A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF KHAH AND POGULI LANGUAGE

Shakeel Ahmed Sohil
Research Scholar
Department Of Persian
University Of Kashmir, Srinagar, India

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Abstract:　　Khah language is an Indo Aryan Language spoken primarily in khari, Banihal and Ramsu tehsils of Ramban district of Jammu and Kashmir. Poguli is spoken in Senabhati, Ukhral,Paristan,Alinbas and other areas of tehsil Pogal Paristan of Ramban district. The purpose of the paper is to summarise the lexical, phonological and morphological variations of khah and Poguli. There has been almost no comparative study between the two languages. The reason behind this is that most people are of the view that khah and Poguli are the same although knowing that both are not mutually intelligible. As the region of Vanshala modern Banihal was ruled by khasha tribals but with the passage of time and due to hilly inaccessible terrains these languages developed a vocabulary of their own . This study shows that besides the lexical variations, phonological and morphological variations are strikingly different. The paper tries to explore some very interesting similarities and differences in terms of vocabulary, grammar and syntax. The findings in this paper are based upon qualitative research from data provided by speakers of all ages.

Index Terms - Khah, **Indo Aryan, lexical, morphology, intelligible, khasha, Pogali**

1. INTRODUCTION

Khah is an Indo Aryan language spoken primarily spoken in Ramban district of jammu and Kashmir. It is an endonym of Khasha. It is the language of khasha tribe who according to an ancient history of Kashmir Nilmat puran have got settled in between vitasta (jehlam) to kistvata(kishtwar) .Another history book Rajtrangni make mention of khasha settlement in Rajapori, Lohar kota,Punchh,Vanshala and other places. Laxman S Thakur has also written about the history of Khasha tribe. Desh Prasad Saklani in his book "Ancient Communities Of The Himaliya"has also written about Khashas along with other communities.   KD Maini in his book in urdu 'mukamal Tarikh e Rajouri' also make mention of Khah tribe. Manshoor Banihali have also mentioned that original name of this language is khah. GM Shad in his book in Kashmiri has also written that khah is the Kashmiri name of Khashas. A linguistic survey of kashmiri dialects part-II also make mention of Khah language.Shabir Hussain Shabir have also talked of history of khah tribe .Abdur Rahman Sohil has also made comparative analysis of these two languages. Mohd Iqbal Naik has also talked of the original and historical name of khah language.Maulana Ismael Asri have also written that the vanashala fort is located at Khaarwaan although he has named it as pogal fort despite knowing that pogal is more than eight kilometers away from khaarwaan village.Siddheshwar Verma has also talked of khashali.Grierson have mentioned khashas in his volume IX but he has not given any data of this language. Hassan Khoehami in Tarikh e Hassan have also mentioned khahsha tribe. Maneera Marghoob in her book has also talked of Khashas who are called khah. Nazir Ahmed Dhar has talked of Khah morphology in one of his articles.Dr Muhammad Muzamil Sohil have also written various articles on the history and language of Khah tribe. Besides these various other writers Atkinsons,Surya Mani Adhikari, Megha Sharma, Turner, Brightbill, Shakeel Sohil and various others have also talked of Khasha tribe . In khah language there is a phonetic change of Sanskrit /V/ to /B/ and /Sh/ to /h/ that is why Sanskrit words have undergone changes like van shala have become ban hala modern Banihal , vish lata have become Bishlari and kha sha have become kha h . Besides this there are various other words also in khah language which have got changed. The earliest inhabited place van shala is located in khaarwaan area of Neel under Ramsoo Tehsil administration of Ramban district jammu and Kashmir. There are still remnants of the damaged walls of fort, pond ,springs, and various other things . khashas were migrated from central Asia and they have almost occupied Northern India .They were speaking what is presently called khah language .With the passage of time people from different got settled around the fort. Some people from Rajisthan, Himachal and Kashmir who migrated from the very beginning left their mother tongue Rajasthani, Himachali and Kashmiri and adopted Khah the dominant language of the region .Some people who migrated at later stages have kept their mother tongue alive. khah language is one of the major language of Ramban district . This study aimed to find out the similarities and differences of khah language with pogli dialect. There has been misconception regarding Khah that it is not the name of any language despite having so much of authentic proofs. Various writers have taken data from the Khahistan [areas where Khah is

spoken] but have published it on the name Poguli. Some of these writers have mentioned that the original name of this language is Khah along with the historical proofs. The data of the original Poguli speakers settled in Senabhati, Hochak, Alinbas, Paristan have not ever been analyzed. The language of Pogal , Maligam and Dardahi Makerkote areas is purely khah because they can communicate easily but the language of Senabhati, Paristan, Alinbas and Hochak areas is not mutually intelligible with khah. Poglian wants to maintain their supremacy by keeping their unfounded poguli as name of the language and region. Various books have been written in khah language including Grammar and dictionary.

2. Methodology

The objective of the study is to show similarities and differences in some phonological, morphological and lexical items. The methods implemented in the study are through eliciting from the speech of the native speakers of these dialects and through using published literature as a secondary source. Comparative approach is used to find out the dialectical variations in these dialects.

3. Phonology
3.1.vowels

Khah language

vowel	Initial	Medial	Final
I	It here	Dik beak	Mi me
I:	I:s yesterday	Tsi:r late	Sardi: coolness
E	Ehtra:m respect	Sreh butter	-----
E:	E:tba:r trust	Me:z table	Ge: went
ə	ət there	gəɽ watch	gə go
ə:	---	ʃə:put bear	----
O	Obur cloudy	Son deep	Go he went
O:	O:l nest	Ko:r where	Ho: yes
A	As we	Mak axe	Dava medicine
A:	A:z today	ʃa:l lion	Na: no
U	uʈ jump	Kut what	Su he
U:	U:ʈ camel	Ghu:ɽ horse	Su: injection
ɔ	---	lɔʈ head	thɔ sapling
ɔ :	--	dɔ:n fire place	----

Table-1 (sohil ,2018)

The central high vowels are not present in khah language. The front mid short vowel [e]donot occur in word final positions .The central mid long vowel[ə;] and low back long vowel do not occur in initial and final positions. The low back short vowel [ɔ :] do not occur in word initial positions .

Poguli

vowel	Initial	Medial	Final
I	Iznu to awake	kiʈhu:nimati gathered	Mui face
I:	I:nu to come	Mi:nu mine	Moʈe:ri: fat (feminine)
E	Ek one	Zethoh so much	……
E:	E:tba:r trust	Me:z table	Ge: went Kade ever
ə	ətha:h so many	bətsnu to sell zəs it	emə so
O	Ot way/path	Doh hail khobru nest	ʧito white Baɽo big
O:	O:ɽ kər twisted	Tro:ɽnu to break ḍho:r stone	Niko: little one
A	As we	ḍaknu to keep ḍhaḍ clothes	Ma in
A:	A:vav ʧhu has come	ʃuʈha:r snoring	mitra: oh friend
U	uʈ jump	Bhumtsal earthquake	La:ɽu husband
U:	U:ʈ camel	dhu:ɽ dust	zu: this man
ɔ	---	khɔḍ tunnel lɔ̷ʈ head	----
ɔ :	--	dɔ:n fire place	----

Table -2

Pogli shows low back long [ɔ:] and short [ɔ] vowel donot occur in initial and final positions. High central and high mid central long vowels [ə;] are absent in pogali dialect. Front mid short vowel [e] donot occur in word final.

3.2.Consonants

On comparing consonants of these languages it is found that most of the consonants are common in these languages. The presence of voiced affricates in both the languages and the lateral plosives consonants in Bhaderwahi, Bhalesi and Padri and presence of affricate /zh /which is absent in other Pahari languages. After thorough examination of the lexical items it has been found that most of the consonants are similar as given in table below.

3.2.1. Plossives

There are sixteen plosives in khah language .khah language presents four way contrast in the point of articulation and four way contrast in the manner of articulation in respect of voicing and aspiration. All other dialects of Chinab valley too have sixteen plosives except kishtwari which has only thirteen plosives.

(dh , ḍh , gh). are absent from Kishtwari.

3.2.2. Affricates

Khah language along with Zundhari, Bhalesi, Neeravi, Sirazi, Bhaderwahi and Pogli have six affricates . Kishtwari has only five (Ts ʤ ʧ, Tsh   ʧh) while as Padri has only three (Ts   ʤ ʧ).

3.2.3. Fricatives

There are five fricatives in khah, Bhaderwahi,Sirazi,Pogli,Zundhari,Padri and Bhalesi languages/dialects .Kishtwari and Neeravi has only four . They lack fricative alveolar / zh/ .

3.2.4. Nasals

There are two nasals in Khah ,Pogli and Kishtwari while all others Zundhari, Sirazi, Padri, Bhaderwaahi and Bhalesi have four nasals.
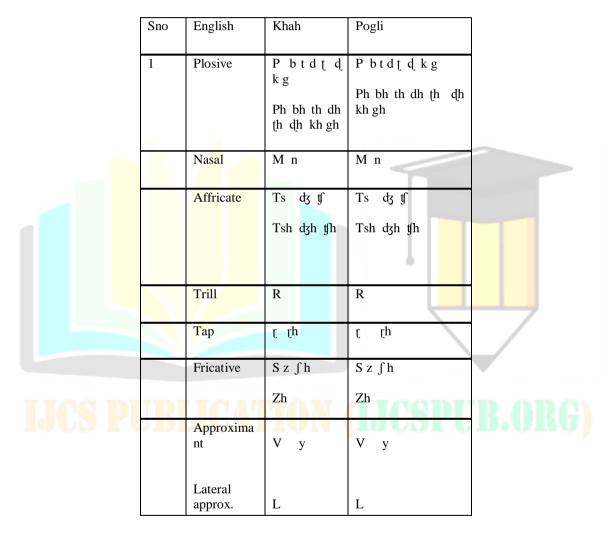
3.2.5. Trill and Lateral

There is only one trill present in both the languages/dialects.

3.2.6. Semi vowels

There are two semi vowels present in both these dialects.

3.2.7. Flap

All the other dialects Chinab Valley have one flap except khah and poguli which has two (ɽ   ɽh)

Sno	English	Khah	Pogli
1	Plosive	P b t d ʈ ɖ k g Ph bh th dh ʈh ɖh kh gh	P b t d ʈ ɖ k g Ph bh th dh ʈh ɖh kh gh
	Nasal	M n	M n
	Affricate	Ts ʤ ʧ Tsh ʤh ʧh	Ts ʤ ʧ Tsh ʤh ʧh
	Trill	R	R
	Tap	ɽ ɽh	ɽ ɽh
	Fricative	S z ʃ h Zh	S z ʃ h Zh
	Approximant	V y	V y
	Lateral approx.	L	L

Table -

4. Morphology

Pronominal suffixes are prominent features of these languages. Pronouns of most of these languages are similar particularly the first person singular and plural. As khah language have preserved many old forms which occur in Sanskrit but are not found in prakrit like su and sah are quite akin to Sanskrit sah and sa . The interrogative pronouns also reveal the differences of these languages.Numerals are also of special interest. Most of the numerals are quite same with few exceptions that too in pronunciations. poguli interrogative pronouns and relative pronouns are different from khah counterparts.Verbs in both the the languages have same endings.The present tense in khah is formed by the auxiliary verb chhu and its various forms.

4.1.Pronouns

4.1.1. Personal

	English	Khah	Pogli
Nom sg	I	Anv	Anv
	thou	Tu	Tu
Gen sg	Mine	Myu:n	Mi:nu
	Your	tyu:n	Ti:nu
Nom plu	We	As	As
	Your	Tus	Tus
Gen plu	Our	Asov	Asav
	Of you	Tusov	Tusav
	Who	Kam	Kam
	What	Kut	Ku

4.1.2. Demonstrative

	English	Khah	Pogli
nom	This	Yu/yi	Zu/zes
	That/he	Su/sah	Suh
gen	This	Yesov/yəs	Zesou
	Of him /his	Tyes/təs	Tesou
nom	Plu These	Ya:nv	za:ũ
	Those	Tya:nv	Ta:ũ
gen	These	Ya:ñvan	Za:nv
	those/their	Tya:̃nvan	Ta:nv

4.1.3. Relative

	English	Khah	Pogli
Nom sg	Who which	Yu/yi	Zu
	That	Su/sa	Suh
Nom plu	These	Ya:nv	Za:ũ
	Those	Tya:nv	ta:̃u

4.2.Auxiliary verbs

	English	Khah	Pogli
Sg	I am	tʃhos tʃhas	tʃhus tʃhas
	Im	tʃhos tʃhas	tʃhos tʃhas
	Is	tʃhu thi	tʃhu tʃhi
Plu	We are	tʃhasam	tʃhasam
	You are	tʃhath	tʃhath
	They are	tʃheh	tʃha

4.3.verbs

		English	Khah	Pogli
		English	Khah	Pogli
Infinitive	To strike	kuʈnu	Baynu
Present part	Striking	kuʈti	Bayti
Past parti	Struck	kuʈtu	Baynu
	To be	Gatshnu	Bho:ŋu
	Being	Gatshti	Bho:ti
	Been	Go	Bhonu
	To come	Ye;nu	e:nu
	coming	Ye:ti	e:ti
	Come	A:v	e:v
	To go	Gatshnu	Gatshnu
	Going	Gatshti	Gatshti
	Gone	Go	Go
	To eat	Kha:lnu	Kha:ŋu
	Eating	Kha:lti	Kha:lti
	Eaten	Kha:v	Kha:v
	To drink	Pyu:nu	Pi:nu
	drinking	Pi:ti	Pi:ti
	Drunk	Pyu:t	Pi:nu
	To give	De:nu	De:nu
	Giving	De:ti	De:ti
	Given	Dyut	Diti
	To say	Vannu	Zapnu
	Saying	Vanti	Zapti
	Said	ʤo	Zapnu
	To do	Karnu	Karnu
	Doing	Karti	Karti
	Done	Ko	Karnu
	To take	Nyu:nu	Ni:nu
	Taking	Ni:ti	Ni:nu
	Took	Nya:v	Na:y
	To sell	Ki:nnu	Be:tstnu
	Selling	Ki:nti	be:tsti
	Sold	Ki:ntu	Be;tsu
	To keep	raʧhnu	ḍaknu
	Keeping	raʧhti	ḍaknu
	Kept	raʧhtu	ḍaku

4.4.Numerals

	English	Khah	Pogli
	English	Khah	Pogli
Cardinals	One	Yakh	Ek
	Two	Di	Du
	Five	ʧa:y	ʧa:y
	Four	Tsa:var	Tsa:vir
	Five	Pa:nts	Pants
	Six	ʃeh	ʃeh
	Seven	Sat	Sat
	Eight	A:hʈh	A:hʈh
	Nine	Nav	Nav
	Ten	Da:h	Daʃ
	Eleven	Ka:h	Ya:re
	Twelve	Ba:h	Ba:re
	Thirteen	Troh	Tere
	Fourteen	Tsoda:h	Tsoda:h
	Nineteen	Kunvih	Unni
	Twenty	Vih	Bi
Ordinals	First	Pehle	Pehle
	Second	Di:mu	Di:mu
	Third	ʧi:mu	ʧi:mu
	Seventh	Satmu	Satmu

Now look at the sentence structure of these languages:

Sno	Khah	Pogali	English
1	Ti kut kyomot ʧhu?	Ti ku ko ʧhu?	What have you done?
2	Tya:ñv nis gyamteh ʧheh	Tañv nis gaveh ʧheh	They have gone.
3	Su nis gya:mot ʧhu	Su nis go ʧhu	He has gone.
4	Sah nis gya:mət thi	Sah nis ge thi	She has gone.
5	Ti kut ʤomot oht?	Ti ku ʤo ov?	What did you say?
6	Ti kut kha;mot oht?	Ti ku kha ov?	What did you eat?
7	Tyen ke:pi nya:mət a:hət	Tyen ka:pi nay ea	He took note book.
8	Tyen kha:lnu kha;mot ʧhu	Tyeni ro:ʈi kha:I ʧhi	She has eaten food
9	Tyen ʧhiʈh likhti mət thi	Tyen ʧhiʈhi likh ʧhi	He has written a letter
10	Tyenyeh kita;b paɽhtimət thi	Tyeni kita:b paɽ ʧhi	She has read the book
11	Ten pañy pyu:tmot ʧhu	Tyen pãny pi: ʧhu	He drank water
12	Su sku:l gyomot ʧhu	Su sku:l go ʧhu	He has gone to school
13	Sah sku:l gyamet thi	Sah sku:l ge ʧhi	She has gone to school
14	Tyãnv sku:l gyem ʧheh	Tãnv sku:l ge ʧheh	They have gone to school
15	Su gyoh a:mot ʧhu	Suh gyoh a:v ʧhu	He has come home
16	Tusai mi kut dyutmot ʧhu?	Tusay mi ku di ʧhu?	What have you given to me?
17	Tyen hida:yat kyamət thi	Tyen hi: ʧh de ʧhi	He has instructed
18	Asay recharge kər le	Asay recharge kari lo	We recharged
19	Sah ka:rus manz ləg thi	Sah ka:r ma ʧhi lagi	She is busy
20	Ma:ʃʈar sabak paɽhalni log	Ma:ʃʈar sabak de;n lagnu	The teacher began to teach the lesson
21	Sah khabreh hunalni ləg	Sah khabreh hunalni lagni	She began to tell the news
22	Su kar karni kiʧ a:mot ʧhu	Su kar karan kiʧ avov	He came to work
23	Tyes ruɽni si:t zakham log	Tyes ruɽan a:hteh/si:nt ʧo:ʈ lagni	She was injured in the fall
24	Buɖan ʈha:hti buʤeh	Buɖeh buɖyeh ba:yti	The old man hit the old woman
25	Tyen ʈha:hti nikəs ʧamʧeh ɖanɖzeh si:t	Tyen ʧamʧeh sani ɖanɖi si:nt nikeh ba:yti	He hit the child with the spoon
26	G>əʃeh ka;r kər bim ʧeh	Kuɽyeh ka:r kari kər bim ʧeh	The girls are sitting after work.
27	G>əʃay kha:seh kita:beh paɽhʧamʧeh ʧanai	Kuɽyeh kha:seh kita:beh paɽ ʧheh	The girls have read lots of books
28	Mi ti kiʧan kita:beh a:nʧam	Mi ti kiʧ kita:beh a:ntiyeh	I brought books for you
29	Tyen a:ñv ke:phi dava:yi mangaltusni	Tyen mi a:hteh ka:phi dava:yeh mangaltiyeh	He ordered by me a lot of medicines
30	Tus khə:l	Tus kha:lu	Please You eat
31	Tus yev	Tus evov	Please You come
32	Nyuk go: husya:reh	Lo:k izeh go:	The baby woke up.
33	Likeh meh kae:ɽi	Likeh ma tsa:ɽi	Do not abuse
34	Mi le su dabe:v	Mi suh tsaki le:	I suppressed him
35	manʤeh paka:veh	Ro:ʈi patseh	I will bake bread
36	Yeh g>əʃ nazri ye:thi	Ya kuɽi sahi ʧhi	The girl which appears
37	Yesov na:m daraʤ go:	Zesov na:m daraʤ banɽnu	Whose name is listed
38	Kine:r ge: ʃuru:a:t	Kəm ʃuru:a:t banɽni	How did it start
39	Kut vannu ʧa:hʧhath	Ku zapun ʧa:hʧhath	What do you want to say
40	Pateh sah va:pas a:nʧnai	Pateh seh va:pas a:ntanai	She was later back brought
41	Haku:mat ka:nu:n pa:s kyomot ʧhu	Haku:mat kanu:n pa:s ko: ʧhu	Government has passed the law
42	Tya:nv katheh hunʃan	Tanv katheh hunteh	We heard those things.
43	A:nv zanɽus manz a:mot ʧhos/a:moʧhos	A:nv ʤanta ma a:v ʧhu	I have come in public
44	Mi mo:keh miltum	Mi Mo:keh milnum	I got a chance
45	Phu:ne ʧala:vti ohthu/a:hthu	Phu:ne ʧalalti a:htuhu	He was using his mobile phone.
46	Yanvai pu:reh ɖivʈi neh dit mət thi	Zanvai pu:reh ɖivʈi na di:ʧhi	Who have not given full duty
47	Kalkata pa:nt a:mət thi	Kolkata a:hteh a:yʧhi	She came from Calcutta
48	A:z tsandarva:r te aʧeh baʈ va:r a:hthi	A:z dusaɽ tsandar te aʧeh ʃantsaɽ a:hthi	Today was Monday and the day before yesterday

			was Saturday
49	Banha:leh pa:nt le:ri ukhsu:tus	Banha:leh a:hteh gaɖi tsaɽnus	I got on the bus from Banihal
50	runɖ meh darli	ɖho:r meh tshanɖi	Do not throw stone

Now look at these imperative sentences how these sentences differ in second person plurals. poguli uses /u/ to form second person plural while Khah uses / ə: / ;

Sno	Khah	Poguli	English
1	Tu ʤeh	Tu ʤeh	You come [sg]
2	Tus yev	Tus evov	You come [plu]
3	Tu a:ni	Tu a:ni	You bring
4	Tus ə:n/aon	Tus a:nu	You bring
5	Tus khə;l	Tus kha;lu	You eat
6	Tus gə:tsh	Tus gatshu	You go
7	Tu kari	Tu kari	You do
8	Tus kor	Tus karu	You do
9	Tu vani	Tu zapi	You tell
10	Tus von	Tus zapu	You tell

Addition of /o/ in pogli to khah word

Khah	Pogli	English
boɽ	baɖo	Big
Krihnu	Ka:lo	Black
Nyuk	Niko	Little
ʈhanɖeh	ʈhanɖo	Cold
Do;reh	Do;ro	Visit
Vo:l	Va:lo	Of
Mo:l	Ma:lo	Father

Addition of /i/ in poguli to khah word

Khah	Pogli	English
bəɽ	baɽi	Big [fem]
Dit	Diti	Gave
phəʈ	phaʈi	Died
ʈəp	ʈapi	Crossed
Aən	Ani	Killed
Ləg	Lagi	Kept
Dəb	Dabi	Pressed
Nis	Nisi	Will leave
Khə:l	Kho:li	Open

Change of /y/ to /i/ /ə/ in pogali

Khah	Pogli	English
Ye:nu	E:nu	To come
Yə n	Ən	This
Yəs	Əs	This
Yamai	Emai	So
Yev	Ev	Will come
Yihneh	Ihneh	Such
Zəl	Zali	Burn

Deletion of /i/ in pogli

Khah	Pogli	English
Karni kiʧ	Karan kiʧ	For doing
ruɽni si:t	ruɽan si:nt	By falling
Sa:rni	Sa:ran	All

Change of /y/ to /z//e/i/ in pogli

Khah	Pogli	English
Yetha:h	Zetha:h /ethah /ithah	So much
Yaleh yaleh	Za;n za;n	When ever
Yu	Zu	This
Yableh	Zebleh /ebleh	When
Yən	Zən/en	This
Yanv	Zanv	These
Yethoh	Zethoh /ethoh/ithoh	So much
Yəs	Zən	To this

Change of /v/ to /u/ in pogli

Khah	Pogali	English
Vuneh	Uneh	Now
Vasnu	Usnu	To come down
Va:hran	Uhran	Years
Vat	Ut	Path
Vəg	Ugi	Field

There is no change of /t/to /ʧ/ in feminine cases in pogli

Khah	Pogali	English
Ti diʧath phi:s	Ti phi:s Ditath	You gave fees
mitʃeh manz mil	Miteh ma mil	Mixed In soil
Mi A:nʧeh kita:beh	Mi A:ntiyeh kita;beh	I Brought books
Tyen ʧiʈhi likhʧən	Teni ʧiʈhi Likhti	He Wrote a letter
bimʧehmaʧeh	Bimtimateh	They have sat
paṟhʧehmaʧeh	paṟhtamateh	They have read
Tya:nv katheh hunʧan	Tanv katheh hunteh	We heard those things.
Pateh sah va:pas a:nʧnai	Pateh seh va:pas a:ntanai	Later She was brought back.

Change of /e:/ to /a:/ in pogali

Khah	Pogli	English
ʤe:ri	ʤa:ri	Continue
ʃe:mil	ʃa:mil	Include
Bhe:ri	Bha:ri	Heavy
Se:lim	Sa:lim	All
Ke:phi	Ka:phi	Enough
Khe:li	Kha:li	Empty

Change of /ai//ay//e:/ to /a;yi/ in pogali

Khah	Pogli	English
piʈai	piʈa:yi	Slapping
laṟai	laṟa:yi	Fight
Likhai	Likha:yi	Writing
Save:r	Savari	passenger

Differences in past participles

Khah	Pogli	English
Kha:mət	Kha:yi	eaten
Dyutmot	Di/ diti	given
A:mot	A.v	come
Gyomot	Go	Gone
Gyemət	Ge	Gone
Gyamteh	Geveh	Gone
Pyu:tmot	Pi	Drunk
paṟhtumot	paṟh	Read
Nya:mət	Na:i	Taken
ʤomot	ʤo	Said

the perfective participles also shows some variations:

Khah	Pogali	English
phaʈ tumot	Marteh matu	Died
Kyamteh	Karteh mateh	Did
paṟhtumot	paṟhtumatu	Read
A:mot	A:v	Come
Gyomot	Gev	Gone
Log	Lagnu	Become
Bana:vtumot	banṟaltamatu	Made
Bhartimət	Bhartimati	Filled

The imperative sentences are also formed differently :

Khah	Pogali	English
Tus khə;l	Tus kha;lu	Please you eat
Tus gotsh	Tus gatshu	Please you go
Tus yav	Tus evov	Please you come
Tus gatshne:th	Tus gatsh yath	You should go
Tu kari	Tu kari	Please you do
Tu vani	Tu zapi	Please you tell
Tus mon	Tus manu	You accept

Negatives are also formed differently :

khah	Pogli	English
Khuda meh karreh	Khuda neh kar reh	God forbid
Su go:neh sku:las	Suh na go: sku:las	He did not go to school
Su sku:l gyomot tʃhoneh	Suh sku:l na go:tʃhu	He has not gone to school
Su neh ukhsu:t ga:ɽi	Suh gaɖi na tsaɽnu	He did not board on to bus
Mi neh ʃa;L paʃntu	Mi na ʃa:l paʃnu	I did not see a lion

5. Lexical

The word lists consisting of 100 items in various different areas was compiled for comparative analysis .this study shows that both these languages/dialects have evolved from same stock and most of the archaic features are still present in these dialects .Majority of the cognates shows resemblance across the dialects.

S No.	KHAH	POGULI	ENGLISH
1	runɖ/vagat	ɖho;r	Stone
2	Palav	ɖhaɖ	Clothes
3	La:d	danav	Hay stack
4	Tsi:r	zraɖ	Late
5	O;l	khabru	Nest
6	leviɽ	ɖhyu;s	Stick
7	O;lov	gugul	Potato
8	yãnv	zãnv	These
9	Vannu	zapnu	To say
10	gaɽbi	Gha;gar	Pitcher
11	Khruk	shuʈha:r	Snoring
12	litʃh	dhak	Louse
13	Dərya:v	gaɖ	River
14	Na;r	Ag	Fire
15	Kol	Bu;ʈeh	Tree
16	Mi;ʃ	Mai	Buffalo
17	anygoʈ	Anya;re:	Dark
18	bangɽi	bangeh	Bangles
19	Lairi	gaɖi	Bus
20	Dasta;r	Pag	Turban
21`	Sva;s	Su;r	Ashes
22	Da;hmi	dasam	Tenth
23	Ba;hmi	Ba;ram	Twelfth
24	Kha;vand	La;ɽu	Husband
25	kuɽhmən	La; ɽi	Wife
26	manʤeh	roʈi	Bread
27	Moʈ	moʈeru	Fat [mas]
28	Məʈ	maʈe;ri	Fat [fem]
29	Bunyul	bhumtsal	Earthquake
30	Va;hran	uhran	Years
31	Buth	mui	Face
32	Kuluph	ʤandreh	Lock
33	Lo;ɽ	kakɽi	Cucumber
34	mətʃh	Makhi;r	Honey
35	Paɖ	Abhya;ri	Cloud
36	khoburti	Haleh adeh	I do not know
37	Tshal/dhanp	bhur	Net
38	Vat	Ot	Path
39	dronʈh	ɖoh	Hail
40	Vəg	Ogi	Field

41	Vasnu	usnu	To come down
42	g>əʃ	Nikeh kuɽi	Girl
45	Yən	Zən	This
44	Yakh	Ek	One
45	Ukhsu;nu	tsaɽnu	To climb /
46	Uthnu	khaʈnu/khaɽtu;nu	To stand
47	Ha;r	ʤanʤu;r	Chain
48	Yaklui	eklui	Lonlely
49	Mu;l	Zi;le	Root
50	Ka;nts	kã	Any one
51	Banu;nu	Banɽnu	To become
52	L>khʧu	niku	Little one
53	Yeleh yaleh	Za;n za;n	Whenever
54	Sa;s	Haza;r	Thousand
55	Maʈ	Shanhnʈh	Neck
56	Gaeb	Bhe;ɖ	Sheep
57	Nyuk	Lo;k	Boy
58	Du;m	Dhu	Smoke
59	Manz	Ma	In
60	Daralnu	tshanɖnu	To throw
61	Baznu	Tro;ɽnu	To break
62	Ro;d	zhaɽi	Rain
63	ʧhop	madhaɽi	Churner
64	Makai	kukɽi	Maize
65	raʧhnu	ɖaknu	To keep
66	Ehnze	Ehne	Ever
67	Tsha;nɖnu	t>pnu	To search
68	Krihnu	Ka;lo	Black
60	Ye;nu	E;nu	To come
61	Adeh	Phir	Then
62	Yetha;h	Zetha;h	So much
63	Baʤa;vnu	bazalnu	To play
64	Zinnu	ʤi:tnu	To win
65	vaɽ	oɽ	Twist
66	ʧhyut	ʧhito	White
67	Dit	Diti	Gave
68	Zat	Kade;	Ever
69	Hanyakh	hani	Little
70	Kane;r	Kim kər	In what manner
71	Kut	Ku	What
72	Vuneh	uneh	Now
73	Yebleh	zebleh	When
74	Yəs	Zes	Whom
75	Nyu;l	Ni;lo	Blue
76	ʧapeh ʧapeh	Tsapeh tsapeh	At every place
77	Dabalnu	Tse:knu	To press
78	Likhai	Likha;yi	Writing
79	Tine;r	Tim kər	In that manner
80	Myu;n	Mi;nu	My
81	ʤamah gatshnu	Kiʈhu;nu	To gather
82	ukhsu;nu	Tsa;ɽnu	To climb
83	muhʈh de:neh	Brahak deneh	To press the legs
84	Uzmulni	biʤli	Lightening
85	Lov	bheɖu	Ewe
86	kaʃɽi	ʃaʈhur	Cob
87	Ma:htreh	Za:s	Whey
88	Be:lan	E:lun	Rolling board
89	Kants	Ka;̃	Anyone
90	ʧala;vti	ʧalalti	Driving
91	ʃiʃul gra:ənʈ	Tu:ɽ ganʈh	Icicles
92	ʃarmu:ti	ʃarme;ri	Shyness
93	Barav	Lo;ɽi lo;ɽi	Weep
94	Daralnu	Tshanɖnu	To throw
95	Thi	ʧhi	Is
96	Husya:reh	Iznu	Awake
97	Kuziki	Kiyuki	Why

98	Ke;phi	Kahi	So many
99	garad	Dhu;r	Dust
100	Raphteh raphteh	Baleh baleh	Slowly

Conclusion

Concludely we see that both these dialects are different but we cannot say that they have nothing in common. They have still so much in common despite separated by a mountain, having the distances of hundreds of kilometers in between. Both these dialects are not mutually intelligible to some extent. The speakers of these languages/dialects have little difficulty in understanding each other especially khah language speakers can understand almost every language /dialect of chinab valley region including Kashmiri and Dogri languages which speakers of other dialects cannot. It is because of the reason that this region was occupied by khasha people and they have ruled this region for centuries.

Notes

The word lists consisting of 100 items and other sentences in different areas was compiled for comparative analysis. The data of Poguli dialect was collected from Chander jeet Bali of Hochak who is also highlighting the issues in Poguli of his areas through his channel Vardaan Diya Network, Surjeet singh katoch, Farooq Ahmed Lohar, Mohd Ashraf besides Bailey ,Grierson and others were also consulted.   The data of Khah language was taken from the Grammar of Khah Language besides the persons of different areas of Khari, Ramsu, Banihal and Ramban tehsils were also consulted.

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