The Morphosyntactic Analysis Of Pahari (Kotli Dialect) Azad Jammu And Kashmir

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Abstract

The research objectives are to analyze the morphosyntactic analysis of Pahari of Kotli Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The current investigation is being carried out while considering the Indo-Aryan languages,. The examination of the Pahari indigenous language is based on distinct patterns of morphosyntax. Twelve native Pahari speakers of various ages, socioeconomic [1]classes, and genders have provided information. Via audio and video recordings, data has been gathered. The Leipzig Glossing Rules (2015) were used to transcribe the data, and Thomas E. Payne's "Describing Morphosyntax: Guide for Field Linguists" (1997) framework was used to evaluate the results. Selected Pahari language morphological categories have been examined in this work. Based on many morphological characteristics of gender, number, case, tense, mood, aspect, and voice level, the Pahari language is analyzed. A thorough morphosyntactic analysis of the Pahari language has been offered by this work. This work provides a framework for future scholars wishing to examine the morphosyntactic properties of indigenous languages. The study wraps up the Pahari language's morphosyntactic analysis at certain levels.

Keywords: *Pahari, Morphosyntactic Analysis, Indigenous Languag.*

Introduction

The research study aims to analyse the morphosyntactic analysis of Pahari of Kotli Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Universal grammarians, typologists, and formal grammarians are the three main groupings of morphosyntacticians who lack a shared theory regarding language phenomena (Sag, 2012). Considering that humans possess a unique genetic ability to speak, the first group is basically searching for a global theory that can account for every language spoken on Earth. The descriptive findings of specific languages draw typologists and come from a range of theoretical backgrounds. The third research community concentrated on developing mathematically defined, fundamentally accurate language analysis computations.

"Morphosyntax" studies grammar affixes or units of language that combine syntactic and morphological properties (Isac & Reiss, 2013). Alternatively, state the system of rules governing linguistic units whose properties are dictated by both syntactic and morphological norms. Verbs serve to indicate actions, processes, situations, or the states of being of people or things. The verbs provide the foundation of the phrase. The morphological analysis of Karnai Pahari verbs concerning the number, person tense and gender, has been summarized by Afzal, Ashraf, and Sajad (2021). He brought the test to an end that depending on the person, gender, number, and tense, Pahari verbs display inflexion. The researcher analyzed Pahari morphosyntactic features concerning the mentioned studies.

Languages are not just tools for communication; they are intricate systems that reflect theirspeakers' cultural and historical intricacies. Among the rich tapestry of languages in the Indian subcontinent lies Pahari, a group of Indo-Aryan languages spoken predominantly in

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the northern regions, spanning India, Pakistan, Nepal, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. In this article, we embark ona journey to explore the morphosyntactic features of Pahari, aiming to unveil the structural underpinnings that define its grammatical landscape.

The term "Pahari" refers to a wide variety of dialects, each distinguished by particular linguistic traits influenced by the geographic and cultural diversity of its speakers. Most tribes living in the high areas of the Himalayas speak Pahari as their essential language. It provides a prism through which we may examine the evolution of language within the larger Indo-Aryan family, giving its linguistic value beyond simple communication. In the study of linguistics, Pahari's morphosyntactic structure is very significant. We can learn more about its typological characteristics and position within the Indo-Aryan language family bydissecting its grammatical constituents, such as sentence structure, verb conjugation patterns, and syntactic interactions. Moreover, this analysis contributes to our understanding of linguistic diversity, shedding light on how languages adapt and evolve in response to cultural, historical, andenvironmental influences.

The study aimed to investigate the patterns of verb conjugation in Pahari, considering aspects such as tense, aspect, mood, and agreement markers. Understanding these patterns is crucial for deciphering how actions and states are expressed linguistically in Pahari. The research has investigated how different social factors influence language.

Research Objectives
1. To explore the syntactic rules and structure formation in Pahari.
2. To investigate the patterns of verb conjugation in Pahari, considering aspects such as tense, aspect and mood.

Research Questions
1. What are the syntactic rules and structure formation in Pahari?
2. how do patterns of Pahari verb conjugation, considering aspects such as tense, aspect, and mood?

Significance of the Study
The study may help new researchers who want to study morphosyntactic analysis of undocumented language. Thomas E. Payne's "Describing Morphosyntax: Guide for Field Linguists" (1997) helps in analyzing undocumented language. This study also helps to document undocumented language.

Research Gap
The objective of this research is to examine the Pahari language from a morphosyntactic perspective. The investigator will gather information from Pahari speakers and examine the morphosyntactic characteristics of the language. This research will close the knowledge vacuum left by earlier studies in this area, which only briefly examined Pahari at various levels. The findings will highlight certain syntactic traits related to Pahari's verbal morphosyntax. This work will close the knowledge vacuum left by earlier research in this area, which only briefly examined Pahari morphology and lexicology and did not address the morphosyntactic analysis of Pahari characteristics. Since there has been less research done on the Kotli dialect, this study concentrates on it. The Kotli dialect is distinct from other dialects; English, Punjabi, and Urdu all affect it.

Literature Review
Pahari was a member of the Indo-Aryan language family. It has been specified by Grierson (1917) The vernacular of the mountain people. He used this term to classify the spoken languages of the Himalayas and its environs, which include Kashmir and East Nepal. Pahari was merged with a few other Indo-Aryan languages by Grierson (1917) to create "Lahnda." He

separated the Pahari langauge into three major groups: Western Pahari, which a group speaks in West Kashmir and Shimla Hills; Eastern Pahari, a, which is composed of Nepali language; and Indian languages like Garhwali and Kumaoni are spoken in Central Pahari. The morphosyntactic structures of Pahari of Azad Jammu and Kashmir and English will be compared.

According to Karnai (2007), Pahari is one of the oldest languages of South Asia. In the past, the Harappan empire's Buddhist monarchy promoted the language's sustained high status. King Ashoka had a personal interest in seeing the Pahari language promoted. He founded the first university in South Asia and declared Pahari the official language of his state at Sharda, Neelam Valley, opposite Muzaffarabad, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The Sharda script, bearing the name of the city in where the establishment was located, it was used at the time to write Pahari.

As Sajad (2019) explained The name "Pahari," which translates to "hills and mountains," spawns a variety of dialects, some of which may even be considered separate languages. This language is a member of the Indo-Aryan subfamily, which is a subset of the Indo-European language family. It is important to make clear that not all mountain communities or groups are Pahari. The immigrants who migrated to the UK from Pakistan-held Kashmir also spoke Pahari. The reason it is the most widely spoken South Asian language in Britain is due to immigration from Pahari-speaking areas of Azad Kashmir.
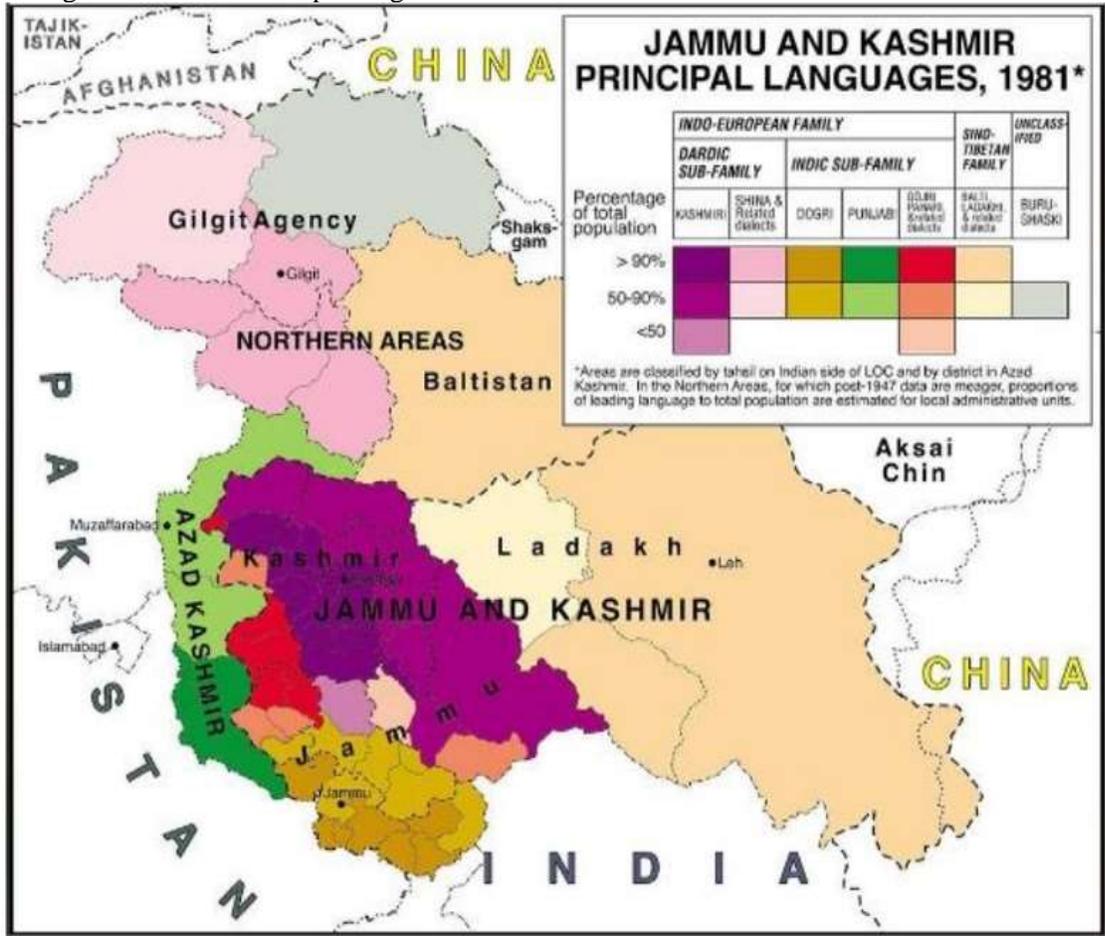
According to Lothers & Lothers (2012), there are about 0.6 million Pahari speakers in the UK. Eighty to ninety per cent of British citizens who identify as Pakistani are, in fact, of Kashmiri heritage, according to Adalat (2014). According to him, nearly all immigrants to the UK from Azad Jammu and Kashmir, in Pakistan, speak Pahari. In light of this, in Britain, Pahari may now surpass English as the most widely spoken language. There are 747,000 Pakistanis living in Britain.

In this region of the world, Pahari is spoken by roughly 500 thousand people; in my opinion, more than 80% of Pakistanis are from the Mirpur area. Among Birmingham's 100,000

residents, or one in ten, are Pakistanis. As such, with 80,000–90,000 speakers, they constitute the largest second language group among Pahari speakers in the city. Pahari doesn't have a recognizable script.

Shakil (2008) states that the Sharda script, which was used to write Pahari, was developed by Buddhist monks. This script takes its name from the "Sharda" valley in the Neelum Valley, near Muzaffarabad, AJ&K. The Buddhists created a kind of Sharda called Lnada, which was the first script used to write Pahari. Pahari language was written using the Shah Mukhi script, claims Miani (2010). He claims that "Saif-ul-Malook" was the first book written in Shah Mukhi script. It is said that between 1892 and 1907 AD, Hazrat Mian Mohammad Bakhsh of Khari Sharief Mirpur penned the first Pahari book. Miani (2010) claims that before the Sharda script replaced the Shah Mukhi script, Pahari was written in a very short amount of time. Pahari writers increasingly produce published literary works, including poetry volumes, in Urdu script (Nasar, 2002). The Pahari language has been the subject of much morpheme and phoneme study.

"Phonology of Pahari: Segmental and Supra Segmental Features," a highly regarded PhD dissertation (A. Q. Khan, 2012), provides a comprehensive explanation of Pahari phonology and is regarded as one of Pahari's greatest contributions. The primary contribution of this work is the cataloging of phonemes in the language. He specifies 30 consonants, 12 oral vowels, 4 nasal vowels, and 6 diphthongs in district Bagh Pahari in his succinct introduction to the language. For many linguists interested in studying the Pahari language, this work serves as a guide.

The Pahari-Potohwari area was mostly ruled by the Taxila Empire from the 5th century AD until Alexander the Great's invasion in 326 BC. The region was dominated by kingdoms with their capital in Kashmir, especially in the seventh century AD. Later, in the 14th and 15th centuries, the northern part of Punjab was dominated by the Timurid Empire. Before Britain took charge, over many empires. It included the Mughals, the Sikhs, and the Dogras. It took place between 1526 and 1849. Britain held rule until 1947, when India and Pakistan were split apart (Lothers and Lothers, 2010).

The categorization of the Pahari language. Pahari was grouped with a few other Indo-Aryan languages by Grierson (1917) and given the name "Lahnda." He classifies the Pahari languages into three main groups. Western Pahari, spoken in Western Kashmir and the Shimla Hills, is the language of the first group. He called the languages of Nepal's second group, Eastern Pahari, and Indian languages like Garhwali and Kumaoni, which make up the third group, Central Pahari. Western Pahari was further classified by Karnai (2007) into four dialects: Muzafarabadi, Mirpuri, Poonchi and Kotli. Kotli dialect is not explored before.
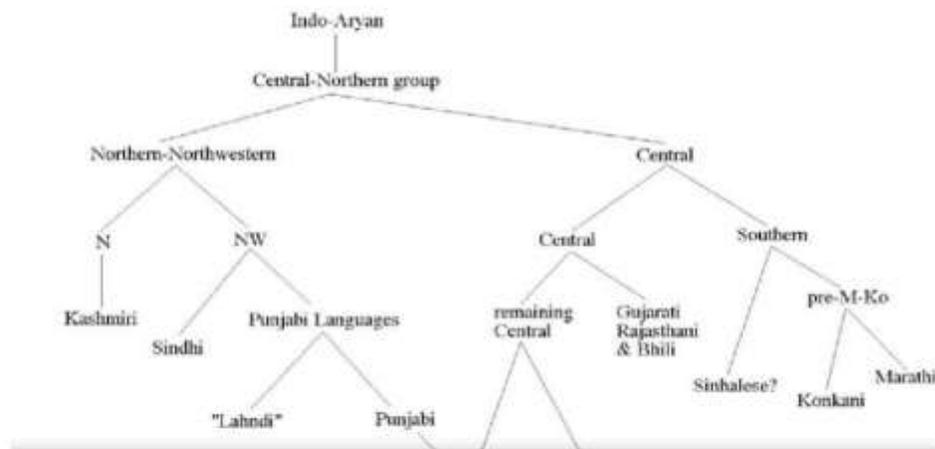

Figure 1: Nigram's (1972) classification of the Indo-Aryan languages (central-northern group).

According to studies conducted by Abbasi et al. (2021), those who spoke Pahari with an Urdu accent were accepted due of their educational background. Most Pahari speakers do not talk with any other accent; they exclusively speak Pahari. In actuality, people hold both Urdu and English in the highest regard, whether consciously or unconsciously. Nonetheless, they opposed the addition of words from other languages. Teenagers in Pahari have a strong Urdu and English influence.

According to Khalique (2018), there are similarities between the typological features of Pahari and some other South Asian languages. Its primary linguistic structure is derived from SOV, in which a postposition comes after a noun, a pronominal adjective appears before a noun as a head, an auxiliary follows the main verb, and an adverb always before a verb. The verb in Pahari is composed of many layers of inflectional variables that are positioned after the lexical root. Pahari verbs can be found inflected for person, number, gender, aspect, tense, and mood.

According to Khan et al. (2022), Pahari verb morphology uses three participles: imperfective, perfective, and conjunctive. These participles function as both adverbs and adjectives. In Pahari, conjunct verbs consist of two words: an inflected verb and another word, which might be a noun or adjective. Double verbs are composed of an inflected and a non-inflected verb. The structure of English borrowed terms in Pahari, an Indo-Aryan language prevalent on the subcontinent was examined in a research by Khan et al. (2023). During the long period that the subcontinent was a British colony, the languages of the subcontinent developed sociocultural links with the English language and culture. In this case, the domination hypothesis established a relationship of dominance and subordination between Pahari and English.

Emodi and Ezema (2022), noted syntax is essentially the grammar of a language, or the rules that the guidelines controlling how sentences, clauses, and phrases build. In language, words followed a linearly organized "order" as opposed to an arbitrary arrangement or combination. Words are grouped into larger grammatical structures in accordance with internalized language norms to produce ordered, intelligible sentences. These structural rules mean that the way words are joined to form clauses, sentences, and phrases ultimately depends on the syntax of the language.
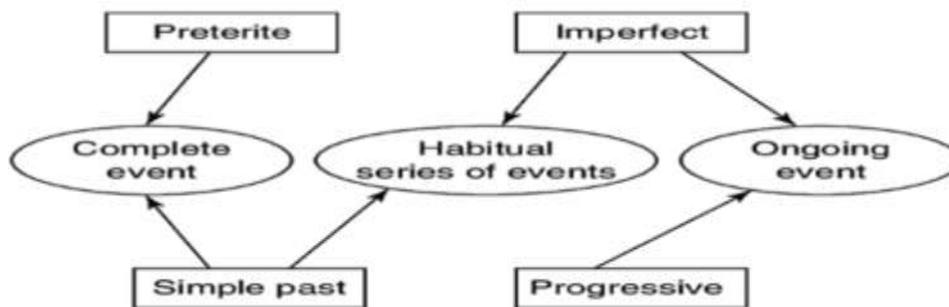
According to Payne (2024), verb morphosyntactic features fall into two categories: distributional and structural. The way words function in sentences, paragraphs, and written language is known as distributional properties. For example, words can serve as phrase heads, clause predicates, and codes for events that occur in text. What is meant by structural attributes is the way the word is organized inside. Subject agreement, tense/aspect/mode marking, and other properties are displayed by verb forms in certain languages, but not by forms in other grammatical categories.

Harley (2020) provided the first clarification on phonological and morphosyntactic features of Kyak, one of the ten almost unknown languages of the Jen cluster. Even while other Jen cluster languages also have comparable traits, several segments— similar as the dental fricatives, both voiced and voiceless and the intermittent breathy vowel—were identified as typologically distinct after outlining the basic segmental phonology.

Kiingi, Lutalo (2014) This thesis looked at the linguistic structures of Ugandan Sign Language (UgSL) in order to characterize the language's morphosyntax. Since syntactic expressions and word (or sign) properties are intimately connected, this explanation of UgSL will focus on its morphosyntactic structures. By providing a description of the grammatical features, the study hopes to improve on earlier studies and add to the documentation of the language. Using the IPA transcription technique, I would transform traditional linguistic data. Rules (2015) will compare the morphosyntactic levels of English and Pahari word-by-word glossing.

Research Methodology

This study employs a qualitative technique and a descriptive research design. During field visits, data is gathered from local speakers of Pahari in the district of Kotli, Azad Jammu & Kashmir. Pahari and English verbal morphosyntactic features were defined using the framework of "Describing Morphosyntax: Guide for Field Linguists" (Payne, 1997). This framework offered ways to describe the syntax and morphology of an undocumented language. Collaborating with native speakers of a particular language facilitated the collection of trustworthy and precise data.

Thomas E. Payne's "Describing Morphosyntax: Guide for Field Linguists" (1997) provided a theoretical framework that assisted how in transcribing, eliciting, organising, and analysing linguistic data for a language for which there are no first-hand recordings.

This approach has been employed by the researcher to identify the morphosyntactic characteristics of the Pahari language spoken in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Leipzig Glossing Rules by Rules (2015) examined the morphosyntactic levels of English and Pahari using word-by-word glossing. Determining the relationship between form and function was the main goal of the data analysis. Twelve Pahari speakers from district Kotli, representing a range of age, gender, and socioeconomic groupings, have provided data.
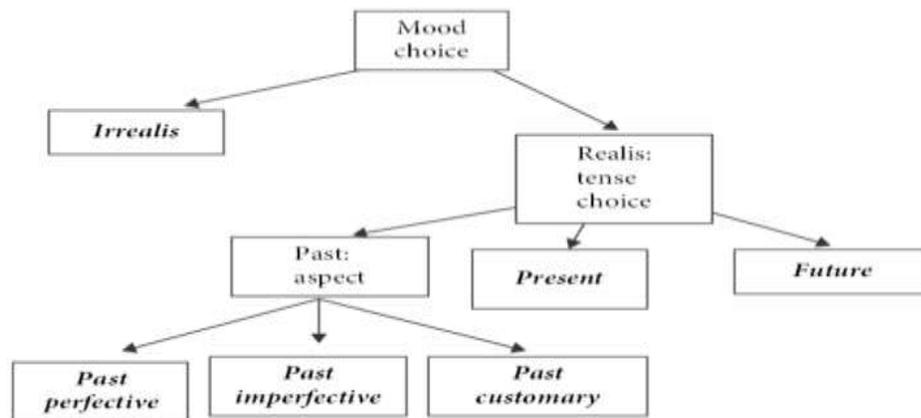
Tense / aspect /mood categories in verbal infl ectional suffi xes

As part of a multi-state sampling strategy, purpose sampling was employed to give preference to the original subject. As a sample strategy, goal-directed selection instructs researchers to pick instances that provide the required data about the study's objectives (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Three primary categories—gender, age, and socioeconomic status—are applied to the samples. First, groups are classified by gender (male and female), then by age (ages 15 to 25, 26 to 40, and 41 to 65), and finally by socioeconomic position (rich and poor).

Data Analysis

The analysis of data focuses on specific morphosyntactic categories found in Kotli dialect of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan. The categories that have been chosen include aspect, tense, and moods.

Tense

Linguistic theory states that tension is the way a situation is expressed verbally about time. Grammatical phenomena are employed to denote tense in several languages. However, time-conveying grammatical categories like fluxional morphemes and verbal particles create a group that allows information about the temporality of the situation to be communicated in a less precise way than it would be in other methods. The majority of languages merely keep track of one's precedence, simultaneity, and posteriority situation concerning to an alternate chronology in their grammatical categories for describing time (Comrie, 1985).

1.Odhar hi jana ae.
/udˈɦəɽhi d͡ʒənə ae / There.ADV   go.PRS
He goes there.
This sentence belongs to the present indefinite tense and the word "d͡ʒənə" indicates the first form of the verb.

1.Mein os nal gal kiti ae.
/mɛːn oːs nəl ghal kɪˈti eː/
I.SUB her.3P.SG.POSS talk.V have.AUX.V
I have talk with her.
This sentence is a present perfect tense, indicating a statement or assertion. The word "kɪˈti" is used as a helping verb.

2.Tus vi gai so.
/tos vi ghae so/
You.SUB also went. V
You also went.
This is simple past tense.

3.O kah kapna.
/oː kəʰ kəpnɑ/
He is cutting grass.
He   is   cutting   grass
he.3SG.NOM be.PRS cut.PROG grass.N.Obj
This is a present continuous sentence.

4.Ali oski chohri tah aya si.
/alie oski tʃohri tah aja si/
Ali.N her.3P.SG.POSS drop.V.PST have.AUX.PST.PRTC
Ali had dropped her.
This is past perfect tense and the word "si" indicates past auxiliary.

5.Oh laghae gahyan.
/ o lagae ɑahjan/
gone.V.PST have.AUX
They have gone.

6.O mori ai.
/ˈo mure ai/
she.3P.F.SG come.V.PST
She came back.
This is simple past tense and past is indicated by the word "ai".

7.Mein kal jasan.
/mɛːn kal jəsən/
I.SUB tomorrow.ADV jəsən.V
I will go tomorrow.
This is a simple future tense. The adjective "sən" is used with verb to make future sentences.

8.Mn vi awsan.
/mən ʋi ɑwsã/
I will come.
I.SUB   will.FUT   come.OBJ
        It is a future tense, indicated by the auxiliary verb "will," showing that the action of "coming" is planned for a future time.

Aspect

If language determines how scenario models are constructed, then the verb aspect may have an effect on cognition that would use situation models, such as when addressing insight problems. In this study, the verb aspect inside the insight problem was modified to determine whether people's answer rates were influenced by the perfective aspect (accepted) or imperfective aspect (accepted). The results of the study demonstrated that the imperfective element increased the solution rates in situations where the outcome depended on a specific action's execution. Solution rates were greater for problems that did not center on the action of the phrase when the perfective aspect was used The language that people use to convey their difficulties may have an impact on their capacity for problem-solving (Salomon, Magliano, & Radvansky, 2013). Some sentences of Pahari language that belong to declarative aspect are discussed below:

1.   Main tusan nay khar achsan.

/mɛ̃ tusã nəi kʰər ətʃsã/

"I will come to your house."

I.1SG.NOM   will.FUT   come.V to.ALL.DIR   your.2SG.POSS
          house.OBJ

In this senternce, the speaker is expressing an intention to act ("come") at some point in the future ("will") to a particular location ("your house"). this proves that it is a declarative sentence.

2.   Tusan baie si

/tusã bæɪ si/

You told.

you.2SG.NOM   tell.PST

This sentence is a declarative sentence and it is stating that the action of telling occurred in the past.

3.   Oh laghy gai san.

/oː ləɣeɪ gəɪ sã/

They have gone.

They.3PL.NOM   have.AUX.PRS   go.PFV

The speaker is declaring that a group of people ("they") has completed the action of "going." It is a perfective aspect.

4.   Mein bazar gai san.

/mɛ̃ bɑzɑːr gəɪ sã/

I went to bazar/market.

I.1SG.NOM   go.PST   to.ALL.DIR   DEF.ART bazaar / market

This sentence is a declarative sentence because it is conveying information that they went to a specific place (the bazaar/market).

5.Khalo mn vi jasan.

/kʰalo mən ʋi d͡ʒasã/

Stop I will also go.

stop.IMP I.1SG.NOM   will.FUT   also go.INF.V

The sentence "Stop, I will also go" combines an imperative command with a declarative statement. The imperative "Stop" instructs the listener to cease an action immediately, while the declarative "I will also go" indicates that the speaker intends to participate or go somewhere in the future. The sentence structure effectively communicates both an immediate directive and a future plan.

6.Kuri chali gai ae.

/kʊri tʃəli gəɪ ɛ/

Girl has gone.
Girl has   gone
girl.NOM   have.PRS   go.PTCP

This sentence is a declarative sentence. In this case, the sentence reports on the current status of the girl.

7.Appi teaching karnayan.
/əpːiː tɪːtʃɪŋ kərnɛ̃/
Sister is teaching.
Sister is   teaching
sister.NOM   be.PRS   teach.PROG

This sentence is a declarative sentence. This sentence reports on an ongoing action.

8.Us cricket match taksan.
/ʊs krɪkət mæt͡ʃ tɑksã/
We will watch a cricket match.
We.1PL.NOM   will.FUT watch.INF   a.IND.ART   cricket match.N

This sentence is a declarative sentence. It provides information about future intentions or plans. Most of the sentences from data collection have belonged to the declarative aspect. Mostly simple statements and informative sentences are entertained in their conversations.

Mood
A speaker's mood is defined as how they authentically communicate the validity of an idea using language and context from the real world. This group includes expressions of probability, certainty, and possibility. Stated differently, mood is the difference in verb tenses that reveals the speaker's attitude toward the sentence's subject (Bybee & Eddington, 2006). Pahari express a variety of moods. The researcher has examined a few chosen Pahari language moods. Some Pahari sentences that indicates different moods are given below:
1.   Apun bag chao.
/əpʊn bɑg tʃɑo/
Pickup the bag yourself.
pickup.IMP PRTCL the.DEF.ART   bag.N 2SG.REFL

it gives command and typically directed at a second-person subject (you), which is often implied rather than explicitly stated.

2.   Acho school julan.
/ətʃo skuːl d͡ʒʊlɑn/
Come lets go to school.

come.IMP   let-1PL.INCL   go.INF   to.ALL.DIR   school.N

This sentence is a combination of two clauses and includes elements of both imperative and hortative sentence types.

3.   Aao masjid chlan.
/ɑo məzd͡ʒɪd t͡ʃlɑn/
Come lets go to masque.
come.IMP   let-1PL.INCL   go.INF   to.ALL.DIR   mosque.N

This sentence consists of two clauses and combines elements of both imperative and hortative.

4.   Darwaza kholo.
/dərʋɑːzɑ kʰolo/
Open the door.
open.IMP   the.DEF.ART   door.N

This sentence is imperative. In this sentence, the speaker is commanding the listener to act — to open the door.

5.   Phone Karan.
/foːn kərən/
"Should I make a call?"
should. Aux   I.1P.S make.V   a. Def.ART   call.N

This sentence is structured to elicit a yes/no response. The word "should" implies a degree of uncertainty or hypotheticality, suggesting that the speaker is contemplating the appropriateness or necessity of making a call. this belong to interrogative mood.

6.   Thehro o vi awsan.
/tʰɛɾo oː ʋi ɑwsã/
Stop they will also come.
Stop, they will also come
stop.IMP they.3PL.NOM   will.FUT also come.INF

This sentence consists of two clauses and combines elements of both imperative and declarative sentence types:

7.   Namaz pharo.
/nəmɑːz pʰəro/
Offer the prayer.
offer.IMP the.DEF.ART prayer.N

This sentence is imperative. In this case, the speaker is commanding the listener to act — to offer the prayer.

8.   Roti khai ty jai.

/roːtiː kʰɑɪ te d͡ʒɑɪ/
Eat a meal before you leave.
eat.IMP   a.IND.ART   meal.Obj   before   you.2SG.NOM
leave.PRS

This sentence consists of an imperative command with a temporal clause. "Eat a meal" is an imperative sentence. It gives a command to act.

9.   Phone chko.
/foːn tʃəkɔ/
Pickup the phone.
Pickup..IMP.PRTCL   the.DEF.ART phone

It is an imperative ssentence because the speaker is given commands to the listener to act — to pick up the phone.

10.   Mareez ki hasptal kharo.
/məriːz kɪ həsptɑːl kʰəro/
Take the patient to the hospital.
take.IMP the.DEF.ART   patient ALL.DIR   the.DEF.ART   hospital.Obj

This sentence is imperative. In this case, the speaker is giving a direct command to move or transport the patient to a specific location.

Sentences related to mood belong to imperative and question categories. Most of the sentences are about order, request and instruction.

Conclusion
The researcher has concluded from this study that the Pahari of the three age groups is different, group 1 pahari is influenced by Urdu and English. Language is also affected by Social status. The rich group used modernized Pahari by using Urdu and English words. This study provides a syntactic grammatical category of the Pahari language. Classification of word order of the Pahari language are different from European languages. Whereas the English word order is Subject/Verb/Object, the Pahari word order is Subject/Object/Verb. For the benefit of readers, sentences are transcribed using the Leipzig Glossing Rules along with Romanized Urdu and English translations.

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