

REPORT OF THE PROJECT

Scheme for protection and preservation of endangered languages

for the month of September

LANGUAGE : GOJAPURI

DISTRICT : DODA

SUBMITTED TO

Central Institute of Indian Languages

(Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India, Department of Higher Education)

Manasagangotri, Mysore – 570 006 (Karnataka).

Principle investigator : Prof. Nazir Ahmad Dhar

Resource persons : 1. Syed Raiya

2. Farkhana Mushtaq

Investigator Profile

1. Name of the investigator : Syed Raiya
2. Date : 3-08-2014
3. Place of the interview : Baraila
4. State : Jammu and Kashmir
- District : Doda
- Zone : North
- Dialect Area : Khalu village

Personal Profile of the Informant



1. Name of the respondent : Noor mai
2. Sex : Male
3. Age : 42
4. Education : Illiterate

5. Occupation : Labour

6. Address Residence /Name
of the Settlement : Baraila/Gojapuri

Place of work : Local area

7. Parents Native Village : Baraila

8. Parents First Language : Gojapuri

9. Marital status : Married

10. If married, spouse's name : Jameela

**11. Whether the spouse belong to the same community or the other
community: Same Community**

12. Spouse's Education : Illiterate

13. Spouse's occupation : House wife

14. Parents' name

Father : Barsoo

Mother : Gori

15. Parents' education :

Father : Illiterate

Mother : Illiterate

16. Parents' occupation :
Father : Labour
Mother : House wife

17. Number of brothers/sisters of the respondent: 2 brothers and 1 sister

18. What is the name of the Community/ mother tongue? Gojapuri

Name given by Insiders : Gojapuri

Name given by Outsiders : Gojapuri

19. Where do the community people live?

Mention the names and number of settlement where the people live:

The community people live in Baraila, Manva, Sinatra, Dige, Sinai, Chatra, and Dorova.

20. Do the community people live in

towns / cities? If yes mention the

names of towns / cities : Khalu

village

21. Name the other communities who live in your settlement:

Badarwahi

22. What is the relationship with other communities?

Cordial/friendly/hostile:

Cordial

23. How many clans are present in your communities? Name a few:

No

24. What kind of marital relation that was followed in each clan?

25. Is the village the original settlement of your community? No

If No mention the original settlement: Punjab

(a) What do you call your language: Gojapuri

- (b) What are the other alternate names to refer your language? No
- (c) Does your language has written literature: No

Language Use

The patterns of language use give an overall idea about the status of the language use and choice in different domains of the behavior and the situation of communication where a particular language dominates the other. The present situation of the *Gojapuri* language is that it is currently and commonly used only in Khalu village and by a limited number of speakers.

Gojapuri Language Use in the Community

Bilingualism in the local community is a fundamental factor in understanding language shift and decline, since the community provides a context for language choice. The vitality of a language as a natural medium of communication depends on its use in multiplicity of domains while its transmission to a new generation of native speakers relies on its use in the family. It is seen that use of Gojapuri (mother tongue) exceeds other languages used in the community. It's frequently used in specific situations, with specific people and in specific moments of their social and family life.

As can be seen in table 1 below, the first category of domains included both formal and informal interaction. Formal interaction refers to language use with doctors, stranger, teachers etc. while informal interaction refers to all those domains in which the use of language is not influenced by one-sided or power relationships.

Table 1: Gojapuri language use with specific categories of people in the community

1. What language do you speak at school?

	Mother Tongue	Dominant Language	Other Language
a. With the teacher in the classroom?		Urdu	
b. With the teacher outside the classroom?	Gojapuri	Urdu	
c. With friends in the classroom?		Urdu	
d. With friends outside the classroom?	Gojapuri	Urdu	

The medium of instruction in the schools is Urdu. The language used at school is Urdu both with the teachers and with other classmates. Sometimes with the teacher and with friends outside the classroom the use of Gojapuri takes place.

2. What language do you speak at a market?

	Mother Tongue	Dominant Language	Other Language
a. With the merchant of the same Tribe/community?	Gojapuri	Urdu	
b. With the merchant of the other Tribe/community?		Urdu	
c. With an acquaintance?	Gojapuri	Urdu	

In the market Gojapuri is dominant language. The use of Urdu occurs with the speakers outside community.

3. What language do you speak at a place of worship?

	Mother Tongue	Dominant Language	Other Language
a. Praying to gods?	Gojapuri	Urdu	.....
b. Reciting or performing rituals?	.....	.....	Arabic
c. Singing religious songs?	Gojapuri	Urdu	.....
d. When get possessed?	Gojapuri	.....	.....
e. Talking with other worshippers?	Gojapuri	Urdu	.....
f. For religious discussions at the place of	Gojapuri	Urdu	.....

worship?			
----------	--	--	--

When Gojapuri people happen to meet in the community Mosque during prayer time, communication occurs in mother tongue Gojapuri while Urdu is used during interaction with the people from outside their community.

4. What language do you speak at community meetings?

	Mother Tongue	Dominant Language	Other Language
	Gojapuri	Urdu	.....

The use of language in these gatherings depends upon the people attending the meeting.

5. What language do you speak to a stranger?

	Mother Tongue	Dominant Language	Other Language
	Urdu	.....

The language used when communicating with the stranger is their dominant language i.e. Urdu.

6. What language do you speak to the doctor?

	Mother Tongue	Dominant Language	Other Language
	Gojapuri	Urdu	.....

The doctor usually speaks in Urdu with his patients and people usually express their problems in *Gojapuri* and sometimes Urdu as well, while the response from the doctor is usually in Urdu.

Language use in Neighbourhood

There are only two linguistic groups living in the vicinity of khalu village, one is Gojapuri speaking linguistic group and the other is Badarwahi speaking linguistic group. Within the broad framework of settlements based on language and religion, people belonging to same caste, religion and place of origin tend to cluster together. The language used with neighbors from outside the community i.e. Badarwahi speaking people is Urdu. With immediate neighbors' i.e. within the community the language used is *Gojapuri* and sometimes Urdu.

Language used at Place of Work

In Gojapuri community most of the members are illiterate. Majority of the male members of the community do farming. The present study shows dominant language at work place is Urdu. The instances of Gojapuri with Urdu code-switching and code-mixing also take place.

Gojapuri language use in the family

This sub-set includes: the grandparents, parents, siblings, spouse, children, and ancestors. As far as the use of Gojapuri at home is concerned, the members of a family use it with full fervor as it forms the part of their Identity. They only make the use of Gojapuri while interacting with each other. Moreover, it is also possible to measure intergenerational transmission of *Gojapuri* and to analyze whether this transmission has been successful and to what extent parents are prepared to bring up their children through *Gojapuri*. It is very much dismaying to see that the use of *Gojapuri* among children is low in percentage, which is a strong indicator that *Gojapuri* language has not been successfully transmitting to the next generation and is breathing in its last moments.

Table 2: Gojapuri language use with specific categories of the family

1. What languages do you speak at home?

	Mother Tongue	Dominant language	Other Language

a. With parents?	Gojapuri	Urdu	.....
b. With grandparents?	Gojapuri	.....	.....
c. With spouse?	Gojapuri	.....	.....
d. With children?	Gojapuri	Urdu	.....
e. With grand children?	Gojapuri	Urdu	.....
f. With siblings?	Gojapuri	Urdu	.....
g. With ancestors who have passed away?	Gojapuri	.....	.....

Exposure to media

Most of the people listen to the radio programs in Urdu language as there are no programs available in Gojapuri language.

Language Use in reading and writing

Gojapuri speaking people are illiterate and hence are not able to read and write. The younger generation can read and write in Urdu and English because in schools English and Urdu are being taught.

Conclusions

From the above findings, it can be assumed that the use of Gojapuri in different domains shows the tendency of decline and is not successfully passing from generation to generation. Therefore the language seems to lose its existence and is threat to become extinct.

PHONOLOGY

Phonology is the study of the sounds of the language that determines the patterns of distinctive sounds found in a language and to make general statements as possible about the nature of sound systems of the languages of the world. Phonology breaks up into two branches of study i.e. segmental phonology and Supra segmental phonology. Segmental phonology analyses speech sounds into discrete segments such as phonemes. Supra segmental phonology also called non-segmental phonology analyses the features of speech such as pitch, stress and intonation. The present report is limited to describe the phonemic inventory of Gojapuri spoken in Khalu village of Doda district of Jammu province of Jammu and Kashmir State. The features like the clusters, diphthongization, occurrence of phonemes at different word position and syllabic structures have been covered in the present report. The language consultant engaged in the field namely Mr Noor Mai is uneducated male and aged 42 years.

Sound Inventory

The phonological study of a language involves the analyses of the phonetically transcribed data collected from native speakers of the language by the trained field linguist. Here the aim is to find out the inventory of sound segments occurring in the language and the sets of phonological rules peculiar to language under question. The segmental phonemes of Gojapuri comprise of 14 vowels (including one semivowel) and 21 Consonants. The following analyses illustrate the description of Vowel and Consonant segments of Gojapuri:

Vowel Chart

Segmental Vowel Phonemes: The segmental vowels in this language are presented below:

	Anterior	Central	Posterior
Close	/i/, /i:/	/ɨ/	/u/, /u:/
Close Mid	/e/, /e:/		/o/, /o:/
Open Mid		/ɛ:/ /ɛ/	
Open		/a/ , /a:/	

Consonant Chart

Segmental Consonant Phonemes: The segmental consonants in this language are presented below:

Sound symbol system followed in this report

	Bilabial	Labio-Dental	Alveolar	Dental	Retroflex	Palatal	velar	Glottal Stops
vl.unasp	p			t	ʈ		k	
vl.asp	p ^h			θ	ʈ ^h		k ^h	
vd.unasp	b			d	ɖ		g	
vd.asp	b ^h			d ^h	ɖ ^h			
Affricates								
vl.unas						c		
vl.asp						c ^h		
Vd.unas						dʒ		
Nasal	m			n	ɳ		ŋ	

Trill				r				
Flap								
Unasp								
Asp								
Lateral				l				
Fricative								
Vl		f	s			ʃ		
Vd		v						
Semi vowels						j		

Consonant clusters

Consonant cluster is a group of consonants which have no intervening vowel. The consonant clusters can be a combination of two identical as well as two non-identical consonants that generally occurs in the medial position of a word. The former is called homogenous clusters and the latter is called heterogeneous consonant clusters. The present data shows that Gojapuri contains heterogeneous type of Consonant clusters which occurs at word medial position. The

Example:

/nd/ /dzandro:/ ‘lock’

Consonant cluster at word final position

/nd/ /ca:nd/ ‘moon’

/nd/ /tʰand/ ‘cold’

Phonemic contrasts

Phoneme is the smallest contrastive unit in the sound system of a language. The study of minimal pairs specifies the phonemic contrasts between phonemes present in the language. The phonemic contrast based on the minimal pair establishes the phonemic inventory in the language. The following are the examples of minimal pair found in Gojapuri:

Contrasts in Vowel

/i:/ ~ /o:/	/bati:dʒi:/	‘brothers daughter’	:	/bati:dʒo:/	‘brothers son’
/a:/ ~ /i:/	/dada:/	‘father's father’	:	/dadi:/	‘father's mother’
/a:/ ~ /e:/	/ra:t/	‘night’	:	/re:t/	‘sand’
/o:/ ~ /e:/	/bo:ti:/	‘bride’	:	/be:ti:/	‘daughter’
/u:/ ~ /i:/	/nu:/	‘nail’	:	/ni:/	‘fountain’
/a:/ ~ /o:/	/kija:/	‘what’	:	/kijo:/	‘why’

Contrasts in consonant

/m/ ~ /s/	/ma:/	‘mother’	:	/sa:/	‘mother-in-law’
/m/ ~ /n/	/mu:/	‘mouth’	:	/nu:/	‘nail’
/d/ ~ /tʰ/	/pi:d/	‘ache/pain’	:	/pitʰ/	‘back of body’
/b/ ~ /m/	/ba:d/	‘boundary’	:	/ma:d/	‘cattle’
/n/ ~ /d/	/nai/	‘barber’	:	/dai/	‘midwife’
/d/ ~ /p/	/pi:d/	‘pain’	:	/pi:p/	‘pus’
/c/ ~ /m/	/ca:/	‘tea’	:	/ma:/	‘mother’

/c~/s/ /ca:/ ‘tea’ : /sa:/ ‘mother-in-law’
 /c~/k/ /ca:/ ‘tea’ : /ka:/ ‘grass’
 /m~/k/ /ma:/ ‘mother’ : /ka:/ ‘grass’
 /s~/k/ /sa:/ ‘mother-in-law’ : /ka:/ ‘grass’
 /h~/k/ /ham/ ‘we’ : /kam/ ‘work’
 /t^h~/p/ /pit^h/ ‘back of body’ : /pip/ ‘pus’
 /k^h~/dʒ/ /a:k^h/ ‘eye’ : /a:dʒ/ ‘today’
 /g~/dʒ/ /a:g/ ‘fire’ : /a:dʒ/ ‘today’
 /m~/dʒ/ /a:m/ ‘mango’ : /a:dʒ/ ‘today’
 /k^h~/g/ /a:k^h/ ‘eye’ : /a:g/ ‘fire’
 /k^h~/m/ /a:k^h/ ‘eye’ : /a:m/ ‘mango’
 /m~/g/ /a:m/ ‘mango’ : /a:g/ ‘fire’
 /p~/ʃ/ /pɛ:r/ ‘foot’ : /ʃɛ:r/ ‘lion’
 /t~/r/ /o:t/ ‘there’ : /o:t/ ‘and’
 /d~/dʒ/ /dza:dʒ/ ‘jaw’ : /dʒa:dʒ/ ‘cymbals’
 /k^h~/h/ /k^ham/ ‘wing’ : /ham/ ‘we’
 /k^h~/k/ /k^ham/ ‘wing’ : /kam/ ‘work’
 /l~/h/ /la:l/ ‘red’ : /ha:l/ ‘plough’

Distribution of the vowels

Vowel	Word initially	Word medially	Word finally
/i/	/imli:/ ‘tamarind’	/barif/ ‘snow’	.....

/i:/	/i:ʃi/ 'brick'	/ki:ɖo:/ 'worm'	/imli:/ 'tamarind'
/e/	.....	/pehle:/ 'before'	.....
/e:/	/e:klo:/ 'alone'	/re:t/ 'desert'	/je:/ 'it'
/a/	/andar/ 'into'	/kadi/ 'when'	.....
/a:/	/a:d ^h i:ra:t/ 'mid night'	/ba:r/ 'out'	/kija:/ 'what'
/o/	/gondji:/ 'son-in-law's mother'	.....	/do:/ 'two'
/o:/	/o:rat/ 'woman'	/buno:var/ 'slope'	/p ^h ando:/ 'air'
/i/	.....	/dirik/ 'leech'	/kadi/ 'when'
/ə/	.....	.....	.....
/u/	/uŋli:/ 'Finger'	/babuva:/ 'spider'	.....
/u:/	/u:par/ 'up'	/su:r/ 'pig'	/dʒũ:/ 'louse'

/ɛ/	.....	/benoi/ 'sister's husband'	.....
/ɛ:/	.....	/be:s/ 'buffalo'	.....

From the above collected data we can see that the vowel phonemes /i:/, /e/, /ɛ:/ does not occur at initial position and many of these like /i/, /e/, /a/, /u/, /ɛ/, /ɛ:/ does not occur at the final position. While the other vowels viz: /e:/, /a:/, /o:/, /ɪ/, /u:/ occur at all the three positions.

Distribution of the consonants

Consonant	Initial	Medial	Final
/p/	/paha:dʒi:/ 'hill'	/cipkali:/ 'lizard'	/ba:p/ 'father'
Phoneme /p/ occurs only at word initial, medial position and final position.			
/p ^h /	/p ^h ando:/ 'air'	/pup ^h i:/ 'fathers sister'	.....
Phoneme /p ^h / occurs at initial and medial position only.			
/b/	/ba:daɟ/ 'cloud'	/lo:mbdʒi:/ 'fox'	/c ^h a:b/ 'coral'
Phoneme /b/ occurs at initial, medial and at final positions.			
/b ^h /	/b ^h ukam/ 'earthquake'	.....	.....
Phoneme /b ^h / occurs at initial position only.			

/t/	/tara:/ 'star'	/bati:dzi:/ 'brothers daughter'	/re:t/ 'desert'
Phoneme /t/ occurs at initial, medial and final positions			
/d/	/dotri:/ 'daughters daughter'	/badad/ 'cloud'	/d ^h und/ 'fog'
Phoneme /d/ occurs at initial, medial and final positions.			
/d ^h /	/d ^h und ^h / 'fog'	/a:nd ^h i:/ 'wind'	.....
Phoneme /d ^h / occurs at initial and medial positions only.			
/t̪/	/t̪a:ŋ/ 'lame'	/laʈo:/ 'conch'	/pe:t̪/ 'belly'
Phoneme /t̪/ occurs at initial position, medial position as well as at final positions.			
/t̪ ^h /	/t̪ ^h and/ 'cold'	/mut̪ ^h i:/ 'fist'	/ho:t̪ ^h / 'lips'
Phoneme /t̪ ^h / occurs at initial position, medial position as well as at the final position.			
/d̪/	/d̪a:kan/ 'lid'	/ki:d̪ā:/ 'insect'	/bada:d̪/ 'cloud'
Phoneme /d̪/ occurs at initial, medial position as well as at the final position.			
/k/	/ki:d̪a:/ 'insect'	/cipkali:/ 'lizard'	/dirik/ 'leech'
Phoneme /k/ occurs at initial position, medial position as well as at the final position.			
/k ^h /	/k ^h argo:ʃ/ 'rabbit'	/mak ^h i:/ 'housefly'	/pank ^h / 'feather'

Phoneme /k ^h / occur at initial position, medial position as well as at the final position.			
/g/	/garmi/ 'heat'	/a:sma:n/ 'sky'	/hum/ 'we'
Phoneme /g/ occurs at initial, medial and final positions.			
/g ^h/		.....	.....
Phoneme /g ^h / does not occur at any place.			
/c/	/ca:nd/ 'moon'	/caco:/ 'uncle'	/ri:c/ 'bear'
Phoneme /c/ occurs at initial, medial and at final positions.			
/c ^h /	/c ^h a:ti:/ 'breast'	/mac ^h ar/ 'mosquito'	.....
Phoneme /c ^h / occurs at initial and medial positions.			
/s/	/su:r/ 'pig'	/go:sla:/ 'nest'	/pe:cas/ 'diarrhea'
Phoneme /s/ occurs at initial position and medial position as well as at the final position.			
/dʒ/	/dʒa:d/ 'jaw'	/hidʒɔ:/ 'eunuch'	/dʒa:dʒ/ 'cymbals'
Phoneme /dʒ/ occurs at initial, medial and final position.			
/h/	/hafto:/ 'week'	/and ^h a:/ 'blind'	.....
Phoneme /h/ occurs at the initial position and medial position.			
/θ/	/θu:ɟi:/ 'chin'	/ha:θi:/ 'elephant'	/ha:θ/ 'hand'
Phoneme /θ/ occurs at initial position, medial position and at final position.			

/m/	/mo:s/ 'sprain'	/imli:/ 'tamarind'	/ba:θru:m/ 'bath room'
Phoneme /m/ occurs at initial position, medial position and at the final position.			
/n/	/nai/ 'barber'	/ke:nci/ 'scissors'	/zami:n/ 'floor'
Phoneme /n/ occurs at initial position, medial position and at final position as well.			
/ŋ/	.....	/ko:ŋi:/ 'which'	/lu:ŋ/ 'salt'
Phoneme /ŋ/ occurs at medial and final position only.			
/ŋ/	.....	/aŋtʰa:/ 'thumb'	/tʰa:ŋ/ 'leg'
Phoneme /ŋ/ occurs at medial and final position only.			
/l/	/la:ka:/ 'waist'	/ultʃi:/ 'vomit'	/ha:l/ 'plough'
Phoneme /l/ occurs at the initial position, medial position and at the final position as well.			
/r/	/rasi:/ 'rope'	/a:ri:/ 'saw'	/ana:r/ 'pomegranate'
Phoneme /r/ occurs at initial position, medial position and at final position as well.			
/v/	/vakit/ 'time'	/tuva:/ 'smoke'	.....
Phoneme /v/ occurs at the initial and medial position only.			
/j/		/mitʃja:/ 'clay'	
Phoneme /j/ occurs at the medial position only.			

/f/	.....	/safva:/ ‘turban’	/barif/ ‘snow’
Phoneme /f/ occurs at medial and final positions only.			
/d ^h/	.....	/go:d ^h o:/ ‘horse’	.....
Phoneme /d ^h / occurs at the medial position only.			
/ʃ/	/ʃɛ:r/ ‘lion’	/go:ʃti/ ‘flesh’	/k ^h argo:ʃ/ ‘rabbit’
Phoneme /ʃ/ occurs at the initial, medial and final positions.			