



1.1 1.2 1.3 1.3.1 1.3.2 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.7.1 1.7.2 1.7.3 1.8 1.8.1 1.8.2 1.8.3 1.8.4 1.9 2.0

6 7 9

1451-1506 (William Jones:1746-1794) Origin of Species (Darwin:1809-1882) (Comparative Philology)

1.2 11

1.3.2 12  
20.40%  
453  
437  
1.268 Billion  
1.5  
437 Million  
1540  
13

1.3.2 12  
20.40%  
453  
437  
1.268 Billion  
1.5  
437 Million  
1540  
13

1.6  
5%  
300 Million  
30  
1.7

14  
1500  
1.7.1  
15

16  
17  
18  
19  
(i)  
(ii)

?? 64 26 10 8.50 20 1.8.1 21 1.8.3 652 1.8.4 11 25 84 23

1.9 Isolated Languages  
 2.0  
 2.1  
 2.2  
 2.3  
 2.4  
 2.4.1  
 2.4.2  
 2.4.3  
 2.4.4  
 2.4.5  
 2.4.6  
 2.5  
 2.6  
 2.7  
 2.8  
 1.1  
 2.2  
 2.2.1  
 29

... { ... } ... (Diphthongs) ... (Slovak) ... (un-aspirated) ... (aspirated) ... (un-voiced) ... (voiced) ... 30 ... 31 ... 32 ... (Kashmiri Morphology) ... 2.2.2 ... (inflectional and agglutinative) ... (affixes) ... (helping verb) ... 33

2.2.3 subject (s u b j e c t) (object) (verb) 34  
I read that book. I am teaching the lesson. He is having tea. You are beautiful. : Edwin Hook subject and verb/helping verb (svo) 35  
Peter V2 36  
Edwin Hook subject and verb/helping verb (svo) 36  
The name Kashmir is a part of the creation of of myths of this land, mythw that are deeply mired in religious lore. The Hindus believe that Kashmir was originally inhabited by demons that were exorcised by the saint Kashyap, 37









48

49

50

51

52

...."The claim locally urged that it (Kashmiri) is essentially a Sanskritic language persists,

80%

**MATCHING BLOCK 4/7**

SA

OE RS final paper ( 20EJPA056) .docx (D110538410)

and in view of the historical fact that the valley of kashmir, before its conversion to Islam, was wholly populated by Brahmins with their Sanskrit lore, that claim might merit consideration...." (

Linguistic Survey of India, vol.VIII, Part II, p:2) ... (lore) ... 53

"

87%

**MATCHING BLOCK 5/7**

W

It differs, however very considerably from all its Indian sister tongues. Nearest to it comes Sindhi,

but the differences from Sindhi and Kashmiri are greater than those between Sindhi and Gujrati and Hindi." (A detailed Report of a tour in Search of Sanskrit Manuscript) ...



... 58

... 59

(Root Verb) ... 60

Auxiliary Linguistic Belt ... Auxiliary Verb ... "Isolating or Analytical" ... 61

Auxiliary Verb ... Main Verb ... Isolated ... 62





"..... after this detailed discussion we conclude that the roots of the Kashmiri language have been found in the Barusaskian which the ancient Nagas spoke. It was one of the ancient languages of India which after passing through many developmental stages became the language of Kashmiries. The language that some time back was called Saro.Gochar Basha is today known as Kashmiri." (Dr. Shafqat Altaf) (Dravidian Language) 2.4.5 (diachronic study) 2.4.6 69 70 71 72

















Kashmiri has two types of dialects: (a) Regional dialects and (b) Social dialects. Regional dialects are further of two types: (i) those regional dialects or variations which are spoken in the regions inside the valley of Kashmir and (ii) those which are spoken in the regions outside the valley of Kashmir. Kashmiri speaking area in the valley is ethno- semantically divided into three regions: (1) Maraz (southern and south-eastern region), (2) Kamraz (northern and north-western region) and (3) Srinagar and its neighboring areas. There are some 106 minor linguistic variations mainly at the phonological and lexical levels. Kashmiri spoken in the three regions is not only mutually intelligible but quite homogeneous. These dialectical variations can be treated as different styles of the same speech. Since Kashmiri, spoken in and around Srinagar has gained some social prestige, very frequent 'style switching' takes places from Marazi or Kamrazi styles to that of the style of speech spoken in Srinagar and its neighboring areas. This phenomena of style switching is very common among the educated speakers of Kashmiri. Kashmiri spoken in Srinagar and surrounding areas continues to hold the prestige of being the standard variety which is used in mass media and literature. There are two main regional dialects, namely Poguli and Kashtawari spoken outside the valley of Kashmiri (Koul and Schmidt 1984). Poguli is spoken in the Pogul and Paristan valleys bordered on the east by Rambani and Siraji, and on the west by mixed dialects of 107 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). Literate Poguli speakers of Pogul and Pakistan valleys speak standard Kashmiri as well. Kashtawari is spoken in the Kashtawar valley, lying to the south east of Kashmir. (

O.N. Koul, Spoken Kashmiri: A Language Course)   
 "Kashmiri has only one true dialect-Kashtwari spoken in the valley of Kashtwar. Poguli, Siraji and Rambani are the other dialects which are of mixed type about which nothing certain is known."   
 4.4.1   
 80%   
 4.4.2   
 70%   
 4.5   
 4.6   
 109   
 110

**Hit and source - focused comparison, Side by Side**

Submitted text

As student entered the text in the submitted document.

**Matching text**

As the text appears in the source.

| 1/7 | SUBMITTED TEXT   | 44 WORDS  | 94% MATCHING TEXT  | 44 WORDS  |
|-----|--|-----------|--------------------|---|
|     | Kashmiri belongs to a distinct group of languages within the Indo-Aryan branch of Indo-European briefly discussed below. The other members of this group are Indo-Aryan and Iranian. Grierson considers Kashmiri a "mixed language" of "a Sanskritic form of speech" that belongs to the Dard group of the   |           |                    | Kashmiri belongs to a distinct group of languages &strong&lt;with&gt;/strong&lt;in the Indo-Aryan branch of Indo-European briefly discussed below. The other members of this group are Indo-Aryan and Iranian. Grierson considers Kashmiri a "mixed language" of "a Sanskritic form of speech" that belongs to the Dard group of the  |
|     | <b>W</b> <a href="https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/13382147/pdf-created-with-fineprint-pdfactory-pro-trial-v...">https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/13382147/pdf-created-with-fineprint-pdfactory-pro-trial-v ...</a>  |           |                    |   |
| 2/7 | SUBMITTED TEXT   | 24 WORDS  | 100% MATCHING TEXT | 24 WORDS  |
|     | family, allied to Shina. The Dardic substratum, asserts Grierson, forms the basis of the Kashmiri sound system, word formation, grammar and prosodic systems... ..   |           |                    | family, allied to Shina. The Dardic substratum, asserts Grierson, forms the basis of the Kashmiri sound system, word formation, grammar and prosodic systems.   |
|     | <b>W</b> <a href="https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/13382147/pdf-created-with-fineprint-pdfactory-pro-trial-v...">https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/13382147/pdf-created-with-fineprint-pdfactory-pro-trial-v ...</a>  |           |                    |   |
| 3/7 | SUBMITTED TEXT   | 109 WORDS | 100% MATCHING TEXT | 109 WORDS   |
|     | The Dardic languages, in Grierson's view, form a third group, a sub-family, of the Indo-Aryan branch of Indo-European (Grierson 1919 : 1-10), the other two being Indo-Aryan and Iranian. The Pishacha languages, including the Shina Khowar group, "occupy a position intermediate between the Sanskritic languages of India proper and Eranian [Iranian] languages farther to the 41 west." These languages, Grierson concludes, are "neither of Indian nor of Eranian origin, but form a third branch of the Aryan stock" (1906)..... ( |           |                    | The Dardic languages, in Grierson's view, form a third group, a sub-family, of the Indo-Aryan branch of Indo-European (Grierson 1919 : 1-10), the other two being Indo-Aryan and Iranian. The Pishacha languages, including the Shina Khowar group, "occupy a position intermediate between the Sanskritic languages of India proper and Eranian [Iranian] languages farther to the west." These languages, Grierson concludes, are "neither of Indian nor of Eranian origin, but form a third branch of the Aryan stock" (1906). |
|     | <b>W</b> <a href="https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/13382147/pdf-created-with-fineprint-pdfactory-pro-trial-v...">https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/13382147/pdf-created-with-fineprint-pdfactory-pro-trial-v ...</a>  |           |                    |   |
| 4/7 | SUBMITTED TEXT   | 92 WORDS  | 80% MATCHING TEXT  | 92 WORDS  |
|     | and in view of the historical fact that the valley of kashmir, before its conversion to Islam, was wholly populated by Brahmins with their Sanskrit lore, that claim might merit consideration...." (  |           |                    |   |
|     | <b>SA</b> OE RS final paper ( 20EJPA056) .docx (D110538410)  |           |                    |   |
| 5/7 | SUBMITTED TEXT   | 16 WORDS  | 87% MATCHING TEXT  | 16 WORDS  |
|     | It differs, however very considerably from all its Indian sister tongues. Nearest to it comes Sindhi,  |           |                    | It (Kashmiri) differs, however, considerably from all its Indian sister-tongues. Nearest to it comes Sindhi".®  |
|     | <b>W</b> <a href="https://archive.org/stream/in.ernet.dli.2015.260007/2015.260007.Sheeraza-_djvu.txt">https://archive.org/stream/in.ernet.dli.2015.260007/2015.260007.Sheeraza-_djvu.txt</a>   |           |                    |   |





Kashmiri has two types of dialects: (a) Regional dialects and (b) Social dialects. Regional dialects are further of two types: (i) those regional dialects or variations which are spoken in the regions inside the valley of Kashmir and (ii) those which are spoken in the regions outside the valley of Kashmir. Kashmiri speaking area in the valley is ethno-semantically divided into three regions: (1) Maraz (southern and south-eastern region), (2) Kamraz (northern and north-western region) and (3) Srinagar and its neighboring areas. There are some 106 minor linguistic variations mainly at the phonological and lexical levels. Kashmiri spoken in the three regions is not only mutually intelligible but quite homogeneous. These dialectical variations can be treated as different styles of the same speech. Since Kashmiri, spoken in and around Srinagar has gained some social prestige, very frequent 'style switching' takes places from Marazi or Kamrazi styles to that of the style of speech spoken in Srinagar and its neighboring areas. This phenomena of style switching is very common among the educated speakers of Kashmiri. Kashmiri spoken in Srinagar and surrounding areas continues to hold the prestige of being the standard variety which is used in mass media and literature. There are two main regional dialects, namely Poguli and Kashtawari spoken outside the valley of Kashmiri (Koul and Schmidt 1984). Poguli is spoken in the Pogul and Paristan valleys bordered on the east by Rambani and Siraji, and on the west by mixed dialects of 107 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). Literate Poguli speakers of Pogul and Pakistan valleys speak standard Kashmiri as well. Kashtawari is spoken in the Kashtawar valley, lying to the south east of Kashmir. (

Kashmiri has two types of dialects: (a) Regional dialects and (b) Social dialects. Regional dialects are further of two types: (i) those regional dialects or variations which are spoken in the regions inside the valley of Kashmir and (ii) those which are spoken in the regions outside the valley of Kashmir. Kashmiri speaking area in the valley is ethno-semantically divided into three regions: (1) Maraz (southern and south-eastern region), (2) Kamraz (northern and north-western region) and (3) Srinagar and its neighboring areas. There are some minor linguistic variations mainly at the phonological and lexical levels. Kashmiri spoken in the three regions is not only mutually intelligible but quite homogeneous. These dialectical variations can be treated as different styles of the same speech. Since Kashmiri, spoken in and around Srinagar has gained some social prestige, very frequent style switching takes places from Marazi or Kamrazi styles to that of the style of speech spoken in Srinagar and its neighboring areas. This phenomena of style switching is very common among the educated speakers of Kashmiri. Kashmiri spoken in Srinagar and surrounding areas continues to hold the prestige of being the standard variety which is used in mass media and literature. There are two main regional dialects, namely Poguli and Kashtawari spoken outside the valley of Kashmiri (Koul and Schmidt 1984). Poguli is spoken in the Pogul and Paristan valleys bordered on the east 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). Literate Poguli speakers of Pogul and Pakistan valleys speak standard Kashmiri as well. Kashtawari is spoken in the Kashtawar valley, lying to the south east of Kashmir.

**W** <http://www.koshur.org/Kashmiri/introduction.html>