

akivuhim sabakh : na:vi se:r karun
Lesson Twenty-One : going on a boat ride

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

This covers a conversation about the places in Kashmir which can be visited in a shike:r' (shikara). There is also a brief discussion on ḡū:ḡā (a large boat), and bahats (a barge).

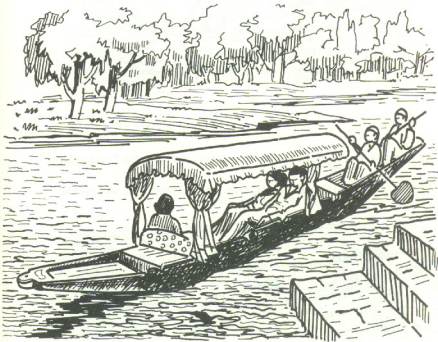
2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

Note the conjunct verbs vakhit lagun 'to consume time', khabar a:sin' 'to know', and mazā yun 'to enjoy'. The verbs sa:run 'to carry' and khasun 'to ride' appear.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

ḡū:ḡā	(a large boat)
nigī:n	Nigin Lake
bahats	barge
po:ḡi ba:g	flower garden
ḡike:r'	shikara
havasbo:ḡ	houseboat



narvisor

1 ašo:k : namaska:r, mo:hanji:.

Greetings, Mohan.

mohné : k'a: se: va:ray ŧhivá ?

How are things?

2 ašo:k : va:ray hase:. bí a:s az na:vi se:rúŧ kath karni.
na:vi se:r ŧhu zaru:r karun.

Fine! I came today to talk with you about sight-seeing in a boat. I must go sight-seeing in a boat.

v'ath

The Jehlum River (Vitasta)

mohné : adá su ŧha: muŧkíl. siri:nagras manz ŧhu ŧi:li ŧal,
beyi ŧha v'ath.

Well, that is not difficult. In Srinagar we have Dal Lake and the Vitasta River.

khavar a:sín'

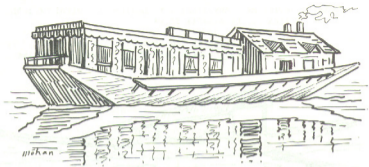
to know

3 ašo:k : ahansa:, khavar ŧham.

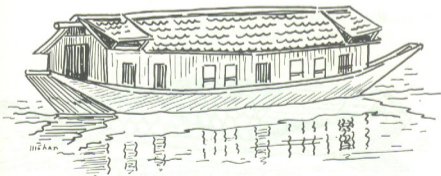
Yes, I know that.

ŧika:ri
hava:bo:ŧ
bahats
ŧu:gi

boats (Hindi-Urdu, shikara)
houseboat
a barge
(a large boat)



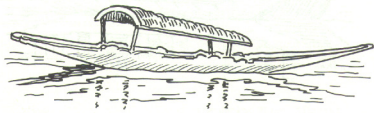
havasbotz



du:ga

mohná : dalas manz čhi šikarí tš havasboč. vethi manz čhi šikarí, bahatsá tš đū:gá.

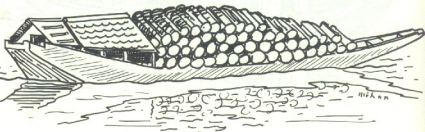
There are shikaras and houseboats in Dal Lake. There are shikaras, barges, and đū:gá on the Jhelum River.



šikar'

4 ašok : bahatsá k'ah čhi a:sa:n ?

What is a bahats?



bahats

beđ	big
da:ni	paddy
z'un	firewood
ba:kay	other
bo:r	load
sa:run	to carry

mohná : bahats čhi akh s'aṭha: beđ na:v a:sa:n. bahatsi manz
čhi z'un, da:ni tá ba:kay bo:r sa:ra:n. bahatsi manz
čhi ro:za:n ti.

A bahats is a very big boat in which firewood, paddy,
and other loads are carried. Also, people live on it.

5 ašo:k : đalas manz k'ah čhu ?

What is in Dal Lake?

khasun	to ride
po:ši ba:g	flower gardens
nigi:n	Nigin Lake
ke:phi:	enough

mohná : đalas manz čhi sondar šika:ri. đal ge:ṭá p'aṭhá khesiv
šika:ri, patá getshiv nigi:n tá po:ši ba:gan. xá
tso:r ganṭá čhi ke:phi:.

There are beautiful shikaras on Dal Lake. You can
take a boat from the Dal Gate and then go to Nigin Lake
and to the flower gardens. Two to four hours are enough.

kets how many

6 ašo:k : kets ropyi lagan ?

How much will it cost?

mohná : bas pē:tsh ě ropyi.

Just five or six rupees.

ašo:k : pē:tsh ě ropyi Ńhu ná z'a:dá.

Five or six rupees is not very much.

mohná : magar vethi manz na:vi sē:r Ńhu drog.

But sight-seeing on a boat on Vitasta River is expensive.

k'a:zi

why

ašo:k : k'a:zi ?

Why?

vi:ras ta:m
Ńahar
deh

up to the Weir
city
ten

mohná : amba:kodlá p'ašhá vi:ras ta:m Ńhu kē:phi: du:r. magar
toh' vušhiv so:ruiy Ńahar, bas deh bah ropyi lagnavá.

It is a long distance from Amira Kadal to the Weir.
However, you will see the whole city. It will cost you
just ten to twelve rupees.

ku:t
vakhát

how much
time

ašo:k : ku:t vakhát lagi ?

How long will it take?

mohné : ahansé:, yi ŋhu e:ŋya:s manz doyum bođ ʒi:l.

Yes, it is the second largest lake in Asia.

ašo:k : velur kurt bođ ŋhu ?

How big is Wular Lake?

sa:đé bah

rokbé mi:l

vehrith (vakra:vun)

twelve and a half

square mile

spread over

mohné : yi ŋhu sa:đan bahan rokbé mi:lan p'aṭh vehrith.

It is spread over twelve and a half square miles.

ašo:k : aṅha: kaṅi:ri manz ŋhu na:vi se:r zeru:r karun.

Well, I must go sight-seeing by a boat in Kashmir.

mohné : ahansé: adik'a:.

Yes, of course.

van'

now

ašo:k : ŋukriya:, bé gatsé van'.

Thank you. I must go now.

mohné : aṅha: namaska:r.

All right, goodbye.

ašo:k : namaska:r.

Goodbye.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

0. NOTES

1. A havasbo:t (mas., houseboat) provides western style living accommodations of one, two, or more bedrooms. A small dū:gá with the traditional (Kashmiri style) cooking facilities is normally attached to it. Part of the houseboat may also be used by the owner or the attendants as their living quarters. The houseboats are ranked by the government according to the facilities provided by the owner. A large number of houseboats are kept in and around Dal Lake.
2. A dū:gá (mas.) is a traditional boat used for carrying sightseers. It is also used as a permanent living accommodation, especially on the Vitasta River.
3. A bahats (fem., sing., barge) is the main mode of carrying heavy freight down the Vitasta River. It is used for carrying firewood, lumber, paddy, bricks, stones, etc. A part of it is also used by the owner as a living accommodation.

4. A Īika:r' (fem., sing., boat) is a small, fast-moving, hand-paddled boat. There are two types of Īika:ri (fem., plu.). One, specially decorated and with spring seats, is used exclusively for sightseers. The other type, a more modest one, is used mainly to ferry people across the Vitasta River at various points, and also to provide an alternate means of transportation for getting around Srinagar.

In this lesson, vethi manz narvi se:r refers to a trip down the Vitasta River, starting from boḍ ḍa:kha:nḍ (the head post office) and ending at vi:r (the Weir). The city of Srinagar is situated on both banks of the Vitasta River and has been called "the city of seven bridges". In recent years, however, more bridges have been built.

2.0. GRAMMAR

2.1. The Verb lagun

In this lesson the verb lagun has been used in the sense of duration, i.e., ku:t vakhāt lagi? 'How long will it take?'. This verb has a wide range of contexts in which it functions. Consider the following:

(a) price

bu:ṭh thi:kḥ karnas ku:t lagi ?

How much will it cost to repair the shoes?

Ṭa:yi kapas ku:t lagi ?

How much will a cup of tea cost?

(b) duration

yeti p'aṭhā emra:kedal ta:m ku:t vakhāt lagi ?

How long will it take from here to Amira Kadal?

ro:ganḵo:ṣas lag'a: t'u:tuy vakhāt ?

Will ro:ganḵo:ṣ take only that much time?

(c) quantity

kami:zi ku:t kapur lagi ?

How much cloth will be needed for a shirt?

ph'arnas kots gaz kapur lagi ?

How many yards of cloth will it take to make the ph'aran?

(d) physical state

tse čhuy ongǝi logmut.

You have hurt your finger.

ma tul voǝi, dab lagi:.

Do not jump. You will have a fall.

vučhith pakh yuth ná čur'an daká lagi.

Walk carefully so that the children do not get pushed.

ší:las leǝ bočhi, ča:y dis.

Sheela is feeling hungry. Give her (some) tea.

(e) mental state

ší:las má van yí, temis lagi daká.

Do not tell this to Sheela. She will be shocked.

(f) festivity

tulámuli čhu az me:lá logmut.

There is a me:la: at tulámul today.

keširi čha prath r'atáka:li nume:yiš laga:n.

There is an exhibition in Kashmir every summer.

(g) opportunity

mohnas yeli mo:k4 lagi su yiyi.

When Mohan gets an opportunity he will come.

(h) use

yi davah kath kath ųhu laga:n ?

What are the various uses of this medicine?

yi bu:th lagi ni kuni.

These shoes are no good.

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

e:ųya:	Asia
ong4ų	finger
kami:z	shirt
kapur	cloth
gaz	yard
ganų	hour
z'un	firewood
ųu:gi	a large boat (see Notes)
davah	medicine
da:ni	paddy
numə:yių	exhibition
po:ųi ba:g	flower garden
bahats	barge
bu:th	shoe(s)
bo:r	load

bə'chi	hunger
ra:th	night
vakhāt	time
vi:r	the Weir
v'ath	the Jhelum River, the Vitasta River
šahar	city
šike:r'	shikara
šur	child
havaabo:ṭ	houseboat
2. VERBS	
pakun	to walk
vahra:vun	to spread
vučhun	to see
sa:run	to carry
3. CONJUNCT VERB	
Khabar a:sin'	to know
4. ADJECTIVES	
ke:phi	enough
boḍ (m.)	big
5. ADVERBS	
barkay	the rest
mumkin	possible
van'	now
suli	early

4.0. DRILLS

1. Construction under focus:

bé Ćhus a:mut az na:vi se:râĀ kath karni.

sava:l : toh' k'ah karni Ćhivé a:mât' az ?

Java:b : bé Ćhus a:mut az na:vi se:râĀ kath karni.

sava:l : so k'ah karni e:s gë:mâts tot ?

Java:b : so e:s gë:mâts tot parniĀ kath karni.

sava:l : tsâ k'ah karni o:sukh ra:th a:mut.

Java:b : bé o:sus ra:th a:mut ranânâĀ kath karni.

2. Construction under focus:

ku:t pë:sâ lagi ?

ku:t pë:sâ lagi ?

ku:t da:ni lagi ?

ku:t medre:r lagi ?

kets pë:sâ lagan ?

kets ropyi lagan ?

kets mozu:r lagan ?

kâ:t' khe:s' lagan ?

kâ:t' ba:nâ lagan ?

kâ:t' vâ:gan lagan ?

ká:tsé neni lagan ?

ká:tsé tsoči lagan ?

ká:tsé gogji lagan ?

5.0. EXERCISES

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

koši:ri manz čhi na:vi se:r ti dū:gi se:rú khe:trú varyah
Ja:yí. lu:kh čhi vethi manz ti đalas manz na:vi k'ath se:r
kara:n. s'aḥa: lu:kh čhi volur vučhni ti na:vi ya: dū:gas
manz gatsha:n. koši:ri manz čhu na:vi se:ras bađé mazi yiva:n.

Questions:

koši:ri manz čha: na:vi se:rú ti dū:gi se:rú khe:trú Ja:yí ?

lu:kh kati čhi na:vi se:r kara:n ?

volur vučhni kithépe:ṭh' čhi lu:kh gatsha:n ?

koši:ri manz čha: na:visé:ras mazi yiva:n ?

2. Write a brief summary of na:vi se:r karun in Kashmiri.

zâto:vuħim sabakh : ko:šir kĕ:gĕr

Lesson Twenty-Two : A Kashmiri fire-pot

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

This covers a conversation with a shopkeeper about the kĕ:gĕr, the traditional Kashmiri fire-pot. There is also a brief discussion on various types of kĕ:gĕri (fire-pots), namely, common kĕ:gĕr, mahr'ni kĕ:gĕr (a bride's fire-pot), and sur'kĕ:gĕr (children's fire-pot) (see Notes).

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

The distributive numeral (zĕ tre) and adverbs of location, e.g., tal 'under', andar 'inside' are used. The following verbs and conjunct verbs appear: vanun 'to say, to call', thavun 'to put', vušna:vun 'to warm', ha:vun 'to show, to demonstrate', tot lagun 'to get burns', and garĕm ro:zun 'to stay warm'.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical sets.

kā:gar	fire-pot
katr'uv	made of clay
ka:ni	wickers
koŋgul	bowl-shaped pot
garim	warm
tša:dar	blanket
tsini	charcoal, coal
t'ōgal	live coal or charcoal
tā:r	cold
pa:n	body
ph'aran	phiran
rang	color
vušna:vun	to warm
saŋa:vaṭh	decoration

1 aŋc:k : yí k'a: sɛ: ʃhu ?

What is this?

kā:gár

fire pot



kā:gár

duka:nda:r : aŋ ʃhi vana:n kā:gár.

It is called a kā:gár.

beyi

again

2 aŋc:k : beyi veniv.

Say that again (please).

ph'aran
ya:
tsa:dar
andar

phiran
or
blanket
in

duka:nda:r : kã:gír ĉhi ph'arnas ya: tsa:dri andar thava:n.

The kã:gír is put inside the phiran or in a blanket.

tot lagun

to get burns

6
ašo:k : kã:gri sít' a:si tot laga:n.

The kã:gír must cause burns.

kunivizi

sometimes

duka:nda:r : aha:nse: kunivizi ĉhu kã:gri sít' tot ti laga:n.

Yes, sometimes the kã:gír does cause burns.

akuy
kísám

only one
type

7
ašo:k : kã:gri ĉha: haz akuy kísám a:sa:n ?

Is there only one type of kã:gír?

duka:nda:r : na haz, kã:gri ĉhi s'aṭha: kísám a:sa:n.

No, sir, there are many types of kã:gri.

ha:vun

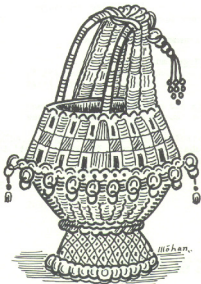
to show

8
ašok : zā tre kisám he:viv.

(Please) show me two or three other types.

mahren'
kits

bride
for



mahr'ni kã:gár

duka:nda:r : vučhiv haz yi kã:gár Ńhi ma:hr'n'an kits.

Look at this one. It is for brides.

9 ašo:k : ahanə:, yi kã:gír Ńhi s'aḥa: khu:bsu:rath.

(Yes) This kã:gír is very pretty.

kə:m workmanship

duka:nda:r : ahanhaz, ath p'aḥ Ńha s'aḥa: kə:m ə:míts karní.

Yes, sir, a lot of work has been done on this.

kí:məth price

0 ašo:k : yath kurt haz Ńhu kí:məth ?

How much does it cost?

duka:nda:r : ath haz Ńhu kí:məth pandah roḡyí.

It costs fifteen rupees.

ṭhi:kh fair (price)

ašo:k : ahanhaz ṭhi:kh kíməth Ńhus. ?

(Yes) The price is reasonable.

šur' children

duka:nda:r : beyi ti haz Ńhi s'aḥa: kí:sím. yi kã:gír Ńha šur'an kits.

There are many other types, too. This one is for children.



šur' kĕ:gĕr

kithĕkan
bana:vun

in which manner
to make

ašo:k : kĕ:gĕr kithĕkan Ńhi bana:vam ?

How is the kĕ:gĕr made?

ka:ni
rang
saša:vah
karun

wicker
color
decoration
to do

duka:nda:r : yi Ńhi ka:n'av sĕ:t' bana:vam, patĕ Ńhis rang tĕ
saša:vah karun.

It is made of wicker. After it is made,
color and other decorations are put on it.

andri

inside

ašo:k : andri k'ah Ńhus ?

What is inside?

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

In a typical ka:ʃur household, the kā:gār (see the illustration on p. 393) continues to be the main, inexpensive source of keeping an individual warm during the winter months. A kā:gār is made up of two parts. The outer part is an encasement of wicker. Inside, there is an earthen bowl-shaped pot called a koṇḍul. The koṇḍul is filled with tsāni (charcoal; see below) and embers. A medium sized kā:gār holds about a pound of tsāni, and its fire lasts for over six hours. Many Kashmiris fill a kā:gār with toḥ (chaff) or (gūh') lobar (dry cowdung). A kā:gār is a constant companion of Kashmiris during the winter months. It is normally kept inside the Kashmiri cloak, the ph'aran, or inside a blanket if the person does not wear a ph'aran. If a person is wearing a jacket, it may be used as a hand-warmer.

The origin of the kā:gār is not known. Knowles (1885) makes the following observation (p. 130):

It has been suggested that the Kashmiris learnt the use of the k'angar from the Italians in the retinue of the Mughal Emperors who often visited the valley, but no reliable particulars have as yet been ascertained.

In Kashmiri folklore the kā:gār has occupied a prominent place. In the following poem we see the role of the kā:gār in a Kashmiri's life. (See J.H. Knowles, A Dictionary of Kashmiri Proverbs and Sayings, Bombay, 1885, p. 128.)

ma:g o:y dra:g vothuy, kā:gri:,
 pha:gun o:y za:gun tso:y, kā:gri:,
 tsithār o:y māthār p'oy, kā:gri:,
 vah'ak o:y rah'akh kati:, kā:gri:,
 ze:ṭh o:y bre:ṭh gayakh, kā:gri:,
 hair o:y la:r laḷi:, kā:gri:,
 šra:vun o:y ya:vun su:ruy, kā:gri:,
 be:dārp'ath o:y vālar peyi:, kā:gri:,
 e:šid o:y kə:sid su:zmay, kā:gri:,
 ka:rtikh o:y na:rātikh laḷmai, kā:gri:,
 nōḷiho:r o:y kōḷi laḷay, kā:gri:,
 poh o:y toh lodmay, kā:gri:.

A free translation of the above poem is given below. The Kashmiri months, like ma:g and pha:gun, roughly correspond to the Christian calendar, January and February. However, there is no one-to-one correspondence (see p. 252).

ma:g came and you were hard to get, hay kā:gri:,
pha:gun came and a plot was laid against you, hay kā:gri:,
tsithār came and no one cared about you, hay kā:gri:,
vah'ak came and there was no place for you, hay kā:gri:,

ze:th came and you became useless, hay kã:gri:,
ha:r came and you were chased away, hay kã:gri:,
šra:vun came and your youth disappeared, hay kã:gri:,
be:dãrp'ath came and sickness came to you, hay kã:gri:,
e:šid came and I sent you a messenger, hay kã:gri:,
ka:rtikh came and I put some embers in you, hay kã:gri:,
mõ'ihc:r came and we became concerned about you, hay kã:gri:,
poh came and I filled you up with toh, hay kã:gri:.

The mahr'ni kã:gãr is specially made for brides. On the first he:rath (Shivaratri) after getting married, a bride brings a specially decorated kã:gãr to her in-laws' house. These have elaborate ornamentation and usually have a silver tsa:lan (see below). The mahr'ni kã:gãr are not terribly comfortable because of their size, but they are extremely attractive and used essentially for decoration.

The tsa:lan looks like a small 'cake server' and is used to turn the coal inside a kã:gãr in order to increase the heat. It is usually tied to a round wicker hook on the back of the kã:gãr. The expensive kã:gãr have silver tsa:lanã with silver chains. An inexpensive kã:gãr has a wooden tsa:lan attached by a string.

The word kõ:m in ahanhaz yath čha s'atha: kõ:m a:mãts karnã refers to artistic ornamentation. The term kõ:m is also used in the context of embroidery or silver and gold work.

The šur' kã:gãr is a small kã:gãr specially made for small children.

These vary in their size.

The kɔndul is a bowl-like pot which holds the tsāni, charcoal, (see below) and t'ɔgal. The kɔndal (plu.) vary in size according to the size of the kā:gir.

The term tsāni means charcoal in general, but for the kā:gri, a special type of charcoal is used. People usually prefer charcoal of bo:ni (chinar) leaves.

yetináy	here
hutináy	there (within sight)
tatináy	there (not within sight)
katináy	where

-nan is more specific than -an

yetinan	here (emphatic)
hutinán	there (emphatic, within sight)
tatinán	there (emphatic, not within sight)
katinán	where (emphatic)

-kani

patíkani	behind
brō:ṭhákani	in front
n'ēbríkani	outside
herikani	above
bōnikani	below

2.2. Indefinitization of Compound Numerals

In this lesson, zǎ tre appears as an indefinite numeral compound in the construction zǎ tre kǐsǎm hǎ:viv. Note the following numeral compounds which function as indefinitizers.

1. one to ten

akh zǎ	one or two
zǎ tre	two or three
zǎ tso:r	two to four
tso:r pǎ:tsh	four or five
pǎ:tsh ʃe	five or six
pǎ:tsh dǎh	five to ten
ʃe sath	six or seven
sath e:th	seven or eight
e:th nav	eight or nine
nav dǎh	nine or ten
ʃe:th dǎh	eight to ten

2. ten to one hundred

dǎh kah	ten, eleven
dǎh bah	ten, twelve
dǎh pandah (or vuh)	ten, fifteen (twenty)
vuh pǎntsǎh	twenty, twenty-five
vuh trǎh	twenty, thirty
trǎh pǎ:tsǎtrǎh	thirty, thirty-five

trih tsatʃih	thirty, forty
tsatʃih pantsah	forty, fifty
pantsah ʃe:ʃh	fifty, sixty
ʃe:ʃh satath	sixty, seventy
satath ʃi:th	seventy, eighty
ʃi:th namath	eighty, ninety
namath hath	ninety, one hundred

In order to indefinitize hath 'hundred', ʃath may be added as a reduplicative item. Note the examples below.

tati a:san hath ʃath pampo:ʃ.

There will be about one hundred lotuses there.

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

kə:m	workmanship
katár	a piece of baked earth
kə:n'	wicker
koṅḡul	a bowl-like pot
ká:math	price
tʂa:dar	blanket
tʂa:lan	(a poker for <u>kā:gír</u>)
tʂín'	charcoal
təri:ká	method, way
ʃ'oṅh	bitter, hot (in taste)
t'ōḡul	live coal
tí:r	cold weather
deʃ	handkerchief
do:d	pain
na:r	fire
pa:n	body
pu:zah	worship (Hindi, <u>pu:ʃa:</u>)
mahren'	bride
mahr'ni kã:gír	bride's <u>kã:gír</u>
rang	color
ʃur	child
ʃur' kã:gír	children's <u>kã:gír</u>
saʃa:vəṅh	decoration

2. VERBS

thavun	to put
vušnar:vun	to warm
ha:vun	to show

3. CONJUNCT VERBS

kā:gār tapān'	to warm oneself with a <u>kā:gār</u>
garām ro:zun	to stay warm
tot lagun	to get burnt
do:d karun	to fall sick
na:r lagun	to catch fire
passand a:sun	to like

4. ADJECTIVES

ṭhi:kh	fair (price)
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4.0. DRILLS

1. Construction under focus:

kunivizi Čhu kã:gri sã:t' tot ti laga:n.

kunivizi Čhu kã:gri sã:t' na:r ti laga:n.

kunivizi Čhu ro:ganʃo:šã sã:t' t'ot̚h ti laga:n.

kunivizi Čhu Ča:yi sã:t' tot ti laga:n.

kunivizi Čhu kh'anã sã:t' do:d ti kara:n.

2. Construction under focus:

yet'an Čha: đalgeťã khẽ:trã na:v me:la:n.

sava:l : yet'an Čha: haz đalgeťã khẽ:trã na:v me:la:n ?

Java:b : ahanhaz yet'an Čha đalgeťã khẽ:trã na:v me:la:n.

sava:l : hut'an Čha: haz pu:za:yi khẽ:trã po:š kãna:n ?

Java:b : ahanhaz hut'an Čhi pu:za:yi khẽ:trã po:š kãna:n.

sava:l : tat'an Čha: haz Ča:yi khẽ:trã do:d bana:n ?

Java:b : na haz tat'an Čhuni Ča:yi khẽ:trã do:d bana:n.

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Describe a Kashmiri kā:gār in about ten sentences in Kashmiri.
2. Answer orally the questions given after the following passage.

kešī:r Čha akh s'aṭha: ṭhaṇḍ Ḷa:y. ke:šīr' Čhi tavay kā:gār
 tapa:n. ath Čhi tim ph'arnas manz ya: tsa:dri tal thava:n.
 ami sá:t' Čhu tot ti laga:n. kunivizi Čhu ami sá:t' na:r ti
 laga:n.

Questions:

kešī:r Čha: akh ṭhaṇḍ kiná garám Ḷa:y ?

ke:šīr' k'a:zi Čhi kā:gār tapa:n ?

ke:šīr' kath andar Čhi kā:gār thava:n ?

kā:gri sá:t' Čha: tot laga:n ?

kā:gri sá:t' ma: Čhu na:r laga:n ?

trovuhim sabakh : đal gatshun
Lesson Twenty-Three : going to Dal Lake

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

A conversation with a na:vivo:l (a boatman) about sight-seeing on and around Dal Lake. Brief references are made to the gardens on the banks of Dal Lake, such as niša:t, ša:lîms:r, česhmay še:hi:.

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

The following verbs and conjunct verbs appear: gatshun 'to go', vučhun 'to see', h'akun 'to be able to', anigatî gatshin 'to become dark', and va:pas yun 'to come back, to return'. Note also the use of vučhun la:yakh 'worth seeing'.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

česhmay še:hi:	Chashma Shahi
niša:t ba:g	Nishat Garden
pampo:š	lotuses

po:šiva:ri	flower-beds
phamva:r	fountains
ba:g	garden
ba:la:dari	balconies
boṭṭh	bank (of a river)
rop̄l̄ō:kh	(name of an islet)
Ša:līme:r	Shalimar Garden
son̄l̄ō:kh	(name of an islet)
hab̄ik̄oḍal	Habakadal (place name)



dal

/ aŋo:k : he: na:viva:l'a:.

Hello there, boatman!

na:vivo:l : k'a: haz.

Yes, sir.

yeti p'aṭhí

from here

aṣo:k : yeti p'aṭhí ku:t haz durr Ŷhu ḍal ?

How far is Dal Lake from here?

habákedal

Haba Kadal (place name)

na:vivo:l : yi Ŷhu habákedal. embra:kedal Ŷhu yeti p'aṭhí
akh mí:l. embra:kedlí p'aṭhí lagi akh ganṭ+.

This is Haba Kadal. Amira Kadal is one mile from
here. It will take an hour from Amira Kadal.

es'

we

z'a:dá

much

phursath

time, leisure

vuṣhun

to see

ka:l

time

aṣo:k : así Ŷhaná z'a:dá phursath. ḍal vuṣhnas ku:t ka:l lagi ?

We do not have much time. How long will it take to see
Dal Lake?

Ḷaldi: karín'

to hurry

na:vivo:l : agar haz Ḷaldi: karav tre tso:r ganṭ+ lagan.

If we hurry, it will take us three to four hours.

anigaṭṭṣ gatshín'	to become dark
brō:ṭh	before
h'akun	to be able to
va:pas yun	to return

ašo:k : anigaṭṭṣ gatshnṣ brō:ṭh h'akvṣ va:pas yith ?

Can we return before it gets dark?

na:vivo:l : ahanhaz, zəru:r.

Yes, certainly.

ašo:k : ašha: ḡalas manz k'sh k'sh šhu vušhun la:yakh ?

All right, what are the things worth seeing at Dal Lake?

boḡh	bank
p'aṭh	on

na:vivo:l : dal haz šhu s'aṭha: boḡ, ḡalákiš bəṭhiš p'aṭh
šhi tre məhsu:r ba:g.

Dal Lake is very big. On the banks of Dal Lake
there are three famous gardens.

ašo:k : ḡalas manz k'sh šhu ?

What is on Dal Lake?

sonálṭ:kh	(place name)
ropálṭ:kh	(place name)

na:vivo:l : ḡalas manz šha sonálṭ:kh tṣ ropálṭ:kh.

In Dal Lake, there are two islets: sonálṭ:kh (Golden
Island) and ropálṭ:kh (Silver Island).

ašok : ašha: ba:gan k'ah čhi na:v ?

What are the names of the gardens?

niša:th

Nishat

ša:láme:r

Shalimar

čəšmayše:hi:

Chashma Shahi

na:vivo:l : tre məhšu:r ba:g čhi, niša:th, ša:láme:r tš
čəšmayše:hi:.

The three famous gardens are Nishat, Shalimar ,
and Chashma Shahi.

ašok : ba:gan manz k'ah čhu ?

What is in the gardens?

po:šiva:ri

flower beds

pha:va:rš

fountains

ba:la:dari

balconies

na:vivo:l : ba:gan manz čhi po:šiva:ri, pha:va:rš, tš
ba:la:dari.

In the gardens there are flower beds, fountains, and
beautiful balconies.

ašok : đalas manz čha: po:š ?

Are there flowers in Dal Lake?

na:vivo:l : ahanhaz, đalas manz čhi pampo:š tš sabzi:. đalas manz
čhi s'ašha: havasbo:đ ti.

Yes, there are lotuses and vegetables in Dal Lake.
There are also many houseboats on Dal Lake.

tati
me:lun

there
to get

10

año:k : tati me:l'a: kh'aná khor:trá kēh ?

Can we get something to eat there?

ho:ʈal
sama:va:r
khe:s'

hotel
samovar
Kashmiri cups



sama:va:r tã khe:s'

na:vivo:l : ahanhaz, tati ŋhi va:ryah ho:ʔal. tati ŋhi
sama:va:r tã khə:s' ti me:la:n.

Yes, there are many hotels there. One can also get
a sama:va:r and khə:s' there.

aŋo:k : aŋha: pekiv teli ne:rav.

All right, let us go then.

na:vivo:l : vesiv haz na:vi manz.

(Please) come into the boat.

ku:t
d'un

how much
to give

aŋo:k : ku:t ŋhu d'un ?

How much do I have to pay?

na:vivo:l : bas pandah ropyi.

Only fifteen rupees.

aŋo:k : aŋha: pekiv.

All right, let's go.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

In Kashmiri, dal refers to Dal Lake, which is about four miles from amra:kadal (Amira Kadal). dal is about five miles long, and it covers an area of ten square miles. On the lake, there are floating gardens in which vegetables are grown. Also, there is a large variety of houseboats on it, and there are facilities for swimming. The famous Mughal Gardens (češmayše:hi:, ša:līme:r, niša:th) are situated on the banks of dal.

dalā:kis bethis p'ath čhi tre mehšu:r baig (on the banks of Dal Lake there are three famous gardens). These three gardens are niša:th, ša:līme:r, and češmayše:hi:.

A sama:va:r (for a detailed discussion see pp. 628-635)

A kho:s is a Kashmiri cup made of an alloy of brass and copper. It looks like a small bowl and is generally used by Kashmiri Pandits for drinking ke:šir tea, kehvi (see p. 631).

sonā:lē:kh tī ropī:lē:kh meaning, respectively, 'the Golden Isle' and 'the Silver Isle', are two islets in the middle of Dal Lake. Both of these islets are exquisite picnic spots.

habikadal is next to amra:kadal (Amira Kadal) and was traditionally called the Second Bridge, Amira Kadal being the First Bridge. It is in the downtown area of Srinagar and is mainly populated by middle class Kashmiris.

(d) respectable

tihund gará Ćhu ha:vun la:yakh.

Theirs is a respectable family.

(e) in good taste

nasa: so kath Ćhani vanin' la:yakh.

No, that story is not worth mentioning.

(f) interesting

yi kita:b Ćha: parin' la:yakh ?

Is this book worth reading? (or) Is it interesting?

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

kho:s	a Kashmiri cup
časmayša:hi:	Chashma Shahi (place name)
niša:th	Nishat Garden
po:šivə:r	flower garden, flower-bed
phamva:rɨ	fountain(s)
phursath	leisure, time
ba:la:dar	balcony
boθh	bank
ropɨlɔ:kʰ	(name of an islet; see Notes)
la:ri:	lorry, bus
ša:lɨme:r	Shalimar Garden
sama:va:r	samovar
sonɨlɔ:kʰ	(name of an islet; see Notes)
habikədal	Haba Kadal (place name)
ho:ʈal	hotel

2. VERBS

d'un	to give
me:lun	to get
vučhun	to see
h'akun	to be able to

3. CONJUNCT VERBS

anigatá gatshín'	to become dark
ǰaldi: karín'	to make haste
va:pas yun	to return

4. ADJECTIVES

z'a:dá	more
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5. ADVERBS

ǰaldi:	haste
tati	there
p'at̥h	on
br̥s:th	before

4.0. DRILLS

1. Construction under focus:

anigaṭi gatshni brō:ṭh hekivi va:pas yith ?

sava:l : dopmavi haz, la:ri: ne:rni brō:ṭh hekivi ṣa:y ṣath ?

Java:b : ahanhaz, la:ri: ne:rni brō:ṭh h'akā ṣa:y ṣath.

sava:l : dopmavi mahra:, na:vi khasni brō:ṭh hekivi pō:sā dith?

Java:b : ahan mahra:, na:vi khasni brō:ṭh h'akav pō:sā dith.

sava:l : dopmavi haz, batā ranāni brō:ṭh hekivi ṣiṭh' li:khith ?

Java:b : ahanhaz, batā ranāni brō:ṭh h'akav ṣiṭh' li:khith.

sava:l : dopmavi hase: ḍal gatshāni brō:ṭh hekivi gulmargi
getshith ?

Java:b : ahanse: ḍal gatshāni brō:ṭh h'akav gulmargi getshith.

2. Construction under focus:

ǰalas manz k'ah k'ah čhu vučhun la:yakh ?

keši:ri manz k'ah k'ah čhu vučhun la:yakh ?

m'avav manzi k'ah k'ah čhu h'on la:yakh ?

kita:bav manzi kosi kosi čha parin' la:yakh ?

sabziyav manzi kosi kosi čha khen' la:yakh ?

lađkav manzi kus kus čhu n'un la:yakh ?

ko:r'av manzi kosi kosi čha nin' la:yakh ?

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Translate the following sentences into Kashmiri.

How far is Gulmarg from Srinagar ?

I do not have much money. How much will it cost to go to Shalimar?

Shalimar is bigger and more beautiful than Nishat Garden.

All right, let's go. We have to return tonight.

tsovuhim sabakh : volur gatshun
 Lesson Twenty-Four : visiting Wular Lake

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

This concerns a conversation on visiting Wular Lake, the largest lake in India and the second largest lake in Asia. It is about thirty miles from Srinagar.

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

The superlative construction is introduced (e.g., sa:riviḡ khotḡ). Note the use of dapa:n ḡhi 'it is said' (see Notes). The verbs mokḡla:vun 'to conclude, to finish', ne:run 'to leave', nazar va:tḡn 'to be able to look', and taye:ri: karḡn 'to get ready, to make preparation' appear.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

bandḡpu:r	Bandipora (place name)
volur	Wular Lake
so:po:r	Sopore (place name)
havah	wind
malakh	waves



1 aŕo:k : namaska:r mohanji:. k'a: se: va:ray ŕhivá ?

Greetings, Mohan. How are you?

moká:lavun

to finish

mohná : namaska:r va:ray hase:. toh' ŕhivá va:ray ? tohi
moká:lavivá keŕi:ri hund se:r ? van' kot ŕhuvá gatshun ?

Greetings, I'm fine. How are you? Did you
finish sight-seeing in Kashmir? Where are you planning
to go now?

2 aŕo:k : bi ŕhus sŕ:ŕa:n volur ti gatsháhe: toh' k'a: ŕhivá vana:n ?

I am thinking of going to Wular Lake. What do you say?

ne:run

to leave

mohná : keŕi:ri ne:rná brŕ:ŕh gatshí volur zaru:r vuŕhun.

Before leaving Kashmir, you should definitely go to see
Wular Lake.

3 aŕo:k : ahanse: ti: ŕhi se:ri: vana:n. tot kithákan ŕhi gatsha:n
tá kut ka:l ŕhu laga:n ?

Yes, everybody says the same thing. How does one go there,
and how long does it take?

so:po:r

Sopore

mohná : siri:nagré p'aŕhí ŕhi gatsha:n so:po:r basi k'ath. tati
p'aŕhí ŕhi gatsha:n na:vi k'ath.

From Srinagar one goes by bus to Sopore, and from
Sopore one goes by boat.

aŕo:k : beyi Œha: kã:h vath ?

Is there any other way?

bandāpu:r

Bandipora

mohnã : a:, va:ryah lu:kh Œhi gatsha:n sirinagrã p'aŕhã dũ:gas
k'ath ya: bandāpu:r ta:m basi k'ath.

Yes, many people go by boat from Srinagar, or (they go)
by bus up to Bandipora.

kami khe:trã

for what

aŕo:k : volur kami khe:trã Œhu mehŕu:r ?

What is Wular Lake famous for?

mohnã : volur Œhu h'endusta:nas manz sa:rivi:y Ji:lav khotã boŕ
Ji:l. daparn Œhi yi Œhu eŕyu:k doym boŕ Ji:l.

Wular Lake is the biggest lake in India. It is said
that it is the second biggest lake in Asia.

aŕo:k : yi ku:t boŕ Œhu ?

How big is it?

z'u:ŕh

nazar va:tin'

havah

prath

taraph

malakh

long

to be able to look

wind

every

side

waves

mohná : yí hase: Ńhu tsodsh mí:l z'u:þh. aki baþhi p'aþhí
Ńhaná doymis beþhis nazar va:ta:n. yeli havah kari
prath tarphá Ńhi malakh khasa:n.

It is fourteen miles long. One cannot see one bank
from the other. When it is windy, waves rise from all
sides.

ašo:k : kəts doh Ńhi laga:n volur vučnas ?

How many days does it take to visit Wular Lake?

dən tren dohan

for two or three days

mohná : agar basi ya: mo:tras k'ath gətshiv teli lagiví siriph
akh doh. va:ryah lu:kx Ńhi volrí beþhis p'aþh don tren
dohan dū:gas manz tí ro:za:n.

If you go by bus or car, it will take you just one day.
Many people stay there for two or three days, living in
a dū:gi near the bank.

ašo:k : nase: me kati Ńhu t'u:t vakhát. me Ńhu dili gatshun.

No, I do not have that much time. I have to go to Delhi.

teli

then

mohná : teli gətshiv basi k'ath.

Then you should go by bus.

taye:ri: karín'

to get ready, to make preparations

ašoitk : ahansə: ti: karé. ačha: bá ne:ré me čha taye:ri:
karán'. namaska:r.

All right, I will do that. I have to get ready. Goodbye.

mohná : namaska:r.

Goodbye.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

1. The town of soppor (Sopore) is thirty miles from Srinagar. This town was founded by Suyā during the period of Avantī Varman (855-883 A.D.). It is known for its small-scale woollen industry. The population of Sopore is about nineteen thousand.

2.2. The use of dapa:n čhi

dapa:n čhi is used in the sense of the impersonal collective meaning 'it is said' or 'it is claimed'. The frequency of this construction is high in newspaper reporting and in narrative texts such as folk stories or children's stories. It is also used in the sense of 'they say'.

2.3. The term kithikan

In the construction tot kithikan čhi gatsha:n, kithikan means, 'What mode of transport is used for going there?' In other contexts, it may also mean '(in) what manner'.

2.4. The word vath

vath means 'road' or 'way', but it may also mean solution (to a problem). Note the following example.

kāh vath hæ:v'to:m.

Please give me a solution (to this problem).

2.5. ta:m and p'aṭhī

ta:m 'up to' and p'aṭhī 'from' often appear as a pair.

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

taraph	side
bandi:pu:r	Bandipora (place name)
malakh	wave(s)
vath	way, path
s'un	dish (food)
havah	wind

2. VERBS

ne:run	to leave
mokila:vun	to finish

3. CONJUNCT VERBS

taye:ri: karin'	to make preparations
nazer va:tin'	to be able to look

4. ADJECTIVES

z'u:th (m.)	long
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5. ADVERBS

p'athá	from
prath	every

4.0. DRILLS

1. Construction under focus:

ða:kha:ní p'aṭhâ habâkêdal ta:m ku:t $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ka:l lagi} \\ \text{h'akh} \end{array} \right\} ?$

siri:nagrâ p'aṭhâ so:po:r ta:m ku:t ka:l lagi ?

so:porâ p'aṭhâ volur ta:m ku:t ka:l lagi ?

ḍalge:ṭâ p'aṭhâ niṣa:th ta:m ku:t ka:l lagi ?

siri:nagrâ p'aṭhâ jom ta:m ku:t ka:l lagi ?

yeti p'aṭhâ niṣa:th ta:m ku:t h'akh ?

niṣa:tâ p'aṭhâ ḍalge:ṭ ta:m ku:t h'akh ?

tati p'aṭhâ yot ta:m ku:t h'akh ?

habâkêdlâ p'aṭhâ emra:kêdal ta:m ku:t h'akh ?

2. Construction under focus:

k'a: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mahra:} \\ \text{haz} \\ \text{se:} \end{array} \right\}$ kēṣi:ri manz ḥa: sarivây $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{khotâ} \\ \text{manzâ} \end{array} \right\}$ boḍ ba:g niṣa:th

sava:l : k'a: mahra:, kēṣi:ri manz ḥa: sa:rivây khotâ boḍ

ba:g ṣa:lâme:r ?

ṣava:b : na mahra:, kēṣi:ri manz ḥi ṣa:lâme:râ khotâ boḍ'

ba:g ti.

sava:l : k'a: se: ro:ganḷo:ṣ ḥa: sa:rivây sin'av khotâ mazâda:r ?

ṣava:b : na se:, kēṣi:r' ḥi rana:n ro:ganḷo:ṣi khotâ mazâda:r

sin'.

sava:l : k'a: haz, mohní Ćha: leđkav manzi sa:riviý khoti thod ?

Java:b : ahansə:, mohní Ćhu leđkav manzi sa:riviý khoti thod.

sava:l : k'a: sə:, yi bu:n' Ćha: sa:riviý bo:n'av khoti beđ ?

Java:b : ahansə:, yi bu:n' Ćha sa:riviý bo:n'av khoti beđ.

sava:l : k'a: mahra:, havasbo:řav manzi Ćha: yi sa:riviý khoti
bođ havasbo:ř ?

Java:b : na mahra:, yi Ćhuni havasbo:řav manzi sa:riviý khoti
bođ havasbo:ř.

sava:l : k'a: haz, yim po:ř Ćha: sa:riviý po:řa:v khoti Ća:n ?

Java:b : ahanhaz, yim po:ř Ćhi sa:riviý po:řav khoti Ća:n.

5.0. EXERCISES

- Form ten questions of the following type, and supply appropriate answers for each.

_____ p'ařhi _____ ta:m kets _____ h'akh ?

- Answer the questions given after the following passage.

keři:ri manz yim Ći:l Ćhi timan manz Ćhuni řal sa:riviý khoti
bođ Ći:l. dapa:n Ćhi keři:r Ćha Ći:lav si:t' berith. du:ri
du:ri p'ařhi Ćhi lu:kh Ći:l vuĆhini keři:ri yiva:n. keř Ći:l
Ćhi paha:řan p'ařh ti. yiman paha:řan p'ařh khasun Ćhu s'ařha:
muřkil.

Questions:

dal čha: keši:ri hând'av Ji:lav manzi sa:riváy khotš bođ Ji:l ?

keši:ri čha: va:ryah Ji:l ?

lu:kh k'ah karni čhi keši:ri yiva:n ?

keši:ri čha: kšh Ji:l paha:đan p'ařh ti ?

yiman Ji:lan ta:m va:tun k'a:zi čhu muškil ?

pāntsāhim sabakh : gulmargi gatshun

Lesson Twenty-Five : going to Gulmarg

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

This concerns a conversation on visiting Gulmarg, the available modes of transportation, and sights in and around Gulmarg. It is a favorite place with the tourists, and has the only skiing facilities in kešī:r.

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

The reduplicated verb paka:n paka:n 'walking, on foot' is introduced. The verbs sō:žun 'to think', gindun 'to play', and prītshun 'to ask, to inquire' appear.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

kul'	trees
khelanmarḡg	Khilanmarg (place name)
go:lph	golf
gur'	horses

ṭangimarig	Tangamarg (place name)
ṭu:ristṭ	tourist(s)
ḍa:kh bunglî	dak bungalow (see Notes)
divida:r	deodar (Cedrus deodara)
paka:n paka:n	walking, on foot
paha:ḍ	mountains
viziṭar	tourists
haṭî	huts

ašo:k : namaska:r mohanji:.
Greetings, Mohanji.

mohná : k'a: sə: va:ray čhivá ?
How are you ?

ašo:k : ahanə: va:ray.
Yes, all right.

mohná : veniv kot vo:t keširi hund se:r ?
How is your sightseeing in Kashmir going?

ašo:k : vuni lagi kēh vakhát.
It will take some more time.

mohná : von' kot gatshiv ?
Where are you going next?

ašo:k : bá čhus sč:ča:n zá tre doh gatsháhe: gulgargi.
I am thinking of going to Gulmarg for two or three days.

mohná : adá gatshiv. gulgarg čhi s'atha: ja:n ja:y. tohi čhavá khabar kithkan chi gatsha:n tot ?

Yes, why don't you go. Gulmarg is a very nice place. Do you know how one goes there?

prítshun to ask

ašok : ti: Ūhum prítshun kíthákan Ūhi gatsha:n tot ?

That is what I have to ask (you). How does one go there?

a:sa:n easy
khasun to climb, to ride
ṭangámarg Tangmarg (place name)

mohná : gulmargi gatshun Ūhu baḍé a:sa:n. siri:nagré p'aṭhè
khasiv basi ṭangámarg taz.

It is very easy to go to Gulmarg. From Srinagar you
take a bus up to Tangmarg.

intiza:m arrangement

ašok : ṭangámargi p'aṭhè k'a: intiza:m Ūhu ?

What arrangements are there from Tangmarg?

gur'an hund of horses
paka:n paka:n on foot

mohná : ṭangámargi p'aṭhè Ūhi gulmargi tre mi:l. tati hekiv
gur'an hund intiza:m karith ya: hekiv paka:n paka:n
getshith tim tre mi:l.

From Tangmarg it is three miles to Gulmarg. From there, you
can make arrangements for a horse, or you can cover those
three miles on foot.

ašok : gulmargi k'ah Ūhu ?

What is there at Gulmarg?

paha:ḍas p'ath up in the mountains
 Ḷa:y spot

mohná : gulmarg Ḷha paha:ḍas p'aṭh baḍi khu:bsu:rath Ḷa:y.

Gulmarg is a very attractive spot up in the mountains.

kul' trees

8 aḶo:k : gulmargi Ḷha: kul' tḶ po:Ḷ ?

Are there trees and flowers at Gulmarg?

ḍivḍo:r deodar (tree)
 ba:riṭh filled

mohná : shanss: gulmarg Ḷha ḍivḍa:riḶ kul'av si:t' ba:riṭh.

Yes, Gulmarg is full of deodar trees.

viziṭar visitor(s), tourists

9 aḶo:k : tati Ḷha: viziṭaran hḶndi khe:triḶ ro:znuk intiza:m ?

Is there some arrangement for tourists to stay there?

ḍa:kh bunglḶ ḍak bungalow
 ṭu:ristṭ tourist
 haṭḶ huts

mohná : ahanse: tati Ÿhi va:rya:h ho:ʃal tá ʃu:rri:ʃ haʃá. tati
Ÿhu akh ʒa:kʰ bunʒlá ti.

Yes, there are many hotels and tourist huts there.
There is also a dak bungalow there.

ašo:k : bá ro:zá zí tre doh tati.

I expect to stay there for two or three days.

gindun	to play
go:lph	golf
kh'alanmaráḡ	Khilanmarg (place name)

mohná : a: tati gindiv go:lph beyi getshiv kh'alanmarg.

While there, you will be able to play golf and also go to Khilanmarg.

ašo:k : kh'alanmarg ku:t du:r Ÿhu gulmargi p'athá?

How far is Khilanmarg from Gulmarg ?

mohná : tre tso:r mi:l a:si. toh' getshiv guris k'ath.

It should be three or four miles (from Gulmarg).
You should go (there) on horseback.

ašo:k : ašha: bá gatshá zoru:r gulmargi. namaska:r.

All right. I will definitely go to Gulmarg. Goodbye.

mohná : namaska:r.

Goodbye.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

1. gulmarág (Gulmarg; 8,500 feet above sea level) is twenty-eight miles from Srinagar. Some people claim that it was originally called gaurí: marg, the meadow of Gauri, and that Yosuf Shah changed its name to gulmarág in 1581 A.D. It is a beautiful bowl-shaped meadow, two miles long and half a mile wide. One can have a clear view of the Nanga Parbat (26,660 ft.) and the Harmukh (16,890 ft.) from there.
2. kh'alanmarág (Khilanmarg; 10,000 feet above sea level) is about four miles from Gulmarg. It commands a beautiful view of the whole valley.
3. tāgámarág (Tangmarg) is four miles below Gulmarg, at the foot of the hill. Originally, the road was open only as far as Tangmarg. Beyond this point, one had to ride a pony or climb the pine covered path on foot.
4. turist hatá (tourist huts) are specifically built for visitors to Kashmir. They are located at the most scenic places, and provide good, inexpensive accommodations.

5. da:kh bunglâ (dak bungalow) is a rest house maintained by the State governments or the Central government. These provide reasonable accommodations with basic furnishings. Usually, food is also available there. The da:kh bunglâ have been called the inns of India (see HJ pp. 128-129).

2.0. GRAMMAR

2.1. Reduplication: Adverbial Function

In this lesson the following construction has been introduced:

tati hektiv gur'an hund intiza:m kerith ya: hektiv paka:n paka:n gotshith tim tre mi:l. In this construction, paka:n paka:n is a reduplication of pakun 'to walk', and means 'on foot'. Such reduplicative items, however, generally mean in the process of. Consider, for example, asain asa:n '(in the process of) laughing' and kh'ava:n kh'ava:n '(in the process of) eating'. In Kashmiri, reduplication has two uses. First, it expresses continuation of an act. Secondly, it expresses emphasis. (For further discussion or examples, see RGK pp. 77-80.)

2.2. Emphatic Particles

The emphatic particles cover roughly the same semantic areas as Hindi-Urdu hi: and bhi: and English only and too. They are used with members of all word classes. Consider the following examples:

1. b^hi parⁱ kita:b.

I shall read the book.

- 1a. b^hy parⁱ kita:b.

Only I shall read the book (as opposed to others).

2. tse čhay tsoḡ khen.

You have to eat bread.

2a. tse čhay tsočiy khen.

You have to eat only bread (as opposed to other things).

3. ši:li khasi saphe:d guris.

Sheela will ride a white horse.

3a. ši:li khasi saphe:dišiy guris.

Sheela will ride only a white horse.

4. bi čhus dapa:n gatsi van'.

I think I should go now.

4a. bi čhus dapa:n gatshiy van.

I think I should go (emphatic) now.

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

intiza:m	arrangement
kul	tree
kh'alanmarig	Khilannarg (place name)
go:lpħ	golf
ja:y	place
ṭāgimarig	Tangmarg (place name)
ṭu:ristṭ	tourist(s)
ḍa:khṭar	doctor
ḍa:kh bunglā	dak bungalow
davah ḍuka:n	pharmacy
divāda:r	cedar
viziṭar	visitor(s), tourists
haṭ	hut

2. VERBS

khasun	to climb
gindun	to play
prītshun	to ask
sō:ṭun	to think

3. ADJECTIVES

a:sa:n	easy
bərith	filled

4. ADVERBS

paka:n paka:n	walking, on foot
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4.0. DRILLS

1. Construction under focus:

tati Ćhu akh đa:kha:nı̄ tı̄ beyi akh ho:řal (ti).

gulmargi Ćhu akh đa:khřar tı̄ beyi akh davah duka:n (ti).

řangı̄margi Ćhu akh soku:l tı̄ beyi akh bas ste:nđ (ti).

amra:kedlı̄ Ćha va:ryah na:vi tı̄ beyi va:ryah bası̄ (ti).

anathna:gı̄ Ćha akh meři:d tı̄ beyi akh mandar (ti).

habı̄kedlı̄ Ćhu akh vo:n' tı̄ beyi akh dı̄dı̄vo:l (ti).

niřa:tı̄ Ćhi va:ryah phamva:ri tı̄ beyi va:ryah bo:ni (ti).

2. Construction under focus:

gulmargi Ćha: ro:znuk kēh intiza:m ?

sava:l : dopmavī haz, gulmargi Ćha: ro:znuk kēh intiza:m ?

řava:b : ahanse:, gulmargi Ćhu ro:znuk intiza:m. tati Ćhi
ho:řal tı̄ beyi Ćhu đa:kh bunglı̄.

sava:l : dopmavī haz, pehalga:mı̄ Ćha: kh'anuk kēh intiza:m ?

řava:b : ahanmahra:, pehalga:mı̄ Ćhu kh'anuk řa:n intiza:m.
tati Ćhi s'ařha: ho:řal.

sava:l : dopmavī haz, niřa:tı̄ Ćha: ranı̄nuk kēh intiza:m ?

řava:b : na haz, niřa:tı̄ Ćhunī ranı̄nuk kēh intiza:m.

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Use the following in sentences:

čava:n čava:n, ana:n ana:n, rana:n rana:n, para:n para:n,
votha:n votha:n.

2. Write a ten-fifteen sentence description of Gulmarg in Kashmiri.
3. Translate the following sentences into Kashmiri:

Is there any arrangement for study in that room?

I would like to know if there is a doctor near my house.

Yes, there are good cooking facilities in that house.

My friend Sheela told me that we could go on foot from Tangmarg to Gulmarg.

You (honorific) read that book; you will like it.

šat#vuhim sabakh : pəhəlga:m gatshun

Lesson Twenty-Six : visiting Pahalgam

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

This concerns a conversation on visiting Pahalgam, a tourist site about sixty miles from Srinagar. There is also a brief discussion of its surroundings and the facilities available at Pahalgam.

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

Note the use of the reduplicated verb gatsha:n gatasha:n 'while going'.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

ačhibal	Achabal (place name)
anathna:g	Anantnag (place name)
kokarna:g	Kokarnag (place name)
koh	mountain(s)
ʃangul	forest
ʃarni	stream(s)

na:lɨ

stream(s)

maʃan

Mattan (place name)

l'ədir

the Lidder River



pəhalgə:m

ašok : namaska:r, mohənji:. k'a: sə: varay čhivé ?

Greetings, Mohanji. How are you?

mohni : namaska:r, ahənsə: va:ray.

Greetings, I am fine.

ašok : bi ə:s yi prətshni ki pəhalgə:m gatshni kha:tri k'a:
intizə:m čhu karun.

I came to ask what arrangements I have to make for going to Pahalgam.

pharákh difference

ašo:k : pharákh k'ah ũha ?

What is the difference?

kohas tal	at the foot of a mountain
na:lá	streams
Ŷangal	forests
l'edár	Lidder River

mohná : pahalga:m ũhu kohas tal. tati ũhi khu:bsurath
l'edár tá beyi na:lá tá Ŷangal.

Pahalgam is at the foot of a mountain. There you have the beautiful Lidder and other streams, as well as forests.

ašo:k : tati ũha: ho:ʃal ?

Are there (any) hotels there?

mohná : ahansə: va:ryah. beyi ũhu tati ʃuristʃ havís tá
da:kh bunglá.

Oh yes, many. Also, there is a tourist house there as well as a dak bungalow.

mumkin possible

ašo:k : pahalga:má ũha: narvisə:r mumkin ?

Is it possible to go sight-seeing by a boat at Pahalgam?

te:z	fast
khatarna:kh	dangerous

10

sāok : sāha: diyiv ija:zath. namaska:r.

All right, permit me to leave. Goodbye.

mohā : namaska:r.

Goodbye.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

1. ačhibal (Achabal) is a town about forty miles from Srinagar. It is claimed that the town was founded by King Aksha of Kashmir (486-426 B.C.). The garden of ačhibal was laid out by the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan's daughter, Jahanara. In the garden, there is a beautiful spring.

2. anathna:g (Anantnag; 5,240 feet above sea level) is a large town about thirty-four miles from Srinagar. anant means 'limitless' and na:g means 'springs'. It is also called Islamabad, a name given to it by Emperor Aurangzeb in 1664. In 1850, Maharaja Gulab Singh, the first Dogra ruler of Kashmir, changed the name back to anathna:g.

3. kokarna:g (Kokarnag) is about fifty miles from Srinagar. It is known for its springs and beautiful camping grounds.

4. l'ədár (the Liddar River) is the river that flows through the Liddar valley. The town of pehelga:m is situated on its banks.

5. natan (Nattan) refers to the temple of Martandeshvara (the Sun god), which is now in ruins. It was built by the Kashmiri King Ramdeva (3005-2936 B.C.). Later, King Lalitaditya (699-735 A.D.) made certain additions to it. This temple is a remarkable work of ancient architecture.

6. pahalgam (Pahalgam; 7,000 feet above sea level) is sixty miles east of Srinagar. It is one of the main tourist attractions in Kashmir, and is known for its rivulets, mountains, and meadows. It is situated in the picturesque Lidḍar Valley.

2.0. GRAMMAR

2.1. The use of tal

In the construction pehēlga:m čhu kohas tal, tal is used in the sense of at the foot of a mountain. Consider the following uses of tal.

- (a) in the sense of
- under

Ši:lun pensalī čhu kita:bi tal.

Sheela's pencil is under the book.

- (b) in the sense of
- to get run over

akh bro:r gav mo:ṭras tal.

A cat was run over by a car.

- (c) in the sense of
- to be under someone's authority

mohnas čhi sakhāt aphasaras tal p'ava:n kəm karīn'.

Mohan has to work under a strict officer.

2.2. The use of doymi

In the construction pehēlga:m čhi bilkul doymi tarphī gatsha:n, doymi means 'another'. This is an extended meaning of this item. A high frequency meaning is 'second'. Consider the following example.

Ši:lī a:yi doymi laṭi.

Sheela came a second time.

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

aḥibāl	Achabal (place name; see Notes)
anathna:g	Anantnag (place name; see Notes)
koḥ	mountain(s)
kokarna:g	Kokarnag (place name; see Notes)
ḥangul	forest
ḥarnā	stream(s), brook(s)
telith o:lav	fried potatoes
naza:rā	scenery
na:lā	stream(s)
pharākh	difference
maṭan	Mattan (place name; see Notes)
ya:tri:	pilgrim(s)
l'edār	the Lidder River

2. ADJECTIVES

ke:phī:	enough
khatarna:kh	dangerous
te:z	fast
muḥkin	possible
muḥkil	difficult

3. ADVERBS

kə:phi:	enough
kəpə:r'	in which direction
tal	under (see Grammar p. 460)
əcymi	another (see Grammar p. 460)
bilkul	entirely

4.0. DRILLS

1. Construction under focus:

pəhəlgə:mə čhu əki kəsmuk nəzə:rə tə gulmargi čhu beyi kəsmuk
nəzə:rə.

savə:l : volras manz čha: dəlčə hišə gə:də ?

Java:b : nəse:, volras manz čha əki kəsməčə gə:də tə dələs
manz čha beyi kəsməčə gə:də.

savə:l : ro:gəŋjo:šəs tə yəkhni čha: əkuy məzə ?

Java:b : nəse:, ro:gəŋjo:šəs čhu əki kəsmuk məzə tə yəkhni
čhu beyi kəsmuk məzə.

savə:l : kəhvə tə šir' čə:y čha: əki: tərəkə bənə:və:n ?

Java:b : nəse:, kəhvə čhi əki tərəkə bənə:və:n tə šir' čə:y
čhi beyi tərəkə bənə:və:n.

5.0. EXERCISES

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

pehelga:m Ćhi anathna:gá kin' gatsha:n. amarna:th gatshná
brö:þ Ćhi ya:tri: pehelga:m gatsha:n. pehelga:m Ćhu sondar
na:lav tá kul'av sá:t' berith. lu:kh Ćhi ot ga:dá raṅni ti
gatsha:n.

Questions:

pehelga:m kape:r' Ćhi gatsha:n ?

amarna:th gatshná brö:þ kot Ćhi ya:tri: gatsha:n ?

pehelga:m kami sá:t' Ćhu berith ?

lu:kh k'ah raṅni Ćhi ot gatsha:n ?

2. Translate the following into Kashmiri.

Which way is Pahalgam from Anantnag?

damio:lav has one kind of taste, and talith o:lav has another
kind of taste.

Is there a doctor and a pharmacist in Gulmarg?

Yes, there is a doctor and also a pharmacist.

sato:vuhim sabakh : kə:šur ša:livo:l

Lesson Twenty-Seven : a Kashmiri shawl merchant

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

This concerns a conversation with a traditional ša:livo:l (shawl merchant) about buying Kashmiri shawls. There is also a brief discussion of raphal shawls, pašmi:nî shawls, k'amkha:b shawls, šahutu:s, and ring shawls.

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

The following items are used: (i) kam'uk 'of which', kami kami kismîk' 'of what types', and kəh 'some'; (ii) measure words (e.g., gaz 'yard'). The following verbs and conjunct verbs appear: anun 'to bring', bihun 'to sit', tshā:ḍun 'to look for, to search for', and parva:yi a:sun 'to matter'. The superlative and comparative constructions are repeated.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

k'amkha:bi	(a material used for shawls)
gaz	yard (measurement)
panah	width
pašmi:ná	pashmina (woolen material)
raphal	(a woolen material inferior to pashmina)
ringša:l	ring shawl
vozul	red
šahtu:s	superfine wool
ša:l	shawl
ša:livo:l (fem. _va:žen')	shawl merchant
sə:d'	saree
saphe:d	white
hath	one hundred



Ya:lávo:l tã ašo:k

Ya:lávo:l : sala:m haz, tchí k'ah gatshí ?

Greetings, sir. What are you looking for?

tshã:qun	to look for
ŷa:l	shawl
se:d'	saree

aŷo:k : bã ŷhus tshã:qa:n kə:ŷur ŷa:l tã se:d'.

I am looking for a Kashmiri shawl and a Kashmiri saree.

bihun	to sit down
anun	to bring
se:ri:	all
namu:nã	specimen(s), sample(s)

ŷa:lãvo:l : bihiv haz, bã anãna:vã se:ri: namu:nã.

(Please) have a seat. I shall arrange for all the samples to be brought out.

kam kam	which
kãsmãk'	(of) types

aŷo:k : tohi kami kami kãsmãk' ŷa:l ŷhivã ?

What types of shawls do you have?

paŷmi:nã	pashmina
raphal	(a woolen material inferior to pashmina)

ŷa:lãvo:l : asi ŷhi raphlãk' tã paŷmi:nãk' ŷa:l.

We have shawls of raphal and of pashmina.

ašo:k : magari pašmi:né a:si s'aṣha: drog ?

But pashmina must be very expensive?

ša:livo:l : ahanso: pašmi:né ūhu raphlā khotā drog.

Yes, pashmina is more expensive than raphal.

ašo:k : pašmi:né khotā ja:n ti ūha: kōh ?

Is there anything even better than pashmina?

k'amkha:bā

šahtu:s

ringša:l

(an expensive material)

(a superfine, woolen material)

ring shawl

ša:livo:l : shan haz pašmi:né khotā ja:n gav k'amkha:bā,
šahtu:s tī ringša:l.

The k'amkha:b, šahtu:s, and ring shawls are more expensive than pashmina.

ašo:k : yim a:san baḍā drog'?

These must be very expensive?

ša:livo:l : shanhaz, pašmi:né khotā ūhi drog'.

Yes, these are more expensive than pashmina.

kam'uk

of what

ašo:k : yi kam'uk ša:l ūhu ?

What is this shawl made of?

ša:livo:l : yi ūhu pašmi:nuk ša:l.

This shawl is made of pashmina.

aŕo:k : yath Ŗa:las Ŕha s'aŕha: Ŗa:n kə:m magar rang Ŕhus nā
Ŗa:n. vozul ya: saphe:d Ŗa:l Ŕhuvā ?

This shawl has very fine embroidery on it, but the color is not good. Do you have a red or a white shawl?

hu that

Ŗa:lāvo:l : hu vozul Ŗa:l Ŕhuvā pasand ?

Do you like that red shawl over there?

aŕo:k : am'uk rang Ŕhum pasand magar ath Ŕhanā kə:m Ŗa:n.

I like its color, but the work on it is not good.

ratsha: a little
b'a:kh another
kī:math price

Ŗa:lāvo:l : aŕha: b'a:kh Ŗa:l ha:vo:vi magar kī:math Ŕhus
ratsha: z'a:dā.

All right, we will show you another shawl, but its price is a little higher.

agar if
parva:y a:sun to matter

aŕo:k : agar Ŗa:l a:si Ŗa:n, kī:mtuk Ŕhunā parāva:y.

If the shawl is good, the price does not matter.

10 Ša:lávo:l : vučhiv haz, k'ah kə:m tē rang čhus !

See what embroidery and what color it has!

gaz

yards

aščo:k : a: yath čhi kə:m ti tē rang ti ŷa:n. yi kets gaz čhu ?

Yes, this has good embroidery and good color, too.
What is the length of this (piece)?

Ša:lávo:l : yi čhu tso:r gaz z'u:řh.

This is four yards long.

panah

width

aščo:k : panah k'ah čhus ?

What is its width?

Ša:lávo:l : zē gaz.

Two yards.

aščo:k : yi čha: pašmi:nā kinā raphal ?

Is this pashmina or raphal?

bađā

very

Ša:lávo:l : yi čhu bađā ŷa:n pašmi:nā.

This is very fine pashmina.

ašo:k : yath ša:las ku:t šhu ká:math ?

How much does this shawl cost?

hath

hundred

ša:lávo:l : yath ša:las šhu tre hath ropyi ká:math.

This shawl costs three hundred rupees.

ašo:k : ašha: bí h'amá yi.

All right, I will buy it.

kēh

some(thing)

ša:lávo:l : beyi ma: haz heyiv kēh ?

Would you like to buy something else?

ašo:k : nahaz, az ná.

No, not today.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

1. The shawl industry is one of the oldest industries in Kashmir. It can be traced back to the Ramayana and the Mahabharata period of Indian history. The valley of Kashmir is traditionally known for ša:l (shawls), ša:li: (paddy, da:ni), and šalgam (turnips, gogji). Kashmiri shawls are divided into two general categories: kaniša:l, and amli:ša:l. A kaniša:l is woven on a loom in separate pieces, and then put together with great care so that it appears to be made of one piece. An amli:ša:l is embroidered, and the patterns are developed by the needlework. The pašmi:ná (pashmina) for an amli:ša:l is made by one person, and, afterwards, the embroidery is done by a rephu:gar (embroiderer).
2. k'amkha:b, pašmi:ná, and raphal are the names of materials from which Kashmiri shawls are made.
3. šahtu:s and ringša:l are two of the most expensive types of Kashmiri shawls. A ringša:l is made of such delicate material, that the shawl can pass through the opening of a ring.

2.0. GRAMMAR

2.1. The uses of gatshun

The semantics of the verb gatshun 'to go' overlap the use of Hindi-Urdu ho:na and Ja:na. We have already used it in the sense of 'to go'. Note the following use.

to want

tse k'ah gatshi: ?

What do you want?

The number of its uses is large. The following list of compound verbs, in which gatshun functions as an operator, is illustrative.

kəriθ gatshun	to finish (work, etc.)
gəliθ gatshun	to melt off
diθ gatshun	to give
məriθ gatshun	to die
vəθiθ gatshun	to stand
vud̥iθ gatshun	to fly away

(See also RGK pp. 277-278.)

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

kísám	type
k'amkha:bí	(name of a material)
ka:pi:	notebook
gaz	yard(s)
ʈu:p'	csp
təkyi	cushion
nasu:ni	specimen(s), sample(s)
panah	width
pardá	curtain(s)
pašmi:ni	pashmina
raphal	(name of a material)
ringša:l	ring shawl
šəhtu:s	(a superfine, woolen material)
šə:l	shawl(s)
se:d'	saree
hath	hundred

2. VERBS

anun	to bring
gatshun	to go, to want
tsā:dun	to look for
bihun	to sit down

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3. CONJUNCT VERBS

pariva:y a:sun to matter

4. COMPOUND VERBS

kerith gatshun to finish (work, etc.)

gelith gatshun to melt off

dith gatshun to give

merith gatshun to die

vethith gatshun to stand

vuðith gatshun to fly away

5. ADVERBS

kam kam who, which

kēh some

bađi very

4.0. DRILLS

1. Construction under focus:

yath Ša:las Œha s'aþha: ʒa:n ka:m magar rang Œhus nã ʒa:n.

Note the following constructions, and then construct ten sentences similar to these, by substituting new items for those which have been underlined in the construction under focus, above.

huth na:vi Œhi s'aþha: ʒa:n pardã magar tekyi Œhis nã ʒa:n.

yath Ša:las Œhu s'aþha: ʒa:n rang magar ka:m Œhas nã ʒa:n.

yemis ko:ri Œhu s'aþha: ʒa:n ph'aran magar þu:p' Œhas nã ʒa:n.

yemis leþkas Œha s'aþha: ʒa:n ka:pi: magar pensalã Œhus nã ʒa:n.

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Write a ten sentence theme about Kashmiri shawls in Kashmiri.
2. Use the following in sentences: votha:n votha:n, kh'ava:n
kh'ava:n, tula:n tula:n, para:n para:n, le:kha:n le:kha:n.

aṭho:vuhim sabakh : hazrathbal gatshun

Lesson Twenty-Eight : visiting Hazratbal

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

A conversation on visiting the mosque at Hazratbal, ten miles from downtown Srinagar. The mosque, in which a sacred hair of the Prophet Mohammad is preserved, is situated on the western bank of Dal Lake. It was built by Shah Jehan, and is an excellent blend of Mughal and Kashmiri architecture.

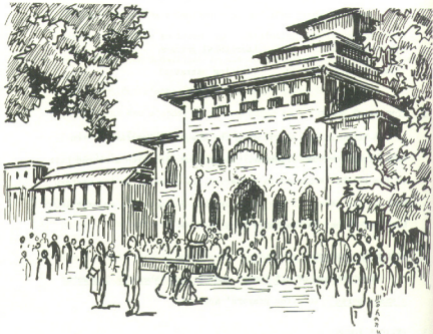
2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

Note the use of niṣ 'near' and kat'ath 'where'. The verb n'ama:z parān 'to offer prayers' appears.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

hazrat mahmad	Prophet Mohammad
Ḵumsh	Friday
misarma:n	Muslims
mo:yiva:l	the (sacred) hair
meṣi:d	mosque
n'ama:z	Muslim prayer



hazrathbal

ašok : he:, ʃeksi:va:l'a:.

Hello there, taxi driver!

ʃeksi:vo:l : k'a: haz.

Yes, sir.

hazrathbal

Hazratbal (a well-known mosque)

ašok : asi Ńhu gatshun hazrathbal. ku:t du:r Ńhu ?

We want to go to Hazratbal. How far is it (from here)?

yeti p'aṭhə

from here

ʃeksi:vo:l : yeti p'aṭhə Ńhu hazrathbal pō:taṣ ʃe mi:l du:r.

From here, Hazratbal is about five or six miles.

ašok : ku:t haz vakhət lagi ?

How long will it take?

ʃeksi:vo:l : bas haz, pandəh vuh minəṭh lagan.

(It) will take just fifteen or twenty minutes.

kat'ath

where

ašok : hazrathbal kat'ath Ńhu ?

Where is Hazratbal located?

nig:n	Nigin Lake
niš	close to, near
kašmi:r	Kashmir
než'di:kh	near

teksivo:l : hazratbal čhu nig:nas niš kašmi:r yunivarsi:ti:
než'di:kh.

Hazratbal is close to Nigin Lake near Kashmir University.

ašok : hazratbalá k'sh čhu ?

What is there at Hazratbal?

meši:d	mosque
yot	where
čumah	Friday
mésarma:n	muslims
n'ama:z parán'	to offer prayers
mo:yiva:l	hair
hazrat mahmad	Prophet Mohemmad

teksivo:l : hazratbalá čha mešú:r meši:d yot prath čumah
mésarma:n n'ama:z parni čhi gatšha:n. tati čhu
hazrat mahmdun mo:yiva:l ti.

There is a famous mosque at Hazratbal where Muslims go each Friday to offer prayers. There is also the (sacred) hair of the Prophet Mohammad.

ašok : hazratbal čha: đalá:kis bešhis p'ašh ?

Is Hazratbal on the bank of Dal Lake?

teksivo:l : na, hazratbal čhu nig:ná:kis bešhis p'ašh.

No, Hazratbal is on the bank of Nigin Lake.

ašo:k : tot Ńha: gatsha:n siriph Ńeksi: ya: Ńġgas k'ath ?

Can one go there only by taxi or tonga?

teksi:vo:l : na haz tot Ńhi lu:kħ Ńika:ri k'ath ti gatsha:n.

No, people go there by shikara, too.

ašo:k : Ńika:ri k'ath ku:t ka:l Ńhu laga:n ?

How long does it take to go there by shikara?

teksi:vo:l : emra:kodlġ p'aŃhġ Ńhi laga:n zġ tre ganġġ.

From Amira Kadal, it takes two or three hours.

t'u:t

that much

ašo:k : na, asi Ńhuni t'u:t vakhġt. es' gatshav Ńeksi: k'ath.

No, we do not have that much time. We shall go by taxi.

teksi:vo:l : etsiv haz.

Please, get in.

ašo:k : aŃha: pekiv.

All right! let's go!

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

1. hazrathbal (Hazratbal) is a Muslim shrine situated on the western bank of Dal Lake. This shrine is well-known, because Hazrat Mohammed's sacred hair is preserved in it.
2. hazrat mahmad (Hazrat Mohammed, 570?-632 A.D.) is the founder-prophet of Islam.
3. kašmir yuniversityi: (Kashmir University) was founded in 1947. The campus is situated on Nigin Lake.
4. The term mo:yiva:l refers to the sacred hair of Hazrat Mohammed which is preserved in the Hazratbal Mosque (see above).
5. The n'ama:z is the Muslim prayer. On each Friday, a large congregation of Muslims assembles in the Hazratbal Mosque to offer their n'ama:z.

2.0. GRAMMAR

2.1. Compounding

By the term compound is meant a combination of two or more free forms which are reduction of a particular syntactic construction. Thus, baṭā ku:r 'a Kashmiri Pandit' + 'daughter' is understood as baṭā sānz ku:r 'the daughter of a Kashmiri Pandit', and vatākharič 'road' + 'expense' is understood as vati khə:trā kharič 'travel expense'. Consider, on the other hand, phəzu:l kharič 'waste' + 'spending' which is understood in su insa:n yus phəzu:l čhu khərča:n as 'that person who wastes money'. A large number of compounds have a different contextual meaning than the meaning of constituent lexical items. (For further discussion and illustrations, see RGK, pp. 69-76.)

The compounds of Kashmiri, like the rest of its lexical stock, have mainly come from the following sources.

- (a) Sanskrit, e.g.,
para:di:n 'dependent'; du:r darši: 'farsighted'.
- (b) Persian (Arabic), e.g.,
galat phəhmi: 'misunderstanding'; gə:rvə:ḷib 'improper'.
- (c) Hindi-Urdu, e.g.,
khulam khulā 'openly'.
- (d) English, e.g.,
hedna:sṭar 'headmaster'; ovarko:th 'overcoat, greatcoat'.

2.2. Pronouns VI: Distributive Pronouns

Distributive pronouns are formed by reduplication. Consider, for example, the following:

yus-yus

yus yus laḡkɨ kəʃi:ri gatshi su vethiv thod.

Those boys who will go to Kashmir (should) stand up.

kə:si-kə:si

agar tse yim tsū:ṭh' khoʃ čhiy né kara:n kə:si kə:si
bə:gír.

If you do not like these apples, distribute them
among some people.

yemis-yemis

yemis yemis ča:y gatshi su bihiv kurs'ān p'aṭh.

Those who want tea (should) sit in the chairs.

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

kat'ath	where
Ŷumah	Friday
nigi:n	Higin Lake
n'ama:z	Muslim prayer
misarma:n	Muslim(s)
mo:yiv:1	(sacred) hair
hazrat mahmad	Prophet Mohammad

2. CONJUNCT VERBS

n'ama:z parin'	to offer a <u>n'ama:z</u> , to pray
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3. ADVERBS

t'u:t	that much
nez'di:kh	near
niŶ	near
yot	where

4.0. DRILLS

1. Construction under focus:

asi Ćhini ti:t' p̄s:sá, asi gatshi ŶroŶ k̄s:gar.

asi Ćhuná t'u:t vakhát, es' Ćmav siriph Ća:y.

asi Ćhuná t'u:t dod, es' dímo:vá k̄s:šir Ća:y.

asi Ćhini ti:t' gola:b, es' dímo:vá pampo:š.

asi Ćhini ti:t' Ŷur', asi gatshi lokuŶ maka:ná.

2. Construction under focus:

bas haz, pandah vuh minath lagan.

sava:l : yath ku:t haz vakhát lagi ?

Ŷava:b : bas haz pandah vuh minath lagan.

sava:l : Ća:yi ku:t haz dod lagi ?

Ŷava:b : bas haz akh z̄ kilo: lagan.

sava:l : yakhni ku:t haz za:mutdod lagi ?

Ŷava:b : bas haz tre tso:r kilo: lagan.

sava:l : ph'aran bana:vnes ku:t haz kapur lagi ?

Ŷava:b : bas haz tso:r p̄s:tsh mi:Ŷar lagan.

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Translate the following into Kashmiri.

I walked ten to twelve miles from Pahalgam and found a spring there. I also found many trees there. The water was very clear. I liked the scenery very much. I could see the mountains, too.

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

gulmarġ Ćhanġ siri:nagrġ p'athġ z'a:dġ du:r magar hazrathbal Ćhu siri:nagras manz. hazrathbal Ćhi miserma:n prath Ķumah n'ama:z parni gatsha:n. kĕh Ćhi gatsha:n na:vi k'ath tġ kĕh Ćhi paka:n paka:n gatsha:n. va:ryah Ćhi Ķġ:gan tġ basan k'ath ti gatsha:n.

Questions:

hazrathbal Ćha: siri:nagras manz kinġ gulmargi manz ?

hazrathbal kar Ćhi lu:kh gatsha:n ?

hazrathbal kam Ćhi gatsha:n ?

hazrathbal k'ah karni Ćhi lu:kh gatsha:n ?

hazrathbal Ćha: lu:kh siriph paka:n paka:n gatsha:n ?

kunitrāhīm sebakh : tulūmul gashun

Lesson Twenty-Nine : visiting tulūmul

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

A conversation on visiting the Hindu temple tulūmul located near Gandarbal about twenty miles from Srinagar. It is also called khi:rbhava:ni:.

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

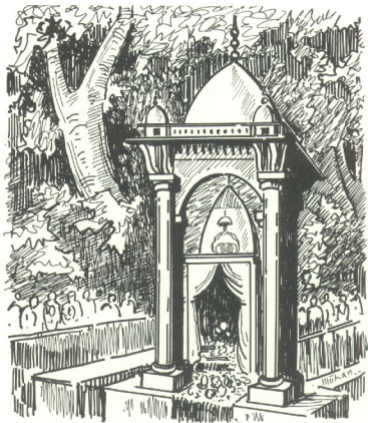
The following verbs appear: atsun 'to enter', kinun 'to sell', šra:n karun 'to take a bath', and tra:vun 'to pour'.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

kand	(cone-shaped sugar candy)
khir	rice pudding
tir(š)th	shrine, holy place
duka:n	shop(s)
na:g	spring
pu:zah	Hindu worship

bagivoti:	goddess
batā	food, rice
bove:ni:	Hindu Goddess
mu:rti:	idol
ya:tri:	pilgrim(s)
retā:ndi:ph	(saucer-shaped, ritual lamp) (see Notes)
luṣi	fried bread
Ṣra:n	(ritual) bath
s'un	cooked vegetable, meat, etc.
helvá	Indian English <u>halva</u>
halvo:y	sweetmeat seller



tulizul : mandar tã ma:rti:

yi:t'

so many

mohñá : namaska:r ašo:kji:. toh' kati ə:sivá yi:t'an dohan ?
Greetings, Aso:k. Where have you been all these days?

ašo:k : namaska:r, mohanjí:. bí o:sus sər kara:n.
Greetings, Mohan. I have been sight-seeing.

mohñá : ašha: k'sh k'ah vučhvá tohi ?
Well, what (places) did you see?

ašo:k : bas tre tso:r Ĵa:yi. me vučh hazrathbal, đal, gulmarig
tí pəhalga:m. bí Ćhus sō:ča:n tulámul gatsháhe:.
Just three or four places. I saw Hazratbal, Dal Lake,
Gulmarg, and Pahalgam. I am (now) thinking of visiting
tulámul.

mohñá : ə: getshiv su gav s'ašha: Ĵa:n.
Yes, you (must) do that.

ašo:k : əhənsə: bí ə:s tohi niš tamiči: kath karní. yi
vən'u:m tulámul ku:t du:r Ćhu yeti p'ašhá ?
Yes, that's what I came to talk to you about. Tell me,
how far is tulámul from here?

pandəh məri
tithəpe:th'

about fifteen
(in) that way (manner)

tiráth
bava:ni:
murti:
na:g

shrine
Bhava:ni:, a Hindu Goddess
idol
spring



murti:

mohná : bá vano:vá tohi. tulámul čhu hend'an hund mähšur
tiráth. tati čha bava:ni: hánz murti: na:gas manz.

I will tell you. tulámul is a famous shrine of the
Hindus. There is an idol of the goddess bhava:ni:
there, in the middle of a spring.

baṭā

Kashmiri Pandit(s)

aṣo:k : tulāmul Ḥha: siriph kə:ṣir' baṭā gatsha:n ?

Do only Kashmiri Pandits go to tulāmul?

mohnā : ha: nase:, Həndusta:nīḤi prath Ja:yi p'aṭhā Ḥhi hend'
tā sikh yiva:n. tulāmul Ḥhi kēh misarna:n ti gatsha:n.

Oh no, Hindus and Sikhs come there from every part of
India. Some Muslims also go to tulāmul.

Ṣra:n karun

to take a bath

aṣo:k : andar atsānī brō:ṭh Ḥha: ya:tri: Ṣra:n kara:n ?

Do the pilgrims take a bath before entering (the shrine)?

godā
palav
bandāla:vun

first
clothing
to change

mohnā : shanse: ge:ṭas niṢ Ḥhu godā sa:rīnāy Ṣra:n karun a:sa:n.
patā Ḥhi palav badāle:vith ya:tri: andar atsa:n.

Yes, near the gate everybody has to take a bath. After
taking the bath, pilgrims change their clothes and enter.

aṣo:k : aḤha: tati Ḥha: kh'anuk intiza:m a:sa:n ?

Well, is there any arrangement for food there?

halivə:y	sweetmeat sellers
duka:n	shops
kānun	to sell
luči	(fried, <u>chapati</u> -like bread)
həlvə	<u>halva</u>
khir	rice pudding
s'un	vegetables, etc. (see Notes)
sa:ma:nə	ingredients

mohnā : ahansə: adāk'ah. tati čhi s'aṭha: halivə:y duka:n. tim čhi kāna:n luči, həlvə, khir, batā tā s'un beyi čhi tim pu:sa:yī hund sa:ma:nə ti kāna:n.

Yes, there are many halivə:y shops. They sell luči, həlvə, rice pudding, and cooked rice and vegetables. They also sell (various) ingredients for the worship (puja).

ašo:k : tulāmul' kin' čha: beyi kəh jā:y vučhin' la:yakh ?

On the way to tulāmul, is there any other place worth seeing?

mohnā : a: zā tre jā:yī čha s'aṭha: jā:n.

Yes, there are two or three very nice places.

ašo:k : kamā ?

Which are they?

bəḍ məši:d
tamipatā
v'atsa:rna:g
gā:darbal

the Big Mosque
after that
Vicharnag (place name)
Gandarbal (place name)

2
mohná : bəd məʃi:d ʃha yeti p'aʃhə s'aʃha: nəzdi:kʰ. tamipati
ʃhi v'atsa:rna:g tə gā:darbal.

The Big Mosque is very near here. After that, there are two places, Vicharnag and Gandarbal.

aʃo:k : v'atsa:rna:gā tə gā:darbalā k'ah ʃhu ?

What is there at Vicharnag and Gandarbal?

s'and
kədəl

the River Sindh
bridge

3
mohná : v'atsa:rna:g ʃhu hend'an hund tirāth. tati ʃhu akh na:g.
gā:darbalā ʃhi lu:kʰ sendi bethis p'ath batā kh'avain.
yi ʃha baḍā sonḍar ja:y. tati gatʃhi kədlas niʃ zəru:
rukun.

Vicharnag is a place of pilgrimage for the Hindus, and there is a spring there. People eat their food at Gandarbal on the banks of the River Sindh. It is a beautiful place and you must stop there by the bridge.

yith

after returning

aʃo:k : aʃha: bə samākho:vā tohi tulāmuli yith. namaska:r.

All right, I shall meet you after returning from tulāmul. Goodbye.

4
mohná : namaska:r.

Goodbye.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

1. bhava:ni (Skt. bhava:ni) refers to the Hindu Goddess Bhavani, consort of Lord Shiva. She is also considered an incarnation of Śakti (energy).
2. gā:darbal (Gandarbal) is a small town about fourteen miles from Srinagar. It is situated in the Sindh Valley, and the River Sindh passes through the town.
3. A halāvoy is a traditional Hindu dhō:vo:l who usually sells milk, yogurt, and cheese. Sometimes, he also sells such snacks as samo:sā and mathī. The term is also used for a mitha:yivo:l who sells typically Indian sweetmeats. A person who sells only snacks, such as pako:ri and nadār'mō:ji, is called a mō:igor by the Muslims.
4. A luč is a puri-like fried bread which is generally sold by halāvoy at tulāmul.
5. A naig is a spring. In Kashmir, it is either part of a temple, or is a site considered as having special significance.

6. A retindi:ph is a saucer-shaped, earthen lamp which has a cotton wick dipped in ghee. It forms an important part of the sirti: in a temple.
7. s'and (Sindh) refers to the River Sindh.
8. s'un refers to any cooked dish of vegetables or meat. In a restricted sense, it means a non-vegetarian dish, e.g., Ši:lá Čhaná s'un kh'ava:n 'Sheela does not eat meat'.
9. tulámul (Khirbhavani) is a sacred Hindu shrine. It is about one mile from g@d:darbal (see above). There is a na:g (spring) there, and in the middle of it there is a small temple to the goddess Bhavani. It is claimed that the color of the water in the na:g changes frequently. It is considered auspicious to visit the temple on the 8th and 15th day of the bright fortnight of any month of the Kashmiri lunar calendar (especially of ze:ph, May-June).
10. tiráth refers to a Hindu place of pilgrimage.
11. v'atsa:rna:g is a small town on the way to tulámul. In a sense, it is a suburb of Srinagar.

2.0. GRAMMAR

2.1. The use of h'akun

In this lesson the construction akis dohas manz čha: va:pas h'aka:n yith appears. The semantic range of h'akun 'to be able to' is roughly the same as that of the Hindi-Urdu verb, sakna:. It suggests potential and capability.

2.2. Indefinitizers of Numerals: marĩ

In this lesson, marĩ in the construction tulĩsul čhu mi:l pandah marĩ du:r (tulĩsul is about fifteen miles away) functions as a numeral indefinitizer. It is used to indefinitize distance, as in the above example, and also to indefinitize quantity, e.g.,

tsũ:th' pandah marĩ di:tav.

Give me about fifteen apples.

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

astha:n	sacred place(s)
koḍál	bridge(s)
kand	(cone-shaped sugar candy)
khir	rice pudding (<u>khir</u>)
gā:darbal	Gandarbal (place name; see Notes)
ge:ṭ	gate(s)
tirāth	shrine(s)
ḍuka:n	shop(s)
na:g	spring(s) (see Notes)
palav	clothing
pu:zah	worship
boḍ moš:i:d	the Big Mosque
baṭā	Kashmiri Pandit(s)
bave:ni:	goddess Bhavani (see Notes)
mu:rti:	idol(s)
ya:tri:	pilgrim(s)
reṭindi:ph	(a saucer-like earthen lamp; see Notes)
ra:th	night
luč	(<u>puri</u> -like bread; see Notes)
v'atsa:rna:g	Vicharnag (place name; see Notes)
ṣa:x	evening
subāhan	morning
s'un	(a cooked dish; see Notes)
helvā	Hindi-Urdu, <u>halva</u>
halāvo:y	confectioner (see Notes)

halvá	Hindí-Urdu, <u>halva</u>
halívo:y	confectioner (see Notes)

2. VERBS

kinun	to sell
za:lun	to light, to burn
badla:vun	to change

3. CONJUNCT VERBS

Šra:n karun	to take a bath, to give a bath
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4. ADJECTIVES

yu:t	this much
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5. ADVERBS

kamikhə:trí	what for
goḍí	first
tamipatá	after that
tithápe:ṭh'	in that manner, that way
niš	near
yi:t'	so many

4.0. DRILLS

1. Construction under focus:

(ačha:) bá samkho:vá tohi tulámuli yith.

sava:l : toh' kar díyiv me su čí:z ?

Java:b : bá dímo:vá tohi su čí:z gulgargí yith.

sava:l : toh' kar parna:viv me ?

Java:b : bá parna:vath tsá ča:y čath.

sava:l : toh' kar ní:rív ?

Java:b : bá ne:rí batá kh'ath.

sava:l : toh' kar venív me so kath ?

Java:b : bá vano:vá tohi so kath níša:tá yith.

2. Construction under focus:

tulámul čhi kēh māsarma:n tí gatsha:n.

amarna:th čhi kēh viziřar tí gatsha:n.

šē:kra:ča:r čhi kēh šur' tí khasa:n.

hazrathbal čhi kēh bařá tí gatsha:n.

varámuli čhi kēh sikh tí basa:n.

řemi čhi kēh lade:kh' tí ro:za:n.

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Translate the following into Kashmiri.

I have seen five or six places in Kashmir, but I have not seen tulāmūl. I think I will go there before I leave for Delhi. I am leaving for Delhi in two or three weeks. I will go by bus to Jammu. I do not think that Jammu is more than two hundred miles from here.

2. Write a short paragraph in Kashmiri on tulāmūl.
3. Answer orally the questions given after the following passage.

tulāmūl Ņhu hend'an hund tirāth tē hazrathbal Ņhu māsarma:nan hund astha:n. magar hend' Ņhi hazrathbal ti gatsha:n tē māsarma:n Ņhi tulāmūl ti gatsha:n. agar toh' hazrathbal gatshān khetrā p̄eksi: kariv toh' hekiv niṣa:th, Ņa:lāme:r tē Ņaṣmayē:hi: ti vuṅhith. p̄ē:tsh Ņe ganṭi lagnav kul. tulāmūl gatshnas tē tati pur:zah karnas Ņhu vakhāt laga:n.

Questions:

tulāmūl kuhund tirāth Ņhu ?

hazrathbal Ņha: siriph māsarma:n gatsha:n ?

p̄eksi: manz hazrathbal gatshān sī:t' k'ah phe:ydī Ņhu ?

tulāmūli kath Ņhu vakhāt laga:n ?

trāhim sabakh : amarna:th gatshun

Lesson Thirty : visiting the Amarnath Cave

1. CONTEXTUAL FOCUS

A conversation on visiting the Amarnath Cave. This cave is situated at a height of more than twelve thousand feet above sea level. Around the month of August, it attracts religious-minded Hindus from all over India (see Notes).

2. GRAMMATICAL FOCUS

Note the use of gav na: (see Notes). The classifier sa:sībəd' 'thousands' is introduced. The verbs p'on 'to have to' and nazi yun 'to enjoy' appear.

3. LEXICAL FOCUS

Note the following lexical set.

ko:tar	pigeon(s)
goph	cave
gur	horse



ḡā:ḡ

palanquin, stretcher

ḡa:khṭar

doctor

ḡavah

medicine

palav

clothing

puli:s

police

ḡavél'āg

Shiva lingam

sarka:r

government

sa:d

saint



amarna:th : goph tá l'3g

mohné : siri:nagré p'aṭhí ċhi basi k'ath pehalga:m gatsha:n.
pehalga:mé p'aṭhí ċhi guris ya: qā:ṣi k'ath gatsha:n.

One goes by bus up to Pahalgam, and from Pahalgam you may go on horseback or on a stretcher.

aṣo:k : ki:t' lukh ċhi gatsha:n ?

How many people go there?

sa:sábed'	thousands
sarka:r	government
sa:d	sadhus, holy men

mohné : ha: sa:sábed'. Hindusta:níċi prath jāyí p'aṭhí ċhi lukh yiva:n. va:ryah sa:d ti ċhi gatsha:n. sarka:r ċhu prath ċi:zuk intiza:m kara:n.

Oh, thousands. They come from all parts of India. A large number of sadhus also go there. The government makes arrangements for everything.



k'ah k'ah

what types

ašo:k : k'ah k'ah intiza:m Ŷhu a:sa:n ?

What kind of arrangements are there?

da:khṭar
davah
puli:s

doctor(s)
medicine
police

mohni : prath Ŷi:z haso: . da:khṭar, davah, kh'an, palav, puli:s.

Everything, of course: doctors, medicine, food,
clothing, and police.

vath

road

ašo:k : amarna:th gatshiniŶ vath kitsḥ Ŷhi ?

What is the road to Amarnath like?

paha:ḍ
p'on

mountain(s)
to have to

mohni : pahalga:m tain' Ŷha Ŷa:m vath. temi patŶ Ŷhu paha:ḍan
khasun p'avam.

Up to Pahalgam, the road is good. After that one has
to climb over mountains.

ašo:k : gav na: saphar Ŷhu muŶkil ?

That means the journey is difficult?

Ši:ná peṭh' over the snow

mohná : ahansə: s'aṭha: muškil. Ši:ná peṭh' Ńhu p'avatn pakun.

Yes, very difficult. One has to walk over snow.

ašok : amarna:th ká:tis thazáraz p'aṭh Ńhu ?

At what elevation is Amarnath located?

phuṭh feet

mohná : lagbag truvah sa:s phuṭh.

About thirteen thousand feet.

koh mountain(s)

ašok : kohas p'aṭh k'ah Ńhu ?

What is there on the mountain top?

goph cave

mohná : amarna:th hase: Ńhu akh tiráth. kohas p'aṭh Ńhu akh na:g tá goph. gophi atsáná brō:ṭh Ńhí sərri: yá:tri: na:gas manz Šra:n kara:n.

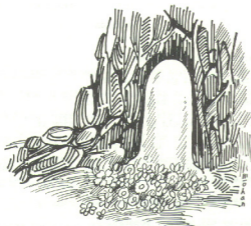
Amarnath is a place for pilgrimage. There is a spring and a cave on the top of the mountain. Before entering the cave, all the pilgrims take a bath in the spring.

ašok : gophi manz k'ah Ńhu ?

What is inside the cave?

Šavál'ŕg
ko:tar
ju:r'

Shiva lingam
pigeons
pair



Šavál'ŕg

mohná : dapa:n Ŕhi Šra:vná punim doh Ŕhu gopni manz Ši:nuk
Šavál'ŕg banain yath sa:ri: ya:tri: Ŕhi pu:zah kara:n.
tamí vizi Ŕhi tati akh ko:tar ju:r' ti ne:ra:n.

It is said that on Šra:ven pu:rnima: a lingam of (Lord)
Shiva, made of snow, appears in the cave. All the
pilgrims worship it. At that time a pair of pigeons
also appears there.

ašo:k : yi a:si bađá sendar ja:y. keta doh Ŕhi laga:n tot va:tnas?

It must be a beautiful place. How many days does it
take to get there?

mohná : tso:r pš:tsh dch Ńhi laga:n.

It takes about four or five days.

Ša:yed perhaps

ašok : Ša:yed gatšhí bš amarna:th.

Perhaps I will go to Amarnath.

mohná : ahansə: gatshiv, baší mazi yi:vi.

Oh yes, you should go. You will enjoy it.

ašok : ašha: namaska:r. bš yimš pagah beyi kath ba:th karni.

All right, goodbye. I will come tomorrow to talk to you again.

mohná : a: xəru:r yiyiv. namaska:r.

Yes, by all means. Goodbye.

NOTES: GRAMMAR: VOCABULARY: DRILLS: EXERCISES:

1.0. NOTES

1. amarna:th (Amarnath Cave, over 12,000 feet above sea level) is a Hindu place of pilgrimage which is visited by thousands of devoted Hindus every year. It is eighty-seven miles from Srinagar. The goph (cave) is at the top of the snowclad mountain, and below it there is a small stream called amra:voti:. It is claimed that a l'ag (Skt. lingam, see below) made of ice can be found inside the cave. The most important day of pilgrimage is Šra:vnā punim. One passes through extremely picturesque and breathtaking scenery on the way to the goph. There are several legends about this cave.
2. A dē:ṅ is a stretcher or litter carried by two to four men. Usually it is used to carry women and infirm pilgrims to the amarna:th cave (see HJ pp. 659-661).
3. A sa:d is a holy man, often one who has completely renounced the world. The amarna:th temple attracts a large number of such people.
4. A Šavīl'ag is the phallus-like representation of Lord Shiva. The Šavīl'ag made of stone may be found in every Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva. The Shankracharya Temple is one of these.
5. Šra:vnāpunim (Hindi Šra:vnapu:rnima:) is the day of the full moon in the month of Šra:vun (Hindi Šra:van).

2.0. GRAMMAR

2.1. Indefinitizer bəð'

bəð' is an indefinitizer which is used with hath 'hundred', sa:s 'thousand', lačh 'one hundred thousand', and karor 'one hundred lačh', e.g., hatibəð', sa:sibəð', lačhibəð', and karoribəð'.

2.2. The use of gav na:

In this lesson we have introduced gav na:. In conversational Kashmiri it is used in the sense of 'that means, does it not?' or 'in other words'. Consider, for example, pehalga:m ta:n' čha ja:n vath tamí patí čhu paha:dan khasun p'ava:n. The response is gav na: saphar čhu muškil. In this context, gav na: translates as 'that means' or 'in other words'.

2.3. Pronouns VII: Relative Pronouns

The relative pronouns followed by their correlative forms occur as relative clause markers. The relative pronoun yus has the following forms:

<u>Masculine</u>		<u>Feminine</u>	
<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<u>yus</u>	<u>yim</u>	<u>yosi</u>	<u>yimí</u>

The following table gives the declension of the relative pronoun yus :

Case	Masculine		Feminine	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	yus	yim	yosá	yimá
Dative	yemis	yiman	yemis	yiman
Ablative	yemi	yimav	yemi	yimav
Agentive	yem'	yimav	yemi	yimav

2.4. Relativization

A relative clause is introduced by a relative pronoun (see 2. above). It occurs after the nominal head in a sentence. Consider the following constructions:

su na:vivo:l yus dalge:tá ro:za:n ču niyi
 'that' 'boatman' 'who' 'Dal Gate' 'living' 'is' 'will take'

asi niša:th ba:g.
 'us' 'Nishat' 'Garden'

There may be several levels of relative clauses in a sentence e.g., ašc:k ču ro:za:n saphe:d maka:nas manz yus dalge:tá niš ču yath ba:ji ši:ši dari ča 'Ashok lives in the white house which is near Dal Gate which has big glass windows.'

3.0. VOCABULARY

1. NOUNS

koh	mountain(s)
ko:tur	pigeon
goph	cave
ḍā:ḷ	stretcher
ḍa:khṭar	medical doctor(s)
davah	medicine
paha:ḍ	mountain(s)
puli:s	police
phuṭh	foot, feet (measure of length)
vath	road
Ṣav+l'āg	Shiva lingam (see Notes)
Ṣi:n	snow
sarka:r	government
sa:d	holy man (men), sadhu(s)

2. VERBS

p'on	to have to
------	------------

3. CONJUNCT VERBS

mazā yun	to enjoy
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4. ADJECTIVES

ju:r'	pair
prath	every

5. ADVERBS

azkal

these days

ša:ryad

perhaps

4.0. DRILLS

1. Construction under focus:

paka:n pakain getshiv, mazi yi:vi.

vairi vairi šeyiv, mazi yi:vi.

do:ra:n do:ra:n getshiv, mazi yi:vi.

te:z te:z periv, ĵal mokliv.

ĵal ĵal veniv, asi gatshi tse:r.

Write six more sentences using the patterns given above.

2. Construction under focus:

k'ah k'ah intiza:m Ćhu a:sa:n ?

Using the above construction, write ten sentences by substituting the underlined forms with appropriate lexical items. The following six sentences are illustrative.

hazrathbalá k'ah k'ah intiza:m Ćhu a:sa:n ?

đalas manz kam kam po:š Ćhi a:sa:n ?

Ši:láni gari kus kus leđká ťhu a:sa:n ?

dukarnas manz kosa kosa kita:b ťha me:la:n ?

na:vi manz kam kam leđká ťhi beha:n ?

neni kus kus leđká ťhu kh'ava:n ?

Answer the above questions orally. For example, see the answer below.

hazrathbalé ťhu prath ťi:zuk intiza:m a:sa:n.

5.0. EXERCISES

1. Change the following sentences according to the instructions.

tse kosa kita:b gatshi: ? (plural)

bé o:sus soku:l prath doh gatsha:n. (present progressive tense)

Ši:lá tá bá gayi niša:th. (future tense)

2. Translate the following into English.

(a) m'o:n bo:y ťhu su leđká yus bađi kursi p'ađh bihith ťhu.

(b) bí ťhus so kita:b para:n yosa Ši:lan dits me.

(c) su ša:l o:s ja:n yath vozul rang o:s.

(d) me di timi teo:r kursi yimá ašo:kan ra:th vuči.