

Usage of Verbs in Khah Dialect: A Comparative Study

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Abstract

Language can survive by its users only, otherwise it cannot exist anymore. The speakers of any dialect are the soul responsible for the development and progress of their language. The very essence of any dialect is its daily utilisation in the society. The usage of verb in Khah dialect is not different as compared to English verbs. There are same types and its forms of verbs in the Khah dialect and it has not any different features regarding types and forms of verbs. The efforts have made to analysis and interpret the kinds and forms of verb in Khah dialect which has not been explored till this time. The main objective of this research paper is to acquaint the readers to a new dialectical usage of verbs and its kinds. The focus of this research paper is to delineate the usage of verb in tenses and show its status regarding the main, linking and auxiliary verbs of this dialect. The present study is to examine the use of verb in the proper context of this dialect and their original usage in the sentences as compared to the English language. This research paper would examine the untouched portion of the Khah dialect, which is spoken in district Ramban of Chenab Vellay of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Keywords: Khah, Verbs Utilisation, Jargon, Dialect, Multilingual

Introduction

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is multilingual in the use of language. The state has three regions in its jurisdiction like Kashmir, Jammu and Ladkh. In which various mother tongues are used by the people of the state. In each and every regions of the state different types of languages are used by the people. One of the facts is this that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are speaking more than two languages in any society. Any language user of the state is bilingual he/she can write in more than one language and can speake more than three dialects at a time. This is one of the special features of the speaker of this dialect as well as other language users of the state. Khah is a dialect spoken in district Ramban of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. This district is third district if Chenab Vellay and is located in centre of

Peer Panchal area and its boundary is with Anantnag district of Kashmir province and Udhampur district of Jammu province and some area is adjoined with Doda district of the Chenab Vellay.

Pogali Jubaan Ka Sutiyaatey Nizaam

The present status of this dialect is much interested and there are only few documentary examples of this dialect. Not much research work has been down in this language. There is only one book written about this dialect and that is *Pogali Jubaan Ka Sutiyaatey Nizaam* by the author Mohd Iqbal Naik and that was published in 2005. This is the first book about this dialect and no other book is written about the phonetic system of Khah dialect. *Pogali Jubaan Ka Sutiyaatey Nizaam* is written in Urdu and is the only book about the systematic study of this dialect. Mohd Iqbal Naik has mentioned in this book that the original name of this dialect is Khah. Before this systematic study by Mohd Iqbal Naik, Grierson has written about this dialect in his book *A Linguistic Survey of India* in 8th volume and part second. He has not categorically stated each kind of verb and its usage but has given some mere example. These examples are not sufficient to understand the usage of verb and its form regarding the use of tenses.

There is another article titled *Some Aspects of Poguli Kashmiri Comparison* by Aadil Amin Kak published in an International Journal of Advance Research, Volume 1, Issue2, April 2013 which is about the usage of noun and gender. Aadil Amin has only highlighted numbers in comparison, which we can say that the study would not help to any researcher to pick the main and compulsory part of this dialect. This article is helpful to understand gender system in Khah dialect. Besides he has named this dialect Pugali which is not any authentic name of this dialect, it is only Khah not pugali or Banihali. But till this time the only book about this Khah dialect is by Iqbal Naik. This has been proved some contextual position of this dialect. This book is written in Urdu language and it is quite impossible for the other language users to study and understand its systematic context about the dialect. Naik has described verb in Khah dialect to some extent like continuous tense ti, past tense althu and present tense chu. At page no 133-137 and 130. He has highlighted action verbs and he has further divided into transitive and intransitive verbs. Naik has comparatively studied three dialects like Urdu, Kashmiri and Khah. He has touched the very important part of verb in Kashmiri, Urdu and Khah.

This dialect is used in district Ramban of Jammu and Kashmir state which is located in the centre of Peer Panchyal area. This area is most mountainous area of the state and is very dangerous in many respects like hilly, prone and slide area. But this region has very rich cultural values and traditional dialectical differences at each and every village level. This difference and language culture has also mentioned in an article titled *Khah as a Rural Dialect Spoken in Chenab Vellay J&K*, published in Shabd Braham, International Research Journal of Indian Languages, Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal, Volume 4, Issue 6, April 2016 by Mohd Muzamil Sohail.

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Kinds of verb

There are three kinds of verb in English language and on the bases of this category we are equally applying the same kinds and the same procedures for most of the languages of the world. Three types of verbs are mentioned below.

- 1, ACTION VERB
- 2, HELPING VERB
- 3, MODALS

Examples**1. Action verb:**

S No	Khah, action verbs	English, action verbs
1	Khalnu	Eat
2	Balnu	See
3	Chalnu	Wash
4	Karnu	Do
5	Marnu	Die
6	Senu	Sew
7	Penu	Drink
8	Jenu	Live
9	Talnu	Fry

Note: In Khah dialect the indication of action verb is “nu” like in every verb above mentioned.

Helping verbs of Khah in comparison with English

These verbs are used before action or linking verbs to convey additional information regarding aspect of possibility.

S. No	Khah Helping verbs	English helping verbs
1	Chos (he)	I am
2	Cha sam	We are
3	Che thi (she)	You are
4	Su cho	He is
5	Tian cha	They are
6	Oh tu	He was
7	Ehti	She was
8	Ahta	They were (m)
9	Ahcha	They were (f)

Modal verbs/auxiliary verbs**Usage of Verbs in Khah Dialect: A Comparative Study**

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Following are the words which are called modals and always function as helping verbs.

S No	Khah Auxiliary Verbs	English, Auxiliary verbs
1	Hagnu	Can
2	Haga	May
3	Hugos	Could
4	Hag	Shall
5	Hagam	Would
6	Hage	Will
7	Hagon	Might
8	Hagni	Ought

Usage of tenses

Following are the forms of tenses 1, Present Tense 2, Past Tense and 3, Future Tense.

S. No	Present Tense	Sentences
1	Present indefinite	Su khal chu. He eats. Theiw khal che. They eat.
2	Present continuous	Su cho khaltey. He is eating. Tion che khaltey. They are eating.
3	Present perfect	Tin ley khey. He has eaten. Tiweon ley khey. They have eaten.
4	Present perfect continuous	Awoen ahtos rachey phanan khaltey. I have been eating since morning.
S. No	Past Tense	Sentences
1	Past indefinite	Mi khaw. I ate. Tin khaw. He ate. Awoen goos sakolos. I went to school.
2	Past continuous	Awoen ahtos gastey sakolos. I was going to school.
3	Past perfect	Tiweon ahtu lemot khey. They had eaten. Mi ahtu lemot khey. I had eaten.
4	Past perfect continuous	Teow ahta rachi phanan khaltey. They had been eating since morning.
S. No	Future Tense	Sentences
1	Future indefinite	Aweon khalea. I will eat. Aos khalam. We will eat.
2	Future continuous	Teon aasheon khaltey. They will be eating. Awoen aasha gaontey. I will be playing.

3	Future perfect	Teon ahseye khey lamot. They will have eaten. Mi aseye khey lamot. I will have eaten. Teweon aseye khatam lamot kar. They will have done.
4	Future perfect continuous	Awoen aasaha rachi phanan khaltey. I shall have been eating since morning. Teon aasahey match rachi phanan gaontemot. They will have been playing since morning.

Conclusion

In the conclusion we can say that the kinds and the usage of verb in Khah dialect are interesting as compared to English and Urdu languages. The aim of this study is to prove the variant and different usage of verb in Khah dialect. The purpose of this research paper is to provide authentic picture of this dialect to the reader. This dialect is frequently used by the people of district Ramban of Chenab valley. The efforts of this article has been made to prove that the researched portion of this paper would be useful to the scholars for the authentic picture of this dialect in order to understand the real and grammatical usage and background of this dialect. This dialect is frequently used by the people of district Ramban of Chenab valley as mother and is a dominant spoken dialect of this area. The researched part of this dialect would also been very insightful to the new readers.

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