# Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language

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**Abstract**

Panchali is an Indo-Aryan language spoken in Pir Panchal region of jammu and Kashmir. It has various alternate names as Poguli, Khah, Pogali, Banihali, Khashali, Pugij, Khash Paristani, Pogli, Makerkoti, Vanshali and Banhali. But now Panchali has been kept its name. It has 2,00,000 speakers. It is bordered in the east by Kishtwari and Bhaderwahi, in the west by Pahari and Gojri, in the south by Dogri, and in the north by Kashmiri.

This paper aims at providing a basic sketch of Panchali phonology based on the field surveys done by the author from different areas of Pirpanchal range, primarily of Ramban district. This paper is the first attempt which highlights the phonological system of Panchali language in detail. The paper begins with presenting an inventory of Panchali sounds. In it the consonants, vowels, consonant clusters, vowel sequences, consonant sequences, syllables and tones are discussed.

**Keywords:** Indo-Aryan, Panchali, pogli khah speakers, phonology inventory, consonants tones

**Introduction**

Jammu and Kashmir has diversity of languages belonging to different language families. Panchali is one of the Indo-Aryan languages spoken in Pir Panchal belt of Jammu and Kashmir. It has been classified as regional dialect of Kashmiri spoken outside the valley of Kashmir. Various researches have shown its speakers from five to thirty thousand speakers, but as per my survey it has more than two lakh speakers scattered all over the world.

After the early sketches by Bailey (1908), Grierson (1919) and others, Panchali received little attention from linguistics. It is neglected by local linguists also despite the fact that in most of the villages of Ramban district, the literacy rate is hundred per cent. No

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Shakeel Ahmed Sohil, M.A. English and Persian UGC NET, Ph.D. Scholar
Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language        389

detailed survey has been done so far despite having so many schemes for protection and preservation of endangered and lesser known languages.

**Review of Literature**

No detailed study has been done on this language. A local linguist Mohd Iqbal Naik in his book in Urdu *pogli zuban ka sutiyaati nizaam*, has presented some information and has discussed some important aspects of this language. Another writer Maneera Marghoob in her book in Kashmiri *kashrich qadeem ta aham boel-pogli* has also discussed some important features of this language but she has used Kashmiri more and Pogli less. An article by me *khah rasmul khat* regarding the script of this language was published in 2012 in the magazine Aabshaar of Pir Panchal Adbi Forum *Banihal*. All these works lack in one way or the other adequate information on various aspects of the language. So, this research is designed to highlight the phonological features of Panchali language in some detailed fashion.

**Methodology**

For the purpose of descriptive study of Panchali language the researcher surveyed different areas of Pir Panchal range and consulted local writers along with different peoples and recorded their sounds of different letters. Questionnaire was also framed for this purpose. Some published works of this language were also studied.

**Description of Phonemes**

Panchali has (59) fifty-nine phonemes - (49) forty-nine are segmental and (10) ten are suprasegmental phonemes. Besides, Panchali in original script uses these Hindi/Urdu phonemes as (q t f s z x gh ɵ).

**Consonants**

Panchali has (35) thirty-five consonants. The inventory of the consonants is given in table 1 below:

| type | place | manner | Sound symbol | Initial | medial | Final |
|------|-------|--------|--------------|---------|--------|-------|
| Stop | bilabial | Vl. un-asp. | p | Pan   leaves | Napnu   to shine | Na:p measurement |
|  |  | **Vd. Un-asp** | **b** | Bar   door | ḍubnu   to sink | rab   mud |

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**Language in India** www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 18:2 February 2018**
Shakeel Ahmed Sohil, M.A. English and Persian UGC NET, Ph.D. Scholar
Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language          390

| | | **Vl. asp** | **ph** | Phal   fruit | Pupha:yeh father's sister's husband | Saraph snake |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vd. asp | bh | Bharnu   to fill | ga:bhrunu to fear | --------- |
| | dental | Vl.un-asp | t | tan   skin | Va:tnu to reach | Lat   foot |
| | | Vd.un-asp | d | du:s   sun | Sudnu to bury | Tshad   call |
| | | Vl. asp | th | tham   pillar | Mathnu to polish | Buth   face |
| | | Vd. asp | dh | dhãvnu to walk | nyadhəɽ backwall | ======= |
| | retroflex | Vl.un-asp | ʈ | ʈa;lnu   to pretend | tsaʈnu to cut | uʈ   jump |
| | | Vd.un-asp | ḍ | ḍa:l   branch | uḍnu   to fly | iḍ   belly |
| | | Vl. asp | ʈh | ʈha:n   lid | Ka:ʈheh firewood | ra:ʈh creeper/relative |
| | | Vd. asp | ḍh | ḍhyul loose | ====== | ======== |
| | velar | Vl.un-asp | K | Kan   ear | lakɽi   wood | ʃak   doubt |
| | | Vd.un-asp | g | gãv   cow | mãgnu   to beg | Na:g spring |
| | | Vl. Asp | Kh | Khur   foot | A:kha:ɽeh arena | Ha:kh vegetable |
| | | Vd. asp | gh | ghraʈ   mill | ======= | sĩgh   singh |
| Affricate | dental | Vl.un-asp | ts | Tsam   skin | Atsnu to enter | pã:ts   five |
| | | Vl. asp | tsh | Tshi:l goat | gatshnu to go | Latsh garbage |
| | palatal | Vl.un-asp | ʧ | ʧiʈh   letter | aʧeh day before yesterday | muʧ   urine |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vd.un-asp | ʤ | ʤa:l net | aʤal death | ta:ʤ crown |
| | | Vl. Asp | ʧh | ʧhat roof | aʧhuɽ walnut | da:ʧh sickle |
| | | Vd. asp | ʤh | ʤhãdeh flag | samʤhu:nu to understand | Bu:ʤh enquiry |
| Fricative | Alveolar | Vl.un-asp | S | s>n gold | Asan to us | s>:s ashes |
| | | Vd.un-asp | Z | Zalnu to burn | Uzmulni lightening | A:z today |
| | | Vd. asp | zh | zhaɽnu to fall | Zizhur bush | ========= |
| | palatal | Vl.un-asp | ʃ | ʃa:l lion | maʃnu to forget | g>:ʃ light |
| | glottal | vi.un-asp | h | Hasnu to laugh | rahnu to live | Ba:h twelve |
| Trill | alveolar | Vd.un-asp | r | raz rope | Marnu to die | Ka:r work |
| Flap | retroflex | Vd.un-asp | ɽ | ========= | puɽnu to fight | kukuɽ cock |
| | | Vd. asp | ɽh | ========= | paɽhnu to read | dəɽh beard |
| Lateral | alveolar | Vd.un-asp | l | l>ʈ head | g>lam wheat | Na:l color |
| Nasal | bilabial | Vd.un-asp | m | Ma:z meat | Lamnu to pull | Nam nail |
| | alveolar | Vd.un-asp | n | Namnu to lean | A:n nu to bring | ʤ>:n alright |
| Semivowel | bilabial | Vd.un-asp | v | vaʈnu to close | Bivalnu to make fear | ãv i |
| | palatal | Vd.un-asp | y | Yaleh free/when | Phyaran pheran | Na:y navel |

## Classification of Consonants

The consonants of Panchali have been classified on the basis of two major criteria:

=====================================================================
**Language in India** www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940** **18:2 February 2018**
Shakeel Ahmed Sohil, M.A. English and Persian UGC NET, Ph.D. Scholar
Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language          392

1. the point of articulation and

2. the manner of articulation

On this basis, Panchali language present the seven-way contrast in the manner of articulation viz. bilabial, dental, alveolar, retroflex, palatal, velar and glottal. The manner of articulation is also divided into eight groups on the basis of degree of closure of air stream as stops affricate fricative trill flap lateral nasal and semivowel.

Panchali has sixteen (16) stops, six (6) affricates, five (5) fricatives, one trill, two flaps, one lateral, two nasals and two semivowels. There are four (4) stops in each set presenting the four-way contrast in the point of articulation and four-way contrasts in the manner of articulation in respect of voicing and aspiration. Panchali consonants show two-way contrasts with regard to voicing-voiced and voiceless consonants. There are twenty (20) voiced and fifteen (15) voiceless consonants. Panchali consonants also show two contrasts with regard to aspiration - aspirated and un aspirated consonants. Panchali has thirteen (13) aspirated and twenty-two (22) unaspirated consonants.


**Distribution of Consonants**

In Panchali, consonants occur in all the three positions with a few exceptions. Table 1 shows the exception in the case of retroflex flap (ɽ) and (ɽh) which occur in medial and final positions only. The retroflex voiced aspirated stop /ḍh/ does not occur in the medial and final positions of words. The bilabial stop /bh/ and dental stop /dh/ do not occur in final position of words. The velar stop /gh/ does not occur in medial position. It occurs in final position only in zhe names of Hindus, e.g., Singh. The fricative zh which is a special consonant, not present in any other language, do not occur in the final position of words.It should not be confused with the sound /Ts/ or /Dzh/.

**Consonant Clusters**

Panchali consonants consists of the sequence of two consonants or more which occur initially, inter vocally and finally. There are some restrictions in the formation of consonant clusters which are as, two aspirated consonants do not combine to form a consonant cluster and/ ɽ/ and/ ɽh/ do not come in initial position.

**Word Initial Consonant Cluster**s

The first consonant can be stop affricate fricative or any other except flap. The initial consonant clusters are not frequent as the word medial consonant clusters, most of the initial

====================================================================
**Language in India** www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 18:2 February 2018**
Shakeel Ahmed Sohil, M.A. English and Persian UGC NET, Ph.D. Scholar
Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language        393

consonant clusters are the combination of consonant and semivowel, e.g., (p b ph bh t d dh th ḍ th ḍh k g gh kh ts tsh  tsh dz dzh s zh  r l m n )+r/v/y

| cluster | Word with meaning | cluster | Word with meaning | cluster | Word with meaning | cluster | Word with meaning |
|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Pr | Pra:n leek | phr | Phrast poplar | br | brãḍ  a tree | bhr | Bhrã:phnu To eat |
| tr | traʈ cloud burst | thr | thras fall | dr | dramun plane | dhr | dhraʈnu to pull |
| ḍr | ḍra:meh drama | ʈr | ʈrũk trunk | ḍhy | ḍhyal dust particles | ʈhv | Thvand height |
| kr | Kra:l potter | khr | Khra:v paddle | gr | grãd counting | ghr | ghraʈ mill |
| tsr | Tsrat slap | tshv | Tshvalnu to peel | zr | Zra:n ripe | zhr | zhrãḍ ditch |
| dʒv | dʒva:n ok | zhv | Zhvuəl nap | tʃr | tʃring chring sound | zy | Zyarnu to bear |
| ʃr | ʃrapnu to absorb | rv | rvaʈ a type of food | lv | lvaʈ  head | my | Myũd leporsy |
| ny | Nya:s part of door | gry | Gryu:s villager | | | | |

**Word Medial Consonant Clusters**

Most of the consonant clusters are formed across syllable or morpheme boundaries. There is a large list of words medial consonant clusters but some of which may be given below.

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**Language in India** www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 18:2 February 2018**
Shakeel Ahmed Sohil, M.A. English and Persian UGC NET, Ph.D. Scholar
Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language          394

| Cluster | Word with mening | cluster | Word with meaning | cluster | Word with meaning | cluster | Word with meaning |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hb | Mahbub loved | Rb | Kurba:n sacrifice | sv | rusva separation | zm | Uzmulni lightening |
| Rd | garduən neck | Rv | darvazeh door | lk | Halkeh light | hdʒ | Muhta:dʒ dependent |
| nḍ | maṇḍav room | Gt | sãgtar orange | ṭhm | kuṭhmən woman | dhr | Sudhrunu to socialize |
| Dr | Kudrat nature | dʃ | Ba:dʃah king | Ṭhṛ | gaṬhṛi pack | rnn | Khatarna:k dangerous |
| Sm | Asma:n sky | Pht | Haphteh week | St | Sasteh cheap | kr | əkra:m respect |
| Kd | Hakda:r deserving | kt | Maktab school | kb | Makbu:l famous | dm | Badma:ʃ bad man |
| Bn | ʃabnam dew | phv | Aphvah rumour | phr | Naphrat hate | bz | Sabzi vegetables |
| Hn | Pihnu to grind | ks | Nuksa:n loss | gv | Bhagva:n god | tʃk | atʃkan vasket |
| Mb | Ambar plenty | Md | Namdeh namda | nḍ | gã̃ḍeh onion | mv | Bhumva:r Tuesday |
| nṬ | ghənṬi bell | nḍ | dʒã̃ḍeh flag | ns | Insa:ph justice | sp | Haspata:l hospital |
| Sb | Kasbeh town | Tshn | gatshnu to go | tm | Satmu seventh | Ṭn | tsaṬnu to cut |
| Bhr | Ubhrunu to raise | vṬ | Bana:vṬi show | nn | Gin nu to buy | ʃm | duʃman enemy |
| ʃv | riʃvat bribe | lth | galthi mistake | lṬ | ulṬeh against | phl | gaphlat negligence |
| Phs | Aphso:s sorry | ps | Va:psi return | ḍn | maṇḍnu to take bath | khn | Likhnu to write |

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**Language in India** www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940** **18:2 February 2018**
Shakeel Ahmed Sohil, M.A. English and Persian UGC NET, Ph.D. Scholar
Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language        395

| ∫n | maʃnu to forget | tʃn | Mutʃnu to urinate | ∫k | muʃkil hard | ks | ruksat leave |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yv | Payvand grafting | yd | Pa:yda:r strong | vʈ | pavʈi ladder | hv | vahvəʈ illwill |
| Pt | kapʈunu to cut clothes | tʃʈ | kitʃʈi pulao | pʈ | tʃapʈəs peon | ʈht | paʈhtu read |

| Zm | Uzmeh borrow | ln | Tshvalnu to scrape | Thn | Mathnu to polish | ʈd | m>ʈdeh dead |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ʈph | taʈphunu to cry | ʈt | puʈtu fought | phn | õphnu to fly | ʈph | taʈphi missing |
| Np | anpaʈh illiterate | mn | Namnu to bow | Kn | dʒhuknu to lean | dʒb | madʒbu:r difficulty |
| Tr | g>treh cattle | hk | Behkunu to mislead | mʈh | tsamʈhunu to shrink | Lb | Dilbar bold |
| Mts | Ka:mtso:r workthief | hn | Sa:hnu to forebear | Rg | Khargo:ʃ hair | dʒd | sadʒdeh sajda |
| Dr | Mudru sweet | gʈ | pagʈi turban | mdʒh | samdʒhunu to understand | nḍ | manḍar temple |
| Bhr | ga:bhrunu to fear | tʃht | patʃhta:vnu to repent | Mb | Lambeh long | sdʒ | masdʒid mosque |
| ʈk | taʈkaunu to stand | mt | tʃimtu catcher | Pt | Zaptun we told | ʈt | vaʈtun we folded |
| Vd | divda:r cedar | tʃhr | atʃhʈehkol walnut tree | Vr | Bavreh insane | Nzh | zhinzhoʈnu to shake |
| Tsn | Atsnu to enter | zk | Brizkunu to shine | Zn | Huznu to swell | Zy | Azyu:nu Hardliving |

**Word Medial Three Consonant Clusters**

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**Language in India** www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 18:2 February 2018**
Shakeel Ahmed Sohil, M.A. English and Persian UGC NET, Ph.D. Scholar
Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language        396

There are only limited numbers of consonant clusters of three consonants as compared to word medial two consonant clusters.

| Ngd | Sangdil | stone hearted | rdg | Supurdgi | surrender |
|------|---------|---------------|------|----------|-----------|
| ngɽ | bangɽi  bangɽi bangle | | ngl | Angli | finger |
| Ndr | Sandreh | tools | ngm | Sangmarmar | marble |
| Ntr | Antrumu | inner | htr | ʃahtreh | iron |
| Ndg | Bandgi | service | nḍn | manḍnu | to take bath |
| ndʒr | pindʒreh | cage | ndn | gyanndnu | to play |
| Nphn | Onphnu | to fly | ntsm | Pantsmi | fifth |
| | | | | | |

**Word final consonant clusters** are less frequent in Panchali.

| nkh | ʃankh | nothing | nḍ | runḍ | stone | nts | Bha:nts | lute |
|-----|-------|---------|-----|------|-------|-----|---------|------|
| ʃt | kaʃt | hardwork | nd | Band | close | nʈh | ganʈh | knot |
| st | Mast | intoxicated | mp | Ləmp | lamp | ndʒ | gondʒ | bald |
| ng | Rang | colour | nz | Kunz | key | nʧ | pənʧ | panch |
| nk | Bənk | bank | nʧh | A:nʧh | part of sandal | ngh | Singh | name |

**Palatalization**

It is phonemic in Panchali language. All the consonants can be palatalized.

**Syllabic Structure**

Panchali language has its own syllabic structure. All consonants can occur as an onset in the initial syllable of a word except flaps. The retroflex voiced aspirated stop /ḍh/cannot occur in nucleus and coda. The bilabial /bh/, dental /dh/ and fricative /zh/ can never occur as coda in the words. Consonant clusters occur frequently in word medial positions.

**Monosyllabic words**

V        a: yes, o:  oh

Vc        a:z  today,   as we,ãv I

Cv        su  he, mi  i

Cvc        ka:r  work, kas  who ,

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**Language in India** www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 18:2 February 2018**
Shakeel Ahmed Sohil, M.A. English and Persian UGC NET, Ph.D. Scholar
Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language        397

**Disyllabic words**

v-v        a:v  came,

vc-vc      aph a;l  verbs

vc-vc      ulma religious schlors

vc-cvc     a:htus  I was,insa:n  man,a;mteh came

cv-cvc     gaguɾ  rat,yuhun this,

cvc-cv     galthi mistake, naʃnu to flee

cvc-cvc    masʤid mosque,ma;ʃʈar teacher

v-cvc      a;mot  come, a;mət come,a:sun  they wil be

cvc-cvv    aəsnai they have

**Trisyllabic**

Cvc-cvc-cvc      badkhaslat bad natured

Cvc-cv-cv       ʧamkunu  to shine , ʧhalkunu to shake

cv-cvc-cv       ruka;vnu  to stop,pa;ban di punctuality

cvc-cv-cvc     badtami;z illmannered,likhtumot written

cv-cvc-cvc    duka;nda;r shopkeeper,pagalpan madness

vc-vc-vcc     a;ʧmaʧeh  brought,

**Tetra syllabic**

cv-cv-cvc-cv     paka;valnu to make someone to make food,

cv-cv-cv-cv      baradari neighbourhood,vaphadəri  loyalty

cv-cvc-cv-cv     pekistəni Pakistani,

 cvc-cvc-cv-cv    duʃmandəri  enemity,hindostəni  hinustani

cvc-cvc-cv-cvc  likhtehmateh written,kha;ltehmateh  eaten,likhʧehmaʧeh  eaten

v-cvc-cv-cvc    a;ʧehmaʧeh brought,

vc-cvc-cv-cvc   a;stehmateh  they have

**Penta syllabic**

Cvc-cv-cvc-cv-cvc  ga;bh rutehmateh  frightened

cv-cvc-cvc-cv-cvc  luthe;ɽʧehmaʧeh,luthe;ɽtehmateh grinded

**Vowels**

| Front un rounded | | | Initial | Medial | Final |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| high | Short | I | It     here  ikh  ice | dil      heart dik  beak | Di    two  mi  me |

| | Long | I: | I:s yesterday i:d eid | Tsi:r late ti:r arrow | Sardi: coolnes kursi: chair |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| mid | Short | e | ehtra:m respect ehsa:n kindnees | geh home sreh butter | ====== |
| | Long | e: | e:la:n announcement e:tba:r trust | te:l oil me:z table | Ke: did ge: went |
| low | Short | == | ==== | ====== | ====== |
| | Long | == | ==== | ====== | ======= |
| | | Central unrounded | | | |
| high | Short | == | ==== | ====== | ====== |
| | long | === | ====== | ======= | ====== |
| mid | Short | Ǝ | ǝɽ there ǝn blind | gǝɽ watch gǝb sheep | Gǝ you go mǝ do not lǝ love |
| | long | ǝ: | ==== | kɜ̃:kut lizard ʃǝ:put bear pǝ:puɽ butterfly | ======= |
| low | Short | A | al pumpkin as we | Mak axe hak right | dava medicine gava witness |
| | long | a: | a:z today a:v he came | da:l pulse ʃa:l lion | Sa: sir Na: no |
| | | Back rounded | | | |
| high | Short | U | uɽ jump un wool | Kut what but statue | Su he yu this |
| | long | U: | U:ɽ camel u:th to leak water of the roof | Ghu:ɽ horse pu:t grandson | Su: injection khu: nature |
| mid | Short | O | Obur cloudy or ok | Phol grain son deep/of | Jo he said go he went |
| | long | O: | O:ɽh lip o:l nest | Ko:r where tso:r thief | Ho: yes ko: he did |
| low | Short | > | ====== | l>ɽ head ḍ>ḍ one and a half | Th> sapling m> donot(you) |

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**Language in India** www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 18:2 February 2018**
Shakeel Ahmed Sohil, M.A. English and Persian UGC NET, Ph.D. Scholar
Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language    399

| | long | >: | ====== | gɔ̃:ḍ cowshed dɔ:n fireplace | ===== |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## Classification of Vowels

The vowels of Panchali can be classified on the basis of four major criteria, viz., the height of the tongue, the part of tongue involved, the position of the lips and the soft palate. According to this classification Panchali presents three-way contrast-front, central and back. There are fourteen (14) vowels in Panchali language. Four (4) are front, four (4) are central and six (6) are back vowels. According to the height to which the tongue is raised, the vowels put a three-way contrast as high, mid and low. In Panchali language, four (4) vowels are high, six (6) vowels are mid and four (4) are low vowels. According to the position of lips the vowels presents two-way contrast -- rounded and un-rounded. In Panchali language eight (8) vowels are unrounded and six (6) are rounded vowels. When we classify the vowels according to the position of soft palate or velum, the vowels present a two-way contrast viz., oral and nasal vowels. In Panchali, all vowels can be nasalized though not in all positions. It is represented by placing tilde (̃) over the vowel which is nasalized e.g., ãv (i), gãv (cow) and keːt̃s (some), etc.

## Distribution of Vowels

The high central vowels are not present in Panchali language. The front mid short vowel /e/ do not occur in word final positions. The central mid long vowel /ə:/ and low back long vowel/ɔ:/ do not occur in initial and final position of words. The low back short vowel /ɔ/ do not occur in word initial positions.

## Suprasegmental

Panchali language has ten suprasegmental phonemes. Out of which there are three junctures -- terminal juncture, phrase juncture and open juncture, four pitch levels-low, normal, high and extra high and three terminal contours-falling terminals, rising terminals and sustained terminals.

## Length

There are seven pairs of short and long vowels. The following minimal pairs illustrate the contrast in the length of these vowels

| i | rit   month | I: | ri:t  custom/tool |
|---|---|---|---|
| e | gel   handle | e: | ge:l  faint |

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**Language in India** www.languageinindia.com **ISSN 1930-2940 18:2 February 2018**
Shakeel Ahmed Sohil, M.A. English and Persian UGC NET, Ph.D. Scholar
Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language          400

| ə | kəɽ shackles | ə: | Kə:ɽ expelled |
|---|---|---|---|
| u | Su he | U: | Su: injection |
| o | gol mouth | O: | go:l circle |
| a | Kan ear | A: | Ka:n ore |
| > | l>Ʈ head | >: | l>:Ʈ role |

**Stress**

Stress is not a distinctive feature of Panchali language. However, since Panchali is a syllable timed language, sometimes individual letters and words are stressed for emphasis. The ordinary meaning of the sentence is changed with some special meaning by giving a stress, e.g.

Kut poƮh ʧu! kut ʧu poƮh ?

What beautiful is    what is beautiful

What a beautiful is!    What is beautiful?

Ruka:vi meh/ gatshni dˈem    ruka:vi/ meh gatshni dˈem

You stop not go me    stop not go me

Do not stop / let me go    stop / donot let me go

**Juncture**

It is a way of breaking or placing a pause in the speech flow. It is of three types:

**1. Terminal Juncture**

It is heard at the end of a sentence. In writing, full stop is its counterpart. It is represented by double cross #.

ãv ʧhos ʧakna:ɽvah ra:hti#  I live in Chacknarwah.

Yu ʧu yakh poƮhmot ga:m#  it is one of the beautiful village.

Yəs thi takri:ban dah sa:s a:bə:di#  it has almost ten thousand population.

**2. Phrase Juncture**

It is represented by single bar / e.g.

Lo:kh m> / poʈh

Do not write / read

Lˈo:kh / m> poʈh

Read, do not read

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Shakeel Ahmed Sohil, M.A. English and Persian UGC NET, Ph.D. Scholar
Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language    401

### 3. Open Juncture

It is a slight break between phonemes and is represented by  +.  If there is no break it is closed juncture.

duka:n  +  da:r  shopkeeper      Na:  +  Layakh  un worthy

di + ta + di+  geveh  +  tsa: var    two and two makes four.

### Intonation

It refers to the pattern produced by variations in pitch of voice during speech. It is used to indicate the attitudes and emotions of the speakers

### Pitch Levels

There are two pitch levels: word level and sentence level.

Panchali is an intonational language because the pitch functions at sentence level. Panchali has four pitch levels – low, normal,, high, extra, and extra high.

Su1   ʧu2    akbar3

He    is      akbar

Su2  ʧu3    akbar1

Su2   ʧu3  akbar3

Su2   ʧu4    akbar3

Yu2   kam3    ʧu1

Who   is    he?

### Terminal Contours

It is the contrast which indicate the rise or fall in the final pitch from last pitch level. Three types of terminal contours are distinguished in Panchali language.

### 1. Falling Terminal

It indicates the lowering the pitch from the last pitch level  and then fading away of the force of articulation .it is symbolized with an arrow pointing downward ↓

Su2    ka:r3   a:v1 ↓

When did he came?

A:ᷱv    bat kha:lti   ʧos↓

I  am eating cooked  rice.

Yuhur3     je1↓

Come       here

### 2. Rising Terminal

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Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language        402

It indicates a slight increase in the intensity of pitch level but lower than the next pitch level. It is symbolized by arrow pointing upward ↑

Yu2      ʧu>3      akbar3 ↑?

Is      this      akbar?

Tu2      y>3    so3↑

Will    you      come?

## 3. Sustained Terminal

It indicates the suspension of the pitch of the voice at the same level instead of rising or falling. It is symbolized by horizontal arrow→

aʧha:3  → yaveh3    vuneh1 ↓

yes    just      coming

yu2  uzlu3   ʧu>   → ya:3 krehnu1 ↓

is   this   read   or black?

## Diphthong

The following diphthongs are used in Panchali.

Ai --------           gaib    ge:b   invisible

Au ----------          kaunkut   kə:kut    lizard

Ae ---------          laeʈ   ləʈ        tail

Ao --------        khaol   khə:l    you eat (plu.)

Oa -----------     koar    ko:r    where

Ye--------     gyeh   ġeh      home

Yo---------      gyoh   ġeoh   home

Yu: ---------  gyu:r   ġeu:r   faint

Yu ----------    hyol    hə:l  topest part of maize plant

Ya -----------  gyal   ġeal    stick

Va----------    lvaʈ   l>ʈ     head

Va:/Vaa   -------- gva:ʃ   g>:ʃ   light

## Conclusion

From the above discussion it becomes clear that Panchali language has its own peculiarities. The presence of the unique sound like   /zh/ fricative alveolar voiced aspirate which is not present in any Indo-Aryan language. There are good number of words with the vowel low back long />:/ whereas Kashmiri has only one; that too is from Panchali language. There is absence of high central vowels and presence of voiced aspirates. Palatalisation and

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Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language         403

nasalization are phonemic in Panchali language. Overall the present work provides new insights and these findings can be very helpful for further study.

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Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language          404

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Phonological Study of the Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language        405