

## **Sanskrit Elements in Panchali (Poguli/Khah) Language**

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### **Abstract**

The Pir panchal area of Jammu and Kashmir has linguistic diversity where different languages/dialects are spoken together. No linguistically-oriented research has been undertaken to study these languages, especially Panchali. *Panchali* is the name given to an Indo Aryan language - Poguli/Khah language, which is the major language of Pir Panchal range and has been classified as regional dialect of Kashmiri spoken outside the valley of Kashmir. It has various alternate names as Poguli, Khashali, Banihali, Paristani, Pogali, Khah, Pogli, Makerkoti, Pugij, Pahari, Khasha and Kohistani. It has 2lac (approx.) number of speakers. It is bordered in the east by Kishtwari and Bholderwahi, in the west by Pahari and Gojri, in the south by Dogri and in the north by Kashmiri language. This paper is based on the detailed comparative analysis of Sanskrit and Panchali languages. There exists a closer relation between Panchali than between Sanskrit than Kashmiri. From the semantic, lexical and morphological analysis it becomes clear that Panchali's basic word stock has been retained longer than Kashmiri. Comparative analysis of various words relating to parts of the body, physical states and condition, names of close relations, animals and birds, edibles, minerals, objects of common use, adverbs, pronouns and numerals are discussed. The Panchali has preserved even some of the archaic forms that can be traced back to Old Indo Aryan.

**Keywords:** Linguistic, research, Panchali, Indo Aryan, comparative, Sanskrit, relation, lexical, morphological, parts of the body, birds, archaic.

It is not possible to say that at what point of time exactly Panchali started taking shape as a distinct language because much of its literary output having been lost or have been passed down for centuries in oral tradition. But through the words of Sanskrit, Prakrit and Kashmiri we can trace its origin. It has retained some of the archaic word forms that can be traced to the old Indo Aryan Speech.

### **Phonology**

There exists a very strong evidence to support the claim that Panchali has preserved large number of lexical and phonetic elements that can be directly or through intermediary Prakrit –

Apabhramsha transform process traced to Vedic sources. These include several words most commonly used in everyday speech in Panchali(SS Toshkhani). For instance, we have the word ‘Baht’ which in Panchali means skin, hide, bellows is hardly different from the Vedic ‘Bastijn/basti’ which means goat’s skin. The Vedic word ‘Sin’ occurs as ‘syūn’ in Panchali, meaning ‘a cooked vegetable’ while the Vedic ‘Sanna’ appears in Panchali as ‘son’ meaning deep. Similarly we have the Vedic word ‘Addha’ which is hardly distinguished from the Panchali ‘Addeh’ meaning (So, then there upon, yes).

The Vedic ‘Prastar’ from which the Hindi/Urdu word ‘Pather’ (Stone) is derived changes through the intermediary Prakrit from ‘Pathero’ to ‘Pothur’ or ‘Pehtar’ in Panchali retaining the original sense of ‘on the ground or floor’.

Panchali has preserved even some pre-Vedic phonetic elements(SK Toshkhani-1967). For instance ‘Rahit’ and ‘Sahit’ becomes ‘Roht’ (excluding) and ‘Sēt/sēñt’ (including). The Vedic word ‘Kulal’ becomes ‘Krāl’ (Potter) in Panchali. ‘Pov’ in Vedic Sanskrit is used in the sense of power. In Panchali, it is used in the same way with same meaning. Again Vedic word ‘Sankarna’ becomes Panchali ‘Sakhronu’ (to get ready). ‘Tuma’ from Vedic Sanskrit becomes ‘Tam’ meaning ‘Breath’ in Panchali. The initial ‘ta’ of Sanskrit ‘tandulam’ is retained in Panchali ‘tañv van’ (Rice) while other modern Indo-Aryan languages have ‘cha’.

Sanskrit words in Panchali undergo some phonetic changes which are discussed below.

Sanskrit ‘kṣ’ invariably changes to ‘ḥh’ in Panchali language:

Sanskrit	Panchali	English
Takṣa	taḥh	To scratch, To peel
Lakṣ	Laḥh	Lakh
Pakṣ	Paḥh	To scrape, To plane
Drakṣ	daḥh	Grapes
Akṣi	Aḥh	Eye
Makṣa	Maḥh	Housefly
Dakṣina	daḥhnu/dashnu	Right
Bubhukṣa	Buḥh	Hunger
Rakṣa	Raḥh	Keep
Śikṣa	Hēñḥh	Learn
Mandakṣi	Mandaḥh	Shame

Kṣalava	ḡhal	Wash
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Sanskrit /dʒ/ becomes /Z/' in Panchali as:

Sanskrit	Panchali	English
dʒala	Zāl	Net
dʒana	Zan	Man
dʒangha	Zaṅg	Leg
dʒardʒar	Zizhur	Bush
Udʒwala	Uzlu	Red
radʒa	Raz	Rope
dʒear	Zēr	To insist
Kadʒla	Kazleh	Collyrium
Wadʒa	Vazeh	Wazah
dʒirakah	Zyūr	Cumin seed
Khadʒurah	Khazur	Date Palm
dʒiva	Ziv	Tongue
dʒama	Zām	Husbans's sister
dʒamatr	Zāmatru	Son-in-Law

Sanskrit 'ṣ/s' changes to /h/\` in Panchali as:

Sanskrit	Panchali	English
Daṣa	Dah	Ten
Poṣa	Poh	Month name
Ṣata	Hath	Hundred
Ṣuska	Hukh	Dry
Ṣakam	Haakh	Pot herb
Ṣimbi	Heemeh	Beans
Sari	Haar	Starling, Mynah
Basti	Baht	Skin
Eka daṣa	Kah	Eleven
ḡfaturdaṣa	Tsodah	Fourteen
Krisna	Krihnu	Black
Mansya	Mahun	Man
Ṣun	Hun	Dog

Maškah	Munh	Fly
Vimša	Vih	Twenty
Trimša	Trih	Thirst
Sahasra	Šah	Mother-in-Law
Našya	Nuh	Daughter-in-Law
Šot	Hot	Throat
Šarad	Harad	Autumn
Šrnkhalla	Hankul	Aeral
Šakti	Hyakat	Power
Šiki/šuyanta	Hae:g/hun nu	Can/to listen

But this rule does not apply for all items. In many cases ‘š/S’ does not change to ‘h’ as:

Sanskrit	Panchali	English
šobha	Šob	Look
Šurpa	Šyūp	Dustpan
Pušpa	Poaš	Flower
Aša	Oš	Tear
Prakaš	Pragaš	Light

Sanskrit ‘ṭ/ṭh’ changes to ‘Ts/tsh’ in Panchali as:

Sanskrit	Panchali	English
ṭusanam	Tsahnu	Feel
ṭīram	Tsēr	Late
ṭandra	Tsandar	Moon
Karṭforah	Katsor	Brown
Vrsṭīkah	Byuts	A Scorpion
ṭatrah	Tsae:ṛ	A Sparrow
ṭhagalah	Tshyūl/tshagal	A He Goat
ṭukra	Tsuk	Soar
ṭarma	Tsam	Skin
Gatṭfa	Gatshi	Go
Naṭṭna	Natsnu	Dance
ṭak	Tsavar	Four
Iṭh	Otsh	Short

Prig̃ha	Prutshnu	Ta ask
ƒandravarah	Tsandervār	Monday

Sanskrit ‘v’ changes to ‘b’ in Panchali as:

Sanskrit	Panchali	English
Vakṣa	Bāli	See
Vrs̃ƒīkah	Byuts	A Scorpion
Vapanam	Bovnu	To sow
Vekṣanam	Bālnu	To see
Varsarituh	Barsāt	Rain
Varsant	Band	Winter
Vrikatvata	Bokvae:T	Kidney
Vartika	Bae:T	Wick
Vankri	Bangri	Bangle
Vasta	Votsh	Calf
Vina	Bēn/Bhānts	Lute
Vivah	Byāh	Marriage

It is because of these phonetic changes that Banihal’s old name mentioned in history as Van shala becomes /Ban hala/. /Van/ becomes /Ban/ and /Shala/ becomes /Hala/. So every speaker of Panchali (Poguli/Khah) says Ban hala not Banihal or Bah nal as Margūb Banihali has talked of Bah (twelve) Nal (rivers). These phonetic changes apply to place names also as Vatro becomes Batro, vajeshvari becomes Bijbehara and varamula and Vikram becomes Bikram, etc.

Sanskrit final letter ‘a’ is lost in Panchali as:

Sanskrit	Panchali	English
Sikta	Sik	Sand
Nama	Nām	Name
Nagna	Nongoi	Naked
Mamsa	Māz	Meat
Oṣtha	OaTh	Lip
Patra	Patar	Leaf
Hasta	Āhth	Hand
Drakṣa	daƒh	Grapes

Swarna	Svan	Gold
Pakṣa	Paṭṭh	Peel
Šushka	Hukh	Dry
Madhya	Manz	Between
Nila	Nyūl	Blue
Danshtrika	daiṭṭh	Beard
ḡukra	Tsuk	Soar
Nova	Nov	New
Karma	Kār	Work
Utiṣṭna	Uthnu	Rise
Dhuma	Dūm	Smoke
Adya	Āz	Today
ḡivha	Ziv	Tongue
Rikta	Rat	Blood
Bhakta	Bat	Cooked Rice
Saktum	Sot	Parched Rice
Sapta	Sat	Seven
Tapta	Tot	Hot

Ending ‘ṣṭa/ṣoṭha’ changes to ‘ṭh’ in Panchali:

Sanskrit	Panchali	English
Aṣṭa	Oaṭh	Lip
Maṣṭa	Mohit	Fist
Bhraṣṭa	Boṭh	Field
Roṣṭa	roṭh	Pimples

These words are hardly different from Panchali words and share the same meaning:

Sanskrit	Panchali	English
Antar	Antri	Inner
Ganṭh	Ganṭh	Bind/Khot
Dant	Dant	Tooth
Hasna	Hasnu	To laugh
Sutra	Sutreh	Thread
Prakāṣ	Pragaṣ	Light

Kane	Kaon	Blind
Sadr	Sadeh	Seventeen

Initial /h/ changes to /a/ In Panchali as:

Sanskrit	Panchali	English
Hardar	Adli	Bone
Hafta	Anz	Swan
Hasta	Āht	Hand
Hola	Aleh	Pumpkin

/Kṣ/ changes to /tsh/ in Panchali as:

Sanskrit	Panchali	English
Yakṣa	Yatshnu	To Desire
Kakṣa	Katsh	Arm pit
Kṣut	Tshvot	Short

### Morphology

Verbal nouns are formed in Panchali by adding the suffix – nu to the base which can be easily traced to Sanskrit ‘- anam’ changes to ‘-nu’ as:

Sanskrit	Panchali	English
Maranam	Mar nu	To die
Tar-anam	tar nu	To cross
Vapanam	Bov nu	To sow
Pis anam	Pih nu	To grind
ṭṣus anam	tsah nu	To sip
Khan anam	Ghaṭ-nu	To dig
takṣ anam	taṭṭh nu	To scrape
Sthap anam	raṭṭh nu	To have
Vekṣ anam	Bāl nu	To see
Vest anam	Vat nu	To fold

Panchali imperative verbs can hardly be distinguished from their corresponding Sanskrit forms. The final letter /a/ is changed to /i/ in Panchali as:

Sanskrit	Panchali	English
Gaṭha	Gatshi	Go
Likha	Likhi	Write
Anaya	Āni	Bring
Dhava	Dhanvi	Run
Kura	Kari	Do
Varnaya	Vani	Tell
Kṣalara	ḡhali	Wash
Patha	Paṛhi	Read

These sentences can hardly be differentiated (Badri Nath Kala 1977):

**Sanskrit:** Mya ma dehe \ tatam ma kadeh

**Panchali:** Me ma de \ tot ma khe

**English:** Do not give me \ do not eat hot

**Sanskrit:** Dūram ma gaṭha

**Panchali:** Dūr me gatshi

**English:** Do not go far away

Panchali pronouns have presented many old forms which occur in Sanskrit but are not found in Prakrit. e.g., The personal pronoun (third person) Su (He) and Sah (She) are quite akin to Sanskrit Sah and Sa and their plural forms tyañv (They) to Sanskrit te and tah retaining the initial 't'. First person pronoun plural (we) has developed from the Sanskrit root asmad Panchali. Interrogative pronoun kas/kam (who) reveals a close relationship with Sanskrit Kah and Kas. The relative pronoun yu/ye come from Sanskrit 'yo' and 'ye'. Panchali auxiliary verbs 'ḡhe' and 'āhteh' which are derived from the Sanskrit roots 'Kṣi' (to be). some Panchali adverbs too point to their old Indo-Aryan origin quite transparently.

Adverbs of Time

Panchali	Sanskrit	English
Yalah	Yarhi	When
Tyalah	Tarhi	Then
Kār	Karhi	When
Āz	Adya/Prakrit adza	Today
Saklai	Sakae	Early
Tsēr	ḡiram	Late



Pateh	Pašcat	Afterwards
Adeh	Ada	After that
Har-dūs	Prati/divase	Every day
Har-rit	Prati-rituh	Every month
Har-vehri	Prati-varse	Every year
Ghae:ṛai	Ghati ka	Every now and then
Yuhnoi	Yathapi	As soon as
Tehnoi	Tathapi	At that very moment
tāmāth/tāñyeth	Tavat	Till then

#### Adverbs of Place

Panchali	Sanskrit	English
Yuhur	Yatra	Here, wherever
Iteh	Tati	At this place
Tair	Tatra	There
Aeteh	Atri	At that place
Koreh	Kutra	At which place
Manz	Madhya/Prakrit Majjhe	In, inside
Manz-bakh	Madhya-bhage	In the middle
Dūr	Dura	far

#### Adverb of Manner

Panchali	Sanskrit	English
Yenair	Yatha	In which/the manner
Tenair	Tatha	In that manner
Kenair	Katham	In what manner
Yenair tenair	Yatha Tatha	Some how

#### Lexical

The strong affinity Panchali has for this family is revealed by its basic word stock that have been retained longer than in any other language of the family. Several words relating to parts of the body, Physical states and conditions, names of close relatives, animals and birds, edibles, minerals, objects of common use, etc. can be described as such words show that their etymology can be unmistakably traced to Sanskrit(SS Toshkhani).

Parts of the body

<b>Panchali</b>	<b>Sanskrit</b>	<b>English</b>
Vāl	Vala	Hair
Moi/buth	Mukh	Face
Aeš	Asya	Mouth
Dik	Dhika	Forehead
Gal	Galla	Cheek
Aḡh	Akši	Eye
Naht	Nast	Nose
OaTh	Oštha	Lip
Dant	Danta	Teeth
Bhum	Bhru	Eyebrow
Kan	Karna	Ear
Ziv	ḍjivha	Tongue
Tāl	Talu	Palate
Katsh	Kakšah	Armpit
Mundul	Mandalah	Buttocks
Nāi	Nabhi	Navel
Khani-vot	Kaphoni Vatah	Elbow
Angli	Anguli	Finger
Zang	ḍjangha	Leg
Khur	Khurah	Feet
Nam	Nakham	Nails
Tsam	ḡarma	Skin
Rat	Rokta	Blood
Adli	Adda	Bone
Māz	Mamsah	Flesh
Andram	Antram	Intestines
Buk Vaet	Vrikkavata	Kidney
Rūm	Roma	Hair of Body

Physical states and Condition

Panchali	Sanskrit	English
Hasnu	Hasanam	To laugh
Mandaṭḥ	Manderakṣi	Shyness
Buṭḥ	Bubhukṣa	Hunger
Ṣungnu	Ṣayanam	To sleep
Nindreh	Nidra	Sleep
Trih	Trisa	Thirst
Nām	Nama	Name
Nongoi	Nagna	Naked
Nov	Nava	New
Pron	Puranam	Old
Khe	Khad	Eat
De	Dada	Give

Names of close relatives

Panchali	Sanskrit	English
Putur	Putrah	Son
Gobur	Garbharupah	Son
Ku:eṭ	Kumari/Karimari	Daughter
Bāron	Bhrataka	Brother
Bain	Bhagini	Sister
Piṭḥav	Pitrauya	Uncle (Father's Brother)
Mae:ṣ	Matuṣvasa	Aunt (Mother's Sister)
Pupḥ	Pituṣvasa	Aunt (Father's Sister )
Mām	Mamakah	Maternal Uncle
Māmen	Mamikṣa	Wife of Maternal Uncle
Zāmatru	ḍamatr	Son-in-Law
Ṣuhur	Ṣvasur	Father-in-Law
Bemah	Bhama	Brother-in-Law
Zām	ḍama	Sister-in-Law
Muhun	Mamuṣya	Man

Common animals, birds and even worms and insects have names which are derived from Sanskrit.

<b>Panchali</b>	<b>Sanskrit</b>	<b>English</b>
Ganv	Gau (Gava)	A cow
Votsh	Vatsah	A calf
Hun	švanah/šun	A dog
Vaundur	Vanarah	A monkey
Ghūṛ	Ghotakh	A horse
tshyūl/Tshāāgel	ḡhagalah	A he goat
Šauput	Švapadah	A bear
Mae:š	Mahisah	A buffalo
Novleh pūt	Nakulah	Mongoose
Saraph	Saraph	A snake
tsae:ṛ	ḡṛatkah	A sparrow
Kāv	Kakah	A crow
Kukuṛ	Kukkutah	A rooster, cock
Anz	Hamsah	A swan
Hār	Sari	Starling/Mynah
Kakav	ḡṛakravakah	The muddy goose
Griz	Gradrah	A vulture
Titar	Titirah	A partridge
Byuts	Vrstḡṛikah	A scorpion
Maḡḡh	Makḡṛika	A housefly
Kyum	Krmi	A worm
Pyuh	Phuḡṛi	A flea

#### Colours

<b>Panchali</b>	<b>Sanskrit</b>	<b>English</b>
ḡḡhyut	Švet	White
Krihnu	Kriḡṛan	Black
Nyūl	Nilah	Blue
Lidru	Haridra	Yellow
Uzlu	Udḡṛvalah	Red
Katsru	Kasḡṛfurah	Brown

Names of days of the week

<b>Panchali</b>	<b>Sanskrit</b>	<b>English</b>
Tsandarvār	ṭfandra varah	Monday
Bhumvār	Bhauma varah	Tuesday
Budhvār	Budh varah	Wednesday
Brastvār	Brhaspati varah	Thursday
Batvār	Bhatraka varah	Saturday
Aetvār	Aditya varah	Sunday

Names of Edibles

<b>Panchali</b>	<b>Sanskrit</b>	<b>English</b>
Tail	Tailam	Oil
Tanvan	Tandulam	Rice
Dān	Dhanyam	Paddy
Bat	Bhaktam	Cooked Rice
Dud	Dugdham	Milk
Giv	Ghrtarn	Ghee
Pany	Panyam	Water
Hākh	Śakam	Pot-herb
Vangun	Vangan	Brinjal
Oalu	Alukah	Potato
Molyeh	Mulika	Radish
Gazir	Garjaram	Carrot
Palak	Palankah	Spinach
Mehtraī	Methika	Fenugreek
Karaileh	Karvellakah	Bitter goyrd
Byoal	Bidḡam	Seed
Al	Alabu	Bottle Gourd
Hēmah	Śimbi	Beans
Nimu	Nimbukah	Lime/Lemon
Kaileh	Kadali	Banana
dae ṛim	Dadim	Pomegranate
daṭḥ	Drakṣa	Grapes
Tang	Tanka	Pear

Khazur	Khajurah	Date Palm
Marats	Maritf	Black Pepper
Mung	Mudgah	Pulse
ʃaneh	ʃanakah	Gram Chickpea
Mah	Maša	A Bean
Makai	Markaka	Corn/Maize
Maetʃh	Makša	Honey
Ras	Rasah	Juice
Šund	Šunthi	Dried Ginger
Zyūr	dzirakah	Cumin seed

rvaT	Rotah	A sweet cake offered to god
Patar	Patra	A leaf

Names of minerals also show the same tendency.

<b>Panchali</b>	<b>Sanskrit</b>	<b>English</b>
Svan	Svarna	Gold
Tram	Tamra	Copper
Šaht rah	Šastrakah	Iron
Kats	Kansya	Brass/Bellmetal

Name of objects of common use are mostly of Sanskrit derivation:

<b>Panchali</b>	<b>Sanskrit</b>	<b>English</b>
Kapṛeh	Kalpatah	Cloth
Raz	radzu	Rope
Sutreh	Sutrah	Cotton thread
trakṛi	Tarkari	Balance
Paramāneh	Parimana	Weights
Vakhul	Ulukhalah	Mortar
Kazleh	Kaḍalam	Collyrium
KaTheh	Kasthan	Wood
Kamal	Kambalam	Blanket
Mvakteh	Mukhta	Pearls
Nāv	Nava	Boat

Šyop	Šurpa	Winnower
Thaal	Sthalam	A large plate
Gās	Ghasam	Grass
Zāl	ḍžalam	A net
Vael	Valaya	A ring
Kafūr	Karpuram	Carnphor
Garḇi	Gadukah	Water vessel
GhanTi	Ghanta	Bell
Sindūr	Sindurah	Vermilion
Bēn/bhants	Vina	Lute
Māl	Mala	Garland
Bangḇi	Vankri	Bangle
Albaein	Hala	Plough
Dašnu	Dakšina	Right
Dūm	Dhuma	Smoke
Mudru	Madhuram	Sweet
Gām	Gramah	Village
Avah	Ava	Yes
Doiyeh	Dvitya	Again/more
Mukul	Mukti	Escape

Names of different seasons are peculiarly Sanskritic.

<b>Panchali</b>	<b>Sanskrit</b>	<b>English</b>
Svant	Vasanta	Spring
Harad	Šarad	Autumn
Band	Varsant	Winter

Etymology of words relating to physical, natural and environmental phenomenon is quite interesting.

<b>Panchali</b>	<b>Sanskrit</b>	<b>English</b>
Tsandreh	ḥandra	Moon
Tārgon	Tarakah	Stars
Tāp	Atepah	Sunlight
Pragaš	Prakaš	Light

Anigot	Andha Ghata	Darkness
Abur	Abhva	Cloud
Uzmuli	Vidyut mala	Lightening
Gagṛāi	Gar gara	Thunder/Rumbling
Samundar	Samudrah	Sea/Ocean
Kul	Kulya	Stream
Van	Van	Forest
Bunyul	Bhufala	Earthquake
Dūs	Divas	Day
Rāt	Ratri	night

### Numerals

Panchali numerals are of particular interest in this context – cardinals as well as ordinals which are amazingly Indo-Aryan retaining old Sanskritic elements as hardly any other modern Indo-Aryan languages do. Panchali with Kashmiri retains the Sanskrit ‘dvi’ in the form of ‘doi’ Panchali follows this pattern but except twelve and after sixty Panchali follows Hindi-Urdu pattern. In ordinals except first, in all other numerals Sanskrit /ma/ is changed to /mu/ in Panchali in Singular Masculine and in plural masculine /meh/. In feminine singular /mi/ and in feminine plural /meh/ are used. The following table will make the position of Panchali numerals more clear.

### Cardinals

Panchali	Sanskrit	English
Yakh	Eka	One
Di	Dvi	Two
ḡai	Tri	Three
Tsavar	ḡatur	Four
Pānts	Panḡan	Five
Ṣeh	Sas	Six
Sat	Saptan	Seven
āhTh	Asan	Eight
Nav	Navan	Nine
Dah	Daśan	Ten
Kah	Eka daśan	Eleven
Bāh	Dvadaśan	Twelve



Troh	trayo daśan	Thirteen
Tsodah	ṭaturdaśa	Fourteen
Pastah	Pan ṭadaśan	Fifteen
šoṛah	Soaśan	Sixteen
Sadah	Sapta daśan	Seventeen
Aṛdah	Asoadaśan	Eighteen
Kunvih	Navadaśan/Univiśati	Nineteen
Vih	Viośati	Twenty
Yakvih	Ekavi śati	Twenty One
Dvavih	dva viśati	Twenty Two
Truvih	trayo śati	Twenty Three
Tsūvih	ṭatur śati	Twenty Four
Pañsvih	Panṭṭa śati	Twenty Five
Šūvih	Saośati	Twenty Six
Satvih	Sapta śati	Twenty Seven
AhTh vih	Asoa śati	Twenty Eight
Kun trih	Novaviśati/Unatriśati	Twenty Nine
Trih	Triśat	Thirty
Yak trih	Ekatriśat	Thirty One
doi trih	Dvatriśat	Thirty Two
Taitrih	trayastri śat	Thirty Three
Tsoitrih	ṭatustriśat	Thirty Four
Pantstrih	Panṭṭa śat	Thirty Five
Šai trih	Sa śat	Thirty Six
Sat trih	Sapta śat	Thirty Seven
AhTh trih	Asoa śat	Thirty Eight
Kun trih	Navatriśat/Unatṭatvariśat	Thirty Nine
Tsālih	ṭatvariśat	Forty
Yak talih	Ekatṭatvariśat	Forty One
doi talih	dvatṭatvasiśat	Forty Two
tai talih	trayastṭatvariśat	Forty Three
Tsoi talih	Traya ṭatvariśat	Forty Four
Pants talih	ṭatus catvariśat	Forty Five
Shai talih	Panṭṭa ṭatvariśat	Forty Six

Sat talih	Sau ųatvariųat	Forty Seven
AhTh talih	Asau ųatvariųat	Forty Eight
Kun vanzah	Navaųatvarishat/Unapanųaųat	Forty Nine
Pantsah	Panųaųat	Fifty
Yak vanzah	Eka panųaųat	Fifty One
do vanzah	dva panųaųat	Fifty Two
tro vanzah	Tripanųatųat	Fifty Three
Tso vanzah	ųatu panųatųat	Fifty Four
Pants vanzah	Panųapanųaųat	Fifty Five
ųo vanzah	Sao panųaųat	Fifty Six
Sat vanzah	Sapta panųaųat	Fifty Seven
AhTh vanzah	Asa panųaųat	Fifty Eight
UnhāTh	Nava panųaųat/una sousi	Fifty Nine
ųahTh	Sasi	Sixty

#### Ordinals

Panchali	Sanskrit	English
Pehle	Prathama/Agrima	1 <sup>st</sup>
de mu	Dvitiya	2 <sup>nd</sup>
ųe mu	Totiya	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Tsavaru mu	ųaturtha	4 <sup>th</sup>
Pants mu	Panų ama	5 <sup>th</sup>
ųe mu	Saųa	6 <sup>th</sup>
Sat mu	Saptama	7 <sup>th</sup>
AhTh mu	Asama	8 <sup>th</sup>
Nav mu	Navima	9 <sup>th</sup>
dāh mu	Daųama	10 <sup>th</sup>
Vih mu	Viųatiama	20 <sup>th</sup>
Hat mu	ųatatama	100 <sup>th</sup>
nabay mu	Navatitma	90 <sup>th</sup>

#### Conclusion

These are part of the numerous examples that show how Panchali has preserved phonetic, semantic and morphological elements of Sanskrit. This is not to suggest that Panchali agrees with

Sanskrit in every respect. As a language it has its own peculiarities and distinguishing features, but its basic word-stock does come from Sanskrit or Indo-Aryan and its grammatical forms too have developed without doubt from Sanskrit to a considerable extent. True, a great number of Persian, Urdu, Dogri and Kashmiri lexical items have found their way into Panchali and have become a part of its vocabulary. These, however are later-day additions made much after Panchali had evolved as a distinct language. Surely there is wide area that has still to be explored.

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