

# Linguistics-1

## Assignment 1

**Take data from 5 Indian languages belonging to any 2 or more language families that you do not know. The data should be of: (a) Kinship terms (b) Body parts (c) Colour terms (d) Numerals (e) Domestic animals. Make a comparative study and comment on the similarities and differences.**

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### Languages:

- a. Indo-Aryan(Northwestern) - Sindhi, Dogri
- b. Indo-Aryan(Nothern) - Nepali
- c. Indo-Aryan(Western) - Gujarati
- d. Dravidian - Telugu

### 1. Kinship Terms

Hindi	English	Sindhi	Dogri	Nepali	Gujarati	Telugu
Papa	Father	Pey	Pyo	Buba	Pita	Tandri
Maa	Mother	maa	Maa	Aama	Mata	Talli
Behen	Sister	Bhen	Paen	bahini	Behena	Sodari
Bhaai	Brother	Bhaa	Praa	bhaai	Bhai	Sadarudu
Sasur	Father-in-law	sahuro	Kudam	sasura	sasra	Mamagaru
Saas	Mother-in-law	sas	Kudmni	Saasu(elongate d u)	Saasu(small u)	Attayya
Chacha	Uncle	chacho	Chacha	Kaka	kaka	Babai
Chachi	Aunt	chachi	Chachi	Kaki	Kaki	Pinni
Bhabhi	Sister-in-law	Bhabhi	Parjai	Saasu(small u)	Bhabhi	Vadina
Tau	Uncle	Tau	Taato	Tau(small u)	Tauu	Pedhananna
Tai	Aunt	Tai	Tai	Tai(small i)	Taii	Pedhamma
Bua	Aunt	Pufi	Booji	Kaki	Kaki	Atha
Foofa	Uncle	Pufad	Fuffad	Paf	Papha	Mama
Dada	Grandfather	Daado	Baba	Hajurbuvā	dada	Thatha
Dadi	Grandmother	Daadi	Bobo	Hajuraamaa	dadima	Nannaamma

- Sindhi and Dogri are close as they both belong to northwestern Indo-Aryan class. Sindhi has voiceless stop(b) where Dogri has to voiced stop(p) as seen in Bhen-Paen.
- A change from voiceless stop(p) to voiceless fricative(f) can be seen in Pufi-Booji(father's sister).
- Both languages have different terms for all kinship terms unlike Nepali and Gujarati, where both "Chachi(father's younger brother's wife)" and "Bua(father's sister)" are called 'Kaki'.
- However, there are some differences that can be seen in Sindhi and Dogri as well - the terms for father-in-law(sahuro-kudam) and mother-in-law(sas-kudmni) are completely different.
- Telugu has no similarities with any of the Indo-Aryan languages as it belongs to the Dravidian family.

## 2. Colours

English	Sindhi	Dogri	Nepali	Gujarati	Telugu
Red	gaadho	Suha	Rato	laal	Erupu
Green	haro	Saila	hariyo	Lila	Aakupacha
Yellow	Peelo	Peela	Pahenlo	Pilo	Pasupupacha
Blue	Aasmani	Neela	Nilo	vadali	Neelam
Black	Kaaro	Kaala	kaalo	kalo	Nalupu
White	Safed	Chita	seto	sapheda	Telupu
Orange	Narangi	Santri	suntla	narangi	Narinja
Brown	Bhooro	Pura	Khairo	Bhuro	Godhuma
Pink	gulabi	Gulabi	Gulabi	gulabi	Gulabi
Purple	Baengdi	Jamuni	Bajjni	jambali	Vankaaya

- The terms for "purple and pink" remain pretty much the same across all languages.
- The similarity seen across languages(Sindhi-Dogri) because they lay closer to each other in the family tree which could be seen in kinship terms can no longer be seen here.
- All the four languages are still similar to each other than Telugu - which can be justified as Telugu is the only Dravidian language.
- For examples, red and green are completely different in all five languages and some level of similarity can be identified for yellow, blue, black.
- For brown, the shift from voiceless to voiced stops can be seen from Dogri to Sindhi(Puro-Bhooro).

### 3. Domestic Animals

English	Sindhi	Dogri	Nepali	Gujarati	Telugu
Dog	kutto	kutta	kukur	kutaro	Kukka
Cat	Bilo	billi	biraalo	biladi	Pilli
Cow	Gaai	Gao	Gaai	Gaai	Aavu
Buffalo	Menh	maih	Bhainsi	Bhensa	Barre
Goat	bakri	bakri	Bakhra	bakari	Meka
Sheep	ridha	bhidd	Bheda	ghetam	Pottelu
Horse	ghodo	Koda	Ghoda	Ghodo	Gurram
Bull	Saan	Saand	Bael	aakhlo	Aidu
rabbit	khargosh	khargosh	Kharaayo	saslum	Kundelu
pig	Suar	soor	Sungura	dukkar	Pandi
duck	Badak	batakh	Haanso	batak	Bathu
donkey	Gadah	Gadha	gadha	gadhedo	Gadida
camel	Uth	Unt	Unt	nta	Onte

- Similarity across languages can be seen to increase for domestic animal terms. Example: camel, dog, cat, donkey, duck.
- Nepali and Gujarati are closer to the other Indo-Aryan languages than Telugu which can be seen in examples like sheep, bull, cow.
- But Sindhi and Dogri still remain closer than other Indo-Aryan languages as they both belong to *northwestern* Indo-Aryan class.
- Voiceless(k, t) to voiced(g, d) stops shift from Dogri to Sindhi can be seen in Horse(Koda-Ghodo) and Duck(Batakh-Badak).

### 4. Body parts

English	Sindhi	Dogri	Nepali	Gujarati	Telugu
Eyes	akh	akkh	Aankhaan	ankh	Kannu
ears	kan	kann	Kaan	kaan	Chevi
mouth	vaaat	munh	mukh	mom	Noru
nose	nak	nakk	naak	naak	Mukka
hand	hath	Ath	haat	haath	Cheyyi
leg	tang	latt	khutta	pag	Kaalu

lip	chap	Oth	Oth	hoth	Paidavi
neck	galo	gardan	Ghanti	gardan	Guntu
shoulder	kulho	munda	Kaandh	Khabhaa	Bhujham
cheek	Gaal	gaal	Gaalaa	gaal	Chempa
elbow	thooth	aark	kuhino	Koni	Mocheyi
knee	godo	ghodda	Ghunda	Ghutna	Mokalu
wrist	karai	Klaai	Naadi	Kaandaa	Manikattu

- Telugu is completely different than the Indo-Aryan languages for body part terms.
- Terms like eye, ear, lip, nose, cheek, hand knee are very similar across the four Indo-Aryan languages.
- However, elbow, leg and wrist are pretty different.
- Here, the extra similarity between Sindi-Dogri has disappeared but in wrist, the shift from voiceless(l) to voiced(r) can be seen for approximants(klaai-karai).
- Additionally, a similarity between Nepali and Gujarati appears in words like - knee(Ghunda-Ghutna) and elbow(kuhino-koni).

## 5. Numerals

English	Sindhi	Dogri	Nepali	Gujarati	Telugu
one	Hik	ek	ek	ek	Okati
two	Ba	do	dui	be	Rendu
three	Te	teen	teen	tran	Mudu
four	Char	chaar	Chaar	Chaar	Nalugu
five	panj	Panj	Paanch	paanch	Aidu
six	Chah	chhe	Chhae	chae	Aaru
seven	sat	saat	saat	saat	Edu
eight	ath	atth	aath	aath	Enimidi
nine	nava	Nou	nau	nav	Tomidi
ten	daha	das	das	Das	Padi
twenty	viha	bhi	bees	visa	Iravayi
fifty	paja	panja	pachaas	Pachas	Yavayi
hundred	sau	sau	say	Sau	Nuru
five hundred	panjsau	panjsoo	paanch say	Paanch sau	Aiduvandalu
thousand	hazaar	yaar	hajaar	Hajaar	Veyyi

- a. Telugu, being Dravidian, is very different than the Indo-Aryan languages for body part terms.
- b. The numeral terms remain the same for most of the numerals across the four languages with small shifts like
  - i. For two - 'b' in Sindhi and Gujarati changes to 'd' in Dogri and Nepali, following vowel changes.
  - ii. Affricate shifts from voiceless -'ch' to voiced-'j' in numeral five (paanch-paanj).
- c. A similarity between Sindhi and Gujarati can be seen for terms like two, twenty, five hundred, thousand.
- d. The similarity between Sindhi and Dogri is still visible but has lessend.