

# Areal features of the basic vocabularies of the languages of the South Odisha

Anastasia Krylova, Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy  
of Sciences

Evgeniya Renkovskaya, Institute of Linguistics, Institute of Oriental  
Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences

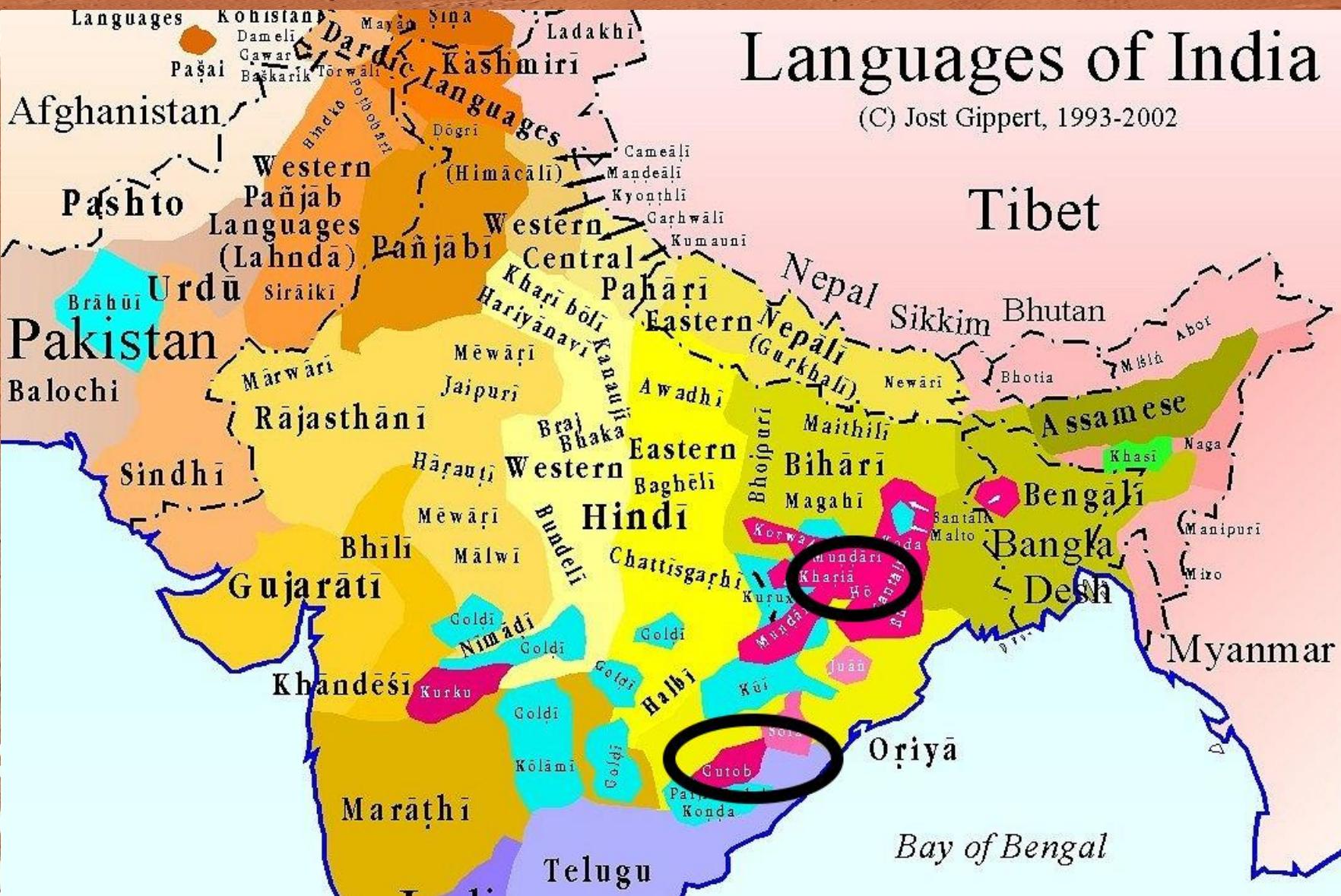
South Asian Languages Analysis 2019, INALCO, Paris

# Munda languages

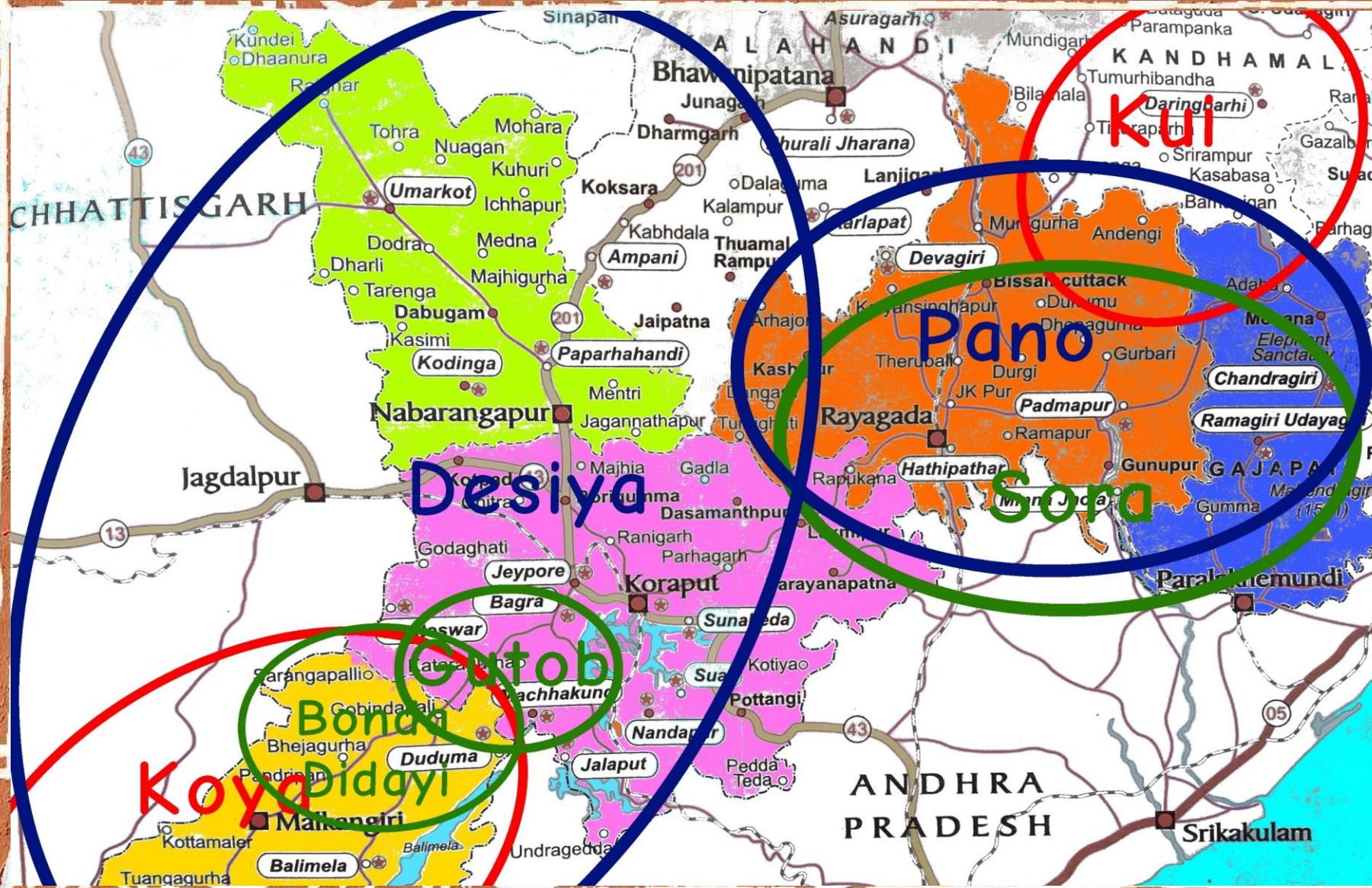
## Languages of India

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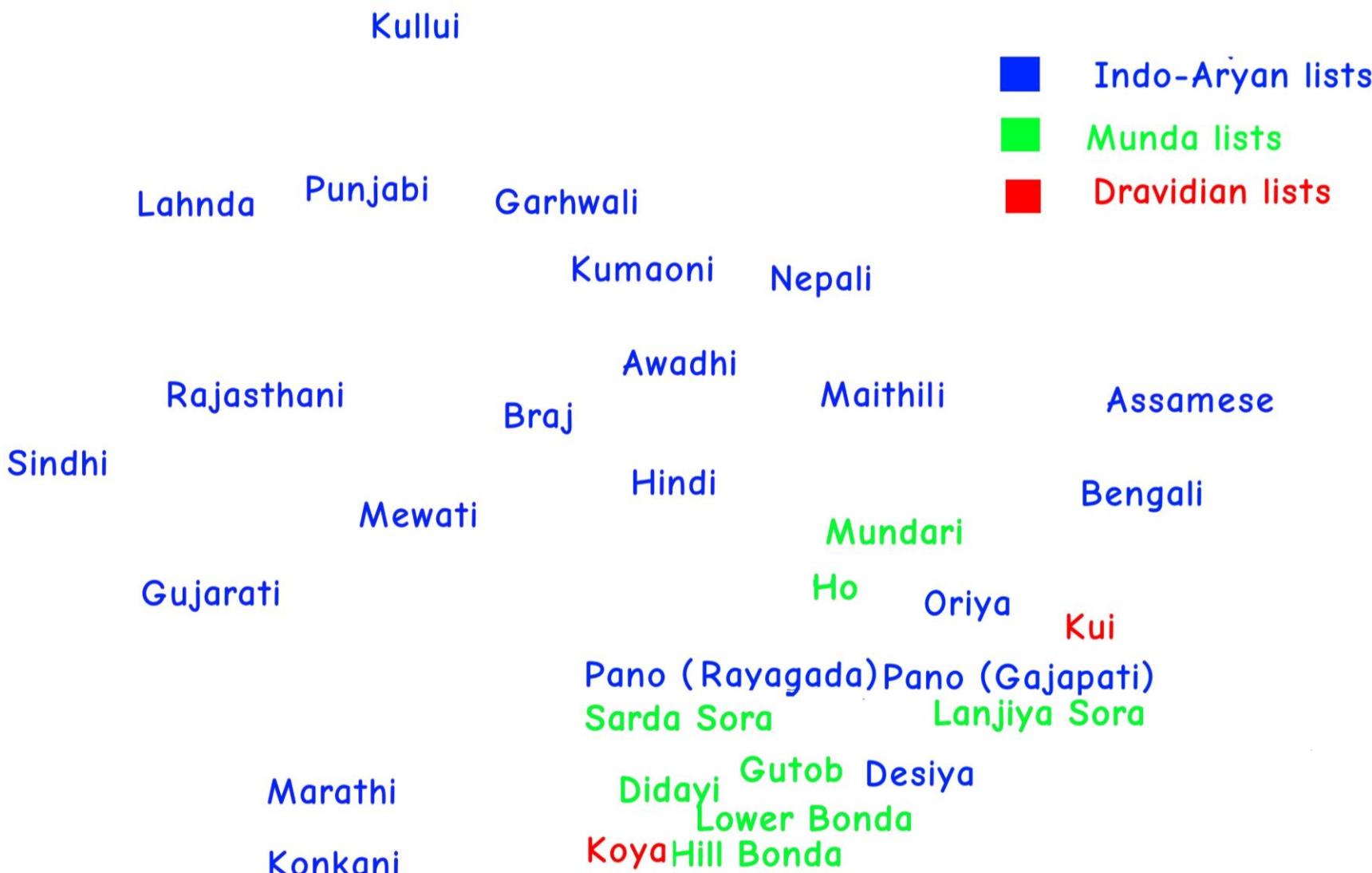
Tibet



# Spoken idioms of the South Odisha



# Swadesh lists used in our research



# Variability processes influented by language contacts

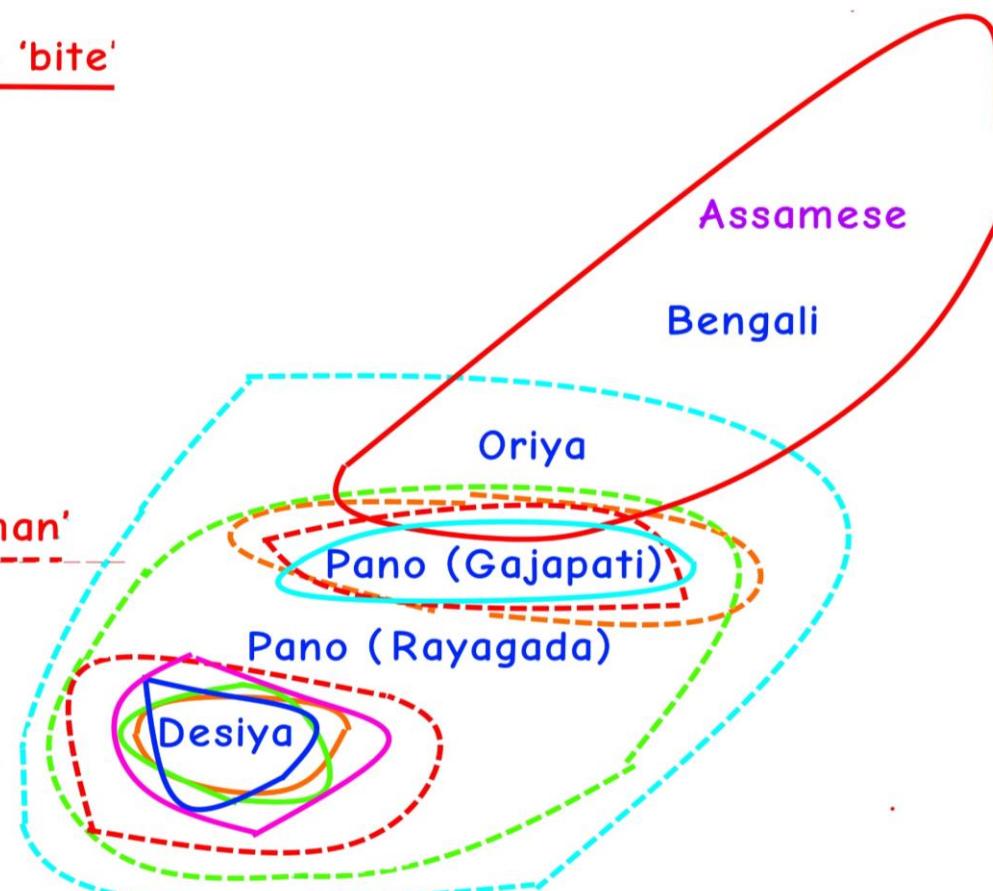
- Loanwords
- Half-loanwords
- Substitution of native words for other native words under the influence of language contacts

# Inter-family loanwords in the South Odisha micro-area

- Indo-Aryan > Dravidian 2
- Indo-Aryan > Munda 17
- Dravidian > Indo-Aryan 10
- Dravidian > Munda 7
- Munda > Indo-Aryan 2
- Munda > Dravidian 1

# Loanwords: Dravidian > Indo-Aryan

1. Assamese, Bengali, Oriya kāmūr- 'bite'
2. Desiya gar 'egg'
3. Desiya chendi 'hair'
4. Pano (Gajapati) guṇḍiya 'heart'
5. Desiya maṇḍi 'knee'
6. Desiya dul- 'lie'
7. Desiya, Pano (Gajapati) andra 'man'
8. Pano (Gajapati) sok 'neck'
9. Desiya, Pano cher 'root'
10. Oriya, Pano, Desiya monji 'seed'



# Loanwords: Munda > Indo-Aryan

- 5853 **tuṇḍa** n. ‘beak, trunk, snout’ TĀr. MBh., ‘contemp- tuous term for mouth’ Bādar., *túṇḍika* -- ‘having a trunk’ AV. [Cf. *trōṭī* -- f. ‘beak, fish's mouth’ lex., and further *śuṇḍā* -- , *cañcu* -- , \**cōṇṭa* -- . Cert. non -- Aryan and prob. ← Mu. EWA i 510. Poss. same as *tundi* -- ‘navel’ and *tundá* -- 1 ‘belly’ with which it shares several variant forms. Some of these may be due to differences of dialect in the source language, some to phonetic development within IA. (e.g. *t* -- *t̪* > *t̪* -- *t̪̄*), some to slang deformation]
- 1. **tuṇḍa** -- : Pa. *tuṇḍa* -- , *åka* -- n. ‘beak, mouth, snout’; Pk. *tumḍa* -- n., *ḍī* -- f. ‘mouth, front part’; S. *tunī* f. ‘spout’; Or. *tuṇḍa* ‘lips, mouth, beak’, *tuṇḍi* ‘muzzle’, (Sambhalpur) *tūḍ* ‘mouth’, M. *tūḍ* n.; Si. *tuḍa* ‘beak, snout, mouth’. 2. **\*tuḍa** -- : Si. *tola* (st. *tol* -- ) ‘lip’, *tolu gānavā* ‘to graze (lit. rub the lips on)’ <...> [Turner 1966]

# Loanwords: Munda > Indo-Aryan

1. Pano (Rayagada) hora 'man'
2. Desiya, Pano tonḍ 'mouth'

Assamese

Bengali

Oriya

Pano (Gajapati)

Pano (Rayagada)

Desiya

# Loanwords: Indo-Aryan > Dravidian

- Kui kali ‘black’
  - Kui raka ‘blood’
  - Kui puri ‘full’
  - Kui loku ‘person’
  - Kui coka ‘round’
  - Kui balu ‘sand’
  - Kui bela ‘sun’
  - Kui dhuali ‘smoke’
  - Kui poheri ‘swim’
  - Kui joçek ‘two’
  - Kui duru ‘far’
  - Kui basari ‘year’
- Koya soben ‘all’
  - Koya padan̄ ‘foot’
  - Koya manej̄ ‘man’
  - Koya mansun̄ ‘man’
  - Koya gun̄rañ ‘round’
  - Koya pañde ‘white’
  - Koya duram̄ ‘far’
  - Koya worsa ‘year’

## Loanwords: Indo-Aryan > Munda

- Sora sana ‘small’
- Bonda kaliya ‘black’
- Gutob kakor ‘cold’
- Gutob bɔsə ‘fat’
- Gutob uṛei ‘fly’
- Gutob jibɔn ‘heart’
- Gutob manus ‘person’
- Gutob besi ‘many’
- Gutob roŋ ‘red’
- Gutob joṛek ‘two’
- Gutob tati ‘warm’
- Didayi tara ‘star’
- Bonda, Didayi borti ‘full’
- Bonda, Didayi bol ‘good’
- Gutob, Didayi buk ‘breast’
- Bonda, Didayi patla, Gutob potla ‘thin’
- Bonda borso, Didayi, Gutob boros ‘year’

# Loanwords: Dravidian <> Munda

## Dravidian > Munda

- Sora kob/kumab ‘ashes’
- Gutob poŋrei ‘swim’
- Didayi dula ‘lie, sleep’
- Bonda piri, Gutob piŋi ‘bird’
- Didayi, Gutob chendi ‘hair’
- Sora, Bonda, Didayi, Gutob maŋdi ‘knee’
- Bonda, Didayi monji ‘seed’

## Munda > Dravidian

- Kui gule ‘all’

# Half-loanwords

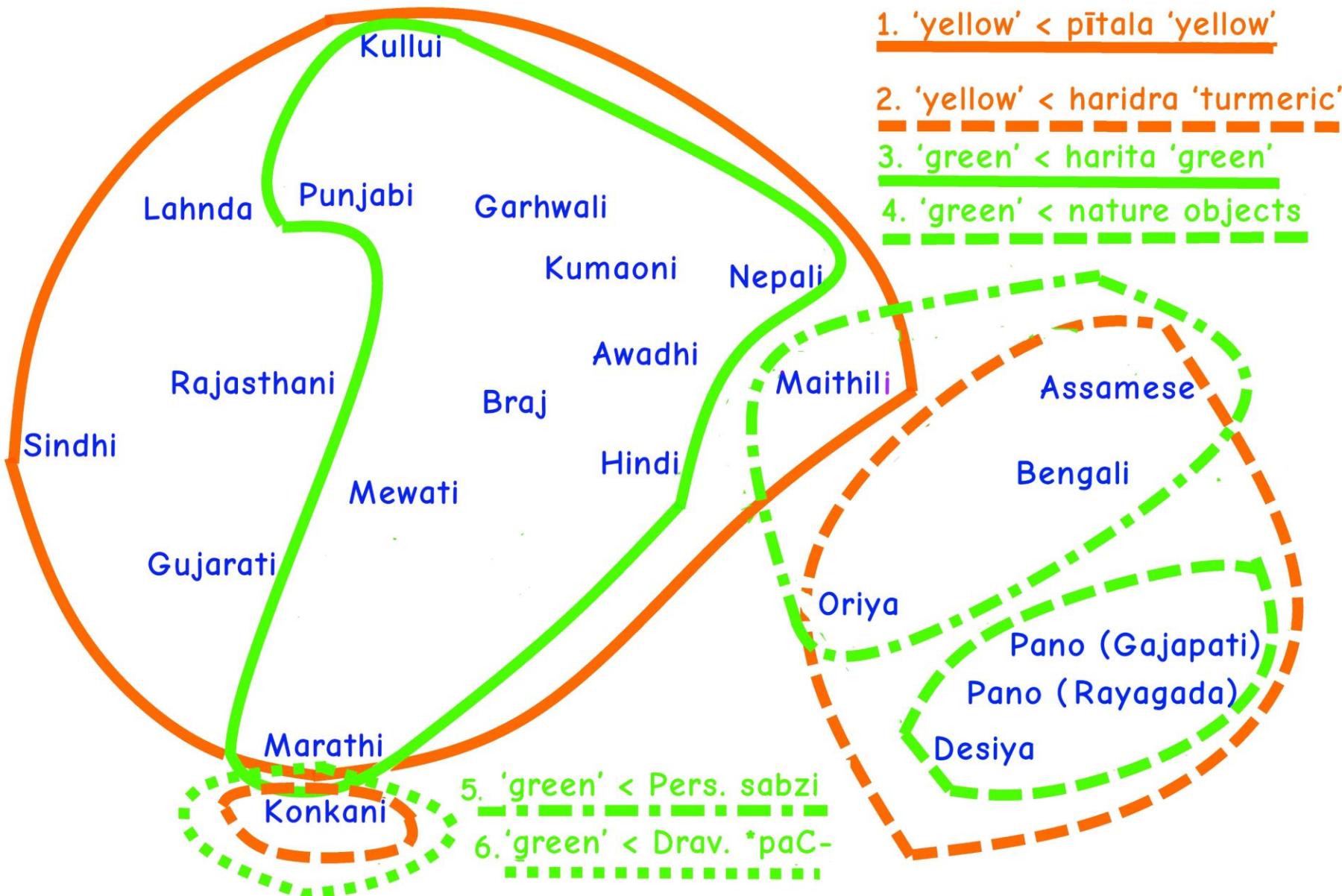
- Gutob pad susun ‘foot’ = Desiya pad ‘foot’ + Gutob susun ‘leg’

# ‘green’ and ‘yellow’ in Sanskrit

- pīta-, pītaka — ‘yellow’
- hári-, hariṇá, harit-, harita-, haritála – ‘yellow, green’

[Normanskaya 2005]

# 'green' and 'yellow' in Indo-Aryan



# ‘yellow’ and ‘green’ in Dravidian

- Proto-Dravidian : \*arisana- (?)

Meaning : saffron; yellow

Proto-South Dravidian: \*arisana-

- Proto-Dravidian : \*manž- (?)

Meaning : yellow, turmeric

Proto-South Dravidian: \*manžal-

Notes : A good SDR root, but no  
parallels.

- Proto-Dravidian : \*siz- (?)

Meaning : yellow, saffron

Proto-Gondi-Kui : \*sirinj- (?)

- Proto-Dravidian : \*paC-

Meaning : green, yellow; fresh, raw

Proto-South Dravidian: \*pač- / \*pas- $\bar{V}$ -

Proto-Telugu : \*pacc-/ \*pas-

Proto-Kolami-Gadba : \*pac-/ \*pas-

Proto-Gondi-Kui : \*pas-

- Proto-Dravidian : \*pūc-

Meaning : 1 green 2 yellow

Proto-South Dravidian: \*pūc-

Brahui : pūsh-kun

- [starling.rinet.ru, Dravidian Etymological Database compiled by G. Starostin 2006]

# ‘green’ and ‘yellow’ in Austro-Asiatic

- 1052 \*rmit; \*rmiit; \*rmiət Curcuma species; yellow. A: (South Bahnaric, Mon, Khasi) Mon mít turmeric, Proto-Nyah Kur \*mʷt (DIFFLOTH 1984 N28), Sre rəmít greenish-yellow, Chrau rəmwut yellowish, Biat rmwut saffron (→ Stieng rəmət?), (or B) Khasi lmit-lmit rather [yellow]; ~ Khasi dialect shymit turmeric. B: (Palaungic, ?Central Aslian) Riang-Lang \_rəmít turmeric, yellow, (or A) Central Sakai rəmít saffron. C: (Khmer, Katuic, Khasi, Central Aslian) Old Khmer rmyat, Modern Khmer rəmìət, lmiət saffron, Kuy lmi:t yellow, Khasi lmet-lmet very [yellow], Proto-Semai \*rm̥eət yellow (DIFFLOTH 1977)
- 1559b \*t?iir; \*t?ər blue, green. A: (South Bahnaric, Khasi) Biat e:r yellow; ~ (\*t[l]?)iir >) Sre təlir blue, green (→ Röglai), Khasi lir blue, indigo (compounding form?). B: (South Bahnaric, Khmuic) Biat or green, Thin ?wür blue.
- 1585 \*jñaar (> Pre-Palaung &c. \*njər, \*nə(ə)r); \*jn[çɔ]r green. A: (Palaungic) Kammu-Yuan cəná:r, Palaung njər, nər, Riang-Lang \_njər, Lawa saña green, Khasi [im] nganganar very [green, unripe]. B: (Khmuic, Nicobaric) Central Nicobarese cuŋɔ:ə blue, green, Nancowry cuŋuá; ~ Kammu-Yuan [cəná:r] cərnɔ:r green. Vocalism obscure. Cf. Central Nicobarese nə:-, -nə: yellow, Nancowry né.

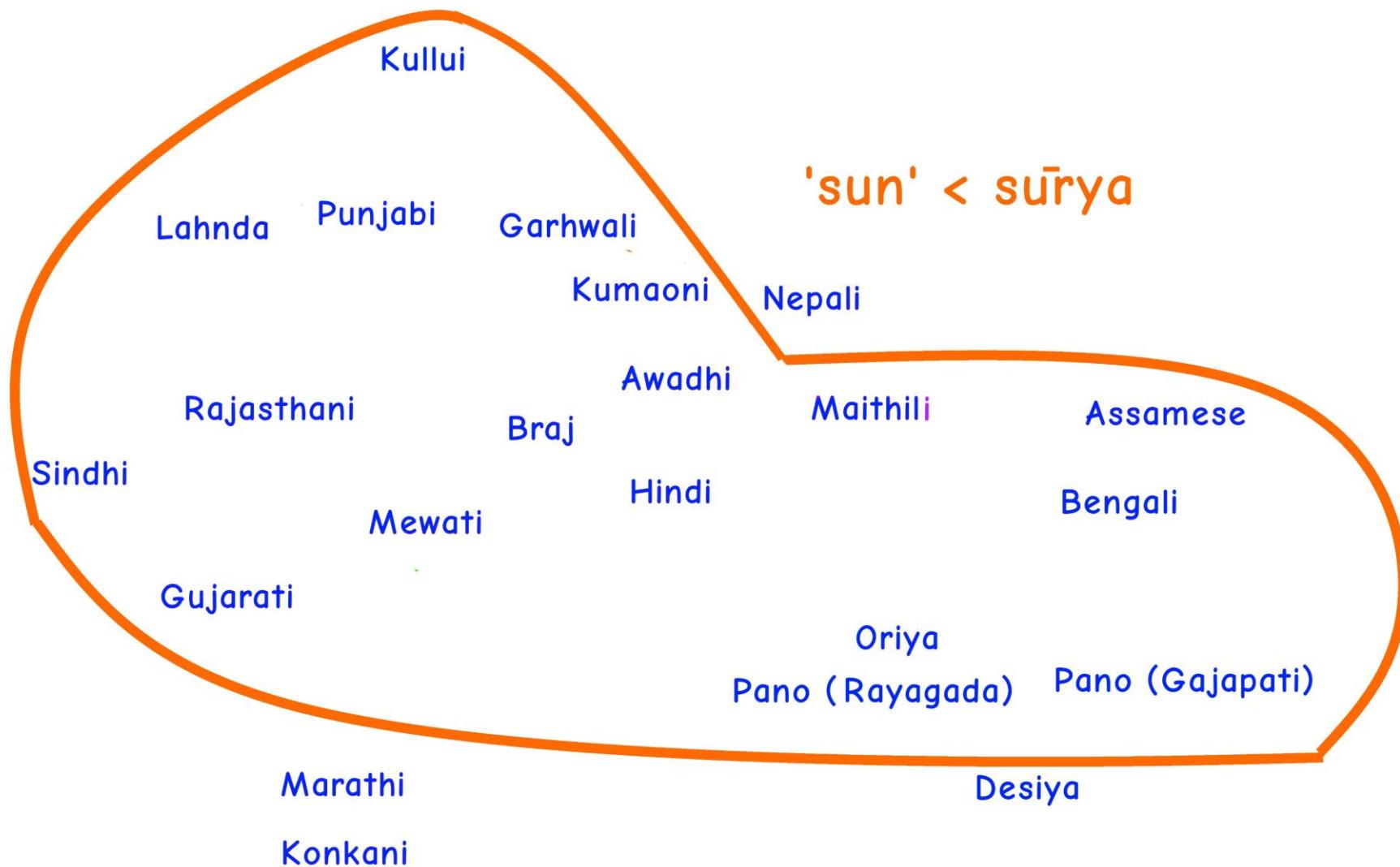
[Shorto, Sidwell 2006]



# Mutual multi-stage influence of languages in contact

- Cognates of *pītala* are substituted for ‘turmeric’, cognates of *harita* are lost in Eastern Indo-Aryan
- Persian loanword for ‘green’ established as basic in Eastern Indo Aryan
- New constructions for ‘green’ in Dravidian and Munda developed from nouns denoting well-known natural objects
- Semantically parallel constructions for ‘green’ developed in South Odisha Indo-Aryan idioms

# 'sun' in Indo-Aryan languages



# Cognates of Proto-Indo-Aryan \*velā in NIA

- 12115 **vélā** f. ‘ limit, boundary, time ’ ŚBr., ‘ flood tide ’ MaitrUp., ‘ shore, opportunity ’ MBh. 2. **\*vēdā** -- . 3. **\*vīlī** -- ‘ tide, time ’. [ -- *d* -- appears in K. and Or. and poss. in cmpd. **\*ardhavēda** -- . In N. Mth. Bhoj. Aw. H. forms with -- *r* -- could derive from -- *d* -- , but more prob. represent the EH., Bi. or Mth. change of -- / -- > -- *r* -- . But the forms of **vélā** -- and **\*savēla** -- with -- *r*-<-> occurring in P. Ku. G. M. (as well as those already mentioned) may be from an old **\*vērā** -- ~ **vélā** -- rather than all be loans from the East Hindi -- Bihari area.<...> 1. Pa. **vélā** -- f. ‘ shore, time ’; NiDoc. **velam̥mi** loc. sg. m. ‘ time ’ (*yamvēla* ‘ when ’, *tamvēla* ‘ then ’); Pk. **vélā** -- f. ‘ shore, tide, time, opportunity ’ (whence *vélāvai* ‘ is late ’); Ash. Wg. Kt. **wēl** ‘ time, season, year ’; Sh. **bēl**, **bil** (following pres. part.) ‘ at the time of ’; K. **vil** f. ‘ short space of time ’, **vēla** m. ‘ time, hour ’; S. **vera** f. ‘ time, delay ’, **veri** f. ‘ time, turn ’; L. **vel** f. ‘ leisure ’, **velā** m. ‘ time ’; P. **vel** f. ‘ length of an animal ’, **velā**, **be** m. ‘ time ’ (*ber* f. ‘ time ’ ← H.), bhaṭ. **us wēlē** ‘ then ’, **ik bērī** ‘ once ’; WPah.bhal. **án** -- **belū** ‘ untimely ’, cam. **bēr** ‘ delay ’; Ku. **bel** f. ‘ meal fixed for a time, food taken at one time, meal ’, **ber** ‘ time ’; N. **ber** ‘ time ’; A. **beli** ‘ time, turn, year ’; Or. **bela** ‘ daytime ’, **le** ‘ once during the day ’, **lū**, **lu** ‘ from the beginning ’; Mth. **beri** ‘ time ’, **beriā** ‘ afternoon ’; Bhoj. **bēr** ‘ time ’; OAw. **bera** f. ‘ time, turn ’, lakh. **bēr**; H. **ber** f. ‘ limit, season, time ’, **biriyā** f. ‘ space of time ’; G. **veʃ** f. ‘ time ’; M. **vel**, **eʃ** f. ‘ seashore ’, m.f. ‘ time, leisure, half -- day ’; Ko. **velu** ‘ time ’; Si. **vel** -- **a** ‘ seashore, sandbank ’ <...> [Turner 1966]

# Cognates of \*velā in Oriya and Assamese

- ବେଳ — ପ୍ରାଦେ. (ସମ୍ବଲପୁର) ବି. (ସଂ. ବେଳା) — 1। ବେଳ; କାଳ;  
ସମୟ—1. Time. 2। ଦିବସର ଓଳି—2. Time or half part of  
day. (ଯଥା—ସକାଳ ବେଳ; ଉପର ବେଳା) 3। ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ—3. The sun.  
<...> [Praharaj 1940]
- ବେଲି ବି. ସମୟ; time. 2। ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ; the Sun. 3। ବାର୍ଷ; କୋନୋ  
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାର ଏଟା ସମୟ; ଯେଣେ - "କେବାବେଲିଓ ଆହିଲେ"  
turn. 4। ବର୍ଷ; a year. 5। ପଳମ; delay. [Candrakānta  
1962]

# Sun=time polysemy in Dravidian languages

- 3774 *Ta.* **nēram** time, season, opportunity. *Ma.* **nēram** sun, day, light, time, season, hour, turn; **nērattu** early, seasonably. *Koḍ.* **ne·ra** sun, time; **ne·rate** early in the morning. *Tu.* **nērdē** id. *Br.* **dē** sun, sunshine, day, time; (communicated by Bh. Krishnamurti). [Burrow & Emenau 1984]

# Phonetic and semantic borrowings

- bel ‘time’ Indo-Aryan > Dravidian Gondi-Kui
- ‘time’ = ‘sun’ Dravidian > Eastern Indo-Aryan

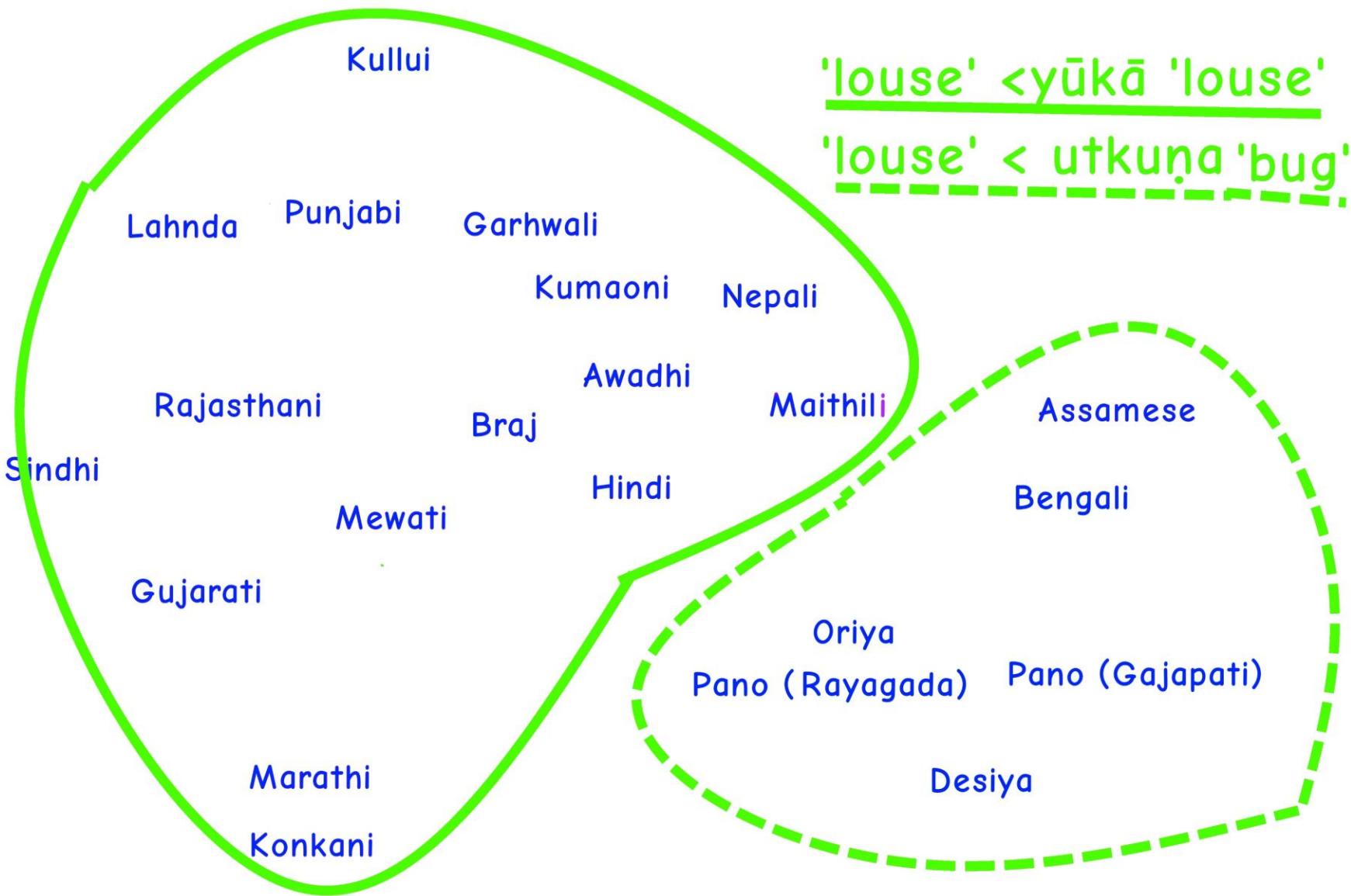
# ‘mother’ > ‘woman’ in Austro-Asiatic

- 113 \*[?]bo? mother. A: (Mon, Viet-Muong, North & Central Aslian) Old Mon 'bo' /mbw?/ mother, Modern Mon b3? female of animals..., Jehai bə?, Temiar bo:? mother; probably → Malay ibu, → Javanese ibu; ~ Muong bö (BARKER 1966 23), Vietnamese vợ wife, Semnam babo:? wife, woman, Jehai babo?, Temiar babo:? woman. Or \*mb-. Since Javanese is likely to be a loan word, Dempwolff's construction of Proto-Austronesian \*cibuc (DEMPWOLFF 1938 66) is dubious (but note Sediq búbu?).  
[Shorto, Sidwell 2006]

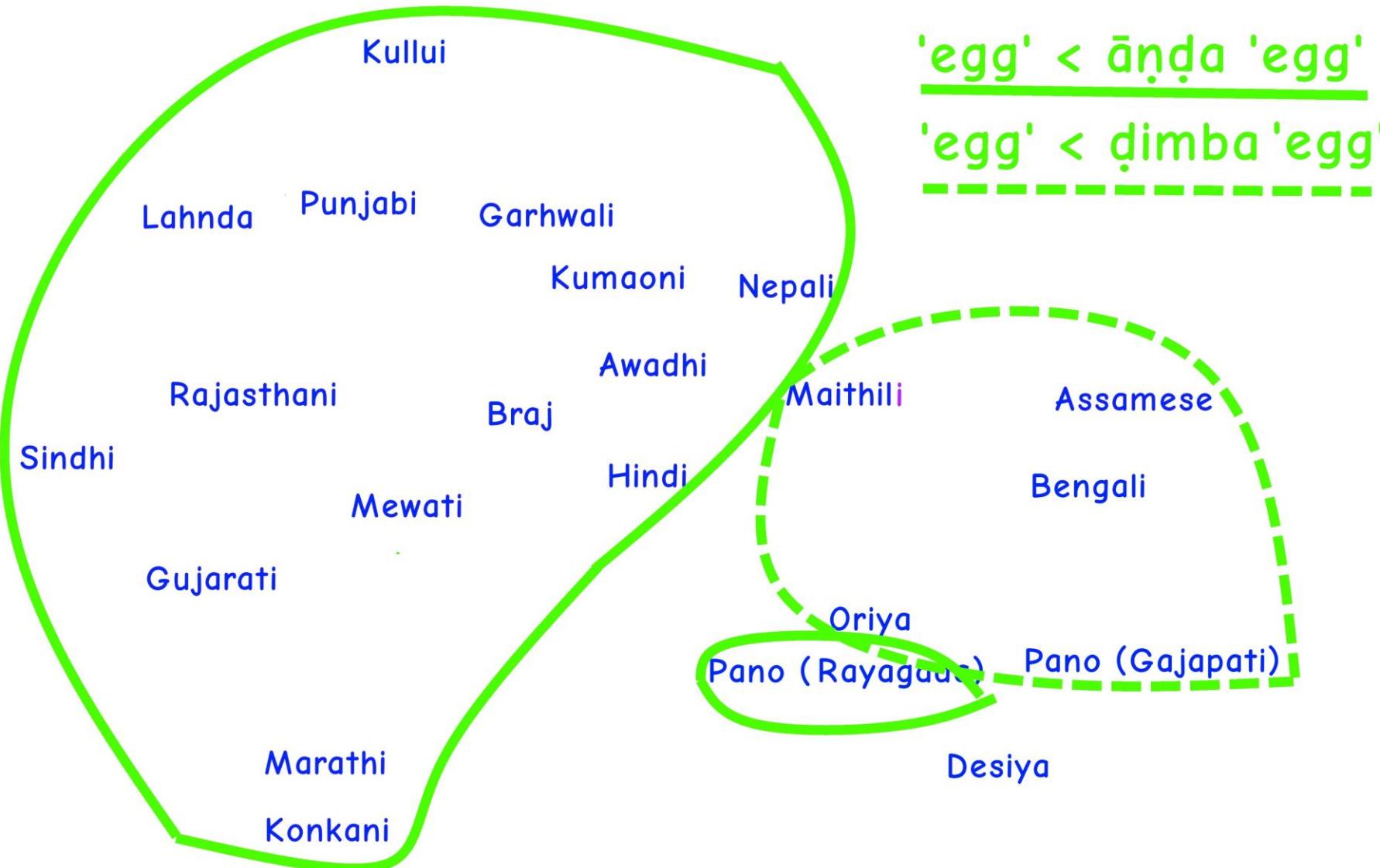
# 'fire' in Indo-Aryan languages



# 'louse' in Indo-Aryan languages



# 'egg' in Indo-Aryan languages



# 'knee' in Indo-Aryan languages



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