

LET'S LEARN KASHMIRI



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LET'S LEARN KASHMIRI

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CONTENTS

		Page No.
	Preface	iii
1.	The Alphabet	1
2.	Words	4
3.	Counting Numbers	9
4.	A Short Story	11
5.	Some Special Usages	12
6.	More Words	12
7.	Differentiating Sounds	17
8.	Short Sentences	19
9.	Some Notes on Grammar	19
10.	Order of Words	22
11.	Questions & Answers	24
12.	Where, Who, What, When	25
13.	Question Sentences	27
14.	Time	29
15.	Verbs	29
16.	Days of the Week	31
17.	Ordinal and Fractional Numbers and Multiples	32
18.	Pronouns	33
19.	Important Adjectives : A Short glossary	33
20.	More about Grammar	37
21.	Relations	40
22.	Sentences showing use of Prepositions	40
23.	Some Antonyms	42
24.	Kahnöy Sënd Käh	43
25.	Some idiomatic phrases	43
26.	More Proverbs / Idioms	45
27.	Käshir Päth akh çith	46
28.	Jän baté	47
29.	Candé Çür (Akh páz kath)	47
30.	Akh Präç	48
31.	Insäni Yékétuk pazar Därérävun	49
32.	Damépada	50
33.	Some common usages	51
34.	Some Couplets from great kashmiri poets.	51
35.	To remember by heart	52

PREFACE

The book is meant for two categories of readers. Firstly it will serve the large number of kashmiri speaking people who would like to express themselves in several ways. Secondly this book will help those who wish to learn kashmiri and are familiar with English. It will especially enable visitors to Kashmir to express themselves in spoken kashmiri. They could also appreciate better the cultural life of the people of kashmir.

The 21st century is the era of the personal computer and Global Information Access. The roman script for kashmiri is therefore, likely to be the most popular with kashmiri speaking people the world over. They can read excellent prose and poetry in the language. Better still, they can write their own creative thoughts with ease. Personal correspondence also can be done more effectively in the mother tongue. At present a lot of excellent, creative oral literature in kashmiri is being lost to posterity for ever.

The simplest way to learn a language is to do it the way a child does. Children hear the words, learn them by heart and then repeat them as often as they can till they master the words and sentences as a whole. Adults can do it too in a playful, relaxed and innocent way without feeling shy. Children can indeed, learn any language faster than an adult does.

Repetition is necessary until the most used words and sentences are on the tip of your tongue to be used whenever you need to do so.

The alphabet of the kashmiri language is introduced in Chapter 1 with a corresponding phonetic guide through use of the English language. Kashmiri is a purely phonetic tongue and each letter of the alphabet has only one sound in all usages. This renders pronunciation quite easy. Then words have been given, followed by counting numbers. Some notes on Kashmiri grammar have been gradually introduced.

Most useful words and sentences, which you must know, are given in the book. These can be easily memorized. A classified list of useful words is also given for the benefit of non Kashmiri speaking people. The words have been grouped together in a logical subject related, rather than alphabetical order, which is easy for daily use.

Some common Kashmiri proverbs have been included in the book besides a few specimens of prose and poetry. Samples of letter writing have been given in order to encourage the use of kashmiri for private and official purposes.

- ONW
- BW

1. The Alphabet

There are seventeen vowels and twenty seven consonants in kashmiri. These are given below :

VOWELS

Small : é ë á ä a ā ~ i ī u ū ê e

Case

ó ö o ñ

Capital : É È Á Ä A Ā ~ I Ī U Ū Ê E

(Upper Case)

Ó Ö O Ñ

CONSONANTS

Capitals are given in the first line and small case in the next.

		K	KH	G	
		k	kh	g	
Ç	ÇH	C	CH	J	
ç	çh	c	ch	j	
		T	TH	D	N
		t	th	d	n
		Ṭ	ṬH	Ḍ	
		ṭ	ṭh	ḍ	
		P	PH	B	M
		p	ph	b	m
		Y	R	L	V
		y	r	l	v
	SH	S	Z	H	—
	sh	s	z	h	—

The phonetic guide to the vowels and consonants are given below. It may interest the reader to know that in the English language also there are a total of forty-four (44) phonetic sounds viz, 21 vowel sounds and 23 Consonants (See Oxford Word-Power Dictionary O. U. Press 1993)

VOWELS

é	:	Same as (è) in Open
è	:	Extended (è)
â	:	Same as (e) in perturb
ä	:	Extended Sound of (â)
a	:	Same as (u) in up
ā	:	As (a) in arm
~	:	As (i) in sip spoken faintly.
i	:	As (i) in sit
ī	:	As (ee) in see
u	:	As (u) in put
ū	:	As (Oo) in zoo
ê	:	As (e) in ten
e	:	As (a) in pay
ô	:	As (o) in oh!
ö	:	As (wo) in swot
o	:	As (o) in home
ñ	:	As (n) in sing.

CONSONANTS

k	:	Same as (c) in cat.
kh	:	Same as (kh) in khan
g	:	As (g) in got
ç	:	As (zz) in pizza

- çh : Sounds like (ts) as in huts but even that is not really close. Practice with a Kashmiri speaking person.
- c : Same as (çh) in chin
- ch : Same as (çhh) in the Hindi word chhāyā (Shadow)
- j : Same as (j) in jug
- t : As (t) in Taj Mahal
- th : As (th) in thatch,
- d : Like (th) in then
- n : As (n) in no
- ṭ : Like (t) in teacher
- ṭh : As (th) in thug
- ḍ : As (d) in did
- p : As (p) in pen
- ph : As (f) in fall
- b : Like (b) in boy
- m : Like (m) in man
- y : Like (y) in yes
- r : Like (r) in red
- l : Like (l) in leg
- v : As (v) in van
- sh : As (sh) in she
- s : As (s) in so
- z : As (z) in zoo
- h : As (h) in how.

Another way of writing the kashmiri alphabet is the same as followed for English, writing the vowels and consonants together in the following order:

CAPITAL LETTERS

È Ê Á Ä A Ā B Ç C D Đ
 Ê E G H ~ I Ī J K L M N
 Ñ Ó Ö O P R S T Ṭ U Ū
 V Y Z ÇH CH KH PH SH
 TH ṬH (Total 44 letters)





























SMALL LETTERS

é ë á ä a ā b ç c d đ
 ê e g h ~ i ī j k l m n
 ñ ó ö o p r s t ṭ u ū
 v y z çh ch kh ph sh
 th ṭh

2. WORDS

Now we use the alphabet to read and write some simple words of common use. The meanings of the words are given in English. The alphabetic order is the one given above.

Letter	Kashmiri Word	English Meaning
1. È é	Èñh...	as if...
2. Ê ë	Tër	Cold
3. Á à	Ách	Eye
4. Ä ä	Äs	Mouth
5. A a	Akh	One
6. Ā ā	Āb	Water
7. B b	Bos	Bus
8. Ç ç	Çññh	Apple

éÉ	Êh...	ëË	Têr	á Á	áçh	ä Ä	äs
1	akh		ā Ā	ābshār	~	Än	iI  Isband
iI 	Id	uU	Ublän	ūŪ	Ūnñ	ê Ê	Pên
eE	Der	ó Ó	ón	ö Ö	Dös	oO	ol 
ṅṄ	Zaŋg	kK	kāv	kh KH	khar	gG	gāđ 
nN 	nas	çÇ 	çünñ	çh CH	çhāy	cC	camcé 
ch CH 	chätêr	jJ 	jag	tT 	talvār	th TH	thāl 
d D 	darvāzé	tT 	töbur	th 	thül	đĐ	đābêr 
pp 	posh	ph PH 	phêran	bB 	bas	mM	māl 
yY 	yêké	rR 	raz	lL 	laçhul	vV	vāj 
sh SH 	shenkh	sS 	söruph	zZ 	zāl	hH	hün 

8.	Ç	ç	Çar	Bug
9.	C	c	Cāy	Tea
10.	D	d	Davāī	Ink pot
11.	Ḍ	ḍ	Ḍūn	Walnut
12.	Ê	ê	Êrv	Satirical expression
12b.	Ĥ	ĥ	Pĕn	Pen
13.	E	e	Es	Ace
13b.	E	e	Ḍer	Pile
14.	G	g	Gāv	Cow
15.	H	h	Hār	Mynah
15b.	H	h	Hūn	Dog
16.	~	~	Āṅ	Blind people
16b.	~	~	Sēt	With
17.	I	i	Izāh	Torment/Pain or trauma
18.	Ī	ī	Īt	So many
18b.	Ī	ī	Īmān	Faith
19.	J	j	Jāl	Wire Screen
19b.	J	j	Jag	Jug
20.	K	k	Kōngēposh	Saffron flower
20b.	K	k	Kul	Tree
20c.	K	k	Kitāb	Book
21.	L	l	Leph	Quilt
21b.	L	l	Lāt	Tail
22.	M	m	Mor	Peacock
22b.	M	m	Māt	Copper/Clay Vessel
23.	Ņ	ņ	Laṅg	Thigh
23b.	Ņ	ņ	Zaṅg	leg/rust
24.	N	n	Nāv	boat

24b.	N	n	Nār	Fire
24c.	N	n	Nōt	Clay pot/pitcher
25.	Ò	ó	Òn	Blind
25b.	Ó	ó	Ósh	Tears
25c.	Ô	ó	Ôdur	Wet
26.	Ö	ö	Dös	Wall
26b.	Ö	ö	Khösh	Happy
26c.	Ö	ö	Vösh	Sigh
27.	O	o	Ol	Nest
27b.	O	o	Ozké	Livelihood
28.	P	p	Posh	Flower
28b.	P	p	Pamposh	Lotus
29.	R	r	Raz	Rope
29b.	R	r	Rikh / Rékh	Line
29c.	R	r	Róph	Dance
29d.	R	r	Röph	Silver
30.	S	s	Son	Ours
30b.	S	s	Sabzī	Vegetable
30c.	S	s	Són	Deep
30d.	S	s	Sön	Gold
30e.	S	s	Söruph	Snake
31.	T	t	Toté	Parrot
31b.	T	t	Talvār	Sword
32.	Ṭ	ṭ	Ṭókér	Basket
32b.	Ṭ	ṭ	Ṭāngé	Horse carriage/Cart
32c.	Ṭ	ṭ	Ṭar	Fibs
33.	U	u	Ublān	Boiling
33b.	U	u	Ulās	Joy
34.	Ū	ū	Ūnjh	Camel

34b.	Ū	ū	Ūshā	Name of woman
35.	V	v	Vāzēvān	Special feast
35b.	V	v	Vāngun	Brinjal/Egg Plant
35c.	V	v	Vār	Small pot/Kitchen garden
35d.	V	v	Vōpar	Stranger (s)
35e.	V	v	Vāj	Ring
36.	Y	y	Yēmbērzal	Narcissus flower
36b.	Y	y	Yārikul	Pine tree
36c.	Y	y	Yār	Friend. Beloved
37.	Z	z	Zīn	Saddle
37b.	Z	z	Zāt	Rag
37c.	Z	z	Zyun	Firewood
37d.	Z	z	Zabar	Good
37e.	Z	z	Zūn	Moon
38.	ÇH	çh	Çhāy	Shadow
38b.	ÇH	çh	Çhōtē der	Heap of rubbish
39.	CH	ch	Chātēr	Umbrella
39b.	CH	ch	Chānich	Black berry
39c.	CH	ch	Chapar	Thatched roof
40.	KH	kh	Khos	Brass cup
41.	PH	ph	Phēran	Kashmiri upper garment
41b.	PH	ph	Phōt	Basket
42.	SH	sh	Shēnkh	Conch shell
43.	Th	th	Thāl	Brass Plate
43b.	Th	th	Thān	Butter
43c.	Th	th	Thōk	Tired
43d.	Th	th	Thōikh	Spit/phlegm
44.	ṬH	ṭh	Ṭhāl	Egg
44.	ṬH	ṭh	Ṭhēlē	Sack
44.	ṬH	ṭh	Ṭhānē	Lid

3. COUNTING NUMBERS (GRAND)

It would now be possible for you to learn the numbers from one to one hundred. Here we give the numbers in English and Kashmiri.

Numbers from one to hundred

Aki Pêthê hatas tām grand

English	Kashmiri	English	Kashmiri
Zero	Siphar	Twenty four	Çövuh
One	Akh	Twenty five	Pênçêh
Two	Zê	Twenty six	Shatêvuh
Three	Trê	Twenty seven	Satovuh
Four	Çor	Twenty eight	Athovuh
Five	Pāñçh	Twenty nine	Kunêtrêh
Six	Shê	Thirty	Trêh
Seven	Sath	Thirty one	Akêtrêh
Eight	Āṭh	Thirty two	Döyêtrêh
Nine	Nav	Thirty three	Trêyitrêh
Ten	Dâh / Dâh	Thirty four	Çöyêtrêh
Eleven	Kâh	Thirty five	Pāñçêtrêh
Twelve	Bâh	Thirty six	Shêyitrêh
Thirteen	Truvâh	Thirty seven	Satêtrêh
Fourteen	Çödâh	Thirty eight	Arêtrêh
Fifteen	Pandâh	Thirty nine	Kunêtâjĭ
Sixteen	Shurâh	Forty	çatêjĭ
Seventeen	Sadâh	Forty one	Akêtâjĭ
Eighteen	Arêdâh	Forty two	Döyêtâjĭ
Nineteen	Kunêvuh	Forty three	Trêyitâjĭ
Twenty	Vuh	Forty four	cöyêtâjĭ
Twenty one	Akêvuh	Forty five	Pāñçêtâjĭ
Twenty two	Zêtovuh	Forty six	Shêyêtâjĭ
Twenty three	Trôvuh	Forty seven	Satêtâjĭ
		Forty eight	Arêtâjĭ

English

Forty nine

Fifty

Fifty one

Fifty two

Fifty three

Fifty four

Fifty five

Fifty six

Fifty seven

Fifty eight

Fifty nine

Sixty

Sixty one

Sixty two

Sixty three

Sixty four

Sixty five

Sixty six

Sixty seven

Sixty eight

Sixty nine

Seventy

Seventy one

Seventy two

Seventy three

Seventy four

Kashmiri

Kunévanzāh

Pançāh

Akévanzāh

Duvanzāh

Trévanzāh

Çuvanzāh

Pāñçévanzāh

Shévanzāh

Satévanzāh

Arévanzāh

Kunéhāṭh

Shēṭh

Akéhāṭh

Duhāṭh

Truhāṭh

Çuhāṭh

Pāñçéhāṭh

Shéhāṭh

Satéhāṭh

Aréhāṭh

Kunésatath

Satath

Akésatath

Dusatath

Trésatath

Çusatath

English

Seventy five

Seventy six

Seventy seven

Seventy eight

Seventy nine

Eighty

Eighty one

Eighty two

Eighty three

Eighty four

Eighty five

Eighty six

Eighty seven

Eighty eight

Eighty nine

Ninety

Ninety one

Ninety two

Ninety three

Ninety four

Ninety five

Ninety six

Ninety seven

Ninety eight

Ninety nine

Hundred

Kashmiri

Pāñçésatath

Shésatath

Satésatath

Arésatath

Kunéshīṭh

Shīṭh

Akéshīṭh

Döyeshīṭh

Tréyishīṭh

Çöyishīṭh

Pāñçeshīṭh

Shéyishīṭh

Satéshīṭh

Aréshīṭh

Kunénamath

Namath

Akénamath

Dunamath

Trénamath

Çunamath

Pāñçénamath

Shénamath

Saténamath

Arénamath

Naménamath

Hath

104	:	Akhathe çor (Akh + hath + të + çor)
200	:	Zéhath
1000	:	Akh sās
1812	:	Akh sās ajh hathè bāh
1,00,000	:	Akh loch
100,00,000	:	Akh Karor

4. A Short Story

The following paragraph is a very short story. All the forty four letters of the alphabet are used in it. Read the sentences aloud a number of times until you get a feel for the distinct sounds of each letter.

Ask a kashmiri speaking friend or neighbour or teacher to listen to you until you get it right. It is easy, if you remember that even a three year old child does it effortlessly. Concentrate on the sounds with joy and love and practice repeatedly. Practice makes perfect.

"Akh Lökəṭ Kath"

(A short story)

The following story contains all the vowel sounds and consonants of the kashmiri language. Practice reading it aloud.

Akh lăḍayigôr vāndur khôt lōti lōti zīr dinē rōstuy ākis kulis pēṭh. Patay khôt su joshē sān dav trāvith Kulis pēṭh yuth zan su tati pēṭhē çūnṭh phalē tūkrāh bōn vāleh. Magar Cārpāyi pēṭh cāy cavān naphar gayi hushār tē kārēkh tas lār. Tīhriz çhāy vēchthēy gav tāmīs phraṭh tē chēcēn dāl tē tujin tēkh.

Akh	=	One	tati pēṭhē	=	Therefrom
Ladāyigôr	=	Quarrelsome	Çūnṭh	=	Apples
Vāndur	=	Monkey	Phalē	=	Fruit
Khôt	=	Got up/ climbed	tūkrāh	=	Basketful
Lōti lōti	=	Slowly	bōn	=	down
Zīr	=	Movement	Vāleh	=	get
Dinē	=	giving	Magar	=	But
Rōstuy	=	Without	Cārpāyi	=	Cot
ākis	=	One	Pēṭh	=	On
Kulis	=	Tree	Cāy	=	Tea
pēṭh	=	On top	Cavān	=	Drinking
patay	=	Thereafter	Naphar	=	People
su	=	He	gayi hushār	=	Woke up
joshēsān	=	Excitedly	tē	=	and
dav trāvith	=	Running	Kārēkh	=	did / acted
yuth zan	=	So that	tas	=	Him

lār	=	Chase	tāmis	=	To him
Tihñz	=	Their	phraṭh	=	Fright
çhāy	=	Shadow	chêcên dāl	=	Over awed
Vêchthêy	=	On seeing	tujin țekh	=	Ran away fast
gav	=	Had			

5. Some Special Usages

Given below are the uses of letters in pairs which have to be understood for accurate writing and pronunciation of words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Consonant (R, r) is used with other consonants as follows : | (b) Another usage to be understood is the combined use of (-) and (y) in words like the following : |
| Prath = Every | Zyun = firewood |
| Grakh = Boil | Nyūluy = uncooked, raw |
| Krakh = Noise | Kyul = nail |
| Traṭh = Thunder | Gyūr = dizziness, Confusion |
| Phraṭh = Fright | |

6. More Words

Further examples of vowels are given below. The reader must become absolutely familiar with the words and their phonetics. These words are of very common use. The English word equivalents are given alongside.

Letter	Kashmiri Word	English equivalent
1. Ê ê	Têr	Piece
	Gêr	Enthusiasm
	Têrê	Pieces
	Hês	Incitement
2. Ę ę	Têr	Cold
	Têrê	Body Chill
	Sêġ	With
	Ďês	A long stick

3.	À á	Lär	Building
		Gär	Watch
		Här	Faggot
		Kär	Beam
		Häs	Elephants (Plural)
		Äch	Eye
		Är	In good condition
		Vär	Spice
		Kädél	Bridge
		4.	Ä ä
Lär	Cucumber		
Khär	Favour		
Khäs	Bronze cups (plural)		
päthèr	Pretences / affectation		
Är	Peech		
Äs	Were		
Väl	Knitting stitches		
Bozanväl	Listeners		
Äi	Cardamam		
5.	A a	Kär	Back
		Käm	Work
		Här	Mynah
		Äl	Nests
		Gäb	Hidden/vanish
		Pan	String / thread
		Al	Pumpkin
		Trath	Thunder
		Kar	do !
		Var	Twist
Bar	Door		
Khar	Donkey		

6.	Ā ā	Nār	Fire
		Lār	Chase
		Kār	Car; work
		Khār	Black-Smith
		Vārekārē	God willing
		Āngun	Compound
		Āluç	Laziness
		Ābshār	Waterfall
		Çay	Tea
7.	~	Kıl	Nails
		Çyāh ?	What ?
		Çyāzi ?	Why ?
		Myon	Mine
		Āç	We
		Titç	Such
8.	İ i	Zitin	Spark
		Jigar	Liver
		Jin	Demon
		Sir	Secret
		Pāriv	Read !
		İnsān	Human being
		Izāh	Torture
		Gāyi tim	They went
		Pāchin	Flying duck
9.	Ī ī	Zir	Shake
		Javānī	Youth
		Tiz	Radiance
		Çiç āv	Came late
		Līkhit	Written
		Dilcaspī	Interest
10.	U u	Su	he

		Pêvun	Lighting hearth
		Zêvun	Be born
		Vanun	To say
		Módur	Sweet
		Đyutun	Gave
		Buth	face
11.	Ū ū	Çūn̄th	Apple
		yŋ̄	here
		tyūt	that much
		Būziv	Listen
		Rūd	Rain
		Zyŋ̄th	Long
		Krŋ̄th	Severe
		Māyŋ̄s	Sad
		Dŋ̄r	Far away
12.	Ê ê	Pêth	on top
		Mêvê	Fruit
		Trê	Three
		Çê	To you
		Mê	To me
		Vêh	Pain
		Bêyt	More
		Yêçhā	Wish
		Çêl	Pressure
13.	E e	Çer	Late
		Jerê	Confusion/frustration
		Der	heap
		Thes	Hurt
		Ner	go
14.	Ô ô	Sôn	deep

	Ö	Ö	On	blind
			Khót	Small store
			Khót	Counterfeit
			Voth	Open
			Lot	Lightweight
			gyód	Straight
			Ođ	Half
			Osh	Tears
			Pöz	Truth
			Thöd	Tall
			Döh	day
			Brónh	Ahead
			Khösh	Left handed
			Ogun	Single strand
15.	Ö	ö	Sön	Gold
			Dös	Wall
			Köl	Stream
			Khrös	Complication
			Khösh	Happy
			Göd	Heel
			Khöth	Deceit
			Död	Milk
			Töhī	To you
			Söprāpath	Goodness
			Vöshlun	Glow on face/blushing
			Mökdan	Finish
			Sö	She / That
16.	O	o	Son	Ours
			Sönth	Spring
			Māhol	Environment
			Vorémāj	Stepmother

17. Ñ ñ

Çar	Four
Soruy	All
Dest	Friend
Nokar	Servant
Os	Was
Mañz	Inside/Middle
Kañz	Stone Mortar
Kāñh	Any
Tuheriz	Yours
Añd	End
Gañd	Filth
Grand	Numerals
Kāñst	Any one

7. Differentiating Sounds

Some other examples of words are given below for learning the differences of sounds between various vowels. It is well to remember that phonetic accuracy is essential in spoken and written kashmiri because the gender and number of words is often given by the phonetic endings and inflections. Practise listening carefully to spoken Kashmiri, preferably on a tape recorder. See the examples given below carefully.

Ex. 1

Mäch	=	fly;
Mäch	=	honey
Maçh	=	Minced meat;
Maç	=	Mad woman ;
Maçar	=	Madness

Ex. 2

Véch	=	see,
Väch	=	Open
Vach	=	Breast

Ex. 3

Var	=	twist
Vär	=	Spice
Vär	=	small garden/ clay pot

Ex. 4

Gër	=	Enthusiasm,
Gär	=	Watch/Clock
Gär	=	Dried water chestnuts

- Ex. 5** Lach = a lac
 Lāch = Sealing wax
 Léch = Nit

- Ex. 6** Lār = Building
 Lār = Cucumber

- Ex. 7** Tēr = Cold;
 Tēr = Piece / rag
 Tār = Going across/ wire
 Ṭar = a fib
 Tār = time interval
 Tar = a trace

- Ex. 8** Bār = slit
 Bar = door

- Bārī = slits
 Bār = weight

- Ex. 9** Gur = horse
 Gūr = milkman
 Guṛ = horses
 Gūr = milkmen
 Gyūr = dizziness/confusion
 Gor = priest

- Ex. 10** Tīr = Sheep / animals
 Ṭīr = a lump of rice
 Tēr = cold
 Tēr = piece

Ex. 11 Showing change of word endings to indicate number and gender.

English Word	Kashmiri Singular	Equivalent Plural
Clock	Gār	Gari
Nail	Kyul	Kiḷ
Fib	Ṭar	Ṭēr
Lump	Ṭīr	Ṭīri
Building	Lār	Lari
Girl	Kār	Kori
	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
Cat	Byor / Bror	Byār / Brār
Dog	Hūn	Hūn
Dogs	Hūn	Honi
He/She	Su	Sō
IS	Chu	Chi

Bēyi ithay pāṭh (b.i.p)
 means that more examples like that
 can be illustrated and mastered

8. Short Sentences

Now it is time to practice learning some sentences by heart. Thereby you will learn more words and also be able to converse accurately. Memorize these sentences. This is easy. Speak these aloud until your speech organs get used to spoken Kashmiri. You will get a hang of it all in a few sessions.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Kām Kar | = | Do your work | 19. Phal khê | = | Eat the fruit. |
| 2. Khar chu | = | The donkey is | 20. Bê phölê | = | I'll flourish. |
| Khêvān Kāgaz. | | eating paper. | 21. Bab drāv | = | Father has |
| 3. Gur chu | = | The horse is | bāzar. | = | gone to market |
| khêvān gāsê | | eating grass. | 22. Māj drāyas sēt. | = | Mother has |
| 4. Gāvi khēyī | = | The cow ate | | = | accompanied |
| çöci | | the breads. | | = | him. |
| 5. Cāy Cê. | = | Have tea. | 23. Yār chi asān | = | Friends are |
| 6. Cāg Çhāy | = | Your shadow | | = | laughing. |
| 7. Gāsê mè | = | Do not | 24. Rob mè kar. | = | Don't browbeat |
| chakh. | | spill grass. | 25. Lol bar. | = | Give love. |
| 8. Jāy trāv | = | Vacate the seat | 26. Vāv shāntêv | = | The storm |
| 9. Yi tul thòd. | = | Lift this up. | | = | subsided |
| 10. Dóg dóg di | = | Press my body. | 27. Çê khàçey | = | you are panting. |
| 11. Nūn mè khê | = | Don't eat salt. | shānsh | | |
| 12. Krakh mè | = | Don't make noise | 28. Su os prārān. | = | He was waiting |
| kar | | | 29. Zan äsês | = | As though he |
| 13. Tar mè van. | = | Don't tell fibs. | bāmbêr. | = | was in a hurry. |
| 14. Ṭhaṭhê mè kar | = | Don't make fun. | 30. Yi hākh chu | = | This green |
| 15. Dāph trāv. | = | Have a nap. | nyūluy. | = | vegetable is not |
| 16. Póz van | = | Speak the Truth | 31. Thòd Vòth. | = | fully cooked. |
| 17. Tāmīs Khàç | = | He is annoyed. | | = | Get up |
| Çakh | | | 32. Kāv Karān | = | The crow |
| 18. Phoran yi | = | Come | ṭāv ṭāv | = | is crowing |
| | | immediately | 33. Batê khê | = | Have meals. |

9. Some notes on Grammar

There are two genders in Kashmiri, masculine and feminine. The verbs used in a sentence follow the gender of the noun to which the verb refers. See the examples below for clarity

Example :

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|-----|----|------|-------|-----|
| 1. Sö | gáyī | garé | (F) | Su | gav | garé. | (M) |
| | she | went | | He | went | home | |

Sö gâyi ; Su gav

2. Mol chu thód (M) Mäj chí tház (F)
Father is tall Mother is tall

Notice how the ending of the Verb as well as the adjective changes with the gender

Chu = masculine ; thód 'm)
Chí = Feminine ; tház 'v)

3. Zanāné āsē garē gāmçé.
Ladies had gone home
Maréd āg garē gāmèt.

Note the subtle phonetic inflections

Feminine

āsē
gāmçé

Masculine

āg
gāmèt

} had gone (Plural)

4. Láçké chu lökut (M) (Singular)
The boy is small
Láçkī chí lökèt (F)
The girl is small

Masculine

Láçké
chu
Lökut

Feminine

Láçkī - Boy / girl
chí - is
Lökèt - Small

Now compare the following masculine and feminine forms of some common adjectives.

Masculine

Vözul
Kāçur
Sabéz
Söndar
Jän
Thód
Lökut

Feminine

Vözéj - Red
Kāçér - Brown
Sabéz - Green
Söndar - Pretty
Jän - Good
Tház - Tall
Lökèt - Small

At this point the learner is advised not to seek to find the rules of grammar. That will make language learning dull and progress slow. Instead, it is better to speak, write and memorize as many simple sentences as you possibly can.

Pay particular attention and listen to Kashmiri spoken on radio, cassette tapes or by people who speak the language. You should speak kashmiri whenever you have an opportunity. This is the surest way to quick learning.

Now let us see some singular and plural forms of common words.

Kashmiri equivalent

English Word	Singular	Plural
The Wall	Dös	Döse
A child	Shur	Shur
A Kashmiri	Kāshur	Kāshir
A shirt	Kurtan	Kurtani
An Englishman	Ängrez	Ängrez
A girl	Kūr	Kori
A boy	Lāḍké	Lāḍké
A book	Kitāb	Kitābē
A flower	Posh	Posh
A window	dār	dāri
A tree	Kul	Kul
A nail	Kyul	Kil
A chair	Kurēg	Kursī
A brick	Sir	Seri
A pen	Kalam	Kalam

Adjectives with Singular & Plural forms

Small	Lökut	Lökēt
Tall	Thöd	Thād
Fat	yyöth	Yyêth
Foolish	Cor	Cär
Red	Vözul	Vözäl
Rotten	hötmut	hötmet
Fresh	tāzé	tāzé
Wet	ödur	ädëg
Beautiful/pretty	söndar	söndar

10. Order of Words

Before we examine the order of words in Kashmiri let us have a book at the following short sentences.

Kashmiri	English
1. Bé chus khösh.	I am happy
2. Sö chi söndar.	She is pretty
3. Su chu bemär.	He is ill.
4. Çé chukh thókmüt.	You are tired
5. Äg chi tayär.	We are ready.
6. Tim chi käshir	They are kashmiris.
7. Mê gav çer.	I am late
8. Mê gavé çer ?	Am I late ?
9. Sö chā käshér ?	Is she/a kashmiri ?
10. Sö chi käshér.	She is a kashmiri.
11. Äg chā särtiy yétiy ?	Are we all here ?
12. Bé chus käshur bolañi.	I speak kashmiri
13. Mê chuné käshur tagān.	I don't know kashmiri.
14. Tuhūñđ garik chā vāray ?	How is your wife ?
15. Bēyi samkhav jaldēy vārèkārè.	See you again soon.
16. Töhy chivè gythāh jān shubān.	You are looking very nice.
17. Az chu mosam jān.	It's fine weather today.
18. Katay kalām māph !	Forgive me for interrupting.
19. Tāmīs os vāryāh kēñh vanun.	He had much to relate.
20. Sārivyē būz dilcaspi sān	Everybody listened with great interest
21. Bé chus töhi broñh ti ggyñlmut.	I have met you before.
22. Yi kyāh chu ?	What is this ?
23. Yim kitābe sambāl.	Keep these books properly.

In the above sentences notice the various pronouns used and their inflexional forms.

Bé = I	Çé = you	Su = he	Sö = She
Äg = We	Tim = They	Tamis = to him	Mê = to me
Tuhūñđ = Yours	töhy = you (respectful)	Töhi = to you ;	Çê = to you
		Yi = this, It	Yim = these (Plural)

As you might have noticed the order of words in the above sentences is more or less comparable to English. However, when we ask questions in Kashmiri the sound at the end of the verb (designating action) indicates whether you are asking a question or otherwise; see examples above sentences Nos. 7, 8, 9, & 10. Compared with English more words are used in Kashmiri to express the same idea, sometimes fewer.

Çê toryi phikāṭ?

Do you understand? You do understand?

Çê Chukhé bolān?

Do you speak?

Are you speaking?

Kāshur bolun chu sāhl.

Kashmiri is easy to speak

See the order of words. In Kashmiri we say the English sentence somewhat in this mental form:

Kashmiri, to speak is, easy.

(Kāshur bolun chu sāhl.)

In Kashmiri the equivalent of the verb "to do" is not used to form questions or to make negative statements e.g.

Sö chané khêvān

She is not eating.

She does not eat.

Both the statements in English are understood by one Kashmiri sentence which is to be understood in the context of the situation.

Chus (am)

Singular

Bê chus

Çê chukh

Su chu

Sö chi

Plural

Āg Chi

Tim Chi

Töhy chivê

Now repeat the following sentences carefully till you get a hang of the pronouns in various forms

1. Mê chu akh kalam.

I have a pen.

2. Çê chay akh kitāb.

you have a book.

3. Tamis chi akh kāpī.

He/she has a notebook.

4. Asi chi Kalam.

We have pens.

5. Töhi chi kitābê.

you have books.

6. Timan chi kāpī.

They have notebooks

Chu = have

Masculine

Mê chu

Çê chuy

Tamis Chu

Asi Chu

Timan chu

Feminine

Çe chay

Tamis chi

Asi chi

Timan chi

Singular (object)

Mê chu akh cîz

Çê chuy

Tamis chu

Asi chu

Timan chu

Plural (objects)

Mê chi vartyah cîz

Çê chiy

Tamis chi

Asi chi

Timan chi

b.i.p chi yim jumle yâd karêg.

(b.i.p = bêyi ithay | ټ ټ ټ)

In the next section we will get more practice in the use of words and sentences in the form of asking questions and giving answers.

11. Questions & Answers

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Are you coming ? | Çê yikhā ? |
| Will you come ? | |
| 2. Are you eating ? | Çê chukhā khêvān ? |
| Do you eat ? | |
| 3. Are you staying ? | Çê rozkhā ? |
| 4. Are you sleeping ? | Shóngith chukhā ? |
| 5. Do you wish to sleep ? | Shóngê khā ? |
| 6. Are you sleepy ? | Nêndêr chayā yivān ? |
| 7. Do you get sleep ? | Nêndêr chayê yivān ? |

Notice the almost unnoticeable differences in the kashmiri sentences in examples (6) and (7)
Now some examples of affirmative sentences and answers or negative answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 8. Yes, I am coming. | Āhnū, bê yime. |
| 9. Yes, I am eating. | Āhnū, bê chus khêvān. |
| 10. Yes, I am staying. | Āhnū, bê rozê. |
| 11. Yes, I am sleeping. | Āhnū, bê chus shóngith. |
| 12. Yes, I want to sleep. | Ā, bê shóngê.
Āhnū, bê shóngê. |
| 13. Yes, I am sleepy. | Ā, mê chi nêndêr yivan. |
| 14. Yes, I do get sleep. | Ā, mê chi nêndêr pêvān. |

Now see negative answers to questions in examples (1) to (7) above. these are

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 15. No, I am not coming. | Nā, bê yimê nê |
| 16. No, I am not eating. | Nā, bê chus nê khêvan. |

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 17. | No, I am not staying. | Nā, bē rozé né. |
| 18. | No, I am not sleeping. | Nā, bē chus né shóhngith. |
| 19. | No, I am not sleepy. | Nā, mē chané nēndér yivān. |
| 20. | No, I do not wish to sleep | Nā, bē shóngé nē. |
| 21. | No, I don't get sleep | Nā, mē chané nēndér pevān |
| | Yes = Ā, Āhnā | |
| | No = Nā-----né | |

Remember that these forms of yes, and no are used in masculine gender sentences. For the feminine gender the form changes as follows :

- | | | | |
|-----|---|------------|--------------|
| Yes | = | Āhnā.....Ā | } (Feminine) |
| No | = | Nāy.....né | |

The above sentences would then be as follows :

- | | | |
|----|------------------|---|
| 1. | Yikhay Çè ? | (A woman being asked if she will come) |
| 2. | Khévan chakhay ? | Are you eating (Question addressed to a female) |
| 3. | Āhnā, bē yimé. | Yes, I am coming. |
| 4. | Nāy, bē yimé né. | No, I am not coming. |
- } (replying to a woman)

Notice also the change in the inflection of Verbs.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| yikhā ? | (masculine) |
| yikhay ? | (feminine) |
| Chukhā ? | (masculine) |
| Chakhay ? | (feminine) |

Practice making short sentences on the above lines and learn the correct sentences by heart. Practice above makes for perfect sentence structure. Hear, repeat and write as many sentences of common usage as you can lay your hands upon. Repetition of sentences is the easiest route to learning a language quickly.

12. Where ? Kati ?

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Su kati chu ? | Where is he ? |
| 2. | M̄yāñ yār kati chi ? | Where are my friends ? |
| 3. | Çé kati chukh ? | Where are you ? |
| 4. | Āg kati chi ? | Where are we ? |
| 5. | Çê kôt chuy gaçhun ? | Where are you going ? |
| 6. | Çé Kôt gaçhakh ? | Where do you go ? |

7. Çê kati pêþhê âkh ? where from are you coming ?
or wherefrom have you come ?
8. Bas kati pêþhê çî nerân ? Wherefrom does the
bus leave ?
9. Dâkhânê kati chu ? Where is the post office ?

Now observe the following variations carefully.

Kati chu ?	where is	;	Singular masculine
Kati çî ?	where is	,	Singular feminine
	where are	,	Plural (Masculine, feminine)

Also notice the change of verb with pronouns and their cases as given in section (10) earlier.

Who ? Kus ?

1. Kus chu ? who is it ?
2. Kusû chu ? who is there ?
3. Yêti kus chu aþsar ? who is the boss (officer) here ?
4. Hô zanânê kôsê çî ? who is the that woman ?
5. yimê zanânê kam çî ? who are these women ?
6. Çê kâmis pyûlukh ? Whom did you meet ?
7. Yi kâmis kyut chu ? For whom is it ?

What ? Kyâh ?

1. Yi Kyâh chu ? What is this ?
2. Çê kyâh chukh khêvân ? What are you eating ?
3. Çê kyâh gaçhty ? What do you want ?
4. Su kyâh chu vanan ? What is he saying ?
5. Kyoh dâll ? What's the matter ?
6. Tim kyâh çî cavân ? What are they drinking ?

When ? Kar ?

1. Bé kar yimê ? When shall I come ?
2. Çê kar yikh ? When shall you come ?
3. Su kar yiyê ? When shall he come ?
4. Sô kar yiyê ? When shall she come ?
5. Tim kar yin ? When shall they come ?
6. Tôhy kar yiyêv ? When shall you (plural) come ?
7. Âg kar yimav ? When shall we come ?

The Verb in these sentences is (Yi) ; (Come) in English. Thus we have Yur yi = Come here.

Verb :	Yi	(Come)
Bé	yimé	
Çé	yikh	Tōhy yiyév
Su	iyé	
Sö	iyé	Äš yimav.
Tim	yin	

Çé yi.	=	you come
Bé yimā ?	=	May I come ?
Ä Çé yi.	=	Yes, do come.
Çé yi yū.	=	you come here

How many ?

How much ?

Kāç ?

Kotāh ?

Kāç kilometar dūr ?

Kāç naphar yin sālas ?

Çé káčāh röpyi chay ?

Yi kotāh chu ?

Az kātyāh naphar yin sālas ?

Shāhr Kotāh dūr chu ?

Kāç bajeyi ?

Vakhét kyāh āv ?

How many kilometres ?

How many people come for the feast ?

How much money do you have ?

How much is it ?

How many people come for the feast today ?

How far away is the city ?

what time is it ?

or

What is the time ?

13. Question Sentences

More examples of the usage of above words are given below. Read the sentences aloud many times until these sentences become part of your instant speech.

Kashmiri

English

1. Çé kyāh chuy nāv ?

1. What is your name ?

2. yêth shahāras kyāh chi vanān ?

2. What is this city called ?

3. Az kösè vār chi ?

3. What is the day ?

4. Çé káčı bajı nerakh ?

4. What time do you leave ?

5. Su káčı bajı iyé ?

5. { What time is he coming ?

Su kar bāg iyé ?

}

6. Kyuth lūbēvun doh !

6. What a beautiful day !

Kashmiri**English**

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 7. Kith̄ söndar posh ! | 7. What lovely flowers ! |
| 8. Kich̄ söndar kūr ! | 8. What a pretty girl ! |
| 9. Kich̄ jān māshīd̄ ! | 9. What a nice mosque ! |
| 10. Kyuth̄ jān mañdar ! | 10. What a nice temple ! |
| 11. Yi kas kyut chu ? | 11. For whom is it ? |
| 12. Tim kāmīs sāt gaçhan ? | 12. With whom do they go ? |
| 13. Çe kati rozān ? | 13. Where do you live ? |
| 14. Çê kotāh vakhèt lagty ? | 14. How much time do you take ? |
| 15. Tim kar bāg yin vapas ? | 15. What time do they return ? |
| 16. Kyāzi nè ? | 16. Why not ? |
| 17. Çe kyāzi nè yivan ? | 17. Why don't you come ? |
| 18. Su kyāzi chu mañdéchān ? | 18. Why is he shy ? |
| 19. Tōhi kyāzi kōrvu yūt taklīph ? | 19. Why did you take so much trouble ? |

You should carefully remember the inflection of question words with the gender and number of the noun referred to. In English the words "what" "where" "whom" etc. remain the same irrespective of number and gender. This is shown below.

Masculine**Feminine**

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
What ?	Kyuth	Kith̄	Kich̄	Kich̄h̄
Where ?	Kati	Kati	Kati	Kati
Who ?	Kus	Kam	Küs̄e	Kam̄e
When ?	Kar	Kar	Kar	Kar
how many ?	Kaç	Kätyāh̄	Kaç	Käçāh̄

Notice also in the following few sentences how kaç and kätyāh̄ are both used for "how many". The word "Kaç" seeks precise numbers while the word "kätyāh̄" seeks a broad idea of the numbers. Also see the nuances of the word "Kotāh̄" (how much) in the following few sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Yim Kaç Kitābē chi ? | How many books are here ? |
| Yim chi pāñç kitābē | These are five books |
| Yim kaçāh̄ kitābē chi ? | How many books are here ? |
| Yim chi kam̄y kitābē | These are not many books |
| Yi gām kotāh̄ dūr chu ? | How far away is this village ? |

Yēti pēthē kāṭyāh mīl chi tot tam ?

Kāç kilomītar dōpūth cō ?

Yēti kīçāh kursī chi ?

How many miles is that place from here ?

How many kilometres did you say ?

How many chains are here ?

14. Time

Ākis dohas chi āsān 24 (çövuh) ganṭē. Ākis ganṭas chi āsān sheṭh mināṭh, tē ākis minṭas chi āsān sheṭh sēkaṇḍ. Mē chi akh gār. Vāṅkēs bajeyi subēci āṭh. Mē gaçḥi navi bajī kālēj shōrū. Vēni chu mē akh ganṭē mohlath. Kālēj rozī trēn ganṭan calān - navi pēthē bahān tam.

Dōyi bajī pēthē trēn tām karē bē garic kām.

Patē yiyē mē panun akh dost melni.

Āç gaçḥav pikcar Véchni. Dapan

Chi nāv pikcar chi syṭhāh jān.

Praktis kāriv

Kotāh dūr ?

Kīçāh rōpyī ?

Kāç lāḍkē ?

Kāṭyāh Kilomītar ?

Kāṭyāh lākh ?

Kīçāh galti ?

Kotāh kēmāth ?

Kāç ganṭē ?

Kāṭyāh lāḍkē ?

How far ?

How many rupees ?

How many boys ?

How many kilometers ?

How many people ?

How many mistakes ?

What price ?

How many hours ?

How many students ?

15. Verbs

To go = gaçhun

To come = yun

To get up = Vōthun

To read = parun

To cook = Ranun

To drop = Trāvun

To do = Karun

To sweep = Ḍuvun

To speak = Vanun / Bolun

To narrate = Dapun

To bring = Anun

To wait = Prārun



Another group of Verbs is like those given below.

Ûyón	=	To fall
Khyón	=	To eat
Çyón	=	To drink
Bihūn	=	To sit
Māl̄ hyón	=	To buy
Hyon	=	To get
Dyun	=	To give

There is yet another group of verbs which are made up by joining a qualifying word to a root verb e.g.

Band Karun	=	To shut
Tamokh Çyón	=	To smoke
Thód Vöthun	=	To stand up
ÇÛr karèn	=	To steal
Tärfph karèn	=	To admire
Paçh karèn	=	To believe
Sāph karun	=	To clean
Phäslé karun	=	To decide

Future tense

	gaçhun (to go)	khyón (to eat)
Bé	gaçhé	Khémè
Çé	gaçhakh	Khékh
Su	gaçhi	Khéyi
Ās	gaçhav	Khémav
Tshy	gáčhiv	Khéyiv
Sö	Gaçhi	Khéyi

More sentences for practice are given below. Read these aloud and remember by heart.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What is the time ? | Vakhét kyāh āv ? |
| 2. Now it's ten minutes past four. | Vēnkyas bajeyi dahi mintē pēth̄ çor. |
| 3. The time is twenty minutes to three. | Vakhét chu vuhi minti kam trē. |
| 4. It is half past one. | Död bajeyi. |
| 5. When is he coming ? | Su kar bāg ytyé ?
or
Su kaçi baji yiye ? |
| 6. He will come at exactly five O'clock | Su yiyé tñik pānçi baji.
or
Su yiyé pūrē pānçi baji |
| 7. My watch is correct. | M̄yān̄ gār chi sāhi. |
| 8. What is the date today ? | Az kyāh tärfkh chu ? |
| 9. Today is eighth March. | Az chu ēthim Mārc. |



10. He comes on Sunday.
 11. What day is it today ?
 12. Today is Monday.

Su yiyé āthvāri dōh.
 Az kösè vār chi ?
 Az chi çāndērvār

16. Days of the Week

Haptēl vārē

Sunday	=	Āthvār	Friday	=	Jumāh / Shakurvār
Monday	=	Çāndērvār	Saturday	=	Baṭēvār
Tuesday	=	Bōmvār	Date	=	tārikh
Wednesday	=	Bōdvār	Day	=	Dōh, Vār
Thursday	=	Brēsvār	Time	=	Vakhēt

See also sentence structure in no. (9) above

Today = Az Is = chu eighth = eṭhim March = Mārc.

With this kind of analysis of sentences you will be able to remember them better and for ever. Enjoy the learning process. Another example :

He comes regularly on Mondays and she comes on Wednesdays.

Su chu prath Çāndērvāri yivan tē sō chi yivān prath Bōdvāri.

Parts of the Day.

Today	=	Az	Noontime	=	Mañdinēn
Tomorrow	=	Pagāh	Dawn	=	Sakli
Yesterday	=	Rāth	Dusk	=	Sanḍyāvakh
day after tomorrow	=	Kāḷkēth	Midnight	=	Aḍrāth
A week today	=	Az haphtē pēṭhiy	Night	=	Rāth
Today evening	=	Az shāmas	Day	=	Dōh
Day before yesterday	=	Ūtrē	Year	=	Vārī
A. M.	=	subhas	Month	=	Rēth
P. M.	=	Shāmas/Digras	Week	=	Haphtē
Midday	=	Dōhli/Dupāhras	Two weeks	=	Pach

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ākis haphtas chi sath dôh āsān. | 2. Lagbag Çor haphtë gav akh rêth. |
| 3. Ākis Vêriyas chi bāh rêth āsān. | 6. Vêriyas chi āsān çor kâl; yim chi :
Soñth, Retêkol, Harud tē Vandē |
| 4. Yiman rêtan chi nāv : Janvâri Pharvâri,
Mārc, April, Me, Jôn, Julāyi, Āgast,
Sêp̄tambar, Ōktūbar, Nōvambar
tē Dêsambar. | Rêtekâlis mañz chu yivān Vāhrāt
tē Vandas mañz chu yivān shishur.
Shisharkâl chu sêthāh thand āsān.
Ath mañz chu shīn pēvan tē tath
Kathekōsh lagan. Yi Vakhêt chu
lūkan kyut sêthāh kat̄hyun āsān. |
| 5. Ākis Vêriyas chi trêhath tē pāñçehāth
(365) dôh āsān. | |

17. ORDINAL AND FRACTIONAL NUMBERS AND MULTIPLES

First	=	Ākim	Sixth	=	Shêyim
Second	=	Dôyum	Seventh	=	Sâtîm
Third	=	Trêyim	Eighth	=	Ët̄him
Fourth	=	Çürim	Ninth	=	Nāvîm
Fifth	=	Pênçîm	Tenth	=	Dâhim

A quarter	=	Çürim hisé, söād
A half	=	Ōđ
Three quarters	=	Dūn
One	=	Akh
One and a quarter	=	Söād akh
One and a half	=	Đöđ
Two and a half	=	Đāyé
Three and a half	=	Sāđétrê
Three and a quarter	=	Söādétrê
Three and three quarters	=	Dūnécor
Five and a half	=	Sāđépānçh

beyi ithay pāth̄ (b. i. p)

Two fold	=	Dògun	Threefold	=	Trògun
Four fold	=	Çògun	Five fold	=	Pänçégòn
Single fold	=	Ògun			

also see the following :

Once	=	Akilaṭi, Akiphiri	Twice	=	Döyilaṭi, Döyiphiri
Thrice	=	Trâyilaṭi, or Trâyiphiri	Four times	=	çoriphiri

b. i. p.

18. PRONOUNS

Some other	=	Béyi kânḥ	Every	=	prath
Everyone	=	Prathkânḥ	This much	=	yütāḥ
Another	=	Ûyākḥ	How much ?	=	Kūtah ?
Both	=	Dönéyay	Like this, such	=	yéthékané
Whoever	=	yus kânḥ or yus akḥ	Like that	=	Tithe kané
Whatever	=	yi kēnḥ	Like what ?	=	Kithékane ?
Much	=	Sēṭhāḥ/Variyāḥ	Self	=	Sótāḥ, pāné, pānay
Many	=	Sēṭhāḥ	Himself	=	pānpānay

19. IMPORTANT ADJECTIVES

A Short glossary

ENGLISH	KASHMIRI
Active	Tez ; Cālākh
Angry	Krūdī
Bad	Kharāb
Beautiful	Sōndar
Better	Sēṭhāḥ jān
Bitter	Tyōṭḥ
Clever	Cālākh
Common	Ām
Cruel	Zālim

ENGLISH	KASHMIRI
Blind	Ōn
Brave	Diler
Broad	Coḍé
Careful	Hushiyār
cheap	Shròg
clean	sāph
Cold	Turun
Cold	saréd
Cold	Ṭhanḍé

ENGLISH	KASHMIRI
Deaf	Zōr
Dear	Ṭoṭh
Difficult	Kaṭhyun, Mushkil
Dishonest	Bad ḍyānath, Bēyīmān, Brasṭ
Early	Sully
Empty	Ḍhōruy
False	Apuz, khōṭ
Fat	Ṭyōṭh
Favourable	Anukūl Muvāphik
Few	Kamēy
Free	Āzād
First	Aval, Ākim, gōdēgyuk
Generous	Vōdār, Phrākhdil
Glad	Khōsh
Great	Bōḍ, Thadīpāyī
Hard	Sakhēt, Dōr
Healthy	Kaṭhyun sōsth, Nērūg, sihēthyāb
Hungry	Bōchihōt
Important	Zarūrī
Interesting	Ḍilcasp
Just	Insāphī
Last	Ākhri
Lazy	Ālēḍ
Light (weight)	Lōt
Long	Zyūṭh,

ENGLISH	KASHMIRI
Cold / icy	yakh
Dear / costly	Drōg
Dirty	Mākēg, gāndē
Dry	Hōkh
Dusty	Gardi bārith, Laḍhi bārith
Easy	Sāhāl
Equal	Barābar
Famous	Māhshūr
Fit	Lāyakh, phīṭ
Flat	Capṭē
Foolish	Bevēkūph, Mūrakh
Fine	Ṭhīkh, rut, Jān,
Fresh	Tāzē
Full	Bārith
Gentle	Shērīph, Divētāh, sōm
Good	Jān, rut
Happy	Khōsh
Heavy	Gōb
high, tall	Thōd
Hollow	khōkhur
Honest	Īmāndār
Hot	Tōt, Vushun, garēm
Ill	Berām/Bēmar
Injurious	Muzīr
Innocent	Mosūm
Lame	Lōng
Late	ḍer
Lean	nyuk, zāyyul
Loose	Ḍyol

ENGLISH	KASHMIRI
Long (distance)	Dūr
Lucky	Bāgīvān
Mad	Mōt, Pāgal
Miserable	Darēdēr, Mahādūkhī
Muddy	Rabī bārīth; Rabīlad
Necessary	Zarūrī
New	Nōv
Open	Vōth; Khulē
Pale	Lēdur, Kaçēnyomut
Poisonous	Zāhrīlē
Poor	Garīb
Private	Nijī Zātī
Quiet	Shānth, Khāmosh
Ready	Tayār
Reasonable	Jāyīz
Regular	Bākāydē
Rich	Rāzē, Amīr, Hārevol
Rough	Phuhūr, Khurdurē
Rural	Dchī, Gāmuk
Sad	Gamgn, Vōdās

ENGLISH	KASHMIRI
Loud (Voice)	Thadi, Zorē
Mild	Naramdil, Sōm
Modern	Āzkivakhtukh
Naked	Naṅgay, Nēthēnōny
Narrow	Taṅg
Old	Pron
Old man	Bēçē Buzarēg
Patient	Sābīr, tabēwol
Pleasant	Lūbēvun
Polite	Khōlkī
Present	Hāzīr
Proud	Kībrī, Gōrūnē
Pure	Shōd, shōd Sāph
Rare	Nāyāb
Raw	Kōc ; Papēnay
Real	Asli
Reliable	Vēshvāsī
Right	Ṭhīkh, Jān, Durust
Ripe	Pōp, pōkhtē
Round	gol
Rude	Badtamīz
Safe	Rogardān, Khōr
Satisfactory	Mahphūz Santosh Kārak

ENGLISH	KASHMIRI
Separate	Alag, Byón
Sharp	Tez
Short	Çhöť, Çhöť
Simple	Syöd
Slow	Löt, Vārë-Vārë.
Solid	Dör; mazbüth, Pakë
Straight	Syöd
Strong	Dör
Sweet	Mödur
Terrible	Bayānakh, Khatarnāk
Thirsty	Treshihöt
Tired	Thökëmut
Troublesome	Phitnëgór; VöpëdrávT
Urgent	Zarūrī
Useless	Pházūl
Usual	Sāmānī
Various	Mukhtālip
Visible	nón ; nanivānë
Weak	Dyól ; Kamzor
Wholesome	rut; Sampūran, Paripūran
Wild	Jaṅgī
Worthless	Nābëkār; Nākārë; Pházūl

ENGLISH	KASHMIRI
Serious	Gāmbār shidathsān
Silent	Çhöp, Khāmosh
Single	Kunuy
Small	Lökut
Soft	naram, mulāyim
Sorry	Dukhī, Apsos
Sour	Çök
Strange	Ājīb
Sufficient	Sēthāh
Tall	Thöd
Thick	Möt
Thin	Tón; nyuk
Tight	Taṅg
Tough	Dör
True	Pöz
Ugly	Badsūrath; Kharëvun
Useful	Phäydëmand; Bakar lagi
Violent	Hātiyor
Warm	Vushun; garëm
Wet	Ödur
Whole	sālim; soruy; Pūran
Wicked	Dösht; badzāth
Willing	marzisān
Wise	gāñūl, Dānā
Wooden	Lākëgyuv
Wrong	Galath
young	Lökut; Javān

RANG

Rang chi Variyāh. Ām keñh rangān héñđ nāv chi bonékani likhit :-

ANGRIZ	KOSHUR
Black	Krūhūn
Blue	Nyūl
Brown	Dālcfn
Colour	Raṅg
Orange	Sāṅgtār;
	Nārānjī
Red	Vözul
Yellow	Lyödur

ANGRIZ	KOSHUR
Dark	Shokh
Green	Sabéz
Grey	Sūr
Light	Halké;
	Phīké
Purple	Lājévāg
White	Saphed
Saffron	Köngéraṅg

Some Verbs are :

Prēḥun = to ask	Prēḥ + un
Gaḥun = to go	Gaḥ + un
Vuchun = to see	Vuch + un

Bé Prēḥé	é
Çē Prēḥ	.
Yi, sō, su, prēḥi	i
Āḡ prēḥav	av
Tōhy prēḥiv	iv
Tim prēḥan	an

Gachun - to go

Bé gaḥé	-	I go
Çé gaḥ	-	You go
Yi, sō, su gaḥi	-	He, she, it goes
Āḡ gaḥav	-	We go
Tōhy gaḥiv	-	you (plural) go
Tim gachan	-	They go

Note the endings of the verb are similar to the one above for prēḥun. Similarly for "Vuchun"

Bé Vuché; Çé Vuch; Yi, sō, su Vuchi; Āḡ Vuchav, Tōhy Vuchiv, Tim Vuchan.

Āsun — to be

This is another typical verb. See how it is used. The various forms must be properly memorized by practice.

Bé chus	-	I am
Çé chukh	-	You are
Su, Yi chu	-	He, it is
Sō chī	-	She is
Āḡ chi	-	we are
Tim chi	-	They are
Tōhy chivé	-	You (Plural) are.

**SINGULAR AND PLURAL OF
SUBSTANTIVE NOUNS - TYPICAL EXAMPLES**

	Ending	English word	Kashmiri Singular	Kashmiri Plural	More words of same type in Kashmiri
1.	No change	Master	Māstar	Māstar	Darvāzē; Khar Bar, Kalam, Kamrē; Khōr, Nalkē, Makānē;
2.	é	Book	Kitāb	Kitābē	Mishin; Dōs; Raz;
3.	~	Horse	Gur	Guṛ	Khur; Shur; Kul; Ḍul;
4.	i + change in middle vowel	House	Lār	Lari	Çár; gár; capép; muj Dáj, Kūr, Dār, Briár, Alēmäg, Rópay, Pġ
5.	ī + change in middle vowel	Chai	Kurēg	Kursī	
6.	~ + with change in vowel.	Pillow	Shāndégónd	Shāndégáñd	
7.	(u) replaced by (a)	Potato	Oluv	Olav	Vāngun;
8.	(t) replaced by (c)	Bread	Çót	Çöc	Zát; Lát; Grát.

Verb "chu"

1.	I have a pen	.	Mê chu Kalam
2.	You have a book	.	Çê chay kitāb.
3.	He has a book	.	Tas chi kitāb.
	He has a pen	.	Tas Chu Kalam.
4.	She has a pen	.	Tas chu kalam.
5.	We have pencils	.	Asi chi pēnsalé.
6.	They have pencils	.	Timan chi pēnsalé.
7.	They have books	.	Timan chi kitābē

Note the following :

Çê chay kitab.

Çê chiy Pênsalê.

Çê chuy kalam.

(b. i. p)

Tôhî chivê kalam

you (plural) have pens

Tôhî chavê kitabe'

You have books

The variations are manifold. The best way to learn is to remember these by practice. Once again it is emphasized that you learn by HEARING, REPEATING AND PRACTICING

Possessive Pronouns

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. I have a friend. | . | Mê chu akh dost |
| 2. This is my friend. | . | yi chu gyon dost. |
| 3. I have a book. | . | Mê chi akh kitāb. |
| 4. This is my book. | . | yi chi myān kitāb |
| 5. I have a house | . | Mê chi akh lār. |
| 6. This is my house | . | yi chi myān lār |
| 7. I have many friends. | . | Mê chi vāriyāh dost. |
| 8. Here are my friends | . | yimê chi myān dost. |

Pronoun		Masculine		Feminine	
English	Kashmiri	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I	Bê	myon dost	myān dost	myān zanāné	myāni zanāné
you	Çê	Con dost	Cān dost	cān zanāné	Cāni zanāné
he	su	humisund dost	humisérīḍ dost	humisérīz zanāné	humisérīzê zanāné
She	Sô	humisenz Yyas	humisérīzê Yyasê	humisérīz gāv	humisérīzê gāv
It	yi	yêmisund	yêmisérīḍ	yêmisérīz	yêmisérīzê
We	Āḡ	son	sāḡ	sāḡ	sāni
They	tim	Tihūnd	Tihīḍ	Tihēnz	Tihēnzê
You (Plural) & Respect- ful	Tôhy	Tuhūnd	Tuhīḍ	Tuhūnz	Tuhūnzê
These	yim	yihūnd	yihīḍ	yihēnz	yihēnzê

21. RELATIONS

Ang - āshnāv

Mother	- māj or moj	brother	- boy
Sister	- Bēni	Daughter	- Kūr
Son	- nēcuv	Cousin (brother)	- Pitur boy
uncle	- Pêter	Mother's sister	- Mās
Cousin (sister)	- Pitèr bēni	Father's sister	- Pōph
Aunty (Uncle's wife)	- Pēcaṅ	Grand father	- Bēḍibab
Grandmother	- Nāṅ	Wife's brother	- Hāhr
Nephew (Brother's son)	- Bābèthèr	Wife's sister	- Sāl
Niece (brother's daughter)	- Bāvèzè	Husband's brother	- Druy
Sister's son	- Bēnthèr	Husband's sister	- Zām
Sister's daughter	- Bēnzè	Sister's Husband	- Bemè
Son - in - law	- Zāmtur	Brother's wife	- Bābī
Daughter-in-law	- Nōsh	Wife's sister's	
Father	- Mol, bab	Husband	- Sājuv

More relations are described by built up formations. For example : sister's daughter's husband would be called : Bēnzè zāmtur. Similarly great grandmother would be : Badēcaṅ and so on (B. I. P.).

22. Sentences showing use of Prepositions

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. The book is on the table | 1. Kitāb chi mezas pēth |
| 2. Rice is in the plate | 2. Batè chu thālas maṅz |
| 3. The cat is under the table | 3. Brār chi mezas tal |
| 4. I will wait near the bus stand | 4. Bè prāray basi aḍas nish. |
| 5. I came from shimla. | 5. Bè ās shimlā pē thè. |
| 6. He will go to Mumbai | 6. Su gaḇchi Mumbai. |
| 7. He will go to meet his friend. | 7. Su gaḇchi dostas melni. |
| 8. We are going upto Bhopal | 8. Asi chu Bhopal tām gaḇchun |
| 9. He lives with his uncle | 9. Su chu pēteras sāj rozān |
| 10. The bank is situated opposite the post office | 10. Baṅk chu dākhānas sēdisyōd. |

11. He goes for a walk after 6, O'clock.
12. I have eaten nothing since yesterday.
13. I write with a pen.
14. He walks through the park.
15. We walked along the canal bank
16. The car was moving against a tonga
17. They are sitting around a table
18. I will come around eight o'clock.
19. I will come sharp at eight o'clock
20. He purchased a car for his son.
21. They went for a walk without him.
22. I hang this picture on the wall.
23. I drove in front of the garage
24. This year I shall pass my test.
25. Next year I shall go abroad.

11. Su shu shèyì baji paté sáras nerān
12. Mē chunu rāte pēthe kīfīng khyomut
13. Bē chus kalme sāt lekhan
14. Su chu pārkī mānz pakān
15. Āg pāk nāhri baḥhis sāt - sāt
16. Kār ās tāngas ṭhōli pakān
17. Tīm chí mezas ānd - ānd bihīth
18. Bē yimē lagbag āṭhi baji
19. Bē yimē ṭhīkh āṭhi baji
20. Tām hēç nēcvis kiç kār māļ
21. Tīm gāyī tāmīs varāy sār karnī
22. Bē chusan tasvīr labi pēth laṭkāvān
23. Mē kāḍ gād garājē bruñhkin
24. Yuhūs karē bē imtiyahān pās
25. Broñthus gaçhē bē vēlāyath

Some Small Sentences to remember (Practice)

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Give it to me. | 1. yī dī mē. |
| 2. Give this to him. | 2. yī dī humīs. |
| 3. Give it to her. | 3. yī dī humīs. |
| 4. Give it to them. | 4. yī dī human/tīman |
| 5. This book is yours. | 5. yī kitāb chí cāg |
| 6. No, it is mine. | 6. Na, yī chí myēng |
| 7. This is his pen. | 7. yī kalam chu humīsuriḍ |
| 8. This is my pen. | 8. yī chu myon kalam |

Notice the change of the pronoun with gender as earlier explained e.g.

myon mol	-	my father
myāng māj	-	my mother
myon kalam	-	my pen
myāng kitāb	-	my book - b.i.p.

23. Some antonyms.

English		Kashmiri	Antonyms	
1.	Bad	= kharāb	1.	Good = jān
2.	Empty	= khālf	2.	Full = Bārith
3.	Light (weight)	= Lōt	3.	Heavy = Gōb
4.	Dark (colour)	= Gāhrè	4.	Light = Chōt
5.	Inexpensive	= Shróg/Sasté	5.	Expensive = Dróg
6.	Happy	= Khōsh	6.	Unhappy = Nākhōsh/Vōdās
7.	Friend	= Dost	7.	Enemy = Dushman
8.	Strong	= Mazbūth/Dōr	8.	Weak = Kamzor/Āvyul
9.	Darkness	= Anlgaṭè	9.	Light = Gāsh
10.	Peace	= Amun/Shāntī	10.	Agitation = Ashānti/aphrātaphrī
11.	Wet	= Ódur	11.	Dry = Hōkh
12.	hot	= tōt	12.	Cold = Tērun
13.	In the sun	= tāpas	13.	In the shade = Shūhlis
14.	Bitter	= Ṭyōth	14.	Sweet = Mōdur
15.	Sour	= Çók	15.	sweet = Mōdur/Myūth
16.	Soft	= Narēm	16.	Hard = Sakhét
17.	Warm	= Vushun	17.	Cold = Ṭharṇ
18.	True	= Póz	18.	False = Apuz
19.	Beautiful	= Sōndar	19.	Ugly = Kōshakēl / badsurath
20.	Right	= Ṭhīkh	20.	Wrong = Galath / Nāṭhīk
21.	Right	= Dāchun	21.	Left = khovur
22.	Yes	= Ā	22.	No = nā
23.	Many	= Vāryāh	23.	Few = Kaméy
24.	Old	= Bēḍé / Vrad	24.	Young = Lōkuṭ / javān
25.	Tall	= Thōd	25.	Short = Çhōt

24. "Kāhnāy Sēnd Kāh"

In the next section below are given a few sentences which help you to clearly articulate the sounds of Vowels in Kashmiri. Practice for learning.

1. Tēr tēr āch ār akh ām.
2. Bē tē çē ðabi pēth lēph hēth çāyi dām cavān.
3. Gāv drāyi raz çāñith heri tāl jāy kādith.
4. Nāvi mañz suli çīr naphar khōt pāt kin.
5. Āb os sōn, zōn osus apor tārūn.
6. Son sōn osun çūri nyūmut.
7. Zan osus on ! (not a polite expression)
8. Thālas mañz shīrith volun nāphīs bate syun.
9. Shām tām pēv nē kihīg khyōn .
Su gav vanān ÷ar.
10. Bāsan os yōç zan ÷hānē dīth.
11. Patē kār mē çōras kuniy gyōç.

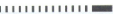
Now try to make your own sentences like this in a group session. In Kashmir such games are common during winter evenings. Use rhyming words like :

"Hār brār tē dōdē vār drāyi yēkhjāh karnī sār."

beyi ithay pātñ (b.i.p.)

25. Some idiomatic phrases

1. Kañzē khar - Sycophant , A person perpetually hankering after small favours.
2. Muji dāñd - Duffer
3. Phaté vāngun - A clever fellow
4. Dile mandul - A careless fellow, irresponsible
5. Kākē - hāñkal - A strong kinship, a network of people.
6. Gozi khar - A dunce
7. Kāvē gañul - A person who is naive, a wiseacre, a sententious dullard.
8. çēt nāv - Something forced against one's will.
9. Zindgī chē kañhēkashi pēthē khrāvī pakun (Life is like walking in wooden sandals over ice).
10. Gāshē mañzē gañi kun lamān ðukhi samsār. (Sad world going from light into darkness)
11. Vāh tē mazē, bēh tē labē ! - Dig at idlers.
12. Panē bāñh - a bundle of dried willow leaves used for feeding sheep in winter



- 13. Hāvêkh pané bâth tê khyól paki pate. - The leader will throw crumbs and the people will follow (satirical expression)
- 14. Âdty pûg trāvân. - showing off
- 15. Athê nê kênh tê kathê bîsyâr - braggart
- 16. An manâh kar phânâ rachun chuy bôq gönâh. - spendthrift
- 17. Alê kulis tulu kul khārân. - kul khārân : exaggerating
- 18. Ândriy - ândriy Çéndrégom vātun. - To stew in one's own juice; to be engrossed in thoughts
- 19. Âdrézât - a parasite / leech
- 20. Âsas kûjâh çäyo, âhî pûjhâ dräyo. - Quid pro quo
- 21. Kan barêg - To backbite
- 22. Kât - kât akót gaçhun. - effort going waste.
- 23. Kôkur tachân tê pût hêçhân. - children take after their parents
- 24. Gabî bêthi râmêhûn. - A wolf in sheep's Skin
- 25. Gari nê vay tê nâlas tay ! - A poor person pretending to be rich
- 26. Zejhên narên bosh. - kowtowing the rich
- 27. Dâmbi rêp shâhmâr. - A Vagrant child
- 28. Tômlas mañz kanê. - A negligible presence
- 29. Dañdav sãn zâmut. - A child prodigy
- 30. "Khêné- khêné kun no vâtakh na khêné gaçhakh ahânkâiri (Lal Dêd)
- 31. Gurên lâjekh nâl, Khar rozeyi paçar dârith. (undesering trying to shoo away the deserving)
- 32. Şyöd agar gyóduy paki tas kavê gachî hól. (Straightforward cannot go wrong)
- 33. Roz vizi - vizi hushyâr, mã di kathan kanêdol. (Beware. Listen to advice)
- 34. Deđi tal carês zâlun (To sprinkle salt on the wounds)

Some fun with Sounds

See the following words carefully. See how the meaning changes with sounds of the vowel.

- Çâr = sparrow (noun)
- Çär = the process of selecting or picking out something



For example : Tōmlas di çār. (clean the rice)

- Çér = a slip of tongue,
Çar = a bug
Çār = pick out, select, for example

Tōmul çār. Çār Çe K̄yāh gaçhiy (Pick out what you want)

26. More Proverbs / Idioms

1. Kō vakhtë kōstūr. - untimely
2. Yuth vavakh tyuth lonakh. - as you sow, so shall you reap.
3. Akh tè akh gav kāh. - unity is strength
4. Aḡ çât sum sās gay kōli. - One man's mistake and many are hurt.
5. Nyōth hāvun. - To cheat
6. Kuni āch gāsh. - Dear darling child
7. Jigar khoñth. - Dearest one
8. Dāras panun pōn phātnāvān. - It's the enemy within that breaks you.
9. Nōn nizyan nè bāzar vān - Don't take a poor man for shopping.
10. Mésle vāḷun. - To give a thrashing
11. Zakhmañ nūn trāvun - to sprinkle salt on wounds.
12. Mūlan drot tè pátran sag. - to cut the roots but pamper the leaves
13. Bóch nizyan nè vāzēvān - Don't take a hungry person to a feast.
14. Boni muhūl tārūn. - to achieve a difficult task.
15. Khēné bulbul, paknē pāz tè gandē-gōsāḡ - An elegant woman of poise
16. Balāyi lagay ! - I love you !
17. Dēvāran chi kan āsān. - even walls have ears.
18. Çalvénēn bronth, lārveheñ patē - Hunting with the hounds and running with the hare.
19. Vāñlij phātvēḡ - To exhaust one's patience.
20. Átri vāné chi mushuk lārān khāre vāne chi tēmbri lārān. - You acquire the attributes of the company you keep.
21. Yath purni gayi yimay çérni - This city has been ruined by these small faults.

Kāshur hēchnas gaçhi āsēḡ Çēç. Kāhnāy sēnz gaçhi āsēḡ barkath | Tēliy pakav lolē sān bronh. Vāliv karav sythāh hēmath.

27. "Kashir Pāṭh akh ciṭh"

Srinagar

Prey.....,

Mam äs töhi ciṭh lekḥān. Bè osus kāngér phukān. Tēr chi vēni ti yēti magar kēnh dōh brōnh os mosam syṭhāh jān. Bāgas maṅz chi lēdér keriyā posh badē jān lagān. Bè chus vōḥis maṅz biḥiṭh yi nazārē vēchān.

Pātmēn dōn trēn dohan āyi asi nish sāriy hamsāyē mubārakh karni. Yi bāseyi asi jān kath. Āṣ chi kathē kaméy karān tē lukan hunduy zyādē bozān. P̄yār tē lol chi āṣ bāgrāvān. Sārinéy sāt nālémāt karān. Āṣ chi dapān prath vizi gaṇchi asān - asān rozun. yūḥuy chu pānas tām.

Tōhi sārinéy māyē bēriṭh tē syṭhāh lol. Tōhy navēṅ tē phōlēṅ. Vārekārē. Syṭhāh lolē sān.

Tuhūnd Toṭh

Dad

28. Jān Baté

Vāzē dapān agar baté āsi vuchun kyuth chu gomat tēli gaçhi batas akh mêt vațēn. Sô mêt gaçhi labi din berith. Agar yi gāyi labi țarith tēli chu baté vugré gomat. Harga yi baté mêt āyi çákrāvné tēli chu baté trakur gomut. yódvay zan baté fir sobōth rōz tēlé chu baté jān tē zabar.

Yi kath vān az asi shāh sāban gari. Dapan os baték pātñ gaçhi insān ti jān pātñ parzēnōvun. Jaldbāzi mañz gaçhiné kāsni mutlakh panun phōslé dyun. Tath chiné vakhtas jān natijé nerān. yimay gāyi mōlvēni jān kathé.

29. "Candé Çūr"

Akh pāz kath

Abdul Gāni os pulīs daphtaras mañz kām karān. Az subhas os su kam dālilē vanān. Aki dōh os timan akh candé çūr jel nyun. Tāmis os dañdas dod tē dañd osus kadnāvun. Tavay nyokh su hatikari kārthēy dañdē dākhtaras nish. Dākhtaras vonukh çūras gaçhi hēsēy thāvun yuth na zan çūr tas ti candas phari. Dākhtaran dōpuk, "Hā, yi kyāh hāz kari. Mē chi hēs tē hosh barābar". Dākhtar lōg sātiy çūras dañd kaçni. Çūr ti lōg panēn kām karni. Dākhtaras nyūn tamiy vizi candé mañzē dāh rōpyun noț kōçith yēmi vizi su os āmis dañd kaçnas mañz mashgūl tē çūr os vay-vāy kārān krakē divān ! Pulsevālēv vuch yi tamāshē tē vonukh Dākhtar sābas, "Talhoz candas diyēv nazar ?" Tamñ sōr candas tē gav khāli candé vēchit khājil.

30. "Akh Prac"

Poem by khem Lata Wakhlu

Akh prac gārēy mē tēle
Mē lōb pānas mañzēy pān.
Labān-Labān kyāsanā provum,
Bē pāñ-pānay pānas mōyas.
Marān - marān mē zindgī prāvēm,
Sārēy kāynath nāvēy zan bāseyam.
Kālcī kāñḍ thari posh phōlnāvim,
Ṭyōnglan mañz lōbum zūni shehjār.
Bālan hēñḍ ābshār rōni Vazneyi,
Man myon rāzē hoñz vuḍav lōg karne.
Sar - sar kulḱāt nālēmati rāṭim,
Kanas mañz pazrēc shēch bozēnāvith.
Dōphom çēti chukh myonuy, bēti chas
Cāniy, tim ti chi sāniy
Tēli vōpar kus ?
Kyāzi siyāh pardē āchēn pyomut ?
Myānis pardas chu lurē pār gomut,
Tavay chim khāli jām lolē
sōt barnē āmit.
subhuk shabnam mōkhtē sōmbrovun
Sōndri nundēbāñ māi pārevēm.
Halmas mañz lolē māch sōmbrovum,
Pyālē bār - bār sārīnēy bāgrovum.
Rumē - rumē phōlmūt myon ruh lōg naç ne,
Bōmbur zan poshas gath mārān.

31. "Insāni Yêkêtek Pazar Dârerāvun"

Translation of

"An affirmation of human oneness"

by Josep E. Schwartzberg

Bê chus insānī parivāruk akh rōkun

yi butērāth chi myon garē.

Yi sādīyêv pêthe lukav, zanānāv te mardav, provmut chu, ti soruy chi myen
varāsath.

Myen takdīr chi myānên sārīney bandanbāyên sāj vābastē.

Yi soruy ās yêkhjāh mīlith nōvrāvav, tī bani mustakbīlcên puyên son dyut.

Myên zindēgī yiyên myenis parivārē sōkhas bakār.

Asi yêchin yêth butērāç, tyuth istemāl karun yuth zan yi navêu puyên kyut
rōçhêrāvith rozi.

32. "Damépadā"

Böd Bagvānan chu samsāras vāriyāh kēh ghyutmut. Damépadā chi yimav mañze akh poshevān kitāb. Amik Yaçan chi Pāli zabāñ mañz vanènè ãmèt. Panènêv padêv tè karmav sāj rut tè pazar garunuy hāvi asi darméc reç vath, yahāy sabakh chu Böd Bagvānan sāhāz vaçenan mañz vönémüt.

Mê gāyi yi kitāb 1976 mañz nazri. Tanè pêthê chi yi mê hameshê vath hāvān rūzméc, bêyi mushkil vakhtan mañz anigatê dūr kārith gāsh hāvān.

Bönê kāni chus bê Damépadāyi hēnd kēh shalūkh kāshir pāth pesh karān.

1/5 galinê naphrat zānh naphrat sāj.
Prêyaméy zenês sarisobūth. konūn chu yī aṭal.

1/6 Pāj chinê zānān,
Māyēmechar rōs yam mo gāle. yim ti zānān tim chi mileçār prāvān.

2/24 Vāihuvun bōd yash prāvañ hēsédār, vuçyūgī, nēshkān rēç kām yus
karān;
Sañyamsān dūshérōs zindegī būgān, prath vizi maksad nazran tal
thāvith.

3/39 Yas shānt tè ādīn man moh tè hasdê rōs āsi, yus rēti kyoh nākāre nishê lōb
āsi, tas sāvédānas chuñe kānh bay.

4/50 Ma gānzrāv dūsh bêyan hēnd, tihūd kór tè akór. Hê sām panénên kārān,
yim kārmit yā nê kārmit chíy.

6/84 Na panās khātré na bêyis kyut. Na nēchiv, dan ya rāsūkh çhāndān Na
nājāyiz pāth kāmýābi yēchān suy darmathmā, gāṭul tay gōnēvān
chuy.

22/414 yēm yēth kāthiñ vati tè daldalas tār ghyut.
yus yēmi mohmāyā samsārè nishi dūr gav,
Tār dith apor votmut chu, gyané shankāyêv tè kāmēnāyêv rōs chu.
Yēm nervān provmut chu, tās vané bê brehmun.

33. Some common usages for letter writing

1. Prêy Bâyjānā (Dear brother)
2. Prêy Mahoday (Dear sir)
3. Jenāb sāb (Dear Sir)
4. Prêy—sāb (Dear Mr.——)
5. Śyêṭhāh lolē sān (With loving regards)
6. Tuhūnd rut kānchān (Yours sincerely)
7. Sārinéy dizêv myon lol (give my love to all)
8. Tuhūnd ṭoṭh—— yours lovingly
9. Nāvun tē phōlun ! —— May you prosper, blossom and rejuvenate)
10. Vārēkārē ! —— God willing
11. Tuhūnd Khādim ——yours faithfully
13. Jenāb Barvaṣ——Dear Sir
14. Bēyi ithay pāṭh——and so on (b. i. p)
15. Nāṭhkārith (n. k.) —— enclosure
16. meharbāni varukh phiriv —— Please turnover (p. t. o)(m. v. ph)

34. Some Couplets from great kashmiri poets.

1. "Zanēm prāvith Vaybav na chondum Lūban būgan bārēm nē prāy. Sōmuy āhār śyêṭhāh
Zonum, çolum dōkh dod polum day." Lal Ded,
2. Hā manshē kyāzi chukh vuṭhān sēki lavar, Ami ragi hā māli paki no nāv.
Lyākhuy yi nārāni karmāni rēkhi, nī māli hēkiy nē phirith kānḥ. Lal Ded.
3. Kyāh kari pānçan dahan tē kāhan, Vōkshun yēth lēji kārith yim gāyi.
Sāriy samhān yēth razi lamhān, Adē kyāzi rāvihe kāhan gāv. Lal Ded,
4. Kas Karān chukh poshē pūzā korkun jājiith nēmāz;
Bandēgī kar pān panas kābē çey butkhānē çey.

Mahjoor Sāb.

5. Död chu muslim byönd chu shakar säph-säph
 Död të bëyi shakar raläviv päneväg.
 Hënd rajan nam khür väyan ahlêdîn,
 Näv yêmi mêlkéc calävav päneväg.

Mahjoor Säb.

6. Tarvun chu karnov hakh dith chu vanän
 Känh mäsi tariv apor ?
 Patè tär banêv nè
 Älus mè käriv,
 kënh mäsi tariv apor ?

Master Zinda Kaul

35. To remember by heart

English	Kashur
1. Who is he ?	- Hu kus chu ?
2. What is this ?	- Yi kyāh chu ?
3. Who is she ?	- Hö kösè chi ?
4. What is Abdul doing	- Abdul kyāh chu karān ?
5. He is reading	- Su chu parān.
6. He is a boy.	- Su chu lāçkè
7. She is a girl	- Sö chi lāçkî.
8. This is a box.	- yi chū sañdūk.
9. Is this a house ?	- Yi chā makānè ?
10. No, it is a garage.	- Nā, yi chu garāj.
11. Is she a girl ?	- Sö chā kūr ?
12. Yes, she is a girl	- Ä sü chi kūr.
13. One, two, three	- Akh, zè, trê..
14. You are free	- Çè chukh äzād.
15. My father has a house	- Myénis mális chu panun garè.
16. In the house is a garden	- Garas mañz chu bāg.
17. In the garden is a tree	- Bagas mañz chu akh kul.
18. On the tree is a nest	- Kulis pèth chu akh ol.
19. In the nest is an egg	- Älis mañz chu akh thül.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 20. In the egg is a sparrow | - | Ṭhūlas maiz̄ chi akh çer. |
| 21. Who bit his nose ? | - | Tāmis kām̄ hyót nasti çòp ? |
| 22. Please open the door. | - | Talsä darvāzē khol. |
| | - | Mehārbāni kārith khol darvāzē. |
| 23. Who is at the door ? | - | Baras pēth kus chu ? |
| 24. The maid has come | - | Dāy chi āmēç. |
| 25. Why did you come late ? | - | Çè kyazi āyakh çir ? (Zanāni) |
| | - | Çè kyāzi ākh çir ? (mardas) |
| 26. My name is Bharat | - | Mê chu nāv Bharat |
| 27. I hail from kashmir | - | Bé chus koshur |
| 28. I learn urdu | - | Bé chus Urdū hēchān. |
| 29. He works hard but I am lazy. | - | Su chu mehānt̄ magar bé chus ālēç. |
| 30. We are learning kashmiri together. | - | Āṣ chi yēkhjāh kāshur hēchān. |
| 31. See the door of the house. | - | Garuk darvāzē vech. |
| 32. See the tub under the tap. | - | Nalkas tal vech ṭab. |
| 33. I wake up at 7 o'clock in the morning | - | Bé chus subhas sati baji nēndri vōthān. |
| 34. What shall I tell them ? | - | Bé kyāh vané timan ? |
| 35. I talk to the boys. | - | Bé chus lād̄kan sāṭ̄ kath karān. |
| 36. I cut a mango with a knife. | - | Mê çat amb shrāpkucē sāṭ̄. |
| 37. The boy is clever | - | Yi lād̄ké chu cālākh. |
| 38. These boys are clever | - | yim lād̄ké chi cālākh. |
| 39. The Himalayas are the tallest of all mountains | - | Himālay parbath chi sārivyē khōtē thād̄ pahād̄. |
| 40. Where do you live ? | - | Çè kati chukh rozān ? |
| 41. It's nine o'clock in the morning | - | Vēnkēs bajeyi subci nav. |
| 42. The postman comes at quarter past ten | - | Postman chu yivān sōdi dahi. |
| 43. What is the time ? | - | Kaç, bajeyi ? |
| 44. I shall be in my school at 9.30 a.m. | - | Bé āsē sāṭ̄i navī baji sákūlē. |
| 45. We get tea at quarter to eleven | - | Asi chi dūni kahi cāy melān. |
| 46. Office is closed at six o' Clock | - | Daphtar chu shēyi baji bañd̄ gaçhān. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 47. School is over at 4 o' Clock. | - Sākūl chu çorī baji band gaçhān. |
| 48. This is my house. | - Yi chu myon garè. |
| 49. Boys are sitting on the veranda. | - Lāçké chi brāndas pêṭh bihīṭh. |
| 50. Girls are sitting on the chairs. | - Kori chi kursiyan pêṭh bihīṭh. |
| 51. The T.V. is in the drawing room. | - Tī Vi chu drāying rūmas mañz. |
| 52. There is a garden in the countyard. | - Āngnas mañz chu bāg. |
| 53. There are flowers in the garden | - Bāgas mañz chi posh. |
| 54. Father, mother, a sister and two brothers are in the house. | - Garas mañz chi mol, māj, akh bêni té zé bāy-bāreṅ rozān. |
| 55. Amira kadal is the main street of the city. | - Āmrā kadal chu shāhruk boḍ bāzar. |
| 56. I enjoy teaching kashmiri. | - Koshur hēchnāvnas mañz chu mē ānand yivān |
| 57. My mother is a housewife. | - Myēn māj chi gangrāhān. |
| 58. My father is the editor of a newspaper. | - Myōn mol chu aki akhbāruk aḍītar. |
| 59. My uncle and aunt live on a farm. | - Myān pētēr tē pēcaṅ chi gāmas manz rozān. |
| 60. A Cup is on the cupboard. | - Almāri pêṭh chu kap. |
| 61. A Cup is on the stool. | - Kap chu coki pêṭh |
| 62. See the duck. | - Batukh vuchun. |
| 63. See the rabbit near the grass. | - Khargosh vuchun gāsas nish. |
| 64. See the cow under the tree. | - Kulis tal vuchun gāv. |
| 65. See the grass in his hand. | - Tāmiséndīs athas mañz vuch gāse. |
| 66. The baby is in the mother's lap. | - Zāshur chu māji kochi mañz. |
| 67. The sadhu is holding a rosary in his hand. | - Sadas chi athas mañz tasbī / zapé māl. |
| 68. Here is a tiger. | - Sēh vuchun |
| 69. This is a fish. | - yi chi gāç. |
| 70. The Rabbit ran fast. | - Khargoshan tuj dav. |
| 71. The kite is flying. | - Pataṅg chu vēḍān |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 72. Do you speak English ? | - Çe chukhê Angrîz bolan ? |
| 73. I wish I could. | - Kašh mê āse tagān. |
| 74. Can you read english newspapers ? | - Çe chukhê hêkân angrîz akhbār pârith ? |
| 75. What is the meaning of this word ? | - Yêth laphzas kyāh chu mäne ? |
| 76. I should like to tell you something. | - Bê chus yêçhān çe kênih vanun. |
| 77. Are you telling the truth ? | - çe chukhêh pöz vanān ? |
| 78. She told me a lie. | - Tami vòn mê apuz. |
| 79. Don't talk nonsense ! | - Bakvās ma kar ! |
| 80. Now you talk in quite a different way. | - Van chukh çe badlay shêch vanān. |
| 81. He spoke of you very highly. | - Su os con sêthā rut phirān. |
| 82. I am completely speechless. | - Bê chus bakhālan dam phut gomut. |
| 83. He is a braggart. | - Su chu thêkangôr. |
| 84. He shouted loudly. | - Tām diçê badi - badi krakê. |

Good Luck !

Töhy navên tê phölen !