4. COORDINATION

4.1. Introduction

Unlike relativization and complementation, discussed in chapters II and III, coordination is a sentence combining mechanism in which two or more than two sentences of the same level\(^1\) are linked together without one being dominated by the other. In this chapter, we shall examine the semantico-syntactic behaviour of the most common coordinators\(^2\) used in the two languages - English and Kashmiri.

The following coordinators are the most common ones used in English and Kashmiri.

\(^1\) In technical terms the 'same level' means that no S node in a phrase structure tree is higher than the other.

\(^2\) Coordinators are different from conjuncts, which are adverbs and prepositional phrases (e.g., similarly/yithay pà:th', then/páti, finally/a:khiras, therefore/avikin', etc.) used to link sentences of different levels in matrix constituent relationship.
English

and
He read a book and played chess.

or
You can come with me or go alone.

but
She is intelligent but lethargic.

Kashmiri

ti

tam' vučh saruph ti tsol
he+ERG saw+CONC snake CORD ran+CONC

ya:/nati
kalam phuṭiro:v gašan ya:/nati pošan
pen broke+CONC Gash+ERG CORD Posh+ERG
(The pen was broken by Gasha or Posha)

kini (Interrogative)
tsì yikha:h me siti' kini konuy zon
you come+Fut.+Q I+DAT with CORD single person

satsakh

go+Fut.+CONC
(Will you come with me or go alone.)

vgsv/magar

su čhu ča:la:kh magar/vgsv buzdił
he is clever CORD cowardly
(He is clever but cowardly.)

In addition to the above central coordinators, there
are three correlative pairs of coordinators in the two languages.

**English**

**both ••• and**
He will both purchase the books and sell them.

**either ••• or**
You can either come with me or go alone.

**neither ••• nor**
He did neither spend his money nor did he allow us to spend our money.

**Kashmiri**

tī ••• tī
tami chāl' p'ā;li ti vāthirā;vin ti
she+ERG washed+CONC cups CORD dried+CONC CORD

(She both washed the cups and dried them.)

ya ••• nati/ya: ••• ya:
ya: van tāmis nati/ya: kar pa:nay
CORD tell he+DAT CORD do self+EMPH

(You ask him or do it yourself.)

nā ... tā nā
nā gov su pa:nī tī nā d'utun
CORD went+CONC he self CORD allowed+CONC
me gatshini
I+DAT go+Inf.

(NEither did he go himself nor let me go.)

We shall now consider the semantico-syntactic behaviour of these coordinators one by one:
4.2. and/ti

i) Two clauses can be related by the coordinate conjunction 'and'/ 'ti' only when the clauses cohere together in terms of meaning. We cannot coordinate two clauses unrelated to each other; if we coordinate them, the resulting sentence will be nonsensical although in themselves the clauses are factive statements.

Eng. I took my tea and the earth revolved round the sun.

Kash. me ćeyi ća:y tî butra:th â:s
1+ERG drank+ CONC 4 5 7 was
sir'yas ūd ūd 4 natsa:n
11+DAT 9+9 8+PROG

ii) Coordination is used when two or more than two persons or things are in the same situation, engaged or involved

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3 Of the several types of coordinations possible in Kashmiri, 'ti' (and) type has been discussed in detail by Dr. Omkar N. Koul. See Omkar N. Koul, Linguistic Studies in Kashmiri (Chandigarh: Bahri Publications Pvt. Ltd., 1977), p. 59-68.

4 ūd ūd is an example of reduplicated adverb denoting continuation of the process.
in the same activity or process.

a) Eng. Ga:sha and Posha: are reading a story.
   Kash. ga:ši tì po:ši čhe akh dali:l para:n

b) Eng. The books and paper are in the box.
   Kash. kita:bi tì ka:gaz čhu sōdikas māz

In all the Kashmiri sentences given above, the verb agrees in number and gender with the noun phrase immediately preceding it. While in the corresponding English sentences, the verb invariably takes a plural form. However, all types of phrasal coordinations in Kashmiri do not fall into this pattern. When the coordinated noun phrases form one unit in the deep structure, the verb or the auxiliary verb invariably takes a plural ending.
a) tsi tì bi chi ba:rìn'
   you CORD I are brothers
   (You and I are brothers.)

b) ka:l:la:§ tì raši:d g'avan ba:th
   Kailash CORD Rashid sing+Fut.+CONC song
   (Kailash and Rashid will sing a song.)

c) tsi tì bi gatshav yikivaṭì
   you CORD I go+Fut+CONC together
   (You and I will go together.)

d) akh khargo:§ tì ha:puth ñ:ṣ' ya:r ya:r5
   a rabbit CORD bear were friend friend
   (A rabbit and a bear were friends.)

However, perhaps under the influence of Urdu/Hindi and
English, some literate Kashmiris sometimes use the plural
form of a verb also in sentences involving phrasal
coordination where normally the native speaker uses the form
of verb agreeing with the noun phrase immediately preceding
it. In the coordination of object noun phrases the form of
the verb agrees with the number and gender of the noun phrase
immediately following it. We cannot say:

5 In the sentence: "akh khargo:§ tì akh ha:puth o:s ğäglas
mäz" the coordinated noun phrases do not form one unit, hence
the verb agrees with the noun phrase close to it.
A native speaker will always say:

\[
\text{me kheyi akh tsōiːth tī akh tseːɾ} \\
\text{I+ERG ate+Pl an apple CORD an apricot}
\]

\[
\text{me kh'ov akh tsōiːth tī akh tseːɾ} \\
\text{I+ERG ate+CONC an apple CORD an apricot}
\]

(I ate an apple and an apricot.)

The agreement of the verb with the noun phrase closest to it is desirable also when the noun has not any plural form, for example:

\[
tsəɾ tī kaːv čhu lāːji p'ātʰ \\
\text{sparrow CORD crow is twig+DAT on}
\]

(A sparrow and a crow are on the twig.)

If we say

\[
tsəɾ tī kaːv čhi lāːji p'ātʰ
\]

it would either mean

a) A sparrow and a crow are on the twig.

\text{OR}

b) A sparrow and crows are on the twig.

To avoid ambiguity, the verb agrees with the noun phrase close to it.

The behaviour of the verb in the following sentences is interesting to observe:

a) hūːn tī braːɾ čhe gidaːn

\text{dog CORD cat(Fem.) is play+PROG}

(A dog and a cat are playing.)
b) braːr tì huːn chu tɔdiaːn
cat(Fem) CORD dog is(Sg-Masc) play+Prog
(A cat and a dog are playing.)

c) braːr tì huːn' che tɔdiaːn
cat(Fem) CORD bitch is(Sg+Fem) play+PROG
(A cat and a bitch are playing.)

d) braːri tì huːn chu tɔdiaːn
cat(Fem+Pl) CORD dog is(Masc+Sg) Play+prog
(Cats and dogs are playing.)

e) braːri tì huːn' che tɔdiaːn
cats(Fem+Pl) CORD bitch is(Fem+Sg) play+PROG
(Cats and a bitch are playing.)

f) braːri tì hɔːni chi tɔdiaːn
cats(Fem+Pl) CORD bitches are(Fem+Pl) play+PROG

A phrasal coordination is possible only when the coordinated noun phrases are not coreferential. The sentence (a) below is derived from two sentences b₁ and b₂ below:

a) Eng. Gasha and Posha played.
   1 2 3 4
   Kash. ga:šan tì po:šan g’ūd
   1+ERG CORD 3+ERG 4

b) Eng. Gasha played.
   1 2
   Kash. ga:šan g’ūd
   1+ERG 2
b2) Eng. Posha played.

1  2

Kash. po:šan g’ûd
1+ERG  2

Sentences like (a) above are generally ambiguous in both the
languages for having two interpretations:

i) Gasha and Posha played together.
ii) Gasha and Posha played separately.

However, in sentences like

Eng. Aslam and Javid are brothers.
1 2 3 4 5

Kash. aslam tî ja:ved čhi bairin’

the noun phrases form one unit and hence no ambiguity.

A phrasal coordination appears at the surface level a
coordination of noun phrases instead of coordination of
sentences:

Eng. Gasha and Posha saw a movie.
1 2 3 4 5 6

Kash. ga:šan tî po:šan víčh (akh) mu:vi:
But a structure like this is the result of several deletions and regrouping (see 4.9).

iii) Coordination is also used when two or more than two persons or things are in the same situation and engaged/involved in different activities:

a. Eng. He is playing and I am reading a book.
   Kash. su ḍhu gida:n ti ḋi ṭhus para:n (akh)
   kita:b

b. Eng. Her shirt was red and trousers white.
   Kash. tasiz kami:z a:s važi:j ti ye:za:rì
   safe:d

b. Eng. It was raining and I was running.
   Kash. ru:d o:s p'ava:n ti bì o:sus dava:n
   rain 2+CONC fall+PROG 4 5 6+CONC run+PROG

d. Eng. The night is dark and the dogs are barking.
   Kash. ra:th čhe gat ti hu:n' čhi vūga:n
It may be noted here that the conjoining of sentences involves deletion of all such items as are structurally as well as semantically identical with the items in the first clause (see p. 214). It is also important to note that a pronoun in the first clause cannot refer to a noun in the following clause.

Eng. He arrived early and Salim began to work.
Kash. su vo:t suliy ti saliman h'âts kÂm karin'

It does not mean that Salim arrived early and began to work. It would be wrong to regard 'he' 'su' in the first clause and 'Salim' in the second clause as coreferential.

Phrasal coordination under this semantic condition is not usually acceptable as it involves a lot of criss-crossing of words, which confounds meaning.

Eng. *Sohan and Radha wrote and sewed a letter and a shirt.
Kash. *Sohanânew ti râ:da:yî lech ti suv akh čîth'

However, in both languages, simpler coordination of the following type is often used, although it could be ambiguous:
Eng. Radha and Shila sang and danced.

Kash. ra:da:yi tî śi:lan g'ov tî nots

The context in which such a sentence is used disambiguates it.

iv) Coordination occurs when there are two related events, the second being a chronological sequent or corollary to the first:

a. Eng. He fell down and broke his leg.

Kash. su p'ov vás' tî phîtis zág

b. Eng. I entered the room and saw them together.

Kash. bi tsass kuthis māz tî vučhim tîn yikivaṭî

c. Eng. I received ten rupees and put them in my pocket.

Kash. me rači dah rōpiyi tî tra:veṃ čādas māz

The following sentences are unacceptable because the clause that should follow as a corollary occurs first in each; the principle of semantic coherence is violated.

a) Eng. *The king was buried and he died.
v) Coordination is perfectly in order when the clauses are in contrast to each other.

a) Eng. You are fat and she thin.
   1 2 3 4 5 6
   Kash. tsi ḥukh moṭ ti sṛ ḍhe zaːviʃ
   1 2 3+CONC 4 5 is 7+CONC

b) Eng. I left early and reached late.
   1 2 3 4 5 6
   Kash. bi draːs suliː ti votus tsiːr’
   1 2+CONC 3 4 5+CONC 6

c) Eng. The book is costly and of no use.
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
   Kash. yi kitaːb ṭhe droʃ ti beʃaiydī
      this 2 3 4+CONC 5 useless

d) Eng. The mistake is yours and they blamed me.
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
   Kash. galitiː ōhe ʂain’ ti hāːtsh khɔːʁakh me
      2 3 4+CONC 5 7+CONC(CONJ.V) I+DAT

In all these examples the coordinate conjunction can be replaced
by 'but' / magar. However, for the coordination of contrastive clauses there must be some contextual justification; mere contrast is not enough.

Eng. *You are short and the tree is tall.

Kash. *tsê ñhukh tshot tê kul ñhu thod

vi) Coordination is used when the second clause is a comment on the fact stated in the first, which is the topic.

a) Eng. She sings and sings well.

Kash. sê ñhe g'ava:n tê g'ava:n ñhe

b) Eng. He is my friend and a real friend.

Kash. su ñhu m'o:n yar tê (akh) poz yar

c) Eng. He failed and that is not surprising.

Kash. su g'v fe:l tê yi ñhanê ñai:ni:

kêh anything
d) Eng. You have disclosed the secret and that is a problem.

Kash. tse koruth raːz faːʃ tə yi ɣhu masiːliː
1+ERG did+CONC 5 3 6 this 8 10

OR

tse ɣhuth raːz faːʃ kormut tə yi
1+ERG 2+CONC 5 3 did+Past.P. 6 this
ɣhu masiːliː
8 10

In the deep structure here the whole of the first clause is the subject of the second clause:

A. Eng. He failed.
   1 2

Kash. su qəː v feːl
2+CONC (CONJ.V)

B. Eng. His failure is not surprising.
   1 2 3 4 5

Kash. təm'sʊd feːl gatshun ɣhanː hɔːrɔːniː
he+GEN fail+Inf. 3+4 surprise

In the surface structure it is replaced by 'that'/''yi'.

vii) Coordination is also used when the second clause expresses an event that is unexpected in view of the fact expressed in the first clause.
a) Eng. He worked hard and failed.
   1 2 3 4 5

   Kash. tam' kar mehnath ti gov. nai:ka:n
   1+ERG did+CONC hard work 4 5+CONC (CONJ.)

b) Eng. You are so young and so mean.
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7

   Kash. tsì ðukh yu:t lokút ti yu:t kà:mì:ni
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Sometimes a concessive conjunct like 'yet'/ 'to:ti', 'even then'/ 'ti kà:rith ti', 'beyi' (also) is used after the coordinate conjunction.

Eng. I gave you so much and yet you complain.
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Kash. me d'utuy tse yu:t ti to:ti ðukh (tsì)
   1+ERG 2+CONC 3+DAT 4+5 6 7 are 8
   šika:yath karatn
   9+PROG (CONJ.V)

Here, the coordinate conjunction 'ti' can be deleted.

viii) Coordination is used when the first clause is a condition for the first.

a) Eng. Work hard and you will pass.
   1 2 3 4 5 6

   Kash. mehnath kar ti pa:s gatshakh
   1+ERG 2+CONC hard work do 3 6+Fut.+CONC (CONJ.V)

b) Eng. Go and you will see yourself.
   1 2 3 4 5 6
As is revealed from the above examples, if the first clause, in both languages, contains an imperative verb, the second clause has a future reference. In English, the second clause contains a modal auxiliary (as is evident from the above examples). When the first clause is a suggestion, then also the second clause may contain a modal auxiliary.

You should work honestly and you will get the reward. In Kashmiri, both the co-ordinate clauses have a future reference in a sentence of the following type:

\[ \text{yuth vavakh ti t'uth lo:nakh} \]
\[ \text{Rel+CONC sow+Fut+CONC OORD Dem.Pn+CONC reap+Fut+CONC} \]
\[ (\text{As you sow, so shall you reap.}) \]

Again, in Kashmiri the verbs in both clauses can be in the past tense but referring to future.

\[ \text{yuthuy tsi sadki p'ath vo:tukh ti as+EMPH you road+DAT on reached+CONC OORD} \]
\[ \text{tse lobuth t\text{\textasciitilde}m's\text{\textasciitilde}d gari you+ERG found+CONC he+GEN house} \]
\[ (\text{When you reach the road, you will find his house.}) \]

In English, unlike Kashmiri, the second clause can have the simple present with future reference.

\text{Give him money and you get the job.}
ix) Coordination is used when the second clause is an additional statement about the subject of the first clause. In Kashmiri 'tā' is usually followed by a reinforcing conjunct 'beyi' in such coordination.

a) Eng. He reads novels and writes poetry.
   Kash. su čhu navili para:n tā beyi šair l'akha:n
   1 is 3 2+PROG 4 also 6 5+PROG

b) Eng. He advises people and helps them.
   Kash. su čhu lukan nasi;hath kara:n tā beyi
   1 is 3+DAT 2+PROG (CONJ.V) 4 also
   Čhukh madad kara:n
   is+CONC 5+PROG(CONJ.V)

c) Eng. Muni played and helped her mother.
   Kash. muni:yi gūd tā beyi korun ma:ji athirot
   1+ERG 2 3 also did+CONC mother+DAT help

Under this type of semantic constraint the coordinate conjunction 'tā' in Kashmiri can be easily deleted and 'beyi' retained as the coordinator.

x) Unlike English, coordination by 'tā' also takes place in Kashmiri when the second clause is an expression of surprise, or of any other emotion in the form of a question.
a) as' asihav nā ti lasav kithā?
we laugh+op†ative not CORD live+CONC how
(We would not laugh, but how else can we live?)

b) su ṭhu me ṭō:ṭh ti gotshum na: a:sun?
he is I+DAT dear CORD should+CONC not be+Inf.
(He is dear to me as he should be.)

c) me m'u:l yana:mi ti gotshum na:
I+DAT got+CONC prize CORD should+CONC not
me:lun?
get+Inf.
(I got the prize and I deserved it.)

xi) Coordination of more than two clauses is also possible
when there is a concurrence of events or when minor events
follow each other closely culminating in a major event. In
such a case all but the last coordinate conjunction are
deleted.

a) Erg. John took biscuit, Lucy bread, Muni a
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7
   samosa and Baby a ladoo.
   8 9 10 11 12
Kash. ḫa:nan tul biskuṭ, lu:ciyi tsot, muni:yi
   1+ERG 2+CONC 3 4 5 6
   akh samo:sì ti be:bi:yi akh loḍ
   7 8 9 10 11 12
b) Eng. I went out, saw a fire, cried and phoned the police.

Kash. bi dra:s n'abar, ati vučhum na:r

krakh ditsim tį pulsas korum pho:n

xii) Coordination in the two languages can take place between a statement and a question, two questions, two imperatives, a statement and an imperative or between a statement and a complex sentence, etc.

a) Statement and a question.

Eng. You did not bring anything and why did you come late?

Kash. tse onuth ni kihin' tį tsi:x' k'a:zi a:kh?

b) Question and question.

Eng. What is your name and where do you live?

Kash. tse k'a:h čhuy na:v tį ro:za:n kati you+DAT 1 2+CONC 4 5 9+PROG 6 čhukh is+CONC
c) Statement and imperative

Eng. You came late and make haste.

Kash. tsi a:kh tsi:r’ ti kar vutsh

d) Statement and complex sentence

Eng. You ordered and I killed the man who was your enemy.

Kash. tse d’ututh hokum ti me mo:r su

4.3. Or/ya:, nati, kini

i) Like the coordinate conjunction, the coordinator 'or'/ 'ya:', expressing an alternative, coordinates two or more than two sentences of the same level. The very first semantic constraint for the use of this coordinator is that the sentences to be coordinated should have semantically much in common, otherwise the utterance will be quite pointless. The following sentence is a typical example of this type of coordination:

Eng. You stay with me or go to a hotel.
The following sentence is pointless because the coordinated clauses do not cohere in terms of meaning:

Eng. *Give me some money or snakes lay eggs.

Kash. #me di keh ropayi ya: chi saraf thu:1 tra:va:n

ii) 'ya:' and 'natā' in Kashmiri are usually synonymous; but 'natā' is basically a negative coordinator, having the same meaning as the inferential conjunct 'otherwise.'

a) tsi kar mehnath natā gatshakh feil
   you do hard work or fail+Fut+CONC
   (Work hard or you will fail.)

b) su yiyi zoru:r natā gatshas bi tu:ur'
   he come+Fut+CONC surely or go+Fut+CONC I there+EMPH
   (He will come surely or I will go there.)

6 In actual discourse 'natā' has other functions than coordination. For example in "natā kus tɔːrί koruth tse" (What have you achieved otherwise?) 'natā' means 'otherwise'; in the expression "natā kati gɔyɔ:s bi tsi bɔːbirʔo:kh" (I had no intention of going) 'natā' is a subordinating conjunct. Similarly in "yiyam 'natā' hay maːrəs paːn" (If he does not come, I will kill myself.) 'natā' is a subordinating conjunct.
iii) 'kini' is a coordinator denoting an alternative in the coordination of two questions, of a statement and a question or of an imperative and a question; in any case 'kini' is followed by a question. The coordinator 'kini' is a combination of a question morpheme 'ki' and a negation morpheme 'ni.'

a) tsi gatshikhajh kini bi gatshi pa:nay?
you go+Fut+CONC+Q CORD I go+Fut+CONC self+EMPH
(Will you go or I go myself?)

b) tse phutro:vuth m'o:n kalam kini ga:san?
you+EMPH broke+CONC my pen CORD Gasha+ERG
(You broke my pen or did Gasha break it?)

c) tsi ne;r sulis kini tas prai:raKh
you leave early CORD he+DAT wait+Fut+CONC
(Leave early or will you wait for him?)

iv) 'Or'/ 'ya:', or 'nati' is used as a coordinator when two noun phrases are of equal status or both function as the subject or object.

a) Eng. Raja or Gasha can do it.

1 2 3 4 5 6

Kash. ra:jí yà:/nati ga:sì heki yì karìth
1 CORD 3 4 6 5+Past.P.

b) Eng. You or I should reach there.

1 2 3 4 5 6

Kash. tsi yà:/nati bi gatshi tot va:tun
1 CORD 3 4 6 5+CONC

7The word order of the clause following 'kini' remains unchanged.
c) Eng. I will buy a pen or a book.

Kash. bi h'amâ kalam ya/natî kita:b

v) 'or'/ya:'', or 'natî' is used as a coordinator when the two clauses express two choices.

a) Eng. You can stay with us or go to a hotel.

Kash. tsî h'akakh asi si:t7 thahrith ya/natî hos^al gatshith

b) Eng. He will go by bus or wait for the car.

Kash. su gatshi busi mâz ya:/natî pra:ri

vi) 'or'/'natî' is used as a coordinator when there is a suggestion to opt for a course of action to avoid bad results; the preferred alternative comes first.

a) Eng. Keep quiet or I will beat you.

Kash. tshôpî kar natî la:yay bi

2 do CORD 6+Fut+CONC 4
b) Eng. Give up smoking or you will repent.

Kash. tamo:k tra:v natì pa[chita:vakh tobacco 1+2(leave) CORD 7+Fut+CONC

It may be noted here that in this semantic constraint 'ya:" cannot be used as a synonym of 'natì'.

vii) 'or"/"ya:" or 'natì' is used as a coordinator when there is some doubt in the statement made in the first clause and the second clause expresses the other possibility.

a) Eng. They are happy or they pretend to be happy.

Kash. tim chi khōś ya:/natì chi tim la:ga:n

b) Eng. He is simple or very clever.

Kash. su chu sa:dā ya:/natì sethah ča:la:kh

viii) In all cases of coordination with 'ya:" or 'natì' in Kashmiri the word order of the clauses other than the first one is drastically altered: the verb or the auxiliary verb

Here the first coordinate clause is an imperative in which the noun precedes the verb. The second clause is a single word which agrees in number, gender and person of the subject and also denotes the tense.
takes the initial position.

a) tsi šhukh ṭor ya:nati šhukh la:ga:n
    you are stupid  CORD is+CONC pretend+PROG
    (You are stupid or you pretend to be.)

b) tsi di me ṭopi:i nati dim s:n
    you+DAT give me money  CORD give+CONC gold
    (You give me money or gold.)

4.4. 'but'/‘vɔɔɡɔɔ' or 'maga:r'

i) When the coordination is used to show contrast between
two facts, the coordinator is but/‘vɔɔɡɔɔ' or 'maga:r'. In
Kashmiri the contrastive coordinator is often followed by a
concessive conjunct 'to:ti' (=even then).

a) Eng. He is poor but honest.

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<tr>
<td>Kash.</td>
<td>su ṭhu gari:b magar/vɔɔɡɔɔ (to:ti) ṭhu ima:nda:r</td>
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b) Eng. I waited for you but you did not come.

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<tr>
<td>Kash.</td>
<td>bi pra:r’o:say magar tsi a:kh ni</td>
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b) Eng. I waited for you but you did not come.

| 1 | 2+CONC | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9+Past+CONC |
|---|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| Kash. | bi pra:r’o:say magar tsi a:kh ni |

3) Eng. He tried much but failed.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kash.</td>
<td>tam’ kɔ s’athah ku:šis magar (to:ti)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1+ERG</th>
<th>did+CONC</th>
<th>3 attempt</th>
<th>4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(CONJ.V)</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>gɔv na:ka:m</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5+CONC(CONJ.V)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In all these examples the coordinator 'magar' or 'vǒgɔv' can be easily replaced by the concessive conjunct 'to:ti' or 'ti kərith ti'. In English such concessive conjuncts are 'yet' 'nevertheless'.

Eng. He read much but he did not learn anything.

Kash. tam' por s'athah magar/vǒgɔv heθun to:ti ti kərith ti

ii) 'But/'magar' or vǒgɔv can be used 'adversatively', that is when the fact denoted in the second clause is adverse to that mentioned in the first. Here the coordinator cannot be replaced by the concessive conjunct as in (i) above.

a) Eng. We went for a walk but it rained.

Kash. ɔs' dra:yay sɔ:las magar ru:d vo:lun/p'ov

b) Eng. I arrived in time but he had left.
Kash. bi vo:tus vakhitas p'ath magar su o:s
dra:mut
8+CONC

Kash. tsî samâjakh magar s'âthah tsî:r'

iii) In English the second coordinated clause may restate affirmatively the fact expressed negatively in the first. In Kashmiri, under such a semantic constraint, we either use the second sentence without coordination or use a different coordinator 'bâl'ki' borrowed from Persian.

a) Eng. He does not hate me but loves me.

Kash. su âhunâ me nafrath kara:n, su âhu me mahbath kara:n

or

Kash. su âhunâ me nafrath kara:n bâl'ki çhum

b) Eng. You are not my friend but my enemy.
Kash. tsī chūkh nā m'ō:n dō:s, tsī chūkh m'ō:n
do's, you are m'ō:n
dūşman

Eng. He does not waste his time but works hard.

Kash. su čhunī panun vakh za:yī kara:ñ, su

is not self gen

čhu mehnath kara:ñ

is 8+9+PROG (CONJ.V)

OR

su čhunī panun vakh za:yī kara:ñ bol'ki

is not self gen

čhu mehnath kara:ñ

is 8+9+PROG (CONJ.V)

4.5. 'both ... and'/'ti...ti'

i) These coordinators are mainly used when there is a close relationship between the predications in the two clauses.

a) Eng. He both wrote the song and sang it.

Kash. tām' l'okh bā:th tī go:vun ti (bā:th)

1+ERG 3+CONC 5 CORD 7+CONC also song

OR

tām' l'okh tī bā:th tī go:vun ti9

1+ERG 3+CONC song CORB 7+CONC

9Another form of 'ti...ti' correlative coordinator is 'ti...ti...ti', the first 'ti' precedes the object noun phrase in the first clause.
b) Eng. She both cooked the rice and served it.

Kash. tami ron batı tı șurun tı
1+ERG 3+CONC 5 CORD 7+CONC

OR

Kash. tami ron tı batı tı șurun tı (batı)
1+ERG 3+CONC 5 CORD 7+CONC 5

c) Eng. She both laughed and wept.

Kash. tami os tı vodun tı
1+ERG 3 CORD 5

OR

tami os tı tı vodun tı
1+ERG 3 CORD 5

As is evident from the above examples a) and b), the object noun phrase in the second clause in English is replaced by 'it,' while in Kashmiri it is deleted optionally and the verb in the second clause gets the inflectional morpheme '-un'.

ii) 'both...and' in English can coordinate two noun phrases:

Both John and Muni will come today.

In Kashmiri, the coordinated noun phrases are preceded or followed by the conjunct 'dɔšivay' or 'dɔnivay' and there is a short pause between them.

dɔšivay, ỹa:ná tı muni: (ti) yin az

OR
Ja:nā ti ti muni: ti, ḍśivay yin az

In the latter case an additional 'ti' is used before 'ti' of the correlative coordinators.

4.6. 'Either ... or'/ 'ya: ... ya', 'ya: ... nati'

This correlative pair of coordinators has the same semantic constraints as 'or'/ 'ya:'. However, the addition of 'either'/ 'ya:' to the first clause makes the two alternatives more explicit.

Eng. Either Aslam or Salim can do this.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Kash. ya: heki aslam yi kārīth ya/nati
1 5 2 7 6+Past P. 3

heki sālim kārīth
5 4 6+Past P

OR

ya: heki aslam yi kārīth nati sālim
1 5 2 7 6+Past P. 3 4

As is evident, the order of Kashmiri sentence is very different here from that of English sentence. An important feature of the former sentence is that the first clause contains the predicate, and the auxiliary verb/modal precedes the subject noun phrase in both clauses.
a) ya: pari kita:b nati pari bi
CORD read you book CORD read+Fut+CONC I
(Either you read the book or I read it.)

b) ya: chu salim l’akhain nati chu (su) sogith
CORD is Salim write+PROG CORD is (he) sleep+Past+PART
(Salim is either writing or he is asleep.)

c) pagah peyi ya: ruid nati peyi
tomorrow fall+Fut+CONC CORD rain CORD fall+Fut+CONC
‘sin
snow
(It will either rain tomorrow or (it will) snow.)

4.7. neither ... nor/ne ... ta na

i) This pair of negative coordinators is used both correlatively or additively.

a) Eng. He did neither spend his money nor did he
allow us to spend our money.

Kash. na kharica:v’ tam’ panin’ po:si
CORD 4+Past+CONC he+ERG self+GEN 6
ta na ditin asi kharica:vin’
CORD 10+Past+CONC 11+DAT 13+Inf.+CONC

b) Eng. Neither can he understand the problem nor
does he care to understand it.
ii) When the predicate of the two clauses is the same, the result of ellipsis is phrasal coordination in English,

Neither Salim nor Razia took a bath.

Coordination of subject noun phrases by "na ... ti na" is not possible in Kashmiri.

*na sali:man ti na raziyan kor sra:n

The acceptable form is

na kor sali:man sra:n ti na raziyan
did+CONC Salim+ERG bath Razia+ERG

(Neither Salim nor Razia took a bath.)

This is possible when the noun phrases are in the dative case.

a) me von yi na sali:mas ti na raziyas
I+ERG said+OONC this CORD Salim+DAT CORD Razia+DAT
(I said this neither to Salim nor Razia.)

b) tem' h'o'th na parun ti na kasib
he+ERG learn+Past+CONC CORD read+GERUND CORD craft
(He did neither accure education nor any craft.)
4.8. Coordination reduction

All the underlying structures of phrasal and clausal coordinations in English and Kashmiri undergo similar types of ellipsis and reduction of identical constituents before being recognised as grammatical at the surface level.

Eng. He will see the doctor today and he will see the doctor tomorrow —— He will see the doctor today and tomorrow.

Here in the resultant sentence all the identical elements in the second clause are deleted and the two adverbs 'today' and 'tomorrow' are linked together by 'and'.

Kash. su gatshi ḍaːktaras az ti' su gatshi ḍaːktaras pagah —— su gatshī ḍakṭaras az ti' pagah.

Here also all the identical elements in the second clause are deleted and the two adverbs linked by 'ti'/'and'.

As is clear from the above examples, coordination reduction deletes all the redundant constituents from the second clause so that the close connection between the facts expressed in the two clauses is made manifest. It is further evident from the examples that coordination reduction not only deletes the identical constituents but also rearranges
the elements retained, and hence there are two major rules governing coordination reduction:

A. Deletion Rule
B. Regrouping Rule

A. Deletion Rule. Delisle propounds this rule as follows:

In a coordinate structure in which each conjunct contains a constituent which is identical to a corresponding constituent in all other conjuncts, delete all but the left-most of these identical constituents.

Thus, according to this rule, the grammatical form 'b' in the following examples is generated from the coordinate structure 'a'.


11 The term 'conjunct' has been used in this study for various adverbials used in linking. The coordinated clauses are called 'conjoins' by Quirk et al. See A Grammar of Contemporary English p. 560.

12 Universals of Human Language IV. p. 529.
i) a) Eng. He made a kite and he flew a kite.
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
   Kash. təm’ bano:v patāg tı təm vuphānō:v
   1+ERG 2+CONC 4 CORD 6+ERG 7+CONC
   patāg
   9

b) Eng. He made a kite and flew it.
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7
   Kash. təm’ bano:v patāg tı vuphānō:vun
   1+ERG 2+CONC 4 5 6+CONC

In English the object noun phrase in the second clause identical to the corresponding noun phrase in the first clause is replaced by a suitable pronoun, while in Kashmiri it is deleted for being implicit through concord.

ii) a) Eng. The child was beautiful and the child
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7
   was intelligent.
   8 9
   Kash. Šur o:s šakī:l tı Šur o:s zahi:n
   2 3 4 5 7 8 9

b) Eng. The child was beautiful and intelligent.
   1 2 3 4 5 6
   Kash. Šur o:s šakī:l tı zahi:n

iii) a) Eng. The books are in the box and the
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
   copies are in in the box.
   9 10 11 12 13 14
b) Eng. The books and copies are in the box.

Kash. kita:bé the sōdikas māz ti kē:piyi thé
2 3 6+DAT 4 7 7 10
sōdikas māz
14+DAT 12

iv) a) Eng. Salim has read a novel and Razia has

read a tale.
9 10 11
Kash. sēli:man pēr na:val tē rəziyan pēr
1+ERG 3+CONC 5 6 7+ERG 9+CONC
dēli:l
11

b) Eng. Salim has read a novel and Razia a tale.

Kash. sēli:man pēr na:val tē rəziyan dēli:l
1+ERG 2+CONC 5 6 7+ERG 9

v) a) Eng. They will pay the whole amount and they

should pay the whole amount.
9 10 11 12 13
Kash. tim dim so:ruy rakam tī timan
1 give+Fut+CONC 5 6 7 8+DAT
pazi soruy rakam d'un
9 12 13 give+Inf.
b) Eng. They will pay the whole amount and
they should.

Kash. tim din so:ruy rakam tì
give+Fut+CONC 5 6 7
timan pazi d'un
give+Inf.

The above examples reveal that any of the constituents of the second clause already mentioned in the first one can be deleted; the condition of deletion is only this that the constituent should be semantically as well as structurally identical and equivalent to the corresponding constituent in the first clause. For elucidation, there are several verbs in Kashmiri which have identical phonological realization at the surface level but are altogether different semantically. Such verbs cannot, therefore, be deleted in the second clause:

a) salì:m gov pa:gal tì salì:m gov haspatal
(Salim went mad and Salim went to hospital.)
b) *salì:m gov pa:gal tì haspatal
(Salim went mad and hospital.)

Similarly, in Kashmiri there are numerous conjunct verbs like 'yaːd kar' (remember), 'kaːm kar' (work), savaːl kar (question); etc., in which the verb stem is the same; if the two coordinated clauses contain such conjunct verbs, the repeated verb stem in the second clause cannot be deleted.
A noun phrase repeated in the second clause but with a different structural function cannot be deleted.

a) Eng. Aslam is mischievous and we hate Aslam.

Kash. aslam cha:zi:li: ti: as chi aslamas

b) Eng. *Aslam is mischievous and we hate.


In such a condition, the identical noun phrase in the second coordinated clause can, however, be pronominalized.

Eng. Aslam is mischievous and we hate him.

Kash. aslam cha:zi:li: ti: as chi tamis

In Kashmiri the auxiliary verb or the verb stem (in case there is no auxiliary verb) gets the pronominal inflection to denote the deleted noun phrase.
Aslam is mischievous. The auxiliary verb 'chi' here gets the pronominal inflection 's', pointing to the deleted noun phrase (Aslam, as a third person).

B. Regrouping Rule.

According to Delisle, the regrouping rule is:

Chomsky-adjoin the lowest constituent that exhaustively dominates all lexical nodes in the reduced 'conjunct' to the corresponding node in the unreduced 'conjunct.'

The examples discussed so far in this chapter have shown that the deletion rule is not adequate in most cases of coordination reduction, because the output of the deletion rule does not correspond to actual reduced coordination in both languages. We are resorting to something more than mere deletion of identical constituents while producing an acceptable coordinate structure.

13 *Universals of Human Language*, IV. p. 536.
a) Unreduced structure

Eng. He received the letter, he opened the letter, and he read the letter.
Kash. tam' rat 'čith', tam' mitsra:v

b) After deletion

Eng. *He received the letter, opened and read.
Kash. *tam' rat 'čith', mitsra:v tá par

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eng.</th>
<th>Kash.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1+ERG</td>
<td>1+ERG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2+00NC</td>
<td>2+00NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+ERG</td>
<td>4+ERG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5+00NC</td>
<td>5+00NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6+00NC</td>
<td>6+00NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7+00NC</td>
<td>7+00NC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

| 1+ERG | 1+ERG |
| 2+00NC | 2+00NC |
| 3+00NC | 3+00NC |
| 4+00NC | 4+00NC |
| 5+00NC | 5+00NC |
| 6+00NC | 6+00NC |
| 7+00NC | 7+00NC |

The above example shows that it is the rightmost clause (instead of the left-most clause according to the deletion rule) that retains the constituents which are deleted in other clauses. It is, therefore, essential that the constituents of the output of the deletion rule be regrouped so that the original structural meaning of the constituents is re-established. This applies as strictly to English as to Kashmiri.
Here is one more interesting example to elucidate the inadequacy of the deletion rule which permits deletion of all but the left-most of these identical constituents. The unreduced structure is.

Eng. Muni read loudly and Muni sang loudly.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Kash. muniyi por bați tî muniyi g’ov bați
1+ERG 2+OONC 3 4 5+ERG 6+OONC 7

The verbs of both clauses are modified by the same adverb. By applying the deletion rule, which requires that the left-most clause retain the identical constituent, we get

Eng. Muni read loudly and sang.
1 2 3 4 5

Kash. muniyi por bați tî g’ov
1+ERG 2+OONC 3 4 5+OONC

The reduced sentence here does not mean the same as the unreduced sentence because only the verb 'read'/'par' is modified by the adverb 'loudly'/'bați'. Regrouping is, therefore, necessary to restore the order of the constituents so that the adverb modifies both verbs:

Eng. Muni read and sang loudly.
1 2 3 4 5

Kash. muniyi por tî g’ov bați
1+ERG 2+OONC 3 4+CONC 5

The regrouping rule is, according to Delisle, a universal
scheme. It accounts for all the coordination reduction processes in English and Kashmiri quite satisfactorily.

The application of the two important rules of coordination reduction is explained here in more detail.

a) Input to deletion rule.

Eng. Salim played yesterday and Razia played
1 2 3 4 5 6
yesterday.
7

Kash. sali:man g'ūd ra:th ti raziyan g'ūd
1+ERG 2+CONC 3 4 5+ERG 6+CONC
ra:th
7
b) Output of deletion rule and input to regrouping rule.

Eng. *Salim played yesterday and Razia

Kash. *səli:man g'ūd ra:th tì rəziyan

Eng. *Salim played yesterday and Razia

Kash. *səli:man g'ūd ra:th tì rəziyan

Eng. Salim and Razia played yesterday.

Kash. səli:man tì rəziyan g'ūd ra:th.

Eng. Salim and Razia played yesterday.

Kash. səli:man tì rəziyan g'ūd ra:th.

Eng. Salim and Razia played yesterday.

Kash. səli:man tì rəziyan g'ūd ra:th.
In case the output of the deletion rule is a grammatical surface structure, the regrouping rule is optional.

a) Input to deletion rule.

Eng. Salim bought the apple quickly and Salim ate the apple quickly.

Kash. sali:man h'ot tsū:th vutshay ti sali:man kh'ov tsū:th vutshay
b) Output of deletion rule and input to regrouping rule

Eng. Salim bought the apple quickly and ate (it).

Kash. salim man h'ot tsū:th vutshay tā kh'o:n\textsuperscript{14}

The output of the deletion rule in the above example, though quite grammatical, is ambiguous for the adverb 'quickly'/ 'vutshay'. may be understood as modifying only one verb 'bought'/ 'h'ot' or both verbs. This ambiguity is not removed in Kashmiri if we permute the adverb to the final position in the second clause:

\textsuperscript{14} The '-n' morpheme in 'kh'o:n' indicates the object noun phrase without which the sentence is rendered ungrammatical.
Salim+ERG bought+CONC apple and ate+CONC quickly

In English, on the contrary, the adverb can precede the first verb and modify the second also.

Salim quickly bought the apple and ate (it).

This order is not possible in Kashmiri:

*Sali:man vutshay h'ot tsū:ţh tā kh'o:n
Salim+ERG quickly bought+CONC apple and ate+CONC

Another possibility of regrouping is to coordinate the two verbs after the subject noun phrase and place the adverb at the end.

Eng. Salim bought and ate the apple quickly.

Kash. sāli:man h'ot tā kh'ov tsū:ţh vutshay

However, the meaning of these sentences depends largely on intonation. The most natural pause is after the object noun phrase and not before the coordinate conjunction.
In both languages, an adverb at the final position of the first clause cannot modify the verb phrase of the second clause. Consequently, the following sentences are different in meaning:

a) Eng. He read quickly and she wrote quickly.
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7
   Kash. təm' por vutshay tī tami l'okh vutshay
   1+ERG 2+CONC 3 4 5+ERG 6+CONC 7

b) Eng. He read quickly and she wrote.
   1 2 3 4 5 6
   Kash. təm' por vutshay tī tami l'okh
   1+ERG 2+CONC 3 4 5+ERG 6+CONC
c) Eng. He read and she wrote quickly.
   1 2 3 4 5

Kash. tɔm' por tí tami l'okh vutshay
   1+ERG 2+OONC 3 4+ERG 5+OONC

In sentence 'a' both verbs are modified by separate adverbs; in sentence 'b' only the first verb 'read'/'por' is modified while in sentence 'c' either the second verb 'wrote'/'l'okh' or both verbs 'read'/'por' and 'wrote'/'l'okh' are modified.

However, the case is different with an adverb of time; a, b, and c forms of the following example mean the same:

a) Eng. He played yesterday and she knitted yesterday.
   1 2 3 4 5 6

Kash. tɔm g'ud ra:th tí tami vu:n ra:th
   1+ERG 2+OONC 3 4 5+ERG 6+OONC

b) Eng. He played yesterday and she knitted.
   1 2 3 4 5 6

Kash. tɔm g'ud ra:th tí tami vu:n
   1+ERG 2+OONC 3 4 5+ERG 6+OONC

c) Eng. He played and she knitted yesterday.
   1 2 3 4 5 6

Kash. tɔm' g'ud tí tami vu:n ra:th
   1+ERG 2+OONC 3 4+ERG 5+OONC

An adverb can occur at the initial position of a coordinate structure and range over all the following verbs.
Eng. Quickly he went in, caught the thief and
dragged him out.

Kash. vutshay tsaːv su āder, tsoːr roṭun
ti kōḍun n'abar

ti kōḍun n'abar

When an adverb occurs in sentence initial position, the
normal word order of that clause in Kashmiri changes into
ADV - V - S - O.

Here is another example:

Eng. Yesterday Salim went upstairs and Razia closed
the door.

Kash. raːth khot saliːm h'or ti raziyan d'ut
darvaːzā

Here we see that the verb in the first clause of the Kashmiri
sentence immediately follows the adverb and precedes the
subject.
According to the two rules discussed above, coordination reduction in English and Kashmiri occurs in several ways and the following are the simplest examples, using only one coordinator and, the coordinate conjunction.

a) Subject reduction

i) Before deletion SVO + SVO

Eng. He wrote a letter and he read a book.
Kash. təṛ' lech țiṭh' tə ṭəm' pər kitaːb

ii) After deletion SVO + VO

Eng. He wrote a letter and read a book.
Kash. təṛ' lech țiṭh' tə pər kitaːb

iii) After regrouping SVO + VO

Eng. He wrote a letter and read a book.
b) Verb reduction (transitive)

i) Before deletion SVO + SVO

Eng. You ate an apple and she ate a pear.
Kash. tse kh'o:th tsū:ṭh tā tami kh'ov tāg

ii) After deletion SVO + SO

Eng. You ate an apple and she ate a pear.
Kash. tse kh'o:th tsū:ṭh tā tami tāg

15 Regrouping not only restores the order of the constituents but also adds the wanting elements to produce a grammatical structure. Here the verb 'par' without the subject takes the inflectional suffix '-in' to show concord.

16 In case the verb of the second clause shows different agreement with the object noun phrase, it cannot be deleted, for example in

\[ tse \ kh'o:th \ tsū:ṭh \ tā \ tami \ kheyi \ gila:sā \]
\[ you+ERG \ ate+OONC \ apple \ and \ she+ERG \ eat+OONC \ cherry \]
\[ (You \ ate \ an \ apple \ and \ she \ ate \ cherry.) \]

We cannot say

\[ *tse \ kh'o:th \ tsū:ṭh \ tī \ tami \ gila:sī \]
\[ you+ERG \ ate+OONC \ apple \ and \ she+ERG \ cherry \]
iii) After regrouping SVO + SO
No regrouping takes place here.

c) Verb reduction (intransitive)

i) Before deletion SV + SV
Eng. The boy wept and the girl wept.
Kash. laqkan vod ti ko:ri vod

ii) After deletion. SV + S
Eng. *The boy wept and the girl
Kash. *laqkan vod ti ko:ri

iii) After regrouping.
Eng. The boy and the girl wept.
Kash. laqkan ti ko:ri vod

d) Subject-Verb reduction

i) Before deletion SVO + SVO
Eng. Razia washed a shirt and Razia washed a towel.
Kash. rāziyan čha:j kəmiz ti rāziyan čha:j tavlīya:

ii) After deletion SVO + O
Eng. Razia washed a shirt and a towel.
Kash. rāziyan čha:j kəmiz ti tavlīya:

iii) After regrouping SVO + O
No regrouping takes place here.
e) Object reduction

i) Before deletion SVO + SVO

Eng. He washed the cups and she dried the cups.
Kash. tam' çhal' p'aili tî tami vòthirav' p'aili

ii) After deletion SVO + SV

Eng. He washed the cups and she dried
Kash. tam' çhal' p'aili tî tami vòthirav'

iii) After regrouping

Eng. He washed and she dried the cups.

Object reduction is not possible in sentences with two objects:

a) Eng. I gave him a pen and Javid gave him a transistor.
Kash. me d'ut tòmis (akh) p'an tî ja:ve:dan d'ut tòmis akh tranzistar

b) Eng. *I gave him a pen and Javid a transister.
Kash. *me d'ut tòmis akh p'an tî ja:ve:dan tranzistar

Though the reduced English sentence (above) seems grammatical, it is regarded as ungrammatical for its ambiguity. The reduced Kashmiri sentence (above) would be regarded grammatical if the verb in the second clause were retained and inflected to show agreement with the deleted object noun phrase.

me d'ut tòmis akh p'an tî ja:ve:dan d'utus akh tranzistar
He washed the cups and she dried them.

Kash. tam' chal' tâ tami vothirav' p'aili

OR

tam' chal' p'aili tâ tami vothirav'(tim)

f) Object-verb reduction

i) Before deletion SVO + SVO

Eng. Raja saw a rabbit and Sheela saw a rabbit.
Kash. ra:jan vučh khargo:š tî ši:lan vučh khargo:š

ii) After deletion SVO + S

Eng. Raja saw a rabbit and Sheela
Kash. ra:jan vučh khargo:š tî ši:lan

iii) After regrouping S + SVO

Eng. Raja and Sheela saw a rabbit.
Kash. ra:jan tî ši:lan vučh khargo:š

g) Subject-object reduction

i) Before deletion SVO + SVO

Eng. She wrote a song and she sang a song.
Kash. tami l'okh akh bâ:th tî tami g'ov akh bâ:th

ii) After deletion SVO + V

Eng. She wrote a song and sang.
Kash. tami l'okh akh bâ:th tî g'ov

iii) After regrouping SV + VO

Eng. She wrote and sang a song
Kash. tami l'okh tî g'ov akh bâ:th

OR

tami l'okh akh bâ:th tî g'ovun
h) Adjective reduction.

i) Before deletion AN + AN

Eng. Innocent men and innocent women ...
Kash. mo:sum marid tī mo:sum zana:nī ...

ii) After deletion

Eng. Innocent men and women ...
Kash. mo:sum marid tī zana:nī ...

iii) After regrouping

No regrouping takes place here.

i) Noun reduction

i) Before deletion AN + AN

Eng. The pretty boys and intelligent boys ...
Kash. šaki:l laḍkī tī zahi:n laḍkī ...

ii) After deletion AN + AN

Eng. The pretty boys and intelligent ...
Kash. šaki:l laḍkī tī zahi:n ...

iii) After regrouping.

Eng. The pretty and intelligent boys ...
Kash. šaki:l tī zahi:n laḍkī ...

4.9. Conclusion

It has been shown in this chapter that coordination in English and Kashmiri is used under similar semantic constraints and most of the coordinators in the two languages have one-to-one correspondence. However, there are two unique coordinators
in Kashmiri: ki-, a combination of an interrogative morpheme 'ki-' and a negative morpheme '-ni', which is equivalent to or in an interrogative sentence in English; na-, a combination of a negative morpheme 'na-' and the coordinate conjunction -ti which is equivalent to or in an English sentence. There is one-to-one correspondence in the correlative coordinators as well. These are: 'both...and'/ti...ti, either...or/ya...nati/ya, neither...nor/nâ...ti nà

At the level of syntax, too, there is a marked resemblance in the word order and constituent movement rules, overshadowing, however, some significant dissimilarities. These dissimilarities have been indicated and illustrated at the relevant places and it will suffice here to say that the regular concord found in Kashmiri is mainly responsible for various dissimilarities. For example in phrasal coordination the verb in Kashmiri usually agrees with the number and gender of the noun phrase that immediately precedes or follows it.

In coordination reduction, concord is an important factor and it sometimes makes regrouping rule unnecessary in Kashmiri while it is necessary in English (see, for example 'object reduction' at page 234).