Aspect and Mood in Poguli
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Abstract

The paper puts forth aspect and mood in Poguli which is being spoken in Pogal-Paristan area of Pir Panjal range of Jammu and Kashmir and this belt has linguistic diversity in itself considering the wide variety of languages/dialects spoken in that belt. The paper begins with the brief introduction to the Poguli, society and the region which is followed by a study of theoretical aspects of aspect and mood and examining its types and role. The main focus of the paper is on verbal aspect and mood in Poguli.

Key words: Poguli, Dialect, Aspect, Mood

Introduction

Poguli is spoken in Pogul-Paristan area (Pir Panjal[1]) of tehsil Banihal, district Ramban of Jammu and Kashmir. Ramban District was carved-out of the erstwhile District Doda keeping in view the backwardness, remoteness and aspiration of people of the area. Poguli has been classified as a dialect of Kashmiri (Grierson 1919). Poguli has no written tradition and no published literature other than some folk songs printed locally. After the early sketches published in Bailey (1908), Grierson (1919) and Hook (1987), it has received very little attention from linguists. Poguli is bordered on the east by Kishtawari, on the south by Rambani and Siraji, and on the west by mixed dialects of Lahanda and Pahari. The speakers of Poguli are found mainly to the south, south-east and south-west of Banihal. Poguli shares many linguistic features including 70% vocabulary with Kashmiri (Koul and Schmidt 1984). Both Muslims and Hindus of this region speak Poguli. Poguli is the language used in household domain while as Urdu/ Hindi, Kashmiri, Siraji Dogri etc. are used as languages of communication across cultures. These people prefer marriages by way of negotiation within the community but inter community marriages have also social acceptance. The speakers of Poguli are both followers of Islam and Hinduism. Due to two different religions, their rituals and customs vary from one another but they take part in one another's customs and rituals.

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[1] Pir Panjal mountainous range of western Himalayas runs through J&K and separates Kashmir from Jammu division of the state.

Methodology

Intensive fieldwork has been carried out to collect language samples from the various areas of Pogal-Paristan. Inorder to formulate a descriptive sketch of Aspect and Mood in Poguli, the researcher developed a questionnaire consisting of words and sentences focused on the Aspect and Mood in Poguli. The data has been taken from primary source. The language consultants were bilingual and thus the researcher was at ease to elicit data from them. The data was elicited from them by direct questioning and general discussions were also made. The corpus was developed by recording the responses of the native speakers of different age groups and varied educational backgrounds. Zoom digital voice recorder (Handy Recorder–H4, Zoom corporation) was used to record the data with sampling rate 48 kHz and 16 bit. The recorded data was then transcribed and analyzed.

Aspect

Aspect refers to how an event or action is to be viewed with respect to time, rather than to its actual location in time. The aspect of a verb is determined by whether the action is ongoing or completed. Aspect expresses temporal distinctions within a particular time; it indicates how time passes, or how an action unfolds within a timeframe. It can combine with different tenses to give finer distinction. There are several different aspects used by the languages of the world. One of the more common is the distinction between the perfective and the imperfective.

Perfective Aspect

Perfective aspect is a grammatical aspect used to describe a situation viewed as a simple whole- unit without internal structure. It indicates an action or a state of affairs that has been completed. The perfective indicates a bounded point in time, often with a perceivable beginning and end.

The perfective aspect in Poguli employs the auxiliary *a:snu* 'to be' and the past participle form of the verb ending in *-mot*, agreeing in gender and number with nominative transitive objects, and with nominative intransitive subjects. The transitive subject is in the ergative. The forms of Past participles of Poguli are as follows:

Masculine		Feminine	
Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
-mot	*-mat*	*-me:t*	*-mac̆*

Table 1.1: Postpositions of Perfective Aspect

In Poguli, the perfective aspect occurs in all the three tenses giving rise to present perfect, past perfect and future perfect and is marked by present, past and future forms of the auxiliary. These three tense forms of the auxiliary in the nominative and ergative cases are given below:

Present forms of *a:snu* 'to be'
1. **Nominative case**

Person	Masculine		Feminine	
	Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
1st	$\check{c}^h u$-s	$\check{c}^h a$-sam	$\check{c}^h a$-s	$\check{c}^h a$-sam
2nd	$\check{c}^h u$-s	$\check{c}^h a$-t^h	$\check{c}^h a$-s	$\check{c}^h a$- t^h
3rd	$\check{c}^h u$	$\check{c}^h a$	$t^h i$	$\check{c}^h ayi$

Table 1.2: Present Forms of Verb *a:snu* 'to be' in Nominative Case

Some examples of Poguli in present forms of verb *a:snu* 'to be' in nominative case are:

1(a)			
Poguli	*su*	*a:mot*	$\check{c}^h u$
English	he-nom	come-perf	be-pr
Gloss	'He has come.'		

1(b)			
Poguli	*sɔ*	*g'eme:t*	$t^h i$
English	she-nom	go-perf	be-pr
Gloss	'She has gone.'		

1(c)			
Poguli	*āv*	*b^h adirvah*	*g'emot*	$\check{c}^h us$
English	I-nom	bhaderwah	go-perf	be-pr
Gloss	'I have gone to Bhaderwah.'			

1(d)			
Poguli	*tẽv*	*a:mat*	$\check{c}^h at^h$
English	they-nom	come-perf	be-pr
Gloss	'They have come.'		

2. **Ergative case**

Person	Masculine		Feminine	
	Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
1st	$\check{c}^h u$	$\check{c}^h u$	$t^h i$	$t^h i$
2nd	$\check{c}^h u$-t^h	$\check{c}^h a$-t^h	$\check{c}^h it^h$	$\check{c}^h at^h$
3rd	$\check{c}^h u$	$\check{c}^h u$	$t^h i$	$t^h i$

Table 1.3: Present Forms of Verb *a:snu* 'to be' in Ergative Case

Some examples of Poguli in present forms of verb *a:snu* 'to be' ergative case are:

2(a)				
Poguli	*mi*	*sri:nagir*	*pašmot*	*čʰu*
English	I-erg	srinagar	see-perf	be-pr
Gloss	'I have seen Srinagar.'			

2(b)				
Poguli	*mi*	*kitæb*	*parme:t*	*tʰi*
English	I-erg	book	read-perf	be-pr
Gloss	'I have read the book.'			

2(c)				
Poguli	*te*	*akʰba:r*	*parmot*	*čʰutʰ*
English	you-erg	newspaper	read-perf	be-pr
Gloss	'You (masc) have read the newspaper.'			

2(d)				
Poguli	*te*	*kitæb*	*parme:t*	*čʰitʰ*
English	you-erg	book	read-perf	be-pst
Gloss	'You have read the book.'			

Past forms of *a:snu* 'to be'

1. **Nominative case**

Person	Masculine		Feminine	
	Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
1ˢᵗ	*o:tʰus*	*ə:tʰ*	*ə:tʰis*	*ə:tʰ*
2ⁿᵈ	*ə:tʰuk*	*ə:tʰvɨ*	*ə:tʰik*	*ə:tʰvɨ*
3ʳᵈ	*o:tʰ*	*ə:tʰ*	*ə:tʰ*	*ə:tʰ*

Table 1.4: Past Forms of Verb *a:snu* 'to be' in Nominative Case

Some examples of Poguli in past forms of verb *a:snu* 'to be' in nominative case are:

3(a)				
Poguli	*äv*	*baza:r*	*gʲemot*	*o:tʰus*
English	I-nom	market	go-perf	be-pst
Gloss	'I (masc) had gone to the market.'			

3(b)				
Poguli	*tu*	*baza:r*	*g'eme:t*	*ə:t'ik*
English	you-nom	market	go-perf	be-pr
Gloss	'You (fem) had gone to the market.'			

3(c)				
Poguli	*su*	*baza:r*	*g'emot*	*o:t'*
English	he-nom	market	go-perf	be-pst
Gloss	'He had gone to the market.'			

2. Ergative case

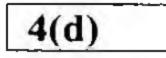| Person	Masculine		Feminine	
	Sg.	**Pl.**	**Sg.**	**Pl.**
1st	*o:t'*	*ə:t'*	*ə:t'*	*ə:t'*
2nd	*o:t'ut'*	*ə:t'vi*	*ə:t'it'*	*ə:t'vi*
3rd	*o:t'*	*ə:t'*	*ə:t'*	*ə:t'*

Table 1.5: Past Forms of Verb *a:snu* 'to be' in Ergative Case

Some examples of Poguli in past forms of verb *a:snu* 'to be' in ergative case are:

4(a)				
Poguli	*mi*	*māji*	*k'ame:t*	*ə:t'*
English	I-erg	food	eat-perf	be-pst
Gloss	'I had eaten the food.'			

4(b)				
Poguli	*mi*	*ak'ba:r*	*parmot*	*o:t'*
English	I-erg	newspaper	read-perf	be-pst
Gloss	'I had read the newspaper.'			

4(c)				
Poguli	*mi*	*kitæb*	*parme:t*	*ə:t'*
English	I-erg	book	read-perf	be-pst
Gloss	'I have read the book.'			

4(d)	

Poguli	te	kitæb	pay̆me:t	ə:t'it'
English	you-erg	book	read-perf	be-pst
Gloss	'You had read the book.'			

4(e)				
Poguli	tẽvan	mãji	kʰamač	ə:t'
English	they-erg	food	eat-prog	be-pst
Gloss	'They had eaten the food.'			

Future forms of *a:snu* 'to be'
1. Nominative case

Person	Masculine		Feminine	
	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
1ˢᵗ	e:si	a:sav	e:si	a:sav
2ⁿᵈ	a:tʰekʰ	e:svi	a:tʰekʰ	e:svi
3ʳᵈ	e:si	e:sen	e:si	e:sen

Table 1.6: Future Forms of Verb *a:snu* 'to be' in Nominative Case

Some examples of Poguli in future forms of verb *a:snu* 'to be' in nominative case are:

5(a)				
Poguli	äv	baza:r	g'emot	e:si
English	I-nom	market	go-perf	be-fut
Gloss	'I will have gone to market.'			

5(b)				
Poguli	su/sɔ	baza:r	g'eme:t	e:si
English	he/she-nom	market	go-perf	be-fut
Gloss	'She will have gone to market.'			

5(c)				
Poguli	äv	bʰadirvah	g'emot	e:si
English	I-nom	bhaderwah	go-perf	be-fut
Gloss	'I have gone to Bhaderwah.'			

5(d)	

Poguli	*tẽv*	*a:mat*	*e:sen*
English	*they-nom*	*come-perf*	*be-fut*
Gloss	'They will have come.'		

5(e)				
Poguli	*tu*	*baza:r*	*g'eme:t*	*a:t'ek'*
English	you-nom	market	go-perf	be-fut
Gloss	'You will have gone to the market.'			

2. Ergative case

Person	Masculine		Feminine	
	Sg.	**Pl.**	**Sg.**	**Pl.**
1st	*e:si*	*e:sen*	*e:si*	*e:sen*
2nd	*e:set'*	*e:svi*	*e:set'*	*e:svi*
3rd	*e:si*	*e:sen*	*e:si*	*e:sen*

Table 1.7: Future Forms of Verb *a:snu* 'to be' in Ergative Case

Some examples of Poguli in future forms of verb *a:snu* 'to be' in ergative case are:

6(a)				
Poguli	*mi*	*mãji*	*k'ame:t*	*e:si*
English	I-erg	food	eat-perf	be-fut
Gloss	'I will have eaten the food.'			

6(b)				
Poguli	*te*	*sri:nagir*	*pašmot*	*e:set'*
English	you-erg	srinagar	see-perf	be-fut
Gloss	'You will have seen Srinagar.'			

6(c)				
Poguli	*tem*	*kitæb*	*parme:t*	*e:si*
English	he-erg	book	read-perf	be-fut
Gloss	'He will have read the book.'			

6(d)				
Poguli	*tẽvav*	*mãji*	*k'amač*	*e:t'en*

English	they-erg	food	eat-prog	be-fut
Gloss	'They will have eaten the food.'			

Imperfective Aspect

Imperfective aspect looks at the situation from inside and as such is crucially concerned with the internal structure of the situation (Comrie 1976:4; cf. also Bache 1995: 269). The imperfective suggests a more unbounded period and is used when we speak about an action as a process. It is also used to describe a situation viewed with internal structure, such as ongoing, habitual, repeated and similar semantic roles, whether the situation occurs in the present, past or future. In Poguli, the imperfective aspect is formed by adding suffix -ti to the main verb and it employs the forms of $č^h u$ 'be' and its variant forms to denote present, past, and future imperfectives.
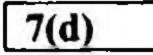
Present Imperfective

The present imperfective is used to indicate actions or states of affairs of a continuous nature or extended through time and it denotes simple present, present progressive, universal truths etc. Some examples of present imperfective in Poguli are:

7(a)				
Poguli	su	$g^j iv$	$gats^h ti$	$č^h u$
English	he-nom	home	go-prog	be-3rd masc-sg
Gloss	'He is going home.'			

7(b)				
Poguli	tu	māji	$k^h a:lti$	$č^h uk^h$
English	you-nom	bread	eat-prog	be-2nd masc-sg
Gloss	'You are eating bread.'			

7(c)				
Poguli	rɔši:d	$ak^h ba:r$	parti	$č^h u$
English	rashid-nom	newspaper	read-prog	be-pr-3rd masc-sg
Gloss	'Rashid is reading a newspaper.'			

7(d)

Poguli	*ãv*	*ti:nd*	*ziba:n*	*rika:d*	*karti*	*č*us*
English	I-nom	you-gen	language	record	do-prog	be-1st masc-sg-pr
Gloss	'I am recording your language.'					

Past Imperfective

The past imperfective is used to talk about an action that took place over an extended period of time, which was not been finished. Examples in Poguli are:

8(a)				
Poguli	*ãv*	*kat*i*	*karti*	*o:t*us*
English	I-nom	talk	do-prog	be -1st masc-sg-pst
Gloss	'I was talking.'			

8(b)				
Poguli	*n*uk*	*ga:di*	*k*a:lti*	*o:t*h*
English	boy-erg	fish-pl	eat-prog	be -3rd masc-sg-past
Gloss	'The boy was eating fish.'			

8(c)				
Poguli	*tu*	*kitæb*	*par̥ti*	*a:t*is*
English	you-nom	book	read-prog	be -3rd fem-sg-pst
Gloss	'You (fem) were reading a book.'			

8(d)				
Poguli	*sɔ*	*tsu*	*k*a:lti*	*a:t*h*
English	she-nom	apple	eat-prog	be -3rd fem-sg-pst
Gloss	'She was eating an apple.'			

Future Imperfective

The future imperfective is used to talk about an action in future that will be over an extended period of time, which will not be finished. Examples are:

9(a)					
Poguli	*sɔ*	*dili*	*pã:t*h*	*a:vti*	*e:si*
English	she-nom	delhi	from	come-prog	be-3rd fem-sg-fut
Gloss	'She will be coming from Delhi.'				

9(b)				
Poguli	*tu*	kitæb	*a:nti*	*a:t*ek*h*
English	you-nom	book	bring-prog	be-2nd masc-sg-fut

Gloss	'You will be bringing a book.'

9(c)				
Poguli	*tèv*	*māji*	*kʰaːlti*	*aːtʰen*
English	they-nom	bread	eat-prog	be -3ʳᵈ masc-pl-fut
Gloss	'They will be eating bread.'			

9(d)				
Poguli	*ðv*	*kitæb*	*parti*	*eːsi*
English	I-nom	book	read-prog	be-1ˢᵗ masc-sg-fut
Gloss	'I will be reading a book.'			

Mood

Mood differs from aspect in that it makes no reference to time or the unfolding of events within a time frame. Mood is the form of verb which shows in what relation to reality the speaker places the action or state expressed by the predicate verb. Rather, mood indicates intent or attitude of the speaker. Poguli has three types of moods i.e. indicative, imperative and conditional.

Indicative Mood

The indicative mood shows that the speaker considers the action or state denoted by the predicate as an actual fact, and affirms or negates its existence in the present, past or future. Examples are:

1(a)				
Poguli	*tetʰ*	*rɔː̃i*	*kåːni*	*šoŋ*
English	that-erg	night	nobody	sleep-ind
Gloss	'That night nobody slept.'			

1(b)				
Poguli	*su*	*eːsi*	*siːten*	*rɔːzi*
English	he-nom	us	with	stay-ind
Gloss	'He will stay with us.'			

1(c)						
Poguli	*yåv*	*ǵivas*	*mãz*	*tʰi*	*vakʰ*	*kʾur*	*rɔːzti*
English	this-nom	house	in	be-pr	one	girl	live-ind
Gloss	'A girl is living in this house.'						

1(d)				
Poguli	*sɔ*	*kitæb*	*parti*	*tʰi*
English	she-nom	book	read-ind	be-pr

Gloss	'She is reading a book.'

Imperative Mood

Imperative mood expresses a command or request to perform an action addressed to somebody, but not the action itself. As it does not actually denote an action as a real fact, it has no tense category; the fulfilled action always refers to the future and cannot refer to the present or past tenses. In imperative constructions, the subject is omitted and can be guessed from both the context and the form of the verb. In Poguli, the verb agrees with the second person subject which has two personal pronominal forms: (i) intimate and (ii) familiar/polite.

The imperative forms are used in issuing orders/commands to those who are usually addressed with the intimate second person pronoun *tu* 'you'. Same *tu* 'you' is used for familiar imperatives in issuing commands to all those who are normally addressed by the second person pronoun. *tus* 'you' is used in polite imperatives for making requests to those who are normally addressed by the second person pronoun.

Second Person		Intimate	Familiar	Polite
gats^h	'go'	gats^h	gats^h	gats^{h}iv
yi	'come'	yi	yi	yi:v
k^{h}a:l	'eat'	k^{h}a:l	k^{h}a:l	k^{h}a:liv
par	'read'	par	par	periv
lik^h	'write'	lik^h	lik^h	lik^{h}iv

Table 1.8: Imperative Mood

In the above table, the intimate and familiar forms are the same as the verb stem forms; while as in polite forms suffix -*iv* is added.

2(a)		
Poguli	*(tu)*	*gats^h/yi/ k^{h}a:l/ par/ lik^h*
English	you-intimate	go/come/eat/read/write
Gloss	'Go/come/eat/read/write.'	

2(b)		
Poguli	*(tus)*	*gats^h/yi/ k^{h}a:l/ par/ lik^h*
English	you-familiar	go/come/eat/read/write
Gloss	'Go/come/eat/read/write.'	

2(c)		
Poguli	*(tus)*	*gats^{h}iv/yi:v/ k^{h}a:liv/ pariv/ lik^{h}iv*
English	you-polite	go/come/eat/read/write
Gloss	'Please go/come/eat/read/write.'	

Conditional Mood

The conditional mood is a grammatical mood used to express a proposition whose validity is dependent on some condition, possibly counterfactual. It refers to a distinct verb form that expresses a hypothetical state of affairs, or an uncertain event, that is contingent on another set of circumstances. In Poguli, conditional markers may be added directly to the verb, or to the auxiliary *a:snu* 'to be'. Progressive and future conditionals use verb + *tu* while the past conditional uses verb + *mot*. Conditional mood shows agreement at subjectival as well as objectival level.

Subjectival Agreement

Person	Singular	Plural
1ˢᵗ	*-iha:*	*-iha:v*
2ⁿᵈ	*-ihe:kʰ*	*-ihe:n*
3ʳᵈ	*-ihe*	*-ihe:n*

Table 1.9: Subjectival Agreement of Verb 'be' in Conditional Mood
Conditional with the auxiliary *e:s* 'to be' at subjectival agreement.

3(a)				
Poguli	*ãv*	*g'iv*	*gomtumot*	*e:siha:*
English	I-nom	home	go-masc-sg -pst-ptc	be- cond -1ˢᵗ sg
Gloss	'I would have gone to home.'			

3(b)				
Poguli	*ãv*	*kitæb*	*partu*	*e:sha:*
English	I-nom	book	read-pr	be-cond-1ˢᵗsg
Gloss	'I would have reading the book.'			

Conditional without the auxiliary in the subjectival agreement:

3(c)						
Poguli	*as*	*vapas*	*yivha:*	*magar*	*la:ri*	*na*	*miltun*
English	we-nom	return	come-cond-1ˢᵗpl	but	bus	neg	get-fem-sg-pst
Gloss	'We would have returned but couldn't get the bus.'						

3(d)						
Poguli	*ãv*	*kitæb*	*pe:rha:*	*magar*	*mi*	*na*	*miltun*
English	I-nom	book	read-cond-1ˢᵗsg	but	i-dat	neg	get-fem-sg-pst
Gloss	'I would have read the book but I couldn't get it.'						

3(e)						
Poguli	*tẽv*	*kitæb*	*likʰtun*	*magar*	*mɔki*	*na*	*miltun*
English	they-nom	book	write-cond-3ʳᵈsg	but	time	neg	get-pst

Gloss	'They would have written a book but couldn't get time.'

Objectival Agreement

Person	Singular	Plural
1ˢᵗ	- *i*	- *ihe:n*
2ⁿᵈ	-*etʰ*	- *ivi*
3ʳᵈ	- *i*	- *ihe:n*

Table 1.10: Objectival Agreement of Verb 'be' in Conditional Mood

Some examples in Poguli are:

4(a)									
Poguli	mi	*t'es*	*kitæb*	*ditsmač*	***e:si***	*magar*	*mi*	*na*	*ə:tʰ*
English	i-erg	he-dat	book	give-pst	be-1ˢᵗsg-cond	but	i-dat	neg	be-pst
Gloss	'I would have given book to him but I didn't have it.'								

4(b)								
Poguli	*asi*	*dar*	*čʰaltumot*	***e:sihe:n***	*magar*	*sa:ban*	*na*	*miltun*
English	we-erg	wash-pst	wash-pp	be-1ˢᵗpl-cond	but	soap	neg	get-pst
Gloss	'We would have washed the clothes but couldn't get the soap.'							

Conclusion

The main objective of this study was to find the aspect and mood in Poguli, The perfective aspect in Poguli employs the auxiliary *a:snu* 'to be' and the past participle form of the verb ends in -*mot* and its variant forms, agreeing in gender and number with nominative transitive objects, and with nominative intransitive subjects. The perfective aspects occurs in all the three tenses giving rise to present perfect, past perfect and future perfect and are marked by present, past and future forms of the auxiliary. Whereas imperfective aspect is formed by adding suffix -*ti* to the main verb and it employs the forms of *čʰu* 'be' and its variant forms to denote present, past, and future imperfectives.Three moods has been seen in Poguli. The indicative mood in Poguli shows that the speaker considers the action or state denoted by the predicate as an actual fact, and affirms or negates its existence in the present, past or future. In imperative mood, the imperative forms are used in issuing orders/commands for those who are usually addressed with the intimate second person pronoun *tu* 'you'. While as in polite forms suffix -*iv* is added to the stem of the verb. Where as in conditional mood, conditional markers are added directly to the verb, or to the auxiliary *a:snu* 'to be'. Progressive and future conditionals use verb plus suffix -*tu* and past conditional uses verb plus suffix -*mot*.

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