Verbs of Aqua-Motion in Kashmiri

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Abstract

The verbs of aqua motion besides lexical meaning have metaphorical extension of meaning. The present paper aims to study verbs of aqua-motion in Kashmiri and their use in different contexts reflecting at their lexical and metaphorical meanings.

Key Words: Lexical Meaning, Metaphorical Meaning, Verbs of Aqua-Motion, Swimming, Sailing, Floating, Submersion, Sinking.

Introduction
The verbs of aqua-motion is an interesting category. Usually, they have different variations and are used in different contexts. Besides lexical meanings, most of them have metaphorical extensions of meaning. They are interesting for their morphological extensions as well. They may be simple, compound or conjunct verbs. The study of verbs of aqua-motion in Indian languages deserve a special attention by grammarians and typologists. It is important to study their use in different contexts reflecting at their lexical and metaphorical meanings. Verbs of aqua-motion have not been studied from this point in Kashmiri so far. Here we will attempt to describe these verbs with special reference to the verbs of swimming, sailing and floating. We will point out the difference between directed and non-directed verbs of motion, their variations, semantic values of direction, verbs of emersion and submersion, general verbs of motion and their metaphorical extensions which would facilitate their comparison with similar verbs in other Indian languages from typological point of view.

1. Swimming (Human Beings, Animals)
The main verb for describing the motion of swimming in Kashmiri is *tshã:ṭh va:yin'* . It is a conjunct verb. This verb is compatible with all sort of moving subjects: people, beasts, water birds, fish. It is not used with inanimate things like ships, boats etc., e.g.,

1. *ləḍki chu tshã:ṭh va:ya:n*
    boy is swim play-present indefinite/progressive
    The boy is swimming to the shore.'

2. *me hech tshã:ṭh va:yin yeli bɨ pãtsɨ vuhur o:sus*
    I –erg learnt swim play-inf.fs when I five years old was
    'I learnt to swim when I was 5 years old.'

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3. *shur' chi tshã:ṭh va:ya:n tɨ bi:cas nəzdi:kh ginda:n*
    children are swim play-pre and beach-dat near play-pre
    'The children are swimming and playing near the beach.'

4. *sɔnɨhə:r ga:ḍ cha tshã:ṭh va:ya:n a:bas manz*
    golden fish is swim play-pre water-dat in
    'A golden fish is swimming in water'.

5. *batakh pu:t' chi batakas patɨ patɨ tshã:ṭh va:ya:n*
    ducklings are duck-dat behind swim play-pre
    'The ducklings are swimming after the duck.'

An ability to swim for living beings is described by *tsha:NTh za:nIn'* or *tsh:NTh yin'*

6. *su chu tshã:ṭh va:yin' za:na:n*
    he-nominative is swim play-inf.fs (operator) know-pre
    'He knows how to swim.'

7. *təmis cha tshã:ṭh va:yin' yiva:n/taga:n*
    he-dative is swim play-inf.fs. come-pre/know-pre
    'He knows how to swim'.

Notice that in (6) the subject is in nominative and in (7) it is in dative.

The difference between directed and non-directed swimming is expressed by the use of the directional adverb phrases like '*yor kun* 'towards this direction', *ho:r kun* 'towards that direction', *h'or kun* 'towards upstream ', *bwan kun* 'towards downstream', etc. Non-directed swimming is expressed by the absence of the adverbial phrases.

8. *mohnɨ chu yo:r/ho:r/h'or/bwan kun tshã:ṭh va:ya:n*
    Mohan is this/that/up/down towards swim play-pre/prog
    'Mohan is swimming towards this/that/up/down direction'.

These directional values like 'to', 'from', 'across' etc are expressed by the use of the adverb *apo:r* 'across' and postpositions *kun* 'towards ' and *peṭhɨ* 'from', e.g.,

9. *su tor dərya:vas tshã:ṭi apo:r*
    he crossed river-dat swim-abl across
    'He crossed the river by swim'.

10. *mohnɨ tor yemi baṭhɨ peṭhɨ tshã:ṭi apo:r*
    Mohan crossed this-abl river bank-abl from swim-abl across
    'Mohan swam across from this river bank to the other side'.

There are expressions like *tshã:ṭi yun* ' to come by swimming', or *tshã:ṭi gatshun* 'to go by swimming'. There are other expressions too such as *tshã:ṭh va:yini yiyiv* 'come for swimming' or *tshã:ṭh va:yini gətshiv* 'go for swimming'.

A causative suffix *-ina:v* is added to the verb stem to derive the causative forms, e.g.,

11. *su chu necivis dərya:vas manz tshã:ṭh va:yina:va:n*
    he is son-dat river-dat in swim play-caus-pre/prog
    'He is making his son swim.' Or,
    'He makes his son swim.'

There are certain idiomatic and metaphoric extensions of meaning of this motion verb. For instance, the idiomatic expression *vɔthi tshã:ṭh karin'* 'to make all efforts' is associated with *tshã:ṭh* 'swim', e.g.,

12. *su chu no:kri pra:vni khə:tri vɔthi- tshã:ṭh kara:n*
    he is job obtain-inf-abl for rise-swim doing
    'He is making all efforts to secure a job'.

2. Sailing

The main verbs used for sailing of ships and boats are *pakun* 'to walk, to move', and *tarun* 'to cross.' Whereas *pakun* can be used for both upstream and downstream directions, *tarun* is used for across the river, sea, e.g.,

13. *na:v cha va:ri va:ri bɔn kun paka:n*
    boat is slowly downstream sail-pre
    'The boat is slowly sailing downstream'.

14. *pla:ni mutə:bik chu so:n jaha:z Sri lanka: kun paka:n*
    plan-abl according is our ship Sri Lanka toward sail-pre
    'According to the plan, our ship is sailing to Sri Lanka.'

15. *dəriya:vas cha na:v va:ri va:ri tara:n*
    river-dat is boat slowly cross-pre
    'The boat is crossing the river slowly' Or,
    'The boat crosses the river slowly.'

16. *bi chus yath mõḍis peṭh dəriya:vas tormut*
    I-nom have this-dat log-dat on river-dat cross-pptc
    'I have crossed the river riding this log.'

17. *samandaras manz chu jaha:z te:z paka:n*
    sea-dat in is ship fast walk/sail-pre
    'The ship is sailing in the sea fast.' Or,
    'The ship sails in the sea fast.'

18. *na:v cha va:ri va:ri paka:n*
    boat is slowly walk/move-pre
    'The boat is moving slowly.' Or,
    'The boat moves slowly.'

These verbs are compatible with all kinds of vessels: big ship, sailing boat, boat with rows etc.
    The causative derivatives of these are formed by adding the causative suffix *–Ina:v*, e.g.,

19.   *hə̃:z chu na:vi pakɨna:va:n*
        boatman is boat-dat row-caus-pre
        'The boatman is rowing the boat.' or
        'The boatman is making the boat move'.

There are quite a few idioms and metaphoric expressions using the main verb *pakun* 'to walk, move', and *tarun* 'to cross', e.g.,

20.   *jaha:zɨ chu hava: h'uv paka:n*
        airplane/ship is air like move-pre
        'The airplane/ship is moving as fast as air'.

21.   *gur chu hava: h'uv paka:n*
        horse is air like running
        'The horse is running very fast'.

3. Floating

The motion of an object downstream is described by several verbs. Most frequent verb is *vasun* 'to float downstream', e.g.,

22.   *akh boḍ mõḍ chu a:bas manz vasa:n*
        a big log is water-dat in floating
        'A big log is floating downstream'.

23.   *bəḍ shi:nɨ mə:n' ə:s sə:nis jaha:zas kun vasa:n*
        big iceberg is was ship-dat toward floating
        'A huge iceberg was floating right towards our ship.

24.   *dər'ya:vas manz cha la:sh vasa:n*
        river-dat in is dead body floating
        'A dead body is floating in the river.'

If the object is still on the surface of water, i.e. when there is no current, the most frequent verb used is *yi:run* 'to float'., e.g.,

25.   *ti:lɨ tsakul o:s samandaras manz yi:ra:n əkis retas*
        oil spot was sea-dat in floating one-dat month-dat
        'An oil spot was floating in the ocean for a month.'

26.   *akh jaha:z phoṭ yet'an tɨ vən' chu malbɨ yi:ra:n tsɔpə:r'*
        one ship is here sunk-ptc and now is flotsam floating around
        'A ship sank here and now the flotsam is floating around.'

27.   *akh ga:zri khə̃ḍ cha me:nis su:pas manz yi:ra:n*
        one carrot piece is my soup-dat in floating
        'A piece of carrot is (floating) in my soup!'

28.   *p'omut panɨpəthɨr chu saras manz yi:ra:n*
        fallen leaf is puddle-dat in floating
        'A fallen leaf is floating in the puddle'.

31. *ləkɨr cha a:bas peṭh yi:ra:n tɨ shəshtɨr ci:z chinɨ*
     wood is water-dat on float-pre and iron things are not
     'Wood floats in water, and iron things do not float.'

The verb *vasun* 'to float/come down' does not have a causative derivative. The causative suffix -*Ina:v* is added to the verb stem *yi:r* 'float', e.g.,

32. *shur' chi a:bas manz ka:kaz na:v yi:rɨna:va:n*
     children are water-dat in paper boat float-caus-pre
     'The children are making paper boats float in water.'

Both verbs *vasun* and *yi:run* are used very frequently in the idiomatic expressions and phrases: *yi:rɨvɨn' na:v gatshIn'* 'to be spoiled, or 'not to be stable,' *madɨ vasun* 'to lose vigour', *divath vasIn'* 'to be dishonored' 'to lose grace', etc.

4. Verbs of 'Emersion'
The verb describing rising/floating up to the surface is *h'or khasun* 'to come up'

33. *panḍubi: khəts h'or a:bɨ manzɨ*
     submarine rose up water-abl from
     'The submarine surfaced from the water.'
     (came to the surface from the bottom)

34. *məmɨts gə:ḍ khəts ta:la:bɨ ki tsaki peṭhɨ h'or*
     dead fish came lake-gen bottom-abl. from upwards
     'Dead fish floated up from the bottom of the lake.'

     The causative derivative is formed by adding the causative suffix -*Ina:v,* e.g.,

35. *təm' kha:rino:v su dəriya:vɨ manzɨ boṭh*
     he-erg raise-caus-pst he river-abl from within-abl bank
     'He made him come out of the river to the river bank.'

In the idiomatic meaning the expression *h'or kha:run* 'to bring up' is used in the sense of 'to raise someone's status', e.g.,

36. *təm' khor su ho'r kati peṭhɨ kot*
     he-erg raised him upwards where-abl from where
     'He increased his status from a lower level to the higher one'.

5. Verbs of "Submersion" and Sinking

The verb used to describe the sinking of a heavy thing is *phaṭun* 'to sink' with inanimate objects. It is also used to mean 'to drown' too, e.g.,

37. *pətimi retɨka:li phəṭ' zɨ naphar yath ta:la:bas manz*
     last summer-abl drowned two persons this-dat lake-dat in
     'Last summer two men drowned in this lake.'

38. *zod a:snɨ kin' a:yi na:v a:bɨ sɨ:t' bərith tɨ phəṭ*
whole be-inf by came boat water-abl with fill and sank
'The boat (because of a leak) was filled with water and sank.'

The causative suffix *-ɨna:v* is used in deriving the causative form, e.g.,

39. *tu:pha:nan pha:ṭɨnə:v na:v*
storm-erg sink-caus-3p-pst boat
'The storm caused the boat sink.'

The metaphoric or idiomatic expression are very frequently used with the verb *phaṭun* 'to sink/drown', e.g., *dam phəṭ' karun* 'to cause suffocation' or *dam phəṭ' karɨna:vun* 'to make someone to cause to suffocate someone else' .

6. 'General' Verbs of Motion
General verbs of motion like *gatshun* 'to go', *yun* 'to come' can be used for describing motion in water., e.g.,

40. *na:v cha gatsha:n/yiva:n*
boat is go-pre/come-pre
'The boat is going/coming.'

These verbs are used to indicate the meaning of 'going/coming/sailing'.
No distinction is maintained between "going/coming" or "sailing".

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