

Pangwali Grammar Write-up



LDLP

2010

Acknowledgements

PREFACE

Every palace has its inception in a small ditch, we call it the foundation. Up on that a huge, wonderful, amazing palace comes out. It's the same with this effort of Pangwali grammar. We know that Pangwali is much more prolific than what we have got into our writings. One interesting thing about Pangwali is though it has very close similarities with the Middle Sanskrit (apabhramsa/ paishachi), over the years of separation it has developed many indigenous features which are unique to the language. It's a very humble beginning but of highly importance. We understand that there is a lot that could have been included in this work. However, for a time being, we thought of just have this overall picture of Pangwali grammar. With this work, we expect that our Pangli friends would come forward to preserve their identity by preserving their language. So far there has been tremendous effort by the government and locals in bringing out audios and videos of Pangwali. However, there is a need for people to come forward and work towards the written form of the language.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help of Dr. Bruce Cain, who helped us in doing this analysis. We cherish the time we worked together with him to discover some of the secret of this language. We express our heartfelt gratitude to the WIN family for their support without which this endeavour would have been a fiasco. Thank you for your multifaceted help and for your timely interventions and encouragements. We want to acknowledge the friendship and love of Pangli friends. They have surpassed our expectation of help and care. We want to thank Mr. Rakesh Sharma for being so patient to go through the data checking and giving his insights. We want to thank our prayer partners, who upheld us in their prayers faithfully.

Above all, we want to thank the Lord for allowing us to work on this language along with Him.

Binaya

Dhanunjay

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABL	ablative case	Nprop	proper noun
ACMP	accompanying	NUM	number
ADJ	adjective	OBL	oblique
ADV	adverb	PART	particle
ASP	aspectual	PART	particle
ASS	assertive mode	PASS	passivisor
CASE	case marker	PAST	past tense
CAUS	causative marker	PERFV	perfective aspect
CNJ	conjunction	PERS	personal pronoun
COMPL	completive aspect	Ph	phonemic data
COND	conditional	PL	plural marker
CONJ	conjunction	PN	person number
CONT	continuous aspect	POSS	possessive pronoun
Da	Devanagari	POST	postposition
DEF	definite article	PRES	present tense
DEM	demonstrative pronoun	PROG	progressive aspect
FEM	feminine	PRON	pronoun
FOC	focus marker	Q	question
GEN	gender marker	QTY	quantifier
HAB	habitual mode	REL	relative pronoun
HON	honorific marker	RHY	rhyme words
INCEPT	inceptive aspect	RP	reflexive pronoun
INDEF	indefinite pronoun	SG	singular.
INST	instrumental	STAT	stative marker
INTER	interrogative pronoun	TMP	temporal
INTERJ	interjection	TNS	tense marker
INTSF	intensifier	Tr	transliteration
M	male, masculine	V	verb
MKR	marker	VBLZR	verbalizer
MOD	modifier	Vd	ditransitive verb
MOOD	mood	Vi	intransitive verb
N	noun	VOC	vocative
NCLAS	numeric classifier	Vrefl	reflexive verb
Ncomm	common noun	Vst	stative verb
NEG	negation	Vt	transitive verb

0 INTRODUCTION

0.1 Name of Language

The language under study is *Pangwali*, which can be informally said as *Pangi boli*.

0.2 Classification

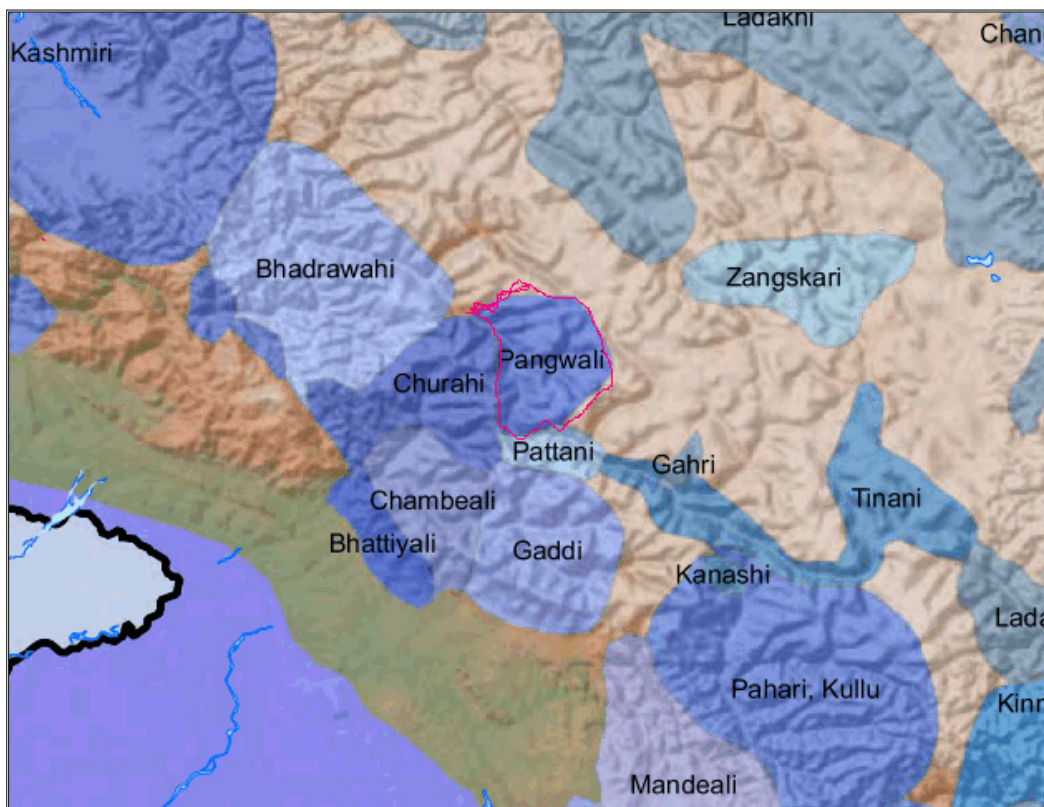
[Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northern zone, Western Pahari.](#)

[www.ethnologue.com]

0.3 Sociolinguistic Situation

Reported to be nearly the same as Bhadrawahi. 64% inherent intelligibility of Mandeali, 52% of Kangri, 44% of Chambeali. Lexical similarity 55% with Hindi, 77% with Kullui Pahari.hindi

0.4 Map of Language Area



Huffman, Stephen. 2006. Map of the Languages of the Indian Subcontinent. Retrieved on July31, 2008 from http://www.gmi.org/wlms/users/huffman/Huffman-Indian_Subcontinent_Langs-wlms32-100dpi.pdf

0.4.1 Multilingualism

Multilingualism is found rarely in Pangli valley. However Bilingualism is found, where there is some kind of market. There, people tend to expose to the outsiders. Most of the people and children are bilingual with Hindi. They even speak the Chambeali or Paadri. Even then, the interiors, in the valley Pangwali are the only language spoken by the people.

0.4.2 Context of Language Use

The Pangli people love to speak their mother tongue. So they use the language at home domain, speaking with the members of the house. They speak to their neighbours also with the same language. Their agriculture and marketing also goes with Pangwali. Sometimes, it is found that they use the language even in government offices. In the religious domain is also this language is used.

0.4.3 Viability Factors

The isolation during winters, less contact with the outsiders, teaching of the parents, and the societal demands makes the language so viable in people's life.

0.4.4 Dialects

There are four major dialects of Pangwali. Since there is less interaction among the communities, the language varies every ten kilometres. Therefore, the language, which is spoken in Purthi, is different from the language of Sachu. The same is true to the Killar dialect and Dharwas dialect. But, among them, it's the Killar dialect, which is accepted by all and used widely too.

0.4.4.1.1 Previous Research on the Language

The following list is the books and other materials, which could be used and referred to in doing the Pangwali grammar. These can throw some light in studying the language.

Sharma, D.D. 1989. *Tribal languages of Himachal Pradesh*. Delhi.

This manual consists of two volumes on the tribal languages of Himachal Pradesh. First volume comprises of Tibeto-Himalayan dialects of Lahoul & second volume comprises of dialects of Spiti & Kinnaur. Even though in the preface, author has mentioned that Pangwali has been included in the second volume, it is not found in the second volume.

Singh, K.S. *India's Communities*. Volume 6. 1998. P. 2747-48. New Delhi.

This manual has a small note on Pangwali community. It discusses about caste categorization, culture, work, historical origin & religion. This manual does not have any description on the language but it is only an anthropology survey.

Robert D Eaton. 2008. *Kangri in context: An Areal Perspective*. The University of Texas at Arlington.

This research work presents about phonology, tone, stress, morphology & Syntax of Kangri language and it includes feature comparison of Kangri language with several of the related regional & high domain languages (Hindi, Punjabi & Dogri). This

manual does not include Pangwali. As Kangri is one of the western Pahari language & Pangwali is similar to Kangri this research could be of much help.

Omkar N Koul. 2005. *Studies in Kashmiri Linguistics*. Delhi.

This manual describes about structure of Kashmiri language (phonology & morphology) and society, personal names kinship terms, modes of greetings, modes of address, lexical borrowings and standardization of script. As Kashmiri is a Indo Aryan group and geographically closer to Pangli we have considered this manual.

Charlotte Gibson. 1996. *Sociolinguistic Survey of Pahari Districts of Six Western Districts of Himachal Pradesh: Chamba, Kangra, Hamirpur, Una, Mandi and Bilaspur districts North India*. Pune.

This manual is a Sociolinguistic survey of eight languages (Pangwali, Chambeali, Churahi, Gaddi, Bhattiyali, Mandeali, Kangri & Bilaspuri). It includes demographic information, people groups, political history, lexical similarity (done using 250 words), intelligibility testing, bilingualism, language use, attitude and vitality. In this survey standardized way of testing has been used but number of subjects is very less. So the reliability of the survey is questionable.

Verma.V. 1997. *Pangi – A tribal habitat in mid Himalayas*. Shimla.

This manual is a detailed description on Pangi. Description includes historical perspective, people group, religion & customs, folk culture, ancient monuments, economy and transformation in Pangi valley. This manual does not include Pangwali language analysis.

Ramchandra Narayan Vale. 1948. *Verbal Composition in Indo-Aryan*. Poona.

This manual comprises of verbal composition of Indo-Aryan languages mainly Marathi, Gujarathi, Hindi, Avadhi, Bhojpuri, Braja, Sindhi, Oriya, Bengali, Assamese, Bihari, Nepali, Kashmiri & Sinhalese. It has analysis of sixteen different aspect of verbal composition (eg. abilities, acquisitive, adverbials, causatives, completives etc.). Some of the findings of manual include 1. All the leading auxiliaries are more or less the same & their function is quite similar. 2. Verbal force is a living composition is a living force in Indo-Aryan. 3. The category of compound tenses is but a part of the more inclusive category of verbal composition. 4. Different types of composition current in new Indo-Aryan languages (Punjabi, Sindhi, Kashmiri) have their origin in older Indo-Aryan languages (Hindi, Gujarathi).

Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.), 2005. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*, Fifteenth edition. Dallas, Tex.: SIL International. Online version: <http://www.ethnologue.com/>.

This site has given brief information of Pangi population (1991 census), religion, language classification, alternative names, language use, and little demographic information.

Minakshi Chaudhry. 1998. *Exploring Pangi Himalaya: A world beyond civilization*. New Delhi. antiqubook.com

This book gives a detailed view of Pangi valley, its historical background, inhabitants, marriage system, sub-valleys, gate way to the valley, trek routes, winter in the snow

bound valley, fairs, festival and their temples, hardship of employees, tribal development policy & the changing scenario. As this book commented negatively about Pangli culture, Pangli people have burnt this book & its rarely available in the markets of Chamba district.

Globalrecordings.net

This is a programme of **words of life** –Killari which has some audio recordings in Pangwali. It has messages on who is Jesus?, behold Jesus, power over evil spirits, evening prayer, creation and, redemption, resurrection, prayer, the lost sheep.

There has been no major research on Pangwali as a language specifically, till now.

1 PHONEMIC SUMMARY

1.1 Phonetic charts

1.1.1 Vowel chart

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i iː j jː		u uː ʊ ʊː ɯ ɯː
Near-Close	ɪ ɪː		ʊ ʊː
Mid			
Close-mid	e	ə əː ɘ ɘː ɚ	ɤ ɤː ɔ ɔː
Mid		ɚ	
Open-mid	ɛ ɛː ɛ̃ ɛ̃ː		ʌ
Near-open	æ æː ǣ ǣː	ɐ ɐː ɛ̃ː	
Open	a aː		ɑ ɑː

1.1.2 Consonant chart

	Labial		Dental		Alveolar	Post-alveolar		Weakly Retroflex		Retroflex	Palatal	velar		Glottal	
Plosives	p	p ^h	t̪	t̪ ^h		tʃ	tʃ ^h	t	t ^h		c	k	k ^h		
	b	b ^h	d̪	d̪ ^h		ɖʒ	ɖʒ ^h	ɖ ^h	ɖ ^h			g	g ^h		
Nasal	m		n̪		n					ɳ	ɲ	ŋ			
Tap or flap					r					ɽ					
Fricatives	ɸ	β			s	ʃ						ɣ		h	ɦ
Approximant	w				ɹ						j				
Laterals					l					ɭ					

1.2 Phonemics, Devanagari and Transliteration chart

The data in this grammar writeup is rendered in both the Devanagari and transliteration forms. (Issued by Indian Phonetic Association, Calcutta)

1.2.1 Vowels

Ph	Da	Tr	Ph	Da	Tr	Ph	Da	Tr	Ph	Da	Tr
i	इ	i	i:	ई	ī	ĩ:	ई	ĩ	ı	इ	i
u	उ	u	u:	ऊ	ū	ũ:	उं	ũ	ũ:	उं	ũ
ə	ओ	o	ə:	ओ	ō	ẽ:	ओं	ẽ	ə	ओ	o
o	ओ	o	o:	ओ	ō	ε	ऐ	e	ε:	ए	ē
e	अ	a	e:	आ	ā	ẽ:	आं	ã	a	अ	a
a:	आँ	ā	ẽu	औ	au	ẽi	ऐ	ai			

1.2.2 Consonant chart

Ph	Da	Tr	Ph	Da	Tr	Ph	Da	Tr	Ph	Da	Tr
p	प	p	p ^h	फ	ph	b	ब	b	b ^h	भ	bh
t̪	त	t	t̪ ^h	थ	th	d̪	द	d	d̪ ^h	ध	dh
t͡ʃ	च	c	t͡ʃ ^h	छ	ch	d͡ʒ	ज	j	d͡ʒ ^h	झ	jh
t̪	ट	t̪	t̪ ^h	ठ	t̪	d̪	ड	d̪	d̪ ^h	ढ	d̪h
k	क	k	k ^h	ख	k̪	g	ग	g	g ^h	घ	gh
m	म	m	n	न	n̪	ŋ	ण	ŋ	r	र	r
ɽ	ड़	ɽ	s	स	s	ʃ	श	ʃ	ɦ	ह	h
w	व	v	j	य	y	l	ल	l			

1.3 Sandhi and Morphophonemics

The morphophonemic changes in Pangwali can be categorized in to two kinds: External Sandhi and Internal Sandhi.

In external Sandhi the suffixes get affixed to the root and stem of the words without affecting the root and stem.

For plurals: The words in Pangwali found to take these changes to indicate the plurality. Masculine nouns ending with consonants mostly take the plural marker *-e* as suffix.

For gender: To indicate the gender of the nouns, sometimes the gender marking suffixes *-i* for feminine gender, *-u* for neuter gender are added to the base of the word.

1.3.1 *The Absence of a conditioning vowel with feminine nouns.*¹

In Pangwali, Regressive Vowel Harmony (RVH) rules do not apply when forming the plural of a subset of feminine singular nouns. That is, the phonologically conditioning environments (perhaps word-final case-marking vowels) seem to have disappeared. Both the singular and plural number of subsets of disyllabic and trisyllabic feminine nouns are currently marked word-finally by a devoiced or weakly voiced non-syllabic close-mid front gender-marking vowel, [ɨ̥] or [ɨ̜]. That is to say, there is no distinction in number indicated by the presence of this final non-syllabic vowel. Instead, distinction in number is marked within the stem of these nouns by a change of the stem vowel from (a) back rounded /u/ or /u:/, or /o/ or /o:/ to central unrounded /ə/ or /ə:/, or from (b) low open-mid central unrounded /ɛ/ or /ɛ:/ to open front unrounded /a/ or /a:/.

The morphophonemic alternation between feminine singular-marking back rounded vowels and feminine plural-marking unrounded central vowels apparently does not exhaust the environments in which these vowels occur. These vowels occur and contrast phonologically in completely unrelated morphosemantic environments.

1.3.2 *The Absence of a conditioning vowel with masculine neuter nouns*

RVH induced conditioning environments have also disappeared for subsets of masculine and neuter, as well as for some (other) feminine nouns. Both the singular and plural number of subsets of disyllabic and trisyllabic masculine and neuter nouns, and some feminine nouns, are currently marked word-finally by a devoiced or weakly-voiced non-syllabic close-mid front word-final gender-marking vowel, [ɨ̥] or [ɨ̜], or by a close-mid central unrounded word-final gender-marking vowel, [ɘ̥] or [ɘ̜]. That is, there is no distinction in number indicated by the presence of these final non-syllabic vowels. Indeed, any and all distinctions in number are left unmarked. Nevertheless, the trace of an earlier RVH system has been left behind within the stems of these nouns through a change of the stem vowel from (a) back rounded /*o/ or /*o:/, to central unrounded /ə/ or /ə:/ and/or from (b) low open-mid central unrounded /*ɛ/ or /*ɛ:/ to open front unrounded /a/ or /a:/.

¹ For more details on this section refer to Pangwali phonology write-up; Win. Unpublished paper.

2 MORPHOLOGY

2.1 Nominal Morphology

2.1.1 Nouns

"Nouns are those classes of words which can serve as the subject or object of a verb, the object of a preposition, or in apposition."² The Pangwali nouns can be divided into these following types.

2.1.1.1 Types of Nouns

2.1.1.1.1 Compound nouns

These are those nouns which are formed by joining two independent nouns.

Table 1: Compound Nouns

i bou	mother + father	parents (mother + father)
ghi lensur	ghee + vessel	ghee storing vessel
gadāṇ lāt	gaddi's + sickle	big headed sickle.
baṭhur sāg	stone vessel + curry	curry, cooked in a stone vessel.

2.1.1.1.2 Proper names

Following are some of the proper names used by the Pangi people. Sometimes, proper names in Pangwali are given basing upon some characteristic physical features or job or basing upon some incidents.

Table 2: Proper nouns

sikhu	Name of a Person (Sickhu)
surāl	Name of a Place (Sural)
pakoṛa	Name of a person (basing upon the rounded plump cheeks)
bheī caṛhi	Name of place (given basing upon its height)
bun thali	Name of the land (basing upon its location)
chaṭori	Name of a goat which has some white patches

2.1.1.1.3 Count vs. mass nouns

Count nouns are those nouns which can be counted. In Pangwali, count nouns in their base form are indicated by singular number of their respective gender. The plurality of the count nouns is implied with the numeral along with agreement markers in the verb and adjective. Some of the count nouns are given below.

Table 3: Count nouns

buṭṭa	one tree
-------	----------

² Wordweb Dictionary.

gouṛa	one cow
dui gouṛe	two cows
yak moṭa gouṛa	one big cow
panj moṭe gouṛe	five big cows
panj moṭe gouṛe dauṛūlage	five big cows started running.

2.1.1.1.4 Mass nouns

The nouns which always occur in mass are known as mass nouns. These nouns cannot be counted and also cannot be used with numerals. Some of the Pangwali mass nouns are given below.

Table 4: mass nouns

ḍang	snow
pōṇ	water
paśam	wool
cha	butter milk
osur	a kind of chutney.

However, there is another kind of nouns which always occur in mass/plural connotation but could be counted. In order to specify the number of the noun, the numeral has to be mentioned along the noun. Following are few of the examples.

Table 5: mass nouns

Root form	Gloss	specificity	Gloss
mehṇu	man	yak mehṇu	one man
seu	apple	che seu	six apples
cakhur	wild hen	yak cakhur	one wild hen
gabhur	children	dui gabhur	two children.

2.1.1.2 Structure of the Noun Word

The Pangwali noun is consists of these following components: an obligatory noun root, number + gender and optional case.

Formula Noun > Noun root, Gender Number (Case)

The gender is not explicitly indicated on the noun always, whereas the number is indicated by the plural marker or possibly by a zero morpheme on the noun. In the root form the count nouns are found to be always in singular number.

Table 6: Structure of the noun word

bakra	goat
gouṛ-e	cows
lāt-je	with sickle
gouṛ-e-je	for cows
gi-je	to house

rakeś-e cur	Rakesh' yak
gouṛ-e śakal-e	cow's faces (limited data) ???

-e is used to mark both the plural and possessive form.

2.1.1.3 Number

Number is not indicated explicitly in most of Pangwali nouns. Very few of the nouns carry the number marker with them. Number of the noun is often implied by the numerals. Pangwali has singular and plural. The masculine singular is marked by *-a*, and neuter singular is marked by *-u* and plural of both is indicated by *-e*. Sometimes the singular form is found unmarked. The feminine singular is marked by *-i* and for plural the noun undergoes some internal morphophonemic changes i.e. the preceding vowel gets palatalized and fronted.

Table 7: Showing Singular and Plural Numbers

Singular	Gloss	Plural	Gloss
gouṛa	cow	panc gouṛe	Five cows
bakir	female goat	sāt bakir	Seven (fem) goat
buṭṭa	tree	das buṭṭe	Ten trees
phiuru	flower	dui phiuru	Two flowers

2.1.1.4 Gender/Class

When we speak about the gender in grammatical field, it is not in anyway, related exclusively to the biological gender of the noun. In languages like German, grammatical gender is not basically based on the biological gender of the noun. The word for 'girl' [ma:Dchen] is grammatically neuter irrespective of being feminine biologically, in German. In some languages the gender of the noun is governed by the world views or traditional beliefs of the language group as found in Latin and Dyirbal (Australian language). So, it can be said quite confidently that "grammatical gender is a sub-classification of nouns based on shared inflectional morphology and must be specified for every noun in the language."³

The grammatical gender in Pangwali is classified into three classes. Those are masculine, feminine and neuter. Usually, the gender is not indicated explicitly in the noun. However, it is indicated in copula or as an agreement in adjective and verb. The masculine gender is indicated by *-a*, and the feminine gender is by *-i* and the neuter gender is by *-u*. It is also noticed that the masculine nouns if made small in size the masculine marker *-a*, tends to become *-u*, but the feminine gender marker stays the same irrespective of the size of the noun. All of genders participate in all the verbal inflection.

2.1.1.4.1 Masculine gender

Table 8: Masculine

kua	son
-----	-----

³ Kroeger, Paul R. *Analyzing Grammar: An Introduction*, Cambridge University Press, 2005, Pp.128-129.

bala	cat
caca	uncle
paśam	wool
ṭabar	family
śahaṛ	Kitchen garden.

2.1.1.4.2 Feminine gender

Table 9: Feminine

kui	girl\daughter
curi	female yak
puphi	father's sister
pipi	chilly
kaś	snow spade
dhup	sun light

2.1.1.4.3 Neuter gender

Table 10: Neutral

byar	breeze
pōṇ	water
luṇ	salt
māsu	meat
śāg	curry
jhasuṛ	hair (ladies)
pāg	pus

2.1.1.5 Definiteness/ Referentiality

2.1.1.6 Case

Case can be defined as "a system in which the grammatical relation or semantic role of a noun phrase is indicated by a marker on the noun phrase itself."⁴ The cases found in Pangwali are ablative, dative, genitive and instrumental.

2.1.1.6.1 Ablative case

Ablative case in Pangwali is marked by *keā*.

बजन बि थिअ पुठे केअँ ।
 bajan bi thia puṭhē kēaṃ
 bajan bi thi –a puṭhē kēaṃ
 weight also PAST-M.SG up from

⁴ Kroeger, Paul R. *Analyzing Grammar: An Introduction*, Cambridge University Press, 2005, P 342.

Weight was also there from the top.

घीउ तेल सब तढेल केअं ।
 ghīu tēl sab tadḥaēl keā
 ghīu tēl sab tadḥaēl keā
 ghee oil all proper.name from

Ghee, oil and everything (was) from Tadhel.

से गोठ केअं बेइछि लान्ताथ ।
 se gōṭh bēīchi lāntāth
 se gōṭh kēā bēīchi lā – nt –ā –th
 he high.pasture.land ABL flute play-HAB-M.SG-PAST

He used to play flute from high pasture.

तस केअं बाद तौं भुइ किलाइ ।
 tas keā bād taū bhui kilār
 tas keā bād taū bhui kilār
 that from after then BE.PERFV killar

After that (it) became Killar.

2.1.1.6.2 Genitive case

The genitive case in Pangwali masculine and neuter nouns is marked by *-e* and the feminine noun is marked by *-i*. It is found that there are some nouns which take the genitive case marker with them where as some don't carry. The reason behind this kind of behavior is yet to be studied in detail.

मे मगिरि जूं हेरिणदे ।
 mē magiri jū hēriṇadē
 mē magir –i jū hēr –iṇ –dē
 my head-POSS lice see-GED-give

See the lice of my head.

त ढाँबमुशुले एक गौड़ा थिअ ।
 t ḍhābamušulē yak gaurā thia
 t ḍhābamušul –ē yak gaurā thi –a
 and proper.name-POSS one cow PAST-M.SG

And, Dhabmucul's had one cow.

सुइ ब्यागे अ पुन्टोए गाडि पुठ ।
 sui byāgē a punṭōē gāḍi puṭh
 sui byāgē a punṭō –ē gāḍi puṭh
 tomorrow morning INTERJ proper.name-POSS vehicle up.on

Tomorrow morning, on that Punto's vehicle...

2.1.1.6.3 Dative case

The dative case marker in Pangwali is *-je*. However, there is an exception on the verb *de* 'give' and *ga* 'go' which takes on *de*. Following are some of the examples of dative case.

रोज के	घास	छातिथ	तन्के	दे	
rōj	ghās	chātith	tankē	de	
rōj ke	ghās	chā -t	-i	-th	tankē de
day	ACOMP	grass	put-HAB-FEM-PAST	them	DAT

Everday, (she) used to put grass for them.

अपु	बोउ	जे	बोति	
apu	bōu	je	bōti	
apu	bōu	je	bōt -	-i
her.own	father	DAT	tell.HAB-FEM	

(She) tells to her father.

कुतुरे	दे	दुतु	
kuturē	de	dutu	
kutur	-e	de	dut -u
dog-OBL	DAT	give.PERFV-NEU	

Gave to the dog.

तेन अपु	गीए	बाड़े	लन्घाइ	पुछुण	जे	
ten apu	gīē	bārē	langhāi	puchuṇ	je	
ten apu	gī -ē	bārē	langhāi	puch -uṇ	je	
he	his.own	house-POSS	people	send.PERFV	ask-GED	DAT

He sent his people to ask.

तौं	से	रोठि	घिनके	गा	बग	दे	
taũ	se	rōṭhi	ghinake	gā	bag	de	
taũ	se	rōṭhi	ghin	-ke	gā	bag	de
then	he	food	take-ACMP	go.PERFV	garden	DAT	

Then, he went to garden, taking the food.

2.1.1.6.4 Instrumental Case

The Instrumental case is generally marked by *bai* in Pangwali.

तौं बथिबाइ अपु ईए मगिर पुठ दिति ।
 taũ bathibāi apu īē magir puṭh diti
 taũ bathi –bāi apu ī –ē magir puṭh dit –i
 then grinding.stone-INST his.own mother-HON head up.on give.PERFV-FEM

Then, with grinding stone (he) hit on his mother's head.

प्याज काछि बइ चाउ मे ।
 pyāj kāchi bai cāu mē
 pyāj kāchi bai cāu mē
 onion scoop with stir.PERFV I

I stired the onions with a scoop.

भेलुइ बइ पतुअ पुड़ाइछाड़ा ।
 bhēluṛ bai patua puṛāichārā
 bhēluṛ bai patua puṛāi –chār –ā
 cutting.spade with buttocks hole.PERFV-leave-M.SG

Made a hole on the buttocks, with a cutting spade.

त बिचारे जाऐ त लिशु एण पड्डे बइ
 t bicārē jāai t liśu ēṇ paḍḍē bai
 t bicār –ē jāai t liśu ēṇ paḍḍē bai
 so helpless-PL go.PERFV so summer.season come.GED proper.name with

So helpless, if gone, will come only on summer season, via Padder

2.1.1.7 Possession

For possession, please see section 2.1.1.6.2

2.1.2 Pronouns and/or Anaphoric Clitics

2.1.2.1 Personal pronouns

The personal pronouns of the Pangwali are laid down below. There is no gender distinction found in personal pronouns.

Table 11: Singular Personal pronouns.

aũ me meĩ	predominantly used used in free variation with <i>aũ</i> (occurs only in Past Indefinite with Intransitive verbs)	I
tu tou tē	used generally deep study is needed	you, you (honorific)

	deep study is needed	
se as is	” used when a person is comparatively far used when a person is comparatively nearer.	he, she s/he (distal) s/he (proximal)

Table 12: Plural Personal pronouns.

as	we
tus	you
se tanhi	they they (distal)

2.1.2.2 Demonstratives

The basic demonstratives of Pangwali are given as follows. There are no specific plural demonstratives found in this language.

Table 13: Demonstratives

i	this
a	that
o	that (distal)

Table 14: Locative Demonstratives

Proximal		Medial		Distal	
iṭhi	here	oṭhi	there	ṭaṭhi	very far
iskena	this side	uskena	that side	tā	there
inimbai	this way	onombai	that way		

Table 15: Locative pronouns

puṭhe	up on
bunh	down
antṛ	inside
paḍḍe	under
behī	up

Table 16: Temporal Demonstratives

Proximal		Medial		Distal	
āj	Today	śu	Tomorrow	perśu	day after tomorrow
abheī	Now	ṭher	little after	pata	later
aūs	this year	phiri	next year		

2.1.2.3 Possessive Pronouns

The possessive pronouns in Pangwali are as follows. There is no gender distinction in regards to the possessive pronouns.

Table 17: possessive pronouns.

	singular	plural
first	mē	hē
second	tē	tū

Table 18: Third person

	singular	plural
proximal	ise	inke
medial	ase	anke
distal	ose	tanke

2.1.2.4 Reflexives

There is only one reflexive *apaph* found in Pangwali.

Table 19: reflexive

aū apaph ghenta	I myself will go
tus apaph kar	you yourself do.
se apaph khāje baṇāte	they themselves cook food.

2.1.2.5 Interrogative pronouns

Table 20: Interrogative pronouns

kaū	who
kapal	when
ko/ kothi	where
kis	why
ki	what
kī	how
kato	how much/ how many
kese/ kaseri	whose

2.1.2.6 Indefinite pronouns

Given below in the table are some of the indefinite pronouns found in Pangwali. People use these when they are not sure about or in order to keep some ambiguity to the audience.

Table 21: indefinite pronouns

kuch	kuch seu mendhe de	give some apples to me
koi	koi mehṇu ier āi	someone come here

2.1.2.7 Quantitative pronouns (all, every...)

The quantitative pronouns found in this language are used to refer to the amount, number of the noun.

Table 22: quantitative pronouns

sabhi	everyone
sumhai	all
sua	so many

2.1.3 Numerals

Presently, the Pangwalas have adopted the Hindi numerals and use numerals with slight phonological alterations. Beside the following mention numerals, others are nearly similar to Hindi

Table 23: numerals

Numeral	Number	Numeral	Number
yk	1	bi	20
dui	2	panji	25
ṭāi	3	ti	30
ceur	4	cāṛi	40
panj	5	panjā	50
cja	6	pacunja	55
sat	7	śat	60
āṭh	8	penth	65
nau	9	bāṭ	62
das	10	ninenue	99

2.1.4 Adjectives

Pangwali adjectives are found to be in agreement with the noun. They carry the agreement marker basing upon the gender of the noun they are referring to. This property could be observed in the following table.

आज	कें	कोइ	दुई	टाइ	चौर	शौ	साल	पेहले	हैं	खनदानि	अन्तर
āj	kē	kōi	duī	ṭāi	caur	śau	sāl	pēhlē	hē	khanadāni	antar
āj	kē	kōi	duī	ṭāi	caur	śau	sāl	pēhlē	hē	khanadān	-i antar
today	from	INDEF	two	three	four	hundred	year	earlier	our	family-POSS	inside
यक	बड़ा	इ	तकतबर	इन्सान	थिअ	से					
yak	baḍā	i	takatabar	inasān	thia	se					
yak	baḍā	i	takatabar	inasān	thi	-a	se				
one	big	INTERJ	strong	man	PAST-M.SG	he					

From today, around two, three, four hundred years ago, one very strong man was there, in our family .

Table 24: Adjectives showing agreement with the noun

siyaṇa mehṇu	old man
siyaṇi jilaṇu	old woman
patla kua	thin boy
patli kui	thin girl
swa ṭhanu su	very cold
maṭhar pahar	small mountain
kosu pōṇ	warm water
hacha ghor	White stone
sankiri bath	narrow road

2.1.5 Nominal Categorizers (nominalizers, augmentatives/diminutives,...)

2.2 Verbal Morphology

2.2.1 Verb Structure

The verb structure of Pangwali is made up of an obligatory verb root and an obligatory aspect marker an optional 'BE' verb and an obligatory agreement marker.

VERB > Verb stem + Aspect + (BE) + Gender and Number

बाहर डांग सिणोसा |
 bāhar ḍāṅ siṇōsā
 bāhar ḍāṅ siṇ -ō -s -ā
 out.side snow snow-PERFV.PART-PRES-M.SG

Snow has fallen, outside.

यक रोज सहकारे कुअ ढाबमुशुलु तुबारि गा |
 yak rōj saḥukārē kua ḍhābamuśulu tubāri gā
 yak rōj saḥukār -ē kua ḍhābamuśulu tubāri gā
 one day rich.man-POSS son PRO.NAME window.of.winter.room go.PERFV

Once, rich man's son went into Dabmusulu's window.

सन्धि खाणलगोथि |
 sanṭhi khāṇalagōthi
 sanṭhi khā - -ṇ lag - -ō -th -i
 dry.apple eat-GED-INCEP-PERFV.PART-PAST-FEM

(She) was eating dry apple.

तौ तेन तसे जिवुड पुटाउ |
 taũ ten tase jivuḍ puṭāu
 taũ ten tase jivuḍ puṭā -u
 then he her tongue sharpen.PERFV-NEU

Then, he sharpened his tongue.

तौं जुकारु एन्तु ।
 taũ jukāru ēntu
 taũ jukāru ē – –nt –u
 then zukaroo.festival come-HAB-NEU

Then, Zukaroo festival comes.

2.2.2 Be verbs

There are two BE verbs found in Pangwali *sa* and *bho*. *bho* is used as an existential BE verb where as *sa* is used predominantly for all the verbal inflection.

हैं चीणा भुन्तिथ
 hẽ cīṇā bhuntith
 hẽ cīṇā bhu – nti –th
 our grain BE-HAB.FEM-PAST

Our grain used to be there.

तो ता यक इ कुड असि ।
 to tā yak i kuḍ asi
 to tā yak i kuḍ asi
 INTERJ there one INTERJ cave us

So, like this one cave is there.

तिलमिल पोणि धारस असु ।
 tilamil pōṇi dhārās asu
 tilamil pōṇi dhārās as –u
 proper.name water proper.name PRES-NEU

Tilmil water is at Dharwas.

2.2.3 Compound Verbs

2.2.3.1 Verb Verb Compounds

Table 25: Verb Verb Compounds

Verb Verb	Literal Meaning	Gloss
biś-iṇ de	'sit give'	'to sit'
kha-iṇ de	'eat give'	'to eat'
jhaṛi ga	'fall go'	'fall down'
jhuk-iṇ de	'bend give'	'to thresh'

2.2.3.2 Conjunct Verbs

Table 26: Conjunct Verbs (Noun + Verb)

Conjunct Verbs	Literal Meaning	Gloss
arām kar	'rest do'	'to rest'
bōkh kar	'speak do'	'to speak'
jhaṇe la	'cloth wear'	'to wear'
khure la	'broom stick wear'	'to sweep'
ghīt la	'song wear'	'to sing'

2.2.3.3 Conjunct Verbs

Table 12: Conjunct Verbs (Other parts of speech + Verb)

sāph kar	'clean do'	'to clean'
bun kar	'low do'	'to lower'
band kar	'close do'	'to close'
pata kar	'know do'	'to enquire'
khar bho	'stand be'	'to stand'
cup biś	'silent sit'	'to silent'

2.2.4 Agreement

There is a basic level of agreement between the noun and verb with respect to gender of the object. The following examples can make it clear.

ताँ मसाले लौते ।
 taũ masālē lautē
 taũ masāl –ē laut –ē
 then spicy-PL need-PL

Then, spicies are needed.

ताँ जुकारु एन्तु ।
 taũ jukāru ēntu
 taũ jukāru ē – –nt –u
 then zukaroo.festival come-FUT-NEU

Then, Zukaroo festival comes.

प्याज खनेर कइ ल्हसुण बि खनेरी ।
 pyāj khanēr kai lhasuṇ bi khanērī
 pyāj khanēr kai lhasuṇ bi khanēr –ī
 onion peel VBLZR garlic also peel-GED

After peeling the onion, garlic has to be peeled.

त ब्याघे तुइ ई एन्ति न तस पुजाण जे ?
 t byāghē tui ī ēnti n tas pujaṇ je
 t byāghē tui ī ēnt -i n tas puja -ṇ je
 so morning your mother come-FEM INTERJ that arrive-GED DAT

So, whether your mother will come to give those?

There is also an agreement found between the Noun, Adjective and the Verb.

i) cha kusturi si

cha kustur -i s -i
 N ADJ AGR COP FEM.

Buttermilk is bad.

ii) buṭṭa baṛhia sa

buṭṭa baṛhi -a s -a
 N ADJ AGR COP MASC.

Tree is fine/ Good.

iii) buṭṭe baṛhie se

buṭṭ -e baṛhi -e s -e
 N PL. ADJ AGR COP PL.

Trees are fine/good.

iv) dua maṭṭhuṛu su

dua maṭṭhur -u s -u
 N ADJ AGR COP NEU.

The door is small.

Adjective *abul* do not carry any agreement marker with it and *baṛhia* agrees with the noun only in masculine and plural forms. Otherwise, it occurs with its default state i.e. in masculine form *-a*.

However, there are other adjectives given in the table below, which carry the agreement in all the conditions.

Table 27: Adjectives with the Gender and number differences

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Plural	Gloss
baṛa	baṛi	baṛu	baṛe	big
kustura	kusturi	kusturu	kusture	Dirty/ Ugly
moṭa	moṭi	moṭu	moṭe	big/ elder
paka	paki	paku	pake	strong

lamma	lammi	lammu	lamme	long
jada	jadi	jadu	jade	more/too much
puraṇa	puraṇi	puraṇu	purṇe	old

NOTE: The adverbs are found not to carry any agreement with them.

2.2.5 TAM-System

Tense, aspect, and mode (TAM for short) are operations that anchor or ground the information expressed in a clause according to its sequential, temporal, or epistemological orientation. Tense is associated with the sequence of events in real time, aspect with the internal temporal "structure" of a situation, while mode relates the speaker's attitude toward the situation or the speaker's commitment to the probability that the situation is true."⁵

2.2.5.1 Tense

"Tense is the grammatical expression of the relation of the time of an event to some reference point in time, usually the moment the clause is uttered. Languages divide up this conceptual notion for purposes of grammatical marking in many different ways."⁶

Pangwali tense can be divided in to two categories like i-past and ii-non-past. The non-past tense includes the present and future tense.

2.2.5.1.1 Past

The past tense is marked by *-th-* in the verbs. For the masculine and neuter gender and their plural number, the past tense is represented by *-thi* which is followed by the gender markers.

सुगालि थिउ दुई गौडे ।
 sugāli thiu duī gauḍē
 sugāli thi -u duī gauḍē
 fox PAST-NEU two cows

Fox had two cows.

सन्धि खाणलगोथि ।
 sanṭhi khāṇalagōthi
 sanṭhi khāṇ - lag -ō -th -i
 dry apple eat-GED-INCEP-PERFV.PART-PAST-FEM

(She) was eating dry apple.

⁵ Payne, Thomas E. *Describing Morpho Syntax: A guide for field linguists*. Ibid. P 234

⁶ Ibid. P 236

रोज के घास छातिथ पोणि छातिथ तन्के दे ।
 rōj kē ghās chātith pōṇi chātith tankē de
 rōj kē ghās chā -t -i -th pōṇi chā -t -i -th tankē de
 day ACMP grass put-HAB-FEM-PAST water put-HAB-FEM-PAST them DAT

Everyday, (she) used to put grass and water for them.

त कोइ चौर फुट डांग सिओथिअ ।
 t kōi caur phuṭ ḍāṅ siōthia
 t kōi caur phuṭ ḍāṅ si -ō -thi -a
 so INDEF four feet snow snow-PERFV.PART-PAST-M.SG

So, around four feet snow was fallen.

2.2.5.1.2 Non-Past

Pangwali uses *-s-*, *-t-* and *-nt-* to indicate both the non-past tense which include simple present and the future tense. There is no future progressive in this language. *-t-* and *-nt-* are used to indicate the habitual mode whereas *-s-* is used for others.

अभेइं खाण पिणलगोसा ।
 abhēi khāṇ piṇalagōsā
 abhēi khā -ṇ pi -ṇ -lag -ō -s -ā
 now eat-GED drink-GED-INCEPT-PERFV.PART-PRES-M.SG

Now (I) am eating and drinking.

तौं बोता भौअ भौअ हें ई न
 taũ bōtā bhaua bhaua hēi ī n
 taũ bō -t -ā bhau -a bhau -a hēi ī n
 then tell-HAB-M.SG elder.brother-VOC elder.brother-VOC our mother INTERJ
 बाहर उंघोसि ।
 bāhar ũghōsi
 bāhar ũgh -ō -s -i
 out side sleep-PERFV.PART-PRES-FEM

Then (he) says, brother! Brother! Our mother is sleeping outside.

तौं बोति अउं कीदिदेन्ति ।
 taũ bōti aũ kiḍhidēnti
 taũ bōt -i aũ kiḍhāi -dē -nt -i
 then tell.HAB-FEM I take.PERFV-give-FUT-FEM

Then, (she) tells, I will take out.

तस जे फिन्चाफाल बोते ।
 tas je phincāphāl bōtē
 tas je phincāphāl bō – –t –ē
 him DAT proper.name tell-HAB-PL

He is called Phinchaphal.

2.2.5.2 Aspect

Aspect describes the internal temporal shape of events or shapes.⁷ Aspects of various kinds involve our notion of the boundedness of time-spans i. e. various configurations of beginning, ending, and middle points.⁸ Aspect, on the other hand, defines the shape, distribution, or "internal organization of the event" in time.⁹

Pangwali combines aspect with gender and tense except for the perfect aspect which is independent of tense. There are seven aspects found in the language such as: continuous, perfective, and perfect, inceptive and habitual, imminent and also a completive aspect.

2.2.5.2.1 Inceptive Aspect

One of the phasal aspects is inceptive aspect. It refers to the beginning of an action or an event.¹⁰ Pangwali forms an inceptive by affixing *lag-* and respective gender marker to the gerundised verb stems. Following are some of the examples of inceptive aspect in Pangwali.

त से डांग बिच लगि न तोपुण ।
 t se ḍāṅ bic lagi n tōpuṅ
 t se ḍāṅ bic lag –i n tōp –uṅ
 so he snow between INCEPT INTERJ search-GED

So, she started searching on the snow.

आग दीकड़ से लुकुणलगु ।
 āg dīkai se lukuṅalagu
 āg dī –kai se luk –uṅ –lag –u
 fire give-PERFV that boil-GED-INCEPT-NEU

By burning the fire, that started boiling.

⁷ Payne, Thomas E. *Describing Morpho Syntax*, Cambridge University Press, 1997, P 238

⁸ Givon, T. *Syntax: A functional - Typological Introduction, Vol - I*, John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1984, P 272.

⁹ Kroeger, Paul R. *Analyzing Grammar, An Introduction*, Cambridge University Press, 2005, P 152.

¹⁰ Kroeger, Paul R. *Ibid.* P 157.

तों से गाहड़िलगु ।
 taũ se gāhṛīlagu
 taũ se gāhṛi ~ -lag -u
 then that thick-GED-INCEPT-NEU

Then, that started getting thick.

से बांणलगु ।
 se bāṅalagu
 se bā ~ -ṅ -lag -u
 he plow-GED-INCEPT-NEU

He started plowing.

2.2.5.2.2 Continuative Aspect

"The continuative or progressive aspect implies an ongoing, dynamic process."¹¹ "This aspect does not show the initial or terminal boundaries of the event, in a time frame. In other words, this aspect implies the current state of the event in a given time frame."¹²

Pangwali forms progressive periphrastically by using the inceptive construction (see section with the 'BE').

आज अस बणालगोसे मासूं ।
 āj as baṅālagōsē māsũ
 āj as baṅā -lag -ō -s -ē māsũ
 today we make-INCEPT-PERFV.PART-PRES-PL meat

Today we are cooking meat.

मानलो इ तुस खेलणलगोसे इस जे ।
 mānalō i tus khēlaṅalagōsē is je
 mānalō i tus khēl ~ -ṅ -lag -ō -s -ē is je
 assume INTERJ you play-GED-INCEPT-PERFV.PART-PRES-PL this DAT

Assume, that you are playing with this.

लगोसे न ।
 lagōsē n
 lag -ō -s -ē n
 INCEPT-PERFV.PART-PRES-M.SG INTERJ

Aren't you?

¹¹ Payne, Thomas E. *Describing Morpho Syntax*. Ibid. P 240.

¹² Given, T. *Syntax: A Functional-Typological Introduction, Vol-I*, Ibid. P 274.

तपल ढाँबमुशुल सोजुरु घीउ खाणलगोथिअ
 tapal ḍhābamuśul sojuru ghīu khāṇalagōthia
 tapal ḍhābamuśul sojuru ghīu khā – ṇ –lag –ō thi –a
 then proper.name fresh ghee eat-GED-INCEPT-PERFV.PART-PAST-M.SG

Then, Dhabmusulu was eating fresh ghee.

2.2.5.2.3 Perfective Aspect

"The perfective is an aspectual category which refers to an entire event as whole."¹³ "In perfective aspect the situation is viewed in its entirety, independent of tense."¹⁴ "An event is perfective if at the time axis it has been completed, terminated, accomplished." Here, the initial boundary would be missing.¹⁵

Generally, the Pangwali perfective aspect is marked in the verb root by affixing the gender or number of the noun with some additional vowel changes in the root of the verb.

यक रोज जेठा भाइ गा बां जे ।
 yak rōj jēṭhā bhāi gā bā̃ je
 yak rōj jēṭh –ā bhāi gā bā –̃ je
 one day elder-M.SG brother go.PERFV plow-GED DAT

One day elder brother went to plow.

तौं टज फुकुण जे मे ।
 taũ ṭaj phukuṇ je gē
 taũ ṭaj phuk –uṇ je g –ē
 then village elders burn-GED DAT go.PERFV-PL

Then, village elders went to burn.

गौड़ा गा मारि ।
 gauṛā gā māri
 gauṛā gā mār –i
 cow go.PERFV kill-FEM

Cow died.

कुड अन्तर से दाहलुण हुसगोड ।
 kuḍ antar se dāhluṇ husagōu
 kuḍ antar se dāhluṇ hus –g –ō –u
 cave inside that wooden.torch quench-go-PERFV.PART-NEU

¹³ Kroeger, Paul R. *Analyzing Grammar: An Introduction*, Ibid P 158

¹⁴ Payne, Thomas E. Ibid. P 239.

¹⁵ Given, T. Ibid. P 276.

Inside the cave the wooden torch went off.

तेन तसे टी किढे |
 ten tase ṭī kiḍhāē
 ten tase ṭī kiḍhā –ē
 she her eye.PL take.out.PERFV-PL

She took out his eyes.

से टाड़ो टाड़ो दुतु अपु जुएलि दे |
 se ṭārō ṭārō dutu apu juēli de
 se ṭārō ṭārō dut –u apu juēli de
 those burnt burnt give.PERFV-NEU his.own wife DAT

Those burnt (ones) (he) gave to his wife.

यक होर किनाह किअ देँ आ इए जे |
 yak hōr kināh kia dē ā iē je
 yak hōr kināh kia dē ā iē je
 one other side do.PERFV INTERJ come.PERFV here DAT

One he (put) on other side and came here.

2.2.5.2.3.1 Present Perfective

Present Perfective is formed analytically by combining the perfective aspect and the non-past tense.

मेइं कुकर निओसा |
 mēī kukar niōsā
 mēī kukar ni –ō –s –ā
 I pressure cooker take-PERFV.PART-PRES-M.SG

I have taken pressure cooker.

बाहर डांग सिणोसा |
 bāhar ḍāṅ siṇōsā
 bāhar ḍāṅ siṇ –ō –s –ā
 out side snow snow.GED-PERFV.PART-PRES-M.SG

Snow has fallen outside.

मौ जे ही बोलुणथिउ न |
 mau je hī bōluṇathiu n
 mau je hī bōl –uṇ –thi –u n
 me DAT yesterday tell-GED-PAST-NEU INTERJ

(You) should have told me yesterday.

आज बोलुणथिउ ब्यागे ।
 āj bōluṇathiu byāgē
 āj bōl –uṇ –thi –u byāgē
 today tell-GED-PAST-NEU morning

Should have told me today morning!

2.2.5.2.3.2 Past Perfective

The past perfective is made by combining the perfective aspect and the past tense.

सन्ठि खाणलगोथि ।
 sanṭhi khāṇalagōthi
 sanṭhi khāṇ – lag –ō –th –i
 dry apple eat-GED-INCEP-PERFV.PARTC-PAST-FEM

(She) was eating dry apple.

बिनय भाइ अपु पेहला आटा
 binay bhāi apu pēhlā āṭā
 binay bhāi apu pēhlā āṭā
 proper.name brother his.own earlier wheat flour
 गुन्हुलगोथिअ ।
 gunhulagōthia
 gunhu –lag –ō –thi –a
 mix-INCEP-PERFV.PART-PAST-M.SG

Earlier binay brother was mixing his flour.

2.2.5.2.4 Completive Aspect

Another phasal aspect is completive aspect, which is used to express the completion of an event.¹⁶ Pangwali uses this aspect not just to refer to the terminal point of an event. Rather this aspect is used to refer to the 'thoroughness' of an event. Therefore, this aspect is found to be used even for the future tense along with the present tense. Some of the occurrences of completive aspect in Pangwali are given below in examples.

तसे नीछाड़ा ।
 tase nīchārā
 tase nī – chārā
 him take-COMPLE.M.SG

(They) took him.

¹⁶ Payne, Thomas E. *Describing Morpho Syntax*, Ibid. P 240.

झेउठ बना त से काटकड़ दें बुटा डोलछाड़ा ।
 jhēuṭh baṇā t se kāṭakai dē buṭā ḍōlachārā
 jhēuṭh baṇā t se kāṭ –kai dē buṭā ḍōl – chārā
 axe make.PERFV so he cut-VBLZR INTERJ tree fall-COMPLE.M.SG

Made axe and he made the tree fall down by cutting.

से लंघाइछाड़ा बाद बुछि ।
 se lāghāichārā bād buchi
 se lāghāi –chārā bād buchi
 he send-COMPLE.M.SG after.some.time

After some time (he) sent him.

कुकर अन्तर मासूं छाइछौसु ।
 kukar antar māsũ chāichausu
 kukar antar māsũ chāi –chau –s –u
 pressure cooker inside meat ASS-COMPL-PRES-NEU

Meat is kept inside the cooker.

2.2.5.2.5 Imminent Aspect

The Imminent aspect of Pangwali is generally marked by *baru /a /i*, depending up on the gender of the head noun or object noun.

गभुर सकूल केअं एणेबाड़ेसे ।
 gabhur sakūl keā eṇēbārēsē
 gabhur skūl keā eṇē – bārē –s –ē
 children school from come.GED-IMM.PL-PRES-PL

Children are about to come from school.

गी पुरुभुणेबाडुसु ।
 gī purubhuṇēbārūsu
 gī puru – bhūṇē –bārū –s –u
 house complete-BE.GED-IMM.NEU-PRES-NEU

House is about to complete.

से अति डरोथि कि तस
 se ati ḍarōthi ki tas
 se ati ḍar -ō -th -i ki tas
 he this.much fear-PERFV.PART-PAST-FEM INTERJ that
 चकरणबाड़ाथिअ |
 cakaraēṇabārāthia
 cakar -ēṇ -bārā -thi -a
 dizziness-come.GED-IMM.M-PAST-M.SG

She was so scare that she was about to faint.

जि से मरणेबाड़िसि |
 ji se maraṇēbārīsi
 ji se maraṇē - bārī -s -i
 as if s/he die.GED-IMM.FEM-PRES-FEM

As if she is about to die.

2.2.5.2.6 Habitual Aspect.

"Habitual aspect describes a recurring event or ongoing state which is a characteristic property of a certain period of time."¹⁷ Habitual aspect in Pangwali is marked by *-t* and also with *-nt-* on the verb.

तौं से दुआ उघाड़तेथ |
 taũ se duā ughāṛatēth
 taũ se dua ughāṛ -t -ē -th
 then they door open-HAB-PL-PAST

Then, they used to open the door.

जी अस कि खान्ते चोड घि मीट बगरा हे न |
 jī as ki khāntē cōu ghi mīṭ bagarā hē n
 jī as ki khā - nt -ē cōu ghi mīṭ bagarā hē n
 like we INTERJ eat-HAB-PL rice ghee meat etc VOC INTERJ

Just like what we eat, rice, ghee, meat etc...isn't it.

¹⁷ Kroeger, Paul R. *Analyzing Grammar: An Introduction*, Ibid. P 157.

जौ तकर तसे बोउ यंग थिअ त इ कइ
 jau takar tase bōu yāg thia t i kai
 jau takar tase bōu yāg thi –a t i kai
 till until her father young PAST-M.SG so INTERJ VBLZR
 घिनघेन्ताथ न तसे जे ।
 ghinaghēntāth n tase je
 ghin – ghē –nt –ā –th n tase je
 take.GED-go-HAB-M.SG-PAST INTERJ her DAT

As long as her father was young, he used to take, doing like this.

तस ठेउ जे से कुइ खेलतिथ ।
 tas ṭhēu je se kui khēlatith
 tas ṭhēu je se kui khēl –t –i –th
 that place DAT she daughter play-HAB-FEM-PAST

That girl used to play on that place.

से रोज के बोति ।
 se rōj kē bōti
 se rōj kē bōt – –i
 she day ACMP tell.HAB-FEM

She tells everydays.

2.2.5.3 Mode

"Mode describes the speaker's attitude toward a situation, including the speaker's belief in its reality, or likelihood. It sometimes describes the speaker's estimation of the relevance of the situation to him/herself."¹⁸

2.2.5.3.1 Declarative mode

बोउअ बोउअ ढाबमुशुले गी न सुआ सोजुरु घिउ
 bōua bōua ḍhābamuśulē gī n suā sojuru ghiu
 bōu –a bōu –a ḍhābamuśul –ē gī n suā sojuru ghiu
 Father-VOC Father-VOC proper.name-POSS house INTERJ so.much fresh ghee
 असु ।
 asu
 as –u
 PRES-NEU

Father! Father! In dabmusulu's house, lot of ghee is there.

¹⁸ Payne, Thomas E. *Describing Morpho Syntax*. Ibid. P 244.

अन्हि कुदरति मेटु ओर होर न मेटु ।
 anhi kudarati mētu ōr hōr n mētu
 anhi kudarati mē -t -u ōr hōr n mē -t -u
 them by.chance find-HAB-NEU and other INTERJ find-HAB-NEU

By chance they find it, others do not find.

यक ग्रं यक मेहणु थिअ ।।
 yak grā yak mehṇu thia
 yak grā yak mehṇu thi -a
 one village one man PAST-M.SG

2.2.5.3.2 Imperative mode

मे मगिरि जूं हेरिणदे ।
 mē magiri jũ hēriṇadē
 mē magir -i jũ hēr -iṇ -dē
 my head-POSS lice see-GED-give

See lice of my head!

तों जेठा भाई बोता कि टज हकदिअइ ।
 taũ jēṭhā bhāi bōtā ki ṭaj hakadiai
 taũ jēṭh -ā bhāi bō -t -ā ki ṭaj hak - di -ai
 then elder-M.SG brother tell-HAB-M.SG INTERJ village elders call-give-come

Then, elder brother says, “go and call the village people”!

तस पिठकइ इए घिनअए
 tas piṭhakai iē ghinaaē
 tas piṭh -kai iē ghin -a -ē
 that back-VBLZR here take-come-PL

(You) put that on the back and bring here.

2.2.5.3.3 Interrogative mode

की जमोसु ?
 kī jamōsu
 kī jam -ō -s -u
 what born-PERFV-PRES-NEU

What is born?

अभेइं कोउं टेम सा ?

abhēī kōū ṭēm sā

abhēī kōū ṭēm s -ā

now Which time PRES-M.SG

What's the time now?

तौं समान लन्घाण न अभेइं रातिं ?

taū samān langhāṇ n abhēī rātī

taū samān langh -ā -ṇ n abhēī rāt -ī

then things send-M.SG-GED INTERJ now night-ADVLZR

So, should the things be sent now at night?

त केँठा भाई बोता कि तौं जे रोठि आण्हि न

t kēṭhā bhāī bōtā ki tau jē rōṭhi āṇhi n

t kēṭh -ā bhāī bō -t -ā ki tau jē rōṭhi āṇh -i n

so younger-M.SG brother tell-HAB-M.SG INTERJ you which food bring-FEM INTERJ

?

Then, younger brother says, whether to bring food for him or not.

2.2.5.3.4 Optative mode

माघ महने तेहन आग लौति सचु ।

māgh mahanē tēhn āg lauti sacu

māgh mahanē tēhn āg laut -i sacu

rainy season your fire need-FEM burn

On rainy season you would be burnt.

तौं से बोति अ घोड़ गा ।

taū sē bōti a ghōṛ gā

taū sē bōt -i a ghōṛ gā

then she tell.HAB-FEM INTERJ stone go.PERFV

Then she tells, go with the stone.

2.2.5.3.5 Deontic Mode

Deontic mode expresses the subject's duty or obligation to perform the irrealis act expressed by the verb.¹⁹

¹⁹ Payne, Thomas E. *Describing Morpho Syntax: A Guide for field linguists*, Ibid. P 246.

मौ तसे दे रुपेइ देणसे ।
 mau tasē de rupēi dēṇasē
 mau tas -ē de rupēi dēṇ -s -ē
 me his-POSS DAT money give.GED-PRES-PL

I have to give him money.

मौ जिणे धूणसे ।
 mau jhiṇe dhūṇasē
 mau jhiṇe dhūṇ -s -ē
 me cloth.PL wash.GED-PRES-PL

I have to wash cloths

आज बोलुणथिउ ब्यागे ।
 āj bōluṇathiu byāgē
 āj bōl -uṇ -thi -u byāgē
 today tell-GED-PAST-NEU morning

Today should have told in the morning.

मौ तन्के सेवाकरिणसि ।
 mau tankē sēvākariṇasi
 mau tankē sēvā -kar -iṇ -si
 me them care-do-GED-PRES.FEM

I have to care for them.

2.2.6 Derivational Morphology Involving Verbs

2.2.6.1 Valence Changing Morphology (Causatives, Detransitives, etc.)

Please see section 4.4.1.1.

2.2.6.2 Deriving Verbs from Other Parts of Speech

Please see sections 3.2.2.2 and 3.2.2.3

2.2.6.3 Verbal Nominalization (Gerund Formation)

So far, only action nominalizations are found in Pangwali. The word final consonants tend to add *-un*. However, the words ending with vowels tend to lengthen and nasalized.

तस गालामेलाकरण ।
 tas gālāmēlākaraṇ
 tas gālāmēlā -kar -ṇ
 that hug-do-GED

Have to hug them.

अन्तर घेइकइ	तो	नागठेलदेण	पेहले
antar ghēikai	to	nāgaṭhēladēṇ	pēhalē
antar ghēi –kai	to	nāg – ṭhēl –dēṇ	pēhalē
inside go.PERFV-VBLZR INTERJ proper.name-touching.feet-give.GED at.the.begining			

After going inside, first of all (you) have to touch the feet.

2.2.7 Non-finite Verb Forms

A suffixed is added to the verb in order to form an Infinitive verb. In Pangwali, *-je* is added to the verb to give the infinitive expression. See the following examples

से गा	हकदेणजे	
se gā	hakadēṇaje	
se gā	hak –dē –ṇ –je	
he go.PERFV call-give-GED-DAT		

He went to call

तेन अपु	गीए	बाड़े	लन्घाइ	पुछुणजे	
ten apu	gīē	bārē	langhāi	puchūṇaje	
ten apu	gī –ē	bārē	langhāi	puchūṇ –je	
she his.own house-POSS people send.PERFV ask.GED-DAT					

He sent his people to ask.

2.2.8 Verb Paradigms

The changes that Pangwali verb undergoes are given in the table below. The verb taken for this paradigm is [ne] 'take'. Pangwali verb does not inflect for the person rather it inflects for number and gender along with the tense. Notice that in perfective and completive aspect the verb root undergoes change. The verb gets its gerund form and different aspect affixes for other aspects.

Table 28: verb paradigm

	MASCULINE		NEUTER		FEMININE	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
INCEPTIVE	neṇlaga	neṇlage	neṇlagu	neṇlage	neṇlagi	neṇlagi
PROGRESSIVE	neṇlagosa	neṇlagose	neṇlagosu	neṇlagose	neṇlagosi	neṇlagosi
PERFECTIVE	nia	nie	niu	nie	nī	nī
PRESENT PERFECTIVE	niosa	niose	niosu	niose	niosi	niosi

PAST PERFECTIVE	niothia	niothie	niothiu	niothie	niothi	niothi
COMPLETIVE	nichaṛa	nichaṛe	nichaṛu	nichaṛe	nichaṛi	nichaṛi
HABITUAL PAST	neṇtath	neṇteth	neṇtuth	neṇteth	neṇtith	neṇtith
HABITUAL PRESENT	nenta	nente	nentu	nente	nenti	nenti
IMMINENT	neṇbaṛasu	neṇbaṛese	neṇbaṛusu	neṇbaṛese	neṇbaṛisi	neṇbaṛisi
NEGATIVE	niora	nioṛe	nioru	nioṛe	niori	niori
GERUNDIVE	neṇ					

2.3 Adverbs

2.3.1 Adverbs of Manner

Some of the adverbs of manner found in Pangwali are enlisted in the following table.

Table 29: adverbs of manner

Data	Gloss
bale	carefully
jhaṭ,	quickly
maṭhe	slowly
cupcap	silently
jorje	loudly, powerfully,

बले बोल ।

bale bōl

bale bōl

slowly speak

Speak slowly!

बस नशगोसा

bas naśagōsā

bas naś -g -ō -s -ā

bus leave-go-PERFV.PART-PRES-M.SG

झठ हन्ठ ।

jhaṭh hanṭh

jhaṭh hanṭh

quickly walk

Bus has gone, walk fast.

मठे गा बा ।
mathē gā bā
mathē gā bā
slowly go.PERFV VOC

Go slowly, friend.

गाभुर आज चुपचाप खेलणलगोसे ।
gābhur āj cupacāp khēlaṇalagōsē
gābhur āj cupacāp khēl -ṇ -lag -ō -s -ē
child today quietly play-GED-INCEPT-PERFV.PART-PRES-PL

Children are playing quietly.

अस गिलासुड सूम्लि रख ।
as gilāsur sūmli rakh
as gilāsur sūmli rakh
that small.tumbler rightly keep

Keep that glass rightly.

2.3.2 Adverbs of Time

Following are some of the adverbs of time found in Pangwali.

Table 30: adverbs of time

Data	Gloss
abhēī	now
patā	later
patuvāri	early morning
byāgē	morning
byādi	evening
sabele	early
pare	day before yesterday
phiri	next year

अभेइं अउं ना खान्ता ।
abhēī aũ nā khāntā
abhēī aũ nā khā - nt -ā
now I NEG eat-HAB-M.SG

Now, I will not eat.

तु पेसे पता दे ।
tu pēsē **patā** dē
tu pēsē **patā** dē
you money **later** give

You give money later.

अउं पतुवारि घेइघेन्ता ।
 aũ patuvāri ghēighēntā
 aũ patuvāri ghēi -ghē -nt -ā
 I dawn go-go-HAB-M.SG

I will go at day break.

से ब्यागे कुठाह पूजिघेन्ता ।
 se byāgē kuṭhāh pūjighēntā
 se byāgē kuṭhāh pūji -ghē -nt -ā
 he morning proper.name arrive-go-HAB-M.SG

In the morning, he will arrive at kuthah

मंजू ब्यादि सुअ पढ़ति ।
 mājū byādi sua paṛhati
 mājū byādi sua paṛha -t -i
 proper.name evening too.much read-HAT-FEM

Munju reads much, at evening.

से सबेले उंघति ।
 se sabele ũghati
 se sabele ũgh -t -i
 she early sleep-HAB-FEM

She sleeps early.

अंकु परे पुन्टो जे गोथिअ ।
 āku pare punṭō je gōthia
 āku pare punṭō je gō -thi -a
 anku day.before.yesterday proper.name DAT go-PAST-M.SG

Day before yesterday Anku went to Punto.

फिरि ब्या कता अउं ।
 phiri byā katā aũ
 phiri byā katā aũ
 next.year marriage do.HAB I

Next year I will marry.

2.3.3 Adverbs of Quality

The adverbs of quality in this language are *susur*, *ḍhilā*, *kasakai*

Table 31: Adverbs of quality

Data	Gloss
<i>susūr</i>	properly
<i>ḍhilā</i>	loosely
<i>kaśakai</i>	tightly

लैसुड़ सुसूर साफकर ।
 lēsurṛ **susūr** sāphakar
 lēsurṛ **susūr** sāph –kar
 steel.vessel **properly** clean-do

Clean the steel vessel properly.

मे खोपुड़ ढिला भोड़गो ।
 mē khopuṛ **ḍhilā** bhōigō
 mē khopuṛ **ḍhilā** bhōi –g –ō
 my socks **loose** became-go-PERFV.PART

My socks became loose.

से चूरि कशकइ बान्धता ।
 se cūri **kaśakai** bāndhatā
 se cūri **kaś –kai** bāndh –t –ā
 he cross.breed.of.cow.and.yak **tightly-VBLZR** bind-HAB-M.SG

he binds the churi tightly..

2.4 Conjunctions

2.4.1 Coordinating and Subordinating

Clauses get embedded among themselves by any one of these two mechanisms (i.e. coordination or subordination). When two constituent clauses of equal status conjoin to form another constituent of the same status it is called coordination.²⁰ Pangwali uses *ta* and *bi* as coordinating conjunctions.

"a subordinate clause is one which functions as a dependent, rather than a co-head."²¹

The subordinating conjunctions in Pangwali are given below.

²⁰ Kroeger, Paul R. *Analyzing Grammar: An Introduction*, Ibid. P 218.

²¹ Ibid. P 219.

Table 32: subordinating conjunctions

Data	Gloss
toũ	then
japal tapal	when-then
jikheĩ, tikheĩ	when-then
jaũ takar toũ takar	till-until

तपल ढाँबमुशुल सोजुरु घीउ खाणलगोथिअ

tapal dhābamuśul sojuru ghīu khāṇalagōthia

tapal dhābamuśul sojuru ghīu khā – ṇ –lag –ō thi –a

then proper.name fresh ghee eat-GED-INCEPT-PERFV.PART-PAST-M.SG

Then, Dhabmusul was eating fresh ghee.

तो तेन बोलु कोया तौ की घीउ लौतु सोजुरु घीउ लौतु

to ten bōlu kōyā tau kī ghīu lautu sojuru ghīu lautu

to ten bōlu kōyā tau kī ghīu laut –u sojuru ghīu laut –u

INTERJ she tell.PERFV son you what ghee need-NEU fresh ghee need-NEU

कि कौडु घीउ ।

ki kauṛu ghīu

ki kauṛu ghīu

INTERJ bitter ghee

पता जपल ढाँबमुशुले गौड़ा पोणि पीणजे गा तपल

patā **japal** dhābamuśulē gaurā pōṇi pīṇaje gā **tapal**

patā **japal** dhābamuśul –ē gaurā pōṇi pī –ṇ –je gā **tapal**

later **when** proper.name-POSS cow water drink-INF-DAT go.PERFV **then**

सहुकारे तसे पोणि बिच जेएर छाड़ा ।

sahukārē tasē pōṇi bic jēēr chārā

sahukār –ē tas –ē pōṇi bic jēēr chār –ā

rich.man-POSS his-POSS water between poison keep.PERFV-M.SG

Later when Dhabmusul's cow went to drink water, then rich man added poison on the water.

तौ बोलुणथि मौ टाइ जे एन्तेथ ।

taũ bōluṇathi mau ṭāi je ēntēth

taũ bōl –uṇ –thi mau ṭāi je ē – nt –ē –th

then tell-GED-PAST me three DAT come-HAB-PL-PAST

Then (you) should have told me. Three of us would have come.

तौं समान लन्घाण न अभेइं रातिं ।
 taũ samān langhāṇ n abhēĩ rātĩ
 taũ samān langhā -ṇ n abhēĩ rāt -ĩ
 then things send-GED INTERJ now night-ADVLZR

Then, should the things be sent now

ल्हसुण बि लौति ।
 lhasuṇ bi lauti
 lhasuṇ bi laut -i
 garlic also need-FEM

Garlic also is needed.

2.5 Particles and Clitics

2.5.1 Honorific Particles

The honorific particles are used to convey politeness and extra respect. The particles usually follow the names or the occupational position, and even referred to the people basing on the social position. The most common particles are *-ji, saheb*. These are seemed to be borrowed from the Hindi language.

2.5.2 Vocative Particles

The following are some of the vocative particles found in Pangwali.

Table 33: vocative particles (VP)

Text	Data	Gloss
bā	mathe kar ba	Do slowly VP
bara	khaosa bara	Have eaten VP
olea	cup biś olea	sit quite VP
-a	anila ier ai	Anil VP come here.
be	hā be jhat enta	yes VP will come fast.

2.6 Interjections

Interjections are the independent lexical items which express certain emotions. These may occur as one word or may be as a cluster of words. The following are some of the interjections found in Pangwali.

मे बोउअ अ की किओसा ।
 mē bōua a kī kiōsā
 mē bōua a kī kiō -s -ā
 INTERJ INTERJ what do.PERFV-PRES-M.SG

My father what have you done.

से चाम घेन्ता गाइस ।
 se cām ghentā gāis
 se cām ghe – nt –ā gāis
 he proper name go-HAB-M.SG INTERJ

He will go to Chamba.

ओ ती कइ से मारछाड़ा तठि ।
 o tī kai se mārachārā taṭhi
 o tī kai se mār – chārā taṭhi
 INTERJ too much VBLZR he kill-COMPL there

Oh, doing like that (they) killed him there.

तौं तेन दाहलुण टाति दँ नाशगाइ
 taũ ten dāhluṇ ṭāti dẽ nāśagāi
 taũ ten dāhluṇ ṭā –t –i dẽ nās –gā –i
 then she inflammable wood hold-HAB-FEM INTERJ leave-go.PERFV-FEM

Then, she took the wooden torch and went away.

अछा फिर से इठिअ तन्हि काम नेअ ।
 achā phir se iṭhia tanhi kām nēa
 achā phir se iṭhia tanhi kām nēa
 INTERJ again he here.ABL those work take.PERFV

Well again, he took the work from here.

मेल अगिर खाड़िअ मे बक बककरणलगोसे ।
 mel agir khārīa mē bak bakakaranalagōsē
 mel agir khārīa mē bak bak –karaṇ –lag –ō –s –ē
 INTERJ beginning from my chatter-do.GED-INCEPT-PERFV.PART-PRES-PL

From the beginning (you) have been chattering.

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