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**KOHISTANI TO KASHMIRI**  
**An Annotated Bibliography of Dardic Languages**

**KOHISTANI TO KASHMIRI**  
An Annotated Bibliography  
of  
Dardic Languages

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**Indian Institute of Language Studies**  
**PATIALA (India)**

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An Annotated Bibliography of Dardic Languages.

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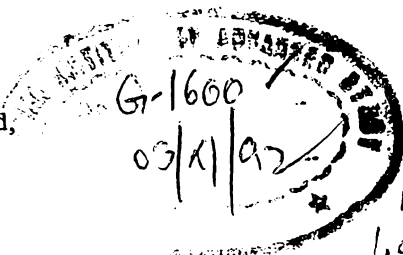
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## Abbreviations

**BSOAS :** Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies.

**JRAS :** Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland

**JRASB :** Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

**NRLC :** Northern Regional Language Centre.

**CIIL :** Central Institute of Indian Languages.

**JKAACL :** Jammu and Kashmir Academy of Art, Culture and Languages.

## Introduction

The bibliographer of Dardic languages soon discovers that neither his scope of inquiry nor his region are neatly defined. We had hoped to present a comprehensive bibliography of Dardic languages. However, the very term 'Dardic' is ambiguous, as it is used to define both geographic and linguistic regions, the boundaries of which do not correspond to each other :

DARDISTAN, the name given to the area, lying between the Hindū Kush and Kāghān, between lat. 37° N. and long. 73° E., and lat. 35° N. and long. 70 30' E., the country of the Dardas of Hindū mythology. In the narrowest sense it embraces the Shinā speaking territories, *i.e.*, Gilgit, Astor, Gurayz, Cilās, Hōdur, Darēl, Tangir etc., or what is now known as Yāghistan. In a wider sense the feudatory states of Hunza, Nāger and Chitrāl q.v. (including the part known as Yasin, now forming the northern regions of Pakistan, comprise Dardistān; in the widest sense parts of what was until very recently known as Kāfiristān. Herodotus... is the first author who refers to the country of Dards, 'placing it on the frontier of Kashmir and in the vicinity of modern Afghānistān'.<sup>1</sup>

This definition includes Burushaski-speaking areas—Hunza,

1. Ansari 1961 : 140.



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Nager and Yasin—in Dardistan, although Burushaski is neither an Indo-Aryan language nor a Dardic one. It specifically excludes Kashmir, the home of the best known and numerically most significant Dardic language.

Nor is the distribution of Dardic languages restricted to Dardistan: Morgenstierne's classification, which is now generally acknowledged as the most accurate, defines them as:

DARDIC AND KAFIR LANGUAGES, the description now generally applied to a number of what are in many respects very archaic languages and dialects, spoken in the mountainous N.W. corner of the Indo-Aryan (IA) linguistic area, in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Kashmir.<sup>2</sup>

Morgenstierne goes on to distinguish between the Kafir languages of Nuristan (in Afghanistan), and the Dardic ones, commenting that the latter 'contain absolutely no features which cannot be derived from old IA'.<sup>3</sup> The Kafir languages, on the other hand, 'have retained several decidedly un-Indian features'.<sup>4</sup>

Morgenstierne's classification contains a number of Dardic languages spoken in regions lying outside of what has generally been considered Dardistan: Bashkarik (Gawri/Garwi), spoken in the upper Panjkora valley, above Dir; Torwali, spoken in upper Swat; and Maiyā, spoken in the Indus Kohistan, mainly on the right bank of the Indus. These are often informally termed as "Kohistani" languages (from *Kohistān*, 'place of mountains'). The distribution of Shina also extends beyond the boundaries of Dardistan: south along the left bank of the Indus in Indus Kohistan and along the right bank of the Indus as far as Tangir-Darel, and east into Baltistan and Ladakh. Finally, Kashmiri is classified by Morgenstierne as a Dardic language despite the fact that the Kashmiris were among the

2. Morgenstierne 1961 : 138.

3. Morgenstierne 1961 : 139.

4. *Ibid.*, see also Koul and Schmidt 1983, "Dardistan Revisited", for an examination of the relationship between Kashmiri and Shina.

first to distinguish between themselves and the Dards as separate ethnic groups.<sup>5</sup>

A glance at the history of exploration of the region clarifies the ambiguity. The term "Dardistan" was coined by G.W. Leitner in 1866, on the analogy of names like "Kohistan" and "Baltistan", from the classical term for the inhabitants of the region, *Darada*. At the time, the regions so designated had largely come under the control of the Hindu Maharaja of Kashmir; Leitner became an ardent champion of the cause of these subjugated peoples. Linguistic research was slow to follow in the footsteps of exploration and political debate, partly owing to the rugged topography and the great distance involved (Srinagar to Gilgit, 22 marches),<sup>6</sup> but also to the reluctance of the Kashmir government to allow Europeans into the region.<sup>7</sup> Grierson, when conducting his Linguistic Survey of India, was often forced to rely on individuals with little linguistic training. Frederic Drew and Robert Shaw—both major sources of data for Grierson's section on Shina—were, respectively, a geologist and a tea planter.

We have deliberately limited the scope of this bibliography to a narrow section of the languages classified by Grierson and by Morgenstierne as Dardic, for two reasons. First, from a practical perspective, this bibliography is intended as a companion work to the authors' survey paper, "Dardistan revisited: an examination of the relationship between Kashmiri and Shina", and we wished to deal comprehensively with the source materials for those two languages.

More importantly, we feel that there have been few attempts to make any comprehensive collection of bibliographic resources for Dardic languages, even with regard to a narrowly defined subject matter. Most writers have been handicapped by the diversity and multilingual nature of the resources, which have been published in at least seven languages (English, French,

5. Kalhana 1961.

6. Drew 1875 : 524-529.

7. See Keay 1979, Chapters 1 and 2, for a treatment of this period in the history of the region.

German, Russian, Urdu, Kashmiri and Shina); as well as in scattered locations around the globe. Many original editions are over a century old and long out of print; their republished editions are occasionally to be found in India, occasionally in Pakistan, sometimes in Europe, and sometimes in those American libraries participating in the U.S. Library of Congress PL-480 program—but only rarely, in all four places.

In the interests of dealing adequately with these materials, we have restricted the universe to Sections V-VII of Morgenstierne's Dardic Group of Languages. This includes the languages listed below (excerpted from Morgenstierne's "Dardic and Kafir Languages") :

V. (k) Bashkarik (Gāwri/Gārwi); (l) Torwālī; (m) Maiya, including Kanyawālī, Dubērī, Cilis, Gowro; (n) Wotapūrī and Kataṛkalāi; (o) Tirāhī;

VI. (p) Śiṅā, described as spoken in many dialects in Gilgit, Cilās etc. as far south as Gurez in Kashmīr, and Dah Hanū in Baltistān, formerly even beyond Leh; (q) Phalūrā, described as an archaic offshoot of Śiṅā; (r) Dumākī, the speech of the Doms in Hunza.<sup>8</sup>

VII. (s) Kashmīrī, with Kashtawārī as a true dialect and other dialects strongly influenced by Dōgrī.<sup>9</sup>

This restriction eliminates not only Nuristani languages but also languages of Chitral, such as Khowar. This may be seen by some as a defect, particularly since the boundaries of our universe fail to correspond to those of any geographic entity (thus perpetuating the ambiguity which has afflicted Dardic linguistics since the beginning). However, we considered it wisest to limit ourselves to a subject capable of exploration within available time and resources. Researching even of the relatively few entries contained here has involved a

8. However, Buddruss (personal communication, 1981), says that Dumaki is not a Dardic language.

9. Morgenstierne 1961 : 138-139.

disproportionate investment of time and expense in travel and correspondence.

We have included relatively few primary sources in the bibliography. Most are excessively rare. Clark (1977) and Keay (1977 and 1979) present excellent discussions of primary sources. Where a primary source continues to be of unusual value (such as Biddulph 1880) we have listed it. The major works of Leitner are also listed. Primary sources for Kashmiri have generally been listed because these have not been reviewed as thoroughly as primary sources for Shina and the Shina speaking region. Finally, wherever a primary source has been reprinted, it has been included, generally with an annotation. Standard reference works, like Turner, *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages*, have been omitted. Brief articles, whose content is apparent from their titles, have not been annotated; neither have works which (despite effort) were not available for examination.

The bibliography is divided according to the following subject headings :

1. Classifications, linguistic atlases and typologies;
2. Surveys, linguistic profiles and dialect studies;
3. Grammars, grammatical studies and language courses;
4. Phonology and orthographic studies;
5. Ethnographies and ethnographic summaries;
6. Geographical and historical studies;
7. Studies on religion and folklore;
8. Literature, miscellaneous texts and language specimens;<sup>10</sup>
9. Dictionaries, vocabularies and lexical studies;
10. Reviews.

Each entry is listed in full, with its annotation if any, under its primary subject heading. Other subjects treated in the work

10. All miscellaneous texts, including texts of folk-tales, have been included in Section 8 ; as it was not possible to review each text to determine its content. Works clearly intended as works of folklore have been included in Section 7.

are indicated by bracketed numbers following the title, for example :

## GRAMMARS

Bailey, T. Grahame 1924. *Grammar of the Shina language*. London : The Royal Asiatic Society.  
xv, 285 p. Vocabularies. (4, 9)

This indicates that the primary subject matter of Bailey 1924 is grammar, and that phonological analyses and glossaries are also included.

In cross references the author's name, title of the book, and date of publication are given followed by a number in parentheses. This number indicates the location of the full reference :

## PHONOLOGY

Bailey, T. Grahame 1924. *Grammar of the Shina language*. (3)

All authors are listed in alphabetical order by their last names, in the Index.

It would be difficult, to say the least, for a single scholar to control all seven languages in which these works were written; or to gain access to works published in so many and such distant countries, on three continents. This bibliography has been a "joint venture" from the beginning. In general, Kashmiri selections and annotations have been done by Omkar N. Koul, and Shina and "Kohistani" selections have been done by Ruth Schmidt. V.K. Kaul prepared some annotations of works written in Urdu and made an assessment of works dealing with the subjects of geography and history related to Shina.

The authors wish to express their gratitude to Kenneth Logan, Georg Buddruss, Boris Zakharyin and Peter Hook for

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offering practical advice, mentioning new titles, and in several cases, sending us complete references along with annotations. We hope that the scholarly co-operation generated by this little book will continue in years to come.

Ruth Laila Schmidt and Omkar N. Koul

Patiala  
March, 1983

# 1

## Classifications, Linguistic Atlases and Typologies

- Azad, A.A. 1959. *Kaśmīrī zabān aur sāirī*. (8)
- Edelman, D.I. 1966. *Dardskie Jazyki*. (3)
- Fussman, Gérard 1972. *Atlas Linguistique des parlers Dardes et Kafirs* [Linguistic Atlas of the Dardic and Kafir Speeches]. Vol. 1, *Cartes* [Maps]. Vol. 2, *Commentaire* [Commentary]. Paris : Ecole Française d'Extreme-Orient, Vol. 86. [2].

Using published source materials and the unpublished notes of Georg Morgenstierne and Georg Buddruss, the author has produced an atlas, with maps and etymologies, of the distribution of 167 vocabulary items occurring in Nuristani and Dardic languages from the Panjshir Valley in the west to the Kishenganga and Srinagar Valleys in the east. An indispensable reference work for all students of Dardic linguistics.

- Ganju, Triloki Nath 1975. *Kaśmīrī bhāśā kā udbhav aur vikās tathā anya bhāśāō se uskā sambandh* [Origin and development of Kashmiri and its relationship with other

languages]. Doctoral dissertation, The University of Kashmir (unpublished).

Argues for a close relationship between Kashmiri and Sanskrit.

Ganju, Triloki Nath 1977. *Kə:širi zabə:n' mutalakh akh nov so:c* [A new thought on the Kashmiri language]. *Anhaar* (Srinagar), Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 6-35.

Reviews Grierson's classification of Kashmiri with Shina in the Dardic group of languages, and argues against it.

Grierson, George A. 1906. *The Piśāca languages of North-Western India*. London : The Royal Asiatic Society. Reprinted Delhi : Munshiram Manoharlal, 1969, pp. vii+192 p. (4)

This work outlines Grierson's classification of "Modern Paisāci" languages, and is the basis for his Vol. 8 of the LSI. Although the classification has been superseded, it is still a useful work which bristles with phonological detail, derivations, and sound correspondences.

Grierson, George A. 1915. The linguistic classification of Kashmiri. *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. 44, pp. 257-270.

A brief account of his classification of the Dardic speeches under the designation of Piśāca languages.

Grierson, George A. 1919. *Indo-Aryan family, North-Western Group. Specimens of the Dardic or Pisacha languages (including Kashmiri)*. (2)

Grierson, George A. 1929. *Torwali. An account of a Dardic language of the Swat Kohistan*. (3)

Jalali, J.L.K. 1979. *Kəšir, kəšir' ti kəšir z'av* [Kashmir, the Kashmiris and the Kashmiri language]. *Anhuar* (Srinagar), Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 67-71.



Presents a brief description of Kashmir, Kashmiri people and the Kashmiri language. Attempts to provide some examples for demonstrating the proximity of Kashmiri and Vedic Sanskrit.

Kachru, Braj B. 1969. Kashmiri and other Dardic languages. Sebeok, Thomas A. (Ed.), *Current trends in linguistics*, Vol. 5, pp. 284-306. The Hague : Mouton.

Reviews the earlier classifications of Kashmiri and other Dardic languages made by Grierson and Morgenstierne, and mentions some linguistic characteristics of Kashmiri.

Kalla, Badri Nath 1977. Kə:širi zabə:n' manz vedik zabə:n hund unsur [Vedic elements in the Kashmiri language]. *Anhaar* (Srinagar), Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 49-62.

Attempts to illustrate similarities between Vedic Sanskrit and Kashmiri at the lexical and some grammatical levels, with the aid of examples.

Koul, Omkar N. and Ruth Laila Schmidt 1983. Dardistan revisited : An examination of the relationship between Kashmiri and Shina. Koul, Omkar N. and Peter E. Hook (Eds.), *Aspects of Kashmiri linguistics*. New Delhi : Bahri Publications. [2, 10]

Reviews previous classifications and presents a comparison of four Kashmiri and four Shina dialects, based on an analysis of typological features, survival of archaisms, and shared vocabulary.

Morgenstierne, Georg 1951. Linguistic geography applied to the Dardic languages of the Hindu Kush. (2)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1961. Dardic and Kafir languages. *The Encyclopedia of Islam*, New Edition, Vol. 2, Fasc. 35, pp. 138-139. Leiden : E.J. Brill.

Brief, but the authoritative description and classification of Dardic and Kafir (Nuristani) languages.

Namus, Mohammad Shuja 1963. The origin of the Shina language. Anwar S. Dil (Ed.), *Pakistani linguistics*. Lahore : Linguistic Research Group of Pakistan, pp. 55-60.

Shahidullah, Muhammad 1963. The Languages of the North-Western frontier of Pakistan. Anwar S. Dil (Ed.), *Pakistani linguistics*. Lahore : Linguistic Research Group of Pakistan, pp. 37-44.

A brief review of Dardic and Nuristani languages, based on Morgenstierne's 1961 classification. Shahidullah employs the term "Dardic" for Morgenstierne's "Kafir (Nuristani)" group, arguing that these languages are derived not from Indo-Aryan but from Proto-Indo-Aryan.

Strand, Richard F. 1973. Notes on the Nuristani and Dardic languages. *JAOS* Vol. 93, No. 3, pp. 297-305.

Strand examines survey articles on "the so-called Dardic languages" by the Voegelins (1965) and Kachru (1969) on a point by point basis and presents an updated version of Morgenstierne's classification.

Zakharyin, Boris A. *Stroji tipologija jazyka Kašmiri*. (3)

Zakharyin, Boris A. 1983. Kashmiri and the typology of South Asian Languages. Koul, Omkar N. and Peter Edwin Hook (Eds.), *Aspects of Kashmiri Linguistics*. New Delhi : Bahri Publications.

Parents quantitative typological indexes for Kashmiri and eight other language of South Asia, and comments about their implications for early contacts between the Dardic languages and their neighbors.

## 2

### Surveys, Linguistic Profiles and Dialect Studies

Bailey, T. Grahame 1915. *Linguistic studies from the Himalayas*, being studies in the grammar of fifteen Himalayan dialects. London : Royal Asiatic Society. Also reprinted New Delhi, Asian Publications Services, 1975, pp. xv+277. [4]

Contains essay length descriptions of Purik (Purki), Kanauri, Chitkuli, Kaghani, Koci dialects; dialects of Suket and Mandi, dialects of Bilaspur and Nalagarh—as well as secret argots of the Qalandar, Qasai and Punjabi gamblers. All done with Bailey's usual attention to phonetic detail. Tone contrasts occurring in several Indo-Aryan dialects are noted. Though not specifically addressed to Dardic languages, we have included this work because of its relevance to the Dardic "substratum".

Banihali, Marghub 1977. Poguli—kə.širi zabə:n' hīnz akh əham būl' [Poguli—an important dialect of Kashmiri]. *Anhaar*, (Srinagar), Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 33-48.

Demarcates the Poguli speaking area and points out regional varieties of the dialect. It also mentions some linguistic characteristics of Poguli.

- Barth, Fredrik and Georg Morgenstierne 1958. Vocabularies and specimens of some Southeast Dardic dialects. *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprongvidenskap* (Oslo), Vol. 18. (1)
- Biddulph, John 1880. *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*. (6)
- Drew, Frederic 1975. *The Jummoo and Kashmir territories. A geographical account*. (6)
- Fussman, Gérard 1972. *Atlas Linguistique des Parlers Dardes et Kafirs*. (1)
- Grierson, George A. 1898. In memoriam of G. Bühler, on some Swat languages. *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. 27, pp. 375-382. (8)

Contains a specimen of Garwi.

- Grierson, George A. 1919. *Indo-Aryan Family, North Western group : Specimens of the Dardic or Pisacha languages (including Kashmiri)*. *Linguistic survey of India*, Vol. 8, Part 2. Calcutta. Reprinted Delhi : Motilal Banarsidass, 1968. 567 p., Folding maps. Vols. 1, Part 1; 8, Parts 1, and 2; 9, Part 1, and 10 also reprinted Lahore : Accurate Printers, 1982. [1, 3, 8, 9]

A compilation of vocabularies, skeleton grammars and texts of 3 "Kafir and Dardic" languages. Grierson was one of the first scholars to address the problem of classifying these languages, and while his classification is no longer generally accepted, it continues to provide a point of departure for debate and reclassification.

- Koul, Maharaj Krishen 1982. *A Sociolinguistic investigation in Srinagar and Anantnag*. Doctoral dissertation, Kurukshetra University (unpublished).

A first attempt to correlate linguistic diversities and social stratification of Kashmiri speech community in Srinagar and Anantnag (two districts in the Kashmir Valley of the state of Jammu and Kashmir). The dissertation is divided

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into six chapters—(1) Introduction, (2) Review of literature on sociolinguistics, (2) Social stratification, (4) Sociolinguistic variables, (5) Style switching and the use of speech and (6) Sociolinguistic variations in the use of lexical items. These chapters are followed by conclusions and select bibliography.

Koul, Omkar N. (Forthcoming). Kashmiri. George, K.M. (Ed.). *Comparative Indian literature* Vol. I. Trivandrum : Kerala Sahitya Akademi. MS. 7 p.

Discusses linguistic characteristics of Kashmiri very briefly.

Koul, Omkar N. and Ruth Laila Schmidt 1983. Dardistan revisited : an examination of the relationship between Kashmiri and Shina. (1)

Koul, Omkar N. and Ruth Laila Schmidt (Forthcoming). *Kashmiri : A sociolinguistic survey*. Patiala : Indian Institute of Language Studies.

Presents the analysis and results of a sociolinguistic survey on the use of language and language preferences by the native speakers of Kashmiri in various domains of day-to-day life.

Leitner, G.W. 1877. *Results of a tour in Dardistan* (5)

Lietner, G.W. 1876. *The languages and races of Dardistan*. (5)

Lietner, G.W. 1889. *The Hunza-Nagyr Handbook*. (5)

Leitner, G.W. 1893. *Dardistan in 1866, 1886 and 1893*. (5)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1932. *Report on a linguistic mission to North Western India*. Oslo : Instituttet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskning. Serie C III-1. Reprinted Karachi: Indus Publications [no date]. 74, 9 p. 8 leaves of plates, illustrations, maps. [4]

Contains brief but useful notes on several Dardic languages of Chitral, including the little-known Palula (Phalūrā), which is an archaic dialect of Shina.

Morgenstierne, Georg 1934. Notes on Tirahi. *Acta Orientalia*, Vol. 12, Nos. 3-4, pp. 161-189. [4]

Morgenstierne, Georg 1940. Notes on Bashkari. *Acta Orientalia*, Vol. 18, Nos. 3-4, pp. 206-257. [4]

Morgenstierne, Georg 1940. Notes on Phalura, an unknown Dardic language of Chitral. *Skripter utgitt av Det Norske Videnskap-Akademi i Oslo* (2, Hist.-Fil. Klasse), No. 5. [4]

Morgenstierne, Georg 1945. Notes on Shumasti, a Dardic Dialect of the Gawar-Bati type. *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap* (Oslo), Vol. 13, pp. 239-281. [-]

Morgenstierne, Georg 1950. Notes on Gawar-Bati. *Skripter utgitt av Det Norske Videnskaps Akademi i Oslo* (2, Hist.-Fil. Klasse), No. 1. [4]

Morgenstierne, Georg 1951. Linguistic geography applied to the Dardic languages of the Hindu Kush. *Proceedings of the 22nd International Congress of Orientalists* (Istanbul), pp. 466-470. [1, 6]

Mujoo, Ramesh 1982. Position of languages in State of Jammu and Kashmir. Bose, Kshanika and R.C. Srivastava (Eds.), *Readings in language studies*, pp. 193-210. New Delhi : Metropolitan. [5]

A review of the use of languages in Jammu and Kashmir. Suggests an outline for the use of languages in the state's language curriculum.

Namus, Mohammad Shuja 1955. *Gilgit aur śinā zabān* (Gilgit and the Shina Language). Bahawalpur : Urdu Academy. 42, 499 p. Illustrations, Facsimiles, Maps, Portraits.

[3, 4, 8, 9]

An account in Urdu of Gilgit and the Shina language, dealing also with the geography, population, and customs of Gilgit, plus the author's views regarding the origins of the Dards. He discusses the dialect distribution and extent of the Shina speaking area, describes the Shina sound system and presents a formula for transcribing them with Nastaliq characters. Plus : grammar, syntax, vocabularly, idioms, and formulas for greeting and parting. He includes some Shina stories with Urdu translation. The author stresses the originality of his work; nevertheless echoes of Grierson, Biddulph and Bailey are occasionally audible.

Rajpurohit, B.B. 1979. An example to illustrate problems involved in introduction of mother tongue in primary education. Mysore : Central Institute of Indian Languages. (Mimeo), 8 p.

Discusses problems with special reference to the Shina language.

Schmidt, Ruth Laila 1981. Report on a survey of Dardic languages of Kashmir. *Indian Linguistics*. Vol. 41.

A brief report on the project which furnished the data base for Koul and Schmidt 1983, "Dardistan revisited". The major points of that paper are summarized.

Schmidt, Ruth Laila (Forthcoming). Shina Speakers of Pakistan and India. (5)

Sharma, D.D. 1980. Dardic elements in Central Pahari. *Vishveshvaranand Indological Journal*, Vol. 18, Parts 1-2, pp. 105-119. Hoshiarpur (India) : Punjab University.

Examines linguistic features at the lexical, phonetic and morphological levels which are shared by Dardic and Pahari languages, but not found in other *Indo-Aryan* dialects.

Varma, Siddheshwar 1939. Indian dialects in phonetic transcription. *Indian Linguistics*, Vol. 7, pp. 281-289.

Varma terms the unexplored dialects spoken in the mountainous regions between the Kashmir valley and the areas in which Pahāri is spoken as 'Dardo-Pahari'. He maintains that many dialects in these regions spoken by Hindus are 'Dardo-Pahari' but those spoken by Muslims are Kashmiri.

Varma, Siddheshwar 1940. Notes on a linguistic tour of Kashmir. *Indian Linguistics* Vol. 8. pp. 478-483.

Briefly illustrates some linguistic characteristics of Khasi and some other unexplored dialects in Riasi and in the Kashmir valley.

Wilson, J. 1889. On the Gurezi Dialect of Shina. *Indian Antiquary*. Vol. 28, pp. 93-102. [3, 4]

Gives a brief account of the Guresi dialect, which is of interest, despite the phonological inaccuracies typical of the author's time, because it provides clues to the historical development of the language. The author's corpus is small, but well selected.

Zainagiri, A.K. Tak 1967. *Kə:šir'uk elākivā:d pherī tī kə:šir zabān* (Regional Variation of Kashmiri and the Kashmiri Language). Srinagar (no publisher). 520 p.

Lists lexical variations of some Kashmiri vocabulary items in different regions of the Kashmiri speaking area.



### 3

## Grammars, Grammatical Studies and Language Courses

Andrabi, S.M.I. 1979. Verb phrase structure in Kashmiri. Paper presented in the Seminar on Kashmiri. Northern Regional Language Centre, Patiala. Mimeo 12 p.

Bailey, T. Grahame 1924. *Grammar of the Shina language*. London: The Royal Asiatic Society, pp. xv+285, Vocabularies. [4; 9]

A comprehensive grammar of Gilgiti Shina, and briefer grammars of Kohistani, Guresi and Drasi Shina. Contains vocabularies and texts for all four dialects. Although the work is nearly sixty years old, it is still pertinent and useful. Bailey's observations are painstaking and accurate, especially as concerns the phonological data and the tone contrast. Also of interest is his description of Shina dialect groups and their distribution.

Bashar, Bashir 1981. *Kə:širis manz tazkīrī tə:nīs* (Gender in Kashmiri). Biru (Kashmir): Habib Publications, 136 p.

Describes the structure of gender system in Kashmiri.

alongwith examples. This is the first book on the subject written in Kashmiri.

Berger, Hermann 1961. Die mit *-ar-* erweiterten des Shina (Shina verbs augmented by *-ar-*). *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde Süd-und Ostasiens*, Vol. 5, pp. 53-67.

Derivation and function of the causative infix *-ar-* in Shina verbs.

Berger, Hermann 1974, *Das Yasin-Burushaski* (The Burushaski of Yasin). Grammatik, Texte, Wörterbuch. Wiesbaden (West Germany): Otto Harrassowitz, vi+228 p. Bibliographic references, Index. [4,8,9]

A comprehensive treatment of the Yasin Valley dialect of Burushaski, which is an offshoot of the Burushaski of Hunza. The author provides 18 texts with translations, and a glossary.

Bhat, Raj Nath 1982. *Pragmatism in Kashmiri*. Doctoral dissertation. Kurukshetra University (Unpublished).

Besides an introduction, it contains chapters on pragmatic aspects of communication, illocutionary force, presuppositions and implicature, deixis, and conclusions.

Bhat, Raj N. and Ramesh C. Sharma 1979. Colour system in Kashmiri: A study of some cognitive and semantic aspects. Paper presented in the Seminar on Kashmiri. Northern Regional Language Centre, Patiala. Mimeo, 13 p.

Bhat, Roopkrishen 1979. Pronominal suffixes in Kashmiri. Paper presented in the Seminar on Kashmiri. Northern Regional Language Centre, Patiala. Mimeo. 12 p.

Bhat, Roopkrishen 1980. *Phonology and morphology of Kashmiri*. Doctoral dissertation. Kurukshetra University (Unpublished). (4)

Presents a general description of main aspects of Kashmiri phonology and morphology.

Bhat, Roopkrishen 1980. Case in Kashmiri. *Indian Journal of Linguistics*. Vol 7, No. 2, pp. 48-59.

Bhat, Roopkrishen 1982. *Kə:sir kitāb*—I (State School Reader ie Kashmiri Level I) Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages.

A language text book for teaching Kashmiri as a second language in schools.

Buddruss, Georg 1959. *Kanyawali. Proben eines Maiyā-Dialektes aus Tangir (Hindukusch)* (Specimens of a Dialect of Maiya of the Hindu Kush). Munich: *Munchner Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft*. 72 p., Bibliographical Footnotes.

[4, 8, 9]

The author focusses on phonological issues but also provides a morphological sketch, four texts, and a glossary.

Burkhard, Karl Friedrich 1887. Das Verbum der Kashmiri-sprache. *Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch—philologischen und historischen Classe der Bayerischen Koniglichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Munchen*, pp. 303-426.

Burkhard, Karl Friedrich 1888. Die Nomina der Kashmiri-sprache. *Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch-philologischen und historischen Classe der Koniglichen Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Munchen*, pp. 444-522.

Burkhard, Karl Friedrich 1889. Die Prapositionen der Kashmiri-sprache. *Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch-philologischen und historischen Classe der Koniglichen Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Munchen*, pp. 375-468.

Burkhard, Karl Friedrich 1895. Essays on Kashmiri Grammar. Translated and edited, with notes and additions, by G.A. Grierson. *The Indian Antiquary*, Vol. 24, pp. 337-347. [4]

Notes on the phonology and morphology of Kashmiri. This may be of interest to students of Kashmiri phonology, but it is long out of print and hard to obtain.

Dar, Nazir A. 1979. Kashmiri personal pronouns: A socio-linguistic study. Paper presented in the Seminar on Kashmiri. Patiala : NRLC. Mimeo, 9 p.

Edelman, D.I. 1966. *Dardskie Jazyki (Dardic Languages)*. Moscow: Academy of Sciences.

Presents some grammatical characteristics of some Dardic languages very briefly.

Edgeworth, M.P. 1841. Grammar and vocabulary of the Kashmiri language. *JRASB*, Vol. 10, Part 2, pp. 1038-1064. [9]

A skeleton grammar with a brief vocabulary, collected by the author in Ludhiana during 1839.

Ganju, Triloki Nath 1979. *Kə:šur—hcnāi rīḍar (Kashmiri-Hindi Reader)*. Srinagar: University of Kashmir. 238 p. [4]

Written in Hindi for non-Kashmiri speaking students of Kashmiri. It provides a brief description of Kashmiri speech sounds (vowels and consonants), a list of words and sentences in Kashmiri, both in the Perso-Arabic and Devanagiri scripts. It may be of limited usefulness for Hindi speakers who wish to learn Kashmiri.

Grierson, George A. 1895. On pronominal suffixes in the Kashmiri language. *JRASB*, Vol. 64. No. 4, pp. 336-351.

A brief description of pronominal suffixes in Kashmiri, along with those of Sindhi and Western Punjabi. The author discusses the origin of the suffixes and their occurrence in other languages of the subcontinent.

Grierson, George A. 1898. On primary suffixes in Kashmiri *JRASB* Vol. 67, No. 1, pp. 193-220.

A description of 37 primary suffixes as treated in the *Kṛdanta prakriyā* of Śvara Kaula (1898) with examples.

- Grierson, George A. 1898. On secondary suffixes in Kashmiri. *JRASB*, Vol. 67, No. 1, pp. 221-255.

An account of secondary suffixes in Kashmiri based on the work of the fourth part of *Ísvara Kaula* (1898). It provides examples of 89 secondary suffixes used for expressing relationship and in the formation of abstract nouns, diminutives, etc.

- Grierson, George A. 1899. *Essays on Kashmiri grammar*. Reprinted from the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1896-1899. London: Luzac.

- Grierson, George A. 1911. *Standard manual of the Kashmiri Language* (2 Volumes). Comprising grammar, phrase-book and vocabularies. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Reprinted Rohtak (India): Light and Life Publishers, 1973. Also available Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, 1970. [8, 9]

Provides a very brief grammatical sketch of the Kashmiri language, and also contains texts and a vocabulary.

- Grierson, George A. 1919. *Indo-Aryan family, North-Western group. Specimens of the Dardic or Pisacha languages (including Kashmiri)*. (2)

- Grierson, George A. 1929. *Torwali. An account of a Dardic language of the Swat Kohistan*. London: Royal Asiatic Society, vii+216 p. Frontispiece, Indices. [1, 8, 9]

Includes notes on the Torwali and its people; linguistic analysis including: phonetics, morphology (declension, conjugation, indeclinables); three folktales and other texts, a vocabulary; and sound correspondences for Torwali and OIA. Torwali is spoken in the upper Swat Valley from Kalam to Churrai.

- Hook, Peter Edwin 1976. Is Kashmiri an SVO language? *Indian Linguistics* (Pune), Vol. 37, pp. 133-142.

Addresses the issue of word order in Kashmiri, which is unique among Indian languages. Hook postulates an underlying SOV word order.

Hook, Peter Edwin and Omkar N. Koul 1983. On the grammar of derived transitives and causatives in Kashmiri. Koul and Hook (Eds.), *Aspects of Kashmiri linguistics*. New Delhi: Bahri Publications.

Kachru, Braj B. 1968. Some notes on the copulative sentences in Kashmiri. Verhaar, John W.M. (Ed.), *The Verb 'Be' and its synonyms. Philosophical and grammatical studies*. Vol. 3, pp. 20-43. Dordrecht-holland: D. Reidel Publishing Company.

A description of some syntactic and semantic aspects of copula verbs in Kashmiri.

Kachru, Braj B. 1969. *A reference grammar of Kashmiri*. Urbana: University of Illinois, Department of Linguistics (Mimeo), pp. xxv+416. [4, 9]

Contains an introduction, chapters dealing with phonetics, phonology, word formation, word classes, the noun phrase, the verb phrase, the adverbial phrase, sentence types; and appendices covering compound verbs, a glossary, bibliography and index. It is the first attempt at a comprehensive treatment of Kashmiri. Unfortunately it has a limited distribution, is sketchy in some respects, and requires revision before it is printed.

Kachru, Braj B. 1973. *An introduction to spoken Kashmiri*. Urbana: University of Illinois. 2 Vols., Illustrations, Map, Part I, pp. XLV+735; Part II, pp. viii+94.

[4, 8, 9]

Part I contains an introduction, a description of Kashmiri speech sounds, and 50 lessons (31 lessons presenting

functional conversations, 14 lessons presenting narrative texts, and 5 lessons dealing with Kashmiri poetry). There are grammatical and cultural notes plus exercises. Part II contains a Kashmiri-English and English-Kashmiri glossary. The course is useful as supplementary instructional material for teaching Kashmiri as a second language.

Kaula, Pandit Ívara 1897-98. *Kaśmīraśabdamañtam* (A grammar of Kashmiri written in Sanskrit) Edited with notes and additions by George A. Grierson. Calcutta: The Asiatic Society of Bengal. 379 p. Part I (1897): *Declension*. Part 2 (1898): *Conjugation*.

Presents a first detailed description of Kashmiri grammar in Sanskrit. The book is out of print now.

Kelkar, Ashok R. 1983. *Kashmiri: A descriptive sketch*.

Koul and Hook (Eds.), *Aspects of Kashmiri linguistics*.  
New Delhi : Bahri Pblications. [4, 9]

Presents a brief description of Kashmiri phonology, grammar and vocabulary.

Koul, Omkar N. 1975. Verbal constructions in Kashmiri. Paper presented in the Seminar on *Verbal constructions in Indo-Aryan*. Kurukshetra University. Mimeo, 10 p.

Koul, Omkar N. 1976. Noun phrase in Kashmiri. *Indian Linguistics* (Pune), Vol. 37, No. 3, pp. 187-195.

Koul, Omkar N. 1976. A note on questions in Kashmiri. *Indian Journal of Linguistics*, Vol. 3 No. 1.

Koul, Omkar N. 1977, *Linguistic studies in Kashmiri*. New Delhi : Bahri Publications. 103 p., Bibliography.

As reviewed by Fussman in *Journal Asiatique* (1980, p. 456) it "responds to a pedagogical need, as seen from the table

of contents: the noun phrase, the adjective phrase, the Auxiliary, the verb phrase, questions, etc. . . . Mr. Koul is a specialist in generative grammar, but the diagrams which illustrate his book are simple enough to be understood without too much difficulty by a reader little acquainted with contemporary linguistic theory”.

Koul, Omkar N. 1978. Verbal stems and syntactic structures in Kashmiri. Paper presented in the Seminar on *Verbal stems and syntactic structures in Indo-Aryan*. Kurukshetra University. Mimeo, 10 p.

Koul, Omkar N. 1979. On relative clauses in Kashmiri. Paper presented in the seminar on Kashmiri. Patiala: NRLC. Mimeo, 8 p.

Koul, Omkar N. (Forthcoming). *An intensive course in Kashmiri*. Mysore: CIIL.

Useful for the teaching of Kashmiri as a second language. Introduces graded grammatical structures of Kashmiri in the form of dialogues, narrations followed by drills, exercises, vocabulary and notes on grammar.

Koul, Omkar N. (Forthcoming). *An intermediate course in Kashmiri*. Mysore: CIIL

Introduces graded lessons in Kashmiri using grammatical structures of intermediate level. Lessons contain texts followed by drills, exercises, and notes on grammar and vocabulary.

Koul, Omkar N. (Forthcoming). *Kashmiri: A learner's manual*. Patiala: Indian Institute of Language Studies.

A handbook for teaching and learning of Kashmiri as a second or foreign language. Each lesson contains text which is followed by drills, exercises, notes on grammar and vocabulary.



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Koul, Omkar N. (Forthcoming). Grammars in Kashmiri. Yashaschandra, Sitanshu (Ed.) *Encyclopedia of Indian literature*. New Delhi : Sahitya Akademi. Ms. 6 p.

Presents a brief survey of grammatical works on Kashmiri.

Koul, Omkar N. and Peter Edwin Hook (Eds.) 1983. *Aspects of Kashmiri linguistics*. New Delhi : Bahri Publications.

Contains papers on 'Kashmiri and the typology of South Asian languages' by Boris A. Zakharyin, 'Dardistan revisited: An examination of the relationship between Kashmiri and Shina' by Omkar N. Koul and Ruth Laila Schmidt, 'Kashmiri : A descriptive sketch' by Ashok R. Kelkar, 'Towards a morphological classification of Kashmiri monosyllabic nouns' by C. Shackle. 'On the grammar of derived transitives and causatives in Kashmiri by Peter Edwin Hook and Omkar N. Koul, 'Modes of address in Kashmiri by Omkar N. Koul, Word Order in Kashmiri by K.V. Subbarao, etc.

Koul, Omkar N. (Forthcoming) Kashmiri grammar. *Encyclopedia of Dravidian linguistics*. Trivandrum : Dravidian Linguistic Society. Ms. 8 p.

Presents main characteristics of Kashmiri grammar.

Leech, R.C.B. 1844. A grammar of the Kashmiri language. *JRASB*, Vol. 13, Part 1, pp. 397-420 ; Part 2, pp. 553-570.

Lorimer, D.L.R. 1924. The forms and nature of the transitive verb in Shina (Gilgiti dialect). *BSOAS*, Vol. 3, Part 3, pp. 467-493.

A discussion of the occurrence of the agent case in pronouns with transitive verbs. The author comments on similar constructions in Tibetan, Pashto, Khowar, Wakhi,

Kashmiri, Burushaski and the Gabri dialect of Modern Persian.

Lorimer, D.L.R. 1935-1938. *The Burushaski language*. Oslo : H. Aschehoug. Vol. 1, *Introduction*, 1935a. Vol. 2, *Texts and Translations*, 1935b. Vol. 3, *Vocabularies and index*, 1938. [4, 8, 9]

Lorimer, D.L.R. 1939. *The Dumāki language. Outlines of the speech of the Doma, or Bērīcho, of Hunza*. Comité International Permanent de Linguistes, Publications de la Commission d'Enquête Linguistique IV. Nijmegen, Dekker & van de Vegt N.V. xvi, 244 p. Text with translation, Dumaki-English Vocabulary, English-Dumaki Index. [4, 8, 9]

Describes Burushaski phonology, morphology (nouns, postpositions, adjectives, adverbs), and syntax. Compendious, but unreliable from the standpoint of phonology. Georg Buddrus is checking Lorimer's data.

Morgenstierne, Georg 1953. The personal pronouns first and second plural in the Dardic and Kafir languages. *Indian Linguistics* (Pune), Vol. 5 (Grierson Commemoration Volume), pp. 63-67.

A brief survey of the forms of personal pronouns in Dardic and Kafir languages.

Munawar, Naji and Shafi Shauq 1976. *Kə:sur grə:mar* (Kashmiri grammar). Kaprin, Kashmir : Bazmi Adab.

A brief traditional grammatical sketch of Kashmiri, in the Kashmiri language. The authors have coined a number of grammatical terms in Kashmiri, equivalent to ones used in traditional grammars of other languages.

Namus, Mohammad Shuja 1955. *Gilgit aur śina zabān*

Nishat Ansari 1979. *Nov kə:śur grə:mar* (New Kashmiri grammar). Srinagar (No publisher). 84 p.

A very brief grammatical sketch of Kashmiri in the Kashmiri language. The author explains Persian grammatical terms with examples in Kashmiri.

Pandit, Bhushan Narain 1873. *Gulzār-e-Kaśmīr* (The Rose Garden of Kashmir). Lahore (No publisher).

A grammar of Kashmiri in Urdu.

Pushp, P.N. 1976. *Kə:śiric zabə:n' za:n*. (4)

Pushp, P.N. 1979. Non-agentive pronominal bound morphemes in the Kashmiri verb system. Paper presented in the Seminar on Kashmiri. Patiala : NRLC. Mimeo, 6 p.

Raina, S.N. 1975, Negation in Kashmiri. *Language Forum*, Vol. 1, Nos. 3-4 (1975-76), pp. 28-32.

Raina, S.N. (Forthcoming). Imperative in Kashmiri. *Indian Journal of Linguistics*. Calcutta. Ms. 10 p.

Ramaswami, N. 1982. *Brokskat grammar* Mysore : CIIL xii+100 p. Map.

It has chapters on phonology, morphology, syntax, text transcription and a Bibliography. Provides a brief grammatical sketch of Brokskat.

Sar, Mohan Lal 1981. *Verbal morphology of Kashmiri*. Doctoral dissertation. University of Delhi (unpublished).

Describes mainly the verbal inflections of Kashmiri.

Sar, Susheela 1977. *Kaśmīr śabdāmṛtamityasya samālocnātmakam adhayanam* (A critical study of the kasmirasabdamtam) Doctoral dissertation. Sampooranand Sanskrit University, Varanasi (unpublished).

A critical study of Ísvara Kaula's *Kaśmīraśabdamaṛtam* in the Sanskrit language. The author explains the text of the *Kaśmīraśabdamaṛtam*.

Shackle, Christopher, 1983. Towards a morphological classification of Kashmiri monosyllabic nouns. Koul and Hook (Eds.) *Aspects of Kashmiri linguistics*. New Delhi: Bahri Publications.

Sharma, Ramesh C. and Maharaj K. Koul 1979. Numeral system in Kashmiri. Paper presented in the Seminar on Kashmiri. Patiala : NRLC. Mimeo, 6 p.

Subbarao, Karumuri V. 1983. Word order in Kashmiri : Some further evidence. Koul and Hook (Eds.) *Aspects of Kashmiri linguistics*. New Delhi : Bahri Publications.

Argues for underlying SOV Word-order in Kashmiri.

Tiffou, Étienne 1977. L'effacement de l'ergatif en Bourouchaski (Deletion of the ergative in Burushaski). *Studia Linguistica*, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 18-37.

Tiffou, Étienne and Yves-Charles Morin 1982. A Note on split ergativity in Burushaski. *BSOAS*, Vol. 45, Part 1, pp. 88-94. (4)

Describes "split ergativity" in Burushaski : the subjects of transitive verbs appear in the absolutive (nominative, or direct) case, rather than in the ergative (agentive); in the first and second persons in two tenses : future and imperative. Of special interest is the authors' use of the phonemic transcription proposed by Berger (1974), which permits notation of the vowel length and stress contrasts that play an important part in the distinction between the ergative and absolutive cases. This system of transcription is potentially useful for transcribing some dialects of Shina also (Buddruss 1982, personal communication).

- Trisal, Pran Nath 1964. *Kaśmīrī bhāṣā kā varnanātmak vyākaran* (A Descriptive grammar of the Kashmiri language). Doctoral dissertation. Agra University (unpublished). (4)

A descriptive outline of Kashmirī in the Hindi language. It contains chapters dealing with the phonology, morphology and syntax.

- Trisal, Pran Nath 1964. *Kaśmīrī bhāṣā kā varnanātmak vyākaran*. *Bharatiya Sahitya*, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 59-65.

A summary of his doctoral dissertation under the same title.

- Wade, T.R. 1888. *A grammar of the Kashmiri language as spoken in the valley of Kashmir, North India*. London.

- Wilson, J. 1899. On the Gurezi dialect of Shina. (2)

- Zakharyin, Boris A. 1981. *Stroj i ťipologija jazyka Kaśmīrī* (The structure and the typology of the Kashmiri language). Moscow : Moscow University, pp. 287. [1]

Contains a preface in which the sociolinguistic status of Kashmiri is reviewed, and chapters dealing with phonology, grammatical categories, and the main problems of Kashmiri syntax. The concluding chapter discusses the place of Kashmiri among other Central Asian languages on the basis of typological criteria.

# 4

## Phonology and Orthographic Studies

Acharya, K.P. 1965. *Phonology of Kashmiri with particular reference to vowel system*. M.A. thesis. Osmania University (unpublished).

Bailey, T. Grahame 1915. *Linguistic studies from the Himalayas*, being studies in the grammar of fifteen Himalayan dialects. (2)

Bailey, T. Grahame 1924. *Grammar of the Shina language* (3)

Bailey, T. Grahame 1936. The fourfold consonant system in Kashmiri. *Proceedings of the second congress of phonetic sciences*. London: Cambridge University Press, pp. 182-184.

Presents a brief description of the consonants of Kashmiri.

Bailey, T. Grahame 1937. *The pronunciation of Kashmiri. Kashmiri sounds: how to make them and how to transcribe them*. London: The Royal Asiatic Society. vi+70 p. Diagrams, Vocabulary. [8, 9]

Describes Kashmiri speech sounds, utilizing contrasting grammatical forms. Contains texts and a vocabulary. A useful description both from the viewpoint of the phonetician and the language learner.

Bailey, T. Grahame 1938. Note on Lorimer's phonetics of Gilgit Shina. *Studies in North Indian languages*. London: Lund Humphries, pp. 222-238.

A point by point examination of Lorimer's article, "Phonetics of the Gilgit dialect of Shina", *JRAS* 1924 (pp. 1-42 and 177-212). Presents charts of Shina consonant and vowel phonemes.

Berger, Hermann 1974. *Das Yasin-Burushaski*. (3)

Bhat, Roopkrishen 1980. *Phonology and morphology of Kashmiri* (3)

Buddruss Georg 1959. *Kanyawali*: Proben eines Maiya-Dialektes aus Tangir (Hindukusch) (3)

Burkhard, Karl Freidrich 1895. Essays on Kashmiri grammar. (3)

Firth, J.R. 1939. Kashmiri (Specimen). *Le Mitre Phonétique*, 3rd Series, No. 65, pp. 67-68. [8]

A short text (The North Wind and the Sun) in phonetic transcription, with a tentative analysis of vowels and consonants. A useful companion to Bailey 1937 and Morgentierne 1941.

Ganju, Triloki Nath 1979. *Kə:šur-hendi: riḍar* (3)

Grierson, George A. 1904. On the modern Indo-Aryan alphabets of Northwestern India. *JRAS* pp. 67-73.

Contains a note of the Śāradā script, with plates showing the Gurmukhī, Laṇḍā, Takri and Śāradā scripts.

- Grierson, George A. 1906. *The Piśāca languages of North Western India.* (1)
- Grierson, George A. 1919. *Indo-Aryan family, North-western group* : Specimens of the Dardic or Pisacha languages (including Kashmiri). (2)
- Grierson, George A. 1929. *Torwali. An account of a Dardic language of the Swat Kohistan.* (3)
- Handoo, Jawahar Lal 1973. *Kashmiri phonetic reader.* Mysore : Central Institute of Indian Languages. ix+109 p. Bibliography.
- Provides a brief description of the articulation of Kashmiri speech sounds, and contains sections on phonetic drills and phonemic contrasts. An appendix outlines methods of adapting the Nastaliq and Devanagiri writing systems to Kashmiri. Useful for students of Kashmiri.
- Joshi, S.S. 1979. On Kashmiri phonology. Paper presented in the Seminar on Kashmiri. Patiala : NRLC. Mimeo, 10 p.
- Kachru, Braj B. 1969. *A reference grammar of Kashmiri.* (3)
- Kachru, Braj B. 1973. *An introduction to spoken Kashmiri.* (3)
- Kelkar, Ashok R. and Pran Nath Trisal 1964. Kashmiri word phonology : A first sketch. *Anthropological Linguistics*, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 13-22.
- Presents a brief introduction, inventory of Kashmiri phonemes, their contrasts and phonetic correlations, distributional limitations, along with orthographic recommendations.
- Kelkar, Ashok R. 1983. Kashmiri : A descriptive sketch. (3)
- Koul, Omkar N. The Kashmiri language. *Encyclopedia of Dravidian Linguistics* Trivandrum : Dravidian Linguistic Society. Ms. 8 p.



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Presents a brief survey of the classification, characteristics of Kashmiri phonology, vocabulary and script.

Lorimer, D.L.R. 1924. Notes on the phonetics of the Gilgit dialect of Shina. JRAS. Part I, pp. 1-42 and Part II pp. 177-212.

A phonological examination of the Gilgiti dialect of Shina. Though useful, it contains inaccuracies, many of which have been identified by Bailey (1938).

Lorimer, D.L.R. 1935-1938. *The Burushaski language.* (3)

Lorimer, D.L.R. 1939. *The Dumāki language. Outlines of the speech of the Doma, or Bērīcho of Hunza.* (3)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1932. *Report on a linguistic mission to North-Western India.* (2)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1934. Notes on Tirahi. (2)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1940. Notes on Bashkarik. (2)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1940. Notes on Phalura, an unknown Dardic language of Chitral. (2)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1941. The phonology of Kashmiri *Acta Orientalia*, Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 79-99.

Based on a comparison of transcription systems used for Kashmiri vowels by Grierson (Íšvara Kaula), Bailey, Firth, Stein, Elmslie and Govind Kaul; the author discusses the inventory of Kashmiri vowels.

Morgenstierne, Georg 1945. Notes on Shumasti, a Dardic dialect of the Gawar-Bati type. (2)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1947. Methathesis of liquids in Dardic. *Festskrift til Prof. Olaf Broch, Avhandlinger utgitt av Det Norske Videnskaps Akademi i Oslo* (2, Hist.—Fil. Klasse), 145-154.

Morgenstierne, Georg 1960. Notes on Gawar-Bati. (2).

Namus, Mohammad Shuja 1955. *Gilgit aur Śina zabān*. (2).

Nazki, Rashid 1977. Kə:šur Imlā-masə:il tı hal (in Kashmiri) *Anhaar* Vol. I, No. 2, pp. 21-46.

Points out certain problems in the use of Kashmiri script and suggests solutions.

Pushp, P.N. 1973. Kə:šur zabə:niyāt (Kashmiri linguistics) in *Chaman Kashmiri Weekly*, Vol. 6, Nos. 19, 20, 21, pp. 4-7.

Presents a brief discription of Kashmiri phonetics and phonology, in the Kashmiri language.

Pushp, P.N. 1976. Kə:širic zabə:n' za:n (An introduction to Kashmiri). *so:ənadab* Srinagar : J & K Academy of Art, Culture and Languages. pp. 6-31

Presents a brief introduction to Kashmiri phonology, morphology and syntax, in the Kashmiri language. (3)

Raina, S.N. 1979. A contrastive study of Kashmiri and Hindi phonology. Paper presented in the Seminar on Kashmiri. Patiala : NRLC. Mimeo 15 p.

Ramaswami, N. 1975. *Brokskat phonetic reader*. Mysore : CIIL. 128 p.

A description of the sound system of Brokskat, a Shina dialect of Garkhon (central Ladakh) and surrounding villages. Allophonic distribution is described, and a phonemic inventory and graphemic representation provided.

Sar, Mohan Lal 1970. *A study of some aspects of phonemics and morphophonemics of Kashmiri*. M. Litt. thesis. University of Delhi : (unpublished).

In the section on phonemics, contrastive segmental units are analyzed into binary features, and in the section on morphophonemics, nominal inflections have been generalized and transformational rules evolved.

Sar, Mohan Lal 1979. Vowel harmony in Kashmiri. Paper presented in the Seminar on Kashmiri. Patiala : NRLC Mimeo, 18 p.

Schmidt, Ruth L. with Mohammad Zarin 1981. The phonology and tonal system of Palas/kohis'työ:/Shina. *Münchner studien zur Sprachwissenschaft* (Munich) Vol. 40, pp. 155-185.

The first attempt at a comprehensive description of the phonology and tonal system of a dialect of Kohistani Shina.

Schmidt, Ruth Laila (Forthcoming). Investigation of tonal contrasts in two Shina dialects. *Proceedings of the International Institute in Phonetics*. Mysore : CIIL.

A comparison of pitch-contour contrasts in Kohistyö Shina and the Gilgiti dialect.

Tiffou, Étienne and Yves Charles Morin 1982. A note on split ergativity in Burushaski. (3)

Toshkhani, S.K. 1977. Kə:šur rasmi khat—broh ti az. *Anhaar* Vol. No. 2. Srinagar, pp. 5-20.

Presents the problems in the use and development of Sharada and Perso-Arabic scripts for Kashmiri and offers suggestions for the standardization of the Kashmiri script.

Trisal, Pran Nath 1964. *Kasmīrī bhāsā kā varnanātmak vyākaran*. (3)

Turner, R.L. 1927. Notes on Dardic. *BSOAS*, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 533-541. Reprinted in Turner 1975. *Collected Papers 1912-1973*, pp. 302-309. London: Oxford University Press.

Presents etymologies and sound correspondences showing the treatment of OIA -t- and -d- in Dardic languages and discusses the case for survival of the Sanskrit augmented tenses in Dardic.

Varma, Siddheshwar 1964. Syllabification in the Kashmiri language. Abercrombie, David *et. al.*, (Eds.), *In Honor of Daniel Jones*. Papers contributed on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. London: Longmans, Green and Company. pp. 471-474.

Wilson, J. 1899. On the Gurezi dialect of Shina. (2)

Zakharyin, B.A. 1974. *Problemy fonologii jazika Kašmīrī*. [Phonological problems in the Kashmiri language]. Moscow: Academy of Sciences, pp. 162.

The introduction compares description of Kashmiri phonology by Grierson, Ívara Kaula, Morgenstierne, Kelkar and Trisal. Chapter 1 deals with acoustic features of Kashmiri sounds as analyzed in the phonetic laboratories of Leningrad University, and pays special attention to vowels. Chapter 2 deals with paradigmatic and syntagmatic characteristics of Kashmiri phonemes. Chapter 3 discusses frequencies and information load of phonemes; and Chapter 4 addresses prosodic structures and morpho-phonemics. Written in the Russian language.

# 5

## Ethnographies and Ethnographic Summaries

Barth, Fredrik 1956. *Indus and Swat Kohistan : An ethnographic survey*. Studies Honoring the Centennial of the Universitetets Ethnografiske Museum, Oslo. Oslo : Forenede Trykkerier Vol. II. 97 p. Illustrations, Bibliography.

A pioneering study of an area which remains virtually inaccessible even today. The data are based on a three week expedition, and the author himself described them as "fragmentary and preliminary". However, the study is remarkably comprehensive and remains the major source of information about Indus Kohistan.

Biddulph, John 1880. *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh* (6)

Clark, Grahame E. 1977. Who were the Dards? A review of the ethnographic literature of the western Himalaya. (10)

Drew, Frederic 1875. *The Jummoo and Kashmir territories. A geographical account*. (6)

Jettmar, Karl 1980. *Bolor and Dardistan*. Islamabad : National Institute of Folk Heritage. 100 p. Bibliography. [6, 7]

Reprints two hard-to-find articles under one cover : “Bolor: A Contribution to the Political and Ethnic Geography of North Pakistan (*Zentralasiatische Studien* 11, 1977), and “Ethnological Research in Dardistan 1958 (*Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 105, No. 1, 1961), pp. 79-97. It contains ethnographic and historical observations about the Shina speaking populations of the upper Indus and Gilgit Rivers. The bibliography is also useful especially for primary sources and works in the German language.

Koul, Omkar N. 1983. Modes of address in Kashmiri. Koul and Hook (Eds.), *Aspects of Kashmiri linguistics*. New Delhi : Bahri Publications.

Describes different types (interjections, kinship terms, second person pronouns) of modes of address and their use in three dyadic (social, professional and familial) relations.

Leitner, G.W. 1877. *Results of a tour in Dardistan*. Lahore. [2, 6, 7]

Leitner, G.W. 1879. *The languages and races of Dardistan*. London : Trübner & Co. [2, 6, 7]

Leitner, G.W. 1889. *The Hunza-Nagyr handbook*. Lahore. [2, 6, 7]

Leitner, G.W. 1893. Dardistan in 1866, 1886 and 1893. Being an account of the history, religion, customs, legends, fables and songs of Gilgit, Chilas, Kandia (Gabrial), Yasin, Chitral, Hunza, Nagyr and other parts of the Hindu Kush. As also a supplement to the second edition of *The Hunza and Nagyr Handbook*, and an epitome of Part III of the author's *The languages and races of Dardistan*. Woking : Oriental University Institute. Reprinted New Delhi : Manjusri Publishing House, 1978. 254 p. Plates, portraits, folding maps, fascimiles, tables, genealogies, texts, appendices. [2, 6, 7]

Vintage Leitner—his only work to have been reprinted so far.

Mujoo, Ramesh 1982. Position of languages in state of Jammu and Kashmir. (2)

Müller-Stellrecht, Irmtraud 1973. *Feste in Dardistan Darstellung und Kulturgeschichtliche Analyse* (7)

Müller-Stellrecht, Irmtraud 1979. *Materialien zur Ethnographie von Dardistan. Aus den nachgelassenen Aufzeichnungen von D.L.R. Lorimer* [Ethnographic material for Dardistan, from the posthumous papers of D.L.R. Lorimer]. Vol. 1, *Hunza*. Vol. 2, *Gilgit*. Vol. 3, *Chitral und Yasin*. Graz (Austria): Akademische Druck-u. Verlagsanstalt. Bibliography, Index, Maps. [6, 7]

Ethnography, folklore and folk literature, history, religion, biography. Written in English with German annotations. Unfortunately, this compendium is not easily available outside Europe.

Schmidt, Ruth Laila (Forthcoming). Shina speakers of Pakistan and India. Weekes, Richard V. (Ed.), *Muslim peoples: A world ethnographic survey*. Westport: Greenwood Press.

An encyclopedia article covering the Shina language and its distribution; social division among Shina speakers; agriculture and herding; settlement patterns, and modernization. The bibliography lists the essential works available in English, French, German, Urdu and Shina. [2, 7]

# 6

## Geographical and Historical Studies

Ansari, A.S. Bazmee 1961. Dardistan. The *Encyclopedia of Islam*. New Edition, Vol. 2 Fasc. 25, p. 140. Leiden : E.J. Brill.

A brief review of the history of the area in which Shina, Burushaski and Khowar are spoken. The author discusses the origin of the name, "Dardistan".

Biddulph, John 1880. *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*. Calcutta : Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing. Reprinted by Indus Publications, Karachi 1977 ; and in Graz (Austria), 1971. xii, 164, clxix p. Illustrations, genealogies, map, appendices. [2,5,9]

A century after its publication, this work continues to be a valuable source of information for the region stretching from Indus Kohistan all the way to Gilgit, Hunza-Nager, Baltistan and Chitral. Though many customs and conditions have changed since Biddulph observed them, his descriptions are precise enough to permit verification of their historical validity. His description of the physical terrain is especially valuable (the narrowness of the mouths of the



Indus tributaries, which is such a crucial factor in communication, goes unremarked by Barth. He furnishes vocabularies and skeleton grammars of ten dialects, data which are still useful despite an obsolete system of transcription. The genealogies of the ruling families of Gilgit, Hunza, Nager and Chitral also are informative, especially when considered in the light of data presented by Schomberg and Key. Unfortunately, the most easily available reprint of this work (Indus Publications, Karachi), is defective, lacking page 3 and the map. We have not seen the edition which was reprinted at Graz.

Clark, Grahame E. 1977. Who were the Dards ? (10)

Deambi, B.K. Kaul 1982. *Corpus of Śāradā Inscriptions of Kashmir* with special reference to origin and Development of śāradā script. Delhi : Agam Kala Prakashan, pp. xx+184.

It contains two main sections on 1. Origin and development of śāradā script and 2. Śāradā inscriptions of Kashmir-Jammu and Ladakh. The third section gives appendices on defaced and lost inscription, Kashmiri names of the individual śāradā characters, and the Laukika (saptaṣi) Era.

Drew, Frederic 1875. *The Jummoo and Kashmir territories. A geographical account.* London : E. Stanford. Reprinted Karachi: Indus Publications, 1980. xiii, 568 p. Frontispiece, illustrations, collection of folding maps, plans, diagrams, genealogical tables. One folded map in pocket. [2, 5, 9]

A still useful geography of the region. It contains information about routes and travelling distances as they existed a century ago. It also contains ethnographic and linguistic notes, some of which have been incorporated into Grierson 1919, Vol. 8, Part 2.

- Fussman, Gérard 1978. Inscriptions de Gilgit. *Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient* (Paris), Volume 65, pp. 1-63. [8]

“Contains numerous illustrations, photographs and drawings of inscriptions of the second to the seventh century A.D., most of them found by German and French expeditions. The inscription where the Dāradarājya, ‘the king of the Dards’, is mentioned is dealt with on page 18 ff. It is written in the Kharoṣṭhī script (Georg Buddruss, personal communication dated 16 February 1982)”.

- Government of India, Superintendent of Government Printing 1890. *Gazetteer of Kashmir and Ladak*. Calcutta. Also reprinted Delhi : Vivek Publishing House, 1974. 1102 p. Index.

Geography, topography, routes. Useful as a supplement to Drew 1875.

- Jettmar, Karl 1980. *Bolor and Dardistan*. (5)

- Jettmar, Karl 1981. The Gilgit manuscripts : discovery by installments. *Journal of Central Asia*. Vol. 4, No. 2. 17 p. Bibliography. [8]

Recounts and partially reconstructs the discovery of the Gilgit Manuscripts at Naupur (Gilgit), and relates their original concealment by burying them in a stupa, to chronological data deduced from the Hatun inscription, Kashmiri bronze statuette, and Dainyor inscription. The bibliography will be of interest to archaeologists and paleographers.

- Kalhaṇa 1961. *Rājatarangīnī : A chronicle of the kings of Kashmir*. Translated, with an introduction, commentary and appendices by M.A. Stein. Reprinted Delhi : Motilal Banarsidass 1961. Vol. 1 : Introduction and Books 1-7 Vol. 2 : Notes, Geographical Memoir, Index, Maps.

We have not been able to examine the earlier edition to ascertain its publisher and date of publication. Kalhana's (12th cen.) *Rājatarangiṇī* is a classic work on the history of Kashmir, which contains references to the Dards (Darad, Dārada) and their country (Daraddeśa).

Keay, John 1977. *When men and mountains meet. The explorers of the Western Himalayas 1820-75*. London : John Murray. x, 277 p. 8 leaves of plates, illustrations, bibliography, index. [10]

Accounts of the early explorers of the Western Himalaya and Hindu Kush, some of whom (Moorcroft, Vigne, Burnes and Shaw) are mentioned in bibliographies even today. In a work which is enjoyable as well as scholarly, he exposes the preconceptions, misconceptions, and political and economic dreams which motivated men to explore some of the ruggedest terrain on earth.

Keay, John 1979. *The Gilgit game*. London : John Murray. xii, 277 p. 9 leaves of plates, index, bibliography. [10]

The sequel to his *When men and mountains meet*. Note-worthy for his accounts of the careers of G.W. Leitner and J. Biddulph.

Koul, Anand 1978. *Geography of Jammu and Kashmir State*. New Delhi : Manohar Book Service. xii, 164 p. Illustrations, photographs, maps.

Originally published in the year 1925, the present edition is updated and includes an introduction by P.N.K. Bamzai. A general description of Jammu and Kashmir with chapters dealing with routes, the inhabitants, commerce, industries, natural calamities and places of interest. Useful in connection with Drew 1875.

Koul, Omkar N. (Forthcoming). Historical development of Kashmiri. Mishra, Vidya Niwas (Ed.) *An encyclopedia of Indian grammatical tradition*. Calcutta : Bharatiya Bhasha Parishad. Ms. 16 p.

Discusses historical development of certain linguistic characteristics of Kashmiri.

Leitner, G.W. 1877. *Results of a tour in Dardistan.* (5)

Leitner, G.W. 1876. *The languages and races of Dardistan.* (5)

Leitner, G.W. 1889. *The Hunza-Nagyr handbook* (5)

Leitner, G.W. 1893. *Dardistan in 1866, 1886 and 1893.* (5)

Morgenstierne, Georg 1951. Linguistic geography applied to the Dardic languages of the Hindu Kush. (2)

Müller-Stellrecht, Irmtraud 1979. *Materialen zur Ethnographie von Dardistan. Aus den nachgelassenen Aufzeichnungen von D.L.R. Lorimer.* (2)

Munawar, Naji and Shafi Shauq 1978. *Tāhzībuk tārīkh* (A history of civilization). Srinagar : The University of Kashmir. pp. 160.

A first attempt to present a brief survey of history of civilization in Kashmiri.

Schomberg, Reginald Charles Francis 1935. *Between the Oxus and the Indus.* London: Martin Hopkinson Ltd. 275 p. Frontispiece, plates, portraits, map. Reprinted Lahore, Al-Biruni (no date). (7)

A description of the Gilgit Agency and its neighbors (Punial, Yasin, Hunza, Darel-Tangir) in the early 1930's. He describes the terrain and major routes of communication, and mentions local customs and folklore. The accounts of the rulers of various small Dard states (notably the then Mir of Hunza, Nazim Khan), are interesting, as are the historical accounts of Gilgit, Yasin and Hunza.

Sufi, G.M.D. 1948-49. *Kashir : Being a History of Kashmir from the earliest times to our own.* Punjab University,

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Lahore. New Delhi : Light and Life Publishers (Reprint 1974). Vol. I and II, pp. xxviii, 846. Appendix, pp. 258. Maps, illustrations and pictures.

Contains chapters on Kashmir and the Kashmiri, the Pre-Islamic period, the Spread of Islam in Kashmir, the Sultans of Kashmir, Kashmir under the Chaks, Kashmir under the Mughuls, Kashmir under the Afghans, Letters and literatures in Kashmir under Muslim rule, Arts and crafts in Kashmir under Muslim rule, Civil and military organization under Muslim rule in Kashmir, Kashmir under the Sikhs, Kashmir under the Dogras.

Vigne, Godfrey Thomas 1844. *Travels in Kashmir, Ladak, Iskardo. The countries adjoining the mountain-course of the Indus and the Himalaya, north of the Punjab* : Henry Colburn. Reprinted New Delhi : Sagar Publications, 1981, 2 vols. maps, illustrations, vocabularies, Index.

A travel narrative, describing routes, passes with their elevations and opening seasons, observations about the inhabitants of the area and their rulers ; and geographical and historical details. Vigne was among the first authors to cite geological data supporting the belief that the Kashmir Valley was once a lake. A good companion to Keay 1977.

# 7

## Studies on Religion and Folklore

Bhadarwahi, Bashir (Ed.) 1972. *Doḍa zilik' kə:sir' lukı bə:th* (Kashmiri folksongs of Doda District). Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 159.

A collection of folksongs with an introduction.

Bhagat, Mohammad Subhan 1979. *Kə:sur lukı the:ṭar* (Kashmiri folk theatre). Srinagar : The University of Kashmir, pp. 156.

An attempt to describe main characteristics of Kashmiri folk theatre with the help of various examples of this type of theatre.

Biddulph, John 1880. *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh.* (6)

Buddruss, Georg 1964. Aus Dardischer Volksdichtung [Some Dardic Folk Poetry]. *Indo Iranica* : Mélanges Présentés à Georg Morgenstierne l'Occasion de Son Soixante-Dixième Anniversaire, pp. 48-61. Wiesbaden (West Germany) : Otto Harassowitz. [8]

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Eight specimens of folk songs in a hitherto unrecorded Shina dialect of Tangir-Darel, with commentary.

Dulai, Narinder 1975. *Kaśmīrī lo:k kathāvā* (Kashmiri folktales) Patiala : Bhasha Academy, pp. 112.

A collection of Kashmiri folktales in Punjabi.

Handoo, Jawaharlal 1971. *Kaśmīrī aur hendī ke lo:k gīt* (The folk songs of Kashmiri and Hindi). Kurukshetra: Vishal Publications, pp. xvii+403.

Presents a comparative study of Kashmiri and Hindi folk songs.

Jettmar, Karl 1975. *Die Religionen des Hindukusch* [Religions of the Hindu Kush]. Stuttgart : Verlag W. Kolhammer. 525 pp., Bibliography, Index.

Pays special attention to the pre-Islamic beliefs of the area from Nuristan to the borders of Kashmir. Subject headings include : religions of Kafiristan (Nuristan) ; religious traditions of the Shina Speakers and Burushos; the religion of the Kalash; religious traditions of the Kho (Chitral).

Jettmar, Karl 1980. *Bolor and Dardistan*. (5)

Kalla, Badri Nath 1978. *Kə:śur śe:vmāt* (Kashmiri Shaiva Mata). Srinagar : University of Kashmir, pp. 120.

Presents a brief survey and description of Kashmiri Shaive Philosophy in Kashmiri.

Knowles, James Hinton 1885. *A dictionary of Kashmiri proverbs and sayings, explained and illustrated from the rich and interesting folklore of the valley*. Bombay: Education Society's Press. vii, 263 p. [9]

Knowles, James Hinton 1887. Kashmiri riddles. *JRASB*, Vol. 56, Part 1, pp. 125-154.

Knowles, James Hinton 1893. *Folk tales of Kashmir*. London : Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner 1893. xii, 510 p. Glossary. Reprinted New York : Arno Press, 1977; and Islamabad : National Institute of Folk Heritage, 1981.

The author provides the narrators' names, explanatory notes, and references to other collections.

Koul, Anand 1933. Kashmiri Riddles. *Indian Antiquary*. Vol. lxii, pp. 21-28.

Koul, Anand 1933. Kashmiri Proverbs. *Indian Antiquary*. Vol. lxii, pp. 71-198.

Leitner, G.W. 1877. *Results of a tour in Dardistan*. (5)

Leitner, G.W. 1876. *The languages and races of Dardistan*. (5)

Leitner, G.W. 1889. *The Hunza-Nagyr Handbook* (5)

Leitner, G.W. 1893. *Dardistan in 1866, 1886 and 1893*. (5)

Müller-Stellrecht, Irmtraud 1973. *Feste in Dardistan. Darstellung und Kulturgeschichtliche Analyse* [Festivals in Dardistan. description and cultural/historical analysis]. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag. xiv, 354 p. Illustrations, map. [5]

Calendrical festivals, tied in with the agricultural cycle: descriptions plus commentary, with analysis of the festivals from the perspective of cultural anthropology. The work is based on a comprehensive study of written sources.

Müller-Stellrecht, Irmtraud 1979. *Materialen zur Ethnographie von Dardistan. Aus den nachgelassenen Aufzeichnungen von D.L.R. Lorimer*. (5)

Nasir Chilasi, Ghulam [no date]. *Kalām Bābā Cilāsī*. (8)

Nazir, Ghulam Nabi (Ed.) 1972. *Kā:śir' luki bā:th* (Kashmiri folk songs) Vol. 6. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 277.



A collection of Kashmiri folksongs with an introduction.

Nazki, Rashid 1979. *Reśut ti s̄a:n' reś* (The Rishi cult and our Rishis). Srinagar : University of Kashmir, pp. 183.

A first attempt to present in Kashmiri a brief description of the Rishi cult with special reference to Kashmiri Rishis.

Pardesi, Shyam Lal and Som Nath Sadhu (Compilers) *K̄a:sir' lukı b̄a:th* (Kashmiri folk songs) Part VII. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 323.

A collection of Kashmiri folksongs with an introduction.

Saqi, Moti Lal 1967. *K̄a:sir' lukı b̄a:th*. Vol. II. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 238.

A collection of Kashmiri folk songs alongwith an introduction and notes on certain lexical items.

Saqi, Moti Lal and Naji Munawar (Eds.) 1965. *K̄a:sir' lukı b̄a:th*. (Kashmiri folk songs), Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 35.

A collection of Kashmiri folk songs with an introduction by Ali Mōhammand Lone.

Schomberg, Reginald Charles Francis 1935. *Between the Oxus and the Indus*. (6)

Schmidt, Ruth Laila (Forthcoming). Shina speakers of Pakistan and India. (5)

Zia, Amin (Translator) 1978. *Saweno* : 'Morye [Words of the Wise]. Uxi Mufti and Mazhar-ul-Islam, Eds. Islamabad : Institute of Folk Heritage. 77 p.

A collection of Shina proverbs with Urdu translations and occasional notes in Urdu. The tranlator is a Shina poet. Will be re-edited and enlarged by Buddruss in Germany.

## 8

### Literature, Miscellaneous Texts and Language Specimens

Ahmad, Shams-ud-Din (Ed.) 1959. *Shams Faqīr*. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 71.

A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Shams Faqīr—a noted poet of Kashmiri, translated into Urdu by the editor.

Azad, Abdul Ahad 1959-1963. *Kaśmīrī zabān aur śāirī* (in Urdu) Vols. I-III. Srinagar : J. & K. Academy of Art, Culture and Languages. Vol. I, pp. 218 (1959), Vol. II, pp. 489 (1962), Vol. III, pp. 278 (1963).

The Vol. I of the book presents a brief introduction to Kashmiri language, its dialects and its geneological classification. The section on Kashmiri dialects is interesting. The book presents a first detailed survey of Kashmiri literature from the beginning to the early modern period.

(1)

Badgami, Shahid 1979. *Kə:śiri marsī hund tawə:rīkh* (A literary history of Kashmiri elegy) 1322-1979. Badgam : Published by the author, pp. 376.

Presents a survey and critical appraisal of the history of Kashmiri elegy written during 1392 to 1979.

Bailey, T. Grahame 1937. *The pronunciation of Kashmiri. Kashmiri Sounds : how to make them and how to transcribe them.* (4)

Barth, Frederik and Georg Morgenstierne 1958. Vocabularies and specimens of some Southeast Dardic dialects. (2)

Berger, Hermann 1974. *Das Yasin-Burushaski.* (3)

Buddruss, Georg 1959. *Kanyawali. Proben eines Maiyā-Dialektes aus Tangir (Hindukusch).* (3)

Buddruss, Georg 1964. Aus Dardischer Volksdichtung. (7)

Buddruss, Georg (Forthcoming). *Neue Schriftsprachen in Nord-Pakistan* [New literary languages in North Pakistan]. 30 pp. ms.

A description of the main tendencies in newly developing trends in Shina and Khowar, and a comparison of oral and written literature in Shina. Contribution to a handbook, *Schriftlichkeit und Muntlichkeit* [Written and oral literatures].

Chaman, Chaman Lal and Bashir Akhtar 1972. *Avhāl nāmī* Vol. I Srinagar : The University of Kashmir, pp. 316.

Presents brief introductory notes on selected men of letters of Kashmir in Kashmiri.

Firaq, Ghulam Nabi 1981. *Adbī istilah* (Literary terms). Srinagar : The University of Kashmir, pp. 222.

Describes literary terms used in Kashmiri.

Firaq, Ghulam Nabi 1980. *Nāv śā rī sombran* (New collection of poems). Srinagar : University of Kashmir, pp. 198.

A collection of selected pieces of poetry written by various poets from Lal Ded to the present period.

Firth, J.R. 1939. Kashmiri (specimen). (4)

Fitrat Kashmiri, Maulana (Ed.). 1959. *Haqānī*. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 69.

A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Azizullah Haqaani and translated into Urdu by the editor.

Fussman, Gérard 1978. Inscriptions de Gilgit. (6)

Ganju, Padam Nath (Ed.) 1967. *Kuliyāti Azād*. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 637.

Complete poetry of Abdul Ahad Azad with an introduction.

Grierson, George A. 1898. In memoriam of G. Bühler, on some Swat languages. (2)

Grierson, George A. 1911. *Standard manual of the Kashmiri language*. (3)

Grierson, George A. *Indo-Aryan family, North-Western group : Specimens of the Dardic or Pisacha languages (including Kashmiri)*. (2)

Grierson, George A. 1929. *Torwali. An account of a Dardic language of the Swat Kohistan*. (3)

Hajini, Mohi-ul-Din 1967. *Makālāt*. Srinagar [No Publisher] 200 p.

A collection of seven essays written in Kashmiri on different aspects of Kashmiri language and literature (including one on Tagore). The essay dealing with the early development of Kashmiri language is useful.

Hajini, Mohi-ul-Din (Ed.) 1971. *Dāvāni-Wahāb*. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 416.

The Devaan written by Wahab Parey—a noted Kashmiri poet is edited with an introduction by the editor.

Hajini, Mohi-ul-Din (Ed.) 1960. *Kə:śir śə:yrī*. (Kashmiri Poetry). New Delhi : Sahitya Akademi, pp. 296.

A selection of Kashmiri poetry of prominent Kashmiri poets from the early period to modern.

Hajini, Mohi-ul-Din (Ed.) 1959. *Wahāb Parey*. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 72.

A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Wahab Parey, translated into Urdu by the editor.

Hamidi, H.U. (Ed.) 1969. *Maqbūl Krālwārī*. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 63.

A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Maqbool Shah Kralwari—a noted poet of Kashmiri, translated into Urdu by the editor.

Hashimi, Manzur 1973. *Sām nāmt* of Amir Shah Kreri. Srinagar: JKAACL, pp. 534.

Presents the *mathnavi* of Amir Shah Kreri with an introduction by the editor.

Jettmar, Karl 1981. The Gilgit manuscripts : discovery by installments. (6)

Kachru, Braj B. 1973. *An introduction to spoken Kashmiri*. (3)

Kachru, Braj B. 1981. *Kashmiri literature*. Gonda, Jan (Ed.), *A history of Indian literature*, Vol. 8, Fasc. 4. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, ix, 114 p.

A survey of all forms of Kashmiri literature from 1300 A.D. to the modern period. Treats Śaivite, Bhakti, Sūfi, *vatsan* and *lol* traditions as well as modern poetry, prose and literary movements. The introduction describes the

linguistic affinity of Kashmiri and the bicultural context of the literature, as well as thematic and formal traditions.

Kamil, Amin (Ed.) 1964-1965. *Sūfī śā:yrī* (Mystic poetry). Srinagar: JKAACL. Vol I (1964) pp. 216, Vol II (1965), pp. 232, Vol. III (1965), pp. 250.

Presents a selection of sufi mystic poetry of fourteen kashmiri mystic poets with a detailed introduction.

Kamil, Amin 1966. *Kə:śiri asan trāyi* (Kashmiri humour). Srinagar: JKAACL, pp. 287.

A selection of different pieces of Kashmiri literature by different writers depicting humour and satire in Kashmiri.

Kamil, Amin (Ed.) 1959. *Haba Khātūn*. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 97.

A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Habba Khatoon and translated into Urdu by the editor.

Kaul, J.L. 1968. *Studies in Kashmiri*. Srinagar: Kapoor Brothers, pp. XI+339.

Besides presenting a critical survey of some aspects of Kashmiri literature like poetry, prose, lullabies, humour, masnavi tradition, Kashmiri literature (1947-1967) etc., it has independent chapters on Lal Ded, Habba Khatoon and Arnimal, Parmanand and Zinda Kaul—some important poets of Kashmiri.

Kaul, J.L. and Moti Lal Saqi (Eds.) 1972. *Parmānand* Vol. I, Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 555.

A collection of selected poetry of Parmanand—a noted Kashmiri poet, with an introduction.

Kaul, J.L. 1973. *Lal Ded*. New Delhi : Sahitya Akademi, pp. xii+147.

Presents the life and legend of Lal Ded, the text, content of her *vākh*, her times and milieu, a reappraisal and English translation of her 138 *vākhas* (verse-sayings)

Kaul J.L. and Nand Lal Kaul Talib (Ed.) 1969. *Lal Ded*. Srinagar: JKAACL, pp. 168. Revised edition 1975, pp. 307.

A collection of selected Kashmiri *vākhs* (Verse-sayings) of Lal Ded and translated into Urdu by the editor.

Kaul, Zinda *Parmānand sūktī-sar*. Vols 1-3. Srinagar : Published by the editor. Vol. 1 (1941), Vol. 2 (1942), Vol. 3. (1958).

Presents devotional poetry of Permanand with an introduction.

Khayal, Ghulam Nabi (Ed.) *Mahmūd Gāmī*. Srinagar: JKAACL, pp. 170.

A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Mahmud Gami—a noted poet of Kashmir, translated into Urdu by the editor.

Khayal, G.N. (Ed.) 1962. *śām nāmī* by Lakshman Kaul Bulbul. Srinagar: JKAACL, pp. 152.

A Kashmiri *mathnavī* written by Lakshman Kaul Bulbul with an introduction by the editor.

Koul, Anand 1933. The wise sayings of Nand Rishi. *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. LXII.

Koul, Anand 1933. Lalla-vākyani : The wise sayings of Lal-Ded. *Indian Antiquary*. Vol. LXII, pp. 108-111.

Koul, Omkar N. 1974. *Kaśmīrī aur hendī Rāmakathā kāvyā kā tulnātmak adhyāyan* (A comparative study of Kashmiri and Hindi Rāmakathā—kāvyā). New Delhi : Bahari Publications, pp. xi+348.

Presents a comparative, and critical study of prominent works of the legends of Rama written in Kashmiri and Hindi.

Koul, Omkar N. (Forthcoming). Prose in Kashmiri. Yashaschandra, Sitanshu (Ed.) *Encyclopedia of Indian Literature*. New Delhi : Sahitya Akademi, Ms. 10 p.

Presents the development of different genres like short story, novel, drama and criticism in Kashmiri.

Koul, Omkar N. (Forthcoming). *Kaśmīrī sāhit dā itihās* (A history of Kashmiri literature). Chandigarh : Punjab University Text-Book Board.

The book presents a brief survey of Kashmiri literature from the beginning to the modern period. It is the first book on Kashmiri literature written in Punjabi.

Leitner, G. W. 1872. The Dastan Sheikh Shibli in Kashmiri verse, with an interlinear and a literal translation *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. 1, pp. 266-299.

Lorimer, D.L.R. 1935-1938. *The Burushaski language*. (3)

Lorimer, D.L.R. 1939. *The Dumāki language. Outlines of the speech of the Doma, or Bārīcho of Hunza*. (3)

Munawar, Naji and Shafi Shauq 1978. *Kāśīrī adbuk tā:rikkh* (A History of Kashmiri Literature). Srinagar : University of Kashmir, pp. 292.

The book presents a brief survey of Kashmiri literature from the beginning upto the modern period. The book is written in Kashmiri and is useful for the students of Kashmiri literature.

Namus, Mohammad Shuja 1955. *Gilgit aur Śīnā zabān*. (2)



Nasir Chilasi, Ghulam [No date], *Kalām Bābā Cilāsī* [Discourse of Bābā Chilāsī], entitled *Zād-e-Safar* [Provisions for Travel]. Abbottabad, [no publisher mentioned] 254 p. [7]

A religious tract in Chilasi Shina. "Zād-e-Safar" connotes the spiritual provisions required for this earthly sojourn.

Nazir, Ghulam Nabi 1974. *Kə:śir śə:yrī* Yaripora : Kashmir Mehfil. pp. 180.

Presents a critical survey of certain literary aspects of Kashmiri poetry.

Nazki, A. Rashid (Ed.) 1972. *Kuliyāt-i-Nādim* Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 207.

A collection of Kashmiri poetry written by Abdul Ahad Nadim, with an introduction by the editor.

Nazki, Ghulam Rasool (Ed.) 1959. *Abdul Ahad Nādim*. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 105.

A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Abdul Ahad Nadim and translated into Urdu by the editor.

Pandit, Balji Nath (Ed.) 1965. *Kə:śur rāmāyan* (Kashmiri Ramayana) of Pakistan Ram Kurigami. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 254.

The text of the Kashmiri Ramayana based on earlier versions has been presented with an introduction.

Pushp, P.N. (Ed.) 1962. *Azād*. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 79.

A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Abdul Ahad Azad and translated into Urdu by the editor.

Pushp, P.N. (Ed.) 1960 *Mahjoor*. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 97.

A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Ghulam Ahmad Mahjoor and translated into Urdu by the editor.

- Rahbar, Autar Krishen 1965. *Kə:siri adbic tə:rikh 1209-1775* (History of Kashmiri literature, from 1209 to 1775). Srinagar : Published by the author.

Presents first comprehensive survey of early Kashmiri literature in Kashmiri.

- Rahbar, Autar Krishen and Ghulam Nabi Khayal (Eds.) 1967. *Kə:šur nasar* (Kashmiri prose). Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 551.

A collection of selected pieces of prose in Kashmiri.

- Rahi, Rahman 1979. *Kəhvəṭ* (Touchstone). Srinagar. [No publisher mentioned], pp. 312.

It is a collection of critical essays on different aspects of literature with special reference to Kashmiri. It is written in Kashmiri and is useful for students of Kashmiri literature.

- Rahmat, Malang Jan [No date]. *Gulzār-e-Malang Jān* [The Rose Garden of Malang Jan]. Rawalpindi : Nur Art Press.

Rahmat Malang Jan is a poet of Punyal (in the upper Gilgit Valley). The work is in Persian with some Shina verses (Punyal dialect), on pp. 172-181, which will be edited and translated by Buddruss (Forthcoming).

- Raina, A.N. 1974. *Zinda Kaul*. New Delhi : Sahitya Akademi, pp. vii+51.

Presents a brief life sketch of Zinda Kaul—a Kashmiri poet and main characteristics of his poetry.

- Raina, Shiban Krishen 1972. *Kaśmīrī bhāṣā aur sāhitya* (Kashmiri language and literature). Delhi : Sanmarg Prakashan.

Presents a survey of Kashmiri literature from the beginning to the modern period in Hindi.

Raina, Triloki Nath. 1972. *An anthology of modern Kashmiri verse (1930-1960)*. Poona, pp. 280.

Presents English translation of selected Kashmiri poetry of prominent poets of the period. The original text is presented in roman transcription alongwith a brief introduction of the poet.

Saqi, Moti Lal (Ed.) 1973. *Kuliyāt-i-Samad Mīr*. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 364.

Compilation of the Poetry of Samad Mīr—a noted Kashmiri poet, with an introduction.

Sayil, Prithvi Nath Koul (Ed.) 1981. *Ritsī Ded*. Srinagar, pp. 176.

A collection of Kashmiri *vākhs* (verse—sayings) of Ritsī Ded—a saint poet of Kashmiri with introductions by Dina Nath Nadim, Hari Krishen Koul Fani and the editor.

Shant, Ratan Lal 1981. *Nasric kitāb*. Srinagar : The University of Kashmir. pp. 303.

A compilation of different pieces of prose written by different Kashmiri writers in Kashmiri with an introduction by the editor and a set of relevant questions at the end of each piece of prose. Useful for reading comprehension.

Shauq, Shafi 1980. *Zabān tī adab* (Language and literature). Srinagar. No Publisher mentioned, pp. 139.

The author discusses different aspects of literary criticism, language, literature and style. It includes some essays on Kashmiri literature also.

Taing, M.Y. (Ed.) 1958. *Rasul Mīr*. Srinagar. JKAACL, pp. 93.

A collection of seleted Kasmiri poems of Rasul Mir, translated into Urdu by the editor.

Taing, Mohammad Yusuf 1964. *Wali-Ullah-Mattu*. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 143.

Presents a life sketch and main characteristics of the poetry of Wali-Ullāh Mattu and a selection of his poetry.

Taing, Mohammad Yusuf 1965. *Gulrēz* by Maqbool Shah Kralwari. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 241.

The text of the *Gulrez* is presented with an introduction and notes by the editor.

Temple, Richard Carnac 1924. *The world of Lalla the Prophetess*, being the sayings of Lal Ded or Lal Diddi of Kashmir. Cambridge : University Press.

Toshkhani, S.K. (Ed.) 1960. *Parmānand*. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 93.

A collection of selected Kashmiri poems of Parmanand, translated into Urdu by the editor.

Toshkhani, S.K. and Moti Lal Saqi (Eds.) 1974. *Parmānand* Vol II. Srinagar : JKAACL, pp. 304.

A collection of selected Kashmiri poetry of Parmanand—a noted Kashmiri poet, with an introduction.

Zia, Amin [No date], *Sān* [Wine storage pit]. [No publisher] 160 p.

Poems mostly mystical, composed by the author in Shina. Will be transcribed and translated in an anthology of Shina Poetry to be published by Georg Buddruss.

# 9

## Dictionaries, Vocabularies and Lexical Studies

- Bailey, T. Grahame 1924. *Grammar of the Shina language*. (3)
- Bailey, T. Grahame 1937. *The pronunciation of Kashmiri. Kashmiri sounds : how to make them and how to transcribe them*. (4)
- Barth, Frederik and Georg Morgenstierne 1958. *Vocabularies and specimens of some Southeast Dardic dialects*. (2)
- Berger, Hermann 1966. Remarks on Shina loans in Burushaski. *Shahidullah Presentation Volume*. Lahore : Linguistics Research Group of Pakistan, pp. 79-88.
- Berger, Hermann 1974. *Das Yasin-Burushaski*. (3)
- Biddulph, John 1883. *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*. (6)
- Buddruss, Georg 1959. *Kanyawali. Proben eines Maiyã-Dialektes aus Tangir (Hindukusch)*. (3)
- Drew, Frederic 1875. *The Jummoo and Kashmir territories. A geographical account*. (6)

- Edgeworth, M.P. 1841. *Grammar and vocabulary of the Kashmiri language.* (3)
- Elmslie, W.J. 1872. *A vocabulary of the Kashmiri language.* Part 1: *Kashmiri-English.* Part 2 : *English-Kashmiri.* London.
- Grierson, George A. 1911. *Standard manual of the Kashmiri language.* (3)
- Grierson, George A. 1919. *Indo-Aryan family, North-Western group. Specimens of the Dardic or Pisacha languages (including Kashmiri).* (2)
- Grierson, George A. 1929. *Torwali. An account of a Dardic language of the Swat Kohistan.* (3)
- Grierson, George A. 1916-1932. *A Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language* compiled partly from Materials left by the Late Pundit Ísvara Kaula. Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. Part I 1916, Part II 1924, Part III 1929, and Part IV 1932. pp. 1252.

The first comprehensive Kashmiri-English Dictionary, which is now out of print. Compiled by Grierson with the assistance of Mahamohapadhyaya Mukundaram Sastri (a native speaker of Kashmiri). It gives lexical items in Roman and Devanagri scripts. Most of the Kashmiri lexical items are translated into Sanskrit and then into English. Idioms and phrases are explained in detail.

- Handoo, Jawaharlal and Lalita Handoo 1975. *Hindi-Kashmiri common vocabulary.* Mysore : CIIL. pp. xiii+292.

The Vocabulary is divided into four sections—1. Words of similar shape and same meaning, 2. Words with slightly different shape but same meaning, 3. Words of similar shape with different meaning and 4. Common words with similar and additional meanings. The Vocabulary is given in Devanagri as well as Kashmiri (Perso-Arabic) script.

- Kachrn, Braj B. 1969. *A reference grammar of Kashmiri*. (3)
- Kachru, Braj B. 1973. *An introduction to spoken Kashmiri*. (3)
- Kantroo, Gopi Krishen 1980. *Lexical variation in Puj dialect of Kashmiri*. M.A. Thesis. Kurukshetra University.
- Lists lexical items used by Kashmiri butchers.
- Kelkar, Ashok R. 1982. *Kashmiri: a descriptive sketch*. (3)
- Knowles, James Hinton 1885. *A dictionary of Kashmiri proverbs and sayings, explained and illustrated from the rich and interesting folklore of the valley*. (7)
- Koul, Omkar N. (Forthcoming). Lexicography in Kashmiri. Yashaschandra, Sitanshu (Ed.) *Encyclopedia of Indian Literature*. New Delhi : Sahitya Akademi. Ms. p. 6
- Presents a brief survey of lexicographical works in Kashmir.
- Koul, Omkar N., S.N. Raina and R.K. Bhat 1976. *Kashmiri-English glossary*. Patiala : Northern Regional Language Centre. (Mimeo) 300 p.
- Lorimer, D.L.R. 1939. *The Burushaski language*. (3)
- Lorimer, D.L.R. 1939. *The Dumaki language. Outlines of the speech of the Doma, or B̄aricho of Hunza*. (3)
- Namus, Mohammad Shuja 1955. *Gilgit aur Śina zabān* (2)
- Neve Ernest F. 1973. *English-Kashmiri vocabulary*. Jammu : Light & Life Publishers, pp. 58.

It provides a short list of English-Kashmiri Vocabulary. The author's primary aim has been "to provide the visitor to Kashmir with a list of words for quick reference".

Toshkhani, S.K. (Chief Editor) 1972-1979. *Kə:sir dīkṣanarī* (Kashmiri Dictionary) Vols. I-VII Jammu and Kashmir Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Srinagar. Vol. I 1972, Vol. II 1973, Vol. III 1974, Tol. IV 1977, Vol. V 1977, Vol. VI 1978, Vol. VII 2979.

The Kashmiri-Kashmiri dictionary compiled by an editorial board consisting of the Chief editor and J.L. Kaul, Mohi-ul-Din Hajini, P.N. Pushp, and Akhtar Mohi-ul-Din. This is the first Kashmiri-Kashmiri dictionary. It provides etymology of lexical items and explains their meanings. It also explains idioms and proverbs. The entries are listed in Perso-Arabic script.

Toshkhani, S.K. (Chief Editor) 1967-1980. *Urdu-Kashmiri Farhang* (Urdu-Kashmiri Dictionary) Vols. I—IX. Jammu and Kashmir Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Srinagar. Vol I 1967, Vol II 1973, Vol III 1974, Vol IV 1975, Vol V 1976, Vol VI 1977, Vol 1978, Vol VIII 1979, and Vol IX 1980.

A first Urdu-Kashmiri dictionary compiled by the Chief editor and the editorial board consisting of A. RahmanRahi, Hamidi Kashmiri, Abdul Rashid Nazki and Mohan Nirash. It explains meanings of Urdu lexical items in Kashmiri and also explains idioms and proverbs.

Toshkhani, S.K. 1980. Kashmiri Dictionary. Misra, B.G. (Ed.) *Lexicography in India*. Mysore : CIIL 1981, pp. 89-90.

Introduces and describes the projects of the preparation of the Kashmiri-Kashmiri and Urdu-Kashmiri dictionaries taken up by J&K Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Srinagar. This paper was written in 1970.



# 10

## Reviews

- Clark, Graham E. 1977. Who were the Dards? A Review of the ethnographic literature of the North-Western Himalaya. *Kailash* (Kathmandu), Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 323-356. Bibliography, Map. [5, 6, 10]

Reviews ethnographic and historical literature on this subject. The review of linguistic sources is somewhat less focussed. It contains a lengthy bibliography of primary sources.

- Fussman, Gérard 1980. Quelques ouvrages récents sur les langues et civilisations de l'Hindou-Kouch (1976-1979) (Some recent works on the languages and civilizations of the Hindu Kush). Paris: *Journal Asiatique*, Vol. 268, pp. 451-465.

A general review of recent publications by Jettmar, Edelman, Buddruss, Koul. Hook, Morin and Dagenais, Edelberg and Jones, Tucci, Fussman, von Hinuber, Snoy, Wutt, and Müller-Stellrecht. The author mentions some of the major theoretical issues addressed in their works.

- Keay, John 1977. *When men and mountains meet. The explorers of the Western Himalayas 1820-75*, (6)

Keay, John 1979. *The Gilgit game*. (6)

Koul, Omkar N. and Ruth Laila Schmidt 1983. Dardistan revisited : an examination of the relationship between Kashmiri and Shina. (1)

Koul, Omkar N. (Forthcoming). *Research on Kashmiri language and linguistics : An overview*. Patiala : Northern Regional Language Centre.

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