̄luk*, eat; *nīsīh*, sit; *īh*, come; *tuch*, beat; *ushī*, stand; *nāshī*, die; *dēh*, give; *adhiai*, run; *gri*, take; *halei*, keep me; *jagāi*, look; *umbuli*, prophesy.

In the specimens the following plurals occur:—*sambiyei*, put on; *karai*, put on (make); *ōna*, bring. We have also *det*, give ye (Leitner, wrongly, *dēo*).

Dr. Leitner gives no examples of the **Definite Present**, but several occur in the specimens. The tense is formed by adding *dai* to any form of the Simple Present. Thus, *nāshum dai*, I am dying; *hin dai*, it becomes; *gāteu dai*, it wants; *gūro den dai*, they are singing; *kārin dai*, they are doing; *chareik dai*, he is grazing; *iu dai*, he is coming.

Dr. Leitner gives a form *īm-dai*, which he translates by 'I was coming.' It is evidently an example of this tense. 'I was coming' is *īman āsis*.

The following fuller examples occur in the specimens :—

I am beating.		I am going.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>tem dai.</i>	<i>tek dai.</i>	<i>par-im dai.</i>	<i>par-ik dai.</i>
2. <i>tes dai.</i>	<i>tet dai.</i>	<i>par-is dai.</i>	<i>par-a dai.</i>
3. <i>tel dai.</i>	<i>ten dai.</i>	<i>par-iu dai.</i>	<i>par-in dai.</i>

The following example of the **Imperfect** occurs in the List of Words. The tense is formed by adding the past tense of the verb substantive to what is apparently the present participle. Thus, *tīman āsis*, I was beating.

A full example of this tense is—

I was coming.	
Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>īman āsis.</i>	<i>īman āsimi.</i>
2. <i>īman āsi.</i>	<i>īman āsili.</i>
3. <i>īman āsis.</i>	<i>īman āsini.</i>

The following examples of the **Past** tense are corrected versions of those given by Dr. Leitner :—

I brought.		I gave (irregular).	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>ōnis.</i>	<i>ōnimi.</i>	<i>prah.</i>	<i>prōmi.</i>
2. <i>ōni.</i>	<i>ōnili.</i>	<i>prah.</i>	<i>prāli.</i>
3. <i>ōno.</i>	<i>ōnan.</i>	<i>prau.</i>	<i>prōn.</i>

(The Bashgalī for 'he gave' is *ptastai*. The Wai-alā is *pratā*, and the Khō-wār is *prai*.)

I came.		I went.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>ah.</i>	<i>ōmi.</i>	<i>par-ah.</i>	<i>par-ōmi.</i>
2. <i>ah.</i>	<i>āli.</i>	<i>par-ah.</i>	<i>par-āli.</i>
3. <i>au.</i>	<i>ōn.</i>	<i>par-au.</i>	<i>par-ōn.</i>

I drank.		I saw.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>apis.</i>	<i>apīmi.</i>	<i>jagēs.</i>	<i>jagēmi.</i>
2. <i>apī.</i>	<i>apīli.</i>	<i>jagai.</i>	<i>jagāli.</i>
3. <i>apīau.</i>	<i>apīan.</i>	<i>jagau.</i>	<i>jagān.</i>

I sat.		I did.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>nisā.</i>	<i>nisōmi.</i>	<i>āris.</i>	<i>ārimi.</i>
2. <i>nisā.</i>	<i>nisāli.</i>	<i>āri.</i>	<i>ārili.</i>
3. <i>nisau.</i>	<i>nison.</i>	<i>āro.</i>	<i>āran.</i>

I heard.		I stood.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>sangāyes.</i>	<i>sangāimi.</i>	<i>achishtis.</i>	<i>achishtimi.</i>
2. <i>sangāye.</i>	<i>sangāili.</i>	<i>achishti.</i>	<i>achishtili.</i>
3. <i>sangyes.</i>	<i>sangāini.</i>	<i>achishtau.</i>	<i>achishtan.</i>

I ate (irregular).

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>āshis.</i>	<i>āshimi.</i>
2.	<i>āshi.</i>	<i>āshili.</i>
3.	<i>āshau.</i>	<i>āshan.</i>

The following instances of this tense occur in the specimens:—

I beat, I gave.		I went.		I found.		
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	
1.	<i>prah.</i>	<i>prōmi.</i>	<i>par-ah.</i>	<i>par-ōmi.</i>	<i>sapres.</i>	<i>saprēmi.</i>
2.	<i>prah.</i>	<i>prāli.</i>	<i>par-ah.</i>	<i>par-āli.</i>	<i>saprai.</i>	<i>saprāli.</i>
3.	<i>prau.</i>	<i>prōn.</i>	<i>par-au.</i>	<i>par-ōn.</i>	<i>saprau.</i>	<i>saprān.</i>

First Person Singular,—*āris*, I did (Khō-wār, *arestam*).

Second Person Singular,—*ne prah*, thou didst not give.

Third Person Singular,—*prau*, he gave; *kuṛau*, he collected; *par-au*, he went; *ḍumbau*, he lost; *au*, he came; *mōn prau*, he said; *tripau*, it burnt; *sawājau*, he kissed; *bandau*, he ordered; *umbulau*, he prophesied.

In the following the termination is *o*,—*awōjo*, he said; *aphūcho*, he asked; *āro*, he made, he did (Khō-wār, *arer*), cf. *āris*, above; *ashījo*, he entreated; *ayisto*, it left.

Other forms are,—*āweshu*, he saw; *shurū-is*, it fell.

Third Person Plural,—*ōn*, they came; *par-ōn*, they went; *awōjen*, they said; *lasān*, they let go; *ne abāyeni*, they could not; *jagan*, they saw; *khōji-haleon*, they summoned; *goē*, they said.

The **Perfect** tense is formed by conjugating the Past Participle with the Auxiliary Present. Thus in the Parable we have *īta-āsōv*, he has come; and *dai-āsōv*, he has given.

Dr. Leitner gives as an example of the **Pluperfect** tense, *ā onim dai*, which, however, means 'I am bringing.'

The following instance of a **Habitual Past** occurs in the specimens,—*dīman āsis*, (no one) used to give.

The following instances of the **Conditional** mood occur in the specimens,—

āshispa, I would eat.

āris dyāpā, I would have made.

tsatsēris, (my belly) would be satisfied.

The following instances of the **Passive** occur in the list,—*ā tīgari thi āsam*, I am beaten; *ā tīgari thi āsis*, I was or had been beaten; *ā ti-arna him*, I shall be beaten.

[No. 6.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KĀFIR GROUP.

KALĀSHĀ-PASHAI SUB-GROUP.

KALĀSHĪĀ.

SPECIMEN I.

(Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan, 1898.)

Ek mōchas dū pūtr āseni. Tāsi mōchani tsātak-lē dādas-kai
One man's two sons were. Them among younger-one father-to

awōjo, 'dāda, tai mal mai bash phāji mai
said, 'father, thy property(-from) my share having-divided me

deh.' Se tā daulat tāsi mōchena phāji prau. Ek kimōn bas
give.' He his property them among having-divided gave. A few days

pish̄to tsātak pūtras tāsami mal drust kurau dehsha jēga-uno prau.
after younger his-son his-own property all collected distant place-in went.

Tarah pai tāsami daulat bad-masti kai dūmbau. Tarah
There having-gone his-own property debauchery having-done lost. There

khāche dragāzh hau. Se chan hau. Se prau ek quwatin mōche-
bad famine became. He in-want became. He went one wealthy man-

sum just hau. Se mōch tā ata sūde tāsami chhēt-mōchena khūk
with joined became. That man his that servant his-own fields-in swine

charaik ahūto. Tā-se armān ashis khūkas zhūena thāulo phoṭ
grazing-for sent. To-him longing was swine's food-from abandoned husks

āshispa mai kuch tsatsēris. Kūre tāse nē diman-āsis.
I-would-eat my stomach would-get-satisfied. Anyone him not would-give.

Tō phakm thī, tāsami jāno-sum mōn-prau, 'kimōn maristān
Then sensible becoming, his-own heart-with talked, 'how-many slaves

mai dadā daulat zhui tāsi-pi bēsh liu-dai, ā nōren
my my-father's wealth having-eaten them-from spare becomes, I from-hunger

nāshum-dai. Ūsh̄ti dadā tāda pai mōn dem, "ch
am-dying. Having-risen my-father near having-gone words I-will-give, " O

dāda, tai je Khudāyas rū-na sharmanda hāwis. Ā tai pūtr
father, thee and of-God before ashamed I-have-become. I thy son

hik lāyiq na āsam. Mai tai ek muzdūras-rau halei." Ūsh̄ti
to-be fit not am. Me thy one of-hired-servant-like keep." Having-risen

dadā tāda parau. Dehsha-i iman-āsis dādas āweshu. Tāse jān
father near went. At-distant he-was-coming his-father saw-him. To-him the-heart
 tripau, adhiāi parau, pūtras gaṛ-yast-kai sawājau. Pūtras dādas-kai awōjo,
burnt, running went, his-son having-embraced kissed. His-son father-to said,
 'eh dāda, tai je Khudāyas rū-na sharmanda hāwis. Ā dē-birichi tai
 'O father, thee and God before ashamed I-have-become. I after-this thy
 pūtr lāyiqo hik na āsam.' Dādas tā-se shadarbākan bandau, 'prush chev
 son fit to-be not am.' His-father his servants ordered, 'good clothes
 ōni ise sambiyei. Ek angushtar ōni ise anguryake
having-brought this-(person) put-on. One ring having-brought his finger
 karai; kālun ōni ise khūre sambiyei. Tō awu zhuk,
put-on; shoes having-brought his feet put-on. Then food we-will-eat,
kushāni kārik. Mai pūtr nāshi, āsis, ḍjo junu hau; ḍum thī āsis
merriment we-will-make. My son dead was, now alive became; lost become was
 ḍjo gēri sapres.' Teh kushān hāwen.
now again I-found-him.' They merry became.

Tāse gadāra putras shatara wakto-na tāse chhēt mōche āsis; ta-lē ek-weov
He elder his-son at-that time his fields in was; thence coming
 dur tādak au gūro-dyak naṭ-kārik khōndi tāse kōrona prau. Ek shādar
house near came singing dancing sound his ears-on gave. One servant
 chhī aphūcho, 'kī-a gūro-dendai, kia naṭ-kārindai?' Se awōjo, 'Tai
having-called enquired, 'what singing-is, what dancing-is?' He said, 'Thy
 hāyo ita-āsōv. Tai dādo tāse tāza ikas awu dai-āsōv.' Se kapa
thy-brother hath-come. Thy thy-father his safe coming-(on) food hath-given.' He annoyed
 hau; udhrīman parīkas rai ne āro. Dādas biēn drezhnau, toh
became; inside of-going wish not did-make. His-father outside emerged, him
ashījo. Dādas-kai mōn-prau, 'aya jagāi, shamūn kao tai hātya krom
entreated. His-father-to he-said, 'here look, so-many years thee to service
 āris; ā kai tai mōn ne pelētai āsam. Shamūn mushakat
I-did; I any-time thy word not other-wise-done have. So-much troubled
 hāwis, tu kai ok batyak mai ne prah, mai barābaran gri
I-have-become, thou any-time one kid me not gave, my friends having-taken
 ek-thī, zhui kushāni āris-dyāpā. Kai-galē shīya tai pūtro
together, having-eaten merriment I-would-have-made. When this thy thy-son
 au, kūre-galē tai daulat lalian-sum ḍumbau, tu tāse-pati awu prah.'
came, who thy wealth prostitutes-with lost, thou (for)-his-sake food gavest.'
 Dādas tāse-kai awōjo, 'eh pūtr, tu shāṭi mai-sum āsas. Mai kie-galē
His-father him-to said, 'O son, thou continually me-with art. My whatever
shiu se tai, hōma-hātia kushāni kārik bash ashis, kilāes-pati
there-is that thine (is), us-to merriment to-make fitting was, because
 tai bāyo nāshi āsis, junu hau; ḍum thī āsis, gēri saprek hau.'
thy thy-brother dead was, alive became; lost become was, again found became.'

[No. 7.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KĀFIR GROUP.

KALĀSHĀ-PĀSHAI SUB-GROUP.

KALĀSHĪĀ.

SPECIMEN II.

A STORY IN KALĀSHĪĀ.

(Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan, 1898.)

Rajawai shāh asta. Mōch ahūto doko-na, 'mai hāndun-hātia dār
Rajawai king was. (He) men sent jungle-in, (saying) 'my house-for timber
 ōna.' Teh pai ramuṭ kera-an. Tichak thawai dur-hāti ōn.
bring.' They having-gone beam began-cutting. A-little remaining home-to (they) came.

Chōpō parōn tara pai jagan kere-dita luina.
Next-morning (they) went there having-gone saw (previously)-cut-place filled-up.

Treh bas shāṭi, porkeyak ne abāyeni, kilācs-patī har
Three days (they) continually (worked), fell (it) not they-could, because every

chōpō tara pai jaga shombēru-na kere-dita ne-shiāla. Dihār
morning there having-gone saw previously cut-place did-not-exist. Prophet

khoji-haleon. Tase-kai awōjen, 'tu umbuli.' Dihār umbulau, awōjo, 'iya
they-called-in. Him-to they-said, 'you prophesy.' Prophet prophesied, said, 'this
 muṭ ek mōch gāten-dai.' 'Dek,' goṣ awōjen.¹ Teh shihē
tree one man wants (as sacrifice). 'We-will-give,' they-said they-said. They thus

awōjena, muṭ shurūis. Toh muṭ grī ōn, toh
having-said, tree fell. That tree having-taken they-started (home), it

ōni broeshṭo-na lasān. Ishlog-īta,
having-brought from-top-(of-the-hill) they-let-go. (It) having-slipped-downwards,

treh bishi pai ek mōch tara āsini. Ēmi nasha-i ayistō.
three twenty goats (and)one man there were. These having-killed left.

NUMERALS.

Ek dū treh chau pōnj shōh sat asht nōh dash dash-je-ēg-a dash-je-dū-a
One two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven twelve

dash-je-trē-a dash-je-chau-a dash-je-pōnj-a dash-je-shō-a dash-je-sāt-a dash-i-asht-a
thirteen fourteen fifteen sixteen seventeen eighteen

dash-je-nō-a bishi bishi-je-dash dū-bishi dū-bishi-je-dash trēh-bishi
nineteen twenty thirty forty fifty sixty

trēh-bishi-je-dash chau-bishi chau-bishi-je-dash pōnj-bishi.
seventy eighty ninety hundred.

¹ Both *goṣ* and *awōjen* mean 'they said,' and they are commonly used together as here.

GAWAR-BATI OR NARSĀTĪ.

Captain O'Brien, in his *Khō-wār Grammar*, claims Gawar-bati as a dialect of that language, but a perusal of the following specimens will show that in this he is clearly under a mistake. Gawar-bati is the language of the Gawars, described on pp. 265ff. of Sir G. Robertson's *Káfirs of the Hindu Kush*, who people the country round the confluence of the *Bashgal* and *Qāshqār* (Chitral) Rivers. One of their villages is called Narsāt, and the district in which they dwell is known as Gawarum or Narsāt. Hence the tribe, which calls itself Gawar, is named Narsātī by its neighbours, and their language is known as Gawar-bati or 'Gawar-speech,' by themselves, and as Narsātī by the others. Notwithstanding the similarity of name, the language is only distantly related to the *Gārwi* spoken by the *Gawārē* of the *Swāt Valley*.

Biddulph in his *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh* devotes a few lines to this tribe. Regarding their language he says it 'seems to link them with the *Bushgalis* on the one side, and the tribes at the head of the *Swat* and *Panjkorah Valleys* on the other; but further examination may show that they have only borrowed words from their neighbours' languages.'

Hitherto nothing has been known about it except what could be gathered from a short vocabulary given by Biddulph. The following grammatical sketch, imperfect though it is, will therefore be welcome.

AUTHORITY—

BIDDULPH, COL. J.,—*Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*. Calcutta, 1880. On p. 64 there is the account of the language already quoted, and Appendix G is a vocabulary of 'Narisati, spoken by the *Gubbers* in the *Chitral Valley*.'

I.—NOUNS—

Bāb, a father.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>bāb</i> , a father.	<i>bāb-gila</i> .
Agent.	<i>bābe</i> .	?
Gen.	<i>bāba-na</i> .	<i>bāb-gila-na</i> .
Dat.	<i>bābā</i> or <i>bābā-ke</i> .	<i>bāb-gilā</i> .
Abl.	<i>bābo pere-na</i> .	<i>bāb-gila pere-na</i> .

Zū, a daughter.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>zū</i> .	<i>zū-gila</i> .
Agent.	?	?
Gen.	<i>zua-na</i> .	<i>zū-gila-na</i> .
Dat.	<i>zūā</i> .	<i>zū-gilā</i> .
Abl.	<i>zua pere-na</i> .	<i>zū-gila pere-na</i> .

Lauri, a man.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>lauri</i> .	<i>manush</i> .
Agent.	<i>manushē</i> .	?
Gen.	<i>laure-na</i> .	<i>manusha-na</i> .
Dat.	<i>lauriā</i> .	<i>manushā</i> .
Abl.	<i>lauria pere-na</i> .	<i>manusho pere-na</i> .

Number.—The plural is formed by adding nouns of multitude, like *gila* (see above), or *nam*. With *gila*, compare the Bashgali *kile*. The following are examples of the use of *nam* :—

Sing.	Plur.
<i>shigāli</i> , a woman.	<i>shigāli-nam</i> .
<i>gora</i> , a horse.	<i>gora-nam</i> .
<i>gori</i> , a mare.	<i>gori-nam</i> .
<i>gā</i> , a bull.	<i>gā-nam</i> .
<i>etsi</i> , a cow.	<i>etsi-nam</i> .
<i>shunā</i> , a dog.	<i>shunā-nam</i> .
<i>kurāki</i> , a bitch.	<i>kurāki-nam</i> .
<i>rāmūsai</i> , a deer.	<i>rāmūsai-nam</i> .

Case.—The *Nominative* calls for no remarks.

The *Agent* is used before the Past Tenses of Transitive verbs. It usually ends in *e*, but sometimes in *i*. Examples of this case are *manush-e*, the man (gave); *pult-e*, the son (collected); *bāb-s-e*, his father (saw); *pult-es-e*, his son (said); *to-no bāb-s-e*, thy father (has given) for him; *polira-i*, the younger (said); *ḍalira-i*, the elder (said). Sometimes the *Nominative* is used instead of the *Agent*, as in *bāb-es* (for *bāb-s-e*) *poi-thliaüs*, his father entreated. The case is also used as an *Instrumental*, as in *hawate mimem*, I am dying of hunger; *tobak-i thlitem*, I fired with a gun.

The *Accusative* appears to be usually the same as the *Nominative*. Sometimes it ends in *a*, as *daulat-a*, (having-divided) the property; *nāsi-a*, (it was scratching its) nose (from *nāsi*, a nose).

The termination of the *Genitive* is *a-na*, as in *manush-a-na*, of a man; *bāb-a-na*, of the father; *sor-a-na*, of swine; *khudāy-a-na*, of God; *pultes-a-na*, of his son. The same termination occurs in the northern dialects of Lahudā. The *na* becomes *ni* before a feminine noun, and is not liable to change before an oblique case. Examples are *to-ni māl-a-na*, of thy property; *as-a-ni bati*, his word; *mo-na bobā-na pult tas-a-ni sase gaitus*, the son of my uncle is married to his sister. Sometimes the *Genitive* of the pronoun of the second person ends in *no*, as in *to-no bābo-na āmā*, your father's house. In this the final *o* of *bābo* is a pronominal suffix meaning 'thy.' The *a* of *na* appears to have been changed to *o* to agree with it.

The *Dative* ends in *ā* to which the suffix *ke* may be added. Thus, *bāb-s-ā*, to his father; *durae watan-ā-ke*, to a distant country; *fikr-ā*, to (his) senses; *blyēdi-ā-ke*, to the cousins.

The *Locative* seems to be the same as the *Agent*, as in *nāse*, (it passed) through the nose.

The **Oblique form** usually ends in *a*, but is sometimes the same as the *Nominative*. It is to this that the various postpositions are suffixed, as in the case of the *na* of the *Genitive*. Sometimes it is used without any postposition, as in *bekili-a*, in the fields. Examples of the use of postpositions are: *na*, from (so also in the Indus Kohistāni), in *māl-a-na*, from the property; *durae-na*, from a distance: *māze*, with, in *manush-a māze*, with a man; *phuka-māze*, with himself. The postpositions, *pere*, near, and *pere-na*, from, sometimes appear to govern an oblique case in *o*, as in *bāb-o pere*, near (the)

father; *bāb-o pere-na*, from the father. Often, however, it is attached to the ordinary oblique case, as in *zu-a pere-na*, from the daughter; *bāb-s-a pere*, near his father.

A **pronominal suffix**, *es* meaning 'his' or 'to him,' is frequently added to a noun. In declension, the *e* of the *es* is often elided. Examples are—

Nominative,—*pult-es*, his son (was in the field); *bāb-es*, his father (entreated).

Agent,—*bāb-es-e* (for *bāb-es-e*), his father (saw); *pult-es-e*, his son said; *bāb-s-e*, (thy) father (has given) for him.

Genitive,—*pult-es-a-na*, (on) his son's (neck).

Dative,—*bāb-s-ã*, (said) to his father.

Oblique form,—*bāb-s-a pere*, near his father.

Similarly the suffix *o* refers to the second person singular, as in *to-no bābo-na āmā*, your father's house.

Gender.—The feminine termination is *i*. We have already seen this in the case of the Genitive postposition. Other examples are—

Masc.	Fem.
<i>lafila</i> , good.	<i>lafili</i> .
<i>tekura</i> , a boy.	<i>tekuri</i> , a girl.
<i>gora</i> , a horse.	<i>gori</i> , a mare.
<i>rāmūsai</i> , a male deer.	<i>rāmūsi</i> , a female deer.

Some nouns form their feminines quite irregularly, as—

Masc.	Fem.
<i>bāp</i> or <i>bāb</i> , father.	<i>jai</i> , mother.
<i>blivā</i> , brother.	<i>suse</i> , sister.
<i>lanṛi</i> , a man.	<i>shigāli</i> , a woman.
<i>pult</i> , a son.	<i>zū</i> , a daughter.
<i>lawand</i> , a male slave.	<i>lewindi</i> , a female slave.
<i>gā</i> , a bull.	<i>etsi</i> , a cow.
<i>shunā</i> , a dog.	<i>kurāki</i> , a bitch.
<i>lausha</i> , a he-goat.	<i>heni</i> , a nanny-goat.

Adjectives do not change before nouns in an oblique case. Thus, *polīra* (not *polīra-i*) *pult-e*, the younger son (collected).

II.—PRONOUNS—

	<i>First Person.</i>		<i>Second Person.</i>	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>ā</i> .	<i>ama</i> .	<i>tu</i> .	<i>mē</i> .
Agent.	<i>mai</i> .	<i>amai</i> .	<i>tū</i> .	<i>mē</i> .
Acc.	<i>amo</i> .	<i>amo</i> .	<i>to</i> .	<i>mē</i> .
Gen.	<i>mo-na</i> .	<i>amo-na</i> .	<i>to-na</i> , <i>to-no</i> .	<i>mē-na</i> .
Dat.	<i>mo</i> .	<i>amā-ke</i> .	<i>to</i> , <i>tā-ke</i> .	?
Obl.	<i>mo</i> .	<i>amo</i> .	<i>to</i> .	<i>mē</i> .

		<i>Third Person.</i>			
		Proximate.		Remote.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	
Nom.	<i>woi.</i>	<i>eme.</i>	<i>se.</i>	<i>teme.</i>	
Agent.	<i>en.</i>	<i>asuñ.</i>	<i>ten.</i>	<i>tasuñ.</i>	
Acc.	<i>asa.</i>	<i>asu.</i>	<i>tasa.</i>	<i>tasu.</i>	
Gen.	<i>asa-na.</i>	<i>asu-na.</i>	<i>tasa-na.</i>	<i>tasu-na.</i>	
Dat.	<i>asa (? asñ).</i>	?	<i>tasa (? tasñ).</i>	?	
Obl.	<i>asa.</i>	<i>asu.</i>	<i>asa.</i>	<i>tasu.</i>	

Regarding pronominal suffixes, see the preceding page, under nouns.

'That' (adj.) is *se*, *ten*, or *tene*, as in *se kaṭwa manushe shañs*, that rich man sent; *ten manushe thlites*, that man gave; *tene watana*, in that country; *tene wakhta*, at that time. So also we have *tasa* (obl.), in *tasa pola amā*, in that small house; *tasa rupaia gah*, take those rupees. 'This' is *woi*, as in *woi goṛa*, this horse.

The *Relative Pronoun* is *ken-ze*. It occurs in *to-na pull ken-ze to-ni dawlata phusañs-bo*, thy son who lost thy property.

'What?' is *ki*; 'who?' is *kara*, with an oblique form *kasa*, as in *kasa-na*, of whom? *kasa pere-na*, from whom? 'Any one' is *kara*, and 'how many?' is *kata*. 'Own' is *tanu*.

III.—VERBS—

A.—Auxiliary Verbs and Verbs Substantive.

<i>Present, I am, etc.</i>		<i>Past, I was, etc.</i>		
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>thanañm.</i>	<i>thanañk.</i>	<i>boem.</i>	<i>boek.</i>
2.	<i>thanañs.</i>	<i>thanañ.</i>	<i>boes.</i>	<i>bō.</i>
3.	<i>thana</i> , fem. <i>thini.</i>	<i>thanañt.</i>	<i>bua.</i>	<i>boet.</i>

With the Past, compare—

(a) *Khō-wār Present-future.*

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>bōm.</i>	<i>bōsi.</i>
2.	<i>bōs.</i>	<i>bōmi.</i>
3.	<i>boi.</i>	<i>bōni.</i>

(b) *Shinā Future.*

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>bōm.</i>	<i>bōu.</i>
2.	<i>bē.</i>	<i>bāt.</i>
3.	<i>béyi.</i>	<i>bēn.</i>

The 3rd Singular Past in *Shinā* is *bū*.

The *Imperative* is *bō*, be thou. Compare *Shinā bō*. The Future is *ā bima*, I shall be.

The *Verbal noun* is *bik*, being, with a genitive *bika-na*, of being. Compare *Khō-wār bik*, *Shinā boiki*, to become. The *Infinitive* is *biāwa*, to be.

The *Conjunctive participle* is *bī*, having become. Compare *Shinā bé*.

Ki thana-bo means 'whatever there may be.' It is a Present Conditional. Compare *fedimān-bo*, later on.

B.—Active Verb,—*thliāwo*, to strike, to give.

Infinite,—*thliāwo*, to beat. Compare *hava-thlyawo*, singing, and *nat-kerawa*, dancing. *Verbal Noun*, *thlik*, beating. Other examples are—(?) *Locative*,

kerike broet, they commenced to do; Genitive, *bika-na*, of being; Dative, *sātikā*, for grazing; *dikā*, for going; *marikā*, for killing. Obl., *jika shatsi*, for the sake of coming.

Participles,—*Present*,—*thlimān*, beating. Other examples are, *fedimān*, arriving; *chorimān*, remaining over and above; *kutṣamān*, scratching. These are all used in forming the Imperfect tense. Instances of a Present Participle standing by itself are *jimeni*, coming, and *dimeni*, going.

Past,—The only examples are *mī(-sant)*, dead, and *phuzdi(-sant)*, lost.

Conjunctive,—*thli*, having beaten; *dī*, having gone. Other examples are *benṭi*, having divided; *jī*, having come; *ḡhui*, having eaten; *ushṭi*, having arisen; *keri*, having made; *thlapi*, having run; *tilai*, having placed; *ani*, having brought; *batē* (sic), having called; *thli*, having given; *fedi*, having arrived.

Imperative,—*thla*, beat, give; *dī*, go. Other examples are *sāta*, keep; *antṣau* (plur.), put on; *bāla*, look; *hila*, teach; *ḡhō*, eat; *nish*, sit; *ja*, come; *mī*, die; *thlap*, run; *thowo*, put; *gah*, take; *kharo*, draw (water). The number of some of the above is uncertain.

Present,—

I beat, etc.		I go, etc.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>thlimem.</i>	<i>thlimek.</i>	<i>dimem.</i>	<i>dimek.</i>
2. <i>thlimes.</i>	<i>thlimāneo.</i>	<i>dimes.</i>	<i>dimāneo.</i>
3. <i>thlimān.</i>	<i>thlimet.</i>	<i>dimān.</i>	<i>dimet.</i>

Other examples are *mimem*, I am dying; *dutamis*, thou art lying; *marimis*, thou art killing; *sātimān*, he is grazing; *jimān*, he comes; *broet*, they commence. The third person singular has the same form as the present participle. We should expect *thana* to be added.

Present Conditional,—*fedimān-bo*, (that which) may arrive; compare *thana-bo*, it may be. It is apparently *bo* added to the third person Present Indicative.

Imperfect,—*thlimān boem*, I was beating; *thlimān boet*, they were giving; *chorimān-bua*, it was becoming spare; *kutṣamān bua*, it was scratching.

Future,—

I shall beat, I shall give, etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>thlēmo.</i>	<i>thlikā.</i>
2. <i>thlesā.</i>	<i>thliwā.</i>
3. <i>thlibā.</i>	<i>thletā.</i>

Other examples are,—

1st Person, *porema*, I would fill (my belly); *bati kerema*, I will make words, I will say; *bamim*, I will be able. The terminations here differ from that given above. Possibly those in *a* are in the Subjunctive mood. Plur., *ḡhuikā*, we shall eat; *kerikā*, we shall make.

2nd Person, *na bāsa*, you will not be able.

Past,—Transitive Verb,—

I beat, I gave, etc.,—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>mui thlitem.</i>	<i>amai thlita.</i>
2. <i>tuñ thlíteo.</i>	<i>mē thlitan.</i>
3. <i>ten thlites.</i>	<i>tasuî thlitan.</i>

Other examples are,—

1st Person, *kerum*, I did (object feminine, viz. *khizmat*); *taüm*, I saw (a markhor); *thlitum*, I beat (his son); compare *thlitus*, below.

2nd Person, *muli guteo*, thou boughtest.

3rd Person, *jaüs*,¹ he said; *topolaüs*, he collected; *phusaüs*, he lost; *nemataüs*, he consumed; *shaüs*, he sent; *bati-kerus*, he talked; *bandaüs*, he ordered; *thlitus*, he gave (obj. (?) fem., a feast); *poi-thliaüs*, he entreated; *parataüs*, it threw him down; *gäitus*, she married.

When the object of a Transitive Verb in the Past Tense is a pronoun, it is in the accusative case, not the nominative, as in *tusa shaüs*, he sent him. In the case of nouns I have not discovered any general distinction in form between the nominative and the accusative.

Intransitive Verb,—

I went, etc.,—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>ā gäim.</i>	<i>ama gäik.</i>
2. <i>tu gäis.</i>	<i>me gäü.</i>
3. <i>se ga.</i>	<i>teme gäit.</i>

Other examples are *tanaüm*, I walked; *loshai*, (his heart) burnt; *lewan-ga*, he has been found; *sha-marua*, he became ready; *nesui* (? fem.), (the gun) went off.

Perfect,—The only instance of a word translated as a Perfect, which is not clearly a past, is *jitena*, (thy brother) has come.

Pluperfect,—The standard list of words gives *mui thli dārum*, I had beaten; *phusaüs-bo*, translated he did lose, is probably a true pluperfect: so probably is *aya-bo*, (when thy son) came.

The following appear to be instances of the *Subjunctive Mood*. *Ā ki thlēma*, I may beat; *porema*, I would fill (my belly) (see Future); *keritima*, I would have made merriment (*khushāli*).

There are no certain examples of the *Passive Voice* available.

¹ Here, and elsewhere in this section, two dots over a vowel form a mark of dieresis. They are not to be taken as indicating that ü or ä is to be pronounced as in German.

[No. 8.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KAFIR GROUP.

KALĀSHĀ-PASHAI SUB-GROUP.

GAWAR-BATI OR NARSĀTĪ.

SPECIMEN I.

(Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan, 1898.)

Yak manusha-na dū pult boet. Polirāi bābsā jaūs, ‘a bāb,
One man's two sons were. Younger his-father-to said, ‘O father,
 to-ni māla-na mo fedimān-bo mo thla.’ Ten manushe tanu
thy property-from to-me that-may-arrive to-me give.’ That man own
 daulata bentī thlites. Yak kata bāga pata polira pulte
property having-divided gave. A few days after younger son
 tanu daulata sadrusa topolaūs, durae watanā-ke rawān-bua. Tene
own property all collected, distant country-to started. There
 tanu daulata utuli-bi phusaūs. Kol tanu daulata
own property having-become-a-debauchee he-lost. When own property
 sadrusa nimataūs tene watana khats hawat bua. Se nitsang
all consumed in-that country bad famine became. He in-want
 bua. Se ga yak kaṭwa watani manusha-māze nishua. Se
became. He went one wealthy native man-with stayed. That
 kaṭwa manushe tasa shaūs tanu bekilia sora sātikā. Tasa-na armān
wealthy man him sent own fields-in swine for-keeping. Him-of longing
 bua tasu sora-na chaisan tshika zhui war porema. Kara
was those swine's spare husks having-eaten stomach I-would-fill. Anyone
 tasa na thlimān-boet. Toli fikrā jī tanu phuka-māze
to-him not gave. Then senses-to having-come own self-with
 bati-kerus, ‘kata thlam-kerithla mo-na bāba-na daulata ungushṭi
talked, ‘how-many hired-servants my father's (from)-wealth food
 zhui tasu-na choṛimān-bua : ā hawate mimem. Usṭi
having-eaten of-them spare-became : I hunger-from am-dying. Having-risen
 bābo pere dī bati-kerena, “a bāb, ā Khudāya-na pudami
father near having-gone I-will-say, ‘O father, I God before
 to-na pudami sharminda boem. Ā to-na pult bika-na lāyiqā na
thee before ashamed have-become. I thy son being-of fit not
 thanaīm. Mo to-na yak thlam-kerithla peruda kerī sāta.”
am. Me thy one hired-servant like having-made keep.”
 Usṭi bābsa pere ga. Bābse tasa jimēni durae-na
Having-risen his-father near he-went. His-father him coming distance-from
 taūs; tasa-na herā loṣhai; thlapi ga; pultesa-na mondē far
saw; his heart burnt; running went; his-son's neck round

hast tilai poṭe-thlites. Pultese bābsā jaūs, 'a bāb, ā
hand having-placed kissed. His-son his-father-to said, 'O father, I
Khudāya-na pudami to-na pudami sharminda boem. Ā ēna-pat
God before thee before ashamed have-become. I after-this
to-na pult hika-na layiqa nā thanaīm.' Bābse tanu nokarāna
thy son being-of fit not am.' His-father own servants
bandaūs, 'lafila tshika ani asa antsau; yak angustar asa-na
ordered, 'good clothes having-brought him put-on; one ring his
angura antsau; koshar asa-na khura antsau; nori ungushti zhuikā.
finger put-on; shoes his feet put-on; now food we-will-cut,
khushāli kerikā, laka mo-na pult mī-sant, zien bua; phuzdi-sant,
merriment we-will-make, as-if my son dead-become, alice became; lost-become,
lewan-ga.' Teme khushāli kerike broet.
has-become-found.' They merriment making commence.

Tasa-na ḍalira pultes tene wakhta tanu bekilia bua. Tene-na
His elder his-son at-that time own fields-in was. From-there
jimeni āmā nera jī, hara-thlyyawa naṭ-kerawa khaṇṭ tasa-na
coming house near having-come, singing dancing sound his
khamṭa thlites. Yak nokara batē khudaūs, 'woi hara-thlyyawa
ears reached. One servant having-called enquired, 'this singing
naṭ-kerawa ki thana?' Ten jaūs to-no bliāia jītena to-no bābse
dancing what-for is?' He said thy brother has-come thy father
tasa-na jor jika shatsi kawar thlitus. Se khafa bua,
his well coming for feast has-given. He annoyed became,
atran dikā shensh na-kerus. Bāb-es berāta nisi tasa
inside for-going wish not-did-make. His-father outside having-emerged him
poi-thliaūs. Ten bābsā jawāb thlites, 'ēnbak bāla, ata feli
entreated. He his-father-to answer gave, 'here look, so-many years
tā-ke khizmat kerum; kol to-ni hukma warē na kerum;
thee-to service I-have-done; any-time thy order otherwise not I-have-done;
tuī mo kol yak tshālah na thliteo, tanu samala māze
thou to-me any-time one kid not gave, own friends with
yak-thau-bi zhui khushāli keritima. Kol woi to-na
(on)-one-place-having-become having-eaten merriment I-would-have-made. When this thy
pult aya-bo, ken-ze to-ni daulata kaehnian māze phusaūs-bo, tuī asa shatsi
son came, who thy wealth prostitutes with did-lose, thou him for
kawar thliteo.' Bābse tasā jaūs, 'a pult, tu amisha mo-māze
feast gave.' His-father to-him said, 'O son, thou always me-with
thanais. Mo-na ki thana-bo, to-na thana. Amā-ke khushāli kera-wa
art. My whatever there-be, thine is. Us-to merriment doing
munāsib bua, ki-shai-shatsi to-na woi bliāia mī bu-a, giri zien
fit was, because thy this brother dead was, again alice
bua; phuzdi bua, giri lewan-ga.'
became; lost was, again has-become-found.'

[No. 9.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KAFIR GROUP.

KALĀSHĀ-PASHAI SUB-GROUP.

GAWAR-BATI OR NARSĀTĪ.

SPECIMEN II.

(Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan, 1898.)

Yak wakhta dū blyēdi boet. Dalīra bliāia dutai-thla bua.
At-one time two cousins were. Elder brother liar was.

Polīra-i jāūs mo bi dutawah hila. Dalīra-i jāūs tu na-bāsa.
Younger said to-me also lying teach. Elder said you will-not-be-able.

Polīra-i jāūs bamim. Dalīra-i jāūs chashpal-thla. Polīra-i phāchā pere
Younger said I-will-be-able. Elder said lie. Younger king near

dī qissa-kerus, 'ban-dara gaīm. Yak sarau taūm. Tasa tobaki
having-gone told-story, 'up-a-hill I-went. One markhor I saw. Him gun-with

thlitem. Tasa-na ba-khura thli, nāse nesui.' Phāchā
I-fired-on. His on-foot having-struck, through-nose passed.' King

rōshān-di jāūs, 'tu dutamis.' Marikā sha-marua. Dalīra
having-become-angry said, 'you are-lying.' For-killing ready-became. Elder

bliāia tene fedi jāūs, 'phāchā, tu kenia marimis? Asa-ni
brother there having-arrived said, 'O-king, you why are-killing? This-one's

bati sānen thini. Se sarau tene wakhta tanu nāsia khure
word true is. That markhor at-that time own nose with-foot

kutsamān bua. Tene wakhta tobak nesui. Khura bi nāsia bi
scratching was. At-that time gun went-off. Foot also nose also

thli parataūs.
having-hit threw-him-down.'

Phāchā asa qissa rishtin kerī, dumi blyēdiā-ke mehrabāni kerus.
King this story true having-considered, both cousins-to favours did.

NUMERALS.

Yak dū thlē tsūr pants shoh sat asht nūh dash jāsh bāsh
One two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven twelve

thla-onsh tsu-dāsh pin-chāsh shurās satas ashtās inish ishi
thirteen fourteen fifteen sixteen seventeen eighteen nineteen twenty

isho-dash du-ishi du-isho-dash thlē-ishi thlē-isho-dash tsur-ishi tsur-isho-dash
thirty forty fifty sixty seventy eighty ninety

yak-sawa or pāishi.
hundred.

PASHAI, LAGHMĀNĪ, OR DEHGĀNĪ.

All that has hitherto been known about this language is contained in a short list of words on page 383 of Burnes' *Cabool*, and in two short vocabularies of *Laghmānī* and *Pashai* by Leech, on page 731 and page 780 of Vol. vii, 1838, of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. Regarding the latter, Leech says:—

The language is spoken by the people called Pashais who inhabit the districts of *Mandāl*, *Chitelā*, *Parēnā*, *Kūndī*, *Seva* and *Kūlmān*.

and regarding the former:—

Laghmān is a province (*mahāl*) of the principality of *Cabul*, situated opposite to *Jalilābad*; it is sometimes written *Lamghān*. The inhabitants of *Laghmān* are *Tājaks* or *Farsiwāns*.

Leech considered the two as distinct languages; it will be seen, however, from what follows that the two names really connote one and the same form of speech. Ptolemy calls the inhabitants of *Laghman* 'Lambagai.' The word *Pashai* is probably a corruption of the word 'Piśācha.'

Marco Polo (*Yule*, I, 172 and ff., cf. p. 100) refers to the *Pashai* country in the following terms, which well illustrate the *Piśācha* origin of its inhabitants:—

You must know that ten days' journey to the south of *Badashan* there is a Province called *Pashai*, the people of which have a peculiar language, and are idolaters, of a brown complexion. They are great adepts in sorceries and the diabolic arts. The men wear earrings and brooches of gold and silver set with stones and pearls. They are a pestilent people and a crafty; and they live upon flesh and rice. Their country is very hot.

I am indebted to the late Mr. J. G. Lorimer, I.C.S., Political Officer of the *Khaibar*, for the specimens given below, and for the following account of the language and of the people who speak it:—

The following are examples of the *Pashai* language, which is also called *Laghmānī* because it is spoken in the tract known as *Laghmān*, and *Dēhgānī* because most of the persons who speak it belong to the *Dēhgān* tribe. *Pashai* in fact appears to be the proper name of the language spoken by the *Dēhgāns* of *Laghmān* and the country to the east of it. The boundaries of this language are said to be, roughly, on the west the *Laghman* river, on the north the boundary of the *Kāfirs*, on the east the *Kunar* river, and on the south the *Kabul* river, but the riverain villages on the left bank of the *Kābul* river speak *Paštō*, not *Pashai*. A certain number of *Paštō*-speaking communities are also found interspersed at other places within these bounds. The principal places and neighbourhoods in which *Pashai* is spoken are *Barkōf*, *Sutan*, *Waigal* (on the side next the *Kāfirs*), *Janjapūr*, *Amlā*, *Sūrāh*, *Badiāli*, *Islāmpūr*, *Bādshāh Kālē*, *Balatak*, *Kunada*, *Dōgal*, *Nūrgal*, *Chaman*, *Najil*, *Sān*, *Kulmān*, *Tagao*, *Siān* and *Kulab*. Some of these are considerable tracts. The number of people speaking *Pashai* has been estimated at 100,000, and with regard to the size of the *Pashai* region and its probable character this estimate does not appear unduly large or unduly small.

There appear to be different dialects of *Pashai*, but the variations are said to be not great. The distinction drawn by the people themselves is between the "harsh tongues" of the hills,¹ and the softer tongue of the flatter country. By way of exemplifying two varieties a double version has been given in all the specimens. The first version is that of an illiterate zamindār, age 30 (*Bahādur Shāh*, son of *Mastān Shāh*, *Malikzai*, of *Bānda* near *Kalatak* in the *Kunar* valley). The second version is that of an educated *Mullā*,² age 26 (*Abdur-Rahim*, son of *Muhammad Akbar*, *Dēhgān* of *Chārbāgh* which is situated in the valley of the *Laghman* river). The first may be taken as a specimen of uneducated Eastern *Pashai* and the second as a specimen of educated Western *Pashai*.

The following imperfect account of *Pashai* grammar is based upon the specimens and lists of words. Forms belonging to the Eastern dialect are distinguished from those belonging to the Western. When no distinction is made, it should be assumed that the form quoted is common to both.

It will be seen that *Pashai* is closely connected with *Gawar-bati* and with *Kalāsha*, and also shows interesting points of relationship with both *Bashgali* and *Wasī-veri*.

¹ One of these is called *Kulmānī* from being spoken in *Kulmān*: see above.

² *Pashai* cannot be ranked as a written language, though no doubt attempts are sometimes made to express it in Arabic characters.

I.—PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation of the vowels is very indefinite. For instance the letters *u*, *ū*, and *ō* are frequently interchanged. Thus, the sign of the ablative is sometimes written *udai*, sometimes *ūdai*, sometimes *udē*, sometimes *ōdai*, and sometimes *ōda*.

The vowel *ə* (which is the well-known very short *ə* of Paṣṭō) is frequently interchanged with *i*, as in *kiṭ^əlā* or *kiṭilā*, a boy. A final *ə* in the Eastern dialect is usually represented by *ē* in the Western one. Thus, (Eastern) *puṭ-hl^ə*, (Western) *puṭ-hlē*, a son. The letter *ṇ* in the Eastern dialect usually becomes *ṇl* in the Western. Thus, (Eastern) *kaṇā*, (Western) *kaṇḍā*, a field. So an Eastern *ṣh* becomes a Western *kh*, e.g. (Eastern) *shūring*, (Western) *khōring*, a dog.

There are no aspirated consonants (*kh*, *gh*, etc.) in Pashai. On the other hand, *h* is frequently compounded with *l* into *hl*, e.g. *hlē*, three; *puṭhlē* (*puṭ-hlē*, not *puṭh-lē*), a son. In order to prevent mistakes, I shall throughout insert a hyphen in the latter and similar words, thus, *puṭ-hlē*.

The letter *ū* represents the sound of *ai* in 'fair,' 'hair,' as pronounced in the north of England and in Scotland. It is practically equivalent to the German *ä*.

II.—NOUNS.

Forms are commonly borrowed from both Paṣṭō and Persian, so that it is not always easy to identify a true Pashai form.

The following declensions appear in the lists of standard words and sentences:—

EASTERN DIALECT.

WESTERN DIALECT.

Tātī, a father.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>tātī</i> .	<i>tātī-lān</i> .	<i>tātī</i> .	<i>tātī-lān</i> .
Gen.	<i>tātīs</i> .	<i>tāt-kuliyⁿnā</i> .	<i>tātīs</i> .	<i>tātī-lasan</i> .
Dat.	<i>tātī āntē</i> .	<i>tāt-kulī āntē</i> .	<i>tātī āntē</i> .	<i>tātī-lāya āntē</i> .
Abl.	<i>tātī udai</i> .	<i>tāt-kuliyēnā udai</i> .	<i>tātī udai</i> .	<i>tātī-lāya udai</i> .

With the above Eastern plural compare the Wasī-veri plural termination *kili*.

Ādⁿmī, a man.

Nom.	<i>ādⁿmī</i> .	<i>ādⁿmī</i> .	<i>ādⁿmī</i> .	<i>ādⁿmān</i> .
Gen.	<i>ādⁿmīs</i> .	<i>ādmēyⁿnā</i> .	<i>ādⁿmīs</i> .	<i>ādⁿmān nā</i> .
Dat.	<i>ādⁿmī āntē</i> .	<i>ādmēyⁿ āntē</i> .	<i>ādⁿmī āntē</i> .	<i>ādⁿmān āntē</i> .
Abl.	<i>ādⁿmī udai</i> .	<i>ādmēyⁿ udai</i> .	<i>ādⁿmī udai</i> .	<i>ādⁿmān udai</i> .

Probably the plural termination *ān* in the above is due to the influence of Persian.

Wēya, a daughter.

Nom.	<i>wēya</i> .	<i>wēyila</i> .	<i>wēya</i> .	<i>wēyila</i> .
Gen.	<i>wēy^s</i> .	<i>wēlaiyⁿnā</i> .	<i>wayēs</i> .	<i>wayā</i> .
Dat.	<i>wēyē āntē</i> .	<i>wēlaiyⁿ āntē</i> .	<i>wayē āntē</i> .	<i>wēyanasⁿ</i> .
Abl.	<i>wēyē udai</i> .	<i>wēlaiyⁿ udai</i> .	<i>wayē udai</i> .	<i>wēyanasē udai</i> .

In the list of words, for 'two daughters' we have *dō wēyē* and *dō wayē*, respectively. The final *ē* is probably due to the influence of Paṣṭō.

The postposition *udai*, also written *ūdai*, *udē*, *ōdai* and even *ōda*, means 'from,' but is properly the equivalent of the Hindōstānī *pās*, as in *ūdai ziyāt biḡhā*, with (them) much is; *tāt'stā ōda āik*, he came near the father.

The above paradigms in no way exhaust all the forms which nouns assume in declension.

The following are other instances of the formation of *plurals* :—

EASTERN.		WESTERN.	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>gōṛā</i> , a horse.	<i>gōṛēlā</i> .	<i>gōṛā</i> , a horse.	<i>gōṛ-ēlā</i> .
<i>mādīn</i> , a mare.	<i>mādīnēlā</i> .	<i>mādīyān</i> , a mare.	<i>mādīyān-ēlā</i> .
<i>puṭ-hl'</i> , a son.	<i>puṭ-hlēlā</i> .	<i>puṭ-hlē</i> , a son.	<i>puṭ-hlē-lā</i> .
<i>gōlāng</i> , a bull.	<i>bō gōlāng</i> .	<i>gōlāng</i> , a bull.	<i>gōlāng-ēlā</i> .
<i>gā</i> , a cow.	<i>bō gā</i> .	<i>gā</i> , a cow.	<i>gā-ēlā</i> .
<i>shūṛing</i> , a dog.	<i>bō shūṛing</i> .	<i>khōṛing</i> , a dog.	<i>khōṛing-ēlā</i> .
<i>pāj'ṛā</i> , a he-goat.	<i>bō pāj'ṛā</i> .	<i>shōṭā</i> , a he-goat.	<i>shōṭ-ēlā</i> .
<i>kaṭawā</i> , a male deer.	<i>bō kaṭawā</i> .	<i>shōṭ'k</i> , a she-goat.	<i>shōṭ'k-ēlā</i> .
		<i>āwū</i> , a male deer.	<i>āwū-lā</i> .
		<i>dand</i> , a tooth.	<i>dand-ēlā</i> .

Examples of Persian plurals are (Eastern) *nōkarān*, servants; obl. *nōkarāna*, (Western) *nōkarānī*, his servants. Oblique Western forms are *tānik nōkarānisē kuchā*, amongst thine own servants; *tānik dōstāna pīla*, with my own friends.

There is also a plural in *an* or *n* which may be a corruption of the above, or may be an independent form. Examples are (Eastern) *shōṛingan-ē*, (he ordered) to his dogs; (Western) *khōṛingan-ī*, his dogs (arrived); *khōṛing'nā* (obl., agent case), the dogs (made her in pieces); *khōṛing'nā āntē*, to the dogs.

Other examples of the plural will be found below.

As regards **Cases** the following should be noted :—

There is a very common oblique form which ends in *stā* in the Eastern, and in *sā* in the Western dialect. It is frequently used, without any postposition, to represent various oblique cases, especially the case of the agent. Examples are the following :—

Eastern.—*Oblique form*,—*tān'k tātista-m udē*, to my own father; *tān'k dōstānistā-m miltin*, with my own friends; *tān'k nōkarānist-ē kuchā*, amongst thine own servants; *tāt'stā ōda*, (he came) near the father; *tāt'stā āntē* or *tātistā āntē*, (he said) to the father. Compare *sharistaika*, (she ascended) to the top of it.

Genitive,—*tātista-m*, (tidings) of my father; *tātistā shāhrī*, to his father's city.

Agent,—*tāt'stā*, the father (saw, said); *puṭ-hl'stā*, the son (said); *tātistā*, the father (found); *sāyastā*, the sister (*sāi*) (saw, said); *lāy'stā*, the brother (*lāi*) (said, fetched).

Western.—*Oblique*,—*tānik nōkarānis-ē kuchā*, amongst thine own servants; *āy'sā p'shkin*, after the brother (*lāi*).

Accusative,—*lāy'sā ēgē-haik*, she was about to eat the brother.

Genitive,—*mambisa-m*, of my uncle; *sāisā hāsai*, from the hand of the sister (*sāi*); *tātisā shāhrā*, to his father's city; *ēkisā bandōbastī*, arrangement for (of) eating.

Agent,—*puṭ-hlisā*, the son (said); *puṭ-hl'sā*, the son (collected); *tātisā*, the father (saw, said); *sāisā*, the sister (made arrangement, ate); *lāy'sā*, the brother (said, dropped).

It will be seen from the above examples that this termination is sometimes *istā* (*isā*) and sometimes *'stā* (*'sā*). This is evidently a mere variation of spelling. The termination is clearly the same as the Bashgalī Kāfir *ste* or *stai*.

Another oblique form ends in *ē*, *ī*, *ai*, *a*, or *ā*. It is not always easy to distinguish it from a noun ending in a pronominal suffix. It is possibly due to the influence of Paṣhtō. Examples are—(Eastern)—*ōtis sālē dē*, than his sister (*sāi*); *hlamā kuchā*, in doings; *husha kuchā*, in his senses; *nōkarāna āntē*, to the servants; *kaṇā kuchā*, in the field; *gōshigē nazdik*, near the (? his) house; *dārē sh'rā*, on the mountain (*dār*). (Western)—*dārē munnū*, on the top of the mountain (*dār*); *ūsī sāyā dē*, than his sister (*sāi*); *khllama kuchā*, in doings; *kandai kuchā*, in the field; *tānik dōstāna pilā*, with my own friends; *kanjara sh'rā*, with harlots; *tātisā shāhrā*, to the father's city; *khōring'nā āntē*, to the dogs.

The same form can also apparently be used instead of any case. Thus—

Agent,—(Western)—*khōring'nā*, the dogs (made her in pieces).

Dative,—(Eastern)—*musafrē*, (he went) to a journey; (Western) *watanē* and *watana*, to a country.

Ablative,—(Western)—*hāsai*, from the hand (of the sister).

Genitive,—(Eastern)—*mēnā mambē puṭ-hlē*, the son of my uncle; *watanē* and *watana*, of a country.

Locative,—(Eastern)—*ōti chaṇa*; (Western) *ōti chaṇa*, on his back; (Eastern) *watana*, in a country; (Western) *hāsai*, on the (? his) hand; *pāya*, on the (? his) foot.

Other case forms.—*Agent*.—As shown above, the oblique form is usually employed for this case. Sometimes, however, the nominative form is used. Thus in the Western version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son we have both *puṭ-hlisā mārēkin*, and *puṭ-hlē mārēkin*, the son said. So in the Eastern version of the second story we find both *sāyastā lashēkin*, the sister saw him, and *mī sāyā gōrā ēkin*, this sister-of-him (*sāi + ā*) ate a horse.

The *Instrumental* case is formed by the postposition *dē* (Western, also *d'*). Thus (Eastern) *ēkē dē*, (Western) *ēkē dē*, by eating; (Eastern) *watatiyārī dē*, (Western) *hawatiyārī d'*, by hunger.

The *Dative*, as shown above, is formed by adding *āntē*. Other examples are (Eastern) *nōkarāna āntē*, (Western) *nōkarān āntē*, to the servants; *khōring'nā āntē*, to the dogs.

The *Ablative*, as pointed out above, is formed by adding *ndai*, *ūde*, *ōdai*, or *ōda*, which means both 'near' and 'from near.' Another form is (Eastern) *nandī tē*, from the river.

The *Genitive* usually ends in *s*. Besides the forms given in the paradigms we have (Eastern) *ād'mīs*, of a man, and *lōnīs*, of salt. In the Western dialect, the genitive of *Khudā*, God, is *Khudēs*, while, in the Eastern one, it takes the peculiar form *Khudē's*. Sometimes the termination is dropped, as in (Western) *ī ād'mī dō puṭ-hlēlē hāink*, of one man there were two sons-of-him.

The usual sign of the *Locative* is *kuchā*, in. *Ād'mī pilā* is 'with a man.' *Dārē sh'rā* is 'on a mountain.' *Kaṇā sh'rā* is 'in (literally, on) the field.' So *kanjara sh'rā* is 'with (*lit.*, on) harlots.'

Gender.—Adjectives do not, so far as I can gather from the specimens, appear to change for gender. The only exception which I have noted is *mīnī sāy-am* (Eastern), my sister-of-me. The masculine of *mīnī* is *mēnā*.

The following are examples of the way in which substantives form their feminines :—

EASTERN.		WESTERN.	
Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
<i>pāj'rā</i> , a goat.	<i>pāj'r'k</i> .	<i>shōlā</i> , a goat.	<i>shōl'k</i> .
<i>katawā</i> , a deer.	<i>kat'w'k</i> .	<i>kiṭ'ta</i> , a child.	<i>kiṭ't'k</i> , <i>kiṭ'alik</i> , or <i>kiṭ'ālikī</i> .
<i>kiṭ'lā</i> , a child.	<i>kiṭ'l'k</i> .	<i>gōrā</i> , a horse.	<i>mādiyān</i> .
<i>gōrā</i> , a horse.	<i>mādin</i> .	<i>gōlāng</i> , a bull.	<i>gā</i> , a cow.
<i>gōlāng</i> , a bull.	<i>gā</i> , a cow.	<i>tātī</i> , a father.	<i>ātī</i> , a mother.
<i>tātī</i> , a father.	<i>ātī</i> , a mother.	<i>lāī</i> , a brother.	<i>sāī</i> , a sister.
<i>lāī</i> , a brother.	<i>sāī</i> , a sister.	<i>puṭ-hl'</i> , a son.	<i>wēya</i> , a daughter.
<i>puṭ-hl'</i> , a son.	<i>wēya</i> , a daughter.	<i>āṭ'mī</i> , a man.	<i>māshī</i> or <i>mādā</i> .
<i>āṭ'mī</i> , a man.	<i>mādī</i> .	<i>khōring</i> , a dog.	<i>mādin khōring</i> .
<i>shūring</i> , a dog.	<i>mādī shūring</i> .	<i>āvū</i> , a deer.	<i>mādī āwū</i> .

The following are instances of the **Comparison** of adjectives :—

Ūs' mī dē bai shē, this is better than that. *Har kō shai dē yō bai shī*, this is best of all. (Eastern) *chikā dē khub kālā*, (Western) *chin'sāy' dē bakār kālā*, the best garment of all.

III.—PRONOUNS.

The **first person** is nearly the same in both dialects. It is as follows :—

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>ā</i> (Western also <i>a</i>).	<i>hamā</i> .
Gen.	<i>mēnā</i> .	<i>hamā</i> .
Agent.	<i>mam</i> .	<i>hamā</i> .

'To me' is in both *mam* and *mēnā āntē*. In one case there is a feminine form of the genitive singular, viz. *mīnī sāyam*, my sister-of-me.

The genitive does not seem to change before nouns in the oblique cases.

The **second person** is also nearly the same in both dialects.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	(Eastern) <i>t'</i> ; (Western) <i>tō</i> .	<i>hēmā</i> .
Gen.	<i>tēnā</i> .	<i>hēmā</i> .
Agent.	<i>tō</i> .	<i>hēmā</i> .

'I will eat thee' is (Eastern) *tō ēēkam* or (Western) *tō ēgēkam*.

As in the first person, the genitive does not change before nouns in the oblique cases. Thus, *tēnā mālē kuchā*, in thy property.

Third Person.—He, that.

	EASTERN.		WESTERN.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>ūs^a.</i>	<i>ūt^a.</i>	<i>ūsē, ūsī.</i>	<i>ūtē.</i>
Gen.	<i>ūtīs, ūtī.</i>	<i>ūtēnā.</i>	<i>ūsē, ūsī.</i>	<i>ūtēnā.</i>
Agent.	<i>ūs^a, ūtī.</i>	?	<i>ūsē.</i>	<i>ūtē.</i>

For *ū*, *u* and *ō* are frequently substituted; thus, *ūtīs*, *ōtīs*. Other examples are *ōtī sāyā*, his sister-of-him; *ōtī chaṇa*, on his back; *ōtīs kiḷ^alai*, his son; *ōtī* (or *ūtī*) *āntē*, to him; *ōtī ōdai*, from him; *ōtī hana*, beat him. The accusative is *ūs^a*, him. Used as an adjective we have *ūs^a chanḷā gōsh^ag*, in that small house. *Tī āntē mēmī* is 'I will say to him.' *Tīs ī wāy^a ī puḷ^a-hl^a hāik*, of him there was one daughter (and) one son. *Ila watana* is 'in that country.'

For *ū*, *ō* is frequently substituted. *Ōtī* is also used for the genitive; thus, *ōtī chaṇa*, on his back. Other examples are *ūsī ndai*, from him; *usī dēā*, give to him. *T^a sh^ara* is '(he divided) upon them.'

For 'this,' we have in both dialects, *yō*, gen. *mīs*, obl. form and agent *mī*. We have also (Eastern) *ēl^a*, this; *hamē ēkī rupaiḷ*, and (Western) *hamī ī rupai*, this one rupec.

The relative pronoun in the Eastern dialect is *s^a*, which (needle became a mountain), which is probably borrowed from the Paṣhtō *t_s^a*. No instance occurs in the Western dialect. Who? is (Eastern) *kē* (gen. *kīs*); Western *kiā* (gen. *kīs*); *kī ōdai* (both dialects), from whom. What? is *kō* (both dialects). The Paṣhtō *chi* is also used.

Other pronominal forms are—

Eastern,—How much?, *kan*; how many (sons)?, *kā*; how many (servants)?, *kāō*; *kī*, anyone; *kumē*, whatever (my share may be); *harkō*, all, whatever (is mine); *tān^ak*, own.

Western,—How much?, *kan*; how many (sons)?, *kā*; how many (servants)?, *kāō*; *kī*, anyone; *harkō*, all, whatever (is mine); *tānik*, own.

Pronominal suffixes are very freely employed, both with nouns and verbs. When used with nouns, the full pronoun is usually employed at the same time. The following are examples:—

A.—With Nouns.

EASTERN.

First Person.—*mēnā tāti-m*, my father; *mēnā wanti-m*, my share; *tān^ak tātista-m udē*, near my own father; *mēnā puḷ^a-hli-m*, my son; *tān^ak dōstānista-m millin*, with my own friends; *mīnā sāya-m*, my sister; *tālista-m*, (tidings) of my father.

WESTERN.

First Person.—*mēnā tāti-m*, my father; in *mēnā wantē*, my share, there appears to be no suffix, so also in *tānik tāti uda*, near my own father; *mēnā puḷ^a-hli-m*, my son; in *tānik dōstāna pilā*, with my friends, there is no suffix.

EASTERN.

Second Person.—*tēnā tāt-ē*, your father; *tēnā māl-ē kuchā*, in thy property; *tēnā puṭ-hl-ē*, thy son (*puṭ-hl^o*); *tān^ok nōkarānist-ē kuchā*, amongst thine own servants; *tēnā lā-ē*, thy brother (*lāi*), also *tēnā lā-ai*; *tēnā gap-ē*, thy command; *dand-ē*, thy teeth.

Third Person.—Nouns in *ī* seem to take the letter *ā* as the suffix. Thus, *ōtis lāy-ā*, his brother (*lāi*); *tātiy-ā*, his father (became compassionate); *ūtis tātiyā*, his father (came outside); *tātiyā āntē*, (he answered) to his father; *mī sāyā ēkin*, this his sister ate. Other nouns take *ē*, *ai* or *ī*. Thus, *ōtis kiṭ^olai*, his son (*kiṭ^olā*); *ōtis sū-ē dē*, than his sister (*sāi*), but *mī sāyā ēkin*, this his sister ate; *ōtis kīmat-ē*, its price; *udai*, from him, with them; *sh^orai*, upon him; *hastai*, on his hand; *tātistū shāhr-ī*, (?) to his father's city; *shōring-ī*, his dogs (arrived); *shōringan-ē*, to his dogs (he gave order).

B.—With Verbs.

First Person.—*Di-m*, give to me; *wāy-am*, place me; *dēki-m*, thou gavest me; *at-am*, eat me.

Second Person.—*Dam-ē*, I will give to thee.

Third Person.—*lēk-in*, *lēkam-an*, I found him; *dēk-ē*, thou gavest-to-him.

In the above *in* or *an* apparently represents the accusative (or agent) suffix, and *ē*, the dative or genitive.

WESTERN.

Second Person.—*tēnū tātī* (no suffix), thy father; *māl-ē*, thy property; *tēnā puṭ-hl-ē*, thy son (suffix doubtful); *tānik nōkarānis-ē kuchā*, amongst thine own servants; *tēnū lāyā-ē*, thy brother (*lāi*); *tēnā hukm-ē*, thy order. *Dandēlā-sē* may mean 'thy teeth.'

Third Person.—*Ūsī lāy-ā*, his (her) brother; *ūsē tātiy-ā*, his father (came), but *tātē āntē*, to his father; *sāy-ā*, his sister.

ūsē puṭ-hlē, his son; *ūsī kīmat-ē*, its price; *dō puṭ-hlēl-ē*, his two sons; *tāt-ē āntē* (see above), to his father; *tānik māl-ē*, his own property; *nōkarān-ī*, his servants; *sh^orai*, upon him; *hās-ai*, on his hand; *gōshing-ī*, to-his-house; *tānik jān-ē sh^orā*, on his own life; *khōringan-ī*, his dogs.

First Person.—*Di-m*, give to me; *wāy^om*, place me; *dāiki-m*, thou gavest me.

Second Person.—No example.

Third Person.—*dāyīk-yē*, thou gavest to him.

IV.—VERBS.

A.—Auxiliary Verbs and Verbs Substantive.

The Present tense is the same in both dialects, viz. :—

I am, etc.,—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>hāim.</i>	<i>hāis.</i>
2. <i>hāī.</i>	<i>hāida.</i>
3. <i>hās.</i>	<i>hāin.</i>

When the subject is inanimate the third person is (Eastern) *shē*, (Western) *shid*. Compare the Khō-wār *shēr*, and the Paṣhtō *shṭa*.

For 'it, or there, is,' we also find (Eastern) *biḡhā* or (Western) *biḡā*.

Past, I was, etc.,—

EASTERN.				WESTERN.			
SING.		PLUR.		SING.		PLUR.	
Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1. <i>hāikim</i>	<i>hāichim</i>	<i>hāikis</i>	<i>hāichis</i>	<i>hāikim</i>	<i>hāichim</i>	<i>hāikis</i>	<i>hāichis</i>
2. <i>hāiki</i>	<i>hāichi</i>	<i>hāichō</i> ¹	<i>hāichida</i>	<i>hāiki</i>	<i>hāichi</i>	<i>hāikida</i>	<i>hāichida</i>
3. <i>hāik</i>	<i>hāich</i>	<i>hāinch</i> , ¹ or <i>hāink</i> .	<i>hāinch</i>	<i>hāik</i>	<i>hāich</i>	<i>hāink</i>	<i>hāinch</i>

¹ These two forms have been tested and found correct.

Other forms noted in the specimens are—

EASTERN.

bīk (fem. *bich*), he (she) became.

bīman, we may become.

b^o, be (Imperative).

bīk, to be.

bikālā, being.

bīwā, having been.

t^om, I shall be.

t^owāim, I may be.

t^omai, I should be.

WESTERN.

bīk, *bītik*, he became.

bī, be.

bīk, to be.

bikālā, being.

bīwā, having been.

t^om, I shall be.

t^owāim, I may be.

t^omai, I should be.

B.—The Active Verb.—

Infinitive.—*Hanīk*, to strike.

Other examples are, (Eastern) *paīk*, (Western) *parīk*, to go; *shāṛīk*, to go; (Eastern) *ēk*, (Western) *aik*, to eat; *nīk*, to sit; *īk*, to come; *lōstīk*, to stand; *līk*, to die; (Eastern) *dōk*, (Western) *daik*, to give; (Eastern) *hambalīk*, (Western) *dāwalīk*, to run; (Eastern) *nāt-karīk*, to dance.

(Eastern) *ēkē-dē*; (Western) *ēkī-dē*, by eating.

With the verb *shāṛīk*, to go, compare the Wazīrī Paṣhtō *shōrēd^ol*, to wander.

Present Participles.—*Hanīkālā*, striking (identification doubtful).

Other forms translated as present participles are *shāṛwā* (fem. *shāṛwī*), going; (Western) *parēwā* (fem. *parēwī*), going; (Eastern) *hambalwī hāich*, she was running.

Past Participle.—The form given in the list of words is *hanīwā*, having struck, which is borne out by the following expressions in the Eastern dialect; *bō dawās na hāinch wīḡwī* (fem.), many days were not passed; *īwā*, dead; *nawā*, found.

The usual form ends in *īk* (fem. *īch* or *ch*) like the infinitive. Examples are,—*patīk*, fem. *pat^och*, gone; and the following, all only found in the Western specimens, *bō dwās wīḡīk na hāik*, many days were not passed; *līk*, dead; *nawīk*, found.

With a pronominal suffix, we perhaps have, in the Eastern dialect, *lōnis dāra yat-hl-in bik*, a mountain of salt *produced-by-it* became. The form is however doubtful.

Conjunctive Participle.—The only example noted occurs in the Western dialect, viz. *katān*, having made (thy teeth sharp).

Imperative.—*Hana*, strike thou.

Other examples are *pā*, go; *shār*, go; *jā*, put; *dēā*, give; *gōrā*, (Western also *gōryā*, which is perhaps respectful, take a sieve), take; (Eastern) *t'nga*, (Western) *tinga*, bind; (Eastern) *kanna*, (Western) *kana*, draw (water); *yē*, come; (Eastern) *acha*, (Western, *achē*, which is possibly respectful, bring water), bring; (Eastern) *kīya*, make (your teeth sharp); (Eastern) *hanghāka*, (Western) *dangiyā*, beat (a drum) (possibly these are respectful forms).

Imperatives plural are (Eastern) *achi*, (Western) *achida*, bring ye; (Eastern) *manjaliya*, (Western) *manjalēda*, put ye on (clothes); (Eastern) *wāya*, (Western) *wāēda*, place ye; (Western) *kada*, place ye; (Eastern) *shārīda*, (Western) *khārīda*, go ye; (Eastern) *ada*, (Western) *atēda*, eat ye (her).

First persons plural are *aman*, let us eat; *kaman*, let us do.

Some of the above possibly contain pronominal suffixes. The following certainly do,—*dī-m*, give me; *wāya-m*, place me; (Eastern) *ata-m*, eat me.

Present.—*I strike* or *am striking*.

	EASTERN.		WESTERN.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1	<i>hanīkam</i>	<i>hanīkas</i>	<i>hanīkam</i>	<i>hanīk'is</i>
2	<i>hanīyā</i>	<i>hanīda</i>	<i>hanīkī</i>	<i>hanīkida</i>
3	<i>hanīyudī</i>	<i>hanīkan</i>	<i>hanīgī</i>	<i>hanīkan</i>

A form which is commoner in the specimens is,—

I go, or am going.

	EASTERN.		WESTERN.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1	<i>paṣīm</i>	<i>paṣis</i>	<i>pākum</i>	<i>pāk's</i>
2	<i>pāṭ</i>	<i>pāṭda</i>	<i>pākī</i>	<i>pākida</i>
3	<i>paḡhī</i>	<i>pāin</i>	<i>paḡā</i>	<i>pākin</i>

The Kāshmirī for 'go' is *pak*, in which the final *k* is part of the root.

Other examples from the specimens are,—

(Eastern) *lēim*, (Western) *lēgā-kum*, I am dying; (Eastern) *kāim*, (Western) *kakam*, I am doing (service).

(Eastern) *charēghā*, (Western) *charēgā*, he is grazing (cattle); (Eastern) *hālēwās* (?), (Western) *nēlā* (?), he sits; (Eastern) *tagha*, (Western) *tigā*, he dwells; (Western) *dārin*, (the servants) have (food).

Imperfect.—(Eastern) *hanghāik-amī*, (Western) *hanēgiāik-im*, I was striking; (Western) *dārēgāik*, he was keeping (two dogs); (Eastern) *hanghāchidī*, (Western) *hanēgāik*, (the rat) was striking; (Western) *dangēgāik*, (the drum) was beating.

Future, I shall strike.

	EASTERN.		WESTERN.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1	<i>hanīkamī</i>	<i>hanīkas</i>	<i>hanāwāimīn</i>	<i>hanāwāēsī</i>
2	<i>hanīyā</i>	<i>hanēda</i>	<i>hanāwāyā</i>	<i>hanāwāēda</i>
3	<i>hanīdī</i>	<i>hanīkan</i>	<i>hanāwāidī</i>	<i>hanāwāindī</i>

I am unable to explain these forms. They are not borne out by the specimens, which give the following: —*uram*, I will arise; (Eastern) *pam*, (Western) *param*, I will go; (Eastern) *mēm-ī*, (Western) *marēm-in*, I will say-unto-him (probably here we have pronominal suffixes); (Eastern) *kam*, (Western) *karam*, I may (I will) make (merriment); (Eastern) *dam-ē*, I will give-to-thee; (Eastern) *ēēkam*, (Western) *ēgēkam*, I will eat-thee.

In the Western dialect, we have a periphrastic future in *ēgē-hāik*, she was about to eat.

Other forms related to the future are,

EASTERN.	WESTERN.
<i>hanīkam</i> , I may strike.	<i>hanāwāimīn</i> .
<i>chand't</i> , (that) it may (not) fall (on the ground).	<i>chand't</i> .
<i>kaman</i> , (that) we should make (merriment).	<i>karisai</i> .
<i>biman</i> , (that) we should be (happy).	<i>dis</i> .
<i>māin</i> or <i>mēin</i> , (that) they should say.	<i>marin</i> or <i>marēnī</i> .
<i>hanimī</i> , I should strike.	<i>hanimīn</i> .
<i>charēkin</i> , (that) he should pasture.	<i>charēkin</i> .
<i>kajadyai</i> , he would make (his belly sated).	<i>kajadai</i> .

The Past Tense.—This differs in Transitive verbs and in Intransitive ones.

In the case of Transitive verbs, it is formed by adding pronominal suffixes to the Past Participle in *īk*. This participle is passive in meaning, and the pronominal suffixes represent the agent case of the subject of the sentence, the participle agreeing in gender with the object. Thus, *hanīk* (fem. *hanich*) means 'struck.' Hence *hanīk-am* means 'he (was) struck by me,' i.e. 'I struck him,' and *hanich-am* means 'she was

struck by me,' i.e. 'I struck her.' At the same time, it will be noted in a perusal of the specimens that gender is very loosely applied, and that, apparently, the masculine is often used for the feminine.

In all cases, when the subject is expressed, it is put into the Agent case.

This tense (in the case of Transitive verbs) is the same in both dialects.

The following are its forms :—

I struck.

SINGULAR SUBJECT.		PLURAL SUBJECT.		
Masculine Object.	Feminine Object.	Masculine Object.	Feminine Object.	
1	<i>hanīk-am</i>	<i>hanīch-am</i>	<i>hanīk-an</i>	<i>hanīch-an</i>
2	<i>hanīk-ī</i>	<i>hanīch-ī</i>	<i>hanīk-ō</i>	<i>hanīch-ō</i>
3	<i>hanīk-in</i>	<i>hanīch-an</i>	<i>hanīk-an</i>	<i>hanīch-an</i>

The second person singular sometimes ends in *ē* instead of *ī*, and the third plural in *in* instead of *an*. Instead of *īk*, we sometimes find *ēk*.

The following examples occur in the specimens :—

First person, — Masc., — (Western) *kaīkam*, I made (a journey); *gurēkam*, I bought; (Western) *chaṭēkam*, I did (not) cast down (thy command). *Fem., —* (Eastern) *wāīcham*, I did (not) set down (thy command). An instance of a double pronominal suffix is (Eastern) *lēk-am-an*, I found him, lit., he (*an*) was found (*lēk*) by me (*am*).

Second person, — *gurēkē*, thou boughtest. With double suffixes we have (Eastern) *dēk-i-m*, (Western) *dāīk-i-m*, thou didst (not) give to me; (Eastern) *dēk-ē*, (Western) *dāīk-y-ē*, thou gavest to him.

Third person, — (Eastern) *mēkin*, (Western) *mārēkin*, he said; *kakin* or *kāīkin*, he made; (Western) *wanīkin*, he divided; *shūīkin*, he spent; *gurēkin* (Western also *gōrēkin*), it seized; *gurēkin*, he sent; *dēkin* (Western also *dāīkin*), he gave; (Eastern) *lashīkin* or *lashēkin*, (Western) *lashīkin* or *lāīkin*, he said; (Eastern) *lēkin*, (Western) *lāīkin*, he was found, he received; *harēkin*, he heard; (Eastern) *hūr-wēkin*, (Western) *hār-wēkin*, he called; (Eastern) *ḍakēkin*, he drove out; (Eastern) *ningākachin* (fem.), he kept (two (♀) female dogs); (Western) *wētēkin*, he passed (time); (Eastern) *ēkin*, (Western) *aikin*, she ate (a horse); *jēkin*, she placed (a drum); (Eastern) *achikin*, he fetched; (Eastern) *nēlawēkin*, he set (the rat) down; *chaṭēkin*, he dropped (salt); (Eastern, fem.) *chaṭēchan*, (but Western) *chaṭēkin*, he dropped (a needle). On the other hand, in the Eastern dialect, *sōnchik*, a needle, is also used as a masculine, *s' dur bīk*, which (needle) became a mountain. We should expect *bich*.

Third person plural, — (Eastern) *ēyin*, (Western) *aikin*, (the husks which the swine) ate; (Western) *kakin*, they made (merriment, a feminine word); (Eastern) *kacha*, (Western) *kachan*, (the dogs) made her (into pieces).

In the case of Intransitive verbs, the third person singular takes no termination. In the other persons, the pronominal suffixes added to the past participle, represent the subject, which is in the nominative case.

The following is the paradigm according to the list of standard words:—

EASTERN.				WESTERN.				
<i>I went.</i>								
SING.		PLUR.		SING.		PLUR.		
Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.	
1	<i>gīkyim</i>	?	<i>gīchis</i>	?	<i>gīkyim</i>	?	<i>gīkis</i>	?
2	<i>gīkyī</i>	?	<i>gīchu</i>	?	<i>gīkyī</i>	?	<i>gīhyī</i>	?
3	<i>gīk</i>	<i>gīch</i>	<i>gīneh</i>	?	<i>gīk</i>	<i>gīch</i>	<i>gīneh</i>	?

The form for the third person feminine singular is taken from the specimens. Compare, however, the conjugation of the past tense of the Auxiliary Verb.

The following are other examples:—

Third person,—(Eastern) *aikai*, *aīk*, (Western) *aiyīk*, *aīk*, he, it, came; (Eastern) *arīk*, (Western) *urīk*, he arose; (Western) *dawālīk*, he ran; (Western) *itīk*, (thy brother) came; (Western) *nīk*, he came forth; *puīk*, he arrived; *wīīk*, it elapsed; *muchīk*, he fled; (Western) *baīk*, he became afraid; *hālīk*, he ascended.

In (Western) *dawālīk*, she ran, the masculine form is used for the feminine. In (Eastern) *kauīkan* there is probably a pronominal suffix, and the word means (the father) came-out-to-him. Possibly, also, the final *ai* of *aikai* above is a pronominal suffix.

The following are feminine:—

(Eastern) *ēch*, she came; (Eastern) *shārīch*, (Western) *gīch*, she went; (Eastern) *baghāīch*, she became near; *hālīch*, she ascended; (Eastern) *nangīch*, she descended; *puīch*, she arrived.

(Eastern) *puīneh* is 'they (the dogs) arrived.'

The following are examples of other past tenses:—

I have struck, *mam hanīkam*; I have walked a long way, (Eastern) *bō pan hanīchamai*.

I had struck, (Eastern) *mam hanīyāk^m*, (Western) *mam hanīyāēk^m*.

The following are examples of the **Passive Voice**:—

EASTERN.
hanin biyim, I am struck.
hanin bīkīm, I was struck.
hanin bim, I shall be struck.

WESTERN.
hanin bigākum.
hanin bitakim.
hanin biwāyim.

[No. 10.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KĀFIR GROUP.

KALĀSHĀ-PASHĀI SUB-GROUP.

PASHĀI, LAQHIMĀNĪ, OR DEHIGĀNĪ.

EASTERN DIALECT.

(KUNAR VALLEY.)

SPECIMEN I.

(J. G. Lortmer, Esq., I. C. S., 1899.)

Ēkī ād^amīs dō puṭ-hl^a hāink. Chantā puṭ-hl^astā tāt^astā
Of-one man two sons were. The-small son-by the-father
 āntē mōkin, 'ai tātī, tēnā mālē kuchā kumō
to it-was-said-by-him, 'O father, thy property-of-thine in whatever
 mēnā wanṭim bighā t^a mam dim.' Utī tām^ak māl^a
my share-of-me is thou to-me give-to-me.' By-him his-own property
 sh^arā taksīm kakin. Bō dawās na hāinch wiṭwī, mī
upon-them division was-made-by-him. Many days not were passed, this
 chantā puṭ-hl^astā chikā laṛū kakin, khō, dūr watanē musafirē
small son-by all collected was-made-by-him, well, far country-of to-journey
 gīk, hladē tām^ak māl^a nākār hlamā kuchā barbād kakin.
he-went, there his-own property evil works in destroyed was-made-by-him.
 Harkudin ūtī chikā shāīkin, hla watana bō kāt
Whenever by-him all was-spent-by-him, that country-upon severe famine
 aikai; ūs^a nistī gurēkin. Ūs^a gīk au hla watana
came; he by-lack-of-everything was-seized-by-it. He went and that country-of
 ēkī ād^amī pilā sharīk bīk. Ūtī us^a kaṇā sh^arā garēkin chi
one man with sharer became. By-him he the-fields to was-sent-by-him that
 nākār janāwar charēkin. Ūs^a tām^ak kuch^astā sār kajadyai pōst
evil animals he-might-pasture. He his-own belly sated would-make husks
 ēkē dē chi nākār janāwar ēyin, khō kī na
eating by which by-evil animals were-eaten-by-them, but by-anyone not
 dēkin. Harkudin yō husha kuchā bīk, ūtī mōkin
was-given-by-him. Whenever this-one sense into became, by-him it-was-said-by-him
 gī, 'mēnā tatīs kāō tankhādār nōkarān bō āwī shē, au
that, 'my father's of-how-many paid servants much food is, and
 ūdai ziyāt bighā, au ā watatiyārī dē lēim. Ā uram tām^ak
with-(them) too-much is, and I hunger from die. I will-arise own
 tātistam udē pam au tī āntē mēmī chi, " Ō tātī, Khudē^a
father-mine near will-go and him to will-say-to-him that, " O father, of-God

b^a gunāgarī hāim au tēnā b^a gunāgarī hāim ; ā mis laikī na
 also sinner I-am and thy also sinner I-am ; I of-this worthy not
 hāim chi tēnā puṭ-hlē māin mēnā āntē ; mam b^a tāt^ak
 am that thy son-of-thine they-should-say me to ; me also own
 nōkarānistē kuchā wāyam." ' Ūs^a arik au tāt^astā ōda aik.
 servants-of-thine among place-me." ' He arose and the-father to-place-of came.
 Lēkin ūs^a lā dūr hāik chi ūs^a tāt^astā lashīkin. Tātiyā
 But he yet far was when he by-the-father was-seen-by-him. Father-of-him
 sh^arai mihrabān bīk, hambalā kakin, manda-ghārā
 upon-him compassionate became, running was-made-by-him, neck-to-neck
 kakin, au chapū kakin. Puṭ-hl^astā tāt^astā āntē
 was-made-by-him, and kiss was-made-by-him. By-the-son the-father to
 mēkin chi, ' ai tātī, Khudēz b^a gunāgarī hāim, au tēnā b^a
 it-was-said-by-him that, ' O father, of-God also sinner I-am, and thine also
 hāim, au warī mis laikī na hāim chi tēnā puṭ-hlē
 I-am, and ever of-this worthy not I-am that thy son-of-thine
 mēnā antē mēin.' Magar tāt^astā nōkarāna
 me to they-should-say.' But by-the-father servants
 āntē mēkin, ' chikā dē khub kālā achi,
 to it-was-said-by-him, ' all than handsomest garment bring,
 au mī āntē manjaliya ; hastai ī angōch^ak wāya, au ūs^a pāzār
 and this-one to put-on ; on-hand a ring place, and of-him shoes
 pāikā. Shāyida, chi aman au khushālī kaman ; mu-khul gē
 put-on-feet. Go, that we-may-cat and merriment make ; because that
 yō mēnā puṭ-hlim l^awā hāik au ab^t gir zinda bīk ; ūs^a
 this my son-of-mine dead was and now again living has-become ; he
 nawā hāik, ab^t lēkin.' Ūtē sh^arā khushālī bīk.
 lost was, now found-he.' Them upon happiness became.

Ūtis gaṇ puṭ-hl^a kaṇā kuchā hāik : har-waghdā ūs^a aik,
 Of-him big son fields in was : whatever-time he came,
 gōshigē nazdik bīk, ūtī gē au nātkarik harēkin.
 to-the-house near became, by-him singing and dance-making was-heard-by-him.
 Ūs^a ī nōkar hār^awēkin, ūdai pursān kakin,
 By-him one servant was-called-by-him, from-him questioning was-made-by-him,
 ' yō kō chal shē ? ' Ūtī ūtī āntē mēkin chi, ' tēnā
 ' this what business is ? ' By-him him to it-was-said that, ' thy
 lāe āikai, tēnā tātī mihmānī dēkin,
 brother-of-thine has-come, by-thy father entertainment has-been-given-by-him,
 mu-khul gē ūs^a sahi-salāmat lēkin.' Yō khapa
 because that he safe-and-sound has-been-received-by-him.' This-one vexed

bik, kuchai na paghā. Ūtis tātiyā dōrē kanikan
became, inside not goes. His father-of-him outside came-forth
 ūtis khushāmadi kakin. Ūti tātiyā antē ol'
of-him fair-speech was-made-by-him. By-him father-of-him to this
 jawāb dēkin, 'lashida, hō sāl ā tēnā khizmatē kāim,
answer was-given-by-him. 'look, many years I thy service-of-thee am-doing,
 mam hēchgahē tēnā gapē akōrē na wāicham; au gir
by-me ever thy command-of-thine down not was-set-by-me; and again
 b^a t^a gahē ī chanṭi kanj^{rā} na dēkim,
even by-thee ever one small goat not was-given-by-thee-to-me,
 chi tⁿk dōstānistam miltin khushālī kam; harwagh^{dā} ki
that own friends-of-mine with merriment I-might-make; whatever-time that
 tēnā yō puṭ-hlē chi tēnā daulat kanjanī sh^{rā} barbād
thy this son-of-thine by-whom thy wealth harlots on wasted
 kāikin aīk, tō mī antē mihmānī dēkē.'

has-been-made-by-him came, by-thee him to entertainment was-given-by-thee-to-him.'

Ūs^a utī antē mēkin, 'ai puṭ-hlim, t^a har wagh^{dā}
By-him him to it-was-said-by-him, 'O son-of-mine, thou every time
 mēnā mintin hāikī au harkō gē mēnā ōda sh^h tēnā
me with art and whatever that my in-possession is thy
 mālē sh^h. Yō munāsib sh^h ki hamā khushālī kaman
property-of-thine is. This becoming is that we merriment should-make
 au khushāl biman, mu-khul yō tēnā lāai l^{wā} hāik,
and happy should-be, because this thy brother-of-thine dead was,
 ab^t zinda bik; nawā hāik ab^t lēkaman.'
now living has-become; lost was now has-been-found-by-me-he.'

[No. II.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KAFIR GROUP.

KALĀSHĀ-PASHAI SUB-GROUP.

PASHAI, LAGIMĀNI, OR DEHGĀNI.

EASTERN DIALECT.

(KUNAR VALLEY.)

SPECIMEN II.

(J. G. Lorimer, Esq., I.C.S., 1899.)

Ī bādshā hāk. Tis i wāy^a i puṭ-hl^a hāk. Mī
A king there-was. Of-him a daughter a son there-was. This
 sāyā dāēnikī bich. Mī lāy^astā tātistā āntē paryād
sister-of-him cannibal was. By-this brother father to complaint
 kakin ki, 'yō mīnī sāyam dāēnikī bich.'
was-made-by-him saying, 'this my sister-of-mine cannibal was.'
 Tātistā mich gurēkin. Puṭ-hl^a yō watanē
By-his-father bad it-was-found-by-him. The-son by-him from-the-country
 dakēkin; yē kiṭilā i buḍai udē pulik, dō shōring
was-driven-out-by-him; this (?) boy an old-woman to arrived, two dogs
 ningākachin. Ī mudā manjā wiṭik. Mī kiṭilā tānik
were-kept-by-him. An interval between elapsed. By-this boy his-own
 haṛā kuchā maslahat kakin ki, 'tātistam khabarī
heart within consultation was-made-by-him that, 'of-my-father tidings
 gōram.' Yō chi tātistā shābrī pulik kēmī na
I-will-take.' This-one when to-his-father's city he-arrived anyone not
 hāk. Chi tātistā darbarī pulik sāyastā
there-was. When at-his-father's court he-arrived by-the-sister
 lashēkin. Sāyastā mēkin, 'yē lāi, mihmānī
he-was-seen-by-her. By-the-sister it-was-said-by-her, 'come, brother, a-feast
 damē.' Ī sāat kanā mī sāyā gōrā
I-will-give-to-thee.' One moment after this by-the-sister-of-him a-horse
 ēkin, gir i sāat kanā mēkin chi, 'tō
was-devoured-by-her, again one moment after it-was-said-by-her that, 'thee
 h^a ēōkam.' Mī lāy^astā mēkin, 'bō bai shē; pā, angari
also will-I-eat.' This by-brother it-was-said-by-him, 'very good it-is; go, a-sieve
 kuchā wark nandī tē acha; dandē h^a tēz kiya;
in water the-river from bring; teeth-of-thine also sharp make;
 gir yō; mam atam.' Yō sāyā gich, mī kilā
again come; me eat-up-me.' This sister-of-him went, this boy

pōrā naghāra jēkin ki, 't' hanghāka.'
in-front-of a-drum was-placed-by-her saying, ' (do)-thou beat.'
 Mī lāy'stā ī mūch achikin, naghāra sh'rā
By-this brother a rat was-fetched-by-him, of-the-drum on-the-top
 nēlawēkin. Mūch lambē dē naghārāē hanghāchidī
it-was-set-down-by-him. By-the-rat tail with the-drum-of-him was-beaten-by-it.
 Yō muchik. Yō sâyā ēch; pashkinī shārīch. Sâyā
This-(boy) fled. This sister-of-him came; after-him she-went. The-sister-of-him
 chi nizdik baghāich, mī sōnchik chaṭōchian, s'
when near she-became, by-him a-needle was-dropped-by-him, which
 dār bīk; dārē sh'rā hālich bō zahmatī
a-mountain became; of-the-mountain on-the-top she-ascended much difficulty
 dē, hlatē nangich; pōrā lōn chaṭēkin,
with, thence descended; in-front(-of-her) salt was-dropped-by-him,
 lōnīs dāra yaṭ-hlin bīk, yatē b' nangich;
of-salt a-mountain produced-by-it became, from-it (?) also she-descended;
 gir b' pōre sabūn chaṭēkin, s' b' dār
again also in-front soap was-dropped-by-him, which also a-mountain
 bīk, yatē b' sharistaika hālich, bō zahmatī
became, of-it (?) also to-the-top-of-it she-ascended, much trouble
 dē b' nangich; gir pashkin hambalwī hāich, nizdik
with also she-descended; again after-him running she-was, near
 bīch. Lāyā mōṭā hālik, yō pashkinī pulich.
she-became. The-brother-of-her a-tree ascended, she behind-him arrived.
 Khtla-manja mīs shōringī pulinch.
There-between-(=meanwhile) of-this-(boy) the-dogs-of-him arrived.
 Shōringanō hukam kakin ki 'mī ana-khul
To-the-dogs-of-him order was-made-by-him that 'this-(woman) in-such-a-way
 ada ki ī hash ṭikī sanga na chand't.' Ī drang
eat that one of-blood drop on-the-ground not fall.' One moment
 kuchā mī dūng dāng kacha.
in this-(woman) pieces pieces was-made-by-them.

[No. 12.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KAFIR GROUP.

KALĀSHĀ-PASHAI SUB-GROUP.

PASHAI, LAGHIMĀNĪ, OR DĒHGĀNĪ.

WESTERN DIALECT.

(LAGHIMĀN RIVER.)

SPECIMEN I.

(J. G. Lorimer, Esq., I.C.S., 1899.)

Ī ād'mī dō puṭ-hlélō hāink. Chanṭā puṭ-hlisā tātē āntē
Of-a man two sons-of-him were. By-the-small son father-of-him to
 mārēkin ki, 'ai tāti, mēnā wantē mālē kuchai mam
it-was-said-by-him that, 'O father, my share property-of-thine in to-me
 dim.' Ūsē tānik mālē t^a-sh^arā wantīkin.
give-to-me.' By-him his-own property-of-him them-upon was-divided-by-him.
 Bō dwās wiṭik na hāik, ki chanṭā puṭ-hl^asā t^amām
Many days passed not were, when by-the-small son everything
 jama kakin, wa dūr watanē musāfirī gīk.
collected was-made-by-him, and of-a-far country-to travelling he-went.
 Khladē tānik mālē nākār khlama kuchā barbād kakin.
There his-own property-of-him evil doings in wasted was-made-by-him.
 Wa ḥarkudin ūsē chika shāikin uṭ-hla mulka sakht
And whenever by-him all was-spent-by-him that country-upon severe
 kat-sāli aiyik, ūsī nēstī garēkin. Ūsē gīk wa ēki ād'mī
famine came, he by-destitution was-seized-by-it. He went and a man
 pilā sharik bīk. Ūsē ūsē kaṇḍā-sh^arā garēkin chi bad-janāwar
with partner became. By-him he to-the-fields was-sent-by-him that evil-beasts
 charēkin. Ūsē tānik kuchisā sār kajadai pōst ēki dē, chi
he-should-pasture. He his-own belly full would-make husks eating by, which
 bad-janāwar aikan, lēkin kī na dēkin.
by-the-evil-beasts were-eaten-by-them, but by-any-one not was-given-by-him.
 Harkudin ki yō bahōsh bīk ūsē
Whenever that this-one in-his-senses became by-him
 mārēkin ki, 'mēnā tātis kāō tankhādār
it-was-said-by-him that, 'of-my father how-many paid
 nōkarānī kāfi awū dārin, wa ziyāt bigā, wa
servants-of-him sufficient food have, and too-much there-is, and
 ā hawatagiyarī d^a lēgā-kum. Ā uram, tānik tāti
I hunger from am-dying. I will-arise, own father

uda param, wa marēnin chi, " O tāti, Khudēs
to-place-of will-go, and will-say-to-him that, " O father, of-God
 hi gunāgārī hāim wa tēnā bi hāim. Ā mis lāyiki
also sinner I-am and thine also am. I of-this worthy
 warī na hāim chi tēnā puṭ-hlē mēnā āntē marin.
any-longer not am that thy son-of-thine me to they-should-say.
 Mam ba tānik tankhādār nokarānisē kuchā wāy^m." " Ūsē
Me also thine-own paid servants-of-thine among place-me." " He
 urk wa tātisā uda aik. Lēkin ūsē lā dūr hāik,
arose and father-of to-place came. But he still far-off was,
 chi tātisā lashīkin (or lāikin). Tātiyā sh^rai rāhmī
when by-the-father he-was-seen-by-him. To-his-father upon-him compassion
 aiyik, dawalik, kachā gōrēkin, wa pachū kakin.
came, he-ran, in-embrace he-was-taken-by-him, and kiss was-made-by-him.

Puṭ-hlē ūsī āntē mārēkin chi, ' ai tāti, Khudēs bi
By-the-son him to it-was-said-by-him that, ' O father, of-God also
 gunā kaikam, wa tēnā nazara bi gunāgār hāim,
sin was-done-by-me, and thy sight-in also sinner I-am,
 wa warī mis lāyiki na hāim ki tēnā puṭ-hlē
and any-longer of-this worthy not am that thy son-of-thine
 mēnā āntē marēnī.' Lēkin tātisā nokarān āntē
me to they-should-say.' But by-the-father the-servants to
 mārēkin ki, ' chin^{sāy}-dē bakār kālā achida,
it-was-said-by-him that, ' all-than the-good garment bring,
 wa mi manjalēda; hāsai ī angueh^k kada,
and on-this-one put-on; hand-of-him-on a ring place,
 wa paizār ūsē pāya wāoda; khārida, chi aman wa khushālī
and shoes of-him fool-on put; go, that we-may-eat and merriment
 kaman, mu-khul chi yō mēnā puṭ-hlim lik hāik, wa ābat gir
make, because that this my son-of-mine dead was, and now again
 zinda bitik; ūsē nawik hāik, wa paidā bik.' Ūtē
living has-become; he lost was, and found has-become.' By-them
 khushālī shurō kakin.
merriment beginning was-made-by-them.

Ūsē gand puṭ-hlē kandai kuchā hāik. Harkudin ki gōshingī
His big son fields in was. Whenever that to-the-house-of-him
 nizdik bik, ūsē gē wa nātkarikas harēkin. Ūsē
near he-became, by-him songs and dancing were-heard-by-him. By-him
 ī nokar hārawēkin, pursān kakin udai, ' yō
a servant was-called-by-him, questioning was-made-by-him from-him, ' this

kō chal shid?' Ūsē ūsē āntē marēkin ki, 'tēnā
what affair is?' By-him him to it-was-said-by-him that, 'thy
 lāyāc itik, tēnā tāti mihmānī dāikin,
brother-of-thine has-come, by-thy father entertainment has-been-given-by-him,
 mu-khul ki ūsē sahī-salāmat lāikin.' Ūsē khafa bik;
because that he safe-and-sound has-been-received-by-him.' He vexed became;
 kuchai na pagā. Ūsē tātiyā dōra nīk wa ūsē khushāmadi
inside not goes. His father-of-him outside came-forth and of-him fair-speech
 kakin. Ūsē tānik tātē āntē jawāb dēkin,
was-made-by-him. By-him his-own father to answer was-given-by-him,
 'tārē, yō bō sāl mam tēnā khidmat kakam, wa hēchkudin tēnā
'behold, this many years I thy service do, and ever-at-all thy
 hukmē akurē na chaṭēkam, wa gir bi hēchkudin
command-of-thine down not has-been-cast-by-me, and again even ever-at-all
 i chañā kancharā na dāikin, chi tānik dōstāna
one little goat not has-been-given-by-thee-to-me, that my-own friends
 pilā khushālī karam; lēkin harkudin yō tēnā puṭ-hlē aiyik,
with merriment I-might-make; but whenever this thy son-of-thine came,
 chi tēnā daulat kanjara sh^rrā kharāb kāikin, tō ūsē āntē
by-whom thy wealth harlots upon wasted was-made-by-him, by-thee him to
 mihmānī dāyikyē.' Ūsē ūsē āntē marēkin,
entertainment was-given-by-thee-to-him.' By-him him to it-was-said-by-him,
 'ai puṭ-hlim, tō hamēsha mēnā milin hāi, wa harkō mēnā shid
'O son-of-mine, thou always me with art, and whatever mine is
 tēnā mālē shid. Yō munāsib hāik ki hamā khushālī karisai
thy property-of-thee is. This proper was that we merriment should-make
 wa khushāl bis, mu-khul ki yō tēnā lāyāc lik hāik,
and happy should-be, because that this thy brother-of-thine dead was,
 ābat zinda bitik; nawik hāik, ābat paidā bitik.'
now living has-become; lost was, now found has-become.'

[No. 13.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KAFIR GROUP.

KALĀSHĀ-PASHAI SUB-GROUP.

PASHAI, LAGHIMĀNĪ, OR DEHGĀNĪ.

(WESTERN DIALECT.)

(LAGHMAN VALLEY.)

SPECIMEN II.

(J. G. Lorimer, Esq., I.C.S., 1899.)

Ī bādshāh hāik. Ī puṭ-hlē i kitalik hāich. Kitāliki
A king there-was. One son one daughter there-were. The-girl
 ādamkhōr hāik. Lāyā sāisā hāsai muchik, wara
cannibal was. The-brother-of-her of-the-sister from-the-hand fled, in-another
 watana pulik, i mādā uda dāra bik. Dō khōring dārēgāik.
country he-arrived, a woman with resident became. Two dogs he-was-keeping.
 Bō wakt khīladō wētēkin. Aiyik gir pach^arā tātisā shāhrā,
Much time there passed. He-came again back to-father's city-of-him,
 lēkin shāhrā kēmē niya hāik, i sāyā hāich. Sāisā
but in-the-city anyone not there-was, only the-sister-of-him there-was. By-the-sister
 ōkisā bandōbastī kakin. Sāisā mis
of-eating(-him) arrangement was-made-by-her. By-the-sister of-him (lit. of-this)
 gōrā aikin. Lāyā tānik jānē sh^ara baik.
the-horse was-eaten-up-by-her. The-brother his-own life-of-him upon became-afraid.
 Sāisā marēkin ki, 'tō ōgōkam.' Lāy^asā
By-the-sister it-was-said-by-her that, 'thee will-I-eat.' By-the-brother
 marēkin ki, 'bai shid; ghalbēl gōryā; nandī wark
it-was-said-by-him that, 'good it-is; a-sieve take; from-the-river water
 achē; au dandēlā-sē tēz katān yē.' Sāyā giēh
bring; and teeth (?) sharp having-made come.' His-sister went
 nandī shirā, wa mī pōrkanā naghāra jēkin ki, 'mī
the-river on-to, and of-him in-front a-drum was-placed-by-her saying, 'this
 dangiyā.' Mī i mūch gurēkin, naghāra shirā
beat.' By-him a rat was-found-by-him, the-drum on-the-top-of
 jēkin. Mūch tōp hanēgāik, naghārai dangēgāik, au
was-placed-by-him. The-rat jumps made,¹ the-drum was-beating, and
 yō kit^alā muchik. Chi sāyā ēch, lāyā na hāik;
this boy fled-away. When sister-of-him came, the-brother-of-her not was;
 lāy^asā p^ashkin dawālik. Harkudin ki lāyā nazdik kakin,
the-brother after she-ran. Whenever that the-brother-of-her nearness was-made-by-her,

¹ Lit.—'Was striking jumps.'

lāy^asā i sōnchik chaṭekin ; sōnchik dār bīk ;
by-the-brother a needle was-dropped-by-him ; the-needle a-mountain became ;
 yō bō khwārī dē hālich. Gir lāy^asā lōn
she much trouble with she-ascended. Again by-the-brother salt
 chaṭekin ; lōn dār bīk ; bō badrōzi dē
was-thrown-down-by-him ; the-salt a-mountain became ; much trouble with
 hālich. Gir lāy^asā sābūn chaṭekin, sābūn
she-ascended. Again by-the-brother soap was-thrown-down-by-him, the-soap
 dār bīk, ūsi shirā bi hālich. lāyā
a-mountain became, of-it on-the-top also she-ascended. The-brother-of-her
 kaṭī hālik ; sāyā kaṭī nēla pulich ; harkudin ki
a-tree ascended ; the-sister-of-him the-tree beneath arrived ; whenever that
 lāy^aā ēgēhāik, khōringani pulik. Khōring^anā āntē
the-brother she-was-about-to-eat, the-dogs-of-him arrived. The-dogs to
 hukam kakin ki, 'mu-khul atōda ki i ṭikī
order was-made-by-him saying, in-such-a-way eat-her that one drop
 khunā sanga na chand^t. Khōring^anā khtli sāatā dāng-dāng
of-blood on-the-ground not may-fall.' By-the-dogs that instant pieces-pieces
 kawhan.
she-was-made-by-them.

STANDARD LIST OF WORDS AND SENTENCES IN BASHGALI,
WAI-ALĀ, WASĪ-VERI, KALĀSHĀ, GAWAR-BATI, AND PASHAI.

STANDARD LIST OF WORDS AND SENTENCES IN BASHGALĪ

English.	Bashgali (of Kāmdōsh).	Wai-alā (Waigal).	WasI-veri or Veron.	Kalāghā.
1. One	Ev, eo	Ek	Ipin or attego	Ek
2. Two	Diu	Du	Lūe	Dū
3. Three	Treh	Trē	Chhī	Treh
4. Four	<u>Sh</u> to	<u>Sh</u> tā	Chipū	Chau
5. Five	Puch	Pūch	Uch	Pōnj
6. Six	<u>Sh</u> o	<u>Sh</u> ū	<u>Ush</u> ū	<u>Sh</u> oh
7. Seven	Sut	Sot	Seto	Sat
8. Eight	<u>Osht</u>	<u>Osht</u>	Aste	<u>Asht</u>
9. Nine	Noh	Nū	Nūh	Nōh
10. Ten	<u>Dits</u>	Dōsh	Leze	<u>Dash</u>
11. Twenty	<u>Vitsi</u>	<u>Vishi</u>	Zū	<u>Bishi</u>
12. Fifty	Diu <u>vitsā dits</u>	Dū <u>vishē-dōsh</u>	Lejjibets	Dū <u>bishi dash</u>
13. Hundred	Puch <u>vitsi</u>	Pūch- <u>vishi</u>	Ochegzū	Pōnj <u>bishi</u>
14. I	<u>Ōnts</u>	Yē	Unzū	Ā
15. Of me	Ī	Ima	Um, um-ūri; <i>to-me, me,</i> <u>endesh.</u>	Mai
16. Mine	Ī-sto	Ima	Um	Mai
17. We	Imā	Yema, yuma	Asē	Ābi
18. Of us	Imā	Yuma	Asē	Hōma
19. Our	Imā-sto	Yuma	Asē	Hōma
20. Thou	Tiu or tu	To, tu	Iyū	Tu
21. Of thee	Tu	To-ba	Ī, I-ūri	Tai
22. Thine	To-ste	To-ba	Ī, I-ūri	Tai
23. You	<u>Sh</u> ā	Vi	Miū	Ābi
24. Of you	<u>Sh</u> ā	Vima-ba	Asēn	Mimi

WAI-ALĀ, WASĪ-VERI, KALĀSHĀ, GAWAR-BATI, AND PASHAI.

Gawar-bati.	Pashai (Eastern dialect).	Pashai (Western dialect, when different from Eastern).	English.
Yak	Ī . . . . .	.....	1. One.
Dā or du	Dō . . . . .	.....	2. Two.
Thlō	Hl ^a	Illō	3. Three.
Tsār	Chār . . . . .	.....	4. Four.
Pants	Panj . . . . .	.....	5. Five.
Shoh	Sh ^a	Kbō	6. Six.
Sat	Sat . . . . .	.....	7. Seven.
Asht	Asht	Akht	8. Eight.
Nāh	Nō . . . . .	.....	9. Nine.
Dash	Dō . . . . .	.....	10. Ten.
Ishī	Wōst . . . . .	.....	11. Twenty.
Du-ish-o-dash	Panjā	Pinjā	12. Fifty.
Pāishī	Panjwīa	Sad	13. Hundred.
Ā	Ā	A	14. I.
Mo-ni	Mōnā . . . . .	.....	15. Of me.
Mo-na	Mēnā . . . . .	.....	16. Mine.
Ama	Hamā . . . . .	.....	17. We.
Amo-ni	Hamā . . . . .	.....	18. Of us.
Amo-na	Hamā . . . . .	.....	19. Our.
Tu	T ^a	Tō	20. Thon.
To-ni	Tēnā . . . . .	.....	21. Of thee.
To-na	Tēnā . . . . .	.....	22. Thine.
Mē	Hēmā . . . . .	.....	23. You.
Mē-ni	Hēmā . . . . .	.....	24. Of you.

English.	Bashgali (of Kāmdēh).	Wai-alā (Waigal).	Wasf-veri or Veron.	Kalābā.
25. Your	Shā-ste	Vima-ba	Asēn-ūri	Mimi
26. He	Aske	Se	Sū	So or she-so
27. Of him	Aske	Tashō-ba	Sumish	Tā-so
28. His	Aske-ste	Tashō-ba	Sumish-ūri	Tā-se or tā-a
29. They	Amgi	Aka, tē	Mū	She-teh or teh
30. Of them	Amgyō	Akā-ba	Mishin	She-tāsi or tāsi
31. Their	Amgyō-ste	Akā-ba	Mishin-ūri	She-tāsi or tāsi
32. Hand	Dusht	Dosht	Last	Hūst (prēh=palm of hand)
33. Foot	Kyur	Pāpō	Tē	Khur
34. Nose	Nazur	Nasū	Nes	Nātechur
35. Eye	Achēh	Achē	Izhī	Ech
36. Mouth	Azhi	Āsh	Ish	Ashi
37. Tooth	Dut	Dūt	Ictem	Dandōriak
38. Ear	Kōr	Kār	Imu	Kurō
39. Hair	Drū	Chorok	Zhni	Chūri
40. Head	Shei	Shei	Ji	Shish
41. Tongue	Dits	Jip	Luzukh	Jib
42. Belly	Ktōl	Kiutg	Iul	Kuch
43. Back	Pti	Yā-pati	Gichi	Dāk
44. Iron	Chimeh	Chimā	Zhema	Chimbar
45. Gold	Sfn	Son	Shiū	Sūpa
46. Silver	Ariu	Ūrei	Inri	Rūwa
47. Father	Tōt	Tata	Yā	Dāda
48. Mother	Nū	Oe	Nan	Āya
49. Brother	Broh	Brā	Wayeh	Bāya
50. Sister	Sus	Sōs	Siusu	Bāba
51. Man	Machhkur	Manash	Warjemi or mush	Mōch or moch

Gawar-bati.	Pashai (Eastern dialect).	Pashai (Western dialect, when different from Eastern).	English.
Mē-na	Hēmā . . . . .	.....	25. Your.
Se	Ūs ^a	Ūsē	26. He.
Tasa-ni (<i>remote</i>), asa-ni (<i>proximate</i>).	Ūtis	Ūsē, tisī	27. Of him.
Tasa-na, asa-na	Ūtis . . . . .	.....	28. His.
Temer	Ūt ^a	Ūtō	29. They.
Tasu-ni, asu-ni	Ūtēnā . . . . .	.....	30. Of them.
Tasu-na, asu-na	Ūtēnā . . . . .	.....	31. Their.
Hast	Hāst	Hās	32. Hand.
Khur	Pā	Pai	33. Foot.
Nāsi	Nāst . . . . .	.....	34. Nose.
Iṭsin	Anch . . . . .	.....	35. Eye.
Hāsi	Dōr	Dōrē	36. Mouth.
Dāt	Dānd	Dānt	37. Tooth.
Khamṭa	Kār . . . . .	.....	38. Ear.
Khēs (<i>one hair</i>); tsumuṭa (<i>hair of head</i>).	Chāl . . . . .	.....	39. Hair.
Shauṭa	Shir . . . . .	.....	40. Head.
Zib	Jib	Jub	41. Tongue.
Wor	Kūch	Kuch	42. Belly.
Pishṭi	Chān	Chānt	43. Back.
Tsimar	Chimar	Chumār	44. Iron.
Son	Sholingzar	Sōnā	45. Gold.
Rup	Shiligzar	Khilikzar	46. Silver.
Bāp or bāb	Tāti . . . . .	.....	47. Father.
Jai	Āi . . . . .	.....	48. Mother.
Bliaia	Lāi . . . . .	.....	49. Brother.
Sase	Sāi . . . . .	.....	50. Sister.
Lauri, manugh	Ād ^a mi . . . . .	.....	51. Man.

English.	Bashgali (of Kāmdēsh).	Wai-ālā (Waigal).	Wasf-veri or Veron.	Kalāshā.
52. Woman	Jngur	Mēghi	Westi	Istri-jah
53. Wife	Ishtri	Ishtri	Westi	Jah
54. Child	Parm	Tana-munch	Kiur	Tshātak
55. Son	Pitr	Pintr	Piē	Pūtr
56. Daughter	Ju or juk	Jū	Lushu	Chhu
57. Slave	Lope	Lavē	Īma	Baira
58. Cultivator	Kish-kule	Keryaoich	Nūmasto	Kish-karau
59. Shepherd	Patsa	Pashpā	Shepauri or uza	Wal-mōch
60. God	Imra	Trasken	Pāchā	Khndai
61. Devil	Yush	Yosh, yōsh	Yush	Bhut
62. Sun	Su	Sōi	Isikh	Sūri
63. Moon	Mōs	Mās	Masckh	Mastruk
64. Star	Rashu	Tarā	Ishikh	Tāri
65. Fire	Agō	Ēr	Anekh	Angār
66. Water	Ōv	Ao	Āveh	Uk
67. House	Ama	Anna	Warekh or tareq	Hāndūn
68. Horse	Ushp	Gar	Iri	Hāsh
69. Cow	Gāo	Gā	Gūth	Gak
70. Dog	Kuri	Tsū	Keruk	Shūra, shēr
71. Cat	Pishash	Pishā	Pshikh	Phūshak
72. Cock	Ni-kakak	Nāresta-kiukiu	Mush kakokū	Birār kakawak
73. Duck	Ar	Āri	Zhelai	Āri
74. Ass	Kur	Galā	Kōru	Gardōk
75. Camel	Bilē-shiyur	Ūk	Ishiyur	Uṭ
76. Bird	Mrenze	Nīgetse	Nīze	Pachhīyek
77. Go	Preta	Chū, i	Pez	Pāri
78. Eat	Ynh	Yā	Oyus	Zhuh

Gawar-bati.	Pashai (Eastern dialect).	Pashai (Western dialect, when different from Eastern).	English.
Shigāli	Mādā	Māshi or mādā	52. Woman.
Māshi	Hlikā	Shlika	53. Wife.
Pola	Kit ^l lā (m.), kit ^l l ^k (f.) . . . . .	.....	54. Child.
Pult	Put ^h hl ^a	Put ^h hlē	55. Son.
Zā	Wēya . . . . .	.....	56. Daughter.
Lawand (man), (fem.)	Lawān	Lawant	57. Slave.
Goet-kerihla	Dēkān . . . . .	.....	58. Cultivator.
Wāl	Pādawān	Chōpān	59. Shepherd.
Khudāi	Khudai . . . . .	.....	60. God.
Shaitān	Shaitān . . . . .	.....	61. Devil.
Suri	Sur . . . . .	.....	62. Sun.
Masoi	Maiyik . . . . .	.....	63. Moon.
Tare	Tārā	Sitāra	64. Star.
Angār	Angār . . . . .	.....	65. Fire.
Aū	Wark . . . . .	.....	66. Water.
Āma	Gōsh ^g	Gōshing	67. House.
Gora	Gōrā . . . . .	.....	68. Horse.
Etsi	Gā . . . . .	.....	69. Cow.
Shunā	Shūring	Khōring	70. Dog.
Psāsi	Pishōnak	Pishōndik	71. Cat.
Kukur	Kukūr . . . . .	.....	72. Cock.
Ari	Murghāwi . . . . .	.....	73. Duck.
Gadā	Kār . . . . .	.....	74. Ass.
Ūkh	Shutūr . . . . .	.....	75. Camel.
Pichin	Parinda	Parhanikālō	76. Bird.
Di	Paik or shāyik (infinitive)	Parik or shāyik	77. Go.
Zho	Ēk (do.)	Aik	78. Eat.

English.	Bashgali (of Kāmdēh).	Wai-alā (Waigal).	Wasf-veri or Veron.	Kalāghā.
79. Sit	Nizheh	Nishū	Bishlus	Nisth
80. Come	Ats	Atsh	Jots	Ih
81. Beat	Vih	Vi	Pesumtieh	Tyeh
82. Stand	Ūti	Ōsh̄t	Ishteh	Ush̄ti
83. Die	Mrev	Mrī	Omos	Nāshi
84. Give	Preh or gals	Ao, preh	Aphleh or ophliu	Deh
85. Run	Achuṅṅ	Sanū	Ikiṅtseh	A-dhiai
86. Up	Chire	Wartiyā	Azhī	Wehak
87. Near	Tūre	Tavar	Tebatiuk	Tāda
88. Down	Nire	Iber	Ani	Prehak
89. Far	Bu-dyur	Sudu	Tikkē	Dē-sha
90. Before	Pa-myuk	Nishtupren, nishtāri-kati	Ti-mikh	Rū
91. Behind	Pībar	Patkē, patkēroke	Te-kīseh	Pishtō
92. Who	Kachi	Kē	Kese or kos	Kūra
93. What	Kai	Kas	Pseh	Kia
94. Why	Kā-gē	Kasush	Ptāhezni	Kō
95. And	Je . . . .	.....	Rē	Je or ghe
96. But . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
97. If	Ki	Bā . . . .	.....	.....
98. Yes	Ōv	Bōi	Uwoh	Av
99. No	Noi	Nai	Nieh	Ne
100. Alas	Utrasta	Tatō	Tātō	Hai-darēk
101. A father	Ev tot	Tata	Attege yā	Ek dāda
102. Of a father	Ev tot	Tatō-ba	Attege yā-wak	Ek dadā, dādas
103. To a father	Ev tot-kē	Tatō, tatō-ka	Attege yāsh	Ek dadā-hātia
104. From a father	Ev tot-tā	Tatō-kē	Attege yā-pa	Ek dadā-pi
105. Two fathers	Diu tot-kile	Du tatō-kele	Lūe yā-kil	Du dādai

Gawar-bati.	Pashai (Eastern dialect).	Pashai (Western dialect, when different from Eastern).	English.
Nish	Nik (<i>infinitive</i>) . . . . .	. . . . .	79. Sit.
Ja	Ik (<i>do.</i> ) . . . . .	. . . . .	80. Come.
Thla	Hanik (<i>do.</i> ) . . . . .	. . . . .	81. Beat.
Ushit	Töstik (<i>do.</i> ) . . . . .	. . . . .	82. Stand.
Mi	Lik (<i>do.</i> ) . . . . .	. . . . .	83. Die.
Thla	Dëk (<i>do.</i>)	Duik	84. Give.
Thlap	Hambalik (<i>do.</i>)	Dawālik	85. Run.
Antar giran	Uřē . . . . .	. . . . .	86. Up.
Nera	Nazdik	Nizdik	87. Near.
Bair giran	Akuřē	Akuř	88. Down.
Durae	Dfir . . . . .	. . . . .	89. Far.
Pudami	Pōrā	Puřā	90. Before
Pata	Pashkin	Pacharā	91. Behind.
Kara or konze	Kō	Kiā	92. Who.
Ki	Kō . . . . .	. . . . .	93. What.
Kenia	Kbul	Kadē	94. Why.
Bi	Au, wa . . . . .	. . . . .	95. And.
.	Kbō	Walē	96. But.
.	K ^a . . . . .	. . . . .	97. If.
Ēh	Ā . . . . .	. . . . .	98. Yes.
Nai	Na . . . . .	. . . . .	99. No.
.	Afsōs, armān . . . . .	. . . . .	100. Alas.
Yak bāb	Ī tāti . . . . .	. . . . .	101. A father.
Yak bāba-ni	Ī tātis . . . . .	. . . . .	102. Of a father.
Yak bābā or yak bābā-ke	Ī tāti antē . . . . .	. . . . .	103. To a father.
Yak bābo pere-na	Ī tāti udai . . . . .	. . . . .	104. From a father.
Du bāb	Dō tāti . . . . .	. . . . .	105. Two fathers.

English.	Bahgali (of Kāmdēsh).	Wai-nā (Waḡal).	Wasī-veri or Veron.	Kalāghā.
106. Fathers . . .	Tot-kile . . .	Tatō-kele . . .	Yā-kili or kil . . .	Dādai . . .
107. Of fathers . . .	Tot-kilō . . .	Tatō-keliā-ba . . .	Yā-kiliō-wak . . .	Dādai . . .
108. To fathers . . .	Tot-kilō-gē . . .	Tatō-keliā(-ka) . . .	Yā-kiliō-panē . . .	Dādai-hātia . . .
109. From fathers . . .	Tot-kilō-dā . . .	Tatō-keliā-kane . . .	Yā-kiliō-panea . . .	Dādai-pi . . .
110. A daughter . . .	Ev ju . . .	Jū . . .	Attege l <u>sh</u> tu . . .	Ek chhū . . .
111. Of a daughter . . .	Ev ju . . .	Jū-ba . . .	Attege l <u>sh</u> tu-wak . . .	Ek chhūā, chhūas . . .
112. To a daughter . . .	Ev ju-gē . . .	Jū(-ka) . . .	Attege l <u>sh</u> tu-pa . . .	Ek chhūā-hātia . . .
113. From a daughter . . .	Ev ju-dā . . .	Jū-kē . . .	Attege l <u>sh</u> tu-panea . . .	Ek chhūā-pi . . .
114. Two daughters . . .	Diu ju . . .	Du jū-kele . . .	Lūe l <u>sh</u> t-kil . . .	Du chhūlai . . .
115. Daughters . . .	Ju . . .	Jū-kele . . .	L <u>sh</u> t kili or kil . . .	Chhūlai . . .
116. Of daughters . . .	Juī . . .	Jū-keliā-ba . . .	L <u>sh</u> t kiliō-wak . . .	Chhūlai . . .
117. To daughters . . .	Juī-gē . . .	Jū-keliā(-ka) . . .	L <u>sh</u> t kiliō-panē . . .	Chhūlai-hātia . . .
118. From daughters . . .	Juī-dā . . .	Jū-keliā-kane . . .	L <u>sh</u> t kiliō-panea . . .	Chhūlai-pi . . .
119. A good man . . .	Ev lē mōch . . .	Ek bōsta manash . . .	Attege ischum m <u>sh</u> . . .	Ek pr <u>sh</u> t mōch . . .
120. Of a good man . . .	Ev lē mōch . . .	Ek bōsta manash-ba . . .	Attege ischum m <u>sh</u> -wak, attege ischum warjemi-nri.	Ek pr <u>sh</u> t mōches . . .
121. To a good man . . .	Ev lē mōch-kē . . .	Ek bōsta manash-ka, ek bōsta manash-ka.	Attege ischum m <u>sh</u> -pa . . .	Ek pr <u>sh</u> t mōches-hātia . . .
122. From a good man . . .	Ev lē mōch-tā . . .	Ek bōsta manash-kē . . .	Attege ischum m <u>sh</u> -panea . . .	Ek pr <u>sh</u> t mōches-pi . . .
123. Two good men . . .	Diu lē mōch . . .	Du bōsta manash . . .	Lūe ischum warjemi or m <u>sh</u> .	Du pr <u>sh</u> t mōch . . .
124. Good men . . .	Lē manjī . . .	Bōsta manash-kele . . .	Ischum warjemi . . .	Pr <u>sh</u> t mōch . . .
125. Of good men . . .	Lē manjā . . .	Bōsta manash-keliā-ba . . .	Ischum warjemi-wak . . .	Pr <u>sh</u> t mōchen . . .
126. To good men . . .	Lē manjā-gē . . .	Bōsta manash-keliā(-ka) . . .	Ischum warjemi-panē . . .	Pr <u>sh</u> t mōchen-hātia . . .
127. From good men . . .	Lē manjā-dā . . .	Bōsta manash-keliā-kane . . .	Ischum warjemi-panea . . .	Pr <u>sh</u> t mōchen-pi . . .
128. A good woman . . .	Ev lē jugur . . .	Ek bōsta mēshi . . .	Attege ischum weste . . .	Ek pr <u>sh</u> t istri-jah . . .
129. A bad boy . . .	Ev digar ari . . .	Ek abar dabala . . .	Attege digar wishok . . .	Ek khāche sūda . . .
130. Good women . . .	Lē jugur . . .	Bōsta mēshi-kele . . .	Ischum weste-kil . . .	Pr <u>sh</u> t istri-jah . . .
131. A bad girl . . .	Digati juk . . .	Ek abar dabili . . .	Attege digar weste kiur . . .	Khāche istri-jegurak . . .
132. Good . . .	Lē-ste . . .	Bōi . . .	Ischumu . . .	Pr <u>sh</u> t . . .

Gawar-bnti.	Pashai (Eastern dialect).	Pashai (Western dialect, when different from Eastern).	English
Bāb gila	Tātilān . . . . .	.....	106. Fathers.
Bāb gila-ni	Tātkuliy ^a nā	Tātilasan	107. Of fathers.
Bāb gilā	Tātkuli āntē	Tātilāya āntē	108. To fathers.
Bāb gila pere-na	Tātkuliyēna udai	Tātilāya udai	109. From fathers.
Yak zū	Ī wēya . . . . .	.....	110. A daughter.
Yak zua-ni	Ī wēy ^a s	Ī wayēs	111. Of a daughter.
Yak zuā	Ī wēyē āntē	Ī wayō āntē	112. To a daughter.
Yak zua pere-na	Ī wēyē udai	Ī wayē udai	113. From a daughter.
Du zū	Dō wēyē	Dō wayē	114. Two daughters.
Zū gila	Wēyila . . . . .	.....	115. Daughters.
Zū gila-ni	Wēlaiy ^a nā	Wayā	116. Of daughters.
Zū gilā	Wēlaiy ^a āntē	Wēyanas	117. To daughters.
Zū gila pere-na	Wēlaiy ^a udai	Wēyanasē udai	118. From daughters.
Yak lafila lauṛi	Ī bai ād ^a mi . . . . .	.....	119. A good man.
Yak lafila lauṛe-ni	Ī bai ād ^a mis . . . . .	.....	120. Of a good man.
Yak lafila lauṛiā	Ī bai ād ^a mi āntē . . . . .	.....	121. To a good man.
Yak lafila lauṛia pere-na	Ī bai ād ^a mi udai . . . . .	.....	122. From a good man.
Du lafila lauṛi	Dō bai ād ^a mi	Dō bai ād ^a mi	123. Two good men.
Lafila manush	Bai ād ^a mi	Bai ād ^a mān	124. Good men.
Lafila manusha-ni	Bai ādmēy ^a nā	Bai ād ^a mān nā	125. Of good men.
Lafila manushā	Bai ādmēy ^a n āntē	Bai ād ^a mān āntē	126. To good men.
Lafila manusho pere-na	Bai ādmēy ^a n udai	Bai ād ^a mān udai	127. From good men.
Yak lafili ahigāli	Ī bai mādā	Ī bai māshī	128. A good woman.
Yak khaṭṭa ṭekura	Ī nākār kiṭilā . . . . .	.....	129. A bad boy.
Lafili ahigāli nam	Bai mādilā	Bai māshilā	130. Good woman.
Yak khaṭṭa ṭekuri	Ī nākār kiṭālik . . . . .	.....	131. A bad girl.
Lafila	Bai . . . . .	.....	132. Good.

English.	Bashgali (of Kāmdēsh).	Wai-ālā (Waigal).	Wasf-veri or Veron.	Kalāshā.
133. Better . . .	Belyuk lēste . . .	Echchu bōsta . . .	Opojogsō . . .	Bō prushṭ . . .
134. Best . . .	Lē lē . . .	At-kē-di bōsta . . .	Ischum opojogsō . . .	Talē-aste prushṭ . . .
135. High . . .	Ūre . . .	Ōi . . .	Lekerga . . .	Hūtala . . .
136. Higher . . .	E-chak-di ūre . . .	Echchu ōi . . .	Chikō-di lekerga . . .	Bō hūtala . . .
137. Highest . . .	Belyuk ūre . . .	At-kē-di ōi . . .	Lippatikh . . .	Talē-aste hūtala . . .
138. A horse . . .	Ev ushp . . .	Gur . . .	Attege iri . . .	Ek hāsh . . .
139. A mare . . .	Ev ishtri ushp . . .	Ishtreki gur . . .	Attege weste iri . . .	Ek istriēk hāsh . . .
140. Horses . . .	Ushpā . . .	Gure . . .	Īriō . . .	Hāshon . . .
141. Mares . . .	Ishtri ushpā . . .	Ishtreki gure . . .	Weste iriō . . .	Istriēk hāshon . . .
142. A bull . . .	Ev azhc . . .	Trā . . .	Attege zhesht . . .	Ek dōn . . .
143. A cow . . .	Ev gāo . . .	Gā . . .	Attege gūth . . .	Ek gak . . .
144. Bulls . . .	Azhē . . .	Echchu trā . . .	Zheshtēō . . .	Dōndan . . .
145. Cows . . .	Gā . . .	Echchu gā . . .	Gūthō . . .	Gāgan . . .
146. A dog . . .	Ev kupi . . .	Nāresta tsū . . .	Attege kirukh . . .	Ek shēr . . .
147. A bitch . . .	Ev ishtri kupi . . .	Ishtreki tsū . . .	Attege weste kirukh . . .	Ek istriēk shēr . . .
148. Dogs . . .	Kupī . . .	Echchu nāresta tsū . . .	Kirō . . .	Shēron . . .
149. Bitches . . .	Ishtri kupī . . .	Echchu ishtreki tsū . . .	Weste kirō . . .	Istriēk shēron . . .
150. A he goat . . .	Ev gash . . .	Grosh . . .	Attege gesh . . .	Ek bira . . .
151. A female goat . . .	Ev wezeh . . .	Wasei . . .	Attege beir . . .	Ek pai . . .
152. Goats . . .	Shere . . .	Echchu wasei . . .	Shē . . .	Pai . . .
153. A male deer . . .	Ev ni-rakyus . . .	.....	Attego mush wakus . . .	Ek birēra rōuz . . .
154. A female deer . . .	Ev ishtri-rakyus . . .	...	Attege weste wakus . . .	Ek istriēk rōuz . . .
155. Deer . . .	Rakyusō . . .	.....	Skal wakus . . .	Rōuz . . .
156. I am . . .	Ōnts azem . . .	Yē vřem . . .	Unzū esmo . . .	Ā āsam . . .
157. Thou art . . .	Tu cshi . . .	To vřesh . . .	Iyū eso . . .	Tu āsas . . .
158. He is . . .	Aske ze . . .	Se veř . . .	Sū eso . . .	Se āsōv . . .
159. We are . . .	Imā azemish . . .	Yema vřamish . . .	Asē esemsho . . .	Ābi āsik . . .

Gawar-bati.	Pashai (Eastern dialect).	Pashai (Western dialect, when different from Eastern).	English.
Lau lafila	Bai (nā ^a mī dē bai shē, <i>that is better than this</i>).	.....	133. Better
Manshūr lafila	Bai (harkō shai dē yō bai shō, <i>this is best of all</i>).	.....	134. Best.
Uthala	Utāl	Kil	135. High.
Lau uthala	"	"	136. Higher.
Manshūr uthala	"	"	137. Highest.
Yak goṛa	Ī gōṛā . . . . .	.....	138. A horse.
Yak goṛi	Ī mādin	Ī mādiyān	139. A mare.
Goṛa nam	Gōṛelā . . . . .	.....	140. Horses.
Goṛi nam	Mādinelā	Mādiyānelā	141. Mares.
Yak gā	Ī gōlāng . . . . .	.....	142. A bull.
Yak cṭāl	Ī gā . . . . .	.....	143. A cow.
Gā nam	Bō gōlāng	Gōlāngelā	144. Bulls.
Eṭṣi nam	Bō gā	Gāelā	145. Cows.
Yak shunā	Shūṛing	Khōṛing	146. A dog.
Yak kuṛāki	Ī mādi shūṛing	Ī mādin khōṛing	147. A bitch.
Shunā nam	Bō shūṛing	Khōṛingelā	148. Dogs.
Kuṛāki nam	Bō mādi shūṛing	Mādi khōṛingelā	149. Bitches.
Yak lausha	Ī pāj'ṛā	Ī shōṭa	150. A he goat.
Yak heni	Ī pāj'ṛ'k	Ī shōṭ'k	151. A female goat.
Plang nam	Bō pāj'ṛā	Shōṭelā (m.), shōṭikōlā (f.)	152. Goats.
Rāmūsai	Kaṭawā	Āwū	153. A male deer.
Rāmūsi	Kaṭ'w'k	Mādi āwū	154. A female deer.
Rāmūsai nam	Bō kaṭawā	Āwūlā	155. Deer.
Ā thanaīm	Hāim . . . . .	.....	156. I am.
Tu thanias	Hāi . . . . .	.....	157. Thou art.
Se thana	Hās . . . . .	.....	158. He is.
Ama thanaīk	Hāis . . . . .	.....	159. We are.

English.	Hashgali (of Kāmdēsh).	Wai-ālā (Waigal).	Waaſ-veri or Veron.	Kalāshā.
160. You are	^A Shā azēr	Vi vēřē	Miū eseno	Ābi āsa
161. They are	Amgi asht	Tō veret vřet	Mñ aeto	Teh āsan
162. I was	Ōnts azim	Yē variem	Unzū essem	Ā āsis
163. Thou wast	Tiu azish	To variesh	Iyū esso	Tu āsi
164. He was	Aske azi	Se varī	Sū esso	Se āsis
165. We were	Imā azemish	Yemā variēmish	Ase asemsho	Ābi āsimi
166. You were	Shā azīr	Vi varyū	Miū esno	Ābi āsili
167. They were	Amgi azi	Tē varī	Mū asto	Toh āsini
168. Be	Bū	Bū	Wos	Īah
169. To be	Buste	Būsta	Inik	Hik
170. Being . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	Īik weov
171. Having been	Biti	Bi	Wosh shi	Thi
172. I may be	Ōnts ka balama	Yē kas bāriam	Unzū apōrgosme	Ā kie bā-am-e
173. I shall be	Ōnts banum	Yē bāriam	Unzū apōrgosmo	Ā bām
174. I should be . . . . .	.....	Ī būsta ver	Unzū inikso . . . . .	.....
175. Beat	Vih	Vi	Pesuntieh	Tyeh
176. To beat	Viste	Viyūsta	Pesuntinik	Tyek
177. Beating	Vinagan . . . . .	.....	Pesuntink	Tik weov
178. Having beaten	Viti	Vibi	Pesumti	Tyai
179. I beat	Ōnts vinum	Yē viam	Unzū pesumtiemo	Ā tem-dai
180. Thou beatest	Tiu vinje	To viash	Iyū pesuntimasish	Tu tes-dai
181. He beats	Aske vino	Se vias	Sū pesuntimaso	Se tel-dai
182. We beat	Imā vimish	Yema viānish	Asē pesumtimsho	Ābi tek-dai
183. You beat	Shā vinēr	Vi viasē	Miū pesuntimasinch	Ābi tet-dai
184. They beat	Amgi vindo	Tē viast	Mū pesumtimasto	She-teh ten-dai
185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Ī viuā	Ī vino, vinā	Unzū pesumtiom	Ā prah
186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>).	To viuā	To vino, vinā	Iyū pesumtioksho	Tu prah

Gawar-bati.	Pashai (Eastern dialect).	Pashai (Western dialect, when different from Eastern).	English.
Mē <u>thanaū</u>	Haida . . . .	.....	160. You are.
Teme <u>thanaūt</u>	Hāin . . . .	.....	161. They are.
Ā boem	Hāikim (m.), hāichim (f.)	.....	162. I was.
Tu boes	Hāiki (m.), hāichi (f.)	.....	163. Thou wast.
Se bua	Hāik (m.), hāich (f.)	.....	164. He was.
Ama boek	Hāikis (m.), hāichis (f.)	.....	165. We were.
Mē bō	Hāichō (m.), hāichida (f.)	Hāikida (m.), hāichida (f.)	166. You were.
Teme boet	Hāinch (m. and f.)	Hāink (m.), hāinch (f.)	167. They were.
Bō	B ^a	Bi	168. Be.
Biāwa	Bek . . . .	.....	169. To be.
Bik	Bikālā . . . .	.....	170. Being.
Bi	Biwā . . . .	.....	171. Having been.
Ā ki boma	(Ā) t ^a wāim . . . .	.....	172. I may be.
Ā bima	T ^a m . . . .	.....	173. I shall be.
Mo biana <u>thana</u>	T ^a mai . . . .	.....	174. I should be.
<u>Thla</u>	Hana . . . .	.....	175. Beat.
<u>Thliāwo</u>	Hanik . . . .	.....	176. To beat.
Gom (sic)	Hanikālā . . . .	.....	177. Beating.
<u>Thli</u>	Haniwā (f) . . . .	.....	178. Having beaten.
Ā <u>thlimem</u>	(Ā) hanikam	(A) ———	179. I beat.
Tu <u>thlimes</u>	Haniyā	Haniki	180. Thou beatest.
Se <u>thlimān</u>	Haniyādi	Hanēgi	181. He beats.
Ama <u>thlimek</u>	Hanikas . . . .	.....	182. We beat.
Mē <u>thlimāneo</u>	Hanēda	Hanikada	183. You beat.
Teme <u>thlimet</u>	Hanikan . . . .	.....	184. They beat.
Mui <u>thlitem</u>	(Mam) hanikam . . . .	.....	185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Tuī <u>thliteo</u>	(Tō) haniki . . . .	.....	186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>).

English.	Bashgali (of Kāundēsh).	Wai-alā (Waigal).	Wasf-veri or Veron.	Kalāshā.
187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Asko vinā	Tashō vinō, vinā	Sū pesumtiogo	Se pran
188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Imā vinā	Yema vinō, vinā	Asē pesumtiomsho	Ābi prōmi
189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Shā vinā	Vima vinō, vinā	Miū pesamtegunch	Ābi prāli
190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Amgyā vinā	Tēs vinō, vinā	Mū pesumtiogosto	Teh prōn
191. I am beating	Ōnts vīnum	Yē viyūstō-ka mayō vřem (<i>I am in beating</i>).	Unzū pesumtiemo	Ā tem-dai
192. I was beating	Ōnts vinazim	Yē viyūstō-ka mayō variem	Unzū pesumtimasēsūm	Ā timan āsis
193. I had beaten	Ī vīnessi	Ī vīnista vāpi	Unzū pesumtimasūm	Ā tyai āsam
194. I may beat	Ōnts ka viluma	Yē kas vičřam	Unzū pesumtiwolgosm	Ā kie tēma
195. I shall beat	Ōnts vilam	Yē vičřam	Unzū pesumtemo	Ā tem
196. Thou wilt beat	Tiu vilash	To vieresh	Iyū pesemtimasso	Tu ties
197. He will beat	Aske vilā	Se vier	Sū pesemtiogosso	Se tiel
198. We shall beat	Imā vimma	Yema vikarē	Asē pesemtensho	Ābi tiek
199. You will beat	Shā vilār	Vi vičřē	Miū pesemtiogasno	Ābi tiet
200. They will beat	Amgi vilā	Tō vieret	Mū pesemtiogasto	Teh tien
201. I should beat	Ī visteze	Ī viyūsta ver	Unzū pesumtenikso	Mai tik bash
202. I am beaten	Ī vīnagan unguta	Yē vīnasta vřem	Unzū pesumtiuggan puzokso	Ā tīgari thi āsam
203. I was beaten	Ī vīnagan ungutussi	Yē vīnasta variem	Unzū pesumtiuggan peza- gesh.	Ā tīgari thi āsis (<i>I became beaten, ā tīgari havis</i>).
204. I shall be beaten	Ōnts vīnagan ungalam	Yē vīnasta bāriam	Unzū pesumtiuggan pez- mesh.	Ā ti-avna him
205. I go	Ōnts yenum	Yē gyam	Unzū pezemo	Ā parim-dai
206. Thou goest	Tiu yenji	To gyash	Iyū pezmasish	Tu paris-dai
207. He goes	Aske yene	Se gyās	Sū pezemaso	Se pariu-dai
208. We go	Imā emmish	Yema gyāmish	Asē pazemsho	Ābi parik-dai
209. You go	Shā enēr	Vi gyāsē	Miū pezemasench	Ābi para-dai
210. They go	Amgi ende	Tē gyāst	Mū pezomasto	Teh parin-dai
211. I went	Ōnts gom	Yē gřm	Unzū pezeksam	Ā parah
212. Thou wentest	Tiu gowash	To gōsh	Iyū pezegesish	Tu parah
213. He went	Aske gwa	Se goā	Sū pezagish or pezagusto or pezekso.	Se paran

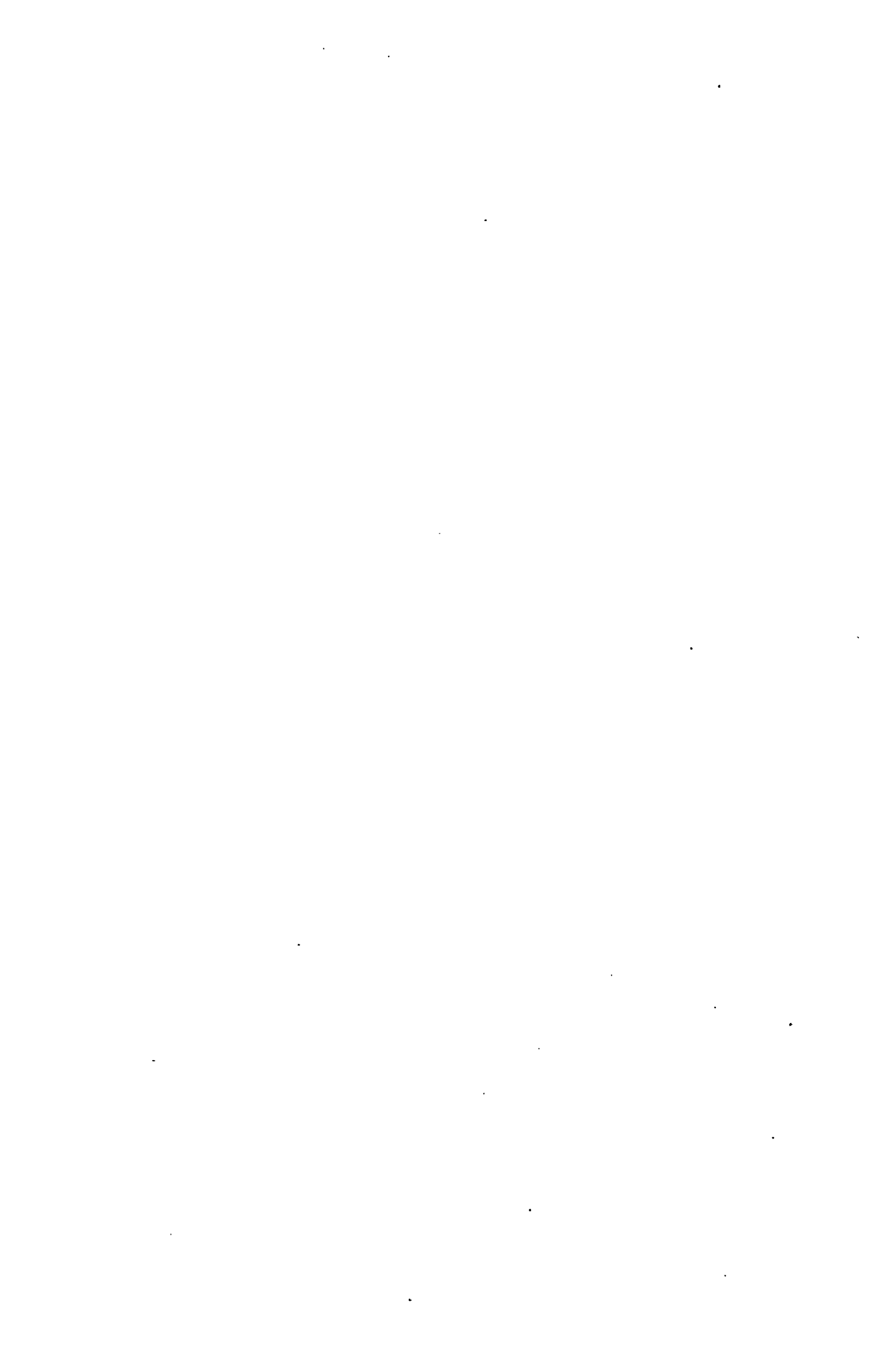
Gawar-bati.	Pashai (Eastern dialect).	Pashai (Western dialect, when different from Eastern).	English.
Ten <u>th</u> lites	(Ūs ^a) hanikin (m.), hanichan (f.).	.....	187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Amai <u>th</u> lita	Hanikan (m.), hanichan (f.)	.....	188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Mē <u>th</u> litau	Hanikō (m.), hanichō (f.)	.....	189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Tasū <u>th</u> litan	Hanikan (m.), hanichan (f.)	.....	190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Ā <u>th</u> limem	(Ā) hanikam	(A) ———	191. I am beating.
Ā <u>th</u> limān boem	(Ā) hanghākami	(A) hanēgiāikim	192. I was beating.
Mui <u>th</u> li dārum	(Mam) hanyāk ^a m	(Mam) hanyāčk ^a m	193. I had beaten.
Ā ki <u>th</u> lēma	(Ā) hanyikam	(A) hanāwāimin	194. I may beat.
Ā <u>th</u> lēmo	(Ā) hanyikami	(A) hanāwāimin	195. I shall beat.
Tu <u>th</u> lesā	(T ^a) hanyiā	(Tō) hanāwāyā	196. Thou wilt beat.
Se <u>th</u> libā	(Ūs ^a) hanyidi	(Ūsē) hanāwāidi	197. He will beat.
Ama <u>th</u> likā	(Hamā) hanyikas	(Hamā) hanāwāēsi	198. We shall beat.
Mē <u>th</u> liwā	(Hēmā) hanōda	(Hēmā) hanāwāēdu	199. You will beat.
Tome <u>th</u> letā	(Ūt ^a) hanyikan	(Ūtē) hanāwāindi	200. They will beat.
Ā zarūr <u>th</u> lēmo	(Ā) haniml	(A) hanimin	201. I should beat.
Ā gamshat boem	(Ā) hanin biyim	(A) hanin bigākum	202. I am beaten.
Ā gamshat bi boem	(Ā) hanin bikim	(A) hanin bitakim	203. I was beaten.
Ā gamshat bomo	(Ā) hanin bim	(A) hanin biwāyim	204. I shall be beaten.
Ā dimem	Pāyim	Pākum	205. I go.
Tu dimes	Pāi	Pāki	206. Thou goest.
Se dimān	Paghā	Pagā	207. He goes.
Ama dimek	Paēs	Pāk ^{as}	208. We go.
Mē dimāneo	Pāēda	Pākida	209. You go.
Tome dimet	Pāin	Pākin	210. They go.
Ā gaim	(Ā) gikyim . . . . .	.....	211. I went.
Tu gais	(T ^a) gikyī . . . . .	.....	212. Thou wentest.
Se ga	(Ūs ^a) gik . . . . .	.....	213. He went.

English.	Bashgali (of Kāmdēsh).	Wai-alā (Waigal).	Wasf-veri or Veron.	Kalāshā.
214. We went	Imā gomish	Yema gōmish	Asē pezaksāmiah	Ābi parōmi
215. You went	Shā gōr	Vī gōē	Mif pezaksinch	Ābi parāli
216. They went	Amgi gwa	Tō gōt	Mū pezegusto	Teh parōn
217. Go	Preṭs	Chū or i	Isht	Pāri
218. Going	Yenda . . . .	.....	Pizmāsh	Parik weov
219. Gone	Gusya	Gōsta	Pezeksaso	Gālah
220. What is your name ?	Tuse nam kai aze ?	To-ba nam kas ver ?	Ī nam pesnemes ?	Tai nōm kie shiu ?
221. How old is this horse ?	Ina ushp chi-se bise ?	Ī gurō kiti vel beōsta ver ?	Uū iri nerag utau esela ?	Ia hāsh kimōn kau thi shiu ?
222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?	Anista Kashmir chōk bu-dyur azile ?	Ateo-bē Kashmir kiti sudu ver ?	Alā Kashmir nerag tikkē eso ?	Andei Kashmir kimōn dēsha shiu ?
223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?	Tu tot p-amā chi pitr asht ?	To-ba tatō-ba ama kiti piutr vret ?	Ī yā tarago nerag piē ast ?	Mimi dādo dura kimōn putr āsan ?
224. I have walked a long way to-day.	Ōnta pishtruk gajar belyuk put-tā pilingi sum. . . .	Yē anu garesh echchu pōt gōsta vrem. . . .	Unzū ittin tsera skal tūd pezaksom. . . .	Ā ōja bō phōn kāsi āsam
225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.	Ī mam pitras asko-ste sus ishtri karisse. . . .	Ima tatō-ba piutrus tashō-ba sōs ishtri kēṛsta ver. . . .	Melig piē mish siusū weste palāgo. . . .	Mai mōa putras tase bābas jah kai āsōv. . . .
226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.	Kashiri ushp-ste zin p-ama aze. . . .	Kashera gurō adicham kara vūsta ama ter ver. . . .	Kashire iri-ūri zin tarag tī eso. . . .	Gōra hāshes hun dura shiu
227. Put the saddle upon his back.	Zin pa-pī teh	Tashō-ba yā-pāi adicham karavē. . . .	Zhin sumish tu-gichi atāwe	Tā-se thāra hun thai
228. I have benten his son with many stripes.	Ī aske pitras belyuk brazi vinessi. . . .	Ī tashō-ba piutrus echchu bāza mili vibi vrem. . . .	Unzū sumish piē skal wezig mish pe eshpōmo. . . .	Ā tā-a putras bō badri gri tyai āsam. . . .
229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.	Aske ishtakyur-wai bada u-pachur undran-e. . . .	Se eolakuridiga adā sheo charayast. . . .	Sū ishchuga lapperik thkhū ayāmeso. . . .	Se chau-gūri brō-una brō-eshō-na chareik dai. . . .
230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.	Aske aki karu pagyur ev ushp pa-tser jenas-o. . . .	Se ush-tuma-ka akeō pō gurō-ka yā-pāṛēō nishinista ver. . . .	Sū esle shtiup tu khuzhū attege iri tu-gich ashleko. . . .	Se ek hāshes thāra she-tarah muṭ nūṛō-na nisi āsōv. . . .
231. His brother is taller than his sister.	Aske-ste brōs aske-ste susas-tā ūre aze. . . .	Tashō-ba brā-s tashō-ba sōs-kane dregela ver. . . .	Sumish wayeh sumiah siusū litē eso. . . .	Tā-se bāyas tā-se bābas-pi hūtalā āsōv. . . .
232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.	Aske-ste muṛi din tange je adili aze. . . .	Tashō-ba miul du rupai ek adili ver. . . .	Sumish milui lue tanga attege vish nikh eso. . . .	Tā-se kreh dū rupaya zhe khōnda shiu. . . .
233. My father lives in that small house.	Ī-ste tot aske parmistak ama tā nizhen-e. . . .	Ima tatō-ba lāmustōk ama-ka nishās	Um yā sū bannie tarag ashilekso. . . .	Mai dāda tara tshātak hāndun-a nisiu-dai. . . .
234. Give this rupee to him	Ine tange aske preh	Ī rupaya tashō preh	Uū tanga sumish aphleh	Shāma rupaya tā deh
235. Take those rupees from him.	Aske tā amgi tange ungao	Tēv rupayan tashō-ka vēch. . . .	Marga tanga sumish pa ilgēsh. . . .	Teh rupaya tā pi gri
236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.	Aske lēstekte vih kani ge mesh geru. . . .	Tashō bōsta-ka vibi utrē-ka mili grūt. . . .	Sū ischumogli pesumtieh mana temōdeh. . . .	Toh prushṭ lāri zhe rajak gri bhōni. . . .

Gawar-bati,	Pashai (Eastern dialect).	Pashai (Western dialect, when different from Eastern).	English.
Ama gaik	(Hamā) gichis	Gikis	214. We went.
Mē gaū	(Hēmā) gichu	Gikyī	215. You went.
Teme gaīt	(Ūt ^a) ginch . . . .	.....	216. They went.
Di	Pā or shār . . . . .	.....	217. Go.
Dimoni	Shār ^{wā} (m.), shār ^{wī} (f.) .	Ditto: also par ^{wā} (m.), par ^{wī} (f.).	218. Going.
Disān	Patik (m.), pat ^{ch} (f.) .	.....	219. Gone.
To-na nam ki thana ?	Tēnā nāmi kō shē ? .	.....	220. What is your name ?
Woi goṛa kata felio-na thana ?	El ^a gōṛā kau umari hās ? .	Yō gōṛā kā sālā hās ? .	221. How old is this horse?
Ite-na Kashmirā-ke kata durae thana ?	El ^a jai Kashmir kau dūr shō ?	Mētē Kashmir kau dūr shid ?	222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?
To-no bābo-na amā kata pult thanaīt ?	Tēnā tātē gōsh ^g kā puṭ- hlēlā hāin ?	Tēnā tātī gōshing kā puṭ- hlēlā hāin ?	223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?
Ā nun lau giri tanaīm .	N'n bō pan hanichamai .	N'n mam bō pan katkam .	224. I have walked a long way to-day.
Mo-na bobā-na pult tasa-ni sase gaitus.	Mēnā mambē puṭ-hlē ōti sāyā kāicha.	Mēnā mambisam puṭ-hlē ūsi sāyā pilā gōrawāl kāikin.	225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.
Ūzalo goṛa-ni shingāsan amā thini.	Gōsh ^g shilig gōṛā zina shē	Gōshing kuchā shilig gōṛā zina shid.	226. In the horse is the saddle of the white horse.
Shingāsan tasa-ni pishṭia thowo.	Ōti chana zin jā	Ōti chandā zin jā	227. Put the saddle upon his back
Mui tasa-na pulta lau baḍlē thlitum.	Ōtis kiṭ ^a lai mam bō hanī- kam.	Ūsē puṭ-hlē mam bō wāri- laide hanīkam.	228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.
Se ḍal khurwodia gala sātīmān.	Ūs ^a māl charēghā dārē sh ^{rā} .	Ūs ^a ad ^{mī} māl charēgā dārē mundā.	229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.
Se tene muṭa patoi yak goṛa ratai nishi thana.	Ūs ^a gōṛā sh ^{rā} mōtē lēnā hālēwās.	Ūs ^a ad ^{mī} gōṛā chandā n ^{wās} kaṭṭi nēlā.	230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.
Tasa-na bliāo tasa-ni sase pere-na uḥhala thana.	Ōtis lāyā ōtis sāsē dē nchat hās.	Ūsi lāyā ūsi sāyā dē gand hās.	231. His brother is taller than his sister.
Tasa-na mul du rupaio adeli thana.	Ōtis kimatē dō nim rūpai shē.	Ūsi kimatē dō nim rūpai shid.	232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.
Mo-na bāp tasa pola amā nishimān.	Mēnā tātīm ūs ^a chantā gōsh ^g taghā.	Mēnā tātīm ūsē chantā gōshing tigā.	233. My father lives in that small house.
Woi rūpai tasa thla	Ōti antē hamē ēki rūpai dēā.	Hami i rūpai ūsi dēā	234. Give this rupee to him.
Tasa rūpaia tasa pere-na gah	Ōti ḍai t ^a rūpai gōra	Ūsi ḍai ḍtē rūpai gōra	235. Take those rupees from him.
Tasa lau gam thli koṭi kheṛe thli gentā.	Ōti khub hana d ^m nt ^a ki dē tanga.	Ūsi khub hana d ^m nt ^a -kilai dē tanga.	236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.

English.	Baḥgall (of Kāmdēh).	Wai-ālā (Waigal).	Wasī-veri or Veron.	Kalāshā.
237. Draw water from the well.	Pani-le ḍv ūk <u>shōv</u> . .	Bimkeḍ-pa ao vai- <u>shao</u> . .	Aḍa mal panaea āveh lek <u>shēh</u> .	Pati- <u>shōya</u> -ni uk chhalai .
238. Walk before me .	Ī pa-myuk pilingyū . .	Ī rish <u>tāri</u> -kati i . .	Um timigi ūrias . .	Mai pi- <u>shumber</u> kāsi . .
239. Whose boy comes behind you ?	Tu piḥibar kḍ aḥi an ? .	Kuma dabala to-ka patkēr ēast ?	Tesh wishōki-tak tsā-maso ?	Mimi pi <u>shō</u> kās sūda iudai ?
240. From whom did you buy that ?	Aske kut-tan muri pre-ti unguta ?	Tashḍ-ba kū-ka miul prē vē kūra ?	Sū tesh milyā pli ilgego ?	Ābi <u>sho</u> -tōh kās pi kre-dai ngri oli ?
241. From a shop-keeper of the village.	Bḥagam ev saudāgar-tā .	Dēsh-kē ok saudā-chilḍ-ka .	Tigim saudā ilgia-panea .	Grōmḍ-na ek ḍstādas pi .

Gawar-bati.	Pashai (Eastern dialect).	Pashai (Western dialect, when different from Eastern).	English.
Kuie-na sū kharo . . .	Chāō wark kannā . . .	Chāē kuchai wark kana . . .	237. Draw water from the well.
Mo-na pudami gir . . .	Mēnā pōra pā (or <u>shār</u>) . . .	.....	238. Walk before me.
Kasa-na tekura to-na patana jimān ?	Kis kiṭ'lē tēnā p'shkin <u>shār</u> wā hās ?	Kis kiṭ'lai tēnā p'shkin <u>shār</u> wā hās ?	239. Whose boy comes behind you ?
Tasa kasa pere-na muli guteo ?	El' kī ōdai mōlē gurēkē ? .	.....	240. From whom did you buy that ?
Lāmo-na saudagar pere-na.	Lāmai dukāndār . . .	Lāmai dukāndār ōdai mōlē gurēkam.	241. From a shop-keeper of the village.



KHŌ-WĀR, CHITRĀLĪ, OR ARNIYA.

This language passes under various names. It is called Khō-wār¹ by the people who speak it,—the Chitrālīs, or as they call themselves, Khōs. It is usually called Chitrālī and sometimes Qāshqārī by the English. It was called 'Arnyiá' by Leitner, the name being based on the Shiṇ word *Arinalh*, employed to designate a portion of Yāsīn where Khō-wār is spoken.

'Chitrār, or Qashqār as it is called by the Pathāns, is bounded on the north by the Hindū Kush range, separating it from Badakhshān and Wakhān; on the south by the Indus, Śwāt, and Panjkōrā Kōhistāns, and the Asmar district: on the east by Kanjut, Gilgit, Punial, and Dir; and on the west by the Hindū Kush and Kāfiristān.'²

Khō-wār is the language generally spoken throughout Chitrāl, as far down as Drōsh. It is also spoken by people residing in the Ghizr valley (east of the Shandur Pass) as far as Gupis. In some parts such as Yāsīn, Lutkoh, Madaglasht and Narsāt, the people have dialects of their own, but they all know Khō-wār.

According to tradition the whole Chitral Valley was once occupied by Kāfirs, and some Kāfir tribes, e.g. the Kalāshīs, still inhabit it. This tradition is borne out by the fact that the Kāfir languages are much more nearly related to those of the Dard Group than either of these groups is to Khō-wār. The last, though undoubtedly a Dardic language, differs from the other two in some essential particulars, such, even, as the forms of the personal pronouns, in which it agrees rather with the Ghilchah languages to the north. It looks as if the whole tract comprising the present Kāfiristān, Chitrāl, and Gilgit was once occupied by one homogeneous race, which was subsequently split into two by a wedge of Khō invasion, representing members of a different, but related, tribe coming from the north. In order to exemplify this, I here give a table showing a number of words in Khō-wār with the corresponding words in two Kāfir and two Dard languages.

English.	Khō-wār.	KĀFIR GROUP.		DARD GROUP.	
		Bashgali.	Kalāshā.	Shiṇā.	Kāslmīri.
Bad	<i>shum</i>	<i>digar</i>	<i>klācha</i>	<i>kāchō</i>	<i>koek</i> ^u
Behind	<i>achē</i>	<i>ptībar</i>	<i>pishṭō</i>	<i>phatū</i>	<i>pata</i>
B'ack	<i>shā</i>	<i>zhī</i>	<i>krāna</i>	<i>kinō</i>	<i>krēhun</i> ^u
Bone	<i>kol</i>	<i>attī</i>	<i>atī</i>	<i>atī</i>	<i>aḍij</i> ^u
Cow	<i>lēshū</i>	<i>gāo</i>	<i>gak</i>	<i>gō</i>	<i>gāv</i>
Deep	<i>kulum</i>	<i>guru</i>	<i>gūt</i>	<i>gutūmō</i>	<i>gūtul</i> ^u
Dog	<i>rēni</i>	<i>kuṛi</i>	<i>shēr</i>	<i>shū</i>	<i>hūn</i> ^u

¹ The word is 'Khō-wār,' not 'Khō-wār,' as spelt by O'Brien. The people of Chitrāl pronounce it 'Kō-wār' or 'K^hō-wār,' *k^h* being a slightly aspirated *k*. I am indebted to Major D. L. R. Lorimer, Assistant Political Agent at Chitrāl, for this information.

² O'Brien. *Khōwār Grammar*, 1. i.

English.	Khō-wār.	KĀPIR GROUP.		DARD GROUP.	
		Dashgali.	Kalashā.	Shinā.	Kāshmiri.
Eye	<i>ghōch</i>	<i>achêh</i>	<i>ech</i>	<i>achlā</i>	<i>achh'</i>
Finger	<i>chamāl</i>	<i>angur</i>	<i>angō</i>	<i>agūi</i>	<i>ong^ug^u</i>
Head	<i>sor</i>	<i>shēi</i>	<i>shāsh</i>	<i>shāsh</i>	<i>shēr</i>
Heavy	<i>kāqī</i>	<i>qāno</i>	<i>agūroka</i>	<i>agūrū</i>	<i>gōb^u</i>
High	<i>zhang</i>	<i>āri</i>	<i>hātula</i>	<i>ot^halī</i>	<i>wōtul^u</i>
Horse	<i>istōr</i>	<i>ushp</i>	<i>hāsh</i>	<i>ashpō</i>	<i>gur^u</i>
Husband	<i>māsh</i>	<i>mōsh</i>	<i>berū, mōch</i>	<i>barō</i>	<i>bartā</i>
Is	<i>asūr, shēr</i>	<i>aze</i>	<i>āsōv, shiu</i>	<i>hanū</i>	<i>chhuh</i>
Rise	<i>ruphōh</i>	<i>ushlā</i>	<i>ushlī</i>	<i>uthē</i>	<i>wōth</i>
Silver	<i>drukham</i> (cf. <i>δραχμή</i>)	<i>arin</i>	<i>rāwu</i>	<i>rup</i>	<i>rōp-</i>
Son	<i>zhan</i>	<i>pitr</i>	<i>pātr</i>	<i>puch</i>	<i>pūt^u</i>
Sour	<i>shūt</i>	<i>chēwī</i>	<i>chūkra</i>	<i>charkō</i>	<i>ts^hh^u</i>
Star	<i>istūrī</i>	<i>rashu</i>	<i>tāri</i>	<i>tārū</i>	<i>tāruk^u</i>
Stone	<i>bōrt</i>	<i>wōtt</i>	<i>batt</i>	<i>bat</i>	<i>kūñ^u</i>
Sweet	<i>shārīn</i>	<i>machā</i>	<i>māhora</i>	<i>morō</i>	<i>mōdur^u</i>
Tongue	<i>lignī</i>	<i>dīts</i>	<i>jīb, jīp</i>	<i>jīb, jīp</i>	<i>zēv</i>
Was	<i>āsistū</i>	<i>azī</i>	<i>āsīs</i>	<i>asū</i>	<i>ōs^u</i>

It must not be assumed that Khō-wār is so different from the other Pisācha languages as the foregoing table seems to show. It is designedly compiled to display points of difference, not points of agreement.

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The following sketch of Khō-wār grammar is based on Captain O'Brien's work and has been revised on the spot by Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan, to whom I am indebted for many improvements and corrections.

I.—PRONUNCIATION.

- (a) *Vowels.* *a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, ē, ai, ō, au*, as in Indian languages. *a*, as the *u* in *nut*; *ā*, as in English *hat*; *ē*, as in *tent* or *met*; *ō*, as in English *hot*, *o* like the first *o* in *promote*, or the *o* in the French word *rotre*, the short sound of *o* in the English word *home*. An acute accent marks the accented syllable. Thus, *asūm*.
- (b) *Consonants.* *kḥ, ḡḥ, ḡḥ, ḡ*, are the Persian and Arabic *خ, غ, ج*, and *ق*, respectively. The letter *ḡ* has a lingual sound, between *l* and *r*. The letter *ng* is pronounced like the English *ng* in 'sing.' *ṭh* is pronounced like the *th* in *thin*. *Ph* is pronounced *p-h*, not *f*. The letters *tḡ* and *ḡa* represent the well-known sounds of Paṣṭō and Kāshmiri.

II.—NOUNS.

The *Plural* is formed by adding *a, ān, or ēn*. There are two *Declensions*: (a) *Animate*, (b) *Inanimate*.

1st Declension.				2nd Declension.			
Sing.		Plur.		Sing.		Plur.	
Nom.	<i>Daq, a boy.</i>	<i>Daq.</i>	<i>Daq-ān.</i>	<i>An, a mountain.</i>	<i>An.</i>	<i>Ann-ān.</i>	<i>Ann-ān.</i>
Acc.	<i>Daq-o, a boy.</i>	<i>Daq-ān.</i>	<i>Daq-ān.</i>	<i>An-o, a mountain.</i>	<i>An-o.</i>	<i>Ann-ān.</i>	<i>Ann-ān.</i>
Gen.	<i>Daq-o, of a boy.</i>	<i>Daq-ān.</i>	<i>Daq-ān.</i>	<i>An-o, of a mountain.</i>	<i>An-o.</i>	<i>Ann-ān.</i>	<i>Ann-ān.</i>
Dat.	<i>Daq-o-tē, to a boy.</i>	<i>Daq-ān-tē.</i>	<i>Daq-ān-tē.</i>	<i>An-o-tē, to a mountain.</i>	<i>An-o-tē.</i>	<i>Ann-ān-tē.</i>	<i>Ann-ān-tē.</i>
Abl.	<i>Daq-o-sar, from or by a boy.</i>	<i>Daq-ān-sar.</i>	<i>Daq-ān-sar.</i>	<i>An-o-sar, from or by a mountain.</i>	<i>An-o-sar.</i>	<i>Ann-ān-sar.</i>	<i>Ann-ān-sar.</i>
	<i>Daq-o-sum, with a boy.</i>	<i>Daq-ān-sum.</i>	<i>Daq-ān-sum.</i>	<i>An-o-sum, with a mountain.</i>	<i>An-o-sum.</i>	<i>Ann-ān-sum.</i>	<i>Ann-ān-sum.</i>
	<i>Daq-o-sōra, on a boy.</i>	<i>Daq-ān-sōra.</i>	<i>Daq-ān-sōra.</i>	<i>An-o-tēka, on a mountain.</i>	<i>An-o-tēka.</i>	<i>Ann-ān-tēka.</i>	<i>Ann-ān-tēka.</i>

In the First Declension, the word for 'from' is *sar*, and for 'on' is *sōra*, both added to the Genitive. In the Second Declension the word for 'from' is *sar*, added to the Nominative, and for 'on' is *tēka*, added to the Genitive. The word for 'with' is *sum*, added to the Genitive in both declensions. The interrogative is formed by adding *a*, or lengthening a final *a* to *ā*. Thus, *kimāri-a*, is it a woman?

Adjectives precede the noun they govern, and remain unchanged for gender or number.

III.—PRONOUNS: (a) Personal—

I.		Thou.		He, she, it; This, That.						
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Singular.			Plural.			
				Present.		Absent.	Present.		Absent.	
				Near.	Remote.	More Remote.	Near.	Remote.	More Remote.	
Nom.	<i>āwa.</i>	<i>ispā.</i>	<i>tu.</i>	<i>pīsa.</i>	<i>haiya.</i>	<i>hēs.</i>	<i>hāsa.</i>	<i>hamit.</i>	<i>hēt.</i>	<i>hātēt.</i>
Acc.	<i>ma.</i>	<i>ispā.</i>	<i>ta.</i>	<i>pīsa.</i>	<i>hamu.</i>	<i>horo.</i>	<i>hōto qho</i> or <i>to qho.</i>	<i>hamitan.</i>	<i>hētan.</i>	<i>hōtētan.</i>

These are all declined quite regularly like nouns. In the Ablative case of the pronouns of the third person, the appropriate positions must be used, according as the pronoun represents an animate or an inanimate object.

When *hēs* is a pronominal adjective, then *hē* may be used for the Nominative or Accusative Singular only. Thus, *hē mōḡā prai*, that man gave or beat. Similarly, when *hāsa* is used as an adjective, its Accusative Singular only may be *hātēt*. Thus, *hātēt mōḡā-tē prāni*, they gave to that man; *hātēt mōḡā prāni*, they beat that man.

(b) Interrogative Pronouns—	(c) Relative Pronouns—	(d) Reflexive Pronoun—
<i>kā</i> , who; obl. form <i>kos</i> , e.g. <i>kos-te</i> , to whom? <i>kī</i> , which? <i>kivā lēo</i> , or <i>kivā lī</i> , which one? <i>kya</i> , <i>kyani</i> , what? do not change their form in declension.	There is no proper relative pronoun. For 'the man who went,' we say <i>boḡhdū mōḡā</i> , literally, the gone man.	<i>tan</i> , self.

GRAMMAR.

IV.—VERBS.

A.—Verb substantive—

(a) *Defective*.—There are two; (1) referring to animate, and (2) referring to inanimate objects.(1) *Asik*, to be : noun of agency, *asik*, one who is.

	Sing.	Plur.
Pres. 1. <i>asúm.</i>	<i>asúsi.</i>	
I am. 2. <i>asúe.</i>	<i>asúmi.</i>	
3. <i>asúr.</i>	<i>asúni.</i>	

	Sing.	Plur.
Past. <i>ásistam.</i>	<i>ásistam.</i>	
I was. <i>ásistau.</i>	<i>ásistami.</i>	
<i>ásistai.</i>	<i>ásistani.</i>	

(2) *Shik*, to be : noun of agency, *shik*, that which exists.Pres. *shér*, it is; *shóni*, they are.
Past. *o-shói*, it was; *oshóni*, they were.The second syllable is very lightly pronounced, and the second *s* is often omitted.(b) *Complete, Bik*, to become.

This is irregular.

Past Part., *biti*, having become; Noun of agency, *bak*, he who becomes.

	Sing.	Plur.	Pres. Definite, Sing.	Plur.	Past, Sing.	Plur.	Perfect, Sing.	Plur.
Pres.-Future, I become or shall become.	1. <i>bóm.</i>	<i>bósi.</i>	I am becoming.	1. <i>bóm-an. bósyan.</i>	I became.	1. <i>bóstam. bóstam.</i>	I have become.	1. <i>bítí asum. bítí asúsi.</i>
	2. <i>bós.</i>	<i>bómi.</i>	2. <i>bós-an. bósyan.</i>	2. <i>bóstam. bóstami.</i>		2. <i>bóstam. bóstami.</i>	2. <i>bítí asús. bítí asúmi.</i>	
	3. <i>bói.</i>	<i>bóni.</i>	3. <i>bóyan. bósyan.</i>	3. <i>bóstam. bóstami.</i>		3. <i>bóstam. bóstami.</i>	3. <i>bítí asír. bítí asúni.</i>	
								or <i>bírái. or bíráni.</i>

Bírái and *bíráni* may also be used in the sense of the Present.

	Sing.	Plur.	Pluperfect, Sing.	Plur.	Subjunctive, Sing.	Plur.
Imperfect, I was becoming.	1. <i>bá-oshám.</i>	<i>bá-oshám.</i>	I had become.	1. <i>bírú-oshám.</i>	Should I become.	1. <i>bésám.</i>
	2. <i>bá-oshó.</i>	<i>bá-oshámi.</i>		2. <i>bírú-oshó.</i>		2. <i>bésú.</i>
	3. <i>bá-oshói.</i>	<i>bá-oshóni.</i>		3. <i>bírú-oshói.</i>		3. <i>bésír. bésíni.</i>

Imperative,—*bós*, become thou; *bár*, let him become; *bósi*, let us become; *bór*, become you; *bóni*, let them become.B.—Auxiliary Verbs.—Pres. *asúm*, etc. The same as the Verb Substantive.

	Sing.	Plur.
Past, I was.	1. <i>oshám.</i>	<i>oshám.</i>
	2. <i>oshó.</i>	<i>oshámi.</i>
	3. <i>oshói.</i>	<i>oshóni.</i>

This is only used as an auxiliary, and never as a finite verb.

Ganik, to take.Root, *gan* : Pres. Part., *gánika*, taking.Past Part., *gáni*, having taken;Imperfect Base, *ganá*; Pluperf. Base, *ganirú*.

C.—Regular Verb—

The Infinitive ends in *ik* or *ík*. The Root is found by dropping the *ik* or *ík* of the Infinitive.The Present Participle adds *a* to the infinitive.The Past Participle drops the *k* of the infinitive.The Imperfect Base adds *a* to the root.The Pluperfect Base adds generally *ru* to Past Participle.

	Sing.	Plur.	Present Definite, Sing.	Plur.	Past, I took, Sing.	Plur.
Present-Future, I take or shall take. Root plus terminations.	1. <i>gan-ím.</i>	<i>gan-ísi.</i>	I am taking.	1. <i>gan-ím-an. gan-ísy-an.</i>	Past Participle plus terminations.	1. <i>gáni-stam. gáni-stam.</i>
	2. <i>gan-ís.</i>	<i>gan-ími.</i>	Adds <i>an</i> to Present-Future.	2. <i>gan-ís-an. gan-ímy-an.</i>		2. <i>gáni-stau. gáni-stami.</i>
	3. <i>gan-ír.</i>	<i>gan-íni.</i>		3. <i>gan-ír-an. gan-íny-an.</i>		3. <i>gáni-stai. gáni-stani.</i>

Some verbs form the Present-Future and Present Definite with *ó* and some with *u*. Thus, *pétshik*, to shoot; Pres.-Fut. *pétsh-um*; *dík*, to give; *d-óm*.

Verbs with infinitives in *éik* form the Past in *éstam* or *éstam*. Thus: from *réik*, to say; Past, *réstam*. The letter *s* in *stam*, etc., is often omitted. Thus, *gáni-tam*.

	Sing.	Plur.	Perfect, I have taken, Past Part.	Sing.	Plur.	Pluperfect, I had taken, plus Auxiliary Present.	Sing.	Plur.
Imperfect, I was taking.	1. <i>ganá-oshám.</i>	<i>ganá-oshám.</i>	1. <i>gáni-asúm.</i>	<i>gáni-asúsi.</i>	1. <i>ganirú-oshám.</i>	1. <i>ganirú-oshám.</i>	1. <i>ganirú-oshám.</i>	<i>ganirú-oshám.</i>
Imperfect base plus Auxiliary Past.	2. <i>ganá-oshó.</i>	<i>ganá-oshámi.</i>	2. <i>gáni-asús.</i>	<i>gáni-asúmi.</i>	2. <i>ganirú-oshó.</i>	2. <i>ganirú-oshó.</i>	2. <i>ganirú-oshó.</i>	<i>ganirú-oshámi.</i>
	3. <i>ganá-oshói.</i>	<i>ganá-oshóni.</i>	3. <i>gáni-asúr.</i>	<i>gáni-asúni.</i>	3. <i>ganirú-oshói.</i>	3. <i>ganirú-oshói.</i>	3. <i>ganirú-oshói.</i>	<i>ganirú-oshóni.</i>

	Sing.	Plur.
Subjunctive, Should I take. Root plus terminations.	1. <i>(kí) gán-ésam.</i>	<i>(kí) gán-ésam.</i>
	2. <i>(kí) gán-ésú.</i>	<i>(kí) gán-ésími.</i>
	3. <i>(kí) gán-ésír.</i>	<i>(kí) gán-ésíni.</i>

	Sing.	Plur.
Imperative, Take thou. Root plus terminations.	1. ...	<i>gan-ísi.</i>
	2. <i>gan-éh.</i>	<i>gan-úr.</i>
	3. <i>gan-á'r.</i>	<i>gan-é'ni.</i>

D.—Irregular Verbs.—Verbs whose infinitives end in *éik* have the Imperfect Base in *éia*. Thus, *bashéik*, to sing. Imperfect base, *bashéia*.

The following verbs are irregular, in the tenses shown below. In the other tenses they are regular:—

- (1) *bik*, to be able; Past, *obéstam*, etc.
- (2) *bik*, to go; Imperfect base, *boghá*; Pluperfect base, *bogháru*; Past, Sg., *búghéstam, bughái, bughái*; Pl., *búghéstam, búghástami, búgháni*; Subjunctive, *boghésám*, etc.; Imperative, *bóghéh*, etc.
- (3) *gik*, to come; Past Part., *giti*; Past, Sg., *hástani, havi, hai* or *girú*; Pl., *hástam, hástami, háni* or *girú*; Imperative, *gídh, gyár*, etc.
- (4) *an-gik*, to bring; Past Part., *an-giti*; Past, Sg., *al-éstam, al-au, al-ai* or *an-giru*; Pl., *al-éstam, al-éstami, aláni* or *angiru*.
- (5) *korik*, to do; Pluperfect base, *káru*; Past, Sg., *áréstam, arú, arér*; Pl., *áréstam, aréstami, aréni*.
- (6) *dik*, to give; Past Part., *diti*; Past, Sg., *phvéstam, prá* or *prau, prai*; Pl., *phvéstam, phvéstami, práni*; Imperative, Sg., *dét, déyár*; Pl., *déyór, déyáni*.
- (7) *alik*, to take away; Past Part., *alí*; Past, Sg., *awéstam, awáú, awái*; Pl., *awéstam, awéstami, awáni*; Imperative, 2 Sg., *alós*.
- (8) *nishik*, to sit; Past, Sg., 2, *nisháú*; 3, *nishái*; Pl., 3, *nisháni*.
- (9) *nshik*, to eat; Past Part., *shúti*; Pluperfect Base, *shurú*; Past, Sg., *oyóstam, oyóú, oyói*; Pl., *oyóstam, oyóstami, oyóni*.
- (10) *nisk*, to leave, come out; Past, Sg., 2, *nisái*; 3, *nisái*; Pl., 3, *nisáni*.
- (11) *néik*, to take out; Imperative, Sg., 2, *né'zéh* or *nawéh*.

The language of the two following Specimens, for which I am indebted to Colonel B. E. M. Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O., Assistant British Agent, Chitral, closely agrees with that given in the preceding grammatical sketch, but, Khō-wār being an unwritten language, there are some minor differences which may be noted. The following are the principal.

There is a tendency to shorten the *o* of the oblique case singular so that it is sometimes reduced to *u*, as in *pulungušt-u* (acc. sg.), a ring.

In the pronouns we have *haya* for *haiya*, this.

In the verbs there is a tendency to contraction. Thus, *astai* for *ásistai*, he was, *astani* for *ásistani*, they were, and for *hóstām*, I became, *hōtam*.

In the Present, Futuro and Present Definite, we have *kōsi* for *korosi*, we shall do.

In the Past Tense, the *s* of the typical *st* is sometimes dropped. Thus, *bozhitai* for *bozhistai*, he divided; *khulētai* for *khulēstai*, he consumed; both *rēstai* and *rētai*, he said; *poshtai* for *poshistai*, he saw; *chokitai* for *chokistai*, he fell upon.

In the Imperative mood, note *dyōr*, give ye.

[No. I.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KHÖ-WÄR.

SPECIMEN I.

(Colonel B. E. M. Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O., 1898.)

I mōsh-o jū zhizhau astani. Hatēt-an muji
One man-of two sons were. Them (sign of accusative case) among
 tsirō tat-o-tē rēstai, 'ē tat, ma-tē ma bash-o tan māl-ār
younger father-to said, 'O father, me-to my share own property-from
 ki ma-tē tariran dēt.' Hasa hatēt-an muji tan daulat-o
that me-to falleth give.' He them among own wealth (acc. sg.)
 bozhitai. Ī kamā bas achhār tsiro zhau tan mālān chhik
divided. A few days after younger son own property (goods) all
 blatsēstai o-chē dudēri bhathan-o-tē rahi hōr, o-chē hatēra
collected and distant country-to started became, and there
 badmasti kori tan daulat-o tonjēstai. Kya
riotous-living having-done own wealth (acc. sg.) lost. At-the
 wakht ki chik khulētai hatē mulk-a dish draghānj hoi,
time that all he-consumed that country-in bad famine became,
 o-chē hasa chan hoi. Hasa baghai o-chē ī quwāting bhatandār
and he in-want became. He went and one wealthy native
 mōsh-o-sum just hoi. Hasa mōsh hatogho
man-with joined became. That man him
 tan chhatrān muji khūkān rochhik-o wēshēstai; hatogho armān oshoi
own fields among swine grazing-for sent; of-him longing was
 khūkān zhibarm phoṭan-sar tan khoyān-o arthiyōk-o. Kā hatogho-tē
swine food husks-from own belly satisfying-for. Anyone him-to
 no dya o-shoi. Thē fahm-a giti tan jān-o-sum lyu prai,
not give would. Then senses-to coming own self-with words gave,
 'kanduri muzdūrān ma tat-o daulat-a shapik zhuti
'how-many hired-servants my father's wealth-with food having-eaten
 hatēt-an-sar bēsh di boyan o-chē awa chhui-ēn bryūm-an.
them-from spare also becomes and I hunger-of dying-am.
 Ruphi tat-o gona bī hatogho-sum lyu dom, "ē tat,
Having-risen father near having-gone him-with words I-will-give, "O father,

awa Khudāi o-chē ta prushta sharmanda hotam. Awa ta zhau
I God and thee before ashamed have-become. I thy son
 bik-o lāyīqa no asum; ma tan ī muzdūr-o chaqa
of-being fit not am; me own one hired-servant (acc. sg.) like
 kori halawēh." " Ruphi tat-o nasa baghai; walēkin hasa
having-made keep." " Having-risen father near went; but him
 dodēri-a gyawa tat hatogho poshtai togho jān puli
distant-at coming father him saw his life (i.e. heart) having-burnt
 dē baghai zhau-o gōri chokitai o-chē bah arēr. Zhau tat-o-tē
running went son's neck fell-on and kiss did. Son father-to
 rēstai, 'ē tat, awa Khudāi o-chē ta prushta sharmanda hotam.
said, 'oh father, I God and thee before ashamed have-become.
 Awa hami-ghār achē ta zhau bik-o lāyīqa no asum.' Tat tan
I now-from after thy son of-being fit not am.' Father own
 shādarbakan-tē bandēstai, 'bo jam chalai angiti hamu anjaur,
servants-to ordered, 'very good clothes having-brought him put-on,
 ī pulungusht-u hamu chamuṭ-o dyōr, kaush ham-u anjaur, thē
one ring his finger-on give, shoes him put-on, then
 shapik zhibosi o-chē khushāni kōsi; guya-ki ma zhau bhirti astai,
food we-will-eat and merriment we-will-do; as-if my son dead was,
 hanise guya-ki wā junu hoi; guya-ki tonj biru oshoi, wā lēn
how as-if again alive became; as-if lost become was, again found
 hoi.' Hattēt khushāni korik-a prani.
became.' They merriment doing commenced.

Hatogho lyuthrō zhau hasa wakht tan chhatr-ān muji astai. Hat-ghār gyawa
His elder son at-that time own fields among was. There-from coming
 dur-o-tē shoyēko bashēik o-chē phonik-o awāz togho kara prai. I
house-to nearing singing and dancing-of sound his ears-on fell. One
 shādar-o hui diti bashar arēr, 'kya bashēik o-chē kya phonik shēr?'
servant call having-given enquiry made, 'what singing and what dancing is?'
 Hasa yu prai, ki 'ta brār giti asur; ta tat hatogho tāza
He words gave, that 'thy brother come is; thy father his well
 gik-o-pachēn chasht diti asur.' Hasa khafa hōr, adrēni bik-o
coming-for feast given has.' He annoyed became, inside of-going
 rai no arēr. Tat bēri nisi hatogho khēshēstai. Hasa
wish not did-make. Father outside emerging him entreated. He
 tat-o-tē jawāb prai, 'yā lolēh, hamūni sāl ta-tē khizmat arēstam;
father-to answer gave, 'here look, so-many years thee-to service I-did;
 kya wakht ta hukm-o khōr nō arēstam; hamūni khizmat
at-any time thy orders-of otherwise not I-did-do; so-much service
 korik-e tu hēch kya wakht ī chhani ma-tē no prau, ki
having-done thou not at-any time one kid me-to not gacest, that

tan yār-ān-sum ī-bitī zhuti khushāni korēsam.
own friends-with together having-eaten merriment I-would-have-made.

Walēkin kya wakht ki ta haya zhau hai, kā ki ta daulat-o
But at-what time that thy this son came, who that thy wealth
 kachniyan-sum tonjēstai, tu hamu pachēn chasht prau.' Tat togho-tě
prostitutes-with lost, thou him for feast gave.' Father him-to
 rētai, 'ē zhau tu mudām ma-sum asus, ma kya-rakh ki shēr ta
said, 'O son thou always me-with art, my whatever that is thine
shēr; ispa-tě khushāni korik munāsib oshoi kya-pachēn-ki ta haya
is; us-to merriment making becoming was because thy this
 brār bhirti astai, junu hoi; tonj bitī astai, wā lēn hoi.'
brother dead was, alive became; lost become was, again found became.'

[No. 2.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

KHÖ-WÄR.

SPECIMEN II.

(Colonel B. E. M. Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O., 1898.)

I-zamānā Yārkan-o bol Chitrār-o royan bandi kori
Once-upon-a-time Yarkand-of army Chitral-of people prisoner having-made
 Yārkan-a aldū birani. Nimēzh-o anus girū bādshā hukm kārdu
Yarkand-in carried-away had. 'Id-of day came king order made
 zindān-o duwarth-o hurūr tā-granish-a-pat kanduri bandi ki
prison-of door-of open up-to-midday as-many prisoners that
 yao-nisāni āzād. Ju mōsh birani i dēh-ār. Tan muji
came-out would-be-free. Two men were one village-from. Themselves among
 janjāl kārdu. I-wālyo rārdū, 'Thamūnyak-ēn bisī,' tē i-wālyo
dispute made. One-of-them said, 'Thamūnyak-via we-will-go,' while one-of-them
 rārdū, 'Kashālagah-ēn bisī.' Thamūnyak o-chē Kashālagah hatētan
said, 'Kashālagah-via we-will-go.' Thamūnyak and Kashālagah their
 dēh-o sho-ya ju pōn birani. Hatēt haya janjāl-a bhēchiru. Roi
village near two roads were. They this dispute-in remained. People
 ehik khalās bitī boghdū. Zindān-o duwarth wā botin birū.
all liberated having-become went. Prison-of door again closed became.

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

Once upon a time the army of Yarkand having made the people of Chitral prisoners carried them away to Yarkand. On the day of the 'Id festival the king (*i.e.* of Yarkand) gave an order that the door of the prison should be opened and kept open up till mid-day, and that as many prisoners as came out (during that time) should be allowed to go free. Among the prisoners there were two men from the same village. These men disputed among themselves. One said we will go home by the Thamūnyak road, while the other said we will go by the Kashālagah road. Thamūnyak and Kashālagah were two hamlets near different roads leading to their village. They continued to dispute in this manner, while all the rest of the people became free and went away. The prison door was closed again (and the two disputants remained inside).

NUMERALS.

I	jū	troi	chōr	pōnj	chhoi	sot	osht	nēoh	josh	josh-i
<i>One</i>	<i>two</i>	<i>three</i>	<i>four</i>	<i>five</i>	<i>six</i>	<i>seven</i>	<i>eight</i>	<i>nine</i>	<i>ten</i>	<i>eleven</i>
joh-jū	josh-troi	josh-chōr	josh-pōnj	josh-chhoi	josh-sot	josh-osht				
<i>twelve</i>	<i>thirteen</i>	<i>fourteen</i>	<i>fifteen</i>	<i>sixteen</i>	<i>seventeen</i>	<i>eighteen</i>				
josh-nēoh	bishr	bishr-josh	jū-bishr	jū-bishr-josh	troi-bishr	troi-bishr-josh				
<i>nineteen</i>	<i>twenty</i>	<i>thirty</i>	<i>forty</i>	<i>fifty</i>	<i>sixty</i>	<i>seventy</i>				
chōr-bishr	chōr-bishr-josh	pōnj-bishr or shōr.								
<i>eighty</i>	<i>ninety</i>	<i>hundred.</i>								

STANDARD LIST OF WORDS AND SENTENCES IN KHÖ-WÄR.

English.	Khö-wär.	English.	Khö-wär.
1. One . . .	I.	26. He . . .	Hasa.
2. Two . . .	Jü.	27. Of him . . .	Hatogho or togho or hore or hamu.
3. Three . . .	Troi.	28. His . . .	Hatogho or togho or hore or hamu.
4. Four . . .	Chör.	29. They . . .	Hattët or hëtt.
5. Five . . .	Pönj.	30. Of them . . .	Hatëtan or hëtan.
6. Six . . .	Chboi.	31. Their . . .	Hatëtan or hëtan.
7. Seven . . .	Sot.	32. Hand . . .	Host.
8. Eight . . .	Osht.	33. Foot . . .	Pöng.
9. Nine . . .	Nëoh.	34. Nose . . .	Naskâr.
10. Ten . . .	Josh.	35. Eye . . .	Ghëch.
11. Twenty . . .	Bishr.	36. Mouth . . .	Apak.
12. Fifty . . .	Jü-bishr-josh.	37. Tooth . . .	Don.
13. Hundred . . .	Shör or pönj-bishr.	38. Ear . . .	Kâr.
14. I . . .	Awa.	39. Hair . . .	Single drö, (of head) prëshî or phur.
15. Of me . . .	Ma.	40. Head . . .	Sor or kapal.
16. Mine . . .	Ma.	41. Tongue . . .	Ligini.
17. We . . .	Ispa.	42. Belly . . .	Khoyanu or ishkama.
18. Of us . . .	Ispa.	43. Back . . .	Krëm.
19. Our . . .	Ispa.	44. Iron . . .	Chumür.
20. Thou . . .	Tu.	45. Gold . . .	Sörm.
21. Of thee . . .	Ta.	46. Silver . . .	Drukhm.
22. Thine . . .	Ta.	47. Father . . .	Tat.
23. You . . .	Pisa.	48. Mother . . .	Nan.
24. Of you . . .	Pisa.	49. Brother . . .	Brâr.
25. Your . . .	Pisa.	50. Sister . . .	Ispusâr.

English.	Khô-wâr.	English.	Khô-wâr.
51. Man	Môch.	78. Eat	Zhibôh.
52. Woman	Kiméri.	79. Sit	Nishêh.
53. Wife	Bok.	80. Come	Giêh.
54. Child	Azhôli.	81. Bent	Dôt.
55. Son	Zhau.	82. Stand	Ruphêh.
56. Daughter	Zhür.	83. Die	Briyêh.
57. Slave	Maristan.	84. Give	Dôt.
58. Cultivator	Dêhqân.	85. Run	Dâwêh.
59. Shepherd	Pazhâl.	86. Up	Aih.
60. God	Khudâi.	87. Near	Shoi.
61. Devil	Shaitân.	88. Down	Auh.
62. Sun	Yôr.	89. Far	Dodêri.
63. Moon	Mâs.	90. Before	Prushîti.
64. Star	Istâri.	91. Behind	Achê.
65. Fire	Angâr.	92. Who	Kâ.
66. Water	Ûgh.	93. What	Kya.
67. House	Khatan.	94. Why	Ko.
68. Horse	Istôr.	95. And	O-che.
69. Cow	Lêshu.	96. But	Magar.
70. Dog	Rêni.	97. If	Agar or ki.
71. Cat	Pughî.	98. Yes	Dî.
72. Cock	Nar-kükü.	99. No	No.
73. Duck	Âri.	100. Alas	Ausîz.
74. Ass	Gurdogh.	101. A father	Î tat.
75. Camel	Uf.	102. Of a father	Î tat-o.
76. Bird	Boik.	103. To a father	Î tat-o-tê.
77. Go	Boghêh.	104. From a father	Î tat-o-sar.

English	Khô-wâr.	English	Khô-wâr.
105. Two fathers . . .	Jū tat-gini.	131. A bad girl . . .	Ī shum kumôru.
106. Fathers . . .	Tat-gini.	132. Good . . .	Jam.
107. Of fathers . . .	Tat-gini-ân.	133. Better . . .	Bo jam.
108. To fathers . . .	Tat-gini-ân-tê.	134. Best . . .	Nicho bo jam.
109. From fathers . . .	Tat-gini-ân-sar.	135. High . . .	Zhang.
110. A daughter . . .	Ī zhūr.	136. Higher . . .	Bo zhang.
111. Of a daughter . . .	Ī zhūr-o.	137. Highest . . .	Nicho bo zhang.
112. To a daughter . . .	Ī zhūr-o-tê.	138. A horse . . .	Ī istôr.
113. From a daughter . . .	Ī zhūr-o-sar.	139. A mare . . .	Ī mādian.
114. Two daughters . . .	Jū zhūr-gini.	140. Horses . . .	Istôr-ân or istôr.
115. Daughters . . .	Zhūr-gini.	141. Mares . . .	Mādian or mādian-ân.
116. Of daughters . . .	Zhūr-gini-ân.	142. A bull . . .	Ī rêshū.
117. To daughters . . .	Zhūr-gini-ân-tê.	143. A cow . . .	Ī lëshū.
118. From daughters . . .	Zhūr-gini-ân-sar.	144. Bulls . . .	Rêshū or rêshū-ân.
119. A good man . . .	Ī jam mōsh.	145. Cows . . .	Lëshū or lëshū-ân.
120. Of a good man . . .	Ī jam mōsh-o.	146. A dog . . .	Ī rēni.
121. To a good man . . .	Ī jam mōsh-o-tê.	147. A bitch . . .	Ī istri rēni.
122. From a good man . . .	Ī jam mōsh-o-sar.	148. Dogs . . .	Rēni or rēni-ân.
123. Two good men . . .	Jū jam mōsh.	149. Bitches . . .	Istri rēni or istri rēni-ân.
124. Good men . . .	Jam mōsh or jam roi.	150. A he-goat . . .	Ī nāri pai.
125. Of good men . . .	Jam mōsh-ân or jam roi-ân.	151. A female goat . . .	Ī istri pai.
126. To good men . . .	Jam mōsh-ân-tê or roi-ân-tê.	152. Goats . . .	Pai-ân.
127. From good men . . .	Jam mōsh-ân-sar or roi-ân-sar.	153. A male deer . . .	Ī rouz (a musk deer).
128. A good woman . . .	Ī jam kimēri.	154. A female deer . . .	Ī istri rouz.
129. A bad boy . . .	Ī shum daq.	155. Musk deer . . .	Rouz or rouz-ân.
130. Good women . . .	Jam kimēri-ân.	156. I am . . .	Awa asum.
		157. Thou art . . .	Tu asus.

English.	Khô-wâr.	English.	Khô-wâr.
158. He is . . .	Hasa asur.	185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) .	Awa phrĕtam or phrĕstam.
159. We are . . .	Ispa asusi.	186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>).	Tu prau.
160. You are . . .	Pisa asumi.	187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) .	Hasa prai.
161. They are . . .	Hatĕt asuni.	188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Ispa phrĕtam or phrĕstam.
162. I was . . .	Awa asistam.	189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).	Pisa phrĕtami or phrĕstami.
163. Thou wast . . .	Tu asistau.	190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).	Hatĕt prāni.
164. He was . . .	Hasa asistai.	191. I am beating . . .	Awa dōman.
165. We were . . .	Ispa asistam.	192. I was beating . . .	Awa diā osh̄tam or di ā osh̄ostam.
166. You were . . .	Pisa asistami.	193. I had beaten . . .	Awa dirō osh̄tam or dirō osh̄ostam.
167. They were . . .	Hatĕt asistani.	194. I may beat . . .	Awa kya dōma.
168. Be . . .	Bōs.	195. I shall beat . . .	Awa dōm.
169. To be . . .	Bik.	196. Thou wilt beat . . .	Tu dōs.
170. Being . . .	Bika.	197. He will beat . . .	Hasa doi.
171. Having been . . .	Biti.	198. We shall beat . . .	Ispa dōsi.
172. I may be . . .	Awa kya bōma.	199. You will beat . . .	Pisa dōmi.
173. I shall be . . .	Awa bōm.	200. They will beat . . .	Hatĕt dōni.
174. I should be . . .	Ma biko bash.	201. I should beat . . .	Ma diko bash.
175. Beat . . .	Dĕt.	202. I am beaten . . .	Awa dĕdno hotam.
176. To beat . . .	Dik.	203. I was beaten . . .	Awa dĕdno birn osh̄tam.
177. Beating . . .	Deđno.	204. I shall be beaten . . .	Awa dĕdno bōm.
178. Having beaten . . .	Diti.	205. I go . . .	Awa lĕman.
179. I beat . . .	Awa dōman.	206. Thou goest . . .	Tu bisan.
180. Thou beatest . . .	Tu dōsan.	207. He goes . . .	Hasa biran.
181. He beats . . .	Hasa dōian.	208. We go . . .	Ispa bisi.
182. We beat . . .	Ispa dōsyan.	209. You go . . .	Pisa, birni.
183. You beat . . .	Pisa dōmyan.	210. They go . . .	Hatĕt birni.
184. They beat . . .	Hatĕt dōnyan.	211. I went . . .	Awa baghĕstam.

English.	Khô-wâr.	English.	Khô-wâr.
212. Thou wentest . . .	Tu bag ^h au.	227. Put the saddle upon his back.	Hun-o hatogho-sora dêt.
213. He went . . .	Hasa bag ^h ai.	228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.	Awa hatogho ^{gh} au-o bo bra ^{gh} -ân-sôra diti asum.
214. We went . . .	Ispa bag ^h estam.	229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.	Hasa lôt-pongi-ân an-o phura rachhiran.
215. You went . . .	Pisa bag ^h estami.	230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.	Hasa hatê kan-o mula i istôr-o-sôra nishi asur.
216. They went . . .	Hatêt bag ^h ani.	231. His brother is taller than his sister.	Hatogho brâr hatogho ispusâr-o sar ^{gh} ang asur.
217. Go . . .	Boghêh.	232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.	Hatogho wâgh jû rupais o-chê phat ^{sh} êr.
218. Going . . .	Boghawa or bika.	233. My father lives in that small house.	Ma tat hatê tsêq khatana hâl bôyan.
219. Gone . . .	Boghû.	234. Give this rupee to him.	Haiya rupai-o hatogho-tê dêt.
220. What is your name ?	Ta nâm kya ^{sh} êr ?	235. Take those rupees from him.	Hatê rupai-ân hatogho-sar ganêh.
221. How old is this horse ?	Haiyâ istôr kamâ sâla asur ?	236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.	Hatogho jam ban dêt o-chê ^{sh} imêni-ân sora botêh.
222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?	Hami ^{gh} âr K ^{sh} mir-o-tê kanduri dodêri ^{sh} êr ?	237. Draw water from the well.	Chah-âr ûgh nâzêh.
223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?	Ta tat-o dura kamâ ^{gh} au asuni ?	238. Walk before me . . .	Ma sar nast biti kosêh.
224. I have walked a long way to-day.	Awa hanun bô pon kosi asum.	239. Whose boy comes behind you ?	Kôs daq ta achia gôian ?
225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.	Ma mik-o ^{gh} au tan ispusâr-o alti asur.	240. From whom did you buy that ?	Hatogho kôs-sar krênitan ?
226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.	Ishpêra istôr-o hun dari ^{sh} êr.	241. From a shopkeeper of the village.	Dêh-o i dukândâr-o sar.

DARD GROUP.

The Dard Group includes the following languages,—Shinā, Kāshmirī, and Kōhistānī. Of these, Shinā is the purest example of the group. Kāshmirī, with its literary tradition, has imbibed too much civilization and vocabulary from India to make it a typical Dard language. Kōhistānī, on the other hand, is a group of uncultivated dialects near the Indian frontier, all of which have been influenced not only by Indian languages but also by Paṣhtō.

SHINĀ.

This is the language spoken in Gilgit and the neighbouring valleys. Properly it is the language of the Shin tribe, who, although numerically inferior, have established their language to the exclusion of others wherever they have penetrated. Amongst the many dialects of Shinā now spoken, that of Gilgit, which was the seat of Shin rule, is still considered the most refined, but it is much mixed with Burushaskī, and of late, with Kāshmirī, owing to an immigration of Kāshmirīs which took place about a century and a half ago.¹

In various dialects, Shinā is the language of the Gurēz Valley in Kashmīr, of the Astōr Valley, and of the Gilgit² district as far north as Yāsīn and Hunza. It also extends down the Indus Valley through the Chilās country, as far as Pālus and Kōlī, close to the Indus Kōhistān, on the left bank of that river. Again, to the east, in Baltistān, there are isolated colonies of Dards, still speaking their original language.

Shinā has many dialects. The principal are,—

1. Gilgitī, the dialect of the Gilgit Valley.
2. Astōrī, the dialect of the Astōr Valley.
3. Chilāsī. This is the dialect spoken lower down the Indus, not only in Chilās, on the south side of the river, but also on the north side, in Darēl, Hudar, etc. It continues down both sides of the Indus as far as Tangīr and Sazīn, and it is thence spoken as a second language as far as Kōlī and Pālus. It is also spoken in the valley of Roshan, and, sporadically, to the north and west of the true Shinā area, owing to one branch of the original Chilāsī, the Machūchīs, having become widely scattered. The other branch of the original Chilāsī is known as 'Bhōt.' Chilāsī closely resembles Astōrī.
4. Gurēzī. This is the dialect of the Gurēz (Gurais) Valley. It resembles Chilāsī, the sister dialect spoken in Chilās, and the Brōkpā of Drās. It is also spoken by a colony of Gurēzīs who have settled in the village of Niāt, which lies to the west of the Gurēz Valley, in the Chilās country, north-east of the Babusar Pass.
- 5 & 6. Brōkpā of Drās and of Dāh-Ilanū. The Shins of Baltistān are called Brōkpā, or Highlanders, by the Baltī, and are scattered over various parts of the country. The Brōkpā of Skārdū and the vicinity speak Astōrī, and those of Drās and the neighbouring country, a peculiar dialect of their own. Higher up the Indus, on the frontier between Baltistān and Ladākh, in the country round Dāh, and in the Ilanū Valley, they speak another dialect of Shinā. This differs so much from those spoken by the other Brōkpā, that they are obliged to use the Baltī language when conversing with them.
7. A North-Western dialect, without a name, spoken to the north-west of Gilgit.

¹ Biddulph, *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, p. 36. Writing in 1880, he says 'about a hundred years ago.' Mr. Grahame Bailey informs me that the correct name of the language is 'Shinā,' with the accent on the last syllable, not 'Shīnā.'

² According to Drew, *Jummoo and Kashmir*, p. 406, the people themselves call this word Gilyit, but all people of other races who have had occasion to use the name, Kāshmirīs, Sikhs, Dēgrās, and Europeans, have caught the sound as Gilgit. Vigne says that the real name is Gilid, and Dr. Leitner speaks of Ghilghit or Gilit.

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GILGITĪ.

The following account of the grammar of the Gilgit dialect of Shiṁā is mainly based on the Specimen and List of words which are here given. I am indebted for both to the kindness of Captain J. R. Roberts, who prepared them himself in Gilgit. I have also utilised other specimens of the dialect which I have received from various quarters, but which are not here printed, and Colonel Biddulph's and Dr. Leitner's works mentioned in the List of Authorities.

The quantity of the vowels was not regularly marked in the Specimens as originally received. I have supplied the deficiency, so far as was possible, from Colonel Biddulph's and Dr. Leitner's vocabularies.

I. PRONUNCIATION.—Besides the usual pairs of short vowels, *a* (as in 'America,' or the *u* in 'nut') and *ā*, *e* and *ē*, *i* and *ī*, *o* and *ō*, *u* and *ū*, there are two very common sharpened vowels represented by *á* and *é* (here the ' does not represent the accent). These are pronounced like the *a* in 'have,' and the *e* in 'shell,' respectively.

There is one diphthong, represented in the List and Specimen by *ei*. Colonel Biddulph represents it by *eyi*. Other writers represent it by *ai*. The transliterations *ai* and *ei* probably represent local differences of pronunciation. The former is evidently the original.

The letters *ū* and *ō* are continually interchanged. Thus, *dēgō* or *dēgū*, he gave; *būn* or *bōn*, we shall become. In *mālus* for *mālōsé*, *ō* has been changed to *u*. The Gilgit specimens give the Agent case of *rō*, he, as *rōsé*. I presume that this *ō* is to be pronounced as in German.

Final vowels, especially *é*, are over and over again elided. Thus, *másé* or *más*, by me; *malosé* or *malus*, by a father; *dijété* or *dijét*, to a daughter; *gôtérô*, *gôtérû* or *gôtér*, in a house; *mishô* or *mish*, good.

When a final long vowel is elided, it often affects the vowel of the preceding syllable by epenthesis. Thus we have *béin* for *béyāni*, she is becoming; *tégun* for *tégānô*, he has made; *pinégun* for *pinégānā*, he is seated; *wátun* for *wátānū*, he has come.

As regards consonants, the most prominent peculiarity is the frequency with which letters which in India proper are aspirated here lose their aspiration. Examples are *muk*, a face, Hindōstānī *mukh*; *koiki*, to eat, H. *khānā*; *kojoiki*, to ask, H. *khōjnā*, to seek; *bāgô*, a share, H. *bhāg*; *majū*, among, H. *mājh*; *sāti*, with, H. *sāth*. Indeed the only certain aspirate occurring in the List and Specimen is in the word *phatū*, after, in which it is distinctly reported, as something peculiar, that the *h* is clearly heard. Less certain is the word *dhoy*, joined. The original writer may intend to represent by *dh*, the sound of *th* in 'this.'

On the other hand, the spirant letters *f* (as in 'fan'), *kh* (as the *ch* in 'loch') and *th* (as the *th* in 'thin') are not uncommon. Thus, *faroiki*, to turn (compare Hindī *phirnā*); *toiki* or *thoiki*, to do, to make (Sanskrit root *dhā*, place); *tei* or *thei*, thy; *khuk*, a pig.

The existence of cerebral letters in Shīnā is doubtful. Neither Colonel Biddulph nor Dr. Leitner recognises them, but some writers of specimens of Shīnā which have been collected in the Chitral country from visitors from Gilgit write the word for 'house,' *gōf*, and the Dative postposition as *té*, not *té*. The Shīnā word for 'great' takes two different forms in the Specimen. We have *barô kohner*, a great famine; *bodô dūr*, very far; *barô puch*, the elder son; and *bodé baré-ji*, for many years.¹

The letter *zh*, pronounced as the *s* in 'pleasure,' is interchangeable with *jr*. Thus, *manuzhō* or *manujrō*, a man; *zhā* or *jrā*, a brother. Similarly *ch* is interchangeable with *tr*, as in *ché* or *tré*, three; *chakoiki* or *trakoiki*, to see.

II.—NOUNS.—Gender.—There are two genders, masculine and feminine. Examples of feminine nouns are *mālī* or *mā*, a mother; *tiki*, bread; *dūr*, distance; *dēr*, belly. Nouns in *ô* form their feminines in *ī*. Thus, *mālô*, father; *mālī*, mother. Some nouns indicate gender by prefixing *bīrô*, male, and *sonchī*, female. Thus, *bīrô háren*, a male deer; *sonchī háren*, a female deer.

Number.—The nominative plural almost always ends in *é*. Examples are—

Singular.	Plural.
<i>mālô</i> , a father.	<i>mālé</i> .
<i>manuzhō</i> , a man.	<i>manuzhé</i> .
<i>ashpô</i> , a horse.	<i>ashpé</i> .
<i>dônô</i> , a bull.	<i>dôné</i> .
<i>bām</i> , a mare.	<i>bāmé</i> .
<i>gô</i> , <i>gāo</i> , a cow.	<i>gāvé</i> .
<i>mūgar</i> , a goat.	<i>mūgaré</i> .
<i>háren</i> , a deer.	<i>hárené</i> .
<i>chai</i> , a woman.	<i>chāiyé</i> .
<i>rupai</i> , a rupee.	<i>rupaié</i> .
<i>bandish</i> , a command.	<i>bandishé</i> .

¹ Since the above was put into type, Mr. Grahame Bailey has informed me that cerebral letters certainly do occur in Shīnā,—in the name itself of the language there is a cerebral *n*.—but that they are not commonly marked in writing or recognized by Indian scribes. He says that the word for 'house' is certainly 'gōf,' not 'gōt.'

Other plurals are *dāré*, sons; *pēzāré*, shoes. Of these there are no examples of the singular.

The following seem to form their plurals irregularly :—

Singular.	Plural.
<i>dī</i> , a daughter.	<i>dījāré</i> .
<i>shū</i> , a dog.	<i>shūi</i> .
<i>dēs</i> , a day.	<i>dēsī</i> .
<i>khuk</i> , a pig.	<i>khukī</i> , swine.

With regard to *shūi*, *dēsī* and *khukī*, it may be noted that Colonel Biddulph makes all nouns, except those ending in *ō*, form their plurals in *i*.

Case.—All nouns appear to be declined in the same way. We commence by giving the declension of *manuzhō*, a man, and of *puch*, a son.

Manuzhō, a man.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>manuzhō</i> , a man.	<i>manuzhé</i> , men.
Acc. <i>manuzhō</i> , a man.	<i>manuzhé</i> , men.
Ag. <i>manuzhō-sé</i> , by a man.	<i>manuzhé-sé</i> , by men.
Inst. <i>manuzhō-sāti</i> , with a man.	<i>manuzhé-sāti</i> , with men.
Dat. <i>manuzhé-té</i> , to a man.	<i>manuzhō-té</i> , to men.
Abl. <i>manuzhé-jō</i> , from a man.	<i>manuzhé-jō</i> , from men.
Gen. <i>manuzhei</i> , of a man.	<i>manuzhō</i> , of men.
Loc. <i>manuzhé-rō</i> , in a man.	<i>manuzhō-rō</i> , in men.

Puch, a son.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>puch</i> , a son.	<i>puché</i> , sons.
Acc. <i>puch</i> , a son.	<i>puché</i> , sons.
Ag. <i>puch-sé</i> , by a son.	<i>puché-sé</i> , by sons.
Inst. <i>puch-sāti</i> , with a son.	<i>puché-sāti</i> , with sons.
Dat. <i>puché-té</i> , to a son.	<i>puchō-té</i> , to sons.
Abl. <i>puché-jō</i> , from a son.	<i>puché-jō</i> , from sons.
Gen. <i>puchei</i> , of a son.	<i>puchō</i> , of sons.
Loc. <i>puché-rō</i> , in a son.	<i>puchō-rō</i> , in sons.

Note that in the above a final vowel is very frequently elided, so that we have words like *manuzhōs*, for *manuzhō-sé*; *manuzhét*, for *manuzhé-té*; and *manuzhér*, for *manuzhé-rō*.

It will be seen from the above that the only real case is the genitive. The other cases are formed by suffixing postpositions either to the nominative or to the genitive, *ei*, in the latter case, being contracted to *é*. We shall now consider these cases one by one, dealing first with the genitive, and then with the other cases in the order given above.

The genitive singular is shown in the above declension as ending in *ei*. Thus, *puchei*, of a son. This *ei* is often written *ai*. Colonel Biddulph writes it *é*, and this occurs once or twice in the Specimen, and is the termination here employed before postpositions. Other examples of this case occurring in the List of Words and in the

specimen are *mālei*, of a father; *dījei*, of a daughter; *ashpei tilén*, the saddle of the horse; *chinché chērū-jé*, on the top of a hill (compare Colonel Biddulph's spelling above); *kūiei dūkāndārē-jō*, from a shopkeeper of the village; *jābei bāgō*, the share of the property; *guiei*, (a man) of the country; *ānai*, of hunger; *kromei mallab*, the meaning of the work (*mallab* being feminine).

The genitive plural always ends in *ō*. Thus, *mālō*, of the fathers; *dījārō*, of the daughters.

The *Accusative* is always the same as the nominative. Thus, *agui-rō barōnō vich, neh pēzārē rései pā*, put a ring on his finger and shoes on his feet.

The *Agent* case plays a more important part in *Shiṇā* than in Indo-Aryan languages. In them the subject of a transitive verb is put into the agent case only when the verb is in one of the tenses derived from the past participle. In *Shiṇā*, on the contrary, the subject of a transitive verb is put into the agent case, in whatever tense (even the present or the future) the verb may be. Thus, not only have we *másé* (Agent case of *má*, I) *shidēgas*, I struck, but also *másé shidamus*, I am striking, and *másé shidam*, I shall strike.

This case is formed by adding *sé* to the nominative. The final *é* is often dropped, so that we find only *s*. Examples of its employment occurring in the Specimen are *chunō-sé rēgō*, the younger one said; *chunō puch-sé asbāb jamā-tēgō*, the younger son collected the property; *jéki khuk-sé kāsō*, (husks) which the swine were eating; *kō-gá manujrōk-sé ne dēgō*, no man gave; *mālus* (with elision of final *é*, and change of *ō* to *u*) *rō pachēgō*, the father saw him; *lei mālō-sé onus tēgun*, thy father has made a feast; and many others.

The *Instrumental* is formed by suffixing *sāti*, with. This word is used to mean both 'by means of' and also 'together with.' In the Specimens it is usually, but not always, suffixed to the nominative. Sometimes it is suffixed to the genitive. Examples of the use of this postposition are *sáie-* (genitive of *sáh*) *-sāti*, (married) with the sister; *bāli-sāti gané*, bind with ropes; *guiārnéké-sāti dhoy bā*, he became joined with a citizen; *dilé-sāti puroiki*, to fill with husks; *tomō sōmé sāti shuriār tham*, I may make rejoicing with my friends.

The *Dative* is formed by suffixing *té*, often reduced to *t*, to the genitive. Thus, *māl-é-té* or *mālét*, to a father; *dīj-é-té* or *dijét*, to a daughter; *dūr guiekété*, to a far country; *chunō-sé tomō bābété rēgō*, the younger said to his father. Sometimes the postposition is suffixed to the nominative, as in *ekóté hō-thēgō*, he called to one (of his servants); *jawābō-majā mālóté rēgō*, in answer he said to his father. In two instances the postposition appears to have been dropped. These are, *más aisei puché bohtō mustekāh dēgānus*, I have given a great beating to his son; *manujrōke*, to a man (there were two sons). Examples of the dative plural are *mālō-té* or *mālōt*, to the fathers; *dījārō-té* or *dījārōt*, to the daughters; *kachūk naukarō-té tikī bēin*, to how many servants is there bread; *bābō-sé tomō shadarō-té rēgō*, the father said to his servants; *kanchaniō-té*, to harlots.

The postposition of the *Ablative* is *jō*, which in the singular is added to the genitive. In the plural it is added to the nominative. Examples are, *māl-é-jō*, from the father or from the fathers; *dīj-é-jō*, from a daughter; *dījār-é-jō*, from daughters; *sáie-jō zhigū*, taller than the sister; *kulhé-jō wōi nikalé*, draw water from the well; *dūkāndār-é-jō*, from

a shopkeeper; *dēsi-jō phatū*, after (a few) days; *bohté-jō mishté chilé*, clothes better than all, the best clothes; *naukaré-jō ekôté hō-thēgō*, he called to one from (among) his servants.

The *Locative* is formed by adding *rō* (often written *rū*)¹ to the genitive. The final vowel is often dropped. Thus, *gōtér* (List No. 223) or *gōté-rō* (226), in the house; *éh guié-rō ek kohner wátō*, in that country a famine came; *cheché-rō*, in the field; *agui-rō* (for *aguié-rō*), on (his) finger.

Other postpositions.—Several other suffixes or postpositions occur in the Specimens, of which the following may be noted.

K added to a noun gives the force of an indefinite article. It is a contraction of *ek*, one. Thus, *manuzhō-ké*, of (or to) a man (there were two sons); *guiárné-ké-sātí*, with a countryman; *kō-gá manuzhō-k-sé ne dēgō*, no man gave.

Ajé or *'jé* means 'on.' Thus (Biddulph) *gōté-ajé*, on the house; *aisei deiki-'jé tilén dé*, put the saddle on his back; *chinché chērū-'jé*, on the top of a hill; *ashpé-'jé pinēgun*, he is seated on a horse; *rō charchi-'jé wátō*, he came on thought, he came to himself; *chakei-'jé* (nom. sing. *chak*) *dītō*, he fell on (his) neck.

Kāreō, for. Thus, *khukī cheroiki-kāreō*, for feeding swine. When added to pronouns these are put in the agent case; for examples see below.

Majā, among, in. Thus, *shadar-majā*, among (thy) servants; *rösé jawābō-majā mālō-té rēgō*, he in answer said to his father.

Kirih, under, as in *oh tomā-kirih*, under that tree.

Phatū, behind, after. Thus, *kaisei shūō tū-jō phatū woyei*, whose boy comes behind you?

Āpé dēsi-jō phatū, after a few days. It will be noted that in both cases it governs the ablative.

Kach, near. Thus, *tomō bābé-kach bojam*, I will go near (*i.e.* to) my father; *karé-gá rō . . . gōté kach bū*, when he . . . became near the house. Note that in both cases it governs the shortened form of the genitive.

Adjectives.—Adjectives ending in *ō* (and nearly all do so) form their feminine singular in *ī*, their plurals (both masculine and feminine) in *é*. They agree with their nouns in gender and number, but do not, so far as the Specimens show, change for case. In some *Shiṇā* papers which I have seen the nominative plural masculine ends in *ī*, the feminine and the other masculine cases of the plural ending in *é*. This is like Colonel Biddulph's nominative plural of nouns ending in a consonant, which also ends in *ī*, but it is not borne out by the Specimens, in which *é* is always used throughout the plural. Perhaps the use of *ī* is a dialectic difference. It is certainly the rule in the *Gurōzī* dialect (*vide post*).

It appears that adjectives ending in *ō* are (as in the case of nouns) liable to drop the termination. We shall first take the adjective *mishtō*, good, in its various forms, and then some other adjectives which occur in the List and Specimens.

mishtō manuzhō, a good man.

mishtō manuzhei, of a good man.

mishté manuzhé, good men.

¹ Compare *rē*, *rā*, the sign of the Dative in *Dras* and elsewhere. Also the Persian *rā*.

- mishté manuṣṭō*, of good men.
mishtī chei, a good woman.
mishté cheiyé, good women.
mishté chālé, good clothes.
oh mishté shidé, beat him well.
ané misht asī, this was good (*i.e.* proper) (that we should rejoice).
kāchō shūō, a bad boy.
kāchī mōteiek, a bad girl.
kāch yōoiké-beoiké-sūli karach-tēgō, he expended in bad walking and sitting
 (*i.e.* behaviour).
shciō ashpei tiléu, the saddle of the white horse.
bohtō mustekāh dēgānus, I have given a great beating.
mei mālō oh chunō goté-rō béi hanō, my father lives in that small house.
chunō puch-sé bohtī usbāb jamā-tēgō, the younger son collected all the property.
tomō mālé-kach wātō, he went to his own father.
tomī dēr puroiki, to fill his own belly.
pūrī tiki laik bém, enough bread is found.
barō puch checké-rō usū, the elder son was in the field.
ané bodé baré-ji, for these many years.
sonchī shū, a female dog.
sonché shūi, female dogs.

Adjectives are compared in the usual way, by placing the noun with which comparison is made in the ablative. Thus :—

- saié-jō shigū hanō*, he is taller than the sister.
bohté-jō mishtō, better than all, best.
bohté-jō o'halō, highest.
bohté-jō mishté chālé, the best clothes.

III.—PRONOUNS.—The pronouns of the first and second persons are :—

	I.	Thou.	We.	You.
Nom.	<i>má</i>	<i>tū</i>	<i>béh</i>	<i>tsōh.</i>
Agent	<i>másé, más</i>	<i>tūsé, tūs</i>	<i>bésé, bés</i>	<i>tsosé, tsos.</i>
Gen.	<i>mei</i>	<i>tei, thei</i>	<i>asei</i>	<i>tsei.</i>
Obl.	<i>má</i>	<i>tū</i>	<i>asō</i>	<i>tsō.</i>

For the second person, the genitive singular is often written *thei*. In the case of the agent, the final *é* is often dropped. Examples of the employment of these pronouns are :—

- má bojam*, I will go.
má ash gānus-paiyūk, I walked to-day.
másé gunā tēgānus, I have done sin.
más tei khidmat tēgas, I did thy service.
mei chunōmālei puché-té, to the son of my uncle.
mei mālō oh chunō goté-rō béi hanō, my father lives in that small house.
mei mālei kachāk naukarō-té, to how many servants of my father.

mei anō puch mū asū, this my son was dead.
mā mōchōt tīhré, walk before me.
bāgō mā-té dé, give the share to me.
ek chulé-gá māt ne dēgānō, thou didst not give to me even one kid.
béh bojōn, we shall go.
bēsé shuriār tōnas, we are making rejoicing.
tū bojé, thou wilt go.
tūsé ek chulé-gá ne dēgānō, thou didst not give even a kid.
tei ḡhā wātun, neh tei mālō-sé onus tēgun, thy brother has come, and thy father
 has given a feast.
kéh waqat tei puch wātū, when thy son came.
kaisei shūō tū-jō phatū woyei, whose boy comes behind you?
Khudā warī gunā lēgānus tū mōchō, I have done sin against God (and) before
 thee.

It may be noted that some specimens purporting to represent the Shinī of Gilgit give a feminine plural of the pronoun of the second person, viz. *tsā*, you, agent *tsā-sé*. This form is not borne out by the present Specimen or List, nor is it mentioned by Colonel Biddulph. A similar feminine form does occur in Gurēzī.

There are at least three demonstrative pronouns, each of which can be used for the pronoun of the third person. These are *ō* or *rō*, both used when the object referred to is remote, and *anō* used when the object referred to is near. *Ō* and *rō* may therefore be translated 'he, she, it' or 'that,' and *anō*, 'he, she, it' or 'this.' All three have distinct forms for the feminine in the singular. In the plural there is no distinction of gender.

The following forms of *ō* occur:—

SING.		PLUR.
Masc.	Fem.	Com. Gen.
Nom. <i>ō, oh</i>	(?) <i>éh</i>	<i>ai</i>
Agent <i>ōsé</i>	?	(?) <i>aisé</i>
Gen. <i>aisei</i>	?	<i>ainei</i>
Obl. <i>aisé</i>	<i>éh</i>	<i>aine, ainō</i>

The following examples occur:—

rōsé oh cheché-rō chanēgō, he sent him into his fields.
aisei deiki-jé tilén dé, put the saddle on his back.
mas aisei puché bohtō mustekāh dēgānus, I have given a great beating to his
 son.
aisei ḡhā tomī sdié-jō ḡhigū hanō, his brother is taller than his own sister.
aisei gōch, the price of that.
anéh rupai aisé-té dé, give this rupee to him.
ō mushai sdié sāti, with the sister of that man.
oh chunō gōté-rō béi hanō, he lives in that small house.
éh guié-rō, in that country.

ai rupaié ghiné, take those rupees.

ainé-jō chunō-sé rēgō, from (among) them, the younger said.

asbāb ainō-majā bāgēgō, he divided the goods among them.

ai shadar-majā sāti té, put me among those servants.

The pronoun *rō* is thus declined—

		SING.	PLUR.
	Masc.	Fem.	Com. Gen.
Nom.	<i>rō</i>	<i>rōh</i>	<i>rēh</i>
Agent	<i>rōsé</i>	<i>résé</i>	<i>résé</i>
Gen.	<i>rési</i>	<i>rési</i>	<i>rési</i>
Obl.	<i>rési</i>	<i>rési</i>	(?) <i>rési</i> , (?) <i>rino</i>

It will be noted that the agent case singular is *rōsé*, not *rōsé*. In the original manuscript of the Specimen the two dots over the *o* are carefully marked wherever the word occurs. All other specimens of the Gilgit dialect which I have seen give *rōsé*, and so also does Colonel Biddulph. The *ō* is meant, I presume, to sound as in German.

The following examples occur of this pronoun :—

rō hun-bū, he arose.

rō bodō dūr asū, he was very far off.

rōsé tomé asbāb ainō-majā bāgēgō, he divided his own property among them.

rési agui-rō barōnō vich, put a ring on his finger.

rōsé résé-té rēgō, he said to him.

rését baneré, put on to him.

rōsé kārēō ōnus dēga, for him thou gavest a feast.

The pronoun *anō* is thus declined—

		SING.	PLUR.
	Masc.	Fem.	Com. Gen.
Nom.	<i>anō</i>	<i>anōh, ané</i>	<i>anéh</i>
Agent	<i>anisé</i>	<i>anisé</i>	(?) <i>anisé</i>
Gen.	<i>anei</i>	<i>anei</i>	(?) <i>anei</i>
Obl.	<i>ané</i>	<i>ané</i>	<i>ané</i>

Examples are :—

mei anō puch mū asū, this my son was dead.

kaisé-jō anéh (fem.) *gōch ginēgānō*, from whom have you bought this ?

ané (fem.) *misht asī*, this (thing) was right.

anéh rupai aisé-té dé, give this rupee to him.

anō ashpei umer, the age of this horse.

anisé kareō rései mālō dārū wātū, for this reason his father came outside.

ané kromei jék matlab han̄, what is the meaning of this thing ?

ané bodé bārē-ji, during these many years.

anō Kashīrē-té kachāk dūr han̄, how far is it from here to Kashmir ?

The *Reflexive Pronoun* is *tomō*, own, referring to any person, like the Hindōstānī *apnā*. It is treated like an adjective. Thus :—

aisci zhā tomī sūié-jō zhīgū hanō, his brother is taller than his own sister.

chunō-sē tomō bābé-té rēgō, the younger said to his own father.

rōsé tomé asbāb bāgēgō, he divided his own goods.

tomī dēr puroiki khiāl-tēgō, he wished to fill his own belly.

tomō bābé kach bojum, I will go to my own father.

mā tomé shadar majā sāti té, put me among thine own servants.

tomō sōmé sāti, with my own friends.

Other pronouns are :—

Kō, who, both relative and interrogative; Agent sing. *kō-sé*; Gen. sing. *kaisei*; Obl. sing. *kaisé*. As an adjective, the oblique form is *kéh*. Examples,—*kō-sé tei jāb sanū-tēgun*, by whom thy property was wasted; *kaisei shūō tū-jō phatū woyei*, whose boy comes behind you? *Kaisé-jō anéh gōch ginēgānō*, from whom did you buy that? *Kéh waqat tei puch wātū*, at what time (*i.e.* when) thy son came.

jék, what, both relative and interrogative; plural *jékī*. Examples,—*tei nōm jék hanō*, what is thy name? *jékī khuk-sé kāsō*, (husks) which the swine were eating; *jék mā kach hanō, tei hanō*, what is mine is thine.

kachāk, how much, how many, both relative and interrogative. Examples,—*anō ashpei kachāk umer han̄*, how much age is there of that horse, *i.e.* how old is it? *kachāk dūr han̄*, how far is it? *dārē gōtér kachāk hané*, how many sons are there in the house? *jāb-i bāgō mā-té dé, kachāk māt wān*, give to me the share of the property, as many (things) as come to me.

kō-gá, anyone, *kō-gá manu zhōk-sé ne dēgō*, no man gave.

kō-ek, a certain, *kō-ek manu zhōké dū dārē asilé*, a certain man had two sons.

kai-khén, karē-gá, when; *kéh*, why?

IV.—VERBS. — A.—Auxiliary Verbs and Verbs Substantive.—The Present Tense of the Verb Substantive has, in the singular, separate forms for the Masculine and for the Feminine. In the plural it is of common gender. It is conjugated as follows :—

I am, etc.

SING.		PLUR.
Masc	Fem.	Com. Gen.
1. <i>hanus</i>	<i>hanis</i>	<i>hanas</i>
2. <i>hanō</i>	<i>hané</i>	<i>hanat</i>
3. <i>hanō, hanū</i>	<i>hanī</i>	<i>hané</i>

When used as an auxiliary verb, these forms are, as will be seen, generally shortened by the omission of the initial *h*.

The following examples (amongst others) of this tense occur in the List and in the Specimens :—

tū harkhén má sātī hanō, thou art ever with me.

jék má kach hanō, tei hanō, what is mine is thine.

tei nōm jék hanō, what is your name ?

anō ashpei kachāk umer hanī, of his horse how much age is there, *i.e.* how old is it ? (*umer* is feminine).

ané kromei jék mallab hanī, what is the meaning of this thing ?

The Past Tense has two forms, a longer with *l* in the termination, and a shorter without *l*. Like the present, it has two genders in the singular only.

I was, etc.

SING.		PLUR.
Masc.	Fem.	Com. Gen.
1. <i>asulus, asus</i>	<i>asilis, asis</i>	<i>asilas, asas</i>
2. <i>asulā, as</i>	<i>asilā, asē</i>	<i>asilat, asat</i>
3. <i>asulū, asū</i>	<i>asilī, asī</i>	<i>asilé, asé</i>

The form without *l* is the only one that is used as an auxiliary verb.

This tense is spelt by some authorities (including Dr. Leitner) with a double *s*. Thus, *assus*, which shows that the accent is on the first syllable.

There are several examples of the third person singular of the shorter form of this tense in the Specimen. We may quote two, one in the masculine and the other in the feminine gender.

ammáh rō kaikhén dārum bodō dūr asū, but when he was now a great way off.

ané misht asī, this (thing, *fem.*) was good.

An infinitive *hanoiki*, to be, also occurs.

Other tenses of the verb substantive are supplied from the verb *boiki*, to become. Thus, *bé*, having been ; *bō*, he ; *bōm* or *būm*, I shall be, I am ; *bōn* or *būn*, we shall be, we are ; *béyānū*, he is becoming ; *béyānī* or *béin*, she is becoming ; *bōnas*, we are becoming ; *bū*, he became. Examples are :—

hun bōm, I will become arisen.

yashki ne būn, I am not fit.

dhoy bū, he became joined.

With another infinitive, this verb takes the meaning of 'to begin' as in *rō garīb boiki bū*, he began to be poor. The same is the case in the Kāfir dialects.

The word *būn*, given in the above example as a form of the first person singular present-future, is really a first person plural, *būn* or *bōn*, we are, used in the sense of the singular.

B.—The Active Verb.

There is only one real tense of the Active verb, *viz.* the present-future, which, as its name implies, has the sense of the present and of the future. The usual sense is that of the future, the definite present being generally employed for the simple present. It may be observed that exactly the same condition of affairs exists in Kāshmirī.

As for the other tenses, the past is formed by taking the past participle, to which, in the first and second persons, pronominal suffixes are added. In the case of transitive verbs, the past participle is formed by adding *ēgō* or *ēgū* to the root. In the case of intransitive verbs it is formed by adding *ō* or *ū* to the root. Sometimes intransitive verbs take the transitive form of the past participle, and *vice versa*.

The remaining tenses are formed by suffixing auxiliary verbs to the present-future and past tenses.

A conditional mood is formed by suffixing *ajé*, perhaps, to any form of the indicative mood.

Shinā is peculiar in its treatment of transitive verbs. In Indo-Aryan dialects, the subject is placed in the agent case when a transitive verb is in a past tense, and the latter is construed either passively, agreeing in gender with the object, or else impersonally. Thus, *us-nē bāt kahī*, he said a word, literally, by him a word (*feminine*) was said; *us-nē strī-kō mārā*, he struck the woman, literally, by him with reference to the woman a striking was done.

In the case, however, of tenses not formed from the past participle, the sentence is construed actively, and the subject is put into the nominative case, with which (and not with the object) the verb agrees in gender, number and person. Thus, *woh bāt kahtā-hai*, he says a word; *woh us-kō mārī-hai*, she strikes him.

In Shinā, on the contrary, when the verb is a transitive one, in whatever tense it may be, the subject is put into the case of the agent. Thus, we have not only *rōsé* (agent case of *rō*) *shidēgō*, he struck, but also *rōsé shidei*, he strikes or will strike. With this subject (although it is in the agent case) the verb agrees in number and person, and, so far as I can ascertain (though I am doubtful on the point), also in gender.

It is probable that this passive or impersonal construction of all the tenses of a transitive verb is borrowed from the Tibetan dialects spoken to the east of the Shinā country.

I now proceed to give the conjugation of the transitive verb *shidoiki*, to strike.

Principal Parts.

Infinitive,—*shidoiki*, to strike.

Present Participle,—(?) *shidētō*, fem. *-tī*, striking.

Past Participle,—*shidēgō*, *shidēgū*, fem. *-gū*, struck.

Conjunctive Participle,—*shidé*, having struck.

Gerund,—*shidojé*, on striking.

Noun of Agency,—*shidoikik*, one who strikes.

NOTES.—The infinitive ends in *oiki*. It is also a verbal noun, and then means 'the act of striking.' It is frequently governed by postpositions, and in that case the specimen usually, but not always, makes it end in *ke*. Other instances of the use of the infinitive are *puroiki khīāl-tēgō*, he wished to fill; *koiki dā*, give to eat; *bachoiki-gā natedoiki pārūdū*, he heard singing and dancing; *ārū bejoiki khush ne bū*, he was not willing to go inside; *kāch yāoiké-beoiké sātī*, with bad walking and sitting (*i.e.* behaviour); *cheroiki kārō chāngō*, he sent (him) to graze; *teī puch roiké-té yashki*, fit for calling thy son.

I cannot find any authoritative example of the present participle. The form which I have given is based on a stray word found in Dr. Leitner's Dardistan.

Past Participle.—The form *shidāgō*, etc., is only used in the formation of the past tense. When used as a true participle, the form is probably *shidō* or *shidū*, and this form is sometimes employed for the past tense even in the case of transitive verbs, while it is the rule in the case of intransitive ones (see below). An example of a transitive verb is *pārudū*, he heard (singing and dancing), the past tense of *pārējoiki*, to hear.

It will be observed that this last mentioned past participle is irregular in other respects. There are doubtless many irregular past participles as in other cognate languages. Colonel Biddulph mentions only one, *gō*, gone. I have collected the following small list in the course of my limited reading:—

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
<i>bēioiki</i> , to sit.	<i>bēitō</i> .
<i>boiki</i> , to become.	<i>bū</i> .
<i>bojoiki</i> , to go.	<i>gō, gaō</i> .
<i>dījoiki</i> , to fall.	<i>dītō</i> .
<i>mīroiki</i> , to die.	<i>mū</i> , (<i>mūē</i> , they died).
<i>naījoiki</i> , to lose.	<i>nāt</i> .
<i>pārējoiki</i> , to hear.	<i>pārudū</i> .
<i>wojoiki</i> , to come.	<i>āō</i> or <i>wātō</i> (Imperative <i>wā, ē</i> ; <i>wām</i> , I shall come).

Besides these, *jīnō*, alive; *laik*, found; and *dhog*, joined, are probably past participles of verbs the infinitives of which are unknown to me. In the above list I have included both transitive and intransitive verbs for the sake of completeness.

The Gerund is the shortest form of the past participle, governed by the postposition *ajē*, on.

The Noun of Agency is formed by adding *k* to the infinitive. In *tulab ginoiki shadar*, a servant who receives wages, there is no final *k*.

The Conjunctive participle is formed by adding *ē* to the root. When a root ends in a vowel contractions occur. The following are further examples of this participle:—*bē*, having become; *arē*, having brought; *kē*, having come; *pachē*, having seen; *pi*, having drunk; *rē*, having spoken; *gyē*, having gone; *bēi*, having sat; *kē*, having eaten. Most of these are given on the authority of Dr. Leitner. There is not a single instance of this participle in the specimen, and it does not play anything like the important rôle that it does in India proper.

Imperative. *shidē*, strike thou; *shidyā*, strike ye. Other examples are *bō*, go; *kā*, eat; *bē*, sit; *wā, ē*, come; *mīri*, die; *dē*, give; *tīhrē*, walk; *thē*, do. The following imperatives in the father's order to his servants in the specimen are all plurals, but they are singular in form:—

walē, bring; *banerē*, put on; *dē*, give; *terē*, make.

Possibly the termination *rē* of *banerē* and *terē* indicates the plural.

Present-Future.

This tense was originally the present, but is now generally used in a future sense. It does not change for gender either in the singular or in the plural.

I strike, I shall strike, etc.

SING.	PLUR.
1. <i>māsē shūlum</i>	<i>bēsē shūdōn, shūdūn</i>
2. <i>tāsē shidē</i>	<i>tsosē shidyāt</i>
3. <i>rāsē (fem. rēsē) shidēi</i>	<i>rēsē shidēn</i>

The examples of this tense occurring in the Specimen are *hun-bōm*, I will become arisen; *bojam*, I will go; *ram*, I will say; *būn* (plural for singular), I am (not fit); *shuriār tham* (often written *them*), I shall (*i.e.* may) make merry (with my friends); *tū-jō phatū woyei*, he comes behind you; *kachāk māt wān*, what things come to me.

The *Present Definite* is formed by suffixing the present tense of the verb substantive to the Present-Future. As stated above, the initial *k* of the auxiliary verb is generally

dropped, and when there are concurrent vowels at the junction of the two members of the compound, the vowels are lengthened or contracted into one. Thus, *shidé-hanō* becomes first, *shidé-anō*, and then *shidénō*. Again *shidei-hanū* becomes *shideiānū*. Moreover, in this tense, the first person singular is irregular, the *n* of the auxiliary being changed to *m*. We thus find that this tense is conjugated as follows:—

I am striking, etc.

SING.		PLUR.
Masc.	Fem.	Com. Gen.
1. <i>másé shídamus</i>	<i>másé shídémis</i>	<i>bésé shídōnas</i>
2. <i>túsé shidénō</i>	<i>túsé shidéné</i>	<i>tsosé shidéyanat</i>
3. <i>rósé shideiānū</i>	<i>rósé shideiānī</i>	<i>rósé shidénén</i>

The following examples of this tense occur in the Specimen:—*tōnas*, we are making; *bōnas*, we are becoming. In *béi-hanō* (List, 233), he is sitting, he dwells, the initial *h* of the auxiliary has not been dropped. In *bushiyān*, it (fem.) is to spare, the final *i* has been dropped.

The *Imperfect* is formed by suffixing the shorter form of the past tense of the auxiliary verb to the present-future. The following is its conjugation:—

I was striking, etc.

SING.		PLUR.
Masc.	Fem.	Com. Gen.
1. <i>másé shídamasus</i>	<i>másé shídam</i>	<i>bésé shidōnasus</i>
2. <i>túsé shidéasō</i>	<i>túsé shidéasé</i>	<i>tsosé shidéyasat</i>
3. <i>rósé shidéiasū, -asō</i>	<i>rósé shidéiasī</i>	<i>rósé shidénasé</i>

The only example of this tense in the Specimen is the somewhat irregular *kāsō* for *keiasō*, he was eating (the husks which the swine were eating).

The third person of the past tense is the past participle itself, changed for gender or number. The first and second persons take pronominal suffixes. The following is therefore an example of its conjugation:—

I struck, etc.

SING.		PLUR.
Masc.	Fem.	Com. Gen.
1. <i>másé shidēgas</i>	<i>másé shidēgis</i>	<i>bésé shidēgés</i>
2. <i>túsé shidēja</i>	<i>túsé shidégé</i>	<i>tsosé shidégét</i>
3. <i>rósé shidēgā, -gō</i>	<i>rósé shidēgī</i>	<i>rósé shidégé</i>

The following examples of the past tense of transitive verbs occur in the List and Specimens:—

tēgas, I did (thy commands) (*toiki*); *farēgas*, I turned away (my face) (*faroiki*).

dēga, thou gavest (a feast) (*doiki*).

rēgō, he said (*reoiki*); *bāgēgō*, he divided (*bāgoiki*); *jamā-tēgō*, he collected (*toiki*); *ehtiār-tēgō*, he took (his journey); *karach-tēgō*, he spent; *chanēgō*, he sent (*chanoiki*); *khiāl-tēgō*, he wished; *dēgō*, he gave (*doiki*); *pachēgō*, he saw (*pachoiki*); *tēgō*, he did (*toiki*); *hō-thēgō*, he called (*toiki*); *kojēgō*, he asked (*kojoiki*).

tégé, they made (rejoicing) (*toiki*).

Irregular is *pārudū*, he heard (*pāréjoiki*), which is treated like an intransitive verb.

Note that the verb *toiki*, to do, is sometimes spelt *thoiki*.

The *Perfect* tense is formed by suffixing the present tense of the verb substantive to the past participle. Thus:—

I have struck, etc.

SING.		PLUR.
Masc.	Fem.	Com. Gen.
1. <i>másé shidēgānus</i>	<i>másé shidēginis</i>	<i>bésé shidēgonas</i>
2. <i>túsé shidēgānō</i>	<i>túsé shidēginé</i>	<i>tsosé shidēgenat</i>
3. <i>rósé shidēgānō, -nū</i>	<i>résé shidēginī</i>	<i>résé shidēgené</i>

The third person singular frequently appears in a contracted form. Thus, *shidēgun*, for *shidēgānū*. Examples of this tense of transitive verbs occurring in the List and Specimen are:—*dēgānus*, I have given (*doiki*) (List No. 228); *tēgānus*, I have done; *dēgānō*, thou hast given (not a kid); *tēgun*, (thy father) has made (a feast) (*toiki*); *fanā-tēgun*, he has wasted.

The *Pluperfect* is formed by suffixing the past tense of the verb substantive to the past participle. Thus:—

I had struck, etc.

SING.		PLUR.
Masc.	Fem.	Com. Gen.
1. <i>másé shidēgānis</i>	<i>másé shidēgisís</i>	<i>bésé shidēgesas</i>
2. <i>túsé shidēgāsō</i>	<i>túsé shidēgisé</i>	<i>tsosé shidēgesat</i>
3. <i>rósé shidēgāsō, -sū</i>	<i>résé shidēgisī</i>	<i>résé shidēgesé</i>

No example of this tense occurs in the Specimen.

After allowing for the different formation of the past participle, the conjugation of an intransitive verb does not differ from that of a transitive one. It must, however, be remembered that the subject is put in the nominative, and not in the Agent case. It

will suffice to give briefly the conjugation of the irregular verb *bojoiki*, to go. This tense is irregular in the formation of its past participle. In other respects it presents nothing abnormal.

Infinitive,—*bojoiki*, to go. Other examples will be found under the transitive verb.

Present Participle,—(?) *bojētō*, fem. *-tī*, going. See remarks under the transitive verb.

Past Participle,—*gō*, *gaō*, gone. See remarks under transitive verbs. Other examples are *bētō*, seated; *bū*, become; *ditō*, fallen; *mū*, dead; *wātō* or *wātū*, come.

Conjunctive Participle,—(?) *bojé*, having gone.

Gerund,—(?) *bojojé*, on going.

Noun of agency,—*bojoikik*, one who goes.

Present-Future.

I go, I shall go.

SING.	PLUR.
1. <i>má bojám</i>	<i>béh bojōn</i>
2. <i>tū bojé</i>	<i>tsōh bojyāt</i>
3. <i>rō (fem. réh) bojei</i>	<i>rúh bojén</i>

So *wám*, I come or shall come; *woyei*, he comes or will come; *wán*, they come or will come.

Present Definite,—*ma bojamus*, I am going, and so on.

Imperfect,—*ma bojamasus*, I was going, and so on.

Past.

I went, etc.

SING.		PLUR.
Masc.	Fem.	Com. Gen.
1. <i>má gās</i>	<i>má gis</i>	<i>béh gés</i>
2. <i>tū gā</i>	<i>tū gé</i>	<i>tsōh gét</i>
3. <i>rō gaō, gō</i>	<i>réh gī</i>	<i>réh gé</i>

The following examples of this tense occur in the Specimens:—

wātō or *wātū*, he came; *gaō*, he went; *ditō*, he fell.

Perfect,—*má gānus*, I have gone, and so on. Other examples:—

pinēgun, he is seated (on a horse) (List No. 230); *wátuz*, (thy brother) has come.

Pluperfect,—*má gāsus*, I had gone.

Passive Voice—Causal Voice.

By adding *ár* to the root, we make it either Causal or Passive. Thus, *shidoiki*, to strike; *shidároiki*, to cause to strike, or to be struck. In the present definite and imperfect, *ij* is substituted for *ár*, but not, apparently, in the present-future. According to Colonel Biddulph, the past participle is formed with *gō*, so that the verb is apparently conjugated transitively. I have no means of checking this statement. It is possible that when the root has a causal meaning it is conjugated transitively, and when it has a passive meaning, intransitively.

The following are the principal tenses, as given by Colonel Biddulph. He does not give the personal pronouns, so that I cannot say whether the subject is put into the agent case or not :—

Present-Future,—*shidáram*, I am being struck, or will be struck.

Present Definite,—*shidíjams*, I am being struck.

Imperfect,—*shidíjamasus*, I was being struck.

Past,—*shidárégas*, I was struck.

Perfect,—*shidárégānus*, I have been struck.

Pluperfect,—*shidárégāsus*, I had been struck.

V.—INDECLINABLES.

The negative is *ne*, not, as in *ne dēgō*, he did not give. *Niã* is 'no.'

The copulative conjunction is either *neh*, and, or *gá*, and, also, even. The latter is an enclitic, as in *bachoiki-gá natedoiki*, singing and dancing.

[No. I.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

SHINĀ.

(Captain J. R. Roberts, I.M.S., 1899.)

(GILGIT.)

Kō-ek manujrōké dū dārē asilé. Ainéjo chunōsé tomō
A-certain man-of two sons were. Them-from by-the-younger his-own
 bābété rēgō, 'bābō, jābei bāgō māté dé, kachā k
father-to it-was-said, 'father, of-the-goods the-share me-to give, how-much
 māt wān.' Neh rōsé tomé asbāb ainō majā bāgēgō. Neh
me-to they-come.' And by-him his-own goods them among was-shared. And
 āpé dēsijō phatū chunō puchsé bohti asbāb jamā-tēgō,
a-few days-from after the-younger son-by all property collected-was-made,
 neh ek dūr guickété safar ehtiār-tēgō, neh állé tomé asbāb
and a far country-to journey recourse-was-made, and there his-own goods
 kāch yāoiké-beoiké sāti befāidā karach-tēgō. Neh kaikhén rōsé
bad walking-sitting with useless expenditure-was-made. And when by-him
 bohti karach-tēgō, éh guierō ek barō kohner wātō, neh
all expenditure-was-made, that country-in a great famine came, and
 rō garīb boiki-bū. Neh rō gaō neh eh guiei ek
he poor to-be-became (i.e. began). And he went and that of-country a
 guiārnéké sāti dhog bū; neh rōsé oh chechérō khukī
country-man-of with joined became; and by-him he field-in swine
 cheroiki kārēō chanēgō. Neh rōsé tomī dēr garolc dilé sāti
feeding for was-sent. And by-him his-own belly of-corn-cob husk with
 puroiki k̄hiāl-tēgō, jēkī k̄huksé kāsō, neh kō-gā
to-fill wish-was-made, which by-the-swine was-being-eaten, and any-even
 manujrōksé rēsété ne dēgō. Neh karē-gā rō eharchijé wātō, rōsé
man-by him-to not was-given. And when-also he thought-on came, by-him
 rēgō, 'neh mei mālei kachāk naukarōté pūri tiki laik
it-was-said, 'and my father-of how-many servants-to enough bread found
 béin, neh buskiyān, neh má ūnai mirījanus. Má
is-becoming, and it-is-to-spare, and I of-hunger am-dying. I
 hun-bōm, neh tomō bābé kach bojam, neh rēsété ram,
arisen-will-become, and my-own father near will-go, and him-to I-will-say,
 "bābō, māsé Khudā wari gunā tēgānus tū mōchō; neh
 "father, by-me God before sin has-been-done-by-me thee before; and

tei puch reoikété yashki ne bün. Má tomé talab ginoiki ai
thy son saying-for fit not I-am. Me thine-own wage taker those
shadar majā sāti té.”” Neh rō hun-bū, neh tomō mālē
servants among with make.”” And he arisen-became, and his-own father
kach wātō. Ammāh rō kaikhén dārum bodō dūr asū, rēsé mālus rō
near came. But he when now very far was, his father-by he
pachōgō, neh afsōs tēgō, neh hai-tēgō, neh rēsé chakeijē
was-seen, and pity was-made, and running-was-done, and his neck-on
ditō, neh rēsété má-thēgō. Neh puchsé aisété rēgō,
he-fell, and him-to kiss-was-done. And the-son-by him-to it-was-said,
‘hābō, māsē Khudā warī gunā tēgānus neh tū mōchō;
‘father, by-me God before sin has-been-done-by-me and thee before;
neh toi puch reoikété yashki ne bün.’ Ammāh bābōsé tomō
and thy son saying-for fit not I-am.’ But by-the-father his-own
shadarōté rēgō, ‘bohtējō mishtē chilē walē, neh rēsét banerē;
servants-to it-was-said, ‘all-than good clothes bring-ye, and him-to put;
neh rēsei aguirō barōnō vich, neh pēzārē rēsei pā, neh koiki
and his finger-in ring put, and shoes (on-)his feet, and to-eat
dē, neh shuriār terē; khētobal mei anō puch mū asū, neh
give, and rejoicing make; because my this son dead was, and
dūgniā jīnō hū; rō nāt asū, neh laik hū.’ Neh shuriār
again alive became; he lost was, and found became.’ And rejoicing
tēgē.
was-made-by-them.

Tén rēsei barō puch chechērō ásū. Neh karē-gá rō wātō, neh
 Now his eldest son field-in was. And when-also he came, and
 gōté kach hū, rōsé bachoiki-gá natedoiki pārūdū. Neh
 the-house near became, by-him music-also dancing was-heard. And
 rōsō naukarējō ekōté hō-thēgō, neh kojēgō, ‘ané
 by-him servants-from one-to calling-was-done, and it-was-asked, ‘these
 kromci jék matlab hanī?’ Neh rōsō rēsété rēgō,
 work (i.e. thing)-of what meaning is?’ And by-him him-to it-was-said,
 ‘tei jrā wātun (or wātū), neh tei mālōsé onus tēgun
 ‘thy brother come-is (or came), and thy by-the-father feast been-made-has
 khētobal rōsé rēsété mishto bé tan-drust bé dhog
 because by-him him-to well having-become healthy having-become joined
 hū.’ Neh rō khafa hū, neh árū bojoiki khush ne hū.
 he-became.’ And he angry became, and within to-go willing not became.
 Anisé kārēō rēsei mālō dārū wātū, neh rēsété darkhās-tēgō. Neh
 This for his father outside came, and him-to entreaty-was-made. And

rōsé jawābō-majā mālōté rēgō, 'traké, ané bodé baré-ji
by-him answer-in the-father-to it-was-said, 'see, these many years-during
 más tei khidmat tēgas, neh tei bandishé kaikhén-gá muk ne
by-me thy service was-done-by-me, and thy orders ever-even face not
 farēgas; neh dārum tūsé ek ehalé-gá māt ne
was-turned-by-me; and yet by-thee one kid-even me-to not
 dēgānō, anisé kāreō tomō sōmé sāti shuriār tham :
been-given-has-by-thee, this for my-own friends with rejoicing I-may-make :
 ammáh kēh waqat tei puch wātū, kōsé tei jāb kanchaniōté
but at-what time thy son came, whom-by thy property harlots-to
 fanā-tēgun, tūsé rōsé kāreō onus dēga.' Neh
destroyed-been-made-has, by-thee him for a-feast was-given-by-thee.' And
 rōsé rēsété rēgō, 'puch, tū harkhén má sāti hanō, neh
by-him him-to it-was-said, 'son, thou always me with art, and
 jék má-kach hanō, tei hanō. Ané misht asī, khētobal bésé
whatever me-near is, thine is. This good was (fem.), because by-us
shuriār tōnas neh khush bōnas; khētobal tei anō jra
rejoicing we-making-are and happy becoming-are; because thy this brother
 mū asū, neh dūgniā jīnō hanō; neh nāt asū, neh laik bū.'
dead was, and again alive is; and lost was, and found became.'

As an additional specimen of the Gilgit dialect, I give another rendering of the Parable of the Prodigal Son by Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan, which I owe to the kindness of the late Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I. This version was not made in Gilgit, but in Chitral where the Khan Sahib was then stationed. The language of Chitral is, of course, Khō-wār, not Shīnā, but Gilgit people come there, and no difficulties were found in making the translation.

I give this version in order that it may be used as a check upon the preceding one. It is needless to say that it does not possess the authority of a specimen prepared in Gilgit itself, but it has, nevertheless, a value of its own. Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan has had so much experience in preparing specimens of languages of the country on the north-western frontier of India, and has shown so much skill in doing so, that we may be confident that the specimen which he has now provided accurately represents the words of the man who was the source of his translation. Shīnā is an unwritten language, and the version now given was evidently made quite independently of Colonel Biddulph's Grammar and Vocabulary. In spite of numerous divergencies of spellings, such as *mushāi* for *mushei* or *mushé*, *dāri* for *dāré*, *rēigu* for *rēgū*, and so on, the language is substantially identical with that described by Colonel Biddulph, and is a remarkable testimony to the accuracy of that distinguished officer's work.

I do not propose to alter Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan's spelling so to make it agree with that of the preceding Specimen. The variations of spelling add to the value of what he has written, and allow comparisons to be made, which will enable the student to grasp more accurately the rather fluctuating sounds of this language.

It will suffice to draw attention to a few forms which are not provided for in the preceding grammatical sketch. Towards the end of the Specimen we have *hanōk* for *hanō*, it is. In the phrase *nafo-su*, was lost, the *a* of *asū*, he was, has been dropped.

Note the use of a cerebral *l* in the dative postposition *le* and elsewhere.

The suffix *k* added to form an indefinite article, is common. Thus, *kūyeke-te*, to a country; *catandāreke-sāti*, with a native.

The use of the conjunctive participle is as common as it is rare in the preceding Specimen.

Note the frequent occurrence of the locative of the infinitive, used as a kind of gerund. Thus, *wayōke-rū*, on coming.

Tushomish, I would have become satisfied; *dēnas*, he would give; and one or two others are forms not provided for in the Grammar.

[No. 2.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

SHINĀ.

GILGIT DIALECT.

(CHITRAL.)

(Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan, 1898.)

Ek mushāi dū dāri asile. Ainō-joh chunu puch-se mālo-ṭe rēigu,
One man's two sons were. Of-them younger son father-to it-was-said,
 'O mālo, tōmo zhābe-joh mäh-ṭe jēkek ewājanto mäh-ṭe deh.' Mālo-se
 'O father, own property-from me-to whatever falleth me-to give.' Father
 tōmo zhābe-joh ainō maja baṣē dēgu. Kachāk ehake-joh phaut
own property-from them among having-divided gave. A-few days-from after
 chunu puch-se tōmo zhābe singalēgu dūr kūyēke-ṭe gau; ādi gē
younger son own property collected distant country-to went; there having-gone
 tōmo zhāb badmasti thē nayēgu. Jēk-khēna-rū buṭo phash thēgu
own property debauchery having-done lost. When all consume did
 ei kūyaro kōnar bigū, o licho bigū. Roh gē shatilo
that country-in famine became, he in-want became. He having-gone wealthy
 watandāreke-sāti just hū. O mushā-se o tōmo ehēcha-rū khūki
native-with joined became. That man him own fields-in swine
 charōki ehānigu. O mushāi armān bei-asili, 'khūke-joh mute ei
grazing-for sent. That man's longing used-to-be, 'swine-from spare those
 phoṭi khē tushomish.' Kō-se resa-ṭe na dēnas.
husks having-eaten satisfied-I-would-have-become.' Anyone him-to not would-give
 Ho phalmar wai tōmo jile-sāti mori thēgu, 'kachāk būwe-se
Then senses-to having-come own self-with talk did, 'how-many hired-servant
 khē mai mālai ṭiki rino-joh baskiga beyani, mäh uyano bē
having-eaten my father's food of-them spare becomes, I hungry having-become
 mirijumus; oṭhē tōmo mālō kachi bojam rese-sāti mor thē,
am-dying; having-risen own father near I-will-go him-with talk I-would-do,
 "O bābo, mäh Khudāi ga tu muchhō sharminda biganus, mäh thei puch bōki
 "O father, I God and thee before ashamed have-become, I thy son to-be
 lāyiq uoshi; mäh tōmo būweke parulo thē ehore." Oṭhē tōmo
fit am-not; me own hired-servant like having-made keep." Having-risen own
 mālo kachi gau. Lēkin roh dūr wayōke-rū mālo-se roh pashēgu, rese jii
father near went. But he distant coming father him saw, his heart or life
 daji ochē gau mālo resa-ṭe shābē hōṭsyak digu. Puch-se
having-burnt running went father him-to having-embraced kiss gave. Son

mālo-te rēigu, 'O mālo, māh Khudāi ga tu muchhō sharminda biganus. Māh father-to said, 'O father, I God and thee before ashamed have-become. I

āneo phatu thei puch bōki lāyiq noshi.' Mālo-se tōmo shadarō-te hukm from-now after thy son to-be fit am-not.' Father own servants-to order

thigu, 'bōdo mish^{to} chhīleke ate anesa-te banaryā, ek boronok made, 'much good clothes having-brought this-person-to put-on, one ring

anesei aguye-rū thyā, kafshe-ek atē anesa-te banaryā; ho this-person's finger-on put, shoes having-brought this-person-to put-on; then

ṭiki khōn to khushāni thōn, yāne mai puch mū-asū, nau food we-will-eat then merriment we-will-make, as-if my son dead-was, new

jīnu bū; naṭo-su, nē leigas.' Ei-se shuryār thēge. alive became; lost-was, again I-have-found-him.' They merriment made.

Ēsei baro puch ei khēna-rū tōmo chhēcha-rū asū. Ādeo His eldest son that time-at own fields-in was. From-there

wayōke-rū gōṭe-te kachōke-rū bashōki ga naṭe-dōki shongo resei kōna-rū coming house-to nearing music and dancing sound his ears-on

dito. Ek shadareke-te hō-thē rese-te khojēgu, 'jēk bashōki ga fell. One servant-to having-called him-to enquired, 'what music and

jēk naṭe-dōkyak hano?' O-se mor-thēgu, 'thei zhā waton, what dancing is?' He said, 'thy brother hath-come,

thei mālo-se roh mish^{to}-bē-wato thē ṭiki thē dēgun.' thy father him welcome making food having-made has-given.'

O khāfa bigū arū bujōki rak nē thiū. Mālo daru He annoyed became inside going wish not did-make. Father outside

nikhē roh julēgu. O-se tōmo mālo-te juwāb digu, 'in cheke, having-emerged him entreated. He his-own father-to answer gave, 'here look,

achyāk barish tu-te khizmat thēganus; kē khēna-rū ga thei hukme-joh so-many years thee-to service I-have-done; any time-at also thy order-from

muto ne thēganus; achyāk khizmat thōke-rū tus karō māh-te otherwise not I-have-done; so-much service having-done thou any-time me-to

ek chhālak ne digā, tōmo yārāne-sāti gaṭi-bē khē shuryārak one kil not gave, own friends-with together having-eaten merriment

them-tsiki; walēkin jēk-khēneke-rū thei anūh puch wato, kō-se thei I-would-have-made; but when thy this son came, who thy

māl kanchaniyo-sāti nayēgu, tus ēsei kārī ṭiki digā.' Mālo-se rese-te property prostitutes-with lost, thou his sake food gave.' Father him-to

rēigu, 'O puch, tu hamēsha māh-sāti hano; mai jēk hanōk, thei hano. Aso-said, 'O son, thou always me-with art; my whatever is, thine is. Us-

te shuryār thōki munāsib asili, jēke-kāreo thei anūh zhā mū-asū nē to merriment making becoming was, because thy this brother dead-was again

jīnu bū; naṭo-su nē leigas.' alive became; lost-was again I-have-found-him.'

NUMERALS.

Ek	dū	chē	chār	poṣ	sha	sat	ach	naḍ	dai	ekāi	bāi	choṣ
<i>One</i>	<i>two</i>	<i>three</i>	<i>four</i>	<i>five</i>	<i>six</i>	<i>seven</i>	<i>eight</i>	<i>nine</i>	<i>ten</i>	<i>eleven</i>	<i>twelve</i>	<i>thirteen</i>
chōdai	panzē	shoṣ	satāi	ashāi	kunī	bī	bī-ga-dai	do-beo				
<i>fourteen</i>	<i>fifteen</i>	<i>sixteen</i>	<i>seventeen</i>	<i>eighteen</i>	<i>nineteen</i>	<i>twenty</i>	<i>thirty</i>	<i>forty</i>				
do-beo-ga-dai	chab-beo	chab-beo-ga-dai	chār-beo	chār-beo-ga-dai	shal.							
<i>fifty</i>	<i>sixty</i>	<i>seventy</i>	<i>eighty</i>	<i>ninety</i>	<i>hundred.</i>							

ASTŌRĪ.

No specimens have been received of the Shiṇā of Astor. According to Drew, the Shiṇā of Astor is the same as the Brōkpā of Dras, of which a full account is given on pages 186ff. It is described in Dr. Leitner's Dardistan, and closely resembles the Shiṇā of Gilgit, but in some respects follows Gurēzī. Thus the pronouns of the first person is *mō*, not *mā*, and that of the third person is *shō*, instead of *rō*. In the conjugation of verbs the infinitive ends in *nō* instead of *ki* (compare Gurēzī *on* and the Dras *nō*). The present tense of the verb substantive is contracted, as in Gurēzī and Dras, thus *mō hāos*, I am. In other respects the conjugation of the verb is practically the same as that of the Shiṇā of Gilgit, allowance being made for minor variations of spelling and pronunciation.

CHILĀSĪ.

The Shiṇā of Chilās closely resembles the dialect of Astor, and no separate specimens are necessary. I devote a column to it in the List of Words which will show that the only variations are minor differences of pronunciation, and the preference for the cerebral letters *t* and *ḍ*. The latter is hardly a local peculiarity; everywhere in the Shiṇā area these dotted letters are occasionally met with and are due to the use of the Paṣhtō-Persian alphabet for recording the sounds. The truth probably is that in Shiṇā the *t* and *ḍ* are pronounced somewhat as in English, neither cerebrals nor dentals but something between both, and are shown as one or other according to the personal equation of the writer. In no other way can I account for these varieties of spelling, and the question is one which can only be settled on the spot by a trained ear.¹ It must therefore remain over for future decision.

¹ See, however, the footnote on p. 152.

GUREZĪ.

The valley known in English as Gurais and in Persian as Gurēz, is called by its inhabitants Gorāī. It is about five miles long by half a mile broad, and contains some six villages with a total population of perhaps 1,500 or 2,000 souls. The people call themselves Dārds,¹ the principal inhabitants being Lun by tribe.² Their language is a dialect of *Shinā*, and is said to be most closely connected with those spoken in Chilās, Kanē, and Dras. Although Gorāī is within thirty miles of the Kashmir Valley, with which it communicates by the Rāzdiangan Pass, 11,800 feet above the sea, the dialect is quite different from Kāshmīrī,—so different that an inhabitant of Gorāī and a Kāshmīrī, each speaking only his own mother tongue, would be quite unintelligible to each other.³ It is very much simpler than Kāshmīrī, having far fewer inflections, and is even simpler than Pañjābī or Urdū, which it resembles in structure and syntax, though the vocabulary and inflections are almost entirely different.

The dialect frequently employs the sound of the sibilant in the word 'pleasure,' *i.e.* the French *j*, which is transcribed zh in the system of transliteration adopted for this Survey. We also meet the half-pronounced *u* and *i* at the end of a word which are so common in Kāshmīrī, and which are also found in some of the languages of Eastern Hindustan. These are represented by small letters above the line; thus, *āl^u*, came; *dōn^u*, a bullock; *āshⁱp'*, horses.

AUTHORITY—

The only work which gives any account at all of the dialect of Gurēz is Dr. Leitner's *Language and Races of Darhistan*, Lahore, 1877, which contains a few dialogues in Gurēzī (p. 41). These have been reprinted in the same author's *Hunza and Nuyyr Handbook*, Calcutta, 1889.

The information hitherto available regarding this interesting dialect being so scanty, I have the greater pleasure in being able to give here the following notes on the Grammar of the language, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I. I am also indebted to the same gentleman for much of the information contained in the preceding remarks, and for the translation of the Parable of the Prodigal Son, which is annexed. He wishes it to be understood that the notes are rough ones, and do not pretend to be either complete or very accurate.

The following are the principal points in which Gurēzī, as exhibited by Sir James Wilson, differs from Gilgit *Shinā* :—

Pronunciation.—The letters *r* and *j* of Gilgit often become zh. Thus we have *zho* instead of *rō*, he, and *ma^zha* instead of *majā*, among.

Nouns.—The Nominative plural ends in *ē* or *i*. *Puch*, a son, makes its plural *pē*, and *sass*, a sister, makes its plural *sazār* (compare Gilgit *dī*, a daughter, plural *dījārē*).

Few nouns seem to change for the oblique form. *Mushā*, a man, drops the final *ā* in the agent and genitive singular, but retains it in the dative, and *sass*, a sister,

¹ So spelt by Drew. Sir James Wilson spells the word Dārd.

² This tribe is not mentioned by Drew. I am indebted to Sir James Wilson for the information.

³ The relationship between *Shinā* and Kāshmīrī is dealt with elsewhere. Suffice it to say that there is a stock of vocables which are common to the two languages, and which are not met in any language of India proper.

changes to *saz* in all cases of the singular. In the plural all nouns take *ōn* in the dative case before the final *t*.

The case suffixes are very loosely employed. The only ones which have any fixity are those of the dative, which is *t*, or, with a junction vowel, *at*, *it*, or *ut*, and that of the locative, which is *i $\underline{z}h$* (*u $\underline{z}h$*). The junction vowel is probably the remains of an oblique termination.

For the other cases we have :—

Agent.—*se*, *si*, *is*, *s* ; *eĩ* ; *õ*.

Abl.—*õ*, *lo*.

Gen.—*õ*.

Loc.—*i $\underline{z}h$* (=Gilgit *rõ*. Compare Gilgit *rõ*, Gurĕzī *$\underline{z}ho$* , he).

It will be seen from the above that *õ* can be used for the Agent, the Ablative, or the Genitive.

In adjectives, the termination *u* corresponds to the Gilgit *õ*.

Pronouns.—Comparing the pronouns of the first person we have :—

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Gilgit.	Gurĕzī.	Gilgit.	Gurĕzī.
Nom. <i>má</i>	<i>mo</i>	<i>b'ók</i>	<i>be</i>
Ag. <i>másé</i>	<i>meĩ</i>	<i>b'ísé</i>	<i>asóizh</i>
Gen. <i>mei</i>	<i>miõ</i>	<i>aséi</i>	<i>asõ</i>
Dat. <i>míté</i>	<i>mote</i>	<i>asóté</i>	<i>ason'te</i>

With the Gurĕzī *miõ*, my, and *asõ*, our, we can compare the Kāshmirī *myón*^a and *són*^a.

The pronoun of the second person is built on the same principle. It exhibits the same fluctuation between *t* and *ts* as in Gilgit. In the plural it has a separate form for the feminine.

The pronoun of the third person *$\underline{z}ho$* corresponds to the Gilgit *rõ*.

Verb Substantive.—The present is built on the form *hõs*, instead of *hanus*, I am. The past closely follows the longer form of the Gilgit dialect. There is a future, *ās*, he will be (compare Pashai *hās*, he is), and a negative form, *nīsh*, he is not.

Active Verb.—This closely follows the Gilgit conjugation. Transitive verbs do not always take the subject in the agent case. Sometimes the nominative is used. The past participle of transitive verbs does not appear to take *gõ*. The only doubtful case is the word *ra $\underline{z}hau$* (Gilgit *rĕgõ*), he said, in which the *$\underline{z}h$* may be a corruption of *g*.

On the whole Gurĕzī does not differ in its essence from Gilgit Shinā. Most of the variations can be explained as corruptions of Gilgit forms. The change of *r* to *$\underline{z}h$* will be understood when we remember that in Gilgit Shinā itself *jr* and *$\underline{z}h$* , and *tr* and *ch*, are in each case mutually convertible. Any real changes can be explained by the influence of the neighbouring Kāshmirī.

With these preliminary remarks I here give Sir James Wilson's grammatical sketch and specimen.

PRONUNCIATION.

A final *u* is sometimes distinctly pronounced, is sometimes hardly audible, and is sometimes not heard at all. So also a final *i*. Thus, *butu*, *but*^u, or *but*, all (masc. sing.); *āshipi* or *āship*ⁱ, horses (masc. pl.). In the following pages " and ' are generally written, but all three pronunciations are to be understood as thereby implied.

Pronounce,—

ā as the *a* in *hat*.

á as the *a* in *all*.

ā as the *a* in *father*.

ē as the *e* in *met*, *hen*.

ā as the same sound lengthened, the *e* in *there*, as pronounced in the north of England and in Scotland.

ē is the ordinary long *e*, pronounced like the *a* in *mate*.

e is the short sound of the foregoing, pronounced something like the *é* in the French word *était*.

ō is the second *o* in *promote*.

o is the short sound of the preceding. It is the first *o* in *promote*, and is the *o* in the French word *votre*, as distinguished from *vótre*.

ö is the *o* in *hot*.

ö as in German.

The ligatured letters, *sh*, *zh*, *kh*, and *gh*, represent ش, ژ, خ, and غ, respectively. When not ligatured, *kh* and *gh* represent the well-known Dēva-nāgarī letters. The mark ~ over a vowel nasalizes it.

ARTICLE.

The definite article "the" is not expressed, but the indefinite article "a" is generally expressed by adding *ek*, *ik*, or *ak* to the noun, *e.g.*,

barī chē-ak, a tall woman.

gāv-ik, a cow.

NOUNS.

Masc.		Fem.	
<i>mushā</i>	man, pl. <i>mushē</i> .	<i>chēi</i>	woman, pl. <i>chē-e</i> .
<i>bāl</i>	boy, pl. <i>bāl</i> .	<i>mulāi</i>	girl.
<i>māl</i> ^a	} father.	<i>āzhī</i>	} mother.
<i>bāb</i>		<i>māi</i>	
<i>pūch</i>	son.	<i>dhī</i>	daughter.
<i>zhā</i>	brother.	<i>sas</i>	sister.
<i>dōn</i> ^a	bullock, pl. <i>dōne</i> .	<i>gāv</i>	cow, pl. <i>gāvè</i> .
<i>bātsō</i>	calf.	<i>bātsōi</i>	heifer.
<i>karāil</i> ^a	ram.	<i>ēsh</i>	sheep.
<i>urand</i>	lamb, m. and f.		
<i>shū</i>	m. and f. dog.		
<i>āship</i>	m. and f. horse.		
<i>chhatil</i> ^a	he-goat.	<i>āi</i>	she-goat.
<i>chhāl</i>	kid, m. and f.		

NOUNS—*contd.*

Masc.		Fem.	
<i>pūsh*</i>	cat, pl. <i>pūshē</i> .	<i>pūshi</i>	f. cat, pl. <i>pushē</i> .
<i>mūzh</i>	rat, pl. <i>mūzhē</i> .		
<i>kōkō</i>	cook, pl. <i>kōkōi</i> .	<i>kōkōi</i>	hen, pl. <i>kōkōē</i> .
<i>bīr*</i>	male.	<i>sōch</i>	female.
<i>bīr* āship</i>	male horse, pl. <i>āship'</i> .	<i>sōch āship</i>	female horse, pl. <i>āshpē</i> .

OTHER NOUNS.

<i>vōi</i>	water.	<i>lach</i>	flock of sheep.
<i>khwon</i>	hill, pl. <i>khānē</i> .	<i>batuk</i>	duck.
<i>tōm</i>	tree, pl. <i>tōmē</i> .	<i>gōsh</i>	house.
<i>bāt</i>	stone, pl. <i>bāt'</i> .	<i>sinn</i>	river.
<i>gīr</i>	boulder, pl. <i>gīrē</i> .	<i>hulo</i>	large river.
<i>sūri</i>	sun, f., pl. <i>sūri</i> .	<i>yab</i>	small stream.
<i>yūn</i>	moon, f.	<i>zhēl</i>	forest.
<i>tār</i>	star, pl. <i>tārē</i> .	<i>kūi</i>	f. village.
<i>azh*</i>	rain.	<i>zhut</i>	grass-land.
<i>hīn</i>	snow.	<i>ich</i>	bear.
<i>mōs</i>	month.	<i>kūkas</i>	hill-partridge.
<i>dēs</i>	day.	<i>hangōl</i>	<i>bāra sing</i> deer.
<i>rāt'</i>	night.	<i>rōs</i>	nausk-deer.
<i>pīchīh</i>	m. father's brother.	<i>kēl</i>	ibex.
<i>phīphī</i>	f. father's sister.	<i>chhim*</i>	fish.
<i>dād'</i>	m. father's father.	<i>kunūl</i>	pigeon.
<i>dādīh</i>	f. father's mother.	<i>kā</i>	crow.
<i>brīng</i>	kite.	<i>kuruhān</i>	hail.
<i>hōnz</i>	goose.	<i>angei</i>	thunder.
<i>mōt'</i>	earth.	<i>bīchīsh</i>	lightning.
<i>sōr</i>	hoarfrost.	<i>larīt</i>	house ; building.
<i>lāu</i>	dew.	<i>dāra</i>	household.
		<i>tiki</i>	food.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Sunday	<i>Aitwār.</i>	Wednesday	<i>Bādhwār.</i>
Monday	<i>Sandarwār.</i>	Thursday	<i>Bariswār.</i>
Tuesday	<i>Bōwār.</i>	Friday	<i>Zhuma.</i>
Saturday		<i>Batwār.</i>	

NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

<i>Wēhak</i>	Balsākh.	<i>Kārtika</i>	Kātik.
<i>Zhīsta</i>	Jēth.	<i>Muzhōra</i>	Magar
<i>Hu mōs</i>	Hār.	<i>Poh</i>	Poh.
<i>Shāwana</i>	Sāwan.	<i>Māgah</i>	Māgh.
<i>Bhādrēte</i>	Bhadru.	<i>Phāgomah</i>	Phaggan.
<i>Ashṭa</i>	Assu.	<i>Chitra</i>	Chēt.

Mushā—MAN, *masc.*

	Sing.	Pl.
Nom.	<i>mushā</i>	<i>mushē.</i>
Ag.	<i>mush-eĩ</i>	<i>mushē-s.</i>
Gen.	<i>mush-ō</i>	<i>mush-ō.</i>
Dat.	<i>mushā-t</i>	<i>mush-ōnt.</i>

Pūch—SON, *masc.*

Nom.	<i>pūch</i>	<i>pē.</i>
Ag.	<i>pūch-se</i>	<i>pē-se.</i>
Gen.	<i>pūch-ō</i>	<i>pe-ō.</i>
Dat.	<i>pūch-at</i>	<i>pē-ōnt.</i>

Chēi—WOMAN, *fem.*

Nom.	<i>chēi</i>	<i>chē-e.</i>
Ag.	<i>chē-ō</i>	<i>chē-is.</i>
Gen.	<i>chē-ō</i>	<i>chē-ō.</i>
Dat.	<i>chē-it</i>	<i>chē-ōnt.</i>

Sass—SISTER, *fem.*

Nom.	<i>sass</i>	<i>sazār.</i>
Ag.	<i>saz-ō</i>	<i>sazār-is.</i>
Gen.	<i>saz-ō</i>	<i>sazār-ō.</i>
Dat.	<i>saz-ut</i>	<i>sazār-ōnt.</i>

NOTE.—There is a curious dearth of words distinguishing between the male and female of animals. This is done by prefixing the word *bīr* (male), or *sōch* (female), *c.g.* :—

<i>bīr āship</i>	male horse.	|	<i>sōch āship</i>	mare.
<i>bīr shū</i>	male dog.	|	<i>sōch shū</i>	bitch.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender and number, but do not alter with the case of the noun. This rule applies also to genitives in *ō*, which change it to *ĩ* in the fem. sing. and masc. plural and *ē* in the fem. plural. [The rule as to the formation of the feminine is not complete, as will appear from the following examples.]

<i>baṛ</i>	<i>mushā</i>	great man.
<i>baṛi</i>	<i>chēi</i>	great woman.
<i>miō</i>	<i>āship</i>	my horse.
<i>mē</i>	<i>āship'</i>	my horses.
<i>meii</i>	<i>āship</i>	my mare.
<i>mē</i>	<i>āshipe</i>	my mares.

ADJECTIVES—*contd.*

<i>ā</i>	<i>mushō</i>	<i>āship</i>	that man's horse.
<i>āyā</i>	<i>chēō</i>	<i>āship'</i>	these women's horses.
<i>anu</i>	<i>mushā</i>	<i>sīō hō</i>	this man is good.
<i>ani</i>	<i>chēi</i>	<i>sī hī</i>	this woman is good.
<i>ane</i>	<i>mushē</i>	<i>sīē hā</i>	these men are good.
<i>ania</i>	<i>chēe</i>	<i>sīe hā</i>	these women are good.

	Sing.		Pl.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
<i>sīō</i>	good.	<i>sī</i>	<i>sīē</i>	<i>sīe.</i>
<i>bar</i>	great.	<i>bari</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>bari.</i>
<i>atsak</i>	bad.	<i>atsaki</i>	<i>atsak</i>	<i>atsaki.</i>
<i>zhig</i> "	long.			
<i>khut</i> "	short.			
<i>chun</i>	small.			
<i>zhār</i> "	old.	<i>zhāri.</i>		
<i>miō</i>	my.	<i>mei</i>	<i>mē</i>	<i>mē.</i>
<i>thō</i>	thy.	<i>thei</i>	<i>thē</i>	<i>thē.</i>
<i>asō</i>	our.			
<i>tsē</i>	your.			
<i>āsō</i>	of that man.	<i>āsei</i>	<i>āsē</i>	<i>āsē.</i>
<i>shō</i>	white.			
<i>kōn</i> "	black.			
<i>lōl</i> "	red.			
<i>kumūm</i>	yellow.			
<i>but</i> "	all.		<i>but</i>	
<i>misht</i> "	good.	<i>mishti</i>	<i>mishta</i>	<i>mishti.</i>
<i>tushār</i>	much, many.			
<i>mutt</i>	other.			
<i>bēng</i>	both.			
<i>tōm</i>	own.			

NUMERALS.

1	<i>ek.</i>	12	<i>bāi.</i>	30	<i>chih.</i>
2	<i>dū.</i>	13	<i>chōi.</i>	40	<i>dō bīh.</i>
3	<i>chē.</i>	14	<i>chōdei.</i>	50	<i>dō bīh ga dei.</i>
4	<i>chār.</i>	15	<i>panzilei.</i>	60	<i>chō bīh.</i>
5	<i>punsh.</i>	16	<i>shōin.</i>	70	<i>chō bīh ga dei.</i>
6	<i>sha.</i>	17	<i>salāi.</i>	80	<i>char bīh.</i>
7	<i>sat.</i>	18	<i>ashlāi.</i>	90	<i>char bīh ga dei.</i>
8	<i>asht.</i>	19	<i>kunyih.</i>	100	<i>shal.</i>
9	<i>naū.</i>	20	<i>bīh.</i>	200	<i>dū shal.</i>
10	<i>dei.</i>	21	<i>bīh ga ek.</i>	300	<i>chē shal.</i>
11	<i>akāi.</i>	22	<i>bīh ga dū,</i>	1000	<i>sūs.</i>
			etc.		

NOTE.—After thirty, the enumeration is by scores, e.g. 70 is "three twenties and ten."

PRONOUNS.

1st person—

	Sing. M. and F.	Plur. M. and F.
Nom. and Acc.	<i>mo</i>	<i>be.</i>
Agent	<i>meĩ</i>	<i>aseĩz̄h.</i>
Genitive	<i>miõ</i>	<i>asõ.</i>
Dative	<i>mote</i>	<i>asonte.</i>

2nd person—

	Sing. M. and F.	Plur.	
		M.	F.
Nom.	<i>tu</i>	<i>tsõ</i>	<i>tsã.</i>
Agent	<i>thõ</i>	<i>tsẽĩz̄h</i>	<i>tsãse.</i>
Genitive	<i>thõ</i>	<i>tsẽ</i>	<i>tsãndõ.</i>
Dative	<i>tute</i>	<i>tsõnte</i>	<i>tsõnte.</i>

3rd person—

	Sing.		Plur.		
	M.	F.	M. and F.		
Nom.	<i>z̄ho</i>	<i>z̄hẽ</i>	<i>z̄he.</i>		
Agent	<i>z̄hẽsi</i>	<i>z̄hẽsõ</i>	<i>z̄heniz̄h.</i>		
Genitive	<i>z̄hẽsõ</i>		<i>z̄henẽõ.</i>		
Dative	<i>z̄hẽsit</i>		<i>z̄hunut.</i>		
		Fem. Sing.	Plur. M.		Plur. F.
<i>anu</i>	this	<i>ani</i>	<i>ani</i>		<i>neã.</i>
<i>ã</i>	that	<i>ã</i>	<i>ã</i>		<i>ãyã.</i>
<i>parã</i>	yonder	<i>parãĩ</i>			
<i>z̄ho</i>	who (relative)				
<i>kõĩ</i>	who ?	<i>kõĩ</i>	<i>kõĩ</i>		<i>kõiã.</i>
<i>z̄kẽg</i>	what ?				
<i>kõĩ</i>	some, any	<i>kõĩ</i>	<i>kõĩ</i>		<i>kajãk.</i>

VERBS.

Auxiliary Verb.

PRESENT—I am.

	Sing.		Plur.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. <i>mo</i>	<i>hõs</i>	<i>hãs</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>hãs</i>	<i>hãs.</i>
2. <i>tu</i>	<i>hõ</i>	<i>hã</i>	<i>tsõ</i>	<i>hãnt</i>	<i>hãnt.</i>
3. <i>z̄ho</i>	<i>hõ</i>	<i>hĩ</i>	<i>z̄ne</i>	<i>hã</i>	<i>hã.</i>

PAST—I was.

	Sing.		Plur.
	M.	F.	M. and F.
1. <i>asulus</i>	<i>asilis</i>		<i>asilis.</i>
2. <i>asulo</i>	<i>asile</i>		<i>asilit.</i>
3. <i>asul</i>	<i>asil</i>		<i>asil.</i>

FUTURE—I shall be.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>ās-im</i>	<i>ās-on.</i>
2. <i>ās-e</i>	<i>ās-at.</i>
3. <i>ās</i>	<i>ās-in.</i>

Negative Verb.

I am not.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>nīsh-is</i>	<i>nīsh-is.</i>
2. <i>nīsh-e</i>	<i>nīsh-it.</i>
3. <i>nīsh</i>	<i>nīsh.</i>

Active Verb.

IMPERATIVE.

The 2nd singular imperative is the root of the verb ; e.g. *bōh*, go ; *tiki kha*, eat bread ; *vōi pīh*, drink water. The 2nd person plural is formed by adding *ā* to the root ; e.g. *vōi pīā*, drink water ; *khaliā*, get out.

FUTURE—I shall speak.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>mose rāz-im</i>	<i>bese rāz-ōn.</i>
2. <i>tuse rāz-e</i>	<i>tsōse rāz-at.</i>
3. <i>zhuse rāz-e</i>	<i>zhese rāz-in.</i>

PAST—I did.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>mei thās</i>	<i>bēsi thī-is.</i>
2. <i>thō thā</i>	<i>tsōsi thī-it.</i>
3. <i>zhēseī thāu</i>	<i>zhenijh thī-e.</i>

NOTE.—The past tense of a transitive verb may be used either with the nominative or agent case of the subject, and in either case agrees with it in person. The forms given for the pronouns of the 1st and 2nd persons plural, are apparently variants from those given above.

PAST—I came.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>mo āl-us</i>	<i>be āl-is.</i>
2. <i>tu āl-o</i>	<i>tsō āl-it.</i>
3. <i>zho āl</i>	<i>zhe āl-e.</i>

PAST—I went.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>mo gā</i>	<i>be gē-us.</i>
2. <i>tu gā</i>	<i>tsō gē-it.</i>
3. <i>zho gau</i>	<i>zhe gē.</i>

PRESENT TENSE.

The present tense is formed by adding the present tense of the auxiliary verb to the future, *e.g.*—

PRESENT—I am doing.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>mose thim hōs</i>	<i>bese thōn hās.</i>
2. <i>tuse thē hō</i>	<i>tsōse thiāt hānt.</i>
3. <i>zhuse thei hō</i>	<i>zhese theim hā.</i>

List of Verbs.

Root.	Meaning.	Infinitive.	Pres. Part.	3rd Sing. Past.	3rd Sing. Fut.
<i>thē</i>	do, make.	<i>thiōn</i>	<i>theihũ</i>	<i>thāu</i>	<i>thēi.</i>
<i>ēh</i>	come.	<i>ōn</i>	<i>eihũ</i>	<i>āl</i> "	<i>ēi.</i>
<i>bōh</i>	go.	<i>bojhōn</i>	<i>bōjhũ</i>	<i>gāu</i>	<i>bōzh.</i>
<i>khā</i>	eat.	<i>khōn</i>	<i>khāhũ</i>	<i>khāu</i>	<i>khā.</i>
<i>sōh</i>	sleep.	<i>sōn</i>	<i>seihũ</i>	<i>sutt</i> "	<i>sēi.</i>
<i>bēih</i>	sit.	<i>bēōn</i>	<i>bēhũ</i>	<i>bēht</i> "	<i>bēe.</i>
<i>pīh</i>	drink.	<i>pīōn</i>	<i>pīhũ</i>	<i>piūu</i>	<i>pīe.</i>
<i>wali</i>	fall.	<i>waliōn</i>	<i>waleihũ</i>	<i>walan</i>	<i>walei.</i>
<i>chōk bōh</i>	get up.	<i>chōkbōn</i>	<i>chōkbeihũ</i>	<i>chōkbil</i> "	<i>chōkubei.</i>
<i>bei</i>	become.	<i>beihōn</i>	<i>beihũ</i>	<i>bil</i> "	<i>bei.</i>
<i>shilā</i>	be ill.	<i>shiliōn</i>	<i>shilāhũ</i>	<i>shilāl</i>	<i>shilā.</i>
<i>uni (?)</i>	be hungry.	<i>unzāilōn</i>	<i>unzāilhũ</i>	<i>unyāil</i>	
<i>yās</i>	go on.				
<i>hun bōh</i>	get up.				
<i>de</i>	give.	<i>deōn</i>	<i>deihũ</i>	<i>dāu</i>	<i>dei.</i>

A question is signified by adding *dā* to the verb, *e.g.*—

<i>tu ān hō dā?</i>	Art thou here?
<i>tsō ānēhi hānt dā?</i>	Are you just here?

The 1st person plural is not used for the 1st person singular, as in Urdū, nor is the 2nd person plural used for the 2nd person singular as in English.

The present tense of the auxiliary verb has different forms for the masculine and feminine, *e.g.* *hō*, he is; *hī*, she is.

EXAMPLES.

<i>thō gōsh kōn hō?</i>	. . . . .	Where is thy house?
<i>thō nōm zhōg hō?</i>	. . . . .	What is thy name?
<i>miō nōm Gafār hō</i>	. . . . .	My name is Gafār.
<i>mei gāo pashās hūs</i>	. . . . .	I have seen the oow.
<i>mei dōne pashās hūs</i>	. . . . .	I have seen the bullocks.
<i>mei vōi piā hūs</i>	. . . . .	I have drunk water.
<i>thō vōi piē hā</i>	. . . . .	Thou hast drunk water.
<i>ēseī krum thāu</i>	. . . . .	He did the work.

EXAMPLES—*contd.*

<i>āseĩ dōn* pashau</i>	. . . . .	He saw the bullock.
<i>āseĩ gāo pashau</i>	. . . . .	He saw the cow.
<i>āseĩ dōne pashau</i>	. . . . .	He saw the bullocks.
<i>āseĩ gāwe pashau</i>	. . . . .	He saw the cows.

ADVERBS.

<i>chē</i>	now.	<i>azha</i>	above.
<i>karega</i>	at some time, any time.	<i>kharte</i>	below.
<i>nē</i>	not.	<i>dārō</i>	outside.
<i>kare</i>	when ?	<i>azhō</i>	inside.
<i>kyē</i>	why ?	<i>lōko</i>	quickly.
<i>kadāt</i>	how ?	<i>chhūt chhūt</i>	slowly.
<i>anāt</i>	thus.	<i>inne</i>	hither.
<i>adāt</i>	so.	<i>āwari</i>	thither.
<i>ān</i>	here.	<i>āniō</i>	hence.
<i>sad</i>	there.	<i>ādō</i>	thence.
<i>kōn</i>	where ?	<i>āsh</i>	to-day.
<i>kōnit</i>	whither ?	<i>lōsh̄t</i>	to-morrow.
<i>kōnō</i>	whence ?	<i>bilāh</i>	yesterday.
<i>parāda</i>	yonder.	<i>bās</i>	in the evening.
		<i>chid</i>	the day after to-morrow.

POSTPOSITIONS.

<i>ō</i>	of, sign of genitive.	<i>eī, si</i>	by, sign of agent case.
<i>-t, te, it, at</i>	to, sign of dative.	<i>khairē</i>	under.
<i>iḡh</i>	to, at, on, in.	<i>mazha</i>	between.
<i>ō, lo</i>	from.	<i>muthō</i>	before.
<i>ēl</i>	near.	<i>pātōn</i>	{ behind.
<i>seĩ</i>	along with.		{ after.

CONJUNCTIONS.

<i>ge, ga, ha</i>	and.	<i>amma</i>	but.
<i>bara</i>	then, again.	<i>si ki</i>	because, that.

[No. 3.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

SHINĀ.

GUREZĪ DIALECT.

(Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., 1898.)

Ek mushāt dū bāl asil. Si duṣ zhō chunei mālit
A man-to two sons were. These two from by-the-young to-father
razhau, ‘Bāb, zhabō mo-te hissa eik, deh.’ Bara sēsi
said, ‘Father, from-the-goods me-to the-share will-come, give.’ Then to-them
zhab būtu bagē dau. Barah zhēk dēzō patō, chuno pūch-se
goods all having-divided he-gave. Then some days after, the-young son-by
butu jama-thē, dūr mulk-at safar thau; sad tōmu
all having-collected, a-distant country-to journey he-made; then his-own
arāmit butu zhab khārich thāu. Zhe seī zhu zhab butu khārich
pleasure-to all goods spent he-did. When by-him that wealth all spent
thāu, zhu-mulk-azh bay drāg hun-bilu. Zhu manuzh ho
he-had-made, that-country-in great famine happened. That man became
uniāl. Zho gau zho mulk-ō ekēl nōkar bēhtu. Zhēsī chhēnyau
hungry. He went that country-of to-a-man servant sat. By-him he-was-sent
tōme chhēchōnj sorōt rāchh. ‘Zhuse sōrse khākh dileh akōnt khum
his-own field-into to-pigs herding. ‘What pigs eat husks my-own eating
thēi-asul.’ Bara zhēs khōu nē dēn asil. Bara zhēsīt fikruzh
I-shall-make.’ Then they eating not giving were. Then to-him in-thought
āl, zhēs razhau, ‘Miṣ bāb kach tushār nōkar-ōnt tikih tushār hī.
came, by-him said, ‘My father with many servants-to food much is.
Mo nirōnu mirījim-hōs. Mo chōkubōi tōm bāb-il bōzhim, zhēsīt mōse
I hungry am-dying. I standing-up own father-to will-go, to-him I
rāzim, “Vo bāb, mēi Khulāi ge tu muthō gunāi thās. Mo
will-say, ‘O father, by-me God and thee before sin I-have-done. I
zhēsīt laiak nush-is, zhēs rāzin-bil thō pūch hū. Mo tōmi nōkari-hānau
to-this fit am-not, they will-say thy son it-is. Me own servant-like
kāli.”’ Bara chōku-bōi tōmu māi-el ālu. Zhēse dūr pāshī
consider.”’ Then standing-up own father-to he-came. By-him far having-seen
mālus darbak thē bōsi-dē māchi thau. Hō
by-father running having-made having-given-embrace kissing he-made. And
pujh-se mālit razhau, ‘Vo bāb, mēi Khudāi ge tu muthō gunāi
by-son to-father was-said, ‘O father, by-me God and thee before sin

thās. Mo **zhēsīt** laiak **nush-is**, **zhēs** rāzin-bil **thō** pūch **hū.** Amma
done. I to-this fit am-not, they will-say thy son it-is.' But
mālei **tōm** **nōkarō-vāri** **razhau**, 'But**izhō** **sīē** **chilakhōi** **khaliā**, **zhēsīt**
by-father own servants-towards he-said, 'Of-all good clothes get-out, to-him
bunyeā; **zhēsē** **hātizh** **vāzhi** **viyā**, **zhēsē** **pēont** **pāczār** **bunyāyā**; **bara** **bēs**
put-on; his hand-on ring put-on, his feet-to shoes put-on; then we
khōn, **khushī** **thōn**; **si-ki** **zho** **miō** **pūch** **mū** **asul**, **bara** **zhinil**;
let-eat, pleasure let-make; for this my son dead was, again he-lives;
lip **bilu** **asul**, **bara** **hāt** **āl.** **Zhē** **khush** **bil.**
lost bec'n was, again to-hand has-come. They happy became.

Chē **zhēsō** **har** **pūch** **chhēchh** **asul.** **Zho** **gōzh-ēl** **eh** **nātiōn**
Now his great son in-field was. He house-near coming dancing
bāshōn **krū** **pārūd.** **Ho** **sēsēi** **ek** **nokar-kit** **hōthē** **khōzhin** **thau**,
singing noise heard. And by-him a servant-to calling question he-made,
'Nu **zhōg** **hū?**' **Zhēsī** **zhēsīt** **razhau**, 'Thō **zhā** **āl.** Thō **bābei**
'This what is?' By-him to-him said, 'Thy brother came. Thy father-by
khushī **thau** **hū**, **siki** **thō** **zhā** **zhōnu** **lādu** **hū.** **Bara** **sēsīt**
pleasure he-made has, because thy brother living got is.' Then to-him
malāl **bilu.** 'Mo **azhō** **nē** **buzhim.**' **Zhēsēi-kār** **māl** **darō** **āl**,
anger became. 'I inside not will-go.' For-this-cause father outside came,
zhēsīt **madār** **thau.** **Zhēsī** **jhawāb** **mālit** **razhau**, 'Chake, **mōse**
to-him entreaty he-made. By-him answer to-father he-said, 'Listen, by-me
ani **barzhōnt** **thēi** **khidmat** **thās**, **mei** **karēgē** **thō** **razhōn-it**
these years-to thy service I-made, by-me at-any-time thy saying-to
badal **nē** **thās**, **amma** **thō** **zāt** **mo-te** **āiō** **chhāl** **nē** **dā**,
contrary not I-did, but thou at-any-time me-to goat kid not thou-gavest,
siki **mo-se** **tōme** **shulō-sei** **khushī** **thim**; **amma** **kare** **ālu** **hū** an"
that I own friends-with pleasure shall-make; but when come is this
thō **pūch**, **thō** **zhab** **kanzhērō-sei** **khyau** **hū**, **thō** **zhēsī-kar** **bāri**
thy son, thy goods harlots-with eaten has, by-thee for-him great
khushī **thā** **hū.** **Mālus** **zhēsīt** **razhau**, 'Vo **pūch**, **tu** **zap**
pleasure made is.' By-father to-him said, 'O son, thou always
mosei **hāno**, **miō** **butu** **zhab** **thō** **hō.** **Lāzim** **asul**, **asunt** **khushī**
with-me art, my all goods thine is. Proper it-was, for-us pleasure
thōn, **siki** **anu** **thō** **zhā** **mū** **asul**, **zhunu** **bil**; **lip** **bil** **asul**,
making, for this thy brother dead was, living became; lost became was,
bara **hāt** **ālu.**
again to-hand came.'

BRÖKPĀ OF DRAS.

According to Drew, the Brökpā of Dras is the same as the Shinā of Astor. Specimens of true Astor Shinā have not been received, but I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. R. T. Clarke, I.C.S., for the following Specimens of Dras Brökpā. They were obtained with considerable difficulty, and allowance must be made for this fact in considering the inconsistencies which appear here and there.

Dras and Astor are much nearer to Kashmir than is Gilgit, and hence the Brökpā is now and then mixed with Kāshmīrī idioms. Curiously enough, in the conjugation of the verb substantive it seems to have been influenced by the Burushaskī of Hunza-Nagar which lie far to the north beyond Gilgit. It looks as if the inhospitable highlands in which Brökpā is now spoken were once inhabited by speakers of Burushaskī.

We are fortunate in having ready to our hand a short grammar and vocabulary of Dras Brökpā on pp. 40 and following of Shaw's article on *Stray Arians in Tibet* quoted in the list of authorities on Shinā. The following account of the grammar is based partly on this article and partly on the Specimens and List of Words and Sentences given by Mr. Clarke.

I.—PRONUNCIATION.—As compared with the Shinā of Gilgit, the Brökpā of Dras shows considerable divergencies of pronunciation. We may note the following points.

As in Gilgit, the vowels *ō* and *ū* are practically interchangeable. A good example is *baskōchōk* or *baskōchūk*, a servant.

Vowels are frequently nasalised for no apparent reason. We may note in this connection that past participles end in *ō* or *au*, and that the *au* is constantly nasalised. Thus, we have both *dan* and *dañ*, he gave. It is possible that, in this case, the nasalisation is a relic of an old neuter gender.

We have noticed that in Gilgit Shinā *ɛh* and *jr* are interchangeable. It is probable that this distinction of spelling indicates a slightly different pronunciation. If that is the case the inconsistencies of spelling observed in the Specimens indicate that the two sounds are liable to be confused. In Dras Brökpā, there is a similar pair of sounds, which I represent by *ɛh* and *ɛhr*, respectively. Shaw describes the latter sound as follows. It is 'intermediate between an *r* and a French *j* or the *z* in "azure"; that is, the *r* is not clearly trilled but slurred over; while the tongue is almost in the position for an *r* a stream of air is passed, without vibration of the tip, between it and the palate. Thus in the word *potɛhro*, grandson, the sound is intermediate between *potro* and *potjo* (as in English we may sometimes hear people pronounce the word "trill" almost like "chill").' As in Gilgit Shinā, these two sounds are commonly interchanged in the Specimens and List. Often both spellings of the same word are found almost side by side.

Very similarly, as in Gilgit *ch* and *tr* are interchangeable, in Dras Brökpā there is a pair which I transliterate *ch* and *tshr*, respectively. Again, these two are often confounded, and, moreover, *tr* often appears in the place of *tshr*.

K often appears instead of *g*. Thus, *gā*, and, also, becomes *ka* in *dü-bio kâ dâi*, two twenties and ten, fifty, but is preserved in *môrê-gā*, to me also. So we have *kūi*, a country, as compared with Gilgit *gui*. Again, we have *z̄hōk* or *z̄hōg* (Gilgit *jék*), what?

Ch is optionally interchanged with *sh*, as in *puch* or *push*, a son; *pashau* (Gilgit *pachēgō*), he saw. In *tshilē* (Gilgit *chilē*), clothes, it has become *tsh*; similarly Gilgit *chui* becomes *tshai* or *chēi*, a woman.

Ts becomes *chh* in *chhō* or *tsō* (Gilgit *tsoh*), you.

Gilgit *chh* becomes *tsh* in *atshī* (G. *achhi*), an eye.

The letter *z̄h* is very common. It is not only often used instead of *z̄hr*, but it also represents a Gilgit *j* in *az̄hā* (G. *ajáh*), up; *z̄hōk* (G. *jék*), what? and *z̄hab* (G. *jāb*), property. It represents a Gilgit *s* in *dēz̄hī* (G. *dēsī*), days. It sometimes represents a Gilgit *r*, as in *z̄hō*, he.

Aspirated consonants are more common than in Gilgit. Thus we have both *khā* and *kā* (Gilgit *ká*), eat. Note the form *uthilō*, not *uṭhilō*, he arose. The spelling with a dental *th* also occurs in the corresponding Kāshmirī root *wōth*.

II.—NOUNS.—Gender.—There are several instances of the feminine. We may quote *dēr*, the belly; *z̄hus̄h*, anger; *shūrā*, rejoicing; *likī*, a loaf (2nd Specimen). As pointed out above, the nasalised participles in *ā* may possibly be remains of an old neuter gender.

Number.—The singular number is emphasised by adding *ek*, one, to the end of a word. In such cases the *e* is elided after a vowel, and the remaining *k* may be taken as the equivalent of the indefinite article. Thus, *baskōchō-k*, a servant; *angēlu-k*, a ring; *ēshā-k* or *ēchhā-k*, a day, one day.

The plural ends in *ē* or *ī*. I have not discovered any rule as to which is to be employed. The following examples of plurals occur in the List and Specimens. We do not know the singular forms in all cases. *Dīz̄hārē* (sing. *dī*), daughters; *z̄hakōrē*, men; *dōnē* (sing. *dōnō*), bulls; *gāvē* (sing. *gāō*), cows; *chhurē* (sing. *chhurē*), deer; *bōshē*, kisses; *tshilē*, clothes; *krumē*, works; *āshpī* (sing. *āshp*), horses; *shūī* (sing. *shū*), dogs; *shunī*, swine; *baskōchī* (sing. *baskōchō*), servants; *paizārī*, shoes. As regards *z̄hakōrē*, it looks as if this word (List No. 124) is really a dative plural, which is erroneously shown as a nominative. The List also shows *bābō*, a father, as making its nominative plural *bābai* or *bālēlā*. If these forms are correct, *bābai* is probably another way of spelling *bābē*. The other I am unable to explain. It looks like a Pashai, not a Shīnā, form.

Case.—The Brūkpā of Dras has two forms of the Agent case, one ending in *sū* or *sē*, which I call Agent I, and another ending in the singular in various vowels, generally *ī*, and in the plural in *z̄hā* or *z̄hē*. The latter I call Agent II. Agent I is used for the subject of a transitive verb in all tenses except the past. Agent II is used for the subject of a transitive verb in the past tense. The terminations *sū* and *z̄hō* are those given by Shaw. The Specimens and List have regularly *sē*. They have both *z̄hā* and *z̄hē* for the Agent II.

The following paradigms of declension are based on those given by Shaw:—

Esh or *esh*, a ewe.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	<i>esh</i> or <i>esh</i>	<i>eshē</i> .
Agent I.	<i>esh-sā</i> (- <i>sē</i>)	<i>eshē-sā</i> (- <i>sē</i>).
Agent II.	<i>eshu</i>	<i>eshē-zhā</i> (- <i>zhē</i>).
Acc.	<i>eshu</i>	<i>eshō</i> .
Dat.	<i>eshu-rē</i>	<i>eshō-rē</i> .
Abl.	<i>eshu-zhō</i>	<i>eshē-zhō</i> .
Gen.	<i>eshō</i>	<i>eshō</i> .
Loc.	<i>eshu-zhā</i> (or - <i>zhē</i>)	<i>eshē-zhā</i> (or - <i>zhē</i>).

Ai, a she-goat.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	<i>ai</i>	<i>aiē</i> .
Agent I.	<i>ai-sā</i> (- <i>sē</i>)	<i>aiē-sā</i> (- <i>sē</i>).
Agent II.	<i>aiō</i>	<i>aiē-zhā</i> (- <i>zhē</i>).
Acc.	<i>ai</i>	<i>aiō</i> .
Dat.	<i>ai-rē</i>	<i>aiō-rē</i> .
Abl.	<i>ai-zhō</i>	<i>aiē-zhō</i> .
Gen.	<i>aiō</i>	<i>aiō</i> .
Loc.	<i>ai-zhā</i> (or - <i>zhē</i>)	<i>aiē-zhā</i> (or - <i>zhē</i>).

Gōzhr, a house.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	<i>gōzhr</i>	<i>gōzhrī</i> .
Agent I.	<i>gōzhr-sā</i> (- <i>sē</i>)	<i>gōzhrī-sā</i> (- <i>sē</i>).
Agent II.	<i>gōzhrī</i>	<i>gōzhrī-zhā</i> (- <i>zhē</i>).
Acc.	<i>gōzhr</i> or <i>gōzhr-rē</i>	<i>gōzhrō</i> or <i>gōzhrō-rē</i> .
Dat.	<i>gōzhr-rē</i>	<i>gōzhrō-rē</i> .
Abl.	<i>gōzhr-zhō</i>	<i>gōzhrī-zhō</i> .
Gen.	<i>gōzhrō</i>	<i>gōzhrō</i> .
Loc.	<i>gōzhr-zhā</i> (or - <i>zhē</i>)	<i>gōzhrī-zhā</i> (or - <i>zhē</i>).

The above declensions are not quite identical with those given by Mr. Shaw, as I have made a few alterations on the strength of the language of the Specimens. On the other hand they do not, as will be seen from the following remarks, altogether agree with the Specimens. I shall now discuss each case separately.

Agent I.—With pronouns the termination *sē* is almost the only one used in the Specimens. There is only one occurrence of a noun in this case. Here the termination is *sū*, not *sē*, and *sū* also occurs once as the termination of the Agent I of a pronoun. The two examples are *mālō-sū grun diū*, the father is giving a feast, and *mū-sū khūshī thiam-bili*, I might have made rejoicing. In the latter example, *thiam* is in the present-future.

Agent II.—Wherever a singular substantive occurs in this case it ends in *ī*. Thus, *mālī daū*, the father gave; *bālī raḡhau*, the son said. For the plural we have *renō-ḡhā kutiē*, they struck; *senō-ḡhā ḡhūrā thiē*, they made merry. In the second Specimen, we have *Baghdūrō-jē khīlī*, Baghdūr ate. Here *jē* is simply another way of spelling *ḡhē* (see the locative, below), and the noun is put in the plural, apparently as an honorific form.

Accusative.—According to Shaw the accusative of *eḡh* is *eḡhu*, while in the case of the other two nouns it is the same as the nominative or as the dative. In every case in which the accusative of a noun substantive occurs in the Specimens, it is the same as the nominative.

Instrumental.—Shaw gives no form for this case. Two instances of the instrumental occur in the Specimens, *viz.*:—*ḡhūra-ī-tā*, with joy (he would have filled his belly), and *ḡhās-rē*, (he would have filled his belly) with grass. In the first instance, *tā* has been added to the agent. The second instance is the same in form as the dative.

Dative.—This is usually formed by adding *rē* (compare Persian *rā*, and Gilgit *té*), before which a noun ending in *ō* drops its final letter. Thus, *bābō*, a father, dative *bāb-rē*; *mālō*, a father, dative *māl-rē*; *manuḡhō*, a man, dative *manuḡh-rē*. Other instances of this case are *dīḡhā-rē*, to a daughter; *baskōchōk-rē*, to a servant (in which the final *ō* of *baskōchō* is protected by the *k* suffixed). In the plural we have *bābō-rē*, to fathers; *dīḡhārō-rē*, to daughters. Sometimes (compare Gilgit *ké*) we have a *ka* inserted before the *rē*. Thus, *mushū-ka-rē*, to a man (there were two sons); *kūi-ka-rē*, (he went) to a (far) country; *raḡhā-ka-rē*, to (thy) order (I did not do disobedience). This *ka*, like the *k* in *baskōchōk-rē*, is the suffix of the indefinite article. In one case *rē* is weakened to *rī*, *viz.*:—in *tū-rī*, (I have sinned) to (*i.e.* before) thee. The Gilgit suffix *té* appears in *khudāi-tē*, (I have sinned) to (*i.e.* before) God. In *mālē-lī bōḡhum*, I will go to (my) father, unless *mālē-lī* is a copyist's slip for *mālētē*, *rē* or *rī* has become *lī*. After verbs of saying, the dative of the person addressed sometimes takes *warī*, near. Thus, *mālī raḡhau baskōchō-warī*, the father said to the servants (plural); *raḡhau mālē-warī*, or *raḡhau māl-rē*, he said to the father. In *mālē-warī*, *mālē* is for *mālai*, the Gilgit genitive.

Locative.—It will be convenient to consider the locative before the ablative. Shaw makes it end in *rē*, like the dative, but in the List and Specimens it always ends in *ḡhē* or *ḡhā* (also spelt *jē* or *jā*). It will be noticed that, in the plural, the Agent II takes the same termination. Examples of the locative are *gōsh-ḡhē*, in the house; *ḡhaū-ḡhā*, in a country; *kūi-ḡhā*, (he sent him) into a field; *tshrēsh-ḡhā*, (the elder son was) in the field. With this termination we may compare the Gilgit *ajé* or *'jé*, or, perhaps, the Gilgit *rō*, with change of *r* to *ḡh*.

Ablative.—The typical letter of the ablative is *ō*. The most common suffix is *ḡhō* or *jō*, which is connected with the *ḡhē* of the locative. Thus, *bābē-ḡhō*, from the father; *kupē-ḡhō*, from the well; *vanyō-jō*, from a shopkeeper; *ashē-ḡhō*, from him. In the plural, we have *bābē-ḡhō*, from fathers. *Kachō*, from near, also occurs, as in *dīḡhā-kachō*, from the daughter; *manuḡhē-kachō*, from a man; *dīḡhārē-kachō*, from daughters; *bābrē-kachō*, from fathers. *Tō* is also used, as in *tā-tō*, thereafter, then; *sādō-tō*, afterwards; *bābrē-ḡhā-tō*, from in the fathers (an ablative of a locative); *ḡhakō-ḡhā-tō*, from

among the men ; *senē-zhā-tō*, from among them ; *tshrēshī-zhā-tō*, from in the fields. It will be noticed that, as in Gilgit, the ablative suffix is, in the singular, added in the oblique form, and, in the plural, to the nominative. The same is true of the locative and of the Agent II plural.

Genitive.—Shaw makes the genitive, both singular and plural, end in *ō*, and this has been reproduced in the above paradigm. We have examples of this in (List No. 223) *thō bābō gōzhr-zhē*, in your father's house ; *Kashirō shīsh*, a Kāshmiri's head (Specimen II) ; *ēchhākō safar*, a journey of one day ; *umrō safar*, a journey of a lifetime. Several different forms of the genitive are given in the grammatical portion of the List. Thus, we have the Gilgit termination *ai* in *bābai*, of a father ; *dīzhai* (also *dīzhō*), of a daughter ; *bābēlai*, of fathers. In No. 116, 'of daughters' is translated *dīzhārō-rē*, which is evidently a dative of possession. In No. 125, 'of men' is *zhakālī* (cf. the form *mālēlī* of the dative). No. 120 gives *manuzhō gōsh* for 'of a man,' which seems to mean really 'the man's house.'

Other postpositions. *Kāryō* is 'for,' as in *sēsēi kāryō*, for that, therefore.

To give the sense of 'with' we have *-sī nālā*. Thus, *baskōchō-sī nālā*, with servants ; *parūlō-sī nālā*, with friends ; *darīchē-sī nālā*, with harlots. Compare Pañjābī *nāl*.

Kachō, from near, has already been mentioned. *Waryō*, connected with *wari*, the sign of the dative, has the same meaning.

Adjectives.—Shaw states that adjectives do not seem to change for gender. There are, however, several instances in the List and Specimens in which we see adjectives changing when in agreement with a feminine noun. On the other hand they do not seem to change usually for number or case. We may quote the following examples :—*siō manuzhō*, a good man ; *sī chēi*, a good woman ; *siō zhakōrē*, good men ; *sī chē*, good women ; *kachī mulai*, a bad girl ; *siō manuzhē kachō*, from a good man ; *mīō māl-rē*, to my father. In *thānē baskōchō-sī nālā*, with thy servants, the adjective *thānō* has changed for number. Other examples will be found under the head of participles. Comparison is made as in Gilgit.

III. PRONOUNS.—Shaw gives the following forms for the pronoun of the first person. I have added a few forms occurring in the Specimens :—

Mō, I.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>mō</i>	<i>bē</i>
Agent I.	<i>mō-sā (-sē), mū-sū</i>	<i>bē-sī (-sē)</i>
Agent II.	<i>mi</i>	<i>assō-zhī (-zhē)</i>
Acc.	<i>mō</i>	<i>assō</i>
Dat.	<i>mō-rē</i>	<i>assō-rē</i>
Abl.	<i>mō-zhō</i>	<i>assō-zhō</i>
Gen.	<i>miō</i>	<i>assō</i>
Loc.	<i>mō-zhī (-zhē)</i>	<i>assō-zhī (-zhē)</i>

There is also a possessive pronoun, *miānō* or *miāñō*, my, mine, and *assānō*, our. In the Specimen we have *mōi*, used as a feminine possessive pronoun in *z̄hōg mōi hāk*, what is mine. *Bē*, we, corresponds to the Gilgit *béh*, while *miānō* and *assānō* must be compared with the Kāshmirī *myōn* and *sōn*. *Mū-sū* occurs in the Parable in *mūsū thiambili*, I might have made.

The declension of the pronoun of the second person is as follows :—

Tū, thou.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>tū</i>	<i>tsō</i> , (fem.) <i>tsī</i>
Agent I.	<i>tū-sā</i> (-sē)	<i>tsō-sī</i> (-sē)
Agent II.	<i>tō</i> , <i>thō</i>	<i>tsō-zhī</i> (-zhē)
Acc.	<i>tū</i> , <i>thō</i>	<i>tsō</i>
Dat.	<i>tū-rē</i> , <i>tū-rī</i>	<i>tsō-rī</i>
Abl.	<i>tū-zhō</i>	<i>tsō-zhō</i>
Gen.	<i>tō</i> , <i>thō</i> , <i>tūi</i>	<i>tsō</i> , <i>tsōi</i>
Loc.	<i>tū-zhā</i> (-zhē)	<i>tsō-zhā</i> (-zhē)

There is a possessive pronoun, *thānō* or *tāñō*, thy, thine, and *tsānō*, your. In the Specimens the singular forms are generally *thō*, *thānō*, etc., while Shaw always gives *tō*, *tānō*, etc. Forms beginning with *ts* are often spelt with *chh*. Thus, *chhō*, *chhā*, *chhānō*, etc. In the Specimens we have two forms of the genitive in agreement with feminine nouns. They occur in the phrases *thāi khidmat thās*, I did thy service; *thāi razhā-ka-rē*, to thy command; *z̄hōg mōi hāk*, *thēi bil*, what is mine, is thine. *Tū-rī*, as a dative, has been discussed under the head of the dative of substantives. With *tsō* and *chhānō* compare the Kāshmirī *ts^h*, thou, *chyōn*, thy. The plural *tsō* has a feminine *tsā*. I have only met this form in the nominative. It probably occurs in all cases as in Gurēzī *Shiñā*.

The pronoun of the third person is identical with the Demonstrative pronouns. There are several of these. The Proximate Demonstrative pronoun is *nō* or *anō*, this, he, she, it. *Nō* is thus declined :—

Nō, this, he, she, it.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>nō</i> , <i>nū</i> ; fem. <i>nī</i>	<i>nī</i>
Agent I.	<i>nō-sā</i> (-sē), <i>nū-sā</i> (-sē), fem. <i>nī-sā</i> (-sē)	<i>nī-sā</i> (-sē)
Agent II.	<i>nīsī</i>	<i>ninō-zhā</i> (-zhē)
Acc.	<i>nīsē</i>	<i>ninō</i>
Dat.	<i>nīsē-rē</i>	<i>ninō-rē</i>
Abl.	<i>nīsē-zhō</i>	<i>ninō-zhō</i>
Gen.	<i>nīsō</i> , <i>nīsēi</i>	<i>ninō</i>
Loc.	<i>nīsē-zhā</i> (-zhē)	<i>ninō-zhā</i> (-zhē)

Anō is declined in exactly the same way. Thus, *anō āshp-rē*, to this horse; *anī rūpai*, this rupee; *anī krumē*, these works. Compare *anyō*, from here.

There are several forms of the remote demonstrative pronoun, that, he, she, it. They no doubt have different meanings, as in Gilgit *Shinā*, but no materials are available for distinguishing the various shades. The simplest form is the pronoun *sō*, of which the following instances appear in the Specimens:—

Sing. Nom.	<i>sō</i> , as in <i>sō tshrēshī-zhā-tō ālō</i> , he came from in the fields.
Agent II.	<i>sēsī</i> , as in <i>sēsī chhakrē</i> , he wasted.
Dat.	<i>sēsā-rē</i> , as in <i>sēsā-rē zhē-gā-nā nē mutō</i> , to him nothing remained. <i>Sēsā</i> is here evidently another form of <i>sēsē</i> . Compare <i>zhā</i> and <i>zhē</i> .
Gen.	<i>sēsō</i> , as in <i>sēsō bārō bāl</i> , his eldest son; <i>sēsēi</i> , as in <i>sēsēi mālō drō khātō</i> , his father came outside.
Plur. Agent II.	<i>senō-zhā</i> , they (made merry).
Abl.	<i>senē-zhā-tō</i> , from among them (the younger said to the father).

As an adjective, we have *sē zhāū-zhā*, in that country; *sō wakhāsā*, at that time; *sē būrō-rē*, to them all.

Very similar are the forms of a pronoun *ō*, *au*, or *āō*. Thus:—

Sing. Nom.	<i>ō</i> , <i>au</i> , <i>āō</i> ; fem. <i>ā</i> . Thus, <i>ō bai-hād</i> , he is sitting; <i>au kēsē-zhō mulīgayā</i> , from whom did you buy that?
Acc.	The same as the nominative when used as an adjective, as in <i>ā rūpai arē</i> , take that rupee. Otherwise we have <i>asē</i> , as in <i>asē siō-thē kutētātō</i> , after having beaten him well.
Dat.	<i>asē-rē</i> , as in <i>anī rūpai asē-rē dē</i> , give this rupee to him.
Abl.	<i>asē-zhō</i> , as in <i>ā rūpai asē-zhō arē</i> , take that rupee from him.
Gen.	<i>asō phiā-jē</i> , on his back; <i>asō bāl</i> , (I have beaten) his son.
Plur. Gen.	<i>ānō</i> , of them (List).

The Gilgit *rō*, he, she, it, that, is also used. It has a feminine throughout, and is thus declined:—

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom.	<i>rō</i>	<i>rē</i>	<i>rē</i>	<i>rā</i>
Agent I.	<i>rō-sī</i> , (-sē)	<i>rē-sī</i> , (-sē)	<i>rē-sā</i> , (-sē)	<i>rā-sā</i> , (-sē)
Agent II.	(?) <i>rōsī</i>	<i>rēsī</i>	<i>renō-zhā</i> , (-zhē)	<i>ranō-zhā</i> , (-zhē)
Acc.	(?) <i>rōsē</i>	<i>rēsē</i>	<i>renō</i>	<i>ranō</i>
Dat.	(?) <i>rōsē-rē</i>	<i>rēsē-rē</i>	<i>renō-rē</i>	<i>ranō-rē</i>
Abl.	(?) <i>rōsē-zhō</i>	<i>rēsē-zhō</i>	<i>renō-zhō</i>	<i>ranō-zhō</i>
Gen.	(?) <i>rōsō</i>	<i>rēsō</i>	<i>renō</i>	<i>ranō</i>
Loc.	(?) <i>rōsē-zhā</i> , (-zhē)	<i>rēsē-zhā</i> , (-zhē)	<i>renō-zhā</i> , (-zhē)	<i>ranō-zhā</i> , (-zhē)

Shaw gives no forms for the Acc., Dat., Abl., Gen. and Loc., Sing. Masc. *Resānō* occurs as a Gen. Sing. Masc. in the List of words (Nos. 27 and 28). It is really a possessive pronoun like *miānō*, mine, etc. No other form of this pronoun occurs in the List or Specimens, but there is a pronoun *ḡhō*, he, which is probably a dialectic form of it. It is not given by Shaw, but the following instances occur in the first Specimen:—

Sing. Nom.	<i>ḡhō rutō bōi i phālō</i> , he arrived safe and sound.
Dat.	<i>ḡhēs-rē hanyā</i> , put ye on him.
Gen.	<i>ḡhēsānō aluk</i> , his portion. <i>ḡhēsāni dēr</i> (fem.), his belly.

Finally, there is a pronoun, *perō* or *perau*, he, she, it, that. Shaw shows it as a plural, *viz.*:—*perō*, they, gen. plur. *perānō*, their, which is also used as a base for the oblique cases. The following forms occur in the List:—

Sing. Nom.	<i>perau</i> or <i>perō</i> (No. 26).
Agent I.	<i>perau-sē</i> , as in <i>perau-sē tīras charēyā</i> , he is grazing cattle.
Agent II.	<i>perāsī</i> , as in <i>perāsī kutau</i> , he struck.
Gen.	<i>perāsō</i> , as in <i>perāsō jā sā-jō ḡhōṛaṅṅ haṅ</i> , his brother is taller than his sister.
Plur. Nom.	<i>perā</i> (No. 29). Possibly this is feminine, or it may be another spelling for <i>perē</i> , as <i>ḡhā</i> is for <i>ḡhē</i> .
Agent II.	<i>perānō-ḡhē</i> , as in <i>perānō-ḡhē kutiē</i> , they struck.

The genitive, *perānō*, their, given by Shaw, is evidently one of the set of possessive pronouns. To recapitulate, these possessive pronouns are as follows:—

<i>miānō</i> ,	<i>miānō</i> ,	mine.	<i>assānō</i> ,	ours.
<i>thānō</i> ,	<i>tānō</i> ,	thine.	<i>tsānō</i> ,	<i>chhānō</i> ,
<i>resānō</i> ,	<i>ḡhēsānō</i> ,	his.	<i>renānō</i> ,	<i>perānō</i> ,
				theirs.

There is no instance of a Reflexive pronoun in the List or Specimens. Shaw gives the Gilgit *tomō*.

The Relative pronoun is *kē*, who, and the Interrogative is *kōṅ*, who? In the remaining cases of the singular they are identical in form. Thus:—

Nom.	<i>kē</i> , who ; <i>kōṅ</i> , who?
Agent I.	<i>kē-sā</i> (- <i>sē</i>)
Agent II.	<i>kēsī</i>
Acc.	<i>kēsē</i>
Dat.	<i>kēsē-rē</i>
Abl.	<i>kēsē-ḡhō</i>
Gen.	<i>kēsō</i>
Loc.	<i>kēsē-ḡhā</i> , (- <i>ḡhē</i>)

No instances of the plural occur in the List or Specimens, nor is that number given by Shaw.

The neuter Interrogative pronoun is *ḡhōk* or *ḡhōg*, what? Shaw does not mention it. The following forms appear in the Specimens:—

anī ḡhōg krumē haṅ, what works is (*i.e.* are) these?

zhōbai bilī, what became. Here *zhōbai* appears to be a feminine, but I confess that I do not understand it.

'Why?' is *zhōk-rē thēōtō*, literally, 'making for what?'

Other pronominal forms are *kachā* or *kachāk*, how much? how many? *zhē-gā* or *zhē-gā zhē-gā*, anything.

IV.—VERBS.—

A. Auxiliary Verbs and Verbs Substantive.—The present and past tenses of the Verb Substantive closely follow the *Shinā* of Gilgit. In the present tense the letter *n* is liable to be weakened to a mere nasalisation of the succeeding vowel. The present is conjugated as follows:—

'I am,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>mō hānōs</i> or <i>hās</i>	<i>mō hānis</i> , <i>hāis</i>	<i>bē hānis</i> or <i>hās</i>	<i>bē hāis</i>
2	<i>tū hānō</i> , <i>hāō</i>	<i>tū hāni</i> , <i>hāi</i>	<i>tsō hānet</i> , <i>hāt</i>	<i>tsā hāit</i>
3	<i>rō hānō</i> , <i>hāō</i> , <i>hāūk</i>	<i>rē hāni</i> , <i>hāi</i>	<i>rē hā</i> , <i>hāk</i>	<i>rā hāniē</i> (? <i>hāniē</i>)

Another word for 'is' is *thēnā*, apparently a plural for a singular, and probably meaning literally 'they make.' It occurs in *thānō nōm zhōk thēnā*, what is your name? (List No. 220). Compare the Gawarbatī *thana*.

The Past tense is conjugated as follows:—

'I was,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>mō āsilus</i> , <i>āsilōs</i>	<i>mō āsilis</i> (or <i>-lis</i>)	<i>bē āsilcs</i>	<i>bē āsilies</i>
2	<i>tū āsilō</i>	<i>tū āsilīē</i> (or <i>-lī</i>)	<i>tsō āsilet</i>	<i>tsā āsiliet</i>
3	<i>rō āsilō</i>	<i>rē āsilīē</i> (or <i>-lī</i>)	<i>rē āsilē</i>	<i>rā āsilīē</i>

I have not come across any forms corresponding to the Gilgit *asus*, etc.

The verb 'to become' is irregular in some of its forms. I give the following conjugation, which is founded on that of Shaw, with additions from the List and Specimens. When no feminine form is shown it is the same as the masculine.

Present-Future, 'I become,' 'I shall become.'

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>bom</i>	.....	<i>bon</i>	.....
2	<i>bēsh</i>	.....	<i>bīt</i>	<i>bātā</i>
3	<i>bēt</i>	.....	<i>ben</i>	<i>benī</i>

Present Definite, 'I am becoming,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>bomōs</i>	<i>bomiis</i>	<i>bonas</i>	.....
2	<i>bē, bēsh</i>	.....	<i>bīt</i>	.....
3	<i>benō</i>	<i>benī</i>	<i>benā</i>	(?) <i>benā</i>

Imperfect, 'I was becoming,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>bomālōs</i>	<i>bomāliis</i> (or <i>-lis</i>)	<i>bonāles</i>	<i>bomālies</i>
2	<i>biālō</i>	<i>biāliē</i> (or <i>-li</i>)	<i>biālet</i>	<i>biāliet</i>
3	<i>biīlō</i>	<i>biīliē</i> (or <i>-li</i>)	<i>benālē</i>	<i>benāliē</i> (or <i>-li</i>)

Past, 'I became,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>bilōs</i>	<i>bilīis</i> (or <i>-lis</i>)	<i>bilcs</i>	<i>bilies</i>
2	<i>bilō</i>	<i>bilīē, bilī</i>	<i>bilet</i>	<i>biliet</i>
3	<i>bilō, bil</i>	<i>bilīē, bilī</i>	<i>bilcn, bilē</i>	<i>bilien, bilīē, bilī</i>

Pluperfect, 'I had become,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>bilālōs</i>	<i>bilālīs</i> (or <i>-līs</i>)	<i>bilāles</i>	<i>bilālies</i>
2	<i>bilālō</i>	<i>bilālīē</i> (or <i>-lī</i>)	<i>bilālet</i>	<i>bilāliet</i>
3	<i>bilālō</i>	<i>bilālīē</i> (or <i>-lī</i>)	<i>bilālē</i>	<i>bilālīē</i> (or <i>-lī</i>)

Infinitive : *bōnō* or *bēōnō*, to become. Also, as a future participle, to be become.

Conjunctive Participle : *bōi*, *bē*, having become.

Gerund : *bē-tō*, on having become.

Imperative : *bē*, become thou.

The form of the past tense of this verb looks as if it had been affected by the influence of the Burushaskī of Hunza-Nagar. Compare the Burushaskī *bīlah*, it is. Similarly, as will be seen in the following examples, *bil*, literally 'he became,' is used to mean 'he is.'

The following examples of this verb occur in the List and Specimens :—

Tū kachō-gā bilōs gūāhgār, before thee also I became a sinner.

Zhōy mōi hāk, thēi bil, what is mine is (lit. became) thine.

Kachā barsh bil, how many years is (*i.e.* are) there, how old is (this horse) ?

Mulā bilō, he became needy.

Eshāk zhōbāi bilī, one day what happened ? *khūshī thiam-bilī*, rejoicing might have been made by me.

Shūrā bēōnī shā asilī, joy to be become was proper, it was proper to rejoice.

Hun bōi ras bilō, having become erect, he started ; *i.e.* he stood up and started.

Dēzhi tshēk bilā-bētō, on a few days having become, *i.e.* having passed.

B. Active Verb.—The conjugation of the finite verb follows Gilgit Shinā in its main principles. As already pointed out, there are two forms of the Agent case, one employed before all tenses of a transitive verb except the past tense and those formed from it, and the other used before the past tense of a transitive verb and those tenses which are formed from it. Neuter verbs, of course, have the subject in the nominative.

The following is the conjugation of the transitive verb *kutinō*, to strike :—

Infinitive : *kutinō*, or *kutyōnō*, to strike.

Present Participle : *kutiēstō*, striking.

Past Participle : *kutō* or *kutau*.

Future Participle : *kutyōnō*, to be struck, fit to be struck.

Conjunctive Participle : *kutē*, having struck.

Gerund : *kutē-tō*, *kutē-tā*, *kutē-tā-tō*, on having struck.

The Infinitive almost always ends in *ōnō*, not in *ōki* as in Gilgit. *Ōnō* is evidently connected with the Kāshmiri form ending in *anu*. Other examples are *charyōnō*, (he sent him) to feed (swine); *thēōnō*, (fit) to make (me thy son). A dative occurs in the same meaning in the form *thēōnā-rē*, (fit) for making (me thy son). Two examples of an infinitive with *k* are, however, found in the Specimens, as verbal nouns. They are *talmōk*, dancing, and *sinmōk*, singing.

No example of the Present Participle occurs in the Specimens. The form given in the List is taken from Shaw. With the termination *stō*, we may compare the common termination *stē*, *stai*, *stā*, of the Kāfir languages.

The Past Participle ends in *ō* or *au*. The latter is sometimes nasalised. Thus, *kutaū*. Examples will be found under the past tense, the third person singular of which is identical with the past participle.

The Future Participle is the same in form as the Infinitive, but is an adjective. It has the force of the Latin Gerundive, and means 'what is to be struck,' etc. Like the infinitive it is evidently connected with Kāshmiri. Two examples occur in *shūrā thēōnī shūrā bēōnī shā āsūt*, it was proper to make rejoicing and to become joyful. Here *shūrā*, rejoicing, is feminine, and *thēōnī* and *bēōnī* are adjectives agreeing with it, the sentence, translated literally, being 'rejoicing to be made, rejoicing to be become, was proper.'

The following additional examples of the Conjunctive Participle occur in the Specimens:—*baḡhē*, having divided; *kharohē thē*, having made expenditure.

Most of the examples of the Gerund which are found in the Specimen are gerunds of nenter verbs. I give them here for the sake of convenience. The following examples occur:—*yē-tā-tō*, on going; *bē-tō*, on having become; *iphō-tō*, on having reached; *thēō-tō*, on having made, *i.e.* on having said (twice in this sense).

Imperative: *kutē*, strike thou; *kutyā*, *kutiā*, strike ye.

Other examples (both transitive and intransitive verbs) are *bō* or *bōzḡhē*, go thou; *khē* or *kē*, eat thou; *bai*, sit thou; *ē*, come thou; *bē*, become; *mīrīzḡh* or *mīrīzḡh*, die; *dē*, give; *thē*, do; *arē*, take (List No. 235); *chhurē*, keep.

bōzḡhā, go ye; *diā*, give ye (No. 227); *banyā*, put ye on (clothes); *shīā*, put ye; *khā*, eat ye; *piā*, drink ye; *thīā*, make ye.

Present-Future, 'I strike,' 'I shall strike,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>mō-sē kutem</i>	.....	<i>bē-sē kutōn</i>	.....
2	<i>tū-sē kutē, kutēsh</i>	.....	<i>ṭṣō-sē kutiāt</i>	<i>ṭsā-sē kutiāt</i>
3	<i>rō-sē kutēi</i>	<i>rē-sē kutīi</i>	<i>rē-sē kuten</i>	<i>rā-sē kuten</i>

In the first person singular, the vowel of the last syllable varies, and I have not noted any rule on the subject. Examples are *bōzḡhum*, I will go; *razam*, I will say.

Present Definite, 'I am striking,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>mō-sē kutēmus, kutmus</i>	<i>mō-sē kutēnis, kutnis</i>	<i>bē-se kutōnas</i>	.....
2	<i>tū-sē kutāḡ, kutaū</i>	(?) <i>tū-sē kutaī</i>	<i>ṭṣō-sē kutiāt</i>	<i>ṭsā-sē kutiāt</i>
3	<i>rō-sē kutēnō, kutēū</i>	<i>rē-sē kutēni</i>	<i>rē-sē kutēnā, kutyōnā</i>	<i>rā-sē kutēn</i>

Other examples of this tense are *mirīzhimūs*, I am dying; *beaũ*, he sits, he lives (List No. 233); *aũ*, he comes (No. 239); *diũ*, he is giving (a feast). Most of these are neuter verbs, but are here given for the sake of convenience. In *charēyã*, he is grazing (List No. 229), we have a slightly varying form of the third person singular. Compare the Gilgit *chareianũ*.

Imperfect, 'I was striking,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>mō-sē kutemālōs</i>	<i>mō-sē kutemālīs</i>	<i>bē-sē kutōnāles</i>	<i>bē-sē kutōnālīs</i>
2	<i>tū-sē kutālō</i>	<i>tū-sē kutālīē (or -lī)</i>	<i>tsō-sē kutiālet</i>	<i>tsā-sē kutiāliet</i>
3	<i>rō-sē kutēlō</i>	<i>rē-sē kutēliē (or -lī)</i>	<i>rē-sē kutenālē</i>	<i>rā-sē kutenālīē (or -lī)</i>

No examples of this tense occur in the Specimens.

In the Brōkpā of Dras the tenses formed from the past participle do not take the suffix *ēgā*, as in Gilgit *Shinā*. The Past tense is formed directly from the past participle, the third person singular being identical with it. The latter ends in *ō*, *au* or *aũ*, all of which are merely varieties of spelling, unless *aũ* is, as is possible, a relic of an old neuter gender.

The other forms will be learnt from the following paradigm:—

Past, 'I struck,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>mī kutās</i>	<i>mī kuties, kutīs</i>	<i>assō-zhā kuties</i>	<i>assō-zhā kuties</i>
2	<i>tō kutā</i>	<i>tō kutē</i>	<i>tsō-zhā kutiet</i>	<i>tsā-zhā kutietī</i>
3	<i>sāsī kutō, -au, -aũ</i>	<i>rēsī kutī</i>	<i>renō-zhā kutiē</i>	<i>ranō-zhā kutiē</i>

According to Shaw, some verbs form the first person masculine singular in *ōs* instead of *ās*, and also terminate the second person masculine singular with *ō* instead of *ā*. There are no instances of this occurring in the case of transitive verbs in the List or Specimens, but some intransitive verbs form the first person masculine singular in *us*, and the second person masculine singular in *ō*. See below, under the head of intransitive verbs.

Examples of this tense are *diās*, I gave (List No. 228); *thās*, I did (sin); *muli-gayā*, thou houghtest (No. 240); *nē dā*, thou didst not give (a kid); *razhau*, he said; *dau* or *daũ*, he gave; *chhakraũ*, he wasted; *pashau*, he saw; *nirā dashṭaũ*, he felt compassion; *būzhē* (plur. masc.) *dau*, he gave kisses; *thau* or *thaũ*, he did (in the

second Specimen, *tōlam thau*, she made weighment); *parūdō*, he heard; *khuzhau*, he asked; *sēsī zhab būrō chhakrē* (apparently for *chhakriē*), by him all things were wasted (the grammar of this sentence is obscure); *shūrā thiē*, they made rejoicing (*shūrā* is feminine).

In the second Specimen *shātis* is translated both 'he remained' and 'she sat.' Similarly in the same Specimen, we have *dē-shātis*, he put, and also 'he remained.' I am unable to analyse these forms. They all look like first persons feminine.

The Pluperfect is also used with the meaning of the Perfect. It is thus conjugated:—

Pluperfect, 'I had struck,' 'I have struck.'

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>mī kutālōs</i>	<i>mī kutālīs</i>	<i>assō-zhā kutiāles</i>	<i>asso-zhā kutiālies</i>
2	<i>tō kutālō</i>	<i>tō kutālīā</i> (or <i>-lī</i>)	<i>tsō-zhā kutiālet</i>	<i>tsā-zhā kutiāliet</i>
3	<i>sēsī kutālō</i> (or <i>-au</i> or <i>-aū</i>)	<i>rēsī kutālīē</i> (or <i>-lī</i>)	<i>renō-zhā kutiālē</i>	<i>ranō-zhā kutiālīē</i> (or <i>-lī</i>)

This tense is frequently employed in the sense of a simple past, when the action happened some time back. Examples of it are *gayālus*, I bought (No. 241); *siṅgālaū*, he collected; *vēālō*, he sent; *nē diālī*, no (one) gave (him anything, *zhēgā*, anything, being treated as a feminine); *khīlī*, he ate (bread, fem.) (2nd Specimen).

Several of the above examples show that the third person of the Past and Pluperfect tenses of transitive verbs agrees with the object in gender. This is denied by Shaw. In the other tenses the subject is in the Agent I case, which appears to be now but a simple variety of the nominative, and the verb does not agree with the object in gender.

As an example of the conjugation of an intransitive or neuter verb, I give the verb *bōzhōnō*, to go. It will be observed that, as usual, this verb is irregular in its past tense.

Infinitive: *bōzhōnō* (for *bōzhyōnō*), to go.

Present Participle: *bōzhēstō*, going.

Past Participle: *gan*, gone.

Future Participle: *bōzhōnō*, about, or fit, to be gone.

Conjunctive Participle: *bōzhē*, having gone.

Gerund: *bōzhē-tō*, *bōzhē-tā*, *bōzhē-tā-tō*, on having gone.

No other examples of the Infinitive or of the Present Participle occur in the List or Specimens. Examples of the Past Participle will be found under the Past Tense. An example of the Future Participle *bēnī* will be found under Transitive Verbs. There are no other examples of the Conjunctive Participle. For the Gerund, we have the examples already given under Transitive Verbs.

Imperative: *bō* or *bōzhē*, go thou; *bōzhā*, go ye.

Other examples are given under the head of Transitive Verbs.

Present-Future, 'I go,' 'I shall go,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>mō bōzhum</i>	.....	<i>bē bōzhōn</i>	.....
2	<i>tū bōzhā</i>	.....	<i>tsō bōzhāt</i>	<i>tsā bōzhāt</i>
3	<i>rō bōzhēi</i>	<i>rē bōzhēi</i>	<i>rē bōzhēn</i>	<i>rā bōzhēn</i>

Present Definite, 'I am going,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>mō bōzhumus</i>	<i>mō bōzhumis</i>	<i>bē bōzhumas</i> or <i>bōnas</i>	.....
2	<i>tū bōzhāō, bōzhāū</i>	(?) <i>tū bōzhāī</i>	<i>tsō bōzhāt</i>	<i>tsā bōzhāt</i>
3	<i>rō bōzhānō, bōzhōn, bōzhāū, or bōzhāū</i>	<i>rē bōzhēnī</i>	<i>rē bōzhēnū</i>	(?) <i>rā bōzhēnī</i>

Other examples of this tense will be found under the head of 'Transitive Verbs.'

Imperfect, 'I was going,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>mō bōzhumālōs</i>	<i>mō bōzhumālīs</i>	<i>bē bōmāles</i>	<i>bē bōnālies</i>
2	<i>tū bōzhālō</i>	<i>tū bōzhālīē</i> (or <i>-lī</i>)	<i>tsō bōzhālet</i>	<i>tsā bōzhāliet</i>
3	<i>rō bōzhālō</i>	<i>rē bōzhālīē</i> (or <i>-lī</i>)	<i>rē bōzhānālē</i>	<i>rā bōzhānālīē</i> (or <i>-lī</i>)

No examples of this tense occur in the Specimens.

Past, 'I went,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>mō gūs</i>	<i>mō gyes</i>	<i>bē gyes</i>	<i>bē gyēs</i>
2	<i>tū gā</i>	<i>tū gyē, gī</i>	<i>tsō gyet</i>	<i>tsā gyett</i>
3	<i>rō gau</i>	<i>rē gyē, gī</i>	<i>rē gyē</i>	<i>rā gyē</i>

Other examples of this tense are *yātus*, I went; *mutus*, I remained; *baitō*, thou didst sit (*i.e.* art living) (with me); *baitō*, he sat (*i.e.* dwelt); *khātō*, he came (outside). It will be observed that, in these, the first person singular ends in *us*, and that the second and third person masculine of the same number end in *ō*, not *ā* or *au*.

Pluperfect, 'I had gone,' 'I have gone,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>mō gālōs</i>	<i>mō gālīs</i>	<i>bē gāles</i>	<i>bē gālīs</i>
2	<i>tū gālō</i>	<i>tū gālīē</i> (or <i>-lī</i>)	<i>tsō gālet</i>	<i>tsē gālīet</i>
3	<i>rō gālō</i>	<i>rē gālīē</i> (or <i>-lī</i>)	<i>rē gālē</i>	<i>rā gālīē</i> (or <i>-lī</i>)

Other examples are *uthilō*, he arose; *mōālō*, he died; *nōtōālō*, he was lost; *i phālō*, he was got, he arrived; *ālō*, he came; *ālī* (his sense, fem.) came.

Conditional tenses for all kinds of verbs are formed by adding the syllable *tō* to the simple present or to the pluperfect. This involves certain changes in these tenses, and we get the following forms for the verb *bōḥōnō*, to go.

Present Conditional, 'if I go,' etc.

	SING.	PLUR.
1	<i>mō bōḥētō</i>	<i>bē bōḥuntō</i>
2	<i>tū bōḥētō</i>	<i>tsō bōḥattō</i>
3	<i>rō bōḥētō</i>	<i>rē bōḥētō</i>

The above forms appear to be of common gender. At least Shaw, from whom the paradigm is taken, gives no feminine forms, and I have not met any in the course of my reading. In Specimen I we have *purī-tō*, he would have filled.

Past Conditional, 'if I had gone,' etc.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1	<i>mō gālōstō</i>	<i>mō gālāstō</i>	<i>bē gālōstō</i>	<i>bē gālāstō</i>
2	<i>tū gālōtō</i>	<i>tū gālātō</i>	<i>tsō gālettō</i>	<i>tsā gālā'tō</i>
3	<i>rō gyīltō</i>	<i>rē gieltō</i>	<i>rē gyīltō</i>	<i>rā gālātō</i>

Transitive verbs form these tenses in exactly the same way. For both, the subject is put into the Agent I case. Thus, *mō-sē kutētō*, if I strike; *tsō-sē kutiättō*, if you strike; *mō-sē kutālōstō*, if I had struck; *rō-sē kutiltō*, if he had struck.

We may note with regard to these conjugations that, after the *sh* of *bōshōnō*, an *i* is always omitted. Exactly the same rule applies in Kāshmīri. Thus, *kutiāt*, you strike, but *bōshāt*, not *bōshiāt*, you go.

The only trace of a passive voice in the Specimens is the word *mirīshīmus*, I am dying. The List gives the force of the passive by a periphrasis. 'I am struck' becomes 'he is striking me,' and so on.

The Negative Particle is *nē*. 'No' is *nush*.

[No. 4.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

SHINĀ.

(BRŌKPĀ OF DRAS.)

(R. T. Clarke, Esq., I.C.S., 1899.)

SPECIMEN I.

Ek mūshākarē bāl dū asilē. Sēnēzhātō biyālō bālī
One man-to son two were. Them-among-from the-younger by-the-son
 mālrē razhau, 'mōrē miānū hissa ōn-haūk baghē
the-father-to it-was-said, 'me-to my portion to-come-is having-divided
 dēh.' Māli daū baghē. Dēzhī tshēk bilā-bētō,
give.' By-the-father it-was-given having-divided. Days few having-been-on,
 biyālō bālī zhēsānō aluk zhab singālaū, dūr kūikarē
the-younger by-the-son his portion property was-collected, few country-to
 gau. Gētātō zhab hūrō lūndagī thotāh chhakraū. Sēsī
he-went. Going-on property all wickedness doing was-wasted. By-him
 zhab būrō chhakarē, sē zhaūzhā drāk uthilō. Sēsārē
property all was-wasted, that country-in famine arose. Him-to
 zhē-gā-nā nē mutō, mudā bilō. Sādōtō sē zhaūzhā
anything-even-not not remained, needy he-became. Afterwards that country-in
 ēk zhānō chōkili baskōchō baitō. Sādōtō sēsī kūizhā zhanglō
a (?) man (?) near servant sat. Afterwards by-him field-in wild
 shūni charyōnō vēālō. Shūrāitā zhēsāni dēr puritō
pigs feeding-for he-was-sent. Gladness-with his belly would-have-filled
 ghāsrē. Sēsārē zhē-gā-zhē-gā nē diāli. Sādōtō sēsārē
grass-with. Him-to anything-anything not was-given. Afterwards him-to
 nariā āli, 'miō mālrē kachāk baskōchī hā. Sē būrōrē-gā
senses came, 'my father-to how-many servants are. Them all-to-also
 tushī tapkhī muchai; mō anī mirōnō mirizhīmus. Mō miānō
bellyful comfortably is-spare; I here hungry am-dying. I my
 mālēli bōzhum. Gētātō razam, "tūri-gā chhargam
father-to will-go. Having-gone-on I-will-say, "thee-to-also sin
 thās, Khudāi-tē-gā chhargam thās. Mō push thēōnārē
was-done-by-me, God-to-also sin was-done-by-me. I son making-for
 laiq nē mutus. Chēh thānē baskōchōsī nālā baskōchūk phashtē
fit not I-remained. Now thy servants with servant-one equal

chhurē.”’ Hun bōi ras bilō; mālē wari ālō.
keep.”’ Erect having-become set-out he-became, father-of near he-came.
 Mālī dūr pashau, nirā dashṭaū, darbak arau,
By-the-father at-a-distance he-was-seen, compassion was-felt, running he-took,
 shōtārē hatwā, bōshē dau. Tātō bālī razhau
neck-to hand-putting, kisses were-given. Then by-the-son it-was-said
 mālre, ‘ai mālō, tū kachō-gā bilōs gunāhgār, Khudāi
the-father-to, ‘O father, thee from-near-also I-became a-sinner, God
 waryō-gā bilōs gunāhgār, tūi push thēōnō laiq nē mutus.’
from-near-also I-became a-sinner, thy son making-for fit not I-remained.’
 Sādōtō mālī razhau baskōchō wari, ‘siō tshilē khōi
Then by-the-father it-was-said the-servants near, ‘good robes cap
 arē banyā; ek angēluk arē angūzhā
having-brought put-ye-on(-him); one ring-one having-brought finger-to
 shiā, bara paizāri arē zhēsrē banyā.’ Mālī
put-ye-on, and shoes having-brought him-to put-ye-on.’ By-the-father
 razhau būrō wari, ‘khā, piā, shūrā thiā. Miō bāl
it-was-said all near (i.e. to), ‘eat, drink, rejoicing make-ye. My son
 mōālō, kuṭē zhanilō; nōṭōālō, iphālō.’ Tātō senōzhā shūrā thiē.
died, again lived; was-lost, was-got.’ Then by-them rejoicing (?)was-made.

Sō wakhsā sēsō bārō bāl tshrēshzhā asilō. Sō
That time-at his great son field-in was. He
 shrēshzhātō ālō grō ēlē iphālō. Iphōtō talmōk sinmōk
fields-in-from came house near he-reached. Having-reached dancing singing
 parūdō. Sēi baskōchōkrē mashō thañ. Thētātō
was-heard. By-him servant-a-to calling was-made. Having-made-on
 khuzhau, ‘anī zhōg krumē haū ?’ Sēsī razhau, ‘thō
it-was-asked, ‘these what works is?’ By-him it-was-said, ‘your
 zhā ālō. Sēsē kāryō thō mālōsū grun diū, zhōkrē
brother came. That-of for your the-father a-feast is-giving, what-for
 thañ zhō rutō hōi iphālō.’ Sēsārē zhush
doing (i.e. cause) he wife-and-sound having-been reached.’ Him-to anger
 ali, gōzhrārē nā gau. Sēsēi mālō drō khātō, thau,
came, house-to not he-went. His father out came, it-was-done (i.e. said),
 ‘tshē gōzhrārē.’ Bālī razhau mālē wari, ‘kachāk
‘g, house-to.’ By-the-son it-was-said the-father-of near, ‘how-much
 umrīrē thāi khidmat thās; thāi razhākarē mi phēr
age-for thy service was-done-by-me; thy command-to by-me transgression
 nā thās. Ēshik zhōbai bilī mōrē-gā ek chhālē kachāk
not was-done-by-me. Day-one what became me-to-also one kid even

nē dā, mūsū-gā parūlōsī nālā khūshī thiam-bilī.
not was-given-by-you, I-also friends with merriment made-might-have.
 “Zhōkrē,” thēōtō, darīchēsī nālā daulat
“What-for,” having-made (i.e. having-said)-on, harlots with wealth
 kharchī thē ālō, sēsēi kāryō thō grun
expenditure having-made he-came, him-of for by-you a-feast
 dā.’ Māli razhau, ‘push, tū magā mōsi
was-given-by-you.’ By-the-father it-was-said, ‘son, thou ever me
 nālā baitō. Zhōg mōi hāk, thēi bil. Shūrā
with (art-)seated (i.e. livest). What mine is, thine became. Rejoicing
 thōni shūrā bēōnī shā āsilī; “zhōkrē,” thēōtō, thō
to-make rejoicing to-become proper was; “why,” having-said-on, your
 biyālō zhā mōālō, kuṭē zhanilō; rōtōālō, lādō.’
younger brother died, again lived; was-lost, was-got.’

[No. 5.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

SIINĀ.

(BRŌKPĀ OF DRAS.)

(R. T. Clarke, Esq., I. C. S., 1899.)

SPECIMEN II.

1. Zhun phatthē, Kashirō shishchē kutēh.
Snake having-left, a-Kashmiri's head crush.

If you have to choose between killing a snake or a Kāshmirī, kill the Kāshmirī.

2. Kharthē wās, ōmthē khās.
Descent come, ascent go-up.

A hunting proverb. The hunter should go up hill when the game is coming down.

3. Magēlē dādō, bish nē dādō.
Rope was-burnt, the-strand not was-burnt.

A Marriage Song.

4. Bābrē Khatijā lai.
The-father-to Khatijā daughter.

Baghdūri rapsaligā shātis. Bābrē Khatijā lai.
Baghdūr in-the-verandah remained. The-father-to Khatijā daughter.

Karai ūnō de-shātis. Bābrē, etc.
Basket pillow he-put. The-father-to, etc.

Sultārē wōi dē-shātis. Bābrē, etc.
Sultā-to water remained. The-father-to, etc.

Ek tiki Baghdūrōjē khīli. Bābrē, etc.
One loaf Baghdūr-by was-eaten. The-father-to, etc.

Bābrē ēchhākō safar.
The-father-to day-one-of journey.

Khatijā umrō safar.
Khatijā life-of journey.

Dizhārē umrō safar.
Daughter-to life-of journey.

Khatijā sōn tōlam thau.
(By-)Khatijā gold weighment was-made.

Bilai Zhān shēti dau.
By-the-father-in-law Zhān behind she-was-put.

Rōpī zhanōlī shātīs.

Rōpī snake-on she-sat.

Mā Husainī push Khatijā dī parūlā.

Mā Husainī's son Khatijā daughter sit-were.

Bābrē, etc.

The-father-to, etc.

FREE TRANSLATION.¹

The father has Khatijā for his daughter. (*Refrain repeated after each verse.*)

Baghdūr remained in the verandah.

He used a basket for a pillow.

There is water in Sultā (the name of a place).

Baghdūr (the bridegroom) ate a loaf.

The father has to go a journey of but one day.

But Khatijā (the bride) has to go a journey lasting her whole life.

The daughter has to go a journey lasting her whole life.

Khatijā weighed out gold and gave it in presents.

Jān, her father-in-law, took her up behind him on the horse.

She sat upon the snake of Rōpī (the name of the tribe to which her co-wife belongs.

The co-wife is the snake).

Mā Husainī's son (*i.e.* Baghdūr) and the damsel Khatijā are a worthy pair.

¹ No free translation was sent with the original. The song is not free from difficulty, and I may have misinterpreted some passages.

BRÖKPĀ OF DĀH-HANŪ.

Dāh and Hanū are in the east of Baltistan, close to the frontier of the province of Ladākh. The inhabitants are Shiṇā, and their language, though much mixed with Western Tibetan, is still Shiṇā in its essence. Full accounts of these Brökpās will be found in Drew's *Jummoo and Kashmir*, and in Shaw's article on *Stray Arians in Tibet* quoted in the list of authorities on Shiṇā.¹ The specimen annexed and the list of words have been provided through the kindness of Mr. R. T. Clarke, I.C.S., Settlement Officer of Baltistan. Every care has been taken to make them correct, but, in recording a new and unwritten form of speech, mistakes and inconsistencies are sure to occur. In editing the specimen, I have altered the spelling here and there to agree with that of Shaw's sketch of the dialect, but in no case has the representation of the essential pronunciation of any word been altered.

The following grammatical sketch is based partly on Shaw's grammatical notes and vocabulary and partly on the Specimens. I believe that I have incorporated all the information given by Shaw :—

I. Vocabulary.—Many words are borrowed from Tibetan. Especially common is the so-called Tibetan article *pō*, fem. *mō*. *Pō* is added to any noun, whether of Tibetan origin or not, and does not appear to affect the sense in any way. Thus, *shap* or *shap-pō*, property. Sometimes even Tibetan case-suffixes are used as in (List No. 24) *tī-phīā*, of thee; *mērē-lū*, to compassion.

Adjectives usually follow the nouns they qualify, thus following the Tibetan, and not the Aryan idiom. In such cases, they, and not the nouns they qualify, take the case-suffixes. A good example is *būnī dūrī-ku-rā*, to a far country.

The following is a list of words occurring in the Specimen which I have identified as of Tibetan origin :—

<i>kapshā</i> , shoe	ཀཔ་ཤ་	Borrowed from Prs.	<i>dun</i> , feast	དུན་མོ་
<i>Konjok</i> , God	དཀོན་མཚོན་	كفش	<i>nispā-chan</i> , sinner	དྲིས་པ་ཅན་
<i>skal-pō</i> , share	སྐལ་པོ་		<i>phak</i> , swine	ཕག་
<i>skit-pō</i> , happy	སྐྱིད་པོ་		<i>biü</i> , son	བུ་
<i>khriḷ</i> , embrace	འཁྲུལ་པ་		<i>zūsh-kun</i> , dearth	ཟས་དཀོན་
<i>gullūs</i> , clothes	གོམ་ (?)		<i>shāk</i> , day	འག་
<i>grī</i> , neck	མགྲིན་		<i>shī-t</i> , saw	གཟུགས་པ་
<i>grun</i> , feast	མགྲོན་		<i>yātō</i> , companion	ཡ་དོ་
<i>chuk</i> , all	ཅོག་		<i>yok-po</i> , servant	གཡོག་པོ་
<i>chhar</i> , waste	འཚར་པ་	to consume.	<i>lā</i> , to	ལ་
<i>chhüng</i> , to become	འབྱུང་པ་		<i>lan</i> , answer	ལན་
<i>thub</i> , is found	ཐོབ་པ་		<i>lūli-mo</i> , harlot, Purik	ལཱ་ལཱ་མོ་
<i>that-pā</i> , pleased	འཕྲུང་པ་		<i>shumat</i> , asked	བྱ་བ་ (?)
<i>dā</i> , to	དང་	(means <i>with</i> in Tib.).	<i>sak</i> , all, Purik	སག་
<i>dugs-mī</i> , servant, Purik	དུགས་མི་		<i>ōspū</i> , worthy	འོས་པ་

¹ Mr. Francke's *Ladakhi Songs*, mentioned among the authorities on Shiṇā, contain several specimens of this dialect, which unfortunately reached me too late to be consulted in the preparation of the present sketch.

II. PRONUNCIATION.—As in the Brökpā of Dras, the vowel scale is very indefinite. A final *ā* seems to be always interchangeable with *ē*. Thus we have *rā* or *rē*, to; *ḡhā* or *ḡhē*, on, exactly as in Dras. The vowel *ā* sometimes even becomes *ō* or *u*, as in *chōrr*, for *chār*, four; *rō* (as well as *rā*, *rē*), to; *pūsh*, for *pāch*, five. *ō* often becomes *ü*, as in *dü*, for *dō*, two; *nü*, for *nō*, nine.

The consonantal system is the same as in Dras. The two special consonants *tshr* and *ḡhr* occur also here. In addition to the letters already discussed, Shaw mentions a *dh*, pronounced like the *th* in the English 'this.'

There is a strong tendency to harden soft letters, frequently accompanied by disaspiration. Examples are *kirmō* (Tibetan *girmō*), a rupee; *tē* (Sanskrit *dhā*), to do (standard Shinā *thē*); *gip* (for *jib* or *jibh*), a tongue; *gā* or *kā*, and, also; *ḡhap* (standard Shinā *jāb*), property. In *būt*, a devil, we see Eranian influence.

Initial *j* becomes *g* in *gip*, a tongue (see above), and *gyün* (Sanskrit *jjōtsnā*), moon.

Ch and *chh* often become *sh*, as in *pūsh*, for *pāch*, five; *shā*, for *chha*, six. In *tshrēsh* (standard Shinā *chēch*), a field, the initial *ch* has become *tshr*. On the other hand, in *aḡhrt*, for *ash*, eight, *sh* has become *ḡhr*.

In the word *apsh*, a horse, for *ashp*, the two consonants have been interchanged.

An initial *h* is sometimes dropped, as in *hūa* or 'üü, he was.

Occasional instances occur of epenthesis, by which a vowel is modified by a succeeding one. Thus we have *tshrigā*, a woman, but *tshrügōyū*, women: *nōrō*, good; feminine *nūri*: *biḡhā*, twenty; *dū* (not *dü*) *buḡhū dāsh*, fifty: *hū-rā*, in them; *hū-rū-nō*, from among them: *gōlō*, a bullock; *gölē*, bullocks: *ā*, a she-goat; *ōyō*, she-goats.

III. NOUNS.—The Article.—As in Dras and Gilgit, the numeral *ēk*, one, is suffixed to nouns to give the force of the indefinite article. It takes various forms. Examples are *būnī dūri-ku-rā*, to a distant country; *pun abāsh-kūi-nō*, in a riotous way; *mūsh-ēkō-chī-sūmā*, with a man; *naukar-ku-rā lan det*, he gave a call to a servant. The first two examples show that when an adjective follows a noun, the article is appended to the adjective.

It is possible that the Tibetan suffix *pō* is sometimes employed as a definite article, but this is by no means always the case.

Declension.—The following declensions are based on those given by Shaw:—

Ēi, a ewe.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>ēi.</i>	<i>ēiā.</i>
Agent I.	<i>ēi-sā.</i>	<i>ēiā-sā.</i>
Agent II.	<i>ēi-yā.</i>	<i>ēian-yā.</i>
Acc.	<i>ēi-ḡhā.</i>	<i>ēian-ḡhā.</i>
Abt.	<i>ēi-ḡhā-nō.</i>	<i>ēian-ḡhā-nō.</i>
Gen.	<i>ēiā.</i>	<i>ēian.</i>
Dat.	<i>ēiā-rā.</i>	<i>ēian-dā.</i>
Loc.	<i>ēiā-rā.</i>	<i>ēian-dā.</i>

Ā, a she-goat.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>ā.</i>	<i>ōyō.</i>
Agent I.	<i>ā-sā.</i>	<i>ōyō-sā.</i>
Agent II.	<i>ā-yā.</i>	<i>ōyō-yē.</i>
Acc.	<i>ā-<u>ḥ</u>ā.</i>	<i>ōyon-<u>ḥ</u>ā.</i>
Abl.	<i>ā-<u>ḥ</u>ā-nō.</i>	<i>ōyon-<u>ḥ</u>ā-nō.</i>
Gen.	<i>ōyā or ās.</i>	<i>ōyon.</i>
Dat.	<i>ā-rā.</i>	<i>ōyon-dā.</i>
Loc.	<i>ā-rā.</i>	<i>ōyon-dā.</i>

Gōt, a house.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>gōt.</i>	<i>gōtī.</i>
Agent I.	<i>gōt-sā.</i>	<i>gōtī-sā.</i>
Agent II.	<i>gōt-yā.</i>	<i>gōtīn-yā.</i>
Acc.	<i>gōtā-<u>ḥ</u>ā.</i>	<i>gōtīn-<u>ḥ</u>ā.</i>
Abl.	<i>gōtā-<u>ḥ</u>ā-nō.</i>	<i>gōtīn-dō-nō.</i>
Gen.	<i>gōtas.</i>	<i>gōtīn.</i>
Dat.	<i>gōtā-rā.</i>	<i>gōtīn-dā.</i>
Loc.	<i>gōtā-rā.</i>	<i>gōtīn-dā.</i>

In all the above, in the Specimens, the suffixes ending in *ā* are often written with *ē*. Thus, *yē* for *yā*, *ḥē* for *ḥā*, *rē* for *rā*. Also instead of *ḥē*, we often have *chē* or *chī*.

Shaw gives the following additional examples :—

Nom.	SING.		PLUR.	
	Gen.	Obl.	Nom.	Gen. & Abl.
<i>gō</i> , a cow	<i>gōs</i>	<i>gō</i>	(<i>gōā</i>)	(<i>gōan</i>)
<i>gōlō</i> , a bullock	<i>gōlos</i>	<i>gōlō</i>	<i>gōlē</i>	<i>gōlen</i>
<i>biū</i> , a boy	<i>biūs</i>	<i>biū</i>	<i>bē</i>	<i>bēn</i>
<i>tshrigā</i> , a woman	<i>tshrigōyā</i>	<i>tshrigē</i>	(<i>tshrigōyā</i>)	(<i>tshrigōyan</i>)
<i>bō</i> , a father	(<i>bōs</i>)	(<i>bō</i>)	<i>bōdā</i>	<i>bōdan</i>

In the above, words written in parenthesis are not given by Shaw.

Turning now to the List of words and the Specimens, we find that the declensional forms follow those given by Shaw very closely.

Gender is not clearly indicated in the case of nouns. In adjectives we have :—

mūsh nōrō, a good man.

tshrigā nūri, a good woman.

tshrigōyū nōrā, good women.

This seems to show that adjectives ending in *ō* form their feminine in *ī*, with an epenthetic change of the preceding vowel, while the feminine plural ends in *ā* (or *ē*), without any epenthetic change. In past participles of verbs, the plural ends in *ē*, whether masculine or feminine, *vide post*.

Number.—The plural is generally formed by adding a vowel, and its oblique cases (including the genitive) usually end in the same vowel shortened and followed by *n*. I have not found any rule on which the selection of the vowel depends. The following instances of the plural appear in the List and in the Specimens. In the case of the word *mūsh*, the plural is given as *mūsh-pō*, men (List 124). This is very doubtful.

SING.	PLUR.	
	Nom.	Gen. & Obl.
<i>bō</i> , father	<i>bōdā</i>	<i>bōdan</i>
<i>molēi</i> , a daughter	<i>molēiā</i>	<i>molēian</i>
<i>mūsh</i> , a man	(?) <i>mūsh-pō</i>	<i>mūsh-pūn</i>
<i>tshrigā</i> , a woman	<i>tshrīgōya</i>	<i>tshrīgōyan</i>
<i>apsh</i> , a horse	<i>apshī</i> , <i>apshā</i>	(?) <i>apshūn</i> , <i>apshān</i>
<i>raghudmā</i> , a mare	<i>raghudmīo</i>	(?) <i>raghudmion</i>
<i>chughlā</i> , a bull	<i>chulānī</i> (sic)	(?) <i>chulānīn</i>
<i>gōtō</i> , a bullock	<i>gōtē</i>	<i>gōten</i>
<i>gō</i> , a cow	<i>gōā</i>	(?) <i>gōan</i>
<i>shūn</i> , a dog	<i>shūnō</i>	(?) <i>shūnan</i>
<i>khīmō</i> , a bitch	<i>khīmōī</i>	(?) <i>khīmōan</i>

Regarding the use of *pō* to form the plural (if it does do so), we may note that *zhap-pō*, in the Specimen, is translated 'properties.'

Case.—The Agent I ends in *sā* (or *sē*), as in Dras. As elsewhere, it is employed for the subject of transitive verbs which are not in the past tense. It has quite lost the force of the agent, and must be translated as a nominative.

The Agent II is employed before the past tense of transitive verbs. Its suffix is *yā* (or *yō*). Thus, *biū-yā razit*, the son said; *mūsh-pō-yā bō charistā tē*, the man made (*i.e.* sent) him to feed (swine). In the Specimen there are one or two irregularities. In *biūs zhap-pō lut tet*, the son collected the properties, *biūs* is in the form of the genitive instead of being *biū-yā*. If this is not a mistake, *biūs* may be a contracted form of *biū-sā*, the Agent I. In *bō-sā dun chhūng*, we have the Agent I used with the intransitive verb *chhūng*, become. The sentence is literally 'by the father a feast became,' *i.e.* the father made a feast.

The Accusative ends in *ḡhā* (or *ḡhē*). Thus, *mī-yā tes biī-ḡhā kutet*, I have beaten his son (List No. 228); *phō-ḡhā kutē-tō*, after beating him (No. 236).

The typical letter of the Ablative is *ō*, as in Dras. The usual suffix is *nō*. Thus, *chhūdōnr-nō*, from the well; *yārī-nō*, from before, hence, before, as in *mī yārī-nō bō* (List No. 238), walk before me. *Yārī-nō* by itself is used as suffix of the Ablative as in *mūsh nōrō-yārī-nō*, from a good man. Similarly we have *putō-nō*, behind.

Another suffix is *dēō* or *dō* (cf. *dā*, the suffix of the dative). Thus, *bō-deō*, from a father; *tes molēi-dō*, than his sister (List No. 231); *yē rāzi-dō*, from what order?

Connected with the dative suffix *rā*, we have *rō*, as in *khus-rō*, from eating.

Connected with *ḡhā* are *chō* and *ḡhā-nō*, as in *hū-chō*, from this; *hun-chō*, from here (List No. 222); *bōdan-ḡhā-nō*, from fathers.

Yet another suffix is *yō-nō*, which I have only met with pronouns.

In *pun abāsh-kūi-nō*, in a riotous way, we have an ablative of manner.

The Genitive singular sometimes ends in *ā* (or *ē*) and sometimes in *s*. I have not succeeded in tracing any fixed rule on the subject. The following are examples:—*molēiā*, of a daughter; *hā bunē mūsh-ēkō-chī-sūmā*, with a man of that country; *bōs*, of a father; *mūsh nōrōs*, of a good man; *hā apsh-pōs lō*, the age of this horse; *miū sōbōs*, of my uncle. The genitive plural is the same as the plural oblique form, as in *bōdan*, of fathers; *molēian*, of daughters. In No. 125 of the List, 'of good men' is translated by *nōrō mūsh-pōyā*. If this is correct, the termination *pō* is treated as if it were singular.

The usual termination of the Dative is *rā*¹ (or *rē*). Thus, *bō-rā*, to a father; *Kashirā-rā*, to Kashmir; *mūsh-ēkō-rā*, to one man; *būnī dūrī-ku-rā*, to a far country (here the base apparently takes *ī* for the oblique form singular before adding the suffix).

Another termination is *dā* (or *dē*), as *bō-dē ut*, he came to his father. This is probably borrowed from Tibetan.

Yet another is the Tibetan *lā*, as in *mērē-lā tet*, he was made to compassion, he became compassionate.

In the plural, *dā* seems to be preferred. Thus, *bōdan-dā*, to fathers; *molēian-dā*, to daughters; *mūsh-pun-dā*, to men; *lūli-mōyun-dā*, to harlots.

The Locative takes the termination *rā* (or *rē*) like the dative. Thus, *gōtā-rā* and *gōtā-rē*, in the house; *bēsū-rē gōs*, he went on a journey. In these two, the oblique form is made by adding *ā*. In *gullīō-rā*, on the finger, the oblique form apparently ends in *ō*.

Another termination of the locative is *ḡhā* (or *ḡhē*), sometimes written *chē* or *chī*. Thus, *argō-ḡhā*, on the back; *tshrēshē-ḡhē*, (he sent him) into the field; *hū wakhsṗi-chī*, at that time; *grī-chē khril bet*, on the neck there was embracing.

In *tshrēshūs-karī*, (the elder son was) in the field, we have some kind of compound locative. In cognate dialects *kāryō* or *kārī* means 'for.'

¹ So also in Persian.

I have said in the above all that I know about the oblique form. For the singular, the rule seems to be that words ending in a vowel have the oblique form the same as in the Nominative, while those ending in a consonant take *ī* or *ā*.

Adjectives.—The only instance of feminine adjectives with which I am acquainted have been given under the head of genders of noun substantives. Adjectives do not change for case so far as I have seen. Thus, *mūsh nōrō*, a good man; *mūsh nōrō-rā*, to a good man; *nōrō mūsh-pō*, good men.

Adjectives generally follow the nouns they qualify, and case-suffixes are then added to them and not to the noun, as in *mūsh nōrō-rā*, above.

Comparison is made as usual, the noun with which comparison is made being put in the Ablative.

IV. PRONOUNS.

The first two personal pronouns are declined as follows:—

	SING.		PLUR.	
	I	TLou	We	You
Nom.	<i>mī, mī</i>	<i>tū, tī</i>	<i>bī, beng</i>	<i>tsū, tsī</i>
Ag. I.	<i>mī-sā, mī-sā</i>	<i>tū-sī, tī-sā</i>	<i>bā-sī, beng-sī</i>	<i>tsū-sā, tsī-sā</i>
Ag. II.	<i>mī-yā</i>	<i>tī-yā</i>	<i>bī-yī, beng-yī</i>	<i>tsī-yī</i>
Acc.	<i>mī-zhā</i>	<i>tū-zhā</i>	<i>assū-rī</i>	<i>tsū-rī</i>
Abl.	<i>mī-yōnō, mī-deō</i>	<i>tū-yōnō</i>	<i>assū-yōnō, assū-deō</i>	<i>tsū-yōnō</i>
Gen.	<i>mī, mīū</i>	<i>tī, tīū</i>	<i>assū</i>	<i>tsī, tsū</i>
Dat. } Loc. }	<i>mī-rī</i>	<i>tī-rā, tū-rā</i>	<i>assū-rī</i>	<i>tsī-rī, tsū-rā</i>

In the Specimen we have a form not provided for above. It is *mā-gū*, (make) me (thy servant).

Demonstrative Pronouns and pronouns of the third person.

Three bases have been noted,—*sō*, *phō*, and *hā*. The first two seem to be used indifferently for 'this,' 'that,' or 'he.' *Hā*, in the Specimens, sometimes means 'that,' but more usually 'this,' or 'he.' It is not mentioned by Shaw, who declines the other two in full.

	SING.		PLUR.	
	sō	phō	sō	phō
Nom.	sō, fem. sī	phō, (? fem.)	tē	phē
Ag. I.	sō-sī	phō-sī	tē-sī	phē-sī
Ag. II.	sō-yā	phō-yā	tē-yā	phē-yā
Acc.	tē-zhā	(?) phō-zhā	ten-zhā	phēün-zhā
Abl.	tē-yōnō	(?) phō-yōnō	ten-yōnō	phēün-yōnō
Gen.	tes, tāsī	phos	ten	phēün
Dat. } Loc. }	tē-rā, tāsī-rā	(?) phō-rā	ten-dā	phēün-dā

In the Specimen we have *tī* instead of *sō-yā*, in *tī ten-dā dē*, he gave to them.

The following examples of the use of *hā*, *hū*, or *hō*, this, that, occur in the Specimens:—

hā-mō yē bet, what is this?

hō mūsh-pō-yā bō phak charistā tē, that man sent him to feed swine.

hū-gā kī-gā nā det, even this (or 'that') no one gave to him.

hū wakhspī-chī bōnō tshreshūs-kari. Pā-chō sō yē, at that time the elder (son) was on the field. From that (field) having come (he heard music, etc.).

hā apsh-pō-s lō katāk sar billā, how old is this horse? (List No. 221).

hā bunē mūsh-ēkō-chī-sūmō, with a man of that country.

hus riu-pō, the price of this (List No. 232).

hū-rū-nō (for *hū-rā-nō*), from among them (the younger said to his father).

With this pronoun, we may compare *hun-chō*, from here (List No. 222), and *hātuk sar bai*, these many years having gone (I have not disobeyed you).

There is one other demonstrative pronoun *bō*, of which a solitary example occurs in the Specimen, *viz.* in *hō mūsh-pō-yā bō tshreshē zhē phak charistā tē*, that man sent him to feed swine.

Other pronominal forms are *kō*, who? *kisē*, whose? *kisē-zhā-nō*, from whom? *yē*, what? *kī-gā*, by any one (Agent II); *katāk*, how many?

V. VERBS.—The conjugation of the verb in the Brōkpā of Dāh-Hanū is in the main the same as that of Dras, but in some respects it more nearly follows Kāshmirī.

A. Auxiliary verbs, and verbs substantive.

Present, 'I am, etc.'

	Sing.	Plur.
1	mō hās	bā hānis
2	tū hāya	tst hāni
3	sō hāy	tē hāni

The word *bet* can be used, instead, for any person of either number (see below).

Past, 'I was, etc.'

	Sing.	Plur
1	<i>mō hūs</i>	<i>bā hūs</i>
2	<i>tū hūā, āstu</i>	<i>tsī hūā, āstin</i>
3	<i>sō hūā, āstu</i>	<i>tē hūā, āstin</i>

The forms *hūā*, *hūā*, and *hūā* are employed when the subject of the verb is near, and *āstu* and *āstin* when it is far. The initial *h* of *hūā* is elided on one occasion in the Specimens, so that we have 'ūā.

I have not come across any instances of the feminine of either of these tenses.

The following parts of the verb 'to become' occur in the Specimens:—

bō, become (Imperative).

billā, they are (List No. 221). This is probably really a third person singular.

Compare *byāllā*, he is going; *kutyāllā*, he is striking. At the same time it may be the same as the Dras *bilā*, which, as I have pointed out, may be an instance of borrowing from Burushaski.

bet, this has been already given under the verb substantive as meaning 'am,' 'is,' 'are.' It seems to be by origin a third singular past (compare *ketet*), and to be literally 'he became.' Similarly *biss*, he became, is used in Bashgali to mean 'he is.'

bū, he became. In *būstē bū*, literally 'he became to be,' it means 'began,' as in other cognate languages.

būdōs, I became (a sinner). Compare Sariqōli *rūdam*. Persian *būdam*, I was.

būstē, to be (Infinitive).

bet-tō, on becoming.

B. Active Verb.—The conjugation of Transitive verbs differs from that of Intransitive verbs only in the past tenses.

The Brōkpā of Dāh-IIanū differs from other Shiṇā dialects in its formation of the Future. In other dialects this tense is the same as the Simple Present. In Dāh-IIanū it has two forms, one which does not change for number and person formed with the suffix *kō*, and another which is the same as the Definite (not the Simple) Present.

Imperative.—The Imperative singular usually ends either in *ī* or in *ē*. The plural ends in *ā*. Examples are, *kuī*, strike; *yē*, come; *uthē* or *ōlē*, rise, stand (with dental *th*); *dē*, give; *bahē*, cultivate; *skyē*, look. In the following there is no final *ī* or *ē*, *bō*, go; *khā*, eat; *bāsh*, sit; *mū*, die; *tabū*, run; *bō*, become, be; *pī*, drink; *sō*, sleep; *lī*, liek; *bō*, weave; *shī*, see. The following adds *rē*, *chhi-rē*, make (me thy servant), and is possibly a respectful Imperative. Shaw also gives *qun-tē*, hear; and *zbrī-tē*, write.

Examples of the Imperative plural are *naghālēūrā* (? *naghālēūrā*), bring ye forth; *phanā*, put ye on (clothes); *khantārā*, put ye on (a ring); *unjārā*, put ye on (shoes); *yē* (sic), come ye; *khā*, eat ye; *bō* (sic), become ye. With the termination *rā* compare *rē* in *chhirē*, above.

Verbal nouns, etc.

Infinitive.—*Kutistē* (or, as usual, *-stā*), to strike. So *būstē*, to become; *charistā*, to graze; *byāstē*, to go. For the termination *stē* or *stā*, compare the Kāfir dialects.

Past Participle.—*Kutēdhō*, *kutē*, struck.

Future Participle.—*Kutisu*, about to strike. So Shaw. With this compare *thubūsi*, (that share) which is about to fall (to me); *tīs*, to be made, in *tī biū bet tīs nā bet*, I am not worthy to be made to be thy son.

Conjunctive Participle.—*Kutē*, having struck. So *tē*, having done, having made; *uthē*, having arisen; *yē*, having come; *baī*, having gone. But *khā*, having eaten.

Gerund.—*Kutyūtō*, in striking, whilst striking, on having struck. So Shaw, who also gives *byūtō*, on going. The Specimen substitutes *ē* for *ū*, so that we have *kulētō*, on having struck (List No. 236); *gē-tō*, on having gone; *yē-tō*, on coming; *bet-tō*, on becoming. Compare *khīyē-lē*, on being eaten (remains over and above).

Simple Present, 'I strike, etc.'

	Sing.	Plur.
1	<i>mā-sā kutyū</i>	<i>bā-sā kutyū</i>
2	<i>tū-sā kutyū</i>	<i>tsī-sā kutyenī</i>
3	<i>sō-sā kutyū</i>	<i>tē-sā kutyenī</i>

Similarly, we have
'I go, etc.'

	Sing.	Plur.
1	<i>mō byū</i>	<i>bā byū</i>
2	<i>tū byū</i>	<i>tsī byenī</i>
3	<i>sō byū</i>	<i>tē byenī</i>

Other examples of this tense are (List No. 239), *yō*, he comes; (No. 233), *bāyū*, he sits, dwells.

Definite Present and Futuro,
'I am striking,' 'I shall strike, etc.'

This tense is formed by suffixing the verb substantive to the preceding tense. As in other *Shinā* dialects, it has a feminine form in the singular.

	SING.		PLUR.
	Masc.	Fem.	Com. Gen.
1	<i>mā-sā kutyūs</i>	<i>mā-sā kutnis</i>	<i>bā-sā kutyenis</i>
2	<i>tū-sā kutyūyā</i>	<i>tū-sā kutniā</i>	<i>tsī-sā kutyenī</i>
3	<i>sō-sā kutyāllā</i>	<i>sā-sā kutni</i>	<i>tē-sā kutyān</i>

Similarly, 'I am going,' 'I shall go, etc.'

	SING.		PLUR.
	Masc.	Fem.	Com. Gen.
1	<i>mō byūs</i>	<i>mō bīnis</i>	<i>bā byenis</i>
2	<i>tū byyā</i>	<i>tū bīniā</i>	<i>tā byem</i>
3	<i>sō byāllā</i>	<i>sā bīni</i>	<i>tē byān</i>

In the Specimen, we have *razūs*, I will say (to my father).

Second Future,
'I shall strike, etc.'

This is *mā-sā kutikō*, I shall strike. *Kutikō* remains unchanged for all persons and both numbers. Similarly, *mō byükō*, I shall go.

Future Past,
'I was about to strike, etc.'

This is formed by conjugating the past tense of the auxiliary verb with the future participle. Thus, *mā-sā kutisu hūs*, I was about to strike; *tū-sā kutisu hūā*, thou wast about to strike; *tē-sā kutisu hūn*, they were about to strike.

Imperfect.—The only example is List No. 192, which has *mī-yā* (probably a mistake for *mā-sā*) *kutyāhūs*, I was striking.

Past 'I struck, etc.'

The conjugation of the past tense closely follows Kāshmīrī principles. In the case of transitive verbs, the tense is the past participle, and is absolutely passive, and the subject is put in the Agent II case. Thus, *mī-yā kutēdhō* or *kutē*, struck by me. Pronominal suffixes are usually added to the verb, and refer to the direct or to the indirect object. These terminations are—

First person, *is*, I, to me; we, to us.

Second and third person, *t*, thou, to thee; he, to him; you, to you; they, to them.

There are two forms of the past participle, a long one, *kutēdhō*, which has a feminine *kutēdhī*, and a plural *kutēdhē*, and a short one, *kutē*, unchanged for gender and number. The suffix of the first person is added to the longer form, and that of the other persons to the shorter one.

We thus get the following compound words—

Kutulhōs (for *kutēdhō-is*), I (masculine) was struck, or a masculine thing was struck for me or for us.

Kutēdhīs (for *kutēdhī-is*), I (feminine) was struck, or a feminine thing was struck for me or for us.

Kutēdhēs (for *kutēdhē-is*), we (masculine or feminine) were struck, or masculine or feminine things were struck for me, or for us.

Kulet (for *kulē-t*), thou wast struck, you were struck, he was struck, or they were struck; or a thing or things were struck for thee, for you, for him, or for them.

Note I.—The long form of the past participle does not always end in *dhō*. For instance, in the case of the root *dē*, give, it is *dētō*, the short form being *dē*.

Note II.—When a verb has both a direct and an indirect object, and these are separate persons, the suffix refers to the first person rather than to the second or third. Thus :

sō-yā mō gobā-rā dētōs, he gave me to the head-man, literally by him I to the head-man was-given-I.

tū-yā tiū apsh mā-rā dētōs (not *det*), thou gavest thy horse to me, literally by thee thy horse to me was-given-to-me (not 'was given-it').

But, *mī-yā miū apsh tāsā-rā det*, I gave my horse to him, lit. by me my horse to him was-given-it (or was-given-to-him).

We may thus, following Shaw, write the conjugation of the past tense of a transitive verb as follows :—

Sing.	1.	<i>mī-yā</i>	} <i>mō</i> { <i>kutudhōs</i> (masc.), <i>kutēdhīs</i> (fem.),	} I was struck	} {by me. by thee. by him.	
	2.	<i>tī-yā</i>				
	3.	<i>sō-yā</i>				} <i>bā kutēdhēs</i> , we were struck
Plur.	1.	<i>beng-yā</i>	} (the rest) <i>kulet</i> ,	} (thou wast, you were, he was, they were } struck	} {by us. by you. by them.	
	2.	<i>tṣī-yā</i>				
	3.	<i>tē-yā</i>				

In the Specimens the form *kulet* usually appears as *kutit*, or even as *kutat*.

The following examples of this tense of transitive verbs occur in the Specimens :—

A. Without suffixes, *dē*, he gave (the property to them); *tē*, he made (*i.e.* sent) him (to feed swine); *chhar*, (this son who) wasted (thy property).

B. With suffixes, *razit*, he said to him; *det*, he gave to him; *tet*, he did for him, made him; *parit*, he filled it; *ḡhit*, he saw him; *lathit*, he heard it; *shumat*, he asked him; *shalbat*, he entreated him.

The conjugation of the past tense of a neuter verb is simpler. The singular has masculine and feminine forms, while the plural is of common gender. Pronominal suffixes are added, in this case referring to the subject. We thus get the following :—

'I went, etc.'

	SING.		PLUR.
	Masc.	Fem.	Com. Gen.
1	<i>mō gūs</i>	<i>mō gyīs</i>	<i>bā gyēūs</i>
2	<i>tū gō</i>	<i>tū gyēūwā</i>	<i>tṣt gyē, gyēūt</i>
3	<i>sō gō, gōs</i>	<i>sā gyānī</i>	<i>tṣ gyēanī, gyēūn</i>

Other examples are *zazīdūs*, I walked; *baitō*, thou art seated, *i.e.* dwellest; *baitōs*, he sat (dwelt); *ut*, he came; *phat*, he reached, arrived; *nūphat*, he arrived.

The Perfect and Pluperfect.

'I have struck.' 'I had struck, etc.'

This is formed by adding the past tense of the verb substantive to the past participle. Although formed from the past participle, according to Shaw this tense is, in the case of transitive verbs, treated actively, the subject being put in the Agent I case. Thus :—

	SING.	PLUR.
	Com. Gen.	Com. Gen.
1	<i>mā-sī kutyūs</i> (for <i>kutē-'ūs</i>)	<i>bā-sī kutyūs</i>
2	<i>tū-sā kutē-āstu</i>	<i>tsī-sā kutē-āstin</i>
3	<i>sō-sā kutē-āstu</i>	<i>tō-sī kutē-āstin</i>

Similarly

'I have gone,' 'I had gone, etc.'

	Sing.	Plur.
1	<i>mī gyē-'ūs</i>	<i>bī gyē-'ūs</i>
2	<i>tū gyē-āstu</i>	<i>tsī gyē-āstin</i>
3	<i>sō gyē-āstu</i>	<i>tō gyē-āstin</i>

Hūā can be used instead of *āstu*, and *hūū* or *hūn* (according to person) for *āstin*. The only other examples are *muñō-hūū*, he had died; *mishō-'ūā* or *mishō-hūā*, he had been lost.

Conditional Mood.

Shaw gives *mā-sā kutet-tō*, if I strike. *Kutet-tō* does not change for number or person. In the Parable we have *tēzhis*, I might have made (merriment with my friends), which seems to be a sort of conjunctive. Its form reminds one of the Gilgit Shinā passive in *izh*.

Passive Voice.

Shaw gives the following :— 'I am' or 'have been struck, etc.'

	Sing.	Plur.
1	<i>mī kutellas</i>	<i>benj kut-llās</i>
2	<i>tū kutellā</i>	<i>tsī kutellan</i>
3	<i>sō kutellā</i>	<i>tō kutellan</i>

No instance of this form occurs in the Specimens. The only possible passive form is *khīyē-tē*, which seems to mean 'on food being eaten (there is enough and to spare),' but the form is very doubtful. There is no instance of the Gilgit Shinā passive in *izh*.

Irregular Verbs.

The verb *ḡō*, go, is altogether irregular. It is conjugated in the preceding pages.

The verb *yē*, come, has its past tense *ut*, compare the Gilgit *Shinā wātō*.

Negative.—The negative particle is *nū*. 'No' is *nēsh* or *nish*.

[No. 6.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

SHINĀ.

(BRŌKPA OF DĀH-HANŪ.)

(R. T. Clarke, Esq., I.C.S., 1899.)

(Words in Italics are borrowed from Tibetan.)

Mūsh-ĕkō-rā *biü* dü hün. Ūgā hū-rū-nō sō *biü-yā*
Man-one-to son two were. And them-in-from younger son-by
 bō-rā razit, 'wāh bō, *thubūsī* *zhap skal-pō* phat
father-to was-said-to-him, 'O father, about-to-be-found property share division
 tē *mi-rē* dē.' Ūgā tī *zhap* phat tē
having-made me-to give.' And by-him property division having-made
 ten-dā dē. Ūgā hū-rū-nō *zhāk* bēdē nā bet, sō
them-to was-given. And them-in-from days many not became, younger
biüs *zhap-pō* lūt tet, ūgā hūnī dūri-ku-rā
son-(?) by properties collected were-made-they, and country distant-a-to
 hēsā-rē gōs, ūgā tāsā *zhap-pō* pun abāsh-kūi-nō phētēwit.
journey-on went-he, and his properties way riotous-a-by were-casted-they.
 Ūgā *zhap-pō* chuk khus-rō gō, ūgā hā bun-pō-rā *zāshkun* hōnō
And property all eating-from went, and that country-in famine great
 bet, ūgā sō aikhatatō hūstē bū. Ūgā sō gē-tō hā
became, and he a-beggar to-be became (began). And he going-on that
 bunē *mūsh-ĕkō-chi-sümā* baitōs. Hō *mūsh-pō-yā* bō
of-country man-a-with sat-(i.e. lived)-he. That man-by he
tshreshē-zhē phak charistā tē. Phak-yā khādō
fields-in swine to-feed was-made (sent). The-swine-by (?) was-eaten
gāshuks-pō aghās-pō sō-yā khā ūar parit. Hū-gā
husks grass him-by having-eaten belly was-filled-it. That-even
 kī-gā nā det. Ūgā tāsā-rā samhā yē-tō razit.
by-any-one not was-given-to-him. And him-to senses coming-on was-said-it,
 'miü bō-rā *dugsmī* bēdē bai-tō, ūar punjū khiyē-tē
 'my father-to servants many being-on, belly full being-eaten-on
 satis-gē bet. Mō uthē gē-tō bō-rā razūs, "lē
to-spare-also are. I having-arisen going-on father-to I-will-say, "O
 bō, mō Konjok ūgā tī *nispāchan* hūdōs, ūgā thahang mō tī *biü*
father, I God and thy sinner became, and now I thy son

bēt tīs nā bet. Ti yok-pō tē mā-gū ohhirē." ' Ūgā
am to-be-made not am. Thy servant having-made me make." ' And
 uthē tāsā hō-dē ut. Sō dūr hūā tāsā hō-yā sō
having-risen his father-to he-came. He distant was his father-by he
zhit. Bō-yā biū zhit, mērē-lā tet,
was-seen-he. The-father-by the-son was-seen-he, compassion-to was-made-he,
 tabū ge-tō tes grī-chē khril bet, mā tet.
running going-on his neck-on embracing became, kiss was-made-it.
 Biū-yā hō-rā razit, ' wāh bō, tī-kā Konjok-rē
The-son-by the-father-to was-said-to-him, ' O father, thee-also God-to
 nis pāchan būdōs. Pō ti biū tīs ōspā nā bet.'
sinner I-became. Now thy son to-be-made worthy not I-am.'
 Tōtō hō-yā tāsā naukar-pō-rā razit, ' gullūs tshālō
Thereon the-father-by his servants-to it-was-said-to-them, ' robes excellent
 naghālārā tē-zhā phanā; tē-rā guṭhārī gullīō-rā khantārā, tē-rā
bring-ye-forth him-on put-ye; him-to ring finger-on put-ye-on, him-to
 kapshā unjārā; yē, khā, thapā bō; yē-tet-tō
shoe put-ye-on; come, eat-ye, merry become; what-doing-on (i.e. because)
 miū hā biū muñō hūā, ūgā thubāt; sō mīshō 'ūā, pō
my this son dead was, and is-found-he; he lost was, and
 thub.' Pō tē skit-pō chhūng.
(is-) found.' And they merry became.
 Hū wakhspī-chī bōnō tshrēshūs-kari. Hū-chō sō yē
That time-in the-elder field-in (-was). That-from he having-come
 götin-di-nō phat nūtis-pō-gā gūidīs-pō lathit. Tōtō tāsā
houses-to-from reached dancing-of-also music-of was-heard-it. Thereon his
 naukar-ku-rā lan det, tāsā-rā shumat, ' hāmō yē bet?'
servant-one-to call was-given-to-him, him-to was-asked-he, ' this what is? '
 Naukar tē-rā razit, ' tī zhrā yē hā,
(By-) the-servant him-to it-was-said-to-him, ' thy brother having-come is,
 tōtō tī hō-sā dun chhūng, sō thālō bō nūphat.' Tē-rē
thereon thy father-by (?) feast became, he safe going arrived.' Him-to
 zhōzh yē, götā-rē nā gō. Tōtō tes bō bē
anger having-come, house-in not went. Thereon his father out
 yē sō shalbat. Tōtō tes hō-rā lan
having-come he was-entreated-he. Thereon his father-to answer
 det, ' hātuk sar bai, mī-yā tī yē rāzī-dō
was-given-to-him, ' these-many years having-gone, me-by thy what order-from
 nā nā-tet, tī-yā mā-rā ohhālē ēk-gā nā dot, miū
not not-was-done-it, thee-by me-to kid one-even not was-given-it, my
 yātō-chī-sūmā skit-pō tēzhis. Pō ti hā biū ut pō
friends-with merriment I-might-have-made. And thy this son came and

ti hā zhap-pō sak lūlimōyun-dā chhar, tī-yā tē-rā grun
 thy this property all harlots-to was-wasted, thee-by him-for feast
 tet.' 'Wāh biū, tī mō-chi-sūmā baitō. Miū
 was-made-for-him.' 'O son, thou me-with living (-art). My
zhap-pō chuk tī bet. Hüā bidwā mō skit-pō bet-tō
 property all thine is. It-was proper I merry becoming-on
shābō, yē-tet-tō tī hā zhrā muñō, ūgā thubat; mishō hūā,
 to-be-glad, because thy this brother dead, and is-alive (?); lost was,
 ūgā thub.'
 and (is-)found.'

NORTH-WESTERN SHINĀ.

I regret that I am unable to give any information regarding this form of the language.

STANDARD LIST OF WORDS AND SENTENCES IN THE SHINĀ LANGUAGE.

English.	Shinā (Gilgit).	Shinā (Chilāe).	Brōkpā (Drua).	Brōkpā (Dāh-Hanū).
1. One	Ek	Ik	Ēk	Ēk.
2. Two	Dū	Dū	Dū	Dū.
3. Three	Tré, ché	Cheh	Tré, tshrē	Trā.
4. Four	Chār	Chār	Chār	Chorr.
5. Five	Push, poī	Push	Pōsh	Pūsh.
6. Six	Shah	Shah	Shā	Shā.
7. Seven	Satt, sath	Satt	Sāt	Sāt.
8. Eight	Ash, ath	Ash	Āzhrt	Azhrt.
9. Nine	Nau, noa	Nau	Nau	Nū.
10. Ten	Dāi	Dai	Dāis	Dāsh.
11. Twenty	Bi	Bēh	Bi	Bizhā.
12. Fifty	Dū bio gā dai	Dū bē gah dai	Dū bio kā dai	Dū buzhū dāsh.
13. Hundred	Shal	Shall	Shāl	Shō.
14. I	Má	Māh	Mō	Mō, mi.
15. Of me	Mei	Mai	Miō	Mi, miū.
16. Mine	Mei	Maī	Miānō, miānō	Mi, miū.
17. We	Bēh	Beh	Bē	Bā, beng.
18. Of us	Asei	Asai	Assānō, asō	Assii.
19. Our	Asei	Asai	Assānō, asō	Assū.
20. Thou	Tū	Tūh, tū	Tūī, tū	Tū, tī.
21. Of thee	Tei	Thai	Thō, tō	Tiū.
22. Thine	Te	Thai	Thānō, tānō	Tiū.
23. You	Tsoh	Sū	Chhō, tō (fem. tō)	Tsū, tsi.
24. Of you	Tsei	Sai	Chhō, tō	Tsi, ti phā (concerning t)

English.	Shinā (Gilgit).	Shinā (Chilāe).	Brōkpā (Dras).	Brōkpā (Dāh-Hanū).
25. Your	Tsei	Sai	Tsānō, ohhānō	Tsi.
26. He	Oh, ō, rō, anō	Asō, ah	Perau, perō, zhō, ō, rō	Sō (<i>fem. sū</i>), phō.
27. Of him	Aisei, resei, anei	Ōsai, āsai	Resānō	Tes, phos.
28. His	Aisei, resei, anei	Ōsai, āsai	Resānō	Tes, phos.
29. They	Ai, re	Aseh, ai	Perā, zhō, rō	T'ē, phē.
30. Of them	Ainei, rinei	Asinō, yanō	Ānō	Ten, phēün.
31. Their	Ainei, rinei	Asinō, yanō	Ānō	Ten, phēün.
32. Hand	Hatth	Hatth	Hathī	Hāth.
33. Foot	Pā	Pāh	Pē	Kūri.
34. Nose	Nātō	Natō	Noto	Nuts.
35. Eye	Achhi	Ashī (<i>pl. ashēyi</i>)	Ātshi, āchi	Atshī.
36. Mouth	Āi	Āzi	Āzi	Uzi.
37. Tooth	Dōn	Dōni	Dōni	Dāni.
38. Ear	Kūn, kōn	Kun (<i>pl. kōni</i>)	Koni, kon	Kāni.
39. Hair	Bāli, chamōyē (<i>man's</i>), jakur (<i>woman's</i>).	Bāli	Jath, zhāku	Zhākur, zhat.
40. Head	Shīsh	Shīsh	Shīsh	Shīsh
41. Tongue	Jib	Jib	Zhip	Gip.
42. Belly	Dēr	Dēr, dēri, dērō	Dārē, der	Ūar.
43. Back	Dāki, dēiki	Dāki, pīō, pheyāu	Pāodak	Pātū.
44. Iron	Chimar	Chimar	Chimēr, chimir	Chingār.
45. Gold	Son	Sōnh	Sōān, sōn	Sir (<i>Tibetan</i>).
46. Silver	Rūp	Rōp	Doāchhat	Armat (<i>Tib. hmul</i>).
47. Father	Mālō	Mālō, būbā	Bāhō	Bō, bāō.
48. Mother	Māli, mā	Mā, māli, ājeh	Āzhō, āzō	Āi.
49. Brother	Jrā, zhā	Zhāh	Kākō (<i>elder</i>), jā, zhā	Bāyō (<i>elder</i>), zhā (<i>younger</i>).
50. Sister	Sāh	Sas	Kākt (<i>elder</i>), sā	Kākō.
51. Man	Manujrō, manuzhō ; (<i>a male human being</i>) mushā.	Mushā, manōzhō	Manuzhō	Mūsh.

English.	Shinā (Gilgit).	Shinā (Chilas).	Brōkpā (Draa).	Brōkpā (Dah-Hanū).
52. Woman	Chei	Chai	Tshai, chēi	Tshrigā.
53. Wife	Grein, jamāth	Gain	Tshai, chēi	Tshrigā.
54. Child	Shūō, shudar	Bāl	Chupē bāl	Sinā.
55. Son	Puch	Puchh	Push	Biū, bē.
56. Daughter	Dhi, di	Dhi	Di	Molēi.
57. Slave	Meristū	Dim	Jādo-baskōchō	Dugsmi.
58. Cultivator	Dehqān	Dehqān	Grést	Chhunpā (Tib. shingpā).
59. Shepherd	Peyālō	Peyālō, lachh-chārō	Payālō	Paghūlo.
60. God	Khudā, Dābōn	Khudāi, Khudā	Khodē, Damōn	Konjok (Tib.).
61. Devil	Shētān	Shaitān	Shaitān	Būt.
62. Sun	Sūri	Sūri	Surya, sur	Sūri.
63. Moon	Yūn	Yūn	Yūn	Gyūn (Kāshmiri, zūn).
64. Star	Tārū	Tārō	Tārē	Turi.
65. Fire	Agār, hagār	Hagār	Phu	Ghur.
66. Water	Wē, weh, wei, wōi	Wōi	Wōi, wōi	Ūā.
67. House	Gōt	Gōzh, gōsh, gōt	Gōsh, gōzhr, lahiti	Gōt.
68. Horse	Ashpō, ashpū	Ashpō	Āshp	Apsh.
69. Cow	Gō	Gāū, gō	Gāō	Gō.
70. Dog	Shū	Shūn	Shiū, shū	Shūā.
71. Cat	Būshī	Pushi, pushō, bushi	Pishu, pushu	Būlū.
72. Cock	Kankōrōchō	Kukōh, kukōh, karkāmush	Kōkō	Biāphō (Balti, biāpō).
73. Duck	Bārush	Bārush	Hāzhē	Chhtushak (Tib.).
74. Ass	Zhakūn	Zhakun	Zhakun	Khar.
75. Camel	Ūt	Ūth	Ūth	Nā'ong (Tib. lngabong).
76. Bird	Biug, bring	Bing, bingth	Kali dēg, jānwar	Upyālā (cf. Kāshmiri wuph, fly).
77. Go	Bō	Boh	Bō	Bō.
78. Eat	Kā	Khāh	Khē, kē	Khā.

English.	Shinā (Gillig).	Shinā (Chilā).	Brōkpā (Dra).	Brōkpā (Dāh-Hai.ū).
79. Sit	Bé	Bai	Bai	Bāah.
80. Come	Wá, é	Ih, inwāh, inwas	Ē	Yē.
81. Beat	Shidé	Deh, dageh	Kutē	Kuti.
82. Stand	Hun tō	Chokhō boh	Uthō bē	Uthē.
83. Die	Miri	Miri, mirish	Mirish, mirizh	Mü.
84. Give	Dó	Deh	Dō	Dē.
85. Run	Hai-thé	Halhal-deh, hai-thē	Darvak-thō	Tnū.
86. Up	Ajáh	Ajih	Azhā	Onār, hunārā.
87. Near	Kach	Elih, kachā	Ailō	Ābōni.
88. Down	Kirih, khér	Khiṭṭi, khiri	Khari	Kharā.
89. Far	Dūr	Dār	Dūr	Dūr.
90. Before	Yar	Mushō	Mushō	Yāri, yārbū.
91. Behind	Phatū	Patō, patū	Patō	Putū, zhakunā.
92. Who	Kō	Kōi	Kōi, kō	Kō.
93. What	Jék	Jék, jég	Zhōk	Yē.
94. Why	Kéh	Keh	Kei	Yēra.
95. And	Neh, -gá	-gah	Mutō	Ūgā.
96. But	Ammáh	Lēkin	Phirāi	Ahā.
97. If	Ikhnā . . . .	.....	Madha	Hek betto (<i>if it be so</i>).
98. Yes	Awa	Hā, ā	Yāh-yāh	Bet (<i>it is</i>).
99. No	Ne, niā	Naī	Nush	Nēsh, nish.
100. Alas	Afsōs, hai	Faryād, hāi-hāi	Yōvāyāh	Chhō rō bōā.
101. A father	Mālō	Mālō	Bābō	Bō.
102. Of a father	Mālei	Mālai	Bābai	Bōs.
103. To a father	Mālēt, mālēt	Mālat, māler	Bābrē	Bōrā, -rē.
104. From a father	Mālējō	Mālī-jō	Bābēzhō	Bō-deō.
105. Two fathers	Dū mālō	Dū mālī	Dū bābai	Dū bō.

English.	Shinā (Gilgit).	Shinā (Chilas).	Brōkpā (Drae).	Brōkpā (Dah-Manā).
106. Fathers . . .	Mālē	Māli	Bābelā	Bōdā, -dē.
107. Of fathers . . .	Mālō	Mālai	Bābelai	Bōdan.
108. To fathers . . .	Mālōté, mālōt	Mālūṭi, mālōṛi	Bābōrē	Bōdandā.
109. From fathers . . .	Mālējō	Mālōjō	Bābrējāto, bābrē kachō, bābēzhō.	Bōdanzhānō.
110. A daughter . . .	Di	Dhi	Di	Molēi.
111. Of a daughter . . .	Dijei	Dhijai, dhigai	Dizhō, dizhai	Molēiā.
112. To a daughter . . .	Dijété, dijét	Dhijāt, dhigaṭ	Dizhārē	Molēirā, -rē.
113. From a daughter . . .	Dijējō	Dhijjō, dhigjō	Dizhā kachō	Molēizhānō.
114. Two daughters . . .	Dū dijārē	Dū dhijari	Dū dizhārē	Dū molēi.
115. Daughters . . .	Dijārē	Dhijari	Dizhārē	Molēiā.
116. Of daughters . . .	Dijārō	Dhijārō	Dizhārōrē	Molēian.
117. To daughters . . .	Dijārōté, dijārōt	Dhijārūṭi	Dizhārōrē	Molēiandā.
118. From daughters . . .	Dijārējō	Dhijārōjō	Dizhārē kachō	Molēianzhānō.
119. A good man . . .	Ek mishṭō manuzhō	Ik mishṭō manōzhō	Siō manuzhō	Mūsh nōrō.
120. Of a good man . . .	Ek mishṭō manuzhei	Ik mishṭō manōzhai	Siō manuzhō gōsh (<i>? the good man's house</i>).	Mūsh nōrōs.
121. To a good man . . .	Ek mishṭō manuzhēté	Ik mishṭō manōzhat	Siō manuzhrē	Mūsh nōrōrā, -rē.
122. From a good man . . .	Ek mishṭō manuzhējō	Ik mishṭō manōzhējō	Siō manuzhē kachō	Mūsh nōrōyārinō.
123. Two good men . . .	Dū mishṭé manuzhō	Dū mishṭi manōzhi	Dū siō manuzhō	Nōrō mūsh dū.
124. Good men . . .	Mishṭé manuzhē	Mishṭi manōzhi	Siō zhakōrē	Nōrō mūshpō.
125. Of good men . . .	Mishṭé manuzhō	Mishṭi manōzhūō	Siō zhakāli	Nōrō mūshpoyā.
126. To good men . . .	Mishṭé manuzhōté	Mishṭi manōzhūt	Siō zhakōrē	Nōrō mūshpundā.
127. From good men . . .	Mishṭé manuzhējō	Mishṭi manōzhōjō	Siō zhakōzhātō	Nōrō mūshpunyārinō.
128. A good woman . . .	Ek mishṭi chei	Ik mishṭi chai	Si chei	Tshrigā nūri.
129. A bad boy . . .	Ek kachō ghūō	Ik kuch bāl, ik āsakō bāl	Kachō bāl	Biū chhūtāla
130. Good women . . .	Mishṭé cheiyé	Mishṭé chai	Si chē	Tahrūgōyū nōrē.
131. A bad girl . . .	Ek kachi mōteiek	Ik kuch mōlai, ik āsaki mōlai.	Kachi mulai	Chhūtā molēi.
132. Good . . .	Mishṭō	Mishṭō	Si	Kusungdō, nōrō.

English.	Shinā (Gilgit).	Shinā (Chilas).	Brōkpā (Draa).	Brōkpā (Dāh-Hanū).
33. Better	Bohtō <u>mishtō</u>	.....	Laig si	Bēdō-gā (much-even) kusungdō.
34. Best	Bohtéjō <u>mishtō</u> . . . .	.....	Lai si	Hudyō-gā kusungdō.
35. High	O <u>thalō</u>	Ōthali	Dāni	Thunbō (Bālti, thanmō).
36. Higher	Bohtō o <u>thalō</u> . . . .	.....	Lāgā dāni	Mā thunbō.
37. Highest	Bohtéjō o <u>thalō</u> . . . .	.....	Chhēsā-gā dāni	Chukdiō (all-than) thunbō.
38. A horse	A <u>shpō</u>	A <u>shpō</u>	Ā <u>shp</u>	A <u>sh</u> .
39. A mare	Bām	Bāmi, a <u>shpi</u>	Sōti a <u>shp</u>	Raghdmä (Tib. ghotma).
40. Horses	A <u>shpé</u>	A <u>shpē</u>	Ā <u>shpi</u>	A <u>shi</u> , a <u>shā</u> .
41. Mares	Bāmé	Bāmi	Sōti a <u>shpi</u>	Raghdmiō.
42. A bull	Dōnō	Dōnō	Dōnō	Chughlā, (an ox) gōdō.
43. A cow	Gō, gāo	Gō, gāō	Gāō	Gō.
44. Bulls	Dōné	Dōnē	Dōnē	Chulāni, gōlé.
45. Cows	Gāvé	Gavi	Gāvē	Gōā.
46. A dog	Shū	Shūn	Birō shū	Shūā.
47. A bitch	Sonchi shū	Shūnwāṭi	Sōti shū	Khimo (Tib.).
48. Dogs	Shāi	Shūnien	Shūi	Shūēō.
49. Bitches	Sonché shūi	Shūnwāṭin	Sōti shūi	Khīmā.
50. A he goat	Mūgar	Mūgar, thūgar, thūṭ	Chanē	Rābō (Tib.), mingyar.
51. A female goat	Ai	Āi	Āi	Ā.
52. Goats	Mūgaré	Luch	Āi	Zhātē.
53. A male deer	Birō hāren . . . .	.....	Birō chhurē . . . .	.....
54. A female deer	Sonchi hāren . . . .	.....	Sōti chhurē . . . .	.....
55. Deer	Hārené . . . .	.....	Chhurē . . . .	.....
56. I am	Mā hanus (m.), má hanis (f.).	Māh hanus	Mō hānōs, hās	Mō hās, or mō bet.
57. Thou art	Tū hanō (m.), tū hané (f.)	Tū hanō	Tū hānō, hāō	Tū hāyā, or tū bet.
58. He is	Rō hanō, hanū (m.), réh hanī (f.).	Asō hanō, hō	Rō hānō, hāō hāūk	Sō hāy, or sō bet.
59. We are	Bēh hanas (m. & f.)	Beh hās	Bē hānis, hās	Bā hānis, bet.

English.	Shinā (Gilgit).	Shinā (Chilā).	Brōkpā (Drao).	Brōkpā (Dāh-Hanū).
160. You are	Tsoh hanat	Sū hānit	Tso hānet, hāñt	Tsi hāni, bet.
161. They are	Réh hané	Āsai hā	Zhē hā, hāk	Tē hāni, bot.
162. I was	Má asus, asulus (<i>m.</i>), mā asis, asilis (<i>f.</i>).	Māh āsilōs	Mō āsilus, āsilōs	Mō hūs.
163. Thou wast	Tū asó, asulō (<i>m.</i>), asé, asilé (<i>f.</i>).	Tū āsilō	Tū āsilō	Tū hūā, āstn.
164. He was	Rō asū, asulū (<i>m.</i>), réh asī, asilt (<i>f.</i>).	Asō āsilō	Rō āsilō	Sō hūā, āstn.
165. We were	Bch asas, asilas (<i>m. & f.</i>) .	Beh āsilas, āscisis	Bē āsiles	Bā hūs.
166. You were	Tsoh asat, asilat (<i>m. & f.</i>) .	Sū āsilat, āscisat	Tso āsilet	Tsi hūi, āstin.
167. They were	Réh asé, asilé (<i>m. & f.</i>) .	Āsai āsilah	Rē āsilō	Tē hūn, āstin.
168. Be	Bō	Bō	Bē . . . .	.....
169. To be	Boiki, hanoiki . . . .	.....	Bōnō	Biās.
170. Being . . . .	... ..	.....	.....	.....
171. Having been	Bé . . . .	.....	.....	.....
172. I may be	Mā bōm . . . .	.....	.....	.....
173. I shall be	Mā bōm	Mā bum	Mō bōm . . . .	.....
174. I should be . . . .	.....	.....	Mō bōm bil . . . .	.....
175. Beat	Shidé	Deh	Kutē	Kuti.
176. To beat	Shidoiki	Ḍagōni	Kutyōnō, kutinō	Khutistē.
177. Beating	Shidojé (<i>on a beating</i>)	Ḍagūni	Kutiēstō . . . .	.....
178. Having beaten	Shidé	Ḍagē	Kutē, kutētā, kutētātō	Kutē.
179. I beat	Másé shidam	Mas Ḍagam	Mōsē kutem	Māsā kutyū.
180. Thou beatest	Tūsé shidé	Tus Ḍagāin	Tūsé kutē, kutēsh	Tūsā kutyū.
181. He beats	Rōsé shidei	Ās Ḍagain	Rō-sē kutēi	Sōsā kutyū.
182. We beat	Bésé shidōn	Bis Ḍagūnas	Bēsē kutōn	Bāsā kutyū.
183. You beat	Tsośé shidyāt	Sus Ḍageyānat	Tsośē kutiāt	Tsūsā kutyeni.
184. They beat	Rōśé shidén	Ais Ḍagēnan	Rō-sē kuten	Tēsā kutyeni.
185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Másé shidēgas (<i>m.</i>), shidēgis (<i>f.</i>).	.....	Mi kutās	Miyā kutet (<i>obj. 3rd person. and so throughout</i>).
186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>). . . .	Tūsé shidēga (<i>m.</i>), shidēgé (<i>f.</i>).	.....	Tō kutā	Tiyā kutet.

English.	Shinā (Gilgit).	Shinā (Chilas).	Brōkpā (Dras).	Brōkpā (Dah-Hanū).
187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) .	Rōsé <u>shidēgō</u> (<i>or -gū</i>) (<i>m.</i>), <u>shidēgī</u> (<i>f.</i>).	.....	Sēsi (<i>or perāsi</i>) kutau .	Sōyā kutet.
188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) .	Bōsé <u>shidēgōs</u> (<i>m. & f.</i>) .	.....	Assōzhā kutiēs .	Bāyā kutet.
189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Tsōsé <u>shidēgēt</u> (<i>m. & f.</i>) .	.....	Tsōzhā kutiēt .	Tsiyā kutet.
190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Résé <u>shidēgē</u> (<i>m. & f.</i>) .	.....	Renōzhā (<i>or perānō-zhē</i>) kutiē.	Tēyā kutet.
191. I am beating . . .	Másó <u>shidamūs</u> (<i>m.</i>), <u>shidemis</u> (<i>f.</i>).	Mas ḡagemūs .	Mōsē kutēmūs .	Māsā kutyūs.
192. I was beating . . .	Másó <u>shidamasūs</u> (<i>m.</i>), <u>shidemasis</u> (<i>f.</i>).	Mas ḡagamāsūs .	Mōsē kutemālōs .	(?) Miyā kutyāhūs.
193. I had beaten . . .	Másé <u>shidēgāsūs</u> (<i>m.</i>), <u>shidēgisis</u> (<i>f.</i>).	Mas ḡagāsūs .	Mi kutālōs .	Māsā kutyūs.
194. I may beat . . .	Másé <u>shidam</u> . . .	.....	Mōsē kutemnō . . .	.....
195. I shall beat . . .	Másé <u>shidam</u> . . .	Mas ḡagam . . .	Mōsē kutem . . .	Māsā kutyūs, kutiko.
196. Thou wilt beat . . .	Tūsé <u>shidē</u> . . .	Tus ḡagūin . . .	Tūsé kutēzh, kutē . . .	Tūsā kutyūya, kutiko.
197. He will beat . . .	Rōsé <u>shidei</u> . . .	Ās ḡagūin . . .	Rōsé kutēi . . .	Sōsā kutyālla, kutiko.
198. We shall beat . . .	Bōsé <u>shidōn</u> . . .	Bis ḡagūnas . . .	Bōsé kutōn . . .	Bāsā kutyenis, kutiko.
199. You will beat . . .	Tsōsé <u>shidyāt</u> . . .	Sus ḡageyānat . . .	Tsōsē kutiāt . . .	Tsūsā kutyeni, kutiko.
200. They will beat . . .	Résé <u>shidōn</u> . . .	Ais ḡagēnan . . .	Rēsē kuten . . .	Tēsā kutyān, kutiko.
201. I should beat . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
202. I am beaten . . .	Má <u>shidjamūs</u> . . .	Māh ḡagēgan . . .	Mō kutēnō . . .	.....
203. I was beaten . . .	Má <u>shidigās</u> . . .	Māh ḡagējalōsus . . .	Mō kutālō . . .	Mi kutollas.
204. I shall be beaten . . .	Má <u>shidāram</u> . . .	Māh ḡagējam . . .	Mō kutei . . .	.....
205. I go . . .	Má bojām . . .	Māh bōjam, bam . . .	Mō bōzhum . . .	Mō (<i>or mi</i>) byū.
206. Thou goest . . .	Tū bojé . . .	Tū bōjan . . .	Tū bōzhē . . .	Tū (tō) byū.
207. He goes . . .	Rō bojei . . .	Asō bōjan . . .	Rō bōzhēi . . .	Sō byū.
208. We go . . .	Béh bojōn . . .	.....	Bē bōzhōn . . .	Bā byū.
209. You go . . .	Tsōh bojyāt . . .	.....	Tsō bōzhāt . . .	Tsi byeni.
210. They go . . .	Réh bojén . . .	.....	Rē bōzhen . . .	Tē byeni.
211. I went . . .	Má gās . . .	Māh gās . . .	Mō gās . . .	Mō gōs.
212. Thou wentest . . .	Tū gās . . .	Tū gās . . .	Tū gā . . .	Tū gō.
213. He went . . .	Rō gō, gāō . . .	Asō gās . . .	Rō gau . . .	Sō gō.

English.	Shinā (Gilgit).	Shinā (Chilas).	Brōkpā (Dras).	Brōkpā (Dāh-Hanā).
214. We went	Béh gés . . . . .	.....	Bē gyes	Bā gyēū.
215. You went	Tsoh gét . . . . .	.....	Tso gyet	Tai gyé, gyēūi.
216. They went	Réh gé . . . . .	.....	Rē gyē	Tē gyēani, gyēūn.
217. Go	Bō	Boh	Bō	Bō.
218. Going . . . . .	.....	.....	Bōzhēstō . . . . .	.....
219. Gone	Gō	Gau	Gau	Gō.
220. What is your name ? .	Tei nōm jék hanō ?	Thai nōm jék hō ?	Thānō nōm zhōk thēnā ?	Tiū nū yē bet ?
221. How old is this horse ?	Anō ashpei kachāk umer hani ?	Ā ashpō kachāk kāō hā ?	Anō ashprē kachā barsh bil ?	Hā apshpōs lō (<i>age, Tib. katāk sar billā</i> ?
222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?	Ānō Kashirētē kachāk dūr hani ?	Anēō Kashir kachāk dūr hō ?	Anyō Kashir kachāk dūr ha ?	Huncho Kashirārā katāk dā hā ?
223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?	Tei mālei dārē gōtōr kachāk hanē ?	Thai mālai gōzhārū kachāk pē hā ?	Thō bābō gōzhāzhē bāl kachā hā ?	Tiū bāō gōtārā bē katāl hāni ?
224. I have walked a long way to-day.	Mā ash nanapāt zhigāh gūnns-paiyūk.	Mas ash lai pund chinyānus	Mō ashā lai punrē yātus	Āsh dīrā zazdūs.
225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.	Mei chunōmālei puchētē ō nushai sāicē sāti ghar-tāgōn.	Mai pichai puch tōmai sas saī hile lōō bilō.	Miō pitsō bābrē perāsē sajusī kachā thī asang.	Miū sōbōs biū-rā tes molēi dzē sumā manī-tē.
226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.	(Gōtōrō shēiō ashpei tilēn hanō.	Gōzhārū shēō ashpai tilēn hanō.	Gōshzhē shō ashpō palānē haū.	Gōtā-rē shō apshōs azgā hā.
227. Put the saddle upon his back.	Aisei deiki-'jē tilēn dē	Asōsai dākizhē tilēn deh	Asō phiājē palōn diā	Argō-zhā azgā guāi.
228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.	Mās aisei puchē bohtō mustekāh dēgānns.	Mas asōsai puchēzhē lai chūtē diās.	Asō bāl lāhō tsūō diās	Miyā tes biū-zhā stalchakyi bēdē kutēt.
229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.	Rōsē māl chinchē chōrū-'jē charei.	Asōs māl khini shishājō charāin.	Perasē umā shōzhē tiras charcyā.	Pai azgāgdī hunārā byān.
230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.	Rōsē oh tomā kirih ashpō-'jē pinēgun.	O ashpēzhē peni ā tūmi kher bēton.	O bai-bāō tōmī khari āshp asō.	Phōyā apsh punē chaghma gāmin lā.
231. His brother is taller than his sister.	Aisai zhā toni sāicē-jō zhigū hanō.	Asai zhā tūmi sizjō jigō hō	Perāsō jā sājō zhorāū haū	Tes bāyō tes molēidō zhigilā.
232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.	Aisei gōch dū rupaiē gā trang hanō.	Asai māl dū rūpiā-gā hōri hō.	Asō mulhari sinhā pōsh bāō	Hus rinpō (<i>Tib. kirmo (Tib. girmo) phidā (Tib. phed, half) trā.</i>
233. My father lives in that small house.	Mei mālō oh chunō gōtōrō bēi-hanō.	Mai bābō asō chunō gōsh bihyōn.	Miō bābō chunē labitzhē beaū.	Miū bāō sō gōtārē bāyū.
234. Give this rupee to him	Anēh rupai aisētē dē	Anī rūpiā āser deh	Anī rūpai asērē dē	Armulpō tērē dē.
235. Take those rupees from him.	Ai rupaiē rōs-'jō ghinē	Ā rūpiā asōjō gen	Ā (<i>sing. fem.</i>) rūpai (<i>sing.</i>) asē-zhō apē.	Phō armulpō tēzhānō parāi.
236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.	On mishtē ghidē neh bāli sāti ganē.	O mishtak tah jāgē bālēgi gapiō.	Asē siō-thē kutētātō razgi ganēh.	Phōzhē bēdē kutētō, razgi diā būni.
237. Draw water from the well.	Kulhē-jō wōi nikalē	Khūkijō wōi nakli	Kupēzhō wōi khālē	Chhōdōurnō (<i>Tib. chūdoug ūā nakhāli.</i>
238. Walk before me	Mā mōohōt tihré	Mājō mushō yās	Mushō mōzhētshē	Mi yāriō bō.
239. Whose boy comes behind you ?	Kaisēi ghūō tī-jō phatū woyei ?	Kāsai puch tū patū ein ?	Kēsō bāl thō patē aū ?	Tiū putōnō kisē biū yō ?
240. From whom did you buy that ?	Kainē-jō anēh gōch ginē-gānō ?	Tā ō kāsējō molē genāin ?	An kēsēzhō muligayā ?	Tiyā kisē-zhānō bichhit ?
241. From a shopkeeper of the village.	Kūiei ek dūkāndārē-jō	Kolā sūdāgarjō genyās	Kūiō vanyōjō gayālus	Būnē hattipā.

KĀSHMĪRĪ OR KÖSHIRÜ.

The Kāshmirī¹ language is the language of the Valley of Kashmīr. In a dialectic form it has spread south-west into the Valley of Kashtawār (Kishtwar), and to the south it has flowed over the Pir Pāntśāl Range into the lower hills lying north of the River Chināb, where it reappears in a number of mixed dialects.

The word 'Kāshmirī' (كاشمیری) is Persian or Hindī, and is derived from the Sanskrit *Kāśmīrikā*. It is not the name used by the people of Kashmīr itself. There the country is called *Kashīr*², and the language *Kōshir*². This word itself is an excellent example of the fact that the language belongs to the Dardic sub-family, for in India the change of *śm* to *ś* or *sh* would be impossible.

Kāshmirī is bounded on the north by the Shīnā language of the Dard group of the Dardic sub-family. On the west it is bounded by the Chibhālī² and Punchī dialects of Lahndā, a language belonging to the North-Western group of the Indo-Aryan vernaculars, but strongly affected by Dardic influence. To its south it has, on the west, the Dōgrī dialect of Pañjābī; and, to the east of Dōgrī, the Bhadravāhī dialect of Western Pahārī. Dōgrī (see Vol. IX, Pt. i, p. 637) is a real dialect of Pañjābī, but Bhadravāhī is a transitional form of speech between Western Pahārī and Kāshmirī,—leaning more to the former than to the latter,—and therefore classed under the former (see Vol. IX, Part iv, pp. 888ff.). To the south-east of Kāshmirī we find Pādārī, another Western Pahārī dialect of a character similar to that of Bhadravāhī (Vol. IX, Part iv, pp. 903ff.). On the rest of the eastern side of Kāshmirī, and also a little to its north-east, going northwards on the east of Shīnā, lie a series of Tibeto-Burman dialects, Purik (Vol. III, Part i, pp. 42ff.), Ladakhī (pp. 51ff.), and Baltī (pp. 32ff.), all separated from the Kashmīr Valley by inhospitable ranges of mountains and in no way affecting its language.

Kāshmirī has one true dialect,—Kashtawārī, spoken in the Valley of Kashtawār (commonly known as Kishtwar), lying to the south-east of the Valley of Kashmīr. Kāshmirī has also overflowed the Pir Pāntśāl Range into the Jammu Province of the State, and in the valleys between the southern hills of the range, between the water-shed and the valley of the Chināb, there are a number of mixed dialects, such as Pōguli, Sirājī of Dōḍā, and Rāmbanī. The first two of these represent Kāshmirī merging into Western Pahārī, while the third rather represents Kāshmirī merging into Dōgrī. Farther east, over the greater part of the Riasi District of the State, there are more of these mixed dialects, about which nothing certain is known, except that the mixture is rather between Kāshmirī and the Chibhālī form of Lahndā. Grammars are given below of Kashtawārī, Pōguli, Sirājī, and Rāmbanī; but no materials are available for these Riasi dialects.

¹ According to the system of transliteration followed in this Survey, the word should properly be spelt 'Kāshmirī,' with a ligature under the 'sh.' But the word is of such frequent occurrence that I have here dropped the ligature as an unnecessary complication. The 'sh,' however, is not to be considered as therefore the same as the Sanskrit *śh* (श्). It is rather the same as the Sanskrit *śa* (श) or the Persian *shān* (ش).

² Printed 'Chibhālī' in the map. See the remarks on p. 505 of Part I of this Volume.

In the standard Kāshmirī of the Valley, there are minor differences of language, which, however, are not sufficient to entitle us to divide it out into further separate dialects. For instance, the Kāshmirī spoken by Musalmāns differs from that spoken by Hindūs. Not only is the vocabulary of the former more filled with words borrowed from Persian, but also there are slight differences of pronunciation.¹ Again, there is, as in all countries, the distinction between town and village talk. In villages a few old forms have been preserved that have disappeared in towns, and there are also variations of pronunciation.² Finally, there is the language between the language of prose and that of poetry. As in other languages, the latter preserves many forms that have disappeared in the modern prose speech.

Returning to the dialects of the Musalmāns and of the Hindūs, it should be remarked that there are more than nine Musalmāns in the Valley to each Hindū. As already stated, the Musalmān dialect borrows freely from the Persian vocabulary. On the other hand, the Hindūs borrow from Sanskrit, but not to the same extent, and, although the speech of a minority of the population, their dialect is much purer Kāshmirī than that of their Musalmān brethren.

The figures, based on the Census of 1891, originally returned in the earlier operations of this Survey were incomplete for Kāshmirī, and I therefore give the population figures for Kāshmirī spoken in its proper home as recorded in the Census of 1911 :—

Number of Speakers.

Standard Kāshmirī spoken in Kashmir itself	1,039,964
Kashṭawāpī	7,464
Pōguli	8,158
Sirāj of Dōdā	14,732
Rāmbani	2,174
Mixed Dialect of Riasi	20,252

Total Number of Speakers of Kāshmirī at Home 1,092,744

In addition to the above there were recorded 95,013 speakers of Kāshmirī in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, who did not reside in that part of the country of which it was the vernacular.

Kāshmirī is also spoken by emigrants from Kashmir to other parts of India. The figures are as follows :—

N.-W. Frontier Province	533
Panjab	6,480
Panjab States	710
Other Provinces	422
TOTAL	<u>8,145</u>

¹ The principal is the Musalmān tendency to shorten final vowels. Thus, for 'what' the Musalmāns say *kya* and the Hindūs *kyā* or *kyāh*; for 'I should have struck,' the former say *maraha*, and the latter *mārahā*. The Musalmāns also have a Dardic preference for dropping an *r*. Thus, they say *bōnth*, before, while the Hindūs say *brōnth*; *gāngal*, distraction, where the Hindūs prefer *grāngal*.

² For differences of forms we may quote as an example the village *wanamōw*, instead of the city *wandōw*, we shall tell you. In pronunciation, we may quote the frequent interchange of *q* and *r*, as in *kūq*, for *kūr*, a girl; *moq*, for *mor*, a body. Also, in villages the Dardic confusion between cerebrals and dentals is much more marked. This also occurs in city talk, as in *wōthun*, to arise, as compared with the Hindī *uṭhā*, but in villages it is extremely common.

The total number of speakers of Kāshmirī is therefore as follows :—

At Home	1,692,744
Elsewhere in Jammu and Kashmir State	95,013
Elsewhere in India	8,145
TOTAL	<u>1,195,902</u>

These figures differ from the total given in the Indian census tables (1,180,632), owing to differences of classification of some of the mixed dialects.

Kāshmirī belongs to the Dard group of the Dardic languages. It is most nearly related to *Shinā*. It has, however, for many centuries been subject to Indian influence, and its vocabulary includes a large number of words derived from India. Its speakers hence maintain that it is of Sanskritic origin, but a close examination reveals the fact that, illustrious as was the literary history of Kashmir, and learned as have been its Sanskrit Pandits, this claim of Sanskrit origin cannot be sustained for the vernacular of the latter.¹ Kāshmirī is a very old language. Three words in it are quoted by Kalhana (*circa* 1150 A.D.) in his *Rājataranginī*, and these are not very different from the language of the present day.²

To the philologist Kāshmirī is a language of great importance, as it is the only example of an Aryan language in the condition of being converted from an analytic to a synthetic language. The oldest known form of Indian speech is Vedic Sanskrit. This was highly synthetic, with a system of declension of nouns and of conjugation of verbs as complicated as in Latin or Greek. In process of time this, or a kindred and similar language, developed into, say, Western Hindi, a language as analytic as English or French, in which nouns have, at most, only two cases and are declined with the aid of postpositions, while only one or two tenses of the verb have survived, the rest being made up with the help of auxiliary verbs. For instance, in Sanskrit 'a house' is *grihah*, and in Latin *mansio*, and 'of a house' is, respectively, '*grihasya*' and *mansionis*, in both of which the change of case-meaning is indicated by a change in the form of the word. This is synthetic declension. But in Hindi 'a house' is *ghar* and in French it is *une maison*, and 'of a house' is, respectively, *ghar-kā* and *d'une maison*, in which the change of case-meaning is indicated by suffixing or prefixing a post- or pre-position. The word itself undergoes no change. This is analytic declension. Again, 'he speaks' is in Sanskrit *kathayati*, and 'to speak' was in Medieval Latin *parabolare* (from the Latin *parabola*, a parable). 'He will speak' is respectively *kathayishyati* and *parabolabit*. Here the change of tense-meaning is indicated by a change in the form of the word, and we have an example of synthetic conjugation. But in Hindi 'he will speak' is *kahē-gā*, literally 'he is gone (*gā*) that he may speak (*kahē*, which is merely a corrupted form of the Sanskrit *kathayati*),' and in French it is *parler-a*, literally, 'he has (*a*) to speak (*parler*, which is a corrupted form of *parabolare* as if we said "*parabolare habet*").' In Hindi and French the change of tense meaning is not indicated by a change in the form of the word, but by the addition of the auxiliaries *gā* and *a*,

¹ This question is dealt with at length in an Appendix to this introduction. See pp. 211ff.

² See Sir Aurel Stein's note in his translation of R. T. v. 397. The words are *Rangassa Helu dinna*, which in modern Kāshmirī would be *Rangas Helu dyun*, (the village of) Helu is to be given to Rang.

respectively. Here we have instances of analytic conjugation, as compared with the synthetic conjugations of Sanskrit and Latin.

Now, Kāshmiri illustrates a further stage in the development of language. The declension of nouns is in the main analytic. There are a few survivals of the ancient synthetic cases, but in the main cases are differentiated by postpositions, as in Hindi. Thus, we have *gara*, a house, and *garuk*" (for *gara-k*"), of a house. But note, here, that the *k*" has become attached to the *gara*, and is no longer a separate word like the Hindi *kā*. *Garuk*" is now as much one word, and a word in the genitive case, as the Sanskrit *grihasya* or the Latin *mansionis*. In other words the declension is again becoming synthetic, and the process has been ' first analytic (*gara-k*") and then again synthetic (*garuk*"). But in other cases the declension remains analytic, as in *gara-manza*, from the house, in which the noun and the postposition are still two entirely distinct words and as yet show no signs of becoming amalgamated into one.¹ Similarly, the conjugation of the Kāshmiri verb may be analytic. The word for the past participle ' said ' is *dop*" , and for the past tense, ' I said, ' we may have (as in the Hindi *mañ-nē kahā*) *mī dop*" , literally, ' by-me said. ' But we may also add a suffix meaning ' by-me ' to *dop*" , so that the two become one word,—thus, *dopum*, I said. Here we have a synthetic method of conjugation in optional course of formation. We may have *dopum*, I said; *doputh*, thou saidst; *dopun*, he said, and so on, which is just as synthetic as the Latin *dixi*, *dixisti*, *dixit*, with this difference, that in the case of Kāshmiri, we know exactly how these synthetic forms came into existence.

If, now, we return to India, and take languages of the Outer Circle, like Bengali or Marāṭhī, we find again a state of affairs similar to that of Kāshmiri, but more advanced. In Kāshmiri, the synthetic conjugation is optional. We may use either the analytic *mē dop*" or the synthetic *dopum*. But Bengali or Marāṭhī have gone a step further. The analytic conjugation has been abandoned and only the synthetic conjugation is now employed. It is no longer optional, but is now compulsory. We have *only* the Bengali *kahilām*, and *only* the Marāṭhī *mhanilō*, for ' I said, ' from the past participles *kahilā-* and *mhanil-*, respectively. From these examples, we see the importance of Kāshmiri to the philologist. It is a language caught, so to speak, in the act of changing its nature from analytic to synthetic, and thus shows how the synthetic conjugation of Indian languages of the Outer Circle, such as Bengali and Marāṭhī, has arisen. Hitherto there have been many speculations on the subject, which we now see were all wide of the mark.² Kāshmiri substitutes certainty for speculation. We can now watch Indian speech in its developments from birth to birth. First synthetic; then, as in Hindi, analytic; then, as in Kāshmiri, agglutinative or semi-synthetic; and then, as in Bengali and Marāṭhī, again synthetic; and so, as in the Indian belief as to the fate of the soul, the chain of *samsāra*, or weary round of transmigration, goes on perpetually ' ohne Hast, aber ohne Rast. ' In future ages future philologists will, if they have a language like Kāshmiri to guide them, observe the same series of changes occurring over and over again, synthetic to analytic, analytic to agglutinative, and agglutinative back again to synthetic.

¹ It may be noted that we can see similar instances of the development of analytic declension into synthetic occasionally occurring in Pañjābī. Thus, the Pañjābī for ' in a house ' is either the analytic *ghar-vichch* or the synthetic *gharichch*.

² The usual, but incorrect explanation is that the terminations of *kahilān*, *mhanilō*, etc., are relics of an old verb substantive.

Kāshmirī has a small, but respectable, list of literary works, about which not much is known. So far as I am aware, the oldest author was a woman named Lallā or Lāl Dēd. She probably lived in the 14th century A.D. Hundreds of her verses are quoted all over the Valley and are in everyone's mouth, and MS. collections of them have from time to time been made under the Sanskrit title of *Lallāvākyaṇi*. She is said to have been a holy woman, and to have been accustomed to wander about the country in an almost nude condition, her excuse being that he only was a man who feared God, and that there were very few such men about.¹ Her verses are all religious and are strongly tinged with Śaiva philosophy. The first poem that can be dated is the *Bānāsūravadhā*, the name of the author of which is unknown to me. It is in the Hindū dialect, and was written in the reign of Sultān Zainu'l-'ābidin (1417-1469 A.D.).² Other poems of which the approximate dates are known are the following:—Dēvākara Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa was alive during the eight years of the reign of the Hindū king Sukhajivana Simha, who came to the throne in 1786 A.D. He lived in the Gōjawār (Sanskrit, Gulikāvāṭikā) quarter of Śrinagar, and wrote a history of Rāma entitled the *Rāmāvatāracharita*, with a sequel entitled the *Lavakuśacharita*. Both of these are highly poetical works in pure Kāshmirī. They are specially interesting as containing many legends not found in any Indian version of the *Rāmāyaṇa* with which I am acquainted.³ Paramānanda of Mārtaṇḍa is said to have died in 1822 A.D. at the age of 68 years. He wrote a history of Kṛishṇa entitled the *Kṛishṇāvatāralilā*, a work which follows the Indian tradition much more closely. These three works are all excellent specimens of the Kāshmirī language, and, though in the Hindū dialect, are not too highly Sanskritized. With a much fuller Sanskrit vocabulary is a history of the circumstances connected with Śiva's marriage with Pārvatī, entitled the *Śivaparīṇaya*, written by Kṛishṇa Rāzdān, or Rājanaka, who was alive as an old man at the end of the last century. He lived at Vanpuh (Sanskrit, Vanapōsha) in the Anantnāg Pargana, and his poem is much admired by Kāshmirī Paṇḍits. It is full of Śaiva philosophy.⁴ The late Professor Bühler, in the *Report* (pp. 1ff.) referred to below in the List of Authorities, mentions the following Hindū works of which he obtained MSS. I have not seen any of them:—

Name of Author.	Name of Work.
Gaṇakaprasāsta.	<i>Saṁsāramāyāṁdhajālāsukhaduḥkhaḥcharita</i> .
Sāhib Kaul.	<i>Kṛishṇāvatāra</i> .
Anonymous.	The Sanskrit <i>Anurakṣha</i> , with a Kāshmirī explanation.
”	<i>Janmacharita</i> .
”	<i>Nīrvāṇadīśāsūlōkīstava</i> .
”	<i>Rāmāvatāra</i> (perhaps the work already mentioned).
”	<i>Śivalāgnacarṇana</i> .

Of writers in the Musalmān style the best known is Maḥmūd, or Muḥammad, Gāmī, who died in the year 1855 A.D. He wrote a *Yūsuf Zulaikhā*, a *Lailā wa Majnūn*,

¹ See Hinton Knowles, *Kāshmirī Proverbs*, p. 20.

² Bühler, *Report*, etc., p. 90.

³ As a sample, in these poems Sītā, the wife of Rāma, is said to have been the daughter of Mandōlatī, who abandoned her immediately after birth and subsequently married Rāvaṇa.

⁴ An edition is in course of publication by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

and a *Shirin o Khōsrau*, all on familiar Persian models. An edition of the first-named, with a partial translation, has been prepared by the late K. F. Burkhard, regarding which particulars will be found in the List of Authorities. Other works in the Musalmān dialect mentioned by Bühler, and which I have not seen, are :—

Name of Author.	Name of Work.
Saifu'd-dīn.	<i>Vāmik-ujra.</i>
Sunity Paṇḍit.	<i>Nisāb.</i>
Anonymous.	<i>Amsilla</i> (a poem).
"	• <i>Ilārūn Rashād.</i>
"	<i>Mahmūd-i-Ghaznavī.</i>
"	<i>Shēkh Samā.</i>

The Serampore Missionaries published a version of the New Testament in 1821. This was printed from type in the Śāradā character.¹ Similar editions were issued at Serampore of the Pentateuch (1827) and of Joshua-Kings (1832), but the Bible was not completed. The British and Foreign Bible Society published a version of the New Testament in 1884, and of the Old Testament with a revised version of the New Testament in 1889, all in the Persian character.

In the year 1879 A.D. the late Paṇḍit Īsvara Kaula completed an excellent grammar of Kāshmirī, in the Sanskrit language and entitled the *Kāshmirāśabdāmṛita*. This has been edited by the present writer, and was published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1898. The same author was engaged on a Kāshmirī-Sanskrit Dictionary at the date of his death in 1893. The materials collected by him for this purpose were subsequently made over to the present writer, and from them and other sources a Kāshmirī-English Dictionary is now in course of preparation.

Connected with formal literature, though not a part of it, are the subjects of folktales and proverbs. Kashmir is a land of proverbs, and common speech is profusely interlarded with them. A valuable collection of Kāshmirī proverbs has been made by the Rev. J. Hinton Knowles, particulars regarding which will be found in the List of Authorities. This should be in the hands of every student of the language. It is full of information regarding the customs and the character of the people. Kashmir is also celebrated for its folktales. Not only are some familiar in every home, but there are also professional *rāwis*, or reciters, who make a living by telling fairy-tales worthy of the Arabian Nights. These men recite with astonishing verbal accuracy stories that have been handed down to them by their predecessors, now and then containing words that have fallen out of use, and with the meaning of which they are now unacquainted. Sir Aurel Stein has made a collection of such tales, as dictated by one of these men, which he has handed over to the present writer for translation and publication. Long after they had been recorded it was found necessary to check the texts, and Sir Aurel found the man again, and had him recite again the doubtful passages. They were given by him in exactly the same words as those recorded some sixteen years previously. An interesting illustration of the way in which they have been handed down is given by their form. Every now and then the narrative is broken by the phrase '*dapān wustād,*' i.e. '(and my) master says (as follows).' An excellent collection of Kāshmirī folktales

¹ Some years ago, having occasion to print something in this character, I made enquiries in Calcutta regarding this type. I found that it, and the punches, had long disappeared, having been sold as waste metal. It is the only Śāradā type that has been cast.

in English has been collected by the Rev. J. Hinton Knowles, and published under the title of 'Folktales of Kashmir' (second edition, London, 1893).

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APPENDIX.

THE LINGUISTIC CLASSIFICATION OF KĀSHMĪRĪ.

In the Kashmīr Census Report for 1911 (p. 179) the following remarks are made regarding the classification of Kāshmirī :—‘Kāshmirī used to be hitherto treated as of Sanskritic origin. It has this time been grouped with Shinā-Khō-wār according to the revised system of classification, but the claim locally urged that it is essentially a Sanskritic language persists, and in view of the historical fact that the Valley of Kashmīr, before its conversion to Islām, was wholly populated by Brāhman with their *shastric* lore, that claim might merit reconsideration.’ As this point has thus been raised in an official publication of the Kashmīr State, it is advisable to discuss the question of the correct classification of the Kāshmirī language in some detail.

In the first place, questions of sentiment, however much we may sympathize with them, must be put altogether to one side in dealing with a purely scientific question. No one values the contributions of Kashmīr Paṇḍits to Sanskrit literature more highly than the present writer. For upwards of two thousand years Kashmīr has been a home of Sanskrit learning, and from this small valley have issued masterpieces of history, poetry, romance, fable, and philosophy. Kāshmirīs are proud, and justly proud, of the literary glories of their land. During all these centuries, Kashmīr has been subjected to the civilization of India proper. The Piśācha tribes to its north and north-west remained a hostile and barbarous people, devoid of Indian culture and with no literary history of their own. Kāshmirīs themselves maintain that their country was formerly inhabited by Piśāchas, who were ultimately overcome by Aryan immigrants from India, and this tradition is borne out by the features presented by their language. That the literary activity of the country and the imported Indian culture should not have reacted on the vernacular speech of the inhabitants is impossible. It has reacted most powerfully, and under that influence the language has become deeply imbued with forms and idioms derived from the languages of India proper. But all the time the basis,—the old speech of the original Piśācha inhabitants,—has, as will be shown in the following pages, remained firmly established, and it is upon this basis that linguistic science demands that classification be founded. It in no way follows from this that the Brāhman inhabitants of Kashmīr are of Piśācha origin. The contrary is almost certainly the case. Tradition, ethnology, and linguistics unite in asserting that they are representatives of an early immigration from India.

It has been previously pointed out that the Dardic or Piśācha languages occupy a position intermediate between the Sanskritic languages of India proper and the Eranian languages farther to their west. They thus possess many features that are common to them and to the Sanskritic languages. But they also possess features peculiar to themselves, and others in which they agree rather with languages of the Eranian family. It is unnecessary to discuss here those common to them and to Sanskritic languages, but, as regards the others, we shall see that they are also to be found in Kāshmirī.¹ That

¹ For further details, see *The Piśācha Languages of North-Western India*, by G. A. Grierson, published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1906.

language possesses nearly all the features that are peculiar to Dardic, and also those in which Dardic agrees with Eranian. We therefore now proceed to examine, from this point of view, Kāshmirī phonetics, accidence, syntax, prosody, and vocabulary.

As many languages will have to be referred to, it will be convenient to use abbreviations of their names. These are as follows :—

Ar. = Arabic.	Ksh. = Kāshmirī.
Av. = Avesta (the ancient Eranian language).	My. = Maiyā.
Bsh. = Bashgali Kāfir.	Pash. = Pashai.
Grw. = Gārwi.	Pr. = Prakrit.
Gwr. = Gawar-bati.	Prs. = Persian.
H. = Hindī (as typical Sanskrit language).	Sh. = Shīṇā.
Kh. = Khō-wār.	Skr. = Sanskrit.
Kl. = Kalāsha.	V. = Veron.
	Wai. = Wai-alā.

Phonetics.—In none of the modern Dardic languages, except in the case of a few borrowed words, are there any sonant aspirates. When such letters originally formed part of a word, the aspiration is dropped, so that *gh* becomes *g*, *jh* becomes *j* or *z*, *dh* becomes *ḍ* or *r*, *dh* becomes *d*, and *bh* becomes *b*. There is nothing like this in India proper, but it is a universal rule in Kāshmirī. Thus :—

gh becomes *g*. Skr. *ghōṭaka-*, a horse, Ksh. *gur*^u. So Wai. *gur*, Gwr. *gora*, Grw. *gōr*, Pash. *gōrā*; but all Indian languages *ghōrā*, etc.

jh becomes *j* or *z*. Skr. *budhyatē*, Pr. *bujjhai*, Ksh. *bōzi*, he will hear; but H. *būjhē*.

dh becomes *ḍ* or *r*. Skr. *vardhatē*, Pr. *vaḍḍhai*, Ksh. *baḍi*, he will increase; but H. *baḥhē*.

dh becomes *d*. Skr. *dugdha-*, Pr. *ḍudḍha-*, Ksh. *dōd*, milk; but H. *dūdh*.

bh becomes *b*. Skr. *bhrātar-*, Ksh. *bōy*^u, a brother; so Kl. *bāya*, but H. *bhāi*.

All the modern Dardic languages disaspirate their sonant letters in the same way as Ksh., as indicated in the first example given above.

One of the most typical characteristics of modern Dardic languages is the frequent hardening of original sonant letters, so that *g* becomes *k*, *j* becomes *ch*, *ḍ* becomes *ṭ*, *d* becomes *t*, and *b* or *v* becomes *p*. This was the universal rule in the days when Paiśāchī Prakrit was spoken. In process of time most of the hardened letters have again become softened,—as is the tendency in the growth of all languages,—but, nevertheless, several instances of these hardened letters still survive, and in borrowing from other languages the tendency again comes into play, and sonant letters in borrowed words often become surds. Examples for Kāshmirī are :—

g becomes *k*. Skr. *khadga-*, a sword, Ksh. *khadlak*. Similarly, in other modern Dardic languages, we have Bsh. *kile*, Wai. *kele*, V. *kili*, Pash. *kuli*, all signs of the plural, and the same in origin as the Prs. *gala*. For borrowed words, we may quote Prs. *lagām*, Ksh. *lākam*, a bridle; Ar. *‘ūgāh*, Ksh. *yēḍkāh*, an *‘īdgāh*; Prs. *kāghaz*, Ksh. *kākaz*, paper.

j becomes *ch* or *ts*. Skr. *kshadyatē*, Pr. *khajjai*, Ksh. *khōtsi*, he will fear. Similarly, Bsh. has *achu*, a tear, as compared with H. *ājhū*.

ḍ becomes *t*. Skr. *driḍha-*, Ksh. *droḥ*, firm.

d becomes *t*. Skr. *śvāpada-*, Ksh. *hōpat-*, a bear. Similarly, Prs. *dāman*, Bsh. *tāman*, the skirt of a garment; Skr. *dugdha-*, Pr. *duddha-*, Sh. *dūt*, milk.

b or *v* becomes *p*. Skr. *śava-*, Ksh. *hap-*, a corpse; Prs. *bāz*, Ksh. *pōz*, a falcon. So, Ar. *ṭabīb*, Bsh. *tapīp*, a physician; Skr. *svasār-*, Kh. *ispuśār*, a sister.

It will be noticed that, in respect to the hardening of sonant consonants, Kāshmirī is in entire agreement with the modern Dardic languages.

A noteworthy peculiarity of the Dardic languages is the confusion between cerebral and dental letters. This is universal and extends to Kāshmirī. Compare the following:—Sh. *gōt* or *gōt*, a house; Bsh., V. *osht-*, Wai. *ōsht*, Grw., Kl. *usht-*, Ksh. *wōth-*, but H. *uth-*, arise; Ksh. *dal* or *dal*, a leaf; Grw. *ath*, Sh. *ath*, eight; and many other similar cases. A very interesting example is the Kāshmirī phrase, *krēhon* *kṭa-* (or *ktā-*) *kāl hyuh*, dense black, literally 'black like *kṭa-kāl*' or 'like *ktā-kāl*.' *Kṭa-kāl* or *ktā-kāl* is a corruption of the Sanskrit *kāla-kūṭa*, the celebrated black poison drunk by the god Śiva.

A marked feature of Kāshmirī is consonantal epenthesis, *i.e.* the change in a consonant under the influence of a following vowel or semivowel. This also occurs in the modern Dardic languages, but not in India.

Thus, in Ksh. *k* becomes *ch* before palatal letters, as in *thok*, weary, fem. *thūch*; *hōkh*, dry, fem. *hōchh*. So from the root *kar*, do, we have Wai. *chū-st*, he does; and the Sh. *mōchō*, before, is connected with the Skr. *mukha-*, a face.

Similarly, *t* and *ṭ* change in Ksh. to *ts* and *ch*, respectively, as in *vāt-*, night, plur. *vōts*; *pūṭ*, a board, plur. *pachē*. So, we have Bsh. *ktī*, but V. *ktṣch*, the back; Eranian root *yet*, come, compared with Bsh. *atṣ*, Wai. *atṣh*; Skr. *putra-*, a son, Grw. *pūch*, Sh. *puch* or *push*; Skr. *strī*, a woman, Sh. *chei* or *tshvīga*; Sh. *trak* or *chak*, see; and others.

In Ksh. under such circumstances *ḍ* becomes *j*, and *d* becomes *z*, as in *būḍ* (fem.), great, plur. *bajō*; *grand*, a counting, plur. *grōz*. Similarly, the H. *dhi*, a daughter, is *jū* in Bsh.; and the H. *dō*, two, is represented in Kh. by *jū*, and in Ksh. by *z*.

In Ksh. *l* under similar circumstances becomes *j*, as in *anguj*, a finger, representing the Skr. *aṅguli-*. So the Pañjābī *gall* (fem.), a word, is represented by *gijji* in Bsh.

The Kāshmirī system of epenthetic changes of vowels, though strange to nearly all the languages of India proper, obtains also in the Dardic languages, although too little is known of these to enable us to set out definite rules for them. As examples we may quote the change of *a* to *i* under the influence of a following *i* in the V. *izhī*, Grw. *izhīn*, Kl. and Kh. *ech*, an eye, as compared with the original Av. *āsi*. So the Bsh. *dusht*, a hand, has its plural *duisht*, for *dushti*, just as *as'* we, is pronounced *as'* in Kāshmirī. Again, the Skr. *āśya-* (*i.e.* **āśia-*), a mouth, becomes *ish* in V. and *ōs* in Ksh., and the Skr. *sūrya-* (*i.e.* **sūria-*), the sun, becomes *soir* in My., *sir* in Grw., and *sivī* in Ksh. As an example of the epenthesis of *u*, we may quote the Kl. *gūro*, for *gāro* or *gāno*, singing, in which the *ā* has become *u* under the influence of the following *o*. Similarly, in

Bsh. *brōh*, a brother ; Sh. *dōnō*, a bull ; Bsh. *kōr*, Kl. *kuṛō*, Sh. *kōn*, an ear, and many others, *a* or *ā* has become *u* or *o*. Many more examples could be quoted, but the above are sufficient to show that Kāshmirī shares its tendency to epenthesis with all the Dardic languages.

In Kāshmirī, when a word ends in one of the letters *k*, *ch*, *ts*, *t*, *t*, or *p*, that letter is aspirated, and becomes *kh*, *chh*, *tsh*, *th*, *th*, or *ph*, respectively. There is nothing like this in India, but it certainly also occurs in V., and probably in other Dardic languages. Thus, the Ksh. *krak-*, noise, becomes *krakh*, and similarly the V. *masek-*, moon, becomes *masekh*.

In the introduction to the section on Lahndā (pp. 237ff. of Part I of this Volume) it was pointed out that when a Prakrit word contained a double letter, this letter was, in the modern languages of India proper, either retained unchanged, or else reduced to a single letter with a lengthening of the preceding vowel in compensation. Thus, the Pr. *bhatta-*, boiled rice, becomes the Pañjābī *bhatt*, and the H. *bhāt*. It was also pointed out that in Ksh., and in Lahndā and Sindhī (two languages much subjected to Dardic influence) the vowel was *not* lengthened, although the double consonant was reduced to a single one. Thus, the same Sanskrit word becomes *bhat* in Sindhī and *bata* in Ksh. It also, perhaps, reappears in the Bsh. *bita*, meat. There are hundreds of similar examples in Ksh. which it is unnecessary to repeat here. Several will be found in the table given on the pages above referred to. Here we may quote a few from Bsh. to show how typical this is of Dardic generally :—Pr. *uchcha-*, high, H. *ūchā*, but Bsh. *ucha-sth*, to raise ; Pr. *chamma-*, skin, H. *chām*, Bsh. *cham* ; Pr. *kaṭṭēi*, he cuts, H. *kāṭē*, but Bsh. *katā*, a knife ; Pr. *piṭṭhī*, the back, H. *pīṭh*, Bsh. *pti* (for *piti*). Similarly for the other Dardic languages.

So far we have dealt with general phonetic rules, but when we consider letters in detail the connexion between Kāshmirī and Dardic is equally manifest. Thus :—

In the Dard group of Dardic languages an initial *k* sometimes becomes *g*, as in My. *gī*, what ? The same occasionally happens in Ksh. *gāsh*, light, as compared with the Skr. *kāśa-*.

In India, when the letter *v* in Sanskrit forms the latter member of a compound consonant, the first member of which is a mute, it is elided in Prakrit, and the first member is doubled. Thus, Skr. *pakva-*, ripe, Pr. *pakka-*, H. *pakkā*. In the Dardic languages, including Ksh., exactly the reverse process is followed. It is the first member that is elided, while the *v* is retained and is hardened to *p*. Thus, the Skr. *pakva-* becomes the Ksh. *pop*. There is very little like this in the modern Indian languages, but in Dardic we have cases like Bsh. *psū*, a father-in-law (Skr. *śvaśura-*) ; V. *psch*, what ?, derived from a word akin to Av. *chvant-*. It will be observed that in these the sibilant is preserved as well as the hardened *v*, and the same is the case in the Kh. *ispusār*, a sister, connected with the Skr. *svasār-*. In Indian languages this only occurred in Apabhramśa Prakrit, where we find such forms as *pañ* for Skr. *tvam*, thou, and other cases of the change of *tv* to *pp*, but no other compound, with *v* for the second member, became *p*.

In Indian languages an original *t* between two vowels is as a rule dropped, as in Skr. *kṛita-*, done, H. *kiā* ; Skr. *pitā*, a father, H. *piu* ; Skr. *śata-*, a hundred, H. *sau*.

In Pāisāchī Prakrit this *t* was, on the contrary, preserved, and this rule is followed with great consistency in the modern Dardic languages, as well as in Kāshmirī. Thus, from the Pahlavi *katak*, a house, we have Kh. *khatan*; Skr. *tata-*, a father, Bsh. *tot*, Wai. *tata*, and so others; Skr. *kṛita-*, Bsh. *kult*, done, Ksh. *kyul*" (i.e. *kit*"), for; Skr. *śata-*, a hundred, Bsh. *sher* (with change of *t* to *r*), Ksh. *hat-* (with change of *ś* to *h*); Skr. *bhūta-*, become, Ksh. (Sirāji) *butō*, was.

In India an original *ty* becomes *ch*, as in H. *sach*, true, from Skr. *satya-*. In Dardic and Ksh., on the other hand, *ty* often becomes *t*, as in Ksh. *sat-*, true. So, corresponding to the Skr. *nrityati*, he dances, we have the Bsh. root *nāt-* and the Sh. root *nat*, but H. *nāch*.

In India a Skr. *tr* becomes *t*, as in Skr. *putra-*, a son, H. *pūt*; Skr. *gotra-*, a clan, H. *gōt*, and so on. In the Dardic languages and in Ksh. it may remain unchanged, as in Wai. *piutr*, Kl. *pūtr*, Ksh. *pōtr*, a son; Skr. *triṇi*, three, H. *tīn*, while, compared with the Av. *thrāyō*, three, we have Bsh., Kl., Ksh. *trēh*, Wai., Sh. *trē*, Kh. *troi*.

We have seen that in the Dardic languages *tr* usually remains unchanged. Often, however, in the Dard group it is, as already stated, changed to *ch* or *sh*. Thus, we have the Sh. root *chak* or *trak*, see; the Skr. *gōtra-*, a clan, becomes *gōt* or *gōsh*, in Sh. The Skr. *putra-*, a son, is *push* in Sh. and *pūch* in Grw.; the Skr. *strī*, a woman, is *chei* in Sh. Similarly, in the Rāmbanī dialect of Ksh., we have *chēi* or *trai*, three, corresponding to the Sh. *chē*, V. *chhi*, and My. *chā*. It may be noted that a similar change occurs in the neighbouring Eranian Ghalehah languages, as in Wakhī *pōtr*, Sarīqoli *pōts*, a son.

One of the most persistent consonants in India is the letter *n*. In the modern languages it almost always survives, but in the Dardic languages and in Ksh. it is liable to elision. Thus, Skr. *manusha-*, a man, is Kl. *mōch*, V., Sh. *mush*. In Ksh. we have the corresponding word *mō's-*, which is said to be the word for 'man' used by demons, the ordinary word being *manōsh*, which is borrowed direct from Skr. In other words, the original Dard term has been discarded as vulgar in favour of the high-flown borrowed Skr. word. Another important example is the Ksh. word *dyār*, money, which, strange to say, is a corruption of the Latin *denarii*, come to Kashmīr through Greek and Sanskrit, or through Greek direct. The Skr. form of the word is *dinārāh*.

The Hindū Prakrit grammarians noted as a peculiar fact that in Pāisāchī Prakrit *ny* became *ñ*. This is not the case in India, where *ny* became *n*, as in Skr. *dhānya-*, H. *dhān*, paddy; Skr. *anya-*, H. *ān*, another. But Ksh. exactly follows the Pāisāchī Prakrit rule. It has *dāñē*, paddy, and several other similar words.

In modern Dardic languages *r*, when standing alone, is frequently elided. Thus, we have the Sh. root *mir*, but Gwr. root *mī*, die; Pash. *karam* or *kam*, I do; Bsh. *shei*, the head, as compared with the Skr. *śiras*; Bsh. *dāo*, wood (Skr. *dāru-*); Kl. *chau*, four (H. *chār*). So in Ksh. we have *bōs*, a kind of almanac, derived from the Skr. *bhāskarī*; *grāngal* or *gāngal*, distraction; *grōnd*" or *gond*", a leg; and *brōnth* or *bōnth*, before. So, in the Kashṭawārī dialect of Ksh. we have *nyit* for *nirit*, having emerged; and in the Sirāji dialect *ichchh* for *richchh*, a bear, and many others.

In India, when *r* originally preceded another consonant, it is usually dropped, as in H. *sah*, all, from Skr. *sarva-*; but in the Dardic languages and in Kāshmirī the *r* is

usually retained, and if any consonant is dropped it is the second one. Thus, corresponding to the Skr. *karṇa-*, an ear, we have Bsh. *kōr*, Kh., Wai. *kār*, Kl. *kuṛō*; to the Skr. *gardabha-*, an ass, we have Kl. *gardōk*, Kh. *gurdōgh*; to Skr. *sūrya-*, the sun, we have Kl. *sūri*, Gwr. *suri*, Kh. *sūri*, My. *soīr*, and Ksh. *sirī*; and to Skr. *sarva-*, all, Ksh. *sōr*.

In India, a sibilant now and then becomes *h*, as in Skr. *ēkasaptati-*, H. *ikhattar*, seventy-one. This change is, however, rare except in Lahndā and Sindhī, which are under strong Dardic influence. On the other hand, in the Dard group, including Ksh., this change is very common, and is subject to the rule that it is mainly confined to an original *ś* or *sh*, *s* being rarely changed. Moreover, the sibilant is retained before certain vowels. A good example of this latter point is the Ksh. *hih* (pronounced *hyuh*), like, derived from an older **hiśu*. But the feminine of *hih* is *hih*, even in the modern language, because a sibilant does not become *h* when followed by *ü-mātrā*. Other examples of this change are :—

Skr. *upaviśati*, he sits down, Ksh. *bēhi*, and so other Dard languages; Skr. *vimśati-*, twenty, Sh. *bēh*, Ksh. *wuh*; Skr. *daśa-*, ten, Ksh. *doh*; Skr. *śata-*, a hundred, Ksh. *hat-*; Av. *khšvaś*, six, Gwr. *shoh*, My., Kl. *shōh*, Ksh. *shēh*; Skr. *śiras-*, a head, Ksh. *hēr*; Skr. *śara-*, a corpse, Ksh. *hap-*; Skr. *visha-*, poison, Ksh. *vēh*, and many others. It should be observed that this obtains almost exclusively in the Dard group. For instance, in the Kāfir Dardic dialects we have Bsh. *viṭsi*, twenty; *diṭs*, ten; *shai*, a head; and *wish*, poison.

The compound consonants *shp* and *śm* of Skr. sometimes become a simple *sh* in Dardic. Thus, Skr. *pushpa-*, a flower, becomes Kl. *pūsh-ik*, Ksh. *pōsh*; and the Skr. *Kāśmīra-*, Kashmir, becomes *Kashīr* in Ksh. Similarly, *sk* becomes *s* in *bōs* for Skr. *bhāskari*, a kind of almanac. There is nothing like this in India.

It has been stated that the Dardic languages often show changes peculiar to Eranian, especially East Eranian, languages, and which are not found, or are rare, in India. A few of these may be mentioned here, as they are noticeable in Ksh. :—

In East Eranian the change of *ch* to *ts* is common. So also in modern Dardic and Ksh. The same change occurs in the Indian Marāṭhī, but only before certain vowels. Here it occurs before all vowels. Thus, while Kl. and Pash. have *kuch*, the belly, Wai. has *kiuṭs*. Compare H. *chār*, four, with Gwr. *tsūr*, Ksh. *tsōr*; H. *pāch*, five, with Gwr. *pauṭs*, Ksh. *pāuṭs*; Burushaski *chōmar* with Gwr. *tsimar*, iron; Skr. *chhāgala-* with Ksh. *tsḥāwul*, a goat.

Another very similar change,—that of *j* to *z*,—is frequent in Eranian. It is very common in Ksh. One example will suffice. Compare Skr. *jīva-*, life, with Gwr. *zien*, alive, Ksh. *zuv*, life. There is a similar change on the Indian Marāṭhī, but not before *i*.

The change of *d* to *l* is regular in East Eranian. It is common in the Dardic Veron, and is also found in other Dardic dialects. An interesting example is the Prs. *mādar*, a mother, which corresponds to the Sh. *māli*. In Ksh. *l*, but not *d*, becomes *j* before *ü-mātrā*, so that we get *mōj*, a mother. From Sh. *māli*, a secondary masculine is formed, viz. *mālō*, a he-mother, i.e. a father, the Ksh. form of which is *mōi*.

In Eastern Eranian *sht* is frequently changed to *t*. So, in Dardic and Ksh., the Prs. *pusht*, the back, becomes Bsh. *ptī*, Sh. *patō*, Gwr., Ksh. *pata*, behind, and so on in others, just as in the East Eranian Balōchi it becomes *phut*.

In modern Indian languages, the *sh* of the Skr., *shal*, six, becomes *chh*, as in the H. *chha*, Bengali *chhay*, Pañjābī *chhē*. The Dardic languages, including Ksh., follow the Eranian method of changing the initial *khśv* of the Av. *khśvaś*, six, to *sh*, instead of using the Indian *chh*. Thus we have Bsh. *sho*, Wai. *shū*, V. *ushu*, Pash. *sh^a*, Kl. *shōh*, and so on, which agree with the Ksh. *shēh*. There is nothing like this in India.

In modern Eranian dialects, an original *ś* sometimes changes to *ch*, as in the Kashānī *chām* for the standard Prs. *shām*, evening. This, also, is not uncommon in Dardic and in Ksh. Thus, the Av. *āśi-*, an eye, is represented by Bsh., Wai. *achē*, Kl. *ēch*, Ksh. *achhī*. So Skr. *sūnya-*, empty, becomes Ksh. *chhon^a*; Skr. root *paś*, see, is represented by the Sh. *pach*; Skr. *āśru-*, a tear, is *osh^a* in Ksh., but *achu* in Bsh.; Skr. *śveta-*, white, Ksh. *chhot^a*. In India, the reverse is the case, *chh* often becoming *s*, and the change from *ś* or *sh* to *chh*, as in the H. *chha*, is very rare.

Finally, Ksh. has certain phonetic changes of its own that are quite foreign to India. In India, *dm* becomes *dd*, as in the Bengali *pōddo*, from Skr. *padma-*, a lotus. In Ksh. this becomes *m*, as in the word *pam-pōsh*, a lotus-flower. Again, in Ksh. *ld* becomes *l* (a thoroughly un-Indian change), as in *gal*, a shout, connected with the vedic Skr. *galda-*, and with the Bsh. *gijji*, speech. This word is also heard, under the form *gall*, in Pañjābī and Lahndā, which are, as we know, strongly influenced by Dardic. Sanskrit itself in post-vedic times borrowed it from Prakrit in the form *gālī-*, from which there is a series of modern Indian derivatives meaning 'abuse.'

Accidence.—Turning now to accidence, in the first place it should be noticed that, like Eranian languages, Kāshmirī possesses a suffix with the force of the indefinite article, equivalent to the Persian *yā-ē wahdat*. Just as in Persian *ī* (ancient *ē*) is suffixed, so, in Kāshmirī, *ā* is suffixed. Thus, Prs. *yak-ī*, Ksh. *akh-ā*, a certain one, a. It is hardly necessary to point out that there is nothing like this in India; but the same phenomenon is presented by Bsh., as in *palē-i*, a servant.

The main principles of the declension of nouns is very similar in Indian languages, in Eranian languages, and in Dardic. We may, however, point out that there are some important differences of detail between Ksh. and Indian languages. Thus, in all the languages of northern India, strong masculine nouns, such as *ghōṛā*, a horse, end in the nominative singular in *ā*, and in the nominative plural in *ē* (*ghōṛē*). In Ksh., the corresponding nouns end in *u-mātrā* in the singular, and in *i-mātrā* in the plural, as in *gur^a*, a horse, plural *gurⁱ*. Moreover, all masculine nouns have, in Ksh., a dative singular ending in *s* (as in *tsūras*, to a thief, *guris*, to a horse), and a dative plural in *n* (as in *tsūran*, to thieves, *gurēn*, to horses). In some Indian dialects there are oblique plurals in *n*, but there is nothing like the Kāshmirī dative singular in *s* till we reach Marāṭhī, far to the south. Further, Ksh. has cases of the agent (as in *gurⁱ*, by a horse) and ablative (as in *guri*, from a horse), to which there is nothing corresponding in India. The *s*-dative is not peculiar to Ksh., but also exists in Kl. and Pash., and also perhaps in Sh., where it has the force of the agent.

To add definiteness to the meaning of the cases, postpositions are employed in Indian and prepositions in Eranian languages. In the Dardic languages both are used, though Ksh. prefers the former. Of the postpositions, one or two only remind one of India, the rest being peculiar to Dardic. The Ksh. postpositions of the genitive, *soud**, *uk**, and *un**, all have parallels in India,—a relative of *soud** being found in the Mārwarī *handō*, of *uk** in the H. *kā*, and of *un** in the Gujarātī *nō*. Similarly, it is possible to compare *mauz*, in, with the H. *mājh*, but it more nearly resembles the Dardic V. *munj* and the My. *maz*. But the other postpositions are either quite peculiar to Dardic or are borrowed from Persian. As Dardic examples, we may quote *kyut** (an adjective), for ; *putshy*, for ; *pēth*, on ; *kēth*, in ; and *pētha*, from.

Ordinary adjectives here call for no remarks, but the Ksh. numerals are so decidedly Dardic and so distinct from the forms current in India that some attention must be paid to them. Thus:—

- One. This is *ak*-. It may be either Indian, Eranian, or Dardic, but is more like Prs. and Gwr. *yak* than Indian *ēk*.
- Two, *z'h*. In Ksh. *di* becomes *z*, so that the word is connected with the Bsh. *diu* and the Kh. *jū*, rather than with the Indian *dō*.
- Three, *trēh*. This is regular Dardic. Cf. Bsh. Kl. *trēh*, Wai. *trē*, Sh. *tré*, Kh. *troi*, and so on. India has *tūn*, and the like.
- Four, *tsōr*. The *ō* is Dardic, as in Kh., Grw. *chōr*, Gwr. *tsūr*, Sh. *chorr*. India has *ā*, as in *chār*.
- Five, *pānts*. This may be Indian, Eranian, or Dardic.
- Six, *shōh*. This is Dardic, as in Bsh. *sho*, Wai. *shū*, V. *ushu*, Pash. *sh**, Gwr. *shoh*, Kl. *shōh*, Sh. *shah*, and so on.
- Seven, *sat*-. This, with the short *a*, is Dardic, as in Pash., Gwr., Kl., Grw. *sat*, Sh. *satt*, and so others. India has *sāt*.
- Eight, *ōth* or *aith*. This may be Indian or Dardic, but the vowel is not Indian.
- Nine, *nav*. This may be Indian, Eranian, or Dardic.
- Ten, *dah*. This is Dardic, with the typical change of *ś* to *h*.
- Twenty, *wah*. The same remarks apply.
- Hundred, *hat*-. The same remarks apply.

From the above we see that all the first ten numerals *may* be of Dardic origin, and that some of them *must* be. Some are distinctly not Indian.

The first two personal pronouns may be shown as follows:—

I,	<i>bōh</i>	thou,	<i>ts'h</i> .
me,	<i>mī</i>	thee,	<i>tsē</i> .
my,	<i>myón</i> *	thy,	<i>chyón</i> *
we,	<i>as'</i>	ye,	<i>tōh'</i> .
us,	<i>asē</i>	you,	<i>tōhē</i> .
our,	<i>són</i> *	your,	<i>tuhond</i> *

It will at once be seen that not one of these forms agrees with the corresponding Indian pronouns.

Similarly for the demonstrative pronouns we have :—

	This.	That (near).	That (far).
Sing. Nom.	<i>yih</i>	<i>huh</i>	<i>suh.</i>
Dat. (animate)	<i>yimis</i>	<i>humis, amis</i>	<i>tamis.</i>
Dat. (inanimate)	<i>yith</i>	<i>huth, ath</i>	<i>tath.</i>
Plur. Nom.	<i>tim</i>	<i>hum, am</i>	<i>tim.</i>
Dat.	<i>timan</i>	<i>human, aman</i>	<i>timan.</i>

Again it is not necessary to draw attention to the various points of difference between this and the Indian forms. It may be especially pointed out that India has nothing corresponding to the distinction between the proximate and remote demonstrative pronouns, although it once existed in Sanskrit.

While none of the above forms are Indian, they all have their cognates on other Dardic languages. This has been fully worked out in my *Pisāca Languages of North-Western India*, and need not be repeated here.

The above remarks also apply to the other pronouns, and space need not here be wasted in considering them. Particulars will be found in the work just mentioned.

As regards verbs, the general principles of conjugation are on the whole the same in Indian, in Eranian, and in Dardic, but a few facts stand out. While the present tense of the verb substantive, based on the participial form *chhuh*, he is, is also to be found in India, the past tense, formed from the root *ās*, sit, in *śs**, he was, is not at all used in that sense in that country.¹ This root *ās* is, however, common in Dardic. Thus, for 'he was' we have My. *ās*, Grw. *āsh*, Kh. *āsistai*, Kl. *āsis*, and so on.

In the conjugation of the ordinary verb, the present participle ends in *ān*, as in *mārān*, striking, a form that does not occur in India, but which has many Dardic relatives, such as Bsh. *vinan*, Gwr. *thlimān*, Kl. *timan*, all meaning 'striking.'

While the Indian verb has only one past participle, Ksh. has three,—one (*mōr**, struck) indicating past time in the near past, another (*māryōv*) indicating past time indefinitely, and a third (*māryāv*) indicating remote past time. One of these (*māryōv*, for *māryō*) has the same origin as the past tense of India (Braj *māryau*), but the others have had an independent line of growth. Although we do not yet know enough in regard to the other Dardic languages to distinguish between the meanings of the various forms of the past participle in them, it is certain that Wai., Kh., Sh., and My. have at least each two. Thus, Wai. has *vinā* and *vinasta*, Kh. *gani* and *ganista*, Sh. *shidō* and *shidēgō*, and My. *kuṭa* and *kuṭagal*, all meaning 'struck.'

The Ksh. infinitive is built on the same lines as in Indian languages, *i.e.* it ends in *un* (*mārūn*), which may be compared with the II. ending in *nā* (*mārūnā*). In most Dardic languages, the infinitive ends in *k*, but in V. it ends in *n* to which *k* is added, as in *pesumti-n-ik*, to strike. The termination is therefore not specially Indian.

In the formation of the tenses Ksh. differs widely from Indian languages. The old present, a tense that survives alike in Indian, Persian, and Dardic, in India generally

¹ It is not the same as the root *as*, be, which does occur in several Indian languages.

has the force of the present subjunctive, but in Ksh. it is used as a future. In its conjugation it shows little relationship with Indian languages. Thus, to compare Ksh. with H., we have :—

	Ksh.	H.
Sing. 1.	<i>māra</i> , I shall strike	<i>mārē</i> , I may strike.
2.	<i>mārakh</i>	<i>mārē</i> .
3.	<i>māri</i>	<i>mārē</i> .
Plur. 1.	<i>mārav</i>	<i>mārē</i> .
2.	<i>māriṃ</i>	<i>mārō</i> .
3.	<i>māran</i>	<i>mārē</i> .

On the other hand, as shown in the book above referred to, the Ksh. conjugation closely follows that of the other Dardic languages. The same remarks also apply to the imperative.

As regards the participial tenses, they are made in the Dardic languages on the same principles as in India. A present and imperfect are formed from the present participle conjugated with the appropriate tenses of the verb substantive, and a perfect and pluperfect from the past participle conjugated with the same. These call for no remarks.

Ksh. has three past tenses, one corresponding to each of the three past participles. Indian languages, of course, have only one. Some Indian languages form the past tense by adding pronominal suffixes to the past participle, as in the Bengali *mārilā-m*, struck-by-me, *i.e.* I struck. In Ksh. the same procedure is followed, but with the important difference that the suffixes do not form a necessary part of the word. They are removable, and may be used or not as the speaker desires. Thus, he may say either *mōrum*, struck-by-me, or *mē mōr*, by-me struck, for 'I struck.' This affects the whole structure of the language.

Syntax.—In the order of words in a sentence, Ksh. differs altogether from Indian languages. In the latter the subject comes first, then the object or predicate, and last of all the verb; but, in ordinary Ksh. the verb precedes the predicate, as in Persian. Thus, in Ksh. they say :—

suh chhuh gāṭul mahanyuv,
he is clever man,

while in H. they say :—

wōh hōshyār ādmī hai.
he clever man is.

Now, the order of words used by a man in speaking indicates the order of his thoughts. Hence, the order of thought in Kashmīr is different from the order of thought in India.

Prosody.—In prosody, although the whole literary history of Kashmīr is intimately connected with Sanskrit, modern Kāshmirī has abandoned Indian metres. The metres used are all Eranian, and what may be called the heroic metre of the language, employed even in Hindū epics like the *Rāmāvatāracharita*, is the well-known Persian metre called *Bahrī Hazaj*.

Vocabulary.—Finally we come to the question of vocabulary. It is on this that the claim that Kāshmirī is a Sanskritic language is most strongly based, and, if languages were classed according to vocabulary, the claim would be difficult to controvert. But it is well known that vocabulary cannot be used as a basis of linguistic classification. If it were, High Urdū would have to be classed with Persian as an Eranian language, for the great majority of its words are borrowed from Persian. So, if vocabulary were the test, the Kāshmirī spoken by Musalmāns, who form nine-tenths, and more, of the population of the Valley, might be classed as a form of the same language.

As has been stated above, Kashmīr has for at least two thousand years been under Indian literary influence. It is the only one of the Dardic languages that has a written character and that has a literature. For centuries it was the home of great Sanskrit scholars, and at least one great Indian religion, Śaivism, has found some of its most eloquent teachers on the banks of the Vitastā. Some of the greatest Sanskrit poets were born in and wrote in the Valley, and from it has issued in the Sanskrit language a world-famous collection of folklore. Under such circumstances it would be extraordinary if the great bulk of Kāshmirī vocabulary were not closely connected with the vocabularies of the neighbouring Sanskritic languages, and such, indeed, is the fact.

But, nevertheless, some of the commonest words,—words that are retained longest on any language, however mixed, and that are seldom borrowed, such as the earlier numerals, or the words for ‘father,’ ‘mother,’ and the like,—are closely allied to the corresponding Shinā words, and are therefore of Dardic origin. The following is a list of some Shinā words which have cognate forms in Kāshmirī. Some of these words also occur in Indian languages, but they are also Dardic, and are examples of the same form appearing in both families of Aryan speech.

English.	Shinā.	Kāshmirī.
acid	<i>churko</i>	<i>tsok^u.</i>
after	<i>phatū</i>	<i>pata.</i>
anger	<i>rōsh</i>	<i>r^ush.</i>
army	<i>sī</i>	<i>sma.</i>
arrow	<i>kon</i>	<i>kān.</i>
aunt (father's sister)	<i>papī</i>	<i>pōph.</i>
aunt (mother's sister)	<i>mā</i>	<i>māa.</i>
autumn	<i>sharō</i>	<i>harud.</i>
bad	<i>kachō</i>	<i>koch^u.</i>
be	<i>bo-</i>	<i>bōw-</i>
bear (the animal)	<i>ich</i>	<i>ichohh (Sirājt).</i>
beard	<i>daī</i>	<i>dūr^u.</i>
between	<i>majja</i>	<i>mana, in.</i>
bite	<i>chup-</i> (verb)	<i>tsop^u (noun).</i>
blow	<i>phū-</i>	<i>phukh-</i>
blue	<i>nīlo</i>	<i>nīl^u.</i>
bone	<i>atī</i>	<i>atīj^u.</i>
be born	<i>jo-</i>	<i>zō-</i>
both	<i>bēya</i>	<i>biyā, a second time.</i>
bow	<i>dānū</i>	<i>dān^u.</i>
boy	<i>shudār</i>	<i>shur^u.</i>
break	<i>put-</i>	<i>phuṭ.</i>
breath	<i>shā</i>	<i>shāh.</i>
brown	<i>gūro</i>	<i>guruṭ^u.</i>
bull	<i>dōno</i>	<i>dānd.</i>

English.	Shina.	Kāshmiri.
camel	ūnt	ūṭh.
cold	shidalo	shatīl.
cow	go	gāv.
crooked	kōlō	hol ^u .
crow	kā	kāv.
dance	nat-	natē-
day	dās	dōh.
death	māren	māra.
die	mir	mar.
dog	shū	hūn ^u (or, dialectic shūn ^u).
door	dar	dar.
dry	shuko	hōkh ^u .
ear	kon	kan.
earthquake	būyāil	būnūl ^u .
eat	ko-	khē-
eclipse	grā	grōn ^u .
elephant	hasto	host ^u .
escape	nuch-	mōkal-
eye	āchi	achhi.
face	mukh	mōkh.
far	dūr	dūr.
father	mālo, bābo	mōl ^u , bāba.
finger	agūi	ong ^u j ^u .
flour	ānt	ōt ^u .
foot	pā	pād.
forget	amush-	mash-
fortnight	pach	pach.
fox	lōy	lōh.
give	di-	di-
gold	son	sōn.
grape	jach	dachh.
grass	kach	kach.
great	baddo	boq ^u .
hand	hat	atha.
handle	dono	dun.
hot	tāto	tot ^u .
industrious	gresto	grīst ^u , a farmer.
kill	mār-	mār-
knee	kutū	kṛṭh ^u .
language	bāsh	bāshē, child's cry.
lay down	po-	pāv-
lead (metal)	nāng	nāg.
leaf (of tree)	pālo	pat ^u r-
learn	sich	hēchh.
lip	tūti	wūth.
little	chou	chhōn ^u , empty.
man	manuzho	mahanuyuv ^u .
meat	mos	māz.
milk	dut	dōd.
moon	yūn	zūn.
month	mūz	mās.
more	mūtē	mutā, much.
mother	mūlī	mōj ^u (for mōl ^u).
mouth	ai	ōs (for ās ^u).
naked	nanno	nōn ^u .
name	nām	nān.

English.	Shinā.	Kāshmirī.
new	<i>nowū</i>	<i>now^u.</i>
night	<i>rāti</i>	<i>rāt-.</i>
nose	<i>nāto</i>	<i>nast.</i>
old	<i>pronō</i>	<i>prōn^u.</i>
place	<i>dish</i>	<i>dīsh.</i>
plough	<i>hal</i>	<i>ala.</i>
pride	<i>badyār</i>	<i>bajēr</i> (for <i>badyār</i>), greatness.
ram	<i>karēlo</i>	<i>kaṭ-.</i>
receive	<i>lay-</i>	<i>lab-.</i>
return	<i>far-</i>	<i>phēr.</i>
right (not left)	<i>dushino</i>	<i>dūkhin^u.</i>
rise	<i>uth-</i>	<i>uōth-.</i>
sand	<i>sigel</i>	<i>sēk-.</i>
scatter	<i>shij-</i>	<i>chhik-.</i>
seed	<i>bī</i>	<i>byōl^u.</i>
shoulder	<i>piow</i>	<i>pyuk^u.</i>
silver	<i>rūp</i>	<i>rōp.</i>
singing	<i>gai</i>	<i>gēv-.</i>
sit	<i>bui-</i>	<i>bēh-.</i>
smoke	<i>dūm</i>	<i>d^uh.</i>
smooth	<i>pichāliko</i>	<i>pishul^u.</i>
snow	<i>hin</i>	<i>shīn.</i>
son	<i>puch</i>	<i>putr-.</i>
soul	<i>jil</i>	<i>zū.</i>
spade	<i>bel</i>	<i>bēl.</i>
strength	<i>shat</i>	<i>hēkat-.</i>
sun	<i>sūri</i>	<i>sirī.</i>
sweet	<i>mōro</i>	<i>mōdur^u.</i>
take hold	<i>lam-</i>	<i>lam-</i> , pull.
tear (vb.)	<i>tsēr-</i>	<i>tsat-.</i>
throat	<i>shoto</i>	<i>hoṭ^u.</i>
today	<i>acho</i>	<i>az.</i>
tongue	<i>jip</i>	<i>zēv.</i>
tooth	<i>dōn</i>	<i>dand.</i>
vein	<i>nār</i>	<i>nōr^u.</i>
village	<i>girom</i>	<i>gām.</i>
wall	<i>kut</i>	<i>kuṭh^u</i> , a room.
weep	<i>ro-</i>	<i>riw-.</i>
wife	<i>gren</i>	<i>gariñ</i> , mistress of a house.
window	<i>darī</i>	<i>dōr^u.</i>
wine	<i>mo</i>	<i>mas.</i>
with	<i>sāti</i>	<i>sōt^u.</i>
woman	<i>chai</i>	<i>trai.</i>
work	<i>kōm</i>	<i>kōm^u.</i>
write	<i>līk-</i>	<i>lēkh-.</i>
yes	<i>āwā</i>	<i>awa.</i>

We therefore arrive at the following conclusions. Kāshmirī is a mixed language, having as its basis a language of the Dard group of the Dardic family allied to Shinā. It has been powerfully influenced by Indian culture and literature, and the greater part of its vocabulary is now of Indian origin and is allied to that of the Sanskritic Indo-Aryan languages of Northern India. As, however, its basis,—in other words, its phonetic system, its accent, its syntax, its prosody,—is Dardic, it must be classed as such, and not as a Sanskritic form of speech.

SKETCH OF KĀSHMĪRĪ GRAMMAR.

WRITTEN CHARACTER.—Three alphabets are in current use in the Kashmīr Valley,—the Persian, the Nāgarī, and the Śāradā. Besides these, the Ṭākārī character is used in writing the Kashṭawārī dialect and the mixed dialects of the hills. The last named will be dealt with under the head of Kashṭawārī. The Persian character is used by Musalmāns, and by Hindūs who have come under the influence of Musalmān education. It is also the character employed at the present day by Christian Missionaries in writing books designed for natives of the country. Its vowel system is quite inadequate for the representation of the complicated vowel-sounds of the language. The Nāgarī character has a limited use amongst Hindūs, and of late years has been more employed than formerly. The use of these two characters in writing Kāshmirī is dealt with on pp. 257ff. *post.*

The Śāradā character is the ancient indigenous character of Kashmīr. It is allied to Nāgarī, being built on the same system, and corresponding with it letter for letter, but the forms of the letters differ greatly. It is more closely allied to the Ṭākārī alphabets of the Panjāb hills, but, unlike them, is perfectly regular in its use and has a complete array of signs for the different vowels. It is still generally used by Hindūs and is taught in their schools. Each letter is given a separate name, so that, for instance, *a* is named *āḍau a*; initial *i* is named *yayav yē*; non-initial *i* is named *mūnth'r*; *kha* is named *khōṇi khō*; *ksha* is named *kōḷ' v'ḷi ksha*; and so on for the others.

No types are now available for this character,¹ and hence in the following pages, the Nāgarī character will be used as its substitute. To make up the deficiency a brief account of the Śāradā alphabet is here appended. In the first table I have added the corresponding letters of the alphabet used in Kashṭawār (Kishtwar), which may be looked upon as the connecting link between the Śāradā and the Ṭākārī alphabets of the Northern Panjāb.



¹ See the footnote on p. 238 *ante.*

The Śāradā and Kashtawāri Alphabets.

Roman.	Śāradā.	Kashtawāri.	Roman.	Śāradā.	Kashtawāri.	Roman.	Śāradā.	Kashtawāri.
a	अ	𑆑	ka	क	𑆕	da	द	𑆛
ā	आ	𑆑	kha	ख	𑆕	dha	ढ	𑆛
i	इ	𑆑	ga	ग	𑆑	na	न	𑆑
ī	ई	𑆑	gha	घ	𑆕	pa	प	𑆑
u	उ	𑆑	na	न	𑆑	pha	फ	𑆛
ū	ऊ	𑆑	cha	च	𑆑	ba	ब	𑆑
ri	रि	𑆑	okha	क	𑆕	bha	ठ	𑆕
ri	रि	𑆑	ja	ज	𑆑	ma	म	𑆑
l	ल	𑆑	jha	झ	𑆑	ya	य	𑆑
li	लि	𑆑	ñā	ण	𑆑	ra	र	𑆑
e	ए	𑆑	ṣa	ष	𑆑	la	ल	𑆑
ai	ऐ	𑆑	sha	श	𑆑	va	व	𑆑
ō	औ	𑆑	ḍa	ड	𑆑	śa	स	𑆑
au	आ	𑆑	dha	ध	𑆑	sha	ष	𑆑
ñ	ः	.....	ṇa	ॠ	𑆑	sa	स	𑆑
~	ँ		ta	उ	𑆑	ha	ह	𑆑
ḥ	ः		tha	थ	𑆕	k	क	

When vowels follow consonants they take the following forms. *Virāma*, is, takes the form । . In order to show how they are joined, it and all the vowels are here given as added to the letter प pa. Thus:—

प p, पा pa, पि pi, पी pi, पु pu, पू pu,
 प्र pri, प्रि pri, प्लि pli, प्लि pli, पे pe,
 पयि pai, पयि पौ, पयि पौ, पयि पौ, पयि पौ, पयि पौ

In adding these vowels there are a few irregularities. As shown above, non-initial *ā* is usually indicated by a short blank triangle suspended from the top line, thus . The letters ण na, ज ja, ङ ga and न na, have already a similar stroke on the right, and, with non-initial *ā*, this stroke and the following vowel combine into a kind of semicircle or hollow triangle, thus , so that we get णā, जā, गā, नā.

In the following cases non-initial *u* takes a form more nearly resembling that employed in Nāgari:—

कु ku, गु gu, जु ju, नु nu, दु du,
 तु tu, भु bhū, रु ru, सु sū.

Similarly non-initial *ū* takes a varying form in the following:—

कू kū, गू gū, जू jhū, नू nū, दू dū,
 तू tū, भू bhū, रू rū, सू sū.

Conjunct consonants as a rule present no difficulty. Here we may mention that when *r* is the first member of a conjunct consonant, it does not change its form, thus,

रु rka. When it is the second member, it takes the form ॡ as in कृ kra.

When *ya* is the second member of a conjunct consonant, it takes the form ॢ as in क्य kya.

For further particulars regarding the Śāradā alphabet reference may be made to an article by the present writer on pp. 677ff of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for 1916, entitled 'On the Śāradā Alphabet.'

PRONUNCIATION.—In all the Dardic languages, as well as in the closely connected Lahndā and in the various dialects of Central and Western Pahārī, epenthesis plays a most important part. As regards the Dardic languages it everywhere makes its presence felt, but the rules under which it acts have been studied only in Kāshmīrī. For the other languages, materials are not yet available. By ‘epenthesis’ is here meant the change in sound produced in a vowel or consonant by a vowel or semi-vowel following it. There are not a few instances of this in our own English. Thus,—to take vowel changes,—the plural of ‘foot’ is ‘feet.’ These words are descended from the Old English *fót* and *fét*, respectively. The word *fét* is derived from the Old Saxon plural *fóti*, and in this the *ó* has been changed to the Old English *é* of *fét*, owing to the influence of the following *i*. Similarly, the Old English *béc*, books, is derived from the Old Saxon *boci*. Other examples are ‘men,’ derived from an old form **manni*, ‘mouse’ and ‘mice,’ ‘goose’ and ‘geese,’ in all of which the change of vowels in the plurals is due to epenthesis. Again,—to take consonantal changes,—the *c* or *k* in the Old English ‘*benc*,’ bench, became *ch* under the influence of the following *i* in the Teutonic *banki*, and under the influence of the following *eo*, the *c* of the Old English *ceorl* became the *ch* of the modern ‘churl.’

In Kāshmīrī, epenthesis prevails to a much greater extent than in English, and it is not too much to say that several instances will be found in every line of the specimens here printed. It causes numerous changes in the declension of nouns and in the conjugation of verbs, which present considerable difficulties to the learner unless the rules for the application of epenthesis are known. If they are known, the difficulties vanish.

In Kāshmīrī, as written by natives of Kāshmīr, the spelling is most capricious, each writer being a law unto himself. In the present pages one system will be rigidly adhered to, and this must be thoroughly learnt before the grammar of the language can be understood. The system adopted is that followed in the present writer’s *Manual of the Kāshmīrī Language*, to which reference should be made for further particulars.

The following are the **consonants** used in Kāshmīrī, written in the order of the English Alphabet :—

Roman character	Nāgarī character.	Persian character
<i>b</i>	ब	ب
<i>ch</i>	च	چ
<i>chh</i>	छ	چھ
<i>d</i>	द	د
<i>ḍ</i>	ड	ڊ
<i>f</i>	फ	ف
<i>g</i>	ग	گ
<i>h</i>	ह	ه
<i>j</i>	ज	ج

Roman character.	Nāgarī character.	Persian character.
<i>k</i>	क	ک
<i>kh</i>	ख	کھ
<i>l</i>	ल	ل
<i>m</i>	म	م
<i>n</i>	न	ن
<i>ñ</i>	ण	ع
<i>p</i>	प	پ
<i>ph</i>	फ	پھ
<i>r</i>	र	ر
<i>s</i>	स	س
<i>sh</i>	श	ش
<i>t</i>	त	ت
<i>th</i>	थ	تھ
<i>ʈ</i>	ट	ٹ
<i>ṭh</i>	ठ	ٹھ
<i>ʈs</i>	च	چ
<i>ṭsh</i>	क	چھ
<i>v, w</i>	व	و
<i>y</i>	य	ی
<i>z</i>	ज	ز

NOTE.—*ch* and *chh* are often written च् and च्च, respectively; and when this is the case, *ʈs* and *ṭsh* are often written without the subscript dots,—thus, च् and च्च, respectively. As regards the letter *sh*, strictly speaking, according to the system followed in this Survey, श् should be transliterated *ś* and ش should be transliterated *sḥ*, with a ligature below the two letters. As, however, there are only two sibilants, *s* and *sh* in Kāshmirī, the ligature is abandoned, so far as this language is concerned, as an unnecessary complication. It should, however, be remembered that this *sh* has nothing whatever to do with the Sanskrit *śha* श.

Most of the above are pronounced as in India proper. The letter *f*, though often written, is usually pronounced like an Indian *ph*, and at the beginning of a word is often sounded as *p*. The letter *ñ* is pronounced like *ny*, e.g. *bēñē*, a sister, is pronounced 'bēnyē.' The sound of *sh* is that of the Indian श् and of the Persian *shīn*. The letter *ʈs* is pronounced like the 'ts' in the English 'catsup,' and its aspirate *ṭsh* is sounded like the 'tsh' in 'cat's head,' and not like the 'tsh' in 'cat-shark.' The letter *v* or *w* has a sound between the English sounds of these two letters, tending sometimes more to one and sometimes more to the other. As a rule, it is more like *v* when it precedes *e* or *i*, and more like *w* when it precedes *a*, *o*, or *u*.

The Arabic and Persian letters ث *s*, ح *h*, خ *kh*, ذ *z*, ژ *zh*, ص *s*, ض *z*, ط *f*, ظ *z*, ع *ʿ*, غ *gh*, and ق *q* occur only in borrowed words, and are sounded as in Hindōstānī.

Kāshmirī does not possess the sonant aspirates च *gha*, झ *jha*, ढ *ḍha*, ध *dha*, or भ *bha*. If a word occurs that corresponds to an Indian word containing one of those letters, the aspiration is dropped, as in *gur*°, a horse, corresponding to the Indian *ghōṛā*. It will be noted that Kāshmirī does not possess the cerebral *r*. On the other hand, ḍ and the dental *r* are often interchanged, so that, for instance, we have *kūr*°, a girl, in Śrinagar city, but often *kūḍ*° in the villages.

As regards **vowels**, it must first be understood that these have three, not two, grades of length. In most Indian languages a vowel is either short or long, but in Kāshmirī it may be very short, short, or long. The very short vowels are known as 'mātrā-vowels,' and will be called by this name in the following pages. They will be indicated in the Roman character by small letters above the line. They can never commence a word or syllable. The simple vowels in Kāshmirī are therefore as follows:—

"	<i>a</i>	<i>ā</i>
		<i>ē</i>
"	<i>i</i>	<i>ī</i>
		<i>ō</i>
"	<i>u</i>	<i>ū</i>
		<i>ai</i>
		<i>au</i>

The letters in the first column are mātrā-vowels, and are called by Hindūs *a*-mātrā, *i*-mātrā, and *u*-mātrā, respectively, and by Musalmāns *nīm fathā*, *nīm kasra*, and *nīm zamma*, respectively. We have something like them in the short neutral *a* occurring in most Indian languages, as in the Bihārī *kal'lak*, he said; the Hindī *nik'lā*, he emerged; or the Marāṭhī *kar'wat*, a saw.

The remaining vowels, in the second and third columns above, are the short and long vowels common in India, and require no explanation, except that *ai* is by most people pronounced something like a prolonged German *ö*, and *au* is sometimes pronounced *ō*, and sometimes *av*. In the following pages, when *au* occurs in the native character, it will be transliterated *av* or *ō* according to its pronunciation.

There are also a short *ē* (like the *e* in 'met') and a short *ō* (like the *o* in 'hot'), each with its corresponding mātrā-vowel *ē* and *ō*, respectively.¹ The letter *ē* has the letter *ē* as its corresponding long vowel, but *ō* has a special corresponding long *ō* which will be dealt with later. As in India, these short *ē* and *ō* are usually represented in the Nāgarī character by writing य *ya* and व *va*, respectively, after the preceding consonant; thus, क्य *kē*, क्व *kō*; but the consonants ज, श, and य are always pronounced *ñē*, *shē*, and *yē*, and never *ñā*, *shā*, or *yā*, respectively, and hence it is not usual to tack a य *ya* on to them, to show the sound of the vowel *ē*. The same is also often the case with च *cha*, छ *chha*, and ज *ja*, which are usually, but not always, pronounced *chē*, *chhē*, and *jē*, respectively. In the Persian character no difference is made in writing between *i* and *ē*, or between *u* and *ō*, respectively. Thus, ک *ki* or *kē*, ک *ku* or *kō*.

¹ Musalmāns call *ē* 'fathā majhūl,' and *ō*, 'zamma majhūl.'

Besides the above simple vowels, Kāshmirī possesses a number of broken vowels made by epenthesis. There are, first, the set of three :—

“ *ü* *ū*

and also the following :—

‘, *o*,
a, *ě*, *ǒ*, *ó*, and *ö*.

Of these, *ü* is sounded something like the German *ü*, and the “ (*ü-mātrā*) is the shortest possible sound of that letter. The letter *ū* is something like a much prolonged German *ü*, but is very difficult for English mouths to pronounce. It almost approaches a long *z*, and is represented by that letter in the Persian character. Thus, *sūti*, with, is written *سوتى*.

The letters “ and *o* make up a triplet with the simple long *ō*, so that, including all three, we get :—

“, *o*, *ō*.

Of these, *o* is the first *o*, and *ō* the second *o* in the English word ‘promote,’ and the “ (*o-mātrā*) represents the shortest possible utterance of these sounds.

The vowel *a* is of frequent occurrence in Kāshmirī. Its correct sound can only be learnt from a native. It strikes different English ears differently. To the present writer, it sounds something between the *u* in ‘hut’ and the *o* in ‘hot,’ but another careful listener says that it most nearly resembles the *a* in ‘cancelled.’

The letters *ě* and *ǒ* are the results of *ě* and *ǒ*, respectively, being epenthetically affected by another vowel. The first is sounded something like *ü*, and the latter something like *o*. With the latter we may compare the sound of the *o* in the Irish ‘gon’ for ‘gun.’

The letter *ó* is the long sound of *ǒ*, and is sounded something like the *a* in the English ‘all,’ or like the *o* in ‘glory’ pronounced very broadly. We thus get the triplet :—

“, *ǒ*, *ó*.

The letter *ö* is pronounced something like a German *ö*, but more broadly,—tending towards the *a* in ‘all.’ Its true sound can only be learnt from a native, and differs in different parts of Kashmīr. Sometimes, I have heard it almost exactly like the German letter, while in other people’s mouths it is quite different, and has been described as the *u* in ‘rut’ much prolonged. We have already mentioned that *ai* is usually pronounced like this letter.

We thus get the following complete list of all the Kāshmirī vowels :—

“, *a*, *ā*,
‘, *ě*, *ē*,
‘, *i*, *ī*,
“, *o*, *ō*,
“, *ǒ*, *ó*,
“, *u*, *ū*,
“, *ü*, *ū*,
ai, *au*, *a*, *ě*, *ǒ*, *ö*.

With reference to the above list, it must be observed that many Kāshmirīs seem to be unable to distinguish *ē* from *i*, *ē* from *ī*, *u* from *o* or *ō*, or *ū* from *ō*, and that, both in writing and in speaking, one vowel of each of these sets is continually interchanged with another of the same set. The spelling in this Survey is that of the *Kāshmirī Manual*, but the reader must be prepared to meet in actual use frequent apparent irregularities based on this confusion.

In the Nāgarī and Śāradā characters the letter ह् *h* is often put at the end of a word, its use being exactly the same as the *hā-ē mukhtafī* of the Persian character. It is not universally employed. Thus one person will write कथाह् *kathāh*, and another कथा *kathā*, a story. It occurs in some very common words, as in ब्वह् *bōh*, I; त्ह *ts'h*, thou; छह् *chuh*, he is; and दिह् *dih*, give thou. In all these the *h* does not belong to the word and is not pronounced. It is only added to show clearly that the word ends in a vowel. It is at once dropped if any suffix is added, as in ब्वति *bō-ti*, I also; त्ति *ts'-ti*, thou also; छम् *chhu-m*, there is to me, I have; दिम् *di-m*, give to me. In these pages I shall call this *h* by its Persian name, the *hā-ē mukhtafī*.

The mātrā-vowels are so short that to most English ears they are almost or quite inaudible.¹ This is especially the case in the City of Śrinagar and with rapid speakers generally. With careful speakers, however, and in the village speech, they can often be heard distinctly. Under any circumstances, so faint is their sound that they can safely be omitted in any popular account of Kashmir, but in a grammatical sketch like the present it is absolutely necessary to write them; for, even if inaudible, they almost always epenthetically affect a preceding vowel, and sometimes a preceding consonant.

We shall first examine the method adopted for writing them in the native characters. In the Nāgarī or Śāradā character they are indicated by putting the sign *virāma* under the vowel. Thus, कक् *k'ka*, कक् *k'ka*, कि *k'*, कक् *k'k'*, कक् *k'ka*, कु *k''*, कु *k''*. There are all, of course, imaginary syllables, the vowels being tacked on to the letter क् *k* for convenience of exhibition, as no mātrā-vowel can commence a syllable or stand by itself. In the Persian character, hardly any attempt is made to distinguish between mātrā-vowels and ordinary short vowels. The only exception is when a mātrā-vowel ends a word. In that case no *hā-ē mukhtafī*, or imperceptible *h*, is written, although, as in Persia and India, this *h* is written when the word ends in a full ordinary short vowel. Thus, we have گور[ٔ] *guri*, horses, but گور[ٔ] *guri*, from a horse.

It has already been stated that none of the mātrā-vowels can begin a syllable. Moreover, *i*-mātrā and *u*-mātrā can only stand at the end of a syllable, as in *wu-chh'*, he was seen; *wu-chh'*, they were seen. If, in the process of declension or conjugation, either of these ceases to be at the end of a syllable, then it becomes a full short vowel. Thus if we add *u* to *wu-chh'*, we get *wu-chhun*, he was seen by him, and, similarly,

¹ We may compare in this respect the final short vowels of Sindhi, described on p. 22 of Part I of this volume. But in Sindhi these vowels exercise no apparent epenthetic effect.

wuchhin, they were seen by him. If, however, in further process of declension or conjugation, the vowel again falls at the end of a syllable, the *mātrā*-vowel returns. Thus, if we add *as* to *wu-chhun*, we get *wu-chh^h-nas*, meaning 'I was seen by him,' and if we add *akh* to *wu-chhin*, we get *wu-chh^h-nakh*, meaning 'they were seen by him.' On the other hand, *ü-mātrā* is often found in the middle of a syllable, and is then pronounced like a very short *ü*. Thus, *wu-chh^h*, she was seen, and *wu-chh^hn*, she was seen by him.

We have seen that the *mātrā*-vowels ' and ° are represented in the Nāgarī character by *य् y* and *व् w*, respectively. In other words, ' is only ° preceded by *y*, and ° is only ° preceded by *w*. It thus follows that ' and ° are only forms taken by ° under special circumstances, and that everything that concerns ° concerns them also. We need not therefore consider them any further. All that we need remember is that when we speak of ° we also include these two other *mātrā*-vowels.

The effect of these *mātrā*-vowels may be compared to the effect of the silent *e* in English, although, of course, in English this is not necessarily an instance of epenthesis. In English, if we add a silent *e* to the word 'mat,' we get 'mate,' in which the *a* has an altogether different sound. Similarly, a silent *e* changes 'cot' into 'cote.'

In the Nāgarī character, when a vowel is thus epenthetically changed, the sign ' is generally put over it. Thus, the base *baḍ-*, great, is written *बड्*. If we add *u-mātrā*, the *a* becomes *o*, and we get *boḍ^h*, written *बडु* in Nāgarī. In the Persian character, the fact that the change is epenthetic is not indicated. Simply the new sound is written. Thus *بَد* becomes *بُ* or *بُو*.

We shall now take the *mātrā*-vowels (omitting ' and °) one by one, and show how they change preceding vowels.

a-mātrā (including *ē-mātrā* and *ō-mātrā*):—

changes a preceding *a* to *ā*. Thus, *अंदर् andar*, within, but *अंदरा and'ra*, from within.
 „ „ „ *ā* to *ō*. Thus, *कानुन् kānuṅ*, to be one-eyed, but *काज्जराबुन् kōj'rajūṅ*, to make one-eyed.
 „ „ „ *ē* to *ē*. Thus, *वठुन् vṭhun*, to be fat, but *वठरुन् vṭh^hrun*, to fatten.
 „ „ „ *ē* to *ī*. Thus, *तेजुन् tējuṅ*, to be sharp, but *तीज्जराबुन् tīz'rajūṅ*, to sharpen.
 „ „ „ *ō* to *ō*. Thus, *मटुन् mōṭuṅ*, to be stout, but *मटरुन् mōṭ^hrun*, to stouten.
 „ „ „ *ō* to *ū*. Thus, *लोकुन् lōkuṅ*, to be small, but *लूकुरुन् lūk^hrun*, to make small.

Other vowels preceding *a-mātrā* are not changed. Sometimes *a-mātrā* is employed simply as an aid to the pronunciation of two contiguous consonants. Thus many speakers pronounce *kharch*, expenditure, as *kharc^h*. In such a case the *a-mātrā* does not affect the pronunciation of a preceding vowel.

i-mātrā does not change a preceding *a*, but the *i*-mātrā is itself sounded immediately after that vowel as well as in its proper place. Thus, बडि *baḍi*, pronounced *baḍi*, great (nom. plur. masc.). When other vowels precede they are liable to change, but in each case the *i*-mātrā is pronounced immediately after it as well as in its proper place, as in the case of *a*. Thus, a preceding

<i>ā</i>	is	changed	to	<i>ō</i> .	Thus,	the base माल् <i>māl</i> -, a father, has its nom. plur. मालि <i>mōli</i> , pronounced <i>mōli</i> .
<i>ē</i>	„	„	<i>i</i> .	„	„	चेन्- <i>tsēn</i> -, a pillar, „ nom. plur. चीनि <i>tsīni</i> , pronounced <i>tsīni</i> .
<i>o</i>	„	„	<i>ū</i> .	„	„	गोर्- <i>gōr</i> -, a cowherd, „ nom. plur. गूरि <i>gūr</i> -, pronounced <i>gūr</i> .
<i>ai</i>	„	„	<i>ū</i> .	„	„	कैत्- <i>kait</i> -, how much? „ plur. कृति <i>kūti</i> , how many? „ pronounced <i>kūti</i> .

u-mātrā changes a following

<i>a</i>	to	<i>o</i> .	Thus,	the base बड्- <i>baḍ</i> -, great, has its nominative singular बड़ <i>baḍ</i> .
<i>ā</i>	to	<i>ō</i> .	Thus,	the base माल्- <i>māl</i> -, a father, has its nominative singular माल <i>māl</i> .
<i>ē</i>	to	<i>yo</i> .	Thus,	the base अट्- <i>tēṭh</i> -, bitter, has its nominative singular masculine अट्ट <i>yoṭh</i> .
<i>ē</i>	to	<i>yū</i> .	Thus,	the base चेन्- <i>tsēn</i> -, a pillar, has its nominative singular च्युन् <i>tsyūn</i> .
<i>i</i>	to	<i>yu</i> .	Thus,	the base महनिव्- <i>mahaniv</i> -, a man, has its nominative singular महन्युव <i>mahanyuv</i> .
<i>ī</i>	to	<i>yū</i> .	Thus,	the base नील्- <i>nīl</i> -, blue, has its nominative singular masculine न्युल् <i>nyūl</i> .
<i>ō</i>	to	<i>ō</i> .	Thus,	the base कट्- <i>tshōṭ</i> -, small, has its nominative singular masculine कट्ट <i>tshōṭ</i> .
<i>ō</i>	to	<i>ū</i> .	Thus,	the base गोर्- <i>gōr</i> -, a cowherd, has its nominative singular गूर् <i>gūr</i> .
<i>ai</i>	to	<i>ū</i> .	Thus,	the base कैत्- <i>kait</i> -, how much, has its nominative singular masculine कृत् <i>kūt</i> .

Other vowels preceding *u*-mātrā are not changed.

u-mātrā changes a following

<i>a</i>	to	<i>ū</i> .	Thus,	from the base बड्- <i>baḍ</i> -, great, has its nominative singular feminine बडू <i>būd</i> .
<i>ā</i>	to	<i>ō</i> .	Thus,	the base माज्- <i>māj</i> -, a mother, has its nominative singular माजू <i>mōj</i> .
<i>ē</i>	to	<i>ē</i> .	Thus,	the base अट्- <i>tēṭh</i> -, bitter, has its nominative singular feminine अट्टू <i>tēṭh</i> .
<i>ē</i>	to	<i>ī</i> .	Thus,	the base सेर्- <i>sēr</i> -, a brick, has its nominative singular सीर् <i>sīr</i> .

ō to ǒ. Thus, the base कृट्- *tshōt-*, small, has its nominative singular feminine कृट् *tshōt^u*.

In this case the ǒ is sounded almost like ü, so that *tshōt^u* sounds like *tshüt*.

ō to ū. Thus, the base कोर्- *kōr-*, a girl, has its nominative singular कूर् *kūr^u*.

ai to ū. Thus, the base कैत्- *kait-*, how much, has its nominative singular feminine कूत् *kūt^u*.

It should be noted that *a*-mātrā is liable to undergo any of the changes that are undergone by *a*, becoming *o*-mātrā when followed by *u*-mātrā, and becoming *ü*-mātrā when followed by *ü*-mātrā. Thus, from *bal^aram*, to make well, we have *बल्* *bal^r*, he was made well, and *बल्* *bal^u*, she was made well.

The full vowels *i* and *u* often affect a preceding vowel in the same way as mātrā-vowels. Thus, when *i* follows *ā*, it almost invariably changes the *ā* to *ō*. Thus, the Arabic word حاضر *hāzir*, present, is pronounced हाज़िर *hōzir* in Kāshmiri. Similarly we have *ē* changing to *ī* before *i*, as in दिलेर *dilēr*, brave, but दिलीरी *dilīrī*, bravery; *ō* changing to *u*, is in बुज़िय *būzith*, having heard, from बोज़ुन् *bōzum*, to hear; and *ai* changing to *ū*, as in कूत्तिम्- *kūtis*, dative singular masculine of the base कैत्- *kait-*, how much?

So before *u*, we have *a* changing to *o*, as in अगुन् *agun* or अगुन् *ogun*, fire; *ā* changing to *ō*, as in ठोकुर *thōkur*, for ठाकुर *thākur*, an idol; *ē* changing to *yū*, as फूरस् *phyūrus*, I was turned, from the root फेर *phēr*, turn; *ī* changing to *yū*, as in ब्युमुक् *byūmuk^u*, the genitive singular of बीम *bīma*, a policy of insurance.

These changes before the full vowels are not universal. As often as not they do not occur, and one person may make them, while another does not.

These vowel changes are all shown in the following table. When a change is put between marks of parenthesis, it indicates that the change is not universal:—

	<i>a</i> -mātrā	<i>a</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>ō</i> or <i>au</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ai</i>
When followed by <i>a, i, or o</i>	...	<i>a</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>ī</i>	...	...	<i>ō</i>	<i>ū</i>	...	...	...	...
<i>i</i> -mātrā	<i>ō</i>	...	<i>ī</i>	...	...	...	<i>ū</i>	...	...	...	<i>ū</i>
<i>u</i> -mātrā	"	<i>o</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>yō</i>	<i>yū</i>	<i>yu</i>	<i>yū</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>ū</i>	...	...	...	<i>ū</i>
<i>ü</i> -mātrā	"	<i>ü</i>	<i>ü</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>ī</i>	...	...	<i>ō</i>	<i>ū</i>	...	...	...	<i>ū</i>
<i>i</i>	(<i>ō</i>)	...	<i>ī</i>	...	...	...	(<i>ū</i>)	...	...	...	(<i>ū</i>)
<i>u</i>	...	(<i>o</i>)	(<i>ō</i>)	...	(<i>yū</i>)	...	(<i>yū</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...

As an aid to memory, it may be noted that :

- (1) *i* and *ī* change only before *u*-mātrā.
- (2) *ō* becomes *ū* before every mātrā-vowel.
- (3) *u*, *ū*, and *ū* do not ordinarily change.

As regards the indication of these epenthetic vowels in the native characters, the following rules apply :—

A. *Nāgarī and Śīradā characters.*—As a rule the sign ' is put over the vowel of which the pronunciation is altered. Thus :—

<i>a</i>	is represented by अ,	as in अन्द्र <i>and'ra</i> .
ě	„ य	„ अठरन् <i>ěṭh'ran</i> , अठू <i>ěṭh'ū</i> .
<i>o</i>	„ अ	„ बडू <i>boṭ'ū</i> .
ō	„ व	„ कूटू <i>tshōṭ'ū</i> , कूटू <i>tshōṭ'ū</i> .
<i>ō</i>	„ अ	„ मालि <i>mōl'</i> , माजू <i>mōj'ū</i> .
<i>ū</i>	„ अ	„ बडू <i>būṭ'ū</i> .
<i>ū</i>	„ ऊ	„ कूतू <i>kūṭ'ū</i> .

We have said above that *a* is not affected by *i*-mātrā, but that the *i*-mātrā is heard both before and after the following consonant. Thus, *baṭ'* is pronounced *ba'ṭ'*. Natives represent this fact also by the mark ' over the *a*. Thus, बडि.

Other epenthetic changes are indicated by an actual change of letter. Thus *ó* is indicated by ओ, as in मोलू *mól'ū*, a father. When *ē* is changed to *ī*, the *ī* is written, as in चीनि *tsīn'*, from चेन्- *tsēn-*. When *ai* or *ō* is changed to *ū*, it is written ऊ *ū*, as in कूतू *kūṭ'ū*, from कैत्- *kait-*, and गूरू *gūr'ū*, from गोरू- *gōr-*. So, when *ai* is changed to *ū*, the *ū* is written ऊ, as in कूति *kūṭi'*, from कैत्- *kait-*. The changes of *ě* to *yo*, of *ē* and *ī* to *yū*, and of *i* to *yu* are indicated by य, यू, and यु, respectively, as in अठू *tyoṭh'ū*, from अठ- *ṭěṭh-*; अयू *tsyūn'*, from चेन्- *tsēn-*; न्यूलू *nyūl'ū*, from नील- *nīl-*; and महयूवू *mahanyūv'ū*, from महनिवू- *mahaniv-*: but native scribes are by no means uniform in regard to this, and many write मालू instead of मोलू, चेनि instead of चीनि, and so on.

B. *Persian character.*—The only attempt in this character to indicate epenthetic changes is the representation of the sound of *ō* by ا, as in *مؤج'ū*. In other cases the nearest vowel sound available is employed, and mātrā-vowels, especially *ū*-mātrā, are often omitted. Thus, the above words written in Nāgarī are represented in the Persian character as follows :—

अन्द्र	by	اندر
अठरन्	„	اٲٲر
अठू	„	اٲٲه
बडू	„	بٲ
कूटू	„	كٲٲ

कूट	by	كُوت
मालि	„	مَالِ
माज	„	مَاج
बड	„	بَد
कूच	„	كُوج or كُوج
मोलु	„	مُول
चीनि	„	چِينِ
कूत	„	كُوت
कूति	„	كُوتِ, كُوتِ or كُوتِ
व्यठ	„	تُوتِ
च्यन	„	چُون
न्यल	„	نِيل
मरन्युव	„	مَرِنِير

Consonant Changes.—The influence of these mātrā-vowels is not confined to a preceding vowel. A preceding consonant is also liable to change when it is followed by *ü*-mātrā, *y*, or *i*. It must be remembered that *ë* is really *ya*, so that when we say that a consonant can be affected by *y*, this includes the letter *ë*. The consonants liable to be so affected are the three gutturals *k*, *kh*, and *g*; the three cerebrals *t*, *th*, and *ḍ*; the four dentals *l*, *lh*, *d*, and *n*; and the letters *l* and *h*. These changes take place subject to the following rules:—

Before *ü*-mātrā or *y* (including *ë*), the gutturals *k*, *kh*, and *g* become *ch*, *chh*, and *j*, respectively, and before the same letters *l* becomes *j*. Thus:—

थकु *thok*°, weary; fem. थकु *thüch*°; थक्योव् *thachyōv*, he was weary; थक्य *thachē*, they (fem.) were weary; but थकि *thak*°, they (masc.) were weary, because the *k* is not followed by *ü*-mātrā or by *y* or *ë*.

लेखुन् *lēkhun*, to write; लीकु *lēchh*°, she was written; लेख्योव् *lēchhyōv*, he was written; लेख्य *lēchhē*, they (fem.) were written.

दगुन् *dagun*, to pound; दजू *dāj*°, she was pounded; दज्योव् *dajyōv*, he was pounded; दज्य *dajē*, they (fem.) were pounded.

स्रगु *srōg*°, cheap; fem. sing. स्रजू *srōj*°; स्रज्यर् *srōjēr*, cheapness.

चलुन् *tsalun*, to flee; चजू *tsāj*°, she fled; चज्योव् *tsajyōv*, he fled; चज्य *tsajē*, they (fem.) fled.

Before *i* or *y* (including *ē*) the cerebral letters *t*, *th*, and *ḍ* become *ch*, *chh*, and *j*, respectively. They are not changed before *ü-mātrā*. Thus :—

पट्ट् *püt^h*, a tablet ; पचि *pachi*, by a tablet ; पच्य *pachē*, tablets ; पच्यौ *pachyau*, by tablets.

काठ् *kōṭh^h*, a stalk ; काच्छि *kāchhi*, by a stalk ; काच्छ *kāchhē*, stalks ; काच्छौ *kāchhyau*, by stalks.

बड् *būḍ^h*, great (fem.) ; agent sing. बजि *baji* ; nom. plur. बज्य *bajō* ; ag. plur. बज्यौ *bajyan*.

Before *ü-mātrā*, the dental letters *t*, *th*, *d*, and *n*, become *ts*, *tsh*, *z*, and *ñ*, respectively. Thus, from the base रात् *rāt-*, night, we have the dative singular राच् *rōts^h* ; from व्यच् *wōṭh^h*, arisen, we have the feminine व्वक् *wōṭsh^h* ; from लट् *lot^h*, built, we have the feminine लञ् *lūs^h* ; and from यीरन् *yīran*, an anvil, we have the dative singular यीरञ् *yīrñ^h*. A similar change occurs before *y* (including *ē*), but in this case the *y* is also dropped, and the *ē* (except after *n*) becomes *a*. Thus,

With *y* following, we have :—

कत् + योव् *kat + yōv* becomes कचोव् *kaśōv*, spun.

व्यत् + योव् *wōṭh + yōv* becomes व्वोक् *wōṭshōr*, arisen.

लट् + योव् *lad + yōv* becomes लजोव् *laśōv*, built.

रन् + योव् *ran + yōv* becomes रजोव् *rañōr*.

With *ē* following, we have :—

तत् + यर् *tat + ēr* becomes तचर् *taśar*, heat.

वथ् + यर् *wath + ēr* becomes वक् *waśhar*, openness.

थट् + यर् *thad + ēr* becomes थजर् *thaśar*, tallness.

तन् + यर् *tan + ēr* becomes तञर् *tañōr*, thinness.

Before *ü-mātrā*, or *y* (including *ē*), *h* almost always becomes *sh*. Thus, the word काच् *kāh*, the eleventh lunar day, has its dative singular काश् *kōsh^h* ; and सच् *soh^h*, endured, has its feminine सश् *sōsh^h*, and another derived form (the second past participle) सशोव् *sashyōv*.

The un-compounded hard consonants *k*, *p*, *t*, *ṭ*, and *ṭṣ^h* cannot end a word. In such a position, they are always aspirated, becoming *kh*, *ph*, *th*, *ṭh* and *ṭsh^h*, respectively. This aspiration is always written in the Nāgarī or in the Śāradā character, but is not indicated in the Persian character or in books written in the Roman character,

¹ I know of no word or root ending in un-compounded *ch*, *kh* or *ch^h*, expenditure, is properly *Pharch*.

whose system of writing is based on Kāshmirī written in the Persian character. Thus :—

				Nāgarī		Persian	
				character,		character.	
<i>ak</i> , one,	becomes <i>akh</i> ,	written	अख्	in the	and	ک	in the
<i>tāp</i> , heat,	„	<i>tāph</i> ,	„	ताफ्	„	تاب	„
<i>rāt</i> , night,	„	<i>rāth</i> ,	„	राथ्	„	رات	„
<i>kaṭ</i> , a ram,	„	<i>kath</i>	„	कट्	„	کت	„
<i>kāts</i> , glass,	„	<i>kātsh</i>	„	काह्	„	ک	„

There are exceptions to all the above rules. Most of these will be found in detail in the *Kāshmirī Manual*. It is beyond the scope of this Survey to give them here. The principal exception is that none of the rules for the changes of consonants apply to the conjugation of verbs of the third conjugation.

THE ARTICLE.—As in Indian languages and in Persian, there is no definite article. When required, the idea of definiteness is conveyed by the use of one or other of the demonstrative pronouns. Corresponding to the Persian *yā-ē tankīr* (as in *mard-ī*, a man), *ā* or *āh* can be added to the nominative of a Kāshmirī noun. Thus, *kath*, a story; *kath-ā* or *kath-āh*, any story, a certain story. The *h* of *āh* is the *hā-ē mukhtafī* (see p. 261).

Emphasis is very commonly made by suffixing *y* to a word, before which *hā-ē mukhtafī* disappears. Thus, *suh*, he; *su-y*, even he. If the word ends in a vowel, the *y* is simply added direct, but if the vowel is *i-mātrā* or *u-mātrā* it (*vide* p. 261) becomes a full one. Thus, *Khōdā*, God, *Khōdā-y*, God alone; *poz*ⁿ, true, *pozu-y*, nothing but the truth; *tami-y dōha*, on that very day. If the word ends in a consonant that is not *hā-ē mukhtafī*, *ū-mātrā* is inserted before the *y*, as in *nīzikh*, near, *nīzikh-ⁿy*, quite near. Some words always take this suffix. Thus, *sōr*ⁿ, all, always appears under the form *sōruy*, even all, and the *y* is added throughout the declension, so that, *e.g.*, the dative plural is *sārēnⁿy*.

DECLENSION. Gender.—There are two genders, masculine and feminine. Animate nouns follow the natural gender. As regards inanimate nouns, all those ending in *u-mātrā* are masculine, and nearly all those ending in *i-mātrā*, in *ū-mātrā*, in *ū*, or in *y* are feminine. The feminine termination corresponding to *u-mātrā* is *ū-mātrā*. Thus, *boḍ*ⁿ (masc.), great; fem. *būḍ*ⁿ. The few masculine nouns ending in *i-mātrā* refer to male animate beings, *e.g.*, *qōzi*, a judge, a Qāzi; *likhōr*ⁱ, a scribe; and *munsh*ⁱ, a clerk. There are a few masculine nouns in *ū-mātrā*, such as *bōts*ⁿ, the people of a house; *dōn*ⁿ (with exceptional dental *n*), a pomegranate; *hōnz*ⁿ, a boatman; *kūn*ⁿ, the foundation of a house (again note the dental *n*); and *ūnz*ⁿ, a goose. The only important masculine noun in *y* is *rōpay*, a rupee, and some people, now and then, under the influence of the analogy of other nouns in *y*, treat it as a feminine, but this is wrong.

In the formation of feminine nouns in *ü-mātrā*, the rules for vowel changes and for consonantal changes come into full play. I first give a few examples of nouns in which (if any) only vowel changes occur :—

Masculine.	Feminine.
<i>dōb^u</i> , a washerman,	<i>dōbⁱ</i> , a washerwoman.
<i>gor^u</i> , hard,	<i>gürⁱ</i> .
<i>gur^u</i> , a horse,	<i>gurⁱ</i> , a mare.
<i>gūr^u</i> , a cowherd,	<i>gūrⁱ</i> , a cowherdess.
<i>mōṭ^u</i> , fat,	<i>mōṭⁱ</i> .
<i>poṭ^u</i> , a board,	<i>pūṭⁱ</i> , a tablet.

Words of three or more syllables ending in *ur^u* or *ul^u*, change the penultimate *u* also to *ü-mātrā* in the feminine. Moreover, under the rules for consonantal changes, before *ü-mātrā* *l* becomes *j*. Thus :—

Masculine.	Feminine.
<i>gagur^u</i> , a rat,	<i>gagⁱrⁱ</i> .
<i>katur^u</i> , a large potsherd,	<i>katⁱrⁱ</i> , a small potsherd.
<i>wōwur^u</i> , a weaver,	<i>wōwⁱrⁱ</i> , a female weaver.
<i>gōgul^u</i> , a large turnip,	<i>gōgⁱjⁱ</i> , a small turnip.
<i>gāṭul^u</i> , clever,	<i>gāⁱjⁱ</i> .
<i>phul^u</i> , a large bundle,	<i>phulⁱjⁱ</i> , a small bundle.
<i>tsakul^u</i> , circular,	<i>tsakⁱjⁱ</i> .

So, other words in *l^u* form their feminines in *jⁱ*, such as :—

<i>gū^{l^u}</i> , a kernel,	<i>gū^{jⁱ}</i> , a small kernel.
<i>mō^{l^u}</i> , a father,	<i>mō^{jⁱ}</i> , a mother.
<i>wō^{l^u}</i> , a large ring,	<i>wō^{jⁱ}</i> , a small ring.

The following are examples of consonantal changes :—

<i>ḍatuk^u</i> , a drake,	<i>batⁱchⁱ</i> , a duck.
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(This word, being a trisyllable, and having *u* in the penultimate, follows the example of words in *ur^u* and *ul^u*, in changing the penultimate *u* to *ü-mātrā*.)

<i>hōkh^u</i> , dry,	<i>hōchhⁱ</i> .
<i>ḍyūḡ^u</i> (for <i>ḍiḡ^u</i>), a ball of string,	<i>ḍiḡⁱ</i> , a small ditto.
<i>mot^u</i> , mad,	<i>mūtsⁱ</i> .
<i>kōth^u</i> , a sack,	<i>kōtsⁱ</i> , a bag.
<i>wōrud^u</i> , a second husband,	<i>wōrⁱzⁱ</i> , a second wife.

(Here, again, the penultimate *u* of a trisyllable has become *ü-mātrā*.)

<i>hūn^u</i> , a dog,	<i>hūñⁱ</i> , a bitch.
<i>chhān^u</i> , a carpenter,	<i>chhōñⁱ</i> , a carpentress.

Nouns of agency ending in *wun^u*, such as *karawun^u*, a doer, change *wun^u* to *wūñⁱ* in the feminine, as in *karawūñⁱ*.

Some nouns form their feminines by adding *r*, as :—

<i>mōn^u</i> , a log,	<i>mōnⁱr</i> , a small log.
<i>phōṭ^u</i> , a basket,	<i>phōṭⁱr</i> , a small basket.
<i>wōts^u</i> , a male calf,	<i>wōtsⁱr</i> , a female calf.

Many words signifying names of animals form their feminines in *iñ*. Thus :—

<i>host</i> , an elephant,	<i>hastiñ</i> , a she-elephant.
<i>kāv</i> , a crow,	<i>kāviñ</i> , a hen-crow.
<i>wāth</i> , a camel,	<i>wāthiñ</i> , a she-camel.

So also words such as :—

<i>bōta</i> , a Tibetan,	<i>bōtiñ</i> , a Tibetan woman.
<i>bugiy</i> , a master,	<i>bugiñ</i> , a mistress.
and others.	

All nouns having the termination *wól* (=the Hindi *wālā*) change the *wól* to *wājēñ* in the feminine. Thus :—

<i>karamól</i> , a doer,	<i>karamōājēñ</i> .
<i>dyārawól</i> , a rich man,	<i>dyārawājēñ</i> , a rich woman.

So also all nouns having the terminations *dār* and *lad* change the *dār* to *dārēñ* and *lad* to *ladiñ* in the feminine. Thus, *alākādār*, the owner of an estate, has its feminine *alākādārēñ*; *dokhalad*, an unhappy man; *dōkhaladiñ*, an unhappy woman.

Words signifying castes or professions generally form the feminine in *añ*. Thus :—

<i>baṭa</i> , a Brāhmaṇ,	<i>baṭañ</i> .
<i>musalmān</i> , a Musalmān,	<i>musalmānañ</i> .
<i>hākagrākh</i> , a greengrocer,	<i>hākagrākañ</i> .

(So also all other nouns in *grākh*.)

<i>wōñ</i> , a shopkeeper,	<i>wāñañ</i> .
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Masculine substantives ending in *r* form the feminines by adding *ēñ*. Thus :—

<i>sāl</i> ^r , a wedding guest,	<i>sāl</i> ^{rēñ} .
<i>rang</i> ^r , a dyer,	<i>rang</i> ^{rēñ} .
<i>sōn</i> ^r , or <i>sōnur</i> , a goldsmith,	<i>sōn</i> ^{rēñ} .
<i>kāḍ</i> ^r , a baker,	<i>kāḍ</i> ^{rēñ} .

Similarly :—

<i>sōñ</i> , a co-father-in-law,	<i>sōñēñ</i> .
<i>mahārāza</i> , a bridegroom,	<i>mahārēñ</i> , a bride.
<i>rāza</i> , a king,	<i>rājarēñ</i> , a queen.

Two nouns form the feminine in *ōñ*, viz. :—

<i>paṇḍīth</i> , a paṇḍit,	<i>paṇḍī</i> ^{tōñ} .
<i>gujur</i> , a Gujār,	<i>gujarōñ</i> .

The above rules refer principally to substantives. The only adjectives that change for gender are those ending in *ḥ*, such as *gor*^ḥ, heavy.

Number.—Kāshmiri has two numbers,—Singular and Plural. The rules for the formation of the plural must be gathered from the paradigms. Here it must suffice to say that masculine nouns in *a*-mātrā form the nominative plural in *i*-mātrā, and that other masculine nouns take no termination in the nominative plural. Thus, *gur*^ḥ, a horse, nominative plural *gur*ⁱ; *tsūr*, a thief, nom. plur. *tsūr*. Similarly, all feminine nouns in *i*-mātrā or *ū*-mātrā form the nominative plural in *ē*. Thus, *achh*ⁱ, an eye, nominative plural *achh*^ē; *gur*^ḥ, a mare, nominative plural *gur*^ē.

Case.—The Kāshmirī noun has four cases, *viz.* Nominative, Dative, Agent, and Ablative. The Accusative may be represented either by the Nominative or by the Dative, as in Hindī. The Ablative is used, much as in Latin, in a variety of senses. Other case relations are indicated by postpositions, some of which govern the Dative, while others govern the Ablative. Thus, *mānz*, in; *nish* (=Hindī *pās*); govern the Dative: and *manza* (=Hindī *mē sē*), from in; *nishō* (=Hindī *pās sē*), from near; and *pēṭha*, from on (*par sē*); govern the Ablative.

Some postpositions govern both cases. Thus, *sāl'* means 'together with' when it governs the Dative, but 'with,' 'by means of' when it governs the Ablative. In the case of animate masculine nouns any postposition that governs the Ablative may also govern the Dative.

There are several ways of forming the genitive, and as all genitives are adjectives, these will be described under that head. So also, one form of the Dative is adjectival, and will be there described.

Declension.—There are four declensions of nouns,—two masculine, and two feminine. The second declension includes all masculine nouns in *u-mātrā*, and the third declension includes all feminine nouns in *i-mātrā* and in *ū-mātrā*. The first declension includes all other masculine nouns, and the fourth declension all other feminine nouns. Thus:—

First Declension	}	Masculine	{	all nouns except those in <i>u-mātrā</i> .
Second Declension				all nouns in <i>u-mātrā</i> .
Third Declension	}	Feminine	{	all nouns in <i>i-mātrā</i> and <i>ū-mātrā</i> .
Fourth Declension				all others.

Note that throughout:—

- a. In the plural, the Agent and Ablative cases are always the same.
- b. In the feminine, the singular Agent and Ablative are also always the same.
- c. The Dative plural always ends in *u*.
- d. The Masculine Dative singular always ends in *s*.

The following are examples of each of the four declensions in their simplest forms:—

	First Declension. Base <i>tsūr</i> , a thief.	Second Declension. Base <i>gur</i> , a horse.	Third Declension. Base <i>gur</i> , a mare.	Fourth Declension. Base <i>māl</i> , a garland.
Sing.				
Nominative . . .	<i>tsūr</i>	<i>gur^a</i>	<i>gur^b</i>	<i>māl</i> .
Dative	<i>tsūras</i>	<i>guris</i>	<i>gurē</i>	<i>māli</i> .
Agent	<i>tsūrau</i>	<i>gur'</i>	}	<i>māli</i> .
Ablative	<i>tsūra</i>	<i>guri</i>		
Plur.				
Nominative . . .	<i>tsūr</i>	<i>gur'</i>	<i>gur^c</i>	<i>mālu</i> .
Dative	<i>tsūran</i>	<i>gurēn</i>	<i>gurēn</i>	<i>mālin</i> .
Agent and Ablative	<i>tsūrau</i> or <i>tsūrav</i>	<i>guryau</i> or <i>gurēv</i>	<i>guryau</i> or <i>gurēv</i>	<i>mālan</i> or <i>mālav</i> .

First Declension.—Most nouns follow *tsūr* exactly, but in some, old forms of the Agent and Ablative singular in *i-mātrā* and *i* respectively have survived. Thus, (Agent) *kan'* (base *kan-*) *tal'*, under the ear; (Ablative) *gari* (base *gara-*), at home.

Nouns ending in *a*, like *gara*, a house, drop this *a* in all cases except the nominatives singular and plural. Thus, sing. dat. *garas*, ag. *garan*, abl. *gara* or (see above) *gari*; plur. nom. *gara*, dat. *garan*, ag.-abl. *garau*, *garav*.

Nouns of two or more syllables, and ending in a consonant, usually insert a *u* before the final consonant of the nominative singular, but not in the nominative plural or other cases of the singular or plural. In some of the following examples it will be seen that the rule about the aspiration of a final surd consonant is followed (see p. 267).

Examples are :—

Base *gōgal-*, a turnip; sing. nom. *gōgul*, but dat. *gōgalas*, plur. nom. *gōgal*. So, base *wātal-*, a sweeper; sing. nom. *wātul*, and many others in *al-*.

Base *batak-*, a drake; sing. nom. *batukh*, but dat. *batakas*, plur. nom. *batakh*. So, base *pōstak-*, a book, sing. nom. *pōstukh*.

Base *karan-*, the act of doing; sing. nom. *karun*, but dat. *karanas*, plur. nom. *karan*. This is an important example, as all infinitives end, like *karun*, in *un*, and hence follow this rule. Note that all infinitives use both forms of the ablative singular,—that in *a* and the old one in *i*. Ablatives in *a* are most used in forming the passive voice, as in *karana yun'*, to be done (see p. 309), while the ablative in *i* is used in making infinitives of purpose, as in *karani gōv*, he went to do (so and so), and in some inceptive compounds (see p. 311).

Base *wādar-*, a monkey; sing. nom. *wādur*, but dat. *wādaras*, plur. nom. *wādar*. So many others, including several indicating professions, as base *sōnar-*, sing. nom. *sōnur*, a goldsmith.

Base *bandat-*, relationship; sing. nom. *banduth*, but dat. *bandatas*, plur. nom. *bandath*, and so numerous other abstract nouns in *-at-* (nom. *-uth*).

Of the few masculine nouns in *ü-mātrā*, some retain the *ü-mātrā* throughout, as base *dān-*, a pomegranate; sing. nom. *dōn^ü*, dat. *dōn^s*, and so on, the ag.-abl. plur. being *dōn^v*. Others optionally drop the *ü-mātrā* in all cases except the nominative. Thus, base *hānz-*, a boatman; sing. nom. *hōnz^ü*, dat. *hōnz^s* or *hānzas*.

Most nouns ending in *ā* insert an *h* before the terminations. Thus, *sazā*, punishment, sing. dat. *sazāhas*. But *daryā*, a river, has sing. dat. *daryāwas*, and *Khōdā*, God, has *Khōdāyēs*.

Words ending in *sh* or *y* naturally change a following *a* to *ē* (see p. 259), as in *dūsh*, a fault, sing. dat. *dūshēs*; *rōpay*, a rupee; sing. dat. *rōpayēs*.

For other irregularities, see the *Kāshmirī Manual*.

Second Declension.—In this declension, owing to the presence of *u-mātrā*, *i-mātrā* and *y* (including *ē*) in the terminations, epenthesis is common. Moreover, in the Dative singular, the full *i* of the termination *is* exercises the same epenthetic effect as *i-mātrā*. In fact, some native writers write this termination 's. Thus :—

Base *kar-*, a bracelet; sing. nom. *kor'*, but dat. *karis*, and so on, the *a* not being affected by a following *i-mātrā*, *i*, or *y* (*ē*).

Base *māl-*, a father ; sg. nom. *mōl'*, dat. *mōlis*, ag. *mōl'*, but abl. *māli* ; plur. nom. *mōl'*, but dat. *mālēn*, ag.-abl. *mālyau* or *mālēv*.

Base *mahaniv-*, a man ; sg. nom. *mahanyuv'*, but dat. *mahanivis*, and so on.

Base *tsēn-*, a pillar ; sg. nom. *tsyūn'*, dat. *tsīnis*, ag. *tsīn'*, but abl. *tsēni* ; pl. nom. *tsīn'*, but dat. *tsēnēn*, ag.-abl. *tsēnyau*, *tsēnēv*.

Base *nīl-*, blue ; sg. nom. *nyūl'*, dat. *nīlis*, and so on.

Base *gōr-*, a cowherd ; sg. nom. *gūr'*, dat. *gūris*, ag. *gūr'*, abl. *gūri* ; pl. nom. *gūr'*, but dat. *gōrēn*, ag.-abl. *gōryau*, *gōrēv*.

Bases of two or more syllables, and ending in a consonant preceded by *a*, generally change the *a* to *u* in the nominative singular. Some writers, however, employ the more regular *o*. These words also change the *a* to *a-mātrā*, if followed by *i-mātrā*. Thus, base *gātal-*, clever (masc.) ; sg. nom. *gātul'* (or, according to some, *gātol'*), dat. *gātalīs*, ag. *gātal'*, abl. *gātalī*, pl. nom. *gātal'*, dat. *gātalēn*, ag.-abl. *gātalīyau*, *gātalēv*.

Third Declension.—For this declension, the example given was that of a noun in *ū-mātrā*. Nouns in *i-mātrā* are declined in an exactly similar way. In fact many nouns, especially those whose bases end in *j*, may end in either one or other. Thus, instead of *gātal'j'*, a clever woman, we may have *gātal'j'*.

In this declension epenthesis plays as prominent a part as in the second. Thus :—

Base *gar-*, a clock ; sg. nom. *gūr'*, but dat. *garē*, and so on.

Base *māj-*, a mother ; sg. nom. *māj'*, but dat. *mājē*, and so on.

Base *sēr-*, a brick ; sg. nom. *sēr'*, dat. *sērē*, and so on.

Base *kōr-*, a girl ; sg. nom. *kūr'*, dat. *kōrē*, and so on.

Base *pōth-*, a book ; sg. nom. *pūth'*, dat. *pōthē*, and so on.

It will be observed that, in this declension, it is only in the nominative case singular that the vowel is epenthetically affected.

Bases ending in *ts*, *tsʰ*, or *z*, change the *ē* of the termination to *a* in the plural, but retain it in the singular. Thus, base *māts-*, a mad woman ; sing. nom. *mūts'*, dat. *mātsē*, abl. *mātsi* ; but plur. nom. *mātsa* (not *mātsē*), dat. *mātsan*, ag.-abl. *mātsau*, *mātsav*.

There are also in this declension epenthetic changes of consonants. If a base ends in *t*, *th*, or *d*, these letters are changed, respectively, to *ch*, *chh*, and *j*, in all the cases except the sing. nom. Thus :—

Base, *pat-*, a tablet ; sg. nom. *pūt'*, dat. *pachē*, ag.-abl. *pachi* ; pl. nom. *pachē*, dat. *pachēn*, ag.-abl. *pachīyau*, *pachēv*.

Base *kāth-*, a stalk ; sg. nom. *kōth'*, dat. *kāchhē*, and so on.

Base *baḍ-*, great ; fem. sg. nom. *būḍ'*, dat. *bajē*, and so on.

Fourth Declension.—For most nouns this declension calls for no remarks. If a noun ends in *y*, the terminations *ē* and *i* are often interchanged, and, of course, after *y*, *a* becomes *ē*. Thus :—

Base *bāy-*, a wife ; sg. nom. *bāy*, dat. *bāyē*, or *bāyi*, ag.-abl. *bāyi* or *bāyē* ; pl. nom. *bāyē*, dat. *bāyēn*, ag.-abl. *bāyau*, *bāyēv*.

Some nouns of this declension add *ū-mātrā* in all cases except the nominative singular. Thus :—

Base *yēḍ-*, the belly ; sg. nom. *yēḍ*, dat. and ag.-abl. *yēḍ'* ; pl. nom. *yēḍ'*, dat. *yēḍ'n*, ag.-abl. *yēḍ'v*. Similarly other words, such as *khār*, a certain measure,

sg. dat. *khör^u*; *thar*, the back, sg. dat. *thürⁱ*. Irregular are *zām*, a sister-in-law, and *gāv*, a cow, which make their datives singular *zōm^u* and *gōv^u*, respectively, and so on through the remaining cases.

If, among these nouns, the base ends in *t*, *th*, *d*, or *n*, these are, under the usual rule, changed, before *ū-mātrā*, to *ts*, *lsh*, *z*, and *ñ*, respectively. Thus:—

Base *rāt-*, night; sg. nom. *rāth*, dat. and ag.-abl. *rōtsⁱ*, and so on.

Base *kōth-*, a hank; sg. nom. *kōth*, dat. and ag.-abl. *kō^ltsⁱ*, and so on.

Base *grand-*, enumeration; sg. nom. *grand*, dat. and ag.-abl. *grānzⁱ*, and so on.

Base *yīran-*, an anvil; sg. nom. *yīran*, dat. and ag.-abl. *yīrūñ^u*, and so on.

Similarly, before *ū-mātrā*, a final *h* becomes *sh*, and a final *l* becomes *j*. Thus:—

Base *kāh-*, the eleventh lunar day; sg. nom. *kāh*, dat. and ag.-abl. *kōshⁱ*, and so on.

Base *zāl-*, a net; sg. nom. *zāl*, dat. and ag.-abl. *zōjⁱ*, and so on.

Not all bases ending in these letters take *ū-mātrā*, although most do. Several, however, follow the regular declension like *māl*. Thus:—

Base *wat-*, a road; sg. nom. *wath*, dat. *wati*, and so on.

Base *kath-*, a story; sg. nom. *kath*, dat. *kathi*, and so on.

Base *hand-*, chicory; sg. nom. *hand*, dat. *handi*, and so on.

In all four declensions, there are many exceptions to the above rules, and many variations, besides those mentioned, due to epenthesis. The principal of these will be found in the *Kāshmīrī Manual*.

Adjectives.—Adjectives ending in *u-mātrā* agree with the qualified noun in gender, number, and case. Other adjectives do not change when in agreement with a substantive, although, when used themselves as substantives, they are declined like any other substantive. Thus, *garīb mahanyuv^u*, a poor man; *garīb mahanivēn*, to poor men; *garīb zanāna*, a poor woman. Some adjectives not ending in *u-mātrā* have feminine forms, but these are used only as substantives. Thus, *dōkhalad*, afflicted. As an adjective this is not inflected. We have *dōkhalad mahanyuv^u*, an afflicted man; *dōkhalad mahanivēn*, to afflicted men; *dōkhalad zanāna*, an afflicted woman. But, used as substantives, we have *dōkhalad*, an afflicted man, and *dōkhaladēñ*, an afflicted woman, each of which is declined as a substantive, the former in the first, and the latter in the fourth declension.

On the other hand, attributive adjectives ending in *u-mātrā*, are declined throughout. Thus:—

Masculine.		Feminine.
A great man.		A great woman.
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>baḷ^u mahanyuv^u</i>	<i>būḷ^u zanāna.</i>
Dat.	<i>baḷis mahanivis</i>	<i>bajē zanāni.</i>
Ag.	<i>baḷi mahanivⁱ</i>	<i>baji zanāni.</i>
Abl.	<i>baḷi mahanivi }</i>	
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>baḷi mahanivⁱ</i>	<i>bajē zanāna.</i>
Dat.	<i>baḷēn mahanivēn</i>	<i>bajēn zanānan.</i>
Ag.-Abl.	<i>baḷyau mahanivyau,</i> <i>baḷēv mahanivēv</i>	<i>baḷyau zanānav,</i> <i>bajēv zanānav.</i>

Genitive.—All genitives are adjectives. There are three usual postpositions of the genitive, viz. *hond'*, *uk'*, and *un'*. Of these *hond'* governs the dative case and *uk'* and *un'* the ablative.

Hond' is used :—

- a. with all masculine singular animate nouns that are not proper names,
- b. with feminine nouns of every kind, and in both numbers,
- c. and with all masculine plural nouns whether animate or inanimate.

From the above it will be observed that all plural nouns of every kind, whether masculine or feminine, take *hond'*. The only limitation to its use is in the masculine singular.

As already stated, *hond'* governs the dative. As pointed out on p. 271, the dative singular of all masculine nouns ends in *s*. Thus, first declension, *tsūras*, to a thief; second declension, *guris*, to a horse. After this *s*, the *h* of *hond'* is dropped, so that *tsūras-hond'* becomes *tsūras-'ond'*, and *guris-hond'* becomes *guris-'ond'*. These are usually written *tsūra-sond'* and *guri-sond'* (with *i-mātrā*), respectively, so that the genitive singular of masculine singular animate nouns apparently ends in *sond'*, although the *s* is really the last letter of the dative singular governed by (*h*)*ond'*. As the datives of plural nouns and of feminines singular do not end in *s*, this change does not occur in their case. We thus get the following examples of the genitives of :—

a. Masculine animate nouns singular :—

- tsūra-sond'*, of the thief.
- guri-sond'*, of the horse.

b. Feminine nouns :—

- gurĕ-hond'*, of the mare.
- sĕrĕ-hond'*, of the brick.
- gurĕn-hond'*, of the mares.
- sĕrĕn-hond'*, of the bricks.

c. Masculine nouns plural, whether animate or inanimate :—

- tsūran-hond'*, of the thieves
 - gurĕn-hond'*, of the horses
 - garan-hond'*, of the houses
 - karĕn-hond'*, of the bracelets
- } animate.
} inanimate.

These are declined regularly as adjectives, agreeing with the thing possessed in gender, number and case. The feminine of *sond'* is (quite regularly) *sūnz'*, and of *hond'*, *hūnz'*. Thus, to take *tsūra-sond' gara*, the house of the thief, and *tsūra-sūnz' gurĕ*, the mare of the thief, as examples, we have :—

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>tsūra-sond' gara</i> , the house of the thief.	<i>tsūra-sūnz' gurĕ</i> , the mare of the thief.
Dat.	<i>tsūra-sandis garas</i> , to the house of the thief.	<i>tsūra-sanzĕ gurĕ</i> , to the mare of the thief.
Ag.	<i>tsūra-sand' garan</i> , by the house of the thief.	} <i>tsūra-sanzi guri</i> { by the mare of the thief. from the mare of the thief.
Abl.	<i>tsūra-sandi gara</i> , from the house of the thief.	

	Masculine.	Feminine.																				
Plur.																						
Nom.	<i>tsūra-sandī gara</i> , the houses of the thief.	<i>tsūra-sanza gurē</i> , the mares of the thief.																				
Dat.	<i>tsūra-sandēn garan</i> , to the houses of the thief.	<i>tsūra-sanzan gurēn</i> , to the mares of the thief.																				
Ag.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;"><i>tsūra-sandyau</i></td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td style="padding-left: 1em;">by the houses</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 1em;">of the thief.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;"><i>garan</i>, etc.</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td style="padding-left: 1em;">from the houses</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 1em;">of the thief.</td> </tr> </table>	}	<i>tsūra-sandyau</i>	}	by the houses	of the thief.	}	<i>garan</i> , etc.	}	from the houses	of the thief.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">etc.</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td style="padding-left: 1em;">by the mares of</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 1em;">the thief.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;"><i>tsūra-sanzau guryau</i>,</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td style="padding-left: 1em;">from the mares of</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 1em;">the thief.</td> </tr> </table>	}	etc.	}	by the mares of	the thief.	}	<i>tsūra-sanzau guryau</i> ,	}	from the mares of	the thief.
}					<i>tsūra-sandyau</i>	}				by the houses												
	of the thief.																					
}	<i>garan</i> , etc.	}	from the houses																			
			of the thief.																			
}	etc.	}	by the mares of																			
			the thief.																			
}	<i>tsūra-sanzau guryau</i> ,	}	from the mares of																			
			the thief.																			
Abl.																						

Genitives in *hond*^u are treated in exactly the same way. Thus, *tsūran-hond*^u *gara*, the house of the thieves; *tsūran-hünz*^u *gur*^u, the mare of the thieves, and so on, substituting *h* for *s*, throughout.

The genitive termination *uk*^u, as we have said, governs the ablative. It is used to form the genitive singular of masculine inanimate nouns. The plurals, as we have just seen, take *hond*^u. All masculine nouns belong either to the first declension or to the second. The ablative singular of the first declension generally ends in *a*. Thus, the base *sōn*, gold, has its ablative singular *sōna*. The final *a* is elided before adding the *uk*^u, so that the genitive singular is *sōnuk*^u, of gold.¹ The few nouns of the first declension that end in *ū-mātrā*, such as *dōn*^u, a pomegranate, make the genitive singular like *dōn*^u *k*^u.

The ablative singular of the second declension always ends in *i*, as in base *kar*, a bracelet; sg. nom. *kor*^u, abl. *kari*. Before *uk*^u this *i* becomes *y*, as in *karyuk*^u, of a bracelet. The feminine of these genitives is regularly formed by changing *k*^u to *ch*^u, so that we get the following declensions:—

Genitive of First Declension.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>sōnuk</i> ^u	<i>sōnüch</i> ^u .
Dat.	<i>sōnakis</i>	<i>sōnachē</i> .
Ag.	<i>sōnak</i> ⁱ }	<i>sōnachi</i> .
Abl.	<i>sōnaki</i> }	
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>sōnak</i> ⁱ	<i>sōnachē</i> .
Dat.	<i>sōnakēn</i>	<i>sōnachēn</i> .
Ag.-Abl.	<i>sōnakyan</i> , <i>sōnakēv</i>	<i>sōnachyan</i> , <i>sōnachēv</i> .

Genitive of Second Declension.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>karyuk</i> ^u	<i>karich</i> ^u .
Dat.	<i>karikis</i>	<i>karichē</i> .
Ag.	<i>karik</i> ⁱ }	<i>karichi</i> .
Abl.	<i>kariki</i> }	

¹ The termination is really *k*^u, and *sōna+k*^u should regularly become *sōnok*^u; but in this very common case the *o* of the *ok*^u is pronounced *u*, so that we get *sōnuk*^u. See the remarks on p. 261 regarding the interchange of *o* and *u*, and those about bases of two or more syllables in the second declension on p. 273.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>karik'</i>	<i>karichē.</i>
Dat.	<i>karikēn</i>	<i>karichēn.</i>
Ag.-Abl.	<i>karikyau, karikēv</i>	<i>karichyau, karichēv.</i>

These are declined in agreement with nouns on exactly the same principles as *tsūra-sond'*. Thus, *karyuk'* *tsūr*, the thief of the bracelet; *karikis tsūras*, to the thief of the bracelet; *karich'* *grand* (4th decl.), the counting of the bracelet; *karichē grūnz'*, to the counting of the bracelet, and so on.

The termination *un'* (also governing the ablative), the use of which is closely parallel to that of *uk'*, is employed only with masculine proper names in the singular. Its feminine is *ūñ'*. Thus, from the base *Rām-*, a proper name, we have the genitive singular masculine *Rāmun'*,¹ fem. *Rāmūñ'*, which is thus declined:—

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>Rāmun'</i>	<i>Rāmūñ'</i> .
Dat.	<i>Rāmanis</i>	<i>Rāmañē.</i>
Ag.	<i>Rāman'</i> }	<i>Rāmañi.</i>
Abl.	<i>Rāmani</i> }	
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>Rāman'</i>	<i>Rāmañē.</i>
Dat.	<i>Rāmanēn</i>	<i>Rāmañēn.</i>
Ag.-Abl.	<i>Rāmanyau, Rāmanēv</i>	<i>Rāmañau, Rāmañēv.</i>

If two or more genitives are coupled together, the termination *hond'*, *sond'*, *uk'*, or *un'* is added only to the last, and the other genitives are each put in the case which its particular genitive termination governs. Thus, *wāwa tu traṭan-hond' wakt'*, a time of wind and thunderings. Here *traṭan* takes *hond'* because it is plural, and as the termination is *hond'*, it is in the *datice* plural. *Wāv*, wind, is an inanimate masculine singular noun, and hence its genitive would be *wāwuk'*, i.e. the ablative *wāwa + uk'*. Hence we have *wāwa* in the above phrase, which, written fully, would be *wāwuk' tu traṭan-hond' wakt'*.

An adjective agreeing with a genitive is naturally put into the case to which the genitive suffix is added. Thus, we have *baḍis* (dat. sing. masc.) *tsūra-sond'*, of the great thief, because *hond'* governs the dative, but *baḍi karyuk'*, of the great bracelet, as *uk'* governs the ablative.

Datives with kyut'.—In addition to the regular dative given in the paradigms, another dative may be formed by adding *kyut'*, which itself governs the dative, and means 'for.' Thus, *tsūras-kyut'*, for the thief; *guris-kyut'*, for the horse; *gurē-kyut'*, for the mare; *māli-kyut'*, for the garland. *Kyut'* is an adjective, and its feminine is, quite regularly, *kits'*. It is thus declined:—

¹ As in the case of *uk'*, the true termination is *n'* and, according to rule, the genitive should be *Rāmon'*. See the footnote on the preceding page.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>kyulⁿ</i>	<i>kils^ü</i> .
Dat.	<i>kitis</i>	<i>kilsē</i> .
Ag.	<i>kitⁱ</i> }	<i>kils_i</i> .
Abl.	<i>kiti</i> }	
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>kitⁱ</i>	<i>kitsa</i> .
Dat.	<i>kitēn</i>	<i>kitsan</i> .
Ag.-Abl.	<i>kityau, kitēv</i>	<i>kitsau, kitsav</i> .

These datives agree in gender, number, and case with the governing noun. Thus, *tsūras-kyulⁿ gara*, a house for the thief; *tsūras-kils^ü gur^ü*, a mare for the thief; *tsūras-kitis garas*, to the house for the thief; *tsūras-kiⁱ gurⁱ*, horses for the thief; *tsūras-kitsa gur^v*, mares for the thief, and so on.

Comparison is made with the help of the postposition *khōta* or *khōtan*, than. Or *nishē* or *nishin*, from, may be used. All these govern either the ablative or the ablative masculine of the genitive. Thus, from *kūñ^ü*, a stone (3rd decl.), we have *kañi* (or *kañi-handi*) *khōta trakurⁿ*, harder than a stone. The superlative is, as in India, made with *sōry*, all, as in *sārvē^y khōta trakurⁿ*, harder than all, *i.e.* hardest. It will be remembered that *sōrⁿ*, all, always takes emphatic *y* (see p. 268).

Numerals.—The earlier of these are given in the List of Words and Sentences on pp. 48ff. Musalmāns, in counting, use the word *barkath*, or ‘blessing’ (spelt بركت in the Persian character), instead of ‘one.’

The first ordinals are :—

- akyumⁿ* or *gōlañukⁿ*, first.
- dōyumⁿ*, second.
- trēyumⁿ*, third.
- tsūryumⁿ*, fourth.
- pūñtsyumⁿ*, fifth.
- shēyumⁿ*, sixth.
- satyumⁿ*, seventh.
- aithyumⁿ*, eighth.
- navyumⁿ*, ninth.
- dahyumⁿ*, tenth.

For further particulars, see the *Kāshmiri Manual*.

PRONOUNS.—The first two **Personal Pronouns** are thus declined :—

	I.	Thou.
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>bōh</i>	<i>ts^h</i> .
Dat., Ag. and Abl.	<i>mē</i>	<i>tsē</i> .
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>asⁱ</i>	<i>tōhⁱ</i> .
Dat., Ag. and Abl.	<i>asē</i>	<i>tōhē</i> .

Instead of the genitives, the possessive pronouns *myōnⁿ*, my; *sōnⁿ*, our; *chyōnⁿ*, thy; and *tuhōndⁿ*, your, are employed. These are adjectives, and are regularly declined,

the feminines being *myöñ^h*, *söñ^h*, *chyöñ^h*, and *tuhün^h*, respectively. The final *h* of *böh* and *ts^h* is the *hā-č mukhtafī*, or 'imperceptible *h*' (see p. 261), and is dropped when any suffixes are added. Thus, *böh* + *y* becomes *böy*, even I; and *ts^h* + *ti* becomes *ts^hti*, thou also.

The **Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite** pronouns have, in the singular, three sets of forms, *viz.* Animate Masculine (*e.g.* 'this man'), Animate Feminine (*e.g.* 'this woman'), and Inanimate (without distinction of gender) (*e.g.* 'this thing'). In the plural, the distinction between animate and inanimate disappears, and gender is observed only in the nominative, there being in this case, and in this case of the plural only, a masculine form agreeing with any masculine plural noun, and a feminine form agreeing with any feminine plural noun. The other cases of the plural are of common gender.

In the singular, the only cases that distinguish animate gender are the nominative and the agent. The other animate singular cases are of common gender. As the genitives are often irregular, they are also given in the paradigms.

There are three grades of the **Demonstrative Pronouns**,—not two, as in English or Hindī. The first corresponds to the English 'this,' but refers only to things within sight, or just mentioned. The second corresponds to the English 'that,' but also refers only to things within sight or just mentioned. The third also corresponds to the English 'that,' but refers only to things not within sight, or to things referred to some time ago.

The following are the tables of the declension of these pronouns. There are two forms each of the two first grades of Demonstrative Pronouns for 'this (within sight)' and 'that (within sight).' As in India, the Demonstrative Pronouns are all also used as pronouns of the third person, meaning 'he,' 'she,' and 'it.'

ANIMATE FORMS.

	THIS (WITHIN SIGHT) I.		THIS (WITHIN SIGHT) II.		THAT (WITHIN SIGHT) I.		THAT (WITHIN SIGHT) II.		THAT (NOT WITHIN SIGHT).		WHO.		WHO?		ANYONE, SOMEONE.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Sing.																
Nom.		yih	...	nōh	huh	hoh	...	...	suh or sa.	yus	yōssa	kus	kōssa	kāh, kāh, or kātshāh, or kātshāh.	kāh, kāh, or kātshāh.	
Dat.		yimis	nōmis	nōmis	humis	humis	amis	amis	tamis or tas	yēmis or yēs	kamis or kas	kamis or kas	kamis or kas	kāisi.	kāisi.	
Ag.	yimi	yimi	nōmi	nōmi	humi	humi	ami	ami	tami	yēmi	kami	kami	kami	kāisi.	kāisi.	
Abl.	yimi or yica		nōmi or nōw		humi or hūca		ami or awa		tami or tara	yēmi or yēwa	kami or kawa	kami or kawa	kami or kawa	kāisi.	kāisi.	
Gen.	yimi-sond ^m or yisond ^m .		nōmi-sond ^m or nōsond ^m .		hum-sond ^m or husond ^m .		om-sond ^m or asond ^m .		tam-sond ^m or tas.	yēmi-sond ^m , yēsond ^m , or yēs.	kami-sond ^m , kasond ^m , or kas.	kami-sond ^m , kasond ^m , or kas.	kami-sond ^m , kasond ^m , or kas.	kāisi-hond ^m .	kāisi-hond ^m .	
Plur.																
Nom.	yim	yima	nōm	nōma	hum	huma	am	ama	tim	yima	kam	kama	kam	kama	kēh, kētshāh.	
Dat.	yiman		nōman		human		aman		timan	yiman	kaman	kaman	kaman	kētgan	kētgan	
Ag.-Abl.	yimau		nōmau		humau		amau		timau	yimau	kamau	kamau	kamau	kētgan.	kētgan.	
Gen.	yiman-hond ^m or yihond ^m .		nōman-hond ^m or nōhond ^m .		human-hond ^m or huhond ^m .		aman-hond ^m or ahond ^m .		timan-hond ^m or tihond ^m .	yiman-hond ^m or yihond ^m .	kaman-hond ^m or kahond ^m .	kaman-hond ^m or kahond ^m .	kaman-hond ^m or kahond ^m .	kētgan-hond ^m .	kētgan-hond ^m .	

INANIMATE FORMS, SINGULAR.

	THIS (WITHIN SIGHT) I.	THIS (WITHIN SIGHT) II.	THAT (WITHIN SIGHT) I.	THAT (WITHIN SIGHT) II.	THAT (NOT WITHIN SIGHT).	WHICH.	WHICH ? WHAT ?	ANYTHING, SOMETHING.
Sing.								
Nom.	<i>yih</i>	.....	<i>huh</i>	.....	<i>tih</i>	<i>yih</i>	<i>kyāh</i>	<i>kēh, kēṭgāh.</i>
Dat.	<i>yith</i>	<i>nōth</i>	<i>huth</i>	<i>ath</i>	<i>tath</i>	<i>yēth</i>	<i>kath</i>	<i>kuni.</i>
Ag.	<i>yimī</i>	<i>nōmī</i>	<i>humī</i>	<i>amī</i>	<i>tamī</i>	<i>yēmī</i>	<i>kamī</i>	<i>kuni.</i>
Abl.	<i>yimī</i> or <i>yirca</i>	<i>nōmī</i> or <i>nōwca</i>	<i>humi</i> or <i>hucwa</i>	<i>ami</i> or <i>awca</i>	<i>tami</i> or <i>tawca</i>	<i>yēmī</i> or <i>yēwca</i>	<i>kami</i> or <i>kawca</i>	<i>kuni.</i>
Gen.	<i>yimiyukh</i>	<i>nōmyukh</i>	<i>humiyukh</i>	<i>amiyukh</i>	<i>tamiyukh</i>	<i>yēmiyukh</i>	<i>kamiyukh</i>	<i>kuniyukh</i>

20 The plural is the same as in the case of the animate pronouns, and need not be repeated. There are several variations in the pronunciation of these pronouns. Especially *kyāh*, what ? is often spelt *kyaḥ*; *kāh*, anyone, is often spelt *kāh*; and *kēh*, anything, is often spelt *kēh*. In villages, we often hear *nēmīs*, etc., in place of *nōmīs*, etc. The final *h* of all these pronouns is the *hā-ḥ mūkhāfī* (see p. 261), and is dropped before suffixes. Thus *yi-ti*, this also; *hu-ti*, that also.

The above may all be used either as substantives or as adjectives. The genitives, of course, can be used only as substantives. As in the case of other adjectives, when agreeing, as an adjective, with a noun in the genitive, a pronoun is put into the dative or the ablative according to circumstances.

The **Reflexive Pronoun** is *pāna*, self (equivalent to the Hindī *āp*). It is declined like a noun of the first declension, except that its genitive is *panun*^u (=Hindī *apnā*), own. Note that, as is the case in *apnā*, the *a* of *panun*^u is short. *Pāna*, self, must be distinguished from *pān* (genitive *pānuk*^u), the human body, as in *panun*^u *pān*, one's own body.

Pronominal Adjectives of quality are:—

- yuth*^u (fem. *yīsh*^u), of this kind (=Hindī *aisā*).
tyuth^u (fem. *tīsh*^u), of that kind (*taisā*).
yuth^u (fem. *yīsh*^u), of what kind (*jaisā*).
kyuth^u (fem. *kitsh*^u), of what kind? (*kaisā*).

Pronominal Adjectives of quantity are:—

- yūt*^u (fem. *yīts*^u or *yūt*^u), this much (=Hindī *itnā*).
tyūt^u (fem. *tīts*^u or *tūt*^u), that much (*tītnā*).
yūt^u (fem. *yīts*^u or *yūt*^u), how much (*jītnā*).
kūt^u (fem. *kīts*^u or *kūt*^u), how much? (*kitnā*).

The bases of these are *yīt-*, *tīt-*, *yīt-*, and *kūt-*, respectively, and the datives singular masculine are *yītis* or *yūtis*, *tītis* or *tūtis*, *yītis* or *yūtis*, and *kitis* or *kūtis*, respectively, and so on for the other cases.

Pronominal Suffixes. -Just as occurs in Lahndā and Sindhī, Kāshmirī uses pronominal suffixes very freely, but only with verbs. It does not use them with nouns. They will therefore be dealt with after the paragraphs referring to verbs.

CONJUGATION.—A. **Auxiliary Verbs and Verbs Substantive.**—The Verb Substantive is declined as follows: The present is formed from the base *chhuh*, he is, but the other tenses are formed from the root *ās*, be. Only those tenses of *ās* are here given that are used as auxiliary verbs. The rest are quite regular, and can be formed on the analogy of the conjugation of a verb of the second conjugation, given later on. Several of the persons of the present tense end in the letter *h*. This *h* is the *hā-ē mukhtafī* (see p. 261), and is dropped before suffixes. Thus, *chhuh* means 'he is,' and if we add the negative *na*, we get *chhu-na*, not *chhuh-na*, he is not. It will be observed that this tense and also the Past are participial in their conjugation, *i.e.* they have each both masculine and feminine forms:—

Present, 'I am, etc.'

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1	<i>chhus</i>	<i>chhēs</i>	<i>chhīh</i>	<i>chhēh</i>
2	<i>chhukh</i>	<i>chhēkh</i>	<i>chhīwa</i>	<i>chhēwa</i>
3	<i>chhuh</i>	<i>chhēh</i>	<i>chhīh</i>	<i>chhēh</i>

Past, 'I was, etc.'

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1	<i>ōsus</i>	<i>ös^us</i>	<i>ös'</i>	<i>āsa</i>
2	<i>ōsukh</i>	<i>ös^ukh</i>	<i>ös'wā</i>	<i>āsawā</i>
3	<i>ōs^u</i>	<i>ös^u</i>	<i>ös'</i>	<i>āsa</i>

Future, 'I shall be, etc.'

	Singular (common gender).	Plural (common gender).
1	<i>āsa</i>	<i>āsaw</i>
2	<i>āsakh</i>	<i>āsaw</i>
3	<i>āsi</i>	<i>āsaw</i>

Imperative, 'be thou, etc.'

	Singular (common gender).	Plural (common gender).
2	<i>ās</i>	<i>ös'w</i>
3	<i>ösin</i>	<i>ösin</i>

Past Conditional, '(if) I had been,' 'I should have been (if).'

	Singular (common gender).	Plural (common gender).
1	<i>āsahö or āsaha</i>	<i>āsahöw or āsahaw</i>
2	<i>āsahökh or āsahakh</i>	<i>ös'h'w</i>
3	<i>āsihē or āsiha</i>	<i>āsahön or āsahan</i>

As with other verbs, various suffixes are added to the verb substantive, giving interrogative, negative, and other forces. These suffixes, and also pronominal suffixes, will be discussed later on (p. 314). Here it will suffice to give the present tense of the verb substantive with these suffixes. Thus :—

The suffixes *a*, *ā*, and *ay* give an interrogative force. The suffix *ay* is used only when a woman is addressed. Thus :—

Present, 'am I?', etc.'

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1	<i>chhusa</i> or <i>chhusā</i>	<i>chhēsu</i> or <i>chhēsay</i>	<i>chhyā</i>	<i>chhyā</i> or <i>chhēy</i>
2	<i>chhukha</i> or <i>chhukhā</i>	<i>chhēkha</i> or <i>chhēkhay</i>	<i>chhiwa</i> or <i>chhiwā</i>	<i>chhēwa</i> or <i>chhēway</i>
3	<i>chhwā</i>	<i>chhyā</i> or <i>chhēy</i>	<i>chhyā</i>	<i>chhyā</i> or <i>chhēy</i>

If *na* is suffixed, it gives a negative force. This presents no difficulty. The only change in the verb is that the *hā-ē mukhtafī* is dropped before this, as before all suffixes. Thus, *chhusna*, I am not; *chhuna*, he is not.

If *nā* or *nay* is added, it gives the force of an interrogative negative. *Nay*, like *ay*, is used only in addressing a woman. Examples are *chhusnā*, am I not?; *chhunā*, is he not?

If *ti* is suffixed, it signifies 'also' or 'indeed.' Thus, *chhusti*, I also am, or I am indeed; *chhuti*, he also is, or he is indeed.

To this *ti* the interrogative suffix *ā* or *ay* may be added, as in the case of *na*. A question is then asked with emphasis, as in *chhustyā*, am I indeed?; *chhutyā*, is he indeed?

If the suffix *āsana* is added, it asks a question with doubt, as in *chhwāsana* (for *chhuḥ* + *āsana*), is he really?

B. The Active Verb.—There are several impersonal verbs in Kāshmirī, which are construed impersonally in the tenses formed from the past participles. Thus, the verb *asun*, to laugh, is impersonal, and its third person singular past is *osun*, he laughed, or, literally, 'it was laughed by him.'

There are three conjugations of verbs, *viz.* :—

The first conjugation includes all transitive and all impersonal verbs.

The second includes about sixty-seven intransitive verbs.

The third conjugation includes all other intransitive verbs, except those that are impersonal.

The following is a list of the verbs of the second conjugation :—

<i>āsun</i> , to be.	<i>phasun</i> , to be entangled.
<i>basun</i> , to dwell.	<i>phaṭun</i> , to be split.
<i>bāsun</i> , to become manifest.	<i>phērun</i> , to go round.
<i>bḥhun</i> , to sit down.	<i>phōlun</i> , to bloom.
<i>bōḍun</i> , to dive.	<i>phōrun</i> , to quiver.
<i>bōwun</i> , to become.	<i>phuṭun</i> , to be broken.
<i>busun</i> , to become yellow.	<i>pōshun</i> , to be victorious.
<i>ḍalun</i> , to pass over.	<i>prārun</i> , to wait.
<i>dazun</i> , to be burnt.	<i>prayun</i> , to be pleased.
<i>ḍōlun</i> , to be derelict.	<i>punun</i> , to be fulfilled.
<i>dōshun</i> , to trickle.	<i>rāwun</i> , to be lost.
<i>galun</i> , to melt.	<i>rōshun</i> , to be angry.
<i>gatshun</i> , to be proper.	<i>rōṭun</i> , to be stopped.
<i>Gatshun</i> , to go, belongs to the third conjugation.	<i>rōlsun</i> , to be preferred.
<i>hōkhun</i> , to become dry.	<i>rōzun</i> , to remain.
<i>hōtsun</i> , to decay.	<i>samakhun</i> , to become visible.
<i>k'ṭsun</i> , to be wet.	<i>sapaḍun, sapanun, or sapazun,</i> to become.
<i>kharun</i> , to be disliked.	<i>shōngun</i> , to go to sleep.
<i>khasun</i> , to ascend.	<i>shrapun</i> , to be soaked up.
<i>khōtsun</i> , to fear.	<i>sōrun</i> , to be expended.
<i>lagun</i> , to begin.	<i>tagun</i> , to be possible.
<i>lasun</i> , to live long.	<i>tarun</i> , to be crossed.
<i>layun</i> , to be of full value.	<i>thakun</i> , to be weary.
<i>lōsun</i> , to be weary.	<i>tōshun</i> , to be satisfied.
<i>marun</i> , to die.	<i>ṭsalun</i> , to flee.
<i>mashun</i> , to forget.	<i>ṭshēnun</i> , to be torn.
<i>mēlun</i> , to be met.	<i>rēlsun</i> , to pervade.
<i>nashun</i> , to disappear.	<i>wasun</i> , to descend.
<i>pakun</i> , to go.	<i>wāṭun</i> , to arrive.
<i>palatun</i> , to melt.	<i>wayun</i> , to agree with.
<i>paiazun</i> , to be useful.	<i>wōbazun</i> , to increase.
<i>patsun</i> , to trust.	<i>wōpazun</i> , to be born.
<i>phalun</i> , to bear fruit.	<i>wōthun</i> , to arise.
<i>pharun</i> , to be a cause of loss.	<i>wapun</i> , to burn inwardly.

The above list is that given by native grammarians, with a few additions gathered from my own reading. It is probably not quite complete. Sometimes individual

writers or speakers differ, one putting a verb in the second, and another in the third, conjugation.

The conjugation of the Kāshmirī verb is comparatively simple. The only serious difficulty is that presented by epenthetic changes, and provided the rules given on pp. 262ff. are strictly followed, the rest is easy. Epenthetic changes of vowels occur in all the three conjugations, but the changes of consonants before *mātrā*-vowels and before *y* and *ē* occur only in the first and second conjugations, and do not occur in the third. It will be remembered that the only vowels that do not change under the influence of epenthesis are *u*, *ū*, and *ū̄*. In order to simplify the conjugation in the following paradigms, verbs have therefore been selected of which the radical vowel is *u*, and of which the final consonants are not liable to change. Such verbs are comparatively few in number. Those selected are :--

First conjugation,—*wuchhun*, to see.

Second conjugation,—*wupun*, to burn inwardly.

Third conjugation,—*wuphun*, to fly.

The three conjugations differ only in the tenses derived from the past participles. The other tenses are conjugated in the same way in all three.

The **Root** of a verb is most easily obtained by dropping the final *i* of the third person singular of the future. Thus, *wuchhi*, he will see. Dropping the final *i*, we get the root *wuchh*.

The **Infinitive** is formed by adding *un* to the root. Thus, *wuchh-un*, to see ; *wup-un*, to burn inwardly ; *wuph-un*, to fly. The termination is often spelt *un* or *on* so that we find words like *wuchh-un* and *wuchh-on*, but, whatever the spelling, the word is pronounced as if it were written *wuchhun*. This is really a verbal noun, and means, properly, the act of seeing. It is declined in the first declension. As explained on p. 272, the *u* of the termination *un* is changed to *a* in all cases except the nominative. Thus, sg. dat. *wuchhanas*, abl. *wuchhana*. We have seen on p. 272 that the ablative singular in the first declension sometimes ends in *i*. This is common in the case of the infinitive, and, with this termination, the word has especially the force of an infinitive of purpose. Thus, *wuchhani*, instead of *wuchhana*, in order to see, as in ‘(he went) to see.’ If a verb be transitive, and its object happen to be feminine, then the infinitive is put into the feminine, and ends in *ūñ*. Thus, the word *wath*, a road, is feminine, and ‘to see a road’ is *wath wuchhūñ*, not *wath wuchhun*.

The **Present Participle** is formed by adding *ān* to the root. Thus, *wuchh-ān*, seeing ; *wup-ān*, burning inwardly ; *wuph-ān*, flying. In poetry the termination is often *an* instead of *ān*. Thus, *wuchhan*. This participle does not change for gender, number, or case.

The **Future Passive Participle** is formed by adding *un* to the root. Thus, *wuchhun*, meet to be seen ; *wupun*, meet to be burnt inwardly ; *wuphun*, meet to be flown. The termination is often written *un* or *on*, so that we also have *wuchhun*, *wuchhon*, etc. It is declined like a noun of the second declension. Its feminine is *wuchhūñ* belonging to the third declension.

An **Impersonal Future Passive Participle** is formed by adding the termination *anī* to the root. Thus, *wuchh-anī*, it is to be seen.

The **Conjunctive Participle** is formed by adding *ith* to the root. Thus, *wuchh-ith*, having seen; *wup-ith*, having burnt inwardly; *wuph-ith*, having flown. In the Persian character, and in many books in the Roman character, this termination is written *it*. Thus, *wuchh-it*, etc. It should be noted that the *i* of this termination has all the effect of a *mātrā*-vowel, and, if possible, affects the preceding root-vowel. Thus, the conjunctive participle of *māran*, to kill, is *mōrith*, having killed.

A **Negative Conjunctive Participle** is formed by adding *anay* to the root. Thus, *wuchh-anay*, not having seen; *wup-anay*, not having burnt inwardly; *wuph-anay*, not having flown.

The **Frequentative Participle** is formed by adding *i-mātrā* to the root, which is then repeated, as in *wuchhⁱ wuchhⁱ*, seeing repeatedly, as (he) kept seeing.

An **Adverbial Participle** is formed by adding *i-mātrā* to the Present Participle, with the consequent epenthetic change of the preceding *ā*. Thus, *wuchhān*, seeing, from which is formed the Adverbial Participle *wuchhōn*, while seeing.

There are several forms of the **Noun of Agency**. The two commonest are formed by adding *awun** (fem. *awūñ**) and *awōl** (fem. *awōjēñ*), respectively, to the root. Thus, *wuchhawun**, fem. *wuchhawūñ**, and *wuchhawōl**, fem. *wuchhawōjēñ**, one who sees, a seer. The form in *awun** is often used adverbially, to signify immediately on the action of the verb occurring. Thus, *wuchhawun** means also 'immediately on seeing' like the Hindi *dēkhtē-hī*.

There remain the **Past Participles**. In Kāshmīrī three different kinds of past time are provided for in the conjugation of the verb. Just as there are three demonstrative pronouns, one meaning 'this within sight,' another 'that within sight,' and the third 'that not within sight,' so there are three past participles, one, a proximate past, indicating something that has lately occurred; another, an indefinite past, indicating something that has occurred, but without reference to whether it has occurred lately or not; and a third, a remote past, indicating something that has occurred a long time ago. The third past participle is therefore the proper past to be used in historical narration, although the second past participle can also be used for this purpose. These remarks apply only to the first and second conjugations. The third conjugation has no first past participle, but has a fourth, which is wanting in the first and second conjugations. It thus has its three participles, the second, the third, and the fourth, and, so to speak, moves each of their meanings a stage up, giving the second past participle the force of a proximate past, to the third the force of an indefinite past, and to the fourth, the meaning of a remote past. Thus :—

	1st and 2nd conjugations.	3rd conjugation.
Proximate Past.	I. Past Participle.	II. Past Participle.
Indefinite Past.	II. Past Participle.	III. Past Participle.
Remote Past.	III. Past Participle.	IV. Past Participle.

There are thus four Past Participles to be considered, *viz.* :—

The First Past Participle, which occurs only in the first and second conjugations, is formed by adding *u-mātrā* to the root, as in *wuchh^u*, (lately) seen ; *wup^u*, (lately) burnt inwardly. The feminine is made by changing *u-mātrā* to *ū-mātrā*. Thus, *wuchh^ū*, *wup^ū*. The masculine and feminine belong to the second and third declensions, respectively.

The second Past Participle, which occurs in all three conjugations, is formed by adding *yōv* to the root. Thus, *wuchhyōv*, seen ; *wupyōv*, burnt inwardly ; *wuphyōv*, (lately) flown. The masculine plural of this is made by changing *yōv* to *yēy*, and the feminine, both singular and plural, by changing it to *yēyē*. Thus, singular masculine *wuchhyōv*, feminine *wuchhyēyē* ; plural masculine *wuchhyēy*, feminine *wuchhyēyē*.

The Third Past Participle, which also occurs in all three conjugations, is formed by adding *yāv* to the root. The feminine is the same as the feminine of the Second Past Participle, but the masculine plural differs. In the first conjugation this ends in *yēyēy*, and in the second and third conjugations in *āy*. Thus, *wuchhyāv*, seen (a long time ago), feminine *wuchhyēyē* ; plural masculine *wuchhyēyēy*, feminine *wuchhyēyē* ; *wupyāv*, burnt inwardly (a long time ago), feminine *wupyēyē* ; plural masculine *wupyāy*, feminine *wupyēyē* ; *wuphyāv*, flown, feminine *wuphyēyē* ; plural masculine *wuphyāy*, feminine *wuphyēyē*.

The Fourth Past Participle, which occurs only in the third conjugation, is formed from the Third Past Participle by inserting *i* before the *yāv*. It is declined on the same principle as the Third Past Participle of the third conjugation. Thus, *wuphiyāv*, flown (a long time ago), feminine *wuphiyēyē* ; plural masculine *wuphiyāy*, feminine *wuphiyēyē*.

It will be observed that in the Second, Third, and Fourth Past Participles, the masculine singular ends in *v*, and the masculine plural ends in *y*. This *v* and this *y* are added only to assist the pronunciation, and, like the *hā-ē mukhtafī*, are dropped before any suffix added at the end of the word. Thus, if to *wuchhyōv*, he (was) seen, we add the suffix *n*, meaning ‘by him,’ we get *wuchhyōn*, not *wuchhyōvn*, he (was) seen by him. Similarly, from *wuchhyēy*, they (were) seen, we get *wuchhyēn*, they (were) seen by him. This does not apply to the feminine, which always ends in *yē*. This *yē* is always preserved, as in *wuchhyēyēn*, she (was) seen by him.

These four participles, although adjectives in form, are never used as adjectives. They are used only in the formation of the three corresponding past tenses,—the Proximate Past, the Indefinite Past, and the Remote Past. When they are used as adjectives, the word *mot^u* (feminine *mūts^ū*) must be added to them. They are then called Perfect Participles, and are thus declined :—

I. Perfect Participle, '(lately) seen, etc.'

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom.	<i>wuchh^h-mot^h</i>	<i>wuchh^h-müt^h</i>	<i>wuchhⁱ-matⁱ</i>	<i>wuchh^h-mat^{sa}</i>
Dat.	<i>wuchhⁱ-matis</i>	<i>wuchh^h-mat^{sa}</i>	<i>wuchhⁱ-mat^{en}</i>	<i>wuchh^h-mat^{san}</i>
Ag.	<i>wuchhⁱ-matⁱ</i>	<i>wuchh^h-mat^{si}</i>	<i>wuchhⁱ-mat^{yau}</i>	<i>wuchh^h-mat^{sau}</i>
Abl.	<i>wuchhⁱ-matⁱ</i>			

II. Perfect Participle, '(lately) flown, etc.'

Nom.	<i>wuphyē-mot^h</i>	<i>wuphyē-müt^h</i>	<i>wuphyē-matⁱ</i>	<i>wuphyē-mat^{sa}</i>
Dat.	<i>wuphyē-mat^{is}</i>	<i>wuphyē-mat^{sa}</i>	<i>wuphyē-mat^{en}</i>	<i>wuphyē-mat^{san}</i>
Ag.	<i>wuphyē-matⁱ</i>	<i>wuphyē-mat^{si}</i>	<i>wuphyē-mat^{yau}</i>	<i>wuphyē-mat^{sau}</i>
Abl.	<i>wuphyē-matⁱ</i>			

The above are examples of the declension of the First Perfect Participle (for the first and second conjugations) and of the Second Perfect Participle (for the third conjugation). The other possible Perfect Participles are hardly, if ever, used.

Radical and Participial tenses.—Like all Indo-Aryan and Eranian languages, and more especially like the languages of the North-Western Group of the former, some tenses of the Kāshmirī verb are formed from the Root, while others are formed from Participles. The radical tenses are the Future Indicative (also used as a Present Indicative and as a Present Subjunctive); the four tenses of the Imperative, *viz.* the Present, the Polite Present, the Future, and the Past; the Benedictive, which is very rare; and the Past Conditional.

The Participial tenses fall into two groups, *viz.* :—

- (a) those formed from the Present Participle, *viz.* :—the Present Indicative; the Imperfect Indicative; the Durative Future Indicative; the Durative Imperative; and the Durative Past Conditional;
- (b) those formed from the Past and Perfect Participles, *viz.* :—the Proximate Past; the Indefinite Past; and the Remote Past. These are, respectively, formed from the corresponding Past Participles. Formed from the Perfect Participles are the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Future Perfect (also used as a Perfect Conditional).

So far as the Radical Tenses are concerned, person and number are indicated by the various terminations, just as is the case with other connected languages. We know, *e.g.*, that *wuchha* means 'I shall see' and that *wuchhakh* means 'thou wilt see' by the terminations *a* and *akh*, respectively. Also, in the case of the tenses formed from the Present Participle the number and person are sufficiently indicated by the auxiliary verb which accompanies the participle. But in the cases of those tenses that are formed from the Past Participles, we have not got either of these resources, and the person of the subject must be indicated by the subject itself, either a noun or a pronoun. Just as in Hindōstānī, when we say '*dēkhā*,' the word only means 'seen,' and, if we wish to say who it was that saw, we must add a pronoun, as in '*maī-nē dēkhā*,' 'I saw,' '*us-nē dēkhā*,' 'he saw,' so, in Kāshmīrī, *wuchh* means 'seen,' and for 'I saw' or 'you saw' we must add the appropriate pronoun.

Again, as in Hindōstānī, the Past and Perfect Participles of Intransitive Verbs, *i.e.* of all verbs of the second and third conjugations, are active in signification, and the subject is in the nominative case; while the Past and Perfect Participles of Transitive and of Impersonal Verbs, *i.e.* of all verbs of the first conjugation, are passive in signification, and the subject must be put in the Agent case, the participle agreeing with the object in gender and number, if the latter is in the form of the nominative, but remaining in the masculine¹ singular if the object is in the form of the dative. Here, we see, that the construction is exactly the same as that usual in Hindōstānī. In the method of employing the pronouns that indicate the subject in these participial tenses, Kāshmīrī closely agrees with the Indo-Aryan languages of North-Western India,—Sindhī and Lahndā,—and, in this respect, parts company with Hindōstānī. The subject may be written in full, as in *mē wuchh*, 'by-me seen,' or it may be indicated by a pronominal suffix, as in *wuchhu-m*, 'seen-by-me,' or both methods may be used at the same time, as in *mē wuchhu-m*, 'by-me seen-by-me.' All these three methods may be used with either the first or third person, but the second person can be indicated only by the second or third methods, as it is a rule in Kāshmīrī that whenever the second person occurs in a sentence, its presence must be indicated by a pronominal suffix attached to the verb.

Before, therefore, proceeding with the conjugation of the verb, it is necessary to state those pronominal suffixes that are required for our immediate purposes. These are the suffixes of the nominative and of the agent cases. A full account of all the suffixes will be found on a later page. These particular suffixes are as follows:—

	First person.	Second person.	Third person.
Nominative Singular	<i>s</i>	<i>kh</i>	None.
Agent Singular	<i>m</i>	<i>th (y)</i>	<i>n</i> .
Nom. and Agent Plural	None	<i>wa</i>	<i>kh</i> .

When the suffix of the Agent Singular of the second person is added to an auxiliary verb, it is *y*, not *th*. If there is an Auxiliary Verb with a Perfect Participle, the suffixes are added to the Auxiliary Verb, but in the case of those tenses that are formed from the Past (and not from the Perfect) Participles, they are added to the Participle.

¹ A few Kāshmīrī verbs are conjugated only in the feminine, and in the case of these the Past Participle is necessarily put in the feminine, even when the object is masculine and in the form of the dative.

The suffixes of the Nominative are added in the case of intransitive verbs, and those of the Agent in the case of transitive verbs. Finally, it may be observed that, if a suffix is available, it *must* be used if the verb is intransitive. Thus, 'flew' is *icuphyōv* and 'I flew' is always *wuphyō-s* or *bōh wuphyō-s*, and never *bōh icuphyōv*. It will be remembered that when a Past Participle ends in *v* or *y*, that letter is elided before any suffix.

We shall now proceed to consider the manner in which the various tenses are formed. Of the **Radical Tenses**, the **Future Indicative** corresponds to what I have called the 'Old Present' in the Indo-Aryan languages. It is derived from what was originally a present tense, but, as also has happened in the Indo-Aryan languages, it has in the course of time changed its function. In them it has usually become a Present Subjunctive, as in the Hindī *maī dēkhū*, I may see, but in the eastern languages it still retains its present force, as in the Bengali *ami dēkhi*, I see. In Kāshmirī it generally has the force of a future, as in *bōh wuchha*, I shall see, but sometimes it retains the force of the present, as in *gatshi*, it is proper (3rd person singular); *kuwa zāna*, how do I know? It is also used, as in the Indo-Aryan languages, as a present subjunctive, so that *bōh wuchha* may also mean 'I may know' or '(if) I know.' This tense is formed by adding the old personal terminations directly to the root.

The **Present Imperative**, as in the Indo-Aryan languages, is also formed by adding the personal terminations directly to the root. It is used only in the second and third persons. If a first person is required, the first person of the future indicative is used in its place. The second person singular takes no termination, thus, *wuchh*, see thou, but if the root ends in a hard consonant, this, according to the general rule, is aspirated (see p. 267). Thus, from *gupun*, to protect, the root is *gup*, and the second person singular imperative is *gaph*, protect thou.

The **Polite Present Imperative** is formed by adding *ta* to the simple Present Imperative. This *ta*, which closely corresponds to the Hindī *tō*, is inserted between the root and the termination, when there is a termination. Thus, *wuchh-ta*, please see thou (cf. the Hindī *dēkh tō*); *wuchh-ta-ni*, please let him see.

The **Future Imperative** is formed by adding *zi* to the second person singular of the simple present Imperative, as in *wuchh-zi*, thou shouldst see, thou must see (at some future time). From its meaning this tense is commonly used in giving instructions as to future conduct. It does not change in conjugation, being the same in form for all persons and for both numbers.

The **Past Imperative** is formed by adding *hē* to the Future Imperative, thus *wuchh-zi-hē*, thou shouldst have seen, thou oughtest to have seen. Like the Future Imperative, it does not change in conjugation.

The **Benedictive** tense occurs only in the case of a few verbs, and is then based on the Future Indicative. It is not used in the case of the verb *wuchhun*. As an example, we may quote the verb *lasun*, to live long, of which the second person singular Benedictive is *lashēkh*, mayst thou live long. Note, how in this verb the *s* has become *sh* before the *ē*.

The **Past Conditional** is said to be formed by adding *hō* or *ha* to the Future Indicative, but there are several irregularities in the method of adding, which will be seen in

the paradigm. Thus, *wuchhahö* or *wuchhaha*, (if) I had seen. This tense, in its formation, closely corresponds to the Lahndā Past Conditional *mā vēkhāhā*, (if) I had seen.

As regards the Participial Tenses formed from the Present Participle, the **Present Indicative** is formed by conjugating the Present Participle with the Present Tense of the Verb Substantive. The Participle remains unchanged throughout. Thus, *bōh chhus wuchhān*, I (masc.) am seeing; *bōh chhēs wuchhān*, I (fem.) am seeing. The Auxiliary may either precede or follow the Participle, but most usually it precedes it. As regards meaning, this tense may be a Definite Present, or an Indefinite Present, or a Habitual Present. So that *bōh chhus wuchhān* means 'I am seeing,' or 'I see,' or 'I am in the habit of seeing.'

The **Imperfect Indicative** is formed by conjugating the Present Participle with the Past Tense of the Verb Substantive. Thus, *bōh ósus wuchhān*, I (masc.) was seeing; *bōh ös's wuchhān*, I (fem.) was seeing. The Participle remains unchanged throughout.

The **Durative Future Indicative** is formed by conjugating the Present Participle with the Future of the Verb Substantive, the participle remaining unchanged throughout. Thus, *bōh āsa wuchhān*, I shall be seeing, or I may be seeing.

The **Durative Imperative** is formed by conjugating the Present Participle with the Present Imperative of the Verb Substantive. Thus, *ās wuchhān*, keep thou seeing, make thou a practice of seeing.

The **Durative Past Conditional** is formed by conjugating the Present Participle with the Past Conditional of the Verb Substantive. Thus, *bōh āsahö wuchhān*, (if) I had been seeing, or 'I should have been seeing, (if).'

As regards the Participial Tenses formed from the Past Participles, these are the **Proximate Past**, the **Indefinite Past**, and the **Remote Past**. Here we must consider the three conjugations separately.

In the first conjugation, the verb is either transitive or impersonal, and the subject must be put into the Agent case. As stated above, the subject may be indicated independently of the verb, as in *tam' wuchh'*, by-him he-was-seen; *tam' wuchh'*, by-him she-was-seen; *tam' wuchh'*, by-him they(masc.)-were-seen; *tam' wuchh'*, by-him they(fem.)-were-seen; or (impersonal) *tam' os'*, by-him it-was-laughed, *i.e.* he laughed. Or the subject may be indicated by a pronominal suffix, as in *wuchhu-n*, he-was-seen-by-him; *wuchh'-n*, she-was-seen-by-him; *wuchhi-n*, they(masc.)-were-seen-by-him; *wuchhē-n*, they(fem.)-were-seen-by-him; or (impersonal) *osu-n*, it-was-laughed-by-him, *i.e.* he laughed. Or both methods may be used at the same time, as in *tam' wuchhu-n*, by-him it-was-seen-by-him, and similarly *tam' wuchh'-n*, *tam' wuchhi-n*, *tam' wuchhē-n*, *tam' osu-n*. As there is no suffix for the first person plural, the first method can alone be employed in this case.

The process is exactly similar for the Indefinite Past and for the Remote Past. Thus, taking the masculine singular only, we have (Indefinite Past) *tam' wuchhyōv*, *wuchhyō-n*, or *tam' wuchhyō-n*, and (Remote Past) *tam' wuchhyāv*, *wuchhyā-n*, or *tam' wuchhyā-n*. Again we remind the reader that the first method cannot be used when the subject is in the second person. In that case a pronominal suffix *must* be used.

In the second and third conjugations, also, only the second and third of the above methods can be used for the first and second persons. The pronominal suffix represents here the nominative case, not the agent, and a reference to the table given above will show that there are no suffixes of the nominative case in the third person. Hence, in the case of the third person only the first method can be used. So also, for the same reason, the first person plural. The conjugation of the past tenses of intransitive verbs is therefore a mixture of the first and second methods, or of the first and third. Thus, from *wupun* (second conjugation), we have in the masculine singular of the Proximate Past, *wupu-s* or *bōh wupu-s*, I burnt inwardly, *wupu-kh* or *ts'h wupu-kh*, thou burnttest inwardly, but *suh wup*, he burnt inwardly. So, for the third conjugation, from *wuphun*, to fly, we have for the masculine singular of the Proximate Past (1) *wuphyō-s* or *bōh wuphyō-s*, (2) *wuphyō-kh* or *ts'h wuphyō-kh*, (3) *suh wuphyōv*. So also for the Indefinite Past and for the Remote Past.

As for the tenses formed from the Perfect Participle, they closely follow the analogy of Hindī. Pronominal suffixes are added, not to the Participle, but to the verb substantive that always accompanies it. The methods of expressing the subject are the same as in the tenses formed from the Past Participles, the only difference being that when added to a verb substantive, the suffix of the agent case of the second person singular is *y*, not *th*. The verb substantive may either precede or follow the participle, but usually precedes it.

The **Perfect Indicative** is formed by conjugating the Perfect Participle with the Present Tense of the Verb Substantive. Thus, *mě chhuk wuchh"-mot"*, *chhu-m wuchh"-mot"*, or *mě chhu-m wuchh"-mot"*, I have seen him; *bōh chhu-s wup"-mot"*, I (masc.) have burnt inwardly; *bōh chhu-s wuphyō-mot"*, I (masc.) have flown.

Similarly, the **Pluperfect** is made with the Past Tense of the Verb Substantive. Thus, *mě ós" wuchh"-mot"*, or *ósu-m wuchh"-mot"* or *mě ósu-m wuchh"-mot"*, I had seen him; *bōh ósu-s wup"-mot"*, I had burnt inwardly; *bōh ósu-s wuphyō-mot"*, I had flown.

The **Future Perfect**, which is also used as a Perfect Conditional, is similarly made with the Future Tense of the Verb Substantive. In this tense, the final *i* of *āsi* becomes *ě* before most suffixes. We thus get the following examples of the first conjugation:—*mě āsi wuchh"-mot"*, or *āse-m wuchh"-mot"*, or *mě āse-m wuchh"-mot"*, I shall have seen him, or I may have seen him, (if) I have seen him, or I shall have seen him (if). As for Intransitive Verbs, the subject is already indicated by the person of the tense of the Verb Substantive, so that Pronominal suffixes of the nominative are not required. Thus, *bōh āsa wup"-mot"*, I shall have burnt inwardly, etc.; *bōh āsa wuphyō-mot"*, I shall have flown, etc.

We shall now proceed to conjugate throughout the verb *wuchhun*, to see, which belongs to the first conjugation. We shall then conjugate, in the tenses formed only from the Past and Perfect Participles, the verb *wupun*, to burn inwardly, of the second conjugation, and the verb *wuphun*, to fly, of the third conjugation.

PARADIGM OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

Root, *wuchh*, see.

Infinitive, masc. *wuchhun*, *wuchhun^u*, or *wuchhon^u*; fem. *wuchhūñ^u*; the act of seeing, to see.

Present Participle, *wuchhān*, seeing (common gender).

Future Passive Participle, masc. sing. *wuchhun^u*, plur. *wuchhan^u*; fem. sing. *wuchhūñ^u*, plur. *wuchhañē*; meet to be seen.

Impersonal Future Participle, *wuchhanē*, it is to be seen.

Conjunctive Participle, *wuchhith*, having seen.

Negative Conjunctive Participle, *wuchhanay*, not having seen.

Frequentative Participle, *wuchhⁱ wuchhⁱ*, seeing repeatedly, or continually.

Adverbial Participle, *wuchhōñⁱ*, while seeing.

Nouns of Agency, a seer, one who sees :—

I.		II.		
Masc. sing.	<i>wuchhawun^u</i> ,		<i>wuchhanwōl^u</i> .	
„ plur.	<i>wuchhawāñⁱ</i> ,		<i>wuchhanwōlⁱ</i> .	
Fem. sing.	<i>wuchhawūñ^u</i> ,		<i>wuchhanwājēñ^u</i> .	
„ plur.	<i>wuchhawañē</i> ,		<i>wuchhanwājēñē</i> .	
	Masc.		Fem.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
I. Past Participle,	<i>wuchh^u</i>	<i>wuchhⁱ</i>	<i>wuchh^u</i>	<i>wuchhē</i> , seen (lately).
II. Past Participle,	<i>wuchhyōv</i>	<i>wuchhyōy</i>	<i>wuchhyēyē</i> ,	seen.
III. Past Participle,	<i>wuchhyāv</i>	<i>wuchhyēyēy</i>	<i>wuchhyēyē</i> ,	seen (a long time ago).
Perfect Participle,		Seen.		
		Masculine.		Feminine.
Singular,		<i>wuchh^u-mot^u</i>		<i>wuchhⁱ-matⁱ</i> .
Plural,		<i>wuchh^u-mūt^u</i>		<i>wuchhē-mat^{sa}</i> .

RADICAL TENSES.

Future, I shall see, I see, I may see, (if) I see, etc.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>wuchha</i>	<i>wuchhaw</i>
2. <i>wuchhakh</i>	<i>wuchhiv</i>
3. <i>wuchhi</i>	<i>wuchhan</i>

Imperative, see thou, etc.

2. <i>wuchh</i>	<i>wuchhiv</i>
3. <i>wuchhin</i>	<i>wuchhin</i>

Polite Imperative, please see, etc.

2. <i>wuchhta</i>	<i>wuchhⁱtaw</i>
3. <i>wuchhitan</i>	<i>wuchhⁱtan</i>

Future Imperative, thou shouldst see, thou must see, etc.

wuchhⁱzi, for all persons of both numbers.

Past Imperative, thou shouldst have seen, thou oughtest to have seen, etc.

wuchhⁱzihē, for all persons of both numbers.

Benedictive, mayst thou live long, etc.¹

	Singular.	Plural.
2.	<i>lashĕkh</i>	<i>lashiw</i>
3.	<i>lashĕn</i>	<i>lashĕn</i>
Past Conditional, (if) I had seen, I should have seen (if), etc.		
1.	<i>wuchhahō, wuchhaha</i>	<i>wuchhahōw, wuchhahaw</i>
2.	<i>wuchhahōkh, wuchhahakh</i>	<i>wuchh'hiw</i>
3.	<i>wuchhahē, wuchhaha</i>	<i>wuchhahōn, wuchhahan</i>

PARTICIPIAL TENSES.

Tenses formed from the Present Participle.

Present, I am seeing, I see, I see habitually, etc.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1	<i>chhus wuchhān</i>	<i>chhēs wuchhān</i>	<i>chhik wuchhān</i>	<i>chhĕh wuchhān</i>
2	<i>chhukh wuchhān</i>	<i>chh'kh wuchhān</i>	<i>chhiwa wuchhān</i>	<i>chh'wa wuchhān</i>
3	<i>chhukh wuchhān</i>	<i>chh'ĕh wuchhān</i>	<i>chhik wuchhān</i>	<i>chh'ĕh wuchhān</i>

Imperfect, I was seeing, etc.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
1	<i>ōsus wuchhān</i>	<i>ōs^s wuchhān</i>	<i>ōs' wuchhān</i>	<i>āsa wuchhān</i>
2	<i>ōsukh wuchhān</i>	<i>ōs^{kh} wuchhān</i>	<i>ōs'wa wuchhān</i>	<i>āsawu wuchhān</i>
3	<i>ōs^h wuchhān</i>	<i>ōs^h wuchhān</i>	<i>ōs' wuchhān</i>	<i>āsa wuchhān</i>

Durative Future, I shall be seeing, I may be seeing, etc.

	Singular (con. gend.).	Plural (con. gend.).
1.	<i>āsa wuchhān</i>	<i>āsaw wuchhān</i>
2.	<i>āsakh wuchhān</i>	<i>āsaw wuchhān</i>
3.	<i>āsi wuchhān</i>	<i>āsan wuchhān</i>

Durative Imperative, keep thou seeing, make thou a practice of seeing, etc.

2.	<i>ās wuchhān</i>	<i>āsaw wuchhān</i>
3.	<i>ōsin wuchhān</i>	<i>ōsin wuchhān</i>

¹ See remarks concerning the Benedictive on p. 291.

Durative Past Conditional, (if) I had been seeing, I should have been seeing (if), etc.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>āsahō (-ha) wuchhān</i> | <i>āsahōwo (-haw) wuchhān</i> |
| 2. <i>āsahōkh (-hakh) wuchhān</i> | <i>ōs'hīwo wuchhān</i> |
| 3. <i>āsihē (-ha) wuchhān</i> | <i>āsahōn (-han) wuchhān</i> |

Tenses formed from the Past Participles.

As previously explained, in the first conjugation, each of these tenses may be conjugated in three different ways, *viz.* with the subject expressed fully in the agent case, or with the subject indicated by pronominal suffixes of the agent, or with both. As there is no suffix for the agent case of the nominative plural, this person in this number can be indicated only by the first of these three methods. Moreover, as the second person must always in Kāshmirī be indicated by a suffix, for this person the first method is not available. I therefore here give two paradigms for each of these tenses, the first (A.) exemplifying the first method, and the second (B.) exemplifying the second and third methods. I give the pronominal subject throughout, but in each second paradigm I enclose it in marks of parenthesis, in order to show that it is not used in the second method, but only in the third.

Proximate Past, I saw (lately). Literally, seen by me, etc.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	He was seen.	She was seen.	They (masc.) were seen.	They (fem.) were seen.
Sing.	A.			
1. by me	<i>mě wuchh^u</i>	<i>mě wuchh^h</i>	<i>mě wuchhⁱ</i>	<i>mě wuchh^hě</i>
3. by him	<i>tam' wuchhⁱ</i>	<i>tam' wuchh^h</i>	<i>tam' wuchhⁱ</i>	<i>tam' wuchh^hě</i>
by her	<i>tami wuchh^u</i>	<i>tami wuchh^h</i>	<i>tami wuchhⁱ</i>	<i>tami wuchh^hě</i>
Plur.				
1. by us	<i>asě wuchh^u</i>	<i>asě wuchh^h</i>	<i>asě wuchhⁱ</i>	<i>asě wuchh^hě</i>
3. by them	<i>timau wuchh^u</i>	<i>timau wuchh^h</i>	<i>timau wuchhⁱ</i>	<i>timau wuchh^hě</i>
Sing.	B.			
1. by me	<i>(mě) wuchh^{um}</i>	<i>(mě) wuchh^hum</i>	<i>(mě) wuchh^{im}</i>	<i>(mě) wuchh^hem</i>
2. by thee	<i>(tsě) wuchh^{uth}</i>	<i>(tsě) wuchh^huth</i>	<i>(tsě) wuchh^{ith}</i>	<i>(tsě) wuchh^heth</i>
3. by him	<i>(tam') wuchh^{un}</i>	<i>(tam') wuchh^hun</i>	<i>(tam') wuchhⁱⁿ</i>	<i>(tam') wuchh^hen</i>
by her	<i>(tami) wuchh^{un}</i>	<i>(tami) wuchh^hun</i>	<i>(tami) wuchhⁱⁿ</i>	<i>(tami) wuchh^hen</i>
Plur.				
2. by you	<i>(tshě) wuchh^uwa</i>	<i>(tshě) wuchh^hwa</i>	<i>(tshě) wuchhⁱwa</i>	<i>(tshě) wuchh^hewa</i>
3. by them	<i>(timau) wuchh^{ukh}</i>	<i>(timau) wuchh^hkh</i>	<i>(timau) wuchhⁱkh</i>	<i>(timau) wuchh^hekh</i>

Indefinite Past, I saw (at a time not defined). Literally, seen by me, etc.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	He was seen.	She was seen.	They (masc.) were seen.	They (fem.) were seen.
		A.		
Sing.				
1. by me	<i>mě wuchhyōv</i>	<i>mě wuchhyēyě</i>	<i>mě wuchhyēy</i>	<i>mě wuchhyāyě</i>
3. { by him	<i>tam' "</i>	<i>tam' "</i>	<i>tam' "</i>	<i>tam' "</i>
{ by her	<i>tami "</i>	<i>tami "</i>	<i>tami "</i>	<i>tami "</i>
Plur.				
1. by us	<i>asě "</i>	<i>asě "</i>	<i>asě "</i>	<i>asě "</i>
3. by them	<i>timau "</i>	<i>timau "</i>	<i>timau "</i>	<i>timau "</i>
		B.		
Sing.				
1. by me	<i>(mě) wuchhyōm</i>	<i>(mě) wuchhyāyēm</i>	<i>(mě) wuchhyēm</i>	<i>(mě) wuchhyāyēm</i>
2. by thee	<i>(tšě) wuchhyōth</i>	<i>(tšě) wuchhyāyēth</i>	<i>(tšě) wuchhyēth</i>	<i>(tšě) wuchhyāyēth</i>
3. { by him	<i>(tam')</i> }	<i>(tam')</i> }	<i>(tam')</i> }	<i>(tam')</i> }
{ by her	<i>(tami) wuchhyōn</i>	<i>(tami) wuchhyāyēn</i>	<i>(tami) wuchhyēn</i>	<i>(tami) wuchhyāyēn</i>
Plur.				
2. by you	<i>(tshě) wuchhyōwa</i>	<i>(tshě) wuchhyāyēwa</i>	<i>(tshě) wuchhyēwa</i>	<i>(tshě) wuchhyāyēwa</i>
3. by them	<i>(timau) wuchhyōkh</i>	<i>(timau) wuchhyāyēkh</i>	<i>(timau) wuchhyēkh</i>	<i>(timau) wuchhyāyēkh</i>

Remote Past, I saw (a long time ago). Literally, seen by me, etc.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	He was seen.	She was seen.	They (masc.) were seen.	They (fem.) were seen.
		A.		
Sing.				
1. by me	<i>mě wuchhyāw</i>	<i>mč wuchhyēyč</i>	<i>mě wuchhyēyēy</i>	<i>mě wuchhyēyč</i>
3. { by him	<i>tami</i> „	<i>tami</i> „	<i>tami</i> „	<i>tami</i> „
{ by her	<i>tami</i> „	<i>tami</i> „	<i>tami</i> „	<i>tami</i> „
Plur.				
1. by us	<i>asě</i> „	<i>asě</i> „	<i>asě</i> „	<i>asě</i> „
3. by them	<i>tīman</i> „	<i>tīman</i> „	<i>tīman</i> „	<i>tīman</i> „
		B.		
Sing.				
1. by me	<i>(mč) wuchhyān</i>	<i>(mč) wuchhyēyčn</i>	<i>(mč) wuchhyēyčn</i>	<i>(mč) wuchhyēyčn</i>
2. by thee	<i>(tsč) wuchhyāth</i>	<i>(tsč) wuchhyēyčth</i>	<i>(tsč) wuchhyēyčth</i>	<i>(tsč) wuchhyēyčth</i>
3. { by him	<i>(tami)</i> }	<i>(tami)</i> }	<i>(tami)</i> }	<i>(tami)</i> }
{ by her	<i>(tami)</i> } <i>wuchhyān</i>	<i>(tami)</i> } <i>wuchhyēyčn</i>	<i>(tami)</i> } <i>wuchhyēyčn</i>	<i>(tami)</i> } <i>wuchhyēyčn</i>
Plur.				
2. by you	<i>(tshč) wuchhyāwa</i>	<i>(tshč) wuchhyēyčwa</i>	<i>(tshč) wuchhyēyčwa</i>	<i>(tshč) wuchhyēyčwa</i>
3. by them	<i>(tīman) wuchhyākh</i>	<i>(tīman) wuchhyēyčkh</i>	<i>(tīman) wuchhyēyčkh</i>	<i>(tīman) wuchhyēyčkh</i>

Tenses formed from the Perfect Participle.

The tenses formed from the Perfect Participle are the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Future Perfect. The last named is also used as a Perfect Conditional. They are formed by conjugating the Perfect Participle with the Present, the Past, and the Future of the Verb Substantive, respectively. There are the same three methods of conjugating each of these three tenses as in the case of the tenses formed from the Past Participles, but the pronominal suffixes are added to the Verb Substantive, and not to the Participle, which changes only for gender and number. The only other difference is that, when added to the Verb Substantive, the suffix of the Agent singular of the second personal pronoun is *y*, not *th*.

Perfect, I have seen. Literally, is seen by me, etc.

		SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
		He is seen.	She is seen.	They (masc.) are seen.	They (fem.) are seen.
A.					
Sing.					
1. by me	<i>mě chluh</i>	<i>mě chluḥ</i>	<i>mě chliḥ</i>	<i>mě chliḥ</i>	<i>mě chliḥ</i>
3. {	by him	<i>tam' chluh</i>	<i>tam' chluḥ</i>	<i>tam' chliḥ</i>	<i>tam' chliḥ</i>
	by her	<i>tami chluh</i>	<i>tami chluḥ</i>	<i>tami chliḥ</i>	<i>tami chliḥ</i>
Plur.					
1. by us	<i>as' chluh</i>	<i>as' chluḥ</i>	<i>as' chliḥ</i>	<i>as' chliḥ</i>	<i>as' chliḥ</i>
3. by them	<i>timau chluh</i>	<i>timau chluḥ</i>	<i>timau chliḥ</i>	<i>timau chliḥ</i>	<i>timau chliḥ</i>
B.					
Sing.					
1. by me	<i>(mě) chlum</i>	<i>(m') chluḥm</i>	<i>(mě) chliḥm</i>	<i>(mě) chliḥm</i>	<i>(mě) chliḥm</i>
2. by thee	<i>(tsě) chluḥy</i>	<i>(ts') chluḥy</i>	<i>(tsě) chliḥy</i>	<i>(tsě) chliḥy</i>	<i>(tsě) chliḥy</i>
3. {	by him	<i>(tam') chlum</i>	<i>(tam') chluḥm</i>	<i>(tam') chliḥm</i>	<i>(tam') chliḥm</i>
	by her	<i>(tami) chlum</i>	<i>(tami) chluḥm</i>	<i>(tami) chliḥm</i>	<i>(tami) chliḥm</i>
Plur.					
2. by you	<i>(tshě) chluwa</i>	<i>(tsh') chluḥwa</i>	<i>(tshě) chliḥwa</i>	<i>(tshě) chliḥwa</i>	<i>(tshě) chliḥwa</i>
3. by them	<i>(timau) chluḥk</i>	<i>(timav) chluḥk</i>	<i>(timau) chliḥk</i>	<i>(timav) chliḥk</i>	<i>(timav) chliḥk</i>

Pluperfect, I had seen. Literally, was seen by me, etc.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	He was seen.	She was seen.	They (masc.) were seen.	They (fem.) were seen.
A.				
Sing.				
1. by me	<i>mū ōs^u</i>	<i>mě ōs^u</i>	<i>mě ōsⁱ</i>	<i>mě āsa</i>
3. { by him	<i>tamⁱ ōs^u</i>	<i>tamⁱ ōs^u</i>	<i>tamⁱ ōsⁱ</i>	<i>tamⁱ āsa</i>
{ by her	<i>tami ōs^u</i>	<i>tami ōs^u</i>	<i>tami ōsⁱ</i>	<i>tami āsa</i>
Plur.				
1. by us	<i>asě ōs^u</i>	<i>asě ōs^u</i>	<i>asě ōsⁱ</i>	<i>asě āsa</i>
3. by them	<i>timau ōs^u</i>	<i>timau ōs^u</i>	<i>timau ōsⁱ</i>	<i>timau āsa</i>
B.				
Sing.				
1. by me	<i>(mě) ōsun</i>	<i>(mě) ōs^um</i>	<i>(mě) ōsim</i>	<i>(mě) āsam</i>
2. by thee	<i>(tšě) ōsey</i>	<i>(tšě) ōs^uy</i>	<i>(tšě) ōsⁱy</i>	<i>(tšě) āsay</i>
3. { by him	<i>(tamⁱ) ōsun</i>	<i>(tamⁱ) ōs^un</i>	<i>(tamⁱ) ōsⁱn</i>	<i>(tamⁱ) āsan</i>
{ by her	<i>(tami) ōsun</i>	<i>(tami) ōs^un</i>	<i>(tami) ōsⁱn</i>	<i>(tami) āsan</i>
Plur.				
2. by you	<i>(tōhě) ōs^uica</i>	<i>(tōhě) ōs^uwa</i>	<i>(tōhě) ōsⁱwa</i>	<i>(tōhě) āsawa</i>
3. by them	<i>(timau) ōsukh</i>	<i>(timau) ōs^ukh</i>	<i>(timau) ōsⁱkh</i>	<i>(timau) āsakh</i>

Future Perfect, I shall have seen, I may have seen, (if) I have seen, I shall have seen (if). Literally, will have been seen by me, etc.

		SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
		He will have been seen.	She will have been seen.	They (masc.) will have been seen.	They (fem.) will have been seen.
A.					
Sing.					
1. by me	<i>mě āsi</i>	<i>mě āsi</i>	<i>mě āsan</i>	<i>mě āsan</i>	
3. { by him	<i>tam' āsi</i>	<i>tam' āsi</i>	<i>tam' āsan</i>	<i>tam' āsan</i>	
{ by her	<i>tami āsi</i>	<i>tami āsi</i>	<i>tami āsan</i>	<i>tami āsan</i>	
Plur.					
1. by us	<i>asě āsi</i>	<i>asě āsi</i>	<i>asě āsan</i>	<i>asě āsan</i>	
3. by them	<i>tīmau āsi</i>	<i>tīmau āsi</i>	<i>tīmau āsan</i>	<i>tīmau āsan</i>	
B.					
Sing.					
1. by me	<i>(mě) āsēm</i>	<i>(mě) āsēm</i>	<i>(mě) āsanam</i>	<i>(mě) āsanam</i>	
2. by thee	<i>(tšě) āsiy</i>	<i>(tšě) āsiy</i>	<i>(tšě) āsanay</i>	<i>(tšě) āsanay</i>	
3. { by him	<i>(tam') āsēn</i>	<i>(tam') āsēn</i>	<i>(tam') āsanam</i>	<i>(tam') āsanam</i>	
{ by her	<i>(tami) āsēn</i>	<i>(tami) āsēn</i>	<i>(tami) āsanam</i>	<i>(tami) āsanam</i>	
Plur.					
2. by you	<i>(tšhě) āsiwa</i>	<i>(tšhě) āsiwa</i>	<i>(tšhě) āsanawa</i>	<i>(tšhě) āsanawa</i>	
3. by them	<i>(tīmau) āsēkh</i>	<i>(tīmau) āsēkh</i>	<i>(tīmau) āsanakh</i>	<i>(tīmau) āsanakh</i>	

PARADIGM OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

The verb selected to illustrate the second conjugation is *wupun*, to burn inwardly. I give only the Past and Perfect Participles, and the tenses formed from them. The rest exactly follows the model of the first conjugation.

The tenses of this conjugation that are derived from the Past and Perfect Participles must always have their person defined by a pronominal suffix, when such is available. The suffixes are, of course, those of the nominative, not those of the agent, and as there are no suffixes for the nominative of the first person plural or of the third person singular or plural, these persons take no suffixes. The use of the full pronouns of the subject is optional except in these persons, where it is compulsory. Where it is optional, I put them between marks of parenthesis. The verb is throughout construed actively, and agrees, in these tenses, with its subject in gender, number, and person.

DARD GROUP.

	Masculine.		Feminine.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
I. Past Participle.	<i>wupⁿ</i>	<i>wupⁱ</i>	<i>wup^ũ</i>	<i>wupě</i> , burnt inwardly (lately).
II. Past Participle.	<i>wupyōv</i>	<i>wupyēy</i>	<i>wupyēyě</i> , burnt inwardly.	
III. Past Participle.	<i>icupyāv</i>	<i>wupyāy</i>	<i>wupyēyě</i> , burnt inwardly (long ago).	

Perfect Participle, burnt inwardly.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Singular,	<i>wupⁿ-motⁿ</i>	<i>wup^ũ-müts^ũ</i>
Plural,	<i>wupⁱ-matⁱ</i>	<i>wupě-mat^{sa}</i>

Proximate Past, I was burnt inwardly (lately), etc.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Sing. 1.	<i>(bōh) wupus</i>	<i>(bōh) wup^ʳs</i>
2.	<i>(ts^h) wupukh</i>	<i>(ts^h) wup^ʳkh</i>
3.	<i>suh wupⁿ</i>	<i>sa wup^ũ</i>
Plur. 1.	<i>asⁱ wupⁱ</i>	<i>asⁱ icupě</i>
2.	<i>(tōhⁱ) wupⁱwa</i>	<i>(tōhⁱ) wupěwa</i>
3.	<i>tim wupⁱ</i>	<i>tima wupě</i>

Indefinite Past, I was burnt inwardly (at a time not defined), etc.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Sing. 1.	<i>(bōh) wupyōs</i>	<i>(bōh) wupyēyēs</i>
2.	<i>(ts^h) wupyōkh</i>	<i>(ts^h) wupyēyēkh</i>
3.	<i>suh wupyōv</i>	<i>sa wupyēyě</i>
Plur. 1.	<i>asⁱ wupyēy</i>	<i>asⁱ wupyēyě</i>
2.	<i>(tōhⁱ) wupyēwa</i>	<i>(tōhⁱ) wupyēyēwa</i>
3.	<i>tim wupyēy</i>	<i>tima wupyēyě</i>

Remote Past, I was burnt inwardly (a long time ago).

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Sing. 1.	<i>(bōh) wupyās</i>	<i>(bōh) wupyēyēs</i>
2.	<i>(ts^h) wupyāk^h</i>	<i>(ts^h) wupyēyēkh</i>
3.	<i>suh wupyāv</i>	<i>sa wupyēyě</i>
Plur. 1.	<i>asⁱ wupyāy</i>	<i>asⁱ wupyēyě</i>
2.	<i>(tōhⁱ) wupyāwa</i>	<i>(tōhⁱ) wupyēyēwa</i>
3.	<i>tim wupyāy</i>	<i>tima wupyēyě</i>

It will be noticed that the feminine of the Remote Past is the same as the feminine of the Indefinite Past.

Perfect, I have been burnt inwardly, etc.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Sing. 1.	<i>(bōh) chhus wupⁿ-motⁿ</i>	<i>(bōh) chhēs wup^ũ-müts^ũ</i>
2.	<i>(ts^h) chhukh „ „</i>	<i>(ts^h) chhēkh „ „</i>
3.	<i>suh chhuh „ „</i>	<i>sa chhēh „ „</i>
Plur. 1.	<i>asⁱ chhⁱh wupⁱ-matⁱ</i>	<i>asⁱ chhēh wupě-mat^{sa}</i>
2.	<i>(tōhⁱ) chhⁱwa „ „</i>	<i>(tōhⁱ) chhēwa „ „</i>
3.	<i>tim chhⁱh „ „</i>	<i>tima chhēh „ „</i>

Pluperfect, I had been burnt inwardly, etc.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Sing. 1.	(bōh) ósus wup ^u -mot ^u	(bōh) ös ^u s wup ^u -müts ^u
2.	(ts ^h) ósukh „ „	(ts ^h) ös ^u kh „ „
3.	suh ós ^u „ „	sa ös ^u „ „
Plur. 1.	as ⁱ ös ⁱ wup ⁱ -mat ⁱ	as ⁱ āsa wup ⁱ -matsa
2.	(tōh ⁱ) ös ⁱ wa wup ⁱ -mat ⁱ	(tōh ⁱ) āsawa wup ⁱ -matsa
3.	tim ös ⁱ „ „	tima āsa „ „

Future Perfect, I shall have been burnt inwardly, I may have been burnt inwardly, etc.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Sing. 1.	(bōh) āsa wup ^u -mot ^u	(bōh) āsa wup ^u -müts ^u
2.	(ts ^h) āsakh „ „	(ts ^h) āsakh „ „
3.	(suh) āsi „ „	(sa) āsi „ „
Plur. 1.	(as ⁱ) āsaw wup ⁱ -mat ⁱ	(as ⁱ) āsaw wup ⁱ -matsa
2.	(tōh ⁱ) āsiw „ „	(tōh ⁱ) āsiw „ „
3.	(tim) āsan „ „	(tima) āsan „ „

PARADIGM OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

This conjugation is conjugated on the same lines as the second conjugation, except that the Past and Perfect Participles are, as explained on p. 288, different. Thus:—

	Masculine.		Feminine.
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing. and Plur.
II. Past Participle.	wuphyōv	wuphyēy	wuphyēyč, flown (lately).
III. Past Participle.	wuphyāv	wuphyāy	wuphyēyč, flown.
IV. Past Participle.	wuphiyāv	wuphiyāy	wuphiyēyč, flown (a long time ago).

Perfect Participle, flown.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Singular.	wuphyō-mot ^u	wuphyē-müts ^u
Plural.	wuphyēmat ⁱ	wuphyē-matsa

Proximate Past, I flew (lately), etc.

(bōh) wuphyōs, and so on, exactly like the Indefinite Past of the second conjugation, but with the meaning of a Proximate Past.

Indefinite Past, I flew (at a time not defined), etc.

(bōh) wuphyās, and so on, exactly like the Remote Past of the second conjugation, but with the meaning of an Indefinite Past.

The Remote Past is, in this conjugation, formed from the IV. Past Participle.

Thus:—

Remote Past, I flew a long time ago, etc.

	Masculine.	Feminine.
Sing. 1.	(bōh) wuphiyās	(bōh) wuphiyēyčs
2.	(ts ^h) wuphiyāk	(ts ^h) wuphiyēyčkh
3.	suh wuphiyāv	sa wuphiyēyč
Plur. 1.	as ⁱ wuphiyāy	as ⁱ wuphiyēyč
2.	(tōh ⁱ) wuphiyāwa	(tōh ⁱ) wuphiyēyčwa
3.	tim wuphiyāy	tima wuphiyēyč

Similarly for the Proximate Past and for the Perfect Participle of the first and second conjugations. Note also that in the feminine plural the vowel is never changed.

Imperative—

	<i>karun,</i> to do.	<i>mārun,</i> to strike.	<i>liran,</i> to plaster.	<i>chīruna,</i> to squeeze out.	<i>phīruna,</i> to be turned (2nd conj.).	<i>bīzun,</i> to heat.
Sing.						
2
3	<i>mōrin</i>	...	...	<i>phīrin</i>	<i>bīzin</i>
Plur.						
2	<i>mōrin</i>	...	...	<i>phīrin</i>	<i>bīzin</i>
3	<i>mōrin</i>	...	...	<i>phīrin</i>	<i>bīzin</i>
Polite Imperative—						
Sing.						
2
3	<i>mōrtan</i>	...	...	<i>phīrtan</i>	<i>būztan</i>
Plur.						
2	<i>mōrtan</i>	...	...	<i>phīrtan</i>	<i>būztan</i>
3	<i>mōrtan</i>	...	...	<i>phīrtan</i>	<i>būztan</i>
Future Imperative	<i>mōrti</i>	...	...	<i>phīrti</i>	<i>būzti</i>
Past Imperative	<i>mōrtihē</i>	...	...	<i>phīrtihē</i>	<i>būztihē</i>
Past Conditional Plur. 2.	<i>mōrhīc</i>	...	...	<i>phīrhīc</i>	<i>būzhīc</i>

When a form is not given in the above list, it is to be taken as regular.

Consonant Changes in Conjugation.—If the root of a verb ends in one of the hard consonants *k, p, t, ṭ,* or *ts* this consonant becomes final in the second person singular of the Imperative, and must hence (*vide* p. 267) be aspirated. Thus, the verb *hēkruna,* to be able, has its 2 sing. imperat. *hēkh*; *gupna,* to protect, has *guph*; *katun,* to spin, has *kath*; *ratun,* to seize, has *rath*; and *atsun,* to enter, has *atsh*. As usual, the final *h* is not written in the Persian character.

Of more importance are the changes of the final consonant of a root before *ū-mātrā,* *ē,* or *y*. These changes follow the rules laid down on pp. 266ff. The consonants that are liable to change are *k, kh, g, l, h, ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, t, ṭh, ḍ,* and *n*. Moreover, if a root ends in *s,* a *y* following the *s* is dropped, and thus *ē* becomes *a* (see pp. 259, 267). These changes occur in the three Past Participles and in the Perfect Participles and tenses derived from them. Examples of the changes in the case of each kind of verb are given in the following table. As the rules given are strictly followed no further explanations are necessary. It must, however, be remembered that these changes occur only in the first and second conjugations. They do not occur in the third conjugation. Thus the verb *chamakun,* to shine, belongs to the third conjugation, and its II. Past Participle is *chamakyōv,* not *chamachyōv,* as we might otherwise expect from the analogy of *thachyōc.*

	I.—PAST PARTICIPLE.				II.—PAST PARTICIPLE.				III.—PAST PARTICIPLE.			
	MASC.		FEM.		MASC.		FEM.		MASC.		FEM.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>thakun</i> , to be weary (conj. 2)	<i>thak'</i>	<i>thäch'</i>	<i>thachē</i>	<i>thachyōv</i>	<i>thachyō</i>	<i>thachyōyé</i>	<i>thachyār</i>	<i>thachyāy</i>	<i>thachyāyē</i>	<i>thachyār</i>	<i>thachyāy</i>	<i>thachyāyē</i>
2. <i>lākhun</i> , to write	<i>lākh'</i>	<i>lāchh'</i>	<i>lāchhē</i>	<i>lāchhyōv</i>	<i>lāchhyōy</i>	<i>lāchhyōyé</i>	<i>lāchhyār</i>	<i>lāchhyāy</i>	<i>lāchhyāyē</i>	<i>lāchhyār</i>	<i>lāchhyāy</i>	<i>lāchhyāyē</i>
3. <i>dagun</i> , to bound	<i>dag'</i>	<i>dāj'</i>	<i>dājē</i>	<i>dajyōv</i>	<i>dajyōy</i>	<i>dajyōyé</i>	<i>dajyār</i>	<i>dajyāy</i>	<i>dajyāyē</i>	<i>dajyār</i>	<i>dajyāy</i>	<i>dajyāyē</i>
4. <i>tsalun</i> , to flee (conj. 2)	<i>tsal'</i>	<i>tsāj'</i>	<i>tsājē</i>	<i>tsajyōv</i>	<i>tsajyōy</i>	<i>tsajyōyé</i>	<i>tsajyār</i>	<i>tsajyāy</i>	<i>tsajyāyē</i>	<i>tsajyār</i>	<i>tsajyāy</i>	<i>tsajyāyē</i>
5. <i>pyukun</i> , to grind	<i>pyuk'</i>	<i>pyūh'</i>	<i>pyūhē</i>	<i>pyhyōv</i>	<i>pyhyōy</i>	<i>pyhyōyé</i>	<i>pyhyār</i>	<i>pyhyāy</i>	<i>pyhyāyē</i>	<i>pyhyār</i>	<i>pyhyāy</i>	<i>pyhyāyē</i>
6. <i>phaṭun</i> , to be split (conj. 2)	<i>phaṭ'</i>	<i>phūi'</i>	<i>phachē</i>	<i>phachyōv</i>	<i>phachyōy</i>	<i>phachyōyé</i>	<i>phachyār</i>	<i>phachyāy</i>	<i>phachyāyē</i>	<i>phachyār</i>	<i>phachyāy</i>	<i>phachyāyē</i>
7. <i>wufkun</i> , to twist	<i>wufh'</i>	<i>wuchh'</i>	<i>wuchhē</i>	<i>wuchhyōv</i>	<i>wuchhyōy</i>	<i>wuchhyōyé</i>	<i>wuchhyār</i>	<i>wuchhyāy</i>	<i>wuchhyāyē</i>	<i>wuchhyār</i>	<i>wuchhyāy</i>	<i>wuchhyāyē</i>
8. <i>gandun</i> , to bind	<i>gand'</i>	<i>gūnd'</i>	<i>ganjē</i>	<i>ganjyōv</i>	<i>ganjyōy</i>	<i>ganjyōyé</i>	<i>ganjyār</i>	<i>ganjyāy</i>	<i>ganjyāyē</i>	<i>ganjyār</i>	<i>ganjyāy</i>	<i>ganjyāyē</i>
9. <i>katun</i> , to spin	<i>kat'</i>	<i>kūtē'</i>	<i>katēa</i>	<i>katsōv</i>	<i>katōy</i>	<i>katōyé</i>	<i>katsār</i>	<i>katōy</i>	<i>katōyé</i>	<i>katsār</i>	<i>katōy</i>	<i>katōyé</i>
10. <i>wōṭhun</i> , to arise (conj. 2)	<i>wōṭh'</i>	<i>wōṭēh'</i>	<i>wōṭēha</i>	<i>wōṭstōv</i>	<i>wōṭstōy</i>	<i>wōṭstōyé</i>	<i>wōṭstār</i>	<i>wōṭstōy</i>	<i>wōṭstōyé</i>	<i>wōṭstār</i>	<i>wōṭstōy</i>	<i>wōṭstōyé</i>
11. <i>ladun</i> , to build	<i>lad'</i>	<i>lūz'</i>	<i>lazē</i>	<i>lazōv</i>	<i>lazōy</i>	<i>lazōyé</i>	<i>lazār</i>	<i>lazōy</i>	<i>lazōyé</i>	<i>lazār</i>	<i>lazōy</i>	<i>lazōyé</i>
12. <i>rannun</i> , to cook	<i>rann'</i>	<i>rūñ'</i>	<i>rañē</i>	<i>ruñōv</i>	<i>rañōy</i>	<i>rañōyé</i>	<i>rañār</i>	<i>rañōy</i>	<i>rañōyé</i>	<i>rañār</i>	<i>rañōy</i>	<i>rañōyé</i>
13. <i>kasun</i> , to fry	<i>kas'</i>	<i>kūs'</i>	<i>kasēa</i>	<i>kasōv</i>	<i>kasōy</i>	<i>kasōyé</i>	<i>kasār</i>	<i>kasōy</i>	<i>kasōyé</i>	<i>kasār</i>	<i>kasōy</i>	<i>kasōyé</i>

The Perfect Participles of the first and second conjugations follow the changes of the I. Past Participles. Note the irregular declension of the II. and III. Past Participles of Nos. 9-13.

Irregular Verbs.—So far we have dealt with verbs whose roots end in consonants. There are eight verbs whose roots end in vowels, and which hence of necessity present some irregularities. These roots are the following :—

Five ending in *ě*, viz. *khě*, eat ; *chě*, drink ; *hě*, take ; *pě*, fall ; and *zě*, be born.

Three ending in *i*, viz. *di*, give ; *ni*, take ; and *yi*, come.

These all form their infinitives in *n* ; thus, *khyon**, to eat ; *chyon**, to drink ; *hyon**, to take ; *pyon**, to fall ; *zyon**, to be born ; *dyun**, to give ; *nyun**, to take ; and *yun**, to come.

Taking *khyon**, to eat, and *dyun**, to give, as examples, we find the following peculiarities. All those verbs whose roots end in *ě* follow *khyon**, and all those whose roots end in *i* follow *dyun** :—

Present Participle	<i>khěwān</i>	<i>diwān</i>
Impersonal Future		
Passive Participle	<i>khěni</i>	<i>dini</i>
Conjunctive Participle	<i>khěth</i>	<i>dith</i>
Negative Conjunctive Participle	<i>khěnay</i>	<i>dinay</i>
Frequentative Participle	<i>khě khě</i> or <i>khěth khěth</i>	<i>di di</i> or <i>dith dith</i>
Adverbial Participle	<i>khěwōn</i> ⁱ	<i>diwōn</i> ⁱ
Noun of Agency I	<i>khěwawun</i> ^a	<i>diwawun</i> ^a
II	<i>khěnawōl</i> ^a	<i>dinawōl</i> ^a

The Past (and Perfect) Participles of these verbs are all quite irregular, and will be dealt with below.

In the Future all these verbs insert *m* in the first person singular and plural, and *y* in the third person singular and in the second person plural. Thus :—

Sing.		
1.	<i>khěma</i>	<i>dima</i>
2.	<i>khěkh</i>	<i>dikh</i>
3.	<i>khěyi</i>	<i>diy</i>
Plur.		
1.	<i>khěmaw</i>	<i>dimaw</i>
2.	<i>khěyiw</i>	<i>diyiw</i>
3.	<i>khěn</i>	<i>din</i>

The Present Imperative is thus conjugated :—

Sing.		
2.	<i>khěh</i>	<i>dih</i>
3.	<i>khěyin</i>	<i>diyin</i>
Plur.		
2.	<i>khěyiw</i>	<i>diyiw</i>
3.	<i>khěyin</i>	<i>diyin</i>

It will be seen that *h* is added to the second person singular, and that *y* is inserted in the other persons. The *h* is *hā-ě mukhtafī*, and is dropped before suffixes.

For the Polite Imperative we have :—

Sing.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------|
| 2. | <i>khōta</i> | <i>dīta</i> |
| 3. | <i>khēy'tan</i> | <i>dīy'tan</i> |

Plur.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------|
| 2. | <i>khēy'taw</i> | <i>dīy'taw</i> |
| 3. | <i>khēy'tan</i> | <i>dīy'tan</i> |

Future Imperative, *khēzi*, *dīzi*.

Past Imperative, *khēzihē*, *dīzihē*.

These verbs are not used in the Benedictive.

The Past Conditional is conjugated as follows :—

Sing.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | <i>khēmahō</i> | <i>dīmahō</i> |
| 2. | <i>khēhōkh</i> | <i>dīhōkh</i> |
| 3. | <i>khēyihē</i> | <i>dīyihē</i> |

Plur.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. | <i>khēmahōw</i> | <i>dīmahōw</i> |
| 2. | <i>khēy'hāw</i> | <i>dīy'hāw</i> |
| 3. | <i>khēhōn</i> | <i>dīhōn</i> |

The terminations vary as in the regular verb.

The Past Participles are given below, and from them the Perfect Participles and the Past Participial tenses are formed in the usual way.

In Hindi there are a few verbs with irregular past participles, like *dīyā* from *dēnā*, to give, but in Kāshmirī, as in Sindhi, there are many more. In Kāshmirī, the list includes all the eight verbs whose roots end in vowels, and many more whose roots end in consonants. The following is a list of the more important verbs with irregular past participles that belong to the first and second conjugations. Only the first and second past participles are given. The third can always be formed from the second by changing *ōv* to *āv*.

A second list gives those verbs of the third conjugation that have irregular past participles.

	I.—PAST PARTICIPLE.		II.—PAST PARTICIPLE.
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.
<i>hasun</i> , to ascend	<i>khōt'</i>	<i>khūt's'</i>	<i>khāt'sōv</i>
<i>wasun</i> , to descend	<i>wōt'h'</i>	<i>wūt'sh'</i>	<i>wāt'shōv</i>
<i>lasun</i> , to live long	<i>lūt's'</i>	<i>lūt'sh'</i> (pl. <i>lōt'sha</i>)	<i>lōt'shōv</i>
<i>lōsun</i> , to be weary	<i>lūs'</i>	<i>lūs'</i> or <i>lūt'sh'</i> (pl. <i>lōsa</i> , <i>lōt'sha</i>)	<i>lōsōv</i> , <i>lōt'shōv</i>
<i>marun</i> , to die	<i>mūl'</i>	<i>mōyē</i>	<i>mōyōv</i>
<i>hyon'</i> , to take	<i>hyo'</i>	<i>hēt's'</i>	<i>hēt'sōv</i>

	I.—PAST PARTICIPLE.		II.—PAST PARTICIPLE.
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.
<i>dyun</i> ^u , to give	<i>dyut</i> ^u	<i>dītṣ</i> ^ṣ	<i>dītṣōv</i>
<i>nyun</i> ^u , to take	<i>nyūv</i>	<i>niyṣ</i>	<i>niyṣōv</i>
<i>khyon</i> ^u , to eat	<i>khyōv</i>	<i>khṣyṣ</i>	<i>khṣyṣōv</i>
<i>chyon</i> ^u , to drink	<i>chyōv</i>	<i>chṣyṣ</i>	<i>chṣyṣōv</i>
<i>bēhnu</i> , to sit down	<i>byūṭh</i> ^u	<i>bīṭh</i> ^ṣ (pl. <i>bēchhṣ</i>)	<i>bēchhṣōv</i>
<i>qēshun</i> , to see	<i>qyātḥ</i> ^u	<i>qītḥ</i> ^ṣ (pl. <i>qēchhṣ</i>)	<i>qēchhṣōv</i>
<i>rōshun</i> , to be angry	<i>rūṭh</i> ^u	<i>rūtḥ</i> ^ṣ (pl. <i>rōchhṣ</i>)	<i>rōchhṣōv</i>
<i>mashun</i> , to forget	<i>moṭh</i> ^u	<i>mūtḥ</i> ^ṣ (pl. <i>mochhṣ</i>)	<i>mochhṣōv</i>
<i>k^utsun</i> , to be wet	<i>k^ut</i> ^u	<i>k^uṭṣ</i> ^ṣ	<i>k^uṭṣōv</i>
<i>h^utsun</i> , to decay	<i>hṣt</i> ^u	<i>hṣṭṣ</i> ^ṣ	<i>hṣṭṣōv</i>
<i>dazun</i> , to burn	<i>doḍ</i> ^u	<i>dūz</i> ^ṣ	<i>dazōv</i>
<i>rōzun</i> , to remain	<i>rūḍ</i> ^u	<i>rūz</i> ^ṣ (pl. <i>rōza</i>)	<i>rōzōv</i>
<i>haharun</i> , to get a girl married . . . .	...	<i>hahārṣ</i> ^ṣ or <i>harūsh</i> ^ṣ (fem.)	<i>hahārṣyṣōv</i> (fem.) or <i>harūshyṣōv</i>

The following verbs belong to the third conjugation :—

	II.—Past Part.	III.—Past Part.	IV.—Past Part.
<i>yun</i> ^u , to come	<i>āv</i>	<i>āyṣ</i>	<i>āyṣōv</i>
<i>zyon</i> ^u , to be born	<i>āv</i>	<i>zāyṣōv</i>	<i>zāyṣōv</i>
<i>nērun</i> , to go forth	<i>drāv</i>	<i>drāyṣōv</i>	<i>drāyṣōv</i>
<i>atsun</i> , to enter	<i>ṭṣāv</i>	<i>ṭṣāyṣōv</i>	<i>ṭṣāyṣōv</i>
<i>prasun</i> , to be born	<i>pyāv</i>	<i>pyāyṣōv</i>	<i>pyāyṣōv</i>
<i>pyon</i> ^u , to fall	<i>pyōv</i> or <i>pāv</i>	<i>pṣyṣōv</i>	<i>pṣyṣōv</i>
<i>gats^uhun</i> , to go, to become	<i>gōv</i> or <i>gav</i>	<i>gayṣōv</i>	<i>gayṣōv</i>

The verb *gats^uhun*, to be proper, is regular, and belongs to the second conjugation, making its I. Past Participle *gats^uh*.

In the above verbs of the third conjugation, the feminine of the 2nd Past Participle, can be obtained by changing the *ōv* of the 3rd Past Participle to *ṣ*. Thus, the feminine of *āv* is *āyṣ*.

Passive.—The Passive voice is formed by conjugating the verb *yun*^u with the ablative of the infinitive of the main verb. Thus, from *wuchhnu*, to see, we have the ablative *wuchhana*, and *wuchhana yun*^u means 'to be seen' or 'to be visible.' We may compare with this the Hindī *dēkhnē-mē ānā*, to come into seeing, to become visible.

As we have seen in the case of *wuchhana yun*°, the passive often has a potential force. The ablative of the infinitive remains unchanged throughout, and the verb *yun*° alone changes in conjugation. Some verbs change their meaning in the passive. Thus, *bōzana yun*°, the passive of *bōzun*, to hear, means 'to be understood' or 'to be seen.' If we wish to say 'it is being heard,' we must use a periphrasis, and say *bōzanas andar yiwān chhuh*, it comes into hearing, which is exactly equivalent to the Hindi *sunnē-mē ātā hai*. Intransitive verbs may also be used in the passive, and in this case they do not change their meaning. Thus, *zōtān chhuh*, he is shining, may also be represented by the passive *zōtana yiwān chhuh*.

A few passives are irregular. The most important is *drēḥ yun*°, to be seen, to be visible, the passive of *dēshun*, to see.

Causal Verbs.—Most verbs form a causal by adding *anāw* to the root. Thus, *karun*, to do, *karanāwun*, to cause to do, or to cause to be done; *wuphun*, to fly, *wuphanāwun*, to cause to fly, to fly (a kite, or the like). Double causals, such as are found in Hindi and other languages of India proper, do not seem to exist in Kāshmīri.

If a root is intransitive and is of more than one syllable, *āw* is added instead of *anāw*. Thus, *wōbarun*, to be finished, causal *wōbarāwun*, to finish. As in this example, the causal of an intransitive verb is simply transitive. This ending is used only with intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs always take the full *anāw*. Thus, *kamaw*, to earn, *kamawanāwun*, to cause to earn.

A few intransitive verbs of one syllable may optionally take *aw* instead of *anāw*, as in *kōpun*, to tremble, causal *kōpawun*, or *kōpanāwun*, to cause to tremble.

Many verbs of the third conjugation form the causal (or transitive) by adding °*r* or °*rāw* to the root. These two terminations are interchangeable. Before the *a*-mātrā, the usual vowel changes mentioned on pp. 262ff., and the consonantal changes parallel to those mentioned on pp. 266ff. take place. Examples are:—

<i>kalun</i> , to be dumb.	<i>kal^rrun</i> or <i>kal^{rāw}un</i> , to make dumb.
<i>tēzun</i> , to be sharp.	<i>tīz^rrun</i> or <i>tīz^{rāw}un</i> , to sharpen.
<i>tatun</i> , to be hot.	<i>tats^rrun</i> or <i>tats^{rāw}un</i> , to heat.
<i>lōkun</i> , to be small.	<i>lūk^rrun</i> or <i>lūk^{rāw}un</i> , to make small.
<i>shōḍun</i> , to be pure.	<i>shōz^rrun</i> or <i>shōz^{rāw}un</i> , to purify.
<i>banun</i> , to be.	<i>bañ^rrun</i> or <i>bañ^{rāw}un</i> , to make.

A few verbs form their causals by simply lengthening the root vowel, and others are irregular in various ways. Thus:—

<i>ḍalun</i> , to be displaced.	<i>ḍālun</i> , to displace.
<i>lagun</i> , to be with.	<i>lāgun</i> , to unite.
<i>marun</i> , to die.	<i>mārun</i> , to kill, to strike.
<i>raḥun</i> , to seize.	<i>rāḥun</i> , to cause to be seized.
<i>tarun</i> , to be crossed.	<i>tārun</i> , to cross.
<i>phaḥun</i> , to be split.	<i>phāḥun</i> , to split.
<i>khasun</i> , to ascend.	<i>khārun</i> , to raise.
<i>wasun</i> , to descend.	<i>wālun</i> , to bring down.
<i>chyon</i> °, to drink.	<i>chyāwun</i> , to give to drink.

<i>hyon</i> *, to take.	<i>hyāwun</i> , to cause to take.
<i>khyon</i> *, to eat.	<i>khyāwun</i> , to give to eat.
<i>pyon</i> *, to fall.	<i>pāwun</i> , to fell.
<i>zyon</i> *, to be born.	<i>zōv^rrun</i> , to bring forth.
<i>dyun</i> *, to give.	<i>dāwun</i> , to cause to give.
<i>nyun</i> *, to take.	<i>nyāwun</i> , to cause to take.
<i>yun</i> *, to come.	<i>anun</i> , or <i>ānun</i> , to bring.
<i>gatshun</i> , to go.	<i>pakanāwun</i> , to cause to go, but
	<i>gatshanāwun</i> , to send.
<i>wōthun</i> , to rise.	<i>tulun</i> , to raise, but
	<i>wōthanāwun</i> , to cause (so and so) to rise.

Many of these may also be regular. Especially, besides the forms given above, we also find the following :—

<i>chyon</i> *, to drink.	<i>chyāwanāwun</i> , to give to drink.
<i>hyon</i> *, to take.	<i>hēwanāwun</i> , to cause to take.
<i>khyon</i> *, to eat.	<i>khyāwanāwun</i> , to give to eat.
<i>dyun</i> *, to give.	<i>dīwanāwun</i> , to cause to give.
<i>nyun</i> *, to take.	<i>nīwanāwun</i> , to cause to take.

Compound Verbs.—As in India, nominal compounds, such as *karun arz*, to make a petition, are common, and need no remarks.

Compounds corresponding to the Intensives of Indian languages are formed by prefixing the conjunctive participle of the main verb to the subsidiary verb. The latter is conjugated throughout. Thus, *wasith pyon**, to fall down (Hindī *gir parnā*); *wasith pyōv*, he fell down; *trōwith tshunun* (*phēk dēnā*), to throw away; *gunūith dyun** (*bādh dēnā*), to tie up.

Potential Compounds are formed by conjugating *hēkun*, to be able, with the conjunctive participle of the main verb, as in *karith hēkun*, to be able to do.

Inceptives are formed in two different ways. In the first, *lagun*, to begin, is conjugated with the ablative of the infinitive ending in *i*. Thus, *kōpani lagun*, to begin to tremble (*kāpnē lagnā*). The second method is to use the past tense of the verb *hyon**, to take, with the nominative of the infinitive of the main verb. The latter agrees in gender and number with the subject in the nominative. Thus, *tamī hyot^r lēkhun**, he began to write; *grūmphī hētīn nēranī*, the buds began to come out; *mōfil* (fem.) *hēt^rn barkhāst sapazūñ^r*, the assembly began to retire, literally, the assembly was taken to become dismissed. For further particulars, see the *Kāshmīrī Manual*.

The verbs *gatshun*, *pazun*, and *lagun*, are all used with various forms of the infinitive to signify 'to be necessary,' 'to must.' The infinitive may be used either impersonally, in the nominative singular masculine, or, personally, in agreement with the subject. In these verbs the future is used in the sense of the present. Thus :—

Impersonally :—

asē gatshi karun, to us it is proper to do, or

Personally :—

asⁱ gatshaw karanⁱ, we must do.

Pazun and *lagun* are treated in an exactly similar manner. For further particulars reference should be made to the *Kāshmirī Manual*.

There are no other compound verbs in Kāshmirī. For instance, the form corresponding to the Hindi *kiyā chāhnā*, is simply *karun yitshun*, to wish to do.

Pronominal Suffixes.—Pronominal Suffixes are very freely used in all the Dardic languages. In the North-Western Indian languages Lahndā and Sindhī, they are attached both to nouns and verbs. In Kāshmirī they are attached only to verbs. In other Dardic languages, the rules for their application have not yet been sufficiently studied, but in Kāshmirī the rules have been carefully laid down by native grammarians, and we have full information.

These suffixes can be used for any case of a personal pronoun, and are as follows :—

Case.	First person.	Second person.	Third person.
Sing.			
Nom.	<i>s</i>	<i>kh</i>	none.
Acc. and Ag.	<i>m</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>n</i>
Gen. and Dat.		<i>y</i>	<i>s</i>
Plur.			
Nom.	none	<i>wa</i>	none.
All other cases			<i>kh</i>

It will be observed that there are no suffixes for the nominative singular or plural of the third person or for any cases of the plural of the first person.

There is one important rule that is universally applied. While the use of the suffixes of the first and third persons (where they exist) is entirely optional, the use of the suffixes of the second person is compulsory. In other words, whenever the pronoun of the second person (expressed or understood) occurs in a sentence, the corresponding pronominal suffix *must* be attached to the verb. Thus, while 'I saw' (lit. he was seen by me) may be expressed either by *mē wuchh* or by (*mē*) *wuchhu-m*, 'thou savest' can be expressed only by (*tsē*) *wuchhu-th*. We cannot say *tsē wuchh*. Similarly, for the accusative, we have (*tsē*) *kara-th*, I shall make thee. We cannot say *tsē kara*, although we can say *tath kara*, I shall make that. Again, (*tsē*) *wana-y*, I shall say to thee, not *tsē wana*, and so on in both the singular and in the plural.

When these suffixes are added to a verbal form ending in a consonant, the vowel *a* is generally inserted, so as to aid the pronunciation. Thus, when *m*, the suffix of the first person singular accusative, is added to *wuchhan*, they will see, we get *wuchhanam* (*wuchhan-a-m*), they will see me. In the second person singular imperative, however, the vowel inserted is *u*, not *a*. Thus *wuchh*, see thou; *wuchham*, see thou me; *wuchhun*, see thou him. The latter must be distinguished from the infinitive *wuchhun*, to see, which is the same in form. These two forms are often confused by beginners in the language.

Before these suffixes, *hā-ē mukhtafī*, or the 'imperceptible *h*' is dropped. Thus, *chhu*, he is; *chhu-m*, he is to me, *i.e.* I have a masculine person or thing; *dih*, give thou; *di-m*, give thou to me. The final *v* and *y* of the second, third and fourth past participles is similarly dropped. Thus, *wuchhyōv*, he was seen; *wuchhyō-m*, he was seen by me, I saw him; *wuchhyēy*, they were seen; *wuchhyē-m*, they were seen by me, I saw them. Irregularly, *āv+y* becomes *ōy*, he came to thee.

Before these suffixes, the termination *aw* becomes *ō*, and *iw* becomes *yū*. Thus, *wuchhaw*, we shall see; *wuchhō-n*, we shall see him; *wuchhiw*, you will see; *wuchhyū-n*, you will see him. Again, the third person singular of the future ends in *i*, as in *wuchhi*, he will see. Before the suffixes of the first and third persons this *i* becomes *ē*. Thus, *wuchhē-m*, he will see me; *wuchhē-kh*, he will see them. Before suffixes of the second person the *i* is not changed, as in *wuchhi-y*, he will see thee; *wuchhi-wa*, he will see you.

We have just used the form *wuchhi-y* (not *wuchhi-th*) for 'he will see thee,' although, in the above table, *y* is the suffix of the dative, not of the accusative, and this leads us to another important general rule, *viz.* that accusative suffixes cannot be added to the third person. We must, in this case, employ the dative suffixes instead of those for the accusative. In the plural and in the first person singular, the accusative and dative suffixes are the same; but with the suffix of the second person singular we have *wuchhi-y* (not *wuchhi-th*), he will see thee; and with the suffix of the third person singular we have *wuchhē-s* (not *wuchhē-n*), he will see him.

When the agent case of the second person singular is added to a verb substantive used as an auxiliary verb, the suffix is *y*, not *th*. Thus, *wuchhu-th*, he was seen by thee, thou sawest him; but *chhu-y* (not *chhu-th*) *wuchh"mol"*, he has been seen by thee, thou hast seen him.

We have seen the suffixes of the nominative used in the conjugation of the past-participial tenses of intransitive verbs (2nd and 3rd conjugations), and those of the agent used in the conjugation of the same tenses of transitive verbs (1st conjugation), and further examples are unnecessary. Here it will suffice to say that more than one suffix can be employed at the same time, and that when the suffix *kh*, either of the nominative of the second person singular or of any case of the third person plural, precedes another pronominal suffix, it becomes *h*. Thus, *wuchhu-n*, seen-by-him; *wuchh"-n-akh*, seen-by-him-thou; *i.e.* he saw thee; *wuchhu-th*, seen-by-thee, *wuchh"-th-as*, seen-by-thee-I, *i.e.* thou sawest me; *wuphyō-kh*, thou-flewest; *wuphyō-h-am*, thou-flewest-for-me; *wuchhu-kh*, seen-by-them; *wuchh"-h-as*, seen by them I, *i.e.* they saw me. There is no suffix of the nominative of the third person singular or plural, so that, strictly speaking, we cannot say, *e.g.*, 'seen-by-thee-he'; but in practice the difficulty is got over by using *n*, the suffix of the accusative singular, for 'he,' and *kh*, the suffix of the accusative plural, for 'they.' Thus, *wuchh"-th-an*, seen-by-thee-him (for 'he'), *i.e.* thou sawest him; *wuchh"-th-akh*, seen-by-thee-them (for 'they'), *i.e.* thou sawest them.

If the above rules are followed, the conjugation of the verb with suffixes presents no difficulty. I give as an example the third person masculine of the present tense of the verb substantive with the suffixes of the dative. In this the dative is commonly

used as a dative of possession, so that, *e.g.*, 'there-is-to-me' is the usual locution for 'I have':—

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	There is a masculine thing (<i>chhuḥ</i>).	There is a feminine thing (<i>chhēḥ</i>).	There are masculine things (<i>chhiḥ</i>).	There are feminine things (<i>chhēḥ</i>).
Sing.				
to me . . .	<i>chhu-m</i>	<i>chhē-m</i>	<i>chhi-m</i>	<i>chhē-m</i>
to thee . . .	<i>chhu-y</i>	<i>chhē-y</i>	<i>chhi-y</i>	<i>chhē-y</i>
to him, her, or it . . .	<i>chhu-s</i>	<i>chhē-s</i>	<i>chhi-s</i>	<i>chhē-s</i>
Plur.				
to us . . .	(<i>asē chhuḥ</i>)	(<i>asē chhēḥ</i>)	(<i>asē chhiḥ</i>)	(<i>asē chhēḥ</i>)
to you . . .	<i>chhu-wa</i>	<i>chhē-wa</i>	<i>chhi-wa</i>	<i>chhē-wa</i>
to them . . .	<i>chhu-kl</i>	<i>chhē-kl</i>	<i>chhi-kl</i>	<i>chhē-kl</i>

Adverbial Suffixes.—These have been partly described when dealing with the verb substantive (see p. 284). They are suffixes, —interrogative, negative, or emphatic,—which may be added to any verb. Before them the *hā-ē mukhlafī* is dropped, but the other changes that occur before pronominal suffixes do not occur. The adverbial suffix is simply tacked on to the verbal form without causing any change.

The Interrogative suffixes are *a*, *ā*, and *ay*. The suffix *ay* is used only in the feminine and when a woman is addressed, as in *chhēs-ay karān*, am I (fem.) making? where a woman is addressing a woman. Had she been addressing a man, she would have said *chhēsa karān*.

The rules for the respective use of *a* and *ā* are somewhat complicated, and not very definite. Generally speaking, we may say that, subject to the rule regarding the employment of *ay*, *ā* must be used with the first person plural, and with the third person singular and plural. In the other persons either may be used, but, especially in the second person, *a* is the more polite. The present tense of the verb substantive with this suffix is given in full on p. 284. As an additional example, I here give the future of the verb *wuchhun*, to see, conjugated interrogatively. Owing to the presence of vowels and semi-vowels in the terminations, this tense exhibits a few irregularities:—

Shall I see, etc.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>wuchhā</i>	<i>wuchhawa</i>
2. <i>wuchhakha</i>	<i>wuchhiwa</i>
3. <i>wuchhyā</i>	<i>wuchhana</i>

A verb is rendered negative by adding *na* to the positive form. Thus, *wuchha-na*, I shall not see.

A verb is rendered emphatic by adding *ti*, which means 'even,' 'also.' Thus, *wuchha-ti*, I shall also see.

If *āsana* is added to a verb, it asks a question with doubt, as in *wuchhān chhu-āsana*, does he really see?

These suffixes may be combined. Thus *na* + *ā* becomes *nā* and forms a negative interrogative, as in *wuchha-nā*, shall I not see? So *ti* + *ā* becomes *tyā*, and we get *wuchha-tyā*, shall I also see?

They may also follow pronominal suffixes, as in *wuchhⁿ-n-as-tyā*, seen-by-him-I-also-quiry, *i.e.* did he see me also?

INDECLINABLES.—Adverbs.—Besides the regular adverbs, any adjective in the nominative singular masculine may be used as an adverb. Thus, *boḷⁿ*, great, may also be used to mean ‘greatly.’ The word *pōḷhⁱ* or *pōḷhin* is often added to another word to make it an adverb of manner, as in *āsān-pōḷhⁱ*, easily (*āsān*, easy); *pozⁱ-pōḷhⁱ*, truly (*pozⁿ*, true). It is often also added pleonastically to another adverb, as in *kētha* or *kētha-pōḷhⁱ*, how?

The usual negative is *na*, most often suffixed to the verb of the sentence (see p. 314). With the simple imperative *ma* or *mā* is used, as in *ma wuchh*, do not see. With the polite imperative, we have *mata* or *matā*, as in *mata wuchhta*, please do not see. With the future and the polite imperative *na* is used.

Mā is also used to indicate a question asked with hesitation, as in *mā chhuw wuchhān*, I wonder if he does really see it.

Postpositions.—The following is a list of the more usual postpositions:—

A. Governing the Dative:—

- andar*, in.
- hondⁿ* (*sondⁿ*), of (see p. 275).
- kēth*, in (a receptacle).
- kyutⁿ*, for (adjectival, see p. 277).
- manz*, in.
- nish* or *nishē*, near (=Hindī *pās*).
- pēth*, on (= Hindī *par*).
- sān*, together with.
- sūtⁿ* or *sūty*, with, together with.

B. Governing the Ablative:—

- andⁿra*, from within, from among.
- kinⁱ*, by, owing to.
- nishē*, from near (= Hindī *pās-sē*).
- pata*, after (=Hindī *pīchhē*).
- pētha*, from on (= Hindī *par-sē*).
- puⁿshy*, for.
- sān*, with, together with.
- sūtⁿ* or *sūty*, with, by means of.
- ukⁿ*, } of (see p. 276).
- unⁿ*, }

It will be observed that *sān* has the same meaning whichever case it governs; but *nishē* and *sūtⁿ* or *sūty* have different meanings according to the case they govern.

In the case of animate masculine nouns, any postposition may govern the Dative. Thus, we may say *guri* (abl.) *pētha* or *guris* (dat.) *pētha*, from on the horse.

Conjunctions.—The usual word for 'and' is *ta*, and for 'also' *ti*; but *ti* may be used to mean 'and' when connecting plural nouns. *Biyē* also means 'also.' The commonest word for 'if' is *ay*, generally used as a suffix, as in *chhiwa*, ye are; *chhiway*, if ye are. *Nay* is 'if not.'

Interjections.—Kāshmirī is particular in the use of interjections, and care must be employed in using the right one in addressing the right person. For further particulars, see the *Kāshmirī Manual*.

ORDER OF WORDS.—This is more like that of Persian than like that of Indian languages. The verb very rarely comes at the end of a sentence, but usually occupies the same place as in English. For further particulars, see the *Kāshmirī Manual*.

The first specimen of standard Kāshmirī is a version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son, which was prepared for the purposes of this Survey by Mahāmahōpādhyāya Paṇḍit Mukunda Rām Śāstrī, of Śrīnagar. It is in the dialect used by educated Hindūs of Śrīnagar, and agrees with the foregoing grammatical sketch. It is written in the Śāradā and in the Nāgarī character. Note that, throughout, the verbs are nearly all in the remote past, as indicating events that occurred a long time ago.

[No. 7.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KĀSHMIRI.

SPECIMEN I.

(ŚĀRADĀ CHARACTER.)

(Mahāmahōpādhyāya Paṇḍit Mukund Rām Śāstri, 1896.)

शकिभा मरुनिविभा सुभि र्गला वृषिर्वि । उभवा
 मरु मंप् कुँभि दिदि भलिभा, कि दे भलि भृ मिळा
 मनरु दिभु यभा भृ वाति । उव पउ उंभि उिदन्नि
 पउर मन रंगारिवुना । केँरु सुदवा पउ मरु
 कुँभु रैयु भेरुया रलिषा शकिभा मृग मीमभा भाप-
 दवा । उति उंभि नकर वृमनभा पषा लगिषा पत्रु
 भेरुया मन पज्ञाना । यलि उंभि भेरुया मन पंभु
 उषा मीमभा वृषु कइना मृगा मरु-उि हृम्ना हुना
 मपमुना । उव पउ मरु गळिषा उभि मीमकिभा
 उभवनिभा निम तुम्, उंभि पननि गमरुना णवना
 भेग ररुनि भेरुना । उति उंभि भेगना-दन्नि

षुगणा भङ्ग-कृमवा अंटा घना वरंता उकना
 कैमि-डि कैला उमिमा मिम्वान । उमि पउ
 मीनिषा वानना कि भृनिमा भलिमा किना
 ऊँडि नैकग सुमृवा अंतिना इधु मपमना ।
 बुला कृमा बुकि अंतिना भगना । बुला बुला
 बुषिषा पननिमा भलिमा निम गक, उमिमा
 वन, कि दे भलिना भृ कंरु परलेऊऊ उ
 म्हेरु विरुदू पाला, बुला उषा वननमा येणु कृमा
 न, कि म्हेरु वृमि व् कृमा बुला म्ना भृ पनटना
 नैकरना मल्ल श्याला गल्लागवाउ । उला वनि-
 षा भुला बुकवा उ पननिमा भलिमा निमगवा ।
 भलि याना भुला अरिया यिवाना वृकना लेल
 अंटा अरिषा नालभडि गण्डिषा उमिमा मी० मिम्व
 ना । उव पउ वंरु वृगिंवि उमा, कि दे भलिना

धु कंरु परलेज्ज उ श्रेत्र विरुसु फला, वुल
उषा षेणु उमुभा न, कि श्रेत्र त्रमिष्व यिम वृय वनन ।

उिला त्रसिषा वंत्र उंभि-भंन्नि भंलि पनवृना
नेकरना, कि रूदि एल्ला गकिषा हृना दिद्
धुसापा कनिवा उ श्रुभिमा पैरिवा श्रुषभा
वंसि उ पिरना पैरुग कृत्रुभा । श्रुभि भंगिया
श्रुभवा भला उ श्रुमी भिववा उ-कृषि श्रेत्र
उला त्रमिष्व उम श्रुमउ वृय गीवा सिन्ध,
रेवमउ उम उ वृय लंव । उव पउ हृमेवा
उिभवा उडुवा भिवना ।

उभि वरु उमंन् हृण त्रमिष्व उम पिड पृण
उ श्रुयवा । यिषा उमु गरभा निम, वयत्रु
उ नमत्रु सदा रेणुना । उव पउ उंभि श्रुकिभा
नेकरभा निम श्रुनिषा पिक्कना, कि कभिपंउर

कला मृणा यति उद्भवा । उंभि वंरभा, कि
 म्नेव् रेय् कला सुभद् म्नि भलि मला सुभुलं-
 वना उभिया किनि कंरना भला उ उद्भवा ।
 डिना त्रिषा भला क्मी मपस्वा उ गर मस-
 ना उकनाना उभि विष्णि भलि त्रंग नीरिषा
 भला मनैवना । उंभि भलिभा ढीरिषा वंरना,
 कि वका रंटना वदाफना कंरु मृ म्ना मेव
 म्ना-डि म्ना सुम्न ढिनुमा न । मृ मिउषा न
 म्ना क्वालि किर यभि म्निना पनटवा मि-
 उवाभना उद्भवा करन । यंभि म्ना
 मंथम गाढना म्ना वृभना करिषा पत्नी कंरुना
 भला त्रिषि याना णया उभषा कंरषा उभन्नि
 पतर भला उ उद्भवा । भलि वं उभा, के
 ण्ठिना म्ना कापा त्रषा मृ म्ना सुभना यिज

कैकं भृत् कला उिला कला सुत्रया भेरया ।
 मृपा उया कला सु-उि घेग्रा षुसा गकना उद्ग-
 वा कंरना यव-कनि सुत्रं तेषु प्रमुभउ उमुवृष
 गोवा षिच, रेवुभउ उमु उ वृष लंरु ॥

[No. 7.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KĀSHMĪRĪ.

SPECIMEN I.

(NĀGARĪ CHARACTER.)

(Mahāmahōpādhyāya Paṇḍit Mukund Rām Śāstri, 1896.)

अकिस् महनिविस् अशि ङ्ह न्यचि्वि । तिमौ मङ्ग देपु कुँसि-हिहि मालिस् कि हे मालि
 म्य दिह् दनुक् हिस् युम् म्य वाति । तव पत तमि तिहन्दि खात्र दन बांग्रोवुन् । केँचौ द्वहौ
 पत सुह् कुँसु बोयु सोरुय् रटिथ् अकिस् दूर् दीग्रम् सखयाव् । तति तमि नाकार व्यसनस् पथ्
 लगिथ् पनुन् सोरुय् दन खरचान् । यलि तमि सोरुय् दन खरुत् तथ् दीग्रम् व्वथ् कयुन् द्राग् ।
 सुह्-ति ह्यचान् घून् सपदुन् । तव पत सुह् गळिथ् तमि दीग्रकिम् बसवनिस् निग्न रुद् । तमि
 पननि गामक्यन् ठावन् सोर् रळनि सोज्ञान् । तति तमि सोरन् हन्दि खराख् महा-ह्यमौ सूत्य् यत्
 बरञ्जू यिळान् । केँसि ति केँह् तमिस् दिचाव्-न । तमि पत चैनिथ् वजान् कि म्यानिस् मालिस्
 छिह् कूति नोकर् च्यौ सूतिन् त्रम् सपदान् त बह् कुस् व्वळि सूतिन् मरान् । व्वञ् व्वह् व्वयिथ्
 पननिस् मालिस् निग्न गळ् । तमिस् वन कि हे मालि म्य केँह् परलोकुकु त च्योन् विरह् पाफ् ।
 बह् तथ् वननस् थोग् कुस्-न कि च्योन् न्यच्युवु कुस् । व्वञ् च्ह् म्य पनन्यन् नोकरन् मङ्ग अखाह्
 गङ्गारावत् । तिह् वनिथ् सुह् व्वळ्वाव् त पननिस् मालिस् निग्न गयाव् । मालि याञ् सुह् दूरिथ्
 यिवान् बुळुन् खोल सूत्य् दूरिथ् नालमति रटिथ् तमिस् मीठि दिचान् । तव पत वंन् न्यचि्वि तस्
 कि हे मालि म्य केँह् परलोकुकु त च्योन् विरह् पाफ् । बह् तथ् थोग् रुदुस्-न कि च्योन् न्यच्युवु
 थिम विथ वनन । तिह् बूळिथ् वन् तमि-सन्दि मालि पनन्यन् नोकरन् कि त्व्हि जसद् गळिथ्
 जान्-ह्युङ् घग्नाख् कळिथ् त अमिस् पैरिथ् । अथम् वाञ्जु त खोरन् पैकार् कुन्नुस् । अशि सारिथ्
 ख्यमव् साख् त खग्नी सिवव् । तिक्वाञ्जि म्योन् यिह् न्यच्युवु ओम् मूदुमत्सु विथ गौव जिन्द ।
 रोवुमत्सु ओम् त विथ खब् । तव पत ह्यचोव् तिमौ व्यसव् सिवुन् ॥

तमि वक्त तसन्दु इयुठु न्यच्युवु ओम् खेत्य् यट् त आषाव् । यिथ् रुद्दु गरस् निग्न वायनुक्
 त नचनुक् शब्द बोळान् । तव पत तमि अकिस् नोकरस् निग्न अनिथ् प्र्युळुन् कि कमि खात्र रुह्

अङ् यिति व्यसव् । तमि वनुस् कि योन् बोष् कुह् आमतु । यानि मालि सुह् खस् खलुन्
 तमिष् किनि कहन् साल् त वसव् । तिह् बूज़िष् सुह् कूदौ सपजाव् त गर अचुन् यिहाम्-न ।
 तमि विज़ि मालि न्यवर् नीरिष् सुह् मननोवुन् । तमि मालिष् फीरिष् वनुन् कि बुक् थीत्यन्
 वरिह्यन् कर्ह् म्य आञ्जे वेवा ज्ञाह्-ति आञ्जे आग्या फिह्म-न । म्य द्युतुष्-न ज्ञाह् क्वालि-किर
 धमि सूतिन् पनन्यौ मिषौ सान् व्यसव् करहा । यमि आञ्जे संपदा गाञ्जन् सूत्य् व्यसन् करिष् खरष्
 कर्हन् सुह् न्यच्युव् याञ् आय् तामष् कर्ह्य् तसन्दि खात्र् साल् त व्यसव् । मालि वनु तस् हे
 टाठि च्ह् कुख् न्यथ् म्य सूत्य् आसाम् । यिह्-कैह् म्योन् कुह् तिह् कुह् योनुष् सोह्य् ।
 अख्तुष् कुह् अ-ति योग् खग् गहुन् व्यसव् कहन् यव-कनि योन् बोष् मूट्टमत्तु ओम् गौव्
 जिन्द । रोवुमत्तु ओस् तविथ लव् ॥

pananis-mōlis-nishē gatsha. Tamis wana ki, "hē māli, mē
to-my-own-father-near will-go. To-him I-will-say that, "O father, by-me
 kor" paralōkuk" ta chyōn" virudda pāph. Bōh tath wananas
was-done of-heaven and of-thee opposed sin. I that for-saying
 yōgy chhus-na ki chyōn" nēchyuv" chhus. Wōñ ts^h mē
worthy am-not that thy son I-am. Now thou me
 pananēn-nōkaran-manza akhāh ganz^arāvta." ' Tih wanith suh
thine-own-servants-from-among one please-count." ' That having-said he
 wōtshāv ta pananis-mōlis-nishē gayāv. Mōlⁱ yāñ suh
arose and to-his-own-father-near went. By-the-father as-soon-as he
 dūri-y yiwān wuchhun lōla-sūty dūrith nālamati
at-distance-even coming was-seen-by-him affection-with having-run with-embrace
 raṭith tamis mīthⁱ ditsōn. Tawa-pata won^u
having-seized to-him kisses were-given-by-him. From-that-after was-said
 nēchivⁱ tas ki, 'hē māli, mē kor" paralōkuk" ta chyōn"
by-the-son to-him that, "O father, by-me was-done of-heaven and of-thee
 virudda pāph. Bōh tath-yōgy rūdus-na ki chyōn" nēchyuv
opposed sin. I for-that-worthy remained-not that thy son
 yima-biyē-wanana.' Tih būzith won^u tamⁱ-sandⁱ-mōlⁱ
I-shall-again-be-called.' That having-heard it-was-said by-his-father
 pananēn-nōkaran ki, 'tōhⁱ jald gatshith jān-hyuh" pōshākh kaḍiw
to-his-own-servants that, 'you quickly having-gone good-very garment bring-out
 ta amis pairiw. Athas wōj^u ta khōran paizār
and to-this-one clothe. To-the-hand a-ring and to-the-feet shoes
 tshunyūs. Asⁱ sōriy khēmaw, sāl ta khōshī siwaw.
put-ye-on-him. We all may-eat, feast and happiness let-us-celebrate.
 Tikyāzi myōn" yih nēchyuv" ōs" mūd^umot", biyē gauv zinda ;
Because my this son was dead, again became alive ;
 rōw^umot" ōs", ta biyē lob^a.' Tawa-pata hētsōv timau
lost was, and again was-got.' From-that-after was-begun by-them
 wōtsav siwun.
festival to-celebrate.

Tami-wakta tasond" zyut^h" nēchyuv" ōs" khētē-pēṭh, ta āyāv.
At-that-time his old son was the-field-on, and came.
 Yith rūd" garas-nishē ; wāyanuk" ta natsanuk"
Having-come he-remained to-the-house-near ; of-music and of-dancing
 shēbd bōzān. Tawa-pata tamⁱ akis-nōkaras
the-sound was-heard-by-him. From-that-after by-him to-one-servant (acc.)
 nishē anith pryutshun ki, 'kami-khōt^ara chhuh
near (adverb) having-brought it-was-asked-by-him that, 'what-for-the-sake-of is

az yiti wōtsav ?' Tamⁱ wonus ki, 'chyōn^a bōy^a
today here feasting ?' By-him it-was-said-to-him that, 'thy brother
 chhuh āmot^a. Chyōnⁱ-mōlⁱ suh sōsth lobun,
is come. By-thy-father he in-good-case was-got-by-him,
 tami-y-kinⁱ korun sāl ta wōtsav.' Tih būzith
that-even-on-account-of was-made-by-him feast and festival.' That having-heard
 suh krūdī sapazāv ta gara atsun yitshān-na.
he angry became and the-house to-enter it-was-wished-by-him-not.
 Tami-vizi mōlⁱ nēbar nīrith suh mana-
At-that-time by-the-father outside having-emerged he was-remonstrated-
 nōwun. Tamⁱ mōlis phīrith wonun
with-by-him. By-him to-the-father having-returnd (i.e. in answer) it-was-said-by-him
 ki, 'wuchh yītēn-warihēn kūr^a mē chyōn^a sēwā; zāh-ti
that, 'see, for-so-many-years was-done by-me thy service; ever-even
 chyōn^a āgyā phir^am-na. Mē dyututl-na zāh
thy command was-reversed-by-me-not. To-me was-given-by-thee-not ever
 tshāw^al-chhira, yēmi-sūtin pananyau-mitrau-sān wōtsav karahō.
a-goat's-kid, which-by-means-of mine-own-friends-with festival I-should-have-made.
 Yēmⁱ chyōn^a sampadā gāñēn-sūty vēsan karith khar^ach-kūr^an,
By-whom thy property harlots-with profligacy having-done was-spent-by-him,
 suh nēchyuv^a, yāñ öy, tāmāth koruth
that son, even-when he-came-to-thee, even-then was-made-by-thee
 tasandi-khōt^ara sāl ta wōtsav.' Mōlⁱ won^a tas,
of-him-for-the-sake feast and festival.' By-the-father it-was-said to-him,
 'hē tāt^ahi, ts^ah chhukh nēth mē-sūty āsān. Yih-kētshāh myōn^a
'O beloved, thou art ever me-with being. Whatever mine
 chhuh, tih chhuh chyōnu-y sōru-y. Akh^atuy chhuh tsē-ti
is, that is thine-only all. Nay-rather it-is for-thee-also
 yōgy khōsh gatshun, wōtsav karun, yēwa-kani chyōn^a bōy^a
proper happy to-become, feasting to-make, because thy brother
 mūd^amot^a ōs^a, gauv zinda; rōw^amot^a ōs^a, ta biyē lob^a.'
dead was, became alive; lost was, and again was-got.'

The following specimen is a version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son taken from the last edition of the translation of the New Testament issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is written in the Persian character, and is in the form of the language used by Musalmāns. It contains numerous words borrowed from Persian or Arabic. In transliterating these, I have omitted the usual diacritical marks that distinguish, e.g., *ṣād* from *sīn*, and so on, as these letters are not pronounced as in Persian or Arabic, but are pronounced like the nearest corresponding Kāshmīrī letters, as explained on p. 259 *ante*.

The following points should also be noted :—

In the Persian character, mātrā-vowels are commonly omitted. These have been supplied in the transliteration. Also, the writing of full vowels is often not what we should expect. In such cases I have not transliterated *litteratim*, but have written, in the transliteration, the vowels required by the system of spelling followed in this Survey.

Musalmāns often pronounce vowels as short that according to the foregoing grammatical sketch should be long. Such are *akhak*, for *akhāh*, one; *kāh*, for *kāh*, anyone; *kēh*, for *kēh*, anything; *kyah*, for *kyāh*, what?; and *zah*, for *zāh*, ever. I have followed this in the transliteration, as it indicates a real variety of pronunciation.

Final surd consonants are not aspirated. Attention has been drawn to this on p. 267 *ante*. Thus, we have *bög^rrit*, for *bög^rrith*, having divided; *karit*, for *karith*, having done; *pōshāk*, for *pōshākh*, a garment; and so on. Here again, in the transliteration, I follow the Persian character.

On p. 258 *ante*, it is stated that *cha* is often pronounced *chē*, i.e. *chya*. In other words, *ch* is pronounced as if a *y* followed it. In the present specimen we have the reverse of this, *chy* being written *ch*, in *chón*, for *chyón*, thy. As this spelling does not affect the pronunciation, I have written *chyón* in the transliteration, although there is no *y* written in the Persian character.

Unlike the Hindū version, the verbs in this version are nearly all in the Proximate, not in the Remote, Past.

[No. 8.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KASHMIRI.

SPECIMEN II.

(Lahore, 1899.)

اِکِس شَخْسَس اَس زِه نِچو - نِمو اَندرِه دُب لُکِت هِه مَالِس اِي مَالِه مَالِک
 حَصَه يَه مِه وَاڻه تِه دِه مِه تِه تِم دِيَت تَمَن مَال بَاگِرَت - لُکِت نِچو کُر سُوَرِي جُمع کِرَت
 کِينچو دُهو پَتِه اِکِه دُورِه مُلکُک سَفَر تِه تِنه کُرَن پَنَن مَال بَد رَاهِيه اَندر خُرج - يَاه
 سُوَرِي خُرج کُرَن تِنه مُلکُک اَندر پُو سَخِت دِرَاي تِه سِه لُک بَحْتاج سِپَنده - تِه
 پَتِه گو تِيکِس اِکِس بَا شَنَدَس نِش تِه تِم سُو ز سُو رِچَه پَنَن لَاگَنِيَن اَندر - تِه
 نَس اُوس اَرزو زِه نِمو دِلُو سِيَت بَرِه دِه يَدَا يِم سُو رِچَه کِهوان تِه کِنِه اُوس تِه نَس
 کِنِه دِوان - لِيکِن هُو شَس اَندر يَت دُپِن مِيَانِس مَالِس چِه کَاتِيَن مَزُورَن بِنْدِه
 خَاطِرِه کافي تِه فَاضِل چِت تِه بَه چَس بَچَه مَرَان - بَه کَچَه وَتِه پَنَنِس مَالِس نِش
 تِه نَس دِه اِي مَالِه مِه کُر اَسْمَانِک تِه چُون گَناه - تِه وَن چَس تِه يَتِه لايِق زِه بِيَه يِيَم چُون نِچو
 وَننه - مِه کُر تِه پَننو مَزُورُو اَندرِه اِکِه هِيَه - تِه وَتِه اُو پَنَنِس مَالِس نِش تِه
 اُدَس سِه دُورِي تِه سَنَدَس مَالِس اُو نَس وَچِت رَم تِه دُورِت کُرَن نَالِه مَت
 بَه مِيَه دِنَس - تِه نِچو وَنَس اِي مَالِه مِه کُر اَسْمَانِک تِه چُون گَناه وَن چَس تِه
 بَعَه لايِق زِه بِيَه يِيَم چُون نِچو وَننه - لِيکِن مَالِ دُب نُو کُرَن رَت هِيَه پُشَاک کُتُو
 تِه اِمَس لَاگُو نَالِ تِه اَتَس وَاچ تِه کُهَرَن پِيَزَار - تِه رُچَه مَت وَچَه مَار بُون تِه بَهت
 کُرُو خُوشي - نِکِيَا زِه يَه مِيُون نِچو اُوس مُمُوت تِه وَن سِپَن زِنْدِه اُو مُمُوت اُوس
 تِه وَن لُب - تِه تِم لِيکِ خُوشي کُر تِه *

تہ تم سند بڈ لچو اوس لاکھیہ اندر۔ یلہ کرس لکھ، ووت لچنچ تہ کونچ آواز
 بوزن۔ آکس نوکرس پڑچن ناد دت یہ کیہ چہ۔ تم دپس چون بوی چہ آمت
 تہ چان مال چہ رجہمت وچہ ذبح کرممت اوی خا طرہ زہ سہ لہن صحیحیم تہ سلامت۔
 لیکن خلفہ سپنت لچچن تہ زہ اندر آچہ۔ توہ پتہ محو سہ سند مال لہر نیرت۔ تہ
 ماس وئن جواب دت وچہ بیتو وریو پتہ چس بے چان خدمت گران تہ زہ
 پکس تہ چانہ حکمہ بر خلاف توتہ دیتت تہ زہ مہ آک چا اول بچہ زہ پننن دوسن
 سیت گره خوشی۔ مگر یلہ یہ لچو اوی یم چون مال کاین پتہ دت و وچہ کورت
 ام سندہ خا طرہ و پتہ ہیہ وچہ ذبح۔ تہ تم دپ کس آی لچوہ چہ چک ہمیشہ مہ
 سیت تہ یہ کینچہ میون چہ تہ چہ چون۔ لیکن خوشی کون تہ خوش سپن اوس لازم
 کیازہ چون یہ بوی اوس مہ دمت تہ وئن سپن زندہ روومت اوس تہ وئن آو آہہ *

[No. 8.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KĀSHMĪRĪ (MUSALMĀN).

SPECIMEN II.

(Lahore, 1899.)

TRANSLITERATION AND TRANSLATION.

Akis-shĕkhsas ōs¹ z^h nĕchiv¹. Timau-ānd^ara dop^a lōk^atī-hih¹
To-one-person were two sons. Them-from-among it-was-said by-the-younger
 mōlis, 'ai māli, māluk^a hissa yih mĕ wāti,
to-the-father, 'O father, of-the-property the-share which to-me will-arrive,
 tih dih mĕ.' Ta tam¹ dyut^a timan māl bōg^arit.
that give to-me.' And by-him was-given to-them property having-divided.
 Lōk^atī-nĕchiv¹ kor^a, sōru-y jama karit, kĕtsau-dōhau-pata
By-the-younger-son was-made, all collected having-made, some-days-after
 aki-dūri-mulkuk^a saf^ar, ta lati korun panun^a māl
of-a-distant-land journey, and there was-made-by-him his-own property
 bad-rāhiyĕ-andar kharj. Yĕli sōru-y kharj korun,
bad-conduct-in expenditure. When all expenditure was-made-by-him,
 tath-mulkas-andar pĕv sakht drāg, ta suh log^a muhtāj
that-country-in there-fell a-severe famine, and he began poverty-stricken
 sapanani. Tawa-pata gav tatikis-akis-bāshindas-nish ta tam¹
to-become. That-after he-went of-that-country-a-dweller-near and by-him
 sūz^a sōr rachhani panañĕn-lūganayĕn-andar; ta tas ōs^a
he-was-sent swine for-guarding his-own-fields-in; and to-him was
 ārzū zi timau-dĕlau-sūt¹ hariha yĕd yim sōr
longing that those-husks-with he-might-have-filled the-belly which the-swine
 chhīh khĕwān, ta kāh ōs^a-na tas kĕh diwān. Līkin hōshĕs-
are eating, and anyone was-not to-him anything giving. But sense-
 andar yit dopun, 'myōnis-mōlis chhĕh kātihĕn-mazūran-
in having-come it-was-said-by-him, 'to-my-father is how-many-servants-
 handi-khōt¹īa kāfī ta fāzil - tsōt^a, ta bōh chhus bōchhi
of-for-the-sake sufficient and superfluous bread, and I am from-hunger
 marān. Bōh gatsha wōthit pananis-mōlis-nish, ta tas dapa,
dying. I will-go having-arisen my-own-father-near, and to-him I-will-say,
 "ai māli, mĕ kor^a āsmānuk^a ta chyōn^a gunāh; ta wuñ chhus-na
"O father, by-me was-done of-the-sky and of-thee sin; and now I-am-not

yith-löyik zi biyë yiyëm-chyôn"-něchyuv"-wanana. Mě karta
of-this-worthy that again it-may-be-to-me-thy-son-said. Me please-make

pananëv-mazūrau-and"ra akhah hyuh"." Ta wōthit āv
thine-own-servants-from-among one like." And having-arisen he-came

pananis-mōlis-nish, ta wuni ōs" suh dūri-y, ta tasandis-mōlis
his-own-father-near, and still was he at-distance-even, and to-his-father

āv tas wuchhit rahm, ta dūrit kor"nas
came him having-seen compassion, and having-run was-done-by-him-to him

nālamot", ta mīth¹ dit'nas. Ta nēchiv¹ wonus,
embracing, and kisses were-given-by-him-to-him. And by-the-son it-was-said-to-him,

' ai māli, mē kor" āsmānuk" ta chyōn" gunāh, wuñ chhus-na
' O father, by-me was-done of-the-sky and of-thee sin, now I-am-not

yith-löyik zi biyë yiyëm-chyōn"-něchyuv"-wanana.' Līkin mōl¹
of-this-worthy that again it-may-be-to-me-thy-son-said.' But by-the-father

dop" naukaran, ' r"t"-hyuh" pōshāk kaḍiw, ta amis
it-was-said to-the-servants, ' good-very garment bring-ye-forth, and to-this-one

lōgiw nōl¹; ta athas wōj", ta khuran paizār; ta
apply-ye on-the-neck; and to-the-hand a-ring, and to-the-feet shoes; and

rochh"mot" wotsh" mōryūn; ta khēt karaw khōshī.
the-cared-for calf kill-ye-it; and having-eaten we-will-make happiness.

Tikyāzi yih myōn" nēchyuv" ōs" mūmot", ta wuñ sapon" zinda;
Because-that this my son was dead, and now became alive;

rōw"mot" ōs", ta wuñ lob". Ta tim lag¹ khōshī karani.
lost was, and now was-got.' And they began happiness to-make.

Ta tam¹-sond" bod" nēchyuv" ōs" lāganayë-andar. Yēli garas-nakha
And his elder son was the-field-in. When the-house-near

wōt", natsanūch" ta gēwanūch" āwāz būz"n. Akis-
he-arrived, of-dancing and of-singing the-sound was-heard-by-him. To-one-

naukaras prutshun nād dit, ' yih kyah chhuh? ' Tam¹
servant it-was-asked-by-him call having-given, ' this what is? ' By-him

dopus, ' chyōn" bōy" chhuh āmot", ta chyōn¹-mōl¹ chhuh
it-was-said-to-him, ' thy brother is come, and by-thy-father is

rochh"mot" wotsh" zabah kor"mot", awa-y-khōt"ra zi suh
the-cared-for calf slaughter made, of-this-verity-for-the-sake that he

lobun sahih ta salāmat.' Līkin khafa sapanit
was-got-by-him safe and sound.' But angry having-become

yutshun-na zi andar atsi. Tawa-pata manow"
it-was-wished-by-him-not that within he-will-enter. That-after was-remonstrated-with

suh tasand¹-mōl¹ nēbar nirit. Ta mōlis wonun
he by-his-father outside having-emerged. And to-the-father it-was-said-by-him

jawāb dit, ' wuchh, yitēv-waryau-pēṭha chhus-bōh chōñ^a khidmat
answer having-given, ' see, so-many-years-from I-am thy service
 karān, ta zah pokus-na chyāni-hukma-barkhilāf, tōti
doing, and ever I-went-not thy-command-against, nevertheless
 dyutut-na zah mē ak tshāw^alⁱ-bacha zi pananēn-dōstan-sūtⁱ
was-given-by-thee-not ever to-me one goat-young-one that my-own-friends-with
 karaba khōshī. Magar yēli yih nēchyuv^a ōy,
I-might-have-made happiness. But when this son came-to-thee,
 yēmⁱ chyōnⁿ māl gāñēn-path dōdōw^a, tsē korut
by-whom thy wealth harlots-after was-wasted, by-thee was-made-by-thee
 amⁱ-sandi-khōt^ara vyoṭhⁿ-hyuhⁿ wotshⁿ zabah.ⁱ Ta tamⁱ dop^a
him-of-for-the-sake the-fat-very calf slaughtered.' And by-him it-was-said
 tas, ' ai nēchivi, tsⁿh chhuk hamēshē mē-sūtⁱ, ta yih-kētshah myōn^a
to-him, ' O son, thou art always me-with, and whatever mine
 chhuh, tih chhuh chyōnⁿ. Likin khōshī karūñ^a ta khōsh sapanun
is, that is thine. But happiness to-make and happy to-become
 ôs^a lözim, tikyāzi chyōnⁿ yih bōy^a ôs^a mūd^amot^a, ta wuñ
was necessary, because-that thy this brother was dead, and now
 sapon^a zinda; rôw^amot^a ôs^a, ta wuñ āv athi.ⁱ
became alive; lost was, and now came to-hand.'

The next specimen of Kāshmīri is an extract from the *Rāmāvatāracharita* of Dēvākara Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa. It is a good example of the Hindū style of the language.

[No. 9.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KĀSHMĪRĪ.

SPECIMEN III.

(From the Rāmāvatāracharita of Dēvākara Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa.)

BRAHMĀ DESCRIBES THE ORIGIN OF LAŅKĀ.

द॑पुख् ब्रह्माजुवन् यलि ना गहड् ज्वाव् ।
 ल॑जूम् व्वह् गव् व्वथिथ् कश्यपम्-मिग्निन् आव् ॥ ५८८ ॥
 द॑पुन् मालिम् च्ह् के॑ण्णह् ख्यन् ट्कान् दिम् ।
 द॑पुम् त॑मि ख्यन् च्ह् मद्-हस्तु विथ् अख् कम् ॥ ५८९ ॥
 व्य॑हथ् क्रुह् थदि क्किह् तिम् तव-निग्र दगन् ङौठि ।
 कर॑नि ल॑गि व्वद् स्यठाह् गहडन् तिथ्य् डौठि ॥ ६०० ॥
 तिथ् यलि वाव् हि॑ङ्ग ज्जागिथ् गक्किथ् प्योख् ।
 पं॑जन् दन् तस् तुलिन् का॑ग्नि ह्यथ् गोख् ॥ ६०१ ॥
 नि॑थेन् त॑त् पारिजातुकु ओमृ यति कुकु ।
 बु॑क्किव् त॑मि मोसमन् क्याह् चापज्यार् तुकु ॥ ६०२ ॥
 द॑कालिस्-प्यठ् तिम् ह्यथ् याञ् थवून् जंग् ।
 म्व॑चर-सू॑तिन् कुलिस् व्वथु चू॑स्त अख् लंग् ॥ ६०३ ॥
 र॑टुन् लंग् तौ॑ति-सू॑त्य् बुक्कितव् तस॑न्दि म्वन् ।
 र॑व्यस् थ्व॑ट्टे वसिथ् बू॑तराथ् गय व्वन् ॥ ६०४ ॥
 अ॑नुन् पा॑जिस्-अ॑न्दर् दा॑रिथ् दितुन् लंग् ।
 ह॑लानि ल॑जु बूम् त आ॑काश् विथ् गंग् ॥ ६०५ ॥
 ल॑गुकु म्वड् थू॑ठु पा॑तासस्-सू॑तिन् सुव् ।
 ल॑ज्यन् अ॑रहाख् ल॑गु थिथु सौ॑पनुस जुव् ॥ ६०६ ॥
 ल॑दुख् गर ई॑श्वरस् थलि गय ह्यसा ।
 ल॑गुकु क॑नु आव् ल॑गि अथ् नाव् ल॑का ॥ ६०७ ॥

panjan dōn tal tulin, ākōsh¹ hēth,
Clares ~~was~~ *under* *they-were-raised-by-him,* *is-the-sky* *having-taken,*
 gökh. 601
he-went-with-them.

niyēn tot^a pārizātukⁿ ōsⁿ yēti kulⁿ.
They-were-carried-by-him thither of-the-Pārijāta was where the-tree.
 wuchhiv, tam¹ mōsaman kyāh trāpajyār tulⁿ. 602
Behold-ye, by-that infant what mighty-zeal was-raised.

duzōlis-pēṭh tim hēth yāñ
To-the-fork-of-two-branches-on them having-taken as-soon-as
 thūvⁿ zang,
was-placed-by-him the-leg,

gōbēra-sūtin kulis wōṭhⁿ tsūsta akh lang. 603
The-weight-owing-to (of-)the-tree arose by-breaking one branch.

roṭun lang tōṭi-sūty, wuchhitav tasan¹ gōn.
Was-seized-by-him the-branch his-beak-with, behold-ye his virtues.
 ratēs yōdnai, wasith būtarāth gayē bōn. 604
He-may-seize-it if-not, having-descended the-earth it-went below.

onun pōñis-andar dōrith dyutun
It-was-brought-by-him to-the-water-within having-~~flung~~ was-given-by-him
 lang.
the-branch.

halani lūj^u būm ta ākāsh biyē gang. 605
To-tremble began the-earth and sky also the-milky-way.

langukⁿ gōḍ byūṭhⁿ pātālas-sūtin suv,
Of-the-branch the-root sat to-hell-with along-with,
 lanjēn ar-hākh logⁿ yuṭhⁿ
(Of-)the-lesser-branches the-mass-of-twigs was-attached as
 sōponus zuv. 606
there-became-of-it an-island.

loḍukh gara Yishōras yēli gayē
Was-built-by-them the-house to-Śira when there-became
 hēmsā.
an-ardent-desire.

langukⁿ kūnⁿ āv, lagi ath nāv
Of-the-branch the-foundation came, will-be-applied to-it the-name
 "Lankā."
 "Lankā." 607

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING

The portion of the poem immediately preceding this extract describes how Śiva, at Pārvatī's request, determined to have a house built. He employed the demigods Dhanishṭha Kumāra and Viśvakarman to construct it. They wandered about the universe, seeking for a suitable site, and at length were struck by the beauty of the island of Laṅkā. They asked the god Brahmā how so exquisite a spot came into existence, and the extract is his reply.

According to Hindū mythology, Garuḍa was a famous bird,—a kind of roc,—and was the son of Kaśyapa. In the first book of the Sanskrit Mahābhārata (ll. 1352ff.) we are told how Garuḍa, while quite young, is instructed by his father to eat the fighting elephant and tortoise in order to gain superhuman strength. As described in this extract, he catches them and breaks a branch of a tree with their weight; but, in the Mahābhārata, he disposes of the latter by dropping it on to a distant mountain, and not into the sea. There is no mention of Laṅkā, such as we find in the Kāshmīrī poem. The Pārijāta was one of the five trees of Paradise. It is not mentioned in connexion with this story in the Mahābhārata, where only a great Banyan tree is referred to. According to the Sanskrit Rāmāyaṇa (VII, iii), Viśvakarman built Laṅkā not for Śiva, but for the Rākshasas.

Brahmā said to them, 'Garuḍa had only just been born when he was seized by hunger. He arose and went to his father Kaśyapa and said, "speedily give me somewhat to eat." His father replied, "eat thou the mad elephant and the tortoise. They are three hundred *kōs* high, and twice as much long. (600) They have begun to fight a mighty battle." There, where they were, did Garuḍa see them. Like the wind he fell upon them unawares. He took them up in his talons and flew into the air; and thither went he with them where grew the Pārijāta tree. Behold what mighty zeal that infant did display! He carried them to a fork in the tree, and, as he put down his foot, under their weight one of the boughs broke off. He caught it in his beak,—behold what virtues he possessed! If he had not caught it, it would have fallen down to the earth below. (695) He carried it to the water and into it he flung the bough. At its fall the earth began to tremble, the sky, and even the Milky Way. The root-end of the bough sank down and down as far as Hell, and the matted mass of the twigs of the smaller branches thus became an island.' When (therefore) Śiva showed his ardent desire, (there) they built the house; and, because its foundation was a bough (*lang*), its name will be called 'Laṅkā.'

The fourth specimen is an extract from the *Yūsuf Zulāik̄hā* of Maḥmūd Ḡāmī. It is a good example of the Musalmān style of Kāshmīri. It will be observed that there is a tendency to shorten final vowels as in *kah* for *kāh*, eleven (verse 82), and *kyah* for *kyāh*, what (85). Also final surd consonants are not aspirated, as in *shōngit* for *shōngith*, asleep (79); *wanak* for *wanakh*, thou shalt say (83), and many others.

The transliteration from the Persian character is strict, and does not show the correct Kāshmīri pronunciation. Thus, خواب, a dream, is transliterated *khwāb* (80, 81), although the Kāshmīri pronunciation is *khāb*.

[No. 10.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KĀSHMIRI.

SPECIMEN IV.

(From the Yūsuf Zulaikhā of Maḥmūd Gāmī.)

- ۷۷ گوت کاتیا، گو یعقوبس - اوس مشعاق نس کن نی بس *
- ۷۸ اوس لمان محراب بمن - بوسه کران گل یا-من *
- ۷۹ اوس بابس نشن شنکت - اینه کهر مآ نزه سیمن رنگت *
- ۸۰ هیمن اسن خوا بس اندر - یته زون آسه آبس اندر *
- ۸۱ گره بیدار پر چهنس مآ لی - خواب پنن کرتم حآ لی *
- ۸۲ زون آفتاب بیه تارک که - آیه سمت دینم سجده *
- ۸۳ چهنه یتهنه باین ونک - لعه یوسله مه نشه چهنک *
- ۸۴ نام بز و وره دیو به خواب - گییی غمگین ستهاه بیغاب *
- ۸۵ نس کیه کروس کم پآئه مارون - چهنه یعقوبس شعلت سون *
- ۸۶ آیه مآ اس صبحن سمت - عرض سلام کره سر، سمت *
- ۸۷ بابه مآ بو یوسف چنه ودان - فارسله معنا خدأ *
- ۸۸ خوب صورت چنه خوش نگاه - سیمت همون سیرس پگاه *

[No. 10.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KĀSHMĪRĪ.

SPECIMEN IV.

(From the Yūsuf Zulaikhā of Mahmūd Gāmi.)

TRANSLITERATION AND TRANSLATION.

Metre, Irregular *Ramal*, — ∪ — — | — ∪ — — ||

- Ṭōṭⁿ (*for* ṭōṭhⁿ) kötyāh gav Ya'qūbas!
Beloved how-much he-became to-Jacob!
- ōs^c mushtāq tas-kun tay bas. 77.
he-was yearning him-towards and-veryly very-much.
- ōsⁿ namān mahrab-ě buman,
he-was bowing-himself (to-)the-arch-of eyebrows,
- bōsa karān gul-ě yāsaman. 78.
kisses making (to-)the-flower-of jasmine.
- ōs^u bābas-nishin shōngit
he-was to-the-father-near asleep
- atha khōr mōnzi-sīlin rangit. 79.
hands feet henna-with coloured.
- hyotun asun khwābas-andar
it-was-begun-by-him to-laugh to-the-dream-in
- yitha zūn āsi ābas-andar. 80.
as the-moon will-be to-water-in.
- gawa (*for* gav) hēdār; pūṭshⁿnas mōli (*for* mōli'),
he-became awake; it-was-asked-by-him-to-him by-the-father,
- 'khwāb panunⁿ kartam hōli.' 81.
'the-dream thine-own make-please-to-me present.'
- 'zūn āftāb biyě tarak kah
'the-moon the-sun also the-stars eleven
- āyē (*for* āy) samit dyutⁿham sijdah.' 82.
came having-assembled was-given-by-them-to-me obeisance.'
- 'tshōpa, yuthⁿ-na bāyēn wanak,
'silence, that-not to-the-brothers thou-wilt-tell,
- na-ta, Yūsufa, mē-nishē tshēnak.' 83.
otherwise, O-Joseph, me-from thou-wilt-be-torn.'

- yām būz^a wōra-hāyyau yih **khwāb**,
as-soon-as was-heard by-the-step-brothers this dream,
- gayēy **ghamgīn** sēṭhāh bētāb. 84.
they-became sorrowful exceedingly agitated.
- ‘tas kyah karōs ? kam¹-pōṭhⁱ mārōn ?
‘to-him what shall-we-do-to-him ? by-what-method shall-we-kill-him ?
- chhuna Ya‘qūbas shafqah sōn^a.’ 85.
there-is-not to-Jacob favour of-us.’
- āyē (for āy) mōlis ṣubḥan samit,
they-came to-the-father in-the-morning having-assembled,
- ‘arz-ē salām kūr^ahas namit. 86.
an-address-of salutation was-made-by-them-to-him having-bowed-themselves.
- ‘hāba sōbō, Yūsuf chhuh wadān,
‘father Sir-O, Joseph is lamenting,
- fa-arsilhu ma‘anā **ghadan**.¹ 87.
therefore-send-him with-us tomorrow.
- khūṣūrat** chhuh **khwūsh-nigāh**.
beautiful he-is of-pleasing-aspect.
- sūty hēmōn sairas pagāh.’ 88.
in-company we-will-take-him for-an-excursion tomorrow.’

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

(After Rebecca's death) how dear did (Joseph) become to Jacob ! Ever did he yearn towards him more and more. Over the arch of his eyebrows would he bend, and kiss (the face that was like unto) the flower of jessamine.

Joseph was (once) sleeping by his father—his hands and feet all rosy with henna—and in his dream he laughed, as the sheen of the moon (quivereth) in the water. When he awoke his father asked him what his dream had been. ‘(I dreamt) that the moon, the sun, and the eleven stars assembled themselves together and did obeisance to me.’ ‘Silence ! Joseph, nor tell thou this unto thy brethren. Otherwise, wilt thou be torn from me.’

No sooner did the step-brothers hear this dream than they were filled with chagrin, and were beyond measure distraught. ‘What shall we do unto him ? how shall we kill him ? No longer doth Jacob show favour unto us.’

¹ This half-line is Arabic. The whole passage is an adaptation of the Qur'an, Sūra, xii.

At morn came they together unto their father, and bowed themselves before him with words of reverence. 'Father,' said they, 'Joseph doth lament. Therefore on the morrow send thou him with us. Fair of form is he, and of pleasing aspect. With us on an expedition will we take him on the morrow's morn.'

KASHṬAWĀRĪ.

The valley of Kashṭawār, *volgo* Kishtwar, lies on the upper Chināb, to the south-east of the valley of Kashmīr. Immediately to its south lies Bhadrawāh, the language of which is a form of Western Pahārī (see Volume IX, Part iv, pp. 881ff.). To its west lies the hill country separating Jammu from Kashmīr, in which various broken forms of Kāshmirī are spoken gradually merging into the Chibhālī and Punchhī forms of Lahndā (*vide* pp. 503ff. of Part i of this volume). To the east and north-east lies the Zanskar, the language of which is a form of Western Tibetan. The language of Kashṭawār is known as Kashṭawārī, and in the Census of 1911 was shown as spoken by 7,464 people. It is a dialect of Kāshmirī but is much corrupted by the Pahārī and Lahndā spoken to its south and south-east. On the other hand it retains one or two Dardic forms (such as the word *thu*, he is) which have disappeared from Standard Kāshmirī. Moreover, in old Kāshmirī poetry we occasionally find forms, such as a present participle in *an*, instead of *ān*, that no longer exist in Standard Kāshmirī, but which have survived in Kashṭawārī.

The following account of Kashṭawārī is partly based on Specimens received from the Kashmīr Darbār, and partly on Specimens kindly given to me by the Rev. T. Grahame Bailey. The latter Specimens have also been printed in his work entitled *The Languages of the Northern Himalayas*, published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1908. As given here, I have followed the originals given to me rather than this printed version, which differs in a few unimportant particulars. To the printed version Mr. Bailey has prefixed a short grammatical sketch which I have also utilized. The Specimens are thus three in number, *viz.* two (Nos. I and III) provided by Mr. Bailey, and No. II provided by the Kashmīr Darbār. The List of Words and Sentences printed on pp. 488ff. is based partly on a list provided by Mr. Bailey and partly on one furnished by the Darbār.

Specimens Nos. I and II are versions of the Parable of the Prodigal Son. Mr. Bailey's (No. I) is recorded phonetically in the Roman character. He has recorded each word as he heard it, and not according to the supposed orthodox spelling. Specimen No. II was supplied in the Kashṭawārī character, with a transliteration.

The Kashṭawārī character is a variety of the Ṭākri character used in the hills of the Northern Panjāb. As elsewhere, its vowel system is most incomplete. There are few signs for the medial vowels, and as a rule long medial vowels and sometimes even short medial vowels are represented by the initial forms. It is as if we were, in writing the Nāgarī character, to represent the word *bāt* by बआत instead of बात. There are, it is true, forms for medial *ā*, medial *ī*, medial *u*, and medial *ō*, but these are used almost at random, and, particularly, the sign for medial *ō* can be used for almost any vowel. Moreover, the initial forms are often used instead of them. Accordingly, in transliterating the second specimen, I indicate the use of an initial vowel form by an apostrophe, as if, in the Nāgarī character, I were to transliterate बात by *bāt*, and बआत by *b'āt*. The transliteration is first made absolutely literatim, and under each group of letters I put a second line showing the particular Kashṭawārī word which the group is intended to represent. In this I have been aided by the transliteration provided by the

Kashmīr Darbār. In order to assist the student the original in the Kasṭawāri character, and the corresponding transliteration and translation are printed on pages facing each other, and agree line for line. I have thus been able, in the grammatical sketch which follows, to quote the particular line in which each word quoted from the second specimen occurs,—thus, II, 3, *i.e.* in the third line of the second specimen. This could not be done for the first and third specimens, which are merely indicated by 'I' and 'III,' respectively. Arabic numbers, not preceded by a Roman II, indicate the entries in the List of Words and Sentences.

The following table shows the Kasṭawāri alphabet. The letters are taken from Specimen II or from the Kashmīr Darbār List of Words. No example was found in these of the letter *jha*, of which I am therefore unable to give the form.

Kashtawāri Alphabet.

a, ā	𐤀	ka	𐤁	ta	𐤃
i, ī, ē	𐤄	kha	𐤅	tha	𐤆
u, ū, ō, au	𐤇	ga	𐤈	da	𐤉
ai	𐤊𐤋	gha	𐤌	dha	𐤍𐤎
ni	.....	cha	𐤏	na	𐤐
ka	𐤁	chha	𐤑	pa	𐤒
kā	𐤁𐤀 𐤁𐤁	ja	𐤓	pha	𐤔
ki, kī	𐤁𐤄	za	𐤕	ba	𐤖
ku	𐤁𐤅	jha	𐤗	bha	𐤘
kū	𐤁𐤆	t	𐤙	ma	𐤚
kō	𐤁𐤇	ṭha	𐤛	ya	𐤜
kau	𐤁𐤈	ḍa	𐤝	ra	𐤞
kam	𐤁𐤉	ra	𐤟	la	𐤠
		dha	𐤡	va	𐤢
		ṛha	𐤣	sha	𐤤
		na	𐤥	su	𐤦
			𐤧	ha	𐤨

In writing Kashṭawāri, it will be observed that the consonantal spelling is also very capricious. Special difficulties seem to have been experienced in writing the fricatives *ṭṣ* and *ṭṣh*. They are usually represented by *ch* and *chh*, as in Kāshmirī, but sometimes they are written *s* or even *z*. Thus, we have *sa'alō* written for *ṭṣhāwali* (II, 69), a goat; *gasa* written for *gatṣha*, I will go (II, 26); and *za'a*, for *ṭṣē*, by thee (II, 74).

PRONUNCIATION.—Vowels in Kashṭawāri are sometimes shortened. Thus, while the list of words and the second specimen always have *māhn* for 'man,' the first and third have *mahn*. So the Kāshmirī *dīsh*, a country, becomes *dish* in the first specimen.

Although, as we shall see, epenthesis is not carried out with the strictness observable in Kāshmirī, we sometimes find vowels, especially *a*, liable to change under the influence of neighbouring vowels, even where they would not change in Kāshmirī. Thus, while II, 79, has *samazun*, to become, the first specimen in the corresponding passage has *samuzun*, in which the second *a* has become *u* under the influence of the *u* in the next syllable. Similarly *mulku-sun*, for *mulka-sun*, of the country (III). Again in one place in I *lag* or *log* has actually become *lōgū*, in *zabun lōgū*, he began to say (I will eat husks), although elsewhere in the same word in the same specimen the *a* is preserved.

Again the Kāshmirī *sandi* (abl. of *sand*, of) is *sini* in Kashṭawāri, in which the *a* has become *i* under the influence of the following *i*.

In Kāshmirī *i* and *ē* are frequently interchanged. So also in the first specimen we have both *isini khātara* (thou causedst the fatted calf to be killed) for the sake of this one's sake; and *tisinē khātira* (he killed the fatted calf) for his sake. In *khātira* and *khātara* we also see an optional interchange of unaccented *a* and *i*, and the same appears in *kyāzi* or *kyāza*, why? (94; cf. II, 49, 80). Even an accented *i*, following *y*, may become *a*. Thus we have both *yēth* and *yath* corresponding to the Kāshmirī *yith*, for this. This was evidently first an instance of the change of *i* to *ē*, so that *yith* became *yēth*. In Kāshmirī we know that *yēth* is really *yath* (see p. 259), so that the change of *yēth* to *yath* in Kashṭawāri is easy. Another example of the change of *ē* to *a* is *hōshas*, (he came) to sense, corresponding to the Kāshmirī *hōshēs*. In fact the Kāshmirī *ē* appears under several forms. It follows Kāshmirī in *warhēn* (for *warhyan*), for so many years (II, 66), but in the corresponding passage in I it becomes *iēn*, in *warhiēn*. We shall see numerous examples in datives plural of the 2nd and 3rd declension which in Kāshmirī end in *ēn*. Here we have, ad libitum, *in*, *ēn*, or *iēn*.

The vowel *ō* becomes *a* in *wathi*, having arisen, of the first specimen, while in II, 26, we have (as in Kāshmirī) *wōthi* (Kāshmirī *wōthith*).

In Kāshmirī whenever a word begins with *ṣ* or *ṣh*, a *y* is prefixed. Thus, the Arabic word *insāf*, justice, becomes *yinsāf* in Kāshmirī. We also often hear a medial *ṣ* or *ṣh* pronounced as if a faint *y* precedes it. Thus, *kēṣhāh*, something, is often heard as *kēṣhāh*, and *khēma*, I shall eat, is often heard as *khēma*. This prothesis of *y* before *ṣ* or *ṣh* is still more common in Kashṭawāri. In the second specimen, according to the usual Kāshmirī fashion, it is not indicated in writing; but in the first and third

specimens and in the List of Words and Sentences in which each word has been recorded by Mr. Bailey as he heard it, it is common, though by no means universal.

Thus, in sentence 231 we have *tyisun* for *tisun*, his, and *tyěsiñi* for *tisiñi* (fem. sing. dat.), in which latter *ě* has also been substituted for *i*. So we have in the first specimen *dyim* for *dim*, give to me; *pananyis* (for *pananis*) *zamīnas-manz*, (sent him) into his own land. Again, while we have *tyisun baḍḍ^u shuṛ^u*, his elder son, we also have *tisun mhāl^u kanāra nyit*, his father having come outside. Similarly there is no prothesis of *y* in other cases, such as *tisině-khātira*, for his sake. So we have both *tis* and *tyis*, and (III) *tyěs*, to him. It is unnecessary to give further examples. Suffice it to say that medial *i* or *ě* as often as not pronounced *yi* or *yě*. With this we may connect the change of *in* to *iěn* noted above. The *iěn* is really little more than a variant spelling of *yěñ*.

As in Kāshmirī, words often end in *i-mātrā* and *u-mātrā*, but these are used most capriciously.

A final *ü-mātrā* does not seem to occur, *i-mātrā* being everywhere used instead.

Mr. Bailey has given me some interesting information regarding the method adopted by him in recording these vowels in Specimens I and III and in the List of Words. He says, 'the fact that one may hear, say, *rachhmutu* and *juānmutu* does not seem to justify one in writing *mūdmutu* if the word is usually pronounced *mūdmut*, and, similarly with other letters, one does not seem justified in attempting (at any rate with our present knowledge of the dialect) to aim at uniformity of spelling where there is not uniformity of speech In these specimens the vowels written above the line seem to come with almost a jerk, usually following a very long vowel. Thus, take *miōñ^u*. Here the *ō* is very long and the " comes with a slight jerk. The same applies even after a short vowel. Thus, in *shuṛ^u* the " sounds almost as if the speaker could not avoid saying it, as if it were a necessary sequence of the *ṛ*. It thus differs from *shuṛ^u*.'

Taking *i-mātrā* first, we may quote the following examples of its use:—*ghuṛⁱ*, a mare (139), or horses (140); *harnⁱ*, a she-deer (154); *hōñⁱ*, dogs (148); *hōñⁱ*, a bitch (147); *kōṛⁱ*, a girl (112); *miāñⁱ* (where we should expect *miāñis*) (225); *pananⁱ dōlat*, his own wealth (I); *rishⁱ*, bulls (144); *shuṛⁱ*, sons (223, and II, 1); *tshēṭⁱ*, a she-goat (151); *tshēṭⁱ*, goats (152).

But this *i-mātrā* sometimes becomes an ordinary *i*, as in *mhāli*, fathers (106); *māhni*, men (124); *āisi*, they were (eating) (I); and is sometimes even lengthened to *ī*, as in *shuṛ^ī*, sons (I; cf. *shuṛⁱ* of II, 1); *hundī*, kisses (I).

For *u-mātrā* we may quote *baḍḍ^u* (231, I, III) or *baḍ^u* (II, 13, 53), great; *bhāy^u*, a brother (II, 58, 80); *ghuṛ^u*, a horse (138); *lag^u*, began, etc. (II, 14, 16); *māhn^u*, a man (II, 56); *mhāl^u*, the father (came outside) (I; but *mhāl*, 233, and *mhālu*, 47, 101); *miāun^u*, my (II, 77, but *miāun* in I); *rish^u*, a bull (142); *shuṛ^u*, a son (I); *tsāun^u*, thy (220; II, 78; but *tsāun*, I); *tsyōṛ^u*, a goat (150).

But this final *u-mātrā* is often dropped, as in the following, some of which also occur above with the *u-mātrā*:—*miāun mhāl*, my father (233); *myul*, he was got (I); *samuz*, he became (III).

Or it may become a full *u*, as in *māhnu*, a man (119, but *mahn*°, II, 56); *mhāl*° or *mhālu*, a father (47, 101; but *mhāl*, 233); *bhāyu*, a brother (49; but *bhāy*°, II, 58, 80); *raḥhu*, he remained (I); *zulmmiāru*, an oppressor (III).

Or it may be lengthened to *ū*. This is always the case in the word *āsū*, he was, whereas *thu*, he is, is always written with the *u* short. Again we have *zabun lōgū*, he began to say (I will eat husks), whereas in II, 14, 16, we have *lagu*, and in I, *andar gatshun lag*° *na*, he did not begin to go inside.

Or it may become *ō* or even *wa*, as in *ḍand*° or *ḍandō*, the back (43), *wats*°, *walsu*, or *watswa*, a calf (I); *zēou* or *ziō*, the tongue (41).

The forms taken by the perfect participle are very instructive. The full forms of the words quoted below are *mūd*°*mut*°, *myul*°*mut*°, *rachh*°*mut*°, *rāw*°*mut*°, and *samz*°*mut*°, but the forms actually occurring are *mudmut* (I, and II, 81), *mūd*°*mut* (II, 49), dead; *myulmut*, got (II, 83); *rachhmutu* and *rachhmut*°, kept (*i.e.* fatted) (I); *rāw*°*mut*, lost (II, 82); and *samzumut*, become (III).

Epenthesis of vowels occurs in Kashṭawārī as in Kāshmirī, but, judging from the specimens, its occurrence is here most capricious. We shall take in order the chief epenthetic vowels of Kāshmirī and observe what happens under similar circumstances in Kashṭawārī.

In Kāshmirī when *a* is followed by *i*-mātrā, and in certain cases (*e.g.* in the sing. dat. of the third declension) by *i*, the *a* is not changed, but the *i*-mātrā or *i* is sounded immediately after the *a* as well as in its proper place. Thus, *baḍi*, great (nom. plur.), is pronounced *baḍi*° (see p. 263). Similarly *karis*, to a bracelet, is pronounced *kaḥris*. We find traces of this in Kashṭawārī, where the dative singular of *akh*, one, is written *aikis* in the first specimen, but *akis* in II, 15. Elsewhere, even in I the *a* remains unchanged, as in *pananis*, to his own, or (II, 60) *baj*°, great (nom. sing. fem.).

In Kāshmirī, when *a* is followed by *u*-mātrā it becomes *o* (p. 263), as *kor*° (for *kar*°), he was made. The *o* remains even when the *u*-mātrā becomes *u* owing to the addition of a suffix, as in *korun*, he was made by him. In Kashṭawārī, the same change sometimes occurs as in *korun* (II, 9). At other times the *a* becomes *ō*, as in *kōrun* (I, 'when he had wasted everything'), and at other times it becomes *ō*, as in *zabun lōgū*, he began to say (I will fill my belly) (I), in which the *u*-mātrā has been changed to *ū*. Most commonly, however, in I, III, and the List of Words, the *a* is unchanged as in *karun* (III, and 225); *marun lagus*, I began to die (I); *raḥhu* (for *raḥh*°), he remained (near a person of that place) (I); *zabun*, he said (I).

We have already seen that *i*-mātrā is used where Kāshmirī has *ū*-mātrā, so that the change of *a* when followed by the latter does not concern us here.

In Kāshmirī, when *ā* is followed by *i*-mātrā or by *i*, it becomes *ō*, as in *mōl*°, fathers (see p. 263), *mōriw*, strike ye (see p. 305). In the specimens, there is only one instance of a change resembling this, in which *ā*, followed by *i*, becomes *ō*, not *ö*. It is the word *thōyiū*, place ye (227), corresponding to the Kāshmirī *thōviw*.

In other cases the *ā* remains unchanged, as in *āsias* (I) or *āsis* (II, 1), they were to him (Kāshmirī *ōsis*); *hākim* (III), a ruler; *khātira*, for the sake of (I); *tsānis mhāl*°-*sin*, of thy father (Kāshmirī *chyōnis mōl*°-*sandis*) (223); *wānawālis*, to a shop-keeper (241).

In Kāshmirī, when *ā* is followed by *u*-mātrā or by *u* it becomes *ó*, pronounced something like the *a* in 'all' (see pp. 263-4). We see traces of this in *sōrūi*, all (I, but *sārūi* in II, 8) corresponding to the Kāshmirī *sóruy*. Another attempt to represent this sound is shown in *āusū* (Kāshmirī *ós*), (the elder son) was (in the field) (I), when II, 53, has *āsū*; and in *māurum* (Kāshmirī *mórum*), I struck (185). As seen above, however, the *ā* often remains unchanged, and so also in *bhāy** (II, 58, 80) or *bhōi* (I; 49), a brother; *mārun*, (thy father) killed (the fatted calf) (I); *ujārun* (I), *urāwun* (II, 11), or *ulāwun* (II, 74), he wasted.

In Kāshmirī, when *i* is followed by *u*-mātrā or by *u*, it becomes *yu*, as in *dyut** (for *dit**), given (see p. 263). The same usually occurs in Kashtawārī, as in *dyutun*, he gave (answer) (I); *dyututh*, thou gavest (II, 70; but *dyituth* in I); *myul* (for *mil**), he was found (I). As in the *dyituth* just mentioned, I also has *phirum*, I (never) turned (thy word), although, as we have seen, it has *dyutum*.

In Kāshmirī, when *ē* is followed by *i*-mātrā it becomes *ī*, and when it is followed by *u*-mātrā it becomes *yū* (see p. 263). We have in Kashtawārī one example of what happens to *ē* in such circumstance in the base *tshēr-*, a goat. Its nominative singular is *tshyōi** (150), and its nominative plural is *tshēr*ⁱ, not *tshyūr** and *tshēr*ⁱ.

In Kāshmirī when *ō* is followed by *i*-mātrā or by *u*-mātrā or by *u*, it becomes *ū*, as in *hūn**, plural *hūn*ⁱ, from the base *hōn-*, a dog (see p. 263). In Kashtawārī, *ō* in such circumstances remains unchanged. Thus, *hōn**, a dog (146), pl. *hōn*ⁱ (148); *hōn*ⁱ, a bitch (147); *kōi*ⁱ, a daughter (110); *mē tsōlum*, I struck (185). We have, however, *krūdhī* angry (I and III), for an original *krōdhī*.

From the above it will be seen that while epenthetic vowel changes do occur in Kashtawārī they are subject to no fixed law.

Consonants.—In Kāshmirī a final surd consonant is aspirated (see p. 267). This rarely occurs in Kashtawārī. Thus in I we have *dōlat* (not *dōlath*), wealth; *lāik* (not *lāikkh*), worthy; *pōshāk* (not *pōshākkh*), a garment; *ankhuch* (not *ankhuchh*), a ring, and so on. There are, however, a few examples of this aspiration, and we may quote *hētgakh*, they began (to make merry); *dyituth*, thou gavest; *mārāwuth*, thou causedst to be killed; and *thukh*, or *thuk*, thou art.

Dardic languages, as a rule, do not possess the sonant aspirates *gh*, *jh*, *dh*, *dh*, or *bh*. They are, however, common in Kashtawārī and are evidently borrowed from Western Pahārī. Thus, we have *gh* in *ghar*, a house (67), and *ghur**, a horse (68); *dh* in *krūdhī*, angry (I and III), and *dhām*, a feast (II, 60); and *bh* in *bhāy**, a brother (49); *bhain*, a sister (50), and *bhōchhi*, of hunger (II, 25). We even have initial or medial *m* becoming *mh* in *mhāl**, a father (Kāshmirī *mól**) (*passim*); *mhast*, much (224); *samhuzun*, to become (II, 14), but *samazi* (II, 62); and *timhau* for *timau*, among them (II, 5).

Dardic languages show a tendency to hardening soft consonants. We have a good example of this in the word *ankhuch* (I) or *ankuchī* (II, 46), a ring, which is for an original *angujī*.

Attention must be drawn to the lax way in which, as in the case of other Dardic languages, the distinction between cerebrals and dentals is observed. For

instance we have *badāwun* instead of *baḍāwun* (III); *thukriēn dōsan manz*, in a few days, in I, but *ṭhukrin* in II, 6. In II, 26, we have *wōṭhi*, having arisen, but *wōṭhi* in II, 33; and in II, 67, *zāt*, ever, but in II, 69, *zāt*. In II, 37, the word for 'embrace' is written *nala maḥa'u*, but pronounced *nālamut*.

Kashṭawāri possesses a cerebral *r*, which does not exist in Kāshmiri. It is probably borrowed from Lahndā or from Western Pahāri. It is interchangeable with *ḍ*, as in *urāwun* (II, 11) or *uḍāwun* (II, 74), he squandered. A few examples, out of many, are *shur*°, a son (55); *kōr*°, a daughter (56); *ghur*°, a horse (68); *dōrun*°, to run (85); *niōr*°, near (87). The interchange of dentals and cerebrals is again illustrated by *tshyōr*°, a he-goat (150), with a cerebral *r*, but *tshēl*°, a she-goat (151), with a dental *l*.

The dental *r*, as in other Dardic languages, is sometimes elided. Thus we have *brōnṭh* or *bōnṭh*, before (90); and *nyit*, having emerged (I), corresponding to the Kāshmiri *nirith*.

There is one instance of the interchange of *w* and *m* in *manāmun*, he remonstrated with him (II, 64), for *manāwun*.

The epenthetic changes of consonants that are so prominent a feature in Kāshmiri also occur occasionally in Kashṭawāri. Thus (cf. p. 267), we have the change of *t* to *ch* in *tsachiēn*, he tore them (fem.) (III), from *tsatun*, to tear. In Kāshmiri *ḍ* becomes *j* before *y* or *ṛ* but not before *ū*-mātrā (see p. 267). Thus, *boḍ*°, great, has a feminine *būḍ*°, with a dative singular *bajṛ*. In Kashṭawāri, this change is extended by analogy to the feminine nominative, so that we have *bajṛ* (II, 60, 75), corresponding to the Kāshmiri *būḍ*°.

In Kāshmiri *t* under certain circumstances becomes *ts*, and *n* becomes *ñ* (p. 267), so, we have in Kashṭawāri *kyutā* (222) (Kāshmiri *kyut*°), how much, feminine *kītsā* (221) (Kāshmiri *kīts*°). So *panun*°, own, fem. *panañ*°; *tsūun*°, thy, fem. *tsūñ*°.

In Kāshmiri *h* is liable to become *sh*, or, more accurately, is liable to revert to an original *sh*. Thus the feminine of *hyuh*°, like, is *hish*°. In Kashṭawāri the *sh* appears also in the masculine, as in *mē pananiēn mazūran-hish banāyim*, make me like thine own servants (I).

DECLENSION.—Nouns.—

Corresponding to the Kāshmiri first declension, we have:—

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>ghar</i>	<i>ghar</i> .
Dat.	<i>gharas</i>	<i>gharan</i> .
Ag.	<i>gharan</i> }	<i>gharan</i> .
Abl.	<i>gharu</i> }	

Rōpai, a rupee, makes its plur. nom. *rōpiē*.

Examples of this declension are:—

Sing. nom.-acc.—*baḍḍ*° *kāl pēou*, a great famine fell (I).

yi rōpai dyi tis, give this rupee to him (234).

panun yaḍ bhara, I will fill my own belly (I, II, 20). Note that *yaḍ* is here masculine. In Kāshmiri it is feminine.

ḍand, *ḍandʰ*, or *ḍandō*, the back (43). Judging from the two latter forms this word is also of the second declension. The dative singular *ḍandās*, given below, belongs to the first declension.

Dat.-acc.—*pananis dilas-sāthi zabun*, he said with (*i.e.* in) his heart (I).

tēsinyis ḍandās thōyiū zīn, put ye the saddle to (*i.e.* on) his back (227).

tath dishas-manz kāl pēou, a famine fell in that land (I).

gharas-manz thu safēd ghuri-sun zīn, in the house is the saddle of the white horse (226, so 223, 233).

gharas-niōr āō, he came near the house (I, so II, 54).

hathas aikhuch lāgyus, put ye a ring on his hand (I).

su hōshas-manz āō, he came into sense (I).

zāt tsāni hukmas adal badal na hanthus, I never walked contrary to thy command (II, 68).

tini pananyis zamīnas manz sūr tsunāwani sōzun, he sent him into his land to feed swine (I).

In *jawāb-manz* (II, 65), for *jawābas-manz*, in answer, the termination of the dative has been omitted.

su thu dhāri-hinis mōkhas-pān māl tsunāwan, he is grazing cattle on the top of the hill (229).

tath mulkas-manz baḍu drāg pēou, in that country a great famine fell (II, 12).

tin karun yath mulkas zamīnas kachchh, he measured the land for (*i.e.* of) this country (III).

aikis naukaras sad dyit, having called a servant (I).

Rām Chandar Sāhabas-sāthi mhast minnat zārī karin, he made much entreaty and lamentation with (*i.e.* to) Rām Chandar Sāhib (III).

tath jāē-hinis aikis shakhsas-labi rathu, he stayed with a person of that country (I).

Ag.—*āsēāu Nawāb Sāhaban Tahsildār rachhmutu*, he was appointed Tahsildar by the Nawāb Sāhib (III).

Abl.—*kuha-manza khuāl pān*, draw water from the well (237).

Plur. nom.-acc.—*lūk sārī tyēs-pān krūdhī samazēi*, all the people became angry with him (III).

miāni mhāli-sinyi kityā mazūr thī, how many labourers there are of my father (1).

tathun mōl thu dhāi rōpiē, the price of that is two rupees and a half (232).

tyis hē tsā lima rōpiē, take those rupees from him (235).

tini sūr tsunāwani sōzun, he sent him to feed swine (I).

baḍiēn mahniēn zamīn ziyāda āsiāi, there were more lands to great men (III).

Dat.-acc.—*thukriēn dōsan-manz*, in a few days (I).

tisin hathan ankuchī, biya khōran paḍiōru, a ring for his hand, and a shoe for his feet (II, 46).

panun māl māṛa kāman-manz urāwun, he wasted his substance in evil deeds (II, 10).

māṛa kāran-pata māl ujārun, he wasted his substance (following) after evil deeds (I).

mē pananiēn mazūran-hish banāyim, make me as one of thy servants (I).

miānis mhālis-nishē wāra māzūran wāra manjī thī, near my father to many servants there is much bread (II, 23).

panēn mazūran-manz, amongst thine own servants (II, 32).

mhālin pananiēn naukaran zabun, the father said to his servants (I).

kityān warhēn (nom. sg. *warhīy*, 1st decl.) *tsānī khēzmat karyim*, for how many years did I do thy service (I).

yītin warhēn, for so many years (II, 66).

āsēāu — rachhmutu pātsan warhēn, he was appointed for five years (III).

bōh pananiēn yāran-sāthi khushī karaha, I might have done rejoicing with my own friends (I).

panēn yāran-manz, among my own friends (II, 71).

Ag.—*tyēs-pān lūkau zamīndārau khuālikh bāsulāt*, a complaint was raised against him by the people generally and by farmers (III).

Corresponding to the Kāshmirī second declension, we have the following. It must be remembered that a final *n* is often dropped, and also is often written *u* or even *ō* or *wa*, and that a final *i* is often written *ī* or *z*. Also that *in* is often written *ēn*, *yin*, or *iēn*. In the paradigm I shall only give *n*, *i*, and *in* respectively, leaving the other forms to be inferred. Note also that the agent singular ends in *in*, not in *i* as in Kāshmirī.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>mhālⁿ</i> , a father	<i>mhālⁱ</i> .
Dat.	<i>mhālīs</i>	<i>mhālīn</i> .
Ag.	<i>mhālīn</i> }	<i>mhālīau</i> .
Abl.	<i>mhālī</i> }	

As examples of the vocative, we may quote *ai mhāli*, O father (I, and II, 3), and *ai shurīa* (I) and *ai shurⁿ* (II, 76), O son.

As other examples of the nominative plural, we can quote from the List of Words (138ff.):—

Nom. Sing.	Nom. Plur.
<i>ghurⁿ</i> , a horse	<i>ghurⁱ</i> .
<i>rishⁿ</i> , a bull	<i>rishⁱ</i> .
<i>hōnⁿ</i> , a dog	<i>hōnⁱ</i> .
<i>tshyōṛⁿ</i> , a goat	<i>tsheṛⁱ</i> .

Note that while *hōnⁿ* shows no epenthesis, we see it in *tshyōṛⁿ*.

Other examples are :—

Sing. nom.-acc.—*tsāunⁿ bhāyⁿ āmut thu*, thy brother is come (II, 58, cf. 80).

akhā mahⁿ hakār^ū, having called a man (II, 56).

miāun mhāl, my father (233).

tisun mhāl^a kanāra nyit bōzāwun lagus, his father, having come outside, began to persuade him (I).

tyisun baḍḍ^a shuṛ^a wajjan-manz āusu, his elder son was in the fields (I).

tsāni mhālin tisinē khātira rachhmutu watsu mārūn, thy father hath killed the fatted calf for him (I); but:—

rachhmutu watswa yōṛ aniū, bring ye the fatted calf (I).

Dat.-acc.—*su thu ghurīs-pān bēi*, he is seated on a horse (230).

kulyis-tal, under the tree (230).

aikis mahnis zēh shuṛⁱ āsias, to a certain man were two sons (I).

akis baḍis māhnīs-nishin lag^a gōu, he went and joined himself to a certain man (II, 15).

lōkṛin shuṛiēn pananis mhālis zabun, the younger son said to his father (I, and so elsewhere, in both I and II, *passim*).

mē tsōṭum tēsinyis shuṛis mhast, I have well beaten his son (228).

gāmakis kāsi wānawālis-hata, from a shopkeeper of the village (241).

ak zanis zēh shuṛⁱ āsis, to a certain man were two sons (II, 1).

Ag.—*lōkṛin shuṛiēn pananis mhālis zabun*, the younger son said to his father (I, cf. II, 2).

lōkṛin shuṛin akis dūras mulka-sun safar korun, the younger son made a journey to a far country (II, 7).

mhālin pananiēn naukaran zabun, the father said to his servants (I, cf. II, 43).

su hazza dūr āsū, mhālin lawun, he was yet far off, (when) his father perceived him (I).

shuṛin tis zabun, the son said to him (II, 38).

miānⁱ pētr^a-singi shuṛiēn karun tesūi bhēnyi-sāṭhi biāh, the son of my uncle has made a marriage with his sister (225).

Abl.—*nālamaṭi raṭun*, he seized him with an embrace (I).

Plur. nom.-acc.—*hundī ditinus*, he gave him kisses (I).

ak zanis zēh shuṛⁱ āsis, to a certain man were two sons (II, 1).

aikis mahnis zēh shuṛⁱ āsias, to a certain man were two sons (I).

Dat.-acc.—*mhālin panēn māhnin zabun*, the father said to his men (II, 44).

lāchāran mahniēn badāwun, baḍiēn mahniēn zamīn ziyāda āsiāi, thukṛi banāyin, for helpless men he increased (the measurement of their land) (and) for great men, who had more lands, he diminished them (III).

Corresponding to the third declension of Kāshmirī, consisting of feminine nouns in ' or ' we have the following. As in the case of nouns of the second declension ' is often written *i* or *ī* and *in* is often written *yin* or *iēn*. In the paradigm I only give ' and *in* respectively, leaving the other forms to be inferred (110ff.):—

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>kōṛⁱ</i> , a daughter	<i>kōṛi</i> .
Dat.	<i>kōṛi</i>	<i>kōṛin</i> .
Ag.-abl.	<i>kōṛi</i>	<i>kōṛiau</i> .

Other examples of the nominative plural are (139ff.) :—

Nom. Sing.	Nom. Plur.
<i>ghuṛⁱ, a maro</i>	<i>ghuṛi.</i>
<i>hōñ, a bitch</i>	<i>hōñi.</i>

Other examples are :—

Sg. nom.-acc.—*dārhi panani puchiñ*, he plucked out his own beard (III).

Dat.-acc.—*surti-manz yith zabun*, having come into sense he said (II, 22).

Plur. nom.-acc.—*zachi tsachiñ*, rags were torn by him (III).

Dat.-acc.—*tsāunⁿ māl gāññ-manz udāwun*, he scattered thy property among harlots (II, 73).

Corresponding to the fourth declension of Kāshmiri, we have the following examples :—

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>kath</i>	<i>katha.</i>
Dat.	<i>kathi</i>	<i>kathan.</i>
Ag.-abl.	<i>kathi, katha</i>	<i>kathau.</i>

The above paradigm is based on the following examples. No example is available for the ag.-abl. plur., but *kathau* is probably right :—

Sg. nom.-acc.—*bhain*, a sister (50); dat. *bhēnyi-hata*, than the sister (231); *bhēnyi-sāthi*, with the sister (225).

gāu, a cow (143); pl. nom. *gāē* (145).

Dat.-acc.—*badⁿ shuṛⁿ wajji-manz āsū*, the elder son was in the field (II, 53).

Abl.—*bōh bhuchi marun lagus*, I began to die (I).

bōh bhōchhi maran thus, I am dying of hunger (II, 25).

panani dōlata-manza miāun hissa dyim; *tī tin dōlat bantī ditsin*, give me my share of thy property; and he divided the property (I).

ai katha (sing. nom. *kath*)-*pāna lūk sārī tyēs-pān krūdhi samazēi*, from on (*i.e.* with regard to) this matter all the people became angry with him (III).

Note that the ablative ends in *a* (*dōlata, katha*) or in *i* (*bhuchi*).

Plur. nom.-acc.—*yima shima sūr khēwan āisi*, what husks the swine were eating (I).

Dat.-acc.—*tsāun māl kunjran-sāthi uḷāi dyutun*, he wasted thy property on harlots (I).

razan-sāthi gaudis, bind him with ropes (236).

badⁿ shuṛⁿ wajjan-manz āsū, the elder son was in the fields (I).

tin tis panñ wajjan-manz sōzun, he sent him into his fields (II, 17).

The genitive of all four declensions will be dealt with under the head of adjectives.

Postpositions.—Postpositions are used as in Kāshmiri. It is noteworthy that the postpositions *hata* and *nish*, both meaning 'from,' govern the dative, and not, as we might expect from the analogy of Kāshmiri, the ablative.

The following is a list of the postpositions occurring in the specimens, with the cases they govern :—

- hata*, from (dat.).
khātara, khātira, for the sake of (abl. or abl. of gen.).
labi, near, to (=Hindī *pās*) (dat.).
manz, in, among, into (dat.).
manza, from in, from among (abl.).
niōr, near (dat.).
nish, from (dat.).
nisha, nishē, nishin, near (=Hindī *pās*) (dat.).
pān, upon (=Hindī *par*) (dat.).
pāna, from upon (=Hindī *par-sē*) (abl.).
pata, after (dat.).
sāthi, with, in company with (dat.).
sāthi, with, by means of (dat.).

The following are examples of the use of these postpositions :—

- tsē kas-hata su mōl hyututh*, from whom did you buy that (240) ?
gāmakis kāsī wānawālis-hata, from a shop-keeper of the village (241).
tsāni mhālin tisinē khātira rachmatu watsu mārūn, aiyi khātara tin su juān laum, thy father hath for his sake killed the fatted calf, for the sake of this that (*i.e.* because) he hath perceived him (to be) well (I).
isini khātara rachmatu watsu mārūcuth, for his sake thou causedst the fatted calf to be killed (I).
tath jāē-hinis aikis shakhsas-labi rafhu, he remained near (*i.e.* with) a person of that place (I).
wathi pananis mhālis-labi āō, having arisen, he came near (*i.e.* to) his father (I).
tath dishas-manz kāl pēou, a famine fell in that country (I).
thukriēn dōsan-manz, in a few days (the younger son went off to a far country) (I).
tsauu māl gāñēn-manz uqlāwun, he wasted thy property among harlots (II, 73).
gharas-manz thu safēd ghurī-suu zīn, in the house is the saddle of the white horse (226; so 223, 233).
su hōshas-manz āō, he came into sense (I).
baḷḷē shu wājjan-manz āusū, the elder son was in the fields (I).
tin tis panēn wājjan-manz sōzun, he sent him into his fields (II, 17).
panēn yāran-manz khushī kara, I may make rejoicing with my friends (II, 71).
tini pananyis zamīnas-manz sōzun, he sent him into his own lands (I).
 In *jawāb-manz*, in answer (II, 65), the termination of the dative has been dropped.
panani dōlala-manza miāun hissa dyim, give me my share from in (*i.e.* out of) thy property (I).
timau-manza lōkriṇ mhālis zabun, from among them the younger said to the father (II, 2).
khūha-manza khuāl pāñ, draw water from in (*i.e.* out of) the well (237).
yēi gharī gharas niōr āō, when he came near to the house (I; cf. II, 54).
mhālis-nish, from the father (191).

tū sadā mē-nishē thuk, thou art always near (*i.e.* with) me (II, 76).

bōh wathī pānanis mhālis-nisha gals̄ha, I, having arisen, will go near (*i.e.* to) my father (I; cf. II, 26).

miānis mhālis-nishē wāro mazāran wāra manjī thī, near my father (*i.e.* in my father's house) many servants have much bread (II, 23).

akis baḍis māhnis-nishin lag' gōu, he went and stayed near (*i.e.* with) a great man (II, 16).

ai katha-pāna lūk sārī tyēs-pān krūdhī samazēi, from upon (*i.e.* in regard to) this matter all the people became angry upon (*i.e.* with) him (III).

thukrin dōsan-pata, after a few days (II, 6).

māya kāran-pata māl ujāṛuu, he wasted the property after (*i.e.* in) evil deeds (I).

tin pananis dilas-sāthi zabun, he said with (*i.e.* in) his heart (I).

tsāun māl kanjran-sāthi wāi dyutun, he wasted thy substance with harlots (I).

tū hamēsha mē-sāthi thukh, thou art ever with me (I).

bōh pananiēn yāran-sāthi khushī koraba, I might have made merry with my friends (I).

yiman-sāthi panun paḷ bhara, with these I will fill my belly (I).

raza-sāthi gandis, bind him with ropes (236).

Adjectives, as a rule, follow the custom of standard Kāshmirī. Those that do not end in *u-mātrā* (such as *dūr*, distant; *hish*, like; *juān*, good; *māya*, bad; *zabar*, good) are not declined when in agreement with a substantive in a case other than the nominative singular. Thus:—

dūr dishas safar kōruu, he went to a far country (I).

māya kāran-pata māl ujāṛuu, he wasted the property in bad actions (I).

panun māl māya kīman-manz uṛūwun, he wasted his property in bad actions (II, 10).

zabar māhnu, a good man (119); *zabar māhni*, good men (124).

Sometimes, however, the adjective is declined,—the masculine in this case following the first declension of nouns. Thus we have:—

akis dūras molka-sun safar koruu, he made a journey of a distant country (II, 8).

lāchāran mahniēn badāwun, for helpless men he increased (the measurement of the land) (III).

As in Kāshmirī adjectives ending in *u-mātrā* agree with the noun they qualify in gender, number, and case. It must be remembered that *u-mātrā* is often elided, so that the adjective apparently ends in a consonant. This, however, does not affect the rule. Even when the *u-mātrā* is elided the adjective is treated as if it ended in *u-mātrā*. Thus the pronominal adjective *miāun*, my, is just as often written *miāun*, but it is always declined as if it were *miāun*, and never as if it were really *miāun*.

In Kāshmirī the feminine termination corresponding to the masculine *u-mātrā* is *ī-mātrā*. In Kashtawārī it is *i-mātrā*, which, as often as not, is pronounced as a full *i*, as in the third declension of substantives. Thus, the feminine of *lōkur*°, small, is *lōkarī* (lōkarī). In fact, as in the second and third declensions, ° is often written *u* or even *ō* or *wa*, *i* is often written *i* or *ī*, and *in* is often written *ēn*, *yīn*, or *iēn*. In the following paradigm I shall give only °, *i*, and *in*, respectively, but most of the other spellings will be found in the examples.

Under the rules for epenthesis certain consonants are liable to change in the feminine (see p. 266), and in some cases, when they do not change in the nominative feminine, they change in the other cases. Thus, the feminine of the Kāshmirī *baḍ*°, great, is *būḍ*°, the dative singular of which is *bajī*. In Kashtawārī these changes appear most capriciously, sometimes they occur, and sometimes they do not.

Adjectives ending in *n*° (which in Kāshmirī becomes *ñ*° in the feminine) appear to make their feminines pretty consistently in *ñī*. Thus, *miāun*°, my, has its feminine *miāñī*; *tsāun*°, thy, feminine *tsāñī*; *panun*°, own, feminine *panañī*. In the case of the Kashtawārī word *baḍ*°, great, the *ḍ* is changed to *j*, even in the case of the nominative feminine, which is *bajī*. This is evidently due to the analogy of the other feminine cases. We thus get the following declension of *baḍ*° or *baḍḍ*°, great.

	Masc.	Fem.
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>baḍ</i> °	<i>bajī</i> .
Dat.	<i>baḍis</i> , <i>baḍi</i>	<i>bajī</i> .
Ag.	<i>baḍin</i> , <i>baḍi</i>	<i>bajī</i> .
Abl.	<i>baḍi</i>	<i>bajī</i> .
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>baḍ</i> °	<i>bajī</i> .
Dat.	<i>baḍin</i>	<i>bajin</i> .
Ag.-abl.	<i>baḍiau</i>	<i>bajiau</i> .

Note that, in the masculine singular, the ablative can optionally be used for any oblique case.

There are one or two irregular adjectives. The pronominal adjective *panun*°, own, optionally drops the second *n* in all cases except the nominative singular. Thus, *panis* for *pananis*; *pani* for *panani*, and so on. The word for 'all' (compare the Kāshmirī *sōrui*, see p. 269), invariably adds an emphatic *ī*. Thus the masc. sing. nom. is *sārūī*, abl. *sārīvī* (for *sārī* + *ī*); plur. nom. *sārī* (for *sārī* + *ī*).

As examples of the use of these declinable adjectives we may quote:—

Masc. sing. nom.—*tath dishas-manz baḍḍ kāl peōu* (I) or *tath mulkas-manz baḍḍ drāg peōu* (II, 12), in that country a great famine fell.

tyisun baḍḍ shuṛ wājjan-manz āsū (I) or *tisun baḍḍ shuṛ wājji-manz āsū* (II, 53), his great (i.e. elder) son was in the field(s).

yēi gharī sōrūī barbād kōrun (I) or *yēli sārūī kharach kōrun* (II, 11), when he had wasted (expended) all.

Dat.-acc.—*akis badis māhnis-nishin lag* gōu*, he went and stayed with a great man (II, 15).

miānis mhālis-nishē wāra mazūran wāra manjī thī, near my father (*i.e.* in my father's house) many servants have much bread (II, 23).

lōkrin shurīn pananis mhālis zabun, the younger son said to his father (I). So *pananis mhālis*, (I will go) to my father (I), and (he came) to his father (I). *miāun mhāl thu tath lōkuṛi gharas-manz rihwan*, my father lives in that small house (233).

pani mhālis-nishē galsha, I will go to my father (II, 26, cf. 34).

zāt tsāni hukmas adal-badal na hanthus, I never walked contrary to thy command (II, 67).

Note *miān'* for *miānis* or *miāni* (225).

Ag.—*lōkrin shurīn pananis mhālis zabun*, the younger son said to his father (I).

lōkrin shurīn safar korun, the younger son made a journey (II, 7).

tsāni mhālin baj' dhām karmats' thī, thy father hath made a great feast (II, 59).

tsāni mhālin rachhmutu wātsu mārūn, thy father killed the fatted calf (I).

Plur. nom.—*lūk sārī tyēs-pān krudhī samazēi*, all the people became angry with him (III).

thukṛi banāyin, he made them small (III).

Dat.-acc.—*baḷiēn mahniēn*, for great men (III).

pananiēn mazūran-hish banāyin, make me like one of thy servants (I).

mhālin panēn māhnin zabun, the father said to his men (II, 43).

thukṛiēn dōsan-manz, in a few days (I).

thukṛin dōsan-pata, after a few days (II, 6).

Fem. sing. nom.—*tsāni mhālin baj' dhām karmats' thī*, thy father hath made a great feast (II, 59, cf. 75).

kityān warhiēn tsān' khēzmat karyim, for how many years I did thy service (I).

yītin warhēn mē tsān' ṭahl karun thus, for so many years I am doing thy service (II, 66).

Dat.—*karun panañi marzī-sāthi zamīnas kachchh*, he measured the country according to his own pleasure (III).

Plur. dat.—*tin tis pañēn wajjan-manz sōzun*, he sent him into his fields (II, 16).

The Genitive Case.—As in Standard Kāshmirī the genitive is an adjective and is declined as such. The postpositions of the genitive are *hun*°, *sun*°, and *uk*°, corresponding to the Kāshmirī *hond*°, *soud*°, and *uk*° respectively. These are used almost exactly as in Kāshmirī. *Hun*° is used with feminine nouns and with masculine plural nouns. *Sun*° is used with masculine singular nouns. Both these govern the dative, as in Kāshmirī, and as in that language the *s* of *sun*° is really the termination of the dative, so that *āsmāna-sun*° of heaven is really *āsmānas-'un*°, for *āsmānas-hun*° (see p. 225). Unlike Standard Kāshmirī *sun*° is used not only with animate, but also with inanimate nouns, so that we have *āsmāna-sun*°, when Kāshmirī would have *āsmānuk*°;

māla-sun°, of the property, where Kāshmirī would have *māluk*°; and *mulka-sun*°, of the country, where Kāshmirī would have *muluk*°.

The postposition *uk*° is, as in Kāshmirī, confined to inanimate masculine singular nouns, as in *gāmak*°, of the village; *muluk*°, of the country. We thus see that either *sun*° or *uk*° may be used with such an inanimate noun as *mulk*, a country.

All these postpositions are declined, so that we have for *sun*° :—

	Masc.	Fem.
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>sun</i> °	<i>siñ</i> °, <i>sī</i> °.
Dat.	<i>sinis</i> , <i>sini</i>	<i>siñi</i> .
Ag.	<i>sinin</i> , <i>sini</i>	<i>siñi</i> .
Abl.	<i>sini</i>	<i>siñi</i> .
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>sin</i> °	<i>siñi</i> .
Dat.	<i>sinin</i> , <i>sin</i>	<i>siñin</i> .
Ag.-abl.	<i>siniau</i>	<i>siñau</i> .

Sun° is sometimes written *sund*° (102).

As usual there are numerous variants of these forms. The ° of *sun*° is very commonly dropped, so that we get *sun*. Similarly final *i* and *i* are often dropped, so that *sin* may represent *sin*° or *sini*. Again *y* is often inserted before *i*, so that, e.g., *sinis* and *sini* become *sinis* and *sinyi* respectively. Again, sometimes *ē* and sometimes *ī* is written for *i* or *i*, and *ien* or *ēn* for *in*, so that *sin*° and *sini* may become *sinē* or *sinī*, and *sinin* may become *sinien* or *sinēn*. All this is exactly as in the case of nouns of the second and third declensions.

Hun° is declined exactly like *sun*°, substituting *h* for *s*.

Uk° is declined as follows, it being remembered that changes of spelling may occur as in the case of *sun*°.

	Masc.	Fem.
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>uk</i> ° (<i>uk</i>)	<i>achi</i> .
Dat.	<i>akis</i> , <i>aki</i>	<i>achi</i> .
Ag.	<i>akin</i> , <i>aki</i>	<i>achi</i> .
Abl.	<i>aki</i>	<i>achi</i> .
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>aki</i>	<i>achi</i> .
Dat.	<i>akin</i>	<i>achin</i> .
Ag.-abl.	<i>akiau</i>	<i>achiau</i> .

Sometimes the genitive postpositions are omitted as in (II, 54) *gēwanēn*, for *gēwanēn-hun*°, of singing, and (II, 55) *natsanēn*, for *natsanēn-hun*°, of dancing.

The following are examples of the use of the genitive :—

*Sun*ⁿ.—masc. sing. nom.—*āsmāna-sun gunāh kurmut thu*, I have done sin of (*i.e.* against) heaven (II, 28).

gharas-manz thu safēd ghurī-sun zin, in the house is the saddle of the white horse (226).

māla-sun hissa mē dim, give me the share of the property (II, 3).

mulku-sun (for *mulka-sun*ⁿ) *sū thu mēhram*, he is acquainted of (*i.e.* with) the country (III).

dūras mulka-sun safar, a journey of (*i.e.* to) a far country (II, 9).

Sāhaba-sun gunāh kōrum, I did sin of (*i.e.* against) God (I).

Dat.-acc.—*tē-sinyis danḡas thōyā zin*, put ye the saddle to (*i.e.* on) his back (227).

mē tsōfum tē-sinyis shuyis, I have beaten his son (228).

i-sin hathas ankuch lāgyus, put ye a ring on his hand (I).

tsanis mhāl-sin gharas-manz, in thy father's house (223).

Ag.—*tī-sin mhālin su manāmun*, his father remonstrated with him (II, 63).

miān' pōtr'-sinyi shuyiēn karun biāh, the son of my uncle made a marriage (225).

Abl.—*tsāni mhālin ti-sinē khātira rachhmutu walsu māran*, thy father killed the fatted calf for the sake of him (I).

i-sini khātara rachhmut' wals' mārācuth, thou causedst the fatted calf to be slain for him (I).

Plur. nom.-acc.—*miāni mhāli-sinyi kityā mazūr thī*, how many labourers there are of my father (I).

Dat.-acc.—*tī-sin hathan ankuchi*, a ring for his hands (II, 46).

Fem. sing. nom.-acc.—*ghurī-sē ummar*, the age of the horse (221).

Dat.-acc.—*tyō-siūi bhēnyi-hata badḡ'*, taller than his sister (231).

*Hun*ⁿ.—masc. sing. dat.—*dhāri-hinis mōkhas-pān*, on the top of the hill (229).

tath jāō-hinis aikis shakhsas-labi rathu, he remained near a person of that place (I).

For further examples of *sun*ⁿ and *hun*ⁿ, see the List of Words, 102, etc.

*Uk*ⁿ.—masc. sing. nom.—*natsunuk wāz lawun*, the sound of dancing was perceived by him (I).

Dat.-acc.—*gāmakis kāsi wānawālis-hata*, from a shopkeeper of the village (241).

tath mulkakis akis badḡis māhnis-nishin lag' gōu, he went and joined himself to a great man of that country (II, 15).

Fem. sing. nom.—*yōy yinach marzi karau thu*, he is making a desire of (*i.e.* for) coming here (III).

Adjectives in agreement with genitives in *sun*ⁿ or *hun*ⁿ are put in the dative, as in *dūras mulka-sun safar*, a journey of a far country (II, 9).

No examples are available of any adjective agreeing with a genitive in *uk*ⁿ.

Comparison.—This is made as in Kāshmirī. The usual postpositions are *hata* and *nishi*. Thus :—

-nishi zabar, better than (133).

sāriwī-nishi zabar, better than all, best (134).

bhēnyi-hata badḡ', taller than the sister (231).

sāriwi-nishi juān pōshāk kaḍi aniū, bring ye forth the best robe (I).

Another mode of forming the superlative is shown in :—

asalas-nishē asal, good than good, *i.e.* best (II, 44).

Numerals.—These are given in the List of Words and Sentences (pp. 488ff.).

The word for 'one' is *ak* which is either indeclinable as in *ak zanis zēh shurī¹ āsis*, to one man were two sons (II, 1), or else is declined as if from a nominative *ok^a* or *ak^a*, its dative being *akis* or *aikis*. Thus :—

akis dūras mulka-sun safar, a journey to a far country (II, 8).

akis baḍis māhnis-nishin, near a great man (II, 15).

aikis mahnis zēh shurī āsis, to one man were two sons (I).

aikis naukaras sad dyit, having given a call to one (*i.e.* a) servant (I).

With the suffix of the indefinite article *ak* becomes, as in Kāshmiri, *akhā*, and simply means 'a,' as in *akhā māhn^a hakārū*, having called a man (II, 56).

The word for 'five' is given as *pants* in the List of Words, but the dative is given as *pātsan* in :—

yēti āsēū rachmutu pātsan warhiēn, he was placed here for five years (III).

PRONOUNS.—These closely follow Kāshmiri, and will be dealt with in the order employed in describing the pronouns of that language.

Personal Pronouns.—The first two Personal Pronouns are declined as follows :—

	I.	Thou.
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>bōh, mē¹</i>	<i>tū, tsa.</i>
Dat., ag. and abl.	<i>mē</i>	<i>tsē.</i>
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>asⁱ, as</i>	<i>tus.</i>
Dat., ag. and abl.	<i>asī, asī</i>	<i>tusi, tusī.</i>

It will be observed that final *i* is liable to be dropped, and that final *i* is liable to be lengthened. The *tū* of the second person connects Kashṭawārī with Western Pahārī, while *tsa* connects it with Kāshmiri.

Instead of the genitives, the possessive pronouns *miāun^a*, my; *asun^a*, our; *tsāun^a*, thy; and *tusun^a*, your, are employed. As usual the final *u*-mātrā is frequently dropped. These are adjectives, and are regularly declined, with all the vowel changes noted under the head of adjectives, and shown in the declension of *baḍ^a*, great (see p. 356), the feminines being *miāñⁱ*; (?) *asñⁱ*, *asī^ñ*; *tsāñⁱ*; and (?) *tusiñⁱ*, *tusi^ñ*, respectively. I have no authority for the plural genitives, and the forms given are based on the feminine of the genitive postposition *sun^a* (p. 358).

The following are examples of the use of these pronouns :—

First Person.—Sing. nom.—*bōh wathi pananis mhālis-nisha gatsha*, I, having arisen, will go to my father (I).

bōh bhōchhi maran thus, I am dying of hunger (II, 25).

bōh hanṭhus az mhast dūr, I walked a long way today (224).

¹ See below.

In one passage in the second specimen,—viz. *mě tsāñi' tahl karan thus*, I am doing thy service (II, 66),—the nominative of this pronoun is *mě*, which is probably borrowed from the Lahndā *mā*.

Dat.-acc.—*mě pananiēn mazūran-hish banāyim*, make me like thine own labourers (I ; so II, 31).

mě zāt pūt dyituth na, thou never gavest to me a goat (I).

māla-sun kissa yu mě wātim, mě dim, give to me the share of the property which will come to me (II, 3).

tū hamēsha mě-sāthi thukh, thou art ever with me (I ; so, *mě-nishē*, II, 76).

Ag.—*mě gunāh kōrum*, I did sin (I ; so II, 27).

mě tsōtum tēsinyis shuṛis mhast, I beat his son much (228).

Plur. nom.—*as' khēmau*, we shall eat (II, 48).

as khyēmau, id. (I).

as Nawāb Sāhabas-labi faryād gatshau, we will go as complainants to the Nawāb Sāhib (III).

Dat.—*su hākīm asi gatshi na*, that ruler is not proper for us (III).

Sing. gen. (masc. sing. nom.)—*miāun' zi shuṛ' mūd'mut āsū*, this my son was dead (II, 49).

yis-kēn miāun' thu, whatever is mine (II, 77).

miāun yi shuṛ' mūdmut āsū, this my son was dead (I).

i-kēn'sa miāun thu, whatever is mine (I).

panani' dōlata-manza miāun hissa dyim, out of thy wealth give me my share (I).

(Dat.-acc.)—*miānis mhālis-nishē wāra mazūran wāra manji thī*, in my father's house many servants have much bread (II, 23).

miāni' (for miāni, miānis) pētr'-sinyi shuṛiēn, by the son of my uncle (225).

miāni mhāli-sinyi kitya mazūr thī, how many labourers there are of my father (I).

Second Person.—Sing. nom.—*tū hamēsha mě-sāthi thukh*, thou art ever with me (I ; so II, 76).

tyis hē tsa tima rōpiē, take thou those rupees from him (235).

Dat.-acc.—*kusun shuṛ' thu tsē-pata yūan*, whose boy comes behind thee (239) ?

Ag.—*tsē zāt ak tshāwali-pūt mě dyututh na*, thou never gavest me a kid (II, 69).

tsē baj' dhām karith, thou madest a great feast (II, 74).

tsē kas-hata su mōl hyututh, from whom didst thou buy that (240) ?

Sing. gen. (masc. sing. nom.)—*tsāun' zab' zāt phirum na*, I never disobeyed thy word (I).

tsāun' nām kyā thūi, what is thy name (220) ?

phiri tsāun' shuṛ' zabāwa, I again may be called thy son (II, 30).

tsāun' bhāy', thy brother (II, 58, 80).

tsāun' zi shur', this thy son (II, 72).

yis-kēn miāun' thu, su tsāun' thu, whatever is mine, that is thine (II, 77).

ath-lāik raḥhus na tsāun shur' zaba, I am not worthy (that) I may say (that I am) thy son (I).

tsāun bhōi āuī, thy brother came (I).

yēi-gharī tsāun yi shur' āō, when this thy son came (I).

(Dat.-acc.)—*tsānis mhāl'-sin gharas-manz kityā shur' thī*, how many sons are there in thy father's house (223) ?

zāt tsāni hukmas adal-badal na hanḥhus, I never walked contrary to thy command (II, 67).

(Ag.)—*tsāni mhālin rachhmutu watsu mārun*, thy father killed the fatted calf (I).

tsāni mhālin baj' dhām karmats' thī, thy father hath made a great feast (II, 59).

(Fem. sing. nom.)—*kityān warhiēn tsān' khēzmat karyim*, for how many years did I do thy service (I) ?

yitīn warhēn mē tsān' ṭahl karan thus, for so many years I am doing thy service (II, 66).

As in Kāshmirī, the Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite pronouns have, in the singular, separate forms for animate and inanimate objects. There are feminine forms for the animate pronouns, but only a few examples occur in the specimens.

Demonstrative Pronouns.—As in Kāshmirī, these are used also as pronouns of the third person. The following forms occur in the Specimens. Forms for which I have no authority, and which are based on analogies found elsewhere, are enclosed in marks of parenthesis :—

'This.'

	SING.		PLUR.
	Animate.	Inanimate.	
Nom.	<i>i, yi, zi</i>	<i>i, yi, zi</i>	(<i>im, yim, f. ima, yima ; si</i>)
Dat.	<i>is, yis</i>	(<i>yith</i>), <i>yēth, yath</i>	<i>iman, yiman</i>
Gen.	<i>i-sun', yi-sun'</i>	(<i>yithun'</i>)	<i>iman-hun', yiman-hun'</i> .
Ag.	(<i>in, yin</i>)	(<i>in, yin</i>)	} <i>timau, yimau.</i>
Abl.	(<i>is, yis</i>)	(<i>yēi</i>)	

There is an emphatic dative inanimate singular in *ai katha-pāna*, on this very matter (III), and a corresponding emphatic ablative in *aiyi-khātara tin su juān lawun*, for this

very reason (that) he perceived him safe and sound (I). The form *zi* may be compared with the Dras Shinā *zhō* (see p. 193), and the Bashgali Kāfir *izē*, both meaning 'he.'

The following are examples of the use of this pronoun :—

Sing. nom. acc.—*miāun yi shur^m mūdmut āsū*, this my son was dead (I).

yēi gharī tsāun yi shur^m āō, when this thy son came (I).

miāun^m zi shur^m mūd^mmut āsū, this my son was dead (II, 49).

tsāun^m zi shur^m, this thy son (II, 73).

tsāun^m zi bhāy^m, this thy brother (II, 80).

Inan.—*yi kyā samuz*, what is this (I) ?

yi rūpai dyi tis, give this rupee to him (234).

Dat. an.—*is ghurī-s^ṣ ummar kitsā thē*, how much is the age of this horse (221) ?

sārīncī-nīshi juān pōshāk kaḍi aniū tē yis lāgyus, bring ye forth the best robe, and put ye it on this one (I).

Inan.—*su thu yēth kulyis-tal gharis-pān bēi*, he is seated on a horse under this tree (230).

yath-lāik thus na, I am not worthy of this (II, 30).

yath kilas-manz kaid samuz, he became imprisoned in this fort (III).

tin karun yath mulkas panāñi marzī-s^ṣthi zamīnas kachchh, he made the land-measurement for this country according to his own wishes (III).

yath mulku (for *mulka*)-*sun su thu mēhram samzumut*, he has become acquainted of (*i.e.* with) this country (III).

Gen.—*isin hathas ankhuch lāgyus*, put ye on to this one's hand a ring (I).

isini khātara rachhmut^m wals^m mārācuth, thou causedst the fatted calf to be killed for this one's sake (I).

Plur. masc. nom.—*zi kyā thī*, what are these (II, 57) ?

Dat.—*yiman-s^ṣthi panun yaḷ bhara*, with these I will fill my belly (I).

In Kāshmīri there is a defective pronoun, of which the inanimate dative singular is *ath*, meaning 'that within sight.' It occurs once in the Specimens in the phrase *ath-lāik raḥhus na*, I remained not worthy of that (I).

Corresponding to the Kāshmīri *suh*, he ; *tih*, that (not within sight), we have the following :—

	SING.		PLUR.
	Animate.	Inanimate.	
Nom.	<i>su</i> , (fem. <i>sa</i>)	<i>su</i> , (<i>tī</i>)	<i>tin</i> , (fem. <i>tina</i>)
Dat.	<i>tis</i> , <i>tyis</i> , <i>tyes</i>	<i>tath</i>	<i>timan</i>
Gen.	<i>tī-sun^m</i> , <i>tyisun^m</i> , <i>tēsun^m</i> , <i>tyēsun^m</i>	<i>tathun^m</i>	<i>timan-hun^m</i>
Ag.	<i>tin</i> , <i>tini</i>	.....	} <i>timau</i>
Abl.	<i>tyis</i>	(<i>tēt</i>)	

Corresponding to the emphatic *ai* of *yi*, we have *taii* in *taii-pata yath mulku-sun su thu mēhram samzumut*, for that very (reason that) he is become acquainted with this country (III). *Tisau* is 'to him also,' see below.

Examples of the use of this pronoun are :—

Sing. nom. acc.—*su lūchār gōu*, he became helpless (I).

su salāmat thu, he is safe and sound (II, 81).

su thu māl tsunāwan, he is grazing cattle (229).

Inan.—*gis-kēn miāun* thu, su tsāun* thu*, whatever is mine, that is thine (II, 77).

Dat.-acc.—*tis tars āwus*, compassion came to him (I).

mhālin tis zabun, the father said to him (I).

tin tyis zabun, 'tsāun bhōi āui,' he said to him, 'thy brother is come' (I).

tyis tsōtis jān, beat him well (236).

lūk sārī tyēs-pān krūdhī samazēi, all the people became angry upon (*i.e.* with) him (III).

tisau zabas, I will also say to him (II, 27).

tath dishas-manz baḍḍ kāl pēou*, in that country a great famine fell (I).

tath jāē-hinis aikis shakhsas-labi raḥu, he remained with a person of that place (I).

tath mulkas-manz baḍu drāg pēou, in that country a great famine fell (II, 12).

tath (Kāshmirī would have *tami*) *mulkakis akis baḍis māhnis-nishin*, near a great man of that country (II, 14).

miāun mhāl thu tath lōkuri gharas-manz rihwan, my father lives in that small house (233).

Gen.—This follows the declension of *sun** on p. 358, as in :—

tisun mhāl kanāra nyit bōzāwoun lagus*, his father, having come outside, began to persuade him (I).

tisun baḍ shur* wajji-manz āsū* (II, 53), but

tyisun baḍḍ shur* wajjan-manz āusū* (I), his elder son was in the field (fields).

*tyisun bhōi thu tyēsīñi bhēnyi-hata baḍḍ**, his brother is taller than his sister (231).

tēsinyis danḍas thōyiū zīn, put ye the saddle upon his back (227).

mē tsōtum tēsinyis shuris mhast, I beat his son well (228).

shur tyēsun marī gōs*, his son died (III).

tisin mhālin su manāmun, his father remonstrated with him (II, 63).

tisinē (for *tisini*) *khātira rachhnutu watsū mārūn*, he killed the fatted calf for his sake (I).

tisin hathan ankuchī, a ring for his hands (II, 46).

tēsīñi bhēnyi sāthi, with his sister (225).

*tyēsīñi bhēnyi-hata baḍḍ**, taller than his sister (231).

tathun mōl thu dhāi rōpiē, the price of that is two and a half rupees (232).

Ag.—*tin pananis dilas sāthi zabun*, he said in his heart (I).

tin māl timhau bāthi ditnuk, he divided the property among them (II, 5).

tini pananyis zamīnas-manz sōzun, he sent (him) into his land (I).

Abl.—*tyis hē tsa tima rōpiē*, take those rupees from him (235).

Plur. nom. masc.—*tim khushī karañ lagī*, they began to do rejoicing (II, 52).

tyis hē tsa tima (probably incorrect for *tim*) *rōpiē*, take those rupees from him (235).

Dat.-acc.—*tin timan pananī dōlat bantī ditsin*, he divided his wealth to them (I).

timan dēl-tishu (?) panun yaḍ bhara, I may fill my belly with those husks (II, 19).

Gen.—*timan-hun*, their (30).

Ag.-abl.—*timau-manza lōkṛin mhālis zabun*, from among them the younger said to the father (II, 2).

In II, 5, we have *timhau* or *timhō* translated 'among them.' This is for *timau*, with the change of *m* to *mh* noted above (p. 348).

Relative Pronoun.—The following forms occur in the Specimens or are given by Mr. Bailey:—

	SING.		PLUR.
	Animate.	Inanimate.	
Nom.	<i>i, yi, yu</i>	<i>yi, yu</i>	<i>yim, f. yima</i>
Dat.	<i>yis</i>	<i>yath</i>	<i>yiman</i>
Gen.	<i>yisun^u</i>	<i>(yathun)</i>	<i>yiman-hun^u</i>
Ag.	<i>yin</i>	<i>(yin)</i>	} <i>yimau</i>
Abl.	<i>(yis)</i>	<i>yēi</i>	

Examples from the Specimens are:—

Sing. nom. inan.—*māla-sun hissa yu mē wātim*, the share of the property which will come to me (II, 4).

Ag.—*tsāun yi shuṛ^u āō, yin tsāun māl kanjran-sāthi uḷāi dyutun* (I), or *tsāun^u zī shuṛ^u āō, yin tsāun^u māl gāñēn-manz uḷāwoun* (II, 72), this thy son came, who wasted thy substance among harlots.

Abl.—*yēi ghaṛi sōrūi barbād kōrun*, at what hour (*i.e.* when) he had wasted everything,—and so many times in I.

Plur. nom. masc.—*timan dēl-tīsha* (?), *yu sūr khēwan thī*, with those husks which the swine are eating (II, 19).

Fem.—*yima shīma sūr khēwan āisi*, the husks which the swine were eating (I).

The **Interrogative** pronoun can be thus declined, so far as materials are available:—

	SING.		PLUR.
	Animate.	Inanimate.	
Nom.	<i>kō̃</i> (92)	<i>kyā</i>	(<i>kam</i> , f. <i>kama</i>)
Dat.	<i>kas</i>	(<i>kath</i>)	(<i>kaman</i>)
Gen.	<i>kasun*</i>	?	} (<i>kamau</i>)
Ag.	?	?	
Abl.	?	.....	.....

Examples are:—

Sing. nom. masc.—*yi kyā samuz* (I), what is this? or *zi kyā thī* (II, 57), what are these?

*tsāun** *nām kyā thūi*, what is thy name (220)?

Dat.-acc.—*tsē kas-hata su mōl hyututh*, from whom didst thou buy that (240)?

Gen.—*kasun shur** *thu tsē-pata yūan*, whose boy comes behind thee (239)?

The **Indefinite Pronoun** is *kū̃*, anyone, someone. Its oblique case is *kā̃si*, as in *gāmakis kā̃si wānawālis-hata*, from some shopkeeper of the village (241). The corresponding inanimate form for 'anything,' 'something' is *kēn* or *kēntsa*.

As an example of *kū̃* we may quote:—

tis kū̃ diwan āsū na (I) or *kū̃ tis nō diwan āsus* (II, 21), no one was giving to him.

Reflexive Pronoun.—No example occurs of the reflexive pronoun meaning 'self.' The pronominal adjective *panun**, 'own,' is, on the other hand, very common in the Specimens. Its feminine is *panaṅi'*, written *panani'* in the first specimen. As the word *yad*, belly, is feminine in Kāshmirī, we should expect to find *panaṅi' yad* for 'his own belly,' but both the first and second specimens give *panun yad*, as if *yad* was masculine. *Panun** is an adjective and its declension is referred to on p. 356. As usual the final *u-mātrā* of *panun* is commonly dropped, and in the process of declension we often find *yi* written for *i*, as in *pananyis* for *pananis*, and *iēn* or *ēn* written for *in*, as in *pananiēn* for *pananin*. Moreover, in the second specimen, the second *n* is often dropped,

so that we find *pani* instead of *panani*. The word is declined as follows, the optional written forms being omitted from the paradigm :—

		Masculine.	Feminine.
Sing.	Nom.	<i>panun^a</i>	<i>panāñⁱ</i> (<i>panan^u</i> in 1st Spec.)
	Dat.	<i>pananis</i>	<i>panāñi</i>
	Ag.	<i>pananin</i>	} <i>panāñi</i>
	Abl.	<i>panani, pani</i>	
Plur.	Nom.	<i>pananⁱ</i>	<i>panāñⁱ</i>
	Dat.	<i>pananin, panin</i>	<i>panāñin</i>
	Ag.-abl.	<i>pananiau</i>	<i>panāñiau</i>

As examples of the use of this word we have :—

Masc. sing. nom.—*panun yaḍ bhara*, I will fill my own belly (see above) (I, II, 20).

panun māl maṛa kāman-manz uṛāwun, he wasted his property in evil deeds (II, 10).

Dat.-acc.—*tin pananis dilas-sāthi zabun*, he said in his own heart (I).

wathi pananis mhālis-labi āō, having arisen, he came to his own father (I).

tini pananyis zamīnas-manz sōzun, he sent him into his own land (I).

wōthi pani mhālis-nishē gatsha, having arisen, I will go to my father (II, 26; so II, 34).

Plur. dat.—*mē pananiēn mazūran-hish banāyim*, make me like thy servants (I).

mhālin pananiēn naukaran zabun, the father said to his servants (I).

bōh pananiēn yāran-sāthi khushī karaha, I might have done rejoicing with my friends (I).

mē panēn mazūran-manz akis manish thainī, make me one man among thy servants (II, 32).

mhālin panēn māhnin zabun, the father said to his men (II, 43).

Fem. sing. nom.—*tin timan panan'* (for *panañ'*) *dōlat banṭi dīsin*, he divided his own property to them (I).

dārḥ' panan' (for *panañ'*) *puchiēn*, he plucked out his own beard (III).

Abl.—*panani* (for *panañ'*) *dōlata-manza miāun hissa dyim*, give me my share from in thine own property (I).

Plur. dat.—*tin tis pañēn wajjan-manz sōzun*, he sent him into his own fields (II, 16).

Other Pronominal forms noted are :—

i-kēntsa, whatever, in *i-kēntsa miāun thu*, *tsāun thu*, whatever is mine is thine (I).

gis-kēn, whatever, in *gis-kēn miāun* thu*, *su tsāun* thu*, id. (II, 77).

'How much?', (pl.) 'how many?' is *kyutā*, f. *kitsā*; m. pl. nom. *kityā*, dat. *kityān*. In these the *ā* is really an interrogative or indefinite suffix added to *kyut**, *kis'*, and *kit'*. Examples are :—

yēti-hata Kashīri-tāñ kyutā thu, how much (distance) is it from here to Kashmir (222)?

is ghurī-sñ ummar kitsā thē, how much is the age of this horse (221)?

miāni mhāli-sinyi kityā mazūr thī, how many servants are there of my father (I)!

tsānis mhāl'-sin gharas-manz kityā shur' thī, how many sons are there in thy father's house (223)?

kityān warhēn tsāñ' khēzmat karyim, for how many years did I do thy service (I)!

Another word for 'how much?' and for 'how many?' is *kitrud* (222, 223).

yūt, so much, or (pl.) so many, occurs only in the examples in the dative plural, in :—

yītin warhēn mē tsāñ' tahl karan thus, for so many years I am doing thy service (II, 66). Its feminine is probably *yīts'*, and its masculine plural probably *yīt'*.

Pronominal Adverbs are :—

tēli, then (II, 33).

yēli, when (II, 11, 54, 72).

tēti, there (II, 10), *tētē* (I, there wasted his substance).

yēti, here (I, I here am dying, and 222, III).

kyāzi, *kyāza*, why? (94), because (II, 49).

CONJUGATION.—A.—Auxiliary Verbs and Verbs Substantive.

Present.—I am, etc.

	Masc.	Fem.
Sing.		
1	<i>thus</i>	?
2	<i>thuk, thukh</i>	?
3	<i>thu</i>	<i>thi, thē</i>
Plur.		
1	<i>thī</i>	?
2	<i>thāua</i>	?
3	<i>thī</i>	?

This tense, like the Kāshmīrī *chhuh*, he is, is adjectival, and has masculine and feminine forms. The only feminine form available in the Specimens is that for the third person singular. As regards the use of *thu* instead of *chhuh*, we may compare the *thū* of the dialects of the Indus Kōhistān (Gārwi, Maiyā, etc., pp. 510, 524), the Western Pahārī *āthī*, he is (not); and the Sindhī *thian*, to become.

The Past is thus conjugated in the Masculine. No forms of the feminine are available.

I was, etc.

	Masc.
Sing.	
1	<i>āsus, āusus</i>
2	<i>āsuk, āusuk, āsukh, āusukh</i>
3	<i>āsū, āusū, āsūāu</i>
Plur.	
1	<i>ās'</i>
2	<i>āsāua, āusāua</i>
3	<i>āsai, āusai, āis', āsiāi</i>

Examples of the use of the Verb Substantive are as follows :—

yath-lāik thus na, I am not worthy of this (II, 30).

tū hamēsha mē sāthi thukh, thou art ever with me (I).

tū sadā mē-nishē thuk, id. (II, 76).

i-kēntga miāun thu, tṣāun thu, whatever is mine is thine (I).

With a pronominal suffix of the second person singular dative we have :—

tsāun" *nām kyā thūz*, thy name what is-to-thee, *i.e.* what is thy name (220) ?

For the feminine third person singular, we have :—

mīānis mhālis-nishē wāra mazūran wāra manjī thī, in my father's house many servants have much bread (II, 23).

tsāni mhālin baj' dhām karmals' thī, thy father hath made a great feast (II, 59).

is ghurī-sī ummar kilsā thē, what is the age of this horse (221) ?

For the masculine third person plural, we have :—

zī kyā thī, what are these (II, 57) ?

tsānis mhāl'-sin gharas-manz kilyā shur' thī, how many sons are there in thy father's house (223) ?

For the Past, we have :—

mīāun yi shur' mūdmut āsū, this my son was dead (I).

su āsū haza dūr, he was yet distant (II, 35).

rāmut āsū, he was lost (I).

baḍḍ' shur' wajjan-manz āsū, the elder son was in the fields (I).

yēti āsēāu Nawāb Sāhaban Labbhū Rām Tahsildār rachhmutu, Labbhū Rām was posted here as Tahsildār by the Nawāb Sāhib (III).

yimā shima sūr khēwan āsī, what husks the swine were eating (I).

baḍḍ' mahniēn zamīn ziyāda āsīāi, more lands were to great men (III).

With the pronominal suffix of the third person singular dative, we have :—

zēh shur' āsias, two sons were to him (I).

zēh shur' āsis, *id.* (II, 1).

There is one instance of the third person feminine singular with the same pronominal suffix in *kākhya āsis*, a wish was to him (II, 18).

B.—The Active Verb.

The conjugation of the *Kashtawārī* verb closely follows *Kāshmīrī*.

As in *Kāshmīrī*, there are three conjugations. The first consists of all transitive verbs, and all impersonal verbs; the second of those intransitive verbs which employ the first past participle in the formation of the past tenses; and the third of those intransitive verbs which employ the second past participle in the formation of the past tenses.

There is only one example of an impersonal verb in the Specimens. It is the verb *riēun*, to lament. In the third specimen we have its past *ryūwan* (for *ryuoun*), it was lamented by him, *i.e.* he lamented.

The following verbs of the second conjugation appear in the Specimens :—

bēhun, to sit.

galshun, to be proper.

hanḥun, to walk.

lugun, to become attached, to begin.

milun, to be got (also third conjugation).

marun, to die.

rihun, to remain.

samazun, *sumhazun*, or *sapazun*, to become.

Only four verbs of the third conjugation appear in the Specimens. These are :—

gaṣhun, to go, to become.

milun, to be got (also second conjugation).

pēun, to fall.

yiun, to come.

Epenthetic changes of vowels occur very capriciously in the Specimens. In the same word sometimes they appear, and sometimes they do not. Thus, we have *karun* (III), *kōrūn* (I), and *korun* (II, 9), all meaning 'he made.' We therefore do not here discuss the matter further. The whole subject is dealt with at length in the section on pronunciation (*ante*, p. 347).

The **Infinitive** ends in *un*, of which the final *u*-mātrā is commonly (as in Kāshmirī) omitted. Thus, *tsōṭun* or *tsōṭun*, to strike. Its ablative singular masculine is, as in Kāshmirī, used as an infinitive of purpose and ends in *ani*. Its feminine, also used as in Kāshmirī, ends in *añ* or *añ*. The nominative is, as usual, employed as a verbal noun. It is often used with the verb *lagun*, to form an inceptive compound. Examples of the use of the infinitive are :—

khushī karañ (fem.) *ṭṭ khush samuzun* (masc.) *gaṣhihi*, to do rejoicing and to become happy is proper for thee (I).

khushī karañ (fem.) *biya khush samazun* (masc.) *wājib āsū*, to do rejoicing and to become happy was proper (II, 79).

So *khushī karani* (for *karañ*) *hṭṣakh* (I), and *tim khushī karañ lag* (II, 52), they began to do rejoicing.

ḍhōl wāyun laicun, the playing of a drum was perceived by him (I).

andar gaṣhun lagu na. Ṭisun mhal *bōzawun lagus*, he did not begin to go inside. (Then) his father began to persuade him (I).

bōh yēti bhūchi marun lagus, here I begin to die (I).

su zabun lōgū, he began to say ('I will fill my belly with the husks') (I).

tini sūr ṭsunāwani sōzun, he sent (him) to feed swine (I; so II, 17).

For the genitive singular, we have :—

nalsunuk wāz laicun, the sound of dancing was perceived by him (I).

yōṛ yinach marz (fem.) *karan thu*, he is making a desire of coming here (III).

In the two following examples of the genitive plural, the postposition of the genitive has been omitted :—

gēwanēn biya nalsanēn shōr bōzin, the sounds of singings and of danceings were heard by him (II, 54).

The **Present Participle** is formed by adding *an* to the root, as in *tsōṭan*, striking. Examples will be given under the heads of the present and imperfect tenses. In Kāshmirī, at the present day, this participle ends in *ān*, not *an*; but *an* is used in the old language and also in modern poetry.

An irregular present participle is *yūan*, coming, from *yiun*, to come.

Past Participles.—There are in the Specimens many examples of a participle corresponding to the first past participle of Kāshmirī, and there are a few forms corresponding to the second past participle. There are no forms corresponding to the third and fourth past participles.

First Past Participle.—As in Kāshmirī this is formed by adding *u-mātrā* to the root, as in *tsōṭʰ*, struck. As usual, the *u-mātrā* may be dropped, or may be represented by *u*, *ū*, or *ō*, so that instead of *tsōṭʰ*, we may have forms corresponding to *tsōṭʰu*, *tsōṭʰū*, or *tsōṭʰō*. The masculine plural ends in *i-mātrā*, as in *tsōṭʰi*, and, again, we may have forms corresponding to *tsōṭʰi* or *tsōṭʰi*. The feminine ends in *i-mātrā* as in *tsōṭʰi*, plural *tsōṭʰi*.

The epenthetic changes of vowels and consonants which are common in Kāshmirī appear very capriciously in Kashtawārī. The consonantal changes will be noted lower down. As for vowel changes, see the section regarding vowels (*ante*, p. 347).

There are irregular first past participles. The following have been noted :—

	1st Past Part.
<i>diun</i> , to give	<i>dyutʰ</i> (fem. <i>ditsʰ</i>).
<i>hēun</i> , to take	<i>hyutʰ</i> (fem. <i>hētsʰ</i>).
<i>marun</i> , to die	<i>mūdʰ</i> .
<i>rihun</i> , to remain	<i>raṭhʰ</i> .

As another example of an epenthetic change of a consonant, we may quote *tsaci* (fem. plur.), torn, from *tsaṭun*, to tear.

There is one example of this first past participle used as a participle, and not to form a past tense, in the word *zabʰ* in :—

tsaunʰ zabʰ zāt phirum na, I never turned aside thy said (thing), *i.e.* I never disobeyed thy word (I).

Other examples of the first past participle will be found under the head of the first past tense.

Second Past Participle.—In Kāshmirī this is formed by adding *yōv* to the root, as in *wuchhyōv*, from *wuchhun*, to see. Judging from the only example of the singular that occurs in the Specimens, the termination is probably *ōv*, with a masc. plur. *ēi*. The forms that occur are the following :—

The second perfect participle of *milun*, to be got, is *milōmut* (II, 51), from which we infer that the second past participle is *milōv*.

For the masculine plural, we have *samazēi* (III).

Irregular second past participles are :—

	2nd Past Part.
<i>galshun</i> , to go	<i>gōu</i> .
<i>pēun</i> , to fall	<i>pēōu</i> .
<i>yim</i> , to come	<i>āō</i> .

Examples of the second past participle will be found under the head of the second past tense.

The Perfect Participle is formed by adding *mutʰ* to the first or second past participle, as in *tsōṭʰmutʰ*, struck. As usual, the final *u-mātrā* is often dropped, both at the end of the past participle, and at the end of *mutʰ*, or may be represented by *u* so that we get several varying forms.

The feminine ends in *mats̄i*. Examples of the first and second perfect participles are :—

	1st or 2nd Perf. Part.
<i>gats̄hun</i> , to go, to become	<i>gōmut</i> (219) (irreg.).
<i>yīun</i> , to come	<i>ām̄ut</i> (II, 59) (irreg.).
<i>mīlun</i> , to be got	<i>myulmut</i> (II, 83).
<i>marun</i> , to die	<i>mūd̄mut</i> (II, 49) (irreg. ; but <i>mūd̄mut</i> in I, and II, 81).
<i>rachhun</i> , to keep	<i>rachhmutu</i> , and <i>rachhmut̄</i> , kept, i.e. fatted (I).
<i>rāwun</i> , to lose	<i>rāw̄mut</i> (II, 51, 82).
	<i>rām̄ut</i> (I).
<i>samazun</i> , to become	<i>samzumut</i> (III).

For feminine, we have :—

<i>karun</i> , to make	<i>karmats̄i</i> (II, 60).
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For the second perfect participle we have further, *mīlōmut*, got (II, 51), which shows that here *mīlun* is treated as belonging to the third conjugation, but *myulmut* (II, 83) shows that it also belongs to the second conjugation.

In Kāshmirī, the conjunctive participle is sometimes used instead of the perfect participle as in *suh chhuh bihith*, instead of *suh chhuh byūth̄mot̄*, he is seated. The same thing occurs in Kashṭawārī, where we have (230) *sa thu bēi*, he is seated. Here *bēi* is the conjunctive participle.

Conjunctive Participle.—The usual conjunctive participle ends in *i* or *ṭ*, as in *tsōṭṭi*, having struck. This is specially common in intensive compound verbs. This form does not occur in Kāshmirī, but is common in Pahārī and Lahndā. Examples are :—

- panan̄i dōlat banṭi dits̄in*, he divided out his wealth (I).
tin māl timhau bāṭhi ditnuk, he divided out his property among them (II, 5).
kityā mazūr thē yuḷ bhari khēwan, how many labourers, having filled the belly, are eating (I).
sōrūṭ jama kari, having collected everything (I).
shur̄ tyēs̄un mar̄i gōs, his son died (III).
khafā samazi, having become angry (II, 62).
yin ts̄iun māl kanjran-sāthi uḷāi dyutun, (thy son) who squandered thy property on harlots (I).
bōh wathi pananis mhālis nisha gats̄ha, I, having arisen, will go to my father (I), similarly *wōthi* in II, 26.

The word *karī* may be added to this participle, as in Lahndā and Pahārī. Thus :—

- lōkr̄in shur̄in sārūṭ khē jōri-karī akis duras mulka-sun safar korun*, the younger son, having collected everything, went to a far country (II, 7).

Another form of the Conjunctive Participle ends in *ith* or *it*, corresponding to the Kāshmirī form with the termination *ith*. Thus, *tsōṭith* or *tsōṭit*, having struck.

Examples are :—

surti-manz yith, having come into (his) sense (II, 22).

tisin mhālin guth yith su manāmun, his father, having come outside, remonstrated with him (II, 63).

aikis naukaras sad dyit guārun, having called a servant, he asked him (I).

tisun mhālⁿ kanāra nyit bōzāvun lagus, his father, having come outside, began to persuade him (I).

A third form of the conjunctive participle ends in *īta*, as in *tsōṭīta*, having struck.

Examples are :—

tis tars āvus, dōṛīta nālamati raṭun, to him compassion came, having run, he seized him in an embrace (I).

tis wuchhīta, tis mhālis tars āvus, biya dōṛīta tis nālamutⁿ korus, having seen him, to his father compassion came, and, having run, he embraced him (II, 35).

Finally in II, 56, *hakārū*, if it is a correct form, is a conjunctive participle meaning 'having called.'

We thus get the following list of the non-finite parts of the verb *tsōṭun*, to strike :—

Infinitive.—*tsōṭunⁿ* or *tsōṭun*, to strike; sing. abl. *tsōṭani*; fem. sg. nom. *tsōṭañ^s* or *tsōṭañ*.

Present Participle.—*tsōṭan*, striking.

1st Past Participle.—*tsōṭⁿ* (*tsōṭu*, *tsōṭū*, *tsōṭō*), struck.

2nd Past Participle.—*tsōchov* (?), struck.

1st Perfect Participle.—*tsōṭⁿmutⁿ* (*tsōṭmutu*, *tsōṭmut*), been struck.

2nd Perfect Participle (3rd conjugation).—*milōmut*, been got.

Conjunctive Participle,—

(1) *tsōṭi*, *tsōṭī*, having struck.

(2) *tsōṭī-karī*, having struck.

(3) *tsōṭīth*, *tsōṭīit*, having struck.

(4) *tsōṭīta*, having struck.

(5) (?) *tsōṭū*, having struck.

Coming to the finite parts of the verb, the imperative is thus conjugated in the second person :—

Sing.	Plur.
<i>tsōṭ</i> , strike thou	<i>tsōṭīū</i> , strike ye.

There are no materials from which it is possible to state the form of the 3rd person. Examples of this tense are as follows :—

yi rōpai dyi tis, give this rupee to him (234).

mē bōṅṅh hanṅh, walk before me (238).

tyis hē tsa tima rōpiē, take those rupees from him (235).

khūha-manza khuāl pāñ, draw water from the well (237).

wuchchh, *kityān warhiēn tsūñi khēzmat karyim*, see! for how many years I did thy service (I). In the corresponding passage in II, 65, an interjection *ō* has been added, and we get *wuchhō*.

sāriwī-nishi juān pōshāk kaḍi āniū, having taken out the best robe bring ye it (I; so II, 45).

tēsinyis ḍanḍas thōyiū zin, put ye the saddle on his back (227).

The **Future Indicative**, also used as a **Present Subjunctive**, is thus conjugated:—

‘I shall strike,’ ‘I may strike,’ etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>tsōṭa</i>	<i>tsōṭau.</i>
2. <i>tsōṭakh</i>	<i>tsōṭiū.</i>
3. <i>tsōṭi</i>	<i>tsōṭan.</i>

It will be noted that, allowing for variations of spelling, it is the same as in Kāshmirī. Examples of its use are as follows:—

yiman-sāthi panun yaḍ bhara, with these I will fill my own belly (I; so II, 20).

wōthi pani mhālis-nishē gatsha, having arisen, I will go to my father (II, 26; so I).

ki panēn yāran-manz khushī kara, that I may make rejoicing among my friends (II, 70).

ath-lāik raḥus na tsāun shuṛ" zaba, I remained not worthy of this (that) I may say (that I am) thy son (I).

yath-lāik thus na ki phīri tsāun" shuṛ" zabāwa, I am not worthy of this that again I may be called (*zabāwa* is passive) thy son (II, 30).

na tsāhun zi andar gatshi, he did not wish that he may go within (II, 62).

su hākim asi gatshi na, that ruler will not be (*i.e.* is not) proper for us (III).

as Nawāb Sāhabas-labi faryād gatshau, we will go as complainants to the Nawāb Sāhib (III).

as khēmau, we shall eat (II, 48).

as khyēmau, khushī karau, we shall eat, we shall make rejoicing (I).

For the **Past Conditional** there is only one certain example *karaha*, I might have made, in the first person singular. As it stands it is the same as in Kāshmirī. The full passage is *bōh pananiēn yāran-sāthi khushī karaha*, I might have made rejoicing with my friends (I).

In *khush samuzun gatshihī*, it would have been proper to rejoice (I), the form *gatshihī* is that of the 3rd singular Past Conditional, but the sense required is ‘it is proper,’ not ‘it would have been proper.’

As in Kāshmirī the **Present** tense is formed by conjugating the present participle with the present tense of the verb substantive. The participle is unchanged throughout. It is thus conjugated in the masculine :—

‘ I strike,’ ‘ I am striking,’ etc.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>thus tsōtan</i>	<i>thī tsōtan.</i>
2.	<i>thukh tsōtan</i>	<i>thēana tsōtan.</i>
3.	<i>thu tsōtan</i>	<i>thī tsōtan.</i>

Similarly for ‘ I go ’ we have *thus gatshan*, etc. (205-210).

The Auxiliary verb may precede or follow the participle. For the feminine, the feminine of the auxiliary verb is used, but no examples are available. The participle does not change.

The following are examples of this tense :—

mě tsāñ tahl karan thus, I am doing thy service (II, 66).

bōh bhōchhi maran thus, I am dying of hunger (II, 25).

yōy yinach marzī karan thu, he is making a desire of coming hither (III).

miāun mhāl thu tath lōkuri gharas-manz rihwan, my father lives in that small house (233).

su thu māl tsunāwan, he is grazing cattle (229).

kasun shur thu tsē pata yūan*, whose boy comes behind thee (239).

kityā mazūr thī yad bhari khēwan, how many labourers, having filled their belly, are eating (1).

timan dēl-tisha yu sūr khēwan thī, with those husks which the swine are eating (II, 19).

The **Imperfect** is similarly made by conjugating the past tense of the verb substantive with the present participle. Thus, *bōh āsus tsōtan*, I was striking. It is unnecessary to give a complete paradigm. The following examples occur in the Specimens :—

tis kũ diwan āsū na, no one was giving to him (I).

yima shīma sūr khēwan āisi, the husks which the swine were eating (I).

PAST TENSES.—First Conjugation.—The tenses formed from the past and perfect participles closely follow Standard Kāshmirī (*vide p. 292, ante*). There are the same three methods of conjugation, *viz.* (1) with the subject fully expressed, and no pronominal suffix added to the participle; (2) with the subject indicated only by a pronominal suffix; and (3) with the subject fully expressed in the agent case and also by a pronominal suffix. As in the case of Kāshmirī, I therefore give two paradigms for each tense, the first (A) exemplifying the first method and the second (B) exemplifying the second and third methods, the pronominal subject being enclosed in brackets in order to show that it is not used in the second method, but only in the third.

As in Kāshmirī, the first person plural can only be indicated in the first method, the second person only in the second and third methods (*vide ante, p. 292*).

Past, 'I struck,' literally, 'struck by me,' etc.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	He was struck.	She was struck.	They (masc.) were struck.	They (fem.) were struck.
		A.		
Sing.				
1. by me	<i>mě tsōḷ^u</i>	<i>mě tsōḷⁱ</i>	<i>mě tsōḷⁱ</i>	<i>mě tsōḷⁱ</i>
3. by him	<i>tin tsōḷ^u</i>	<i>tin tsōḷⁱ</i>	<i>tin tsōḷⁱ</i>	<i>tin tsōḷⁱ</i>
Plur.				
1. by us	<i>asi tsōḷ^u</i>	<i>asi tsōḷⁱ</i>	<i>asi tsōḷⁱ</i>	<i>asi tsōḷⁱ</i>
2. by them	<i>timau tsōḷ^u</i>	<i>timau tsōḷⁱ</i>	<i>timau tsōḷⁱ</i>	<i>timau tsōḷⁱ</i>
		B.		
Sing.				
1. by me	<i>(mē) tsōḷ^{um}</i>	<i>(mē) tsōḷ^{im}</i>	<i>(mē) tsōḷ^{im}</i>	<i>(mē) tsōḷ^{im}</i>
2. by thee	<i>(tsē) tsōḷ^{uth}</i>	<i>(tsē) tsōḷ^{ith}</i>	<i>(tsē) tsōḷ^{ith}</i>	<i>(tsē) tsōḷ^{ith}</i>
3. by him	<i>(tin) tsōḷ^{un}</i>	<i>(tin) tsōḷⁱⁿ</i>	<i>(tin) tsōḷⁱⁿ</i>	<i>(tin) tsōḷⁱⁿ</i>
Plur.				
2. by you	<i>(tusi) tsōḷ^{ēau}</i>	<i>(tusi) tsōḷ^{iau}</i>	<i>(tusi) tsōḷ^{iau}</i>	<i>(tusi) tsōḷ^{iau}</i>
3. by them	<i>(timau) tsōḷ^{ēkh}</i>	<i>(timau) tsōḷ^{ikh}</i>	<i>(timau) tsōḷ^{ikh}</i>	<i>(timau) tsōḷ^{ikh}</i>

Of course the final *u*-mātrā of *tsōḷ^u* and the final *i*-mātrā of *tsōḷⁱ* are often dropped. Or instead of *u*-mātrā, we may have *u*, *ū*, or *ō*, and instead of *i*-mātrā, *i* or *ī*. Also, instead of *tsōḷ^{im}*, we may have *tsōḷ^{iyim}* or *tsōḷ^{iēm}*, etc., and so throughout.

There is only one example of the A method in the Specimens. It is:—

tin zab^u, he said (II, 58).

There are many examples of the B method. The forms *karun*, *kōrun*, and *korun* are good examples of the careless way in which the rules of epenthesis are applied:—

Singular First person.—*mě gunāh kōrum* (I) or *mě gunāh korum* (II, 41), I did sin.

tsāun^u zab^u zāt phirum na, I never turned thy command (I).

mě tsōḷ^{um} tēsinyis shuris mhast, I beat his son well (228).

tsānⁱ khēzmat (fem.) *karyim*, I did thy service (I).

Second person.—*mě zāt pūt dyituth na* (I) or *zāt ak tshāwali-pūt mē dyututh na* (II, 70), thou never gavest me a kid.

tsē kas-hata su mōl hyututh, from whom didst thou buy that (240) ?

rachmut^u wals^u mārāwuth, thou causedst the fatted calf to be slain (I).

baj' dhām (fem.) *karith*, thou madest a great feast (II, 75).

Third person. — *lāchāran mahniēn badāwun*, for helpless men he increased (the land measurement) (III).

tin pananis mhālis jawāb dyutun, he gave answer to his father (I).

yin tsāun māl kanjran-sāthi udāi dyutun, he who squandered thy property with harlots (I).

aikis naukaras sad dyit gnārun, having called a servant he asked (I).

miān' pētr'-sinyi shuṛiēn karun tēsini bhēnyi-sāthi biāh, the son of my uncle made a marriage with his sister (225).

tin karun zamīnas kachchh, he made measurement of the land (III).

lōkṛin shuṛiēn dūr dishas safar kōrun, the younger son made a journey to a far country (I).

lōkṛin shuṛin akis dūras mulka-sun safar korun, id. (II, 9).

su hazza dūr āsū, mhālin laoun, he was still a great way off (when) his father perceived him (I).

naṭsunuk wāz laoun, he perceived the sound of dancing (I).

tisin mhālin su manāmun, his father remonstrated with him (II, 64).

tsāni mhālin rachhmutu waṭsu mārun, thy father killed the fatted calf (I).

mhast minnat zārī (fem.) *karin*, *panun pān* (masc.) *mōkalāwun*, he made much entreaty and lamenting, and (thus) freed his own person (III).

nālamati raṭun, he seized him with an embrace (I).

mhast ryūwan (for *ryuwun*), it was much lamented by him, *i.e.* he lamented much (III).

tini sūr tsunāwani sōzun, he sent him to feed swine (I; so II, 18).

na tsāhun zi andar galshi, he did not wish to go inside (II, 62).

māl uṛācun (II, 11) or *māl udāwun* (II, 74), he wasted the property.

māra kāran-pata māl ujārun, he wasted the property on evil deeds (I).

zabun, he said (*passim*).

tin timan panan' dōlat (fem.) *banṭi dilsin*, he divided his wealth to them (I).

mhast minnat zārī (fem.) *karin*, he made much entreaty and lamenting (III).

thukri (plur. masc.) *banūyin*, he made them small (III).

zachi tsachiēn, dārḥ' panan' puchiēn, he tore (his clothes to) rags (plur. fem.), he plucked out his own beard (sing. fem.) (III).

Third person plural. — *shahr sōzukk*, they sent him to the city (III).

lūkau zamindāran khuālikh bāsālāt, people (and) farmers raised a complaint (fem. sing.) (III).

No examples occur of the second or third pasts of the first conjugation.

The **Perfect** and **Pluperfect** tenses exactly follow Kāshmirī, substituting the Kāshṭawārī verb substantives for those of that language. It is hence unnecessary to give paradigms of them. The following are examples :—

Perfect.—*mē gunāh kurmut thum*, I have done sin (II, 29).

tsāni mhālin baj' dhām (fem.) *karmals' thī*, thy father hath made a great feast (II, 60).

Pluperfect.—*rāmut āsū, tē myul*, he had been lost, and was found (I).

rāw^a mut āsū, hun milōmut thu, he had been lost, now he has been found (II, 51 ; so II, 82).

āsēāu Nawāb Sāhaban Labbhū Rām, Tahsildār rachhmutu, the Nawāb Sāhib had appointed Labbhū Rām to be Tahsildār (III).

The **Second Conjugation** also closely follows Kāshmirī. The First Past is thus conjugated. The verb taken as a sample is *samazzun*, to become :—

‘I became,’ etc.

	Masc.	Fem.
Sing.		
1.	(bōh) samuzus	(bōh) samazis.
2.	(tū) samuzukh	(tū) samazikh.
3.	su samuz ^a	sa samaz ⁱ .
Plur.		
1.	as samaz ⁱ	as samazi.
2.	(tus) samazēāua	(tus) samaziāua.
3.	tim samaz ⁱ	tima samazi.

Note that, as usual, final *u*-mātrā may be dropped, or may be represented by *u*, *ū*, or *ō*, and that *i*-mātrā may be represented by *i* or *ī*.

The following are examples. They are all in the masculine :—

Sing. First Person.—*tsāni hukmas adal-badal na hanthus*, I did not walk contrary to thy command (II, 68).

bōh hanthus az mhast dūr, I walked much today (224).

ath-lāik rathus na tsāun shuṛ^a zaba, I remained not worthy of this (that) I may say (that I am) thy son (I).

Third Person.—*su kangāl samhuzun lag^a*, he began to become poverty-stricken (II, 14).

su krūdhi samuz, andar gatshun lagu na, he became angry, and did not begin to go inside (I).

su zabun lōgū, yiman-sālhi panun yaḍ bhara, he began to say, ‘with these I will fill my belly’ (I).

tath jāē-hinis aikis shakhsas-labi rathu, he remained near a person of that place (I).

yi kyā samuz, this what became?, *i.e.* what is the matter (I)?

sapuz maukūf, yath kilas-manz kaid samuz, he became dismissed, he became imprisoned in this fort (III).

rāmut āsū, tē myul, he had been lost, and was got (I).

Plur. Third Person.—*tim khushī karañ lagⁱ*, they began to make rejoicing (II, 52).

One instance occurs of the **Second Past** of this conjugation in *samazēi*, they (masc.) became (III). This corresponds to the Kāshmirī *sapazēy*.

For the **Perfect** we have :—

su hun myulmut thu, now he has been got (II, 83).

yath mulku-sun su thu mēhram samzumut, he has become acquainted with this country (III).

For the **Pluperfect**, we can quote *mūdmūt āsū*, he was dead (I, and II, 49), but this is hardly a true example of the tense.

The **Third Conjugation** also closely follows Kāshmirī. The following is the paradigm (in the masculine) of the **Second Past** of *gats̄hun*, to go, to become. Forms for the feminine are not available :—

‘I went, I became,’ etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. (<i>bōh</i>) <i>gōs</i>	<i>as gē.</i>
2. (<i>tū</i>) <i>gōkh</i>	(<i>tus</i>) <i>gēaua.</i>
3. <i>su gōu, gau</i>	<i>tim gē.</i>

The following examples of the second past of the third conjugation are taken from the Specimens, where many others of the same verbs will be found :—

su hōshas-manz āō, he came into sense (I).

gharas-miōr āō, he came near the house (I).

gharas-niōr āv, id. (II, 54).

yēli tsāunⁿ zi shurⁿ āō, when this thy son came (II, 73).

miāun yi shurⁿ mūdmūt āsū, zinda gōu, this my son was dead, he became alive (I).

pani mhālis nishē gōu, he went to his father (II, 34).

badⁿ kāl pēōu, a great famine fell (I).

badⁿ drāg pēōu, id. (II, 13).

For the **Perfect** of this conjugation we have :—

tsāunⁿ bhāyⁿ āmut thu, thy brother is come (II, 59).

rāwⁿ mut āsū, hun milōmut thu, he had been lost, now he has been found (II, 51).

Passive.—According to Mr. Bailey, the passive is formed by adding *a* to the root, and conjugating it with the various parts of *gats̄hun*, to go. Thus :—

bōh thus tsōṭa gats̄han, I am being struck (202).

bōh āusus tsōṭa gats̄han, I was being struck (203).

bōh tsōṭa gats̄ha, I shall be struck (204).

The system employed in Kāshmirī, *viz.* adding the ablative of the infinitive to *yiun*, to come, also obtains. Thus :—

bōh thus mārana yūan, I am being struck (202).

bōh āusus mārana yūan, I was being struck (203).

bōh mārana yima, I shall be struck (204).

We have a potential passive, formed by adding *ā* to the root, in :—

tsāunⁿ shurⁿ sabāwa, I may be called thy son (II, 31).

Causal Verbs.—The regular method of forming a causal root is to add *āw* to the original root. Thus from *uṛun* or *uḍun*, to fly, we have *uṛāwun* or *uḍāwun*, to cause to fly, to squander. Examples are:—

tisun mhāl° *bōzāwun lagus*, his father began to cause him to understand (I).

isini-khātara rachhmūt° *waḥs*° *mīrāwuth*, thou causedst the fattened calf to be killed for his sake (I).

lin tis sūr tsunāwani sōzun, he sent him to graze swine (II, 18).

su thu māl tsunāwan, he is grazing cattle (229).

panun māl uṛāwun, he caused to fly (*i.e.* wasted) his property (II, 11, but *uḍāwun*, II, 74).

As usual there is a series of verbs whose root vowel is lengthened in the causal, as in the Hindi *marnā*, *mārnā*. An example is:—

asalas nishē asal pōshāk tis lāgius, put ye on him the best robe (II, 44).

In Kāshmirī the causal of *hasun*, to rise, is *khārun* or *khālun*, to raise. In Kashṭawārī the corresponding causal is *khuālun*. Thus:—

tyēs-pān lūkau zamīndārau khuālikh bāsālāt, the people and farmers raised a complaint against him (III).

khūha-manza khuāl pāñ, raise (*i.e.* draw) water from the well (237).

In the form *banāyim*, make me (as one of thy servants) (I), *āy* has been added to the root instead of *āw*.

Pronominal Suffixes.—Pronominal suffixes are added to verbs as in Standard Kāshmirī. The suffixes of the agent case have been already dealt with in the paradigms of the first conjugation, and will not be further noticed. For the other cases we have the following:—

First Person Singular.—The suffix is *m*, for all cases except the nominative. Thus:—

mē pananiēn mazūran hish banāyim, make-me as one of thy servants (I).

māla-sun hissa yu mē wātīm, mē dīm, give-to-me the share of the property which will come-to-me (II, 3).

miāun hissa dyim, give-to-me my share (I).

Second Person Singular.—The suffix of the second person singular for all cases except the nominative and the agent is *ī*, as in:—

tsāun bhōi āūi, thy brother came-of-thee (I), *i.e.* the 'thy' is repeated in the suffix.

tsāun° *nām kyā thūi*, thy name what is-of-thee (226). The same remarks apply.

Third Person Singular.—The suffix for all cases except the nominative and the agent is *s*. After the letter *i*, this is sometimes *as*. Thus:—

aikis mahnis zēh shuyī āsis, to a certain man there were-to-him two sons (I, but II, 1, has *āsis*).

kākhya (fem.) *āsis*, a desire was-to-him (II, 18).

kū tis nō dīwan āsus, to him no one was giving-to-him (II, 21).

tis tars āvus, to him pity came-to-him (I, so II, 36).

khābar (fem.) *āyas*, rews came-to-him (III).

tyis tsōtis jān paithyi tē razan-sāthi gandis, beat-him well, and bind-him with ropes (236).

shur tyēsun marī gōs*, his son died-of-him (III).

halāl karius, make ye-it lawful (I).

tis nālamut korus*, to him he made-to-him an embrace (II, 37).

tisun mhāl bōzāwun lagus*, his father began-to-persuade-him (I).

gis lāgyus, put ye-on-him (the best robe) (I; so *lāgiūs*, II, 45).

as mānāus na, we will not agree-to-him (III).

su salāmat myulus, he has been joined safe and sound-to-him (II, 61).

zabas, I will say-to-him (I, and II, 27).

The following are cases of double suffixes :—

Agent and dative singular, both third person.—*hundī ditinus*, kisses were given-by-him-to-him (I).

guārnas (for *guārunas*), it was asked-by-him-to-him, i.e. he asked him (II, 57).

zabunas, it was said-by-him-to-him (I).

Agent third person singular and dative third person plural.—*tin māl timhau bāthi ditnuk* (for *ditunuk* or *dyutunak*), by him the property was divided-by-him-to-them (II, 6).

Compound Verbs.—There are several instances of **Intensive** Compounds in the Specimens. They are formed, as usual, by using the first member in the form of the conjunctive participle. Thus :—

pananⁱ dōlat banṭi dit^usin, he divided out his own property (I, so *bāthi ditnuk* in II, 6).

marī gos, his (son) died (III).

yin tsāun māl uḷāi dyutun, he who squandered thy property (I).

Inceptive compounds are formed with the infinitive, and are described under that head.

[No. II.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KASHMIRI.

KASHTAWĀRĪ DIALECT.

SPECIMEN I.

(Rev. T. Grahame Batley, 1902.)

Aikis-mahn̄is z̄eh̄ shur̄ī āsias. Lōkr̄in-shur̄iēn̄ pananis-mh̄ālis
To-one-man two sous were-to-him. By-the-younger-son to-his-own-father
 zabun, 'panani-dōlata-manza miāun hissa dyim.' Tē
it-was-said-by-him, 'thine-own-wealth-from-in my share give-to-me.' And
 tin̄ timan̄ panan̄' dōlat̄ ban̄ṭī d̄itsin̄. Thukr̄iēn̄-dōsan̄
by-him to-them his-own wealth having-divided was-given-by-him. A-few-days-
 manz̄ lōkr̄in-shur̄iēn̄ sōrūī jamā karī dūr̄-dishas̄ safar̄
in by-the-younger-son all collected having-made to-a-far-country journey
 kōrun, tē tētē māra-kāran-patā māl̄ ujārun.
was-made-by-him, and there evil-works-after the-property was-wasted-by-him.
 Yēi-ghar̄ī sōrūī barbād̄ kōrun, tath̄-dishas̄-manz̄ bad̄ḡ kāl̄
At-what-hour all wasted was-made-by-him, that-country-in a-great famine
 pēōu, tē sū lāchār̄ gōu; tath̄-jāē-hinis-aikis-shakhsas-labī raṭhu.
fell, and he helpless became; to-of-that-place-one-person-near he-remained.
 Tinī pananyis-zamīnas-manz̄ sūr̄ t̄sumāwanī sōzun.
By-him his-own-land-in swine for-causing-to-eat he-was-sent-by-him.
 Yimā shimā sūr̄ khēwan̄ āisi, sū zabun̄ lōgū, 'yiman̄-sāthī panun̄
What husks the-swine eating were, he to-say began, 'these-with my-own
 yaḍ̄ bhara,' tē tis̄ kū̄ diwan̄ āsū na. Yēi-ghar̄ī sū
belly I-will-fill,' and to-him anyone giving was not. At-what-hour he
 hōshas̄-manz̄ āō, tin̄ pananis-dilas-sāthī zabun, 'miāni-mh̄āli-
sense-in came, by-him his-own-heart-with it-was-said-by-him, 'my-father-
 sinyī kityā̄ mazūr̄ thī̄ yaḍ̄ bharī khēwan, bōh̄ yētī bhuchī
of how-many labourers are belly having-filled eating, I here by-hunger
 marun̄ lagus. Bōh̄ wathī pananis-mh̄ālis-nishā gatsha, tē
to-die began. I having-arisen to-my-own-father-near will-go, and
 zabas, "aī mh̄āli, mē Sāhaba-sun̄ tē t̄sāun̄ gunāh̄
I-will-say-to-him, "O father, by-me God-of and of-thee sin
 kōrum, ath-lāik̄ rāthus̄ na t̄sāun̄ shur̄" zaba; mē
was-done-by-me, to-that-worthy I-remained not thy son I-may-say; me

pananiën-mazûran-hish banâyim." " Wathi pananis-mhâlis-labi
thine-own-labourers-like make-thou-me." " Having-arisen to-his-own-father-near
 āō. Su hazza dūr āsū, mhālin lawun, tis
he-came. He yet far was, by-the-father he-was-perceived-by-him, to-him
 tars āwus, dōrita nālamati raṭun, tē hundī
pity came-to-him, having-run in-embrace he-was-seized-by-him, and kiss
 ditinus. Tin zabunas, 'ai mhāli, mē
was-given-by-him-to-him. By-him it-was-said-by-him-to-him, 'O father, by-me
 Sāhiba-sun tē tsāun gunāh kōrum, ath-lāik rāthus
God-of and of-thee sin was-done-by-me, to-that-worthy I-remained
 na tsāun shur" zāba.' Mhālin pananiën-naukaran zabun,
not thy son I-may-say.' By-the-father to-his-own-servants it-was-said-by-him,
 'sāriwī-nishi juān pōshāk kaḍi auū, tē yis
'all-than good garment having-taken-out bring-ye, and to-this-one
 lāgyus; isin-hathas ankhuch lāgyus, khōran padiōru.
apply-ye-to-him; to-this-one's-hand a-ring apply-ye-to-him, to-the-feet shoe,
 tē rachhmutu watswa yōr aniū tē halāl karius; as
and the-kept calf hither bring-ye and lawful make-ye-it; we
 khyēmau, khushī karau; miāun yi shur" mūdmut āsū, zinda
may-eat, happiness we-may-make; my this son dead was, alive
 gōu; rāmut āusū, tē myul.' Khushī karan¹ hēt̄sakh.
became; lost was, and was-found.' Happiness to-make was-begun-by-them.

Tyisun badd" shur" wajjan-manz āusū. Yēi-gharī gharas-niōr
His big son fields-in was. At-what-hour to-the-house-near
 āō, dhōl wāyun tē nātsunuk wāz lawun.
he-came, drum playing and of-dancing the-sound was-perceived-by-him.
 Aikis-naukaras sad dyit guārun, 'yi kyā samuz?'
To-one-servant call having-given it-was-asked-by-him, 'this what became?'
 Tin tyis zabun, 'tsāun bhōi auī; tsāni-mhālin
By-him to-him it-was-said-by-him, 'thy brother came-of-thee; by-thy-father
 tisinē-khātira rachhmutu watsu mārūn, aiyi-khātara
of-him-for-the-sake the-kept calf was-killed-by-him, this-very-for-the-sake
 tin su juān lawun.' Su krūdhī samuz, andar gatshun
by-him he well was-perceived-by-him.' He angry became, within to-go
 lagu na. Tisun mhāl" kanāra nyit hōzāwun lagus.
he-began not. His father outside having-emerged to-persuade began-to-him.
 Tin pananis-mhālis jawāb dyutun, 'wuchchh, kityān-warhiën
By-him to-his-own-father answer was-given-by-him, 'see-thou, for-how-many-years
 tsān¹ khēzmat karyim; tsāun" zab" zāt phirum
thy service was-done-by-me; thy said (word) ever was-turned-by-me

na; mē zāt pūt dyituth na, bōh pananiēn-yāran-sāthi
not; to-me ever a-kid was-given-by-thee not, I my-own-friends-with
 khushi karaha; yēi-gharī tsāun yi shuṛⁿ āō, yin
happiness might-have-made; at-what-hour thy this son came, by-whom
 tsāun māl kanjran-sāthi udāi-dyutun, isini-khātara
thy property harlots-with was-made-to-fly-away-by-him, his-for-the-sake
 rachhmutⁿ watsⁿ mārāwuth.['] Mhālin tis
the-kept calf was-caused-to-be-killed-by-thee.' By-the-father to-him
 zabun, 'ai shuṛia, tū hamēsha mē-sāthi thukh; i-kēntsa
it-was-said-by-him, 'O son, thou always me-with art; whatever
 miāun thu, tsāun thu; khushi karañiⁱ tē khush samuzun
mine is, thine is; happiness to-make and happy to-become
 gatshihi, tsāun yi bhōi mūdmut āsū, zinda gōu;
would-have-been-proper, thy this brother dead was, alive became;
 rāmut āsū, tē myul.[']
lost was, and was-found.'

[No. 12.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KASHMIRI.

KASHIṬAWĀRĪ DIALECT.

SPECIMEN II.

(Kashmir Darbār.)

	32	42 7	33	3' 21	79 7 7
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[No. 12.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KĀSHMĪRĪ.

KASHṬAWĀRĪ DIALECT.

SPECIMEN II.

(Kashmīr Darbār.)

TRANSLITERATION.

Haka zanasa zaha shōrī 'asasa.
 Ak-zanis zēh shur' āsis.
To-one-man two sons were-to-him.

Timō manzaha lōkaṛaṇa maha'alisa
 Timau-manza lōkṛin mhalis
Them-from-among by-the-younger to-the-father

zabōṇa, 'a'i mahalō'u, ma'alō sō
 zabun, 'ai mhalī, māla-sun
it-was-said-by-him, 'O father, the-property-of

hīsa'a ya'ū ma'aī wa'atama, ma'a
 hissa yu mē wātim, mē
share which to-me will-arrive-to-me, to-me

5. dīma.' Pōna'a tīna ma'ala tīmahō
 dīm.' Pōnā tin māl tīnhau
give-to-me.' Then by-him property among-them

ba'āṭha dītanōka. Bī'a ṭhōkaṛaṇa
 bāṭhi-ditnuk. Biya ṭhukṛin-
was-divided-by-him-to-them. And a-few-

dōsaṇa pata'a lōkaṛaṇa shōraṇa
 dōsan-pata lōkṛin-shurin
days-after by-the-younger-son

sa'aravī kha'i jō'urī kari 'akas dōrasa
 sārūī-khē (?) jōri-kari akis-dūras-
every-thing collected-having a-far-

mōlaka sō saphara kaṛaṇa. Bī'a
 mulka-sun safar korun. Biya
country-of journey was-made-by-him. And

10. tatō panō ma'ala ma'ara'a kamō
 tēti panun māl māra-kāman-
there his-own property wicked-deeds-

manazah 'ura'a'ū. Bō'a yalō sariya
 manz urāwun. Biya yēli sārūī
in was-caused-to-fly-by-him. And when all

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kharacha karaṇa, tatha'a mōlakasa manza'a
 kharch korun, tath-mulkas-manz
expended was-made-by-him, that-country-in

badō dara'aga pōu, bō'a sō'u
 baḍu drāg pēōu, biya su
a-great famine fell, and he

kangala samahōzaṇa laga'u. Tō'a tatha-
 kangāl samhuzun lag^u. Tē tath-
poverty-stricken to-become began. And to-of-that

15. mōlaka kīsa 'akīsa baḍasa maha'anīsa
 mulkakis-akis-baḍis-māhnis-
country-a-great-man-

nīshaṇa laga'u ga'u. 'Tīṇa tīsa paṇō
 nishin lag^u gōu. Tin tis pañēn-
near attached he-became. By-him for-him his-own-

wajaṇa manza'a sa'ura chana'awaṇa
 wajjan-manz sūr tsunāwani
fields-in swine for-grazing

sazaṇa. Bī'a tīṇa ka'ankhī'a 'asīsa
 sōzun. Biya tin kṛkhyā āsis
it-was-sent-by-him. And by-him desire was-to-him

kī tīmaṇa dīla tīsha ya'u sa'ura
 ki timan-dēl-tīsha (P) yu sūr
that those-husks-with which the-swine

20. khōwaṇa thō paṇō yaḍa bhari,
 khōwan thī panun yaḍ bhara,
eating are his-own belly I-may-fill,

kī ka'ū tīsa nō dōwaṇa 'asīsa.
 ki kṛ tis nō diwan āsus.
because anyone to-him not giving was.

Tilō sa'urati maṇaza'a yitha'a zaḅaṇa,
 Tāli surti-manz yith zabun,
Then sense-in having-come it-was-said-by-him,

'mī'anīsa māha'alīsa nīsha wa'ara
 'mīānis-mhālis-nīshē wāra-
'to-my-father-near to-many-

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	रु	रु	रु	रु	रु
	रु	रु	रु	रु	रु
	रु	रु	रु	रु	रु
35	रु	रु	रु	रु	रु

maza'uraṇa wa'ara'a manjī thō, bō'a
 mazūran wāra manjī thī, biya
servants much bread is, and

25. ba'u bhōchhī maraṇa thasa. Ba'u
 bōh bhōchhi maran thus. Bōh
I by-hunger dying am. I

wa'uthī pani maha'alisa nisha'a gasa,
 wōthi pani-mhālis-nishē gatṣha,
having-arisen to-my-own-father-near will-go,

bī'a tīsa'u za'abasa, "a'i maha'alō, mō
 biya tisau zabas, "ai mhāli, mē
and to-him-also I-will-say-to-him, "O father, by-me

'asama'ā sō bō'a zīchī barōṭha'akaṇa
 āsanā-sun biya tēḥ brōṇṭhu-kan
heaven-of and to-thee before

ganaha karamōta thoma. Bō'a ha'ū
 ganah kurmut thum. Biya haun (P)
sin been-done is-by-me. And now

30. yatha la'a'ika tha'usa na'a kī phōri
 yath-lāik thus na ki phīri
for-this-worthy I-am not that again

cha'anū sha'urō zaba'awōha. Mō'a
 tēsun" shur" zabāwa. Mē
thy son I-may-be-called. Me

panō maza'uraṇa manza'a 'akis
 panēn-mazūran-manz akis
thine-own-servants-among to-one

manisha thōni." " Tilō wa'uthī
 manish (P) thainī (P)." " Tēli wōthi
like make." " Then having-arisen

panō maha'alisa nisha ga'u. Bō'a
 pani-mhālis-nishē gōu. Biya
to-his-own-father-near he-went. And

35. sa'u 'asa'u haza'a dara kī tīsa
 su āsū haza dūr ki tis
he was yet distant that to-him

63) 33 अण मडलम प्रम मडलम

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uchhi taha tisa mahalisa tarasa 'a'usa
 wuchhīta tis-mhālis tars āwus
having-seen to-his-father compassion came-to-him

bō'a da'urīta tisa nala maṭa'u karāsa
 biya dōṛita tis nālamut^u korus
and having-run to-him embracing was-done-to-him

bō'a wa'ara'a narama ga'u. Sha'uraṇa tisa
 biya wāra naru gōu. Shuṛin tis
and much kissing occurred. By-the-son to-him

zaba'una kī, 'a'ī mahalō, mō'a
 zabun ki, 'ai mhāli, mō
it-was-said-by-him that, 'O father, by-me

40. 'asama'ana sa'u bō'a zōchī bara'unṭha'a kaṇa
 āsmāna-sun biya tṣō brōṅṭha-kan
heaven-of and to-thee before

gana'aha karama, bī'a ha'ū yatha
 gunṣh korum, biya haun (?) yath-
sin was-done-by-me, and now for-this-

la'aka tha'ūsa na'a kī phōrī chanō
 lāik thus na ki phīri tṣāun^u
worthy I-am not that again thy

sha'ura'u zaba'awa'uha.' Maha'alīn panō
 shur^u zabāwa.' Mhālin panōn-
son I-may-be-called.' By-the-father to-his-own-

maha'anina zabōṇa kī, 'asalisa nasha 'asala
 mshnin zabun ki, 'asalas-nishō asal (pōshāk)
men it-was-said-by-him that, 'good-than good (garment)

45. kaṛī 'ana'u, bō'a tisa la'agasa; bī'a
 kaṛi anīu, biya tis lāgius; biya
having-produced bring-ye, and to-this-on put-ye-on-to-him; and

tisana hathana 'ankachī, bō'a
 tisīn-hathan ankuchī, biya
to-his-hands a-ring, and

khōraṇa paḍī'ura lagasa; bō'a
 khōran paḍīoru lāgius; biya
to-the-feet shoe put-ye-on-to-him; and

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'asī khōmō, bō'a khōshī karaṇa
 asⁱ khōmau, biya khushī karañ
we may-cat, and rejoicing is-to-be-done

ka'aza'i mō'anō zī sha'ura'u mōdumata
 kyāzi miāun^u zi shur^u mūd^umut
because-that my this son dead

50. 'asa'u, hō zīnda'a thō; rawa'umata
 āsū, haun (P) zinda thu; rāw^umut
was, now alive is; been-lost

'asa'u, hō milamōta tha'u.' Pa'uṇa
 āsū, hun milōmut thu.' Pōnā
was, now been-got is.' Then

tīma kha'ushi karaṇa laga'u. Zi'a
 tim khushī karañ lagⁱ Ziya
they rejoicing to-do began. And

tīsō bad'u sha'ura'u waji manaz'a 'asa'u.
 tisun bad^u shur^u waji-manz āsū.
his great son the-field-in was.

Yalō gha'arasa na'ara'u 'awa'a, gō'unīṇa
 Yēli gharas nior āv, gōwanōn
When to-the-house near he-came, of-singing

55. bō'a na'achanīṇa sha'ura banazīṇa.
 biya na^{ts}anēn shōr banzin (P bōzin).
and of-dancing the-noises were-heard-by-him.

Pa'una'a 'akha'a maha'ana'ū haka'arōū
 Pōnā akhā māhn^u hakārū
Then one man having-called

ga'arana'usa kī, 'za'i kī'a thī?' Tisa
 guārnas ki, 'zi kyā thī?' Tis
it-was-asked-by-him-to-him that, 'these what are?' To-him

tīna zaba'u kī, 'chana'ū bha'a'u
 tin zab^u ki, 'tsāun^u bhāy^u
by-him it-was-said that, 'thy brother

'ama'uta tha'u, bō'a cha'anī maha'alana
 amut thu, biya tsāni-mhālin
come is, and by-thy-father

60. 431 237 22121 81 21231 2)

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777 3177 73777 777 22

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60. *baji dahama karamachi thī; kī'azī zī*
bajⁱ dhām karmat^s thī; kyāzi zi
great feast been-made is; because-that that

sa'u sala'amata ma'alasa.' Taṇa khapha'a
su salāmat myulus.' Tin khafā
he safe was-got-to-him.' By-him angry

simazaha na'acha'ahō za'a andara gasa'ī.
samazi na-tāhun zi andar gatshi.
having-become not-was-it-wished-by-him that within he-will-go.

Pana'a tisana maha'alina ga'utha yatha
Pōnā tisin-mhālin guth (P) yith
Then by-his-father outside having-come

sa'u mana'ama'ā. Tīṇa maha'alisa
su manāmun. Tin mhālis
he was-remonstrated-with-by-him. By-him to-the-father

65. *jawaba maṇaza'a zaba'una, 'uchha'u,*
jawāb-manz zabun, 'wuchhō,
answer-in was-said-by-him, 'see,

ya'atīṇa wa'araṇa mō'ī cha'anī ṭahala
yitin-warhēn mō tēā'ī ṭahl
for-so-many-years by-me thy service

karana tha'usa; zī'a za'atha chanī
karan thus; ziya zāt tēāni-
doing am; and ever to-thy-

hakamasa 'adala badala na'a hanṭhasa.
hukmas adal-badal na hanṭhus.
command against not I-walked.

Pana'a cha'a zaṭha 'aka sa'alō pa'uṭō
Punā tē zāt ak tshāwali-pūt
Then by-thee ever one goat's-kid

70. *ma'a dīti'utha na'a kī panō*
mō dyututh na ki panōn-
to-me was-given-by-thee not that my-own-

ya'arō manaza'a khōsī kara'a ;
yāran-manz khushī kara ;
friends-among rejoicing I-may-make ;

୧୨୩ ୩୪ ୫୬୭୮ ୯୧୦ ୧୧୧୧

୧୨୩ ୩୪୫ ୬୭୮ ୯୧୦ ୧୧୧୧

୧୨୩୪୫ ୬୭୮୯୧୦ ୧୧୧୨ ୩୪୫୬୭୮୯

75. ୧୨୩୪୫ ୬୭୮ ୯୧୦ ୧୧୧୨ ୩୪୫୬୭୮୯

୧୨୩ ୪୫୬୭ ୮୯ ୧୦୧୧ ୧୨ ୧୩ ୧୪

୧୨୩ ୪୫୬ ୭୮୯ ୧୦ ୧୧୧୨୩ ୪୫

୧୨୩ ୪୫୬ ୭୮୯ ୧୦୧୧୧୨ ୩୪୫

୧୨୩ ୪୫୬ ୭୮୯ ୧୦୧୧ ୧୨୩୪୫

80. ୧୨୩୪ ୫୬୭୮୯ ୧୦୧୧୧୨ ୩ ୪୫୬୭

୧୨୩୪୫ ୬୭୮୯ ୧୦ ୧୧୧୨୩୪୫ ୬୭

୧୨୩ ୪୫୬୭୮ ୯୧୦ ୧୧ ୧୨୩୪

୧୨୩୪୫୬ ୭୮୯

bī'a yalō cha'ana'u za'a sha'ura'u
 biya yāli tṣāun^u zi shuṣ^u
and when thy this son

'a'u, yina chana'u mala ga'anaṇa
 ṣō, yin tṣāun^u māl gāñṣn-
came, by-whom thy property harlots-

manaza'a 'uḍa'awana, za'a tisa kha'atiraha
 manz uḍāwun, tṣō tis-khātira
among was-caused-to-fly-by-him, by-thee him-for-the-sake-of

75. ba'ajī dahama karatha.' Tisa taṇa za'abana,
 bajī dhām karith.' Tis tin zabun,
a-great feast was-made-by-thee.' To-him by-him it-was-said-by-him,

'a'ī sha'ur'u, ta'u sada'a ma'a nisha
 'ai shuṣ^u, tñ sadā mō-nishā
 'O son, thou always to-me-near

tha'uka; bī'a yisa kina mī'ana'u tha'u,
 thuk; biya yis-kān miāun^u thu,
art; and whatever mine is,

sa'u chana'u tha'u; pa'ana'u kha'ushī
 su tṣāun^u thu; pōnā khushī
that thine is; but rejoicing

karana bī'a kha'usha samazana wa'ajaba
 karāñ biya khush samazun wājib
to-make and happy to-become proper

80. 'asa'u, kī'aza'ī cha'ana'u zī bha'a'u
 ṣū, kyāzi tṣāun^u zi bhāy^u
was, because-that thy this brother

madamata 'asa'u, sa'u sala'amata tha'u;
 mūdmut ṣū, su salāmat thu;
dead was, he safe is;

bī'a rawa'umata 'asa'u, sa'u ha'a'ū
 biya rāw^umut ṣū, su hun
and been-lost was, he now

ma'alama'uta tha'u.'
 myulmut thu.'
been-got is.'

[No. 13.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KĀSHMĪRĪ.

KASHṬAWĀRĪ DIALECT.

SPECIMEN III.

(Rev. T. Grahame Bailey, 1902.)

Yēti	āsēāu	Nawāb-Sāhaban	Labbhū	Rām	Tahsildār	rachhmutu
<i>Here</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>by-the-Nawāb-Sāhib</i>	<i>Labbhū</i>	<i>Rām</i>	<i>Tahsildār</i>	<i>placed</i>
pātsan-warhiēn.	Pōnna	tyēs-pān	lūkau-zamindārau		khuālikh	
<i>for-five-years.</i>	<i>Then</i>	<i>him-on</i>	<i>by-people-by-farmers</i>		<i>was-raised-by-them</i>	
bāsalāt.	Pōnna	sapuz	maukūf,	yath-kilas-manz	kaid	
<i>a-complaint.</i>	<i>Then</i>	<i>he-became</i>	<i>dismissed,</i>	<i>this-fort-in</i>	<i>imprisoned</i>	
samuz.	Pōnna	āyas	tāri-manz	khabar shur ^a	tyēsun	marī-gōs.
<i>he-became.</i>	<i>Then</i>	<i>came-to-him</i>	<i>telegram-in</i>	<i>news</i>	<i>son</i>	<i>his</i>
						<i>died-for-him.</i>
Mhast	ryūwan,	zachi	tsachiēn,	dāṛh ¹	panan ¹	
<i>Much</i>	<i>it-was-wept-by-him,</i>	<i>rags (clothes)</i>	<i>were-torn-by-him,</i>	<i>beard</i>	<i>his-own</i>	
	puchiēn.	Pahra	dyutōs	sāthi,	shahr	
	<i>was-plucked-out-by-him.</i>	<i>A-guard</i>	<i>was-given-to-him</i>	<i>in-company,</i>	<i>city</i>	
sōzukh.	Pōnna	Rām-Chandar-Sāhabas-sāthi		mhast	minnat	
<i>he-was-sent-by-them.</i>	<i>Then</i>	<i>Rām-Chandar-Sāhib-with</i>		<i>much</i>	<i>entreaty</i>	
zārī	karin	panun	pān	mōkalāwun.	Nhōri	yōṛ
<i>lamenting</i>	<i>was-made-by-him</i>	<i>his-own</i>	<i>body</i>	<i>was-freed-by-him.</i>	<i>Again</i>	<i>here</i>
yinach	marzī	karan	thu.	As	mānaus	na.
<i>of-coming</i>	<i>desire</i>	<i>doing</i>	<i>he-is.</i>	<i>We</i>	<i>will-agree-to-him</i>	<i>not.</i>
						<i>We</i>
Sāhabas-labi	faryād	gatshau.	Su	thu	baḡḡ ^a	zulmmiāru.
<i>Sāhib-near</i>	<i>(in-)complaint</i>	<i>will-go.</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>a-great</i>	<i>oppressor.</i>
						<i>That-very-</i>
pata	yath-mulku-sun	su	thu	mēhram	samzumut.	Tin
<i>for</i>	<i>this-country-of</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>acquainted</i>	<i>become.</i>	<i>By-him</i>
karun	yath-mulkas	panaṅi	marzī-sāthi	zaminas	kachchh.	
<i>was-made-by-him</i>	<i>to-this-country</i>	<i>his-own</i>	<i>desire-with</i>	<i>to-land</i>	<i>measurement.</i>	
Lāchāran-mahniēn		badāwun,	baḡiēn-mahniēn	zamin	ziyāda	
<i>To-helpless-men</i>		<i>was-increased-by-him,</i>	<i>to-great-men</i>	<i>lands</i>	<i>more</i>	
āsiāi,	thukṛi	banāyin.		Ai-katha-pāna	lūk	sārī
<i>there-were,</i>	<i>little</i>	<i>were-made-by-him.</i>		<i>This-very-matter-from-upon</i>	<i>people</i>	<i>all</i>

tyēs-pān krūdhī samazēi. Su hākim asi gatshi na.
him-upon angry became. That ruler to-us is-proper not.

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

The Nawāb Sāhib kept Labbhū Rām as Tahsildār here for five years. Then the people and the farmers made a complaint against him, and he was dismissed and imprisoned in this fort. He received news by telegram that his son was dead. He wept much, rent his clothes, and tore out his beard. Then he was sent to the city under an escort. He made many entreaties and implored Rām Chandrā Sāhib, and so got himself released. He wants to come back here again, but we will not agree to have him, and intend to make a petition to that effect to the Nawāb Sāhib. He is a great oppressor, and, as he got to know this part of the country very well, he had the land measured just as it suited him. He used to make out the land of the poor people to be more than it really was, while he understated the large areas of the rich people. Everyone became enraged against him for this. We do not want such a ruler.

PÖGULI.

Immediately to the west of Kashtawār, and to the south of the Pir Pantsāl range that forms the southern boundary of the Valley of Kashmir, lie the Valleys of the rivers Pögal and Paristān. These unite and join the river Bichlārī (the Bishlar of Mr. Bailey), which in its turn joins the Chināb, south of the Bānihāl Pass. The tract of country across the Bichlārī, where the other two rivers run into it, is called Sar. Over the whole of this tract,—the Valleys of the Pögal and the Paristān, and Sar,—the language is the same, and is called Pöguli by Mr. Bailey.

Pöguli has to its east the Kashtawāri dialect of Kāshmirī. To its south, between it and the Chināb lie the two dialects Rāmbanī and Sirāji to be presently described, and beyond the Chināb, further to the south lies Bhadravāh in which the language is the Bhadravāhī dialect of Pahāri. To the west of Pöguli we have various dialects of Lahndā. To its north lies Kāshmirī. As may be gathered from the above, Pöguli, while based on Kāshmirī, is much mixed with Pahāri and Lahndā, and forms a transition dialect. In 1911 the number of speakers was reported to be 8,158.¹

The following account of the dialect is entirely based on two specimens and a list of words and sentences kindly given to me by the Rev. Grahame Bailey. These have also been printed in his work *The Languages of the Northern Himalayas* published together with a grammatical sketch by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1908. As given here the specimens differ slightly from those appearing in that book, but exactly follow the manuscript originally given by him to me, except that the system of spelling followed is that adopted for this Survey. When no materials were available in the specimens or List of Words, I have freely, and gratefully, utilized the information contained in his grammatical sketch.

PRONUNCIATION.—Vowels.—The *mātrā*-vowels, which are so prominent in Kāshmirī, occur also in Pöguli, but they are capriciously employed. Sometimes they are interchangeable with full vowels, as in *mī'n* or *mīun*, my; *tī'n* or *tīun*, thy. Similarly *kaṭl'* or *kaṭlu*, a he-goat (150), plural *kaṭl'* or *kaṭla* (152). At other times they are dropped altogether, as in Kāshmirī *gās'*, Pöguli *gās*, grass; *mōṭ wōts*, the fatted calf, as compared with the Kāshmirī *mōṭ' wōsh'*.

The vowel-scale is very uncertain, vowels, even when accented, being freely interchangeable. Thus, *a* and *ē* in *yabla* or *yēbla*, when; *khal* (230) or *khēll* (II), below. So final *a* and *i* are continually interchanged. *E.g.* in *bīmi* or *bīma*, seated; or in the dat.-acc. of the 2nd declension *mālis* or *mālas* (abl. *māli* or *māla*). Similarly *u* and *ū* are interchanged in the dat.-acc. of the 1st declension (*mālas* or *mālus*), and *a* and *ō* in *zōp*, speak thou, imperative of *zapnu*, to speak.

As in Kāshmirī, *i* and *ē* are interchangeable, as in *nēshun* or *nisun*, to emerge; and in the case of *yūun*, to come (80), for *yīun*, we have the interchange of *ī* and *ū*. Again, as in Kāshmirī, *u* and *ō* are interchangeable, as *lōṭ* or *luṭ*, a head (40), and *ū* and *ō*, as in *lūk* (55) or *lōk* (Parable), a son. Again, *ā* and *ō* are interchangeable. Thus we have both *zāt* and *zōt*, meaning 'ever,' within a few words of each other in the Parable.

¹ In the census returns Pöguli is classed as a dialect of Western Pahāri.

So *ai* and *ō* are interchanged in *pūra pōṭh*, fully, and *juāna paiṭh*, well, both in the Parable.

A Kāshmirī *yo* or *yu* is represented by *ü* in Pögülī. Thus, Kāshmirī *ryoṭh*°, Pögülī *yüṭh*, fat; Kāshmirī *zyuṭh*°, Pögülī *züṭh*, elder.

A *y* is often inserted before a vowel. This occurs most often (as in Kāshmirī) before *i* or *e*, but also occurs before *a*. Thus, *chhyi*, for *chhi*, they are; *dyēn*, for *dēn*, give it (234), but *dēh*, give (Parable); *khyūzmat*, for *khizmat* (*khidmat*), service; *lōkhchyi*, for *lōkhchis*, small (dat. sg.) (233); *lōkyas*, for *lōkas*, to the son (228); *nyistu*, for *nistu*, he emerged, but *nēsh gō*, he absconded (II); *pananyi*, for *panani* (II); *tyabla*, for *tabla* or *tēbla*, then; *tyēs* or *tēs*, to him. Similarly *w* or *u* is inserted in *ghwōi*° or *guōi*°, mares (141), plur. of *ghōi*° (139).

Epenthesis is common, but its operation is obscured by the frequent omission of *mātrā*-vowels.

When *i* or *i-mātrā* follows *a*, the two often become *ai*, as in *aggē* or *aiggī*, before (90); *bainṭi*, for *banṭi*, having divided; *gaiba-dēra*, a sheepfold (II), as compared with Kāshmirī *gabi-dēra*; *laig*, they began, for *lagi* (II). Sometimes we have *i* instead of *ai*, as *panin* (II), for *panai*, own (fem.).

When the same vowels follow *ā*, the most common change is to *ai*, as in *chapprais*, for *chaprāsī*, an orderly (II); *phairi*, for *phāi*, he will strike (197), but *phāir-kēri*, for *phāri-kēri*, having struck (178); *wail* (fem.), for *wāli* (cf. Kāshmirī *wol*°, for *wāl*°, masc.), a ring. At other times there is no epenthesis shown in writing, as in *rahuacālis*, to a dweller.

When these vowels follow *ō*, the sounds vary. We have *bēli*, for *bōli*, speech (II); *ṭōipa-pāt*, for *ṭōpi-pāt*, on the hat (II); *ghōi*°, a mare (139), and *ghwōi*°, mares (141).

For *u* followed by *i-mātrā*, we have *hwinnu*, for *hūni*, a bitch (147).

When the verbal termination *u* is followed by the suffix *u*, it becomes *ü*, as in *hantün*, he heard; *dyntün*, he gave; *prustün*, he asked; *manallünsō*, he persuaded him. Similarly, from *jō*, we have *jün*, he said, and from *kō*, *kūn*, he made. The origin of this *ü* is uncertain. It may be due to epenthesis, if we assume that the *u* represents an original *ni* as in the neighbouring Sirājī. We may add here the form such as *kūhyün*, to daughters, in the plural of the third declension.

Before *u-mātrā* there are also varying changes. Sometimes there is no epenthesis, as in *ghōi*° (68, 138), a horse. At other times the *mātrā*-vowel is simply transferred to the preceding syllable, as in *mīn*, my, *tīn*, thy, for *mīu*, *tīu*, respectively. More often it becomes a full *u*, as in *bārun*, for *bārau*° (Ksh. pl. *bārau*), a brother; *juānum*, for *juānumat*°, good; *leng*, for *lag*°, he began (II); *samuztu*, for *samaztu*, he became. If *ā* precedes, it generally becomes *au*, as in *āhtū* or *auhtū* (for *āh^htu*), he was; *ann*, for *ān*°, bring ye; *lang*, for *lāg*°, clothe ye; *maul*, for *māl*°, a father. In *wōt*, for *wāl*°, he arrived, the *ā* has become *ō*, not *au*. Sometimes we get the Kāshmirī changes of *a* to *o*, as in *rohun*, for *rahu*°, he remained (II); *mohan*, for *mahu*°, a man (51). As other forms of this epenthesis we can note *kuāl* (Kāshmirī *kōl*°), (for how much) time, in the Parable, and *gōnhtu*, for *gānth^htu* (cf. *gāhin* in 236), it was bound (II).

Consonants.--The consonantal system is on the whole the same as that of Kāshmirī, but there are many irregularities due to the influence of the neighbouring Western Pahārī and Lahndā.

There is an interesting example of the elision of an initial *v* in the word *yūth*, fat, as compared with the Kāshmirī *vyoṭh*¹. The fricatives *ts* and *z* occur, but the *ts* is pronounced with a more dental sound than in Kāshmirī,¹ the tip of the tongue making contact at a point nearer the teeth than is customary in that language. Moreover, as we shall see lower down, it is liable to be interchanged with *ch*.

The treatment of the letter *h* is somewhat peculiar. In Kāshmirī there are frequent examples of an original sibilant becoming *h*. Thus the Sanskrit *śvāpadaḥ* is represented by the Kāshmirī *hāputh*, a bear. In Pōguli in this particular word the sibilant is preserved and we have *shāput* (II). In other cases, the sibilant becomes *h* even when it is retained in Kāshmirī. Thus, Pōguli *shāhtar* (44), Kāshmirī *shēst^r*, iron; *nāht* (34), Kāshmirī *nast*, a nose. It will be observed that in both cases the vowel is lengthened before the Pōguli *h*. Another instance of the change of an original *ś* to *h* is the verb *hunnū*, to hear, which has no corresponding form in Kāshmirī. We can compare the Gādī (Pahārī) *khunnā*. In this connexion we may also mention the adverb *shō*, like, in *mōzūr-shō*, like a servant. With *shō* compare the Kāshmirī *hyuh*², fem. *hish^h*.

In the Western Pahārī dialects, especially in Kiūṭhālī and those related to it, aspiration is frequently transferred. So, in Pōguli, we have *āht*, eight (8), for *āth*; *āht*, a hand (56), for *āth* or *hāth* (Kāshmirī *athā*); and *kuṛhī* or *kuṛī*, a daughter (56). An *h* is inserted in *halhal* for *halāl*, lawful.

In Kāshmirī when a word ends in a hard consonant (*k*, *ch*, *ts*, *t*, *t*, or *p*) this is always aspirated in the Hindi dialect (see p. 267). This aspiration is nowhere indicated in the writing of the Pōguli specimens. In Dardic languages, including Kāshmirī, there are no aspirated sonant consonants (*gh*, *jh*, *ḍh*, *ḍh*, or *bh*). When these occur in words occurring in Indian languages, the Dardic languages employ the unaspirated letter, as in the Kāshmirī *gur*², Hindi *ghōṛā*, a horse. In Pōguli, under the influence of the neighbouring Pahārī and Lahndā, these sonant aspirates are usually retained. Thus, we have *ubha*, up (86); *dhañnu*, to walk (224); *ghar*, a house (67); *ghōṛ*², a horse (68). But the Dardic influence also exists. Thus, while in the Parable we have *gharus*, (he arrived) in the house; we have in sentence 233, *garus-manz*. So also we have *ginnu*, to take (240), while the Lahndā form is *ghinṇā*.

Attention has often been called to the tendency in the Dardic languages to harden a sonant consonant. So, in Pōguli, we have *dant*, a tooth (37), representing the Persian *dand*. Again in II we have *dānt*, oxen, where even Kāshmirī has *dānd*.

In Kāshmirī certain consonants are liable to change under the influence of a following mātrā-vowel (see p. 266). Thus, before *y* or *ü*-mātrā, *l* becomes *j*, and *t* becomes *ts*. We see traces of this in Pōguli, where the *dyut*, given, becomes *ditsēn*, for *dityēn*, they were given by him. At another time *t* becomes *ch* instead of *ts*, as in *juānmacha*, the feminine plural of *juānmut*, good. In Kāshmirī, the feminine of *wól*², a ring, is *wōj^h*, a small ring. In the corresponding feminine word in Pōguli the *l* is not changed to *j*, and we have *wail*.

In Kāshmirī, *n* is liable to become *ñ* before *y* or *ü*-mātrā (see p. 267). There are no certain traces of this in Pōguli, although in one place in the second specimen *ny*

¹ I am indebted to a private letter of Mr. Bailey's for this information.

may perhaps represent *ñ* in the feminine *pananyi* (*tōipa-pāt*). There is one occurrence of *ñ* which I am unable to explain. The suffix of the agent singular of the pronoun of the third person is *n*, as in *jūn*, it was said by him. But in the word *kūñ*, it was made by him, the *n* has become *ñ*.

DECLENSION.—We can clearly trace the four declensions of Kāshmīrī, although complete sets of forms are not available for all four. At the same time it must be observed that there seems to have been considerable intermingling of the first and second declensions. As a sample of the first declension we may take *māl*, property, which is thus declined :—

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>māl</i>	<i>māl.</i>
Acc.-dat.	<i>mālas, mālus</i>	<i>mālan.</i>
Gen.	<i>māla-sun, mālu-sun</i>	<i>mālan-sun.</i>
Ag.-abl.	<i>māli</i>	<i>mālī.</i>

As examples of the various cases we may quote the following :—

Sing. nom.—*awāz*, in *tin dhōlan-sun nasni-sun awāz huntūn*, he heard the sound of singing and dancing.

māl, in *tin dyut tianan-manza panun māl bainṭi*, he divided his property among them.

Acc.-dat.—*ḍēras*, in *gaiba-ḍēras-manz pē shāl*, a jackal fell upon the sheepfold (II).

Sāhabas, in *Sāhabas-sīt āhta trīh mahna*, thirty men were with the Sāhib (II).

Cf. *Sāhabas*, below.

āhtus, in *tyēsivē āhtus-manz wail*, a ring on his hand.

dukāndārus, in *gāma-sanni dukāndārus-laba*, from a shopkeeper of the village (241).

garus, in *mēⁿ maul chhu tēs lōkhchyiṣ garus-manz rakṭi*, my father lives in that small house (233).

gharus, in *su panani gharus wōt*, he arrived at his house.

janglus and *luṭus*, in *Sāhab rohan janglus luṭus-pāt*, the Sāhib stayed at the head of the forest (II). Here, as elsewhere, the dative *janglus* is used instead of the genitive.

luṭus, in *bāla-sanni luṭus-pāt*, on the top of the hill (228).

mālus, in *tina mālus yō mī hissa yē^{au}*, what share may come to me of thy property. Here again the dative is used for the genitive.

mulkus, in *pē tyēs mulkus-manz sakḥt kāl*, a severe famine fell in that land.

tēr-ki mulkus rahnawālis-laba gō, he went near an inhabitant of that (lit. of there) country. Here again the dative is used for the genitive.

pahrus, in *rohan pahrus-tā*, he remained (under water) for a watch (II).

Sāhabus, in *din dusan rahnus Sāhabus-sīt*, I stayed for two days with the Sāhib (II). Cf. *Sāhabas*, above.

tāpus, in *tāpus* (for *tāpus-manz*) *āhtū bīmi galṣṭi*, he was sitting in the sun (II).

We have seen above that the word *ghar* or *gar*, a house, is declined regularly. It has also irregular forms of the dative, as in the following:—

chhittī ghōṛ^a-sun zīn chhu gi-manz, in the house is the saddle of the white horse (226). Similarly *gi-manz* in 223.

aũ gēō gatshaha na, I will not go to the house. *aũ ās giō-nish*, I returned home (II).

Ag.—*Sāhabī*, in *Sāhabī, gōnṭhtu dastār pananyi ṭōipa-pāt*, the Sāhib tied a turban on (*i.e.* round) his hat (II).

Plur. nom.—*guāl*, in *guāl dah peōas raṛa*, ten shepherds rushed at it (II).

mōzūr, in *kyēta mōzūr chhyi*, how many servants there are.

Similarly the plural of *dānt*, a bull, is *dānt* (II, and 144).

The word *rupāṛ*, a rupee, is irregular. We have *rupāṛ* in:—

ṭṭēk kīmat thī ḍāi rupāṛ, the price of this is two and a half rupees (232); and *rupā* (apparently 2nd declension) in:—

yaũ rupā gynn tyēs, take these rupees from him (235). *Rupāṛ* may be borrowed from Pañjābī.

Acc.-dat.—*dusan*, in *din dusan rahnus Sāhabus-sīt*, I stayed two days with the Sāhib (II).

dōstan, in *aũ kara khushī panana dōstan-sīt*, I may make rejoicing with my friends.

gazan, in *sā-i gō dahan gazan ḍuggu*, he verily went down (dived) for ten yards (II).

khōran, in *khōran-manz jōṛ*, a pair of shoes on the feet.

naukaran, in *māli pananan naukaran jūn*, the father said to his servants.

pahran, in *Sāhab āhtū raṭṭi mī din pahran*, the Sāhib was keeping me for two watches (II).

Ag.-abl.—*dusēi*, in *manūi dusēi-pata lōkhchye lōki sawnū kō jamu*, after a few days the younger son collected everything.

kōṛṛēi (nom. sing. *kōṛṛa*), in *mī tyēswe lōkyas shāhṭēi kōṛṛēi-sīt phārtumut chhu*, I have beaten his son with many stripes (228).

Examples of the Genitive will be given under adjectives.

The second declension is of nouns ending in *u-mātrā*, or originally ending in that letter. In most cases the *u-mātrā* has been dropped, though it usually has left traces of its former existence in the shape of epenthetic changes of the preceding vowel. As examples I give the declension of two nouns, *maul*, corresponding to the Kāshmirī *mōl^a*, a father, and *mohan*, corresponding to the Kāshmirī *mahanyur^a*, a man.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>maul</i>	<i>māl^a, māla.</i>
Acc.-dat.	<i>mālis, mālas</i>	<i>mālan.</i>
Gen.	<i>māli-sun, māla-sun</i>	<i>mālan-sun.</i>
Ag.-abl.	<i>māli, māla</i>	<i>mālan.</i>

Nom.	<i>mohan</i>	<i>mahna.</i>
Acc.-dat.	<i>mahnīs, mahnas</i>	<i>mahnān.</i>
Gen.	<i>mahnī-sun, mahna-sun</i>	<i>mahnān-sun.</i>
Ag.-abl.	<i>mahnī</i>	<i>mahnān.</i>

The forms for the Ag.-abl. plural are given on the authority of Mr. Bailey's grammar. On the analogy of the first declension we should expect something like *mālyēi* and *mahn̄yēi*.

We have one example of a vocative singular in *lōka*, *tu chhus hamēsha n̄i-s̄t̄*, son, thou art ever with me.

Words ending in *mut*, like *nālm̄ut*, an embrace, make the dative singular like *nālm̄atis*, *nālm̄atas*, and so on.

The dative singular, as given above, ends in *is* or *as*. These are sometimes written *yis* and *yas*, as in *lōkh̄chyis*, to the small (house); *lōkyas*, to the son.

Similarly, we find the *i* or *a* of the agent-ablative represented by *yē* in *lōkh̄chyē*, by the younger.

The following are examples of the above cases, so far as they are available, except the genitive singular and plural. The genitive will be discussed under the head of adjectives.

Sing. nom.—*maut*, in *maut gōfhō nyistu*, the father came outside.

lōk, in *añ chhus na lōk l̄'u lōk zaptiant*, I am not worthy that they may call me thy son.

nālm̄aut, in *tyēs nālm̄ut kūsuc̄*, he made an embrace to him.

Acc.-dat.—*ghōyis*, in *yēs ghōyis unmur kyit th̄*. how much age is to this horse? *i.e.* how old is this horse (221)?

ghōyis and *kōlis*, in *su chhu ghōyis-p̄t̄ kōlis-khal b̄ma*, he is seated on a horse under a tree (230).

mālis, in *lōkh̄chyē panani mālis jō*, the younger said to his father.

añ mālis-laba galsha, I will go to my father.

tin panani mālis dyut̄u jawāb. he gave answer to his father.

rahnawālis, in *mulkus rahnawālis-laba gō*, he went to an inhabitant of the country.

mahn̄as, in *yakis mahn̄as dih lōka āhta*, to a certain man there were two sons.

lōkh̄chyis, in *m̄'u maut chhu tēs lōkh̄chyis garus-manz rakti*, my father lives in that small house (233).

lōkyas, in *n̄i tyēsuc̄ lōkyas ph̄artumut chhu*, I have beaten his son (228).

Ag.-abl.—*lōki*, in *lōki jōas*, the son said to him (I have sinned).

n̄ni p̄chōw-sani lōki chhu tyēsyc̄ b̄na-s̄t̄ byāh kyēm̄ut, the son of my uncle has made marriage with his sister (225).

lōki and *lōkh̄chyē*, in *lōkh̄chyē lōki saurū kō jama*, the younger son collected everything.

lōkh̄chyē, in *lōkh̄chyē panani mālis jō*, the younger said to his father.

māli, in *māli pananan naukaran j̄n*, the father said to his servants.

lassa, in *lassa jamadār p̄ntu añ*, I was called by Lassu Jamadār (II).

Plur. nom.—*ghōȳ^a*, horses (140), *hunn̄^a*, dogs (148), *kall̄^a* or *kalla*, goats (152).

hunn̄a, in *hunn̄a w̄h tē guāl dah p̄ōas r̄ara*, twenty dogs and ten shepherds rushed at it (II).

lōka, in *yakis mahn̄as dih lōka āhta*, to a certain man were two sons.

t̄ni māla-sani gi-manz k̄ta lōka chhē, how many sons are there in thy father's house (223)?

mahna, in *Sāhabas-sīt āhta trīh mahna*, with the Sāhib there were thirty men (II).
hakka pēntin lsailih mahna, he sent forty men to the beat (II).

The third declension consists of feminine nouns originally ending in *i-mātrā* or *ü-mātrā*. The final *mātrā*-vowel is either dropped or becomes *ī*. As an example we give the declension of *kūhṛī*, a daughter, equivalent to the Kāshmirī *kūr*^u. Some of the forms are taken from Mr. Bailey's Grammar, and others from the specimens. Examples of the genitive will be found under the head of adjectives :—

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>kūhṛī</i>	<i>kūhṛa, kūhṛ</i> ^u .
Acc.-dat.	<i>kūhṛī, kūhṛa</i>	<i>kūhṛün, kūhṛan</i> .
Gen.	<i>kūhṛī-sun, kūhṛa-sun</i>	<i>kūhṛün-sun, kūhṛan-sun</i> .
Abl.	<i>kūhṛī, kūhṛa</i>	<i>kūhṛün, kūhṛan</i> .

Examples are the following :—

*ghōṛ*ⁱ, a mare (139), pl. nom. *ghuōṛ*^u or *ghwōṛ*^u (141); *hwūnī*, a bitch (147); pl. nom. *hwūṅ*^u (149).

Acc.-dat.—*ṭōipa* (Kāshmirī sing. nom. *ṭōp*ⁱ), in *Sāhabi gōṅṭtu dastār pananyi ṭōipa-pāt*, the Sāhib tied a turban on (*i.e.* round) his hat (II).

chaṛhī (sing. nom. *chaṛh*, 43), in *tyēsye chaṛhī-pāt zin li*, put the saddle upon his back (227).

khēti (Kāshmirī sing. nom. *khēt*ⁱ), in *tin pyēntu panani khēti-manz*, he sent him into his field (to feed swine).

waigi, in *zūṭh lōk waigi-manz aultū*, the elder son was in the field.

Ag.-abl.—*gaiba* (Kāshmirī sing. nom. *gūb*^u, a ewe), in *gaiba-dēras-manz pē shāl*, a jackal got into the sheepfold (II). This word was originally *gabi*, and the final *i* became reflected back into the first syllable by epenthesis.

Plur. acc.-dat.—*kanjṛün*, in *tīⁿ lōk, gin kō tīⁿ māl kanjṛün-sīt kharūb*, thy son who destroyed thy property with harlots.

The fourth declension consists of those feminine nouns that originally ended in any letter except *i-mātrā* or *ü-mātrā*. Sufficient materials are not available for a complete paradigm, but the following examples occur :—

Sing. acc.-dat.—*bīna* (sing. nom. *bēan*, 50), in *mini pēchōw-sani lōki chhu tyēsye bīna-sīt byāh kyēmut*, the son of my uncle has made a marriage with his sister (225).

Abl.—*bīna*, in *bīna-khota bōṛ chhu*, he is taller than the sister (231).

wata (Kāshmirī base *wat*, sing. nom. *wath*), in *wat-wata lāp āhtū sakht*, on the way the sunshine was strong (II).

Plur. nom.—*hīma* (Kāshmirī *hēma*, sing. nom. *hēm*), in *yaṅ hīma sōr khālti āhta*, the husks which the swine did eat.

Abl.—*razan* (Kāshmirī sing. nom. *raz*), in *razan-sīt gaṭhin*, bind him with ropes (236).

gāṅ, a cow, has its plur. nom. *gōitri* (143, 145).

Postpositions.—These are very like those used in Kāshmirī. Some govern the dative and some the agent-ablative. The following is a list of the more important postpositions occurring in the specimens, with the cases they govern :—

khal, beneath (dat.).

kichi, *kyichi*, or *kichya*, for (dat. or abl. or abl. of gen.). Cf. Kāshmirī *kyut*^a, fem. *kits*^a.

laba, near, from near (dat.). Equivalent to the Hindi *pās* and *pās-sē*.

manz or *manza*, in, into, among, from in (dat.). In Kāshmirī *manza* means only 'from among' (*mē-sē*), but in the one case in which it occurs in the PŒgulī parable it simply means 'among.'

pāt, upon (dat.).

pāta, from on, from (ag.-abl.).

pata, after (ag.-abl.).

pōth or *paith*, like (? ag.-abl.). Kāshmirī *pōth*.

sīt or *sūt*, with, together with (dat.); with, by means of (ag.-abl.). Kāshmirī *sūty*.

tā, up to, during (dat.). Kāshmirī *tān*.

The following are examples of their use :—

su chhu kōlis-khal bīma, he is seated under a tree (230).

tyēs-kichi tyēs miltu, for this (*i.e.* because) he has got him (safe and sound).

Sāhab āhtū ratti mī bōli-sani (dat. of gen.) *kyichi*, the Sāhib was keeping me for the language (*i.e.* to study the language) (II).

tin pyēntu sōr gās khālaln (abl.)-*kichya*, he sent him for giving swine grass to eat.

tī kyēmut chhu tyēswe (abl. of gen.)-*kichya mōt wōls halhal*, thou hast made for his sake the fatted calf lawful (*i.e.* hast slaughtered it).

tēr-ki mulkus rahnarōālis-laba gō, he went near (*pās*) an inhabitant of that country.

āū kharṭa mālis-laba gaṭsha, I will arise, I will go to (*pās*) my father.

gāma-sanni dukānārus-laba, from (*pās-sē*) a shopkeeper of the village (241).

pē tyēs mulkus-manz sakht kāl, there fell a mighty famine in that country.

chhitti ghōṛi-sun zīn chhu gi-manz, in the house is the saddle of the white horse (226).

dūr mulkus-manz kaujūin safar, he made a journey into a far country.

tin pyēntu panani khēti-manz, he sent him into his field.

tin dyut tianan-manza pannu māl bainti, he divided his property among them.

khūhus-manz pāi kāṛi, draw water from (*mē-sē*) the well (237).

Sāhabi gōnṭhu dastār pananyi tōipa-pāt, the Sāhib tied a turban on (*i.e.* round) his hat (II).

Sāhab rohan janglus luṭus-pāt, the Sāhib remained on (*i.e.* at) the head of the forest (II).

su chhu ghōṛis-pāt bīma, he is seated on a horse (230).

ita-pāta Kashīr-tā kituk chhu dūr, how far is it from here (*yahā-par-sē*) to Kashmīr (222)?

manūi dusēi-pata lōkhchyo lōki sauruī kō jama, after a few days the younger son collected everything.

tin-pata kharṭtu tō āō mālis-laba, after that he arose and came to his father.

kasau lōk chhu ti-pata pata dhaūti, whose boy comes behind thee (239) ?
pūra-pōḥ idḍ chhi bharti, in a full manner (*i.e.* completely) they fill the belly.
tyēs-kichī tyēs miltu juān-paiḥ, because he got him in a good manner (*i.e.* safe and sound).

aū kara khushī panana dōstan-sīt, I may make rejoicing with my friends.

mī tyēsē lōkjas shāḥḥī kōryē-sīt phārtumut chhu, I have beaten his son with many stripes (228).

allakmat kār (for *kāra*)-*sīt kūñ panun māl phanū*, he wasted his substance by means of evil work.

ita-pāta Kashīr-lā, from here to Kāshmir (222).

rohun pahrus-lā, he remained for a whole watch (II).

Postpositions are sometimes omitted. Thus we have *tāpus* for *tāpus-manz* in *tāpus āhtū bīmi gatshli*, he was sitting in the sunshine (II). We shall see that the same sometimes occur with the postposition of the genitive.

Adjectives follow the example of Kāshmirī. Those that end in, or originally ended in, *u-mātrā* are declined. Others, such as *dūr*, far, or *juān*, good, are not declined. Thus we have *dūr mulkus-manz*, in a far country.

As for declinable adjectives, it is to be noted that the syllable *mut* is added to an indeclinable adjective without altering the sense, and the adjective is then declinable,—the *mut* corresponding to the Kāshmirī *mot*, while in that language is chiefly used to form the Perfect Participle from a Past Participle. Thus, beside *juān*, good, we have *juānmut*, and beside *allak*, bad, we have *allakmut*.

The word *sāru* or *sauru*, all, always takes emphatic *z*, as in Kāshmirī, so that the nominative singular masculine is *sāruz* or *sauruz*.

The following is the declension of *juānmut*, good. It will be observed that the final *t* undergoes epenthetic changes in the feminine, and that the *u* of *mut* is also liable to changes parallel to those that occur in Kāshmirī :—

	SING.		PLUR.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom . . .	<i>juānmut</i>	<i>juānmīt</i> <i>juānmat</i>	<i>juānmata</i>	<i>juānmacha</i>
Acc.-dat. .	<i>juānmatis</i> <i>juānmatas</i>	<i>juānmachi</i> <i>juānmacha</i>	<i>juānmatan</i>	<i>juānmachan</i>
Ag.-abl. .	<i>juānmatī</i> <i>juānmata</i>	<i>juānmachi</i> <i>juānmacha</i>	<i>juānmatan</i> <i>juānmatēi</i>	<i>juānmachan</i>

In the acc.-dat. masculine, the final *s* is often dropped before a noun in the dative with which an adjective is in agreement, so that *juānmati* or *juānmata* may stand for any oblique case of the singular. In the List of Words and Sentences (119ff.) the final vowel is also dropped, so that *juānmat* stands for all oblique cases of the singular. The

only example of this last in the Specimens is *allakmat kār-sūl kūñ panun māl phanā*, he destroyed his property by evil work.

Similarly, in the masculine plural the final *u* of the acc.-dat. is sometimes dropped, so that we get *juānmata* instead of *juānmatan*. The same is probably the case in the ag.-abl. and in both cases of the feminine plural, but no examples of this are forthcoming.

As examples of declinable adjectives we can quote the following:—

Masculine sing. nom.—*juānmut mohau*, a good man (119); *allakmut lūk*, a bad boy (129).

sauruñ, in *lōkhchhyē lōki sauruñ kō jama*, the younger son collected all.

yēbla kūñ sauruñ māl kharch, when he had expended all the property.

sāruñ, in *sāruñ chīj yu chhu mīⁿ, su chhu tīⁿ*, everything which is mine is thine.

Acc.-dat.—*lōkhchhyis* (for *lōkhchhis*), in *mīⁿ manl chhu tēs lōkhchhyis garus-manz rakti*, my father lives in that small house (233).

panani (nom. *panun*), in *yabla su panani gharus icōl*, when he arrived at his own house.

lōkhchhyē panani mālis jō, the younger (son) said to his father.

mīna (nom. *mīⁿ*), in *mīna mālis kyōta mōzur chhyi*, how many servants there are to my father.

tīna (nom. *tīⁿ*), in *tīna mālus yō mī hissa yēan*, the share of thy property which comes to me.

We have the acc.-dat. agreeing with a genitive singular in:—

chhittī ghōṛ^a-sun zīn, the saddle of the white horse (226).

tīni māla-sani gi-manz, in thy father's house (223).

Ag.-abl.—*lōkhchhyē* (for *lōkhchhi*), in *lōkhchhyē lōki sauruñ kō jama*, the younger son collected all.

tīni māli yūḥ icōts halhal kūñ, thy father made the fatted calf lawful (*i.e.* slaughtered it).

We have a Vocative singular in *mīna lōka*, my son (thou art always with me).

Plur. nom.—*juānmat mahua*, good men (124).

Acc.-dat.—*pananan*, in *māli pananan naukarau jūn*, the father said to his servants.

panana, in *añ kara khushī panana dōstan-sēt*, I may make merry with my friends.

Ag.-abl.—*shāhṭēi*, in *mī tyēswe lōkyas shāhṭēi kōṛcēs-sēt phārtunūt chhu*, I have beaten his son with many stripes (228).

Fem. sing. nom.—*juānmit kuṛmahau*, a good woman (128); *allakmit kuhṛi*, a bad girl (131).

panin (masc. *panun*), in *panin bōli zōp*, speak thine own language (II).

tīnī (masc. *tīⁿ*), in *kēt kuāl khyēzmat tīnī kēmī, tē zāt tīnī kath balti na nī*, for how long did I do thy service, and never disobeyed thy word.

Acc.-dat.—*panani*, in *tin pyēntu panani khēti-manz*, he sent him into his field.

pananyī, in *Sāhibi gōnḥtu dastār pananyī tōipa-pāt*, the Sāhib tied a turban round his hat (II).

Plur. nom.—*juānmacha kuṛmahanya*, good women (130).

Comparison is made, as in Kāshmirī, with *khota* (cf. 133-7). Thus, *tēsau bārun tēsēi bīna-khota bōy chhu*, his brother is taller than his sister (231).

sārinī-khota dādḍ juān aun, bring ye the best garment of all.

The earlier numerals are given in the List of Words. The dative of *yakh*, one, is *yakis*, as in :—

yakis mahnas dih lōka āhta, to one (*i.e.* a certain) man were two sons.

yakis naukaras dyutūn sad, he called a certain servant.

The dative of *dih*, two, is *din*, as in :—

din dusan rahnus Sāhabus-sīt, for two days I remained with the Sāhib (II).

Sāhab āhtū rāt rāṭṭi mī din pahran, the Sāhib kept me at night for two watches (II).

The dative of *dāh*, ten, is *dahan*, as in :—

sū-ī gō dahan gazan, he verily went for ten yards (II).

Genitive.—Corresponding to the Kāshmirī *sonḍ*°, the genitive postposition is *sun*. This is used with all nouns, both singular and plural. There do not appear to be any forms corresponding to the Kāshmirī *hond*° or *un*°. We see a trace of the Kāshmirī *uk*°, in *tēr-ki*, of there, in *tēr-ki mulkus rahnawālis-laba gō*, he went near an inhabitant of the country of there, *i.e.* of that country. Similarly we have *ittēk*, of that, in 232. In all other cases, the genitive postposition is *sun*. As in Kāshmirī, this *sun* governs the dative, and before it, again as in Kāshmirī, the final *s* of the masculine dative is dropped.

Sometimes the dative alone is used as a genitive without the *sun*. Thus we have *tēr-ki mulkus*, of that country, just quoted. Similarly *janglus*, in *Sāhab rohan janglus luṭus-pāt*, the Sāhib remained at the head of the forest (II), and *tīna mālus yō mī hissa yēau*, the share of thy property which may come to me.

The postposition *sun* is, of course, an adjective, and is declined like *juānmut*. Its accusative dative singular is *sanis*, and its agent ablative is *sani* or *sanni*. As usual with adjectives the final *s* of *sanis* is usually dropped, so that we get *sani* or *sanni* for all oblique cases of the masculine singular. No examples are available for the masculine plural or for the feminine of *sun*.

The following examples occur of the genitive singular :—

ghōṛṛ-sun, in *chhittī ghōṛṛ-sun zin chhu gi-manz*, in the house is the saddle of the white horse (226).

Khudā-sun, in *mī kō Khudā-sun gunā*, I did a sin of (*i.e.* against) God.

dhōlan-sun (gen. plur.) *nasni-sun* (gen. sing.) *awāz huntūn*, he heard the sound of drums and of dancing.

bāla-sanni, in *bāla-sanni luṭus-pāt su chhu gallas gās khālāl*, he is grazing cattle on the top of the hill (229).

gāma-sanni, in *gāma-sanni dukāndārus-laba*, from a shopkeeper of the village (241).

māla-sani, in *tīni māla-sani gi-manz kēta lōka chhē*, how many sons are there in thy father's house (223) ?

pēchōw-sani, in *mīni pēchōw-sani lōki chhu tyēsye bīna-sīt byāh kyēmut*, by the son of my uncle a marriage has been made with his sister (225).

We have, in *dhōlan-sun*, already quoted, an example of the genitive plural.

PRONOUNS.—The first two **Personal Pronouns** are declined as follows. In the nominative they follow Pahārī and Lahndā rather than Kāshmirī :—

Sing.	I.	Thou.
Nom.	<i>aũ</i>	<i>tu.</i>
Acc.-dat.	<i>mī</i>	<i>tī.</i>
Ag.-abl.	<i>mī</i>	<i>tī.</i>
Gen.	<i>mī"n, mīun</i>	<i>tī"n, tīun.</i>
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>as</i>	<i>tus.</i>
Acc.-dat.	<i>asan</i>	<i>tusan.</i>
Ag.-abl.	<i>asēi</i>	<i>tusēi.</i>
Gen.	<i>asau, asaū</i>	<i>tusau, tusaū.</i>

The genitives, as usual, are adjectives, and are declined as such. Thus :—

	Masc. Sing.	Fem. Sing.
Nom.	<i>mī"n</i>	<i>mīnī.</i>
Acc.-dat.	<i>mīnī(s), mīna(s)</i>	<i>mīnī, mīna.</i>
Ag.-abl.	<i>mīnī, mīna</i>	<i>mīnī, mīna.</i>

Similarly, in the plural, following the 2nd and 3rd declensions.

Tī"n is declined in the same way.

Asau is declined thus :—

	Masc.	Fem.
Sing. Nom.	<i>asau</i>	<i>asēi.</i>
Acc.-dat.	<i>aswē</i>	<i>asyē.</i>
Ag.-abl.	<i>aswē</i>	<i>asyē.</i>
Plur. Nom.	<i>asau</i>	<i>asyē.</i>

Similarly *tusau*.

No information is available as to the oblique cases of the plural. The following examples occur in the specimens :—

First person sing. nom.—*aũ khāla, idḍ bhara*, I may eat, I may fill my belly (with the husks that the swine were eating).

aũ chhus phāka phaṭṭi, I am dying of hunger.

aũ kharṭa, mālis-laba galsha, tē tyēs aũ zapu, I will stand up, I will go to my father, and will say unto him.

Acc.-dat.—*tīna mālus yō mī hissa yāu, su mī dēh*, give to me the share of thy property which may come to me.

mī tī kara mōzur-shō, make me also like a servant.

tī zōt dyit na mī tsēlya-pāṭh, thou never gavest a kid to me.

Ag.-abl.—*mī kō gunā*, I did sin.

zāt tīnī kath balti na mī, I never disobeyed thy word.

Gen.—*mī"n lōk phaṭmut auhtū*, my son was dead.

yū chhu mī"n, what is mine (is thine).

(Masc. sg. dat.)—*mīnī pēchōw-sani lōke chhu tyēsye binā-sēl byāh kyēmut*, the son of my uncle has married his sister (225).

mīna mālis kyēta mōzur chhyi, how many servants are there to my father.

As a voc. sing. we have in the Parable *mīna lōka*, my son !

Plur. nom.—as *khālam, khushē karam*, we may eat, we may make rejoicing.

Second person masc. sing. nom.—*tu chhus hamēsha mī-sīt*, thou art ever with me.

Ag.-abl.—*tī zōt dyit na*, thou never gavest (me a kid).

tī kas-laba tyēs mōl gintu, from whom didst thou buy that (240) ?

Gen.—*āū chhus na lōik tī'n lōk zaptiam*, I am not worthy to be called thy son.

tī'n bārun āmul-chhu, thy brother is come.

yabla tī'n lōk āō, yin kō tī'n māl kharāb, when thy son came, who destroyed thy property.

yu chhu mī'n, su chhu tī'n, what is mine is thine.

(Acc.-dat.)—*tīna mālus yō mī hissa yēau*, the share of thy property which may come to me.

tīni māla-sani gi-manz, in thy father's house (223).

(Ag.-abl.)—*tīni māli yūth wōts halhal kūū*, thy father killed the fatted calf.

Fem. sing. nom.—*kēt kuāl khyēzmat tīn' kēmī, tē zāl tīn' kath balti na mī*, for how much time I did thy service (fem.) and never did I disobey thy word (fem.).

The two **demonstrative pronouns**, also used as pronouns of the third person, are thus declined :—

Sing.	This.	That.
Nom.	<i>yē, yu</i>	<i>su.</i>
Acc.-dat.	<i>yēs</i>	<i>tēs.</i>
Gen.	<i>yēsau</i>	<i>tēsau.</i>
Ag.-abl.	<i>yin</i>	<i>tin.</i>
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>yaū</i>	<i>tiaū.</i>
Acc.-dat.	<i>yauan</i>	<i>tiauan.</i>
Gen.	<i>yauau</i>	<i>tiauan.</i>
Ag.-abl.	<i>yaūēi</i>	<i>tiaūēi.</i>

The forms *tēs* and *tēsau* may insert a *y* before the *ē*, so that we also have *tyēs* and *tyēsau*. *Tin-i* is 'by him verily,' 'by him alone.'

The genitives, as usual, are adjectives, and *tēsau* is thus declined :—

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom.	<i>tēsau</i>	<i>tēsēi.</i>
Acc.-dat.	<i>tēswe</i>	<i>tēsye.</i>
Abl.	<i>tēswe (?)</i>	<i>tēsēi.</i>
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>tēsau</i>	<i>tēsye.</i>

No information is available for the other cases of the plural.

The following examples occur of these pronouns :—

yē,—sing. nom.—*yē rupaī tyēs dyēn*, give this rupee to him (234).

yu kut gō, what is this (that has) happened ?

Acc.-dat.—*yěs ghōris ummur kyit thī*, how much age is there to this horse (221) ?

Plur. nom.—*yaũ rupia gyun tyěs*, take these rupees from him (235).

No examples occur of the genitive singular or plural, as given in the above paradigm. We have on the other hand the word *ittēk* meaning 'of this' in *ittēk kīmat thī dāi rupaē*, the price of this is two and a half rupees. We may hazard a guess that here *itt* is an inanimate form corresponding to the Standard Kāshmirī dative *yith*, and that to this has been appended the genitive suffix *k* equivalent to the Kāshmirī *uk*, *vide ante*, p. 281. We can, however, say nothing certain regarding one solitary example.

Su,—sing. nom.—*yō nī hissa yēau, su mī dēh*, what share may come to me, that give to me. Note that here *su* is used as an inanimate pronoun. There does not appear to be anything corresponding to the Kāshmirī *tih*.

su samuxtu lāchār, he became helpless.

su āhtū tīrhūi, he was yet distant.

sū-i gō dahan gazan duggu luṭ-bakkhī, he verily went head-downwards (dived) for ten yards (II).

Acc.-dat.—*mī'n maul chhu tēs lōkchhyis garus-manz rahti*, my father dwells in that small house (233).

pē tyēs mulkus-manz sakht kāl, a severe famine fell in that land.

tyēs āō tars, tē tyēs nūlmut kūsnū, compassion came to him, and he did to him embracing.

yē rupaī tyēs dyēn, give this rupee to him (234).

tyēs mast phāri, beat him well (236).

In *yaũ rupia gyun tyēs*, take these rupees from him (235), *tyēs* has the force of the ablative.

Ag.-abl.—*tin dyut panun māl*, he gave his own property.

tin pyēntu panani khēti-manz, he sent him into his own fields.

tin dhōlan-sun nasni-sun awāz huntūn, he heard the sound of drums and dancing.

tin-pata kharuttu, after that he arose (and came to his father).

tin-pata gō hakka, after that there was a jungle-beat (II).

tin-i anta shāl-panṭs, he alone killed five jackals (II).

Plur. dat.—*tin dyut tīawan-manza panun māl bainti*, he divided his property among them.

Ag.-abl.—*tiaūci khushī karnī kē*, they made rejoicing.

Gen. (masc. sing. nom.)—*tyēsau zūḥ lōk waigi-manz auhtū*, his elder son was in the field.

tyēsau maul gōḥō nyistu, his father came outside.

tēsau bārūn tēsēi bīna-khota bōr chhu, his brother is taller than his sister (231).

(Acc.-dat.)—*tyēswe āhtus-manz laugthas wail*, put ye a ring on his hand.

mī tyēswe lōkyas shāhtēi kōrrei-sēt phārtumut chhu, I have beaten his son with many stripes (228).

(Fem. sing. acc.-dat.)—*mīni pēchōw-sani lōki chhu tyēsye bīna-sēt byāh kyēmut*, the son of my uncle has made a marriage with his sister (225).

tyēsye chaṛhi-pāṭ zīn li, put the saddle upon his back (227).

Ag.-abl.—*tēsēi bīna-khota*, than his sister (231).

The **relative** pronoun *yu* or *yō*, who, which, is declined like *yē* or *yu*, this. Mr. Bailey gives the genitive singular as *yēsau*. Other examples are :—

Sing. nom.—*tīna malus yō mī hissa yēau*, the share of thy property which may come to me.

yu chhu mī'n, su chhu tī'n, what is mine, that is thine.

Ag.-abl.—*yabla tī'n lōk āō, yin kō tī'n māl kharāb*, when thy son came, who destroyed thy property.

Plur. nom.—*yañ hīma sōr khāṭti āhta*, the husks which the swine were eating.

The **interrogative** pronoun is *kam* (92), who?, with an inanimate form *kut*, what? (93). Its singular dative is *kas*, and genitive *kasau*. Thus :—

An. sing. dat.—*tī kas-laba tyēs mōl gintu*, from whom didst thou buy that (240)?

Gen.—*kasau lōk chhu tī pata patu dhaṭti*, whose boy comes behind thee (239)?

Inan. sing. nom.—*yu kut gō*, what is this (that has) happened?

tī'n nām kut chhu, what is thy name (220)?

The **indefinite** pronoun is *kās*, anyone, as in *kās āhlūs na dēti*, no one was giving to him. There is no information as to the remaining forms. With *kās* we may compare the Kāshmirī *kaīsi*, the oblique singular of *kēh*, anyone. There is no example of the word for 'anything.'

The only form of the **reflexive** pronoun available is the genitive *panun*, own, equivalent to the Kāshmirī *panun*, and the Hindī *apnī*. It is declined as an adjective, like *juānmut*. Thus :—

Masc. sing. nom.—*tin dyut tīauan-manza panun māl bainṭi*, he divided his property among them.

Acc.-dat.—*lōkhchye panani mālis jō*, the younger said to his father.

yabla su panani gharus wōt, when he arrived at his own house.

tin panani mālis dyutūn jawāb, he gave answer to his father.

Plur. acc.-dat.—*māli pananan naukaran jūn*, the father said to his servants.

āñ kara khushī panana (for *pananan*) *dōstan-sēṭ*, I may make rejoicing with my friends.

Fem. sing. nom.—*panin bōli zōp*, speak thine own language (II).

Acc.-dat.—*tin pyēntu panani khēti-manz*, he sent him into his field.

Sāhabī gōnthtu dastār pananyi tōipa-pāṭ, the Sāhib tied a turban round his hat (II).

The **pronoun of quantity** is *kēt* or *kituk*, f. *kit*; m. pl. *kēta*. As usual a *y* may be inserted before the *ē* or *i*, so that we also have *kyēt*, *kyituk*, *kyit*, and *kyēta*. Examples are :—

Masc. sing. nom.—*kēt kuāl kyōzmat tīnī kēmī*, for how much time (i.e. for how long) did I do thy service.

ita-pāṭa Kashīr-tā kituk chhu dūr, from here how much distance is it to Kashmīr (222)?

Plur. nom.—*tīni māla-sani gi-manz kēta lōka chhē*, how many sons are there in thy father's house (222)?

mīna mālis kyēta mōzur chhyi, how many labourers are there to my father.

Fem. sing. nom.—*yēs ghōṛis ummur kyit thī*, how much is the age of this horse (221)?

CONJUGATION.—A. Auxiliary Verbs and Verbs Substantive.—The present tense of the Verb Substantive follows Kāshmirī in being based on the root *achh*. It is conjugated as follows in the masculine. Feminine forms are not available :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>chhus</i>	<i>chhisam.</i>
2. <i>chhus</i>	<i>chhēth.</i>
3. <i>chhu</i>	<i>chhi, chhē.</i>

Before *ē* or *i*, *y* may be inserted. Thus, *chhyi, chhyē*.

Examples are :—

Sing. 1st person.—*aū chhus na laik*, I am not worthy (to be called thy son).

2nd person.—*tu chhus hamēsha mī-sēt*, thou art ever with me.

3rd person.—*yu chhu mī'n, su chhu tī'n*, what is mine, that is thine.

Plur. 3rd person.—*mīna-mālis kyēta mōzur chhyi*, how many servants are there to my father.

tūi māla-sani gi-manz kēta lōka chhē, how many sons are there in thy father's house (223)?

The Past tense is conjugated as follows in the masculine. Feminine forms are not available :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>āhtūs</i>	<i>āhsam.</i>
2. <i>āhtūs</i>	<i>āhtath.</i>
3. <i>āhtū</i>	<i>āhta.</i>

In the singular the initial *ā* may be changed to *au*, so that we may have *auhtūs* and *auhtū*. Examples of this tense are as follows :—

Sing. 1st person.—*dānt lēhti āhtūs aū*, I was grazing oxen (II).

3rd person.—*su āhtū tīrhūi*, he was yet far.

phaṭmut auhtū, gō zinda; rūtanmut auhtū, yabtai miltu, he was dead, he became alive; he was lost, even now he is found.

tyēsau zūlh lōk waigi-manz auhtū, his eldest son was in the field.

Plur. 3rd person.—*yakis mahnas dīh lōka āhta*, to a certain man were two sons.

Sāhabas-sēt āhta trīh mahna, thirty men were with the Sāhib (II).

Sometimes we have a feminine *thī*, instead of the feminine of *chhu*. With this we may compare the Kashṭawāṛī masculine *thu*. Thus, *yēs ghōṛis ummur kyit thī*, how much age (fem.) is to this horse (221)? This is the only example of this verb in the specimens.

B. Active Verb.—There are traces of the three conjugations of Kāshmirī,—but they are so indefinite that it will be most convenient to consider them as they occur. The verb employed as a model will be *phāru*, to strike.

• The **Infinitive** and **Future Passive Participle** ends in *nu*, as in *phārunu*, to strike. Its feminine is *phārunī*. An example of the use of the infinitive is :—

khushī karnu tē khushī āsnu juān chīj gō, to do rejoicing and to become rejoiced is a good thing.

It will be observed that in the above we have *khushī* (fem.) *karnu* (masc.), instead of *khushī karnī*, as we might expect from the analogy of Kāshmirī. Here *karnu* is either an error of the speaker or else either *karnī* or *karnu* may be used in such a sentence, for at the conclusion of the first section of the Parable we have *tiaūēi khushī* (fem.) *karnī* (fem.) *kē* (fem.), they did making rejoicing.

In the phrase *khālnu khain na*, he did not eat food (II), the infinitive *khālnu*, to eat, is used to mean 'food.'

An infinitive of purpose is obtained by putting the infinitive into the ablative case governed by the postposition *kichi*, *kyichi*, or *kichya*, as in *tin pyēntu sōr gās khālalnē-kichya*, he sent him to give swine grass to eat. The *nē* of *khālalnē* is for *nī*, and the form is that of the dative and ablative of *khālalnu*. We get the regular *nī* of the dative in the genitive *nasni-sun awāz*, the sound of dancing.

This oblique form of the infinitive is also used to form inceptive compound verbs. These will be dealt with later on.

In some verbs, whose roots end in *ī*, the *u* of *nu* is epenthetically thrown into the preceding syllable, so that we get, e.g., *yūun*, to come, instead of *yīnu*, *dīun*, to give, instead of *dīnu*, and *pīun*, to drink, instead of *pīnu*.

The **Present Participle** is formed by adding *ti* to the root. Thus, *phārti*, striking. Sometimes the *ti* is omitted, so that we get *phār*, as an optional form. Thus we have *su chhu gallas gās khālal*, he is giving cattle grass to eat (229), where *khālal* is used instead of *khālalti*. Similarly *dhōra ginu* (for *ginti*) *pēsis*, taking a rock I fell upon it (II). Examples of the present participle will be found under the head of the present and imperfect tenses.

Past Participle.—In Kāshmirī, there are a certain number of verbs which form the past participle by adding *t'* to the root. Such are :—

Infinitive.	Past Participle.
<i>dyun'</i> , to give	<i>dyut'</i> .
<i>hyon'</i> , to take	<i>hyot'</i> .
<i>khason</i> , to mount	<i>khot'</i> .
<i>lasun</i> , to live long	<i>lūst'</i> .

In Pōguli this manner of forming the past participle is largely extended, so that it has practically become the regular method. Examples are :—

Infinitive.	Past Participle.
<i>annu</i> , to kill	<i>antu</i> .
<i>balnu</i> , to turn	<i>baltu</i> .
<i>ḍhañnu</i> , to walk	<i>ḍhañtu</i> .
<i>dīun</i> , to give	<i>dyut</i> (for <i>ditu</i>).
<i>ginnu</i> , to take	<i>gintu</i> .
<i>ganṭknu</i> , to bind	<i>gōṅṭhtū</i> .
<i>hunnu</i> , to hear	<i>hūnt'</i> .
? <i>khartn'</i> , to stand up	<i>khartuttu</i> .
<i>manalnu</i> , to persuade	<i>manaltu</i> .
<i>milnu</i> , to be got	<i>mitu</i> .
<i>nēshnu</i> , <i>nisnu</i> , or <i>nyisnu</i> , to emerge	<i>nyistu</i> .

Infinitive.	Past Participle.
<i>pashun</i> , to see	<i>pashtu</i> .
<i>pēnnu</i> or <i>pyēnnu</i> , to send	<i>pēntu</i> or <i>pyēntu</i> .
<i>phirnu</i> , to return	<i>phirtu</i> .
<i>pīun</i> , to drink	<i>pīut</i> (for <i>pītu</i>).
<i>prusnu</i> , to ask	<i>prustu</i> .
<i>samuznu</i> , to become	<i>samuztu</i> .

These are all masculine, the feminine singular ends in *ti*, as in *balti*, fem. sing. of *baltu*.

The masculine plural ends in *ti* or *ta*. Thus, we have both *anti* (II) and *anta* (II), the masculine plural of *antu*; and *pēnti* (II), the masculine plural of *pēntu*. We thus see that the masculine follows the second declension of nouns.

There is no example of the feminine in the specimens. It probably follows the 3rd declension and ends in *ti*, so that we get the following:—

	Sing.	Plur.
Masc.	<i>phārtu</i>	<i>phārti, phārta</i> .
Fem.	<i>phārti</i>	<i>phārta</i> .

The plural of *dyut*, given, is probably *diti* or *dita*, and its feminine singular *ditsi*. The feminine singular of *pīut*, drunk, is *pīt*.

Besides the above there are numerous irregular past participles, which may be taken as corresponding roughly to the third conjugation of Kāshmirī. Such are:—

Infinitive.	Past Participle.
<i>bīnu</i> , to fear	<i>bīn</i> (pl. <i>bīna</i>).
<i>bīmnu</i> or <i>byīmnu</i> , to sit down	<i>bīmi</i> or <i>bīma</i> .
<i>gats̄hnu</i> , to go, to happen, to become	<i>gō</i> (masc. pl. <i>gēō</i> or <i>gāu</i> ; fem. sing. <i>gē</i>).
<i>karnu</i> , to do, to make	<i>kō</i> (fem. <i>kē</i>).
<i>khālun</i> , to eat	<i>khāō</i> (fem. <i>khāē</i>).
<i>lagnu</i> , to begin	<i>lēug</i> (pl. <i>laig</i>).
(?) <i>pēun</i> , to fall	<i>pē</i> (pl. <i>pēō</i>).
<i>rahnu</i> , to remain	<i>rohun</i> , <i>rohan</i> , or <i>rōhn</i> (pl. <i>rahna</i>).
<i>wātnu</i> , to arrive	<i>wōt</i> .
<i>yiun</i> , to come	<i>āō</i> (pl. <i>ava</i>).
<i>zapnu</i> , to say	<i>jō</i> .

With *zapnu*, to say, we may compare the Bhadrawāhī *zauṇū* (past participle *zāṅ*), and the Kashṭawārī *zabun* (past participle *zab*), both meaning 'to say.'

The only cases in which a past participle, used as a participle, occur in the specimens are two examples of the past participle of *bīmnu*, to sit down; *bīmi* or *bīma*, here meaning 'seated.' The examples are:—

tāpus āhtū bīmi gats̄hti, he was going seated (*i.e.* he was sitting) in the sun (II).

su chhu ghōṛis-pāt kōlis-khal bīma, he is seated on a horse under the tree (230).

Examples of the use of the past participle in finite tenses will be found under the head of the past tense.

The **Perfect Participle** is formed by adding *mut* to the past participle. Thus, *phārtumut*, been struck. Thus :—

Infinitive.	Past Part.	Perfect Part.
<i>rāunu</i> , to lose	<i>rāutu</i>	<i>rāutumut</i> .
<i>yīun</i> , to come	<i>āō</i>	<i>āmūt</i> .
Irregular are—		
<i>karun</i> , to do	<i>kō</i>	<i>kyēmūt</i> .
<i>phaṭun</i> , to die	?	<i>phaṭmūt</i> .

Examples will be found under the head of the Perfect and the Pluperfect tenses.

It is hardly necessary to add that, as elsewhere, the Past and Perfect Participles of transitive verbs are passive in signification, and that when used in finite tenses of verbs, the subject must be put into the agent case.

The **Conjunctive Participle** is formed by adding to the root *i*, which is generally transferred epenthetically to the preceding syllable. To this *kēri* is usually added. Thus, *āis-kēri*, for *āsī-kēri*, having been (171), *phāir-kēri* (for *phāri-kēri*), having struck (178). In forming intensive compounds *kēri* is not used. Thus, *dyut panun māi bainṭi*, he divided (*bainṭi dyut*) his property. In *bainṭi*, the final *i* is not only reflected back into the preceding syllable, but is also retained. In such compounds, the final *i* is sometimes dropped, as in *nēsh gō*, he ran away (II).

We thus get the following list of non-finite parts of the verb *phāru*, to strike :—

Infinitive and Future Passive Participle.—*phāru*, to strike.

Present Participle.—*phārti*, *phār*, striking.

Past Participle.—*phārtu*, struck.

Perfect Participle.—*phārtumut*, been struck.

Conjunctive Participle.—*phāir-kēri*.

Coming to the finite parts of the verb, the **Imperative** in the second person singular is either the same in form as the root or may add *i* or *a*. Thus, *phār*, *phāri*, or *phāra*, strike thou. Irregular is *dēh*, give thou. Examples are :—

li, in *tyēsye chaṛhi-pāt zīn li*, put thou the saddle on his back (227).

zōp (for *zap*), in *panin bōli zōp*, speak thou thine own language (II).

kara, in *mī tī kara mōzur-shō*, make me also like a servant.

dhaūi, in *mī aiggī dhaūi*, walk thou before me (238).

kāri, in *khūhus-manz pāi kāri*, draw thou water from the well (237).

phāri, in *tyēs mast phāri*, beat thou him well (236).

dēh, in *su mī dēh*, give thou that (share) to me.

The second person plural is formed by adding *u* to the root, but this *u* is epenthetically reflected into the preceding syllable. Thus, *phāur*, strike ye. So :—

ann and *laug*, in *sārinī-khota dādḍ juān tsōḥaī ann tē tyēs laug*, bring ye quickly the best garment, and put ye it on him.

gyun (for *giun*), in *yañ rapīa gyun tyēs*, take ye these rupees from him (235).

The **Future Indicative**, which is also used as a **Present Subjunctive**, is conjugated as follows :—

‘ I shall strike,’ ‘ I may strike,’ etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>phāra</i>	<i>phāram.</i>
2. <i>phārus</i>	<i>phārut.</i>
3. <i>phairi</i>	<i>phārun.</i>

It will be observed that the final *i* of the 3rd person singular epenthetically affects the preceding vowel. Other examples are *ais*, he will become, from *āsnu* ; *gētshi*, he will go, from *gātshnu* ; and *rih*, he will remain, from *rahnu*. The following are more or less irregular :—

dīun, to give, has :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>dēāua</i>	<i>dēaunam.</i>
2. <i>dēōus</i>	<i>dēōuth.</i>
3. <i>dēu</i>	<i>dēōun.</i>

Very similarly, *pīun*, to drink, has :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>pēōa</i>	<i>pēōam.</i>
2. <i>pēōus</i>	<i>pēōath.</i>
3. <i>pīwi</i>	<i>pēōun.</i>

bīnu, to fear, has 1st sing. *bīwa* or *bīūwa*, and so on. *yīun*, to come, has :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>yaua</i>	<i>yauam.</i>
2. <i>yōus</i>	<i>yōuth.</i>
3. <i>yēau</i>	<i>yōun.</i>

Examples of this tense occurring in the specimens are :—

Sing. 1.—*khāla* and *bhara*, in *aũ khāla, idē bhara*, I may eat, I may fill my belly (with the husks).

kharta, gatsha, and *zapa*, in *aũ kharta, mālis-laba gatsha, tē tyēs aũ zapa*, I will arise, I will go to my father, and I will say unto him.

kara, in *aũ kara khushī panana dōstan-sēt*, I may make rejoicing with my friends.

Sing. 3.—*yēau*, in *yō mī hissa yēau*, the share which may come to me.

Plur. 1.—*khālam* and *karam*, in *as khālam, khushī karam*, we may eat, rejoicing we may make.

We have an irregular form which I am unable to explain in *gats̄haha*, for *gats̄ha*, in the following :—

aũ gẽõ gats̄haha'na, I will not go into the house. *gats̄haha* looks like a Kāshmiri past conditional, but the meaning of that tense will not suit.

There is one doubtful example of the **Past Conditional** in the Parable. If it is really this, then the Past Conditional is formed by taking the Present Participle alone without an auxiliary, as in *aũ phārti*, (if) I had struck. The one example is *zaptiam*, they may have said to me (*i.e.* I may be called) (thy son). Here we have a pronominal suffix added to *zapti*, and the form will be considered again under the head of pronominal suffixes.

The **Present** is, as usual, formed by conjugating the present participle with the present tense of the verb substantive. Thus, *aũ phār chhus*, or *aũ phārti chhus*, I am striking. The participle does not change for gender, number, or person. Examples are :—

Sing. 3.—*chhu dhaūti*, in *kasau lōk chhu tī pata pata dhaūti*, whose boy comes behind thee (239)?

chhu khālal, in *su chhu gallas gās khālal*, he is giving cattle grass to eat (229).

chhu rahti, in *mī'n maul chhu tēs lōkhchhis garus-manz rahti*, my father lives in that small house (233).

Plur. 3.—*chhi bharti*, in *pūra-pōth idḍ chhi bharti*, they are filling their bellies completely.

The **Imperfect** is similarly made with the present participle and the past tense of the verb substantive as in *aũ phārti āhtūs*, I was striking. Examples are :—

Sing. 1.—*lēhti-āhtūs*, in *dānt lēhti-āhtūs aũ*, I was grazing cattle (II).

Sing. 3.—*āhtū gats̄hti*, in *tūpus āhtū bīmi gats̄hti*, he was sitting in the sun (II).

āhtū rattī, in *Sāhab āhtū rāt rattī mī*, the Sāhib was keeping me at night (II).

wālti-auhtū, in *Sāhab tsāṭ wālti-auhtū*, the Sāhib was swimming (II).

zapti-āhtū, in *Sāhab zapti-āhtū*, the Sāhib was saying ('speak the language') (II).

Plur. 3.—*yaũ hīma sōr khālti-āhta*, the husks which the swine were eating.

The **Past Tense** differs according to whether the verb is intransitive or transitive.

In the intransitive verb the tense is formed by suffixing pronominal suffixes of the nominative to the past participle. The third person, however, takes no suffixes, being the bare past participle. Note that, unlike Kāshmiri, Pōgulī has a suffix for the first

person plural. Thus from *gatshnu*, to go, to become (past participle *gō*), we have the following conjugation in the masculine:—

‘I went,’ ‘I became,’ etc.	
Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>gōs</i>	<i>gēōsam.</i>
2. <i>gōs</i>	<i>gēōath.</i>
3. <i>gō</i>	<i>gēō, gēan.</i>

Similarly, from *yīnu*, to come (past part. *āō*), we have:—

1. <i>ās</i>	<i>āōsam.</i>
2. <i>ās</i>	<i>ānath.</i>
3. <i>āō</i>	<i>aua.</i>

From *rahnū*, to remain (past part. *rohun*, *rohan*, or *rohu*), we have:—

1. <i>rahnus</i>	<i>rahnusam.</i>
2. <i>rahnus</i>	<i>rahnath.</i>
3. <i>rohun, rohan, rōhn</i>	<i>rahna.</i>

From *bīnu*, to fear, we have:—

1. <i>bīnus</i>	<i>bīnusam.</i>
2. <i>bīnus</i>	<i>bīnath.</i>
3. <i>bīn</i>	<i>bīna.</i>

Examples of the use of the intransitive past are the following:—

Masc. sing. 1.—*ās*, in *aũ ās waiga-manz*, I came into the field (II).

dhaũtus, in *aũ az dūr-tã dhaũtus*, I walked a long way today (224).

gōs, in *aũ gōs bīi*, I became afraid (II).

rahnus, in *din dusan rahnus Sāhabus-sīt*, I stayed for two days with the Sāhib (II).

Masc. sing. 3.—*kharuttu* and *āō*, in *tin-pata kharuttu tē āō mālīs-laba*, after that he arose and came to his father.

gō, in *tēr-ki mulkus rahnaivālīs-laba gō*, he went to a dweller of that country.

gō zinda, he became alive.

yu kut gō, what (is) this (that has) happened?

lēug, in *khēll parhūi lēug dhaũni*, he began to go across at the bottom (II).

miltu, in *rāutumut auhtū, yaḅlai miltu*, he was lost, now he is found.

nyistu, in *tyēsau maul gōḅhō nyistu*, his father came outside, cf. *nēsh gō*, he ran away, in II.

pē, in *ada pē tyēs mulkus-manz sakḅt kāl*, then a mighty famine fell in that land.

gaība-ḁēras-manz pē shāl, a jackal fell (*i.e.* suddenly came) into the sheep-fold (II).

phirtu, in *ada khulô phirtu*, then he returned below (*i.e.* to the plains) (II).

rohun, etc., in *rohun pahrus-tâ*, he remained (under water) for a whole watch (II).

Sâhab rohan janklus lufus-pât, the Sâhib stayed at the head of the jungle (II).

samuztu, in *su samuztu lâchûr*, he became helpless.

wôt, in *yabla su panani gharus wôt*, when he arrived at his house.

Plur. 3.—*tamâsha laig bâlvi mahna pantsâ*, fifty men began to watch the spectacle (II).

In the case of transitive verb, the participle, as in Hindî, does not change for person, but agrees with the object (if in the form of the nominative) in gender and number. The subject is put into the case of the agent. The subject may also be indicated, as in Kâshmîrî, by the aid of pronominal suffixes. The forms with these will be discussed under that head. Here we shall merely deal with the use of the participle with no suffix. The following are examples:—

A. Object masc. sing. or nominative.—*dyut*, in *tin dyut liuan-manza panun mâl bainî*, he divided his property among them.

gônhtu, in *Sâhabî gônhtu dastâr paunayi tûipa-pât*, the Sâhib tied a turban round his hat (II).

jô, in *lôkhchÿ panani mâtis jô*, the younger said to his father.

kô, in *lôkhchÿ lôki sauruî kô jama*, the younger son collected everything.

mî kô guna, I did sin.

gin kô t'n mâl kharâb, (thy son), who destroyed thy property.

pyëntu, or *pëntu*, in *tin pyëntu panani khêti-manz*, he sent (him) into his field.

Lassa Jamâdâr pëntu aî, Lasso Jamâdâr sent me.

Object in the Accusative-Dative.—*gintu*, in *tî kas-laba tyës mól gintu*, from whom didst thou buy that (240)? Note here that, unlike Kâshmîrî, the participle takes no suffix, although the subject is in the second person.

Object masculine plural.—*anta*, in *tinî anta shâl pants*, he killed five jackals (II).

Object feminine singular nominative.—*balti*, in *sât tin' kath balti nu mî*, I never disobeyed thy word.

kê, in *liaûvi khushî-karnî kê*, they made rejoicing-doing.

The **Perfect** tense is formed, as in Kâshmîrî, by conjugating the perfect participle with the present tense of the verb substantive. Thus:—

aî âmut chhu, I have come; *mî phârtumut chhu*, I have struck. Examples are:—

t'n bârun âmut chhu, thy brother hath come.

tî kyëmut chhu tyëswê-kichya môt wôls halhal, thou hast, for his sake, made the fatted calf lawful (*i.e.* hast slaughtered it).

mâni pêchôw-sani loki chhu tyësyê bina-sêt byâh kyëmut, the son of my uncle has made a marriage with his sister (225).

mî tyëswê lôkyas shâhîvi kôrpêi-sêt phârtumut chhu, I have beaten his son with many stripes (228).

The **Pluperfect** is similarly made with the perfect participle and the past tense of the auxiliary verb, as in *mī āhtū phārtumut*, I had struck. No examples of this tense occur in the specimens. Phrases such as *phaḥmut auhtū*, he was dead; *rāutumut auhtū*, he was lost, do not properly fall under this head, the participles being used merely as adjectives.

Passive Voice.—According to Mr. Bailey, the passive is made by using a form such as *phārani* with the various tenses of *yīun*, to come. Thus, *aũ ās phārani*, I was beaten; *yaua phārani*, I shall be beaten. This *phārani* is the ablative of the infinitive *phārun*, which we shall again meet when dealing with inceptive verbs. The principle of forming the passive is therefore the same as in Kāshmirī.

Causal Verbs.—The regular causal is made by adding *al* to the root. Thus, *khālnu*, to eat; *khālalnu*, to cause to eat, to feed; *mannu*, to heed; *manalnu*, to cause to heed, to persuade. Examples are:—

bāla-sanni luṭus-pāṭ su chhu gallas gās khālal, on the top of the mountain he is causing cattle to eat grass, *i.e.* he is grazing cattle (229).

tin pyēntu sōr gās khālalnē-kichya, he sent him to give swine grass to eat, *i.e.* to feed swine.

tyēsau maul gōṭhō nyistu tē manaltūsō, his father came out and persuaded him.

As in India, some causals are made otherwise. Thus from *phaḥnu*, to die, we have *phārnu*, to kill, or to strike.

Pronominal Suffixes.—These are as freely used as in Kāshmirī.

Accusative.—The suffix of the accusative of the 3rd person singular is *n*, as in *gaḥin* (*gaḥi+n*), bind ye him; *dyēn* (*dēh+n*), give it. Thus:—

tyēs mast phāri tē razan-sēt gaḥin, beat him well, and bind-him with ropes (236).

yē rupaī tyēs dyēn, give-it this rupee to him (234).

Dative.—The suffix of the dative of the 1st person singular is *m*, as in *zaptiam* (*zapti+m*), they may have said to me, *i.e.* they might have called me (thy son). *Zapti* is here probably the past conditional (see p. 422), but the form is obscure.

The suffix of the dative of the 3rd person singular is *s*, as in the following:—

kās āhtūs (*āhtū+s*) *na dēti*, no one was-to-him giving.

yābla hōsh ās (*āō+s*), when sense came to him.

lōki jōas (*jō+s*), by the son it was-said-to-him (I have sinned).

dhōra ginn pēsais (*pēs*, I fell, *+s*) *rara*, taking a big stone I fell-upon-it (with) a rush (II).

guāl dah pēōas (*pēō*, pl. of *pē*, fell, *+s*), ten shepherds fell-upon-it (II).

Agent.—The suffix of the agent of the 1st person singular is *mī*, as in:—

kēt kuāl khyēzmat tīn kēmī (*kē*, fem. of *kō*, done, *+mī*), for how long time was thy service done by me.

tēr pashtumī (*pashtu+mī*) *shāput*, there was-seen-by-me a bear (II).

The suffix of the agent of the 2nd person singular is *i*, which, in the one example, is epenthetically reflected back to the preceding syllable, as in:—

tī zōt dyit (for *dyutu+i*) *na mī tsēlya-pāṭh*, thou never gavest me a kid.

The suffix of the agent of the 3rd person singular is *n*. Before this the termination *u* becomes *ü*. *Kō*, made, becomes *kūñ* with this suffix.

Examples are :—

tēr shāput antin (*anti*, plur. of *antu*, +*n*) *āht*, there eight bears were-killed-by-him (II).

yakis naukaras dyutün (*dyut** +*n*) *sad*, *tē prustün* (*prustu* +*n*), a call was-given-by-him to a servant, and it-was-asked-by-him.

tin panani mālis dyutün jawāb, by him to his father answer was-given-by-him.

māth ditsēn, kisses were-given-by-him. Here *ditsēn* is for *ditsē* +*n*. *Ditsē* is the solitary example of the second past participle, masculine plural, corresponding to the Kāshmirī *ditsōy*.

tin ḡhōlan-sun nasni-sun awāz huntün, by him the sound of drums (and) of dancing was-heard-by-him.

yabla hōsh ās, *tyabla jün* (*jō* +*n*), when sense came to him, then it-was-said-by-him.

māli pananan naukaran jün, by the father it-was-said-by-him to the servants.

dūr mulkus-manz kanjün safar, a journey to a far country was-made-by-him.

The form *kanjün* is obscure, although the suffix *n* is clear. Perhaps *kanju* may represent the Kāshmirī 2nd past participle *karyōv*, it was made.

khānu khāin (*khāō* +*n*) *na*, he did not eat food (II).

tēr allakmat kār-sūt kūñ panun māl phanā, there, by evil deeds, his property was-made-by-him destroyed.

yēbla kūñ sauruī māl kharch, when all the property was-made-by-him expended.

tini māli yūth wōts halhal kūñ, by thy father the fatted calf was-made-by-him lawful.

hakka pēntin (*pēnti*, plur. of *pēntu*, +*n*) *tsailih mahna*, to the beat forty men were-sent-by-him (II).

When a suffix is added to the second person plural of the imperative, the verb abandons the imperative form and takes that of the second person plural of the Future and Present Subjunctive. Thus, the second person plural imperative of *phārunu* is *phāur*, and the second person plural future and present subjunctive is *phāruth*. With a suffix *phāruth* is used, instead of *phāur*, in the sense of the imperative. When the suffix is added the *u* of the termination *uth* is either dropped or reflected by epenthesis on to the preceding syllable, so that we get *phārth* or *phāurth*. Thus we have *karthas* (from *karuu*, to make), *anthan* (from *ānnu*, to bring), and *lāugthas* (from *lāgun*, to put on) in the following :—

tyēsivē āhtus-manz lāugthas (*lāguth* +*s*) *wail* *tē yūth wōts ānhan* (*ānuth* +*n*), *te karthas* (*karuth* +*s*) *halhal*, put-ye-to-him on the hand a ring and bring-ye-it the fatted calf, and make-ye-for-it lawful. In this *karthas* has practically the same meaning as *karthan* would have, unless it means 'make-ye-for-him' (*i.e.* for the son).

Double suffixes also occur, as in Kāshmirī, but the order is more free than in that language. For instance in Kāshmirī *kor^unas* means 'made-by-him-for-him,' in which the suffix of the agent, *n*, precedes that of the dative, *s*. In Pōguli we may have either

a form equivalent to *korⁿas*, or a form equivalent to **korⁿsan*, in which the suffix of the dative precedes that of the agent. Examples are :—

tyēs nālnut kūsne (*kō+s+n*), to him embrace was-made-to-him-by-him. Here the suffix of the dative precedes that of the agent.

tyēsau mauḷ gōḷhō nyistu tē manaltūsō (*manaltu+n+s*), his father came outside, and it-was-persuaded-by-him-to-him. Here the suffix of the agent precedes that of the dative.

tēr jūmnai (*jō+m+n*), ‘*Sāhab āō*,’ there it-was-said-to-me-by-him, ‘the Sāhib is come.’ Here the suffix of the dative precedes that of the agent.

Compound Verbs.—We have **Intensive** compounds in *bainṭi dīun*, to divide, and *nēsh gō*, he ran away (II).

Inceptive compounds are formed with *lagnu*, to begin, conjugated with the ablative in *ni* of the infinitive of the principal verb. Thus :—

khēll parhūz lēug dhaūni *tamāsha laig bālṇi mahua paṇṭsā*, he began to go across the bottom fifty men began to watch the spectacle (II).

According to Mr. Bailey **Potential** compounds are formed by conjugating *hagnu*, to be able, with the root of the principal verb. Thus, *aṣṣ haga gaṣṣh*, I shall be able to go, or I am able to go.

[No. 14.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KĀSHMIRI.

PÖGULĪ DIALECT.

SPECIMEN I.

(Rev. T. Grahame Bailey, 1902.)

Yakis-mahnas dih lōka āhta. Lōkhcheyē panani-mālis
To-one-man two sons were. By-the-younger to-his-own-father
 jō, bāba, tina-mālus yō mī hissa yēau, su mī
it-was-said, 'father, of-thy-property what to-me share may-come, that to-me
dēh.' 'In dyut tiauān-manza panun māl bainti.
give.' By-him was-given them-among his-own property having-divided.
 Manēi-dusēi-pata lōkhcheyē-lōki sauruī kō jama, tē dūr-
Few-days-after by-the-younger-son all was-made collected, and a-far-
 mulkus-manz kaujūin safar, tē tēr allakmat-kār-sūt
country-in was-made-by-him a-journey, and there bad-work-with
 kūn panun māl phanā. Yēbla kūn
was-made-by-him his-own property destruction. When was-made-by-him
 sauruī māl kharch, ada pē tyēs-mulkus-manz sakht kāl, tē
all property expended, then felt that-country-in a-hard famine, and
 su samuztu lāchār, tē tēr-ki-mulkus rahnawālis-laba gō.
he became helpless, and there-of-of-the-country to-a-dweller-near he-went.
 Tin pyēntu panani-khēti-manz sōr gās khālalnē-kichya. Tē
By-him he-was-sent his-own-field-in swine grass feeding-for. And
 yañ hīma sōr khālti-āhta, su zapti-āhtū, 'aũ khāla, idd
what husks the-swine eating-were, he saying-was, 'I may-eat, belly
 bhara.' Tē kās āhtūs na dēti. Yabla hōsh ās,
I-may-fill.' And anyone was-to-him not giving. When sense came-to-him,
 tyabla jūn, 'mīna-mālis kyēta mōzur chhyi, pūra-
then it-was-said-by-him, 'to-my-father how-many labourers are, in-full-
 pōth idd ehhi bharti, tē aũ chhus plāka phañti. Aũ
manner belly they-are filling, and I am by-hunger dying. I
 kharṭa mālis-laba gaṭsha, tē tyēs aũ zapa, "hat-sē
will-stand-up to-the-father-near I-will-go, and to-him I will-say, "O-Sir
 bāba, mī kō tīn tē Khudā-sun gunā. Aũ chhus na
father, by-me was-done of-thee and God-of sin. I am not

lāik tī'n lōk zaptiam. Mī tī kara mōzur-shō."'
worthy thy son saying-to-me. Me also make a-labourer-like."

Tin-pata kharuttu, tē āō mālis-laba. Su āhtū tirhūi, tē
That-after he-stood-up, and came to-the-father-near. He was far, and
 māli bāltūn, tē tyēs āō tars, tē tyēs
by-the-father he-was-seen-by-him, and to-him came compassion, and to-him
 nālnut kūsnē, tē mīṭh ditsēn. Lōki
embrace was-made-to-him-by-him, and kisses were-given-by-him. By-the-son
 jōas, 'hat-sē bāba, mī kō tī'n tē Khudā-sun
it-was-said-to-him, 'O-Sir father, by-me was-done of-thee and God-of
 gunā. Aũ chilus na lāik tī'n lōk zaptiam.' Māli
sin. I am not worthy thy son saying-to-me.' *By-the-father*
 pananan-naukaran jūn, 'sārini-khota dādḍ juān tswōhāi
to-his-own-servants it-was-said-by-him, 'all-than garment good quickly
 aun, tē tyēs laug; tyēswe-āhtus-manz laugṭhas wail,
bring, and to-him attach; his-hand-in attach-to-him a-ring,
 khōran-manz jōṛ; tē yūṭh wōṭs ānṭhan, tē karṭhas halhal;
to-the-feet a-pair-of-shoes; and the-fat calf bring-it, and make-it lawful;
 as khālam, khushī karam, mī'n lōk phatmut auhtū, gō zinda;
we may-eat, rejoicing we-may-do, my son dead was, became alive;
 rāutumut auhtū, yablai miltu.' Tē tiañēi khushī karnī
lost was, even-now was-found.' *And by-them rejoicing to-make*
 kē.
was-made.

Tyēsau zūṭh lōk waigi-manz auhtū. Yabla su panani-gharus
His elder son the-field-in was. When he to-his-own-house
 wōt, tin dhōlan-sun nasni-sun awāz huntūn. Yakis-
arrived, by-him drums-of dancing-of sound was-heard-by-him. To-one-
 naukaras dyutūn sad, tē prustūn, 'yu kut
servant was-given-by-him a-call, and it-was-asked-by-him, 'this what
 gō?' 'Tin jōas, 'tī'n bārun āmut-chlu, tē
happened?' By-him it-was-said-to-him, 'thy brother come-is, and
 tīni-māli yūṭh wōṭs halhal kūñ, tyēs-kichi tyēs
by-thy-father the-fat calf lawful was-made-by-him, that-for to-him
 miltu juāna-paiṭh.' Su gō mast kāhlī, 'aũ gēō
he-was-got in-good-manner.' *He became much angry, 'I to-the-house*
 gatshaba na, tē tyēsau maul gōṭhō nyistu, tē
will-go not,' and his father outside emerged, and
 manaltūnsō. Tin panani-mālis dyutūn
it-was-persuaded-by-him-to-him. By-him to-his-own-father was-given-by-him

jawāb, 'kēt-kuāl khyžmat tīnⁱ kē-mī, tš zāt tīnⁱ
answer, 'for-how-much-time service thy was-done-by-me, and ever thy
 kath balti na mī, tš ti zōt dyit na mī tsēlya-
word was-turned not by-me. and by-thee ever was-given not to-me a-goat-
 pāṭh, aũ kara khushī panana-dōstan-sīt. Yabla tīⁿ lōk āō,
kid, I may-make rejoicing my-own-friends-with. When thy son came,
 yin kō tīⁿ māl kanjrūn-sīt kharāb, ti kyēmut
by-ichom was-made thy property harlots-with destroyed, by-thee made
 ehlu tyēswe-kichya mōṭ wōts hallhal.' Tin jōas, 'mīna
is him-for fat calf lawful.' By-him was-said-to-him, 'my
 lōka, tu ehlu hamēsha mī-sīt. tš sārūi chīj yu ehlu mīⁿ, su
son, thou art ever we-with, and all thing which is mine, that
 ehlu tīⁿ; par khushī karnu tš khushī āsun juān chīj gō,
is thine; but rejoicing to-make and rejoiced to-be good thing became,
 tīⁿ hārūn phaṭmut āhtū, gō zinda; rāutumut āhtū, yablai
thy brother dead was, became alive; last was. even-now
 miltu.'
was-found.'

[No. 15.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KĀSHMIRI.

PÖGULĪ DIALECT.

SPECIMEN II.

(Rev. T. Grahame Bailey, 1902.)

Lassa-Jamadār	Chaprais	pəntu	aũ.	Dānt	lēhti-āhtūs	aũ.
<i>By-Lassu-Jamadār</i>	<i>the-orderly</i>	<i>was-sent</i>	<i>I.</i>	<i>Oven</i>	<i>grazing-was</i>	<i>I.</i>
Tēr	jūmnaī,	‘Sāhab	āō,	panin	bō’li	zōp.’
<i>There</i>	<i>was-said-to-me-by-him,</i>	‘ <i>Sāhib</i>	<i>came,</i> ’	<i>thine-own</i>	<i>language</i>	<i>speak.’</i>
Din-dusan	rahnus	Sāhabus-sīt.	Sāhab	tsāt-wālti-auhtū.	Sū-ī	
<i>For-two-days</i>	<i>I-stayed</i>	<i>the-Sāhib-with.</i>	<i>The-Sāhib</i>	<i>swimming-was.</i>	<i>He-verity</i>	
gō	dahan-gazan	ḍuggu	luṭ-bakkhī,	khöll	parhūi	lēug
<i>went</i>	<i>for-ten-yards</i>	<i>deep</i>	<i>head-on,</i>	<i>at-bottom</i>	<i>across</i>	<i>he-began</i>
						<i>to-go,</i>
rohun	pahrus-tā.	Tamāsha	laig	bāhni	mahna	panṭsā.
<i>he-remained</i>	<i>for-a-watch-up-to.</i>	<i>Spectacle</i>	<i>began</i>	<i>to-see</i>	<i>men</i>	<i>fitly.</i>
Tin-pata	jūn,	‘panin	bō’li	zōp.’	Khāhnu	
<i>That-after</i>	<i>it-was-said-by-him,</i>	‘ <i>thine-own</i>	<i>language</i>	<i>speak.’</i>	<i>Food</i>	
khain	na,	taklif	mast	lai-ga.	Ada	aiggī
<i>was-eaten-by-him</i>	<i>not,</i>	<i>trouble</i>	<i>great</i>	<i>was-attached.</i>	<i>Then</i>	<i>forwards</i>
						<i>he-went.</i>
Wat-wata	tāp	āhtū	sakht.	Tāpus	āhtū	bīmi-gatṣhti.
<i>Along-the-road</i>	<i>sunshine</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>severe.</i>	<i>In-sunshine</i>	<i>he-was</i>	<i>sitting-down.</i>
Sāhab	zapti-āhtū,	‘halla,	bō’li	zōp.’	Mast	tāp
<i>The-Sāhib</i>	<i>saying-was,</i>	‘ <i>bravo,</i>	<i>language</i>	<i>speak.’</i>	<i>Much</i>	<i>sunshine</i>
					<i>was,</i>	<i>and</i>
Sāhabi	gōnṭhtu	dastār	pananyi-tōipa-ṭāt.	Sāhab	āhtū	rāt
<i>by-the-Sāhib</i>	<i>was-bound</i>	<i>turban</i>	<i>his-own-hat-on.</i>	<i>The-Sāhib</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>at-night</i>
ratti	mī	din-pahran	bō’li-sani-kyiehi.			
<i>keeping</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>for-two-watches</i>	<i>language-of-for.</i>			
Aũ	ās	waiga-manz.	Tēr	pashtumī	shāput.	Ada
<i>I</i>	<i>came</i>	<i>field-in.</i>	<i>There</i>	<i>was-seen-by-me</i>	<i>a-bear.</i>	<i>Then</i>
						<i>a-big-stone</i>
ginn	pēsis	rara.	Aũ	gōs	bū.	Aũ
<i>taking</i>	<i>I-fell-to-it</i>	<i>rushing.</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>became</i>	<i>afraid.</i>	<i>I</i>
						<i>came</i>
						<i>the-horse-near.</i>
Gaiba-dēras-manz	pē	shāl,	tē	hanna	wil:	tē
<i>The-sheep-fold-in</i>	<i>there-fell</i>	<i>a-jackal,</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>dogs</i>	<i>twenty</i>	<i>and</i>
						<i>shepherds</i>
						<i>ten</i>
pēōas	rara.	Nēsh-gō.				
<i>fell-on-it</i>	<i>rushing.</i>	<i>It-ran-away.</i>				

Sāhabas-sīt āhta trīh mahna. Tin-ī anta shāl pānts.
The-Sāhib-with were thirty men. By-him-verity were-killed jackals five.

Tin-pata gō hakka. Hakka pēntin tsailih
That-after there-became a-jungle-beat. To-the-beat were-sent-by-him forty
 mahna. Sāhab rohan janglus luṭus-pāt. Tēr shāput
men. The-Sāhib stayed of-the-jungle the-head-on. There bears
 antin āht, tē kakau tsāur, tē ada khalō phirtu.
were-killed-by-him eight, and partridges four, and then below he-returned.

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

I was sent here by Lassu Jamadār, the orderly. I was grazing my oxen when he told me that a Sāhib had come and that I was to speak my own language to him. I stayed two days with the Sāhib. When I arrived, the Sāhib was swimming. He went head downwards ten yards deep. Then he began to swim across the bottom and remained under water for a whole watch (three hours). Fifty people were there looking on at the fun. After that he told me to speak my own language. Before he had eaten anything, he underwent great hardships, and went on further on his march. On the way the sun was very hot. He sat down in the sunshine and said to me, 'Bravo, speak your language.' The heat of the sun was very strong, and the Sāhib tied a turban round his hat. At night the Sāhib kept me for two watches (six hours) enquiring about the language.

I came into a field, and there I saw a bear. I picked up a rock and ran at it. Then I got frightened and went home. A jackal got into the sheepfold, but twenty dogs and ten shepherds ran at it, and it ran away.

The Sāhib had thirty men with him. He alone killed five jackals. After that there was a beat in the jungle. The Sāhib sent out forty men for the beat, and he himself stayed at the top end of the jungle. He killed eight bears and four partridges, and after doing this returned to the plains.

SIRĀJĪ OF DŌDĀ.

The word 'Sirāj' means 'the Kingdom of Śiva,' and hence 'any wild mountainous country.' Such countries are naturally liable to have dialects of their own, and hence we find several Sirājs in existence, each with a distinct form of speech. Thus, there is a Sirājī in the Simla Hill States, a sub-dialect of Kiūṭhali (Vol. IX, Pt. iv, p. 593). Another Sirājī is one of the Satlaj Group of sub-dialects (*ib.* p. 647) and yet a third is allied to Kuḷuī (*ib.* p. 688). All these are forms of Western Pahārī.

South of the tract in which Pōguli is spoken, there is a further tract of hill country reaching down to river Chināb, and also called Sirāj. Here that river runs east and west. In Kashtawār its course has been in the main from north to south, but at Barshala it turns abruptly to the west, separating Kashtawār on the north from Bhadrawāh on the south. Some twenty miles west of Barshala, on the north bank of the Chināb, is the town of Dōdā, which may be taken as the headquarters of the Sirāj between the Pōguli country and the Chināb. The language of this Sirāj is therefore called the Sirājī of Dōdā.

In 1911 this Sirājī of Dōdā was reported to be spoken by 14,732 people.¹ To its north lies the Pōguli just described. To its east Kashtawārī. To its south across the Chināb lies the western end of Bhadrawāh, the language of which is Bhadrawāhī, here fading into the Dōgrī Pañjābī or Jammū spoken further south and south-west. To the west of Dōdā Sirājī we have Rāmbanī, another Kāshmirī dialect, which will be dealt with later on.

As its position indicates Sirājī is a mixed language. The Bhadrawāhī to its south is a form of Western Pahārī, and moreover is here corrupted by Dōgrī Pañjābī. The Kashtawārī to its east and the Pōguli to its north are forms of Kāshmirī, already affected by Western Pahārī, and Sirājī is still more corrupted by these languages. It might, with almost equal correctness, be classed as a dialect of Kāshmirī or as a dialect of Western Pahārī, but I have put it in the former class, because it possesses certain typical Dardic characteristics which do not belong to the latter. Such are the occasional use of vocalic epenthesis, the hardening of *d* to *t*; the retention of medial *t*, the disaspiration of sonant aspirates, the dropping of initial *r*, and the general method of verbal conjugation including the free use of pronominal suffixes.

On the other hand, the free employment of the cerebral *ṃ* refers us either to Dōgrī or to Western Pahārī. This letter does not occur in Kāshmirī. The process of the declension of nouns follows that current use in Dōgrī, while that of the pronouns,² and the formation of the future of the Verb by means of the suffix *lō*, are more like that of Western Pahārī. Finally, the genitive postposition *ṃō* is borrowed from the Lahndā spoken further west. The above is sufficient to give a general idea of the mixed character of Dōdā Sirājī. Further details are noted in the course of the following grammatical sketch.

For the materials on which this sketch is founded I am indebted to the Rev. T. Grahame Bailey, who kindly prepared for me on the spot a version of the Parable

¹ *I.e.* 14,562 speakers of Sirājī (classed as a dialect of Western Pahārī), plus 170 speakers of Dōdī (classed as a dialect of Kāshmirī).

² Cf. *mīṃō* or *mēṃō*, my, with the Western Pahārī (Pādarī) *mēṃ*.

of the Prodigal Son, another brief passage dictated by a native of the Sirāj, and the Standard List of Words and Sentences. The first two are printed below. The last will be found on pp. 489ff.

Mr. Bailey has himself printed these in his volume entitled *The Languages of the Northern Himalayas*, published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1908, preceded by a brief sketch of the grammar of the dialect. As printed, the specimens differ in a few details from the manuscript sent to me, and I have followed the latter in preparing these pages for the press. My own grammatical sketch which is, perhaps, more full than Mr. Bailey's and is certainly longer, is based entirely on these materials.

PRONUNCIATION.—Vowels.—These as a rule follow Pañjābī rather than Kāshmirī. We have a trace of Kāshmirī influence in *jiwāb*, an answer, instead of *jawāb*, as Kāshmirī would have *jawāb* or *jēwāb*. The *u* in *antur*, within, for *antar* is not so easy to explain.

There are several doubtful cases which may perhaps be due to epenthesis, but none are certain.

Consonants.—In the treatment of consonants we see much stronger traces of Dardic influence. Both the Kāshmirī letters *ts* and *z* are of common occurrence, as in *tsārṇō*, to graze; *batṣurō*, a calf; *natsnō*, to dance; *zō*, what; *zabṇō*, to say; *zabla*, when; and others. Sometimes *z* appears as *dz*, as in *uzārṇō* or *udzārṇō*, to squander.

Very typical of the Dardic languages is the preservation of medial *t* in *butō*, he was. On the other hand, in the borrowed word *bhōṇō*, to become. The *t* has been dropped. Again as in Dardic *d* is often hardened to *t*, as in *dant* (Persian *dand*), a tooth (37); *dānt* (even Kāshmirī *dānd*), a bull (144); and the genitive postposition *tō* as compared with the Pañjābī *dā*.

As in Dardic languages, we have disaspiration of the sonant aspirate *bh* in *buchchhā* (for *bhuchchhā*), hungry; *butō* (Sanskrit *bhūtaḥ*), he was, but the borrowed *bhōṇō* (with an optional past *būē*), to become.

In Dardic languages the letter *r* is often dropped. So here we have *ichchh* for *richchh*, a bear.

On the other hand, *sh* does not become *h* in *shuṇō*, a dog, as compared with the Kāshmirī *hūn*.

One very interesting fact, peculiar, so far as I am aware, amongst modern Dardic and Indian languages, is the universal change of *n* to a cerebral *ṇ*. This was the rule in Prakrit, but has not entirely survived elsewhere. In the specimens every single *n* becomes *ṇ*, the only real exceptions being in the word *na*, not, and in *natsnō*, to dance. The other apparent exceptions are all borrowed words, such as *din*, a day—the Sirājī word is *dī* (II)—*zērīmūnō* (II) (Persian), a fine; and Pañjābī infinitives like *karnō*, to do, in which *n* is preceded by *r*.

With this change of *n* to *ṇ* we may compare the change of *r* to *ṛ* in *puṛ*, on.

As an instance of Western Pahārī influence we can quote the metathesis of *h* in *brhā* for *bhrā*, a brother. This is typical of Western Pahārī (see Vol. IX, Pt. iv, pp. 377, 560).

DECLENSION.—The declension of nouns follows Western Pahārī rather than Kāshmirī. As in Western Pahārī strong masculine nouns (corresponding to Hindī

nouns in *ā*, like *ghōrā*, a horse) form their nominative singulars in *ō* or *ū*, and their nominative plurals in *ā*. There is also, as in Western Pahāri, a locative in *ē* and a tendency to interchange a final *ō* with *ā*, and a final *ā* with *ē*. Thus the word for 'horse' is *ghōrō*, nominative plural *ghōrā*, and the word for 'dog' is *shuṇō* or *shuṇū* in the nominative singular. It will be convenient to treat nouns under the usual four declensions, *viz.* :—

- (1) Weak masculine nouns, *i.e.* those ending in any letter except *ō* (or *ā*), or *ū*.
- (2) Strong masculine nouns, *i.e.* those ending in *ō* (or *ā*) or *ū*.
- (3) Strong feminine nouns, *i.e.* those ending in *ī*.
- (4) Weak, *i.e.* all other, feminine nouns.

The only cases are the nominative, the oblique, and the agent-locative. The last named case may have the force either of the agent, or of the locative. The oblique case, by itself, is used to indicate the dative. With the aid of postpositions, it indicates any other case except the nominative.

Declension I.—We take as our example *babb*, a father.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>babb</i>	<i>babb.</i>
Obl.	<i>babbō</i>	} <i>babbā.</i>
Ag.-loc.	<i>babbē</i>	

In the oblique singular, the termination *ō*, as in Western Pahāri, is often changed to *ā*, so that we also have *babbā*, and this seems to be the rule when the postposition *ṇō* of the genitive is added, as in *babbā-ṇō*, of a father. Moreover, the form of the agent-locative is also used for other oblique cases of the singular, so that *babbē* may also be substituted for *babbō*. This last is no doubt due to the influence of the neighbouring Ḑōgrī.

Examples of the declension are :—

Sing. nom.—*māl*, in *apṇō māl tēṇī baṇṭī dittō*, he divided and gave his property.
puttur, in *tīṇō puttur chhu*, he is thy son.

Oblique in *ō*.—*babbō*, in *tēṇī apṇē babbō jiwāb dittō*, he gave answer to his father.
hatthō, in *hatthō chhāp lāwathū*, apply ye to (*i.e.* on) the hand a ring.

mulkhō, in *dūr mulkhō safar kērūēṇī*, he made a journey to a far country.

babbō, in *aṅ apṇē babbō-kaṇē chalē-gālō*, I will go near my father.

hōshō, in *zabla hōshō-mā āō*, when he came into sense.

Khudāyō (nom. *Khudā*), in *Khudāyō-tō gunāh kēōryēm*, I did sin of (*i.e.* against) God.

mulkhō, in *tē mulkhō-mā kūl barō paṅ-gō*, a mighty famine fell in that land.

pādrō, in *baḍḍō nuksān kērūēṇī pādrō-mā*, he did great damage on the level ground (II).

zārō, in *zārō-mā sutō-rō butō*, he was asleep in a den (II).

Oblique in *ā*.—*babbā*, in *mīṇē babbā-tē mazūr kitā rajjī rōṭī khā-chhi*, how many servants of my father eat bread and are satisfied.

mālā, in *tīṇē mālā-tō hissō, zō mī jā-chhu, su mī dē*, give me the share of thy property which comes to me.

Note that, in both these examples, it is the postposition of the genitive that is added to the oblique case.

Oblique in *ē*.—*babbē*, in *nikkā maṭṭhā-ṇē babbē zabū*, the younger son said to the father.

gharē, in *zabla gharē-ṇērē āwō*, when he came near the house.

maṇē, in *su maṇē-mā karā-tō*, he was making (*i.e.* saying) in his mind.

tahsildārē, in *tahsildārē-ti chīṭṭhī jā-ḥhī*, a letter of the tahsildār is coming (II). Here we have *ē* before the genitive postposition.

Agent locative.—Agent—*babbē*, in *su babbē hērūō*, the father saw him.

tinē babbē batsurō palu-rō halāl kērāūṇī, thy father hath had the fatted calf slaughtered.

lōkē, in *ḍōkē dī lōkē mārū*, next day the people (singular) killed it (II).

puttrē (nom. *puttur*), in *nikkē puttrē sab jamē kērī-lō*, the younger son collected everything.

puttrē tē zabūē, the son said to him ('I have sinned').

Locative.—*gharē*, in *tila-hatha gharē chalē āwā*, thereafter they came into the house (*i.e.* they came home) (II).

rōshē, in *su rōshē būē*, he became in anger.

Plur. nom.—*mazūr*, in *māṇē bābbā-tē mazūr*, etc., quoted above.

puttur, in *ēkkī māṇṇē-tū dūi puttur butā*, of a certain man there were two sons.

It may be noted that, on the analogy of Kāshmirī, we should expect the nominative plural to be *puttar*, not *puttur*.

sūr, in *ziṇa phalā sūr khā-tā*, the husks which the swine were eating.

Obl.—*dōstā*, in *aū aṇṇē dōstā-ṇē sāthī khushī kērāmutū*, I might have made rejoicing with my friends.

naukarā, in *babbē naukarā-ṇē zabūō*, the father said to the servants.

pērā, in *pērā-ṇē jōrō lāwathū*, apply a pair of shoes to his feet.

dinā, in *thōṛā dinā-ṇē-mā*, in a few days (the younger son made a journey).

Declension II. — Example, *ghōrō*, a horse.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>ghōrō</i>	<i>ghōrā.</i>
Obl	} <i>ghōrē</i>	<i>ghōrā.</i>
Ag.-loc.		

As already stated, the nominative singular sometimes ends in *ā*, as in *shuṇō* or *shuṇā*, a dog (146), pl. *shuṇā* (148).

māṇū or *māṇō* (51), a man, inserts *u* before the final vowel of all cases except the nom. sing. Thus, *māṇṇē*, *māṇṇū*, *māṇṇā* (119ff.). We also, however, have *māṇā* (II), see below.

Examples of this declension are the following:—

Sing. nom.—*hissō*, in *tinē māli-tō hissō zō mi jā-ḥhu*, the share of thy property which comes to me.

Abl.—*bājē* and *natsnē*, in *bājē-tō tē natsnē-tō bār shuṇṇēṇi*, he heard the noise of music and of dancing.

bakrē, in *bakrē-tō bachchō mē-kāṇ na dittūit*, thou didst not give me the young of a goat.

ḍērē, in *mazūr ḍērē-bāpat ārnā*, labourers are to be brought for the camp (II).

galē, in *galē-sāthī lāwēṇi*, he pressed (*i.e.* embraced) him with (*i.e.* round) the neck.

māhṇuē, in *ēkkī māhṇuē-tā dūi pullur butā*, of a certain man there were two sons.

In *nikkū maṭṭhā-ṇē babbē zabū*, the younger son said to the father, the oblique form *maṭṭhā* is taken from Western Pahārī, while the *ṇē*, used as a postposition of the agent, is taken from the Dōgrī *nē*, with cerebralization of the *n*. The oblique form in *ē* given in the paradigm belongs to Dōgrī.

Plur. nom.—*māhṇā*, in *tē-tē magar bhūā dash māhṇā*, ten men became after him (*i.e.* pursued him) (II).

ḷallā, in *sabbū-ṇē-hatha ḷallā chaṅgā lūshū ārō*, bring quickly the best garments of all.

Declension III.—Example, *dhī*, a daughter (110ff.).

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>dhī</i>	<i>dhīē</i>
Obl.	} <i>dhīā</i>	} <i>dhīā</i>
Ag.-loc.		

The formation of the oblique singular by adding *ā* is taken from Dōgrī. In the oblique singular and plural *ē* is often substituted for *ā*, and in the nominative plural *ā* is often substituted for *ē*, so that we may have *dhīē*, *dhīā*, and *dhīē*, respectively. In other words, in these terminations *ā* and *ē* are interchangeable.

Examples of the use of this declension are :—

Sing. nom.—*chīṭṭhī*, in *tahsildārē-tī chīṭṭhī jā-ḥhī*, a letter of the tahsildār is coming (II).

Sing. obl.—*baigīā*, in *tēṇi apnūā baigīā-mā bhējnsēṇi*, he sent him into his field (or, possibly, plural, into his fields).

khurīē, in *khurīē chalē-gāsu*, they went to him along the track (locative) (II).

wadḷīē and *nikkīē*, in *wadḷīē bī, nikkīē dudh chumṇewālī bī*, both for a big (she-buffalo), and also for a small one that drinks milk (II).

Plur. nom.—*kukkṛīā*, in *rātī ichchh pōūō kukkṛīā khiāṇi*, at night a bear came to eat the hens (II).

phalīā, in *zīṇa phalīā sūr khā-tā*, the husks which the swine were eating.

shuṇḍīā, in *shuṇḍīā dittīāṇi*, he gave kisses.

shuṇḍī, a bitch, plur. *shuṇḍīā* (147, 149).

ghōṛī, a mare, plur. *ghōṛīē* (139, 141).

Obl.—*barīē*, in *mī kitē barīē tēṇi khidmat kēōryēm*, for how many years did I do thy service.

zēṇi tīṇō māl kanjriē-ṇi-hatha udzārūēṇi, (thy son) who wasted thy property with harlots.

Declension IV.—Example, *bēhṇ*, a sister.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>bēhṇ</i>	<i>bēhṇī̃, bēhṇī.</i>
Obl. } Ag.-loc. }	<i>bēhṇī</i>	?

No examples are available for the oblique plural. It is probably the same as the nominative. *Gōrū*, a cow, has its nom. plur. *gōrū* (143, 145).

Examples of the use of this declension are :—

Sing. obl.—*bēhṇī*, in *mēṇc̃ tsats̃-tō puttur tē-tī bēhṇī-sāthī biāō-rō chhu*, the son of my uncle is married to his sister (225).

tē-tō brhā tē-tī bēhṇī-hathā baḍḍō chhu, his brother is taller than his sister (231).

piḥḥī (nom. *piḥḥ*, 43), in *kāḥī piḥḥī-puṛ kasī latthō*, bind the saddle upon the back (227).

rātī (nom. *rāt*), in *rātī ichchh pōūō*, at night a bear fell (*i.e.* came) (II).

The word *maīh*, a she-buffalo, does not take *ī* in the oblique singular. Thus,—

maīh-tō ghiwāṇō dūi chīkī, the tax of (*i.e.* on) a she-buffalo (is) two five-anna pieces (II).

Plur. nom.—*bandūki*, in *bandūki dittiāsu*, guns were fired at him (II).

Postpositions.—The following are the more important postpositions governing the oblique case, except those of the genitive. The latter (*ṇō* and *tō*) will be dealt with under the head of adjectives :—

atha, *hatha*, *athā*, or *hathā*, from.

mā̃, in.

puṛ, on.

sāthī, together with, with (by means of).

ṇē, to. This postposition, like many other postpositions of the dative, is the locative of the genitive postposition *ṇō*.

Examples of the use of postpositions are :—

tīla-hatha gharē chalē-āwā, from then (*i.e.* thereafter) they went home (II).

yō kāh-hathā mul-āwath ? grāmō kē̃sīō haḥīābālīā-hathā, from whom didst thou buy that ? from a shopkeeper of the village (240, 241).

tē mulkhō-mā̃ kāl bayō paī-gō, a mighty famine fell in that land.

yō āhī-puṛ zulm chhu, this is oppression upon us (II).

kāḥī piḥḥī-puṛ kasī latthō, bind the saddle on his back (227).

babbē naukarā̃-ṇē zabūō, the father said to the servants.

radzū-sāthī bandhithū, bind ye him with ropes (236). For an example of *sāthī* meaning 'together with,' see below.

pērā̃-ṇē jōṛō lāwathū, apply ye a pair of shoes to his feet.

Postpositions sometimes govern the oblique genitive formed with *ṇē*. Thus :—

sabbā̃-ṇē hatha ḥallā chāṅgā, good garments from all, *i.e.* the best garments of all. This is an instance of the ablative of comparison, which will be further dealt with under the head of adjectives.

thōṛā̃ dinā̃-ṇē mā̃ nikkē puttrē sab jamē kēri-lō, in a few days the younger son collected everything.

āū apṇē dōstā̃-ṇē sathī khushī kērāmutū, I may make rejoicing with my friends.

In the following, if it is correctly recorded and correctly translated, *hatha*, governing the feminine genitive (in *ṇi*), means 'with' :—

zēṇi tṇō māl kanjriē-ṇi hatha uḷzārūēṇi, (thy son) who squandered thy property with harlots.

Adjectives.—As usual only strong adjectives, ending in *u*, *ō* (or *ū*), are capable of being declined. Other adjectives remain unchanged, the single exception noted being the word *sab*, all, which makes its oblique plural *sabbā*. As an example of a strong adjective we take *juānmatu*, good, which is thus declined :—

	Masc.	Fem.
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>juānmatō</i>	<i>juānmatī.</i>
Obl.	<i>juānmatā, juānmatē</i>	<i>juānmatū.</i>
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>juānmatā</i>	<i>juānmatīē.</i>
Obl.	<i>juānmatā</i>	<i>juānmatīā.</i>

The oblique singular in *ē* is much more common than that in *ā*. Of the latter, there is only one example in the specimens, *viz.* :—

nikkā maḥḥā-ṇē babbē zabū, the younger son said to his father.

Other examples are :—

Masc. obl. sing.—*chhittē*, in *chhittē ghōṛē-ti kāṭhi*, the saddle of the white horse (226).

dōkē, in *dōkē dī lōkē mārū*, on the second (*i.e.* next) day people killed (it) (II).

mīṇē, in *mīṇē babbū-tē mazūr kitā rajji rōḥi khā-chhi*, how many servants of my father eat bread and are satisfied.

nikkē (cf. *nikkā* above), in *nikkē puttrē sab jamē kōri-lō*, the younger son collected everything.

tṇē, in *tṇē mālā-tō hissō*, the share of thy property.

Plur. nom.—*kitā*, in *tṇē babbō-tē gharō-mā puttur kitā chha*, how many sons are there in thy father's house (223)? So *kitā mazūr*, above.

Obl.—*thōṛā*, in *thōṛā dinā-ṇē mā nikkē puttrē*, etc., in a few days the younger son collected everything, as ab.

Fem. sing. nom.—*changī*, in *yā gall changī nahī*, this thing is not good (that I should be called thy son).

tēṇi, in *mī kitē bariē tēṇi khidmat kōryēm*, for how many years did I do thy service.

Obl.—*apṇiā*, in *tēṇi apṇiā baigā-mā bhējusēṇi*, he sent him into his own field.

Plur. obl.—*kitē*, in *mī kitē bariē*, etc., as ab.

Comparison.—This is, as usual, effected by putting the object with which comparison is made in the ablative case,—*i.e.* the oblique case, or the oblique case of the genitive case, governed by *hatha* or *hathā*. Thus, *tē-tō brhū tē-ti bēṇi-hathā badlō chhu*, his brother is taller than his sister (231); *sabbā-ṇē hatha ḥallā changā lūsha arō*, bring quickly the garments better than all, *i.e.* the best garments.

Genitive.—As usual, the genitive is an adjective, agreeing with the thing possessed. Two postpositions are used to indicate this case,—*tō* and *ṛō*. Both of these are borrowed forms. The *tō* is the Dōgrī *dā*, with the Western Pahārī change of *ā* to *ō*, and also with the typical Dardic change of *d* to *t*. The *ṛō* is Lahudā *nā*, with the same change of *ā* to *ō*, and also with the cerebralization of the *n* which is so prominent a feature of this dialect.

Both *tō* and *ṛō* are declined like adjectives. Mr. Bailey gives the following forms for *ṛō*,—masc. pl. *ṛā*, fem. sing. and plur. *ṛī*. The plural *ṛī* is evidently contracted from the full form *nā* or *nī*. *Tō* is similarly declined. *Tō* is by far the more common of the two postpositions. In the specimens, *ṛō* appears only in the oblique masculine form *ṛē*, being then governed by another postposition, but Mr. Bailey gives a complete set of the forms in his grammar. All the available examples of *ṛē* (and also a doubtful one of *ṛī*) are given on pp. 438-9 above.

The following are examples of the use of *tō* :—

Masc. sing. nom.—*tīṛē māla-tō hissō zō mī jā-ḥhu*, the share of thy property which comes to me.

Obl.—*tē mulkhō-tē ckkī rahṇēbālē-laba gēs*, he went near an inhabitant of that country.

Plur. nom.—*ckki māhna-tā dūi puttur butā*, of a certain man there were two sons.

Fem. sing. nom.—*parū-tī gall ḥhi*, it is a matter of last year (II).
tahsildārē-tī chīḥhī jā-ḥhi, a letter of the tahsildār is coming (II).

Occasionally the oblique case by itself, without any postposition, is employed to indicate the genitive. Thus :—

grāmō, in *grāmō kēṭsō haṭīābālī-hathā*, from a shopkeeper of the village (241).

PRONOUNS.—The first two personal pronouns are declined as follows :—

Sing.	I.	Thou.
Nom.	<i>aṅ</i>	<i>tū, tu.</i>
Obl.	<i>mī, mē</i>	<i>tī, tē.</i>
Ag.	<i>mī, mī, mē</i>	<i>tī, tī, tē.</i>
Gen.	<i>mīṅō, mēṅō</i>	<i>tīṅō, tēṅō.</i>
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>āh</i>	<i>tuh.</i>
Obl. and Ag.	<i>asē, āhī</i>	<i>tusē, (?) tuhī.</i>
Gen.	<i>āhmō</i>	<i>tuhmō.</i>

The genitives are, of course, adjectives, and are declined as such.

Examples of the use of these pronouns are the following :—

First person, sing. nom.—*aṅ apṇō pēḥ bhavā*, I may fill my belly.

Obl.—*apṇō mazūr mī baṇāwā*, make me thine own servant.

hissō zō mī jā-ḥhu, the share which comes to me.

bakrē-tō bachchō mē-kāṇ na dittūt, thou didst not give to me a kid of a goat.

mē āvī āvī chal, walk before me (238).

Ag.—*mī kitē barīē tēṇī khidmat kēōryēm*, for how many years did I do thy service.
tē-tē puttrē mē matē kōrṛē mārū-ā, I have beaten his son with many stripes
 (228).

Gen.—*yō mēṇō puttur marī gō-rō*, this my son had died.

mēṇō babb yē nikkē gharō rahā-chhu, my father lives in that small house (233).

zō-kī mīṇō chhu, whatever is mine.

(Obl. sing. masc.)—*mīṇē babbā-tē mazār kitā rajjī rōṇī khā-chhi*, how many
 servants of my father eat bread and are satisfied.

mēṇē tsatsē-tō puttur tē-tī bēhṇī-sāthī biāō-rō chhu, the son of my uncle is married
 to his sister (225).

Plur. nom.—*āh khāmū tō khushī karamū*, we may eat and may make rejoicing.

Obl.—*yō āhī-pur zulm chhu*, this is oppression upon us (II).

Second person, sing. nom.—*tū sadā mē-sāthī chhi*, thou art ever with me.

Gen.—*tiṇō yō brhā marī-gō-rō*, this thy brother had died.

(Obl. sing.)—*tiṇē mālā-tō hissō*, the share of thy property.

The two **Demonstrative Pronouns**, also used as pronouns of the third person,
 are declined as follows :—

	This, he.	That, he.
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>yō</i> (fem. <i>yā</i>)	<i>su</i> (fem. ?).
Obl.	<i>yē</i> (fem. <i>yā</i>)	<i>tē</i> (fem. ?).
Ag.	<i>yēṇī</i>	<i>tēṇī</i> .
Gen.	<i>yē-tō</i>	<i>tē-tō</i> .
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>yō</i>	<i>tiṇē, tiṇ</i> (29), (fem. ? <i>tiṇō</i>).
Obl. and Ag.	<i>yēṇē</i>	<i>tēṇē</i> .
Gen.	<i>yiṇā-tō</i>	<i>tiṇā-tō</i> .

Besides the above forms, we have *tiṇ*, from him, in the following :—

yō rupayyā tiṇ ghiṇī-jē, take these rupees from him (235).

Other examples of these pronouns are :—

yō—(sing. nom. masc.)—*yō mēṇō puttur marī gō-rō*, this my son had died.

yō āhī-pur zulm chhu, this is oppression upon us (II).

Fem.—*yā gall chaṅgi nahī*, this thing is not good (that I should be called thy son).

Obl. masc.—*yē-tō mul dhāi rupayyō chhu*, the price of this is two rupees and a
 half (232).

Fem.—*yā gallā*, for this reason (that he hath received him safe and sound).

Plur. nom.—*yō rupayyā*, these rupees (235), see above.

su—sing. nom.—*su dūr butō, su babbē hērūō*, he was distant, he was seen by his
 father.

Obl.—*tē mulkhō-mā kāl baṇō paī-gō*, in that country a mighty famine fell.

tē kē dā-tō nā, no one was giving to him.

tē tē rēhm āō, and compassion came to him.

Ag.—*apṇō māl tēṇī baṇṭī-dittō*, he divided out his property.

Gen.—*tē-tō baḍḍō puttur baigū-mā butō*, his elder son was in the field.

Plur. nom.—*tiṇē khushī karnē lagūā*, they began to make rejoicing.

The declension of the **Relative Pronoun** *zō*, who, which, that, is parallel to that of *su*. Thus:—

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>zō</i> (fem. ? <i>zā</i>)	<i>ziñē</i> (fem. <i>ziṇa</i>).
Obl.	<i>zē</i>	} <i>zēñē</i> .
Ag.	<i>zēñī</i>	
Gen.	<i>zē-tō</i>	<i>ziñā-tō</i> .

Examples are:—

Sing. nom.—*tīñē mālā-tō hissō zō mī jā-chhu*, the share of thy property which comes to me.

zō (? *zā* or *ziṇa*) *hōrī lakṛī chhīā baḍḍē na dā-chha*, they do not permit (us) to fell what other wood there is (II).

Ag.—*zēñī tīñō māl kanjriñ-ñī hatha udzārūñī*, (thy son) who wasted thy property with harlots.

Plur. nom. fem.—*ziṇa phaliā sūr khā-tā*, the husks which the swine were eating.

The **Interrogative Pronoun** is (animate) *kan* (92), who? (inanimate) *kut* or (93) *kī*, what? Its oblique singular is *kāh*. Examples of its use are:—

yō kut chhu, what is this?

tīñō nām kut chhu, what is thy name (220)?

kāh-tō maṭṭhō tī pata jā-chhu, whose boy comes behind thee (239)?

yō kāh-hathā mul āwath, from whom didst thou buy that (240)?

The Animate **Indefinite Pronoun** is *kē*, anyone, someone, obl. *kēṭsi* or *kēṭsiō*. The inanimate form is *kēh* or *kī*, anything, something.

Examples of this pronoun are:—

tē kē dā-tō nā, no one was giving to him.

grāmō kēṭsiō haṭṭābāliā-hathā, from a shopkeeper of the village (241).

kēh kasūr bhēi, (if) there be any fault (II).

zō-kī is 'whatever,' as in *zō-kī māñō chhu*, *sō tīñō chhu*, whatever is mine, that is thine.

The **Interrogative Pronoun of Quantity** is *kitō*, how much? or, in the plural, how many? Examples are:—

ellā-hathā Kashmīrā-tā kitō dūr chhu, how much distance is there from here to Kashmir (222)?

yē ghōrē-tī unmar kitī (fem.) *chhi*, how much is the age of this horse (221)?

tīñē babbō-tē gharō-mā puttur kitā chha, how many sons (masc. plur.) are there in thy father's house (223)?

mīñē babbā-tē mazūr kitī rajjī rōṭi khā-chhi, how many servants of my father eat bread and are satisfied?

mī kitē barīē tēñī khidmat kēōryēm, for how many years did I do thy service?

The only form of the **Reflexive Pronoun** that occurs in the specimens is the genitive *apñō*, own, which is regularly declined. There are numerous examples of its use in the first specimen, and it is unnecessary to quote them here. It is borrowed from the neighbouring languages. There is nothing connected with the Kāshmirī *panun*, own. It is treated exactly like the Hindī *apnā*.

CONJUGATION.—A. Auxiliary Verbs and Verbs Substantive.—The present tense follows Kāshmirī in being based on *chhu*, he is. It changes for gender, but for the feminine only the third person singular is available in the materials. It is thus conjugated :—

‘I am,’ etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>chhi, chhis</i>	<i>chha, chhas.</i>
2. <i>chhi, chhis</i>	<i>chhath.</i>
3. <i>chhu</i> (fem. <i>chhi</i>)	<i>chha, chhan</i> (fem. ? <i>chiā</i>).

Examples of this as a Verb Substantive are the following. A few instances of its use as an auxiliary verb are included in order to exhibit forms not found elsewhere :—

Sing. 2nd person.—*tū sadā mē-sāthi chhi*, thou art ever with me.

3rd person masc.—*tūō puttur chhu*, (I am not worthy for people to say) ‘he is thy son.’

Fem.—*parū ti gall chhi*, it is a matter of last year (II).

Plur. 1st person.—*ghar zē banāwā-chha*, if we are making houses (II).

3rd person masc.—*badnē na dā-chha*, they do not allow to fell (II).

mul ghiñā-chhan, they take a price (II).

Fem.—*zō hōri lakri chhiā*, what other woods there are (II). This is a very doubtful example, and I am unable to explain it fully. *Zō* is masculine singular, and *hōri* and *lakri* both seem to be feminine singular. There seems to be something wrong with the text.

One other word for ‘is’ occurs, which I am quite unable to explain. It is *chhip*, in *zērimānō dēnō chhip*, a fine is to be given (II). The form is certainly correctly recorded.

The Past tense preserves the Sanskrit *bhūtaḥ*, was, with the disaspiration typical of the Dardic languages. Moreover, though in India proper the *t* would be elided, here the custom of the Dardic languages is followed, and it is preserved. We thus get *butō*, he was. The form current in India is also preserved as a borrowed word, in the form *bhōṇō*, to become.

butō is conjugated as follows in the masculine :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>butē, butēs</i>	<i>butā, butās.</i>
2. <i>butē, butēs</i>	<i>butath.</i>
3. <i>butō</i> (fem. <i>buti</i>)	<i>butā.</i>

Examples are the following :—

Masc. sing. 3.—*su dūr butō*, he was (yet) far off.

Plur. 3.—*ēkkī māhnūē-tā dūi puttur butā*, of a certain man there were two sons.

In the following both *butō* and *butā* occur in the same sentence :—

itthē-mā zō butō ikk-sāla, māp butā, herein, what one was one year old, they (i.e. the taxes) were remitted (II).

There is one example of the 3rd person singular, feminine, viz.—*khush bhōṇō chaṅgī gall buti*, to become happy was a good thing.

B. Active Verb.—The **Infinitive** ends in *ṅō*, equivalent to the Dōgrī *ṅā*, which as in that language after *r* becomes *nō*. Thus, *bhōṅō*, to become; *dēṅō*, to give; *gahṅō* or *gisṅō*, to go; *jēṅō* or *jaiṅō*, to come; but *mārṅō*, to strike. It may here be noticed that *jēṅō* or *jaiṅō* means 'to come,' not 'to go,' as we might expect. A transitive infinitive, governing a feminine noun, is put in the feminine in *ṅī* (*nī*), as in *dēṅī*, to give; *kērṅī*, to do; *mārṅī*, to strike. The oblique masculine ends in *ṅē* (*ṅē*), as in *bhōṅē*, *mārṅē*.

Examples of the use of the infinitive are :—

Nom. masc. and nom. fem.—*bhōṅō* and *kērṅī*, in *khushī kērṅī*, *khush bhōṅō changī gall butī*, to make happiness, and to become happy was a good thing.

In *khāṅ*, in the following, the *ō* of *khāṅō* has been dropped,—*titthē khāṅē khāṅ pōūō*, there to eat food it fell, *i.e.* (they) had to eat food (II). Similarly *lēṅ* for *lēṅō*, in *az ghinī lēṅ lagūā*, now they began to take the tax.

Nom. fem.—*khiāṅī*, in *ichchh pōūō kukkṛīū khiāṅī*, a bear fell (*i.e.* happened to come) to eat fowls (II).

Obl. masc.—*gahṅē*, in *antur na gahṅē chāchē*, he did not wish to go within.

tēṅī sūr tsīrnē bhējusēṅī, he sent him to feed swine.

The **Future Passive Participle** is the same in form as the infinitive, and is declined as an adjective. Thus, *mārṅō*, meet to be struck; masc. obl. and nom. plur. *mārṅī*; fem. *mārṅī*. Examples are :—

Masc. nom.—*dēṅō*, in *zērīmānō dēṅō chhip*, a fine is to be given (*i.e.* has to be paid) (II).

jēṅō, in *dērō laṅghēṭa gharē jēṅō*, when the camp has passed on, it is to be come (*i.e.* we have to go) home (II).

Plur.—*mazūr dērē bāpat ārnā*, labourers have to be brought for the camp (II).

The **Present Participle** is formed by adding *ā* to the root, as in *mārā*, striking. Similarly, *banūcā*, making; *bhōā*, becoming; *gaṅā*, counting; *ghinā*, taking; *karā*, doing; *marā*, dying. Irregular are *dā*, giving; *gā*, going; *jā*, coming; *khā*, eating. This participle does not change for gender or number. Examples of the present participle will be found under the head of the present tense.

The **Past Participle** is formed by adding *ū* or *nō* to the root. It is declined as an adjective. Thus, *mārū* or *mārūō* (masc. plur. *mārūā*; fem. sing. *mārī*; plur. *mārīā*), struck. Similarly, *biūō*, married; *hērūō*, seen; *mōṛū*, turned aside, disobeyed; *uṭhūō*, arisen; *zabū* or *zabūō*, said; *lagūā* (masc. plur.), begun; *uzārī* (fem. sing.), wasted; *lagīā* (fem. plur.), attached. The following Past Participles are irregular :—

Infinitive.	Past Participle.
<i>ākhṅō</i> , to say	<i>ākhō</i> .
<i>bhōṅō</i> , to become	<i>bhūō</i> or <i>bāū</i> (m. pl. <i>bhūā</i> , fem. sing. <i>bhūī</i>).
<i>dēṅō</i> , to give	<i>dittō</i> (fem. pl. <i>dittīā</i>).
<i>gahṅō</i> or <i>gisṅō</i> , to go	<i>gō</i> (pl. <i>gā</i>).
<i>jaiṅō</i> or <i>jēṅō</i> , to come	<i>āō</i> or <i>āwō</i> (pl. <i>āwā</i>).
<i>lēṅō</i> , to take	<i>lō</i> .
<i>pēṅō</i> (?), to fall	<i>pōūō</i> .

The form of the infinitive *pēṇō* is doubtful.

As in Western Pahārī, the syllable *rō* is often added to a past participle without materially changing its meaning. Thus :—

biāō-rō, married ; *gō-rō*, gone ; *palu-rō*, fatted ; *suttō-rō*, asleep ; *ārō* (for *āō-rō*), come.

Examples of the past participle will be found under the head of the past tense. Here we may give one example of the participle used as an adjective, *viz.*—

ākhō, in *tīṇō ākhō kadē na mī mōṛṇṇ*, I never disobeyed thy said thing (*i.e.* thy order).

The following are examples of the Past Participle in *rō* :—

biāō-rō, in *mēṇṇē tsalsē-tō puttur tē-tī bēṇṇī-sāthī biāō-rō chhu*, the son of my uncle is married with (*i.e.* to) his sister (225).

palu-rō (for *palū-rō*), in *palu-rō balsuṛō*, the kept (*i.e.* fatted) calf.

suttō-rō, in *zārō-mā suttō-rō butō*, he was asleep in the den (II).

Other examples will be found under the head of the past tense.

The **Conjunctive Participle** is formed by adding *ita* to the root, as in *mārīta*, having struck. Sometimes the *i* is nasalized, as in *bhōṛṛita*, having become. Examples are :—

ārīta, in *palu-rō balsuṛō ārīta phalṭathū*, having brought the fatted calf, slaughter it.

bhōṛṛita, in *uṭhṇō rāzī bhōṛṛita*, he arose having been well (*i.e.* he has come to life).

daurīta, in *tē rēhm āō, daurīta gō*, to him compassion came, he went having run (*i.e.* he ran).

laṅghēita, in *ḍērō laṅghēita gharē jēṇō*, the camp having passed on, we have to go home (II).

uṭhīta, in *aṅ apṇē babbō-kaṇē uṭhīta chalē gālō*, I having arisen, will go to my father.

The **Noun of Agency** is formed by adding *wālō* or *bālō* to the oblique infinitive. The feminine is formed by changing the final *ō* to *ī*. Examples are :—

rahṇēbālō, in *tē mulkhō-tē ḍkkī rahṇēbālō-laba gēs*, he went to an inhabitant of that country.

nikkīē duddh chunnēwālī, of a small (buffalo cow), (that is to say) a drinker of milk (II).

The **Imperative** 2nd person singular is the same in form as the root, as in *mār*, strike thou. Similarly *bhō*, become thou ; *gis*, go thou, and so on. An example is :—

dē, in *hīssō zō mī jā-chhu, su mī dē*, give to me the share which comes to me.

The 2nd person plural is formed by adding *a*, as in *māra*, strike ye. So, *tē-pur lāṇca*, put ye (the best robes) on him.

We have also a Dōgrī 2nd plural in *ārō*, bring ye (the best robes), and a Western Pahārī 2nd plural, used as a singular of respect in *baṅāwā*, make (me thy servant).

When a pronominal suffix is added to the 2nd person plural it takes the form *mārath*, *i.e.* it becomes the same as the 2nd plural of the Old Present below. See further on under the head of pronominal suffixes.

The **Old Present**, used as a **Present Conjunctive**, and not, as in Kāshmirī, as a Future, is thus conjugated :—

‘ I may strike,’ etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>mārā, mārami, or mārāmutū</i>	<i>māras, māramū, or mārāmatū.</i>
2. <i>mārēs</i>	<i>mārath.</i>
3. <i>mārī</i>	<i>mārēnth.</i>

These forms strikingly resemble the Sanskrit Present. Thus, the Sanskrit for ‘ I go ’ is :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>chalāmi</i>	<i>chalāmas.</i>
2. <i>chalasi</i>	<i>chalatha.</i>
3. <i>chalati</i>	<i>chalanti.</i>

Except in the second person plural they still more nearly resemble the Prakrit conjugation of the present of the verb ‘ to strike,’ viz.—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>mārēmi</i>	<i>mārēmō.</i>
2. <i>mārēsi</i>	<i>mārēha.</i>
3. <i>mārēi</i>	<i>mārēnti.</i>

In the Paisāchī dialect of Prakrit, there is *mārētha* for the 2nd person plural.

The verb *bhōṇō*, to become, is slightly irregular in the 3rd person singular, forming *bhēi*, instead of *bhōi*.

The following are examples of this tense :—

1st pers. sing.—*bharā*, in *aū apṇō pēṭ bharā*, I may fill my belly.

kērāmutū, in *aū apṇē dōstā-ṇē sāthī khushī kērāmutū*, (that) I may make rejoicing with my friends.

3rd pers. sing.—*bhēi*, in *itthē-mā kīh kasūr bhēi*, (if) therein any fault may become (II).

1st pers. plur.—*karamū* and *khāmū*, in *āh khāmū tē khushī karamū*, we may (*i.e.* let us) eat and make rejoicing.

3rd pers. plur.—*zabēnth*, in *yā gall chaṅgī nahī lōk zabēnth*, this thing is not good that people may say (that I am thy son).

The **Present** tense is formed by conjugating the present participle with the present tense of the verb substantive. Thus, *aū mārā-chhi*, I am striking. Any form of the verb substantive may be used. Moreover, the final *ā* of the present participle may optionally be dropped, so that we may also have *mār chhi*, and so throughout. Examples of the use of this tense are :—

Sing. 1st person.—*marā-chhi*, in *aū itthē buchchhā marā-chhi*, I here am dying of hunger.

3rd person masc.—*jā-chhu*, in *hissō zō mī jā-chhu*, the share which comes to me.

Fem.—*jā-chhi*, in *tahsildārē-ti chīṭṭhī jā-chhi*, a letter of the tahsildār is coming (II).

Plur. 1st person.—*baṇāwāñ-chha*, in *ghar zē baṇāwāñ-chha*, if we are building a house (II).

3rd person.—*gaṇāñ-chha*, in *az gōrū gaṇāñ-chha*, now-a-days they are counting the cows (II).

ghināñ-chhan, in *illā-tō mul ghināñ-chhan*, they are taking the price thereof (II).

In *māñē bābbā-tē mazūr kitā rajjī rōṭī khā-chhi*, how many servants of my father are eating bread and are satisfied, we have *khā-chhi*, instead of *khā-chha*. Here the *chhi* is evidently borrowed from the Kāshmīrī *chhih*, they are.

The **Imperfect** is formed by conjugating *tō* with the present participle. This *tō* is conjugated. The present participle is unchanged, and may optionally drop its nasalization, so that we get *mārāñ-tō* or *mārā-tō*, he was striking.

This tense is conjugated as follows in the masculine :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>mārāñ (mārā)-tē</i>	<i>mārāñ (mārā)-tā.</i>
2. <i>mārāñ (mārā)-tē</i>	<i>mārāñ (mārā)-tath.</i>
3. <i>mārāñ (mārā)-tō</i>	<i>mārāñ (mārā)-tā.</i>

As examples we may quote the following :—

3rd pers. sing.—*dāñ-tō*, in *tē kē dāñ-tō nā*, no one was giving to him.

3rd pers. sing.—*karāñ-tō*; and 3rd pers. plur.—*khāñ-tā*, in *ziṇa phalū sūr khāñ-tā, su māñē-māñ karāñ-tō*, he was making (*i.e.* wishing) in (his) mind, that (I may fill my belly) with those husks which the swine were eating.

The **Future** is directly borrowed from Western Pāhārī. It is conjugated as follows, in the masculine :—

‘I shall strike,’ etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>mārālō</i>	<i>māramālō.</i>
2. <i>mārēlō</i>	<i>mārathālō.</i>
3. <i>mārēlō</i>	<i>mārēnthālō.</i>

It will be observed that it is formed by suffixing *lō* to the old present, which undergoes some changes in the process.

Mr. Bailey gives two other examples of this tense, *viz.* :—

‘I shall go,’ etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>gālō</i>	<i>gāmalō.</i>
2. <i>gēlō</i>	<i>gāthālō.</i>
3. <i>gēilō</i>	<i>gāinthālō.</i>

‘I shall come,’ etc.

1. <i>jālō</i>	<i>jāmalō.</i>
2. <i>jēlō</i>	<i>jēthālō.</i>
3. <i>jēilō</i>	<i>jēinthālō.</i>

Two examples occur in the Specimens, *viz.* *gālō* and *zabālō*, in *añ apñē bābbō-kañē uñhita chālē gālō, zabālō*, I having arisen will go away to my father, and will say.

The **Past Tense** is formed from the past participle. In the case of intransitive verbs, this is conjugated like *butō*. Thus, to take *uṭhūō*, arisen, we get the following conjugation in the masculine. The only thing to note is that in the third person singular, the past participle optionally takes the form *uṭhūē*.

‘I arose,’ etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>uṭhūē, uṭhūēs</i>	<i>uṭhūā, uṭhūās.</i>
2. <i>uṭhūē, uṭhūēs</i>	<i>uṭhūath.</i>
3. <i>uṭhūō, uṭhūē (fem. uṭhī)</i>	<i>uṭhūā (fem. uṭhīā).</i>

Mr. Bailey gives the following two paradigms:—

‘I went,’ etc.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>gēs</i>	<i>gā.</i>
2. <i>gēs</i>	<i>gāth.</i>
3. <i>gō</i>	<i>gā.</i>

‘I came,’ etc.

1. <i>āwē</i>	<i>āwā.</i>
2. <i>āwē</i>	<i>āwath.</i>
3. <i>āō, āwō</i>	<i>āwā.</i>

The following examples of the past of intransitive verbs occur in the Specimens:—

Sing. 1.—*āwē*, in *ajj aū barā dūr āwē*, today I came a great distance (224).

bhūē, in *aū hāzir bhūē*, I became present (II).

3rd pers. masc.—*āō*, in *su apṇē babbō-kaṇē uṭhita āō*, he, having arisen, came to his father.

āwō, in *zabla gharē-nērē āwō*, when he came near the house.

bāū, in *tē-tē khātir palu-rō balsurō phaṭṭ-bāū*, for his sake the fatted calf was killed.

gō, in *phiri dauṛita gō*, then he went running.

pōūō, in *rāti ichchh pōūō*, at night a bear fell (*i.e.* happened to come) (II).

uṭhūō, in *huni uṭhūō rāzi bhōṭta*, now he arose, having become well (*i.e.* he has become alive).

būē, in *su rōshē būē*, he became in anger.

lagūē, in *su patiāṇē lagūē*, he began to persuade him.

With this group in *ē* we may perhaps connect the anomalous form *chāchē*, which I am unable to explain satisfactorily. It occurs in *antur na gahyē chāchē*, he did not wish to go within.

Fem.—*bhūī*, in *lō bhūī*, light became (*i.e.* it dawned) (II).

Plur. 3rd pers. masc.—*āwā*, in *tila-halha gharē chalē-āwā*, from there they came home (II).

bhūū, in *tē-tē magar bhūū dash māhṇū*, ten men became after him (*i.e.* followed him) (II).

gā, in *dūr gā-su*, they went far to him (II).

lagūā, in *tiṇē khushī karnē lagūā*, they began to do rejoicing.

Fem.—*lagiā*, in *bandūki dittiū-su, na lagiā*, guns were aimed at him, they were not attached (*i.e.* did not hit him) (II).

In the Past Tense of transitive verbs, the participle is passive, and agrees with the object (when in the form of the nominative) in gender and number. The subject is in the case of the agent. The participle is not altered for person, but may take the form in *e*, as in the case of intransitive verbs. Thus, *mī mīrū*, *mī mārūō*, or *mī mīrūē*, I struck him. Examples are :—

Masc. sing.—*dittō*, in *apnō māl tēṇi baṇṭi-dittō*, he divided out his property.

hērūō, in *su babbē hērūō*, his father saw him.

lō, in *nikkē puttrē sab jamē kēri-lō*, the younger son took and made everything collected.

mārū, in *dōkē di lōkē mārū*, next day the people killed (it) (II).

mōrū, in *tiṇō ākhō kadē na mī mōrū*, I never disobeyed thy command.

zabū, in *nikkū maṭṭhā-ṇē babbē zabū*, the younger son said to the father.

zabūō, in *babbē naukarā-ṇē zabūō*, the father said to the servants.

zabūē, in *tēṇi zabūē*, he said ('thy brother is come').

tēṇi tē zabūē, he said to him ('son, thou art ever with me').

Fem. plur.—*dittiā*, in *tithē phiri bandūki dittiā-su*, then again guns were given to (*i.e.* fired at) him (II).

There is only one instance of the **Perfect** in the specimens. It is formed by suffixing *ā* to the past participle. This *ā* is borrowed from Western Pahāri, where it occurs, as the Verb Substantive of the Churāhi dialect of Chamēali (see Vol. IX, Pt. iv, p. 825), in which it is also used to form the perfect tense. The example is :—

tē-tē puttrē mē matē kōrṛē mārū-ā, I have beaten his son with many stripes (228).

The **Pluperfect** is formed by adding the past tense of the verb substantive to the past participle, as in *mī mārū-butō*, I had struck (193).

Another form of the Pluperfect of intransitive verbs is made by taking the past participle with *rō* and conjugating. The following two are given by Mr. Bailey :—

'I went,' etc.

Masc. Sing.	Masc. Plur.
1. <i>gō-rē</i>	<i>gō-rā</i> (? <i>gā-rā</i>).
2. <i>gō-rē</i>	<i>gō-rath</i> (? <i>gā-rath</i>).
3. <i>gō-rō</i>	<i>gō-rā</i> (? <i>gā-rā</i>).

'I came,' etc.

1. <i>ū-rē</i>	<i>ū-rō</i> .
2. <i>ū-rē</i>	<i>ū-rath</i> .
3. <i>ū-rō</i>	<i>ū-rā</i> .

Examples are :—

gō-rō, in *yō mēṇō puttur marī gō-rō*, this my son had died.

ū-rō, in *zabla tiṇō puttur ū-rō*, when thy son had come.

The **Passive** is formed by adding \tilde{r} to the root, which is not further changed, and then conjugating with it the verb *gishō*, to go. Thus:—

aũ māṛṅ gō-chhi, I am being struck (202).

aũ māṛṅ gēs, I was struck (203).

aũ māṛṅ gālō, I shall be struck (204).

Causal Verbs.—The materials throwing light on the formation of causal verbs are very scanty, but we have enough to show that the process follows the general lines of the formation of the causal in cognate languages. Thus, \tilde{a} is added to the root in *kērnō*, to make, and *kērānō*, to cause to make, and a vowel is lengthened in *uzārṅō*, to squander.

Pronominal suffixes are freely used, and give Sirāji its chief title to be classed as a form of Kāshmirī, rather than of Western Pahāri or Ḍogri Pañjabī. The rules for their application cannot yet be definitely stated, and we must content ourselves with examples of their use.

First Person sing. ag.—The suffix is *m*, to which \tilde{r} is prefixed as a junction vowel. It occurs twice in the specimens, each time in the form *kēōryēm*, I did. There is no information as to what is the past tense of the verb *karnō*, to do. It is probably *kērō* or some such form. To this the (*y*) $\tilde{e}m$ has been suffixed, so that we get *kēōryēm*, and thence *kēōryēm*. The examples are:—

tīṅō gunāh kēōryēm, I did sin of (*i.e.* against) thee. Here *gunāh*, sin, is masculine.

mī kilē bariē tēṅi khidmat kēōryēm, for how many years did I do thy service. Here *khidmat*, service, is feminine. In the original manuscript of the Parable sent to me by Mr. Bailey, we have *kēōryēm*, as above; but in the printed grammatical notes, he here gives *kēōriēm*.

Second Person sing. ag.—The suffix is *t*, with *i* as a junction vowel. Thus, from *dittō*, given, we have *dittūit*, given by thee, in:—

kadē bakrē-tō bachchō mē-kāṅ na dittūit, thou never gavest me a kid.

Third Person sing. dat.—We have apparently an example of this in *gēs*, *gōs*, or *gōēs*, he went to him (*i.e.* to an inhabitant of that country). The suffix is therefore *s*, as in Kāshmirī.

More certain is *su* in the following. The same suffix is employed in the Chibhāli dialect of Lahndā (see p. 510 of Part I of this Volume):—

khurīē chalē-gāsu. Dār gāsu, they went-to-him on the track. They went-to-him far (II).

phirī bandūki dittūsū, then guns were-given-to-him (*i.e.* aimed at him) (II).

Agent.—The suffix of the agent singular of the 3rd person is \tilde{n} . It is quite common, and when added to a masculine singular participle, the latter takes the form in \tilde{u} , the \tilde{e} of which is shortened. Thus, *zabūē*, said; *zabūē-ṅi*, he said. Examples are:—

tīṅē babbē batsurō palu-rō hulāl kērūūēṅi, by thy father the fatted calf was caused-to-be-made-by-him lawful.

dūr mulkhō safar kērūēñi, a journey to a far country was-made-by-him.

baḍḍō nuksān kērūēñi, great damage was-made-by-him (II).

yā gallā changō ladūēñi, for this reason (that) he was-received-by-him well.

tittḥē tēñi māl apñō uzāñi lēñi (i.e. *lō+ñi*), there by him his own property, having squandered, was-taken-by-him.

galē sāthi lāwēñi (i.e. *lāūē+ñi*), with the neck it-was-pressed-by-him (i.e. he embraced him).

bājē-tō tē natsnē-tō bār shunūēñi. *Ēkkī apñō māññō shadūēñi, su pūtsūēñi*, the noise of music and of dancing was-heard-by-him. A certain man of his was-called-by-him. He was-asked-by-him.

zēñi tīñō māl kanjriē-ñi hatha udzārūēñi, by whom thy property with harlots was-squandered-by-him.

tyēbla zabūēñi, then it-was-said-by-him ('how many servants of my father, etc.').

With a participle in the feminine plural we have :—

shunḍiā dittāñi, kisses were-given-by-him.

In the *bhējusēñi*, he-was-sent-by-him (into the field to feed swine), we have two suffixes, viz. *s* of the nominative singular and *ñi* of the agent singular, both of the 3rd person.

As in Pōguli (see p. 426) when a suffix is added to the second person plural of the imperative, the verb abandons the imperative form and takes that of the second person plural of the Old Present. *E.g.* instead of *māra*, strike ye, we have *mārath*. In the following examples the suffix is *ū*, which represents the accusative or dative of the third person :—

must mārathū, tī radzñi sāthi bandhithū, beat-ye-him well, and bind ye him with ropes (236). Here *mārath* is used instead of *māra*, and *bandhith* (for *bandhath*) instead of *bandha*.

ṭallā . . . tē-pur lāwu ; tē hatthō chhāp lāwathū, put ye . . . clothes on him, and put-ye-to-him a ring on the hand. Here we have *lāwu* without a suffix, and *lāwath*, with one, in the same sentence.

palu-rō balsuṛō ārita phaṭṭathū, having brought the fatted calf kill-ye-it.

Compound Verbs.—The following examples of compound verbs occur in the Specimens :—

Intensives.—The vowel *i* or *ĩ* is added to the root of the principal verb. Compare the passive. Thus :—

bañi-dittō, in *apñō māl tēñi bañi-dittō*, he divided out and gave his property.

bhōĩ-gō, in *su barō taṅg bhōĩ-gō*, he became very much straitened.

kēri-lō, in *nikkē puttrē sab jamē kēri-lō*, the younger son collected to himself everything.

paĩ-gō, in *tē mulkhō-māĩ kāl barō paĩ-gō*, a mighty famine fell in that land.

Formed from the past participle, equivalent to the Hindi *chalē gaē*, we have :—

khurīē chalē-gāsu, they went away to him on the track (II).

Inceptives.—As in Pañjābī, the principal verb is put into the inflected infinitive. Thus :—

tinē khushī karnē lagūā, they began to make rejoicing.

su patiāñē lagūē, he began to persuade him.

In the following, the final *ē* of the inflected infinitive is dropped :—

az ghiṇi-lēṇ lagūā, now they began (*i.e.* have begun) to take (the tax) (II).

Permissives.—The principal verb is put into the inflected infinitive, as in :—

baḍṇē na dā^h-chha, they do not allow (us) to fell (trees) (II).

[No. 16.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KASHMIRI.

SIRAJI OF DŌPĀ.

(The Rev. T. Grahame Bailey, 1902.)

SPECIMEN I.

Ĕkkī-māhṇuē-tā dūi puttur . butā. Nikkā-matthā-ṇē habbē
One-man-of two sons were. Little-son-by to-the-father
 zabū, ‘babbē, tiṇē-mālā-tō hissō zō mi jã-chlu, su mi
it-was-said, ‘father, thy-property-of share which to-me coming-is, that to-me
 dē.’ Apṇō māl tēṇi baṇṭi-dittō. Thōṛã-dinã-ṇē-mã
give.’ His-own property by-him was-divided-out. A-few-days-of-in
 nikkē-puttrē sab jamē kēri-lō, tē dūr-mulkhō safar
by-the-younger-son all collected was-made-up, and to-a-far-country journey
 kērūṇi. Titthē tēṇi māl apṇō uzārī-lēṇi.
was-made-by-him. There by-him property his-own was-squandered-away-by-him.
 Zabla māl apṇō uzārī-lēṇi, tē-mulkhō-mã kāl
When property his-own was-squandered-away-by-him, that-country-in famine
 barō paĩ-gō, tē su barō taṅg bhōĩ-gō. Tē-mulkhō-tē-ĕkki-rahṇēbālē-laba
great fell, and he much straitened became. That-country-of-a-dweller-near
 gōs (or gōs or gōēs). Tēṇi apṇiã-baigīã-mã sūr tsārṇē
he-went-to-him. By-him his-own-field-in swine for-grazing
 bhējusēṇi. Ziṇa phaliã sūr khã-tã, su maṇē-mã
was-sent-he-by-him. What husks the-swine eating-were, he mind-in
 karã-tō, ‘aũ apṇō pēt bharã,’ tē kē dã-tō nã.
making-was, ‘I my-own belly may-fill,’ to-him anyone giving-was not.
 Zabla hōshō-mã āō, tyēbla zabūṇi, ‘miṇē-babbã-tē mazūr
When sense-in he-came, then it-was-said-by-him, ‘my-father-of labourers
 kitã rajji rōṭi khã-chhi, aũ ithhē buchchhã marã-chhi.
how-many being-satisfied bread eating-are, I here hungry dying-am.
 Aũ apṇē-babbō-kaṇē uṭhita chalē-gālō, zabālō, “hē babbã,
I my-own-father-to having-arisen will-go-away, I-will-say, “O father,
 Khudāyō-tō tē tiṇō gunāh kēōryēm; yã gall chaṅgi nahĩ
God-of and of-thee sin was-done-by-me; this thing good not
 lōk zabēnth, ‘tiṇō puttur chhu.’ Apṇō mazūr mi baṇāwã.””
people may-say, ‘thy son he-is.’ Thine-own servant me make-thou.””

Su apnē-babbō-kanē uṭhīta āō. Su dūr butō, su babbē
He his-own-father-to having-arisen came. He far was, he by-the-father
 hērūō, tē tē rēhm āō, phirī daurīta gō, tē
was-seen, and to-him pity came, then having-run he-went, and
 galē-sāthi lāwēñi, tē shuṇḍiā dittiāñi.
the-neck-with it-was-pressed-by-him, and kisses were-given-by-him.
 Puttrē tō zabūc, 'hē babbā, Khudāyō-tō tē tiṇō gunāh
By-the-son to-him it-was-said, 'O father, God-of and of-thee sin
 kēōryēm; yā gall chaṅgi nahī lōk zabēnth, "tiṇō puttur
was-done-by-me; this thing good not people may-say, "thy son
 chhu." Babbē naukarāñē zabūō, 'sabbāñē-hatha ṭallā
he-is." By-the-father servants-to it-was-said, 'all-than garments
 chaṅgā lūsha ārō, tē-puṛ lāwa; tē hatthō chhāp lāwathū,
good quickly bring-ye, him-on put-ye; and on-the-hand ring put-ye-to-him,
 tē pērāñē jōṛō lāwathū; tē palu-rō batsuṛō ārīta
and feet-of pair-of-shoes put-ye-to-him; and fatted calf having-brought
 phattathū; āh khāmū tē khushī karamū. Yō mēñō puttur
kill-ye-it; we may-eat and happiness may-make. This my son
 marī-gō-rō, tē huṇi uṭhūō rāzi bhōīta; ghadza-gō-rō, huṇi
had-died, and again arose well having-been; lost-gone-was, now
 mēli-gō.' Tē tiṇē khushī karnē lagūā.
was-found.' And they happiness to-make began.

Tē-tō baḍḍō puttur baigiā-mñ butō. Zabla gharē-nērē āwō,
Him-of big son the-field-in was. When the-house-near he-came,
 tyēbla bājē-tō tē natsnē-tō hār shuṇḍēñi. Ĕkki apnō māhnō
then music-of and dancing-of noise was-heard-by-him. One his own-man
 shadūñē, su puṭṣūñē, 'yō kut chhu?' Tēñi zabūc,
was-called-by-him, he was-asked-by-him, 'this what is?' By-him it-was-said,
 'tiṇō brhā āō. Tiṇē-babbē batsuṛō palu-rō halāl
'thy brother came. By-thy-father the-calf fatted lawful
 kērāñē yā-gallā chaṅgō ladūñē.' Su
was-caused-to-be-made-by-him for-this-matter well he-was-found-by-him.' He
 rōshē hūc, antur na gahñē chāchē. Babb tē-tō bēīhr
in-anger became, within not to-go he-wished. The-father him-of outside
 gō, su patiāñē lagūc. Tēñi apnē-babbō jiwāb
went, him to-persuade he-began. By-him to-his-own-father answer
 dittō, 'mī kitē-bariē tēñi khidmat kēōryēm, tē tiṇō
was-given, 'by-me how-many-years thy service was-done-by-me, and thy
 ākhō kadē na mī mōṛū, tē kadē bakrē-tō bachchō
said-thing ever not by-me was-turned-aside, and ever goat-of young-one

mē-kān na dittūt, aũ apṇē-dōstā-ṇē sāthī khushī
me-for not was-given-by-thee, I my-own-friends-of with happiness
 kērāmutū. Zabla tīṇō puttur ū-rō, zēṇī tīṇō māl kanjriē-ṇī
might-make. When thy son had-come, by-whom thy property harlots-of
 hatha udzārūēṇī, tī tē-tē khātīr palu-rō batsurō
with was-squandered-by-him, by-thee him-of for the-fatted calf
 phatt-bāū.' Tēṇī tē zabūc, 'puttrā, tū sadā mē-sāthī chhi;
killed-was.' By-him to-him it-was-said, 'son, thou always me-with art;
 zō-kī mīṇō chhu, sō tīṇō chhu. Par khushī kērnī, khush
whatever mine is, that thine is. But happiness to-make, happy
 bhōṇō chaṅgī gall butī; tīṇō yō bhlā marī-gō-rō, tē huṇī
to-become good thing was; thy this brother had-died, and now
 uṭhūō rāzī bhōṭta; ghadza-gō-rō, huṇī mēlī-gō.'
arose well having-been; lost-gone-was, now was-found.'

[No. 17.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KĀSHMĪRĪ.

SIRĀJĪ OF DŌDĀ.

(The Rev. T. Grahame Bailey, 1902.)

SPECIMEN II.

Rātī ichchh pōūō kukkrīā khiāṇī. Phiri baddō nuksān
At-night a-bear feli hens to-eat. Then great harm

kērūcṇī padrō-mā. Lō bhūi tē ḍtrēi phiri
was-done-by-him smooth-ground-in. Light became and in-the-morning again

tē-tē magar bhūā dash māhnā. Khuriē chalē-gāsu.
him-of after became ten men. On-the-track they-went-away-to-him.

Dūr gāsu, tē zārō-mā suttō-rō butō. Titthē khāṇē khāṇ
Far they-went-to-him, and den-in asleep he-was. There food to-eat

pōūō. Titthē phiri bandūki dittiāsu Na lagiā. Phiri
fell. There again guns were-given-to-him. Not they-reached. Again

nashī-gō. Tila-hatha gharē chalē-āwā. Dōkē-dī lōkē mārū.
he-ran-away. Then-from home they-came. Next-day by-people he-was-killed.

Parū-tī gall chhi.
Last-year-of matter is.

Tahsildārē-tī chitthī jā-chhi. Mazūr dērē-bāpat ārnā ; bakrō,
Tahsildar-of letter coming-is. Labourers tent-about are-to-be-brought ; goat,

khat, bhāṇḍā, kukkur ārnā. Dērō laṅghēita gharē
beds, vessels, cocks are-to-be-brought. The-tent having-passed-on home

jēṇō. Itthē-mā kīh kasūr bhēi, ta zērīmānō dēṇō
it-is-to-be-gone. There-in any fault may-be, then fine to-be-given

chhip. Aū hāzir bhūē.
is. I present became.

Maīh-tō ghiwāṇō dūi chilkī, waddiē bī, nikkīē duddh
Buffalo-of tax two five-anna-pieces, for-big also, for-little milk

chumṇewāli bī. Yō ahi-pur zulm chhu. Shōu bheda
drinker also. This us-upon oppression is. A-hundred sheep

bakrī she rupayyā tsour āna gāh-charāi. Itthē-mā bēūrō zō
goats six rupees four anna grazing-tax. Here-in young-one who

butō ikk-sāla māp butā. Az għinī lēṇ lagūā, tē
was one-year-old forgiven was. Now taking to-take. they-began, and
 az gōrū gaṇā-chha. Ghar zē . baṇāwā-chha, illā-tō mul
now cows counting-they-are. Houses if making-we-are, there-of price
 għinā-chhan. Diārā-tō hukm na chhu kaṭṭē-tō. Zō hōrī
taking-they-are. Deodar-of order not is cutting-of. What other
 akrī chhīā, baḍṇē na dā-chha.
wood is, to-cut not allowing-they-are.

FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

A bear came by night to eat our hens. Then, on the level ground, he did a great deal of damage. In the morning, as soon as it was light, ten men went after him. They followed his tracks a long way and found him asleep in his den. By this time it was the hour for them to eat their meal, and after that they fired guns at him, but the bullets missed him and he ran away. So they returned home. Next day the people killed him. This is an affair of last year.

A written order of the Tahsildār is being circulated that labourers are wanted for the *Dērō*, or camp.¹ Also goats, beds, cooking-vessels, and fowls have to be brought there. When the *Dērō* has passed by we have to go home, and if any fault is found with our supplies we have to pay a fine. I was present (at the last *Dērō*).

The tax on a buffalo is ten annas, both for full grown animals and for calves that are still drinking milk. We look upon this as oppression. There is a grazing tax of six rupees four annas for a hundred sheep or goats; but in this case, the tax on lambs and kids under a year old used to be remitted. Now, however, they have begun to collect a tax on them too, and they are counting our cows. If we build a house, they make a charge for it. There is an order forbidding the cutting of deodar trees, and even other trees they do not allow us to fell.

¹ The *Dērō* is the annual procession from Jammū to Śrinagar, or vice versa, of the Inner Palace, or Mahārāja's Ladies and their Escort.

RĀMBANĪ.

To the west of the Dōḍā Sirāj, between it and the River Bichlāri, and still to the north of the Chināb, there lies a tract of country of which the principal village is known as Rāmban. This Rāmban is on the road between Śrīnagar and Jammū, 88 miles from the former and 63 from the latter. The language of this tract is known as Rāmbanī, and at the Census of 1911 was returned as being spoken by 2,171 people.

Rāmbanī closely resembles the neighbouring Sirājī. Any important differences are due to the fact that the language immediately to the south, across the Chināb, is the Dōgrī dialect of Pañjābī, now firmly established, and not the Bhadrawāhī dialect of Western Pahārī. In fact Rāmbanī can very fairly be described as a mixture of Sirājī and Dōgrī. It still possesses enough Kāshmīrī peculiarities to entitle it to be classed as a dialect of that language. Indeed, in one respect—the formation of that future tense—it follows Kāshmīrī, where the Sirājī has adopted the Western Pahārī idiom; but it must nevertheless be considered as a broken form of speech, partly Dōgrī and partly Kāshmīrī, and it might with almost equal correctness be classed under either group of languages.

The materials available for a consideration of this dialect consist of (1) a version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son and a List of Words and Sentences received from the Kashmir Darbār and (2) a short sketch of the Grammar and another List of Words contained in the Rev. T. Graham Bailey's *Languages of the Northern Himalayas*, published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1908. The List of Words given on pp. 489ff. has been prepared by me on the basis of the two lists above mentioned, neither being followed to the exclusion of the other. The one specimen printed below is given, as received, in the Ṭākrī character, together with a literal translation, and also with a transcription showing what sounds the writing was intended to convey. In regard to the Ṭākrī character, these, as we have seen, are two very different things.¹ In the latter transcription I have not had much to help me, beyond comparison with cognate dialects and a careful examination of all the various forms under which the same word appears in the written character, and though I have done my best, I cannot hope that it is entirely accurate. The account of the grammar here given includes most of what is to be found in Mr. Bailey's brief sketch, but is mainly based on the List of Words and on the forms found in my transcription of the Parable. It should therefore be taken with reserve, as not necessarily correct in every detail. It should be remembered that for ordinary purposes Rāmbanī is never written, and probably differs from mouth to mouth and from valley to valley.

In the following sketch of Rāmbanī grammar, a word or passage taken from the Parable is indicated by the Roman numeral I, followed by the number of the line in Arabic numerals. Thus, *marimatā* (I, 33) indicates that the word is to be found in the

¹ In India reading a written document and understanding it are often indicated by different expressions. To read a letter is in Hindi *parhānā*, to read and understand it is *parh-lēnā*. So we have in the Arabian Nights' tale of *King 'Ūmar bin al-Nu'mān and his Sons*, 'when my father read this letter and understood its contents, (it vexed him),' on which Burton (Library Edition ii, 15) remarks, 'this part of the phrase which may seem unnecessary to the European is perfectly intelligible to all Orientalists. You may read many an Eastern letter and *not* understand it. Compare Boccaccio, iv, 1.'

33rd line of the Parable. A word or passage followed by an Arabic numeral not preceded by I, will be found in the List of Words and Sentences on pp. 489ff.

PRONUNCIATION.—Vowels.—Final vowels, especially when short, are most indefinite. Mr. Bailey, who has heard them himself, says of final short vowels that 'it is often extremely hard to tell which vowel is being used, or whether what seems like a short vowel is really one, or is merely the necessary emission of breath after a consonant.' A prominent instance of this is the final short vowel at the end of the oblique case singular of masculine nouns, which Mr. Bailey represents by *a*, and which is written *ĕ* in the following pages. Its nearest English sound is probably, as in *Ḍōgrī*, that of the *a* in 'hat.'

Final *ā* is interchangeable with *ō* and *ū*, and even with *ʰ*. Here we have the same state of affairs as in Western Pahārī, in which the final *ā*, *ō*, and *ū* are interchangeable (see Vol. IX, Part iv, pp. 379, 559), while the final *ʰ* is a clear example of Kāshmirī influence, as for example, in such words as *gurʰ*, a horse, compared with the Pañjābī or Hindī *ghōṛā*.

The mātrā-vowels ' and *ʰ* occur very rarely, and only in the List given by Mr. Bailey. They are entirely absent from the materials received from Kashmīr. I have not noticed any clear traces of the vocalic epenthesis which is so common in Kāshmirī.

Consonants.—The consonantal system is, on the whole, the same as that of *Ḍōgrī*, not that of Kāshmirī. Thus not only are the cerebral *ṛ* and *ṛ* common, but also the sonant letters *gh*, *jh*, *ḍh*, *dh*, and *bh* retain the aspiration that they lose in Kāshmirī. On the other hand the Kāshmirī letters *ʌs* (as in *panʌs*, five; *gatʌhṇū*, to go) and *z* (as in *zikhaṇ*, when) are common. The treatment of these fricatives, and of the palatal letters *ch* and *j* is deserving of particular notice, as they present several typical Dardic peculiarities. First of all, there is the typical Dardic interchange of *ch* and *tr*, as in *chēi* or *trai*, three. Again fricatives and palatals are interchangeable, as in *tsaur* or *chōr*, four; *pants* or *panj*, five; *samzāṇū*, as compared with the Hindī *samjhānā*, to cause to understand. Finally the fricatives *ʌs* and *ʌh* sometimes become sibilants, as in *gatʌhṇū* or *gasṇū* (Sirājī *gisṇō*), to go. The interchange between palatals and sibilants is common, as in *chhē* or *shē*, six; *chṇāṇū* or *suṇālṇū*, to feed (cattle) (I, 11; 229); *shilū*, for *chhēlā*, a kid.

As in Sirājī, an original *ś* does not become *h* (as it does in Kāshmirī), but remains unchanged under the form of *sh*, as in *shunā*, a dog; *shir* (not *sir*), a head.

There is the same metathesis of *h* in the word *brhā*, a brother, that we have noted in Sirājī, and another example is *phakrū*, for *pakhrū*, a bird (76).

There is one interesting trace of the consonantal metathesis of Kāshmirī. In that language the feminine of *dyutʰ*, given, is *ditsʰ*. In Rāmbanī, the feminine of *dityā*, given, is *distī*, in which the *ʌs* has become *st* by metathesis.

DECLENSION.—In the formation of the plural and of the oblique case nouns follow *Ḍōgrī* rather than Kāshmirī. The series of cases which we find in the latter language is reduced to a nominative and oblique case in each number, as in Pañjābī (of which *Ḍōgrī* is a dialect) and Hindī.

The important class of strong masculine nouns which in Pañjābī and Hindī end in *ā*, as in the case of *ghōṛā*, a horse, in Rāmbanī also ends in *ā*, but this *ā* is sometimes dropped, and is also interchangeable with *ō* or *ū*, and even with the Kāshmirī *ʰ*. Thus,

we have *baḍā* (I, 35) or *baḍū* (231), great; *māhṇ* (51), *māhṇō* (51), or *māhṇū* (I, 1), a man; *ghōr*^u or *ghōrā*, a horse (68, 138); *khōl*^u or *khōtā*, an ass (74); *lauhṛā*, a son (I, 32), but nom. plur. *lauhṛū* (I, 1); *lōk* or *lōk*^u, a son (54); *shilū*, a kid (I, 44). These nouns form their oblique singular and nominative plural in *ē*, and the oblique plural in *aṇ*. The *ē* of the oblique singular and nominative plural has a very indistinct sound, approaching (as in Ḍōgrī) the sound of the *a* in 'hat.' Mr. Bailey represents it by *a*, and I use *ē* only because, in the native character, it is generally represented by *ē*. Occasionally we find the *ū* of the nominative employed instead of this *ē*. Thus we have *māhṇū* (obl. sing.) and *lauhṛū* (nom. plur.), both in I, 1. Whether these are intentional, or mere slips of the pen, I do not venture to say.

Some nouns in *ā*, such as *bābbā*, or *bābā* (also *bābb*), a father, and *kāmā*, a servant, retain the *ā* of the nominative in the oblique singular and nominative plural, in this respect closely agreeing with a similar group of nouns in Ḍōgrī.

Weak masculine nouns, *i.e.* those not ending in *ā*, *ō*, *ū*, or *u*, of which the Pañjābī and Hindī *ghar*, a house, is a familiar example, form the oblique singular by adding *ē* or *ai*, both of which are, as explained above, pronounced like the *a* in 'hat.' Thus, *gām*, a village, oblique singular *gāmē* (241); *mulkh*, a country, obl. sing. *mulkhai* (I, 6). The nominative plural is the same as the nominative singular, as in *dānt*, an ox or oxen (142-4); *harn*, a deer or deers (153-5). The oblique plural ends in *aṇ* as in *gāmaṇ*, to villages, but no example of this occurs in the specimens. There is one form, *dustī-sāth* (I, 45), with friends, in which *dustī* must be translated as an oblique plural. But the passage appears to be incorrect. At any rate I am unable to explain it. The word *ghar*, a house, is irregular, making its oblique singular *gī*.

Strong feminine nouns in *ī*, like *kuṛhī*, a daughter, form the oblique singular in *ī* or *ia*, as in *kuṛhī* or *kuṛhia*. The nominative plural ends in *īā* or *īṽ*, as in *kuṛhīā* or *kuṛhīṽ*, and the oblique plural *iaṇ*, as in *kuṛhiaṇ*. *Shuṇṇī*, a bitch, has its nominative plural *shuṇṇī* (147-9).

Weak feminine nouns ending in any letter except *ī*, such as *bahīṇ*, a sister (50), form the oblique singular in *ī*, as in *bahīṇī* (225, 231). Mr. Bailey also gives *bahīṇā*, *i.e.* according to the spelling here adopted, *bahīṇē*. There are no materials from which we can give a general rule for the nominative and oblique plural. *Zanāna*, a woman, has its nominative plural *zanānī* (128, 130), and *gau*, a cow, has its nominative plural *gawē* (143-5).

We thus obtain the following table of the declension of nouns in Rāmbanī:—

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nominative.	Oblique.	Nominative.	Oblique.
<i>ghōr</i> ^u , <i>ghōra</i> , a horse	<i>ghōrē</i>	<i>ghōrē</i>	<i>ghōraṇ</i>
<i>bābbā</i> , a father	<i>bābbā</i>	<i>bābbā</i>	<i>bābbāṇ</i>
<i>gām</i> , a village	<i>gāmē</i>	<i>gām</i>	<i>gāmaṇ</i>
<i>kuṛhī</i> , a daughter	<i>kuṛhī</i> , <i>kuṛhia</i>	<i>kuṛhīā</i> , <i>kuṛhīṽ</i>	<i>kuṛhiaṇ</i>
<i>bahīṇ</i> , a sister	<i>bahīṇī</i> , <i>bahīṇē</i>	?	?

The oblique form, by itself, is used as a dative or agent. With the aid of postpositions, it indicates other relations, such as those of the genitive or ablative.

Examples of the various cases of the Rāmbanī noun are the following :—

Strong Masculine Nouns.—Sing. nom.—*lauhrā*, in *mēṇā lauhrā marimatā thā*, my son was dead (I, 32).

*lōk**, in *mīṇē pitrē-sun lōk* tēsēḥ bahiṇi-sāthi biāhtumat chhu*, the son of my uncle is married to his sister (225).

kasañ lōk tī pat pat ē-chhu*, whose son comes behind thee (239) ?

shilū, in *tñ bakri-sun shilū nā dityā*, thou didst not give the kid of a goat (I, 44).

Sing. obl.—*butē*, in *butē-khal bimī chhu*, he is seated under a tree (230).

dihārē, in *thōrē dihārē-patē*, after a few days (I, 5). Here the singular is used in the sense of the plural.

ghōrē, in *ēs ghōrē-saṇē kitī umr chhi*, how much is the age of this horse (221) ?

yu ghōrē-bhēḥ bimī chhu, he is seated on a horse (230).

gāmē and *haṭībālē*, in *gāmē-saṇē haṭībālē-thā*, from a shopkeeper of the village (241).

lauhrē, in *matḥē lauhrē bōlyā*, by the younger son it was said (I, 2). Here the oblique case has the force of the agent.

mī tēswe lōkē matā kōrā ditmat chhis, I have given many stripes to his son (228).

Here the oblique case has the force of the dative.

Plural nom.—*lōkē*, in *tīṇē bābā-saṇē gi kitē lōkē chhi*, how many sons are there in thy father's house (223) ?

*ghōr** or *ghōrā*, a horse, pl. *ghōrē* (138, 140).

shuṇā, a dog, pl. *shuṇē* (146-8).

Regarding *māhṇū* and *lauhrū* in I, 1, see above. The word *rupayyū*, a rupee, has its nom. plur. *rupaē*. Thus :—

tēs yu rupayyū dēṇū, to him this rupee is to be given (234).

tīṇ rupaē tēs-thā ghīṇi-laiṇē, those rupees are to be taken from him (235). So 232.

Other nouns in ā.—Sing. nom.—*kāmā*, in *apnā kāmā bōlyānī*, his servant was addressed by him (I, 37).

Obl.—*bābā*, in *apnē bābā-pās chati-gasā*, I will go to my father (I, 18). So I, 16 ; 1, 24 ; I, 29 ; I, 39 ; and 223.

kāmā, in *tīṇē kāmā bōlyā*, that servant said (I, 38).

Plur. nom.—*kāmā*, in *mēṇē bābā-saṇē kitrē kāmā satī*, how many servants are there of my father (I, 16). So I, 22.

Plur. obl.—*kāmaṇ*, in *tisaṇē bābā apnē kāmaṇ bōlyānī*, his father said to his servants (I, 29).

Perhaps *kōrā*, stripes (nom. plur.) (228), also belongs to this group.

Weak Masculine Nouns :—

Sing. nom.—*puttar*, in *is lāik nū sñ tōṇā puttar baṇā*, I am not worthy of this, (that) I may become thy son (I, 21).

Sing. obl.—*gāmē*, in *gāmē-saṇē kēsī haṭībālē-thā*, from a shopkeeper of the village (241).

Kashmīrē, in *itt-ātē Kashmīrē-tā kitō dūr chhu*, how far is it from here to Kashmīr (222) ?

mulkhai, in *tis mulkhai bayā kāl pēā*, to (*i.e.* in) that country a mighty famine fell (I, 8). So I, 6.

pahāyē and *shirē* (sing. nom. *shir*, 40), in *pahāyē-sayē shirē-bhēṣ*, on the top of a hill (229).

gī (nom. *ghar*, 67), in *gī-mā chhittē ghōrē-sayē kāṭhī chhi*, in the house is the saddle of the white horse (226). So 223 and 233.

Plur. nom.—*dānt*, a bull, plur. *dānt* (142-4).

sikkaṛ and *sūr*, in *jā-bharī sūr sikkaṛ khā-satī*, as the swine are eating husks (I, 13).

sūr, in *sūr chhuṅṅī*, for feeding swine (I, 11).

Strong Feminine nouns.—Sing. nom.—*kuṛī* or *kuṛhī*, a daughter (110ff.).

Sing. obl.—*bagṛia*, in *tisuy baḷā lauhā bagṛia-maz thā*, his elder son was in the field (I, 35).

bakrī, in *bakrī-sun shilū*, a kid of a she-goat (I, 44).

Plur. nom.—*ghōrī*, a mare, plur. *ghōrī* (139, 141).

bakrī, and (weak) *gawē*, in *yū pahāyē-sayē shirē-bhēṣ bakrī gawē suṅāl-chhu*, he is feeding she-goats and cows on the top of the hill (229).

ghundiā, in *ghundiā distisanī*, kisses were given to him by him (I, 25).

Plur. obl.—*bagṛian*, in *tiṅṅ tis apnī bagṛian-maz bhējīnī*, he sent him into his fields (I, 11).

Weak Feminine Nouns.—Obl. sing.—*bahīnī* (nom. *bahīn*, 50), in *mīnē pitrīē-suy lōk" tēsēṣ bahīnī-sāthī biāhtumut chhu*, the son of my uncle is married with (*i.e.* to) his sister (225). Similarly 231.

gazarī, in *gazarī-sāthī gaṅṅhī*, bind (him) with a rope (236).

piṭṭhī (nom. *piṭṭh*, 43), in *kāṭhī tēsēṣ piṭṭhī bhēṣ lathas*, put ye the saddle upon his back (227).

Plur. nom.—*gawē*, see under the head of strong feminine nouns.

Postpositions.—The following are examples of the use of the more important postpositions occurring in the specimens. They all govern the oblique case:—

ātē, from, in *itt-ātē Kashmīrē-tā kitō dūr chhu*, how far is it from here to Kashmīr (222). This is doubtful. Perhaps the words should be divided *ittā-tē*, for *ittē-tē*.

bhēṣ, upon, in *kāṭhī tēsēṣ piṭṭhī-bhēṣ lathas*, put the saddle upon his back (227). Similarly *shirē-bhēṣ*, on the top (229), and *ghōrē-bhēṣ*, on a horse (230).

khal, under, in *buṭē-khal bimī chhu*, he is seated under a tree (230).

mā, in, in *gī-mā chhittē ghōrē-sayē kāṭhī chhi*, in the house is the saddle of the white horse (226).

maz, in, in *tisuy baḷā lauhā bagṛia-maz thā*, his elder son was in the field (I, 35). So I, 12.

pās, near, in possession of, in *apnē bābā-pās chālī gasā*, I will go near (*i.e.* to) my father (I, 18).

tū sadā mī-pās hē, thou art ever near me (I, 49).

In I, 50, we have *zi-kĩ mĩ-pāsī*, whatever is near me (*i.e.* in my possession).

Here it is possible that *pāsī* is a compound of *pās* with the verb substantive.

sāth or *sāthī*, with, in company with, or with, by means of, in *apnē zi dūstī-sāth khushī karā*, that I may make rejoicings with my friends (I, 45).

mīnē pitrī-sun lōk tēsē bakhī-sāthī biāhtumat chhu, the son of my uncle is married with (*i.e.* to) his sister (225).

gozari-sāthī gañhī, bind him with a rope (236).

sun, of. This postposition of the genitive will be dealt with under the head of adjectives.

tā, up to, see *Kashmīrē-tā*, above, under *ātē*.

thā, from, in *tiñ rupaē lēs-thā ghinnī laiñē*, those rupees are to be taken from him (235).

gāmī-sañē hañēbālē-thā, from a shopkeeper of the village (241).

mā-thā, from in, as in *talāō-mā-thā pāñī kāñī*, draw water from in (*i.e.* from) the tank (237).

Adjectives follow the usual rule. Strong adjectives in *ā*, *ū*, etc., are declined, while weak adjectives are not declined. As an example of a weak adjective, we may quote:—

dūr, in *dūr mulkhai chali-gā*, he went to a far country (I, 6).

There are a few examples of adjectives with the Kashmīrī termination *mat*, which appears under the form *mat* or *matā*. These are declined. Thus, *burmat*, bad, in *burmat lōk*, a bad boy (129), feminine *burmatī*, in *burmatī kañhē*, a bad girl (131); *ditmat*, given, plur. masc. *ditmat*, in *mī kōrā ditmat chis*, stripes are (*i.e.* have been) given by me to him (228); *marimatā thā*, he was dead (I, 33).

The following are examples of the declension of ordinary strong adjectives:—

Masc. sing. nom.—*barā*, *baḷā*, or *baḷū*, in *barā kāl pēū*, a great famine fell (I, 9).

tisun baḷā lañrā bagriā-maz thā, his elder son was in the field (I, 35).

tēsū brhā tēsē bakhī-thā baḷū chhu, his brother is taller than his sister (231).

bhūkā, in *amī it bhūkā mar-sā*, I here hungry am dying (I, 17).

Masc. sing. obl.—*barē*, in *tis mulkhai barē bakhtūwarē-sañē ghar gā*, he went to the house of a great rich man of that place (I, 10).

chhittē, in *gī-mā chhittē ghōrē-sañī kāthī chhi*, in the house is the saddle of the white horse (226).

matḥē, in *tisañē matḥē lañrē bōlyā*, by his younger son it was said (I, 2). So *matḥē gī*, in the small house (233).

thōrē, in *thōrē dīhāñē patē*, after a few days (I, 5). Here the singular is used in the sense of the plural.

Masc. plur. nom.—*kitrē* (nom. sing. *kitrā*), in *mēñē bābū-sañē kitrē kāmā satī*, how many servants are there of my father (I, 15). So *lōñē* (sing. nom. *lōñā*) *kāmā* (I, 22).

Masc. plur. obl.—*apnē* (nom. *apnā*), in *tisañē bābū apnē kāmāñē lyāñē*, his father said to his servants (I, 29). Here we see the Pañjābī (including Ḍogrī) and

Hindī fashion of putting into the oblique singular an adjective agreeing with a noun in the oblique plural. On the other hand, we have the Kāshmirī method of putting the adjective into the oblique plural in *changay* (sing. nom. *changō*) *māhnaṇ*, to good men (126).

As examples of feminine adjectives, we may quote:—

changī zanāna, a good woman (128). •

changīṣ zanānī, good women (130).

burmatī kunhī, a bad girl (131).

kitī (masc. *kitō*), in *ṣs ghōṛṣ-saṇī kitī umr chhi*, how much is the age of this horse (221) ?

Comparison is formed as usual with the ablative with *thā̃*. Thus, *ṣs-thā̃ changō*, better than this; *sabbay-thā̃ changō*, best of all, best (133-4). So:—

tṣsaṇ brhā tṣṣṣṣ bāhiṇī-thā̃ baḍū chhu, his brother is taller than his sister (231).

Genitive.—The postposition of the genitive, *suṇ*, is a corruption of the Kāshmirī *sonḍ*, and like that word is an adjective, agreeing with the thing possessed. Pōgulī has *suṇ*. Like Sirāji, Rāmbanī shows a marked preference for cerebral letters, hence the *u* of *suṇ*. *Suṇ* is declined as follows:—

	Masc.	Fem
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>suṇ</i>	<i>saṇī</i> .
Obl.	<i>saṇṣ</i>	<i>saṇī</i> .
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>saṇṣ</i>	<i>saṇṣī</i> .
Obl.	<i>saṇṣay</i>	<i>saṇṣiay</i> .

As usual, the final *ṣ* is pronounced like the *a* in 'hat.'

Examples are:—

Masc. sing. nom.—*bakṛī-suṇ shilū*, the kid of a goat (I, 44).

Parmēsharṣ-suṇ gunāh, a sin of (*i.e.* against) God (I, 20).

mīṇṣ pitriṣ-suṇ lōk, the son of my uncle (225).

Obl.—*tiṇṣ bābā-saṇṣ gā*, in thy father's house (223).

bakhtāwarṣ-saṇṣ ghar gā, he went to the house of a rich man (I, 10).

gāmṣ-saṇṣ kṣṣṣi haṣṣṣbālṣ-thā̃, from a shopkeeper of the village (241).

pahāṛṣ-saṇṣ shirṣ-bhṣṣṣ, on the top of a mountain (229).

Masc. plur. nom.—*mṣṣṣ bābā-saṇṣ kitṛṣ kāmā̃ salī*, how many servants are there of my father (I, 16).

ik māhuṣ-saṇṣ dō lauhṛṣ thṣṣ, of a certain man there were two sons (I, 1).

Fem. sing. nom.—*ghōṛṣ-saṇī umr*, the age of the horse (221).

ghōṛṣ-saṇī kāṣṣṣ, the saddle of the horse (226).

Occasionally the oblique case without any postposition is used as a genitive, as in:—

mulkhai, in *tis mulkhai bayṣ bakhtāwarṣ-saṇṣ ghar gā*, he went to the house of a great rich man of that country (I, 10).

PRONOUNS.—We have the following forms of the first two **Personal Pronouns** :—

	I.	Thou.
Sing.		
Nom.	<i>aũ, amī</i>	<i>tū, tũ.</i>
Obl.	<i>mī, mĩ</i>	<i>tī, tì.</i>
Ag.	<i>mī, mĩ</i>	<i>tī, tĩ, tũ.</i>
Gen.	<i>mēṇā, mīṇā</i>	<i>tōṇā, tīṇā.</i>
Plur.		
Nom.	<i>as</i>	<i>tus.</i>
Obl. & Ag.	<i>asaĩ</i>	<i>tusaĩ.</i>
Gen.	<i>asaũ</i>	<i>tusaũ.</i>

Variant forms of *mīṇā* are *mīṇō* and *mīṇ*", and of *tīṇā*, *tīṇō*, and *tīṇ*". These are all declined like strong adjectives in *ā*. The feminine of *asaũ* and *tusaũ* are *asēĩ* and *tusēĩ*, respectively. Instead of *asaũ* and *tusaũ*, the Sirāji forms, *āhmō* and *tuhmō*, respectively, are also sometimes used.

The following are examples of the use of these pronouns :—

First Person.—Sing. nom.—*aũ is-lāik nā sã*, I am not worthy of this (I, 25).

aũ az dūr hanṭhī-karī chalī gēus, I went today having walked far (224).

amī khã, I may eat (I, 14).

amī it bhūkū mar-sã. *Amī apuē bābā-pās chalī gasã*, I here hungry am dying. I will go away to my father (I, 17).

Obl.—*mĩ dēi-lō*, give away to me (I, 3).

mī agar chal, walk before me (238).

Ag.—*mĩ gunāh karyā*, by me sin was done (I, 19).

mĩ ṭahl karyam, by me service was done (I, 43).

mī tēsuv lōkē matā kōryā ditmat-chhis, by me many stripes have been given to his son (228).

Gen. (masc. sing. nom.)—*mēṇā lauhṛā marimatā thā*, my son was dead (I, 32).

mīṇō bābb is matṭhē gī rāh-chhu, my father lives in this small house (233).

(Masc. sing. obl.)—*mēṇē bābā-saṇē kitrē kāmã satī*, how many servants there are of my father (I, 15).

mīṇē pitrē-suṇ lōk, the son of my uncle (225).

The masculine oblique form of the genitive may be used as an accusative-dative, as in :—

taĩhāre mīṇē dāki-lō, so keep me (I, 22).

khushī manāṇā mīṇē lōjam thē, to celebrate rejoicings was proper for me (I, 51).

Plur. nom.—*as khã*, we may eat (I, 31).

Second Person.—Sing. nom.—*tũ sadū mĩ-pās hē*, thou art ever with me (I, 49).

Sing. obl.—*kasau lōk tī pat pat ē-chhu*, whose boy comes behind thee (239) ?

Agent.—*tũ bakri-suṇ shilū nā dityā*, thou didst not give a kid of a goat (I, 44).
So I, 47.

Gen. (masc. sing. nom.)—*tōṇā gunāh*, sin of (*i.e.* against) thee (I, 19).

tōṇā puttār baṇã, I may become thy son (I, 21).

tōṇā brhā āsī, thy brother hath come (I, 38).

tiṇō nām kut chhu, what is thy name (220) ?

(Masc. sing. obl.)—*tōṇē bābā bhārī dhām dityānī*, thy father hath given a great feast (I, 39).

tiṇē bābā-saṇē gī, in thy father's house (223).

(Masc. plur. nom.)—*taīhārē tōṇē kāmā santi*, as are thy servants (I, 21).

Demonstrative Pronouns.—The Proximate Demonstrative Pronoun is *yih* or *yu*, this. There are two Remote Demonstrative Pronouns, viz. *ō* and *su* or *so*, both meaning 'that.' All these are also used as pronouns of the third person. They are thus declined:—

	This.	That.	
Sing.			
Nom.	<i>yih, yu</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>su, so.</i>
Obl.	<i>ēs, is</i>	(<i>us</i>)	<i>tēs, tis.</i>
Ag.	(<i>iṇ</i>)	(<i>uṇ</i>)	<i>tiṇ, tiṇī.</i>
Gen.	(<i>isun, isaũ</i>)	<i>usaũ</i>	<i>tisun, tēsaũ, tisaũ.</i>
Plur.			
Nom.	(<i>iṇ</i>)	<i>ō</i>	<i>tiṇ.</i>
Obl. & Ag.	(<i>iṇēī</i>)	(<i>uṇēī</i>)	<i>tiṇēī.</i>
Gen.	(<i>inaũ</i>)	<i>uṇaũ</i>	<i>tiṇaũ.</i>

When a form in the above paradigm is enclosed in marks of parenthesis, it is to be understood that there is no authority for it in any of the materials available. They are written after the analogy of the forms of *su*.

The genitives *isun* and *tisun* are declined like the genitive postposition *sun*, and present no difficulty. The forms in *aũ*, like *isaũ*, *usaũ*, *inaũ*, etc., form the masculine singular oblique in *wē*; thus, *iswē*, *uswē*, etc. The feminine singular nominative and oblique ends in *ēī*, as in *isēī*, *usēī*, and so on.

The oblique form *is* has an emphatic form *isī*, to this very (I, 31), and there are no doubt similar forms for the others. *Tiṇī* does not seem to be emphatic. The following are examples of the use of these pronouns:—

yih, this. Sing. nom.—*zikhāṇ tōṇā yih puttār ē-thē*, when this thy son was coming (I, 46).

yu pahārē-saṇē shirē-bhēī bakrīē gawē sunāl-chhu, he is feeding goats and cows on the top of the hill (229). So 230.

tēs yu rupayyū dēṇū, this rupee is to be given to him (234).

yu kas-thā mulī aṇ-chhut, from whom didst thou buy this (240) ?

Obl. sing.—*ēs ghōrē-saṇī kitī umr chhi*, how much is the age of this horse (221) ?

is-lāik, worthy of this (I, 20).

is lāgi-launī; aṅgūṭhī bhī lāgi-lō isī, tā jōra bhī lāgi-lō is, (the garment) is to be applied to him; also apply a ring to this very one, and apply a pair of shoes to him (I, 30).

- miṇō bābb is maṭṭhe gī rāh-chhu*, my father lives in this small house (233).
ō, that. Sing. nom.—*ō lachār bhōi-gā*, he became helpless (I, 9).
usaū, his (27); *ō*, they (29); *upaū*, their (30).
su, so, he. Sing. nom.—*su*, he (26).
so hajū dūr thā, he was still distant (I, 23).
so ghar-nārā āō, he came near the house (I, 36).
so lauhṛā ghar āō, that son came home (I, 39).
zi-kī mī-pāsī, *so tōṇā sā*, whatever is in my possession, that is thine (I, 49).
 Sing. obl.—*tēs yu rupayyū dēṇū*, this rupee is to be given to him (234).
tiṇ rupae tēs-thā ghinnī lainē, those rupees are to be taken from him (235).
tēs juān māruias, beat him well (236).
tis mulkhai barā kāl pēā, in that country a mighty famine fell (I, 8).
tis mulkhai, of that country (I, 10).
tiṇi tis sūr chuṇāṇi bhējiṇi, he sent him to feed swine (I, 11).
tis kī nū dā-sati, no one was giving to him (I, 14).
tis bōlā, I will say to him (I, 18).
tis dēkhī-karī tis bābā dard āsī, having seen him to that father compassion came (I, 24).
 Sing. ag.—*tiṇ mārṭū*, he struck (187).
tiṇi māl bāṇṭi ditiṇi, he divided out the property (I, 4). So I, 11, quoted above.
tiṇi kāmā bōlyā, that servant said (I, 38).
 Sing. gen.—*tisṇ*, in *tisṇ baḍā lanhṛā*, his elder son (I, 35).
 (Masc. sing. obl.)—*tisaṇē maṭṭhē lanhṛē bōlyā*, his younger son said (I, 2).
tisaṇē bābā opuē kīmaṇ bōlyānī, his father said to his servants (I, 29).
 (Fem. sing. nom.)—*tisaṇi marji thī*, his wish was (I, 12).
tēsāū, *tisaū*, in *tēsāū brhā*, his brother (231).
tisaū bābā bāhar gasī-karī samzānī, his father, having gone outside, remonstrated with him (I, 41).
 (Sing. obl.)—*mī tēsivē lōkē matā kōrṇā ditmat-chhis*, I have given many stripes to his son (228).
 (Fem. sing. obl.)—*tēsēṭṭ bāhiṇi-sāthi biāhtumut*, married with (*i.e.* to) his sister (225).
kāthi tēsēṭṭ piṭṭhī-bhēṭṭ lathas, put the saddle on his back (227).
tēsēṭṭ bāhiṇi-thā baḍū, bigger than his sister (231).
 Plur. nom.—*tiṇ tit rōṭi khā-sati*, they are eating bread there (I, 16).
tiṇ rupae tēs-thā ghinnī lainē, those rupees are to be taken from him (235).
tiṇē mārṭū, they struck (190).
tiṇāū, their (30).

The **Relative Pronoun** is probably *zi* or *zo*, who, declined like *so*, that. The only form occurring in the specimens is the singular agent *ziṇi*, in *tōṇā yih pullar*, *ziṇi tōṇā māl bē-arth luṭāyā*, this thy son, by whom thy property was uselessly squandered (I, 47). We also have *zi-kī*, whatever. See below.

The **Interrogative Pronoun** is *kam*, who (92) ? Its inanimate form is *ko* or *kut* (93), what. The oblique singular is *kas*, and the genitive *kasaũ*. Thus :—

ko kar-satĩ, what are they doing (I, 38) ?

tiñō nām kut chhu, what is thy name (220) ?

yu kas-thã mulĩ āñ-chhut, from whom didst thou buy that (240) ?

kasaũ lōk ti pat pat ě-chhu*, whose boy comes behind thee (239) ?

The only form of the **Reflexive Pronoun** that occurs is the genitive *apnā*, own, used as in Hindi. The word should probably be *apnā*, but the spelling is so capricious in the specimens that it is impossible to say for certain. As examples, we may quote :—

Masc. sing. nom.—*tit apnā māl luṭā-lānĩ*, there he squandered his property (I, 6).

Obl.—*apnē bābā-pās chalī-gasã*, I will go away to my father (I, 18).

apnē zi dusti-sāth khushĩ karã, that I may make rejoicing with my own friends (I, 45). Here *apnē* is separated from its noun by the conjunction *zi*.

Fem. plur. obl.—*tiñĩ tis apnā bagriāñ-maz bhējinĩ*, he sent him into his fields (I, 11).

The **Indefinite Pronoun** is *kĩ*, anyone, someone, anything, something. Its singular oblique is *kẽĩsĩ*. Examples are :—

tis kũ nā dā-satĩ, to him anyone is not giving, i.e. no one is giving (I, 14).

kẽĩsĩ haṭĩbālē-thã, from a certain shopkeeper (241).

sab-kũ (I, 5), everything.

zi-kũ (I, 3 ; I, 49), whatever.

Pronominal Adjectives of Quantity are *itrũ*, so much, so many ; *kitrō* or *kitō*, how-much (plur. how many). Examples are :—

itrũ bār mĩ ṭahl karyam, for so many years I did thy service (I, 42).

kitrō, kitō—masc. sing. nom.—*kitō dūr*, how much distance (222) ?

Masc. plur. nom.—*mēñē bābā-sañē kitrē kāmĩ satĩ*, how many servants are there of my father (I, 16).

tiñē bābā-sañē gĩ kitē lōkē chhi, how many sons are there in thy father's house (223) ?

Fem. sing. nom.—*ēs ghōṛē-sañĩ kitĩ umr chhi*, how much is the age of this horse (221) ?

CONJUGATION.—A. Auxiliary Verbs and Verbs Substantive.—There are several forms of the Present tense of the Verb Substantive, all borrowed from neighbouring dialects. The first form is connected with the Kāshmirī *chhuḥ*, he is. It is thus conjugated in the masculine. The only feminine form available is that of the 3rd person singular :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>chhus</i>	<i>chhasam.</i>
2. <i>chhus</i>	<i>chhath.</i>
3. <i>chhu</i> (fem. <i>chhi</i>)	<i>chhi.</i>

The next form occurs in Ḍōgrī in the form *sā̃*, I was, and in the Lahndā (Punchhī) *sā*, he was. It will be observed that here the meaning is changed to that of the Present. Only masculine forms are given. No materials are available for the feminine :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>sā̃</i>	<i>sā̃</i> .
2. <i>sā̃</i>	<i>sō, sā</i> .
3. <i>sā, satī</i>	<i>sā̃, satī, santi</i> .

Compare the Chibhālī forms on p. 509 of Part I of this volume.

The third form is taken from the Ḍōgrī *hā̃*, I am. The forms are probably of common gender :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>hā̃</i>	<i>hē̃</i> .
2. <i>hē̃</i>	<i>hō</i> .
3. <i>hē</i>	<i>hē̃</i> .

The following examples occur of the above :—

chhus, etc.—*tīnō nām kut chhu*, what is thy name (220) ?

ēs ghōṛē-saṇī kitī umr chhi (fem.), how much is the age of this horse (221) ?

gī-mā̃ chhittē ghōṛē-saṇī kāḥhī chhi (fem.), in the house is the saddle of the white horse (226).

tīṇē bābā-saṇē gī kitē lōkē chhi (masc. plur.), how many sons are there in thy father's house (223) ?

sā̃, etc.—*is lāik nā sā̃ tōṇā puttur baṇā̃*, I am not worthy of this, (that) I may become thy son (I, 20).

zi-kē̃ mēṇā hissā sā, whatever is my share (I, 3).

so tōṇā sā, that is thine (I, 50).

tis kē̃ nā dā̃-satī (sing.), no one is giving to him (I, 14).

mēṇē bābā-saṇē kitrē kāmā̃ satī (plur.), how many servants are there of my father (I, 16).

taīhārē tōṇē kamā̃ santi, as thy servants are (I, 22).

hā̃, etc.—*tū̃ sadā mī̃-pās hē̃*, thou art ever near me (I, 49).

The Past tense of the Verb Substantive has two forms. The first, *ātus*, I was, corresponds to the Pōgulī *āhtūs*. The second, *thās*, I was, agrees with the Ḍōgrī *thā*. The Punchhī *thēs*, I am, is also connected with it, but has changed its meaning (like *sā̃*, above) to that of the present. The former is conjugated as follows in the masculine :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>ātus</i>	<i>ātasam</i> .
2. <i>ātus</i>	<i>ātath</i> .
3. <i>ātū</i>	<i>ātā</i> .

The second is conjugated as follows in the masculine :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>thās</i>	<i>thē</i> .
2. <i>thās</i>	<i>thē</i> .
3. <i>thā, thē</i> (fem. <i>thī</i>)	<i>thē, thēō</i> .

With *thēō*, we may compare the Punchhī *thēā*, he is. No examples of *ātus*, etc. occur in the specimens. For *thās*, etc. we have:—

so hajū dūr thū, he was still distant (I, 24).

mēnā lauhṛā marimatā thā, my son was dead (I, 33).

tasuṃ baḍā lauhṛā bagṛiā-maz thā, his elder son was in the field (I, 35).

tisaṇī marjī thī (fem. sing.), his desire was (I, 12).

khushī karnū khushī manāṇū mīṇē lājam thē (plur.), to do rejoicing and to celebrate rejoicing were proper for me (I, 51).

ik māhṇū-saṇṇ dō lauhṛū thēō, of a certain man there were two sons (I, 1).

Other examples will be found under the present and imperfect tenses.

There is one form, *thayā-nā* (I, 34; I, 53), translated 'he was,' which I am unable to explain.

B. The Active Verb.—As in the case of the Verb Substantive, the conjugation of the Rāmbanī verb is a mixture of Ḍōgrī and Kāshmirī. In the Present Participle, the termination *ā* is a relic of the Kāshmirī *ān*. In the Past Participle, we have both the termination *lū*, which comes from Kāshmirī (see the remarks on the Pōgulī Past Participle, *ante*, p. 418), and the termination *yā* which comes from Ḍōgrī. The future tense follows the Kāshmirī rule, in being identical with the Old Present. Pronominal suffixes are used as in Kāshmirī, though to a less extent.

The **Infinitive** is formed by adding *ṇā* or *ṇū* to the root. The *ṇā* is borrowed from Ḍōgrī. The alternative form in *ṇū* is due partly to the influence of the Kāshmirī infinitive in *n*, and partly to the fact already noted that the termination *ā* of strong masculine nouns is interchangeable with *ō* and *ū*. As in Ḍōgrī, the *ṇ* of *ṇā* or *ṇū* becomes *n* when preceded by *r*. Thus, we have *bhōṇā* or *bhōṇū*, to become, but *mārnā* or *mārnū*, to strike. Examples of the direct infinitive are *karnā* and *manāṇā* in:—

khushī karnū, khushī manāṇū mīṇē lājam thē, to make rejoicing, and to celebrate rejoicing were proper for me (I, 51).

The oblique infinitive should ordinarily end in *ṇē* (*nē*); thus, *bhōṇē, mārnē*. In the only example in the Specimens, however, it ends in *ṇī*, with which we may compare the Kāshmirī oblique infinitive in *nī*. The example is *chunāṇī*, in *tiṇī tis sūr chunāṇī bhējinī*, he sent him to feed swine (I, 11).

The word *ākhaṇ*, a word (I, 43), is probably really a weak form of the infinitive of *ākṇā*, to say.

The **Future Passive Participle** seems to be more frequently used than in other Kāshmirī dialects. It often has the form of an imperative,—'this rupee is to be given,' having the same force as 'give this rupee.' It is the same in form as the

infinitive, but is an adjective, having a feminine in *ṇī* (*nī*), and a masculine plural in *ṇē* (*nē*). Examples are:—

tēs yu rupayyū dēṇū, to him this rupee is to be given, *i.e.* give this rupee to him (234).

changī pōshāk (fem.) *ghinī-āṇī*, *is lāgi-launī*, a good garment is to be brought, it is to be put on him, *i.e.* bring a good garment and put it on him (I, 29).

tiṇ rūpaē (masc. plur.) *tīs-thā ghinnī-lainī*, those rupees are to be taken from him, *i.e.* take those rupees from him (235).

The **Present Participle** is either the same in form as the root, or else adds *ā* to the root. Thus, *mār* or *mārā*, striking.

The following are irregular:—

<i>bhōṇū</i> , to become	Pres. Part. <i>bhō</i> .
<i>dēṇū</i> , to give	„ „ <i>dā</i> .
<i>ēṇū</i> or <i>āṇū</i> , to come	„ „ <i>ē</i> .
<i>khāṇū</i> , to eat	„ „ <i>khā</i> .
<i>rahṇū</i> , to remain	„ „ <i>rāh</i> .

Examples of the use of the present participle will be found under the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

There are two methods of forming the **Past Participle**. By one method *tū* is added to the root, as in *mārtū*, struck. This form is only used in forming the past tenses, and is not used as a participle. It corresponds to the Pōguli Past Participle in *t*. The other is formed by adding *yā* to the root, as in *mūryā*, struck.

As usual there are many irregular past participles. The following occur in the specimens:—

<i>bimṇū</i> , to sit	Past Part. <i>bimī</i> .
<i>dēṇū</i> , to give	„ „ <i>dityā</i> , fem. <i>distī</i> (note the change of the Kāshmirī <i>ṭ</i> to <i>st</i>).
<i>ēṇū</i> or <i>āṇū</i> , to come	„ „ <i>āō</i> .
<i>gatshṇū</i> or <i>gasṇū</i> , to go	„ „ <i>gā</i> or <i>gēū</i> .
(?) <i>lēṇū</i> , to take	„ „ <i>lā</i> .
(?) <i>pēṇū</i> , to fall	„ „ <i>pā</i> .

The infinitive forms *pēṇū* and *lēṇū* above given are doubtful, and have no authority.

Examples of the use of the Past Participle will be found under the head of the Past Tense.

There is one example of a past participle used as an adjective in *bimī chhu*, he is seated (230).

The **Perfect Participle**, employed when the Past Participle in *tū* is used as an adjective and in the Perfect and Pluperfect tenses, is formed as in Kāshmirī by

adding *mut* (for declension, see under the head of adjectives, p. 463), before which the *u* of *tū* is shortened, as in *mārtumut*, struck. In the Parable, the suffix is *matā* added to the participle in *yā*, which *yā* becomes *i*. Thus, from *māryā*, *mārimatā*, struck. The Perfect Participle of *gatshñū*, to go, is *gōmut*. Examples of the use of this participle are:—

biāhtumut, in *mīñē pitriē-sun lōkⁿ tēsēñ bahīñi-sāthī biāhtumut chhu*, the son of my uncle is married with (*i.e.* to) his sister (225).

marimatā, in *mēñā lauhṛā marimatā thā*, my son was dead (I, 32).

ditmat (masc. plur.), in *mī kōrrā ditmat chhi*, stripes are (*i.e.* have been) given by me (228).

The **Conjunctive Participle** is formed by adding *i* to the root, as in *māri*, but this form is used only in intensive compound verbs (see below). When used alone, *karī* is added, as in *māri-karī*. Examples are:—

tis dēkhī-karī, *tis bābā dard āsī*; *daurī-karī gala lāgyāñi*, having seen him, compassion came to that father; having run he embraced him (I, 24).

tisañ bābā bāhar gasī-karī samzāñi, his father, having gone outside, remonstrated with him (I, 41).

añ az dūr hañhī-karī chalī-gēus, I went today, having walked far (224).

Imperative.—The second person singular is usually the same in form as the root. Thus, *mār*, strike thou (175); *gatsh*, go thou (217). So *chal*, in *mī agar chal*, walk before me (238).

The form of the second person plural is doubtful. Some end in *ō*, as in *lō*, in the following:—

mī dēñ-lō, give to me (I, 3).

mīñē dākī-lō, keep me (I, 22).

añgūñhī lāgi-lō isī, put a ring on this very person (I, 31).

There is another form of the second person of the Imperative ending in *i* or *ī*. It is not certain whether this is singular or plural. It occurs in:—

kārī, in *talāō-māñ-thāñ pāñi kārī*, draw water from the well (237).

gaññhī, in *gazarī-sāthī gaññhī*, bind (him) with a rope (236).

When the second plural of the Imperative takes a pronominal suffix, the second plural of the Old Present is used instead, as in Sirājī of Ḍōḍā and Pōguli. See below under the head of pronominal suffixes.

The **Old Present** is used, as in Kāshmirī, as a **Future Indicative** and as a **Present Subjunctive**, as in *añ māññāñ*, I shall strike, or I may strike. It is thus conjugated:—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>māññāñ</i>	<i>māññam, māññāñ.</i>
2. <i>māññas</i>	<i>māññath.</i>
3. <i>māññi</i>	<i>māññti.</i>

The following are examples of its use :—

Sing. 1.—*baṇṇā*, in *tōṇā puttār baṇṇā*, I may become thy son (I, 21).

gasā (from *gasu*) and *bōlā*, in *apnē bābā-pās chālī-gasā, tis bōlā*, I will go away to my father, I will say to him (I, 18).

karā, in *apnē zi dūstī-sāth khushī karā*, that I may make rejoicing with my friends (I, 45).

khā, in *tyā-bharī amī khā*, so I may eat (I, 13).

Sing. 3.—*gasi*, in *ghar nā gasi*, he will not go to the house (I, 41).

Plur. 1.—*khā* and *karā*, in *as khā tā khushī karā*, we may (*i.e.* let us) eat and make rejoicing (I, 31).

The **Present** is formed by conjugating one of the forms of the present tense of the verb substantive with the present participle. It will be remembered that the present participle is either the same in form as the root or else ends in *ā*, also that there are several irregular present participles. Both forms are used in this tense. Neither changes at all in conjugation. Examples are :—

Sing. 1.—*mar-sā*, in *amī it bhūkā mar-sā*, I here hungry am dying (I, 17).

Sing. 3.—*dā-satī*, in *tis kī nā dā-satī*, no one is giving to him (I, 14).

ē-chhu, in *kasā lōk tī pat pat ē-chhu*, whose boy comes behind thee (239) ?

rāh-chhu, in *mānō bābb is matthē gī rāh-chhu*, my father lives in this small house (233).

sunāl-chhu, in *yu bakriē gawē sunāl-chhu*, he is feeding goats (and) cows (229).

Plur. 3.—*kar-satī*, in *ko kar-satī*, what are they doing (I, 38) ?

khā-satī, in *sūr sikkar khā-satī*, the swine are eating husks (I, 13).

tiṇ tit rōṭī khā-satī, they are there eating bread (I, 16).

nāch-santī, in *saganī antar nāch-santī*, he heard (that) they are dancing within (I, 37).

gatsh-chhus, I go, is conjugated throughout all persons of both numbers in 205-210.

The **Imperfect** is similarly made with the present participle and the past tense of the verb substantive.

Thus :—

aū mār-ātus, I was striking (192).

ē-thē, in *sikhar tōṇā yih puttār ghar ē-thē*, when this thy son was coming to the house (I, 46).

The **Past Tense** is conjugated differently according as the verb is intransitive or transitive. The Past intransitive is conjugated by adding suffixes to the past participle. No suffix is added to the third person which is therefore the same as the past participle, singular or plural as the case may be. Taking *gā* or *gēū* as

the past participle of *gatshñā* or *gasñā*, to go, we have the following conjugation in the masculine. No materials are available to show the feminine forms :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>gēūs</i>	<i>gēasam.</i>
2. <i>gēūs</i>	<i>gēath.</i>
3. <i>gēū, gā</i>	<i>gēē, gē.</i>

Examples of the past of intransitive verbs are the following :—

Sing. 1.—*gēūs*, in *aū az dūr hanṭhī-karī chalī-gēūs*, I went, having walked, a long way today (224).

Sing. 3.—*āō*, in *zikhaṇ so ghar-nārā āō*, when he came near the house (I, 36).

bhōyā, in *zindā bhōyā*, he became alive (I, 33).

gā, in *dūr mulkhai chalī-gā*, he went away to a far country (I, 6).

bakhtāwarī-saṇē ghar gā, he went to the house of a rich man (I, 10). Similarly *bhōi-gā*, he became (I, 9), and *gaz-gā*, he became lost (I, 33).

pēā, in *tis mulkhai baṛā kāl pēā*, a mighty famine fell in that land (I, 9).

phiryā, in *zikhaṇ tis hōsh phiryā*, when sense returned to him (I, 14).

There is one instance of the use of an intransitive past tense which I am unable to explain. It is *lagōsam*, in *khushī karaṇ lagōsam*, translated, 'they began to make rejoicing' (I, 34). The termination *sam* of *lagōsam* points to the first person plural. If we read *lagyasam*, it would mean 'we began,' but that sense does not suit the context. We might also read the Ṭākārī as *lagōsan*, but that does not help us much.

The Past of a transitive verb, as usual, has the subject in the case of the agent. It often takes a pronominal suffix indicating the agent. Such forms will be considered subsequently. Here we shall consider only the use of the past participle without suffixes. As elsewhere this agrees with the object (when in the form of the nominative) in gender and number. Examples are :—

bōlyā, in *maṭṭhē lauhṛē bōlyā*, the younger son said (I, 2). So I, 15; I, 38.

Note that in Rāmbanī the verb *bōlṇā*, to say, is transitive.

dityā, in *tū bakrī-suṇ shilū nā dityā*, thou didst not give the kid of a goat (I, 44).

karyā, in *mē tōṇā gunāh karyā*, I did sin of (i.e. against) thee (I, 19).

lā, in *zikhaṇ tiṇī sab-kē kharach kari-lā*, when he had spent everything outright (I, 7).

luṭāyā, in *ziṇī tōṇā māl luṭāyā*, who squandered thy property (I, 47).

partyā, in *mē nā partyā*, I did not disobey (I, 43).

With a feminine object, we have *distisanī*, which will be dealt with under the head of pronominal suffixes.

The **Perfect** and **Pluperfect** are formed, as in Kāshmirī, with the Perfect Participle in *mut* to which is added either the present or past, respectively, of the verb substantive. The participle agrees in gender and number with the object if the latter is in the form of the nominative. Thus :—

tiṇī mār̥tumāt chhu, he has struck him.

tiṇī mār̥tēmat chhi, he has struck them.

tiṇī mār̥tumut ātū, he had struck him, and so on.

There is one example of the Perfect which will be given under the head of pronominal suffixes. No example is available of the Pluperfect except that given in 193.

Passive Voice.—This is formed (much as in Sirāji) by adding *i* to the root, and conjugating with it the various parts of *gatshṇū* or *gasṇū*, to go. Thus :—

aũ mār̥i gatsh-chhus, I am being struck (202).

aũ mār̥i gūs, I was struck (203).

aũ mār̥i gatshā, I shall be struck (204).

Causal Verbs.—So far as the available examples go these are made in the usual way. We have :—

luṭāṇā, to squander, in I, 7, and I, 17; and *samzāṇū*, to cause to understand, to remonstrate with, in I, 42.

Pronominal Suffixes are added to verbs as in Kāshmirī, but not to the same extent.

The suffix of the dative or agent of the first person singular is *am*, before which a final *ā* is dropped. Thus :—

gam (for *gā+am*), in *mēlī-gam*, he was-got-to-me (I, 34).

karyam (for *karī*, fem. of *karyā+am*), in *mī tahl karyam*, by me service (fem.) was-done-by-me (I, 43).

I am unable to explain the form *karyānī*, it was done by me (I, 27). It is perhaps a mistake. See, however, the remarks concerning *dityānī*, below.

The suffix of the agent singular of the second person is *t*, as in *chhut*, in *yu koshā muli-āṇ-chhut*, this from whom was-bought-by-thee (240)?

The suffix of the dative singular of the third person is *s* or *sī*, as in :—

chhis, in *mī kōrrā ditmat-chhis*, by me stripes given are-to-him, *i.e.* I have given stripes to him. *ditmat-chhis* is for *ditmat-chhi+s*, in which *ditmat-chhi* is the masculine plural of the perfect *ditmut-chhu*.

In *mār̥nias*, beat him (236), the *s* or *as* is evidently the suffix of the dative-accusative, but I am unable to explain satisfactorily the form *mār̥nia* or *mār̥ni*. It looks like a future passive participle, but then we should expect *mār̥nū* or *mār̥nū*.

āsī (*āō+sī*), in *tis bābā dard āsī*, to that father compassion came-to-him (I, 24). Probably we must explain *āsī*, in I, 39, in the same way, but the expression is awkward.

In *āis* (for *āī+s*) we have a suffix added to a feminine past,—*chākh āis*, anger (fem.) came-to-him (I, 40).

The suffix of the agent singular of the third person is *nī*. This is added either directly to the participle, as in *māryānī*, struck by him, or else the *yā* is first weakened to *i*, as in *mārinī*. Examples are:—

bhējīnī (*bhējyā+nī*), in *tiṇī tis bagriṇ-maz bhējīnī*, by him, with reference to him, it-was-sent-by-him into the fields, *i.e.* he sent him into the fields (I, 11).

bōlyānī, in *tisaṇē bābā apnē kāmaṇ bōlyānī*, by his father it-was-said-by-him to his servants (I, 29). So I, 37.

ditinī (for *dityā+nī*), in *tiṇī māl ditinī*, by him the property was-given-by-him (I, 4).

dityānī, in *tōṇē bābā bhārī dhām dityānī*, by thy father a great feast was-given-by-him (I, 39).

We have seen above in *karyānī* that the termination *nī* appears to be used as a suffix of the first person. In the following it appears to be used as a suffix of the second person:—

dityānī, in *tū bhārī dhām dityānī*, by thee a great feast was-given-by-thee (I, 48).

From these it looks as if in this dialect the termination *nī* was losing its force as a suffix of the third person, and was becoming simply a suffix signifying the past tense generally.

lānī (from *lēṇū*, to take, here used to form a compound verb. Past Part. *lā*), in *maṭṭhē lauhṛē sab-kī jamā karī-lānī*, by the younger son everything was collected and taken-by-him (I, 4). Similarly *luṭā-lānī* (I, 7).

lāgyānī (from *lāgṇū*, past participle *lāgyā*), in *gala lāgyānī*, to the neck he-was-applied-by-him, *i.e.* he embraced him (I, 25).

saganī, it-was-heard-by-him (I, 36). The form of the past participle here is doubtful.

samzānī, he-was-caused-to-understand-by him (I, 42).

Occasionally we have double suffixes. Thus, *distī* is the feminine plural of *dityā*, given, *ghundiā distī* is 'kisses were-given-to-him,' and *ghundiā distisanī* is 'kisses were-given-to-him-by-him' (I, 25).

As in the neighbouring dialects, when a suffix is added to the second person plural of the imperative, the second person plural of the present subjunctive is used instead. Thus in 227 we have *lathas*, put-ye-on-him, where *lath* (? *lāth*), the second person plural of the present subjunctive, is used instead of *lāgō*, the second person plural of the imperative.

Compound Verbs.—Intensive Compounds are frequent. They are made, as in Dōgri, by adding *i* to the root of the main verb, and conjugating the secondary one. The Kāshmirī method is not followed. Thus:—

bāṇṭī-dēṇū, to divide out (I, 4).

bhōi-gaṭshṇū, to become (Hindī *hō-jānā*) (I, 9).

Corresponding to the Hindī *chalā jānā*, we have *chalī-gaṭshṇū* (I, 6, and 224).

Intensive compounds of which the second member is *lēṇū*, to take, appear to be literal intensives. Thus :—

dēi-lēṇū, to give outright (I, 3).

ghinnī lēṇū, to take absolutely (235).

karī-lēṇū, to make out and out (I, 5).

luṭā-lēṇū, to squander utterly (I, 7).

lāgi-lēṇū, to apply thoroughly, to clothe (I, 31).

There is one instance of an **Inceptive** Compound, viz. *khushī karaṇ lagōsam*, they began to do rejoicing. Regarding the form *lagōsam*, see the remarks under the Past tense (p. 474).

[No. 18.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KASHMIRI.

RĀMBANĪ DIALECT.

SPECIMEN.

62 न३५७ स५७ न ल७३३७
 छ७ ११५५ न०७ ल७३३ ५७५५ ३
 ५७५५ ३५ न१५५ ३५५ स५५ न० ल७
 १५ ५५५५ ५५५५ ५१३१५ न० ल७३३३
 5. छ७३३ ५१३३३३ ५१ न५५५ = ३५५५ ५५५ ल५
 ५५५ ५७५ न५५५५५ ५५५ न५५ ३१३ स५५५५
 न५५५ ल५५५ ल५५५५५ ३१५५ = ३५५ स५५५५
 ५५५५ ५५५५५५ ५५५ ३१५ न५५५५५
 ५५५५५५ ५५५५५ ५५५५ ७ ल५५५ ३७५ न५५
 10. ५५५५ ३१५५ न५५५५५५ ५५५५५५ ५५५५५५५५५ स५५५
 ५५५५५५ न५५५५ ३५५५ ३१५५५५५५ स५५५५५५५५५ स५५५५५५५५५

[No. 18.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KĀSHMIRĪ.

RĀMBANĪ DIALECT.

TRANSLITERATION AND TRANSLATION.

'Ik-mahna'u-san'a Ik-māhṇū-saṇē <i>One-man-of</i>		do dō <i>two</i>		la'uḥaṛa'u lauhrū <i>sons</i>
the'u. thēō. <i>were.</i>		Tisa'ā-maṭhe'i-la'uḥaṛō Tisaṇē-maṭṭhē-lauhrō <i>By-his-younger-son</i>		ba'ule'a, bōlyā, <i>it-was-said,</i>
ba'aba'a, babā, <i>father,</i>	ja-ki zi-kī <i>whatever</i>	mina'a mēṇā <i>my</i>	hasa'a hissā <i>share</i>	sa'a sā <i>is</i>
Tani Tiṇī <i>By-him</i>	ma'al māl <i>the-property</i>	ba'anṭi baṇṭi <i>having-divided</i>	ditini. ditinī. <i>was-given-by-him.</i>	mī mī <i>to-me</i>
				de'i-la'u.' dēi-lō.' <i>give-away.'</i>
5. tha'urc-diha'are-paṭe thōṛē-dihārē-paṭō <i>a-few-days-after</i>	saba-kiṇ sab-kī <i>everything</i>	jama'a jamā <i>collected</i>		kari-lani. kari-lānī. <i>was-made-(and-)taken-by-him.</i>
Phiri Phiri <i>Then</i>	d'ur-molakha'ai dūr-mulkhai <i>to-a-far-country</i>	chali-ga'a. chali-gā. <i>he-went-away.</i>		Tit Tit <i>There</i>
ma'al māl <i>property</i>	luṭa'a-la'ani. luṭā-lānī. <i>was-wasted-away-by-him.</i>	Jikhaṇ Zikhaṇ <i>When</i>		'apona'a apnā <i>his-own</i>
kharach kharach <i>expended</i>	kari-la'a, kari-lā, <i>was-made,</i>	phari phiri <i>then</i>		tis-molakha'ai tis-mulkhai <i>in-that-country</i>
ba'ara'a baṛā <i>a-great</i>	ka'al kāl <i>famine</i>	pe'a. pēā. <i>fell.</i>	O Ō <i>He</i>	lachar lachār <i>helpless</i>
10. Phari Phiri <i>Then</i>		tis-molakha'a tis-mulkhai <i>of-that-country</i>		bho'i-ga'a. bhōi-gā. <i>became.</i>
gha'ar ghar <i>house</i>	ga'e. gā. <i>he-went.</i>	Tani Tiṇī <i>By-him</i>	tis tis <i>as-for-him</i>	ba'are-bakhata'awar-sane baṛē-bakhtāwarē-saṇē <i>a-great-rich-man-of</i>
			sa'ur sūr <i>swine</i>	chana'ani chuṇāṇī <i>to-feed</i>
				'apōi apnī- <i>his-own-</i>

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 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80
 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

15. 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50
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20. 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50
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 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90
 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

bagari'ā-maj bagriṇ-maz <i>fields-in</i>	bhejini. bhējini. <i>it-was-sent-by-him.</i>	Tisa'ā Tisaṇi <i>His</i>	marajī marji <i>wish</i>	thī thi <i>was</i>		
'ja'ā-bhari 'jā-bhari 'as	sa'ur sūr <i>the-swine</i>	sikar sikkar <i>husks</i>	kha'ā-sati, khā-sati, <i>eating-are,</i>	ta'ā-b'ari tyā-bhari <i>so</i>		
'ami 'ami <i>I</i>	kha'aṇ.' khā. <i>.may-eat.'</i>	Tis Tis <i>To-him</i>	kī kī <i>anyone</i>	na'a nā <i>not</i>	da'ā-sati. dā-sati. <i>giving-is.</i>	Jikhaṇ Zikhaṇ <i>When</i>
15. tis tis <i>to-him</i>	hosh hōsh <i>sense</i>	phira'a, phiryā, <i>returned,</i>	tikhaṇ tikhaṇ <i>then</i>	tani tiṇi <i>by-him</i>	boli'a, bōlyā, <i>it-was-said,</i>	'meni 'mēṇē- 'my-
ba'aba'a-saṇ bābā-saṇē <i>father-of</i>	kitarō kitrō <i>how-many</i>	ka'ama'a kāma <i>servants</i>	sati. sati. <i>are.</i>	Tiṇ Tiṇ <i>They</i>	tit tit <i>there</i>	ra'uṭi rōṭi <i>bread</i>
kha'aṇ-sati, khā-sati, <i>eating-are,</i>	'ami ami <i>I</i>	'it it <i>here</i>	bhaa'uka'a bhūkā <i>hungry</i>	mar-sa'ā. mar-sā. <i>dying-am.</i>	'Ami Ami <i>I</i>	
'apane-ba'aba'a-pa'as apnē-bābā-pās <i>my-own-father-near</i>		chali-gasa'ā ; chali-gasā ; <i>will-go-away ;</i>		tisō tis <i>to-him</i>	bolā, bōlā, <i>I-will-say,</i>	
"he "hē "O	ba'aba'a, bābā, <i>father,</i>	mī mī <i>by-me</i>	tone tōṇā <i>of-thee</i>	bhi bhī <i>also</i>	gana'ah ganāh <i>sin</i>	kara'a karyā <i>was-done</i>
20. ta'a tā <i>and</i>	Parameshar-saṇ Parmēshar-saṇ <i>God-of</i>	bhi bhī <i>also</i>	ganā'ah ganāh <i>sin</i>	kara'a. karyā. <i>was-done.</i>	'Is Is- <i>This-</i>	
laa'ik lāik <i>worthy</i>	na-sa'ā nā-sā <i>not-I-am</i>	tona'a tōṇā <i>thy</i>	pa'utar puttar <i>son</i>	bana'ā. banā. <i>I-may-become.</i>	Ta'āh'tre Tāhārē <i>As</i>	
tona'a tōṇē <i>thy</i>	ka'ama'ā kāma <i>servants</i>	santi, santi, <i>are,</i>	tēha'are tāhārē <i>so</i>	mini mīṇē <i>me</i>	da'akilo."' dākī-lō."' <i>keep."'</i>	
Phiri Phiri <i>Then</i>	apana'a-ba'aba'a-pa'as apnē-bābā-pās <i>his-own-father-near</i>		chali-ga'a. chali-gā. <i>he-went-away.</i>	Sa'a So <i>He</i>	haja'u hajū <i>still</i>	

ਖਰੋੜ ਭਲ ਤੀਜ ਖਰੋੜਾ ਵੇਰਾ ਤੀਜ ਫਲਫਲ ਖਰੋੜ ਭਲ

25. ਖਰੋੜਾ ਵੇਰਾ ਗਲਲ ਲਲਗਾਲਾ ਯਓਂਕੀਲੰ ਖੀਲਤੀ ਭਲ

ਲਠੜੜ ਤੀਜ ਫੰਲਾਯ ਤੋ ਫਲਫਲ ਖੀ ਤੀਯੋ ਭੀ

ਗੰਗੜ ਵੇਰਾਯ ਯਾਯੋੜੋ ਸਯੋ ਭੀ ਗੜੜ ਵੇਰਾਯ

ਲਠੋ ਫੁਲ ਲਯੋੜੋ ਯਲੰ ਤੀਯੋ ਯੁੜੋ ਫਲੰ

ਤੀਯੋ ਫਲਫਲ ਲਯੋਯੋ ਵੇਰਾਯ ਫੰਲਾਯ ਖੀ ਫੰਗ

30. ਯੋੜੋਯੋ ਯੀਯੋ ਭਲ ਫੁਲ ਯਲਾ ਲਠੋਯੋ ਫੰਗਠੋਯੋ

ਭੀ ਲਗਾਲੋ ਫੁਲ ਤੀਯੋ ਯਠੋੜੋਯੋ ਭੀ ਲਗਾਲੋ ਫੁਲ ਭਲ

ਭਲੰ ਤੀਯੋ ਯਠੋੜੋ ਵੇਰਾਯੋ ਵੇਰਾਯ ਯਲਯੋਯੋ ਲੋੜੋੜੋਯੋ

ਯਲਯੋਯੋ ਯੋ ਯੀਯੋ ਤੀਯੋਯੋ ਤੀਯੋ ਯਲਯੋਯੋ

ਭਲ ਯਲ ਯੀਯੋ ਯਾਲਯੋਯੋ ਯੀਯੋ ਯਠੋੜੋਯੋ

35. ਵੇਰੋ ਲਯੋਠੋ ਭਲ

ਤੀਯੋਯੋ ਫਲੋ ਲਠੋੜੋਯੋ ਫਲਯੋਯੋ

da'ur tha'a, tis dikhi-kari tis-ba'aba'a darad 'asi,
 dūr thā, tis dēkhī-karī tis-bābā dard sāsī,
far was, him seen-having to-that-father compassion came-to-him,

25. da'urī-kari gala'a la'agi'ani gha'undi'ā disatisani.
 daurī-karī gala lāgyānī ghundiā distisānī.
run-having to-the-neck he-was-applied-by-him kisses were-given-to-him-by-him.

La'uhare tis boli'a, 'he ba'aba'a, mī tone bhi
 Lauhrē tis bōlyā, 'hē bābā, mī tōnā bhī
By-the-son to-him it-was-said, 'O father, by-me of-thee also

gona'ah kari'a Parameshar-san bhi ganah kara'ani.
 gunāh karyā Parmēsharē-sun bhī gunāh karyānī.
sin was-done God-of also sin was-done.

'A'ū 'is-la'a'ik na-sa'ā tona'a patar bana'ā.
 Aū is-lāik nā-sā tōnā puttār banā.
I this-worthy not-I-am thy son I-may-become.'

Tasaṅ-ba'aba'a 'apana'a-ka'ama'a boli'ani, 'changi
 Tisaṅgē-bābā apnē-kāmaṅ bōlyānī, 'changī
By-his-father to-his-own-servants it-was-said, 'good

30. posha'ak ghini-'ani, 'is lagi-la'uni ; 'aṅga'ūthi
 pōshāk ghinī-ānī, is lāgī-lāunī ; aṅgāthī
garment (is-)to-be-brought, to-this-one it-(is-)to-be-put-on ; a-ring

bhi lagi-lo 'isi, ta'a ja'ura'a bhi lagi-lo 'is. 'As
 bhī lāgī-lō isī, tā jōrā bhī lāgī-lō is. As
also apply-ye to-this-one-verity, and a-pair-of-shoes also apply-ye to-this-one. We

kha'ā ta'a kha'ushi kara'an ; kila'a ma'an'a lo'uhara'a
 khā tā khushī karā ; kilā mēpā lauhrā
may-eat and rejoicing we-may-make ; because my son

marimatha'a the, phiri zinda'a bho'a ; gajaga'a
 marimatā thā, phiri zindā bhōyā ; gaz-gā
dead was, again alive became ; lost-gone

tha'a-na'a, phiri mili-gam.' Phiri kha'ushi
 thāyā-nā, phiri mēlī-gam.' Phiri khushī
was, again was-got-to-me.' Then rejoicing

35. karan laga'usam.
 karāṅ lagōsam.
to-make they-began.

Tasa'ā bada'a la'uhara'a bagari'a
 Tisaṅ badā lauhrā bagriā-
His great son the-field-

ନିଜ ଜାଣି ନିଜର ନିଜ ଏକାକୀର ନିଜ ନିଜ
 ନିଜ ନିଜର ନିଜ ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର
 ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର
 ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର

40. ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ଏକ ନିଜ ନିଜର ନିଜର
 ଏକ ନିଜ ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର
 ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର
 ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର
 ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର

45. ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର
 ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର
 ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର ନିଜର

maj maz in	tha'a. thā. was.	Jikha'ā Zikhaṇ When	sa'a so he	ghar-na'ara'a ghar-nārā the-house-near	'a'ū, āō, came,	sagani saganī was-heard-by-him
'antar antar within	na'ach-santi. nāch-santī. dancing-they-are.	'Apau'a Apnā His-own	ka'ama'a kāma servant	ba'uli'ani, bōlyānī, it-was-said-by-him,	'antar 'antar ' within	
ko ko what	kar-sati ? kar-satī ? doing-are-they ?	Tani-kāma Tiṇī-kāmā By-that-servant	boli'a, bōlyā, it-was-said,	'ta'na'a 'tōnā ' thy	behra'a brhā brother	
'si. sī. is-come-to-him.	Ta'ana'a-ba'aba'a Tōnō-bābā By-thy-father	bha'ari bhārī a-great	daham dhām feast	diti'ani dityānī is-given-by-him	sa'a so that	
40. la'uhara'a lahpā son	ra'aji-ba'aji rāzī-bāzī safe-(and)-sound	ghar ghar house	'a. āō. came.'	Tis Tis To-him	cha'akh chākh anger	'a'is. sīs. came-to-him.
Ghar Ghar The-house	na'a nā not	gasi. gāsī. he-will-go.	Tisa'ā Tisā His	ba'aba'a bābā father	ba'ahar bāhar outside	gasi-kari gāsī-kārī gone-having
	samaja'ani. samzānī. he-was-caused to-understand-by-him.	'Teni Tiṇī By-him	'apana'a apnā his-own	ba'aba'a bābā father	boli'a, bōlyā, it-was-said,	'itara'u 'itrū ' so-many
ba'ar bār years	mī mī by-me	ṭahal ṭahl service	kari'am, karyam, was-donē-by-me,	tona'a tōnā thy	'akhā akhāṇ word	mī mī by-me
na'a nā not	parati'a ; paratīyā ; was-disobeyed ;	phiri phīrī then	ta'ū tā by-thee	bakari-sa'ano bakrī-sun a-goat-of	shila'u shilū kid	
45. na'a nā not	diti'a dityā was-given	'apana-ja-da'usati-sa'ath apnō-zi-dūstī-sāth my-own-that-friends-with			kha'ushi khushī rejoicing	
kara'ā. karā. I-may-make.	Jakhaṇ Zikhaṇ When	tona'a tōnā thy	yih yih this	patar puttur son	ghar ghar the-house	
'ithi, ī-thē, coming-was,	jinahē zīnī by-whom	ta'una'a tōnā thy	ma'al māl property	be-'arath bē-arth without-meaning	lota'a'i, luṭāvā was-squandered,	tō tū by-thee

ਤੇਸਰੀ ਯਯਾ ਮੁਤਿਮਾਹੀ ਤੀਹੀ ਤੀਹਿ ਖੰਲਯ ਤੋ
 ਲ ਓੜੜੇ ਤੋ ਸਖਲਾ ਮੀ ਯਲਯ ਤੋ ਤੇਸਰੇ

50. ਮੀ ਯਲਯਾ ਯੋ ਤੇਸਰੀ ਯਲਯ ਯੀਹੀ ਆਓੜੀ
 ਮੇਰੇਯ ਆਓੜੀ ਮਾਹਲਾਯ ਮੀਹੀ ਲਖੀ ਯ ਯੋ
 ਮੀਲਯ ਤੇਸਰੇ ਯੋਲ ਮੀਹੀ ਮੁਤਿਮਾ ਯੋਲ ਯਲਯ
 ਕੀਯਲਯ ਤੇਸਰੇ ਯਲਯਾਯ ਯਲਯ ਯਲਯ ਯੋਲ
 ਮੀਲਾ ਯਯ

bha'ari bhāri <i>a-great</i>	dha'am dhām <i>feast</i>	diti'ani.' dityāni.' <i>was-given-by-thee.'</i>	Tini Tiṇi <i>By-him</i>	tis tis <i>to-him</i>	bola'a, bōlyā, <i>it-was-said,</i>	'he 'hē 'O
la'uhara'u, lauhrū, <i>son,</i>	ta'ū tū <i>thou</i>	sada'a sada <i>ever</i>	mī-pa'as mī-pās <i>me-near</i>	hē. hē. <i>art.</i>	Jakhaṇ Zi-kī <i>Whatever</i>	
50. mī-pa'asi, mī-pāsī, <i>me-is-near,</i>	so so <i>that</i>	tana'a tōṇā <i>thine</i>	sa'a. sā. <i>is.</i>	Phiri Phiri <i>But</i>	khaushi khushī <i>rejoicing</i>	
karana'a, karnā, <i>to-make,</i>	khaushi khushī <i>rejoicing</i>	mana'ana'a manāṇā <i>to-celebrate</i>	mini mīṇō <i>me-to</i>	lajam lājam <i>proper</i>	the, thē, <i>were,</i>	
kila'a kilā <i>because</i>	tona'a tōṇā <i>thy</i>	bhara'a brhā <i>brother</i>	marimata'a marimatā <i>dead</i>	tha'a, thā, <i>was,</i>	so so <i>he</i>	
jinda'a zindā <i>alive</i>	bha'u'a ; bhōyā ; <i>became ;</i>	gajaga'a gaz-gā <i>lost-gone</i>	tha'a-na'a, thayā-nā, <i>was,</i>	pha'uri phiri <i>again</i>		

mili-gam.'
mēli-gam.'
he-was-got-to-me.'

STANDARD LIST OF WORDS AND

English.	Kāshmiri.	Kashṭawāpī.	Pōguli.
1. One	Akh	Akh	Yakh
2. Two	Z'h	Zēh	Dih, dih
3. Three	Trih, trēh	Trī, tra	Chāō
4. Four	Tsōr	Tsōr	Tsānr
5. Five	Pōnts	Pants, panz	Pāts
6. Six	Shēh	Shō	Shē
7. Seven	Sath	Satt, sath	Satt
8. Eight	Ōth	Ēth, ēth	Āht
9. Nine	Nav	Nau, nō	Nāu
10. Ten	Dah	Dah	Dāh
11. Twenty	Wuh	Wuh	Wih
12. Fifty	Pantsah	Pantsā, panzā	Pantsā
13. Hundred	Hath	Hat, haṭhā	Hat
14. I	Bōh	Bōh	Aū
15. Of me	Myōn ^u	Miāun ^u	Mi ⁿ , miun
16. Mine	Myōn ^u	Miāun ^u	Mi ⁿ , miun
17. We	As ⁱ	As	As
18. Of us	Sōn ^u	Asun	Asau, asaū
19. Our	Sōn ^u	Asun	Asu, asaū
20. Thou	Ts'h	Tū, tsu	Tu
21. Of thee	Chyōn ^u	Tsāun ^u , zāun ^u	Ti ⁿ , tiun
22. Thine	Chyōn ^u	Tsāun ^u , zāun ^u	Ti ⁿ , tiun
23. You	Tōh ⁱ	Tus	Tus
24. Of you	Tuhōnd ^u	Tusun	Tusau, tusaū
25. Your	Tuhōnd ^u	Tusun	Tusau, tusaū

SENTENCES IN THE DIALECTS OF KĀSHMĪRĪ.

Sīrajī of Dōḍā.	Rāmbanī.	English.
Ik	Ik	1. One.
Dāi	Dīh or dō	2. Two.
Trēi	Chēi or trai	3. Three.
Tsōur	Tsaur or chōr	4. Four.
Pānts	Pants or pānj	5. Five.
Shāh, she	Shē or chhē	6. Six.
Satt	Satt	7. Seven.
Aṭṭh	Aṭh	8. Eight.
Nau	Nau	9. Nine.
Das	Das	10. Ten.
Bih	Bih	11. Twenty.
Panzā	Panzāh	12. Fifty.
Shōū	Shau	13. Hundred.
Aū	Aū, amī	14. I.
Mīnō, mōnō	Mēnā, mīnā	15. Of me.
Mīnō, mōnō	Mōnā, mīnā	16. Mine.
Āh	As	17. We.
Ahmō	Asaū	18. Of us.
Āhmō	Asaū	19. Our.
Tu	Tū, tū	20. Thou.
Tīnō, tēnō	Tōnā, tīnā	21. Of thee.
Tīnō, tēnō	Tōnā, tīnā	22. Thine.
Tuh	Tus	23. You.
Tuhmō	Tusaū	24. Of you.
Tuhmō	Tusaū	25. Your.

English.	Kāshmiri.	Kashāwāpi.	Pōguli.
26. He	Suh	Su	Su
27. Of him	Tam ¹ -sond ^u , tasond ^u	Tyisun	Tēsan, tyēsan
28. His	Tam ¹ -sond ^u , tasond ^u	Tyisun	Tēsan, tyēsan
29. They	Tim	Tim	Tiaū
30. Of them	Timan-hond ^u , tihond ^u	Timan-hun, timnā-hun	Tiuau
31. Their	Timan-hond ^u , tihond ^u	Timan-hun, timnā-hun	Tiuau
32. Hand	Atha	Hatthō, bathō	Āht
33. Foot	Khōr, pād	Khōr	Khur
34. Nose	Nas	Nasth	Nāht
35. Eye	Achh ⁱ	Achchhi, achhi	Achchh
36. Mouth	Ōs	Shunḍ, asē	Māi
37. Tooth	Dand	Dand, dandā	Dant
38. Ear	Kan	Kann, kan	Kann
39. Hair	Wāl	Wāl	Mast, wāl
40. Head	Kala	Lōt, lōth	Lōt, lut
41. Tongue	Zēv	Zōon, ziō	Ziū
42. Belly	Yēḍ	Yaḍ	Id
43. Back	Thar	Ḍand, ḍand ^u , ḍandō	Chaph
44. Iron	Shēst ^r	Shēthar	Shāhtar
45. Gold	Sōn	Sōnn, sōnā	Sōnn
46. Silver	Rōph	Rōp, rōphā	Rōpp
47. Father	Mol ^u	Mhālu, mhāl ^u	Maul, baub
48. Mother	Mōj ^u	Mhāili, bāi	Yēi
49. Brother	Bōy ^u	Bhani, bhōi, bhōy ^u	Bārun, baui
50. Sister	Bēñē	Bhaiṇ, bihan	Bēan
51. Man	Mahanyuv ^u	Māhna, māhn ^u , māhun	Mchan
52. Woman	Zanāna, triy	Zanān	Kuphmahn

Sirāji of Dōḍā.	Rāmbanī.	English.
Su	Ō, su	26. He.
Tō-tō	Tōsaū, tis, usaū	27. Of him.
Tē-tō	Tēsaū	28. His.
Tiṇ	Ō, tiṇ	29. They.
Tiṇā-tō	Tiṇaū, uṇaū	30. Of them.
Tiṇē-tō	Tiṇaū, uṇaū	31. Their.
Hatth	Hatth	32. Hand.
Khur	Pair, khur	33. Foot.
Nakk	Nakk	34. Nose.
Achchhi	Achchh, akkh	35. Eye.
Mūh	Mūī, mī	36. Mouth.
Dant	Dant	37. Tooth.
Kann	Kann	38. Ear.
Kō	Kōsh, bāl	39. Hair.
Ruṭ	Ruṭ, shir	40. Head.
Jib	Zibh	41. Tongue.
Iḍḍ, pēt	Pēt	42. Belly.
Piṭṭh	Piṭṭh	43. Back.
Lohā	Lohā	44. Iron.
Sōnnā	Sōnu	45. Gold.
Ruppā, chāḍi	Chāḍi	46. Silver.
Babb	Bābb, bābbā, bābbē	47. Father.
Ī	Ammā	48. Mother.
Brhā	Brhā	49. Brother.
Baiṇ, bōṇ	Baiṇ, bōbē	50. Sister.
Māṇṇō, māṇṇō	Māṇṇ, māṇṇō	51. Man.
Zanān	Zanāna	52. Woman.

English.	Kāshmiri.	Kashṭawāṣī.	Pōgūli.
53. Wife	Kōlay, gariñ	Kōlai, gariñ	Kōlai
54. Child	Shur", mōsum	Shur", bukt"	Lūk
55. Son	Nēchyuv", pāt"	Shur"	Lūk
56. Daughter	Kṭr"	Kōr"	Kuṛṭi, kuhṛi
57. Slave	Gōlām	Ghulām, ranth	Gulām
58. Cultivator	Grīst"	Zimindār, gurasth"	Zamindār
59. Shepherd	Gabi-rochh"	Pōhāl	Guāl
60. God	Khōdā (Musalmān), Day (Hindū).	Sāhab, dēbtā	Khudā
61. Devil	Shaitān (Musalmān), dēv (Hindū).	Shētān, mashānd	Shētān
62. Sun	Sirē	Sūraj, dōs	Dōs
63. Moon	Zōn	Zōsun	Zōsun
64. Star	Tārūkh	Tār"	Tārgan
65. Fire	Nār	Nār	Tsōṛi, nār
66. Water	Pōñ"	Pāñ, pāñ"	Pāñ
67. House	Gara	Gharō, ghar	Ghar
68. Horse	Gur"	Ghur", ghuru	Ghōṛ"
69. Cow	Gāv	Gāu	Gāū
70. Dog	Hān"	Hōn", hōnu	Hunn"
71. Cat	Bror" (m.)	Brāur", brāuru, f. brāir"	Brār
72. Cock	Kōkur	Kōkkaṛ, kōkaṛ	Kukkur
73. Duck	Batukh, ünz"	Batak	Batki
74. Ass	Khar	Khar, khōtā	Khar
75. Camel	Wūth	Ūth	Ūṭ
76. Bird	Jānawara	Jānwar, pachhan	Jōnāwār
77. Go	Gatsh	Gatshun" (<i>infinitive</i>), gatsh (<i>imperative</i>).	Gatshnu (<i>infinitive</i>)
78. Eat	Khēh	Khēun", khē	Khēlnu (<i>inf.</i>)
79. Sit	Bēh	Bibun", bēh	Byimnu (<i>inf.</i>)

Sirāji of Dōḍā.	Rāmbanī.	English.
Zanān	Lāpī, zanāna	53. Wife.
Matṭhō	Lauhṛā, lōk, lōk ^u	54. Child.
Matṭhō	Lauhṛā, lōk, lōk ^u	55. Son.
Dhī, kuṛhī	Kuṛī, kuṛhī	56. Daughter.
Kāmō	Kām ^u , kāmā ^u	57. Slave.
Jimīdār	Zamindār	58. Cultivator.
Guāl	Gnāl	59. Shepherd.
Paṇmēsar	Paṇmēsar	60. God.
Shatān	Shatān, bhūt	61. Devil.
Dis	Dūs, sūraj	62. Sun.
Chann	Tsanni, chan	63. Moon.
Tārā	Tārā, tār ^u	64. Star.
Agg	Agg	65. Fire.
Pāṇī	Pāṇī	66. Water.
Ghar	Ghar, gi	67. House.
Ghōṛō	Ghōṛ ^u , ghōṛā	68. Horse.
Gōrū	Gau	69. Cow.
Shuṇō, shuṇā	Shuṇā	70. Dog.
Bilār	Bilār, bilāt	71. Cat.
Kukkuṛ	Kukkuṛ	72. Cock.
Batki	Batki	73. Duck
Khar	Khōt ^u , khōtā	74. Ass.
Ūt	Ūt	75. Camel.
Potō	Phakrī, pakhrū	76. Bird.
Gia	Gatsh, gas	77. Go.
Khā	Khā	78. Eat.
Mish	Bim	79. Sit.

English.	Kāshmiri.	Kashṭawāri.	Pōguli.
80. Come	Wōla, yih	Yiun ^u , yi	Yūun (<i>inf.</i>)
81. Beat	Mār	Tsōṭun ^u , tsōṭ	Phārnū (<i>inf.</i>)
82. Stand	Wōth	Khaṛi khaṛi riun ^u , hōsh wōth.	Khaṛkhuṛ rahnu (<i>inf.</i>)
83. Die	Mar	Mārūn ^u , mar	Phaṭnu (<i>inf.</i>)
84. Give	Dih	Dyūn ^u , dāh	Dēun (<i>inf.</i>)
85. Run	Dav	Dōṛun ^u , dōṛ	Dhañ tulnu (<i>inf.</i>)
86. Up	Hyur ^u	Hōsh	Ubha
87. Near	Nishin	Niōṛ ^u	Nēṛi
88. Down	Bōn	Bōn	Khalā
89. Far	Dār	Dūr	Dār
90. Before	Brōnṭh	Bōnṭh, brōnṭh	Aggē, aiggī
91. Behind	Patā	Pata, path	Pat
92. Who	Kus	Kō	Kam
93. What	Kyāh	Kyā	Kut
94. Why	Kyāzi	Kyāzi, kyāza	Guzzi
95. And	Ta	Tē, biyē	Tē
96. But	Likin	Par	Par
97. If	-ay	Haṭ, zikar . . . .	.....
98. Yes	Āhan	Ā	Āi
99. No	Na	Nōi, nivī	Na
100. Alas	Hāy	Hai hai	Hai
101. A father	Mōl ^u	Mhālu	Maul
102. Of a father	Mōl ^u -sonḍ ^u	Mhāli-sun, -sund	Māla-sun
103. To a father	Mōlis	Mhālis	Mālis
104. From a father	Māli-nishē	Mhālis-hata, -nish	Mālis-laba
105. Two fathers	Z ^h mōl ⁱ	Zēh mhāli	Dih māla
106. Fathers	Mōl ⁱ	Mhāli	Māla

Sirājt of Dōḍā.	Rāmbanī.	English.
Jai	E	80. Come.
Mār	Mār	81. Beat.
Kharṭ	Kharṭ	82. Stand.
Mar	Mar	83. Die.
Dē	Dē	84. Give.
Daṛ	Daṛ	85. Run.
Kharṭ	Ubhu	86. Up.
Nērṭ	Nairṭ, nērṭ	87. Near.
Urṭ	Khalṭ, hēṭh	88. Down.
Dūr	Dūr	89. Far.
Agar	Agar, āgṭ	90. Before.
Pat	Pat, pichhṭ	91. Behind.
Kam	Kam	92. Who.
Ki, kut	Kut	93. What.
Ki	Kizug, ki, kilā	94. Why.
Tṭ, tṭ	Hor, tṭ	95. And.
Par	Par	96. But.
Zṭ	Zēkar	97. If.
Ⱥ Ā	Ⱥ Ā	98. Yes.
Nahī	Na, nā	99. No.
Hai	Hai, hē	100. Alas.
Babb	Bābb, bābbā	101. A father.
Babbāṭ	Bābbā-suṭ	102. Of a father.
Babbṭ	Bābbā	103. To a father.
Babbṭ hathā	Bābbā-thā	104. From a father.
Dūi babb	Dūh babb	105. Two fathers.
Babb	Bābb, bābbā, bābbṭ ¹	106. Fathers.

¹ The final ṭ is pronounced like the a in 'hat' as in Dōḍā.

English.	Kāshmiri.	Kashāwārī.	Pōgul.
107. Of fathers . . .	Mālēn-hond ^u . . .	Mhālīēn-hun ^u . . .	Mālan-sun . . .
108. To fathers . . .	Mālēn . . .	Mhālīēn . . .	Mālan . . .
109. From fathers . . .	Mālyau-nishē . . .	Mhālīēu-hata, -nish . . .	Mālan-laba . . .
110. A daughter . . .	Kār ^u . . .	Kōṛī . . .	Kūhṛī . . .
111. Of a daughter . . .	Kōrē-hond ^u . . .	Kōṛī-hun ^u . . .	Kūhṛa-sun . . .
112. To a daughter . . .	Kōrē . . .	Kōṛī . . .	Kūhṛa . . .
113. From a daughter . . .	Kōri-nishē . . .	Kōṛī-hata, -nish . . .	Kūhṛa-laba . . .
114. Two daughters . . .	Z ^h kōrē . . .	Zēh kōṛī . . .	Dih kūhṛa . . .
115. Daughters . . .	Kōrē . . .	Kōṛī . . .	Kūhṛa . . .
116. Of daughters . . .	Kōrēn-hond ^u . . .	Kōṛīēn-hun ^u . . .	Kūhṛan-sun . . .
117. To daughters . . .	Kōrēn . . .	Kōṛīēn . . .	Kūhṛan . . .
118. From daughters . . .	Kōryau-nishē . . .	Kōṛīēn-hata, -nish . . .	Kūhṛan-laba . . .
119. A good man . . .	Akh jān mahayuv ^u . . .	Zabar māhnu . . .	Juānumut mohau . . .
120. Of a good man . . .	Akis jān mahaniv ¹ -sund ^u . . .	Zabar māhni-sun, -sund . . .	Juānmat mahna-sun . . .
121. To a good man . . .	Akis jān mahanivis . . .	Zabar māhnis . . .	Juānmat mahnis . . .
122. From a good man . . .	Aki jān mahanivi-nishē . . .	Zabar māhnis-hata, -nish . . .	Juānmat mahnis-laba . . .
123. Two good men . . .	Z ^h jān mahaniv ¹ . . .	Zēh zabar māhni . . .	Dih juānmat mahna . . .
124. Good men . . .	Jān mahaniv ¹ . . .	Zabar māhni . . .	Juānmat mahna . . .
125. Of good men . . .	Jān mahanivēn-hond ^u . . .	Zabar māhniēn-hun ^u . . .	Juānmatan mahnan-sun . . .
126. To good men . . .	Jān mahanivēn . . .	Zabar māhniēn . . .	Juānmatan mahnan . . .
127. From good men . . .	Jān mahanivyau-nishē . . .	Zabar māhniēn-hata, -nish . . .	Juānmatan mahnan-laba . . .
128. A good woman . . .	Akh jān zanāua . . .	Zabar zanān . . .	Juānmit kuṛhmahn . . .
129. A bad boy . . .	Akh nākāra koṭ ^u . . .	Bad shuṛ ^u , maṛh shuṛ ^u . . .	Allakmut lōk . . .
130. Good women . . .	Jān zanāua . . .	Zabar zanāna . . .	Juānmacha kuṛhmahnya . . .
131. A bad girl . . .	Akh nākāra kūr ^u . . .	Bad kōṛī, maṛh kōṛī . . .	Allakmit kuṛṛī . . .
132. Good . . .	Jān, r ^o t ^u . . .	Zabar, jān . . .	Juān, juānmut . . .
133. Better . . .	(Tami-khōta) jān . . .	-nishi zabar . . .	-khota juānmut . . .

Sirāji of Dōḡā.	Rāmbani.	English.
Babbāṅṅ	Bābban-sun	107. Of fathers.
Babbā	Bābban	108. To fathers.
Babbā-hathā	Bābban thā	109. From fathers.
Dhī	Kuṛhī	110. A daughter.
Dhīā-tō	Kuṛhī-sun	111. Of a daughter.
Dhīā	Kuṛhī	112. To a daughter.
Dhīā-hathā	Kuṛhī-thā	113. From a daughter.
Dūi dhī	Dih kuṛhī	114. Two daughters.
Dhī	Kuṛhī ¹	115. Daughters.
Dhīā-tō	Kuṛhīan-sun	116. Of daughters.
Dhīā	Kuṛhīan	117. To daughters.
Dhīā-hathā	Kuṛhīan-thā	118. From daughters.
Juān or juānmatō māhṅṅ	Chāṅḡṅ māhṅṅ	119. A good man.
Juānmatō māhṅṅ-tō	Chāṅḡṅ māhṅṅ ¹ -sun	120. Of a good man.
Juānmatō māhṅṅ	Chāṅḡṅ māhṅṅ	121. To a good man.
Juānmatō māhṅṅ-hathā	Chāṅḡṅ māhṅṅ-thā	122. From a good man.
Dūi juānmatā māhṅṅ	Dih chāṅḡṅ māhṅṅ	123. Two good men.
Juānmatā māhṅṅ	Chāṅḡṅ māhṅṅ	124. Good men.
Juānmatā māhṅṅ tō	Chāṅḡṅ māhṅṅ-sun	125. Of good men.
Juānmatā māhṅṅ	Chāṅḡṅ māhṅṅ	126. To good men.
Juānmatā māhṅṅ-hathā	Chāṅḡṅ māhṅṅ-thā	127. From good men.
Juānmatī zanān	Chāṅḡṅ zanān	128. A good woman.
Aṅṅmatō maṭṭhō	Burmut lōk	129. A bad boy.
Juānmatī zanānī	Chāṅḡṅ ¹ zanānī	130. Good women.
Aṅṅmatī kuṛhī	Burmatī kuṛhī	131. A bad girl.
Juān	Chāṅḡṅ	132. Good.
— hathā juān	— thā chāṅḡṅ	133. Better.

¹ The final *ḡ* is pronounced like the *a* in 'hat' as in Dōḡā.

English.	Kāshmiri.	Kashāwārī.	Pīgūli.
134. Best	(Sārōv ^u y-khōta) jān	Sāriwi-nishi zabar	Sārini-khota juānmūt
135. High	Thod ^u	Wathal, prāmbh	Thōddā
136. Higher	(Tami-khōta) thod ^u	-nishi wathal	-khota thōddā
137. Highest	(Sārōv ^u y-khōta) thod ^u	Sāriwi-nishi wathal	Sārini-khota thōddā
138. A horse	Gur ^u	Ghur ^u	Ghōr ^u
139. A mare	Gur ^a	Ghur ⁱ	Ghōr ⁱ
140. Horses	Gur ⁱ	Ghur ⁱ	Ghōr ^a
141. Mares	Gur ^ō	Ghur ⁱ	Ghuōr ^a , ghwōr ^a
142. A bull	Dād	Dānd, rish ^u	Dānt
143. A cow	Gāv	Gāu	Gāū
144. Bulls	Dād	Dānd, rish ⁱ	Dānt
145. Cows	Gov ^u	Gāē, gāyō	Gōitri
146. A dog	Hūn ^u	Hōn ^u	Hunn ^u
147. A bitch	Hūn ^a	Hōn ⁱ	Hun ^u i
148. Dogs	Hūn ⁱ	Hōn ⁱ	Hunn ^a
149. Bitches	Hōn ^ō	Hōn ⁱ	Hun ^y a
150. A he-goat	Tshāwul	Tshyōr ^u	Kaṭl ^u , kaṭlu
151. A female goat	Tshāw ^u j ^a	Tshel ⁱ	Tsōl
152. Goats	Tshāw ^u l ⁱ	Tshēr ⁱ	Kaṭl ^a , kaṭla
153. A male deer	Rūs ^u	Harn	Harn
154. A female deer . . . .	.....	Harn ⁱ	Harn ⁱ
155. Deer	Rūs ⁱ	Harn	Harn
156. I am	Bōh chhus	Bōh thus	Aū chhus
157. Thou art	Ts ^h chhukh	Tū thukh	Tu chhus
158. He is	Suh chhuh	Su thu	Su chhu
159. We are	As ⁱ chhih	As thī	As chhisam
160. You are	Tōh ⁱ chhiwa	Tus thōaua	Tus chhēth

Sirājī of Dōḡā.	Rāmbanī.	English.
Sabbā-nē-hathē juān	Sabbap-thā chāḡō	134. Best.
Ukṛō	Ukkur, uchohā	135. High.
— -hathē juān	— -thā ukkur	136. Higher.
Sabbā-nē-hathā juān	Sabbap-thā ukkur	137. Highest.
Ghōṛō	Ghōṛ ⁿ , ghōṛā	138. A horse.
Ghōṛī	Ghōṛī	139. A mare.
Ghōṛā	Ghōṛō ¹	140. Horses.
Ghōṛā	Ghōṛō ¹	141. Mares.
Dānt	Sāhn, dānt	142. A bull.
Gōrū	Gau	143. A cow.
Dānt	Sāhn, dānt	144. Bulls.
Gōrū	Gawō ¹	145. Cows.
Shuṇō, shuṇā	Shuṇā	146. A dog.
Shuṇēī	Shuṇēī	147. A bitch.
Shuṇā	Shuṇō ¹	148. Dogs.
Shuṇēiā	Shuṇēī	149. Bitches.
Chhēṛō	Tsirṛā	150. A he-goat.
Bakrī	Tsēī	151. A female goat.
Chhērā	Tsirṛā	152. Goats.
Harnō	Harn	153. A male deer.
Harnī	Harnī	154. A female deer.
Harnā	Harn	155. Deer.
Aū chhi, chhis	Aū chhus, sā, hā	156. I am.
Tuchhi, chhis	Tū chhus, sā, hē	157. Thou art.
Su chhu (<i>fem.</i> chhi)	Su chhu, sā, hō	158. He is.
Āh chha, chhas	As chhasam, sā, hē	159. We are.
Tuh chhath	Tus chhath, sō, sā, hō	160. You are.

¹ Final *ś* as the *a* in 'hat' as in Dōḡrā.

English.	Kāshmiri.	Kashṭawāri.	Pōgali.
161. They are	Tim chhih	Tim thi	Tiaũ chhi, chhē
162. I was	Bōh ōsus	Bōh āsus, āsus	Aũ āhtōs, auhtōs
163. Thou wast	Ts ^h osukh	Tñ āsakh, āsusukh	Tu āhtōs, auhtōs
164. He was	Suh ōs ^u	Su āsō, āsusū	Su āhtū, auhtū
165. We were	As ^l ōs ^l	As āis ^l	As āhsam
166. You were	Tōh ^l ōs ^l wa	Tus āsāna, āsusāna	Tus āhtath
167. They were	Tim ōs ^l	Tim āsai, āusai, āis ^l	Tiaũ āhta
168. Be	Ās, bōy	Ās	Ās ^a , ās
169. To be	Āsun, bōwun	Āsun ^u	Āsnu
170. Being	Āsan, bōwān	Āsan	Ās, āsti
171. Having been	Ōsith, bōvith	Āsi, āsit, āsita	Āis-kēri
172. I may be	Bōh āsa, bōwa	Bōh āsa	Aũ āsa
173. I shall be	Bōh āsa, bōwa	Bōh āsa	Aũ āsa
174. I should be	Bōh āsahō, bōwahō	Bōh āsaha	Aũ āsa, āsiha
175. Beat	Mār	Tsōt, mār	Phār ^a , phār, phāri
176. To beat	Mārun	Thōtun ^u , mārūn ^u	Phārnu
177. Beating	Mārān	Thōtan, mārūn	Phār, phārti
178. Having beaten	Mōrith	Tsōti, tsōtit, tsōtita, māri, mārit, mārita	Phār-kēri
179. I beat	Bōh chhus mārān	Bōh thus tsōtan (māran)	Aũ phār chhus, phārti chhus
180. Thou beatest	Ts ^h chhukh mārān	Tū thukh tsōtan (māran)	Tu phār chhus, phārti chhus
181. He beats	Suh chhuh mārān	Su thu tsōtan (māran)	Su phār chhu, phārti chhu
182. We beat	As ^l chhih mārān	As thi tsōtan (māran)	As phār chhisam, phārti chisam
183. You beat	Tōh ^l chhiwa mārān	Tus thāua tsōtan (māran)	Tus phār chhēth, phārti chhēth
184. They beat	Tim chhih mārān	Tim thi tsōtan (māran)	Tiaũ phār chhi, phārti chhi
185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Mē mōrum	Mē tsōt, tsōtum, mār, mārum	Mi phārtu
186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>). . . .	Tsō mōruth	Tsē tsōtuth, mānruth	Ti phārtu
187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Tam ^l mōrun	Tin tsōt, mār	Tin phārtu

Sirāji of Dōḍā.	Rāmbanī.	English.
Tiṇ chha	Tiṇ chhi, sñ, hñ	161. They are.
Añ bute, butēs	Añ ātus, thās	162. I was.
Tu buto, butēs	Tū ātus, thās	163. Thou wast.
Su butō	Su ātū, thā	164. He was.
Āh butā, butās	As ātasam, thē	165. We were.
Tuh butath	Tus ātath, thē	166. You were.
Tiṇ butā	Tiṇ ātā, thē	167. They were.
Bhō	Bhō	168. Be.
Bhōṇō	Bhōṇū	169. To be.
Bhōñ	Bhñ	170. Being.
Bhōita	Bhōi-kari	171. Having been.
Añ bhōñ	Añ, bhōñ	172. I may be.
Añ bhōñō	Añ, bhōñ	173. I shall be.
Añ bhōñā . . . . .	.....	174. I should be.
Mār	Mār	175. Beat.
Mārñō	Mārñū	176. To beat.
Mārñ	Mār	177. Beating.
Mārīta	Mārī-kari	178. Having beaten.
Añ mār- or mārñ-chhi	Añ mār-chhus, mārñ-chhus	179. I beat.
Tu mār- or mārñ-chhi	Tū mār-chhus, mārñ-chhus	180. Thou beatest.
Su mār- or mārñ-chhu	Su mār-chhu, mārñ-chhu	181. He beats.
Āh mār- or mārñ-chha	As mār-chhasam, mārñ-chhasam.	182. We beat.
Tuh mār- or mārñ-chhath	Tus mār-chhath, mārñ-chhath.	183. You beat.
Tiṇ mār- or mārñ-chha	Tiṇ mār-chhi, mārñ-chhi	184. They beat.
Mī mārñ	Mī mārñ, mī mārñ	185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Tī mārñ	Tī mārñ, tī mārñ	186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Tēṇi mārñ	Tiṇ mārñ, tiṇ mārñ	187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).

English.	Kāshmirī.	Kashṭawārī.	Pōguli.
188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).	Asē mōr ^u	Asi tsōṭ, mār	Asēi phārtu
189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Tōhē mōr ^u wa	Tusti tsōṭṭau, mārēau	Tusēi phārtu
190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Timau mōrukḥ	Timau tsōṭ, tsōṭukḥ, mār, mārukḥ.	Tiaṭēi phārtu
191. I am beating	Bōḥ chhus mārān	Bōḥ thus tsōṭan (mārān)	Aū phār (<i>or</i> phārti) chhus.
192. I was beating	Bōḥ ṡsus mārān	Bōḥ āsus tsōṭan (mārān). . . .	Aū phār (<i>or</i> phārti) āhtūs .
193. I had beaten	Mē ṡsum mōr ^u mot ^u	Mē āsum tsōṭmut (mārmūt)	Mi āhtā phārtumut
194. I may beat	Bōḥ mārā	Bōḥ tsōṭa, mārā	Aū phāra
195. I shall beat	Bōḥ mārā	Bōḥ tsōṭa, mārā	Aū phāra
196. Thou wilt beat	Ts ^h mārakh	Tū tsōṭakh, mārakh	Tu phārus
197. He will beat	Suh mārī	Su tsōṭi, mārī	Su phairi
198. We shall beat	As ⁱ mārāw	As tsōṭau, mārāu	As phāram
199. You will beat	Tōh ⁱ mārīw	Tus tsōṭiō, mārīū	Tus phāruth
200. They will beat	Tim mārān	Tim tsōṭan, mārān	Tiaṭ phārūn
201. I should beat	Bōḥ mārāhō	Bōḥ tsōṭaba, mārāha	Aū phāra, phāriha
202. I am beaten	Bōḥ chhus yiwān mārāna	Bōḥ thus tsōṭa gatshan, bōḥ thus mārāna yīan.	Aū phārāni yāua
203. I was beaten	Bōḥ ās mārāna	Bōḥ āsus tsōṭa gatshan, bōḥ āsus mārāna yīan.	Aū phārāni ās
204. I shall be beaten	Bōḥ yīma mārāna	Bōḥ tsōṭa gatsha, bōḥ mārāna yīma.	Aū phārāni yāua
205. I go	Bōḥ chhus gatshān	Bōḥ thus gatshan	Aū gatsh (<i>or</i> gatshti) chhus
206. Thou goest	Ts ^h chhukḥ gatshān	Tū thukḥ gatshan	Tu gatsh (<i>or</i> gatshti) chhus
207. He goes	Suh chhuh gatshān	Su thu gatshan	Su gatsh (<i>or</i> gatshti) chhu
208. We go	As ⁱ chhih gatshān	As thi gatshan	As gatsh (<i>or</i> gatshti) chhi- sam.
209. You go	Tōh ⁱ chhiwa gatshān	Tus thēaua gatshan	Tus gatsh (<i>or</i> gatshti) chhēth.
210. They go	Tim chhih gatshān	Tim thi gatshan	Tiaṭ gatsh (<i>or</i> gatshti) chhi
211. I went	Bōḥ gōs	Bōḥ gōs	Aū gōs
212. Thou wentest	Ts ^h gōkh	Tū gōkh	Tu gōs
213. He went	Suh gōv, gav	Su gōu, gau	Su gō
214. We went	As ⁱ gay	Asgē	As gēōsam

Sirāji of Dōḍā.	Rāmbanī.	English.
Asē mārū . . .	Asai mārṭī, asai māryā .	188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Tusē mārū . . .	Tusai mārṭū, tusai māryā .	189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Tēṇē mārū . . .	Tiṇṇēi mārṭū, tiṇṇēi māryā .	190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
Aū mār- or mārṭ- <i>chhi</i> . . .	Aū mār- <i>chhus</i> , mārṭ- <i>chhus</i> .	191. I am beating.
Aū mārā or mārṭ- <i>tō</i> . . .	Aū mār- <i>ātus</i> , mārṭ- <i>ātus</i> .	192. I was beating.
Mī mārṭ- <i>butō</i> . . .	Mī mārṭumut <i>ātū</i> . . .	193. I had beaten.
Aū mārṭ . . .	Aū mārṭ . . .	194. I may beat.
Aū mārṭō . . .	Aū mārṭ . . .	195. I shall beat.
Tu mārṭō . . .	Tū mārās . . .	196. Thou wilt beat.
Su mārṭō . . .	Su māri . . .	197. He will beat.
Āh mārāmālā . . .	As mārām . . .	198. We shall beat.
Tuh mārāthālā . . .	Tus mārāth . . .	199. You will beat.
Tiṇṇ mārānthālā . . .	Tiṇṇ mārti . . .	200. They will beat.
Aū mārāmī . . .	.....	201. I should beat.
Aū māriṭ gō- <i>chhi</i> . . .	Aū māriṭ <i>gatsh-<u>chhus</u></i> . . .	202. I am beaten.
Aū māriṭ gēs . . .	Aū māriṭ <i>gēs</i> . . .	203. I was beaten.
Aū māriṭ gālō . . .	Aū māriṭ <i>gatshṭ</i> . . .	204. I shall be beaten.
Aū gā- <i>chhi</i> . . .	Aū <i>gatsh-<u>chhus</u></i> . . .	205. I go.
Tu gā- <i>chhi</i> . . .	Tū <i>gatsh-<u>chhus</u></i> . . .	206. Thou goest.
Su gā- <i>chhu</i> . . .	Su <i>gatsh-<u>chhu</u></i> . . .	207. He goes.
Āh gā- <i>chha</i> . . .	As <i>gatsh-<u>chhasam</u></i> . . .	208. We go.
Tuh gā- <i>chhath</i> . . .	Tus <i>gatsh-<u>chhath</u></i> . . .	209. You go.
Tiṇṇ gā- <i>chha</i> . . .	Tiṇṇ <i>gatsh-<u>chhi</u></i> . . .	210. They go.
Aū gēs . . .	Aū <i>gēs</i> . . .	211. I went.
Tu gēs . . .	Tū <i>gēs</i> . . .	212. Thou wentest.
Su gō . . .	Su <i>gēs, gā</i> . . .	213. He went.
Āh gā . . .	As <i>gēasam</i> . . .	214. We went.

English.	Kāshmiri.	Kashāwārī.	Pōgulī.
215. You went . . .	Tōh' gōwa . . .	Tus gēau . . .	Tus gēōath . . .
216. They went . . .	Tim gay . . .	Tim gē . . .	Tiaū gēō, gēau . . .
217. Go . . .	Gatsh . . .	Gatsh . . .	Gatsh, gatsh ^a . . .
218. Going . . .	Gatshān . . .	Gatshān . . .	Gatsh, gatshti . . .
219. Gone . . .	Gōmot ^a , gamot ^a . . .	Gōmut . . .	Gyēmut . . .
220. What is your name ? .	Chyōn ^a nāv kyāh chhuh ?	Tsāun ^a nām kyā thūi ?	Ti ⁿ nām kut chhu ?
221. How old is this horse ?	Yih gur ^a kaitēn warihēu- hond ^a chhuh ?	Is ghurī-sī ummar kitsā thē ?	Yēs ghōris ummur kyit thi ?
222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?	Yiti-pōtha kūt ^a chhuh Kashiri-tām dūr ^a ?	Yēti-hata Kashiri-tāi kyutā (or kitrud) thu ?	Ita-pāta Kashir-tā kituk chhu dūr ?
223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?	Cyōnis mōl ^a -sandis garas- andar kūt ^a nēchiv ⁱ chhih ?	Tsānis mhāl ^a -sin gharas- manz kityē (or kitrud) shur ^a thi ?	Tini māla-sani gi-manz kēta lōka chhō ?
224. I have walked a long way to-day.	Bōh chhus az sēthāh pok ^a - mot ^a .	Bōh hanthūs az mhast dūr .	Aū az dūr-tā dhaūtus .
225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.	Myōnis pēth ^a -ra-sandis nēchivis tam ^a -sanžē bēñē- sūty nēth ^a r kor ^a mot ^a .	Miān ⁱ pētr ^a -sinyi shurīēn karun tēsīni bhēnyi-sāthi biāh.	Mini pēchōw-sani lōki chhu tyēsye bina-sīt byāh kyē- mut.
226. In the house is the sad- dle of the white horse.	Garas-andar chhēh chhētis gur ^a -sūnz ^a kōth ^a .	Gharas-manz thu safēd ghurī-sun zin.	Chhitti ghōr ^a -sun zin chhu gi-manz.
227. Put the saddle upon his back.	Tamis thāv thūr ^a -pēth zin .	Tēsinyis dandās thōyīn zin .	Tyēsye chaphi-pāt zin li .
228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.	Mē chhuh lōy ^a mot ^a tasandis nēchivis wārayāhan kam- chau-sūty.	Mē tsōtum tēsinyis shurīs mhast.	Mi tyēswe lōkyas shāhtēi kōrēi-sīt phārtumut chhu.
229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.	Snh chhuh bālachē tāli- pēth chārwayēn gāsa khyāwān.	Su thu dhāri-hinis mōkhas- pān māl tsunāwan.	Bāla-sanni luṭus-pāt su chhu gallas gās khālāl.
230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.	Suh chhuh guris-pēth bihith tath kulis-tal.	Su thu yēth kulyis-tal ghurīs-pān bēi.	Su chhu ghōris-pāt kōlis- khal līma.
231. His brother is taller than his sister.	Tasond ^a bōy ^a chhuh tasanzi bēñi-khōtā thod ^a .	Tyisun bhōi thu tyēsīni bhēnyi-hata baḍḍ ^a .	Tēsau bāru tēsēi bina- khōta lōy chhu.
232. The price of that is two rupees and a-half.	Tamyuk ^a mōl chhuh dāy rōpay.	Tathun mōl thu dhāi rōpiē .	Itēk kimat thi dāi rupasē
233. My father lives in that small house.	Myon ^a mol ^a chhuh tath lōk ^a chō larē-manz rōzān.	Miāun mhāl thu tath lōkuri gharas-manz rihwan.	Mi ⁿ manl chhu tēs lōkh- chysis garus-manz rahti.
234. Give this rupee to him	Dih yih rōpay tamis .	Yi rōpai dyi tis .	Yē rupai tyēs dyēn . . .
235. Take those rupces from him.	Tim rōpay hēh tamis-nish .	Tyis hē tsa tima rōpiē .	Yaū rupia gyun tyēs . . .
236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.	Wāra dis chōb ta razi-sūty phirus ganḍ.	Tyis tsōtis jān paithyi tō ruzan-sāthi ganḍis.	Tyēs mast phāri tē razan- sīt gaṭhin.
237. Draw water from the well.	Kriri-manza khār poū ^a .	Khōtha-manza khūāl pāñ .	Khūhus-manz pāi kāri . . .
238. Walk before me .	Mē brōnṭh brōnṭh pakh .	Mē bōnṭh hanṭh . . .	Mi aiggi dhaūi . . .
239. Whose boy comes be- hind you ?	Kasond ^a koṭ ^a chhuy tsō pata pata yiwān ?	Kasun shur ^a thu tsō-pata yān ?	Kasau lōk chhu ti pata pata dhaūti ?
240. From whom did you buy that ?	Huh kamis-nish hyōtuth tsō ?	Tsō kas-hata su mōl hyn- tuth ?	Ti kas-laba tyēs mōl gintu ?
241. From a shopkeeper of the village.	Akis gāma-wōñis-nish .	Gēmakis kāsi wānawālis- hata.	Gāma-sanni dukāndārus- laba.

Sirāji of Dōḍā.	Rāmbanī.	English.
Tuh gāth	Tus gēath	215. You went.
Tiṇ gā	Tiṇ gēē, gē	216. They went.
Gis	Gatsh	217. Go.
Gā	Gatsh, gatshā	218. Going.
Gō	Gōmut	219. Gone.
Tiṇō nām kut chhu ?	Tiṇō nām kut chhu ?	220. What is your name ?
Yē ghōṛō-ti ummar kitī chhi ?	Yē ghōṛō-saṇī kitī um chhi ?	221. How old is this horse ?
Ellā-hathā Kashmirā-tā kitō dūr chhu ?	Itt-ātē Kashmirō-tā kitō dūr chhu ?	222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?
Tiṇō babbō-tē gharō-mā puttur kitā chhu ?	Tiṇō bābā-saṇē gi kitō lōkō chhi ?	223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?
Ajj aū barā dūr āwē .	Aū az dūr haṇḥi-kari chali gēūs.	224. I have walked a long way to-day.
Mēṇō tsatsē-tō puttur tō-ti bōḥi-sāthi biāḍ-rō chhu.	Miṇō pitrō-saṇ lōk ^u tōsēi bāḥi-sāthi biāhtamut chhu.	225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.
Gharō-mā chhittō ghōṛō-ti kāthi chhi.	Gi-mā chhittō ghōṛō-saṇī kāthi chhi.	226. In the house is the sad- dle of the white horse.
Kāthi pitḥi-puṇ kasi latthō.	Kāthi tōsēi pitḥi-bhōi lathas.	227. Put the saddle upon his back.
Tō-tē puttrō mē matē kōṛṇē mārū-ā.	Mi tōswē lōkō matā kōṛṇā ditmat-chhis.	228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.
Pahāṛō-tē shirō gōrū bakriā tsārā-chhu.	Yu pahāṛō-saṇē shirō-bhōi bakriō gawē supāl-chhu.	229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.
Ghōṛō bēi buṭṭō tal bishru chhu.	Yu ghōṛō-bhōi buṭṭō-khal bīmi chhu.	230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.
Tō-tē brhā tō-ti bēḥi-hathā baḍḍō chhu.	Tōsaū brhā tōsēi bāḥi- thā baḍḍō chhu.	231. His brother is taller than his sister.
Yō-tō mul dhāi rupayyō chhu.	Tōsaū mul dhāi rupāē chhu	232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.
Mēṇō babb yē nikkō gharō rahā-chhu.	Miṇō bābb is maṭṭhō gi rāh- chhu.	233. My father lives in that small house.
Yō rupayyō tō dō-lō .	Tōs yu rupayyā dēṇā .	234. Give this rupee to him.
Yō rupayyā tiṇ ghiṇi-jē .	Tiṇ rupāē tōs-thā ghiṇi laiṇē.	235. Take those rupees from him.
Must mārathō, tō radzū sāthi bandhithū.	Tōs juān mārniās, gazari- sāthi gaṇṭhi.	236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.
Khithō-mā pāṇi ghiṇi-jē .	Talāḍ-mā-thā pāṇi kāṛi .	237. Draw water from the well.
Mē āri āri chal	Mi agar chal	238. Walk before me.
Kāh-tō maṭṭhō ti pata jā- chhu ?	Kasaū lōk ^u ti pat pat ē-chhu ?	239. Whose boy comes be- hind you ?
Yō kāh-hathā mul āwath ?	Yu kas-thā muli āṇ-chhut ?	240. From whom did you buy that ?
Grāmo kēṭiō haṭiābāliā- hathā.	Gāmō-saṇē kēṭiō haṭiābāliā- thā.	241. From a shopkeeper of the village.

KŌHISTĀNĪ.

Under the name of Kōhistānī are included several Dard dialects or languages spoken in the Panjkora, Swat, and Indus Kohistans. They are all closely connected together, and have numerous dialects, almost every little side-valley possessing its peculiar 'jīb.' The only person who has hitherto described them is Colonel Biddulph.

The linguistic boundary between these languages and Paṣṭō is very ill-defined, for all over the Kohistans of the three rivers the inhabitants are bilingual, and speak Paṣṭō in addition to the dialect peculiar to each tract. All are much mixed, not only with that language, but also with the Indian languages immediately to the south. Specimens will be found below of Gārwi, spoken in the Swat Kohistan, of Tōrwālī of the Swat and Panjkora Kohistans lower down than Gārwi, and of Maiyā of the Indus Kohistan. In the List of Words, I have also given examples of Chilīs, a modern offshoot of Tōrwālī.

GĀRWĪ.

This language is spoken in the Swat Kohistan. It is the speech of the Gawārē, a sept of which tribe is named Bashghar, a fact which has led Colonel Biddulph to erroneously call it 'Bushkarik,' and to call the entire tribe 'Bushkar.' The language is closely connected with that of the Tōrwāl, who inhabit the Swat and Panjkora Valleys lower down than the Gawārē. It is evidently of Dardic origin. Regarding the Gawārē, Colonel Biddulph says,¹—

'Bushkar is the name given to the community which inhabits the upper part of the Panjkora Valley, whence they have overflowed into the upper part of the Swat Valley, and occupied the three large villages of Otrote, Ushoo, and Kalam. They live on good terms with their Torwal neighbours, and number altogether from 12,000 to 15,000 souls The Bushkarik proper are divided into three clans, the Moolanor, Kootekhor, and Joghior. They say that they have been Mussulmans for nine generations, and the peculiar customs still common among the Shins do not exist among them. . . . The Bushkar dialect approaches more nearly to modern Panjabi than any other of the Dard languages; but in some respects seems to show some affinity to the dialects of the Siah Posh.'

With reference to the above remarks, the conversion of the people to Islām began in the time of Akhūn Darwēza, about three hundred years ago, and has been carried on up to within the last century. Gārwi, like the other languages of the Swat Kohistan, has one remarkable peculiarity. The verb, except in the Future Tense, and in the Imperative mood, does not distinguish between the various persons. In some of these languages, *e.g.* Gārwi (as described by Biddulph under the name of Bushkarik), even number is not distinguished. On the other hand, throughout the conjugation of the verb, the distinction of gender is carefully maintained. Thus, in Gārwi, the present tense of the verb 'to be' is, masculine, *thū*, feminine, *thi*. According to the gender of the subject, each of these words means, I am, thou art, he, she, or it is, we are, you are, they are, as the context may require.

The following abstract of the Gārwi (Bushkarik) Grammar is taken from Colonel Biddulph's work, *loc. cit.* The same work contains a Vocabulary, to which the reader is referred for further information :—

¹ *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, p. 70. The Bushkarik Grammar is Appendix E of the same work.

I.—PRONUNCIATION—

Pronounce *ā* as in *hat*; *ā* as in *fall*; *ē* as in *met*; *e* (without any mark) as the *é* in the French *lait*; *o* as in *hot*; *o* (without any mark) as the first *o* in *promote*; *ö* and *ü* as in German; *gh*, *kh*, *sh*, and *zh*, as the Persian غ, خ, ش, and ج respectively. Other vowels and consonants as usual in other Indian languages.

II.—NOUNS—

	Sing.	Plur.	
Nom. and Acc.	<i>īs</i> , a woman.	<i>īs-āl</i> .	<i>māh</i> means from (a person), and <i>tī</i> , from (a place), <i>āh</i> (suffixed) is 'in.' If the noun is masculine, the Genitive singular ends in <i>ā</i> . In the plural, it always ends in <i>ā</i> .
Gen.	<i>īs-ē</i> , of a woman.	<i>īs-āl-ā</i> .	
Dat.	<i>īs-kāh</i> , to a woman.	<i>īs-āl-kāh</i> .	
	<i>īs-kēr</i> , for a woman.	<i>īs-āl-kēr</i> .	
Abl.	<i>īs-sāh</i> , with a woman.	<i>īs-āl-samān</i> .	
	<i>īs-māh</i> , from a woman.	<i>īs-āl-māh</i> .	
	<i>īs-rāh</i> , by a woman.	<i>īs-āl-rāh</i> .	

III.—PRONOUNS—

	Nom.	Agent.	Acc.	Gen.	Dat.	Abl.	
I	<i>yāh</i>	<i>yēh</i>	<i>mai</i>	$\left. \begin{matrix} mī (m.) \\ mī (f.) \end{matrix} \right\}$	<i>ma-ke, mē-kēr</i>	<i>mī-sāh, etc.</i>	The Genitive singular of the 1st and 2nd persons singular ends in <i>ā</i> if the pro- noun is masculine, and in <i>ē</i> if it is feminine.
We	<i>māh</i>	<i>māh</i>	<i>māh</i>	<i>mō</i>	<i>mā-ke, mō-kēr</i>	<i>mā-sāh, etc.</i>	
Thou	<i>tū</i>	<i>tū</i>	<i>tai</i>	$\left. \begin{matrix} chā (m.) \\ chē (f.) \end{matrix} \right\}$	<i>ta-ke, chē-kēr</i>	<i>tai-sāh, etc.</i>	
You	<i>tāh</i>	<i>tāh</i>	<i>tāh</i>	<i>tō</i>	<i>tā-ke, tō-kēr</i>	<i>tā-sāh, etc.</i>	
He, it (near)	<i>ai</i>	<i>ai</i>	<i>asē</i>	<i>asā</i>	<i>as-ke, asē-kēr</i>	<i>ās-sāh, etc.</i>	
She, it (near)	<i>atē</i>	<i>atē</i>	<i>asē</i>	<i>asē</i>	<i>as-ke, asē-kēr</i>	<i>ās-sāh, etc.</i>	
They (near)	<i>am</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>ām</i>	<i>asō</i>	<i>ām-ke, asō-kēr</i>	<i>ām-sāh, etc.</i>	
He, it (remote)	<i>aiā</i>	<i>aiā</i>	<i>tatē</i>	<i>tasā</i>	<i>tas-ke, tasē-kēr</i>	<i>ās-sāh, etc.</i>	
She, it (remote)	<i>tatē</i>	<i>tatē</i>	<i>tatē</i>	<i>tasē</i>	<i>tas-ke, tasē-kēr</i>	<i>ās-sāh, etc.</i>	
They (remote)	<i>tam</i>	<i>tam</i>	<i>tām</i>	<i>tisō</i>	<i>tām-ke, tisō-kēr</i>	<i>tām-sāh, etc.</i>	

* 'Who?' is *kam*; 'what?' is *kāh*.

SKELETON GRAMMAR.

IV.—VERBS—

A.—Auxiliary and Verbs Substantivo, *-āshāgān*, to be.

Pres., masc., *tū* ; fem., *tūi*, I am, etc. ; *Past.*, masc., *hū* ; fem., *hūi*, I was, etc.

Pluperfect., masc., *āshū* ; fem., *āshūi*, I had been, etc. This last is given by Biddulph as a Pluperfect.

In the specimens it is a simple past, and means 'I was.'

Hōgā, to become. The only tenses which change for person or number are the Future and Imperative. Other tenses only change for Gender.

Infinitive, *hōgā*, to become ; *Participle Present*, *hōm*, becoming ; *Past*, *hūti*, having become.

Present, masc., *hūwān-tū* ; fem., *hūwān-tūi*, I am becoming, etc.

Imperfect, masc., *hūwān-shū* ; fem., *hūwān-shūi*, I was becoming, etc.

Past, masc., *hū* ; fem., *hūi*, I became, etc.

Perfect, masc., *hū-tū* ; fem., *hū-tūi*, I have become, etc.

Pluperfect, masc., *hū-shū* ; fem., *hū-shūi*, I had become, etc.

Imperative, become thou, *hoh* ; let him, her, or it become, *hohdāh*.
become ye, *hū* ; let them become, *hohdāh*.

Future, I shall become.

Sing.		Plur.
1.	{ <i>hōm</i> (m.) <i>hōwee</i> (f.)	{ <i>hū</i> (m.) <i>hūi</i> (f.)
2.	<i>hoh</i>	{ <i>hū</i> (m.) <i>hūi</i> (f.)
3.	<i>hoh</i>	{ <i>hū</i> (m.) <i>hūi</i> (f.)

B.—Active Verb,—*yīgā*, to come.

Infinitives, *Present*, *yāgā*, to come ; *Past*, *yāgā-shū*, to have come.

Participles, *Present*, *yāgra*, coming ; *Past*, *yāte*, having come.

Gerunds, *yāndēr*, from coming ; *yāgā maiya*, in coming.

Supine, *yāg-tū*, must come.

Present, masc., *yān-tū* ; fem., *yān-tūi*, I am coming, etc.

Imperfect, masc., *yān-shū* ; fem., *yān-shūi*, I was coming, etc.

Past, masc., *yā* ; fem., *yāi*, I came, etc. (? I went, etc. The specimens have *yā* for 'he came').

Perfect, masc., *yā-tū* ; fem., *yā-tūi*, I have come, etc.

Pluperfect, masc., *yā-shū* ; fem., *yā-shūi*, I had come, etc.

Future, masc., *yām* ; fem., *yāi*, I shall come, etc.

Imperative, come thou, *yāh* ; let him, her, or it come, *yādāh*.
come ye, *yā* ; let them come, *yādāh*.

Karūgā, to do.

Infinitives, *Present*, *karūgā*, to do ; *Past*, *karūgā-shū*, to have done.

Participles, *Present*, *karā*, doing ; *Past*, *ka*, having done.

Gerunds, *karūgērē*, from doing ; *karūg maiya*, in doing.

Present, masc., *karān-tū* ; fem., *karān-tūi*, I am doing, etc.

Imperfect, masc., *karān-shū* ; fem., *karān-shūi*, I was doing, etc.

Past, masc. and fem., *kir*, I did, etc.

Perfect, masc., *kir-tū* (?) ; fem., *kir-tūi*, I have done, etc.

Pluperfect, masc., *kir-shū* (?) ; fem., *kir-shūi*, I had done, etc.

(According to Biddulph, the masc. forms of the Perf. and Plup. are *kir-tū* and *kir-shū*, respectively. This is probably a misprint.)

Future, I shall do.

SING.		PLUR.	
Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
1. <i>karā</i>	<i>karāi</i>	<i>karā</i>	<i>karāi</i>
2. <i>karā</i>	<i>karāi</i>	<i>karā</i>	<i>karāi</i>
3. <i>karā</i>	<i>karāi</i>	<i>karā</i>	<i>karāi</i>

Imperative.

kēr, do thou.

kērādāh, let him, her, or it do.

kērāh, do ye.

kērādāh, let them do.

In the following specimens, which I owe to the kindness of the late Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., the vowel-sounds have not been distinguished so minutely as in the Grammar. According to him the Gārwiś of the present day have only one *ē*-sound, corresponding to the sound of the *a* in 'fate'; and only one *ō*-sound, corresponding to the sound of the second *o* in *promote*. These vowels have been marked accordingly in the specimens.

It is not possible to form a complete grammar from the specimens, but the following instances of grammatical forms show that the language is closely connected with Kāshmirī:—

I.—NOUNS—*Declension.*

Sing.	Plur.	
Nom. <i>bab</i> , a father	<i>babū</i>	Similarly, <i>dūī</i> , a daughter.
Gen. <i>bab-ā</i>	<i>babū-ā</i>	Genitive, <i>dūī-ā</i> ; but Nom.
Dat. <i>bab-ki</i> or <i>-ka</i>	<i>babū-ki</i> or <i>-ka</i>	Plur. <i>dūī</i> .
Loc. <i>bab-mē</i>	<i>babū-mē</i>	A good man is <i>ak rān mēsh</i> .
Abl. <i>bab-mā</i> , from a father	<i>babū-mā</i>	A good woman is <i>ak rain īs</i> .

II.—PRONOUNS—

I, *ya*; of me, *mā*, *maī*; Obl. form, *mai*; We, *mā*; our, *mō*.

Thou, *tū*; of thee, *chhā*; Obl. form, *tai*; Ye, *thā*; your, *thō*.

He, that, *ashī*; his, *asā*; Obl. *ās*; they, *tun*; their, *tasā*; *tama*, by them.

Other forms are *sah*, he; *tasā*, his; *tas-ki*, to him; *tan*, by him. 'This' is *eh* or *āī*.

III.—VERBS—

(a) Verbs Substantive—

Pres.—*thū*, *thō* (masc.); *thī* (fem.); for both numbers and all persons. Used once to mean 'was.' 'The elder son *was* in the field.'

Past—*āsh*, *āshō*, *āshū*; fem. *āshī*; for both numbers and all persons. Used once to mean 'is,' 'what matter *is*?'

I may or shall be, *hōm*; he became, *hū*; be (Imperat.), *hō*; to be, *hōgē*; being, *hōg*.

(b) Active Verbs—

Chaṇḍō, to beat.

Chaṇḍōsh, beaten; so, *mūrsh*, dead; *chhārōsh*, lost; *gat*, gone.

Imperative,—*chaṇḍ*, beat. Other examples are, *dʳ*, give; *giya*, bring ye; *shāwa* or *shū*, clothe ye; *yā*, come (? 1st person, plural); *chō*, go.

Present,—*chaṇḍānt*, I beat, etc., for all persons and both numbers. Other examples are, *khānt*, I would eat; *marānt*, I am dying; *kharānt*, thou art defiling; *wānt*, it comes; *grānt*, thou bandiest; *bachānt*, I go.

Imperfect,—*chaṇḍānt āsh*, (I, etc.) was (were) beating.

Past,—(a) Transitive Verbs—Passive construction—With Masculine Object, —*mai chaṇḍū*, I beat (him); *partātū*, (he) sent (him); *kēr*, (he) made; *lith*, (he) saw (him); *gas*, (he) caught (him); *manō*, he said; *budh*, (he) heard (a sound); *lath*, (he) found (him). With Feminine Object,—*kēth*,

thy (father) has made (a feast), (I) did (not disobedience) to thee; *dēth*, thou didst (not) give (a kid) (in these the *th* is probably the pronominal suffix of the second person); *gis*, (he) caught (her); *khēg*, (he) ate (her).

(b) Intransitive Verbs,—*gā*, (I, etc.) went; *yā*, *yāg*, (he) came; *itiath̄*, (he) arose; *bāg-chhōre*, (he) ran up (to him); *nūkas*, (he) came out.

The following are apparently Past Participles used as Past Tenses:—*khīāsh̄ta*, they ate; *karēsh̄*, I might do (merriment, fem. obj.); *diāgh̄*, (he) gave; *bachash̄*, (he) went; *pūāsh̄*, they were drinking.

Future,—*ya chaṇḍam*, I shall beat; *chhōm*, I will go; *ya manam*, I shall say; *karam*, I will make; *ya pōham*, I will understand.

Some other forms will be found in the List of Standard Words and Sentences. Those for Nos. 185—190, 196—200, 208—210, and 214—216 were not obtained from the same source as the rest, and there are some discrepancies for which I am unable to account.

[No. 19.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KOHISTĀNĪ.—GĀRWĪ.

SPECIMEN I.

(Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I.)

Ak mēsh-ā̃ dū pūṭ ashū. Lakōṭ pūṭ tanī bab-ḡa manō, 'mai-ki
One man-of two sons were. Younger son his-own father-to said, 'me-to
 māl-mē̃ tanī dāh d.' Tan tanī māl duḡra dāh-kēr.
property-in my-own share give.' And his-own property (ou)-both (he)-divided.

Kidī dōs pat lakōṭ pūṭ harkihā jama kēr, dēōr utan-ki
A-fer (some) days after younger son everything together made, far country-to
 gā. Tatī bāg tanī māl lāl kar anchān-kēr. Swā māl khlās-kēr,
went. That place his-own property had act dissipated. All property finished,
 tatī utan-mē̃ giān qāhat yāg, ta tī tang hū. Sah gā tatī
that country-in big famine came, and he straitened became. He went that
 utan-mē̃ khān-sah naukar hū. Tan tanī khēr paṭalū sūar char.
country-in chief-with servant became. And his-own field sent (him) swine graze.

'Āī sūar khīāshṭa, ya pa khānt; kāmī na diāsh. Pata
'Which swine are-eating, I also will-eat;' anyone not gave (him). Afterwards
 khid-mē̃ yā, manō. mā baba kitī naukar thō, rēn gil khīān, ya
sense-in came. said, 'my father-of how-many servants are, good food eat, I
 būṭhō marānt. Ya itiānt, tan bab-ki chōm, tas-ki manam, "Ō bab,
hungry am-dying. I will-rise, and father-to will-go, him-to will-say, "O father.
 ya Khudāe gunāhgār chhā gunāhgār. Atē lāyiq na kō chhā pūṭ
I of-God sinner thy sinner. So worthy not (am) that thy son
 hōm, naukar-mē̃ mai hisāb-kar." Sah itiath, tanī bab-ki yāg.
be, servants-among me reckon." (And) he rose, his-own father-to came.

Sah paṭka ashō tanī bab liṭh, rahm kēr, bāg-chhōrē,
(And) he afar was his-own father saw (him), pity did, ran-up (to him),
 mūr-mē̃ gas, khkōl-kēr. Pūṭ manō, 'Ō bab, ya Khudāe
embrace-in caught (him), kissed (him). Son said, 'O father, I of-God
 gunāhgār, chhā gunāhgār. Atē lāyiq na kō chhā pūṭ hōm.' Bab
sinner (am), thy sinner (am). So worthy not (am) that thy son be.' Father

tanī naukar-ki manō, 'rān jāma giya, as shāwa; angusir angir
his-own servants-to said, 'good dress bring, him clothe; ring finger
 shāwa; kōsh khur shā. Yā, gil khāc, khushāl hōc. Tithi mā eh pūṭ
put-on; shoes feet put-on. Come, food eat, merry be. Because my this son
 mūrsh, jāndō; chhārōsh laḡ. Tama khushāli kēr.
dead, revived (is); lost recovered (is). They merriment made.

Mōt tasā giān pūṭ khēr-mē thū. Sēh yāg, shī-ki niār hū,
Now his elder son field-in was. (When) he came, house-to near was,
 sarōd nēṭah awāz budh. Ā naukar-ki awāz-kēr, tapaus-kēr, 'kē chhal
music dancing sound heard. A servant-to called, inquired, 'what matter
āsh?' Tan manō, 'chhā jā yāg thōn; bab khairāt kēth, tithī
is?' He said, 'thy brother come is; father feast has-made, because
rōgh jōr laṭh.' Sēh bājāg hū, shīki na bachash. Bab nūkas,
whole well found.' (Then) he angry became, inside not went. Father came-out,
 minat kēr. Tan jawāb-mē bab-ki manō, 'bēr, atē bār mūdah chhā
entreaty made. He reply-in father-to said, 'lo, so long time thy
khizmat kēr, hēcharē chhā bē-amrī na kēth. Tai mai-ki ā sūr na
service I-did, ever thy disobedience not did. Thou me-to one kid not
 dēth, mai tanī dōstān-sah khushālī karōsh. Kāī sāt āī pūṭ yāg,
gave, I my-own friends-with merriment might-do. Which time this son came.
 chhā mā kachanai-rā khārāb-kēr, tai khairāt kēr.' Tan manō, 'Ō pūṭ,
thy property harlots-on wasted, thou feast didst.' He said, 'O son,
 tū hallal mai-sah bai, mā harkai chhā. Āī munāsib ashū,
thou always me-with livest, my everything thine (is). This proper was,
 mā khushālī kēr, khushāl hū, tithī chhā āī jā mursh, jāndō;
we merriment did, merry become, because thy this brother dead, alive (is);
chharōsh, lad.'
 lost, recovered (is).'

[No. 20.]

SPECIMEN II.

Ak bōr ashū, akē chhēl āshī. Ā ūs-rā ū pūāsh. Bōr
A tiger was, a goat was. A spring-of water were-drinking. Tiger
 rat ashū, chhēl tūā āshī. Bōr manō chhēl-ka, 'mā ū kā khārānt?'
above was, goat below was. Tiger said goat-to, 'my water why do-you-make-dirty?'
 Chhēl manō, 'ū chhā bām-tē wānt, ya tūā thī. Chhā ū kiki
Goat said, 'water thy side-from comes, I below am. Thy water how
khār karam?' Bōr manō, 'tū bār lāl thū, mai-sah bēt grānt.
dirty can-I-make?' Tiger said, 'thou very bad art, me-with words dost-bandy.
 Mai-ka izhgār manō. Ya tai-sah pōham.' Āī manī, ṭōp
Me-to liar saidst (calledst). I thee-with will-understand.' This saying, a-jump
 kēr, chhēl gis, swa khēg.
(he)-made, goat caught, whole devoured.

Ak dū ṭhā chōr panj shō sat aṭh num dash ikyā bāh ṭhō chōnd
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
 panjāh shōhr satāh aṭāh anbīsh bīsh dash-ō-bīsh dūbīsh dash-ō-dūbīsh ṭhabīsh
 15 16 17 18 19 20 30 40 50 60
 dash-ō-ṭhabīsh chōrbīsh dash-ō-chōrbīsh panjbīsh.
 70 80 90 100.

TÖRWĀLĪ OR TÖRWĀLĀK.

This is the language of the Törwāls, who occupy the upper portion of the main Swat Valley for about sixty miles from Aryana to Chiroli, and the Chahil Darrah, a valley running to the east from the Swat Valley a little above Chiroli. According to Biddulph (p. 68), they do not differ in appearance from the other tribes of the Indus Valley, and there can be little doubt that the Chilis are an offshoot of this tribe. The separation of the two portions of the tribe has, however, produced considerable differences in the dialects now spoken. The Törwāls have been too long converted to Islām, and exposed to the preaching of the Swat Mullāhs to have retained any customs connected with other religions; but they have retained their national dances.

The Chilis are a small tribe now settled on the left bank of the Indus near Kōli and Pālus. They are called Chilis by their neighbours and Galō by themselves. They have a tradition that their home was originally Buner, whence they migrated to Swat to escape being forced to become Musalmāns. Being further persecuted, they resolved to stake their all on a battle, after which, if defeated, they would consent to embrace the religion of Islām. They were defeated, but a certain number of them, clinging to their old faith, migrated to the Indus Valley. This did not, however, save them from becoming Musalmāns in after years. Those who remained behind in Swat were the ancestors of the present Törwāls.

Törwāli certainly belongs to the Dardic family, and the mode of formation of the feminine, and some of the verbal forms, show clearly that it is connected with Kāshmīrī. It is, however, much mixed up with Paṣhtō forms. It is most nearly akin to the language of the Indus Valley which is described by Colonel Biddulph under the name of Gowro.¹ In order to show the close connexion between the two languages, a column has been added to the List of Standard Words showing the corresponding words in Gowro. These have been taken from Colonel Biddulph's work.

AUTHORITY—

BIDDULPH, Col. J.,—*Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*. Calcutta, 1880. Appendix D contains a very short Grammar, and a Vocabulary.

The following Skeleton Grammar is taken from Biddulph. The grammar of the specimens differs considerably from that here given, and is subsequently discussed:—

¹ *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, p. 10, and Appendix F.

TÖRWÄLĪ GRAMMAR (BIDDULPH).

I.—PRONUNCIATION.—Pronounce *ā* as in *hat*; *á* as in *fall*; *ē* as in *met*; *e* (without any mark) as the *é* in the French *était*; *ō* as in *hot*; *o* (without any mark) as the first *o* in *promote*; *ö* and *ü* as in German; *gh*, *kh*, *sh*, and *zh*, as the Persian غ ش خ and ج respectively. Other vowels and consonants as usual in other Indian languages.

II.—NOUNS.—There are two declensions relating to (I) animate and (II) inanimate nouns—

I. Sing.	Plur.	II. Sing.	Plur.	
Nom. <i>chhī</i> , a woman.	<i>chhī</i> .	<i>shīr</i> , a house.	<i>shīr</i> .	Other cases are formed as follows:— For, <i>kyāh</i> , suffixed. With, <i>sat</i> , suffixed. By, <i>dī</i> , suffixed. In, <i>konim</i> , prefixed. The specimens have <i>mē</i> suffixed. On, <i>zhat</i> , suffixed.
Gen. <i>chhī-si</i> , of a woman.	<i>chhī-a-si</i> .	<i>shīr-si</i> .	<i>shīr-a-si</i> .	
Dat. <i>chhī-ke</i> , to a woman.	<i>chhī-a-ge</i> .	<i>shīr-wa</i> .	<i>shīr-a-wa</i> .	
Acc. <i>chhī</i> , a woman.	<i>chhī</i> .	<i>shīr</i> .	<i>shīr</i> .	
Abl. <i>chhī-mā</i> , from or by a woman.	<i>chhī-a-mā</i> .	<i>shīr-a</i> .	<i>shīr-a</i> .	

III.—PRONOUNS—	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	
I	<i>a</i>	<i>mī</i>	<i>ma-ge</i>	<i>mai</i>	<i>ma-ma</i> .	There are no distinctions of gender. IV.—VERBS— A.—Auxiliary Verbs and Verbs Substantivo. <i>Hōsa</i> means 'to be.' Biddulph gives no paradigm of its conjugation.
We	<i>māh</i>	<i>mun</i>	<i>mo-ge</i>	<i>māh</i>	<i>mo-ma</i> .	
Thou	<i>tū</i>	<i>chī</i>	<i>te-ge</i>	<i>tei</i>	<i>tai-ma</i> .	
You	<i>toh</i>	<i>tun</i>	<i>to-ge</i>	<i>toh</i>	<i>to-ma</i> .	
He (near)	<i>hēh</i>	<i>isāh</i>	<i>ēs-ke</i>	<i>ēs</i>	<i>ēs-ma</i> .	
They (near)	<i>iyāh</i>	<i>iyasāh</i>	<i>iya-ke</i>	<i>iyā</i>	<i>iyāh-ma</i> .	
He (remote)	<i>tiyāh</i>	<i>tisāh</i>	<i>tēs-ke</i>	<i>tēs</i>	<i>tēs-ma</i> .	
They (remote)	<i>tiyāh</i>	<i>tiyasāh</i>	<i>tiya-ke</i>	<i>tiyā</i>	<i>tiyāh-ma</i> .	
Who? is <i>kām</i> ; what? is <i>kāh</i> .						

B.—Active Verb, —*kudūsa*, to strike.

Infinitives,—*Present*, *kudūsa*, to strike; *Past*, *kudūsa ašhū*, to have struck; *Future*, *kud būdūi*, to be

about to strike.

Participles,—*Present*, *kududūt*, striking; *Past*, *kuduge*, having struck; *Future*, *kudūsa hū*,

about to strike.

Gerunds,—*kudū-zhēt*, on striking; *kudū-ma*, from or by striking.

Except the Imperative each tense has only two forms,—A Masculine and a Feminine,—and does not change for number or person.

Thus,—

<i>Present</i> , I strike.	<i>Past</i> , I struck.	<i>Future</i> , I shall strike.	<i>Imperative</i> .
Masc. <i>kudadū</i> .	<i>kudū</i> .	<i>kudnīn</i>.		kud, strike thou.
Fem. <i>kūdūji</i> .	<i>kūdi</i> .	<i>kūdīnīn</i> .	<i>kude</i> , let him strike.
<i>Imperfect</i> , I was striking.	<i>Perfect</i> , I have struck.	<i>Pluperfect</i> , I had struck.	<i>kudā</i> , strike ye.
Masc. <i>kudūs-ašhū</i> .	<i>kudēl</i> .	<i>kudū-shū</i> .	<i>kudā</i> , let them strike.
Fem. <i>kūdus-ashi</i> .	<i>kūdīl</i> .	<i>kūdī-shī</i> .	

The *Conditional* mood is formed by adding *kyāh*, perhaps, to the Indicative. Thus, *kudadū kyāh*, I may be striking.

The *Passive* voice is formed by the use of the Auxiliary verb *bajūsa*, to go. Thus, *kuduge bajūsa*, to be struck; *kudū bajudū*, I am being struck.

The following incomplete account of Tōrwāli Grammar is based on the specimens.

I.—VOCABULARY—

This is freely inflected by Paṣtō. Thus, we have *tōl*, all; *makhtōran*, black-faced, hence a sinner; *ghwara*, choico; *pīshō*, a cat, and many others.

II.—NOUNS,—Declension.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>bap</i> , a father.	<i>bap</i> .
Gen.	<i>bap-chē</i> , of a father.	<i>bap-chē</i> .
Dat.	<i>bap-kī</i> , to a father.	<i>bap-kī</i> .
Abl.	<i>bap-mā</i> , from a father.	<i>bap-mā</i> .

The only instances I have met in which the plural differs from the singular, are *gāō*, a cow; plural *gai*, and the following—*naukar*, means 'servants,' but *naukar-ā-mē*, among servants; *naukar-ā-kī*, to the servants; *dehqān*, villagers; *dehqān-a*, to the villagers; *dehqānō*, the villagers (Agent case); *yār-ō-sat*, with friends. *Pūchhat bagayi* is translated 'he divided on his sons.'

Amongst *post positions* may be mentioned, *niō*, *kī-niō*, near; *dī*, by means of; *sat*, with; *mē*, in; *zhat*, *zhad*, on.

The *Agent* case is usually the same as the nominative; thus, *bap banū*, by the father it was said, the father said. We have, however, *pūchhai banū*, by the son it was said; and *dehqānō gad*, by the villagers he was caught, beside *dehqān dīth*, by the villagers he was seen. As a matter of fact the Nominative is frequently used instead of the Agent.

Instances of the Vocative case are, *ai babia*, O father, and *ai pūchha*, O son.

Adjectives—Do not seem to change for gender.

III.—PRONOUNS—

First Person,—I, *ā*, *ai*; of me, my, *mī*; Agent and Obl. form sg. *mai*; we. *mō*; Agent, *mō*; of us, our, *mun*; to us, *mō-gē*.

Second Person,—Thou, *tū*; of thee, thy, *chhi* or (Parable) *chhē*; Agent, *tai*; ye, *thō*; of you, your, *tun*; Agent, *thō*; to you, *tha-kai*.

Third Person,—He, *sēh*, *ēh*; Agent, *sēh*, *ēh*; of him, his, *isa*, (Parable) *isē*; Obl. sg. *isa*; they, (Nom. and Agent) *tiyā*; of them, their, *tiyāsa*.

Other forms are :—

He, *tēh*, *tis*; Agent, *tēh*, *tis*; Obl. *tis*; his, *tī*, *tisa*; they, *tēh*, *hai*.

From him, *ēz-mā*.

To this person, *is-kī*.

Mī kā thū, *sa chhē thū*, what is mine, that is thine.

Examples of Pronominal Adjectives are,—

Sēh māsh, that man ;

Tē watan yat, on that country ; *-āh pūchh*, this son ; *as ghō-chē*, of this horse ;
as shai, that thing.

'Own' is *tauū*.

'What ?' is *kā*.

IV.—VERBS—

A.—Auxiliary Verbs and Verbs Substantive.—

Present,—Sing. (all persons), *thū* ; Plur. *thiā*. In *kā chhal chhī*, what matter is it ? *chhī* is possibly feminine. In the Parable, we have once *thai*, for *thiā* (*kitaik naukar thai*).

Past,—Sing. *ashū*, fem. *ashī* ; Plur. *ashāi*.

In the phrases *tang shū*, he became straitened ; and *ṭugō shū*, she was fastened, the *shū* is probably borrowed from Paṣhtō.

Of the base *hu*, we have the following examples :—

naukar hū (and elsewhere), he became a servant ; *jandī hu-thū*, he has become alive ; *āi chhē pūchh huī*, that I may be thy son ; *khushūla huī*, let us be happy ; *huyī*, I shall be ; *hōya*, I may be ; *hō*, be thou.

B.—Active Verb.—

kūḥhū, to beat ;

kūḥhūā, beating. So *baḥhūā*, going.

kūḥhū, beaten ; so *gā*, gone ; *mayīl*, dead ; *haḥhājīl*, lost.

Imperative,—beat,—*kūḥh*. So also,—*dai*, give ; *chā*, graze ; *hisāb-ka*, count ; *baḥh*, go ; *ṭil*, go ; *kho*, eat ; *bhai*, sit, dwell ; *yai*, come ; *riō*, stand ; *mai*, die ; *dhan-dai*, run ; *thal*, put ; *ghin*, take ; *gand*, bind ; *nīngāl*, take out ; *khai*, let us eat ; *huī*, let us be ; *kayī*, let us make.

onā, bring ye ; *liyā*, put ye on ; *yai*, come ye.

Present,—I am beating, etc.,—Sing. (all persons), *kūḥh-thū* ; plur. *kūḥh-thūā*.

So also,—*baḥh-thū*, I go ; plural also *baḥh-thūā* ; *chī-thū*, he is grazing ; *bhaiṭ-thū*, he is sitting, he dwells ; *yai-thū*, he comes.

In the Parable we have *tū bhai-thū*, thou art living ; *mū*, I die, is apparently a Simple Present.

Imperfect,—I was beating,—*ā kūḥh-shū*.

Past.—*Transitive verbs*.—These are construed passively in the Past Tenses, and the subject is put in the case of the Agent. Sometimes the Nominative is used instead of the Agent, as in *ā kūḥh-shū* or *mai kūḥh-shū* (Pluperfect), I had beaten.

I beat (*Past*), *mai kūḥhūā*. So for all persons and both numbers, the pronoun being usually in the case of the Agent.

So,—

- (1) *kīt*, (I never) did (disobedience to thee).
- (2) *dīt*, (thou) didst (not) give (a kid).
- (3) *banū*, he said ; *pēhū*, he sent ; *mahū*, they killed ; *nīngālū*, they returned (let, took out) (thanks).

bahlait, he lost (his property) ; *lāhat*, he finished (his property) ; *gat*, he held (him) ; *bēs-dit*, he kissed (him) ; *jawāb-dit*, he answered.

bagayi, he divided (the property) ; *khārāb kī*, he wasted (the property) ; *awāz kī*, he called ; *tapaus kī*, he enquired ; *minat kī*, he entreated ; *lāw-kī*, they plastered ; *kītī*, he made (his share together).

ḍīth, (he) saw (him) ; (they) saw (a she-jackal) ; *sapaith*, (they) prepared ; *budh*, (he) heard (a noise).

Intransitive Verbs.—These are construed actively ; *ā gā*, I went, and so on for all persons and both numbers. So also,—*āō*, (a famine, he, a she-jackal) came ; *ūchhit*, (he, the she-jackal) arose ; *ḥadāth*, (his heart) burnt ; *idhain-dit* (? compound of *dīt*, he gave), (he) ran ; *ḥuṭh*, (he) sulked ; *bajūḍuth*, (he) entered ; *nighat*, (he) came out ; *bhīr*, (the she-jackal) sat ; *dhanj-dit* (compare *idhain-dit* above), (they) ran up ; *hūdū*, (she) could.

Perfect.—*āo-thū*, (he) is come ; *kī-thū*, (thy father, thou) has (hast) made (a feast) ; *pā-thū*, (he) has found (him) ; *ash-thū*, (they) placed (a stone).
Note *khizmat kī-chhī*, I have done service.

Future.—*ā kūṭhīyā*, I shall beat. Does not change for person or number.

The Parable has, *ichhī*, I will rise ; *baijī*, I will go ; *banī*, I will say.

Habitual Past.—*dēwūdat*, (no one) used to give ; *khātai*, (they) used to eat ; *yawūdō*, (the she-jackal) used to come ; *khuwūdō*, (she) used to eat.

Examples of the *Passive* are, *mai kūṭhū-thū*, I am beaten ; *mai kūṭhū-shū*, I was beaten ; *mai kūṭhīngā*, I shall be beaten. These are literally, he has beaten me, etc.

[No. 21.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KOHISTĀNĪ.—TŌRWĀLĪ OR TŌRWĀLĀK.

SPECIMEN I.

(Str Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., 1898.)

Ik māsh-chē dū pūchh aṣhāi. Ti lau pūchhai tanū bap-kī banū,
One man-of two sons were. And young son his-own father-to said,
 ‘ai habia, mī dō māl-mā mai-kī dai.’ Ti tī māl dain
 ‘O my-father, my share property-from me-to give.’ And his property both
 pūchhat bagayi. Ik yatak dī pāsh lut pūchhai harkī dō
 sons-on (he)-divided. A few days after young son everything share
 aibaṭ kīti, dhū watan-kī gā, ti tal tanū māl nākāra amal
 together made, far country-to went, and there his-own property bad practice
 mē bahlait. Yā ṭōl māl lāhat, tilā pata tē watan yat gand
 in lost. When all property (he)-finished, this after that country on great
 qahat āō, ti seh māsh tang shū. Tilā pata seh māsh ik khān
 famine came, and that man straitened became. This after that man one chief
 sat naukar hū, ti tanū bhūm-kī pēhū āi sarkūzai chā.
 with servant became, and his-own field-to (he)-sent-(him) that swine graze.’
 Hai kāi khātai tis aī khai, tis-kī yām na dōwūdat. Bihiyā
 They whatever ate he also would-eat, him-to anyone not gave. Again
 khud mē hū, thala mahamū banū, ‘mī bap-chē kitaik naukar thai,
 sense in was, then thus (he)-said, ‘my father-of how-many servants are,
 seh ṭōl ghwara gil khātai, aī bishai mū. Ai ichhī tanū bap-kī
 they all choice food used-to-eat, I hungry am-dying. I will-rise my-own father-to
 baijī, tas-kī hanī, “ai bābia, ā Khudāc-kī makhtōran thū, thakai
 will-go, him-to will-say, “O my-father, I God-to black-faced am, to-you
 makhtōran thū. Mai-mē mēthak pat na thū, āi ehhe pūchh huī; tanū
 black-faced am. Me-in so-much place not is, that thy son be; thy-own
 naukarā-mē mai hisāb-ka.”’ Sēh ūchhit tanū bap-kī āō. Dhūa
 servants-in me reckon.”’ (And) he rose his-own father-to came. Afar
 tanū bap dīth, isē hē zhadath, idhain-dit, tis mūnh-mē gat,
 his-own father saw (him), his heart burned, he-ran, him embrace-in held,
 bēs-dit. Ti pūchhai bap-kī banū, ‘ā Khudāc-kī makhtōran thū, thakai
 kissed (him). And son father-to said, ‘I God-to black-faced am, to-you
 makhtōran thū. Mai-mē mēthak pat na thū, āi ehhe pūchh huī.’
 black-faced am. Me-in so-much place not is, that thy son be.’
 Ti bap naukarā-kī banū, ‘ghwara jāma anā, is-kī liyā; ik angīt
 And father servants-to said, ‘choice dress bring, to-him put-on; one ring

is-kī liyā; khazhōr anā khōā-mē liyā. Yai gil khai, khushāla huī,
to-him put-on; shoes bring feet-in put-on. Come food let-us-eat, happy let-us-be,
 mēlai mi pūchh mayil, jandi hū-thū; hazhajil, pāgath.' Tēh
because my son dead, alive has-become; lost, is-recovered.' They
khushāli sapaith.
merriment prepared.

Mērē tisa ghan pūchh bhūm-mē ashū. Kē sēh⁹ āō, shīr-kī niō
Now his elder son field-in was. When he came, house-to near
 hū, manjlis-chē awāz budh. Ik naukar-kī awāz-kī, tapaus ēz-mā
was, music-etc.-of sound heard. One servant-to called, inquiry from-him
 kī, 'kā chhal chhī?' Eh banū, 'chhē bhā āō-thū, chhē bap
made, 'what matter is-(it)?' He said, 'thy brother come-is, thy father
khair kī-thū, isī-kiyā rōgh jōr pā-thū.' Sēh zhuth, andar-kī
feast hath-made, because whole well has-found-(him).' He sulked, inside-to
 na bajūduth. Tilā isa bap nighat, minat kī. Tēh jawāb dit,
not entered. Then his father came-out, entreaty made. He answer gave,
 'mai chhē chēr mun khizmat kī-chhī; mai chhē nekai hē-amri nē
'I thy long time service have-done; I thy never disobedience not
 kīt. Bi tū mē-kī ik chhatō na dit, chi mai tanū yārō sat
did. But thou me-to one kid not gave, that I my-own friends with
 suhbat kī-thū. Chhē āh pūchh āō, bud māl kachnai sat khārāb-kī,
festivity might-do. Thy this son came, all property harlots with has-wasted,
 tai khair kī-thū.' Tēh banū, 'ai pūchha, tū mudām mai sat bhai-thū,
thou feast made.' He said, 'O son, thou always me with art-living,
 mi kā thū sa chhē thū. Mō-gē munāsib thū, khushāli kayī, khushāli
mine what is so thine is. Us-to proper was, merriment make, merry
 hū, isikā chhā bhā mayil, jandi hū-thū; hazhil pā-thū.'
be, because thy brother dead, alive is-become; lost is-recovered.'

[No. 22.]

SPECIMEN II.

Ik lūmai ashī. Har zhatqai gām-kī yawūdō, khēr mē
One jackal was. Every night village-to (he) would-come, field in
 jūā khawūdō. Dehqāna chēr qahar ashū. A dī-mē bīsina
Indian-corn used-to-eat. To-the-villagers much anger came. One day-in flat
 barh bhūm-kī niō ash-thū, sulēkht-dī lēw-kī. Lūmai āō, barh-zhad bhīr.
stone field-to near placed, glue-with plastered. Jackal came, stone-upon sat.
 Dehqān dīth, dhanj-dit. Lūmai ūchhit, khō tagō shū, khās
Villagers saw (him), ran-up. Jackal was-rising, but fastened was, escape
 na hūdū. Dehqānō gad, shāg di mahū, shukar ningālū.
not could. Villagers caught (him), sticks with killed (him), thanks returned.

NUMERALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ik,	dū,	chā,	chau,	panj (<i>Biddulph</i> , pān),	shō,	sat,	at,	nōm,	dash,
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
agāsh,	dwāsh,	chēsh,	chatāsh,	pēsh,	shēsh,	satāsh,	atash,	anbīsh,	bīsh,
21	30	40	50	60	70	80			
ik-ō-bīsh,	dash-ō-bīsh,	du-bīsh,	dash-ō-dūbīsh,	cha-dīsh,	dash-ō-chabīsh,	chau-bīsh,			
90	100.								
dash-ō-chaubīsh,	panj-bīsh.								

MAIYĀ.

This dialect is spoken in the Kōhistān on both banks of the Indus, between that river and the Swat valley on the one side, and on the other between it and the watershed of the Jhelam and its affluents. It is called Maiyā by those who speak it, but is generally known elsewhere by the indefinite name of 'Kōhistāni.' Its northern limit is the valley of the river Kandiā (popularly known as Kili), and it goes as far south as Palōsī on the Indus. Over the whole of this area Paṣṭō is also spoken as a kind of *lingua franca*. Maiyā has several dialects. Among the principal may be mentioned the *Kūi Dubērī jīb*, spoken in the Kandiā valley and also, much to the south, in the Dubēr valley. Another is spoken round Kōli and Pālus, in Jalkōṭ, Batērā, Marēn, Gobērā and Chilīs. It is practically the dialect of the west side of the Kōhistān here. The people of Kōli and Pālus are Ābū Khēls. Another, and the most important, is that of Seo, Patan, Khāyāl, Jijāl, and Bankar. It is the dialect of the east side of the Kōhistān. The people are chiefly Shāh Khēls. A fourth dialect is spoken more to the south, and is that illustrated below.¹ Maiyā is closely connected with Gārwi and Tōrwāli, and even more closely with the language described by Colonel Biddulph under the name of Chilīs² an account of which is given under the head of Tōrwāli. I am indebted to the late Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., for the specimens here given. In order to show the close connexion with Chilīs, another column has been added in the list of Standard Words showing the corresponding words in that language. These have been taken from Colonel Biddulph's work.

The following grammatical sketch of Maiyā is based on the specimens and on the List of Standard Words:—

I.—NOUNS.—

There seem to be two declensions. In the first, the noun does not change either for case or for number. The postpositions, denoting case, being simply added to the nominative. Thus:—

Nom.	<i>mhāla</i> , a father or fathers.
Gen.	<i>mhāla-ā</i> , of a father or of fathers.
Dat.	<i>mhāla-gai</i> , to a father or to fathers.
Abl.	<i>mhāla-na</i> , from a father or from fathers.

Similarly appear to be declined *māsh*, a man; *ghō*, a horse; *gō*, a bull; *gharī*, a woman; and *jawāb*, an answer.

In the second declension, the letter *a* seems to be used to form the plural. Thus:—

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>dhī</i> , a daughter.	<i>dhīa</i> , daughters.
Gen.	<i>dhī-ā</i> , of a daughter.	<i>dhīa-ā</i> , of daughters.
Dat.	<i>dhī-gai</i> , to a daughter.	<i>dhīa-gai</i> , to daughters.
Abl.	<i>dhī-na</i> , from a daughter.	<i>dhīa-na</i> , from daughters.

¹ I am indebted to Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., at the time Assistant Political Agent at Chilās, for this information.

² *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, p. 10, and Appendix C.

Similarly appear to be declined *puṭh*, a son ; *naukar*, a servant ; *ghōi*, a mare ; *kūsar*, a dog ; and *kūsir*, a bitch. The nominative plural of *gā*, a cow, is *gāi*.

Some nouns appear to take this *a* also in the oblique cases of the singular. Thus, in the specimens we find :—

From *māl*, property, *māla-na*, from the property.

watan, a country, *watana-tal*, on a country ; but *watan-ā*, of a country.

buchh, hunger, *buchha dī*, by hunger.

ḍōl, a field, *ḍōla-maz*, in the field.

The following forms are not provided for above :—

watan-ē, to a country.

ḍōl-ai, to the field.

naukar-ō-mil, with servants.

naukar-ō managil, he said to the servants.

baḥdō-tal, on both.

kachniō-tal, on harlots.

So far as appears from the specimens, the Accusative and Agent cases are the same as the Nominative. Postpositions not given in the paradigms will be gathered from the examples given above.

Adjectives do not appear to change for Gender or Number. Thus, *ak miṭha māsh*, a good man ; *ak miṭha māsh-ā*, of a good man ; *miṭha māsh*, good man ; *ak miṭha gharī*, a good woman ; *miṭha gharī*, good women.

II.—PRONOUNS.—

		I.	Thou.	He.
Sing.	Nom.	<i>mā</i>	<i>tū</i>	<i>sōh</i> .
	Gen.	<i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>tasī</i> .
	Agent.	<i>mē</i>	<i>tō</i>	<i>sē</i> .
Plur.	Nom.	<i>bē</i>	<i>tus</i>	<i>saī</i> .
	Gen.	<i>zā</i>	<i>sā</i>	<i>sayī</i>
	Agent.	<i>zō</i>	<i>sō</i>	<i>sayō</i> .

Other cases are formed by adding postpositions to the Genitive. Thus, *mē-gai*, to me. The Agent case is used as the subject before transitive verbs in the past tenses. Thus, *sē kuṭagil*, he beat, but *sōh baigā*, he went. Curiously enough, as appears from the list of Standard Words, the Agent, and not the Nominative, is used in the second person singular, and in the third person singular and plural of the Future. Thus :—

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>mā kuṭagal-ashat</i> .	<i>bē kuṭagal-ashat</i> .
2.	<i>tō</i> not <i>tū kuṭagal-ashat</i> .	<i>tus kuṭagal-ashat</i> .
3.	<i>sē</i> not <i>sōh kuṭagal-ashat</i> .	<i>sayō</i> not <i>saī kuṭagal-ashat</i> .

It is possible that these are mistakes of the original transcriber. Even before the past tenses, the use of the Agent is not always adhered to. Thus, in the Parable of the Prodigal Son, we have :—

Sōh not *sē wēsh-karagil*, he divided.

Beside *Sayō khushālī karagil*, they made rejoicing.

But, *Bē khushālī karagil*, we made rejoicing.

And even, *Tē khairāt karagil*, thou madest a feast.

In spite of these exceptional instances, the specimens show clearly that the Agent case is properly used before the past tenses of Transitive verbs.

Other pronominal forms occurring in the specimens are *tas*, him; *tas-na*, from him; *ō* or *as*, this, both substantive and adjective; *asā*, of this, and so on. Who? is *kā*; whose? *kasē*; from whom? *kasē-na*; what? *gi*; how much? how many? *katuk*. *Tā* or *tā* is 'his own.'

III.—VERBS.—

A.—Auxiliary Verbs and Verbs Substantive.—

Present.—I am, etc. This is *thū*, for all the persons and both numbers. It is also frequently used instead of *ās*, in the sense of the past.

Past.—I was, etc. Besides *thū*, we have also *ās*, plural *āsū*, for all persons. Other forms are :—

hūgai, I may be, let us be.

hūcam, I should be.

hōn-shat, I shall be; *bā-shat*, literally, I shall go, is also used in the same sense.

hūngā, he became.

hō-thū, he has become.

B.—Active Verb.—

The standard verb, of which paradigms will be given, is *kuṭō*, to beat.

Infinitive,—*kuṭō*, to beat.

Present Participle,—*kuṭa*, beating.

Past Participle,—*kuṭagalai*, having beaten; so *karai*, having made, in which *gal* is omitted.

Other examples of the Present Participle are *hōē*, being; and *bai*, going. *Kuṭais* means 'beaten'; and *bayi*, 'gone.' *Marai* probably means 'dead,' and *lābayā*, 'lost.'

Imperative,—*kuṭagal*, beat. Other examples are *khagal*, eat; *galagal*, put; *dagal* and *daigal*, give; *āgal*, take; *gaṇḍagal*, bind; *nihālagal*, take out.

In the following cases, we miss the termination *gal*:—*hō*, be; *bah*, go; *bhai*, sit; *ai*, come; *ōlihō*, stand; *mariyā*, die; *dai*, see *daigal* above, give; *nihāla*, look.

The following are first persons plural,—*khaglai*, let us eat; and *hūgai*, let us become.

Simple Present,—*kuṭānt*, I beat, etc., for all persons and both numbers.

Other examples are, *sarānt*, he grazes. The plural may apparently add an *a*, for we have *khānta*, they eat.

The following forms are made up on a different principle, *bait*, I go; plural, *baita*. In the Parable, this is used as a Past, in *bhākun nī baita*, he went not inside. Here, the singular also ends in *a*. So we have *ait*, he comes; *dit*, he gives. *Mariā* is translated 'I die,' but perhaps it is a Past Participle, and means 'I am dead.'

Definite Present,—Only two examples, both of the same verb, are forthcoming. They are,—*sōh ghō-tal*, *bhaiṭa-thū*, he is sitting on a horse, and *mē̃ mhāla as laka bhā-maz bhait-thū*, my father lives in that small house.

Imperfect,—*kuṭ-ās*, I was beating. So, *wī nī langāh-ās*, water was not passing.

Future,—*kuṭagal-aṣhat*, I shall beat, for all persons and both numbers. The syllable *gal* may apparently be dropped, for we have *ba-ṣhat* or *ba ṣhata*, I will go; *mana-ṣhat*, I will say. In the former, we see an *a* added, as in the present. The word *uthīgā* is translated, 'I will arise,' but the word is a Past, and probably here means, 'having arisen.'

See what has been said above, under the head of Pronouns, regarding the form taken by a pronoun which is the subject of a verb in this tense.

Past,—This differs in the case of transitive and in the case of intransitive verbs. We shall take the former first.

Transitive Verbs,—*kuṭagil*, I beat, for all persons and both numbers. Other examples are,—*karagil*, he made; *managil*, he said; *lādagil*, he wasted; *chhagil*, he sent; *khagil*, they ate; *pūrugil*, he would fill; *pashagil*, he saw; *dhaigil*, he held; *būz-dagil*, he kissed; *shūngil*, he heard; *nihālagil*, it made out (a passage); *haragil*, it carried off; *nashūgil*, it destroyed; *waṭagil*, it rooted up. In *kañ nī dit*, no one gave, *dit* is properly a present. See above.

In none of the above-quoted instances has the form of the verb changed owing to the object being feminine. The subject, when a pronoun, is usually in the Agent case. See above, under the head of Pronouns. In the case of Substantives, the Agent has the same form as the Nominative.

Intransitive Verbs,—*baigū*, I went, etc.; plural, *baigil*, both unchanged for person. Other examples are,—*igū*, he came; *hūngū*, he became; *uthīgū*, he arose; *kasīyūgū*, he approached; *rushgū*, he sulked; *nikaigū*, he came out; *waigū*, it fell.

The words *marial*, he died; and *lābayā*, he was lost, do not belong to this group, and may be Past Participles.

Perfect,—*kuṭa-thū*, I have beaten. Other instances of **Transitive Verbs** are,—*ghina-thū*, thou hast bought; *kara-thū*, he has, or I have, made; *chāla-thū*, he has found; *dai-thū*, thou hast given. Instances of **Intransitive Verbs** are,—*ho-thū*, he has become; *tēl-thū*, I have walked; *i-thū*, he has come.

Pluperfect,—*kuṭēl-ās*, I had beaten.

Passive,—*kuṭais-thū*, I am or was beaten. *Kuṭaiz-baṣhat*, I shall be beaten. The Past is formed by adding the syllable *āz* in the words *chātūzīgā*, he is recovered; *ghō̃ khar sandūzīgā*, a huge flood was made. This agrees with Chilis.

[No. 23.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KŌHISTĀNĪ.—MAIYĀ.

SPECIMEN I.

THE PARABLE OF THE PRODIGAL SON.

(Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., 1898.)

Ak māsh-ā dū pūṭha āsū. Laka pūṭh taī mhāla managil,
One man-of two sons were. Younger son his-own father said,
 ‘mē-gai māla-na baṭha daigal.’ Sōh taī māl bazhdō-tal
‘me-to property-from share give.’ He his-own property both-on
 wēsh-karagil. Yōgūṭa dis pātē laka pūṭh taī būṭ māl jama
divided. A-few days after younger son his-own all property collected
 karai dūr watan-ē baīgā. Pār taī māl nastai-tal
having-made far country-to went. There his-own property profligacy-on
 lūdagil. Būṭ māl khlās-karagil, sōh watana-tal ghō qāhat īgā, sōh
wasted. All property finished, that country-on great famine came, he
 tang hūngā. Sōh baīgā, sōh watan-ā ak ghō māsh-mil naukar
straitened became. He went, that country-of one great man-with servant
 hūngā. Sōh taī dōlai chhaigil sarkūzai sāra. Sōh as bhūsa-gin,
became. He his-own field sent swine grazing. He that straw-with,
 chi sarkūzai khagil, taī wair pūragil, kaī na dit. Niṭ
which swine ate, his-own belly would-fill, any-one not gave. Then
 khud-maz hūngā. managil, ‘mē mhāl-ā katuk naukara thū chi
senses-in became, said, ‘my father’s how-many servants are that
 mitha gulī khānta. mā būchha-dī mariā. Mā uthīgā, tā mhāla-gai
good bread eat, I hunger-by die. I will-rise, my-own father-to
 bashata, manashat. “Abā, mā Khudāe gunāhgār thū, tē gunāhgār thū.
will-go, will-say. “O-Father, I God’s sinner am, thy sinner am.
 Shai lāyiq nī thū chi tē pūṭh hūwam. Tā naukarō-mil mē
So-much worthy not am that thy son should-be. Thy-own servants-with me
 galagal.” Sōh uthīgā. taī mhāla-gai īgā. Sōh dūr ās taī
mir.” He rose, his-own father-to came. He far was his-own
 mhāla pashagil, taras karagil, maūḍa karagil, hēl-mil dhaigil, būz-dagil.
father saw(-him), pity took, run made, chest-with held, kissed.
 Pūṭh managil, ‘Abā, mā Khudāe gunāhgār thū, tē gunāhgār thū.
Son said, ‘Father. I God’s sinner am, thy sinner am.

Shai lāyiq nī thū, chī tē pūth hūwam.' Mhāla taī naukar
So-much worthy not am, that thy son should-be. Father his-own sercants
 managil chi, 'mitha zōra nihālagal, asī shayāgal; angulī shayāgal, kōsh
said that, 'good dress take-out, him clothe; ring put-on, shoes
 shayāgal. Ai ta gulī khaglai, khushāl hūgai. Chi mē pūth
put-on. Come that food we-may-eat, happy we-may-be. Because my son
 marail, zanda hō-thū; lābayā, chālūzīgā.' Sayō khushālī karagil.
(had)-died, alive (has)-become; lost, is-recovered.' They joy made.

Haī tasī ghaira pūth dōla-maz ās. Chi īgā, bhāo kasiyūga,
Now his elder son field-in was. When came, house approached,
 gēla nētdai awāz shungil. Ak naukar-gai kāu karagil, managil, 'as
singing dancing sound heard. One scrrant-to shout made, said, 'this
 gī ehhal thū?' Sē managil, 'tē zhā ī-thū. Tē mhāla khairāt
what matter is?' He said, 'thy brother is-come. Thy father feast
 kara-thū, chi mith jōr chāla-thū.' Sōh rūshgā; bhākun nī baita.
has-made, because quite well found(-him).' He sulked; inside not goes.
 Mhāla nikaīga, minat karagil. Sē jawāb-maz managil, 'Nihāla, sai
Father came-out, entreaty made. He reply-in said, 'Look, so-many
 kāla mā tē khazmat kara-thū, kalaī tē hō-amrī nī kara-thū. Tū
years I thy service have-done, ever thy disobedience not have-done. Thou
 mē-gai ak satū nī dai-thū, chi mā tā yārāna-mil subbat
me-to one kid not hast-given, that I my-own friends-with merriment
 karagil. As tē pūth īgā, tē māl kaehniō tal lādagil, tē
might-make. This thy son came, thy property harlots on wasted, thou
 khairāt karagil.' Sē managil, 'O pūth, tū būṭ umar mē-mil thū;
feast made.' He said, 'O son, thou all age (always) me-with art;
 mē hargī tē thū. Ō munāsib thū, chi hō khushālī karagil,
my everything thine is. This proper was (is), that we merriment made,
 khushāl hūgai. Chi ō tē zhā mair ās, haī zanda
happy might-be. Because this thy brother dead was, now alive
 hō-thū; lābayā, chālūzīgā.'
has-become; lost (was), recovered (is).'

[No. 24.]

DARDIC SUB-FAMILY.

DARD GROUP.

KÖHISTĀNĪ.—MAIYĀ.

SPECIMEN II.

THE DAMMING OF THE INDUS.

(Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., 1898.)

Chabīsh kāla awal Astōr-kas ak khān sī-maz waigā, sī
Sixty years ago Astor-at one hill river-in fell, river
 band-karagil. Wi nī langāhās. Shōh yū patē sōh wī
(it)-blocked-up. Water not could-pass. Six months after much water
 jama hūngā. Zōra-gin pānd nihālagil. Ghō khār sandūzigā,
collected became. Force-with passage made-out. Huge flood was-made,
 minī rawān hūngā. Gī mūthō igā tas haragil, sai gā
down going became. Whatever before came that carried, many villages
 nashāgil, sai khalq dūb-karagil, sai gai mūṇḍa-na waṭagil. Sai
destroyed, many people (it)-drowned, many trees root-from plucked. Many
 mhēsh, gōr, bakara, aīga, būṭ lāhū hūngā. Ghō āfat
buffaloes, cows, goats, sheep, all washed-away became Great calamity
 thū.
 was.

Ak	dū	chā	saur	pānz	shōh	sāt	āṭh	naū	dash	agālash	dwālash
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
chigolash	saundash	panzalash	shōish	satālash	aṭhālash	anbish	bīsh	dash-ō-bīsh			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	30			
dūbish	dash-ō-dūbish	chabīsh	dash-ō-chabīsh	saurbīsh	dash-ō-saurbīsh	shal.					
40	50	60	70	80	90	100.					

STANDARD LIST OF WORDS AND SENTENCES IN THE GĀRWĪ,
TÖRWĀLĪ AND COGNATE DIALECTS.

STANDARD LIST OF WORDS AND SENTENCES

English.	Gārwī.	Tōrwālī.
1. One	Ak	Ik
2. Two	Dū	Dū
3. Three	Ṭhā	Chā
4. Four	Chōr	Chau
5. Five	Panj	Fanj
6. Six	Shō	Shō
7. Seven	Sat	Sat
8. Eight	Ath	At
9. Nine	Num	Nōm
10. Ten	Dash	Dash
11. Twenty	Bish	Bish
12. Fifty	Dash-o-dūbrāh	Dash-o-dūbrāh
13. Hundred	Panj-bish	Panj-bish
14. I	Ya	Ā, ai
15. Of me	Mā, mai (masc. and fem.)	Mi
16. Mine	Mā, mai (ditto)	Mi
17. We	Mā	Mō
18. Of us	Mō	Mun
19. Our	Mō	Mun
20. Thou	Tū	Tū
21. Of thee	Chhā	Chhi
22. Thine	Chhā	Chhi
23. You	Thā	Thō
24. Of you	Thō	Tun

IN THE GĀRWĪ, TŌRWĀLĪ AND COGNATE DIALECTS.

Gaurō (Biddulph).	Maiyā.	Chills (Biddulph).	English.
Ēk	Ak	Ēk	1. One.
Dā	Dā	Dā	2. Two.
Chāh	Chā	Chā	3. Three.
Tsor	Saur	Chāh	4. Four.
Pās	Pās	Pās	5. Five.
Shoh	Shoh	Shoh	6. Six.
Sāt	Sāt	Sāt	7. Seven.
Āt (? āt)	Āth	Āt (? āt)	8. Eight.
Noh	Naū	Nau	9. Nine.
Dash	Dash	Dash	10. Ten.
Bish	Bish	Bish	11. Twenty.
Dēsh-an-dābish	Dash-ō-dābish	Dābish-ū-dash	12. Fifty.
Shao	Shal	Shal	13. Hundred.
Ma (Ag. me)	Mā	Ma	14. I.
Miā	Mē	Mī	15. Of me.
Miā	Mē	Mī	16. Mine.
Be (Ag. asō)	Bē	Be	17. We.
Asā	Zā	Azā	18. Of us.
Asā	Zā	Azā	19. Our.
Tā (Ag. te)	Tā	Tā	20. Thou.
Tā	Tē	Tē	21. Of thee.
Tā	Tē	Tē	22. Thine.
Tus (Ag. tusō)	Tus	Tus	23. You.
Tusā	Sā	Tsā	24. Of you.

English.	Gārwi.	Tōrwāli.
25. Your	Thō	Tun
26. He	Ashī	Ēh or sēh
27. Of him	Asā̃	Isa
28. His	Asā̃	Isa
29. They	Tum	Tiyā
30. Of them	Tasā̃	Tiyāsa
31. Their	Tasā̃	Tiyāsa
32. Hand	Thair	Hath
33. Foot	Khur	Khū
34. Nose	Nōzōr	Natkōl
35. Eye	Iṭh	Ashī
36. Mouth	Āī	Āī
37. Tooth	Dand	Dan
38. Ear	Kyan	Kan
39. Hair	Bāl	Bāl
40. Head	Thōs	Shā
41. Tongue	Jibh	Jib
42. Belly	Ḍār	Ḍhē
43. Back	Tāng	Ḍāg
44. Iron	Chimar	Chimū
45. Gold	Lau (<i>red</i>) zar	Lahūr zar
46. Silver	Panar (<i>white</i>) zar	Ūjal zar
47. Father	Bab	Bap
48. Mother	Yai	Yai
49. Brother	Jā	Bhā
50. Sister	Ishpō	Shū
51. Man	Mēsh	Māsh

Gaurō (Biddulph).	Maiyā.	Chille (Biddulph).	English.
Tusā	Sā	Tsā	25. Your.
Oh (<i>Ag. eh</i>)	Sōh, ō	Ū	26. He.
Tashā	Tasī, asā	Ashā	27. Of him.
Tashā	Tasī, asā	Ashā	28. His.
Se (<i>Ag. seō</i>)	Saī	Ī	29. They.
Sewā	Sayā	Īwā	30. Of them.
Sewā	Sayā	Īwā	31. Their.
Hāt	Hā	Hāt, <i>pl. hate</i>	32. Hand.
Kūr	Khur	Kur, <i>pl. kure</i>	33. Foot.
Nat	Nathūr	Natōr, <i>pl. natōre</i>	34. Nose.
Ach	Ainchh	Ache	35. Eye.
Aī	Āī	Āī, <i>pl. aīye</i>	36. Mouth.
Dānd	Dān	Dān, <i>pl. dune</i>	37. Tooth.
Kān	Kān	Kān, <i>pl. kunne</i>	38. Ear.
Bāl	Bāla	Bāl, <i>pl. bāle</i>	39. Hair.
Shish	Shish	Shish, <i>pl. shishe</i>	40. Head
Zib	Zēb	Zib, <i>pl. zibe</i>	41. Tongue.
Dēr	Wair	Dhēr, <i>pl. dhēre</i>	42. Belly.
Dau	Dā	Dau, <i>pl. daue</i>	43. Back.
Tsimbēr	Sēwar	Tsimēr	44. Iron.
Zēr	Sra zar (<i>Pashō</i>)	Swan	45. Gold.
Ozal zar	Spin zar (<i>ditto</i>)	Rōp	46. Silver.
Bā	Mhāla	Mhālo	47. Father.
Yā	Mhāi	Mhāil	48. Mother.
Jyū	Zhā	Zhā	49. Brother.
Bhāī	Bhē	Bihā	50. Sister.
Mesh	Māsh	Māsh	51. Man.

English.	Gárwí.	Tórwáli.
52. Woman	Ís	Shi
53. Wife	Ís	Shi
54. Child	Lakūtōr	Jadak
55. Son	Pūt	Pūchh
56. Daughter	Dūi or dōi	Saran or dhū
57. Slave	Marai	Gulām
58. Cultivator	Dahqān, zamīdār	Zamīdār, dihqān
59. Shepherd	Payāl	Shpankai (<i>Pash̄tō</i>) or ajar
60. God	Khudāō	Khudāō or Pāk Bādshāh (<i>The Holy King</i>).
61. Devil	Shaitān	Shaitān
62. Sun	Sir	Si
63. Moon	Yasūn	Yūn
64. Star	Tār	Tā
65. Fire	Āgār	Angā
66. Water	Ū	Ū
67. House	Shit	Shir
68. Horse	Gōr	Ghō
69. Cow	Gāē	Gāō (<i>Persian</i>)
70. Dog	Kūchur	Kuzhū
71. Cat	Pishir	Pishō (<i>Pash̄tō</i>)
72. Cock	Kūkur	Kugā
73. Duck	Ār	Āir
74. Ass	Gada	Gadhō
75. Camel	Ūṭh	Ūkh (<i>Pash̄tō</i>)
76. Bird	Charōr	Pashin
77. Go	Chō	Bazh, til
78. Eat	Khō	Kfō

Gaurō (Biddulph).	Maiyā.	Chills (Biddulph).	English.
Mulai	Gharī	Gēryū	52. Woman.
Mulai	Gharī	Gēryū	53. Wife.
.....	Māsūm . . . . .	.....	54. Child.
Pūch	Pūth	Pūch	55. Son.
Di	Dhi	Dhi	56. Daughter.
Dim	Dēm . . . . .	.....	57. Slave.
.....	Dehqān, zamindār . . . . .	.....	58. Cultivator.
.....	Ghōbān . . . . .	.....	59. Shepherd.
.....	Khudāō . . . . .	.....	60. God.
.....	Shaitān . . . . .	.....	61. Devil.
Sūri	Swir	Sūri	62. Sun.
Yū	Yū	Tsān	63. Moon.
Tār	Tāra	Tār	64. Star.
Nār	Agār	Nār	65. Fire.
Wi	Wi	Woy	66. Water.
Gū	Bhā	Gōt	67. House.
Gho	Ghō	Gho	68. Horse.
Gau	Gā . . . . .	.....	69. Cow.
Kusur	Kūsar	Kuṡguro	70. Dog.
.....	Pishō (<i>Pashṡō</i>) . . . . .	.....	71. Cat.
.....	Kūkō . . . . .	.....	72. Cock.
.....	Sāga . . . . .	.....	73. Duck.
Khār	Ghadā	Khār	74. Ass.
.....	Ūkh (<i>Pashṡō</i>) . . . . .	.....	75. Camel.
Papai	Saklū	Ming	76. Bird.
Bayō, tillō (<i>infinitive</i>)	Bah	Bazō (<i>infinitive</i>)	77. Go.
Kaiyō (<i>infinitive</i>)	Khagal . . . . .	.....	78. Eat.

English.	Gārwi.	Tōrwāll.
79. Sit	Bai	Bhai
80. Come	Yah	Yai
81. Beat	Chand	Kñth
82. Stand	Pathō	Ṛiō
83. Die	Mar	Mai
84. Give	Dā	Dai
85. Run	Ḍāb	Dhan-dai
86. Up	Rata	Gid
87. Near	Niar	Niō
88. Down	Tfia	Wāgi, tin
89. Far	Dūr	Dhū
90. Before	Mūka	Mūzh
91. Behind	Pata	Paizh
92. Who ?	Kum	Kām
93. What ?	Kai	Ka
94. Why ?	Kā	Kai
95. And	Aō	Tu
96. But	Bar	Khō (Paḡhō)
97. If	Ki	Ka (ditto)
98. Yes	Ōh	A
99. No	Nā	Na
100. Alas	Ārman	Armān
101. A father	Bab	Ik bap
102. Of a father	Bab-ā	Ik bap-chē
103. To a father	Bab-ki	Ik bap-ki
104. From a father	Bab-mā	Ik bap-mā
105. Two fathers	Dū bab	Dū bap

Gaurō (Biddulph).	Malyā.	Chilō (Biddulph).	English.
.....	Bhai . . . . .	.....	79. Sit.
Yō (<i>infinitive</i>)	Ai	Yā (<i>infinitive</i>)	80. Come.
Kotō (<i>infinitive</i>)	Kutagal	Kotā (<i>infinitive</i>)	81. Beat.
.....	Ōliho . . . . .	.....	82. Stand.
Marō (<i>infinitive</i>)	Mariyā	Marā (<i>infinitive</i>)	83. Die.
Deyō (<i>infinitive</i>)	Dai	Dyā (<i>infinitive</i>)	84. Give.
Jō (<i>infinitive</i>)	Mañḍa-dai	Made-kē (<i>infinitive</i>)	85. Run.
.....	Bō . . . . .	.....	86. Up.
Le	Kas	Kats	87. Near.
.....	Sōr, minl . . . . .	.....	88. Down.
Dūr	Dūr	Dūr	89. Far.
Agēr	Mūṭhō	Mutuko	90. Before.
.....	Pātō . . . . .	.....	91. Behind.
Ko	Kā	Kō	92. Who ?
Gi	Gi	Gi	93. What ?
Gēt	Gin	Gine	94. Why ?
Au	Ta . . . . .	.....	95. And.
Wale	<u>Khō</u> (<i>Pashṭō</i>) . . . . .	.....	96. But.
Ke	Ka (<i>ditto</i>) . . . . .	.....	97. If.
A	A	A	98. Yes.
Na	Ni	Ne	99. No.
.....	Armān (<i>Pashṭō</i>) . . . . .	.....	100. Alas.
Ēk jā	Ak mhāla	Ēk mhālo	101. A father.
.....	Ak mhāla-ā	<i>Term. of Gen.</i> ā	102. Of a father.
.....	Ak mhāla-gai	<i>Term. of Dat.</i> tā	103. To a father.
.....	Ak mhāla-na	<i>Term. of Abl.</i> hande	104. From a father.
.....	Dū mhāla . . . . .	.....	105. Two fathers.

English.	Gārwī.	Tōrwāll.
106. Fathers . . .	Babū . . .	Bap . . .
107. Of fathers . . .	Babū-ā . . .	Bap-chē . . .
108. To fathers . . .	Babū-ki . . .	Bap-ki . . .
109. From fathers . . .	Babu-mā . . .	Bap-mā . . .
110. A daughter . . .	Dūi . . .	Ik saran or ik dhū . . .
111. Of a daughter . . .	Dūi-ā . . .	Ik saran-chē . . .
112. To a daughter . . .	Dūi-ki . . .	Ik saran-ki . . .
113. From a daughter . . .	Dūi-mā . . .	Ik saran-mā . . .
114. Two daughters . . .	Dū dūi . . .	Dū saran . . .
115. Daughters . . .	Dūi . . .	Saran or dhū . . .
116. Of daughters . . .	Dūi-ā . . .	Saran-chē . . .
117. To daughters . . .	Dūi-ki . . .	Saran-ki . . .
118. From daughters . . .	Dūi-mā . . .	Saran-mā . . .
119. A good man . . .	Ak rān mēsh . . .	Ik ghwara māsh . . .
120. Of a good man . . .	Ak rān mēsh-ā . . .	Ik ghwara māsh-chē . . .
121. To a good man . . .	Ak rān mēsh-ki . . .	Ik ghwara māsh-ki . . .
122. From a good man . . .	Ak rān mēsh-mā . . .	Ik ghwara māsh-mā . . .
123. Two good men . . .	Dū rān mēsh . . .	Dū ghwara māsh . . .
124. Good men . . .	Rān mēsh . . .	Ghwara māsh . . .
125. Of good men . . .	Rān mēsh-ā . . .	Ghwara māsh-chē . . .
126. To good men . . .	Rān mēsh-ki . . .	Ghwara māsh-ki . . .
127. From good men . . .	Rān mēsh-mā . . .	Ghwara māsh-mā . . .
128. A good woman . . .	Ak rain is . . .	Ik ghwara shī . . .
129. A bad boy . . .	Ak lāl pōh . . .	Ik nākāra phō . . .
130. Good women . . .	Rain is . . .	Ghwara shī . . .
131. A bad girl . . .	Lail birai . . .	Ik nākāra saran . . .
132. Good . . .	Rān . . .	Ghwara (<i>Paḥtō</i> , meaning 'choice').

Gaurō (Biddulph).	Maiyā.	Chilīs (Biddulph).	English.
.....	Mhāla . . . . .	.....	106. Fathers.
.....	Mhāla-ā̃	<i>Term. of Gen. pl. ā̃</i>	107. Of fathers.
.....	Mhāla-gai	<i>Term. of Dat. pl. ā̃</i>	108. To fathers.
.....	Mhāla-na	<i>Term. of Abl. pl. ā̃</i> hande	109. From fathers.
Ak di	Ak dhi . . . . .	.....	110. A daughter.
.....	Ak dhi-ā̃ . . . . .	.....	111. Of a daughter.
.....	Ak dhi-gai . . . . .	.....	112. To a daughter.
.....	Ak dhi-na . . . . .	.....	113. From a daughter.
.....	Dū dhi . . . . .	.....	114. Two daughters.
.....	Dhīa . . . . .	.....	115. Daughters.
.....	Dhīa-ā̃ . . . . .	.....	116. Of daughters.
.....	Dhīa-gai . . . . .	.....	117. To daughters.
.....	Dhīa-na . . . . .	.....	118. From daughters.
.....	Ak miṭha māsh . . . . .	.....	119. A good man.
.....	Ak miṭha māsh-ā̃ . . . . .	.....	120. Of a good man.
.....	Ak miṭha māsh-gai . . . . .	.....	121. To a good man.
.....	Ak miṭha māsh-na . . . . .	.....	122. From a good man.
.....	Dū miṭha māsh . . . . .	.....	123. Two good men.
.....	Miṭha māsh . . . . .	.....	124. Good men.
.....	Miṭha māsh-ā̃ . . . . .	.....	125. Of good men.
.....	Miṭha māsh-gai . . . . .	.....	126. To good men.
.....	Miṭha māsh-na . . . . .	.....	127. From good men.
.....	Ak miṭha gharī . . . . .	.....	128. A good woman.
.....	Ak nākāra māṭa . . . . .	.....	129. A bad boy.
.....	Miṭha gharī . . . . .	.....	130. Good women.
.....	Ak nākāra māṭi . . . . .	.....	131. A bad girl.
Nik	Miṭha	Miṭṭi	132. Good.

English.	Gárwí.	Tórwálf.
133. Better	Nā	Ghwara
134. Best	Swā-mā rān	Būt-mē ghwara
135. High	Lig, ūchat (<i>Paṣhto</i>)	Ūchat (<i>Paṣhto</i>), jig
136. Higher	Lig, ūchat	Ūchat (<i>ditto</i>), jig
137. Highest	Swā-mā ūchat	Būt-mē ūchat (<i>Paṣhto</i>), jig
138. A horse	Ak gōr	Ik ghō
139. A mare	Ak gēr	Ik ghai
140. Horses	Gōr	Ghō
141. Mares	Gēr	Ghai
142. A bull	Ak gōh	Ik gō
143. A cow	Ak gāō	Ik gāō
144. Bulls	Gōh	Gō
145. Cows	Gāō	Gai
146. A dog	Ak kūchur	Ik kūzhū
147. A bitch	Ak kīchir	Ik kīzhi
148. Dogs	Kīchur	Kūzhū
149. Bitches	Kīchir	Kīzhi
150. A he-goat	Ak bir	Ik birāṭh
151. A female goat	Ak chhēl	Ik chhail
152. Goats	Chhēl	Chhail
153. A male deer	Ak ūsai	Ik hūsai (<i>Paṣhto</i>)
154. A female deer	Ak ūsai	Ik hūsai (<i>ditto</i>)
155. Deer	Ūsai	Hūsai (<i>ditto</i>)
156. I am	Ya thū	Ā thū
157. Thou art	Tū thū	Tū thū
158. He is	Aghī thū	Sēh thū
159. We are	Mē thū	Mō thū

Gaurō (Biddulph).	Maiyā.	Chilla (Biddulph).	English.
.....	Miṭha . . . . .	.....	133. Better.
.....	Būṭ-maz miṭha . . . . .	.....	134. Best.
Zhūgo	Zhiga, ūchat (<i>Puṣhtō</i>) . . . . .	.....	135. High.
.....	Zhiga . . . . .	.....	136. Higher.
.....	Būṭ-maz zhiga . . . . .	.....	137. Highest.
Gho	Ak ghō	Gho	138. A horse.
Ghūi	Ak ghōi	Ghoi	139. A mare.
.....	Ghō . . . . .	.....	140. Horses.
.....	Ghōia . . . . .	.....	141. Mares.
Gā	Ak gō . . . . .	.....	142. A bull.
Gāu	Ak gā . . . . .	.....	143. A cow.
.....	Gō . . . . .	.....	144. Bulls.
.....	Gāi ; gōr=cattle . . . . .	.....	145. Cows.
Kusur	Ak kūsar	Ēk kuṣuro	146. A dog.
.....	Ak kūsir . . . . .	.....	147. A bitch.
.....	Kūsara . . . . .	.....	148. Dogs.
.....	Kūsira . . . . .	.....	149. Bitches.
Sāli (a goat)	Ak māngur	Ēk ṭsatilo	150. A he-goat.
.....	Ak sāil . . . . .	.....	151. A female goat.
.....	Bakara	Bakkōr	152. Goats.
.....	Ak hūsai (<i>Puṣhtō</i>) . . . . .	.....	153. A male deer.
.....	Ak hūsi (<i>ditto</i>) . . . . .	.....	154. A female deer.
.....	Hūsi . . . . .	.....	155. Deer.
Thā, fem. twī	Mā thā	Tho, fem. thi	156. I am.
Ditto	Tā thū	Ditto	157. Thou art.
Ditto	Soh thā	Ditto	158. He is.
The (m. and f.)	Bē thū	The, fem. thia	159. We are.

English.	Gārwī.	Tōrwāli.
160. You are . . .	Thā thū . . .	Thō thīā . . .
161. They are . . .	Tum thū . . .	Tiyā thīā . . .
162. I was . . .	Ya āsh . . .	Ā ashī . . .
163. Thou wast . . .	Tū āsh . . .	Tū ashū . . .
164. He was . . .	Ashī ash . . .	Sēh ashū . . .
165. We were . . .	Mā āsh . . .	Mō ashai . . .
166. You were . . .	Thā ash . . .	Thō ashai . . .
167. They were . . .	Tum āsh . . .	Tiyā ashai . . .
168. Be . . .	Hō . . .	Hō . . .
169. To be . . .	Hōgō . . .	Hū . . .
170. Being . . .	Hōg . . .	Hūa . . .
171. Having been . . .	Āsh . . .	Hōthū . . .
172. I may be . . .	Ya hōm . . .	Ā hōya . . .
173. I shall be . . .	Ya hōm . . .	Ā hāyī . . .
174. I should be . . .	Ya hōm . . .	Ā hōya . . .
175. Beat . . .	Chañḍ . . .	Kūṭh . . .
176. To beat . . .	Chañḍō . . .	Kūṭhā . . .
177. Beating . . .	Chañḍō . . .	Kūṭhūā . . .
178. Having beaten . . .	Chañḍōsh . . .	Kūṭhū-thū . . .
179. I beat . . .	Ya chañḍānt . . .	Ā kūṭha-thū . . .
180. Thou beatest . . .	Tū chañḍānt . . .	Tū kūṭha-thū . . .
181. He beats . . .	Ashī chañḍānt . . .	Sēh kūṭha-thū . . .
182. We beat . . .	Mā chañḍānt . . .	Mō kūṭha-thīā . . .
183. You beat . . .	Thā chañḍānt . . .	Thō kūṭha-thīā . . .
184. They beat . . .	Tum chañḍānt . . .	Tiyā kūṭha-thīā . . .
185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Mai māro . . .	Mai kūṭhūā . . .
186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>). . .	Tai māro . . .	Tai kūṭhūā . . .

Gaurō (Biddulph).	Maiyē.	Chilts (Biddulph).	English.
The (<i>m. and f.</i>) . . .	Tus thā	The, <i>fem.</i> thia	160. You are.
<i>Ditto</i>	Saī thā	<i>Ditto</i>	161. They are.
Asū, <i>fem.</i> aswi	Mā ās	Aso, <i>fem.</i> asi	162. I was.
<i>Ditto</i>	Tā ās	<i>Ditto</i>	163. Thou wast.
<i>Ditto</i>	Sōh ās	<i>Ditto</i>	164. He was.
Ase (<i>m. and f.</i>)	Bē āsū	Ase, <i>fem.</i> asia	165. We were.
<i>Ditto</i>	Tus āsū	<i>Ditto</i>	166. You were.
<i>Ditto</i>	Saī āsū	<i>Ditto</i>	167. They were.
Hū	Hō	Hā	168. Be.
Gahō	Hō	Hā	169. To be.
.....	Hōō	Hōō	170. Being.
.....	Hū	Hā	171. Having been.
.....	Mā hōnshat or hūgai . . . . .	.....	172. I may be.
Gōsh, hībōsh	Mā hōnshat	Hoshatho, <i>fem.</i> hoshathi	173. I shall be.
.....	Mā hōnshat or hūwam . . . . .	.....	174. I should be.
.....	Kuṭagal	Kote	175. Beat.
.....	Kuṭō	Kotā	176. To beat.
.....	Kuṭa	Kotā	177. Beating.
.....	Kuṭagalai	Kote	178. Having beaten.
.....	Mā kuṭānt	Kotān tho, <i>fem.</i> kotān thi	179. I beat.
.....	Tū kuṭānt	<i>Ditto</i>	180. Thou beatest.
.....	Sōh kuṭānt	<i>Ditto</i>	181. He beats.
.....	Bē kuṭānt	Kotān the	182. We beat.
.....	Tus kuṭānt	<i>Ditto</i>	183. You beat.
.....	Saī kuṭānt	<i>Ditto</i>	184. They beat.
.....	Mē kuṭagil	Kotō, <i>fem.</i> koti	185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	Tō kuṭagil	<i>Ditto</i>	186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>).

English.	Gārwī.	Tōrwāl.
187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) .	Pah mārō . . .	Sēh kūṭhūā . . .
188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) .	Mū mārō . . .	Mō kūṭhūā . . .
189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Thō mārō . . .	Thō kūṭhūā . . .
190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>)	Sōh mārō . . .	Tiyā kūṭhūā . . .
191. I am beating . . .	Ya chaṇḍānt . . .	Ā kūṭha-thū . . .
192. I was beating . . .	Ya chaṇḍānt āsh . . .	Ā kūṭha-shū . . .
193. I had beaten . . .	Mai chaṇḍū . . .	Mai (or ā or ai) kūṭhū-shū
194. I may beat . . .	Ya chaṇḍam . . .	Ā kūṭhiyā . . .
195. I shall beat . . .	Ya chaṇḍam . . .	Ā kūṭhiyā . . .
196. Thou wilt beat . . .	Tū mārmiş . . .	Tū kūṭhiyā . . .
197. He will beat . . .	Pah mārmiş . . .	Sēh kūṭhiyā . . .
198. We shall beat . . .	Mū mārmiş . . .	Mō kūṭhiyā . . .
199. You will beat . . .	Thō mārmiş . . .	Thō kūṭhiyā . . .
200. They will beat . . .	Sōh mārmiş . . .	Tiyā kūṭhiyā . . .
201. I should beat . . .	Ya chaṇḍam . . .	Ā kūṭhiyā . . .
202. I am beaten . . .	Mai chaṇḍū . . .	Mai kūṭhū-thū . . .
203. I was beaten . . .	Mai chaṇḍūsh . . .	Mai kūṭhū-shū . . .
204. I shall be beaten . . .	Mai chaṇḍam . . .	Mai kūṭhingā . . .
205. I go . . .	Ya bachānt . . .	Ā bazha-thū . . .
206. Thou goest . . .	Tū bachānt . . .	Tū bazha-thū . . .
207. He goes . . .	Āshī bachānt . . .	Sēh bazha-thū . . .
208. We go . . .	Mū gā . . .	Mō bazha-thū . . .
209. You go . . .	Thō gā . . .	Thō bazha-thū . . .
210. They go . . .	Sōh gā . . .	Tiyā bazha-thū . . .
211. I went . . .	Ya gā . . .	Ā gā . . .
212. Thou wentest . . .	Tū gā . . .	Tū gā . . .
213. He went . . .	Āshī gā . . .	Sēh gā . . .

Gaurō (Biddulph).	Malyā.	Chilia (Biddulph).	English.
.....	Sō kuṭagil	Kotō, fem. kotī	187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	Zō kuṭagil	<i>Ditto</i>	188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	Sō kuṭagil	<i>Ditto</i>	189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	Sayō kuṭagil	<i>Ditto</i>	190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>).
.....	Mā kuṭant	Kotān-tho	191. I am beating.
.....	Mā kuṭ-ās	Kotān-aso, fem. kotān-asi	192. I was beating.
.....	Mē kuṭel-ās	Kotō-aso, fem. kotī asi	193. I had beaten.
.....	Mā kuṭagal-ashat . . . .	.....	194. I may beat.
.....	Mā kuṭagal-ashat	Kote-shatho, fem. shēthi	195. I shall beat.
.....	Tō kuṭagal-ashat	<i>Ditto</i>	196. Thou wilt beat.
.....	Sō kuṭagal-ashat	<i>Ditto</i>	197. He will beat.
.....	Bō kuṭagal-ashat	Kote-shēthe	198. We shall beat.
.....	Tus kuṭagal-ashat	<i>Ditto</i>	199. You will beat.
.....	Sayō kuṭagal-ashat	<i>Ditto</i>	200. They will beat.
.....	Mā kuṭagal ashat . . . .	.....	201. I should beat.
.....	Mā kuṭais-thū	Kotēzān-tho, fem. kotēzain-thi	202. I am beaten.
.....	Mā kuṭais-thū	Kotēzā-asō, fem. kotezaīsi	203. I was beaten.
.....	Mā kuṭaiz bashat	Kotēz-ashatho, fem. ashēthi	204. I shall be beaten.
Bayon, fem. baī	Mā bait . . . .	.....	205. I go.
<i>Ditto</i>	Tū bait . . . .	.....	206. Thou goest.
<i>Ditto</i>	Sōh bait . . . .	.....	207. He goes.
Bē (m. and f.)	Bē baita . . . .	.....	208. We go.
<i>Ditto</i>	Tus baita . . . .	.....	209. You go.
<i>Ditto</i>	Sāī baita . . . .	.....	210. They go.
Bayega, fem. bayegī	Mā baigā . . . .	.....	211. I went.
<i>Ditto</i>	Tū baigā . . . .	.....	212. Thou wentest.
<i>Ditto</i>	Sōh baigā . . . .	.....	213. He went.

English.	Gawāl.	Tārwalk.
214. We went . . .	Mū gāsh . . .	Mō gā . . .
215. You went . . .	Thō gāsh . . .	Thō gā . . .
216. They went . . .	Sōh gāsh . . .	Tiyā gā . . .
217. Go . . .	Chō . . .	Bazh, til . . .
218. Going . . .	Bachū . . .	Bazhūā . . .
219. Gone . . .	Gāt . . .	Gā . . .
220. What is your name ?	Chhā ki nām ? . . .	Chhi ka nām thū ? . . .
221. How old is this horse ?	Āĩ gōr kiti kālā ? (verb 'thū' understood).	As ghō-chō umar kitaik thū ?
222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?	Kashmir āĩ bāgō ti kiti dār ? (verb 'thū' understood).	Mhait-mā Kashmir kitaik dhū thū ?
223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?	Chhā bab-ā shiṭ kiti pūṭ thū ?	Chhi bap-chō shir-mō kitaik pūchh thū ?
224. I have walked a long way to-day.	Ya āj bār girō . . .	Āsh ā chir pānd kithū . . .
225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.	Mā pithi-ā pūṭ aši ishpo gaṭit.	Mi pizh-chō pūchh isa shū bibai-thū.
226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.	Shiṭ mō panar gōr-ā zin thū.	Shir-mō ūjal ghō-chō kāṭi thū.
227. Put the saddle upon his back.	Asā ṭāng-ra zin tal . . .	Isa dāg zhat kāṭi thal . . .
228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.	Mai aši pūṭ bār tāzān chandū.	Mai isa pūchh chir kurpa-dī kūṭh thū.
229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.	Ashi khañ-ā thōs māl chārānt.	Sōh khañ-chō shā zhat māl chāthū.
230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.	Ashi gōr-ra bāshṭ lōh tūa . . .	Sōh ghō zhat bhait-thū pai thām ṭin.
231. His brother is taller than his sister.	Asā jā asā ishpo mā ūchat thū.	Isa bhā tisa shū-mā jig thū thū.
232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.	Asā mūl dū rūpai ādil (½ Rupee).	As-chō qēmat dū ādil thū
233. My father lives in that small house.	Mā bab aši lakūṭ shiṭ-mō bāshṭ (sits = lives).	Mi bap as lūṭ shir-mō bhait-thū.
234. Give this rupee to him	Āĩ rūpai ās-ki dah . . .	As shālmī is-ki dai . . .
235. Take those rupees from him.	Ās-mā āĩ rūpai gin . . .	As shālmī ēz-mā ghin . . .

Gaurī (Biddulph).	Waiyā.	Chilla (Biddulph).	English.
Bayego (m. and f.) . . .	Bō baigil . . . . .	.....	214. We went.
Ditto	Tus baigil . . . . .	.....	215. You went.
Ditto	Saī baigil . . . . .	.....	216. They went.
Ba	Bah . . . . .	.....	217. Go.
.....	Bai . . . . .	.....	218. Going.
Baiga	Bayi . . . . .	.....	219. Gone.
.....	Tō gi nā thū ? . . . . .	.....	220. What is your name ?
.....	As ghō gi umar thū ? . . . . .	.....	221. How old is this horse ?
.....	As zāō-na Kashnūr katuk dūr thū ?	.....	222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?
.....	Tō mhāla bhā-maz katuk pūṭha thū ?	.....	223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?
.....	Mā āz sōh tōl-thū . . . . .	.....	224. I have walked a long way to-day.
.....	Mō pichh-ā pūṭh tasi bhō ziyāl karogil.	.....	225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.
.....	Panara ghō-ā kāṭi bhā-maz thū.	.....	226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.
.....	Tasi dā-tal kāṭi galagal . . . . .	.....	227. Put the saddle upon his back.
.....	Mō tasi pūṭh kurṇō gin kuṭa-thū.	.....	228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.
.....	Sōh khānā shish-tal māi sārānt.	.....	229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.
.....	Sōh ghō-tal bhaita-thū as gal-sōra.	.....	230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.
.....	Tasi zhā tasi bhō-na zhiga thū.	.....	231. His brother is taller than his sister.
.....	As-ā māi dūi adhil thū . . . . .	.....	232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.
.....	Mō mhāla as laka bhā-maz bhait-thū.	.....	233. My father lives in that small house.
.....	As rūpai tasi dagal . . . . .	.....	234. Give this rupee to him.
.....	Tas-na as rūpai āgal . . . . .	.....	235. Take those rupees from him.

English.	Gārwī.	Tōrwāli.
236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.	Ashī rēn chand, lūṇḍār gaṇḍ.	Isa chir kūṭh, paṛī-dī gaṇḍ
237. Draw water from the well.	Āṛ kōi-mā ū gaḍh . .	Kōi-mā ū ningāl . . .
238. Walk before me .	Mā māka chō . . .	Mī māḡh til . . .
239. Whose boy comes behind you ?	Chhā pata kisā pōh yānt ?	Chhī paḡh kisi phō yai-thū ?
240. From whom did you buy that ?	Āṛ kis-mā ḡint ? . .	As shai kis-mā ḡhin-thū ?
241. From a shopkeeper of the village.	Lām-ē dukāndār-mā .	Gām-chō ik dukāndār-mā

Gaurō (Biddulph).	Maiyā.	Chilā (Biddulph).	English.
.....	Tas miṭha kuṭagal danwala gin gaṇḍagal.	.....	236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.
.....	Kōhai-na wi nihālagal	.....	237. Draw water from the well.
.....	Mē mūṭho bah	.....	238. Walk before me.
.....	Kasē māṭ tē pātō ait ?	.....	239. Whose boy comes be- hind you ?
.....	Kasē-na as ghina-thū ?	.....	240. From whom did you buy that ?
.....	Gā-maz ak dukāndār-na	.....	241. From a shopkeeper of the village.

BURUSHASKĪ OR KHAJUNA.

Although this language is in no way related to the other forms of speech dealt with in this volume, it will be convenient to consider it in connexion with them. In the first place, this is suggested by its geographical position, its speakers inhabiting the mountain country immediately to the north of Gilgit, the home of *Shinā*, and separating it from the Little Pāmīr. Besides this, linguistic evidence makes it probable that the speakers of Burushaskī once occupied the whole, or the greater part, of the territory now occupied by the languages of the Dardic family, and that their present representatives are the remnant of a once more widely spread race. Burushaskī words survive in use even in the languages of distant Kāfiristān.¹

It is the language of Hunza, Nagar, the Ghizr Valley, and a portion of Yāsin. It is called *Khajuna* by the neighbouring races; Burushaskī by the natives of Hunza; Kunjūtī by the natives of Yārkanḍ; and its dialect spoken in a portion of Yāsin is, according to Dr. Leitner, called Biltum, though this name does not appear to be known to the people of Warshgom, which is the name of the district of which Yāsin forms a part. Dr. Leitner mentions two main dialects,—that of Hunza, and that of Nagar. It appears, however, that on this point he was mistaken, the Hunza and Nagar dialects being identical. It is doubtful under what family this language should be grouped. It is certainly non-Aryan. Prof. Tomaschek² identifies the *Khajuna* tribe with the *κάρσιου* of Ptolemy, but this can hardly be accepted. According to Mr. Conway the people of Nagar call their language Yeshkun.

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The following Skeleton Grammar is based on the Grammars of Colonel Biddulph and Dr. Leitner. It has been carefully revised at Hunza by the Political Munshi, Munshi Ghulam Murtaza, to whom I am indebted for many important corrections.

¹ Such is, for instance the Burushaskī *chhomar*, iron, which appears in Bashguli as *chimir*, in Wai-Alā as *chima*, in Kalāsha as *chimbar*, in Khōwār as *chumūr*, in Pashai, Gārwi, and Shinā as *chimar*, and so on. Compare, again, Burushaskī *jakun* with Shinā *zhakun*, an ass, and other similar cases.

² *Sitzungsberichte der philos. histor. Classe der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Vienna)*. Vol. xcvi. 1898, p. 822.

BURUSHASKI or KHAJUNA

I.—NOUNS.

Plural.—Formed by suffixes.

The principal are, *ing*, *ming*, *isho*, *ans*, *mutg*, *intg*, *ichang*.

Declension.

The syllable *an* added to the singular gives the force of an indefinite article, *sis*, man; *sisan*, a certain man.

All nouns relating to the human body, to relations, and to such ideas as 'anger,' 'dream,' or 'temper,' that cannot be conceived independently of a person, are declined with agglutinated pronominal prefixes. Thus, *a-ūs*, my wife; *g-ūs*, thy wife; *y-ūs*, his wife; *mī-ūs*, our wife; *mā-ūs*, your wife; *u-ūs*, their wife.

	Sing.	Plur.
(1) Masc. human being—		
Nom. and Acc.	<i>hir</i> , a man,	<i>hirī</i> .
Gen.	<i>hirā</i> ,	<i>hirīē</i> .
Dat.	<i>hirar</i> ,	<i>hirīar</i> .

The Voc. is formed by prefixing *lē*. Thus, *lē hir*, O man.

Other cases are formed by postpositions added to the Nominative or Genitive. Thus, *hir-ūlo* or *hirē-lō*, in a man; *hirē-kāt*, with a man; *hirē-gannē*, for a man; *hirē-tsum*, from a man; *hirē-at*, on a man.

(2) Fem. human being—

Nom. and Acc.	<i>gus</i> , a woman,	<i>gushians</i> .
Gen.	<i>gusē</i> ,	<i>gushanse</i> .
Dat.	<i>gus-mur</i> ,	<i>gushiansar</i> .

(3) Animal, or Thing—

Nom. and Acc.	<i>haghur</i> , a horse, <i>haghurints</i> , or <i>haghurishō</i> , etc., etc.
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(4) Pronominal Noun—

Nom. and Acc.	<i>gūs</i> , thy wife,	<i>gūs-shints</i> .
Gen.	<i>gusmo</i> ,	<i>gūs-shintsē</i> .
Dat.	<i>gusmur</i> ,	<i>gūs-shintsar</i> .

Gender.—All nouns are either Masculine or Feminine. The verb distinguishes between, on the one hand, Masc. and Fem. human beings, and on the other hand, Masc. and Fem. animals or things. The latter are called Nenter Masc. and Nenter Fem., respectively.

II.—PRONOUNS.

(a) Personal—

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>jē</i> (or <i>jā</i> before past tenses of transitive verbs), I,	<i>mī</i> .	<i>ung</i> , thou,	<i>māh</i> .
Acc.	<i>jē</i> ,	<i>mī</i> .	<i>ung</i> ,	<i>māh</i> .
Gen.	<i>jā</i> ,	<i>mī</i> .	<i>ungē</i> ,	<i>māh</i> .
Dat.	<i>jāar</i> ,	<i>mīmar</i> .	<i>ungar</i> ,	<i>māmar</i> .

Nom. and

Acc. *khin*, he (near), this; *khin*, she (near), this; *khu*, they (near), these.
Gen. *khinā*, *khinmo*, *khuē*.
Dat. *khinar*, *khinmur*, *khuar*.

So *in*, *inē*, he or she (far), that; plur. *ū*, *ūē*, they (far), those.

The above refer only to human beings. For animals and things, we have:—

	Sing.	Plur.	(b) Possessive—
This—			
Nom. and Acc.	Masc. <i>khōs</i> ,	Fem. <i>khot</i> ,	M. and F. <i>khotg</i> .
Gen.	<i>khosē</i> ,	<i>khotē</i> ,	<i>khotgē</i> .
That—			
Nom. and Acc.	<i>es</i> ,	<i>et</i> ,	<i>ets</i> .
Gen.	<i>esē</i> ,	<i>etē</i> ,	<i>etsē</i> .

(c) Relative, *bih* (used with personal pronoun), who, which.(d) Interrogative, *amin*, *minan*, who?

bisan, what?

amin, which one (human beings)?

amis (m.), *amit* (f.), which one (animals or things)?

(e) Indefinite, *kūtē* (in composition), a person; *minan*, somebody; *min kih bih*, nobody.(f) Reflexive, *jā jā*, I myself; *ung gūē*, thou thyself; *in ī*, he himself; *in māi*, she herself; *es ī* (m.), *et ī* (f.), it itself; *mī mī*, we ourselves; *māh māi*, you yourselves; *ū ūi*, they themselves; *ets ī*, they themselves (neut. m. and f.).

(g) Agglutinated pronominal prefixes—

	Sing.	Plur.
I	<i>a</i> , <i>ā</i> ,	<i>mī</i> .
thou	<i>go</i> ,	<i>mā</i> .
he	<i>i</i> or <i>e</i> ,	} <i>u</i> .
she	<i>mu</i> ,	

Examples, *a-yatis*, my head; *go-yatis*, thy head; *i-yatis*, his head; *gō-pach*, near thee; *a-lji*, behind me; *mu-lji*, behind her; *u-lji*, behind them; *ā-ras*, to send me; *go-ras*, to send thee.

SKELETON GRAMMAR.

III.—VERB.								
(a) Verb Substantive—								
Present, I am.			Past, I was.					
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	<i>Manās</i> , to become. Infinitive, <i>manās</i> , to become. Pres. Part. <i>māni</i> , becoming. Past Part. <i>manan</i> , <i>numā</i> , having become. Fut. Part. <i>manās numān</i> , about to become.			
1.	<i>bah</i> ,	<i>bān</i> .	<i>baiyam</i> ,	<i>bam</i> .				
2.	<i>bah</i> ,	<i>bān</i> .	<i>bam</i> ,	<i>bam</i> .				
3. {	M. { <i>baī</i> ,	} <i>bān</i> .	{ <i>ham</i> ,	} <i>bam</i> .				
F. { <i>bo</i> ,			{ <i>bom</i> ,					
N. M. { <i>bī</i> ,	} <i>biyon</i>		{ <i>bim</i> ,	} <i>biyum</i> .				
N. F. { <i>dilah</i> or <i>bilah</i> ,		{ <i>bitṣan</i> .	{ <i>dilum</i> or <i>bilūm</i> ,		{ <i>bitṣum</i> .			
Negative Verb Substantive. <i>apah</i> , I am not; <i>apaī</i> , he is not; <i>apō</i> , she is not; <i>apī</i> , it is not.								
Imperfect, I was becoming.			Past, I became, I shall have become.					
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Present, I am becoming. Sing. Plur. 1. <i>mayā bah</i> , <i>mayā bān</i> . 2. <i>māī bah</i> , <i>māī bān</i> . 3. { M. { <i>māī baī</i> , } <i>māī bān</i> . F. { <i>māī bo</i> , } N. M. { <i>māī bī</i> , } <i>māī biyon</i> . N. F. { <i>māim dilah</i> , } <i>māī bitṣan</i> .			
1.	<i>mayā baiyam</i> ,	<i>mayā bam</i> .	1.	<i>manam</i> ,		<i>manūman</i> .		
2.	<i>māī bam</i> ,	<i>māī bam</i> .	2.	<i>manumā</i> ,		"		
3. {	M. { <i>māī bam</i> ,	} <i>māī bam</i> .	{	M. { <i>manimī</i> ,		} "		
F. { <i>māī bom</i> ,			{	F. { <i>manūmo</i> ,				
N. M. { <i>māī bim</i> ,	} <i>māī biyum</i> .		{	N. M. { <i>manibi</i> ,		} <i>manibiṣṣ</i> .		
N. F. { <i>māim dilum</i> ,		{ <i>māim bitṣum</i> .	{	N. F. { <i>manim dilah</i> ,	{ <i>manibitṣan</i> .			
Perfect, I have become.			Past Pronominal, I became.					
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing. Plur. 1. <i>a-manam</i> , <i>mī-manūman</i> . 2. <i>go-manūma</i> , <i>mā-manūman</i> . 3. { M. { <i>i-manimī</i> , } <i>a-manūman</i> . F. { <i>mo-manūmo</i> , } N. M. { <i>i-manibi</i> , } <i>u-manibiṣṣ</i> . N. F. { <i>manim dilum</i> , }			
1.	<i>manā bah</i> ,	<i>manū bān</i> .	1.	<i>a-manam</i> ,		<i>mī-manūman</i> .		
2.	<i>manū bah</i> ,	"	2.	<i>go-manūma</i> ,		<i>mā-manūman</i> .		
3. {	M. { <i>manī baī</i> ,	} "	{	M. { <i>i-manimī</i> ,		} <i>a-manūman</i> .		
F. { <i>manī bo</i> ,			{	F. { <i>mo-manūmo</i> ,				
N. M. { <i>manī bī</i> ,	} <i>mani biyon</i> .		{	N. M. { <i>i-manibi</i> ,		} <i>u-manibiṣṣ</i> .		
N. F. { <i>manim dilah</i> ,		{ <i>mani bitṣan</i> .	{	N. F. { <i>manim dilum</i> ,				
Pluperfect, I had become.		Future, I shall become.		Imperative, become.				
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.		
1.	<i>manā baiyam</i> ,	<i>manū bam</i> .	1.	<i>mayām</i> ,	<i>mayān</i> .	2.	<i>manā</i> ,	<i>manin</i> .
2.	<i>manū bam</i> ,	"	2.	<i>māimā</i> ,	<i>māimea</i> .	3.	<i>manish</i> ,	<i>manishan</i> .
3. {	M. { <i>manī bam</i> ,	} "	{	M. { <i>mainī</i> ,	} <i>mainen</i> .	or the pronominal prefixes may be added, as in the case of the Past Pronominal.		
F. { <i>manī bom</i> ,			{	F. { <i>maino</i> ,				
N. M. { <i>manī bim</i> ,	} <i>manī biyum</i> .		{	N. M. { <i>mainiyon</i> ,				
N. F. { <i>manum dilum</i> ,		{ <i>manū bitṣum</i> .	{	N. F. { <i>mainī</i> ,	{ <i>mainī</i> .			
This verb can take pronominal prefixes throughout. Thus, <i>a-mayā bah</i> , I am becoming. <i>a-yā-mayā bah</i> , I am not becoming. <i>go-māī bah</i> , thou art becoming. <i>i-mainī</i> , he will be becoming. The full conjugation of a tense with the prefixes is given under the head of the Past Pronominal.								
Conditional mood, formed by suffixing <i>ā bē</i> , = or not, to the tenses of the Indicative								
(b) Active Verb.—Nī-as, to go.								
INFINITIVE, Present, <i>nī-as</i> , to go; Past, <i>nī-as dilum</i> , to have gone; Future, <i>nī-as nī-as</i> , to be about to go. PARTICIPLES, Present, <i>nī-chu-mē</i> , going; Future, <i>nī-as-ē</i> , about to go.								
Past, <i>nān</i> , I having gone. <i>nokōn</i> , thou having gone. <i>nīn</i> , he or it (m.) having gone. <i>nomōn</i> , she or it (f.) having gone.								
GERUNDS, <i>jē nīam-ūlo</i> , in my having gone. <i>ung nīm-ūlo</i> , " thy " " <i>in nīm-ūlo</i> , " his, her, its having gone.								
<i>nīmēn</i> , we having gone. <i>namān</i> , you having gone. <i>nūn</i> , they having gone. <i>nī</i> , they (things few.) having gone. <i>mī nīm-ūlo</i> , in our having gone. <i>mā nīm-ūlo</i> , " your " " <i>u nīm-ūlo</i> , " their " "								

BURUSHASKĪ SKELETON GRAMMAR.

INDICATIVE MOOD. *Present, I am going.*

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>ni-ch-a bah,</i>	<i>ni-ch-a bān.</i>
2.	<i>ni-ch-u bah,</i>	<i>ni-ch-u bān.</i>
3.	M. { <i>ni-ch-u bai,</i>	{ <i>ni-ch-u bān.</i>
	F. { <i>ni-ch-u bo,</i>	{ " "
	N. M. { <i>ni-ch-i bī,</i>	{ <i>ni-ch-u biyon.</i>
	N. F. { <i>ni-ch-i-m dilah,</i>	{ <i>ni-ch-u bitṣan.</i>

*Imperfect, I was going.*Same as Present, substituting the Past for the Pres. Auxiliary.
Thus, *ni-ch-a baiyam.**Past, I went; I shall have gone.*

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>nī-am,</i>	<i>nī-man.</i>
2.	<i>nī-mā,</i>	<i>nī-man.</i>
3.	M. { <i>nī-mī,</i>	{ <i>nī-man.</i>
	F. { <i>nī-mo,</i>	{ " "
	N. M. { <i>nī-mī,</i>	{ <i>nī-man.</i>
	N. F. { <i>nī-mī,</i>	{ <i>nī-mī.</i>

Perfect, I have gone.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>nīā bah,</i>	<i>nī bān.</i>
2.	<i>nī bah,</i>	<i>nī bān.</i>
3.	M. { <i>nī bai,</i>	{ <i>nī bān.</i>
	F. { <i>nī bo,</i>	{ " "
	N. M. { <i>nī bī,</i>	{ <i>nī biyon.</i>
	N. F. { <i>nīm dilah,</i>	{ <i>nī bitṣan.</i>

*Pluperfect, I had gone.*Same as Perfect, substituting the Past for the Pres. Auxiliary. Thus, *nīā baiyam.**Future, I shall go.*

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>nī-cha-m,</i>	<i>nī-cha-n.</i>
2.	<i>nī-cho-mā,</i>	<i>nī-cho-man.</i>
3.	M. { <i>nī-chī,</i>	{ <i>nī-cho-man.</i>
	F. { <i>nī-cho,</i>	{ " "
	N. M. { <i>nī-chī,</i>	{ <i>nī-chu-miyō.</i>
	N. F. { <i>nī-chī,</i>	{ <i>nī-chī-mī.</i>

Imperative, let me go.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>nī-shā,</i>	<i>nī-shā-n.</i>
2.	<i>nī,</i>	<i>nī-n.</i>
3.	<i>nī-sh,</i>	<i>nī-shā-n.</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Formed by adding *ā bē* to the Indicative. Thus, *ni-ch-a bah ā bē, I may be going. ni-cha-m ā bē, I may go.***Irregular Past Participles.**—Colonel Biddulph gives the following, and says there are many others. I give the list with corrections:—

Infinitive.	Past Part.
<i>manās, to become,</i>	<i>uman.</i>
<i>āsas, to have,</i>	<i>nōs.</i>
<i>shās, to eat,</i>	<i>nīshī.</i>
<i>etas, to make him,</i>	<i>netī.</i>
<i>minās, to drink,</i>	<i>nīmīn.</i>
<i>hurūtas, to sit,</i>	<i>nhurūt.</i>
<i>yetsas, to sow,</i>	<i>nīyets.</i>
<i>qechhāyas, to sleep,</i>	<i>nukucha.</i>
<i>īras, to die,</i>	<i>muir or nīr.</i>
<i>īskanas, to kill him,</i>	<i>nēskan.</i>
<i>ghāsās, to laugh,</i>	<i>nukas.</i>
<i>yanas, to take up,</i>	<i>nīyan.</i>
<i>ganās, " "</i>	<i>nukan.</i>
<i>tsūyas, to take away,</i>	<i>nūtṣu.</i>
<i>ītsās, to count one,</i>	<i>nētsan.</i>
<i>ūyas, to give,</i>	<i>nū.</i>
<i>surmānas, to begin,</i>	<i>nusurman.</i>
<i>avallas, to fall,</i>	<i>nāvall.</i>
<i>ifāsas, to shut up him,</i>	<i>nafus.</i>
<i>ghārās, to say,</i>	<i>nukar.</i>
<i>sēnas, to tell,</i>	<i>nusin.</i>

Pronominal Verbs.—These verbs must take pronominal prefixes. In Class I the prefix refers to the subject, in Class II to the object of the verb.Example of Class I, *a-īras, I-to-die.*

Pres.—

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	<i>a-īr-ch-a bah, I am dying,</i>	<i>nī-īr-ch-a bān, we are dying.</i>
2.	<i>go-īr-ch-a bah, thou art dying,</i>	<i>mā-īr-ch-u bān, you are dying.</i>
3.	M. { <i>i-īr-ch-u bai, he is dying,</i>	{ <i>u-īr-ch-u bān, they are dying.</i>
	F. { <i>mu-īr-ch-u bo, she is dying,</i>	

Example of Class II, *a-īkinas, to-teach-me.**jā jī a-ik-i-am, I shall teach myself.**jā unq go ik-i-am, I shall teach thee.**jā in ē-ik-i-am, I shall teach him.**unge jā a-ik-i bah, thou shall teach me, and so on.*

Biddulph gives this as a Present tense, and Leitner, as a Future, but the formation is that of a Past.

Lists of these verbs are given by Biddulph and by Leitner. The following of Class II should be noted:—

ME.	THEE.	HIM.	HER.	US.	YOU.	THEM.
To ask, <i>dāghārusas,</i>	<i>dokōghārusas,</i>	<i>deghār-</i>	<i>domoghār-</i>	<i>dimighār-</i>	<i>damāghār-</i>	<i>dōghārusas.</i>
To give, <i>jōgas,</i>	<i>gūgas,</i>	<i>gygas,</i>	<i>mūgas,</i>	<i>miygas,</i>	<i>mūgas,</i>	<i>ūygas.</i>
To make, <i>ītas,</i>	<i>ungarītas</i> (masc. obj.), <i>gotas</i> (f. obj.).	<i>etas,</i>	<i>utas,</i>	<i>mimarītas</i> (m. o.), <i>metas</i> (f. o.),	<i>mamarītīs</i> (m. o.), <i>matas</i> (f. o.),	<i>ūyarītas</i> (m. o.), <i>otas</i> (f. o.).
To see, <i>ayetsas,</i>	<i>guyetsas,</i>	<i>iyetsas,</i>	<i>mojetsas,</i>	<i>miyetsas,</i>	<i>mayetsas,</i>	<i>uyetsas.</i>
To send, <i>āras,</i>	<i>goras,</i>	<i>cras,</i>	<i>moras,</i>	<i>meras,</i>	<i>māras,</i>	<i>ōras.</i>
To teach, <i>aikinas,</i>	<i>goikinas,</i>	<i>īikinas,</i>	<i>moikinas,</i>	<i>mekinas,</i>	<i>maikinas,</i>	<i>oikinas.</i>

Numeral Verbs.—These verbs (list in Biddulph and Leitner) change their form according to the number of the object. Thus, *shās, to eat one; shūas, to eat many; etas, to make him; otas, to make them; yetsas, to see one; uyetsas, to see many.*Examples.—*Jā han bālt-an shī-am, I ate one apple.**Jā sundo bālt shu-am, I ate five apples (bāltīng, as in Leitner, means 'apple trees').***Generic Verbs** change according to the gender of the object. Thus, *shās, to eat a masculine thing; shēas, to eat a feminine thing.*

The following version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son is in the standard dialect of Burushaski spoken in Hunza and Nagar. I am indebted for it to Captain P. J. Miles, I.S.C., Political Officer, Hunza-Nagar. The translation has been made by the Political Munshi at Hunza, Munshi Ghulam Murtaza.

[No. 1.]

UNCLASSIFIED, NON-ARYAN, LANGUAGE.

BURUSHASKI.

HUNZA-NAGAR DIALECT.

(Munshi Ghulam Murtaza, 1899.)

Hin hirē altan yū bam. Inē juṭ yī yūyar sēnmīmī, ‘lē aghā,
One man's two sons were. That younger son father-to said, ‘O father,
 gūimō gusē māl tsum jā-ar dēshkaltas bīkih jā-ar jāū.’ Inē
thine-own this property from me-to falleth if me-to me-give.’ That
 hir imō māl tarang ittimī. Bērum gusing tsum ēchukan yī
man his-own property apportion did. A-few days after the-younger son
 imō isē ayōn māl gati-nih-nīyan mathan dishan-ar gōsarimī. Itē
his own all property collected-having distant place-to started. That
 dish-ar nīn bad-mastī nitin imo māl ēspalēmi.
place-to having-gone riotous-living having-done his-own property he-lost.
 Bēshal ayōn phash ittimī, itē mulk-ūlo but ehham manīmī. Itē
When all spend he-made, that country-in much famine became. That
 tsum iljī inē hir but tarāq ē-manīmī. Inē hir nīn but
from after that man much in-want became. That man having-gone much
 ghamēs hiran-ē kā dīmaghimī. Inē hir imo maling-ūlo khūkēshō
wealthy man with joined. That man his-own fields-in swine
 oyareh-ar ē-rimī. Inē hir ēs-ūlo gutē rāē bilum, ‘khusē
grazing-for sent-him. That man heart-in this longing was, ‘these
 khūkēshō tsum divāsunan nishīn āul ēcham.’ Inār
swine from spare-become having-eaten my-satisfaction did.’ Him-to
 minē hisan ayū bam. Hō imo shangkush-ar nival
any-one something not-give did. Then his-own senses-to coming
 ikharangē gūkē baring ittimī, ‘bērumān imānsikōyō jā aghā daulat-
self-to these words made, ‘how-many hired-servants my father wealth-
 ūlo shapik nishīn bask māibim, jē ehhamnē ā-ircha-bah; diyan
in food having-eaten spare became, I hunger-of I-dying-am; having-risen
 aghāē pach nān baring echam, “lē aghā, Khuda kih ung
father near going words I-would-make, “O father, God and thee
 goyār sharmindah a-mānam. Jē ung-ar gūi a-mānasē yashki apah.
before ashamed I-have-become. I thee-to thy-son I-to-be fit am-not.
 Jē gū-imo hin darōskūin jovan nā ā-harut.”’ Diyan yū ēpach
I thy-own one hired-servant like making me-keep.”’ Having-risen father near

nīmi. Mathanum din yū yī-ar yētsimī; inē ēs ē-ghūlimi. Yū went. *Distant-from coming father son-to saw; his heart it-burnt. Father*
 yī kā baghū manimī, bān ittimī. Yī yūy-ar sēnnimī, 'lē aghā, son with embrace did, kiss did. Son father-to said, 'O father,
 jē ung Khudā yār sharmindah a-mānam, jā akhōlum iljī urg-ar I thee God before ashamed I-have-become, I from-now after thee-to
 gūi a-mānasē yashki apah.' Yū imo shādurshō-ar hukm ittimī, thy-son I-to-become fit am-not.' Father his-own servants-to order did,
 'but shōā gatung dosun khinē ēvilin; han burundō khinē ēmish- much good clothes bringing him-to put-on-him; one ring his finger-
 ūlo ēdilin, kafshāmuts khinē ēltāin; hō shāpik nishin shōrayār in give, shoes him-to put-on-him; then food having-eaten merriment
 ēchan. Sāibahkih jā ā-yī irūam, mūtō jindō manimī; ivālūam, we-will-do. As-if my my-son dead-was, now alive became; he-had-become-lost,
 dā dāghurkam.' Hō ūē shōrayār ittoman. again has-been-found.' Then they merriment did.

Inē oyum yī itē khēnē imo maling-ūlo ham. Tāilum hā yukkal His elder son that time his-own fields-in was. Thence house towards
 asir dimar girātas kih gharīng-ē ichhar inē iltūmal-ar balimī. Him near coming dancing and singing-of sound his ears-to reached. One
shādur-ar kāōnili doghārisimī, 'mah bisan-ar girashān kih bisan-ar servant-to having-called enquired, 'you what-for are-dancing and what-for
gharīngik ichōan.' Inē sēnnimī, 'ungē gōchō dī-bāi, ungē gū inē daltas singing are-doing.' He said, 'thy thy-brother come-has, thy thy-father his good
 jūas tsum manut uehhi-bāi.' Inē khafā numan ūlo nichar rāē coming from feast given-has.' He annoyed having-become inside go-to wish
 ā-ittimī. Yū hōlo dūs in-ar ilikinimī. Inē yūyar jawāb did-not-make. Father outside having-come him-to entreated. He father-to answer
 ichhimī, 'khōlē barin, akhūrum din ung-ar khizmat ittam, bēshal gave, 'here look, so-many years thee-to service I-have-done, any-time
 ungē hukm tsum thum ā-ittam; akhūrum ittam-ūlo han dūwan thy order from otherwise I-have-not-done; so-much doing-in one kid
 jā-ar ā-yāū-bah, jā-imo shughlōtingē-kā noman nishin me-to thou-hast-not-given-me, my-own friends-with becoming-together having-eaten
shōrayār ē-chamskih. Bēshal ungē khinē gūi dīmī kih ungē merriment I-would-have-done-that. When thy this thy-son came who thy
 daulat lolitingē-kā ēspalimī, ung khinē ganē manut uehhimā.' Yū wealth prostitutes-with lost, thou his sake feast hast-given.' Father
 in-ar ēsamī, 'lē ā-yī, ung hamēshah jā-kā bah, jā bisan bi him-to said, 'O my-son, thou always me-with art, my whatever is

kih-isâ ungê bi. Mîmar shōrayār ittas munāsib bilum gutê ganê,
that thine is. Us-to merriment doing becoming was for-this sake,
 ungê khinê gōchō irūam, jindō ēmanimī; ivālum bam, mū
thy this thy-brother dead-was, alive became; lost was, now
 dāghurkam.'
found-has-been.'

WARSHIKWĀR DIALECT.

The following specimen is not in Standard Burushaskī, but is in the dialect spoken in Warshgom. Warshgom is the name of the district comprising the three sub-districts of Yāsin, Tui, and Selgān. It is the tract which the English call Yāsin, but, according to the Chitrālīs, it is a mistake to apply this term to the whole district. The dialect is known as Warshikwār. The specimen has been translated by Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan. The language does not altogether agree with that of the foregoing grammatical sketch. The following are the principal points of difference:—

Nouns.—These follow the Grammar closely. The following postpositions should be noted, viz. *gha*, to; *inga*, with; *ingi*, before; *bāka*, to.

Pronouns.—Note the forms, *ja-gha*, to me; *jānga*, with me; *mi-gha*, to us; *ung* or *unga*, you; *go-gha*, to thee; *gū-ya*, thy; *goh go-chu*, thy brother; *nē*, he, him, his (not in grammar); *nē-gha*, to him; *khenē*, this; *jānga*, (he spoke) to himself; *iya*, his own; *te*, (in) that (country); *wē*, they (not in grammar).

Verbs.—These contain many irregularities.

Auxiliary Verbs.—Note, *a-pā*, I am not. *Ba*, thou art, and *bān*, you are, are regular. So is *bi*, it is; but *bi-ka*, it is, is not mentioned in the grammar. There is a form *ayur* (*chamba*), I am (dying). In the Past *bam*, he was and they were, is regular. There is a form *dulum*, it was (proper); and another *ashi*, he has been (twice).

Active Verbs.—A **Verbal Noun** seems to be formed by the addition of *a*. Thus, *tsura*, the act of coming; *ēcha*, doing; *tsirāgha*, going. The **Present Participle** shows the following forms: *shi-chan-ka*, eating; *eta-ka*, doing. It is doubtful to me whether *dits*, bringing, or having brought; *dūs*, coming out, or having come out; *asur*, nearing; are Present or Past Participles. The **Past Participle** usually ends in *i* (= he). Thus, *dēhimi*, (he) having collected; *chini*, (he) having gone; *nishi*, (he) having eaten; *uldi*, (he) having come; *ēpini*, (he) having approached. Sometimes it ends in *e*, as in *nete* (see Irregular Past Participles), having done; *diyēh*, having risen; *nihāne*, having called. *Na-man*, becoming, is nearly regular, see conjugation of *manās*. The only instance of a **Gerund** is *tsurum-uleh*, which is nearly regular.

In the **Present Tense**, *a-mayā a-pā*, I am not becoming, is regular. In other cases, the principal portion of the compound ends in *um*, so that we have *qalchum*, it falleth; and *echum bān*, you are doing. In the first, the auxiliary has been dropped. *Mayimbi*, it became, may perhaps be a present participle. In the **Imperfect** we have, similarly, *a-yum bām*, he was not giving.

The conjugation of the **Past** differs widely from the Grammar. The forms given are:—**FIRST PERSON**, *a-mana*, I became; *eta*, I did; *ayeta*, I did not. **SECOND PERSON**, *ayuyah*, thou gavest not; *ūya*, thou gavest him. **THIRD PERSON**, *sennī*, he said; *phaki*, he apportioned; *eti*, he made; *a-yeti*, he did not make; *ēspaloi*, he lost; *mani*, it or he became; *ēri*, he sent (him); *galī*, he went; *yetsi*, he saw; *gholi*, he burnt; *mani*, he embraced (?); *yai*, he reached; *dugharisi*, he asked him; *hilikini*, he entreated; *deli*, he gave. The **THIRD PERSON PLURAL** is represented by *etin*, they did. The **Perfect** is represented by *dīm bai*, he has come; *um bai*, he has given him. Here again the main verb ends in *m*. There are no examples of the **Pluperfect**.

For the **Future**, we have *ēcham*, I shall make; and *ēchan*, we shall make. These are both regular.

For the **Imperative** we have *ū*, give it; *eh-kurut*, keep me; *ē-ōaling*, put on him; *deling*, give him; *ētaying*, put on him.

[No. 2.]

UNCLASSIFIED, NON-ARYAN, LANGUAGE.

BURUSHASKI.

WARSHIKWĀR DIALECT.

(Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan, 1898.)

Han hire altan yū bam. Khenē ēchughn yē tati-gha senni, 'lē tati,
One man's two sons were. This younger son father-to said, 'O father,
 gūya gute māl-tsum ja-gha desh qalehum bika ja-gha ū.' Nē
thine-own this property-from me-to also falleth if me-to give.' That

hire iya daulat phaki. Bērum gunz tshechi ēchughn yē iya māl
man his-own property apportioned. A-few days after younger son his-own property
 sāf dēhimi mathana rāhi e-ti. Te jagha chini
all having-collected distant-place start did. In-that place having-gone

bad-masti nete iya daulat ēspaloi. Basha sēf khulētika te
riotous-living having-done his-own property lost. When all he-spent that
 mulko-lo but draghānj mani; tshechine nē hir but taraq mani.
country-in much famine became; after-that that man much in-want became.

Nē nī but quwating hir-inga just mani. Nē hire iya
He having-gone much wealthy man-with joined became. That man his-own
 maling harang khūk yārcha ēri. Nē hire armān dulunka khuwe
fields in swine grazing sent. That man longing had these
 khūke-shu tsum has manum nishi duljacham tsekka.
swine from spare become having-eaten satisfied I-would-have-become.

Mene nē-gha a-yum bam. Hō fahm uldi iya jinga baring eti,
Anyone him-to not-give did. Then senses-to coming his-own self-to words made,

'bērum mazdūri-shu jā tati daulato-lo paqu nishi dulja
'how-many hired-servants my father wealth-from food having-eaten satisfied

bas mayimbi, ja chhamene ayur chamba. Diyēh tati ēpini
spare became, I from-hunger am dying. Having-risen father near-going
 baring e-cham, "leh tati, Khudai ga go gungi sharmanda a-mana.
words I-would-make, "O father, God and thee before ashamed I-have-become.

Ja go-gha gū-yē a-mayā layiq a-pā. Ja gū-ya hen muzdur tulum
I thee-to thy-son I-being fit not-am. Me thine-own one hired-servant like
 nete huruṭ." Diyēh tati epiye gali mathanum tsura tati
making keep." Having-risen father near went distance-from coming father

yē yetsi: nē es gholi, nuhū gali, tati yē inga dagho mani,
son saw: his his-heart burnt, running went, father son with neck embraced,
 bah eti. Yē tati-gha senni, 'leh tati, ja unga Khudai ingi sharmanda
kiss did. Son father-to said, 'O father, I thee God before ashamed

a-mana. Ja akhōlum ilja go-gha gū-yē a-mayā layiq a-pā. Tati
I-have-become. I from-now after thee-to thy-son I-being fit am-not. Father

i-ya shādar-bāka bandēsh e-ti, 'but shuwa gaṭunz dits khenē-gha
his-own servants-to order did, 'much good clothes bringing him-to
 ōvaling, han borondo khenē ē-mesh-uleh de-ling, kaush khenē-gha ōtaying;
put-on-him, one ring his his-finger-on give, shoes him-to put-on-him;
 ho paqu shiohanka khushāni e-chan. Gūya-ki jā a-yē yurm bam,
then food having-eaten merriment we-will-do. As-if my son dead was,
 amutuk jāndu mani; wālum bam, dā dogh ashi. Hō
now alive has-become; lost had-become, again found has-been.' Then
 wē khushāni e-tin.
they merriment did.

Nē nū yē te wulch i-ya maling harang bam; tōlum
His elder son that time his-own fields in was; thence
tsurumuleh hā-gha asur girāsha ka gharing e-cha hāwāz nē
having-come house-to nearing dancing and singing doing sound his
tumalchi yai. Hen shādar nihāne dugharisi, 'boh girāshum ka
ears reached. One servant having-called enquired, 'what dancing and
 boh gharing e-chum bān?' Nē se-nika, 'gō go-cho ḍimbai, gō tati
what singing doing-you are?' He said, 'thy thy-brother come-has, thy father
 nē tāza tshura gandichi chasht um-bai.' Nē khafa mani ūla
he well having-come sake feast has-given.' He annoyed became inside
tshirāgha rai a-yeti. Tati hola dūs, nē hilikini. Nē tati-
going wish did-not-make. Father out having-come, him entreated. He father-
gha juwāb deli, 'kho ghān. Akhurum den go-gha khizmat e-ta,
to answer gave, 'here look. So-many years thee-to service I-have-done,
 basha goh hukm-tsum thum a-yeta; akhurum e-taka
any-time thy order-from otherwise I-have-not-done; so-much doing
 han dūwen ja-gha a-yuyah, a-ya yār-inga han
one kid m-to (thou)-not-gavest, my-own friends-with one (together)
 na-man. nishi khushāni e-chamtsekka. Basha gō khenē
becoming, having-eaten merriment I-would-have-done. When thy this
gū-yē diyeka, meneka gō daulat kanchninga ēspaloi, ung
thy-son came, who thy wealth prostitutes-with lost, thou
khenē gandichi chasht ūya. Tati nē-ghā sennī, 'leh a-yē, ung mudām
his sake feast gavest.' Father him-to said, 'O my-son, thou always
jānga ha, jā boh bika gō bi: mi-ghā khushāni e-cha
me-with art, my whatever is thine is: to-us merriment doing
 munāsib dulum gute gandichi, go khenē go-cho yurm bam, jāndu
becoming was for-this sake, thy this brother dead was, alive
 mani; wālum bam, dā dogh ashi.
became; lost was, again found has-been.'

**NUMERALS IN THE WARSHIKWĀR DIALECT OF THE
BURUSHASKĪ LANGUAGE.**

han	altats	iskō	waltō	tsendō	bishindō	thalē	altambē	hūti	tōram
<i>one</i>	<i>two</i>	<i>three</i>	<i>four</i>	<i>five</i>	<i>six</i>	<i>seven</i>	<i>eight</i>	<i>nine</i>	<i>ten</i>
turma-han	turma-altō	turma-iskī	turma-waltō	turma-tsendō	turma-bishindō				
<i>eleven</i>	<i>twelve</i>	<i>thirteen</i>	<i>fourteen</i>	<i>fifteen</i>	<i>sixteen</i>				
turma-thalō	turma-altambō	turma-hūti	altar	altar-ga-toramō	altō-altar				
<i>seventeen</i>	<i>eighteen</i>	<i>nineteen</i>	<i>twenty</i>	<i>thirty</i>	<i>forty</i>				
alto-altar-ga-tōramō	iskī-altar	iskī-altar-ga-tōram	waltē-altar	waltē-altar-ga-tōram					
<i>fifty</i>	<i>sixty</i>	<i>seventy</i>	<i>eighty</i>	<i>ninety</i>					

tsendi-altar or thā.

hundred.

Dr. Leitner (Hunza and Nagyr Hand-book, Pt. I, p. 200) gives slightly different forms, viz. :—

hann,	altats,	uskó,	waltō,	chudó,	mishindó,	taló,	altambō,	unchò,	tóromo,
<i>one,</i>	<i>two,</i>	<i>three,</i>	<i>four,</i>	<i>five,</i>	<i>six,</i>	<i>seven,</i>	<i>eight,</i>	<i>nine,</i>	<i>ten,</i>
turma-hann,	altarr,	altarr-torum,	altu-altarr,	altu-altarr-torum,	iskī-altarr,				
<i>eleven,</i>	<i>twenty,</i>	<i>thirty,</i>	<i>forty,</i>	<i>fifty,</i>	<i>sixty,</i>				
iskī-altarr-torum,	walté-altarr,	walté-altarr-torum,	tà or táh.						
<i>seventy,</i>	<i>eighty,</i>	<i>ninety,</i>	<i>hundred.</i>						

Dr. Leitner points out that the numerals up to 10 have different terminations according to whether they refer to (a) human beings, (b) masculine animals or things, (c) feminine animals or things. Thus:—

(a) *hinn hirr*, one man; *hinn gùss*, one woman; *altan hirri*, two men; *altan gushianta*, two women.

(b) *hann haqhurr*, one horse; *hannu báum*, one mare; *hann há*, one house; *hann ilchin*, one (his) eye.

(c) *hik sir*, one seer; *hik guntā*, one day.

The above are the forms used with masculine animals or things (b). The ones used for human beings are, (1) *hann*, (2) *altan*, (3) *iské*. The rest are as above. The forms used for feminine animals or things are, (1) *hik*, (2) *altó*, (3) *iskí*, (4) *walti*, (5) *tsindi*, (6) *mishindi*, (7) *talé*, (8) *altambi*, (9) *hunti*, *unt*, (10) *torimi*, (11) *torimi-hik*, and so on.

STANDARD WORDS AND SENTENCES IN THE BURUSHASKI LANGUAGE.

English.	Burushaski.	English.	Burushaski.
1. One	Han, hin, hik; han haghur, <i>one horse</i> ; bin hir, <i>one man</i> ; hik din, <i>one year</i> .	18. Of us	Mi.
2. Two	Altā, altan, alto; altā haghur, <i>two horses</i> ; altan hiri, <i>two men</i> ; alto dining, <i>two years</i> .	19. Our	Mi; mi haghur, <i>our horses</i> .
3. Three	Uskō, iskin, iski; uskō haghur, <i>three horses</i> ; iskin hiri, <i>three men</i> ; iski dining, <i>three years</i> .	20. Thou	Ung, ungō.
4. Four	Waltō, waltī; waltō haghur, <i>four horses</i> ; waltō hiri, <i>four men</i> ; waltī dining, <i>four years</i> .	21. Of thee	Ungō; ungō haghur, <i>thy horse</i> .
5. Five	Sundō, sindī; sundō haghur, <i>five horses</i> ; sundō hiri, <i>five men</i> ; sindī dining, <i>five years</i> .	22. Thine	Ungō.
6. Six	Mashindō, mashindi; mashindō haghur, <i>six horses</i> ; mashindō hiri, <i>six men</i> ; mashindi dining, <i>six years</i> .	23. You	Mah.
7. Seven	Thalō, thalē; thalō haghur, <i>seven horses</i> ; thalō hiri, <i>seven men</i> ; thalē dining, <i>seven years</i> .	24. Of you	Mah.
8. Eight	Altambō, altambi; altambō haghur, <i>eight horses</i> ; altambō hiri, <i>eight men</i> ; altambi dining, <i>eight years</i> .	25. Your	Mah; mah haghur, <i>your horse</i> .
9. Nine	Hunchō, huntī; hunchō haghur, <i>nine horses</i> ; hunchō hiri, <i>nine men</i> ; huntī dining, <i>nine years</i> .	26. He	In, inē.
10. Ten	Tōrmō, tōrmi; tōrmō haghur, <i>ten horses</i> ; tōrmō hiri, <i>ten men</i> ; tōrmi dining, <i>ten years</i> .	27. Of him	Inē.
11. Twenty	Altar; altar haghur, <i>twenty horses</i> ; altar hiri, <i>twenty men</i> ; altar dining, <i>twenty years</i> .	28. His	Inē; inē haghur, <i>his horse</i> .
12. Fifty	Altō altar tōrmō.	29. They	Ūō.
13. Hundred	Thāh.	30. Of them	Ūē.
14. I	Jō, jā.	31. Their	Ūē; ūē haghur, <i>their horse</i> .
15. Of me	Jā.	32. Hand	Irih.
16. Mine	Jā; <i>whose horse is this?</i> Jā bi, <i>mine is</i> .	33. Foot	Yāṭis.
17. We	Mi.	34. Nose	Imūpush.
		35. Eye	Ichin.
		36. Mouth	Ikhāt.
		37. Tooth	Imih.
		38. Ear	Iltūmal.
		39. Hair	Ghoyang.
		40. Head	Yāṭis.
		41. Tongue	Yāmus.

English.	Burushaski.	English.	Burushaski.
42. Belly	Yül.	69. Cow	Buyä.
43. Back	Ivâldas.	70. Dog :	Huk.
44. Iron	Chhomar.	71. Cat	Bash.
45. Gold	Ghinish.	72. Cock	Hir karkamush.
46. Silver	Buri.	73. Duck	Pharish.
47. Father	Yü.	74. Ass	Jakun.
48. Mother	Imi.	75. Camel	Uth.
49. Brother	Echö.	76. Bird	Balas.
50. Sister	Yas.	77. Go	Ni; <i>to go</i> , nias.
51. Man	Hir.	78. Eat	Shi; <i>to eat</i> , shias.
52. Woman	Gus.	79. Sit	Harut; <i>to sit</i> , harutas.
53. Wife	Yüs.	80. Come	Jü; <i>to come</i> , jüas.
54. Child	Hilas.	81. Beat	Deli; <i>to beat</i> , delias.
55. Son	I.	82. Stand	Diyih; <i>to stand</i> , diyihäs.
56. Daughter	Ei.	83. Die	Guir; <i>to die</i> , iras.
57. Slave	Tsun.	84. Give	Yü; <i>to give</i> , yüas.
58. Cultivator	Burushin.	85. Run	Gäris; <i>to run</i> , gärtäs.
59. Shepherd	Hoyaltars.	86. Up	Yatë.
60. God	Khudä.	87. Near	Asir.
61. Devil	Shaitän.	88. Down	Yarö.
62. Sun	Sah.	89. Far	Mathan.
63. Moon	Halants.	90. Before	Angë.
64. Star	Asi.	91. Behind	Ïji.
65. Fire	Phü.	92. Who	Ämin.
66. Water	Sil.	93. What	Bisan.
67. House	Hä.	94. Why	Bisë.
68. Horse	Haghur.	95. And	Kih.

English.	Burushaski.	English.	Burushaski.
96. But . . .	Ammā.	123. Two good men . . .	Altan daltashkō hiri.
97. If . . .	Akhnā.	124. Good men . . .	Daltashkō hiri.
98. Yes . . .	Awā.	125. Of good men . . .	Daltashkō hiriē.
99. No . . .	Bih.	126. To good men . . .	Daltashkō hiri.
100. Alas . . .	Afsōs.	127. From good men . . .	Daltashkō hiri tsum.
101. A father . . .	Hin yō.	128. A good woman . . .	Hin daltas gus.
102. Of a father . . .	Hin yūē.	129. A bad boy . . .	iiin ghunikish hilas.
103. To a father . . .	Hin yū ar.	130. Good women . . .	Daltas gushingans.
104. From a father . . .	Hin yū tsum.	131. A bad girl . . .	Hin ghunikish dasin.
105. Two fathers . . .	Altan yū sarō.	132. Good . . .	Daltas, shōā.
106. Fathers . . .	Yūsarō.	133. Better . . .	But shcā.
107. Of fathers . . .	Yūsarōē.	134. Best . . .	Oyōn tsum shōā.
108. To fathers . . .	Yūsarō ar.	135. High . . .	Thānum.
109. From fathers . . .	Yūsarō tsum.	136. Higher . . .	But thānum.
110. A daughter . . .	Hin ēi.	137. Highest . . .	Oyōn-tsum thānum.
111. Of a daughter . . .	Hin ēiē.	138. A horse . . .	Han haghur.
112. To a daughter . . .	Hin ēi mur.	139. A mare . . .	Han bāyūn.
113. From a daughter . . .	Hin ēi mutsum.	140. Horses . . .	Haghurishō.
114. Two daughters . . .	Altan yūgishans.	141. Mares . . .	Bāyūnishō.
115. Daughters . . .	Yūgishans.	142. A bull . . .	Han har.
116. Of daughters . . .	Yūgishansē.	143. A cow . . .	Han buvā.
117. To daughters . . .	Yūgishans ar.	144. Bulls . . .	Haro.
118. From daughters . . .	Yūgishans mutsum.	145. Cows . . .	Buvā.
119. A good man . . .	Hin daltas hir.	146. A dog . . .	Han huk.
120. Of a good man . . .	Hin daltas hirē.	147. A bitch . . .	Han gus-huk.
121. To a good man . . .	Hin daltas hir ar.	148. Dogs . . .	Hukai.
122. From a good man . . .	Hin daltas hir tsum.	149. Bitches . . .	Gushingans hukai.

English.	Burushaski.	English.	Burushaski.
150. A he-goat . . .	Han haldin.	177. Beating . . .	Nidilin.
151. A female goat . . .	Han sir.	178. Having beaten . . .	Nidilin.
152. Goats . . .	Hoyas.	179. I beat . . .	Jē deljam.
153. A male deer . . .	Hau giri haldin.	180. Thou beatest . . .	Ungē deljāā.
154. A female deer . . .	Han giri sir.	181. He beats . . .	Inē deljai.
155. Deer . . .	Giri.	182. We beat . . .	Mi deljān.
156. I am . . .	Jē bah.	183. You beat . . .	Mah deljān.
157. Thou art . . .	Ung bah.	184. They beat . . .	Ūē deljān.
158. He is . . .	Inē bai.	185. I beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Jā deliyam.
159. We are . . .	Mi bān.	186. Thou beatest (<i>Past Tense</i>).	Ungē delimā.
160. You are . . .	Mah bān.	187. He beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Inē delimi.
161. They are . . .	Ūē bān.	188. We beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Mi deliman.
162. I was . . .	Jē baiyam.	189. You beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Mah deliman.
163. Thou wast . . .	Ung bam.	190. They beat (<i>Past Tense</i>) . . .	Ūē deliman.
164. He was . . .	Inē bam.	191. I am beating . . .	Jē delja bah.
165. We were . . .	Mi bam.	192. I was beating . . .	Jē delja baiyam.
166. You were . . .	Mah bam.	193. I had beaten . . .	Jē deliyā baiyam.
167. They were . . .	Ūē bam.	194. I may beat . . .	Jē deljam.
168. Be . . .	Manih.	195. I shall beat . . .	Jē delias bah.
169. To be . . .	Manās.	196. Thou wilt beat . . .	Ungē deljumā.
170. Being . . .	Manumatē.	197. He will beat . . .	Inē delji.
171. Having been . . .	Bam.	198. We shall beat . . .	Mi deljan.
172. I may be . . .	Jē amanshā.	199. You will beat . . .	Mah deljuman.
173. I shall be . . .	Jē baiyam akhir.	200. They will beat . . .	Ūē deljuman.
174. I should be . . .	Jē amānas shōā bilā.	201. I should beat . . .	Jā delias shōā bilā.
175. Beat . . .	Delī.	202. I am beaten . . .	Ādelam amānam.
176. To beat . . .	Delias.	203. I was beaten . . .	Ādelam amāna baiyam.

English.	Burushaski.	English.	Burushaski.
204. I shall be beaten . . .	Jē adēlias <u>shōā</u> bilah.	223. How many sons are there in your father's house ?	Ungē gā halē bērum yā bān ?
205. I go . . .	Jē nicham.	224. I have walked a long way to-day.	<u>Khūltō mathan</u> gusaram.
206. Thou goest . . .	Ung nichomā.	225. The son of my uncle is married to his sister.	Jā nanāō i inē yas mokā gar itai.
207. He goes . . .	In nichoai.	226. In the house is the saddle of the white horse.	Halē barūm <u>haghūō</u> tiliyang bisuh.
208. We go . . .	Mi nichan.	227. Put the saddle upon his back.	Tiliyang isē ivāldas atēgin.
209. You go . . .	Mah nichoman.	228. I have beaten his son with many stripes.	Jē inē i thorak deliyam.
210. They go . . .	Ūē nichoman.	229. He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill.	Isē <u>laghindaris</u> chhish olō uyarchai.
211. I went . . .	Jē niyam.	230. He is sitting on a horse under that tree.	Inē <u>baghurat</u> nūljā itē tum yūr harutai.
212. Thou wentest . . .	Ung nībam.	231. His brother is taller than his sister.	Inē ēchō inē yas mutsum <u>thānum</u> bai.
213. He went . . .	In nimī.	232. The price of that is two rupees and a half.	Isē <u>gash</u> altā dabal kih tarang bilah.
214. We went . . .	Mi nīman.	233. My father lives in that small house.	Jā āghā itē jut halē harushai.
215. You went . . .	Mah nīman.	234. Give this rupee to him	Gusē rūpiyah in ar yū.
216. They went . . .	Ūē nīman.	235. Take those rupees from him.	Gusē rūpiyah in <u>tsum</u> yan.
217. Go . . .	Ni.	236. Beat him well and bind him with ropes.	<u>Shōā</u> nidilan <u>gashk</u> olō tarāō nih iphus.
218. Going . . .	Nin.	237. Draw water from the well.	<u>Ghulk</u> olam sil diūs.
219. Gone . . .	Nān.	238. Walk before me . . .	Jā yār gusar.
220. What is your name ? . . .	Ungē guik bisan bilah ?	239. Whose boy comes behind you ?	Ung <u>gusiāt</u> mine hilasan juchai ?
221. How old is this horse ?	Gusē <u>baghur</u> bērum jaṭ bi ?	240. From whom did you buy that ?	Isē min <u>tsum</u> dūmarūmā ?
222. How far is it from here to Kashmir ?	<u>Khōlum</u> Kashmir ar bērum <u>mathan</u> bilah ?	241. From a shop-keeper of the village.	Itē girame dokāndār <u>tsum</u> .

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
8, HASTINGS STREET



Bound by

M. H. H. H. H.

13, ... Lane,

Date ... 6 OCT 1958

409.54/IND



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