

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Cashmiri Language. By M. P.

EDGEWORTH, Esq. *Bengal Civil Service.*

When stationed at Lodihana in 1839, I was induced to attempt to learn the Cashmiri language, in consequence of the large Cashmiri population at that place, many of whom understand no other language, and the necessity of an interpreter in a Police office, I felt to be exceedingly objectionable. With the assistance of Meer Saifuddin, a respectable Syud of Cashmiri birth, I drew up some rudiments of the Grammar. Although these are necessarily very imperfect, and no doubt require numerous corrections, which I should have been able to give, had I been able to prosecute the study further, yet they will be interesting, as throwing some light on what appears to me a very intricate and peculiar dialect.

Alphabet and Orthography.

The Cashmiri language being a derivation of the great Sanscrit stock it has an alphabet of the Nagari form. This is only understood by the Hindoos. The translation of the New Testament published at Serampoor is in this character, and I was able to ascertain the force of most of the signs used in it; but as they do not complete the Alphabet, and I had no means of ascertaining their correctness from any Hindoo Cashmiri, I refrain from giving it.

The cerebralt. and the aspirates of the Nagari are all used, and an additional letter *a* and its aspirate *ts.* and *ts,h*, exactly the German *z* with or without an aspirate; this is represented in the Persian alphabet by *ز*—As numerous Arabic and Persian words have been introduced, the whole of that alphabet has been incorporated with that portion, equivalent to the Nagari, as in Hindostani.

The great peculiarity of the language consists in possessing three very short vowels, which my instructor denominated the *ním fathe*, *ním kasra* and *ním zamma*, and possessing respectively the forces of a very short *a*, *i*, *u*. It is impossible to give a description in writing of these very peculiar half-vowels. To represent them, I have used the above vowels with a dot, *ä*, *ï*, *ü*.

There is likewise a short *o*, "*zamma majhúl*," and its corresponding half-vowel.

General Remarks.

The language resembles Hindostani in the two most troublesome parts of that language, but with increased difficulties. The genitive case agrees with the object possessed in gender, number and case having moreover different forms according as the possessing noun is itself masculine, feminine, or neuter.

In like manner the past tenses of the verb agree with the object, while the agent has a peculiar form, which I have termed the agentive case; but the verb agrees in some measure with the agent, as well as the object; at least assumes a modified form according to the person and number of the agent. The verb is in like manner subject to modifications of its termination, where the enclitic pronominal dative is used.

The verb is generally placed in the middle of the sentence as in English; but the object is indifferently placed before or after it.

In forming feminines, the letter of the masculine is generally changed thus:—

m.

d—g—zorj.

t——ts.

k——ch.

n——nj. (the nasal na of the Nagri,) ñ of the Spanish.

l——j.

Nouns.

The genitive is formed by adding *as* the case may be.

	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>an.</i>	<i>m. p.</i>	<i>f. s.</i>	<i>f. p.</i>	
S. Masculine	Sand	(an)	sandi	sanz (ac)	sanza	sindes* In all but proper names.
Feminine, or	hand	(a)	handi	hanz (za)	hauza	Plural in all genders and
Neuter	uk	(ik)		ich (icha)		and cases.

The accusative by the addition of *as* or *is* in the singular, and *au* in the plural, thus:

Singular.

{	Nom.	Máül, <i>a father</i>	Nichu, <i>child</i>	In proper names the genitive is formed by simply adding <i>un</i> , as
	Gen.	Málü, sand, &c.	Nichu, sand	
	Ac.	Mális	Nichavis	
	Agent.	Mail	Nichavi	

Plural.

{	Nom.	Máíl	Nichavi	Nom.	Nushírwán,
	Gen.	Máílan, hand	Nichavin, hand,	Gen.	Nushirwánun
	Ac.	Máílan	Nichavin		
	Ag.	Mailaw	Nichvau,*		

Singular.

{	Nom.	Gabur, (son)
	Gen.	Gabra sand
	Ac.	Gabras,
	Ag.	Gabran,

Plural.

Nom.	Gabar,
Gen.	Gabran, hand
Ac.	Gabran,
Ag.	Gabrau,

Feminine.

<i>Singular.</i>	{	Nom.	Máj, mother,	tsut, bread
		Gen.	Máji, Majihand,	tswachi,—hand
		Ac.	Máji,	tswachi,
		Ag.		

<i>Plural.</i>	{	Nom.	Máji,	tswachi,	
		Gen.	Májan, hand,	tswachan, hand	
		Ac.	Májan,	tswachan,	
		Ag.	Májaw,	tswachaw,	Agentive also with
		Ab.			filled—ablative.

Neuter.

Nom.	Nág, had, fountain	garu, house
Gen.	Náguk, ich, ik, icha,	garuk, ich, iki icha.
Ac.	Nágas	garas
1st Abl.	Nága, nishi, &c.	
2d Ab.	Nági, khota, &c.	
Nom.	Nag,	gar
Gen.	Nágan hand, &c.	garan hand, &c.
Ac.	Nágan,	garan

* This word in the Serampur Testament is spelt nits, hu.

Personal Pronouns.

	1.		2.		3.	
Nom.	I,	Bo	We, Asi	Thou, tiü	You, Túi	He, sú
Gen.	of me, Mi*	us	sa*	Chá*	Tuh**	Tih***
Acc.	to me, Mih	us	asih	Tsih	Tohih	tas or
Inflected.	me, Mi	us	asi	tsi	Tohi	timis
						timay

* Genitival terminations.

m. *f. s. f. p.*
 anyu, àryi, àinyi, ànyèy, ànis.
 ** hand, hanz, handi, hanza
 handas. is

*** Also ta and tine with
súnd, &c. sanz, sandi,
sanza.

Demonstrative and Relative Pronouns.

	1.		2.		3.	
Nom.	Ih	ya or yim, or am or	yamikü.* or	yim or yima.	* The genitival terminations of the neuter are iku, íchs, ikí, íchi.	
Gen.	{ This m or f. }	a.—sand &c.**	ami.**	yiman haud &c.		
Acc.		Yamis or amis**	yat or at**	yiman		
Inflected.		Yaimis.	yata or ami**	yiman yimon		
		m. Yim f. Yami			** This form is used in a particular or proximative sense.	

Nom.	Hú	hum, hume	{ Those Plural. }	{ That distant. }
Gen.	Humis & c.	human haud.		
Acc.	Humis	human.		
Abl.	ditto	humou.		
	Hwim			

See as above, without distinction of gender.

Nom.	<i>m.</i> yus e.	<i>What.</i>	<i>yim</i> or <i>yima.</i>	<i>Who?</i> <i>inter.</i>	<i>m.</i> kus.	<i>Plural.</i>	kam, ka- nie. kamau.
Gen.	<i>f.</i> yasa.	yanieka.*	yiman, &c.		<i>f.</i> kasa.	<i>Neuter.</i>	kamikü. kat. kami.
Acc.	ya or yami.	yati.			ka or kami-s &c.		
Abl.	yas or yamis.	yama.			ka hand, &c.		
	ditto.				kas or kamas.		
	yim.				kim.		

Adverbs of time and place derived from the above.

	<i>Of Place.</i>			<i>Of Time.</i>		<i>Of Manner.</i>	
This—and what relation.	at. Here <i>át.</i>	to. here to.	by. hither <i>way.</i>			is	
That—near.	yati. hati. tati.	yätü. hätü. tätü.	yor. or. tor.	wiryakan.		hä pat or kau. huta pat or kau. tata pat kau.	
That—distant.				(then) tilli. (when) kella, or kar.	(so)		
Interrogation.	kati. yati.	kätü. yatu.	kor. yor.	yella.	(how) (as)	kyut, khya, khyetapati, kau. yut, itu, itapati, kau.	
what?—							
Relation. what—							

Why? kyäzi.
How many? kyt, kytu, kyti, kyts, kytsa.
Yet, winya.
Ever, mullye, aslá.
Till, yut täü.
Always, hamesha, dad.

Adverbs.

much,	seta yits, tsor, tseri, tsar
little,	maine—kam
without,	nibar
within,	andar
above,	hyùr
from above	} heri pita
upwards,	
downwards	bon
below,	tal
before,	boút
after,	pat, pati
directly,	tikan, wil
yesterday,	yow
day before	} átra
yesterday,	
to-day,	az
to-morrow,	pagah or rúts
day after	} kálkyat
to-morrow,	
together,	sait

Conjunctions.

	<i>p.</i>	<i>h.</i>
Even	ي	i
and,	ta, or be	
or	ya, kina ?	
though,		
although,	yudunte, agarche	
since,	yelli	
because,	yowkani	
if, yudwai,	hargahai, hargah, or ai	
	added to the nominative	
but,	lekin, ama	
unless,	nai	
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f. m. p. f. p.</i>
except, magari,	yátü, yáts, yáti, yatsa	
then	پس	adi
therefore,	awai or awai khatir	
else,	nata	
either,		

Prepositions.

from,	nishi-pita ; a after a poss.
by,	nishi
to,	not
upon,	pèt
after,	pat
before,	borit borita
with,	seit, swán
without,	ru'st
near,	nish
in,	andar
	<i>m. s. f. s. m. p. f. p.</i>
for,	kyut, kylits, kyit, kyits
on account of,	khatir, after genitive
between,	manz, manzbag
towards,	kun
than, (com-	} khota
parison)	
except, (but)	yatu, siwa, warai, rust
	<i>m. f.</i>
equal to, yatu, or	sambü, sambü asamb
just now,	àdi
also,	ti
like,	} zan
although !	
sait, meaning	with governs the accusative
sait, meaning	by means of, governs the genitive or the case in <i>au</i> in plural.
andra, between,	governs “i” in singular, “au” in plural.
khota, without,	governs genitive, or accusative in plural, and in the neuter, the ablative in “i.”

Pronouns and Pronominal Adjectives.

Some.	<i>m.</i>	kats	kaiti	kaityah	katsan
(several)	<i>f.</i>	katsa	katsa	kaitsah	kaithyan

Any.	<i>m.</i>	kunh	kaúh	koutshah	kainsi		
	<i>f.</i>		kaúh	kautshah			
Some.	<i>nom.</i>	kiuh,	keutshah,	k			
(few)	<i>obj.</i>		keutsau.				
Such.	<i>m.</i>	titú,	<i>accus.</i>	tithis	<i>pl.</i>	titi	tithan
(taisa)	<i>f.</i>	titsa		titsi		titsaha	titsan
Kaisa.		kitü or kihü	kithis, kihis	kiti, kihi		kithan, kihan	
		kitsa or kish	kitsi, kishi	kitsaha kishi		kitsan, kishan	
Jaisa.		yutü	yithis	yìti		yithan	
		yitsa	yitsi	yìtsahä		yitsahan	
Aisa.		hutü	huthis	huti		huthan	
		hutsa	hutsi	hutsaha		hutsahan	

The termination *m.* hut, hatì, *f.* hats, hatsa, is equivalent to the Persian *nák*, or English "full."

Verbs.

The substantive and auxiliary verb "to be," "to be to," *i. e.* to (have, with dative and indicative.)

1. Present Indefinite.

1	{ ♂	chhus, <i>am</i>	chhi	chhum	chhu
	{ ♀	chhes	chhe	chhem	chhe
2	{ ♂	chhukh	chhiwa	chhwi	chhowa
	{ ♀	chhekh	chhewa	chhi	chhewa
3	{ ♂	chhú	chhi	chhus	chhukh
	{ ♀	chhé	chhí	chhis	chhekh

2. Past Indefinite.

1	{ ♂	ásus, <i>was</i>	áis	ásum	ásü
	{ ♀	Ases	áäsä	ásem	ási
2	{ ♂	asukh	áséwa	áswi	ásuwa
	{ ♀	ásekh	ásewa	ási	ásewa
3	{ ♂	áüs	áis	ásus	ásukh
	{ ♀	áäs	áäsan	áses	ásekh

3. Aorist, or Future, May or will be.

1	áäsa	áäsaw
2	áüsakh	áäsyú
3	áäsi	áäsan

4. Present Definite, am

ásán chhus, &c. ásan chhum, &c.

5. Perfect, have been

ásán ásus, &c. ásan ásum, &c.

6. Imperfect, was being

a'smut chhus, &c. a'smut chhum

7. *Pluperfect*, had been.

a'smut a'sus

a'smut a'sum

8. *Conditional Past*, might have been.

ásmut áasa, &c.

V. A. *Intransitive*, bihun, to sit; wathun, to stand up; pyun, to fall.*Imperative.*

s.	{	2. bih, sit	wath	pi
		3. bihin, let him sit	wathin	piyin
pl.	{	2. bihyü	wathyú	piyú
		3. bihin	wathin'	piyin

Aorist, or Future.

s.	{	1. biha	watha	pima
		2. bihakh	wathakh	pikh
		3. bihi	wathi	piya
pl.	{	1. bihow	wathow	pimow
		2. bihyú	wathyu'	piyu
		3. bihan	wathau	piyan'

Present.

withan, chus	piyán' chhus
—— chhukh	
—— chhu, &c. &c.	

Imperfect.

Bihan ásus
 —— ásukh
 —— áus, &c.
 —— asa
 —— asakh
 —— asi, &c.

Masc.	{	Bythus	wuthus	pyos
		byuthukh	wuthukh	pyokh
		bihuth byúth	woth	pyou
		bethi	wuthi	
		bethwa	wuthiwa	
		bethi	wuthi	
		bethis	wutsus	
		bethikh	wutsekh	
		beth	wuts	
		becha	wutsa	
Fem.	{	bechawa	wutsewa	
		becha	wutsa	

*Perfect.**Pluperfect.*

m.	s.	1.	byuthmat chhus	asus	wuthmit
f.	s.	1.	bethmits chhes		watsmuts
m.	p.	1.	bethmit chhi		withimit
f.	p.	1.	bechamatsa chhe		watsimatsa
			behawun		bihunwal

Active Transitive Verb—karun, To do.

I Mood.—Tenses, with
Objective Inflections like
the Future.

1	kar,
2	— karin
3	— karyú
2	— in
3	— in

Feminine.
plur. sing.
plur. plur.

I.—*Imperative—do.*

3	karakh
4	— urakh
5	— yukh
6	— inas
7	— inas

II.—*Aorist or Future. Will or may do.*

kar-akh	kar-at	kar-awa
— ahakh	—	— iwa
— ikh	t'	— owa
— owkh	— owt	—
— yukh	—	auawa
— auakh	— aui	—

III.—*Present. Am doing.*

karán	chhus	chhus-an	chhusakh	chhusawa
—	chhukh	chhuk-au	chhuhakh	—
—	chhu	chhus	chhukh	chhúwa
—	chhi	chhin	chbikh	chhewa
—	chhawa	chhawan	chhawakh	chh'íwa
—	chhi	chhis	chbikh	—
—	chhes	chhesan	chhesakh	—
—	chhekh	chhehan	chhehakh	—
—	chhe	chhes	chhekh	—
—	chhe	chhen	chhekh	—
—	chhewa	chhewan	chhewakh	—
—	chhe	chhes	chhekh	—

Feminine. Masculine.

The same as I. with *asi* added

chhum

chu-asi.

IV.—*Imperfect.* Was doing.

karan' ásus ásus-au ásus-akh ásus-at ásus-awa &c. &c.

V.—*Imperfect.* Might be doing.

karan' asa kuan'-asau &c. &c.

VI.—*Respectful Imperative.* Please to do.

2 karta kartan
3 karitan karitanas
2 karyú karyun
3 karitan karitanas

Infinitive.

m. s. karun m. p. karani m. s. karany f. p. karaniya

Present Participle.

m. s. koronwául, declined like maül
or korowunnü
f. korouwaj
pl. korowvayay
kor-onwajiniye
— iwiánya

Perfect Participle.

korit, indeclinable.

Pluperfect 2d form.

karimits	ásem
—	ási,
—	áses
karimitsi	ásu
—	ásewa
—	ásekh

Perfect.

karimits	chhem
—	chhiyai
—	chhes
— mitsi	chhe
—	chhewa
—	chhekh

Pluperfect 1st form.

1	kom	yaiyam
2	—	yaiha
3	—	yaiyan
1	—	yaiya
2	—	yaiyewa
3	—	yaiyekh

Agt. Pl. Agt. S.

Obj. Feminine.

Past Conditional.

Karmut asi, &c. &c.

The changes in termination for the enclitic object follow this rule—s. of 3d person before akh, as, asi, becomes *n* h

In the 2d singular *th* is inserted after the open vowel.

The *i* of masculine becomes *e* in feminine.

a or u of singular becomes *i* in plural.

Accusative.		Dative.	
(him)	su (<i>them</i>)	s.	p.
thu	tsi	tás	tíman
me	*bu	aítzi	tuih
		mih	asi.

The enclitic pronouns used with verbs are :

(*often omitted.)

General Observations on the Verbs.

The negative is formed by adding *na* in all tenses except the *common* imperative ; and in compound tenses it is added to the auxiliary, not the participle, for the auxiliary and participle may be separated and dislocated at pleasure, *chhus na korán* or *korán chhus na*. The interrogative is formed by adding a *fatha* to a silent consonant or a dissimilar vowel. If the vowel be *fatha* it is lengthened into *ā*, the expletive *ma* is sometimes used, if negative interrogative *ná* is used instead of *na*.

In the imperative *m* or *ma* is prefixed instead of *n* affixed, except in the imperative in *zí*, when *na* is used as usual.

Intransitive verbs agree with their nominative in number, person, and gender.

Transitive verbs agree with their object and nominative in gender, number and person, with their agent in number and person, but not in gender in the past tenses, *i. e.* of the second mode as,

A man called a woman
Mahnivi manjin zanána

A man called a man
Mahnavi mangan mahnyu

A woman called a woman
Zanáni manjin zanána

A woman called a man
Zanáni mangan mahnyu

The passive is formed by declining *Yun*, to come, with the passive participle in “*mut*.”

The causal verb is formed by adding “*náwun*” to the root, as *sherun*, to adorn ; *shernáwun*, “ cause to adorn.”

Form of Verbs of Quality. As Pranun, to be white.

	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Past. Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Participle, (siffat.)</i>
1. Pran	prana		pran yús	yiyas	m. s. pranyo' mutü, pl. miti
2. Pranin	— akh		— yukh	yiyakh	f. s. — mitsi, pl. matsa
3. Pranin	— i		— yó	yíya	or pranyimitsi
1. Pranyu	— au		— yai	yíya	<i>Second Participle or Adjective.</i>
2. Pranin	— yu		— yawa	yíyiwa	m. s. pranu prani
3. Pranin	— an		— yai	yíya	f. s. prany pranya

Substantive derived thence, pranyer whiteness.
Transitive Verb ditto, panyaráwan to whiten.

Similar to this are the following:—

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>	<i>Mas. Fem.</i>		<i>Substantive.</i>	<i>Transitive Verb.</i>	<i>English.</i>
anun	anyomut	s. anu	p. anyi-íya	anyar	anyarawun	be blind
ats, hun	ats, hyomut	s. ats, hu	p. ats, h-íye	ats, har	ats, harawun	be lazy, sust
badun	badyomut	s. badu	p. bad-íya	bajar	badráwun	be large
budun	budyomut	s. budu	p. bud-íya	bujar	budráwun	be old
chhunun	chhunyomut	s. chhunu	p. ny-nyíya	chhunyar	chhunyárun	be less
chhetun	chhetyomut	s. chhetu	p. chhets-a	chhetsir	chhetsarawun	be white
darun	daryomut	s. darü	p. dar dare	darir	dararáwun	stammer
durun	dúryomut	s. dúru	p. dúr dúra	dúrir	dúraráwun	be far

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Substantive.</i>	<i>Transitive verb.</i>	<i>English.</i>
		<i>s.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>s. p.</i>			
halun	halyomut	gatu	- i	gat gacha	gachar	gachrawun	straight
		halu	- i	haj-haja	hajar	halrawun	crooked
		hibu or hyù	- i	hish-i	hishar		like
kalun	kalyomut	kala	- i	kaj-a	kajar	kajrawun	dumb
kánun	kányomut	kánu	- i	kány-ya	kanyar	kanyarawun	one-eyed
kochnun	krehnyomut	krehnu	- i	ny - ya	khnyar	krehnyarawun	black
lidrun	lidryomut	lidru	- i	- - - rih	lidrir	lidrawun	yellow
lókun	lókyomut	luku	- i	luh - i	lóchar	lukrawun	small
matun	matyomut	matu	- i	mats - a	matsar	matsarawun	mad
míthun	míthyomut	myuth, metts	i	mitts, michhi	michhar	mithrawun	sweet
nanun	nanyomut	nanu	- i	ny, nyige	nanyar	nanyarawun	evident
nílun	nilyomut	nyul, neli	- i	nej, neja	nejar	nijrawun	blue
nunun	nunyomut	munu	- i	ry ryia	nunyar	nunyarawun	salt
sanun	sanyomut	sanu	- i	ry ryiya	sanyar	sanyarawun	attentive
sidun	sidyomut	sidu	- i	siz - a	sizar	sizarawun	straight
tithun	thidyomut	thadu	- i	theg - a	thazar	thazrawun	tall
thiun	tithyomut	tithu	- i	titts, ticka	tichar	tithrawun	bitter
tsukun	tsukyomut	tsuku	- i	tsuk - a	tsukar		acid
ts, hethun	tshtyomut	tsotu	- i	tshot, tshochi	tshochar	tshotrawun	short
wozlun	wozalyomut	wozalu	- i	wozaj, wuzaj-a	wozjar	wozlawun	red
zethun	zethyomut	zyutts, zeth	i	zeth, zechhi	zechhar	zithrawun	long
nyakan	nykyomat	nyuk		nyuk	nyukar	nyukrawun	be little or thin
vyethun	vyethyomut	vyuth		vyuth	vyethar	vyethrawun	

*Irregular Intransitive Verbs.**Defective Verbs.*

	Be able.	Behove.
	}	

Remain.

Go out. Be sick.

Imperative.

1 s.

2 p.

gats, h
gats, hyuih
iyu

Come.

Die.

mar
maryunér
néryu

roz

Aorist.

1

2

3

gats, h
— akh
— i
— ow
— yu
— auyirma
yikh
yiya
yimau
iyu
yiumarà
— akh
— i
— ow
— yu
— au

néra

losa, &c.

roza, &c.

tagyas
tagyi
tagyan
tagyakh
tagyiwa
tagi
pazyas.
pazyi.
pazyem.
pazyakh.
pazùsa.
pazi.*Present, &c.*

maran

neran.

yiwan

gats, h

Past Indefinite.

1

2

3

gós
gokh
gau
gai
gawa
gaiás
ákh
ás
ái
áwa
áimudus
mudukh
mud
múdi
mudiwa
mydidraüs
draükh
dras
drai
drawa
drailustus
lustukh
lust
luist
lustiwa
lustirudus
rudukh
rud
rudi
rudiwa
ruditagus or tog
togwi
togum
togukh
togiwa
togwe*Masculine.*

Feminine.		Past Indefinite.	
1	gaye	moyem	lutshes
2	gayekh	moyekh	lutshikh
3	gaye	moye	lutsh
1	gaye	moye	lotsha
2	gayewa	moyewa	lotshawa
3	gaye	moye	lotsha

Pluperfect.	
m.	ayati
f.	ayayi

Participle-perfect, Pluperfect, &c.	
m.	ayati
f.	ayayi

Infinitive.	
m.	ayati
f.	ayayi

Infinitive.	
m.	ayati
f.	ayayi

Infinitive.	
m.	ayati
f.	ayayi

Infinitive.

Déhsan, To see.

Imperfect.

Caut,

Masculine.

Dyútham.

—— ut.

Dyúth.

Aorist.

Desha.

Participle.

Deshan.

Past.

Feminine.

Déthim.

Déthit.

Détts.

Participle.

Dyúthmut.

Dyúthmiti.

Déthmits.

Déthmitsi.

A.

Anun, *v. a.* to bring.

Anun, *v. n.* be blind.

Atsun, *v. int.* go in.

tsáu

tsái

Alun, *v. n.* to nod head.

Alráwan, *v. a.* to make nod.

Asun, *v. n.* to laugh.

Apuz, *s. m.* a lie.

Apuzyar, *adj.* false.

Ashü, *s. m.* tear.

Achhü, *s. f.* eye

Achur, *f. m.* word.

Agur, uncut (wood.)

Anü (*pronounced ön*) blind.

Ainy, *fem.*

Anachiwa, }
gagür, } musk rat.

Agun, *s. f.* fire, (especially for cooking, while Nár is any fire.)

Athá, loose, also hands.

Ant, }
Anchi, *pl.* } stone (of fruit.)

Adij, }
Adjä, } *s. f.* bone.

Adyul, large bone.

Alü, plough.

AI.

Ail, *s. f.* cardamum.

Athij, *s. f.* paste.

Aïr, hunting.

B.

Behun, *ہپوردن* to sit,

Bazun, to hear or understand.

Bázu, regular.

Bagrun, *v. a.* to share.

áwan, *v. a.* to divide.

Bawun, *v. a.* to explain.

Buzun, to fry.

Batu, cooked rice.

Baya, female.

Buth, *s. m.* face.

Báts, *s. m. p.* people.

Bachhera, fool.

Bungir, *s. f.* "churi," bracelet.

Bunj, *s. f.* plane tree.

Bai, brother.

ikakin, brother's wife.

putr, brother's son.

waza, brother's daughter.

Bagü, *s. m.* share.

Benji, *s. f.* sister.

Braür or byaur, } *cat.*
Bráir, }

CH.

Chyun, to drink.

Chapan, to hide (in a place,) or
tsipun (from a person.)

Chapat, *pl. ts. s. f.* slap.

CHH.

Chhewun, be drunk.

Chhevyar, (as pranun.)

Chhihun, *v. a.* to tease.

D.

Dawun, } *to run.*
Dorun, }

Deshun, to see.

Dyutar, *p.*

Detin, *i mperative caret.*

Dyutmut.

Detmits.

Dawun, *v. a.* to cause, to give.

Dazan, *v. n.* to burn, or be burnt.

Dyun, to give, shut, tie.

Dädu, *s. m.* pain.

Dányu, rice, growing.

Duni, whip.

Diuth, } *sight.*
Dreuth, }

Dolá, oblique.

Dwod, *s. m.* milk.

Dand, *s. m.* bull.

Dallun, *v. n.* pass, to pass by, to
pass from.

Dollmut, to blow.

Dalán, *v. a.* transitive of the above.

Dálmüt.

Dajmits.

G.

- Gonzurun, *v. r.* to think, count.
 Grezun, to roar, (tiger, river.)
 Garun, to cut, (as a carpenter,) make (as an ironsmith.)
 Gewun, *v. n.* to sing.
 Gyo, *m. and f.* the same.
 Gotsur, *s. f.* small purse.
 Garu *s. m.* house.
 Gurü, *s. m.* horse.
 Gad, *s. f.* fish.
 Gádâháuz, fisherman.
 Gub, *s. f.* sheep.
adj. also pregnant.
 Gagür, *s. m.* }
 ir, *s. f.* } rat.
 Gwadü, *s. m.* by, below the knee, stem of a tree.
 Gáthu, wisdom.
 ul, *m.* }
 ij, *f.* } *adj.* wise.

H.

- Harahar, dispute.
 Hít, pretence.
 Háts, *s. f.* false accusation.
 Hún, *s. m.* }
 Húiry, *s. f.* } dog.
 infl. Háin.
 Hórun, *v. a.* to repay.
 Halun, (in sco)
 Halyómut.
 Hárun, to lose in play.
 Hyun, to take.
 Hyikun, to be able.
 Háwun, *v. a.* to show.
 Hana, *v. f.* a little not used with grains or as a diminutive Gor hana, a small horse.
 Hí, jasmine.
 Hí-asmán, lilac.
 Harana, antelope
 Hángaul, deer.
 Háuz, boatman; not inflected, in the agentive case.
 Hichhun, *v. a.* learn.
 Hichhnáwan, *v. a.* teach.
 Haud, *s. m.* ram.
 Hash, *s. f.* mother-in-law.
 Hár, *s. f.* cowrie.
 — *s. m.* necklace.
 Höl, hil, *m.* }
 Haj, haji, *f.* } crooked.

H.

Behun, *s. f.* small purse.
 Bazun, to hear or send.
 Bāzu, regular.
 Bagrun, *v. a.* to send.

K.

Karun, to do.
 Kreshun, to desire.
 Krushmut.
 Krushmits.
 Krehnun, to be black.
 Khasun, to mount.
 Kunun, to sell.
 Kobun, (in sco) be hump-backed.
 Katurun, to cut in two.
 Kadun, to draw.
 Hol, *s. m.* waist.
 Hārinj, *s. f.* bow.
 Hól, *s. f.* flabergastation.
 Kath, *s. f.* word.
 Káum, kami, *s. f.* business.
 Krek, cry, lament.
 Kallá, *m.* head.
 Kath, *s. m.* beam, gallows.
 Kautúr, cock sparrow.
 Kastúr, *s. m.* nightingale.
 s. *f.* musk.
 Kéns, younger in age.
 Kulü, *s. m.* tree.
 Kuj, *s. f.* plant.
 Kol, *s. f.* small river.
 Kub, *s. m.* hump-backed.
 Kobyar.
 Kuthü, *s. m.* room.
 Kath, *s. m.* sheep, ram.
 Kaú, *s. m.* arrow.
 Kor or khwar, foot.
 Kutú, *s.* knee.
 Kokúr, *s. m.*
 — ir, *s. f.* } cock and hen.
 Kaúr, *s. m.* neck.

KH.

Khyun, to eat.
 Khasún, } to mount, (used
 khout, } with took to form)
 kháits, }
 Khotsun, *v. s.* or *v. t.* fear.
 Kharun, *v. a.* causal of Khasun,
 Khanum, to engrave to dig.
 Khanda wao — shálbáf.
 Kachul, *s. m.* } goat, vulgar.
 Kat, *s. f.* }
 Khon, or khonwath, elbow.

L.

Layun, layu, to beat, (*lay on*).*laya*, *regular*.Lagun, *f. p.* lajís, *imp.* lag, } *attach*
gyin, lagmut, lajmitz. } *lagna*.

Larun, laryau, yaye, run after.

Lábun, to find.

Ladun, to send (a thing.)

Ladmut, to put (a thing), into
(Lazmits, to hang), up or put a
thing up or build, &c.Likhun,
or Lékhun, Likhmut, } to write.
hichh'mits,Ledun', *v.* (in sco,) be cowardly.Lasun, *v. a.* to live.Mangun, to demand, in *f. g.*
changed to j., maugmut,
maujmits.Mathun, to rub, *f.* mots.

Mashun, to forget.

Muthmút.

Mathmits.

Mashráwan, to forget.

M Lat. *f. a.* a time, pl. *latu*.Lór *s. f.* stick.Led, *adj.* cowardly, indeclinable.Lär *s. f.* house.Lar, *s. f.* fighting, *thread*.Loh, *s. f.* caracal.Liul, *s. m.* large earthen pot.Leji, *s. f.* small ditto.Lang, *s. m.* thigh, large brand.

M.

Máránwatul, sweeper.

Maúl, father.

Maij, mother.

Múth, mut, forgetful.

Mandáct, modesty.

Mal, *s. m.* (Arabic), property.
s. f. necklace.Mok,hta, *s. m.* pearl.Mauchh, *s. m.* honey.—— tilo, *s. f.* honey bee.Minyamar *s. f.* hind, (form of
Hangal.)Musht, *s. f.* blow.Moth, *s. f.* handful.

aply apl., chi, handle.

Mudr, sweet.

Mur, *s. f.* fowl-house.

Mar, serai.

Mast, *s. m.* hair of the head.

Mäts, arm.

N.

- Nerun, *v. int.* to go out, irregular,
past, drao and *imp.* ner, niri
 put pethydráümut nemwun.
past participle, nirit.
- Nyún, to bring, as yun, nyu, nuj.
f. p. nyumut.
- Nawun, be born, be near,
v. (in esco.) Ho.
 Nawráwan, to make new.
v. a. invent (a story.)
- Nahun, *v. a.* } to obliterate.
 Nashun, } (obsolete.)
- Nyikun, to become thin (in sco.)
 Nikráwan.
 Nal tsunun, to wear.
- Nag, *f.* eye.
 Nag, *n.* lead.
- Nichu, child.
 Nauga. }
 Nithnan. } naked.
- Nath-nati, *s. f.* trembling.
- Naw, nivi, new.
 Navyar, newness.
- Nakh, *s. m.* shoulder,
 Nakha. }
 ——— tal. } near.
- Nai, *conj.* if not.
- Nyatr, marriage.
 Nyúk. }
 Niki. } thin.
 Nich. }
 Nichha. }
- Nichhar, thinness.

O.

- Onguj, *s. f.* finger.
 Ongul, *s. m.* finger's breadth.

P.

- Pushurun, *v. r.* to make over.
- Parun, *v. a.* to read,
- Pyun, to fall.
- Pyau, } pyai.
 Peyi, } peyi, (as gatsun.)
- Páwan, to throw, (find sometimes.)
 Parzanun, }
 or } recognise.
 Parzanáwun, }
- Pránun, *v. n.* (in esco) be old.
- Pazi, a defective verb, signifying or
 to be made, be sure, or
 proper.
- Paz, *s. m.* truth, pazi, *f.*
- Puzyár-ing, true.
- Pish, flea.
- Periga, *s. f.* arzun, chhini, millet.
- Poribar, *s. f.* shawl.
- Put, *s. m.* } plank,
 Pett, pachhi, *s. f.* } *f.* small.
- an, *m.* leaf, thread.
- Pán, self.
- Patsh, trust, belief.
- Parzán, acquaintance.
- Posh, flower.

P.

- Prarun, *v.* (in sco.) to wait, for. Prájī, *s. f.* straw.
 Presun, *v.* to bring forth, object. Pránun, old.
 Pyayi. Páth durib, manner.
 Pütsalau, fox.
 Prat, every, (as every day, prat
 dolu.)
 Parbat, *s. m.* hill.
 Padü, *s. m.* sole or print of foot.
 Pâz, hawk in *agentive case*, paz not
 pazan.

PH.

- Phérun, *v. n.* return. Phamb, *s. m.* cotton or shawl wool.
 phyor. Phras, *s. m.* poplar.
 phyír. Phyr, *s. m. pl.* phíri, dress branch
 of flowers.
 Phirun, *v. a.* turn. Phyük, *s. m.* shoulder.
 Phalun, to grow old, *f.* phaji, also
 to assess; phylana, clothes.
 Phalwun, *h* in *fem.* transition of
 the above.
 Phulun, to flower.
 Phulanawan, transitive.

R.

- Ráwun, *v. n.* to lose, lost to. Rats, *s. f.* night.
 Rawrawun, *v. a.* to lose. Rus, *s. m.*
 Riwun, *v. n.* to success, especially — kat, infl. ch. *f.* } deer.
 in kishtawár ryü.
 Ruchhun, to keep. Rátnahún, wolf.
 Rachhit thawán, to take care of. Rúd, *s. m.* rain.
 Ranun, to cook. Rwáh, *s. m.* fault.
 Rët, *s. m.* month.

S.

- Sozan, to send a man. Swan, *s. m.* gold, a second. *s. f.* the
 Saman, samyou, to assemble. relationship of one wife to
 to samyaiyü, to unite, resemble. another, amabák.

S

- Shubun, to be fit, proper or rather, or becoming.
 Súwun, *v. a.* to sew.
 Samatsár, participial acting, from Saman, meaning *united*.
 Suit, *s. m.* wax (more generally used.)
 Säh, lion.
 Siming, lioness.
 Swar, *v. a.* slow music.
 Sangur, *s. m.* mountain.

SH.

- Shungun, Shong, Shurúg, Shwinj, Shwinja, to sleep.
 Shála, *s. m.* Pan. italicum, millet.
 Shur, *s. m.* a child of either sex.
 Shichh, information.
 Shál, jackall.

T.

- Tráun, *v. a.* to leave off.
 Tráwanáwan, to make, to leave off.
 Trawit tsunun, to throw away.
 Tamul, *s. m.* rice uncooked or tuna, when used with phalle.
 Tarukh, *s. m.* star.
 Tiltr, *s. f.* bee, wasp.
 Táüth, *adj.* Taithi, *m.* love, friendship.
 Taith, Tachha, *f.*
 Tyuth, tuh, bitter.
 Tijn, *s. f.* string, (to tie, dyún,) to give.
 Tál, *s. f.* talyun, *s. m.* top of head, *s. m.* gum of mouth.

TH.

- Thawun, to place.
 Thurun, to make, *form*.
 Thäri, *s. f.* bush, bushy plant.
 Thar, *s. f.* back.
 Thíya, in presence of, evidently.

T.

- Tikun, to run, *n.* haste.
 Tikyoun, tikyoun, *v.*

TH.

Thahrūn, *v. n.* }
 Thahrawan, *v. a.* } to stop.

TS.

Tsadun, to call, regular.

Tsapa, silence.

Tsanun, to cast, regular, strike, like
 anun.

Tsandar, *s. m.* new moon.

Tsalun, }
 tsalmut. } runaway, go away.
 tsajmits. }

Tsetas, remembrance, used with
 yun and pyun, to recollect;
 thāwan, to remember.

Tsanun, *v. a.* bring in.

Tsor, mtser, *m. f.* more, tsetun, *f.*
 hen sparrow.

Tsetun, *v. a.* to tear, interrupt, to
 borrow, settle, &c. &c. قطع

Tsak, *s. f.* anger, used with k, hasun
 and yun.

Ts, henun, *v. i.* to be torn.

Tsep, *verb neu.* hiding from a person.

Tsissun, to hide, اراطاع

Tsai, properly, shade.

Tsokun, *v. (sco.)* be acid.

Tsäud, blow.

T, shawul, } *s. m.* }
 ———uj, } *s. f.* } goat.

Tsér *s. m.* lateness, or *s. f.* apricot.

Tsór, four.

Tsuk, acid.

Tswakyar, acidity.

U.

Uphun, to fly.

V.

Viyinj, *s. f.* fairy.

W.

Wathun, }
 ———wuthmut, } to stand up.
 ———witsmits, }

Wuzmal, *s. f.* lightning.

Wushka, *s. f.* barley.

Wasan, }
 ———wathmut, } to come
 ———wathmats, } down.

Wodinya, }
 or } indeclinable, stand-
 Wotadinya, } ing.

Wathmn, carpet.

Wothirun, to clean.

Wari, *s. m.* inflected }
 Wahras or Warihas. } year.

Watharun, to spread.

W.

- Wodun, *v. n.* weep.
Wōnun, to weave.
Wōwun, to sow.
Wudun, to fly.
Wushinun, to become warm.
Wyethun, to become fat. (in sco.)
Wyethráwan, to fatten.
Walan, to cover (as with clothes.)
Wáyun, to plough.
- Waius, *s. f.* ages, years (only to a number.)
Wazum, *adj.* loan, agreeing with the substance lent, used with dyun, hyun, or tsatun.
Wachh, *s. m.* breast.
Wäd, *s. f.* head (to)
Vyuth, }
Vyith, *s. f.* } fat.
Vyechhis, *f. p.* }
Vyechar, fatness.
Wal, *m.* hair.

Y.

- Yetsun, *v. a. r.* wish.
- Yer, *s. m.* wool.
Yachh, *adj.* indeclinable, bad, ugly
Yed, *s. f.* belly.
Yél, overcoming.

Z.

- Zún, *s. f.* moon.
Zú, *s. m.* life.
Zúhar, length.
Zýuth, *m.* elder (brother.)
Zithi or zith, *f.*
Ziche.
Zárpár, excuses.
- Zanún, *v. n.* to know.
Zenun, *v. n.* to win.
Zyonũ.
Zenyi.
Zethun, *v. i. ch.* to become, or belong.
Zechhar, length.
Zichhar, elderness, being older.
Zal, *s. m.* not.
Zalún, *v. a.* to burn.
Zalún, to have a certain disease in the breast? (a cough?)
Zýun, (probable zu and yun), to be born, to be curdled.
Zaorun, *v. a.* to beget, curdle.
Zaorum, regular.
Zang, *s. f.* leg (the whole.)





Edgeworth, Michael Pakenham. 1841. "Grammar and Vocabulary of the Cashmiri Language." *The journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 10(120), 1038–1064.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/122870>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/367124>

Holding Institution

Natural History Museum Library, London

Sponsored by

Natural History Museum Library, London

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.