

kehim sabakh : mevivo:lis si:t' kathba:th

Lesson Eleven : a conversation with a fruit seller

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

A conversation between a tourist (ašo:k) and a Kashmiri mevivo:l (fruit seller). A few Kashmiri fruits, such as tsū:th 'apple', gila:sá 'cherries', and tre:l 'stunted apple', are mentioned.

On every street corner in Kashmir, there are fruit sellers selling the fruits that are in season. They have very interesting 'peddlar's cries' which they use to attract customers.

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

The postpositions manz 'in' and k'ath 'in (a receptacle)' are introduced.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

ambár' tsū:th (a special variety of apple)

ḡabal gila:sá dabal cherries

gila:sí	cherries
lipha:phí	paper sack, envelope
nevi	fruit
nevivo:l	fruit seller
ṭang	pears
tre:lí	stunted apples
tsü:ṭh	apple
ṭu:kár	basket



mevívo:l
meví

fruit seller
fruit

ašo:k : yí k'a: haz meví ťhu ?

What is this fruit?

tre:lá

stunted apples



tre:l

mevívo:l : yimé haz ťha tre:lá.

These are stunted apples.

gila:sá

cherries



gila:sá

aŋo:k : aŋha: yim ŋha: gila:sá ?

Fine! Are these cherries?

ḡabal gila:sá

ḡabal cherries

nevivo:l : ahanhaz yim ŋhi 'ḡabal' gila:si.

Yes, these are ḡabal cherries.

aŋo:k : tre:lá kəh' ŋha ?

How much are the stunted apples?

nevivo:l : tre:lá haz ŋha don ropyan kilo:.

The stunted apples are two rupees a kilo.

aŋo:k : aŋha:, ḡabal gila:sá ká:tis ŋhi ?

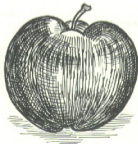
How much are the ḡabal cherries?

nevivo:l : ḡabal gila:sá haz ŋhi don ropyan kilo:.

The ḡabal cherries are two rupees a kilo.

tsū:ʈh'

apples



tsū:ʈh



aŋo:k : tohi ŋhivá tsū:ʰh' ?

Do you have (any) apples?

ʈu:kár
tre

basket
three

mevivo:l : ahanhaz huth ʈu:kri manz tren ropyan kilo:.

Yes, sir, in that basket. Three rupees a kilo.

ʃa:n

good

aŋo:k : ʃa:n ŋha: ?

Are they any good?

ambír' tsū:ʰh'

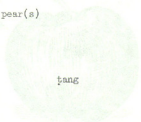
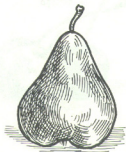
(a special variety of apple)

mevivo:l : ahanhaz, ambír' tsū:ʰh'.

Yes, these are ambír' apples.

ʈang

pear(s)



ʈang

7 ašo:k : ʃang keh' ŋhi ?

How much are the pears?

mevavo:l : ʃang ŋhi rogyi tso:r.

Pears are four for a rupee.

8 ašo:k : adāhaz diyiv akh kilo: ambār' tsū:ʃh', akh kilo: ɖabal
gila:sá tá e:ʃh ʃang.

Very well, give me one kilo of ambār' apples, one kilo
of ɖabal cherries, and eight pears.

mevavo:l : tohi ŋhavá ʃukár ?

Do you have a basket?

lipha:phá

paper sack, envelope

9 ašo:k : na haz, lipha:phas manz diyiv.

No, please give (them to me) in a paper sack.

mevavo:l : adāhaz.

All right.

kul
gatshun
sath

total (in all)
to amount to
seven

10 mevavo:l : kul gayi sath rogyi.

The total bill is seven rupees.

aŝo:k : yi reŝiv deŝ ropyun no:ŝh.

Here is a ten rupee bill.

nevivo:l : reŝiv haz phuŝivo:ŝ.

Here is your change.

aŝo:k : ŝukriya:.

Thank you.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

The term mevî refers to both fresh and dry fruit. Kashmir produces tsû:th 'apples', ṭang 'pears', gila:sî 'cherries', and ba:da:mî 'almonds' in abundance. These form one of the main exports of Kashmir. During the fruit season (July-September), fruit is sold all over Kashmir, from stalls, from boats, and from small baskets on street corners.

pe:th' may also follow a question word, e.g.,

mohnan kithápe:th' lí:ñh ði:th' ?

How (in which manner) did Mohan write the letter?

Time Adverbials

-as is used with the following units of time.

ganṭá	an hour	ganṭas	for an hour
mináth	a minute	minṭas	for a minute
doh	a day	dohas	for a day
r'ath	a month	r'atas	for a month

-vizi has a wide distribution and may be used in the sense of at that time. Consider the following uses.

(i) with units of time:

re:tsvizi	at night time
subá:vizi	in the morning
ṽa:má:vizi	in the evening
prathvizi	all the time, every time

Note, however, that it does not occur in the following forms.

*subhanvizi

*ganṭá:vizi

(ii) with interrogative items:

kamivizi at what time

(iii) with verbs:

parn+vizi at the time of reading

kh'an+vizi at the time of eating

le:khn+vizi at the time of writing

(iv) with cardinal numbers:

akivizi at one time

2.2. Numerals: 'sixty-one' to 'seventy'

akihe:ʃh	sixty-one
duhe:ʃh	sixty-two
truhe:ʃh	sixty-three
tsuhe:ʃh	sixty-four
põ:tsihe:ʃh	sixty-five
ʃuhe:ʃh	sixty-six
satihe:ʃh	sixty-seven
arhe:ʃh	sixty-eight
kunisatath	sixty-nine
satath	seventy

2.3. Variant Forms of Numerals

In this lesson, the constructions don ropyan kilo: and tren ropyan kilo: have been introduced. Note that don and tren are variants of the cardinal numbers zi and tre, respectively. It is useful to note the following changes.

akh	one	əki (ropyi)
zɨ	two	don
tre	three	tren
tso:r	four	tsoŋ, tso:ran
pə:ʈsh	five	pə:ʈsan
ʃe	six	ʃan
sath	seven	satan
e:ʃh	eight	e:ʃhan
nav	nine	navan
dəh	ten	dəhan
hath	hundred	hatas
sa:s	thousand	sa:sas
ləʃh	lakh	ləʃhas

Observe that from sath onwards, the pattern is fairly regular.

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

kilo:	kilogram
ganṭi	an hour
gila:sā	cherry
tsū:ṭh	apple
ṭang	pear
doh	day
ba:da:m	almond
mināṭh	minute (of time)
mevā	fruit
r'ath	month

2. VERBS

parun	to read
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3. CONJUNCT VERBS

na:v ṣala:vān'	to row a boat
kə:m karān'	to work

1. The item under focus : pe:ʰh 'in the manner'.

mohná ʧhu ʃi:lán' pe:ʰh' na:v ʧala:va:n.

ʃi:lá ʧha mə:n' pe:ʰh' baté kh'ava:n.

leqkí ʧhi ʃa:n pe:ʰh' kita:b para:n.

mozur ʧhu ʃa:n pe:ʰh' ke:m kara:n.

- (a) sava:l : mohná kem'sind' pe:ʰh' ʧhu na:v ʧala:va:n ?

ʃava:b : mohná ʧhu ʃi:lán' pe:ʰh' na:v ʧala:va:n.

sava:l : ʃi:lá kem'sind' pe:ʰh' ʧha baté kh'ava:n ?

ʃava:b : ʃi:lá ʧha mə:n' pe:ʰh' baté kh'ava:n.

sava:l : leqkí kithipe:ʰh' ʧhi kita:b para:n ?

ʃava:b : leqkí ʧhi ʃa:n pe:ʰh' kita:b para:n.

sava:l : mozur kithipe:ʰh' ʧhu ke:m kara:n ?

ʃava:b : mozur ʧhu ʃa:n pe:ʰh' ke:m kara:n.

- (b) The following constructions are the same as those in the dialogue above, except the tense has been changed to the past.

sava:l : mohnan kem'sind' pe:ʰh' ʧalo:v na:v ?

ʃava:b : mohnan ʧalo:v ʃi:lán' pe:ʰh' na:v.

sava:l : ʃi:lan kem'sind' pe:ʰh' kh'av baté ?

ʃava:b : ʃi:lan kh'av mə:n' pe:ʰh' baté.

sava:l : leḍkav kithápe:ṭh' pər kita:b ?

Java:b : leḍkav par Ja:n pe:ṭh' kita:b.

sava:l : mozu:ran kithápe:ṭh' kər kə:m ?

Java:b : mozu:ran kər Ja:n pe:ṭh' kə:m.

- (c) In the following, the constructions of the dialogue have been changed to the future tense.

sava:l : mohná kam'sánd' pe:ṭh' Čala:vi na:v ?

Java:b : mohná Čala:vi Ši:lán' pe:ṭh' na:v.

sava:l : Ši:lá kam'sánd' pe:ṭh' kheyi batá ?

Java:b : Ši:lá kheyi m'ə:n' pe:ṭh' batá.

sava:l : leḍká kithápe:ṭh' paran kita:b ?

Java:b : leḍkí paran Ja:n pe:ṭh' kita:b.

sava:l : mozu:r kithápe:ṭh' kari kə:m ?

Java:b : mozu:r kari Ja:n pe:ṭh' kə:m.

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Translate the following into Kashmiri (for hints, see Section 2.1.1.).

Ashok writes in the manner of Sheela.

The servant cooks in a good manner.

The servant visits me all the time.

What do you charge for a month?

I want a servant for a day

At what time will the boat come?

Yes, give these sixty-five books to Sheela.

There are sixty-eight coolies here.

We want six ponies.

Yes, Pahalgam is about sixty-five miles from here.

2. Answer the questions at the end of the following passage.

bá go:s ba:zar. tati o:s akh mevavo:l. su o:s kána:n kə:šir'
mevá. təmis ə:s' tsū:ṭh', ṭang, tī tre:lá. təmis ə:s' vozil'
ḍabal gila:sí tī. me het' tim tī thevim ṭu:kri k'ath.

Questions:

bá kot go:s ?

tati k'ah vučh me ?

mevavo:l k'ah o:s kána:n ?

mevavo:lis kam kam kə:šir' mevi ə:s' ?

me kath k'ath thev' gila:sí ?

behim sabakh : dā:dras sī:t' kathba:th
Lesson Twelve : a conversation with a vegetable seller

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

A conversation about buying vegetables from a dā:dur (a traditional vegetable seller). The names of popular Kashmir vegetables are introduced.

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

Note the use of classifiers such as bod (see Notes). The verb va:tun 'to reach' appears.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

o:luv	potato
ta:zā	fresh
dā:dur	vegetable seller
ps:lakh	spinach
bod	bunch

muĵ

radish

le:r

cucumber(s)

vā:gun

eggplant (brinjal)

sabzi:

vegetable(s)



ropyi for one rupee

dā:dur : pa:lakh ųhi ropyi kilo:. o:lav ųhi akh ropay tē
pantseh pē:sā kilo:.

Spinach is one rupee a kilo. Potatoes are one rupee
and fifty paise a kilo.

añ:o:k : muñi tē vā:gan kē:tis ųhi ?

How much are radishes and eggplants?

bod bunch
ñan for six

dā:dur : muñi bod ųhu dahan pē:san tē akh vā:gun ųhu ñan pē:san.

A bunch of radishes is ten paise, and each eggplant is
six paise.

kilo: hisa:bā by the kilo

añ:o:k : le:r ti ųha: kilo: hisa:bā ?

Are cucumbers also sold by the kilo?

vuh twenty

dā:dur : na haz, le:r ųhu vuhan pē:san akh.

No, sir, cucumbers are twenty paise each.

250
ašo:k : adihaz, diyiv akh kilo: o:lav, zâ kilo: pa:lakh tã
tso:r muĵi beď'.

All right, give me one kilo of potatoes, two kilos of
spinach, and four bunches of radishes.

6
dã:dur : adihaz, beyi na: kãh ?

All right, (will there be) anything else?

ašo:k : na haz, yim Ńhivã pã:si.

No, here is your money.

7
dã:dur : Ěukriya:.

Thank you.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

L.O. NOTES

In Kashmir, fresh vegetables are sold either at street corners or in vegetable shops. In the localities around Dal Lake and the river Jhelum, vegetable sellers, both men and women, sell vegetables in shikaras. In the inner city, hawkers go from door to door with seasonal vegetables. Even today, there are some vegetable sellers who barter vegetables for rice.

In this volume (pp. 728-733) we have included a poem by Dina Nath 'Nadim'. It presents a moving description of a vegetable seller from Dal Lake.

2.0. GRAMMAR

2.1. Gender of Certain Lexical Sets I

In this section we shall list certain lexical sets in terms of their gender.

2.1.1. Names of the Months

MasculineIndian CalendarChristian Calendar

vah'akh

janvəri:

ze:ṭh

pharvəri:

ha:r

mar'č

šra:vun

apre:l

be:dārp'ath

me:

e:šid

jun

ka:rtikh

julay

monjiho:r

agast

poh

septambar

ma:g

okṭu:bar

pha:gun

navambar

tsithār

d'esambar

Note that there is no one-to-one correspondence between the Indian and Christian months.

2.1.2. Names of Days

Feminine

a:thva:r	Sunday
tsend+rva:r	Monday
bomva:r	Tuesday
bodva:r	Wednesday
brasva:r	Thursday
ʃok+rva:r	Friday
baṭiva:r	Saturday

Note that ʃok+rva:r (Friday) has an alternate form generally used by Kashmiri Muslims, ʃunah (masc.).

2.2. Classifiers I

By classifiers we mean those items which are used either in the sense of quantifiers or in the sense of classifiers. A quantifier marks a definite or indefinite quantity. In this lesson, we have introduced one such item in the construction muʃi bod ʃhu dahan pṣ:sa:n. The following class of classifiers is made up of those items which are used with reference to the quantity of vegetables.

bod

muʃi bod	a bunch of radishes
ha:k+ bod	a bunch of <u>ha:k</u> (collard)

g'ed

nad+r' g'ed	a bundle of lotus stems
mṣʃi g'ed	a bundle of kohlrabi

tho:p

muʃi tho:p	a bundle of radishes
ha:kʰ tho:p	a bundle of <u>ha:kʰ</u> (collard)

In addition to these, the term -zand is used for vegetation in the same sense in which 'a bush' is used in English, e.g., soyizand 'wild growth of nettle'. (The other classes of classifiers appear in Section 2.2, Lessons 13 and 15.)

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

o:luv	potato
g'əḍ	bundle
də:dur	vegetable seller
nadur	lotus stem (sing.)
pa:lakh	spinach
məḍ	kohlrabi (sing.)
bod	bunch
muʃ	radish
le:r	cucumber(s)
və:gun	eggplant (brinjal)
sabzi:	vegetable(s)

2. VERBS

gatahun	to want
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3. ADJECTIVES

ta:zə	fresh
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1. Construction under focus:

k'ah so: kēh ta:zī _____ Ŷha: ?

sava:l : k'a:so: kēh ta:zī sabzi: Ŷha: ?

Ŷava:b : ahanso: yī sabzi: Ŷha ta:zī.

sava:l : k'a:so: kēh ta:zī pa:lakh Ŷha: ?

Ŷava:b : ahanso: yī pa:lakh Ŷha ta:zī.

sava:l : k'a:so: kēh ta:zī o:lav Ŷha: ?

Ŷava:b : ahanso: yim o:lav Ŷhi ta:zī.

sava:l : k'a:so: kēh ta:zī muĵi Ŷha: ?

Ŷava:b : ahanso: yim muĵi Ŷha ta:zī.

sava:l : k'a:so: kēh ta:zī vā:gan Ŷha: ?

Ŷava:b : ahanso: yim vā:gan Ŷhi ta:zī.

sava:l : k'a:so: kēh ta:zī le:r Ŷha: ?

Ŷava:b : ahanso: yim le:r Ŷhi ta:zī.

2. Use the names of these vegetables in the construction

below: le:r, muĵi, o:lav, pa:lakh, vā:gan.

_____ tī _____ kī:tis Ŷhi ?

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Translate the following sentences into Kashmiri.

No, I do not have fresh vegetables.

Spinach is one rupee a kilo, and potatoes are one rupee and fifty paise a kilo.

All right, give me one kilo of spinach, two kilos of potatoes, and two cucumbers.

How much is it (the bill)?

2. Substitute Kashmiri words for the underlined English words in the following sentences.

asi ųha spinach tų radishes xeru:rath.

four kilo: potatoes kų:tis ųhi ?

two ta:zi cucumbers kų:tis ųhi ?

me gatshan four bunches of radishes.

truve:him sabakh : miṭha:yive:lis si:t' kathba:th

Lesson Thirteen : a conversation with a sweetmeat seller

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

A conversation about buying Indian miṭha:y (sweetmeats) from a halāvo:y (sweetmeat seller). There are no typically Kashmiri sweetmeats, hence all the names are non-Kashmiri (see Notes).

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

The following items are used. (i) the postpositions p'ath 'on', and (ii) the classifier -va:d, e.g., darṣanva:d 'by the dozen'. The verbs kīnun 'to sell', kh'on 'to eat', and laga:vun 'to paste' appear.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

A large number of items included in the following list show the Kashmiri-ization of Hindi-Urdu items.

Note the following lexical set.

kala:kand (a sweet)

gula:bḡa:man (a sweet)

tha:l	(a brass plate)
darĵanva:d	by the dozen
na:rĵi:l	coconut
barphi:	(a sweet made of <u>kho:ya:</u>)
meṭh'	(a salty snack)
miṭhe:y	sweetmeat
miṭha:yivo:l	sweetmeat seller
raago:lĭ	(a sweet)
ropĭvarukh	silver leaf
samo:si	(a snack filled with spiced vegetables)
sonĭvarukh	gold leaf



ke:Sur miṭha:yivo:l

miṭha:yivo:l sweetmeat seller
tha:l a large, Indian brass plate
miṭho:y (sweet) candy

aṣo:k : yath tha:las manz k'a: se: miṭho:y čha ?

What kind of sweetmeats are on this plate?

gula:bḡa:man (a sweetmeat, candy)

miṭha:yivo:l : yim haz čhi gula:bḡa:man.

These are gula:bḡa:man.

aṣo:k : gula:bḡa:man ká:tis haz čhi ?

How much do these gula:bḡa:man cost?

miṭha:yivo:l : gula:bḡa:man haz čhi še ropyi kilo:.

They are six rupees a kilo.

kilo:va:d by the kilo
kínun to sell

aṣo:k : ačha:, yim čhivé kilo:va:d kína:n ?

I see. Do you sell these by the kilo?

miṭha:yivo:l : ahanhaz, gula:bḡa:man čhi kilo:va:d kína:n.

Yes, gula:bḡa:man are sold by the kilo.

aṣo:k : yiman tha:lan manz k'ah čhu ?

What is on these plates?

beyi

also (in addition to)

mīṭha:yivo:l : beyi ma: kēh ?

Anything else?

11 aṣo:k : adīk'ah, diyiv ṣe samo:sā tā ṣe maṭhi.

Well yes, also give me six samo:sā and six maṭhi.

mīṭha:yivo:l : reṭiv haz.

Here they are.

12 aṣo:k : ksts pō:sā gōyi ?

How much is it?

mīṭha:yivo:l : kul gōyi sath roṇyi.

The total is seven rupees.

13 aṣo:k : yi reṭiv dah roṇyun no:ṭh.

Here take this ten rupee bill.

mīṭha:yivo:l : yi reṭiv phuṭāvo:ṭ.

This is your change.

14 aṣo:k : ṣukriya:.

Thank you.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

1. It is difficult to differentiate and translate into English the variety of Indian sweets. Perhaps the definition of a sweet is in its taste. In general, all Indian sweets use basically identical ingredients; the difference is primarily in the process of preparation. The translation of Kashmiri mīṭhā:y (Hindi-Urdu, mīṭhā:yi;) into English sweetmeat or candy is misleading.

As mentioned in the introduction to this lesson, there are no typically Kashmiri sweets. Therefore, all the names have been borrowed from Hindi-Urdu. The sweets available in Kashmir are variations of the sweets available in the plains. This explains why the best ḥalvā:y in Kashmir are non-Kashmiris. However, the situation in the Jammu province is different.

2. sonāvarakh (gold leaves) and ropāvarakh (silver leaves) are used to decorate sweets. ropāvarakh look like superfine leaves of aluminum foil. However, both can be eaten without any harmful effects.

2.0. GRAMMAR

2.1. Gender of Certain Lexical Sets II

2.1.1. Cities and Towns

Masculine

snathna:g	Anantnag
bandāpu:r	Bandipur
jom	Jammu
lada:kh	Ladakh
pō:mpar	Pampur
pehalga:m	Pahalgam
siri:nagar	Srinagar
so:po:r	Sopore
varāmul	Barazulla

Feminine

gulmarāg	Gulmarg
keši:r	Kashmir

2.1.2. Names of Vehicles

Masculine

bē:skal	bicycle
dū:gā	(a kind of large boat)
have:yi:ʃaha:z	airplane
mo:ʃar	car
siku:ʃar	scooter

Masculine (cont.)

saxanderi:ʃaha:z	ship
ʃā:gʰ	tonga

Feminine

bas	bus
gə:q'	cart or vehicle
ʃi:p	jeep
ka:r	car
la:ri:	lorry
na:v	boat
re:l	train
rikhʃa:	rickshaw
ʃike:r'	shikara
ʃrak	truck

2.1.3. Names of Rivers

Feminine

l'edir	Lidder
s'and	Sind
v'atasta: (v'ath)	Vitasta

2.2. Classifiers II

The following items are used as quantifiers (measure words) with reference to cloth.

-tár

kaptár a piece of cloth

-tilim

kartilim a piece of cloth

-čhal

kparčhal a piece of cloth

Note also that -tilim and čhal may be used with wood or metal.

2.3. Pluralization II

Note the following rules for the pluralization of the lexical items referring to the parts of the body.

1. The following items have identical forms for both singular and plural:

athé	hand
dād	tooth
ǰ'aké	forehead
kalé	head
kanar	waist
kan	ear
katsh	armpit
khcr	foot
lāg	thigh
mas	hair

manzathí	palm
míslí	skin
n'oth	thumb
Ša:ní	back
si:ní	chest
va:l	hair
vuḥ	lip
eḥ	eye
eḥirva:l	eyelashes
e:s	mouth

All of the preceding words are masculine except eḥ.

2. The plurals for the following items are formed by adding /4/ to the singular form.

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
bab	breast	babí
bum(b)	eyebrow	bum(b)í
kis	little finger	kisí
m'āg	temple	m'āgí
ma:zbe:r	gum	ma:zbe:rí
yaḍ	belly	yaḍí
zāg	leg	zāgí
z'av	tongue	z'aví

All of the preceding words are feminine.

3. The plurals of the following are formed by /o/ changing to /e/ and the final consonant being palatalized, e.g.,

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
ʔō:ʔh	mouth	ʔō:ʔh'
hote	wrist	hete'
nakivo:r	nostril	nakivo:r'
talipot	sole of the foot	talipot'

All of the preceding words are masculine. Note, however that ph'ok (mas.) 'shoulder' changes to phək'.

4. The plural is formed by adding t̄ to the singular form, e.g.,

nas (fem.)	nose	nast̄
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5. The plural is formed by palatalizing the final consonant of the singular form, e.g.,

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>
tu:n	navel	tu:n'
koʔh	knee	koʔh'
buth	face	buth'

All of the above words are masculine.

6. The plural is formed by changing the final /u/ in the singular to /a/, e.g.,

mandul (mas.)	buttock	mandal
---------------	---------	--------

Also note the following forms: ōḡī (fem., plu., ōḡīi) 'finger'; nar (fem., plu., nar̄i) 'arm'.

2.4. Numerals: 'seventy-one' to 'eighty'

akɨsatath	seventy-one
ɗusatath	seventy-two
tru(ɨ)satath	seventy-three
tsusatath	seventy-four
pɔ̃:tsɨsatath	seventy-five
ʃusatath	seventy-six
satɨsatath	seventy-seven
arɨsatath	seventy-eight
kunɨʃi:th	seventy-nine
ʃi:th	eighty

3.0. VOCABULARY

The vocabulary list of nouns has been presented in the Lexical Focus and Section 2.0 of this lesson. See that section for the following types of lexical lists.

Names of cities (see 2.1.1.)

Names of vehicles (see 2.1.2.)

Names of rivers (see 2.1.3.)

Classifiers (see 2.2.)

Parts of the body (see 2.3.)

1. VERBS

kínun to sell

kh'on to eat

laga:vun to paste

4.0. DRILLS

1. Construction under focus:

_____ Ćhivá _____ va:d kána:n ?

sava:l : barphi: Ćhivá kilo:va:d kána:n ?

Java:b : ahansə: barphi: Ćhi kilo:va:d kána:n ?

sava:l : kala:kand Ćhivá kilo:va:d kána:n ?

Java:b : ahansə: kala:kand Ćhi kilo:va:d kána:n.

sava:l : gula:bĵa:man Ćhivá darĵanva:d kána:n ?

Java:b : ahanhaz gula:bĵa:man Ćhi darĵanva:d kána:n.

sava:l : yimá miĵa:yi Ćhivá se:ríva:d kána:n ?

Java:b : ahanhaz yimá miĵa:yi Ćhi se:ríva:d kána:n.

sava:l : maĵhi Ćhivá darĵanva:d kána:n ?

Java:b : ahanhaz maĵhi Ćhi darĵanva:d kána:n.

2. Construction under focus:

_____ { darĵan
 kilo: } ká:tis Ćhu ?

sava:l : yi miĵa:yi kilo: ká:tis Ćhu ?

Java:b : yi miĵa:yi kilo: mahra: Ćhu e:ĵh ropyi. or
yi miĵe:y mahra: Ćha e:ĵh ropyi kilo:.

sava:l : maĵhi darĵan ká:tis Ćhu ?

Java:b : maĵhi darĵan mahra: Ćhu tso:r ropyi.

sava:l : kala:kand kilo: ki:ti:s ŷhu ?

ŷava:b : kala:kand kilo: mahra: ŷhu e:ʃh ropyi..

sava:l : samo:si darʃan ki:ti:s ŷhu ?

ŷava:b : samo:si darʃan mahra: ŷhu tso:r ropyi.

In place of the names of sweets in the above dialogue substitute the names of vegetables (e.g., pa:lakh, o:lav, muʃi, mŷji, l@:r).

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Translate the following into Kashmiri.

How much does this kind of sweetmeat cost?

Do you sell these by the dozen or by the kilo?

No, I want one dozen of this and only half a kilo of that.

Here is the money.

2. Replace the underlined English words with suitable Kashmiri words.

gula:bʃa:man how much haz are ?

yiman miʃha:yan on what is lage:vith ?

yimé ŷhivé by the dozen kina:n kina:n by the kilo ?

These miʃha:yi are by the dozen kina:n and these are by the kilo.

tsode:him sabakh : po:šiva:šni s4:t' kathba:th
Lesson Fourteen : a conversation with a flower seller

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

A conversation about buying flowers from a woman flower seller. These are sold fresh from shikaras, which go from houseboat to houseboat. There are also a few shops which sell flowers. In the city, a dā:dur (a vegetable seller) keeps seasonal flowers, such as, pampo:š (lotuses) and ša:phār' (marigolds), which are used by the Kashmiri Pandits for the morning pu:ja.

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

The following items are introduced: (i) the distributive škis škis, (ii) the suffix bi: as a feminine mode of address, and (iii) ma: in the sense of 'would you like to...?'. The verbs h'on 'to buy' and yun 'to come' appear.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

gond

bouquet

gola:b	rose(s)
pampo:š	lotus(es)
po:š	flower(s)
po:šiva:jen'	flower seller (fem.)
yambárzal	narcissus(es) or (i)
l'odur	yellow (mas.)
vozul	red (mas.)



po:šiva:žen' tš ašo:k

po:šiva:žen'
po:š
h'on

flower seller (feminine)
flower(s)
to buy

po:šiva:žen' : po:š ma: haz heyiv ?

Would you like to buy (some) flowers, sir?

ašo:k : pampo:š tã yambãrzalã kã:tis ŧha ?

What price are lotuses and narcissi?

ekis ekis

for one each

po:šiva:ŧen' : pampo:š tã yambãrzalã haz ŧhi ekis ekis ropyi gonã.

A bouquet of lotuses or narcissi is one rupee.

ašo:k : aŧha: me di gola:b tã pampo:š.

All right, give me (some) roses and (some) lotuses.

vãzãl'

red

l'ãdãr'

yellow

po:šiva:ŧen' : vãzãl' gola:b kinã l'ãdãr' gola:b ?

(Do you want) red or yellow roses?

ašo:k : na, vãzãl' gola:b.

(Not yellow) red ones.

po:šiva:ŧen' : reŧiv haz.

Here, please take them.

ašo:k : kats pš:sã gayi ?

How much money will that be?

po:šiva:ŧen' : tre ropyi.

Three rupees.

ašo:k : me ŧhu pē:tsá ropyun no:ŧh.

I have a five rupee bill.

po:šiva:ŧen' : adá me ŧhu phuŧávo:ŧ.

That is all right. I have change.

pagah
yun

tomorrow
to come

ašo:k : aŧha:, pagah ti gatshi yun.

All right, (I hope you will) come again tomorrow.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

bi: (mas., ba:) is used in certain circles as a polite suffix, e.g., shanbi: (polite, fem.) 'yes', naba: (polite, mas.) 'no'. It seems that in educated circles the frequency of this item is slowly decreasing.

2.2. Numerals: 'eighty-one' to 'ninety'

ak+ŷi:th	eighty-one
doyiŷi:th (duŷi:th)	eighty-two
treyiŷi:th (truŷi:th)	eighty-three
tsoyiŷi:th (tsuŷi:th)	eighty-four
pō:ts+ŷi:th	eighty-five
ŷeyiŷi:th (ŷuŷi:th)	eighty-six
sat+ŷi:th	eighty-seven
ar+ŷi:th	eighty-eight
kun+namath	eighty-nine
namath	ninety

3.0. VOCABULARY

In addition to the items listed under Lexical Focus, note the following.

1. NOUNS

gond	bouquet
gola:b	rose(s)
pagah	tomorrow
pempo:š	lotus(es)
po:š	flower(s)
po:šiva:žen'	flower seller (fem.)
yambirzal	narcissus

2. VERBS

h'on	to buy
yun	to come

3. ADJECTIVES

l'odur	yellow (mas.)
vozul	red (mas.)

4. ADVERBS

kam	little, not enough
bilkul	absolutely

1. Construction under focus:

_____ {^{gond}_{bod}} ĩhu _____ ropyan.

sava:l : gola:b4 gond k4:tis bi: ĩhu ?

Java:b : gola:b4 gond haz ĩhu don ropyan.

sava:l : pampo:ĩ4 gond k4:tis bi: ĩhu ?

Java:b : pampo:ĩ4 gond haz ĩhu ekis ropyi.

sava:l : yemb4rزال4 gond k4:tis bi: ĩhu ?

Java:b : yemb4rزال4 gond haz ĩhu ekis ropyi.

sava:l : o:lav kilo: k4:tis bi: ĩhu ?

Java:b : o:lav kilo: haz ĩhu pantsa:hn p4:sen.

sava:l : muĩi bod' k4:tis bi: ĩhi ?

Java:b : (akh) muĩi bod haz ĩhu vuhan p4:sen.

2. Construction under focus:

_____ t4 _____ ĩhi ekis ekis ropyi.

sava:l : tsu:ĩh' t4 țang k4:tis haz ĩhi ?

Java:b : tsu:ĩh' t4 țang haz ĩhi don don ropyan kilo:.

sava:l : tre:l4 t4 gila:s4 k4:tis haz ĩhi ?

Java:b : tre:l4 t4 gila:s4 haz ĩhi ekis ekis ropyi kilo:.

sava:l : pampo:ĩ t4 yemb4rزال4 k4:tis haz ĩhi ?

Java:b : pampo:ĩ t4 yemb4rزال4 haz ĩhi ekis ekis ropyi gond.

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Translate the following into Kashmiri.

Yes, I like these flowers.

All right, give me one bouquet each of lotuses and narcissi.

I do not have (any) red roses. I have only yellow ones.

Will you come tomorrow?

I hope you'll come again tomorrow.

2. Answer the questions given at the end of the following passage.

az gatshé bî Ši:las sî:t' đalge:đ. tati Ūhu me ekis dod÷ve:lis
niŠ, ekis miþha:yive:lis niŠ tî ekis po:Šiva:ŷni niŠ gatshun.
asi Ūhu dod, miþhe:y tî po:Š hen'. dod÷ve:lis niŠ h'amî om
tî zamutdod. miþha:yive:lis niŠ h'amî samo:sî tî barphi:.
po:Šiva:ŷni niŠ h'amî vozîl' gola:b.

Questions:

az kot gatshé bî ?

me sî:t' kus gatshî ?

đalge:đ k'ah Ūhu me karun ?

đalge:đ kas kas niŠ Ūhu me gatshun ?

dod÷ve:lis niŠ k'ah h'amî bî ?

miþha:yive:lis niŠ k'ah h'amî bî ?

po:Šiva:ŷni niŠ k'ah h'amî bî ?

pande:him sabakh : ve:nis s:t' kathba:th
Lesson Fifteen : a conversation with a grocer

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

A conversation on buying groceries from a traditional ka:ʃur vo:n' (grocer). The names of commonly used Kashmiri spices are introduced.

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

The following items are introduced: (i) the reduplicative form ə:lɨ ve:lɨ 'cardamom and the like', and (ii) the numerals in indefinite forms such as dəh pandah minəh. The verbs vanun 'to tell' and le:khun 'to write, to note down' appear.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

ə:l	cardamom
tcmul	rice
da:l	pulse (see Notes)

da:lŕi:n	cinnamon
nu:n	salt
bə:diya:nŕ	fennel seed
martsivŕ:gun	red pepper
masa:lŕ	spice(s)
ra:zmah	beans
l'edŕr	turmeric
vo:n'	grocer
ŕŕ:ŕh	ginger (dry)



ke:šur vo:n'

vo:n'

grocer

vo:n' : k'a: haz gatshivá ?

What would you like, sir?

ší:z
hund
lišť

things
of
list

ašo:k : me haz šhu ší:zen hund lišť.

I have a list of things.

vanun
le:khun

to tell, to say
to write, to note down

vo:n' : vėniv haz k'ah k'ah. bi le:khi.

Tell me the items. I shall note them down.

tomul
da:l

rice
pulse

ašo:k : akh kilo: medre:r, ođ kilo: ša:y, tre kilo: tomul tš
akh kilo: da:l.

One kilo of sugar, half a kilo of tea, three kilos of
rice, and one kilo of da:l.

kosá which (fem.)

3 vo:n' : kosá da:l ?
Which type of da:l?

ra:zmah beans

ašo:k : ra:zmah da:l.
Beans.

4 vo:n' : beyi ma: haz gatshivé käh ?
Would you like anything else?

masa:lá spices

ašo:k : ahanhaz, masa:lá.
Yes, spices.

5 vo:n' : k'ah k'ah masa:lá ?
What kind of spices?

l'edár	turmeric
šö:th	ginger (dry)
bə:diya:ná	fennel seed
martsívā:gan	red pepper

ašo:k : ođ ođ kilo: l'edár, šö:th, bə:diya:ná tá martsívā:gan.
Half a kilo each of turmeric, ginger, fennel seed, and red pepper.

e:lá ve:lá

cardamom (and the like)

vo:n' : e:lá ve:lá ma: kĕh ?

Would you perhaps want some cardamom, etc.?

da:lĕi:n

cinnamon

nu:n

salt

aŕo:k : ahanhaz, ekis ekis ropyi e:lá tĕ da:lĕi:n. a: beyi
akh kilo: nu:n.

Yes, one rupee's worth of cardamom and one rupee's worth
of cinnamon. Oh yes, also one kilo of salt.

vo:n' : beyi ma: kĕh ?

Anything else?

bas

that's all

ku:t

how much

ka:l

time

aŕo:k : na haz bas. ku:t ka:l lagi ?

No, that is all. How long will it take?

pandah

fifteen

mināḥ

minutes

vo:n' : bas dah pandah mināḥ.

Just ten or fifteen minutes.

ašo:k : kets pē:sā gayi ?

How much is it?

trāh

thirty

9 vo:n' : kul gayi trāh ropyi tā pantsah pē:sā.

The total is thirty rupees and fifty paise.

ašo:k : yim reṭiv pē:sā.

Here is your money.

10 vo:n' : Šukriya:.

Thank you.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

1. A traditional type of vo:n' (grocer) is now restricted to the villages and the downtown areas of Srinagar. In recent years, some small department stores (or supermarkets) have come into being, though on a limited scale. It is still a pleasant experience to trade with a vo:n'. He takes out spices from sooty earthen pots covered with saucer-like earthen tops. He patiently cleans the dust from the tops and then dips a ladle-like spoon (or his nimble fingers) into the pot.

A gu:r or vo:n' is a very reliable source of the juicy gossip of the mehlâ. While leisurely filling a client's order, he also fills you in on the details of the mehlâ gossip.

2. da:l (English, 'pulse') refers to the (whole or broken) edible seeds of a variety of legumes, such as, beans, peas, or lentils.

3. bas (haz, mahra) has been used in this lesson in the sense of 'that's all'. The lexical meaning of bas is 'stop' or 'enough'.

2.1. Echo-Items

2.1.1. Echo-Items: Function

In this lesson, the echo-item ə:lɪ̃ və:lɪ̃ has been introduced. The main function of echo-items is indefinitization. The lexical items belonging to any of the word classes may be followed by an echo-item. An echo-item roughly means and the like. Thus, ə:lɪ̃ və:lɪ̃ means 'cardamom and the like'.

In the case of a subject noun followed by an echo-item, it means and the rest. Note the following example.

mohnɪ vohnɪ ə:sən niʃa:θ ɡə:mɪt'.

Mohan and the rest will have gone to Nishat (Garden).

2.1.2. Echo-Items: Formation

An echo-item is a reduplication of a lexical item. The echo-item may, however, involve deletion or addition of a segment. For example, in və:lɪ̃, a consonant segment is added. Such items form a special set of compounds. An echo-item is not necessarily an independent lexical item, and may not have any meaning in isolation, e.g., və:lɪ̃ in ə:lɪ̃ və:lɪ̃. An echo-item is inflected in the same way as the item which it reduplicates. Note the following example.

ə:lan və:lan hund intizə:m ʃhu kormut.

The arrangement for (buying) cardamom and the like has been made.

2.1.3. Echo-Items Followed by Indefinitizer -ah

An echo-item may be followed by the indefinitizer -ah, if it occurs in the item which is reduplicated.

e:lah va:lah trə:vivi ŋa:yi ?

Did you put cardamom and the like in the tea?

2.1.4. Echo-Items: Phonology

As noted above an echo-item is a reduplication of an item. However, it entails some phoneme substitution. Consider the following:

1. Initial consonant or vowel changes to /v/, except when the initial consonant is originally /v/.

ɟal val Dal Lake and the like

2. Initial /v/ changes to /p/.

va:zɨ pa:zɨ cook and the like

v'as p'as girl friend and the like

3. In the reduplicated item, /v/ is palatalized if the initial consonant in the main lexical item is palatalized.

kh'on v'on eating and the like

Note, however, that the initial consonant of an echo-item changes to /ŋ/ in certain loan words, as shown below.

ana:p ŋana:p nonsense and the like

2.2. Classifiers III

The following are used as measure words with liquids:

katr+

dod+ katr+ a drop of milk

ph'or

dod+ ph'or a drop of milk

dotsh

pā: dotsh a handful of water

Note also čhakh, p'ū:t, ratsh, and thomb which also may be used as measure words for liquids.

2.3. Numerals: 'ninety-one' to 'one hundred'

ak+namath	ninety-one
dunamath	ninety-two
tru(±)namath	ninety-three
tsunamath	ninety-four
pš:ts+namath	ninety-five
čunamath	ninety-six
sat+namath	ninety-seven
ar+namath	ninety-eight
nam+namath	ninety-nine
hath	hundred

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

e:l	cardamom
ka:l	time
ʒi:z	thing(s)
tomul	rice
da:l	pulse, legumes
da:lʒi:n	cinnamon
nu:n	salt
bə:diya:ná	fennel seed
masa:lá	spice(s)
minəṭh	minute(s)
ra:zmah	beans
l'əḍár	turmeric
vo:n'	grocer
ʒə:ṭh	ginger (dry)

2. VERBS

le:khun	to write, to note down
vanun	to say, to tell

Construction under focus:

ku:t ka:l lagi ?

sava:l : dopmavé haz, ku:t ka:l lagi ?

Java:b : bas mahra:, dsh pandeh minath lagan.

sava:l : dopmavé haz, ku:t pē:sé lagi ?

Java:b : bas mahra:, tréh ropyi lagan.

sava:l : dopmavé haz, ku:t dad lagi ?

Java:b : bas mahra:, pē:tsih kilo: lagan.

sava:l : dopmavé haz, kē:t' kilo: lagan ?

Java:b : bas mahra:, vuh kilo: lagan.

sava:l : dopmavé haz, kē:t' tsū:th' lagan ?

Java:b : bas mahra:, tréh tsatjih tsū:th' lagan.

5.0. EXERCISES

Translate the following into Kashmiri.

Sir, is there a grocer here?

I would like to get one kilo of tea and three kilos of rice.

Do you have fennel seed and good red pepper?

How long will it take?

I have only fifteen minutes (to spare).

This is my list.

I am in a hurry.

Yure:him sabakh : puʃis si:t' kathba:th
Lesson Sixteen : a conversation with a butcher

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

A conversation with a Kashmiri puʃ (butcher) about buying various types of meat. In Kashmir, meat generally refers to mutton.

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

The items sa:n 'with', and bage:r 'without', and the comparative khətā 'than' are introduced. The verb bana:vun 'to make' appears.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

tssarāvan	liver
neni	meat (mutton)
puʃ	butcher
matsh	ground (minced) meat
mo:ʃi	intestinal part of meat



puj tá ašo:k

puŋ

butcher

puŋ : k'a: haz gatshivé ?

What would you like, sir?

neni

meat

ašo:k : me gatshi akh kilo: neni. k'a: ŋhu re:ŋ ?

I want one kilo of meat. What is the price?

mo:či
sa:n
bage:r

intestinal part of meat
with
without

puŋ : mo:či sa:n kiné mo:či bage:r ?

(Do you want it) with intestines or without intestines?

ašo:k : na haz mo:či bage:r.

(No) Without intestines.

puŋ : mo:či bage:r ŋhu še ropyi kilo:.

It is six rupees a kilo without intestines.

ašo:k : ačha: diyiv akh kilo:.

All right, give me one kilo.

puŋ : beyi k'a: haz ?

What else, sir?

match
tsarivan

ground (minced) meat
liver

aŕo:k : beyi akh kilo: match tã ođ kilo: tsarivan.

I also want one kilo of ground meat and half a kilo of liver.

bana:vun

to make

puŕ : aŕha:, bã bana:vi match.

All right, I will prepare the ground meat.

aŕo:k : tsarivan tã match ti ŕha: ŕe ropyi kilo: ?

Are liver and ground meat both six rupees a kilo?

puŕ : nahaz, tsarivan ŕhu ŕe ropyi magar match ŕha o:ŕh ropyi kilo:.

No, sir, liver is six rupees a kilo, but the ground meat is eight rupees a kilo.

khotã
droŕ

than
expensive (fem.)

aŕo:k : aŕha: match ŕha tsarivani khotã droŕ !

I see, the ground meat is more expensive than liver!

ŕa:n

good (quality)

puŕ : magar yi ŕha ŕa:n match.

But this is good quality ground meat.

aŕo:k : kul kets pē:sá geyi ?

What is the total bill?

sadah
kithákan

seventeen
how (in what manner)

puŕ : kul geyi sadah rapyi. toh' kithákan niyiv yimá neni ?

The total bill is seventeen rupees. How will you carry this meat?

ba:ná
k'ath
ka:kaz
manz

pot
in
paper
in

aŕo:k : toh' diyiv ka:kzas manz. bí nimá yath ba:nas k'ath.

Wrap it up (in paper). I will take it in this pot.

puŕ : aŕha:.

All right.

aŕo:k : yim haz ŕhivá pē:sá.

Here is your money.

puŕ : ŕukriya:.

Thank you.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

1. A typically Kashmiri meat shop is operated by a Muslim or a Sikh. The Kashmir Pandits, unlike Brahmans in other parts of India, are voracious meat-eaters, but they do not associate themselves with the business of butchering.

A pu^m, also called a ganay 'butcher', usually cuts meat to your specifications.

2. The two terms neni and ma:z are used for meat (generally mutton). The Hindus call it neni and the Muslims ma:z.

2.0. GRAMMAR

2.1. Comparative Constructions

In this lesson we have introduced the comparative construction matsh čha tsarivani khotá droŋ 'ground meat is more expensive than liver'. The comparative markers are khotá, manz, and h'uh. Consider the following.

matsh čha ja:n.

The ground meat is good.

matsh čha tsarivani khotá ja:n.

The ground meat is better than liver.

2.1.1. manz

Note the use of manz in the following:

miþa:yan manz čhi barphi: ja:n.

Among sweetmeats, barphi: is good.

2.1.2. h'uh

The form h'uh is used in the same sense as Hindi-Urdu jaisa:.

It has the following forms:

Masculine		Feminine	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
h'uh	hi(h)	hiŋ	hiŋi

h'uh has a wide use in a number of comparative collocations.

A number of such collocations are given below for reference. A student does not have to concentrate on these at this point, but they will be useful later.

(i) Color

kruhun káṭika:l h'uh	black as darkness (or, black as night)
saphe:d ŷi:n h'uh	white as snow
vozul na:r h'uh	red as fire
l'oḍur gagur (gago:r) h'uh	yellow as a (scared) mouse
pron dodé maṭh h'uh	fair complexioned as a pitcher of milk
Ḫhot po:š h'uh	colourless like a (faded) flower

(ii) Speed

te:z trop' sítsan hiš	fast as a needle
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(iii) Shape

haṭ daḫhi rē:ṭh hiš	crooked as a grape vine
hol dā:dí mīthár h'uh	crooked as a bull's urine

(iv) Size

v'eṭh me:š hiš	fat as a she-buffalo
zo:viṭ kané hepin' hiš	thin as a centipede
thod phras h'uh	tall as a poplar
tshoṭ Ḫa:lá:loṭ h'uh	short as a jackal's tail
kad aliph h'uh	tall as an <u>aleph</u>

2.2. Numerals: 'hundreds' and 'thousands'

Hundreds are formed by adding hath (or ṣath) to a cardinal number. Note the following examples.

akh hath	one hundred
tso:r hath	four hundred

Thousands are formed by adding sa:s to cardinal numbers. Note the following examples.

akh sa:s	one thousand
tso:r sa:s	four thousand

In order to form numbers above a hundred, tṣ 'and' is added after the main number. Note the following examples.

akh hath tṣ akh	one hundred and one
tso:r sa:s tṣ tso:r	four thousand and four

The item laḥ is used for 'one lakh' (one hundred thousand) and karo:r for 'one hundred lakh'.

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

ka:kaz	paper
kursi:	chair
tsarivan	liver
neni	meat (mutton)
puŋ	butcher
ba:da:m(i)	almond(s)
ba:ni	pot(s)
matsh	ground meat
mo:či	intestinal part of meat

2. VERBS

bana:vun	to make
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3. ADJECTIVES

ŋa:n	good
drog (m.)	expensive
ŋrog (m.)	inexpensive

4. ADVERBS

kithákan	how (in what manner)
----------	----------------------

1. Construction under focus:

mo:či sa:n čhu pē:ts̄h ropyi kilo:.

mo:či bage:r čhu ʒe ropyi kilo:.

sava:l : mōʒi k̄i:tis haz čha ?

ʒava:b : ha:k̄i sa:n čha əkis ropyi g'əđ.

sava:l : yi ʒe:b̄l k̄i:tis haz čhu ?

ʒava:b : kursi: sa:n čhu pantsa:han ropyan.

sava:l : ča:yi kap k̄i:tis haz čhu ?

ʒava:b : dod̄i bage:r čhu dehan pē:sa:n kap.

2. Construction under focus:

_____ čha: _____ khot̄i drog ?

sava:l : za:mutdod čha: a:mi dod̄i khot̄i drog ?

ʒava:b : ahanhaz, za:mutdod čhu a:mi dod̄i khot̄i drog.

sava:l : gola:b čha: pampo:šav khot̄i drog' ?

ʒava:b : ahanhaz, gola:b čhi pampo:šav khot̄i drog'.

sava:l : ə:l̄i čha: ba:da:mav khot̄i droʒi ?

ʒava:b : ahanhaz, ə:l̄i čha ba:da:mav khot̄i droʒi.

sava:l : tsü:þh' ũha: þangav khoté drog' ?

Java:b : ahanhaz, tsü:þh' ũhi þangav khoté drog'.

sava:l : ho:þal ũha: havasbo:þav khoté ũrog' ?

Java:b : ahanhaz, ho:þal ũhi havasbo:þav khoté ũrog'.

sava:l : muji ũha: pa:lki khoté ũroji ?

Java:b : hanhaz, muji ũha pa:lki khoté ũroji.

sava:l : za:mutdod ũha: tsa:mni khoté ũrog' ?

Java:b : ahanhaz, za:mutdod ũhu tsa:mni khoté ũrog.

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Answer orally the questions given after the following passage.

keši:ri manz ũhi puŵ mäsarma:n ya: sikh a:sa:n. yim ũhi
duka:nan manz ta:zé neni kána:n. neni kilo: ũhu lagbag ũan
ropyan a:sa:n. yim ũhi match ti kána:n. subáhan ũhi yiman
ta:zé match a:sa:n.

Questions:

keši:ri kam ũhi puŵ a:sa:n ?

ke:šir' puŵ kati ũhi neni kána:n ?

k'ah, neni ũha: ta:zé a:sa:n ?

neni kilo: kártis ũhu ?

ke:šir' puŵ ũha: match kána:n ?

yiman kar ũhi ta:zé match a:sa:n ?

2. Translate the following into Kashmiri.

I would like some fresh meat.

How much do you want?

I want one kilo without intestines.

All right, also give me half a kilo of ground meat.

But is it fresh?

Of course, everything is fresh.

sads:him sabakh : keʃi:ri p'aṭh kathba:th
Lesson Seventeen : a conversation on Kashmir

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

An informal conversation about the main physical features of Kashmir--its population, area, language, etc.

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

Note the use of compound sentences and extended tense forms. the verbs bo:lun 'to speak' and ʃaldi: a:sin' 'to be in a hurry' appear.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

ḍu:gri:	the Dogri language
jom	Jammu (Tawi)
ladə:khi:	the Ladakhi language
ladə:kh'	a Ladakhi

mohná : namaska:r ašo:kji:.

Greetings, Ašo:k.

ašo:k : namaska:r mohan:ji:.

Greetings, Mohan.

mohná : toh' čhivá va:ray ?

How are you?

ašo:k : shanse: va:ray.

I am all right.

mohná : toh' kar e:vá kaširi ?

When did you come to Kashmir?

rath

yesterday

bađá

very

ašo:k : bá a:s rath. bađá khu:bsu:rath čhi kaširi:r.

I came yesterday. Kashmir is very beautiful.

mohná : ahansə: kešɪ:r Ńhi khurbsu:rath.

Yes, Kashmir is beautiful.

ašok : toh' Ńhivá kešɪ:ri: basə:n ?

Do you live in Kashmir?

mohná : a: bə Ńhus kešɪ:ri: basə:n.

Yes, I do.

ká:t'

lu:kh

šeyitə:ʃih

how many

people

forty-six

ašok : kešɪ:ri ká:t' lu:kh Ńhi ro:zə:n ?

What is the population of Kashmir?

mohná : kešɪ:ri Ńhi lagbag šeyitə:ʃih lačh lu:kh ro:zə:n.

The population of Kashmir is approximately forty-six lakhs.

ašok : kešɪ:r ká:ts beð Ńhi ?

How big is Kashmir?

kul

rokbə

so:d zə

morbə kilo:mi:ʃar

total

area

two and a quarter

square kilometers

mohná : kešɪ:ri hund kul rokbə Ńhu lagbag so:d zə lačh morbə kilo:mi:ʃar.

The total area of Kashmir is approximately two and a quarter lakh square kilometers.

bo:lun

to speak

ašo:k : kəširi: ŷha: siriph kə:šur bo:la:n ?

Is only Kashmiri spoken in Kashmir?

jom

Jammu

ɖu:ɡri:

Dogri

la:da:kh

Ladakh

la:de:khi:

Ladakhi (language)

mohni : ahənsə:, kəširi: manz ŷhi siriph kə:šur bo:la:n. maɡar
jemi ŷhi ɖu:ɡri: bo:la:n tɛ la:da:khi: ŷhi la:de:khi: bo:la:n.

Yes, in Kashmir only Kashmiri is spoken. But in Jammu,
Dogri is spoken, and in Ladakh, Ladakhi is spoken.

ašo:k : toh' ŷhivi siriph kə:šur bo:la:n ?

Yes, I speak only Kashmiri.

mutlak

concerning

ɶaldi: a:sin'

to be in a hurry

ašo:k : me ŷhi tohi si:t' kəširi: mutlak beyi ti kathba:th
karin'. maɡar az ni, az ŷha me ɶaldi:.

There are other things concerning Kashmir that I want
to talk to you about. But not today, I am in a hurry.

mohni : a: zəru:r. ašha: namaska:r.

Yes, certainly. Goodbye.

ašo:k : namaska:r.

Goodbye.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

1. The term kešī:r is used in this and the next lesson in a broad sense, and refers to what is officially the Jammu and Kashmir State. The term kešī:r, however, normally refers to only the Kashmiri speaking areas of the State. On the whole, we have used the term in this latter sense throughout this book.

2. Administrative divisions of Kashmir

The combined State of Jammu and Kashmir is comprised of three units: Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh. The total population of the State is 4,615,176. These three provinces are further divided into the following administrative districts.

The Anantnag district: Population 830,455; Language: Kashmiri.

The Baramulla district: Population 775,657; Language: Kashmiri.

The Doda district: Population 341,858; Languages: Kashmiri 45%,
 Bhadarwahi 12%, Gojri 9%, Siraji-Kashmiri 8%, Dogri 7%,
 Pahari 6%, Kishtwari 4%, Fogli 3%, Padari 2%.

The Jammu district: Population 730,884; Languages: Dogri 81%,
 Punjabi 12%, Other Languages 7%.

The Kathua district: Population 274,165; Language: Bhadarwahi.

The Ladakh district: Population 105,001; Languages: Ladakhi 56%,
Balti 37%, Buddhi 2%, Tibetan 2%, Broпка 1%, Kashmiri 1%

The Poonch district: Population 170,598.

The Rajouri district: Population 220,730.

The Srinagar district: Population 826,820; Language: Kashmiri.

The Udhampur district: Population 339,008; Languages: Dogri 78%,
Gojri 10%, Kashmiri 9%, Punjabi 1%, Bakerwali 1%, Other
Languages 1%.

Note: The figures for population given above have been taken from
The J & K Year Book and Who's Who, (Ranbir Publications,
Srinagar, 1970). However, the percentages for language
distribution come from the Census of India, 1961. More
recent information on language distribution was not
available at the time this book was written.

2.1. Sentence Types

In the following section (see also p. 71) we shall attempt to recapture some of the sentence types discussed in the earlier sections on grammar. We shall also present the main sentence types in Kashmiri.

2.1.1. Copula Sentences

The verb a:sun 'to be' is used in the copulative sense. The forms of a:sun are the same as the auxiliaries (see p. 72). Consider the following sentences in which the verb a:sun takes three different types of predicate complements.

(a) noun phrase complement

mohná ħhu ĩ:ġar.

Mohan is a teacher.

(b) an adjectival phrase complement

mohná ħhu thod.

Mohan is tall.

(c) an adverbial phrase complement

mohná ħhu kamaras mans para:n.

Mohan is reading in his room.

2.1.2. Intransitive Sentences

By an intransitive sentence we mean those sentences which do not take an object.

mohn+ voth.

Mohan got up.

2.1.3. Transitive Sentences

By a transitive sentence we mean those sentences which take an object.

mohnan čeyi ča:y.

Mohan drank (some) tea.

For the types of transitive sentences see

2.1.4. Double Object Sentences

Double object sentences are those which take two objects.

mohnan dits mozuras ča:y.

Mohan gave tea to the laborer.

2.1.5. Causative Sentences

(See pp. 154-155.)

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

ordu:	Urdu
ʃom	Jammu (place name)
ʃi:ʃar	teacher
ʃu:ɡri:	Dogri (language)
panʃe:b'	Punjabi (language), a Punjabi
batá	cooked rice
morbá mi:l	square mile(s)
ra:th	yesterday
rokbá	area
laʃh	<u>lakh</u> , one hundred thousand
lade:kh'	a Ladakhi
lade:khi:	Ladakhi (language)
ladakh	Ladakh (place name)
lu:kh	people

2. VERBS

bo:lun	to speak
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3. CONJUNCT VERBS

thod vothun	to stand up
pathar bihun	to sit down
ʃaldí: a:sán'	to be in a hurry

4. ADJECTIVES

thod (m.)	tall
panʃe:bʻ	Punjabi
poz (m.)	true
ladə:khʻ	Ladakhi

5. ADVERBS

z'a:datar	mainly
vairi vairi	slowly
vunʻ	just now

1. Construction under focus:

keširi čha: siriph kə:šur bo:la:n ?

sava:l : Jemi čha: siriph đu:grí: bo:la:n ?

Java:b : nase:, Jemi čhi ná siriph đu:grí: bo:la:n, tati
čhi kə:šur tí panje:b' tí bo:la:n.

sava:l : kə:šir' čha: siriph bat+ kh'ava:n ?

Java:b : ahansə:, kə:šir' čhi siriph bat+ kh'ava:n.

sava:l : Jemi čha: đu:grí siriph liptan ča:y čava:n ?

Java:b : ahansə:, Jemi čhi đu:grí siriph liptan ča:y čava:n.

2. Constructions under focus:

mohná vothá ?

mohná voth.

sava:l : dopmavé hase: mohná gavé ?

Java:b : ahansə:, mohná gav ra:th.

sava:l : dopmavé hase: šilá bi:thá pathar ?

Java:b : ahansə:, šilá bi:th vun' pathar.

sava:l : dopmavé hase: šilá ščji ?

Java:b : nase: šilá ščjná vuni.

sava:l : dopmavé hase: ra:mé b'u:thé pathar ?

Java:b : nase: ra:mé b'u:th ná vuni pathar.

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Answer orally the questions given after the following passages.

- (a) keš'i:r čha puha:dan p'ath akh khu:bsu:rath ja:y. keš'i:ri manz čhi lagbag šeyite:ji: lačh lu:kh ro:za:n. yi čhu poz ki keš'i:ri manz čhi lu:kh z'a:datar ke:šur ya: du:gri: bo:la:n.

Questions:

keš'i:r kitsh ja:y čha ?

keš'i:ri manz ká:t' lu:kh čhi ro:za:n ?

keš'i:ri manz ke:sá zaba:n čhi bo:la:n?

ke:šir' čha: beyi káh zaba:n tí za:na:n ?

- (b) š'i:lá e:s bihith. patá vetsh so thod. tamis o:s soku:l ne:run. so yeli to:rú yiyi patá beh so beyi. tamis čha s'atha: ke:m karán'.

Questions:

š'i:lá k'ah e:s kara:n ?

š'i:lá vetshá thod ?

š'i:las kot o:s ne:run ?

yeli š'i:lá soku:lá yiyi so k'ah kari ?

š'i:las ká:ts ke:m čha karán' ?

2. Translate the following into Kashmiri.

The total area of Kashmir is roughly two lakhs and a quarter square kilometers. It is larger than Switzerland. In Kashmir, there are several gardens and lakes. The lakes have lotuses, and the gardens are filled with roses, narcissi, and other flowers.

aridə:him sabakh :

keši:ri hīnd' lu:kh

Lesson Eighteen :

the people of Kashmir

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

A brief conversation about the religions, festivals, and the dress of Kashmiris. The main religious groups in Kashmir are Muslim, Hindu, Sikh, and Buddhist. There is a brief discussion on the ph'aran and saree. The ph'aran is a garment worn in keši:r (see Notes).

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

The following verbs appear: parun 'to read', tshinun 'to wear', mana:vun 'to celebrate', prātshun 'to ask', and samkhun 'to meet'.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

tshinun

to wear

derve:li:

Diwali (Hindu festival of lights)

du:t'

saree

ph'aran	(a Kashmiri garment)
beḍ' doh	festivals
mana:rvun	to celebrate
ramza:n	Ramdan (Muslim festival)
šilva:r kaxi:z	salwār kameez
he:rath	Shivaratri (Hindu festival)

ašok : namaska:r, mohanji:.

Greetings, Mohanji.

mohná : namaska:r ašokji:. k'a: sa: va:ray šhivá ?

Greetings, Ashok. How are you?

parun
kita:b

to read
book

ašok : ahansa: va:ray. bí šhus para:n keširi p'ath akh kita:b.

I am fine. I am reading a book on Kashmir.

mohná : ašha:, ti gav ja:n.

Really? That is good.

ašok : kha:s ja:n kita:b šhaná. tavay šhi me keširi sutlak.
tohi kšh sava:lá prishán'.

It is not a particularly good book. That is why I have
to ask you some questions concerning Kashmir.

zaru:r

certainly

mohná : a: zaru:r.

Yes, certainly.

mazhab

religion

ašok : ke:šr'an hund mazhab k'ah šhu ?

What is the religion of Kashmiris?

mohná : se:ri: ke:šir' Ńhiná aki: mazhabák'. yeti Ńhi nisarmain,
hend', sikh tá bo:d.

Kashmiris are not of one religion. We have
Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, and Budhists.



ke:šur nisarma:n



ke:šur h'on'd (bašá)



kə:ʃur sikh



kə:ʃur bo:d (ladə:kh')

aʃo:k : aʃha: keʃi:ri ʃha: tso:r mazhab ?

Are there really four religions in Kashmir?

mohnā : aʃansə: adā k'ah !

Yes, of course!

z'a:di more

ašo:k : magari misarma:n čha: z'a:di ?

But are they mostly Muslims?

mohni : ahanse:, misarma:n čhi z'a:di.

Yes, they are mostly Muslims.

kam which
beq'doh festivals

ašo:k : keširi:ri kam beq'doh čhi ?

What are the festivals of Kashmir?

ramza:n	Ramdan (Muslim festival)
mana:vun	to celebrate
he:rath	Shivratri (Hindu festival)
de:ve:li:	Diwali (Hindu festival)
hu:l'	Holi (a festival of color)

mohni : kešir' misarma:n čhi ramza:n mana:va:n, hend' čhi
he:rath ti de:ve:li: mana:va:n. lada:khas manz čhi
bo:d alag beq'doh mana:va:n. sikh čhi guru go:bind
singh jiyun zanamd'an mana:va:n. du:grš čhi hu:l' mana:va:n.

Kashmiri Muslims celebrate Ramdan. The Hindus celebrate Shivratri and Diwali. In Ladakh the Buddhists have separate festivals. The Sikhs celebrate the birthday of Guru Govind Singhji. The Dogras celebrate the Holi festival.

se:ri:	all
ph'aran	phiran (see Notes)
tshinun	to wear



ph'aran

8

ašok : sɛ:ri: kəšir' ũha: ph'aran tshina:n ?

Do the Kashmiris wear the phiran?

mohni : ahansɛ:, sɛ:ri: kəšir' ũhi ph'aran tshina:n.

Yes, they do.

zana:ná

women

9

ašok : zana:ná k'ah ũhi tshina:n ?

What do the women wear?

baṭṭ zana:nā
du:t'
du:t' kara:n
Šilva:r kami:z

Kashmiri Pandit women
saree (also sari)
to wear a saree (sari)
salwar kameez



du:t'



Šilva:r kami:z

beyi
sankhun
pagah

again
to meet
tomorrow

mohná : ačha:, beyi sankhav pagah.

All right, let's meet again tomorrow.

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ašok : ahansə:, xeru:r. namaska:r.

Yes, certainly. Goodbye.

mohná : namaska:r.

Goodbye.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

1. The total population of Kashmir province, according to the Census of 1961, is 1,899,438. The ethnic distribution is as follows:

Muslims	1,793,300
Hindus	89,102
Sikhs	16,713
Others	323

2. The ramza:n is the Muslim festival Ramdan.

3. The he:rath (shivra:tri:) is the main religious festival of the Kashmiri Pandits. It is celebrated in the month of pha:gun (February-March). It falls on the thirteenth day of the dark fortnight. In the rest of India, it is celebrated as shivra:tri: (the night of Shiva).

4. The de:va:li:, the Hindu festival of lights, is celebrated all over India. It usually comes during the month of November, and is celebrated with great enthusiasm in the Jammu province.

5. A ph'aran is the traditional Kashmiri cloak-like garment. The ph'arans worn by Kashmiri Panditanis and Muslim women are different in shape. Sometimes it has an inner garment, much like a lining, which is called a po:rah. The ph'aran for winter, especially for men, is called a lo:ŕh. A ph'aran of a Kashmiri woman is an extremely decorated garment, and is usually in bright colors.

The origin of the term ph'aran is uncertain. It is claimed by some that the word came from the Persian pi:ra:han 'a long shirt'. It is also said that it was introduced in Kashmir after the Muslim conquest in order to veil the charm and beauty of Kashmiri women.

The ph'aran and kā:gār (see p. 393) form an ideal combination for withstanding the severe Kashmiri winters, and mark a Kashmiri distinct on the Indian sub-continent.

2.0. GRAMMAR

2.1. Verbs without Causative Forms

There are two small groups of verbs which are not causativized. The first group may be termed action verbs, and the second group verbs of feeling or mental state. (See below 2.1.1. and 2.1.2.)

2.1.1. Action Verbs

ŷha:vun	to hit (against wall, stone, etc.)
dapun	to tell, to say
ne:run	to leave
vəthun	to get up
atsun	to enter
bakun	to talk nonsense
th'akun	to boast, to show off

2.1.2. Verbs of Feeling or Mental State

bre:ʃhun	to be senile
azma:vun	to put to a test
kā:ʃhun	to yearn
taa:lun	to bear, to tolerate
za:gun	to watch (with evil intent)
ʃē:ʃhun	to see
yatshun	to desire
gatshun	to want
drʒ:ʃhun	to become stunted

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

kathba:th	conversation
kita:b	book
garí	home
zana:ná	woman (women)
de:ve:li:	Diwali (the festival of lights)
du:t'	saree (sari)
pagah	tomorrow
bođ doh	festival
mazhab	religion
madath	help
ramza:n	Ramdan
Šilva:r kámi:z	salwar kameez (dress)
he:rath	Shivra:tri: (a festival)
hu:l'	Holi (a festival)

2. VERBS

tshínun	to wear
parun	to read
mana:vun	to celebrate
samkhun	to meet

3. CONJUNCT VERBS

du:t' karán'	to wear a <u>saree</u> (sari)
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O. DRILLS

1. Construction under focus:

bá žhus para:n keši:ri p'aṭh kita:b.

sava:l : dopmavá mahra: toh' k'ah žhivá kara:n ?

Java:b : bá mahra: žhus para:n keši:ri p'aṭh kita:b.

sava:l : dopmavá mahra: toh' k'ah žhivá kara:n ?

Java:b : bá mahra: žhus kh'avain te:blas p'aṭh tsoṭ.

sava:l : dopmavá haz toh' kithákan žhivá soku:l gatsha:n ?

Java:b : bá haz žhus gatsha:n ṭūgas k'aṭh soku:l.

sava:l : dopmavá mahra: toh' kath k'ath žhivá ža:y žavain ?

Java:b : bá mahra: žhus žava:n khe:sis k'ath ža:y.

sava:l : dopmavá mahra: toh' kas sí:t' žhivá ḍal gatsha:n?

Java:b : bá mahra: žhus ži:las sí:t' ḍal gatsha:n.

2. Construction under focus:

bá o:sus para:n keši:ri p'aṭh kita:b.

sava:l : dopmavá mahra: toh' k'ah e:sivá para:n ?

Java:b : bá mahra: o:sus para:n keši:ri p'aṭh kita:b.

sava:l : dopmavá mahra: su k'ah o:s para:n ?

Java:b : su mahra: o:s para:n keši:ri p'aṭh kita:b.

sava:l : dopmavé mahra: so kot e:s gatsha:n ?

Java:b : so mahra: e:s soku:l'gatsha:n.

sava:l : dopmavé hasé: toh' kath k'ath e:sivi ča:y čava:n ?

Java:b : bi hasé: o:sus khé:sis k'ath ča:y čava:n.

sava:l : dopmavé mahra: tim kas sá:t' e:s' dal gatsha:n.

Java:b : tim mahra: e:s' ši:las sá:t' dal gatsha:n.

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Translate the following into Kashmiri.

I used to take a boat from the Dal Gate.

Sheela used to eat cherries and apples in the Nishat Garden.

Kashmiri men wear a ph'aran and the women wear a saree.

I would like to read some books on Gulmarg and Pahalgam.

2. Write a theme of ten sentences in Kashmiri about Kashmir and the Kashmiri people.

kunāvuhim sabakh : ko:ŷr'an hund kh'an
Lesson Nineteen : Kashmiri food

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

A conversation about various vegetarian and non-vegetarian Kashmiri dishes.

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

The passive construction (ga:dāyin ranānā) is introduced. The following verbs appear: bovun 'to grow', ranun 'to cook', tagun 'to know how to do', and phikir barān 'to worry'.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

gogji	turnips
gošta:bi	(meat balls cooked in milk)
tscṭ	Indian bread (Hindi-Urdu <u>chapati</u>)
da:ni	paddy
nadir'	(stems of the <i>Nymphaea lotus</i>)

bati	cooked rice
matsh	(ground meat dish in the shape of balls)
mōji	kohlrabi
yakhin'	(meat cooked with yogurt)
ro:ganjō:š	(a red-colored meat dish)
vā:gan	eggplants (brinjals)
sabzi:	vegetable
ha:kh	(a green leafy vegetable, collard)

1 ašo:k : namaska:r mohanji:. k'a:sə: va:ray čhivá ?

Greetings, Mohan. How are you?

mohní : namaska:r ašo:kji:. toh' čhivá va:ray ?

Greetings, Ashok. How are you?

kh'an

food

2 ašo:k : az čhi me kə:šris kh'anas mutlak sava:l.

Today I have (some) questions about Kashmiri food.

mohní : a: zəru:r.

Yes, certainly.

3 ašo:k : kə:šr'an hund kh'an k'ah čhu ?

What is the (typical) food of Kashmiris?

ša:man

evening

kh'on

to eat

tsoṭ

Indian bread (Hindi-Urdu, chapati)

mohní : kə:šir' čhi subihan ti ša:man batí kh'ava:n. jemi čhi
sə:ri: tsoṭ kh'ava:n.

The Kashmiris eat rice both in the morning and in the evening. All the people in Jammu eat bread (chapatis).

da:ni
bovun

paddy
to grow

aŕo:k : keŕi:ri ŕha: da:ni bova:n ?

Does paddy grow in Kashmir?

mohni : ahane: adik'ah.

Yes, of course.

aŕo:k : keŕi:ri ŕha: lu:kh neni kh'ava:n ?

Do people in Kashmir eat meat?

mohni : ahane: keŕi:ri ŕhi misarma:n tã hend' doŕivey
neni kh'ava:n.

Yes, in Kashmir, both Muslims and Hindus eat meat.

droŕi

expensive

aŕo:k : aŕha: neni ŕha: droŕi ?

Tell me, is meat expensive?

sabzi:

vegetables

mohni : a: neni ŕha sabzi: khotã droŕi.

Yes, meat is more expensive than vegetables.

mehŕu:r

well-known

7. ašo:k : kešî:rihînz kosî sabzi: čha mahšû:r ?

Which vegetables of Kashmir are well-known?

ha:kh
nadîr'
vâ:gan

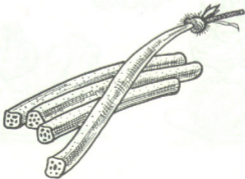
(a green leafy vegetable, collards
lotus stems
eggplants



ha:kh



vâ:gan



nadîr'

mohñá : ko:šir' čhi varrya:han kásmán háñzi sabzi: kh'ava:n.
mágar mahšú:r sabzi: čha ha:kh, nadír' tá vā:gan.

Kashmiris eat many kinds of vegetables, but the famous ones are ha:kh, lotus stem, and eggplant.

bas

just

ašok : bas ha:kh, nadír' tá vā:gan ?

Just ha:kh, lotus stem, and eggplant?

mšji
gogji

kohlrabi
turnips



mšji

gogji

mohná : nase: mōji t̄ gogji ti.

Not only these, but kohlrabi and turnips as well.

ašo:k : mōji t̄ gogji p'an kheni kuni doh.

One day I must eat kohlrabi and turnips.

mohná : kə:šir' čhi da:l ti kh'ava:n.

Kashmiris eat dal also.

kithəpə:th'
ranun

in what manner
to cook

ašo:k : kə:šir' kithəpə:th' čhi neni rana:n ?

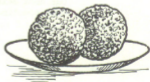
How do Kashmiris cook meat?

ro:ganjo:š
yakhān'
gošta:b̄
matsh

(a red-colored meat dish)
(meat cooked with yogurt)
(meat balls cooked in milk)
minced (ground) meat



gošta:b̄



ro:ganjo:š



match

mohná : k'a:se: toh' čhivá na: kh'ava:n ro:ganǰo:š, yakhán',
gošta:bá ya: match ?

Well, do you not eat ro:ganǰo:š, yakhán', gošta:bá,
or match?

ašo:k : ahanse: kh'ava:n čhus. ačha: ro:ganǰo:š kithápe:th'
čhi bana:va:n ?

Yes, I do. Well, how does one cook ro:ganǰo:š?

no:kar
kunivizá

cook (servant)
sometime

mohná : so:n no:kar čhu bađá ja:n ro:ganǰo:š bana:va:n.
kunivizá yiyiv tá vučhiv.

Our cook makes very good ro:ganǰo:š. (Why don't you
come sometime, and see (how he does it)).

ga:qá

fish



ga:dî

ašo:k : yeti čha: ga:dî a:sa:n ?

Is there fish in Kashmir?

vethi manz
kismî kismâči
ṭravîṭ

in the Vitasta
of several types
trout

mohnî : shanse:, vethi manz čha kismî kismâči ga:dî a:sa:n.
kunidoḥ yiyiv so:n garî yetič ṭravîṭ ga:dî khoni.

Yes, the river Vitasta has several types of fish. Come to our house someday and eat the trout of this place.

tagun

to know how to

ašo:k : tchi čhavi taga:n ga:dî ranîni ?

Do you know how to cook fish?

phikir barin'

to worry

mohná : tch' má beriv phikir, ga:dá yin raniná. so:n no:kar
Chu ga:dá ti ja:n rana:n.

Do not worry. The fish will be cooked. Our servant knows
how to cook good fish too.

ašok : a: teli yimá bá. ke:šir ga:dá čha zeru:r khen'.

Very well, then I will certainly come. I (really) have
to eat Kashmiri fish.

mohná : ahana: zeru:r.

Yes, (you) certainly (do)!

ašok : ačha:, namaska:r.

All right. Goodbye.

mohná : namaska:r.

Goodbye.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

0. NOTES

1. The Kashmiris are essentially rice eaters and non-vegetarians. The daily food of a typical Kashmiri consists of bat+ 'rice', ha:kh 'collard', sometimes neni 'mutton', and occasionally an additional vegetable. The ha:kh is cooked with a considerable quantity of water. This water is called ras. The ras serves as a very thin gravy with which rice is eaten. In kaš+i:r, wheat is eaten mainly in the form of cakes and bread to go with tea. Rice is replaced by wheat in a regular meal (usually in the form of chapati 'Indian bread') only on medical advice or when rice is in short supply.
2. As stated earlier, neni (Muslim Kashmiri na:t+é or ma:z) generally means mutton.
3. The main Kashmiri vegetables are the following:
nad+r' (the stem of the *Nymphaea lotus*) is cooked in several ways, e.g., nad+r' yakhin', nad+r' ŧurmi, nad+r' dai:l, nad+r' o:lav;
ha:kh (leafy vegetable, collard) is an essential part of Kashmiri food. It is boiled in a great quantity of water with very few spices;

gogji (turnips) is the main root vegetable during the winter. It is prepared as several kinds of dishes, e.g., ra:znsh gogji, tshat# gogji, and gogji nad#r'; and o:lav (potatoes) are the main ingredient in the well-known Kashmiri dish dam#o:lav (Hindi dama:lu:).

2.2.1. The Semantic Range of Passive

The semantic range of the passive construction in Kashmiri is roughly the following.

1. capacity

neni yinē kh'anē ?

Can meat be eaten?

In this sentence, the doubt is whether a person has the capacity to eat meat, say, as opposed to vegetables. It is, however, ambiguous. It may also mean that there is doubt whether the meat is properly cooked. It also has the basic meaning of a passive sentence, namely, 'will the meat be eaten (by me, you, etc.)?'.
.....

2. ability

me yiyi nā ŷith' le:khni angriziyas manz.

I will not be able to write the letter in English.

Note that one interpretation of this sentence is 'I don't have the ability to write a letter in English'.
.....

The intransitive passives of the following type generally function in both of the above categories.

ŷongnē ŷhunē yiva:n.

vothnē ŷhunē yiva:n.

gatahnē ŷhunē yiva:n.

asnē ŷhunē yiva:n.

ro:znē ŷhunē yiva:n.

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

kh'an	food
ga:ḍ	fish
gogāḥ	turnip
gōṣṭa:bi	(a meat dish cooked with milk)
tsoṭ	Indian bread (chapsti)
ṭro:ṭh ga:ḍ	trout
ḍa:ni	paddy
nadur	lotus stem
no:kar	servant
matsh	ground meat
mōḍ	kohlrabi
yakhān'	(a meat dish cooked with yogurt)
ro:ganḥo:ṣ	(a red-colored meat dish)
vā:gun	eggplant
ṣa:m	evening
sabzi:	vegetable(s)
ha:kh	(a green leafy vegetable) (see Notes)

2. VERBS

kh'on	to eat
tagun	to know how to
bo:vun	to grow
ranun	to cook

3. CONJUNCT VERBS

phikir barán' to worry

4. ADJECTIVES

mghšur famous

5. ADVERBS

kithápə:th' how, in what manner

kunivizi sometime

4.0. DRILLS

1. Construction under focus:

me ŧhi ke:ŧris kh'anas mutlak sava:l.

me ŧhu ŧŧ:kra:ŧa:ras mutlak sava:l.

ŧi:las ŧhu he:rats mutlak sava:l.

tohi ŧhuvá baŧi na:vi mutlak sava:l.

asi ŧhi vozl'an po:ŧan mutlak sava:l.

tse ŧhuy ke:ŧris ro:ganŧo:ŧas mutlak sava:l.

asi ŧhi ke:ŧri tsa:mni mutlak sava:l.

2. Construction under focus:

toh' má beriv phikir ga:ŧé yin ranáni.

sava:l : dopmavá mahra:, ke:m yiya: karné ?

ŧava:b : toh' má beriv phikir, ke:m yiya: karné.

sava:l : dopmavá mahra:, kita:b yiya: paráni ?

ŧava:b : toh' má beriv phikir, kita:b yiya: paráni.

sava:l : dopmavá haz, ŧa:y yiya: ŧani ?

ŧava:b : toh' má beriv phikir, ŧa:y yiya: ŧani.

sava:l : dopmavé mahra:, ðal yiya: gataháná ?

Java:b : toh' má beriv phikir, ðal yiyí gataháná.

sava:l : dopmavé mahra:, neni yiní kh'aní ?

Java:b : toh' má beriv phikir, neni yin kh'aní.

sava:l : dopmavé mahra: kathé yiní karné ?

Java:b : toh' má beriv phikir, kathé yin karné.

5.0. EXERCISES

1. In the following sentences, fill in the blanks with the subjunctive forms of the appropriate verbs (the forms are given in English).

Ši:lá tá bá would go tot magar asi gatshi tse:r.

bá would drink Ča:y magar me Čhi Jaldí:.

Ši:lá would read kita:b magar vakht Čhus ná.

aŠo:k would come yot magar tati kemis thavi ?

2. Translate the following passive sentences into Kashmiri.

The book will be read.

ro:ganjo:š will be cooked.

Milk will be delivered.

Food will be eaten.

vuhim sabakh : kaʃi:ri sə:r karun
Lesson Twenty : on sight-seeing in Kashmir

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

A conversation on the places worth visiting in and around Srinagar. The main tourist attractions mentioned are gulsharig, pahelga:m, and valur.

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

Note the use of the following conjunct verbs: sə:r karun 'to go sight-seeing', maʃvaré d'un 'to give advice', khoʃ karun 'to like', and kohas khasun 'to climb a mountain, to hike'.

The following verbs also appear: karun 'to do', pakun 'to walk', me:lun 'to be available', and sō:ʃun 'to think'.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical sets.

emra:kadal	Amira Kadal (place name)
kohas khasun	to climb a mountain, to hike
gure:z	Gurez (place name)

gur'save:r'	horseback riding
tu:rist	tourist
du:r	far
pakun	to walk
bandipu:r	Bandipora (place name)
mi:l	a mile
risepšan	reception
sə:r karun	to go sight-seeing
senʃar	center

ašo:k : namaska:r, mohanji:.

Greetings, Mohan.

khavar

news

mohni : namaska:r, k'sh ųhi khavar ?

Greetings, what's new?

sų:ųun

to think

n'abar

outside

sų:r karun

to go sight-seeing

mašvarų d'un

to give advice

ašo:k : bi ųhus sų:ųa:n siri:nagrų n'abar gatshųhų: sų:r karni.
toh' ditav mašvarų k'sh ųhum karun.

I am thinking of going sight-seeing outside Srinagar.
(Please) tell me how I should go about it.

kųhas khasun

to hike

gur'savų:r'

horseback riding

na:višų:r

boating

khųš karun

to like

mohni : tohi ųha: gur'savų:r', na:višų:r, kinų kohas khasun
khųš kara:n ?

Do you like horseback riding, boating, or hiking?



gur'savo:r'

3 ašo:k : me ťhi khoš kara:n gur'savo:r' ti tš na:vise:r ti.

I like both horseback riding and boating.

kets
haphtš

how many
week(s)

mohni : ketsan haphtan ťhuvš se:r karun ?

How many weeks do you want to spend sight-seeing?

4
aŕok : ekis don haphtan.

One or two weeks.

khe:trá

for

mohná : aŕha:, gur'sava:ri khe:trá getshiv toh' gulmargi tá
pohelge:m. na:vise:rá khe:trá gav volur sa:riviý
khotá Ja:n.

Very well, for horseback riding you go to Gulmarg and
Pahalgam. Wular Lake is the best place for boating.

kut

how much

du:r

far

5
aŕok : volur kut du:r Ūhu ?

How far is Wular Lake?

lagbag

about, approximately

tráh

thirty

h'akun

to be able to

bandápu:r

Bandipur (place name)

gure:z

Gurez (place name)

mohná : siri:nagrá p'aŕhá a:si lagbag tráh mi:l. magar volrá
p'aŕhá hekiv toh' bandápu:r tá gure:z ti getshith.

It should be about thirty miles from Srinagar. But
from Wular Lake you can also go to Bandipur and Gurez.

bas

bus

ašo:k : sər karnā khə:trā kati ũha bas ya: ũeksi: bana:n ?

Where does one get the bus or taxi for sight-seeing?

prath
intiza:m
tu:rist
risepšan
senṭar

every
arrangement
tourist
reception
center

mohnā : toh' hekiv prath ũi:zuk intiza:m tu:rist risepšan
senṭras p'aṭh ya: əmra:kədlā karith.

You can make all the (necessary) arrangements at the
Tourist Reception Center or at Amira Kadal.

yim
ᵾa:yi
me:lun

these
places
to be available

ašo:k : tu:rist senṭras p'aṭh ũha: yiman ᵾa:yan mutlak kita:bā
ti me:la:n ?

Does one also get literature (books) about these
places at the Tourist Center?

mohnā : əhansə: adāk'a:, prath kəh ũi:z.

Yes, of course, everything.

iĵa:zath

permission

8
aĵo:k : aĵha: na diyiv iĵa:zath, bi gatshĭ. namaska:r.

All right. Sorry, I have to go now. Goodbye.

mohni : namaska:r.

Goodbye.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

0. NOTES

1. bandiṅpur (Bandipora) is a small town of four thousand people located on the bank of vṅlur (see below).

2. vṅlur (Wular Lake), located at the west end of the valley, is one of the largest expanses of fresh water in Asia. It is thirty-two miles from Srinagar and is approachable both by road and by river. The river v'atasta: (Jhelum) flows into and out of vṅlur, and eventually joins the river Indus in the Punjab. The lake is filled with hil (weeds) and fish, especially mahsi:r. One gets a picturesque view of the surrounding mountains of the Pir Panchal from there.

2.0. GRAMMAR

2.1. Conjunct Verbs

In this lesson we have introduced several verbs of the following type.

se:r karun	to go for an outing, to go sightseeing
mašvará d'un	to give advice
kohas khasun	to climb a mountain
khocš karun	to like
intiza:m karun	to make arrangements

A large number of such verbs with noun verb combination have traditionally been termed conjunct verbs. In Hindi-Urdu this term is used for such verbs as se:r karna:, mašvara: de:na: (karna:), pasand a:na:, and intiza:m karna:.

A large number of conjunct verbs, especially those with karun, form identical sets with sapdun 'to happen, to take place'. Note the following examples.

intiza:m sapdun
khocš sapdun
mašvará sapdun

Notice that the above are intransitive verbs.

2.2. The Verb me:lun

In this lesson, the verb me:lun appears in the sense of 'to be available'. This is not the only use of this verb. Below are some of the senses in which it may be used.

(a) to be available

tati me:li mədre:r.

Sugar is available there.

gulmargi ŧha: ga:dá me:la:n ?

Is fish available at Gulmarg?

(b) to receive

asi me:li tankha: pŧ:tsimi doh.

We will receive our salary on the fifth day.

tohi kar me:liviá so kita:b ?

When will you receive that book ?

(c) to find

yeli me so kita:b me:li bá dimo:vá tohi.

When I find that book, I shall give it to you.

me ŧhuná ŧi:lun gará me:la:n.

I cannot find Sheela's house.

(d) to meet

bī me:lā Īi:las ḡalge:ṭā niḡ.

I will meet Sheela near the Dal Gate.

es' Ūhinā soku:las manz me:lāin.

We do not meet inside the school.

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

khabar	news
gure:z	Gurez (place name)
gur'save:r'	horseback riding
Ĵa:y	place
tu:rist	tourist
tankhah	salary
na:visə:r	boating
bandīpu:r	Bandipora (place name)
bas	bus
mi:l	mile
iĴa:zath	permission
intiza:m	arrangement
risepŝan	reception
sentar	center
haphtā	week(s)

2. VERBS

pakun	to walk
me:lun	to be available
sō:Ĵun	to think
h'akun	to be able to

3. CONJUNCT VERBS

kahas khasun	to climb a mountain, to hike
khoyē karun	to like
mašvarā d'un	to give advice
intiza:m karun	to make arrangements
se:r karun	to go sight-seeing, to go for an outing

4. ADVERBS

du:r	far
lagbag	approximately

DRILLS

1. Construction under focus:

tohi čha: gur'savə:r', na:višə:r kiná kohas khasun khoš kara:n.

sava:l : tse čhuyi za:mutdod, o:m dod kiní ča:y khoš kara:n ?

Java:b : me čhuná za:mutdod ya: o:m dod khoš kara:n, me čhi
ča:y khoš kara:n.

sava:l : tohi čha: řeksi: khasun, na:vi khasun kiná paydal
pakun khoš kara:n.

Java:b : me čhuná řeksi: khasun ya: na:vi khasun khoš kara:n,
me čhu paydal pakun khoš kara:n.

sava:l : tohi čha: matsh, ro:ganřo:š kiná ga:dí pasand yiva:n.

Java:b : me čha matsh tá ga:dí pasand yiva:n, me čhuni
ro:ganřo:š pasand yiva:n.

sava:l : timan čha: vā:gan, damio:lav kiní gogři khoš yiva:n.

Java:b : timan čhi vā:gan ti gogři khoš yiva:n, timan čhini
damio:lav khoš yiva:n.

2. Construction under focus:

me čhi khaš kara:n tsū:ṭh' ti tē tūg ti.

- (a) Substitute the following word pairs in place of the underlined items in the construction under focus.

(ro:ganṭo:s, barphi:), (gošta:bi, ha:kh), (damio:lav, tsa:man), (čay, tsoṭ), (muḷi, nadār'), (pampo:š, gola:b).

- (b) Construct five sentences in Kashmiri based on the following model. In these sentences use the adjectives given in the list below.

me čhi khaš kara:n vaził' tsū:ṭh' ti tsok' vā:gan.

Adjectives: modir, beḍ', sabiz, ta:zā, ni:ḷi, lokuṭ, theḍ', garin, v'oṭh, saphe:d.

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Read the following passage aloud and answer orally the questions following it.

kešī:ri sē:r karun čhuná muškil. tatí čha na:vá, țeksi:, gur'
tí basá me:la:n. s'ařha: lu:kh čhi đū:gan manz tí sē:r kara:n.
prath řa:yi čhi ho:řal yiman manz ro:znuk tí kh'anuk intiza:m čhu.

Questions:

kešī:ri sē:r karun čha: muškil ?

sē:r karná kbe:trá k'ah k'ah čhu kešī:ri me:la:n ?

k'ah lu:kh čha: đū:gan manz tí sē:r kara:n ?

kešī:ri manz čha: ho:řal ?

prath řa:yi čha: ro:znuk tí kh'anuk intiza:m ?

2. Translate the following sentences into Kashmiri.

I would like to go horseback riding in Gulmarg.

Is Baramulla very far from Wular Lake?

I can not spend more than a week in Pahalgam.

You can get books near the post office at Amira Kadal.

Are there books about the Shankracharya Temple?