12th International Conference on Endangered and Lesser Known Languages

March 6-7, 2024

TWO- DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON

INDIA AS A LINGUISTIC AREA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE NON-SCHEDULED LANGUAGES

MARCH 6-7, 2024

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Department of Linguistics, University of Kashmir, Srinagar

IN COLLABORATION WITH

Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysuru

&

Society for Endangered and Lesser Known Languages, Lucknow

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INDIA AS A LINGUISTIC AREA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE NON-SCHEDULED LANGUAGES

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Issues in Revitalization of Non-scheduled Languages of India: A Challenge to NEP 2020

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One of the visions of NEP is to impart the basic education to the school children in the so-called local languages. The idea is good; however, the implementation is tough! The efforts that would be required to do so look like an ardent task in a country like India. There is no planning, no infrastructure, no training and certainly no vision to achieve the goal. The first thing that would be required in this direction is the process of 'revitalization' of all possible local languages. Hindi certainly can't be considered as the local language even in the so-called Hindi-speaking belt or area. Whether we talk about 'Punjabi', 'Haryanvi', 'Gujarati', 'Marathi', or 'Marwari', we are suddenly reminded with 100s of names of local languages that are spoken in these areas. Whenever I thought of Punjab, and Punjabi, I thought Punjabi is spoken in almost all the parts of Punjab. However, I came across very recently the names of at least 10 immediate local languages i.e. Saraiki, Pothwari, Lahnda, Jhangvi, Shahpuri, Majhi, Doabi, Malwai, Puadhi and Khetrani. This is just five minutes search on google that informs us about these names, what if we consult a person from Punjab, s/he will certainly give us a list of many other local languages in different areas of Punjab.

Moreover, I am also confirmed that each of these local languages will have sub-varieties in different areas of their geographic location. If this is going to be the situation of linguistic landscape in the country, the chances of achieving the goal of imparting the basic education in the local languages under the scheme of NEP 2020 is going to be an impossible task! However, if we have a flowchart of a very meticulous and fully shorted out plan of 5 to 10 years' project in which we start revitalizing the very prominent local languages of different parts of the country, it won't remain an impossible task. The present paper tries to investigate the socio-political reasons besides the linguistic once and discuss some of the best possible ways of language revitalization and give some suggestions and future directions towards the end so that the non-scheduled languages can also be strengthened and be part of the upcoming mission of NEP 2020 and benefit the locals with and in their own 'local languages'.

Keywords: NEP-2020, Language Revitalization, Local Languages, Hindi, Indian Languages

Archiving, ASR, and Rapid Corpus Creation

Shobhana Chelliah

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Documentary linguists are working to create audio, video, and analytic records of thousands of low-resourced languages before they are completely lost. These efforts are hampered by the time and specialized training needed to transcribe recordings before they can be analyzed. A promising development is that the technology for automatic speech recognition (ASR) can now be tested and improved for integration into the language documentation process. This presentation is about how the Computational Resource for South Asian Language archive is creating a workflow to support creation of corpora through ASR for the under-resourced languages of South Asia.

Keywords: ASR, Language Documentation, Language Documentation, South Asian Languages

Fieldwork: An Ever-evolving Method

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In this presentation, the author attempts to show that with times how her fieldwork methodology has gradually evolved while working with a tribal community. During the documentation, description, and revitalization activities organized initially solely by her and later by her team in what way she started with 'working on a language' and moves to 'working for the community' and landed on 'working with community members' following a participatory model.

Keywords: Fieldwork, Language Documentation, Language Description, Language Revitalization.

Non-Scheduled Languages of India: An Overview of some Common Traits

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Latest official record of India showcases 121 languages (inclusive of 270 Mother Tongues) of 10000 and above population at national level. This 121 number is distributed among language families of Austro Asiatic (AA-14), Dravidian (DR-17), Indo-Aryan (IA- 23), Tibeto-Burmese (TB-66) and 1 of Semito-Hamitic (SH). 22 languages are recognized as Scheduled (S) languages. Out of 121 numbers 99 constitutes the assembly of Non Scheduled (NS) languages (inclusive of 147 Mother Tongues of 10000 and above population at all India level), all of which are identified and established by their linguistic autonomy. In spite of their identified independent existence (including S languages too) on linguistic basis, certain features are identified as common or shared ones across language families which tend to view India as 'linguistic area'. Some of these common traits, as available in NS languages, are highlighted below based on the published grammars framing the basis of Survey result on NS languages of India in 1989. 5/6 vowel system mostly in languages like [AA]- Kharia, Khasi, [DR]- Kurukh/Oraon,Gondi, [TB]- Garo, Angami etc. Presence of vowel /ə/ mostly and /ɛ/, /ɔ/ in [AA]- Kharia, Nicobarese, [DR]-Tulu, [TB]- Konyak, Angami,Kabui, Ladakhi, Lepcha, Mikir, Tangkhul, Thado, Tripuri, [IA]- Bhili/Bhilodi,Bishnupuriya, Presence of /I/ in Sema, Bhili/Bhilodi etc. Presence of /U/ in [AA]- Nicobarese, [TB]- Ao, Tripuri, etc. Presence of Retroflex series of Consonants in [IA]- Bhili/Bhilodi, Bishnupuriya, [AA]- Kharia,Ho, [TB] Gondi, Kurukh/Oraon etc. Presence of glottal stop /ʔ/ mostly in [AA]- Khasi, Nicobarese, [TB]-Ao, Garo, Konyak etc. Presence of Affricates in [AA]- Kharia, Khasi, [DR]- Gondi, [TB]- Angami, Konyak, Ao, Garo, Ladakhi, Lotha, Lushai/Mizo, Thado, [IA] Bhili/Bhilodi,Bishnupuriya, etc. Presence of Aspirated nasals like /mh/, /nh/ etc. in [TB]- Angami, Lotha, [IA]- Bhili/Bhilodi etc. Presence of Exclusive and Inclusive 1st Personal Pronoun in languages like [AA]- Kharia, Ho, [DR]-Gondi, Kurukh/Oraon, [TB]- Angami, Ao, Garo, Konyak,Thado etc. Markedness in Nouns only at NP structure and not in VP structure in languages like Angami,Ao,Lotha, Mikir,Tripuri, etc.

Keywords: Languages, Mother Tongues, 10000 and Above, Scheduled, Non-Scheduled, Linguistic Autonomy, Common Traits.

Emphatic Particles in Kashika

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Kashika is a language spoken in Varanasi district. It is also known as Banarasi by scholars. It is still an oral tradition in Varanasi and demands for its culture to be preserved. Therefore, this work is an initiative towards documenting the present day local language of Varanasi. This paper specifically deals with the emphatic particles in Kashika. The objectives of the study are;

1. To examine the Emphatic particles in Kashika.
2. To observe the change in particles with regard to different grammatical categories
3. To evaluate the use of emphatic particles in different context.

Kashika particles have their meaning and must be associated with another word or phrase to impart that meaning. Depending on context, the meaning of a term may overlap with concepts such as morpheme, marker, or even adverb. The study has collected data by the observation method directly from native speakers of Kashika. It includes informal general conversation with Kashika people, native of Varanasi, and the area is Varanasi region. There are many emphatic particles which are used in Kashika. These particles include /vɒ/, /hʊ/, /ə/, /hiː/, /jə/, /tə/. The paper highlights and examines emphatic particles used with different grammatical categories.

Keywords: Kashika, Particle, Grammatical Category, Emphatic Particle.

Socio-Psychological Language Preferences: A Case Study of Migrant Kashmiri Pandit Youth

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The present paper aims to discern the socio-psychological preferences given to different languages being the part of verbal repertoire of migrant Kashmiri Pandit Youth who have migrated to Jammu and Udhampur areas during the turmoil of 1990's. To understand the linguistic situation of the migrant community, the socio-psychological tendencies in the patterns of language preservation, language use and language shift towards another language/s was examined. For the present study, data was elicited from a random sample of 400 informants (200 each from Jammu and Udhampur), falling within the age group of 10 to 30 years.

Key Words: Pandit, Community, Migration, Verbal Repertoire.

Relationship between Fundamental Frequency and Aging: A Study with Reference to Kashmiri Language

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The study compared the Fundamental Frequency (F0) among 04 age-groups of male and female Kashmiri speakers to determine the relationship between aging and F0. Recordings for 16 words of _hVth_ structure, with each word having a different vowel of the language, were taken from a total of 24 males and 24 females, each divided into 04 age groups of 15-25 years, 26-35 years, 36-45 years, and 46 years and above. Half of the participants belonged to rural Kashmir and the half of speakers were from Urban Kashmir. Acoustic analysis of speech samples was carried using PRAAT and F0 was calculated. The study found that there is a considerable decrease in F0 among females with increase in age and among males, the trend of F0 decrease is reversed after middle age and increases among elderly Kashmiris.

Keywords: Fundamental Frequency, Aging, Kashmiri, Acoustics, PRAAT

Preserving Linguistic Heritage: A Study of the Pahari Language in Jammu and Kashmir

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This research paper delves into the linguistic landscape of Jammu and Kashmir, with a primary focus on the Pahari language, a significant but lesser-explored linguistic facet of the region. The study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the historical roots, linguistic characteristics, and contemporary challenges faced by the Pahari language and its speakers. This analysis aims to contribute to the existing linguistic literature while providing insights into the unique features that distinguish Pahari from other languages in the region. Furthermore, the research investigates the current status of the Pahari language, considering factors such as language vitality, endangerment, and the impact of socio-economic changes. The study also explores the role of Pahari in education, media, and administration, assessing the language's presence in various domains and its prospects for sustainable development. To address the challenges faced by the Pahari language, the research proposes recommendations for language preservation and revitalization strategies. This includes promoting awareness, developing educational resources, and fostering community engagement to ensure the continued vitality and relevance of Pahari in the linguistic landscape of Jammu and Kashmir. In conclusion, this research paper contributes to the broader understanding of linguistic diversity in Jammu and Kashmir by spotlighting the Pahari language. The findings of this study contribute to the broader discourse on language preservation, cultural diversity, and the unique linguistic landscape of Jammu and Kashmir.

Keywords: Pahari Language, Linguistic Heritage, Jammu and Kashmir, Linguistic Diversity.

Mapping the Linguistic Diversity: The Overlooked Dialects of Haryanvi

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This paper explores the linguistic diversity within the Haryanvi language, focusing specifically on its often overlooked dialects such as Bangru, Deshwali, Ambalvi, Khadri, Kauravi, Ahirwati, Narhadi and Katehri. Through a comprehensive analysis, the study aims to map the various dialects of Haryanvi. By examining the socio-cultural and current linguistic factors that have led to the neglect of certain dialects, the paper seeks to fill the gap in academic literature, providing a more nuanced understanding of linguistic diversity in the Haryana region, and to highlight the importance of acknowledging and preserving the diverse linguistic heritage present within the Haryanvi language. These findings contribute to the broader discourse on language diversity in the Indian context, emphasizing the inclusive language policies that recognize and support the vitality of all regional Haryanvi dialects.

Keywords: Dialect, Haryanvi, Linguistic diversity, Language policy.

Speech Variation in Genders at Nominal and Verbal Paradigm in Kurukh

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Kurukh is predominantly the language of the Oraon tribe spoken in Chotanagpur Plateau. From the time the Oraon tribe entered the plateau, they shared social and cultural practices of the area. The language has undergone a constant functional and a course of linguistic change and assimilation with the other dominant languages, yet the language has continued to preserve its own distinctiveness. For the masculine and feminine gender, the grammar is different in Kurukh and interestingly, the noun form and verbal affixation differ for both the genders. The present study investigates the speech performances of the male and female speakers to assess their speech variation.

Keywords: Kurukh, Speech Variation, Different Grammar, Distinctiveness.

Structure of the Auxiliary Marker in Garhwa Bhojpuri: Through the Contact Situations of Maghahi and Bhojpuri

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This paper examines the use of auxiliary markers within the linguistic frameworks of Bhojpuri and Magahi languages with a specific focus on Garhwa Bhojpuri. The primary objective of this study is to demonstrate the pivotal role of auxiliary verbs in conveying grammatical accuracy and meaning. The Garhwa variant of Bhojpuri is posited to exhibit distinct linguistic features when compared to other regional varieties or languages and is predominantly spoken in the urban and semi-urban areas of the Garhwa district in Jharkhand. The district is surrounded by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Chhattisgah where different languages and dialects are spoken. This paper tries to provide a comprehensive overview of auxiliary marker systems in the languages Magahi, Bhojpuri and Garhwa Bhojpuri, highlighting both similarities and differences. We can see the examples of auxiliary markers in all three languages with variations in honorificity and person. First person (HON: *hi, hĩ, hiaĩ, hĩwə*), (NON-HON: *hia, hiɛ, hiau, hiyo*), Second person (H: *bəʈə*), (NH: *bəʈe, baʈe*), Third person (H: *həthun, həthin*), (NH:*həi, həu*) while in Magahi- First person (HON: *hi, hĩ, hiaĩ, hĩwə*), (NON-HON: *hia, hiɛ, hiau, hiyo*), Second person (H: *hə, həhu, həthin, həthan*), (NH: *he, həhi*), Third person (H: *həin, həth, həthun, həthin, həkhin*), (NH: *həi, həu*) and in Standard Bhojpuri- First person (HON: *baʈĩ, baʈi, bani*), (NON-HON: *həĩ, həvĩ*), Second person (H: *baʈə, baʈə, həvə*), (NH: *baʈe, baʈe, həv*), Third person (H: *baʈɛ̃, baʈɛ̃, həvɛ*), (NH: *baʈɛ, baʈe, ba, baɛ, hə, baʈe*) are used to indicate the present tense of the verbs. This study explores how the Garhwa variant of Bhojpuri has been influenced by Magahi and Bhojpuri while still maintaining its unique characteristics and relationship with language contact. These findings contribute significantly to our understanding of language dynamics in multilingual environments.

Keywords: Auxiliary Markers, Verbs, Aspects, Language Contact, Garhwa Bhojpuri Language, Magahi, Standard Bhojpuri.

Preservation and Revitalization of an Endangered Language through Literary Mode and Translation: The Case Study of an Inuit (Eskimo) Novel 'Harpoon of the Hunter' by Merkoosi

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This paper takes you on a fascinating journey starting from the language and literature of the icy arctic region through their oral and recently acquired written literature and their preservation and revitalization through translation in different languages namely English, German, Danish, French, Marathi and finally in Hindi. This paper will present the peculiar and interesting features of the Inuit language and culture, the endangered state of their language, their freezing universe, the creation of Inuit script, the first written literature in Inuit language, and the efforts of preservation and revitalization of Inuit literature and culture through translation. How far was this adventure a success? Can this process be applied to other endangered oral literatures? Inuktitut is the language spoken by the Inuit, who live in the northernmost areas of the world. There are only 11,000 Inuit in Quebec and 50,000 around the world. The Inuit began to write down their language utilizing self-developed scripts only very recently. 'The Harpoon of the Hunter', the first novel in Inuktitut, written by an Inuit named Markoosie, was a landmark book for more than one reason.

Keywords: Endangered Language, Inuit, Eskimo, Oral Language, Oral and Literary Mode, Preservation, Revitalization, Translation, Diffusion.

Language Maintenance and Shift among Kumaoni Speakers:
A Sociolinguistic Conspectus

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Pandit's (1977) assertion 'that in India language maintenance is the norm, and shift an exception,' initiated debate and speculations about the validity of the observation among scholars. There has been evidence to point out both the truth and falsity of the claim. Kumaoni is spoken in the beautiful mountainous Kumaon region of the state of Uttaranchal, more specifically in the districts of Almora, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar and Champawat. Apart from this, Kumaoni speakers are also found in large numbers in areas like Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and some areas in Nepal. The Kumaoni language has been categorized as a member of the Central Pahari group of languages of the Indo-Aryan language family by Grierson (Linguistic Survey of India, 1968). Although the Constitution of India guarantees special status to the linguistic minorities (Article. 29; Article. 350 A; Article 350 B), the Kumaoni language, is not covered under the eighth schedule of the Constitution. This shall continue to degenerate if not guaranteed state protection. Members of such communities, whose number is numerically small, are at a disadvantage because their languages are not given the same attention as major regional languages. The Kumaonis are no exception. They must therefore, out of necessity, have to be bilinguals and multilinguals. The impetus to learn or speak in Kumaoni is missing from the psyche of the younger generation. Added to this, the verbal repertoire of the Kumaonis has incorporated Hindi and even English, as these languages are in high demand owing to the perception that these two languages the medium of getting superior education and better jobs ensuring increased upward social mobility. And hence, an objective study of language maintenance and shift becomes important, as this has implications for the specific speech community in particular and the whole society in general. The present study tries to address this problem and attempts a conspectus on language maintenance/shift in the Kumaoni speech community.

Keywords: Kumaoni, Language Maintenance/Shift, Constitution, Speech Community

Unravelling Morphological Processes in Gojri: Insights from a Lesser-Known Language

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In Gojri, an underrepresented Indo-Aryan language spoken mostly by the Gujjar community in South Asia, especially in parts of India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, this research explores the complex domain of morphological processes. Gojri displays a wide range of morphological features that provide important insights into the richness of its morphology. This research offers a thorough examination of the morphological subtleties unique to Gojri. The data for this study was collected from the speakers of Gojri in the Bandipora district of Kashmiri. Utilizing a blend of fieldwork data, interviews with native speakers, and linguistic analysis, it examines several morphological processes, such as affixation, compounding, reduplication, and morpho-phonological alternations, to provide insight into the language's production and structural complexity. Additionally, the study looks at how morphological processes of involved in word formation and lexical derivation, highlighting the inventive ways speakers modify loanwords, create new words, and convey complex meanings in a variety of communication circumstances. This research advances our knowledge of morphological complexity, language use, and cultural identity in minority languages, as well as linguistic variety.

Keywords*:* Gojri Language, Indo-Aryan, Morphological Process, Word Formation

The Fifth Language Family of India: Typology of an Isolating Language

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North-East India is home to five language families – Indo Aryan (Assamese, Bengali), Tibeto-Burman (or the trans-Himalayan languages), Austroasiatic, Dravidian, and Tai-Kadai (Tai Khamti, Tai Aiton, Tai-Phake, Tai-Khamyang, Tai-Ahom). The present study intends to discuss some of the defining linguistic characteristic features of the fifth language family i.e., Tai-Kadai with special reference to Tai Khamti. The Namsai district (particularly Chongkham) of Arunachal Pradesh is the principal area of the Tai population in India, 90 percent of the people are Tai Khamti. Besides this, Tai people are also scattered in Changlang and Tirap districts of Arunachal Pradesh, various parts of Assam and Northern Myanmar. The geographical situation in which Tai communities are located brought them into contact with both Tibeto-Burman and Indo-Aryan families of languages. Tai Khamti manifests typological features of an isolating tonal language as well as features of areal convergence with the trans-Himalayan languages like Lexical gender and Expressives. As far as the syntax is concerned Tai Kadai is prototypically an SVO language, however, we witness SOV order also due to the Indo-Aryan influence. One of the defining characteristics of the Tai Kadai family is the Classification system. Nouns may be categorized into 'Gender classes' following several strategies of cultural construction. Gender and Number are derivational categories in Tai Khamti. The plural word *khəu⁴* is variously glossed as 'third person pronoun singular and plural', 'other people', 'all'. Adjectives denoting physical properties or colour terms which connote 'intensity' show interesting examples of expressive morphology, e.g., *neŋ²-ha²-ha²* 'dark red'.

Keywords: Isolating Languages, Language Family, Word Order, Convergnece, SVO Language

Typological Study of NPIs in Some Major Languages of Bihar

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The proposed study is a typological exploration of Negative Polarity Items (NPIs) in three languages of Bihar – Angika, Bhojpuri and Magahi. Negative polarity items (NPIs) are words or expressions that can only occur in a limited set of environments, prototypically in the scope of negation (Penka, 2007). This paper explores fundamental aspects of NPIs in the languages under study by examining the types of phrases employed as NPIs. The paper also explores the distribution pattern of NPIs in these languages. Despite being sister languages, Angika, Bhojpuri and Magahi are different with regard to the way they treat NPIs. A unique phenomenon observed in these languages is that there are some NPIs which can occur in as grammatical even in non-negative contexts in Bhojpuri, Angika, and Magahi. The study presents the unique characteristics of NPIs in the languages of Bihar. There is a scarcity of typological research on NPIs in Indian languages, and this paper is a contribution to the field of negation and NPIs through a syntactic typological analysis of the non-scheduled languages of Bihar.

Keywords: Negative Polarity Items, Non Negative Context, Syntactic Typological Analysis.

Linguistic Minorities and Language Identity: A Study of Language Use Patterns and Determinants among Pakhtoon Immigrants in Jammu and Kashmir.

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The state of Jammu and Kashmir is home to a vast Ethno linguistic diversity. A long history of language contact has often obscured the original linguistic differences between various languages spoken in the region. Understanding the complex dynamics of language development in a multilingual state like Jammu and Kashmir is important for creating an informed opinion about the status of languages and their role in identity formation. Often described as a three-storied edifice founded upon bonds of history and geography, the Jammu and Kashmir state presents a fascinating mosaic of cross-cultural interaction providing shelter to various minorities, who live in complete harmony with each other. This feature of Ethno linguistic diversity makes Jammu and Kashmir an interesting area for research. Language forms a critical aspect of a community's identity and the loss of language undermines people's sense of identity and belonging, which might uproot the entire community in the long run. The loss of indigenous languages gradually leads to loss of culture leading the ethnic minorities to eventually lose their identity. This research paper is about Pakhtoons, who are one of the immigrant minority linguistic groups in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakhtoons are mountainous tribal community, speaking Pashto an Eastern Iranian language. Historically, these people migrated from Pakistan and Afghanistan and settled in the state of Jammu and Kashmir region of South Asia. These Afghan groups settled in different parts of the state especially in present districts of Ganderbal, Anantnag, Baramulla, Shopian, Kupwara and Budgam. The intended purpose of the study is to investigate the language use patterns and determinants and draw an apparent picture of how Pakhtoons prioritize their language preferences in different linguistic settings. It also intends to check if these determinants change across generations. If these preferences are found in favour of a language other than their mother tongue, it is quite possible that over a period of time, radically speaking, the community can make a complete shift to other language and give up their mother tongue completely and vice versa. Patterns of language use can therefore act as an important indicator of the linguistic situation in Pashto community. In this study the informants were divided into 6 different age groups. The total number of informants was 60 where minimum age of the informants was 13 years and the maximum age was 75 years.

Keywords: Language Identity, Immigrant Pakhtoons, Language Use Patterns, Determinants, Linguistic Minority.

An Eco-Sociolinguistic Perspective on Kattunaiyakan: Tribal Language of the Nilgiri District

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Eco-sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field that explores the relationship between language, society, and the environment. It examines how ecological and social factors influence the language use and language development. It investigates how language reflects the environmentally oriented thoughts, concepts and ideas of linguistic communities. Apart from this, eco-sociolinguistics analyses how the changes in biodiversity i.e. the variety of life on earth at all its levels from genes to ecosystem are manifested in a society's language encompassing the evolutionary, ecological and cultural processes that sustain life on earth and how these are reflected in the language of the society. The present study tries to understand the changes in the bio diversity of Kattunayakkan tribal lands and its effect on their linguistic system. The Kattunaiyakan is a tribal language which is mainly spoken in an isolated hilly area of Ooty, Tamil Nadu. Despite their efforts to preserve their mother tongue, socialization have caused their mother tongue to gradually shift towards dominant language i.e., Tamil. The Kattunaiyakan tribal language has been studied by various scholars, but no one has studied language loss and its impact on environment. The present study will help to understand the environmental changes and consequently the linguistic changes that have occurred among the Kattunaiyaka's. The study also explores the ground reality of the linguistic situation prevailing in Kattunaiyakan settlements and the types of linguistic moves they make towards the Kattunayakkan language especially towards environmental oriented knowledge and awareness.

Keywords: Eco-Sociolinguistics, Language Loss, Bio-diversity, Language Change, Ecology, Eco-system.

Maghai: The Non-Scheduled Language

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This paper focuses on the linguistic variability of the Magahi language spoken in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Magahi, an Indo-Aryan language emerged from the 'Magadhi' which was the eastern dialect of Aprabhamsha known as the Magadhi Aprabhamsha. The data is based on Magahi spoken in the region of Patna, Bihar. In this paper, an attempt is being made to study a few morpho-syntactic variables of the Magahi variety which is different from the standard Hindi/Urdu varieties. Despite having a sizable number of speakers, Magahi is not included among the scheduled languages of India and is still considered a part of the Hindi language.

Keywords: Magahi, Indo-Aryan Languages, Non-Scheduled Languages, Linguisc Variables

Language Death: A Study on the Threat to the Cultural Identity in the Era of Globalization

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The research paper focuses on the power dynamics of the language in the era of globalization. Highlighting the prospects of language in the globalized era and cultural identity, the paper describes what happens when the language goes on the verge of endangerment and how this leads to the loss of cultural identity. Every language is a unique window into humanity's collective knowledge and cultural heritage. The loss of a language has far-reaching consequences for cultural identity. When a language dies, it takes a unique perspective on the world, a distinct way of thinking and a rich tapestry of stories and traditions. This paper focuses on the factors that contribute to language death, and its impact on cultural identity. The research also aims to promote the idea of language preservation and cultural identity, and prescribe the approaches to revitalize endangered languages. Globalization has made communication of the world easier but at the same time, it has become a reason for the loss of cultural and linguistic identity.

Keywords: Language Death, Globalization, Endangered Languages, Cultural Identity, Language Revitalization.

Assertion and Maintenance of Linguistic Identities: A Case of Tibetan Community in Srinagar

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Among the repertoire of identities, linguistic identity is the most overtly observable phenomenon. In multilingual countries like India, linguistic identities play more important roles in asserting and making and unmaking of individual, group and community identities. The present proposal mainly focusses on the assertion and maintenance of linguistic identities by the Tibetan community— a linguistic minority- living in Srinagar city of Jammu and Kashmir, India. Culturally, ethnically and historically, Tibetans constitute a homogeneous community in Kashmir. Tibetan is a language as well as name of a community inhabiting Tibet and adjoining districts of India. As noted by Grierson (1909) Tibetan is mainly a language foreign to India, where it is only spoken by immigrants in the frontier districts. Employing the triangulation of quantitative and qualitative methodologies, this study adopts multiple tools and sources of data collection. In addition to the questionnaire, a structured interview schedule was prepared to collect qualitative data, specifically, to measure the scale and nature of the convergence, divergence and the assertion and maintenance of linguistic identities by the Tibetan community in Srinagar.

Keywords: Linguistic Identity, Tibetan Community, Multilingual, Linguistic Minority.

Phonological Pattern Classification of the Tibeto-Burman Languages of Nagaland

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On comparison of the phonological features of the Tibeto-Burman languages in Nagaland, a marked distinction based on two phonological features emerges between two language groups (Author, 2023): (i) [(+/-) voiced stop] (ii) [(+/-) glottal stop]. Along these phonological features the languages of Nagaland can be distinctly classified into: 1. The Southern Group of languages (SGL) with the features [(+) voiced stop], [(-) glottal stop], 2. The Northern Group of languages (NGL) with the features [(-) voiced stop], [(+) glottal stop]. To align with the classification given in Burling (2003:184). The SGL is the Angami-Pochury (minus Pochury) group plus the Zeme Group, The NGL is the Ao-Group, the Konyak Group, the Kukish Group, and Pochury. Other features such as [(+/-) voiceless stop aspirate], [(+/-) /ʒ/], [(+/-) /dʒ/], and number of level tones have been considered to further distinguish 4 subgroupings within each of the two groupings. To further bring out a typical set of features of each of the groups, additional features have been included. The additional features are: [(+/-) /ts/], [(+/-) /tsʰ/], [(+/-) /dz/], [(+/-) /tʃ/], [(+/-) /tʃʰ/], [(+/-) /pf/], and [(+/-) /bv/] These additional features bring out two different patterns A and B within each of the SGL and NGL groups, where Pattern A is proposed as the typical pattern and Pattern B as a variation to Pattern A. The patterns are represented as:

(i) SGL Pattern A
(ii) SGL Pattern B
(iii) NGL Pattern A
(iv) NGL Pattern B.

Keywords: Tibeto-Burman Language, Phonological Features, Marked Distinctions.

Language Use and Language Attitude among the Young Pahari Speakers of Karnah

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Pahari is a minority language in Jammu and Kashmir with only 8.16% of the total population (State Advisory Board for Development of Pahari Speaking People, 2018). This paper explores the dynamics of language use and language attitudes among the young Pahari speakers in the Karnah region of the Kupwara district. Drawing upon empirical data gathered through questionnaire and interviews, the study examines the role of language in various domains, including familial interactions, media consumption, and future aspirations. The findings reveal that Pahari maintains its dominance within familial spheres, while Urdu/Hindi emerge as preferred languages in broader social contexts due to their widespread availability in media and education. Despite the practical necessity to learn other languages such as Urdu/Hindi and English, the respondents express a strong attachment to their native tongue. This paper contributes to a deeper understanding of linguistic diversity and cultural identity in the region by shedding light on the language use and language attitudes of the Pahari speakers of Karnah.

Keywords: Pahari, Language Use, Language Attitude, Preferred Languages, Linguistic Diversity

Language Use Patterns and Preferences in Multilingual Classrooms

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The role of multilingualism in educational settings is becoming more relevant when considering cultural diversity and global interconnectivity. The purpose of this study is to investigate language use patterns and preferences in multilingual classrooms, with a particular emphasis on the educational setting in Kashmir. It focuses on how Kashmiri, Urdu, and English languages interact to influence students' educational experiences. The research is based on a comprehensive analysis of literature on multilingualism and educational studies, incorporating the theories and conclusions of prominent scholars like as François Grosjean, Noam Chomsky, Stephen Krashen, and others. This study uses a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative insights from semi-structured interviews and classroom observations with quantitative data collected from 600 students in different educational institutions in the Kashmir Valley. To capture the subtleties of language use in academic settings, questionnaires, interviews, and audio-visual recordings were used as research techniques. The research shows a complicated scenario of language use, with Kashmiri predominating in informal settings and Urdu, and English dominating the educational domain. Based on the formality of the situation, the study shows a preference shift from English to local languages (Urdu and Kashmiri) and vice versa. The significant phenomena of code-switching and code-mixing are indicative of social and cognitive techniques used in multilingual communication. In addition, Urdu's widespread usage in all domains points to its status as the region's lingua franca. The findings of this study emphasize the necessity of pedagogies and educational policies that acknowledge and value students' multilingual competence. The data highlights the need for teacher preparation in multilingual pedagogy and suggests the possible advantages of bilingual or trilingual education models in Kashmir. In linguistically diverse situations, the study offers insights that might guide curriculum design, instructional strategies, and language policy, contributing to a greater understanding of multilingualism in educational settings.

Keywords: Multilingualism, Language Use Patterns, Pedagogy, Kashmir, Code-Switching, Code-Mixing, Language Contact Bilingual Education.

Beyond Translation: Understanding Indian Languages through Literature

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This research study delves into the intricate tapestry of Indian languages, offering English language learners a nuanced understanding through the lens of literature. The exploration extends beyond mere translation as it seeks to unravel the rich linguistic landscape inherent in Indian literature. The study scrutinizes major language families, encompassing Southern and Indo-European, alongside lesser known ones, shedding light on their pivotal role in shaping literary traditions. While analyzing the linguistic and cultural subtleties embedded in Indian literature, the research focuses on representative works spanning languages such as Bengali, Tamil, Hindi, and more. Through the translation of the works into English, the study preserves the authenticity of the original texts, providing valuable insights into diverse topics, styles, and storytelling strategies. By comparing and contrasting literary pieces from various language families, this article aims to equip English language learners with a comprehensive knowledge of Indian languages and cultures. The study not only emphasizes literature as a catalyst for linguistic acquisition and cross-cultural communication but also underscores the importance of fostering intercultural understanding. In the context of Indian literature, it highlights the value of embracing linguistic diversity and promoting broader perspectives through this investigative exploration.

Keywords: Language Families, Indian Literature, Linguistic Diversity, Translation, Literary Exploration, Cross-Cultural Communication

Dynamics of Language Contact and Language Change in India: A Sociolinguistic Perspective

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India, with its rich linguistic diversity and long history of language contact, provides a fertile ground for studying language change. India's linguistic landscape is characterized by a plethora of languages stemming from diverse language families such as Indo-European, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Burman. The coexistence of these languages has facilitated extensive language contact phenomena, including borrowing, code-switching and language convergence. This paper explores the intricate dynamics of language contact and its impact on language change in the Indian context. Drawing upon various sociolinguistic theories and empirical studies, it examines various factors contributing to language change, such as migration, trade, colonization, and globalization. The paper also discusses the role of language policies, education and media in shaping linguistic landscapes and influencing language shift and maintenance. Furthermore, it analyses various regions of India to illustrate how contact between languages leads to phenomena such as lexical borrowing, code-switching and grammatical convergence. By synthesizing theoretical frameworks and empirical evidence, this paper offers insights into the complex interplay between language contact and language change in India.

Keywords: Language Contact, Language Change, Sociolinguistics, Linguistic Diversity.

Linguistic Landscape of Gen Z: The Impact of English Dominance on Endangered Languages

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The complex dynamics of language use within Generation Z (Gen Z) and the subsequent repercussions of English domination on the vitality of other languages are examined in this study. By thoroughly examining digital media, educational systems, and technological breakthroughs, we uncover the complex factors influencing language shift, cultural integration, and the possible endangerment of non-English languages within this generation. The study explores the effects of a curriculum that is centered on English, showing how educational systems marginalize indigenous languages as English proficiency rises. The piece also highlights the tenacity of Gen Z communities by highlighting the unceasing efforts of language activists involved in campaigns and projects meant to preserve and revitalize endangered languages. The study emphasizes the value of encouraging multilingualism and cohabitation as Gen Z struggles with the difficulties presented by a globalized language landscape. This study culminates by highlighting the significance of acknowledging linguistic diversity as the foundation of cultural diversity, promoting an international outlook that surpasses the limitations of a prevailing language paradigm among Generation Z.

Keywords: English-Centric Curricula, Technological Advancements, Global Lingua Franca, Digital Media, Educational Systems

Verb Morphology of Pashto

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This paper examines the verb morphology of the Pashto language, a member of the Indo-Iranian branch of Indo-Aryan family. This study focuses on the morphosyntactic features of Pashto focusing on verb types, tense, aspect and mood. The study begins with a description of word order and verb types including, simple, compound and copular verbs in Pashto. Furthermore, the study gives a comprehensive account of tense marking, aspect distinction and mood through variety of examples from the language. The data for this study was collected from native speakers of Pashto residing in district Ganderbal. This study holds a significant importance in language documentation and preservation, particularly concerning the minority status of Pashto in Kashmir. Understanding the grammatical characteristics of Pashto will not only enrich linguistic scholarship but also foster linguistic and cultural diversity and inclusivity in Kashmir and beyond.

Keywords: Pashto, Verb Morphology, Indo-Iranian, Minority Language, Linguistic Diversity

Language and Endangerment: A Case Study of Sheikha Gal

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Watals or *Sheikhs* are a community of people who live in Srinagar, Uri, Sopore, Rajouri, Kupwara, Kulgam (KanThipora, Sher colony), Haihum, Bandipora, Tangmarg (Vogmun), Handawara, Drogmul, areas of Jammu and Kashmir, and as per their claims they number around 2 to 3 lakhs (The census records do not show them in a separate bracket). In Srinagar, they are mostly clustered around the foothills of Hari Parbat, a hillock in Srinagar. The community is typically called *watal* by outsiders, though this community would prefer to be called *Sheikhs*, and the term *watal*, across time has derogatory connotations associated with it. Their language *Watali/Sheikha gal* is an unclassified language, and the name of this language or its speakers is not mentioned in the census. The *Watals* or *Sheikhs* belong to a social segment of people who mostly work as scavangers, cobblers, leather workers, makers of winnowing trays (*shup'*), brooms, etc. As indicated above, the name *watul* (sng) or *watal* (plu) is considered derogatory by them and they claim that the original name assigned to them was *watvun* 'those who do some job' a politically correct way to refer to those who clean and dispose of dirt and filth. They are mainly classified into three categories on the basis of their occupation. Viz;

1. *shupIr' Watal* (involved in the making of winnowing trays '*shup'*')

2. *tshi:nts' Watal* (Scavengers)

3. *kə:Sir' Watal* or *Duvan Watal* (Sweepers)

The present paper will focus on the various factors pertaining to language and identity of this community, social position viz-a-viz language, language shift, etc. Also, the paper will touch on maintenance efforts that can be taken to ensure the survival of this language.

Keywords: Sheikha Gal, Watali, Language Shift, Language Identity, Language Maintenance

Bishnupriya Manipuri: A Brief Phonological Sketch

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This study aims to explore some of the phonological patterns of the Bishnupriya Manipuri language – a creole of Meitei (Tibeto-Burman) and Bengali-Assamese (Indo-Aryan) (Sinha 1960). Bishnupriya Manipuri is considered "developing" by Ethnologue (Eberhard, Simons & Fennig 2023) and "potentially vulnerable" by UNESCO (UNESCO 2021). Although it originated in Manipur, Bishnupriya Manipuri only survives in the states of Assam and Tripura in India and some parts of Bangladesh (Laskar 2008). This study focuses on how two languages from two different language families have phonologically conflated to give birth to a new one. The study particularly explores phonological processes such as aspiration and deaspiration in Bishnupriya Manipuri. For instance, the Old Indo-Aryan /puti/ 'cloth' becomes /pʰuti/ and the Old Indo-Aryan /dukʰə/ 'sorrow' becomes /duk/ upon entering the language's phonology (Sinha 1960). This study investigates the underlying processes behind the structure of sound change in this language. The results are primarily based on data available in the existing literature, supported by field data collected from a number of speakers of different age groups and genders from a Bishnupriya Manipuri pocket in Assam. The phenomena reported in this work throw light on a range of interesting phonological features in Bishnupriya Manipuri.

Keywords: Bishnupriya Manipuri, Phonology, Creole, Potentially Vulnerable Language

Navigating through a Linguistic Complexity in Kudmali within its Language Region in Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal.

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Kudmali is an ethnic and indigenous language of the Kudmi tribe, essentially inhabiting present-day Jharkhand and its border-touching districts from Odisha and West Bengal. However, the census of India never documented it. Applying Fishman's (1991) Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (GIDS), Mahto and Fayez (2021) have reported this language placed at seven w.r.t. endangerment and vitality. In another critical parameter to determine the vitality and endangerment of a language, UNESCO includes the ecology of education in the concerned language. Kudmali, at present, is taught at the UG and PG levels in some state universities of Odisha and West Bengal apart from Jharkhand. However, the written literature and language in these state universities are not mutually intelligible as they are being produced in three different scripts– Devnagari, Odiya and Bangla. It is leading to a complex situation for the academicians attached to this language as they find it difficult to autonomously go through a research paper or a literary piece despite being armed with a formal qualification in it. In this study, we explore the causative factors and report how and why a person who graduated in Kudmali is unable to decipher the literature in the same language originating from other than his/her state.

Keywords: Kudmali/Kurmali, Endangerment, Script and Mutual Intelligibility.

Role of Lexical Borrowing in Kannauji

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The role of borrowed words in the Kannauji language, spoken primarily in the Kanpur region of Uttar Pradesh, India, is crucial for its linguistic evolution and adaptability. This paper examines how borrowing from languages such as Sanskrit, Arabic, English and Hindi improves Kannauji's vocabulary and facilitates communication within its community. Through cultural exchange, trade, religious expression, technological adaptation, and integration of social and political influences, borrowing words serve multifaceted purposes in Kannauji. Understanding this phenomenon provides insights into Kannauji's resilience and diversity within the broader linguistic landscape of India.

Keywords: Kannauji Language, Borrowing Words, Linguistic Evolution, Cultural Exchange, Communication, Vocabulary Enrichment, Linguistic Diversity, Indian Languages, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Exploring Language Attitude of Balti Speakers towards their Mother Tongue: A Sociolinguistic Perspective

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Language attitude encompasses beliefs, prejudices, thoughts, loyalty and biases that speakers of the language hold towards their mother tongue or any particular language. Attitudes play a crucial role in the preservation or deterioration of a language within a society. The status, value and importance of a language can be measured by looking at attitude that speakers have towards the language. The study of language attitudes has been of utmost importance in the field of sociolinguistics because it can predict the choice of particular language/s in a multilingual community. Balti is a Tibeto- Burman language spoken in several villages of Kargil district, few villages in Leh district of Ladakh UT, Bemina area of Srinagar and Kulen village in Ganderbal district of Jammu and Kashmir UT. The data for the present paper is elicited through a well-designed questionnaire. The study aims to depict opinions of Balti speech community towards their mother tongue and the other languages at their disposal.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Balti Language, Language Attitude, Language Loyalty, Linguistic Repertoire.

Focus Particles in Kannauji

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Kannauji, also known as Kanauji, Kanaoji, and Kinnauji is a verb-final Indo-Aryan language predominantly spoken in the western regions of Uttar Pradesh including areas like Mainpuri, Etawah, Auraiya, Kanpur, Farukhabad, and Kannauj. With approximately 9 million speakers, Kannauji is often categorized as a dialect of Hindi, and till now has remained understudied. This paper seeks to fill this gap by investigating the focus particles in Kannauji. Focus particles play a crucial role in emphasizing specific elements within a sentence either positively or negatively, in relation to other potential alternatives. English uses particles such as; too, even, just, and only (Konig, 1991) and Hindi employs particles such as; bʰi, hi, tək, matr, and to (Koul, 2008) for this purpose. These particles exhibit flexibility in their placement within a sentence offering various semantic interpretations based on their positions. The primary objective of this research is to describe and analyze the focus particles in Kannauji specifically focusing on focus particles '-əu, –i, –tək/-lɔ̃'. The paper also explores their diverse uses, positions within sentences and the resulting semantic features. By shedding light on the information structure of Kannauji through the lens of focus particles, this study contributes to our understanding of lesser-known Indo-Aryan languages paving the way for a more comprehensive analysis of linguistic nuances in this unique linguistic variety in South Asia.

Keywords: Focus Particles, Information Structure, Kannauji, Lesser Known Languages, Indo-Aryan Languages.

Life Cycle Rituals of Khah Tribe of Jammu and Kashmir: An Ethnolinguistic Perspective

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Khah tribe is an ancient tribe who have migrated from central Asia. They have ruled over Pir Panchal and Chenab valley regions of Jammu and Kashmir for centuries. Khah is an endonym of Khasha. The present paper attempt to reveal some aspects of the customs traditions and ceremonies related to the Birth, Marriage and Death among the Khah tribals of Jammu and Kashmir. Life cycle rituals are the most important part of an ethno-linguistic study. Life cycle rituals incorporate stages like birth, adolescence, youth, adulthood, maturity and death. Every stage in life conveys certain cultural forms, as people travel through these stages. This study will help us to understand the sociocultural aspect of Khah tribe. Khah culture and tradition are deeply rooted in the history and geography of the region. The people of Khahistaan have a rich cultural heritage that is reflected in their unique customs, traditions, music, art and literature. Majority of the Khahs strictly adhered to the customs and rituals of the community. From birth of a child to a death ceremony certain customs are prevailing in the community. One of the most striking features of Khah culture is its diversity. The region is home to various ethnic and religious communities, each with its distinct cultural practices and traditions. Khah culture and tradition are an integral part of the region's identity and heritage. The resilience and diversity of the Khah people have enabled them to preserve their cultural heritage despite the challenges they have faced. The unique cultural elements of Khahistaan are a testament to the region's rich history and the creativity and ingenuity of its people. This study will help us to understand the sociocultural aspect of Khah tribe. It also highlights the cultural, ethnic, linguistic aspects of Khah tribe. Ethno-linguistic research methodology has been used which involves correlation of sociocultural information with linguistic information with a view to identify, classify and describe the socially sensitive functional information and the expression of that information. No such study was conducted earlier. The questionnaire was framed in such a way that it includes various aspects of culture and life cycle rituals of the Khah tribe. Field observations and informal discussions with the villagers and in-depth interviews with informants were held for this purpose.

Keywords: Khah, Customs, Ceremony, Tradition, Tribe, Ramban, Jammu and Kashmir.

Grammatical Agreement in Kinnauji

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Kinnauji is a split-ergative Indo-Aryan language spoken in western Uttar Pradesh. This paper thoroughly examines subject-verb agreement across intransitive, monotransitive and ditransitive constructions. The investigation extends to object-verb agreement with regard to ergative and dative constructions. In Kinnauji object-verb agreement occurs when subject is overtly case marked with either ergative or dative case, in these cases, the verb looks for unmarked nominal and agrees with available unmarked NPs. Ergativity in Kinnauji demands perfective aspect and past tense other than the transitivity of the verb. The study also touches upon the default form of agreement. There are instances in which both the arguments (i.e. subject and object) are overtly case marked. The verb in this type of construction does not agree with any arguments, rather it inflects for default form of agreement. Inflectional marker of the default agreement is identical to third person masculine singular. Additionally, the phenomenon of agreement blocking, revealing its effects in both intransitive and di/transitive clauses has been explored. A significant part of the study focusses on complex predicates particularly compound and conjunct verb constructions. The analysis is composed of different combinations of transitive and intransitive verbs, illustrating the agreement patterns that arise in each scenario. The data for this study was collected in Nagariya Village, situated in the Karhal region of Mainpuri District, Western Uttar Pradesh.

Keywords: Kinnauji, Indo-Aryan Language, Agreement, Inflectional Marker.

Influence of Urdu/Hindi on Pahari: A Non-scheduled Language of Poonch Pir-Panjal.

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This paper takes you on a fascinating journey through the Pir Panjal region of Jammu and Kashmir, where the Pahari language sways gracefully to the influences of neighboring Urdu and Hindi. Unlike its officially recognized counterparts, Pahari remains unsung, yet its resilience shines through its vibrant linguistic diversity. We delve into the captivating interplay of languages, exploring the sources and nature of this influence, along with its impact on vocabulary, grammar, and phonology. We also explore how Pahari dances to its own rhythm while incorporating new steps from its powerful neighbors, offering a glimpse into the dynamic world of language evolution.

Keywords: Endangered Languages, Linguistic Contact, Urdu, Hindi, Pahari Dialects, Phonology, Grammar, Vocabulary.

Impact of Social Media on Pahari Language

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The Pahari Language, spoken by communities across the Himalayan region has several difficulties in the contemporary digital age, such as the influence of dominating languages and shifting communication patterns. The impact of social media on the life and usage patterns of the Pahari language is examined in this paper. It investigates the influence of social media on the use of the Pahari language, both positively and negatively, based on observations and current literature. Social media platforms facilitate interactions between speakers, educators, and enthusiasts, hence offering potential for language promotion, revitalization, and standardization. Furthermore, they provide community-building opportunities for Pahari speakers and provide access to language materials. The study also looks at how language ideologies, identity formation, and social dynamics—such as the proliferation of linguistic innovations, linguistic homogenization, and the amplification of linguistic diversity—are affected by social media. However, there are drawbacks to social media as well, like language mixing, code-switching, and linguistic loss brought on by the dominance of hegemonic languages. The significance of taking proactive steps to use social media for the promotion and preservation of the Pahari language while addressing any challenges to its sustainability is emphasized in this paper.

Keywords: Revitalization, Linguistic Homogenization, Social Dynamics, Digital Literacy, Linguistic Diversity

Non-Nominative Subjects in Kannauji

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This paper investigates the phenomenon of non-nominative subjects in Kannauji, an underexplored Indo-Aryan language spoken in the western regions of Uttar Pradesh, India. Traditionally, subjects in languages are associated with verbal agreement and the nominative case. However, recent studies by Subbarao (2012), Mohanan (1994), Davison (2004) and others, underscore the prevalence of non-nominative subjects in diverse languages, including Hindi-Urdu, across South Asia and beyond. This research specifically aims to describe and analyze the manifestation of non-nominative subjects in Kannauji. The study seeks to evaluate the subject-hood of nominals marked by non-nominative case markers and postpositions by employing various subject-hood tests. The data for this investigation has been meticulously collected through extensive fieldwork conducted in villages around Karhal, Uttar Pradesh. By examining the syntactic and morphological characteristics of non-nominative subjects in Kannauji, this paper contributes to the understanding of linguistic diversity. It challenges traditional notions of subject formation particularly in lesser-studied languages like Kannauji and provides valuable insights into the syntactic variations present in Indo-Aryan languages.

Keywords: Non-nominative Subjects, Kannauji, Indo-Aryan Languages, Non-Scheduled Languages.

लोकगीत: बंजारा भाषा का प्रारुप

किरण प्रभाकर वाघमारे

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विविधता यह भारत का खास वैशिष्टय है. यहा अनेक समुदाय, भाषा, धर्म, बोलिया, संस्कृती, पहेराव आदी दिखाई पडते हैं. विविध समुदायोमे घुमन्तू समुदायों की एक अलग पहचान हैं. अनेक घुमन्तू समुदाय भारत मे बसे है. इनमे भारत के अधिकतम प्रांतो मे बसा हुआ घुमन्तू समुदाय 'बंजारा' यह समुदाय हैं. भारत के लगभग सभी प्रांतो मे बंजारा समुदाय दिखाई पडता हैं. अलग–अलग प्रांत मे अलग-अलग नामसे बंजारा समुदाय को जाना जाता हैं. करीब २७ नामो से इस समुदाय की पहचान हैं. इनमे १. बंजारा २. बनजारा ३. बनजारे ४. बनजारी ५. ब्रिंजारी ६. ब्रजवासी ८. लमाना ९. लमाणी एवंम लभाणी १० लम्बाडा ११. लबाण एवंम लबाना १३. लभान १४. लभानी १५. लभाना एवंम लोभाना १६. बाळदिया १७. लदेणिया १८. सुगाली १९. गवार एवंम गुरिया २० गवारी २१. गवाडिया एवंम गामळिया २२. गवटिया २३. कंधी एवंम कांगसिया २४. फन्नाडा २५. शिकारीवाड २६. शिकारीवाला २७. सिंगाडे बंजारी यह नाम हैं. यह सब नाम वृत्तीवाचक एवंम व्यवसायदर्शक हैं. भारत के विभिन्न प्रांतो मे वास्तव्य करके रहनेवाले गोरगणो को उपर दिये हुये नाम से पहचाना जाता है. यह नाम अलग हैं पर इन्होने 'गोरवट' और 'गोरमाटी' नाम से अपनी सांस्कृतिक पहचान बनायी रखी हैं.

गोरबंजारा यह भारत का एक घुमन्तू समुदाय हैं. भारत के विविध प्रांतो मे इनकी पहचान अलग – अलग नामो से हैं. महाराष्ट्र मे इने बंजारी, बंजारा लमाणी, गोरमाटी नामसे जाना जाता हैं. कनार्टक मे लंबाडा, ओरिसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, तामिलनाडू और दिल्ली प्रदेश मे बंजारा नाम से, आंध्रप्रदेश मे सुगली, गुजरात मे चारण, दिल्ली और पंजाब मे बाजीगर, राजस्थान और केरल मे गवारिया नाम से इस घुमन्तू समुदाय की पहचान हैं. इस समुदाय के पाच मुख्य कुल हैं. १. चव्हाण, २. पवार ३. राठोड ४. आडे ५. जाधव.

गोरबंजारा समुदाय तांडे बनाकर वस्ती करता हैं. गाव के बहार जहा हवा, पाणी, जानवरो को खाद मिले ऐसी जगा वह निश्चित करते है. कुछ कुटूंब मिलकर जहा वस्ती करहे हैं उसे तांडा कहा जाता हैं. तांडे का प्रमुख नायक रहता हैं. तांडे को तांढा एवंम तांढो भी कहा जाता हैं. तांडे मे रहने के लिये नायक की अनुमती आवश्यक होती हैं. घर मे पिता या बडा लडका प्रमुख होता हैं. महिला ओको दुय्यम स्थान होता हैं. तांडो पर रहने वाले इस समुदाय मे जनम से लेकर मृत्यू तक विविध संस्कार निभाये जाते है. इसी को लेकर विविध लोकगीतो की रचना की गयी हैं. संस्कार के समय इन गीतो को गाया जाता हैं. कुछ गीत नृत्य के साथ प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं. इन्ही गीतो को प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र मे आलेखित किया गया हैं. यह गीत बंजारा समुदाय की संस्कृती और भाषा की झलक दिखाते हैं.

Exploring Temporal Expressions:
A Comparative Study of Malayalam, Kashmiri, and Arabic

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This paper introduces and compares temporal expressions in three diverse languages: Malayalam, Kashmiri, and Arabic. Through qualitative analysis, this paper explores the usage, semantic nuances, and cultural significance of temporal terms in each language. By examining linguistic data from various sources, including texts and spoken discourse, it uncovers similarities and differences in how time is conceptualized and articulated across these linguistic traditions. This comparative analysis contributes to a deeper understanding of temporal semantics in Malayalam, Kashmiri, and Arabic, highlighting the linguistic and cultural diversity of temporal expressions.

Keywords: Temporal Expressions, Malayalam, Kashmiri, Arabic, Comparative Analysis, Linguistic Diversity.