

## Morphosyntactic Analysis of Khowar Verbs

**Anila Kanwal** (Teacher)

Govt. Education Department, Lahore, Pakistan.

Email: [anilanabeel7@gmail.com](mailto:anilanabeel7@gmail.com)

**Amna Tughral,**

M. Phill linguistics

The University of Lahore (Gujrat campus), Pakistan

Email: [emmatughral@gmail.com](mailto:emmatughral@gmail.com)

**Dr Muhammad Asad Habib**

Associate Professor, Department of English Languages & Literature,

The University of Lahore, Pakistan

Email: [asad.habib@ell.uol.edu.pk](mailto:asad.habib@ell.uol.edu.pk)

**Dr Muhammad Wasim**

PhD English,

Department of English

Imperial College of Business Studies, Lahore, Pakistan

Email: [mwaseem\\_ch@hotmail.com](mailto:mwaseem_ch@hotmail.com)

## Morphosyntactic Analysis of Khowar Verbs

### Abstract

*This study focuses on identifying and analyzing various morphological forms of Khowar verbs, which are characterized by tenacious preservation of various verb forms. Data is collected from three native speakers of Khowar and analyzed using Minimalist Program (MP). Qualitative syntactic analysis is applied throughout the study. The findings reveal that Khowar is a morphologically rich language with 17 different morphological forms adopted on the basis of person, 51 different forms on the basis of tense and aspects, and 2 different imperative and infinitive forms of verbs. Overall, every single verb in Khowar adopts 53 morphological forms. The study also reveals that Khowar is a grammatically gender-neutral language. Khowar, a language belonging to the Indo-Aryan family, is spoken by 332,200 speakers primarily in Chitral, Gilgit-Baltistan, KPK, and Swat (Eberhard, 2019). Despite its significance, Khowar is classified as an endangered language by the UNESCO World Atlas of Endangered Languages. Therefore, it is crucial to accumulate data and document Khowar in grammar or literature form. This descriptive study has the potential to contribute to the preservation, development, and documentation of Khowar language, especially for scholars and teachers seeking descriptive material on this language, as no significant study has been done on Khowar verb morphology and syntax.*

### Keywords

Khovar language, Minimalist Program, Morphology, Syntax, language endangerment, language documentation

## 1. Introduction

Northern Pakistan possesses a distinguish place on the cultural and historical map of the world. It is a realm of diversity ethnically as well as geographically. It is one of the most multilingual lands of the world. Chitral is the northernmost region of Pakistan, located in northwest of Pakistan. Presently, its population is 447,362 which is considered a heterogeneous mixture of different ethnic groups (Decker, 1992). These groups include Kalash, Khow, Bahgali, Damali, Arundui or Gowari, Gojar, Wohki, Pathan, Dangarik and Yadgha (Israr-ud-din, 1969).

The word “Kho” belongs to speakers of Khovar and “War” belongs to the language, thus Khovar basically refers to the language that is spoken by Kho people. Khovar is also commonly known as Chitrali. Native speakers of this language call it Kohwar or Khovar. Speakers of others languages also termed it Arniya, Qashqari, Patu and Kashgari (Decker, 1992).

Being a member of Indo-Aryan family its structure also has resemblance with the languages of this family. Except Kalsha which is the member of Dardic group but still has close resemblance with Khovar in structure. Khovar has more grammatical level of similarity with Kalsha as compared to lexical level (Morgenstierne, 1961).

As reported by UNESCO World Atlas of Endangered Languages, Khovar is an endangered language. There is a need to preserve and promote this language. Scholars are paying attention to this muted voice but most of the studies done on Khovar language are sociolinguistics surveys or mere reports regarding status and origin of language. Therefore, the current research aims to record the structure of Khovar in terms of morphology and syntax.

“The elementary syntactic structure of sentences can be understood as the main concern of the structural and syntactic sub-classification of verbs” (Nurse & Philippson, 2006, p. 130).

Keeping in mind the above mentioned quote, this study will focus on morphosyntactic analysis of Khovar verbs while understanding the basic syntactic structures of sentences simultaneously. The fundamental fact concerning all natural languages is that they can be divided into small groups termed as “syntactic categories”. And only verbs and nouns are the

universal lexical categories found in all natural languages. Verbs are considered one of the most important syntactic categories as they denote actions, sensations and states. Thus, attention should be paid to it by scholars as it is significant to investigate verb morphology of any language (O'Grady et al., 1997).

Although the primary purpose of sharing and transferring meaning can be the same for all languages, phonologically and structurally they differ from one another. As the general structure of English language is SVO while that of Khowar is SOV. Similarly, every linguistic feature of each language is distinct from other language and important to explore (Veesar et al., 2016). Hence, It is worthy to explore these features of any language specifically any endangered language like Khowar in order to document it.

Given the significance of verb morphology in human languages in general, the present study attempts to analyze the morphological forms of verbs in Khowar and identity their impact on its syntax. As stated by Jadhav (2014) that in order to comprehend the meaning and structure of any sentence of any language, verbs play a pivotal role. Thus, bearing in mind the significance of verb morphology in a language, the current research addressed with following research questions:

- 1) What are various morphological forms of verbs in Khowar?
- 2) How these morphological forms of verbs are formed and realized in Khowar?

## 2. Literature Review

“The documentation of endangered language is an especially important and urgent task if we want to at least preserve some of the wealth that these languages possess that otherwise will soon be gone forever” (Nicole et al., 2014, p. 106).

Morgestine (1936) describes Iranian components and features in Khowar. According to him, Khowar has a dogged reservation of primitive Indo-Aryan words, forms and sounds, and a huge quantity of foreign components. In his study he further explores that in comparison with other neighboring dialects of dardic languages Khowar has a preservation of many peculiarities that demands attention.

Kanyoro (1983) describes the morphosyntactic structure of a dialect of a language Lhya. In his study he analyzed the general structure of verbs of specified dialect of particular language. He used standard theory as theoretical framework. This work is just a description of general structure of verb and no systematic accounts of morphological forms that are adopted by verbs are given.

Decker (1992) writes a book namely Languages of Chitral. In which he describes geographical location, history of language and people, political issues and religion. Like all other studies he also did not pay attention on the grammatical aspects of Khowar.

Nzioka (2007) did a study on Kikamba language tense and aspect system. She carried this research to identify either tense and aspect system exists in this language or not. In her findings she explores that tense and aspect system do exist in this language and as a part of this research during analysis she describes detailed morphological structure of verbs of this language using Minimalist Program as theoretical framework. From this point of view this research is quite helpful for the present study.

Mbugua (2008) carried out a study on Massai language. She also in her study did the morphosyntactic analysis of lexical items in this language. She used feature checking system methodology to carry out this study. This study is also helpful for the current study as morphosyntactic analysis is carried out using Minimalist Program as theoretical framework.

Oder (2008) in his work describes the structure and morphological forms of verbs of Ekegussi language. He also uses Minimalist Program as theoretical framework for morphosyntactic analysis of verbs and concludes that MP can appropriately accounts for the change in verb forms according to tense and aspect in Ekegussi language and also adequately suitable for qualitative syntactic analysis of verbs of this particular language. This research is again very helpful for the current study but it is also limited to tense and aspect verbal inflection only.

Faizi (2009) in his article on development on Khowar as a literacy language reported the need of promotion and revitalization of cultural heritage of language. He also reported the need of documentation of important treasure of features that it has.

As mentioned above, this study is a minor contribution to preserve few grammatical aspects of an endangered language of northern areas of Pakistan. As no significant work have done on the syntax or morphology of these endangered languages of Pakistan northern areas including Khowar. Most of the researches that have done on languages of northern areas are based on language shift of the particular speech community to official languages of Pakistan i.e. Urdu or English and findings are mostly reasons of shift or to identify the level of endangerment of a particular language of Northern Pakistan including Khowar (Weinreich, 2010 & Rahman, 1994). Hence, most of the studies on northern areas languages are mere sociolinguistic surveys and no attention is paid to the preserve the grammatical features of these languages in order to preserve and promote them. Thus, in this section the studies

which have done on morphological and syntactic aspects of other languages are discussed.

The current exploratory research is an attempt to preserve the wealth of Khowar language by identifying and analyzing morphological forms of verbs in this less resourced language. Morphological forms of words are associated with their shapes and forms in general. Morphology is an advanced subdivision of linguistic that is concerned with the forms, internal structure and shapes of words. More technically the structure of every lexical item in any particular language bears basic information that provides important prerequisites in order to develop application for the particular language for promoting it (Niazi, 2016).

Francis (2016) in his study on morphological forms of verbs in Igikuria languages describes the structure of verb root which is non understandable without vowel ending. He further discovers that this vowel ending of verb change according to number, person, tense, aspect and mood in this language but he fails to give a number of morphological forms that a verb can adopt in Igikuria language but he successfully explores the structure of verbs and verbal inflection in his study using the Minimalist Program as theoretical framework. Although, this research is similar to the current research to some extent but in vast contrast as this research describes the structure of a Bantu language while language under study in current research belongs to Indo-Aryan family. Further, Francis in his research didn't pay attention to give a number of morphological forms of verb based on Phi features as described in Choamsky's Minimalist program to which the current research will focus while analyzing data.

Niazi (2018) investigates the structure of verb morphology in Urdu language. In her research she presents an overview of verb forms in Urdu. She identifies 47 type of inflection in Urdu verbs by applying rules of morphological analysis. She observed that most of the inflections in the forms of Urdu verbs are as a result of suffixation rather prefixation. Although MP is not applied in this study but still this study is quite helpful for this research as the general structure of sentences of Urdu language is quite similar to Khowar- the language under study. As mentioned earlier no significant study has done on Khowar yet specifically in the field of syntax and morphology. Most of the studies that have done on Khowar are sociolinguistic surveys on the languages of Northern Pakistan or Chitral. A review of few major studies on Khowar language is necessary in order to increase background knowledge of the research under study. It is also use to find a research gap.

Liljgran and Khan (2017) evaluate phonetic aspects of Khowar. In their study they recorded the voice of native speaker and after doing transcriptions they present a comparison of vowels and consonants articulation in between Khowar and other Indo-Aryan languages.

In a most recent studied on Khowar conducted by Anbreen et al. (2020). They studied the effect of social media with perspective of English language on the language of Khowar native speaker. For this research they analyzed 20 native speakers' comments on Facebook by using qualitative methodology and reported a dominant effect of English language on Khowar.

In a nutshell, it is concluded that most of the studies that have been done on Khowar language include sociolinguistic surveys of Northern areas. Very little attention is given to the syntactical and morphological study of Khowar language so, the researcher here finds a need to fill this gap in research. Khowar holds a distinctive and unique position in linguistic diversity. In order to avoid loss of linguistic diversity, linguists and researchers should pay attention to analyze and preserve grammatical features of this language syntactically as well as semantically. As mentioned above verb phrase holds an important position in grammar of any language. Thus, the present study attempts to explore and analyze morphological forms of Khowar verbs.

### 3. Methodology

Minimalism is adopted for the analysis of morphological forms of verbs of Khowar in the present study. Minimalist Program offers an ample association between morphology and syntactic categories of any language. Therefore, it is the most suitable and appropriate to explore and analyze morphological forms of Khowar verbs. Furthermore, the general sentence structure of Khowar is SVO which MP can describe appropriately. The general and basic overview of MP and its aptness to current research are as under:

#### 3.1. Minimalist Program

The latest study of generative grammar theory is Minimalist Program primitively developed by Choamsky. Government Binding Theory is immediate precursor of MP. According to MP, there are two basic levels of representation for any linguistic structure. These two levels are LF and PF. LF stands for logical form and is associated with the description of meaning and PF stands for phonological form and is associated with the description of sounds. These two levels are also termed as interface levels. Haegeman (1994) proposes that linguistic system produces abstract structure that will subsequently gain overt form i.e. spell out. The level of spell out eventually leads to Phonetic Form and Logical Form representations. Grammar organization in MP is exhibited in the following figure:

The major elements of MP that will be used to explore and analyze morphological forms of verbs in this research are as under:



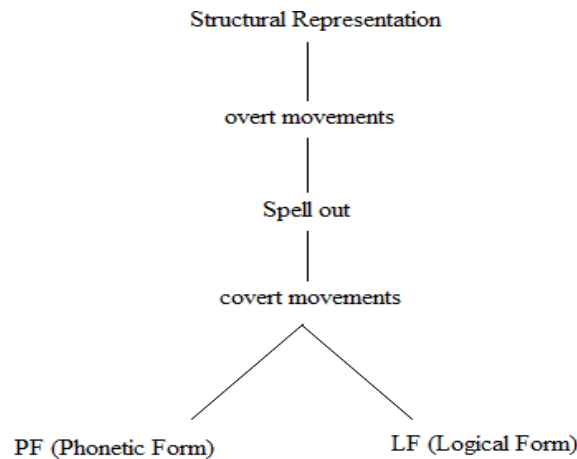


Fig 1: Grammar outlined in MP. (Extracted from Haegman (1994)).

- i. The lexicon and computational processes
- ii. Feature checking via movement to functional categories
- iii. Spell out process
- iv. The position of morphology in Minimalist Program

Following is the brief description of the above-mentioned components of MP with their relevance to the present study:

### 3.1.1. The lexicon and computational processes

Phonological, semantic, and syntactic features sets are assumed to be contained by every lexical entry. Phonological, semantic, and syntactic feature sets are assumed to be contained by every lexical entry. The Minimalist Program describes the strong bond between syntax and morphology. In the process of structure building computation component is directly involved. The role of which is to choose lexical item from the given lexicon to crop up with the structural representation. All the morphosyntactic and lexical information about verbs and nouns is contained by the lexicon (Schröder, 2008). The transformation of lexical items from lexicon to the head complement and specifier head is illustrated in the following diagram:

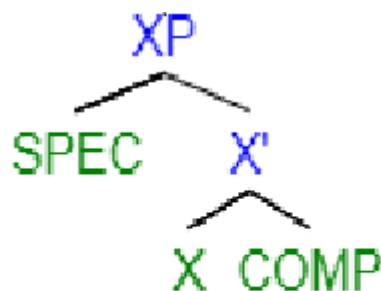


Fig 2: The head complement or specifier\_head relationship

### 3.1.2. Feature checking theory in MP

Within Minimalist framework, complete inflected forms are usually lexical heads i.e. inflectional affixes plus stem. A feature is carried by these forms, which belongs to the inflectional affix. Similarly, functional heads carry features that belong to the inflectional morphology. There must be an association between the features of inflection heads and inflection morphology of lexical categories. This need and demand of matching of features initiates lexical entries movements to the functional domain positions and also check the features of inflection which should be matched to the features of functional heads (Schröder, 2008).

The main task of the checking process is to ensure that all the lexical entries exhibited within a sentence structure should carry relevant and appropriate features. Inflectional and grammatical features are scrutinized to check their accurateness in counter to syntactic position in the process of structure building. The need and demand of checking generates new positions in the process of structure building i.e. SPEC position accounts for case checking.

### 3.1.3. Spell out process

After the process of structure building, the information stored in lexicon spells out into LF and PF levels by computational process. PF and LF levels are reckoned independently from spell out level in order to avoid deriving and crashing of ungrammatical structures. LF and PF representations are significant as they carry the semantic and phonological information for structural explanation. The principle of full interpretation accounts for the constructions that either these are well formed or not. As according to the principle of economy only that will be included in the syntactic structure which is relevant (Haegmen, 1994).

### 3.1.4. The place of morphology in Minimalist Program

Implementation of Minimalist Program in any morphosyntactic analysis study depends upon the morphology of the language under study. In the process of structure building movement mainly relies on the aspect whether the language under study is morphologically rich or not. According to morphosyntactic essence of MP, lexicon is not only an assemblage of stems and roots of nouns and verbs but also relevant information of inflectional morphology of these categories is also found in lexicon (Schröder, 2008).

According to the provision of Minimalist Program the fundamental structure of sentence is illustrated in the following diagram:



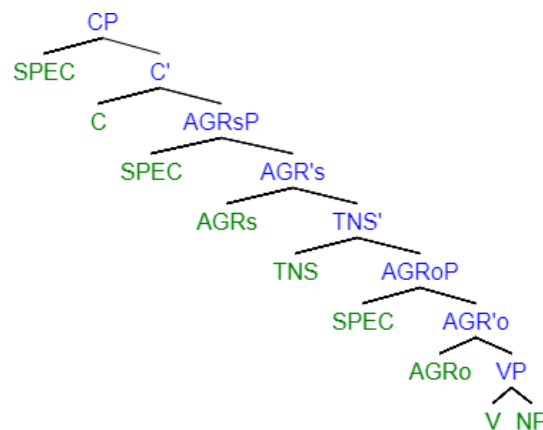


Fig 3: Noam Chomsky's derivational tree. (Extracted from Schroeder (2008)).

Borsley (1996) describes VP as the basic and crucial element of the sentence. This VP is usually immersed underneath a lot of functional categories. In order to check the case feature the subject should move to specifier position (AgrSP) and subsequently object should move to specifier position (AgrOP). MP can be encapsulated as it is a program of syntactic representation that minimizes the levels of representation in order to presents a justified structure of sentences.

### 3.2. The informants of the study

For current study three native speakers of language under study are selected as informants of research. All of which are inhabitants of Khorkashandeh village of North Chitral. All of them have marvelous command and knowledge of their language. With the earnest desire to promote Khovar they were happily willing to participate in current study as informants. Chomsky in his descriptive adequacy explains that only one native speaker is enough to study and analyze

linguistic aspects of any language and to pass judgment that either a sentence is well formed

or not (Chomsky, 1965, p.24).

### 3.3. Data Collection

Data is not taken from any newspaper, magazine, book or internet source rather elicited from the native speaker of language under study. Data is elicited by telling situations and asking translations of Urdu or English sentences from informants. Qualitative morphosyntactic analysis is carried out throughout this exploratory research.

## 4. Data Analysis and Discussion

As mentioned above the current study aims to explore and analyze morphological forms of Khowar verb base on phi features. Phi features incorporates the semantic interpretations of number, person, gender and tense (Adger, 2003). Keeping these phi features in mind morphological forms of Khowar verbs will be identified and analyzed. On the basis of above mentioned feature this section of study is divided into following four subsections:

- 1) Khowar Verbs' Morphological Forms depending upon Pronoun/Person
- 2) Khowar Verbs' Morphological Forms depending upon Tense and Aspects
- 3) Khowar Verbs' Morphological Forms depending upon Number
- 4) Khowar Verbs' Morphological Forms depending upon Gender
- 5) Khowar verbs' imperative form
- 6) Khowar verbs' infinitive form

Let's discuss them one by one.

### 4.1. Khowar Verbs' Morphological Forms depending upon Pronoun/Person

Morphological forms of Khowar verbs vary as the person or pronoun in the sentence in subject position vary. In other words, verbs in Khowar in a sentence show agreement with person or pronoun and by changing pronoun or person every time we found a morphologically a different form of verb. Although it is noticed that root remained the same except of few irregular verbs but change in suffixes is observed. Following is a variety of morphological forms of Khowar intransitive verb "Porik/ to sleep" based on pronoun or person.

(1) i. <i>Awa</i>	<i>[Por</i>	<i>Em</i>	<i>an].</i>
1SG	Root	1SG.	PROG.Marker
		Marker	

I Sleep Ing  
“I am sleeping.”

It is important to note here that present tense in Khowar is bare. It means that no specific present tense marker exists in this language rather when past and future tense markers are not appeared in the sentence it is understood then the tense is present.

iv. Ispa [Por Esiy an].  
1PL root 1PL. PROG.Marker  
Marker

We sleep Ing  
“We are sleeping.”

ii. Tu [Por Es an].  
2SG root 2SG. PROG.  
Marker Marker

You sleep Ing  
“You are sleeping.”

v. Tu [Por Emiy an].  
2PL root 2PL. PROG.Marker  
Marker

You sleep Ing  
“You are sleeping.”

iii. Assay [Por Er an].  
3SG root 3SG. PROG.  
Marker Marker

He/She sleep Ing  
“He/She is sleeping.”

vi. Atait [Por Eniy an].

3PL	root	3PL.	PROG.
		Marker	Marker
They	sleep		Ing
“They are sleeping.”			

The above-mentioned examples illustrate a variety of morphological forms of Khovar verb “Porik/to sleep”. In the sentence (1i) first person singular marker “em” appears as primary suffix on the verb stem “por” which is followed by the progressive aspect marker “an” which appears as secondary suffix on the stem “por”. Thus, Poreman (sleeping) is morphological form of Khovar verb Porik (to sleep) in case of first-person singular marker. Similarly, in the sentence (1ii) second person singular marker “es” appears as primary suffix on the verb stem “por” which is followed by the progressive aspect marker “an” which appears as secondary suffix on the stem “por”. Thus, in case of second person singular the morphological form of verb is Poresan(sleeping). Again, in the sentence (1iii) third person singular marker “er” appears as primary suffix on the verb stem “por” which is preceded by the progressive aspect marker “an” which appears as secondary suffix on the stem “por”. And the morphological form of verb in case of third person singular is Poreran (sleeping).

Likewise, in case of first person plural (we) the marker of pronoun is “esiy” which appears as primary suffix on the stem of verb “por” and again progressive aspect marker “an” appears as secondary suffix at the end of verb and the corresponding morphological form of verb for first person plural (we) is Poresiyan (sleeping). As explained by the example of sentence (1iv). In the similar manners, for second person plural marker (you) the change of person or pronoun marker “emiy” produces a new morphological form of verb Poremiyan (sleeping). As illustrated in example of sentence (1v). Similarly, in case of third person plural (they) the marker of pronoun is “eniy” which appears as primary suffix on the stem of verb “por” and again progressive aspect marker “an” appears as secondary suffix at the end of verb and the corresponding morphological form of verb for third person plural (they) is Poreniyan (sleeping). As explained in example of sentence (1vi).

The above-mentioned examples and discussion show that a variety of morphological forms of Khovar verb can be attained by changing the pronoun or person marker. Moreover, person marker always appears between root and progressive aspect marker in case of present progressive tense. It can be summarized and illustrated by the following formula:

Root + primary suffix + secondary Suffix

Root + Pronoun marker + Aspect Marker

It is note able that in case of past and future tense the formula is changed as the morphological structure of verb is also changed both in terms of markers and sequence of morphemes. Here, instead of aspect marker tense markers appear as primary suffix and precede the pronoun markers which appears as secondary suffix. The following sequence summarized the above discussion:

Root + Future/Past tense marker + Pronoun marker

Following are some examples from past and future habitual tense to show change in morphological forms of verb on the basis of past and future tense markers. And these examples further illustrate the above formula.

(2) i. *Awa* [Por Osh tam].  
1SG Root PST. 1SG.  
Marker Marker  
I Sleep was/were  
“I slept.”

iv. *Ispa* [Por Osh tam].  
1PL Root PST. 1PL.  
Marker Marker  
We Sleep was/were  
“We slept.”

ii. *Tu* [Por Osh tao].  
2SG Root PST. 2SG.  
Marker Marker  
You Sleep was/were  
“You slept.”

v. *Tu* [Por Osh tami].  
2PL Root PST. 2PL.  
Marker Marker  
You Sleep was/were

“You slept.”

iii. <i>Assay</i>	[ <i>Por</i>	<i>Osh</i>	<i>tai</i> ].
3SG	Root	PST.	3SG.
		Marker	Marker
He/She	Sleep	was/were	
“He/She slept.”			

vi. <i>Atait</i>	[ <i>Por</i>	<i>Osh</i>	<i>tani</i> ].
3PL	Root	PST.	3PL.
		Marker	Marker
They	Sleep	was/were	
“They slept.”			

It can be seen from the above-mentioned example (2i) that unlike present tense here in case of past tense the order of morphemes changed now the person marker appears as secondary suffix rather than primary suffix. And past tense marker “osh” appears as primary suffix. It is noteworthy that person or pronoun markers in case of past tense are vividly different from person or pronoun

markers of present tense as for first person singular the person marker is “em” in case of present tense but in case of past tense the first-person singular marker is “tam”. Same is the case with all other pronouns as mentioned in above examples.

Likewise, past tense in case of future tense the sequence of morphemes is future tense marker appears as primary suffix after the root of verb and person marker succeeded the tense marker and appears as secondary suffix. And person markers again in future tense are different from past and present tense. The following examples illustrate it:

(3) i. <i>Awa</i>	[ <i>Por</i>	<i>Ee</i>	<i>m</i> ].
I	root(sleep)	FUT.	1SG.
		Marker	Marker
“I shall sleep.”			

iv. <i>Ispa</i>	[ <i>Por</i>	<i>Ee</i>	<i>si</i> ].
-----------------	--------------	-----------	--------------



1PL	root	FUT.	1PL.
		Marker	Marker
We	sleep	will/shall	
“We shall sleep.”			
ii. <i>Tu</i>	<i>[Por</i>	<i>Ee</i>	<i>s]</i> .
You	root(sleep)	FUT.	2SG.
		Marker	Marker
“You will sleep.”			
v. <i>Tu</i>	<i>[Por</i>	<i>Ee</i>	<i>mi]</i> .
2PL	root	FUT.	2PL.
		Marker	Marker
You	sleep	will/shall	
“You will sleep.”			
iii. <i>Assay</i>	<i>[Por</i>	<i>Ee</i>	<i>r]</i> .
He/She	root(sleep)	FUT.	3SG.
		Marker	Marker
“He will sleep.”			
vi. <i>Atait</i>	<i>[Por</i>	<i>Ee</i>	<i>ni]</i> .
3PL	root	FUT.	3PL.
		Marker	Marker
They	sleep	will/shall	
“They will sleep.”			

Hence, we can see from the above mentioned examples that future tense marker is “ee” and person marker for future tense is “m” in case of first person singular (I). Similarly, in case of second person singular (you) the person marker is “s”. For third person singular (he/she) the person marker for future tense is “r”. Thus, it can be seen from the above mentioned examples that person makers are different in case of future tense and the corresponding morphological form of verb is also different.

It is significant to note here that person markers in Khowar language appear on the verb that brings change in its morphological form vary according to aspect rather than tense i.e. for progressive aspect of all three tenses the person markers are same. Similarly, in case of perfective aspect of all three tenses person markers are same. But in case of habitual or simple aspect person markers are same for present and past but vary in future tense. In order to understand it considers some examples:

#### 4.1.1. Person markers in Progressive aspect

##### *Present*

(4) i. Assay	[por	Er	an].
3SG	root	3SG. Marker	PROG.ASP. Marker
He/she	sleep		Ing
“He is sleeping.”			

##### *Past*

ii. Assay	[por	Osh	Er	an].
3SG	root	PST. Marker	3SG. Marker	PROG.ASP. Marker
He/she	sleep	was/were		ing
“He was sleeping.”				

##### *Future*

iii. Assay	[por	Er	An	wa].
3SG	root	3SG. Marker	PROG.ASP. Marker	FUT. Marker
He/she	sleep		Ing	will/shall
“He will be sleeping.”				

The above examples illustrate that person markers in case of present, past and future progressive are same that is “er” in case of third person singular.

#### 4.1.2. Person markers in Perfective aspect

##### *Present*

v.	Assay	[por	Soo	r].
3SG		Root	PRF.ASP.	3SG
			Marker	
He/she	Sleep	has/have		
"He has slept."				

*Past*

v.	Assay	[por	Osh	Soo	r].
3SG		root	PST. Marker	PRF.ASP.	3SG
				Marker	
He/she	sleep			Had	
"He had slept."					

*Future*

vi.	Assay	[por	Soo	R	wa].
3SG		root	PRF.ASP.	3SG. Marker	FUT.
			Marker		Marker
He/she	sleep	has/have			will/shall
"He will have slept."					

The above examples illustrate that person markers in case of present, past and future perfective are same that is "r" in case of third person singular.

**4.1.3. Person markers in Habitual/Simple aspect**

*Present*

vi.	Assay	[por	tai].
3SG		Root	3SG. Marker
He/she	Sleep		
"He/she sleeps."			

*Past*

vii.	Assay	[por	Osh	tai].
3SG		Root	PST. Marker	3SG. Marker

He/she Sleep

“He was sleeping.”

*Future*

ix. Assay [por Ee r].  
3SG root FUT. Marker 3SG. Marker  
He/she sleep will/shall  
“He will sleep.”

The above examples illustrate that person marker in case of present, past and future habitual are different that is “tai” in case of past and present third person singular and “ee” in case of future habitual. Following are few tables that summarized the above-mentioned examples and discussion.

**Table 1:** Person marker in habitual/simple aspect of Khowar verbs

Tense	Pronoun	Person Marker
Past/Present	awa (I)	tam
	tu (you SG)	tao
	assay (he/she)	tai
	ispa (we)	tam
	tu(you PL)	tami
	atait (they)	tani
Future	awa (I)	m
	tu (you SG)	s
	assay (he/she)	r
	ispa (we)	si
	tu(you PL)	mi
	atait (they)	ni

**Table 2:** Person marker in progressive aspect of Khowar verbs

Tense	Pronoun	Person Marker
Past/Present/Future	awa (I)	em
	tu (you SG)	es
	assay (he/she)	er
	ispa (we)	esiy
	tu (you PL)	emiy
	atait (they)	eniy

**Table 3:** Person marker in perfective aspect of Khowar verbs

Tense	Pronoun	Person Marker
Past/Present/Future	awa (I)	m
	tu (you SG)	s
	assay (he/she)	r
	ispa (we)	si
	tu (you PL)	mi
	atait (they)	ni

#### 4.2. Khowar verbs' morphological forms depending upon tense and aspect

Depending upon tense and aspect huge variety of morphological forms of Khowar verbs can be attained. The marker of tense and aspect appears as affixes on root of verb and give an indication about time of an event as modal and auxiliary verbs in this language do not play any vital role for the indication of tense or aspect. Below some sentences are given in order to show a variety of morphological forms of Khowar verbs depending upon tense and aspect.

##### 4.2.1. Present Tense

Habitual, progressive and perfective aspect of present tense shows different morphological forms of verb. Thus, in order to study the variety of morphological forms on the basis of present tense it is necessary to study its aspects one by one.

##### i. Habitual/Simple Aspect

As mentioned above there is no marker of present tense in this language. Likewise, there is no marker of present habitual aspect in this language rather absence of past and future tense markers automatically indicates that tense is present. Similarly, absence of progressive and

perfective aspects markers show that aspect is simple or habitual. In simple or habitual aspect of present tense, person marker appears as suffix on the root of the verb. Following formula illustrates it:

Root + Suffix (person marker)

Let's take some examples in order to further illustrate it:

(5) i. *Sana* [Por tai].  
3SG root 3SG. Marker  
Sana sleep  
“Sana sleeps.”

ii. *Zainab sabzi* [gane tai].  
3SG OBJ Root 3SG. Marker  
Zainab vegetable Purchase  
“Zainab purchases the vegetable.”

Sentence (4i) is an example of transitive verb portai(sleeps) and sentence (4ii) is an example of intransitive verb ganitai(purchases). Both follow the sequence of morphemes and characteristics as described above.

## ii. Progressive Aspect

In case of present progressive aspect, the analysis of morphological forms of verbs show that the person marker appears after root as primary suffix and progressive aspect marker appears as secondary suffix at the end of the verb. There is no marker of present tense as described above. The formula will be as following:

Root + primary suffix (person marker) + secondary suffix (progressive marker)

Following are few examples in order to illustrate it:

(6) i. *Sana* [por Er an].  
3SG Root 3SG. Marker PROG.ASP.  
Marker  
Sana Sleep  
“Sana is sleeping.”



ii. <i>Zainab</i>	<i>Sabzai</i>	<i>[gani</i>	<i>Er</i>	<i>an]</i> .
3SG	OBJ	Root	3SG.Marker	PROG.ASP. Marker
Zainab	Vegetable	Purchase		ing
“Zainab is purchasing vegetable.”				

The above sentence (5i) is an example of intransitive verb *poreran* (sleeping), where *por* is the root of verb, *er* is person marker and *an* is progressive marker. Same is the morphological analytic sequence of transitive verb *ganieran* (purchasing).

### iii. Perfective Aspect

In case of present perfective aspect verb root is followed by perfective marker. Again, present tense marker is not present as it is not existed in this language as mentioned earlier rather absence of past and future tense marker indicates that tense is present perfect. Following formula will illustrate the structure of present perfect tense verb:

Root + Suffix (perfective aspect marker)

Following examples will further illustrate it:

(7) i. <i>Sana</i>	<i>[por</i>	<i>Soo</i>	<i>r]</i> .
3SG	Root	PRF. Marker	3SG. Marker
Sana	Sleep	has/have	
“Sana has slept.”			

ii. <i>Zainab</i>	<i>Sabzi</i>	<i>[gani</i>	<i>Soo</i>	<i>r]</i> .
3SG	OBJ	Root	PRF. Marker	3SG. Marker
Zainab	Vegetable	Purchase	has/have	
“Zainab has purchased the vegetable.”				

In above sentence (6a) *porsoor* (slept) is an intransitive verb example. Where, *por* is the root of verb which is followed by perfective aspect marker *soor*. The same is true for the transitive verb *ganisoor* (purchased) in the sentence (6b).

### 4.2.2. Past Tense

Similar to present tense in case of past tense we have a variety of morphological forms of a

verb based upon the aspects of past tense. As in case of each aspect there is a slight variation in the morphological form of verb. It is interesting to know that in Khowar language the morphological form of verb tells a lot us about tense and aspect. Let's discuss each aspect of the past tense one by one.

### i. Habitual/Simple Aspect

In case of past habitual or simple aspect the marker of past tense appears as primary suffix after the root of verb which is followed by person marker as secondary suffix. Marker of past tense is *osh*. Following is the formula to describe the structure of past habitual verb:

Root + primary suffix (past marker) + secondary suffix (person marker)

Following are few examples to illustrate it:

(8) i.	<i>Sana</i>	<i>[por</i>	<i>Osh</i>	<i>tai]</i> .
	3SG	Root	PST. Marker	3SG. Marker
	Sana	Sleep	was/were	
	"Sana slept."			

ii.	<i>Zainab</i>	<i>Sabzi</i>	<i>[gani</i>	<i>Osh</i>	<i>tai]</i> .
	3SG	OBJ	root	PST. Marker	3SG. Marker
	Zainab	Vegetable	purchase	was/were	
	"Zainab purchased the vegetable."				

In the above mentioned sentence (7i) *poroshtai* (slept) is an intransitive verb. *osh* is appeared as primary suffix which is marker of past tense and *tai* is appeared as secondary suffix which is person marker. Same is the case with transitive verb *ganioshtai* (purchased) in the sentence (7ii).

### ii. Progressive Aspect

In past progressive case the verb in sentence is made of verb root followed by three suffixes. Past tense marker *osh* appears as primary suffix. person marker appears as secondary suffix and progressive aspect marker *an* appears as tertiary suffix. And the resultant morphological form of verb indicates about tense, aspect and person or pronoun. Following formula further comprehend the above-mentioned description about morphological form of verb in case of past progressive:

Root + primary suffix (past tense marker) + secondary suffix (person marker) + tertiary suffix (progressive aspect marker)

Following example will further illustrate it:

(9) i.	<i>Sana</i>	<i>[por</i>	<i>osh</i>	<i>Er</i>	<i>an].</i>
	3SG	Root	PST.M Marker	3SG. Marker	PROG.ASP. Marker
	Sana	Sleep	was/were		ing
	“Sana was sleeping.”				

ii.	<i>Zainab</i>	<i>sabzi</i>	<i>[gani</i>	<i>Osh</i>	<i>Er</i>	<i>an].</i>
	3SG	OBJ	root	PST. Marker	3SG. Marker	PROG.ASP. Marker
	Zainab	vegetable	purchase	was/were		ing
	“Zainab was purchasing vegetable.”					

In the above sentence (8i) porosheran (was sleeping) is an intransitive verb. Por is the root of verb which is followed by past tense marker osh as primary suffix, third person marker er as secondary suffix and progressive marker an as tertiary suffix. Same is the case with transitive verb ganiosheran (was purchasing) in sentence (8ii).

### iii. Perfective Aspect

In case of perfective aspect the marker of past tense osh appears as primary suffix after the root of verb which is followed by perfective aspect marker soor as secondary suffix. Following is the formula to describe the structure of past perfective verb:

Root + primary suffix (past marker) + secondary suffix (perfective) Following are few examples to illustrate it:

(10) i.	<i>Sana</i>	<i>[por</i>	<i>osh</i>	<i>Soo</i>	<i>r].</i>
	3SG	root	PST. Marker	PROG.ASP. Marker	3SG. Marker
	Sana	sleep	was/were	has/have/had	
	“Sana had slept.”				

ii. <i>Zainab</i>	<i>sabzi</i>	<i>[gani</i>	<i>Osh</i>	<i>Soo</i>	<i>r]</i> .
3SG	OBJ	root	PST.	PROG.ASP.	3SG.
			Marker	Marker	Marker
Zainab	vegetable	purchase	was/were	has/have/had	
“Zainab had purchased vegetable.”					

In the above-mentioned sentence (9i) poroshsoor (had slept) is an intransitive verb. osh is appeared as primary suffix which is marker of past tense and soor is appeared as secondary suffix which is perfective aspect marker. Same is the case with transitive verb ganioshsoor (had purchased) in the sentence (9ii).

### 4.2.3. Future Tense

Similar to the past and present tenses, Khovar verbs also show a huge variety of morphological form in case of future tense also. As mentioned previously, verbs in Khovar indicates about expressions of tense, aspect, person and number. Hence, by changing the aspects of future tense we attained a morphologically different form of verb as compared to others form of verb based on past and present tenses. Thus, it is significant to discuss each aspect of future tense with examples of verbs. Let’s discuss them one by one:

#### i. Habitual/Simple Aspect

In case of future habitual or simple aspect the marker of future habitual/simple tense appears as primary suffix after the root of verb which is followed by person marker as secondary suffix. Marker of future habitual or simple tense is ee. Following is the formula to describe the structure of past habitual verb:

Root + primary suffix (future habitual/simple tense marker) + secondary Suffix (person marker)

Following are few examples to illustrate it:

(11) i. <i>Sana</i>	<i>[por</i>	<i>Ee</i>	<i>r]</i> .
3SG	root	FUT.INDF.	3SG.
		Marker	Marker
Sana	sleep	will/shall	
“Sana will sleep.”			

ii. <i>Zainab</i>	<i>sabzi</i>	<i>[gani</i>	<i>Ee</i>	<i>r]</i> .
-------------------	--------------	--------------	-----------	-------------

3SG	OBJ	Root	FUT.INDF.	3SG.
			Marker	Marker
Zainab	vegetable	Purchase	will/shall	
“Zainab will purchase vegetable.”				

In the above mentioned sentence (10i) poreer (will sleep) is an intransitive verb. ee is appeared as primary suffix which is marker of future simple or habitual tense and r is appeared as secondary suffix which is person marker. Same is the case with transitive verb ganieer (will purchase) in the sentence (10ii).

### ii. Progressive Aspect

In future progressive case the verb in sentence is made of verb root followed by three suffixes. Person marker appears as primary suffix. Progressive aspect marker an appears as secondary suffix and future progressive tense marker wa appears as tertiary suffix. And the resultant morphological form of verb indicates about tense, aspect and person or pronoun. Following formula further comprehend the above-mentioned description about morphological form of verb in case of future progressive:

Root + primary suffix (person marker) + secondary suffix (progressive aspect marker) + tertiary suffix (future progressive tense marker)

Following examples will further illustrate it:

(12) i.	<i>Sana</i>	<i>[por</i>	<i>Er</i>	<i>An</i>	<i>wa]</i> .
	3SG	root	3SG.	PROG.ASP.	FUT.
			Marker	Marker	Marker
	Sana	sleep		Ing	will/shall
“Sana will be sleeping.”					

ii.	<i>Zainab</i>	<i>sabzi</i>	<i>[gani</i>	<i>Er</i>	<i>An</i>	<i>wa]</i> .
	3SG	OBJ	root	3SG. Marker	PROG.ASP.	FUT.
					Marker	Marker
	Zainab	vegetable	purchase		Ing	will/shall
“Zainab will be purchasing vegetable.”						

In the above sentence (11i) poreranwa (will be sleeping) is an intransitive verb. Por is the root

of verb, which is followed by person marker *er* as primary suffix, progressive aspect marker *an* as secondary suffix and future tense progressive marker *wa* as tertiary suffix. Same is the case with transitive verb *ganieranwa* (will be purchasing) in sentence (11ii).

### iii. Perfective Aspect

In case of perfective aspect the marker of perfective aspect *soor* appears as primary suffix after the root of verb which is followed by future tense marker *wa* as secondary suffix. Following is the formula to describe the structure of past perfective verb:

Root + primary suffix (perfective aspect marker) + secondary suffix (future tense marker)

Following are few examples to illustrate it:

(13) i.	<i>[por</i>	<i>soo</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>wa]</i> .
	<i>Sana</i>			
3SG	Root	PRF.ASP. Marker	3SG. Marker	FUT. Marker
Sana	Sleep	has/have/had		will/shall
“Sana will have slept.”				

ii.	<i>Zainab</i>	<i>Sabzi</i>	<i>[gani</i>	<i>Soo</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>wa]</i>
3SG	OBJ	root	PRF.ASP. Marker	3SG. Marker	FUT. Marker	
Zainab	vegetable	purchase	has/have/had			
“Zainab will have purchased the yegetable.”						

In the above-mentioned sentence (12i) *porsoorwa* (will have slept) is an intransitive verb. *soor* is appeared as primary suffix which is marker of perfective aspect and *wa* is appeared as secondary suffix which is future tense marker. Same is the case with transitive verb *ganisoorwa* (will have purchased) in the sentence (12ii). Following are few tables that show the variety of morphological forms of a verb *porik* (to sleep) based on tense:

### 4.3. Khowar Verbs’ Morphological Forms depending upon Number

It is interesting to note that like Urdu and English languages morphological forms of verbs in Khowar also vary according to the number of subject of in sentence. In other words, verbs in Khowar show agreement with the subject of sentence. In order to understand the above discussion considers the following examples;



(14) i. *Komoro kaloshtai.*

Girl wept.

“The girl wept.”

ii. *Komoraan kaloshtani.*

Girls wept

“The girl swept.”

iii. *Komoro kaleran*

Girl weeping

“The girl is weeping.”

iv. *Komoraaan kalerani*

Girls Weeping

“The girls are weeping.”

v. *Komoro kaleer.*

Girl will weep

“The girl will weep.”

vi. *Komoraan kaleeni.*

Girls will weep

“The girls will weep.”

The above-mentioned examples illustrate that by changing the number of subject the morphological form of verb also undergoes to a change. Following are few tables to summarize the above discussion;

**Table 4:** Morphological forms of Khovar verb "Porik" (to sleep) based on Present Tense

Tense	Simple Aspect	Progressive Aspect	Perfective Aspect
Present	Portai	Porran	Porsoor
	He/She sleeps.	He/She is sleeping.	He/She has slept.

Portam	Porman	porsoom
I sleep.	I am sleeping.	I have slept.
Portao	Porsan	Porsoos
You sleep.	You are sleeping.	You have slept.
Portam	Porsian	porsoosi
We sleep.	We are sleeping.	We have slept.
Portami	Pormian	porsoomi
You(PL) sleep.	You are sleeping.	You have slept.
Portani	Pornian	porsooni
They sleep.	They are sleeping.	They have slept.

**Table 5:** Morphological forms of Khowar verb "Porik" (to sleep) based on Past Tense

Tense	Simple Aspect	Progressive Aspect	Perfective Aspect
Past	poroshtai	Poroshran	Poroshsoor
	He/She slept.	He/She was sleeping.	He/She had slept.
	Poroshtam	Poroshman	poroshsoom
	I slept.	I was sleeping.	I had slept.
	Poroshtao	Poroshsan	Poroshsoos
	You slept.	You were sleeping.	You had slept.
	Poroshtam	Poroshsian	poroshsoosi
	We slept.	We were sleeping.	We had slept.
	Poroshtami	Poroshmian	Poroshsoomi
	You(PL) slept.	You were sleeping.	You had slept.
	Poroshtani	Poroshnian	Poroshsooni
	They slept.	They were sleeping.	They had slept.

**Table 6:** Morphological forms of Khowarverb "Porik" (to sleep) based on Future Tense

Tense	Simple Aspect	Progressive Aspect	Perfective Aspect
Future	Poreer	Porranwa	Porsoorwa

He/She will sleep. Poreem	He/She will sleeping. Pormanwa	He/She will have slept. porsoomwa
I shall sleep. Porees	I shall sleeping. Porsanwa	I shall have slept. Porsooswa
You will sleep. Poreesi	You will sleeping. Porsianwa	You will have slept. porsoosiwa
We shall sleep. Poreemi	We shall sleeping. Pormianwa	We shall have slept. porsoomiwa
You(PL) will sleep. Poreeni	You will sleeping. Pornianwa	You will have slept. porsooniwa
They will sleep.	They will sleeping.	They will have slept.

#### 4.4. Khowar Verbs' Morphological Forms depending upon Gender

Unlike to Urdu language Khowar is grammatically gender neutral like English and most of the languages of Northern Pakistan. Hence, by changing the gender of subject has not any significant impact on the morphological form of verb. The following examples will further illustrate it;

(15) *i.Ahmed kaloshtai.*

3SG.M. wept.

“Ahmed wept.”

*ii. kaloshtai.*

*Zainab*

3SG.F. wept.

“Zainab wept.”

The above examples (15i, 15ii) show that Khowar is grammatically gender neutral language as changing of gender does not affect the verb either morphologically or in any other perspective.

#### 4.5. Khowar verbs' imperative form

Similar to most of the Northern languages the imperative form of verb exists in Khowar

which is different from regular morphological forms of verbs. In Khowar in case of giving order the morphological form of verb becomes change by the addition of “ay” sound at the end of root verb i.e. root + ay. In order to understand it considers some examples;

(16) i. *Por*      *Ay*  
root      IMP.  
Marker  
“Sleep”

ii. *gani*      *Ay*  
root      IMP.  
Marker  
“Purchase”

#### 4.6. Khowar verbs’ infinitive form

Most of the languages have specific marker of infinitive verb form e.g. “na” in Urdu language as “likhna (to write)”. Similarly, the infinitive marker in Khowar is “ik”. When the root of verb is followed by “ik” marker then it is said to be infinitive form of verb in Khowar. Following examples will further comprehend it;

(17) i. *Por*      *Ik*  
root      INF.  
Marker  
“to sleep”

The following table will summarize the above discussion;

#### 5. Conclusion

The present exploratory research set out to identify morphological forms adopt by Khowar verbs and to analyze them morpho syntactically. For this purpose, Chomsky Minimalist Program (1995) is used. And keeping in mind Chomsky descriptive adequacy data is elicited from three native speakers of Khowar. The findings of data analysis reveal that,

- I. On the basis of person/pronoun each Khowar verb adopts 17 morphological forms.
- II. On the basis of tense and aspect each Khowar verb adopts 51 morphological forms.
- III. As the number of subjects varies morphological forms of Khowar verbs also vary according to it.  
The marker of infinity in Khowar verbs is “ik”.
- IV. Imperative marker in Khowar is “ay”.
- V. Khowar is grammatically gender-neutral language.

It is concluded from data analysis and findings that Khowar is morphologically a rich language as overall at least 51 morphological forms are adopted by Khowar verbs. Niazi (2018) describes Urdu as morphologically a rich language as 47 morphological forms are adopted by each Urdu verb which is a great number comparatively to English and many other languages but it is interesting to explore that Khowar verbs show more variety of morphological forms even comparison to Urdu language. This is basic research on the morphological forms on Khowar verb and hopefully will provide a platform to future scholars who are interested in Khowar.

## References

- Abbas, I., Ahmed, K., Habib, M. A. (2022). Conversation Analysis: A Methodology for Diagnosing Autism. *Global Language Review*, VII(II), 1-12.
- Adger, D. (2003). *Core syntax: A minimalist approach* (Vol.20). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Ahmed, K., Sharif, A., Perween, S., Akram, A. (2023). Implementing Improvisation Techniques to Teach Spoken English at Undergraduate Level: A Classroom Action Research. *International Journal of Linguistics and Culture*, 4(2), 347- 362.
- Ahmed, K., Ali, S., Khan, A. (2023). ESP Needs Analysis of Productive Skills: A Case Study of Engineering Students. *Pakistan Languages and Humanities Review (PLHR)*, 7(3), 800-812. [https://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2023\(7-III\)69](https://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2023(7-III)69)
- Ahmed, Z., Su, L., & Ahmed, K. (2017). Pakistani Youth Manipulated through Night-packages Advertising Discourse. *Human Systems Management*, 36(2), 151-162. [DOI: 10.3233/HSM-171762](https://doi.org/10.3233/HSM-171762)

- Ajmal, M., Anwar, B., Ahmed, K., Hussain, A., Butt, B. (2021). Representation of Body in Postcolonial and Eco-critical context in Annie John by Jamaica Kincaid. *Psychology and Education*, 58(2), 3226-3230.
- Ali, I. & Ahmed, K. (2019). A Study of the ESL Students' Motivational Orientations: A Case of Public and Private Schools. *European online journal of natural and social sciences*, 8(1), 188-198.
- Ali, M., Yasmin, T. Ahmed, K. (2021). Using WhatsApp as MALL Tool to Enhance ESL Learners' Performance in Pakistan. *Elementary Education Online*, 20(5), 2480-2494.
- Amanat, A., Ahmed, K., Siddiq, S. (2022). A Gender Based Study of Teaching BS (English). *Harf-O-Sukhan*, 6(1), 304-312.
- Anbreen, S., Riaz, F., & Akhtar, Y. (2020). English and Khwar: The study of social media Linguistic Practices of Khwar. *Global Language Review*, 5(1), 125-134. [https://doi.org/10.31703/glr.2020\(V-1\).14](https://doi.org/10.31703/glr.2020(V-1).14)
- Borsley, R. D. (1996). Modern phrase structure grammar. Chomsky, N. (1965). *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*. MIT press. Chomsky, N.(1995). *The Minimalist Program*. MIT Press.
- Butt, B., Ahmed, K., Ali, H. (2022). Operationalizing the Syntactic Complexity: A Corpus Based Evaluation of Online Newspaper Editorials. *Hayatian Journal of Linguistics and Literature*, 6(1), 69-86.
- Butt, B., Ahmed, K. Naila Naz. (2020). Power and Politeness: A Study of Female Faculty Interaction in College Result Meeting. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology*, 18(1), 970-983.
- Chomsky, N. (1965). *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*. MIT press.
- Decker, K. D. (1992). *Languages of Chitral*. National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University.
- Eberhard, et. al. (2019). *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*. Dallas, Tex: SIL International.



- Faizi, I. (2009). *Development of Khowar as a Literacy Language, Results of inter action between linguists and language community* [Case study]. Govt Degree College Chitral, NWFP Pakistan.
- Farooq, M., Ahmed, K. (2021). Introducing Self-Assessment for Evaluating Learners in Pakistan. *Global Social Sciences Review*, V(IV), 120-136.
- Francis, O. (2016). Morphosyntactic Analysis of Verb Inflection in Igikria Language: A Minimalist Program. *Journal of Literature, Language and Linguistics*, 25(1), 22-35.
- Habib, M., A Saeed, M., Asif, M., Ahmed, K. (2020). A study of Pronunciation variations among rural and urban learners of English. *Jahan-e-Tahqeeq*, 3(3), 47-57.
- Haegeman, L. M. (Ed.). (1994). *The new comparative syntax* (p. x294). London: Longman.
- Israr-ud din, M. (1969). The People of Chitral: A Survey of their Ethnic Diversity. *Pakistan Geographical Review*, 24(1),45-57.
- Jadhav,L.(2014).The Verb Phrase in Marathi. *ELT Voices-India International Journal*, 4(2), 108-124.
- Khaleel, B., Sana-e-Zahra, S., & Ahmed, K. (2023). A Thematic Analysis of Lexical Polarity within the Jargons of Legal Drafting in Pakistan. *International Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2(2), 149-176.
- Liljegren, H., & Khan, A.A. (2017). Khowar. *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*, 47 (2), 219-229.
- Mbugua, E.M. (2008). *Tense and Aspect in Samburu: A Minimalist Approach*. Unpublished M.A. Dissertation. U, O, N.
- Morgenstierne, G. (1936). Iranian elements in Khowar. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, 8(2-3), 657-671.
- Morgenstierne, G. (1961). Dardic and Kafirlanguages. In Lewis, B. & Pellat,C. (Eds.), *The Encyclopedia of Islam*, (pp.138-139). Leiden:E.JBrill.

- Nawaz, M., Ahmed, K. (2021). A Genetic Feminist Study of Selected Works from Bapsi Sidhwa. *Harf-O-Sukhan*, 5(3), 510-519.
- Niazi, A. (2016, April). Morphological Analysis of Urdu Verbs. In *International Conference on Intelligent Text Processing and Computational Linguistics* (pp.284-293). Springer, Cham.
- Nicole, N., Michael, H., Maciej, K., Katarzyna, K., Tomasz, W., & Radoslaw, W. (2014). *Book of Knowledge of Language in Danger*. Poland: Adam Mickiewicz University Press.
- Nisar, M., Ahmed, K., Asif, M. (2023). The influence of Cultural Differences on Persuasive Writing Styles in Pakistani and Chinese EFL Learners. *Journal of Arts and Linguistics Studies*, 2(2), 205-226.
- Nurse, D., & Philippson, G. (2006). *The bantu languages*. Routledge.
- Nzioka, N.A. (2007). *A Minimalist Analysis of Kikambu Tense and Aspect*. Unpublished M.A. Dissertation. U.O.N.
- Oder, E. (2008). *Tense and Aspects in Ekegussi: A Minimalist Analysis*. Unpublished M.A. Dissertation: U.O.N.
- O'Grady, W., Dobrovolsky, M., & Katamba, F. (Eds.). (1997). *Contemporary linguistics*. St. Martin's.
- Ranjha, I. M., Ahmed, K., Gohar, S., Sarfraz, S. (2021). Challenging the Myth: A Transitivity Analysis of Manto's The Hundred-Watt Bulb. *Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry*, 12(7), 5328-5336. <https://www.tojqi.net/index.php/journal/article/view/4616>
- Rahman, T. (1994). *Sociolinguistic Survey of Northern Pakistan*.
- Ruba, A., Abdullah, F., Ahmed, K., Basharat, A. (2021). Online Learning Experience and Challenges of Undergraduate Students During COVID-19. *Journal of English Language, Literature and Education (JELLE)*, 3(1), 1-28. <https://doi.org/10.54692/jelle.2021.030164>
- Schröder, H. (2008). *Word order in Toposa: An aspect of multiple feature-checking* (No.142).

Publications in Linguistics.

- Shaukat, R., Ahmed, K., Waseem, F. (2023). Visual and Emotional Approach in Social Media COVID-19 Cancer Posts. *International Journal of Contemporary Issues in Social Sciences*, 2(3), 401-412.
- Taskeen, S., & Ahmed, K. (2023). Exploring the Relationship between Learning Styles and Writing Competence of Pakistani ESL Learners: Implications for Instruction and Assessment. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology*, 20(2), 1801-1814.
- Taskeen, S., & Ahmed, K. (2023). The Relationship between Personality Traits and Academic Achievements of Pakistani ESLs: Factors, Implications, and Future Directions. *Journal of Social Sciences Advancement*, 4(2), 37-44.
- Veesar, Z.A., Kadhim, K.A., Shah, S.A., & Khuhro, R.A. (2016). Argument Structure of Sindhi Verbs: An Analysis of Thematic Relations. *Language in India*, 16(2).
- Wasim, M., Ahmed, K., Joya, N. (2023). Role of Concordance of Lexicon and Collocations in Indian Newspaper Headlines on Pulwama Crisis: A Critical Discourse Analysis. *Journal of Development and Social Sciences (JDSS)*, 4(4), 308-319.  
[https://doi.org/10.47205/jdss.2023\(4-IV\)28](https://doi.org/10.47205/jdss.2023(4-IV)28)
- Weinreich, M. (2010). Language Shift in Northern Pakistan: The Case of Domaakí and Pashto. *Iran and the Caucasus*, 14(1), 43-56.
- Zahra, F. T., Khan, A., Ahmed, K., Aziz, F. (2023). Episodes of Teaching, Assessing and Testing: Analysis of Teaching Listening in Pakistan. *Journal of Asian Development Studies*, 12(3), 1082-1092.
- Zahra, F. T., Khan, A., Ahmed, K., Imtiaz, F. (2023). Teaching Spoken English in Pakistan: An Overview of Research Findings. *International Journal of Contemporary Issues in Social Sciences*, 2(4), 248-256.