

## **Chapter VII**

### **CONCLUSION**

Conclusion of each chapter is given in this conclusion chapter.

**Chapter 1** is on the research methodology adopted. The place is given to some diachronic perspectives of *Somavamsha Sahasrarjuna Kshatriya* (SSK). We opined previously that SSK is a dialect of Kshatriya but analysis concludes that it can be considered as a separate language, spoken mainly in Karnataka and in the neighbouring states of it. No intensive research work has been carried out in SSK so far.

SSK is a typical Indo-Aryan language. Here research is done from the point of view of its socio-cultural aspects. The rituals are practiced at the time birth, puberty, marriage, death and other interrelated social activities within the community. The discussion on religious practices, believes and superstition is also given here. Finally diagnosed the social status of woman, economic background, internal administrative system, educational situation, political matter, literature and linguistic situation is given in a brief manner.

**Chapter 2** is on Phonology. Basic phonological systems of SSK are explored here. It is observed that SSK consists of 24 consonant phonemes, 6 vowel phonemes and diphthongs are two in number. There are five kinds of consonants in terms of manner of articulation such as stops, fricatives, trill, nasals, and laterals. Five series of stops are bilabial, dental, retroflex, palatal and velar respectively. These occur in voiced and voiceless, aspirated and un-aspirated. Nasals are three in number: bilabial, dental and retroflex. Fricatives are only four; Trill is one while semivowels are two.

Consonant phonemic contrast through minimal pair tested to find out the distinct consonant as well as vowels in the language. Here it is shown the distributional properties of both consonant and vowel phonemes providing their allophones as they occur in initial, medial and final positions. It is also found out that SSK explores the clusters in their various types. Some of them are that

of word initial two consonant clusters ( $C_1C_2$ -Types), word medial germinated consonant clusters ( $C_1C_1$ -Types), word final two germinated consonant clusters ( $C_1C_1$ -Types), word medial consonant clusters begun with STOPS ( $C_1C_2$ -Types), word medial consonant clusters begun with NASALs ( $C_1C_2$ -Types), etc. A small subsection on Suprasegmentals, also called as non-segmentals, has also been added and it is shown that SSK has three important suprasegmental features such as ‘Intonation’ (raising and falling), ‘Juncture/Duration’, ‘Nasalization’ and ‘Aspiration’ respectively by providing examples to support the claim. Here syllables are studied thoroughly focusing on syllabic structures and syllabifications in SSK. SSK exhibits both open syllable and closed syllable and has words of more than one syllable, namely, disyllabic, tri syllabic, tetra syllabic, penta syllabic, and hexa syllabic, etc..

**Chapter 3** is a chapter on Morphophonemics. Morphophonemics in SSK is not as rich as Dravidian languages. In this chapter some common phonological processes such as addition, deletion, assimilation and stem alternations are studied. To remind one of the examples, the addition of vowels and consonants are found mostly in the word final positions in SSK. The phonological process called ‘*Epithesis*’ appears that vowels are added at the word final position.

For example,      ***Addition of /-i/***

a. /ʃa:la:k + ti/      →      [ca:la:kiti]

smart + ly                  ‘smartly’

b. /kañju:s + ti/      →      [kandʒu:siti]

sting + ly                  ‘stingily’

**Chapter 4** is on Morphology. Here the analysis started with the classification of words such as closed and open. Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs and Adverbs are open classes while Pronouns, Postpositions, Particles and intensifiers are closed classes. Further, nouns can be classified into animate and inanimate ones. Animate nouns include both human and non-human. Similarly,

in-animate nouns it includes natural objects and unnatural objects. The idea of nominal inflections like person, number, gender and cases are discussed briefly. To repeat it, nouns are, from the morphological point of view, inflected for gender, number and case. Gender is a grammatical distinction in which words, such as nouns, determiners, adjectives, and pronouns are morphologically marked according to a distinction between masculine, feminine, and neuter. Number is also a grammatical distinction which determines whether a noun or a verb in a language is singular or plural. A case is also a grammatical category that shows the function of a noun or noun phrase in a sentence.

Some words denoting feminine gender containing a feminine gender morpheme ‘-i’. Some nouns indicating masculine usually end with a suffix ‘-o’.

Examples for feminine gender with ‘-i’ ending:

<i>budqi</i>	–	old woman
<i>la:qi</i>	–	wife

Examples for Masculine Gender with ‘-o’ ending:

<i>budqo</i>	–	old man
<i>la:do</i>	–	husband

Nouns are inflected for number, gender and case in SSK. There are two Numbers-singular and plural; three genders-masculine feminine and neuter. The nouns are declined according to their gender class and the phonological property.

Pronouns are grouped into five types on the basis of form and function: Personal pronouns, Demonstratives, Interrogatives, Indefinite pronouns and reflexive pronouns. Pronouns share same nominal features gender, number, case as noun shares. Personal Pronoun in SSK is divided into first second and third.

All pronouns are inflected for gender, number and case but gender is distinguished only in third person singular pronouns. The third person

pronouns are distinguished on the proximity distant dimension. Plural forms are used as honorific pronouns.

Reflexivity in SSK is expressed through the marker '*c*' and sometimes '*khud*' followed by case marker. Indefinite pronoun is used independently in SSK are expressed by means of '*ko:nki*' – *someone* and '*ko:ntar*' – *Anyone*.

There are seven case markers in SSK nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive and locative. Case marking is partly inflectional and partly postpositional. All of them do take 'genitive' marking.

The adjectives in SSK can be grouped into SIX classes: Age, Value, color, size, human prosperity and physical property. We can see gender agreement at the adjective phrase level.

Adverbs in SSK are divided on the basis of location and manner, adverbial marker '*-ti*' is used to make the word adjective into adverb of manner. Postpositions constitute a small class of words which occur after inflected forms of a nominal and are always free forms in SSK.

In SSK, the cardinal numerals are not at all inflected by any inflection and they are all free forms whereas ordinals are the inflected form of numerals. Ordinals are inflected with DERIVATIVE marker '*-u*', '*pailu*'- first and so on.

Fractional is also one of the subgroup of numerals and it is seen in many numbers of fractionals like '*pa:v*' – quarter, '*ardu*' – half etc.

On the other hand, it is realized the verbal features such as tense, aspect and moods. Some aspects of derivation and compounding are also incorporated.

Tenses are divided into past and non-past in SSK and they are inflected by '*-y*' for past and '*a:*' or '*a*' for non-past. Agreement of verb with the subject is by person, number and gender.

Aspects are of three types: perfect, imperfect (habitual) and progressive. Aspects are marked by the phrasal structure of the verbs. There are five moods in SSK namely-indicative, obligative, imperative, optative and potential. SSK

has no separate inflectional category of mood. It is fused with person and number.

Verbs are classified on synthetic and semantic perspective. Verbs from syntactic perspective. Finite verbs are characterized by PNG markers along with tense or aspects.

Non-finite verbs which are also called as participles namely verbal, relative and conditional. Verbal participles are marked with ‘ana’, relative participles are marked with ‘a:’ and conditional with ‘tar’. Infinitive marker ‘a:n’ is shown with SSK examples. Similarly Gerund is marked with ‘a:n’, causatives are marked with the suffix ‘a:q’ and passives are marked with ‘gayi’. Verbs from semantic perspective are classified into action, motion, cognition, existence and grooming.

Compounds are also one of the types of word processing in language and a lexical unit where two words of different lexical classes combined together and sometimes they form a new word is called compounding. SSK is rich in compounding. Some of the Noun Compounds are as such: NOUN + NOUN, ADJECTIVE + NOUN, ADVERBIAL + NOUN. Some of the Compound Verbs are as such: NOUN + VERB, ADJECTIVE + VERB, MAIN VERB + AUXILIARY, ADVERBIAL + MAIN VERB, etc.

Reduplication can be full or partial. SSK employs echo-formation and word reduplication.

Chapter 5 is on some Aspects of Syntax in SSK. Basic word order of SSK is Subject-Object-Verb. In SSK modifiers precede the head nouns, demonstratives, numerals, attributive adjectives and possessives precede the head nouns they modify.

For example,                    *ai       ka:m*  
                                    this     work  
                                    “This work”

Sentence types in SSK are of declarative, Negative, Imperative, Exclamatory, Interrogative, Obligatory and Prohibitive. In declarative sentence both subject and object control the verb agreement. Interrogative sentences have yes-no questions.

In SSK, sentence negation is expressed by three negative particles: '*nai*', '*nave*' and '*nako*'. Negative particles are equivalent to English word 'not'; Negative particle can appear generally in preverbal position in a negative sentence. These negative markers can precede to follow the verb in the sentence. Imperative sentences are also found in the collected data. These are basic imperatives, non-past imperatives, subjunctive, imperatives, the obligatory, imperative and the prohibitive imperative; exclamatory sentences are overlaid with some expressive, attitudinal meaning. Any sentence in SSK can be made into transitive form.

From the structural point of view, SSK has three types of sentences such as Simple, Compound and Complex respectively.

Conjunctions involves the conjunction marker which are free forms and they conjoin two clauses with the help of the co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions: *naitar* 'or', *ma:tar* 'but', *taribhi* 'yet'. Coordination involves the linking of two or more categories of expression with the use of coordinators or coordinating conjunctions. The coordinator assigns equal rank to the conjuncts. SSK permits three types of coordination at the phrasal as well as sentential levels. These are: *ani* 'and', *naitar* 'or' *ani* 'and', *ma:tar* 'but'.

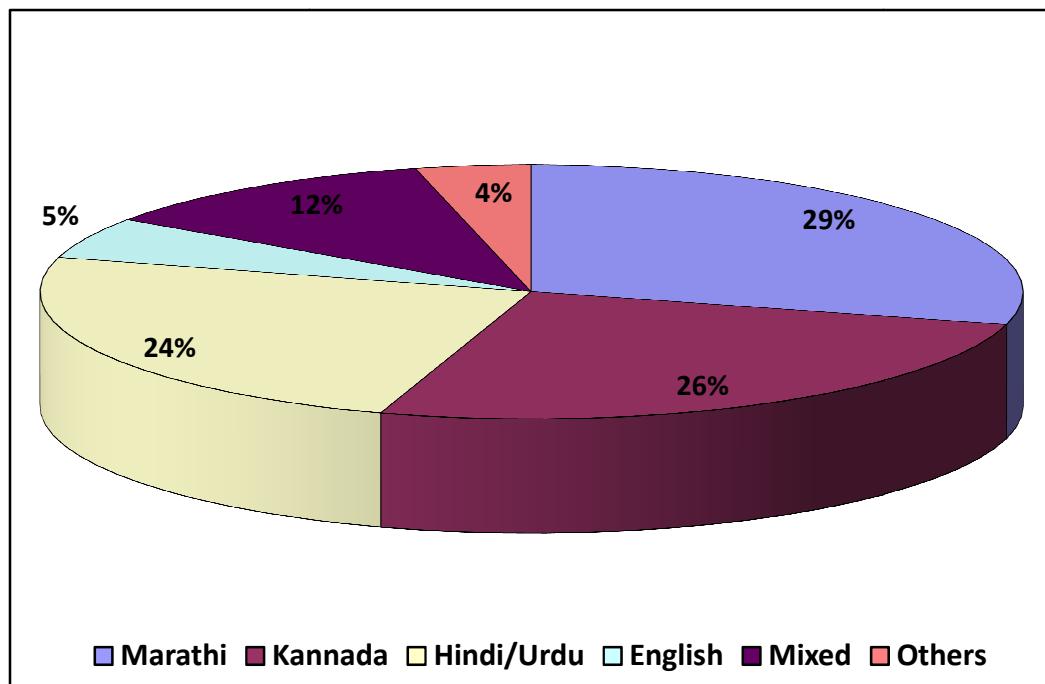
The finite conjunctive clauses precede the main clause, whereas non-finites are formally quite distinct from main clauses. Three types of subordinate clauses are complement clause, relative clause and adverbial clause. Subordinate clauses are identified on the basis of their functions such as complement, adverbial relative and conditional structures.

After discussing types of sentences with respect to their meaning and structural properties. At the end an effort is made to explore some aspects of Phrase Structure Grammar in SSK.

**Chapter 6** is on Sociolinguistic Study of SSK is all about the sociolinguistic perspective that too the language convergence. In this chapter it is discussed that local languages of North Karnataka especially Kannada and other major languages Marathi, Hindi-Urdu and off course to some extent English has major role to contaminate their own mother tongue.

In olden times a community preserved its language with all its uniqueness. But in the modern world, globalisation has brought the community into contact with many other languages and those languages have obviously had their influence on that language. This phenomenon related to the SSK language has been explained in this study by analysing the influence of Kannada, Marathi, and Hindi/Urdu and English languages on this language. This chapter explains how language differs with the differences in the usage in household and social scenario. The processes of borrowing, language-mixing and language-switching are discussed with some examples.

The following pie chart shows the percentage of borrowed words from above mentioned languages.



The linguistic and sociolinguistic aspects are discussed thoroughly. SSK has maintained its uniqueness till now even amidst the constant stress from its neighbouring languages is facing the danger of extinction in the modern world. But today this language has become an endangered language. There is an urgent need for a detailed study and documentation of this language in its entire facet.