CHAPTER 3

SYNTAX

"Different languages have different ways of combining various verbal impressions into one coherent idea. This combination is called Syntax. Syntax varies according to an idea expressed with relation to the speaker or with reference to the object, the time or the place of the action and so on.

The structural formation of sentences in a language is termed as "Syntax". Syntax can be explained as a mathematical discipline and particular word order adopted for framing up sentences used for any stream of knowledge such as Arithmetics, Geometry, Science and Literature.

To be definite and more elaborate this can be summed up in the words of Rudolf Carnap as under:

"We only mean that Syntax is concerned with that part of language which has the attributes of a calculus—that is, it is limited to the formal aspects of language. In addition, any particular language has, apart from that aspect others which may be investigated by other methods. For instance, its words have meanings; this is the object of investigation and study for sema-sociology. Then again, the words and expressions of a language have a close relation to actions and perceptions. Again, language constitutes an historically given method of communication, and thus of mutual influence within a particular group of human beings, and as such is the object of sociology. In the widest sense, the science of language investigates languages from everyone of these standpoints: from the syntactical (in our sense the formal) from the sema-sociological, from the Psychological, and from the sociological.
For a theoretical language, "Syntax" means the ordering or arranging of words.

**ORDER OF WORDS AND CONSTRUCTION OF SENTENCES**

The syntax of Kashmiri language has in some cases little resemblance with that of Tajik. The general order of words with regard to the subject, the object, and the verb is not the same in Kashmiri sentences as in corresponding Tajik sentences. Some examples, with reference to first person, second person and third person (both singular and plural) are given as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tajik Sentences</th>
<th>Kashmiri Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Verb</strong></td>
<td><strong>Object</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Os kitāb khwand,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aishen kitab khwanend)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Tu kitaab khwandy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shumā kitab khwandand)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These sentences show that the order of Tajik sentences is as:

- Subject—Object—Verb

OR

- Nominative—Accusative—Predicate

While in Kashmiri sentences, the order is as:

- Subject—Verb—Object

- Nominative—Predicate—Accusative

However, there are some similarities in the order of sentences of both languages, which are found (though rarely) in present tenses with a different position of auxiliary verb.

(a) Sentences of Present Tense:

Tajik Sentences | Kashmiri Sentences
---|---
Verb | Object | Subject | Verb | Object | Subject
(v) Man kitāb khwandān | (Me  pr kitaab)
(vi) Man kitāb khwandām | (Asi  pr kitaab)

(Oa āb mi noeshad) (Su chhu traish chewaan)
Here the order of sentences is almost the same in both the languages, that is:

Subject—Object—Verb

Some other examples of such sentences in present tense are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tajik Sentence</th>
<th>Kashmiri Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb Subject Verb</td>
<td>Verb Subject Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نعل نامل نسل</td>
<td>نسل نامل نعل</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) (Subuh mī shawed)  (Subuh chhu pholāan)
In Tajik and Kashmiri languages, syntactical similarities are also found in short sentences (with two words only) bearing past indefinite tense. Such sentences have a subject and a verb, but no object. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tajik sentence</th>
<th>Kashmiri sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Verb</strong></td>
<td><strong>Subject</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فول</td>
<td>ناعال</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) آماد (Gaw amad)          (Gaaw aayi)
(ii)  | (Asp raft)       | (Gur argaw)
(iii) بستا (Gul beshuguf)       (Poash phol)
The order of words in the Interrogative sentences of both the languages seems similar in some cases; such as:

(i)

(कुजा वा कुजा अन)  (कुजा यि कुजा सु?)

(ii)

(इन शक्स किस?)  (यि शक्स कस च्हु?)

(iii)

(मन किरा गुफ्ताम क?)  (मे कस वो?)

(II) ANALOGY IN SYNTAX

The order of composite words forms a part of syntax. The composite words can be generally of two words and in some cases more than two words. Such words can be divided in two parts i.e. prefixes (प्रतीक) and suffixes (प्रायत).
or in some cases Mazāf (مظاف) and Mazāf-Ilāh (مظافا-الله).

For example: In the composite words "بَلَغَ وُسْعَ "، the word "بَلَغَ " is Mazāf i.e. "مظاف " and the words "وُسْعَ " is Mazāf-Ilāh (مظافا-الله) .

(ii) In the composite words "مَزَافَ "، the word "مَزَافَ " is Mazāf (مظاف) and the word "مَزَافَ " is Mazāf-Ilāh (مظافا-الله).

The compounding of different words to have a correct formation of order and sequence is called "syntactical structure." (a) Though in Kashmiri language, the syntactical structures differ from Tajik, yet some of such structures have made direct entries in Kashmiri language. Such syntactical structures can be explained by following examples:-

(a) Compounding of Noun and Adjective:

In Kashmiri language, generally adjective is prefixed with a noun such as:-

- (Bod woontth);
- (Myooth mew);
- (Rtch Aemal);

But in Tajik language adjectives are suffixed with a noun such as:-

- (Shutur Kallān);
- (Maiwah Shīrīn);
Some of the Tajik syntactical structures belonging to above mentioned order of words), which have been directly assimilated in Kashmiri language are as under:

- كوروقاف (Koahi-Qāf);
- پرتوآتاتاب (Partawi-Aftāb);
- ملکبلند (Mulki-Hind);
- شاهريسرينگ (Shahri Srinagar);
- غلیافتاح (Guli Aftāb);
- اعمالبند (Aemāli-bad);
- وزیرخازانه (Wezīr-khazānah);
- خاناخو (Khāna-khudā);
- دوژیر (Roazi-bad);
- موسیبهار (Mūsmi-bahār);
- موسیخزان (Musmi-khāzan);
- بویگل (Boayi-gul);
- سدایبعلب (Sadāy-bulbul);
- دعایناک (Duāy-naik);

Such type of composite words have a prefix which generally end with the dia-critical mark "zair (ۢ)" before joining with suffix.
The Tajik syntactical structure of Nouns compounded with Adjectives denoting time have also been assimilated in Kashmiri language. For example:-

- (Mēh-wār);
- (Hafte-wār);
- (Roaz-ānah/Roaz-āan);
- (Sālanah/Saalaan);

(b) Compounding of Adj ective with adjective;

The Tajik syntactical structures of adjectives compounded with adjectives denoting numbers or quantity have also made a direct entry in Kashmiri language. Some examples are as under:-

- (Yakbār);
- (Du-bār);
- (Ba-kasrat);
- (Ba-kifāyat);
- (Pay-dar-pay);

(c) Similie:

The syntactical structures of Tajik similies have also been adopted in Kashmiri language. For example:

- (Hū-ba-hū);
- (Mēnand);
- (Ba-āInah/Ba-acyn);
(B) A similar analogy is mostly observed for the syntactical structures of Kashmiri composite words where prefix is Tajik word (used as noun) and suffix is a Kashmiri word (used as adjective). Some of such syntactical structures are as under:

\[ \text{Khaan-moal} \]
\[ \text{Khaan-majer} \]

(C) In the common Kashmiri language, almost all type of composite words have their prefix words as adjective and their prefix words as adjective and suffix as noun, yet the reverse of its is also observed; which clearly indicated the Influence of Tajik language on Kashmiri syntax. For example:

\[ \text{Bd bisyaar} \]
\[ \text{Moayi safaid} \]
\[ \text{Raish safaid} \]

II. SYNTAX IN ARITHMETICS:

Upto recent times, in business account the symbols used for numerals in Kashmiri language were borrowed from Tajik on its old form such as:

\[ \text{(one)} \]
\[ \text{(Two)} \]
\[ \text{(Three)} \]
\[ \text{(Four)} \]
\[ \text{(Five)} \]
Afterwards, the Kashmiri language has also adopted the same numerals which were current in Tajik language of medieval age:

1 (One); ь (Two); м (Three); ь (Four);
8 (Five); ь (Six); ь (Seven); ь (Eight);
9 (Nine); т (Ten); т (Twenty);
ь (Thirty); ь (Forty); ь (Fifty); д
ь (Sixty); л (Seventy); в (Eighty);
ь (Ninty); б (Hundred);
(III) **ASSIMILATION OF SCRIPT AND SYLLABLES:**

The major syntactical influence which Kashmiri language has accepted from Tajik language is that of script and dia-critical marks. The script used in Kashmiri language is the same as that of Tajik with some added signs used as dia-critical marks.

Almost all dia-critical marks of Tajik language have become a part of the Kashmiri script and are used thorough.

In case of short vowels, the Tajik dia-critical marks used in Kashmiri script are as:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ٓ} & = \text{Zabar} \\
\text{ٍ} & = \text{Zair} \\
\text{ـ} & = \text{Paish}
\end{align*}
\]

Similar dia-critical marks used in case of long vowels are as:

\[
\text{ٰ} = \text{Alif-mad}
\]

**FOOTNOTES/REFERENCES**

1. *An Introduction to Comparative Philology* by R. V. Jahgirdar; page NO:

2. *Logical syntax of a language* by Rudolf Carnap (Introduction); p. 5,

3,4,5. Generally used in Kashmiri poetry.