

Documentation of Himachali Pahari languages as a step towards language maintenance



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The Indian national flag is visible in the top-left corner of the slide, showing the saffron, white, and green horizontal stripes and the Ashoka Chakra in the center.

Project on documentation of Kullui

- Launched in 2014 in the Institute of Linguistics, Russian Academy of Sciences
- Methods - linguistic fieldwork
- The main objective of the project is grammatical description of Kullui.
- Three linguistic expeditions to Kullu district – in 2014, 2016 and 2017.



Kullu District (Census 2011)

TOTAL AREA	5503 Sq.Kms
NUMBER OF TAHSIL/ SUB-TAHSILS	6
NUMBER OF TOWNS	5
NUMBER OF VILLAGES.	326

- Population: 437 474



Fieldwork research

Kullui – an Indo-Aryan language of the Himachali Pahari (also known as Western Pahari)

- Expedition 2014

Funding: Fund of Fundamental Linguistic Research, project 2014 “Documentation of Kullui (Western Pahari)”

- Expedition 2016

Funding: Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR) № 16-34-01040 «Grammar description and lexicon of Kullui»

- Expedition 2017

Funding: Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR) № 16-34-01040 «Grammar description and lexicon of Kullui»

Main objectives

Linguistic goals

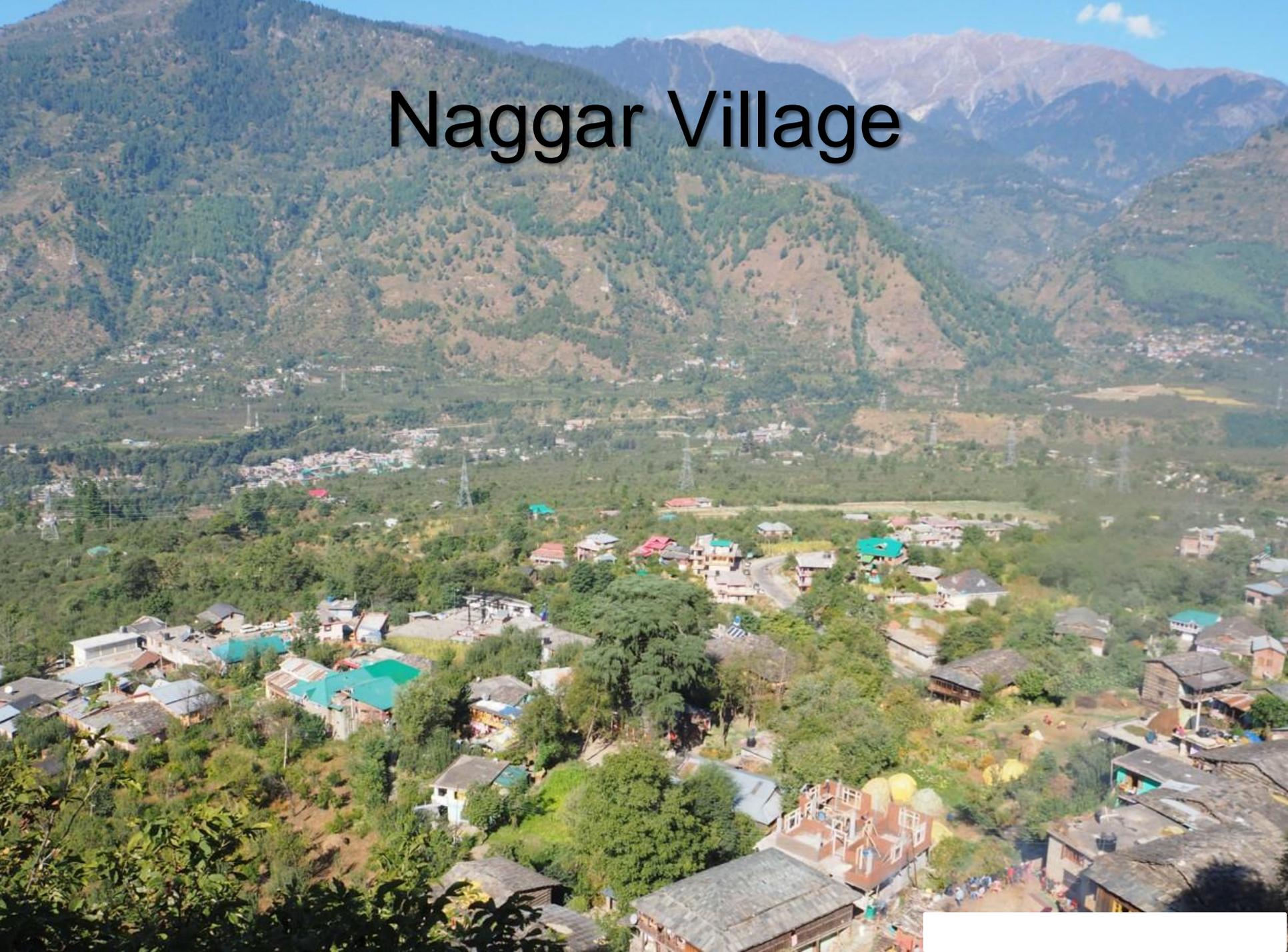
- Documentation of Kullui on the modern linguistic and technical level: dictionary, corpus of morphologically glossed texts with audio and video recordings
- Theoretical research of the Kullui phonology and grammar
- Fieldwork research of the Himachali dialectal continuum
- Description of the areal and typological features of the Himachali dialectal continuum

Main objectives

Socio-linguistic goals

- Linguistic situation in the region. Functional domains of the languages
- Geographical location of the Kullui language
- Differences between Kullui and neighboring dialects
- Choosing informants
- Evaluating the language competence of the speakers
- Language vitality
- Variation in Kullui depending on age, gender, social level, education and other factors

Naggar Village



Kullu town





Himachali Pahari

- Oral speech mostly, no written codification
- Poorly described
- Close contacts between different idioms of Himachali Pahari
- Influence of Hindi and English
- A lot of variation

The background of the slide features the Indian national flag, with the saffron, white, and green horizontal stripes and the Ashoka Chakra in the center. The title text is overlaid on the white stripe.

Kullui – minor Indo-Aryan language of Northern India

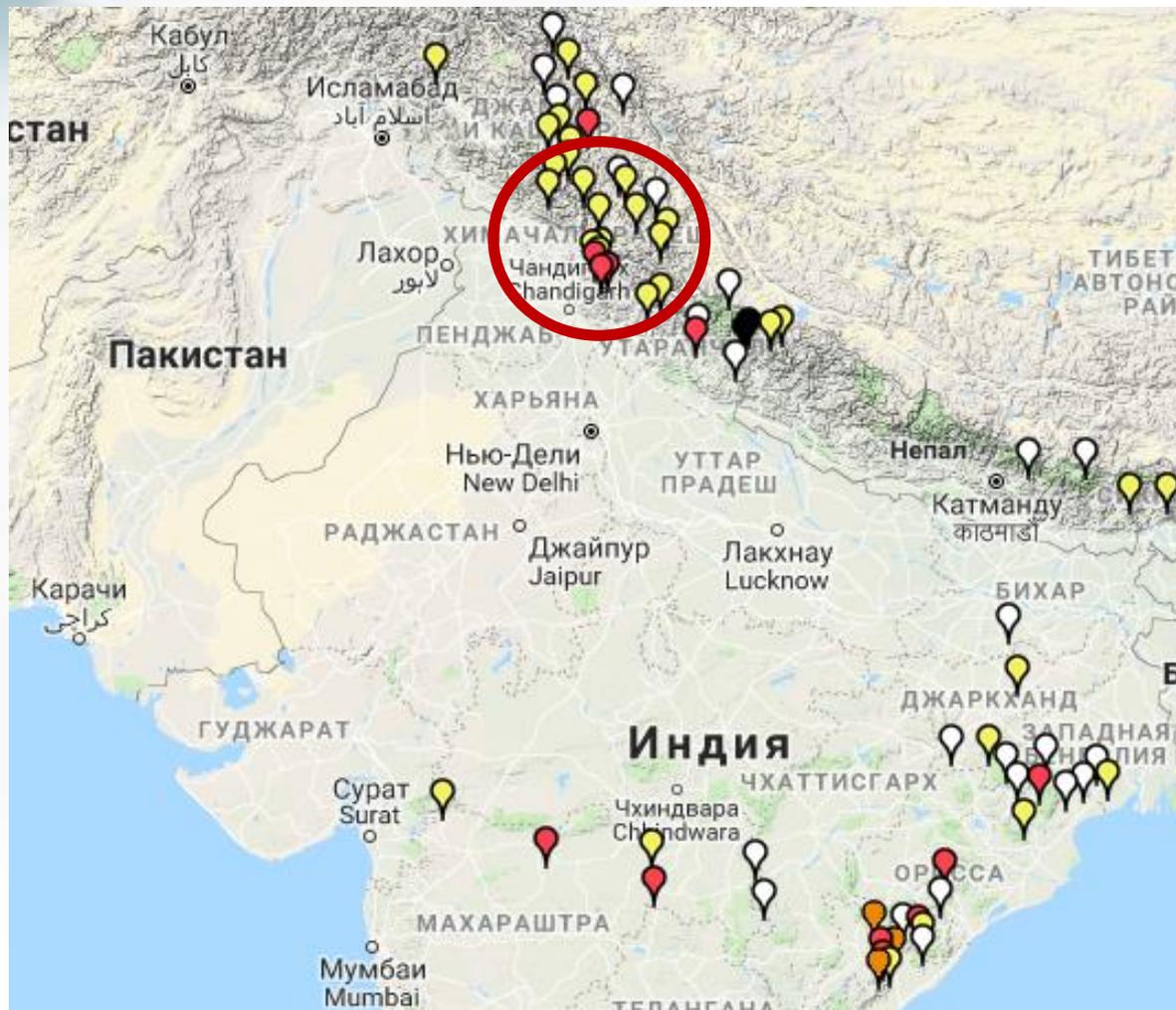
- **Himachali Pahari group («Highland»)**
 - Dialectal continuum in Himachal Pradesh (mostly), also in Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir
 - From 10 to 60 of languages / dialects (according to different sources)
 - About 6 million speakers
- **Kullui**
 - Located in Kullu District in Himachal Pradesh
 - About 100 thousand speakers (according to Ethnologue)

The Indian national flag is partially visible in the top-left corner of the slide, showing the saffron, white, and green horizontal stripes and the Ashoka Chakra in the center.

Functional domains of languages in Himachal Pradesh

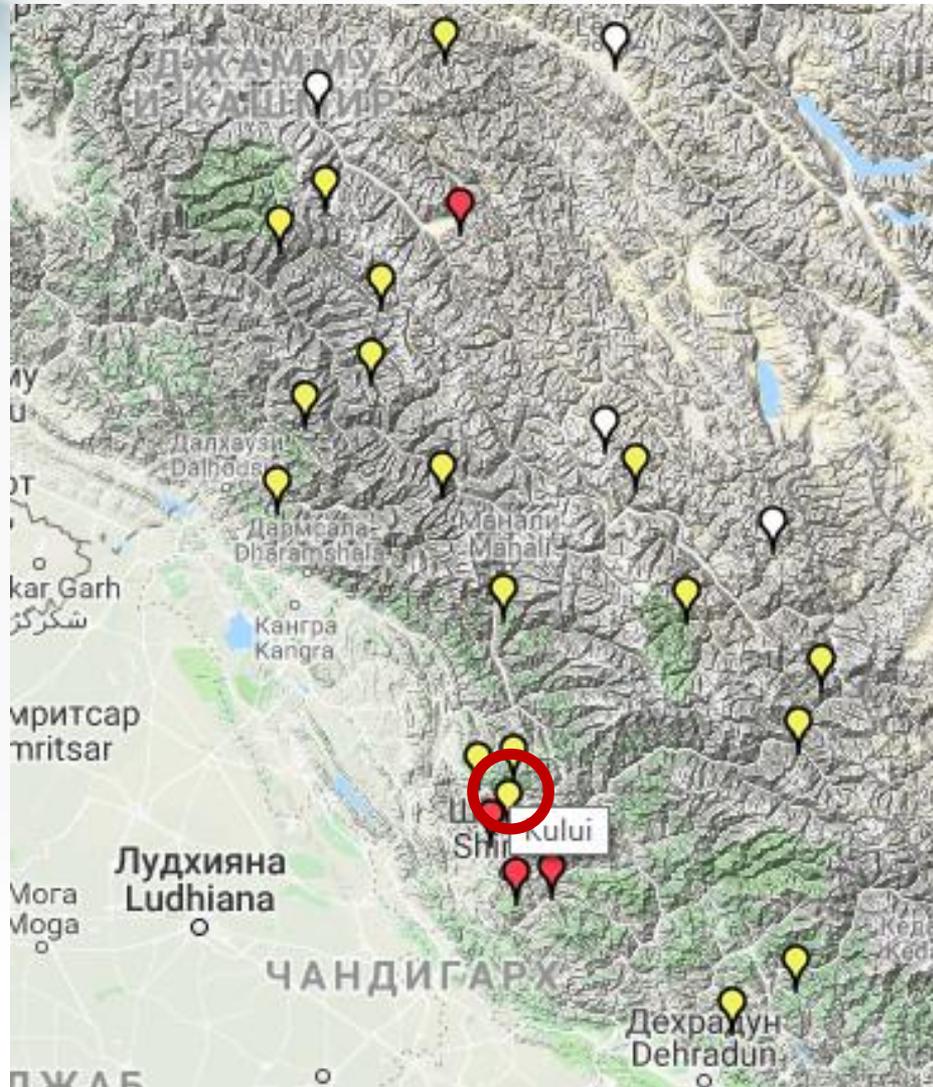
- **Hindi** – lingua franca of the region, language of school education, official organizations, state government, language of towns
- **English** – interlanguage, language of education in some private schools, the second language of official organizations, state government.
- **Local languages** (Himachali Pahari idioms and some others) – languages of the oral communication in the villages, languages of folklore tradition (songs, tales, legends), some religious practices.
- **Punjabi, Urdu, Nepali, Dogri** – major languages of the neighbor states and countries, a lot of people in Himachal understand and can speak these languages to some extent.

Language vitality of Kullui





Language vitality of Kullui





Language vitality of Kullui

Table 1.1. *UNESCO's Language Vitality and Endangerment framework*

Degree of endangerment	Intergenerational language transmission
Safe	language is spoken by all generations; intergenerational transmission is uninterrupted
Vulnerable	most children speak the language, but it may be restricted to certain domains (e.g., home)
Definitely endangered	children no longer learn the language as mother tongue in the home
Severely endangered	language is spoken by grandparents and older generations; while the parent generation may understand it, they do not speak it to children or among themselves
Critically endangered	the youngest speakers are grandparents and older, and they speak the language partially and infrequently
Extinct	there are no speakers left

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Language vitality of Kullui

Evaluating of language vitality of Kullui varies according to different sources:

➤ Ethnologue

6a – Vigorous

➤ UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger

Definitely endangered

➤ Our fieldwork analysis of the linguistic situation

Vulnerable

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Language endangerment factors

The most common cause of language endangerment - dominance of a major language or community in a region:

- Economic
- Cultural dominance of other language, education and literature through the majority or state language only
- Political: lack of recognition or political representation
- Historical
- Attitudinal

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Language endangerment factors

The most important factors for Himachali Pahari:

- Economic**
- Cultural dominance of Hindi through education and literature in the state language only**
- Political: lack of recognition or political representation**
- Historical**
- Attitudinal**

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Why worry about language endangerment?

- Value for the linguistic science
 - typology
 - comparative historical linguistics
 - proto-language reconstruction
 - classification of the Indo-Aryan languages
 - areal linguistics
 - linguistic diversity

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Why worry about language endangerment?

- Kullui – interesting typological and areal features
 - phonetic system: valuable for comparative historical research and language reconstruction
 - imperative construction
 - mirativity construction
 - numeral systems
 - word order
 - areal contacts and contact-induced changes

The image shows the Indian national flag (Tiranga) in the top-left corner, featuring the Ashoka Chakra in the center. The flag's colors are saffron, white, and green, with a blue border. The text "Why worry about language endangerment?" is overlaid on the white section of the flag.

Why worry about language endangerment?

- Value for the community
 - local identification
 - culture
 - history
 - traditions
 - rituals and beliefs
 - folklore, songs
 - connection between generations

Local identity



Local identity



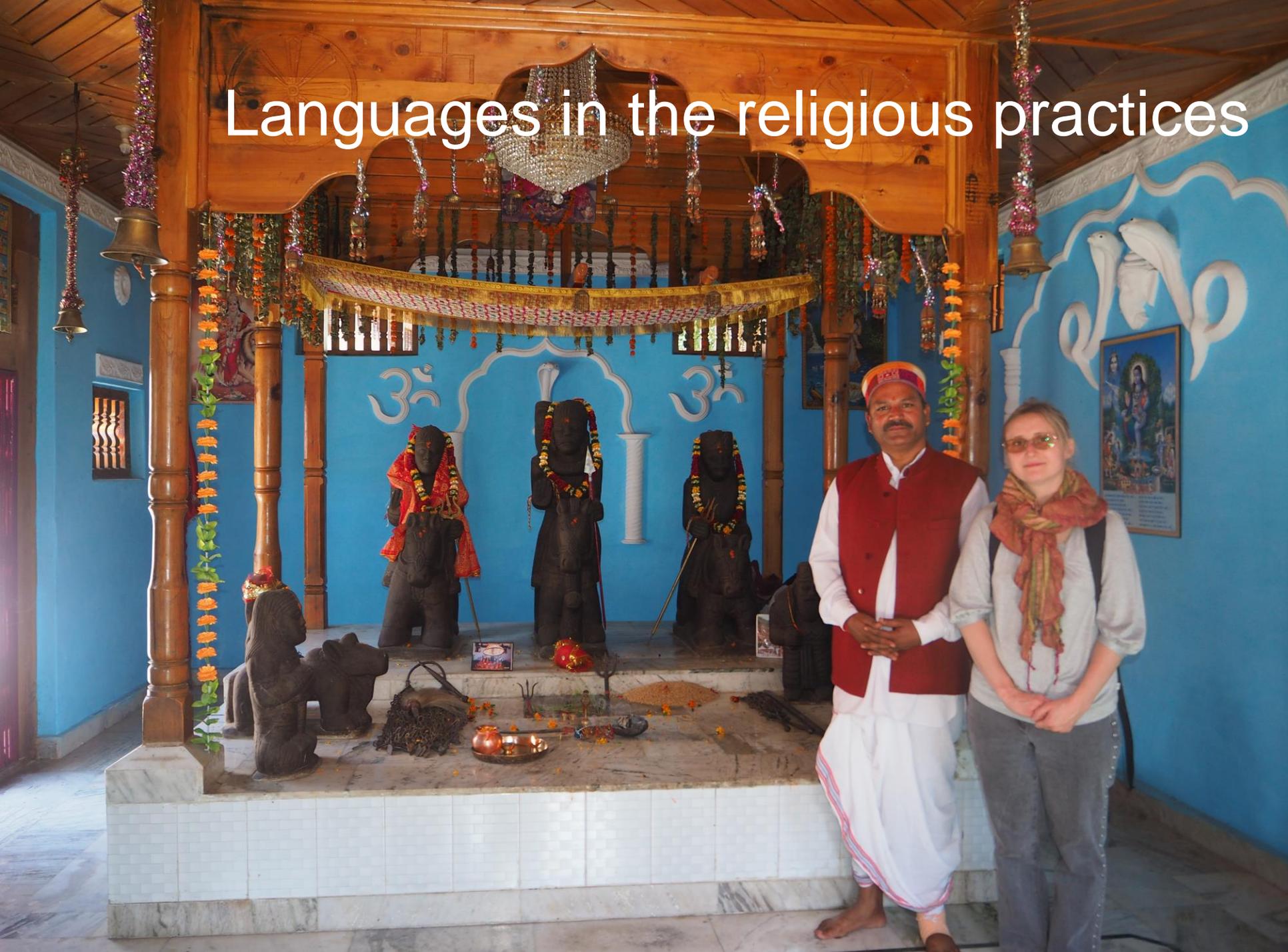


Traditional handicrafts and occupations

Languages in the religious practices



Languages in the religious practices



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Language maintenance

Steps for maintaining minor languages

- **Government**

- Introduction a minor language as a subject at school for small children; recognition of the rights of minor languages

- **Educated native speakers**

- creative activities in minor languages
- gathering songs, proverbs, fairy tales and folklore

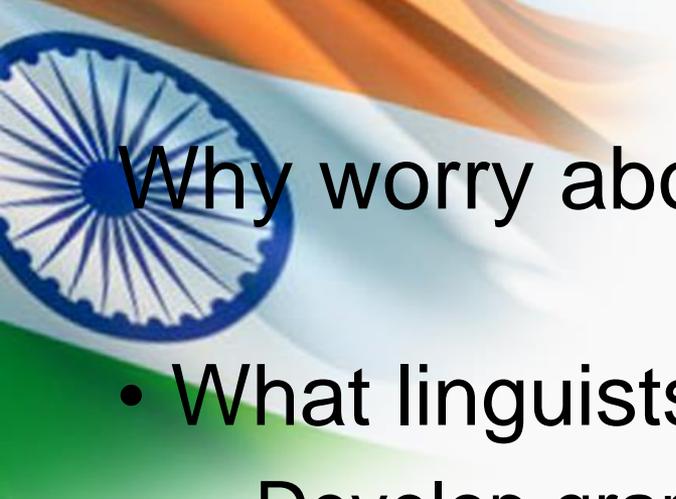
- **Linguists**

- Dictionaries
- Grammars
- Teaching materials
- Language documentation

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Two main objectives of the language documentation

- Scientific research
 - for linguists and other scholars
- Language maintenance
 - for the community of native speakers

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Why worry about language endangerment?

- What linguists can do?
 - Develop grammar descriptions, dictionaries, teaching materials, texts
 - Establish connection with language activists and local authorities
 - Make a minor language more popular, reveal its value to the speakers
 - Expose misconceptions about languages, like prejudice against bilingualism

Tankri script



Digitalizing of Tankri manuscripts



जिला भाषा अधिकारी
कुल्लू

क्र.	नाम	कार्यकाल
1.	श्री सुदीपन चशिन	8.3.1977 से 10.12.1982
2.	श्री मती कृष्णा शर्मा	11.12.1982 से 10.2.1983
3.	श्री सुदीपन चशिन	19.2.1983 से 10.7.1983
4.	श्री मती आशा चंद	11.7.1983 से 30.8.1983
5.	श्री सुदीपन चशिन	31.8.1983 से 30.4.1984
6.	श्री मती आशा चंद	1.5.1984 से 22.10.1985
7.	कु. विद्या शर्मा	23.10.1985 से 20.8.1986
8.	श्री सीताराम रावुर	21.8.1986 से 18.3.2000
9.	कु. विद्या शर्मा	17.3.2000 से 31.5.2006
10.	श्री सीताराम रावुर	1.6.2006 से 20.6.2012
11.	श्री राज कुमार सक्कली	1.7.2012 से 16.2.2014
12.	प्रो.मिना नागोसिका	17.2.2014 से



An elderly man wearing a white cap with a red and blue border, glasses, a green jacket, and brown trousers is seated in a wooden chair. He is gesturing with his right hand while speaking. He holds a small black object in his left hand. He is surrounded by several women who are listening attentively.

A woman wearing a black top and a green shawl is seated at a wooden desk in the background. She is looking towards the group. On the desk, there is a laptop, a mobile phone, and some papers. A small Indian flag is visible on the wall behind her.

A woman with blonde hair, wearing a bright green knitted sweater and dark pants, is seated in a wooden chair. She is looking towards the man in the green jacket. A blue bag is placed on the floor next to her.

A woman with long brown hair and glasses, wearing a grey puffer jacket over a grey turtleneck, is seated in a wooden chair on the right side of the frame. She is looking towards the man in the green jacket.

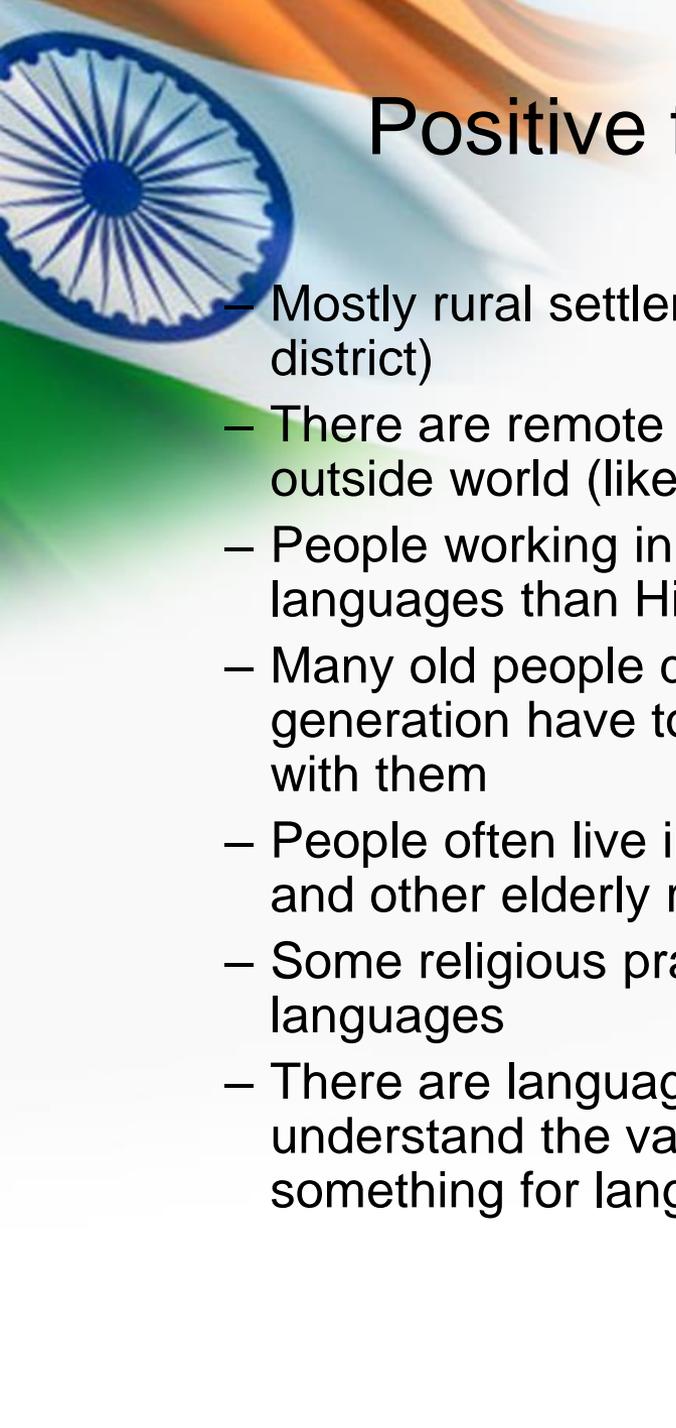
A wooden coffee table is positioned in the foreground. On it, there are several items: a stack of books, a blue folder, a plate with colorful items, and several glasses of water. The table is situated between the man in the green jacket and the woman in the grey jacket.

Dayanand Sharma



Self-revitalization of language



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Positive factors for language vitality of Kullui

- Mostly rural settlement (326 villages and only 5 towns in Kullu district)
- There are remote villages, where people contact less with the outside world (like migration or tourism)
- People working in agriculture in their own villages use more local languages than Hindi in everyday life
- Many old people do not speak Hindi properly and young generation have to learn local languages in order to communicate with them
- People often live in big families, together with their grandparents and other elderly relatives
- Some religious practices and local traditions help to maintain local languages
- There are language activists among educated people, who understand the value of their native language and ready to do something for language maintenance and development

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Main objectives of language documentation

1. Language maintenance (for teaching purposes; for popularizing languages)
2. Preservation of linguistic heritage for future generations

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Language documentation

- Grammatical description
- Dictionary (audio)
- Text corpus (audio and video)

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Soft for language documentation

- Praat, Speech Analyzer, Audacity
 - phonetic analysis
- LingvoDoc
 - audio dictionary with special tools for phonetic analysis and comparative research
- ELAN
 - writing down and translation of audio recordings
- FieldWorks
 - text annotation
 - dictionary with grammatical and other important information
 - concordance

ELAN is used for writing and translation of texts with the help of native speakers

The screenshot displays the ELAN 4.9.4 software interface. At the top, the title bar reads "ELAN 4.9.4 - Чандру Деви - сказка про затмение.eaf". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Annotation", "Tier", "Type", "Search", "View", "Options", "Window", and "Help". Below the menu is a tabbed interface with "Grid", "Text", "Subtitles", "Lexicon", "Comments", "Recognizers", "Metadata", and "Controls" selected. The "Controls" tab contains volume and rate sliders for the audio file "Чандру Деви-сказка про затмение.wav". The playback controls show a selection of "00:00:00.000 - 00:00:00.000". The main area features a waveform of the audio and a multi-tiered transcription grid. The grid includes the following layers:

- A_phrase-gls-en**: [0]
- A_phrase-gls-ru**: [0]
- A_phrase-phonetic**: [14] | desi ne dEsi mE tuhabenahi abhi to hindi me.....en.da na | gron. por.a sa na ta bhagwan aage | ta teye ki naam so tsani tsamar (tha na) thi na ebe me bhi I
- A_phrase-lit-en**: [13] | desi me sunaya maine tumhe....aisa ma | grahan padta hai na to bhagwan ke paas | to usne kya naam vah Tsani chamar tha na (ab mai bhi hin
- A_phrase-lit-ru**: [13] | Я же рассказала на деши...нет, сейчас же на хинди...так вот | затмение случается у бога | он...как имя..он Чани кожевник был (я снова начала гово
- A_phrase-note-en**: [10]
- A_phrase-segnum**: [14] | 1 | 2 | 3
- A_phrase-txt-kfx-La**



LingvoDoc

Почта Mail.Ru | Inbox (2) - tehcorb@gmail.com | Новости | A Comparative Dictionary of In... | Lingvodoc 2.1 / View

old.lingvodoc.at.ispras.ru/#dictionary/2088/4/perspective/2088/7/view/1

Convert to dictionary... Close

► Play/Pause full ◂ Zoom in ◂ Zoom out

► Play/Pause

Edit

Word

Mary m a n dz e

↳ kəɫaʃi		↳ Markup	
↳ ʃokru	↳ basket 🇺🇸	↳ Play ↳ Markup	
↳ mandza	↳ bed 🇺🇸	↳ Play ↳ Markup	
↳ kiʃəɖə	↳ big basin 🇺🇸	↳ Play ↳ Markup	
↳ beɖə bethu	↳ big rug 🇺🇸	↳ Play ↳ Markup	
↳ koʃh	↳ big vessel for grains 🇺🇸	↳ Play ↳ Markup	↳ какой гласный?
↳ doru	↳ blanket 🇺🇸	↳ Play ↳ Markup	
↳ botəlu	↳ bottle 🇺🇸	↳ Play ↳ Markup ↳ Play ↳ Markup	
↳ kəli	↳ bowl 🇺🇸	↳ Play ↳ Markup	↳ какой гласный?

No new notifications (Off)

Lingvodoc 2.1 / Vie... | Наброски к докум... | Презентация в Де... | 14:48 | ENG | 07.10.2018

FieldWorks dictionary

Kullui - FieldWorks Language Explorer

File Send/Receive Edit View Data Insert Format Tools Parser Window Help

Kullui (Latin, Interr ...)

Lexicon

- Lexicon Edit
- Browse
- Dictionary
- Collect Words
- Classified Dictionary
- Bulk Edit Entries
- Reversal Indexes
- Bulk Edit Reversal Entries

Lexicon

Texts & Words

Grammar

Notebook

Lists

Entries

Headword	Lexeme ...	Citation ...	Date Created	Bibliography...	Glosses	Grammatical Inf...	Status	Date Modified
dʒittəŋa	jittəŋa	dʒittəŋa	18.04.2017 15:18:17	[Rng]	to win			15.07.2017 18:39:38
dʒo:k	jo:k	dʒo:k	18.04.2017 15:18:17	[Rng]	lea			15.07.2017 18:39:38
dʒoʰtʃi	dʒoʰtʃi	dʒoʰtʃi	14.07.2017 17:49:19	[IS]	wrinkles морщины			15.07.2017 18:29:26
dʒɔ:r	ɔ:r	dʒɔ:r	18.04.2017 15:18:17	[Rng]	fever			15.07.2017 18:39:38
dʒɔ:w	ɔ:w	dʒɔ:w	18.04.2017 15:18:17	[Rng]				15.07.2017 18:39:38
dʒɔmŋa	ɔmŋa	dʒɔmŋa	18.04.2017 15:18:17	[Rng]	to spring, to take birth			15.07.2017 18:39:38
dʒɔŋgʰ	dʒɔŋgʰ	dʒɔŋgʰ	06.03.2015 9:46:55	[IS], [100] dʒo:ŋg, [Rng] ɔŋgʰ leg	leg foot	Noun (C-f) Noun (C-f)	Confirmed	16.07.2017 18:19:36
dʒɔ:ɹ	ɹ	dʒɔ:ɹ	18.04.2017 15:18:17	[Rng]	louse			15.07.2017 18:39:38
dʒɔ:dʰ	dʒɔ:dʰ	dʒɔ:dʰ	02.05.2016 19:26:43	[ER]	war	Noun	Gender?	20.08.2017 18:20:41
dʒɔ:ŋ	ɹ	dʒɔ:ŋ	18.04.2017 15:18:17	[Rng]	who			15.07.2017 18:39:38
dʒɔ:wä	ɹ:wä	dʒɔ:wä	18.04.2017 15:18:17	[Rng]	lice			15.07.2017 18:39:38
dʒɔ:ŋ	dʒɔ:ŋ	dʒɔ:ŋ	14.07.2017 17:49:19	[IS]	young молодой			15.07.2017 18:29:26
dʒɔda kerna	juda kerna	dʒɔda kerna	18.04.2017 15:18:17	[Rng]	to separate			15.07.2017 18:39:38
dʒɔgʌi	dʒɔgʌi	dʒɔgʌi	14.07.2017 17:49:19	[IS]	cave пещера			15.07.2017 18:29:26
dʒɔgʌɹ	ɹgʌɹ	dʒɔgʌɹ	18.04.2017 15:18:17	[Rng]	glow worm			15.07.2017 18:39:38
dʒɔwä	ɹwä	dʒɔwä	18.04.2017 15:18:17	[Rng]	yoke			15.07.2017 18:39:38

Entry Show Hidden Fields

dʒɔŋgʰ (fr. var. dʒɔŋgʰ) Pl dʒɔŋgʰa n C-f 1. Eng leg Rus нога 2. Eng foot Rus стона

Lexeme Form Kul **dʒɔŋgʰ**

Morph Type **stem**

Citation Form Kul **dʒɔŋgʰ**

Pronunciation Kul

Media File C:\ProgramData\SIL\FieldWorks\Projects\Kullui\LinkedFiles\AudioVisual\47.2. foot-dzong.wav

Label Eng
Rus
Hin

CV Pattern

Tone

Location

Publish In **Main Dictionary**

Etymology

Note Eng
Rus
Hin

Bibliography Eng [IS], [100] dʒo:ŋg, [Rng] ɔŋgʰ leg
Rus
Hin

Restrictions Eng Pl dʒɔŋgʰa
Rus
Hin

Sense 1

Gloss Eng **leg**
Rus **нога**
Hin

Definition Eng
Rus
Hin

Grammatical Info. **Noun (C-f)**

Status **Confirmed**

Sense 2

Gloss Eng **foot**
Rus **стона**
Hin

Reversal Entries Eng

FieldWorks texts

Kullui - FieldWorks Language Explorer

File Send/Receive Edit View Data Insert Format Tools Parser Window Help

English Default Paragraph

Texts & Words

Texts

- Interlinear Texts
- Concordance
- Complex Concordance
- Word List Concordance
- Word Analyses
- Bulk Edit Wordforms
- Statistics

Text

Title: Kul
Eng: Ganer (feast)

Info Baseline Gloss Analyze Tagging Print View Text Chart

1.1 Word dʒanvarinə okʰe ɡəŋeɽ hua sa

Morphemes dʒanvari nə okʰe ɡəŋeɽ hu -a sa

Lex. Entries dʒanvari nə okʰe ɡəŋeɽ ho -a₆ sa

Lex. Gloss Eng January LOC here Ganer become HBT.GER AUX.PRS.SG

Lex. Gloss Rus январь LOC здесь Ганер становится HBT.GER AUX.PRS.SG

Lex. Gram. Info. n (V-f) post1 adv n (C-f) vi (nstd) v:(PFV) v

Word Gloss January here Ganer be.PST AUX.PRS.SG

Word Cat. n adv n vi v

Free Eng Ganer feast is celebrated here in January.
Rus В январе здесь бывает праздник Ганер.

1.2 Word ek ma:ɽu be ʃiŋg la: si

Morphemes ek ma:ɽu be ʃiŋg la: si

Lex. Entries ek ma:ɽu be ʃiŋg la: si

Lex. Gloss Eng one man DAT horn attach AUX.PRS.PL

Lex. Gloss Rus один мужчина DAT рог прикреплять AUX.PRS.PL

Lex. Gram. Info. cardinal n (V-m) post1 n (C-m) vt aux

Word Gloss one man horn apply AUX.PRS.PL

Word Cat. cardinal n n vt aux

Free Eng The horns are attached to a man.
Rus Одному человеку рога надевают.

1.3 Word hor deu-deviri pra:tʰa sa

Morphemes hor deu devi -i -ɾ -i pra:tʰa sa

Lex. Entries hor deu devi -i₁ -ɾ -i₁ pra:tʰa sa

Lex. Gloss Eng more deity goddess F GEN F custom AUX.PRS.SG

Lex. Gloss Rus еще божество богиня F GEN F обычай AUX.PRS.SG

Lex. Gram. Info. conj n (V-m) n (V-f) v:(GN) adj:(GEN) adj:(GN/OBL) n (V-f) v

Word Gloss more deity custom AUX.PRS.SG

Word Cat. adv n n v

Free Eng There is one more gods' custom.
Rus Еще есть обычай божеств.

1.4 Word tebe teibe dende pandʰe tseka

Morphemes tebe tei be dende pandʰe tsek -a

Lex. Entries tebe so be *** pandʰe tsek -a₂

Lex. Gloss Eng after that 3SG.OBL DAT *** on pick up IMP.2PL

13/Jan/2018 Queue: (-/-) No Parser Loaded

Sorted by Title 10/27

Text corpus

- Next step – making a corpus of Kullui

Corpora of Russian Federation ▾

Corpora of Russian ▾

Corpora of other languages ▾

Tools for Russian ▾

Tools for other languages ▾

RU

EN

Corpora and Tools

Corpora of Russian Federation

Buryat Corpus

The Buryat corpus is intended for everyone who is interested in the language and culture of the Buryat people: Specialists in Mongolian studies, linguists, scholars, teachers, as well as writers, journalists, and librarians. The corpus includes over words of written text.

Quick search

Kalmyk Corpus

The Kalmyk Corpus is for everyone who is interested in Kalmyk language and culture: linguists, Mongolian and/or Kalmyk studies specialists, teachers, editors of Kalmyk dictionaries and grammars. The corpus is also suitable for typology research in linguistics. The size of the corpus is words of written texts

Quick search

Tatar National Corpus "Tugan tel"

Tatar corpus «Tugan tel» consists of texts that represent modern standard Tatar. It contains more than words of written texts.

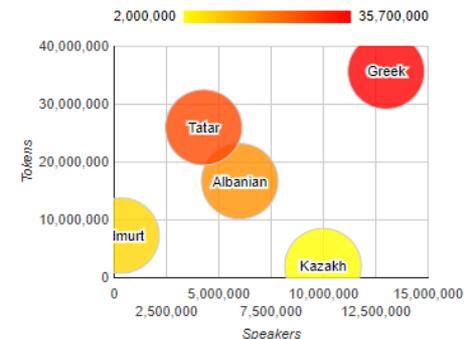
Quick search

Udmurt corpus

The size of the Udmurt corpus is currently around 7300000 tokens. The texts of the corpus have been automatically annotated with a morphological analyser. Approximately 88% of tokens are grammatically annotated..

Quick search

Corpora size



Text corpus

- Next step – making a corpus of Kullui

Corpora of other languages

[Albanian corpus](#)

Albanian National Corpus currently consists of around 16700000 tokens. These fiction and journalistic texts are morphologically annotated and are available to users.

Quick search

[Corpus of Modern Greek](#)

The annotated corpus with built-in search engine currently includes 35700000 tokens.

Quick search

[The Corpus of Modern Yiddish](#)

The Corpus of Modern Yiddish (CMY) is a comprehensive linguistic database of annotated texts in Yiddish with the size of 4000000 tokens.

Quick search

[Annotated Corpus of Luwian Texts](#)

A pilot version of the Annotated Corpus of Luwian Texts (ACLT). It contains Iron Age Luwian hieroglyphics, as well as the cuneiform texts of the Bronze Age.

Quick search

[Almaty corpus of Kazakh](#)

The corpus size is currently around 2000000 tokens. The texts have been automatically annotated with by morphological analyser. Approximately 86% of word forms in the corpus have grammatical annotation.

Quick search

[Mongolian Corpus](#)

Size of modern Mongolian corpus is 1160000 tokens. The corpus is intended for researchers of Mongolian and typologists.

Quick search

Text corpus

- Next step – making a corpus of Kullui

Example: Besserman Udmurt corpus



Search result: 712 occurrences, 582 sentence(s) found in approximately 32 document(s).

Пирожки (часть 1) 2013

- [IM] m-m, [...] vič'ak, gibi **no**, sugan **no**, vič'ak soin lež'im.
- [IM] Угу, всё, и грибы, и лук, всё через неё пропустили.

Пирожки (часть 1) 2013

- [IM] tare taban'de pəžon dərja ten' taosta oktono, mešatozə uk taos.
- [AS] ben, **no** пока **med** maram karoz, ton taje matesges no pun ka.
- [IM] Теперь, когда мы бани, вот это нужно убрать, мешать будет.
- [AS] Да, но пока пусть поближе поставь-ка.

med
1. **med** PART
med
STEM
trans_ru: пусть
2. **med** CONJ
med
STEM
trans_ru: чтобы

Пересказ мультфильма " (RA) 2015

- nu, tabre šuldərjaš'ko **no**, maralo **no** n'i soos as punnazə otən.
- Ну, теперь веселятся, мы по себе.

Пирожки (часть 2) 2013

- pol vəle **no** vič'ak raž'aš'ke.
- И по полу всё разбрызгивается.

Музей в Шамарданском клубе (AS, IM) 2015

- [AS] ma jetənlen so zol **no**.
- [AS] Ну, изо льна она крепкая.

The Indian national flag is shown in the top-left corner of the slide, featuring the saffron, white, and green horizontal stripes and the Ashoka Chakra in the center.

Documentation for the community

- ! Not the same task as scientific documentation
- Common language, no special terms
- Different form – audio, video, podcasts, interesting facts about language and culture
- Easy access via Internet
- Teaching materials for children in print form accessible for school teachers
- On-line dictionary with audio
- Video recordings of narratives of different genres – fairy tales, life stories, legends
- Apps for smartphones – games for language learning
- Translation of cartoon films for children
- The medium language – Hindi, not only English

Pahari: Indo-Aryan Languages of North India



[Main](#) [About](#) [Our team](#) [Our expeditions](#) [Our language helpers](#) [Pahari](#) [Kullui](#) [Talks](#) [Photos](#) [Acknowledgements](#) [Bibliography](#)



pahari-languages.ru

Our website is dedicated to the Pahari languages, the Indo-Aryan languages of North India. The term "Pahari languages" comprises the languages covering the territory of India south of the Himalayas (the states of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir) and Nepal. You will find here our own materials as well as links to other resources and publications on the Pahari languages and the culture of North India.

The site is intended primarily for linguists. However, we believe it will be of interest for other professionals such as anthropologists and ethnographers. It also provides useful information for travelers headed for the Himalayas. We have created this site for [Kullui speakers](#) as well. These wonderful people inspired our project and gave us an opportunity to get in touch with the life and culture of amazing India.

Доклад о многоязычии в Куллу

3 months ago |

(Русский) Доклад об экспедиции 2016 года (27 декабря, Институт языкознания)

5 months ago |

(Русский) Доступна видеозапись презентации с Фестиваля языков

6 months ago |

The Indian national flag is partially visible in the top-left corner of the slide, showing the saffron, white, and green horizontal stripes and the Ashoka Chakra in the center.

Conclusion

- Not much time left
- Modern methods and tools should be used for the documentation
- The scientific research should benefit not only linguists but also the community of native speakers
- We should help young generation to maintain their mother tongues

Thank you!

धन्यवाद

