In the present thesis, we make an attempt to present an explanatory Phonology of Bhopal Urdu in terms of the five orienting principles of Form-Content Linguistics. The phonological analysis is based on the speech of artisans and other workers, residing in the old city of Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh in Central India. This important dialect of Urdu is spoken in and around the city of Bhopal.

With a view to providing proper perspective for the present work on Bhopal Urdu Phonology, we deal with the linguistic setting of Bhopal Urdu in Section A. In Section B, we present a brief account of the theoretical framework that determines the phonological analysis presented here. In Section C, we take up research procedures utilized in the collection and analysis of the data. The scope of the study is taken up in Section D.

Section A: Linguistic Setting of Bhopal Urdu.

In this section, we will explain locale, and origin of Bhopal Urdu in three sub-sections below. In Section A1, we describe the locale of Bhopal Urdu, while Section A2 deals with the origin of Urdu in Bhopal. Last Section, A3 deals with some of the divergences between standard Urdu and Bhopal Urdu on phonological, grammatical and lexical levels.
Section A1: Locale or Bhopal Urdu.

The name Bhopal Urdu is given to the regional language of Bhopal and adjacent villages like Seokohre, Ashta and Begumganj. But for the uniformity of data, present work represents only the speech of the city of (old) Bhopal.

Section A2: Origin of Urdu in Bhopal.

State of Bhopal was founded by an Afghan Mirza Ameer Dost Mohammad Khan in 1708. When Dost Mohammad Khan founded Bhopal state he found many Muslim families residing there, amongst a majority of non-Muslims. The language of all the communities was Khari boli. With the lapse of time and on the pattern of the developments in Delhi, Deccan (because Bhopal is in between Delhi and Deccan), language of Bhopal evolved in Urdu. Since in Bhopal majority community was non-Muslim, who did not know Persian, therefore from the very beginning Khari boli Urdu was the means of communication for the majority of people. Therefore, no: at present, Urdu is the mother tongue of about 93% of population in Bhopal.

Section A3: Standard Urdu - Bhopal Urdu Divergence.

As said earlier, Bhopal Urdu flourishes in Central India, and is surrounded by many other languages, like Malvi (a dialect of Rajasthani) Bundel Khandi (a dialect of Western Hindii), and Marathi. It is due to its non-Urdu surrounding that Bhopal is sometimes referred
to as 'Linguistics Island of Urdu. As a natural consequence of its diverse linguistic surroundings, it has developed many different linguistic features that are not found in Standard Urdu. Gyan Chand in his book 'Lisan i Natale' says

(P. 257)

On all the relevant linguistics levels we can notice the differences between standard Urdu and Bhopal Urdu. But on phonological and lexical levels the differences are widespread.

A detailed, more exhaustive analysis is to be done for highlighting the divergence between standard Urdu and Bhopal Urdu. Our future work deals with a contrastive study of standard Urdu and Bhopal Urdu. At present we will show only a couple of examples for each level, avoiding the details. However it is to be pointed out that most of the phonological and lexical differences for monosyllabic words are being covered by the present analysis, which deals with the monosyllabic words of this dialect of Urdu. We deal with the divergence of phonological, grammatical and lexical levels in three sub-sections below. Section A3 (a) deals with phonological differences between Bhopal Urdu and Standard Urdu. The grammatical and lexical differences are dealt with in Section A3 (b) and A3 (c).
Section A3(a) : Bhopal Urdu - Standard Urdu Divergence on Phonological Level.

(i) The most distinguishing feature of Bhopal Urdu is the merger of standard Urdu vowels (E:, Ê :, Ó :, Ń :, to ē :, Õ :, Õ :, (cf. Chapter III, Section C)

(ii) Initial and final h is dropped in Bhopal Urdu
    i.e. behal → beːl in Bhopal Urdu
    beh → beː in Bhopal Urdu
    (cf. Chapter III, Section B)

(iii) In many words initial aspiration is added i.e.
    phatːer,
    ghnːdaːn
    phēːn etc.

(iv) p, b change into f, v in Bhopal Urdu in many words
    in non-initial positions
    qurːv, qalːv
    savː, kavaːb etc.

(v) k, kh, q change into x or ç in Bhopal Urdu in many words, i.e.,
    Standard Urdu deːkh → deːk in Bhopal Urdu
    " " eːk → eːq in Bhopal Urdu
    " " iʃːq → iʃːx in Bhopal Urdu

(vi) Many bisyllabic words are contracted to monosyllables in Bhopal Urdu i.e.,
    Standard Urdu ʃoːda - ʃɔː in Bhopal Urdu
    " " behal - beːl in Bhopal Urdu
    (cf. Chapter III, Section B4).
(vii) In many words standard Urdu long vowels are shortened in Bhopal Urdu i.e. nap, dab, dub, bhag, for Standard Urdu hā:p, dū:b, dha:ɡ.

Section A3(b): Bhopal Urdu - Standard Urdu Divergence on Grammatical level.

(i) With honorific a:p 'you', sir, your honour', the verbal form used is khā:o:, la:o:, piyo: and not the usual khāiye:, la:iye:, pi:jiye: etc.

(ii) For many nouns plurals are formed by adding 'e' such as 'bije', 'peːeː', dhānye; etc.

Section A3(c) Bhopal Urdu - Standard Urdu Divergence on Lexical Level.

There are words in Bhopal Urdu that show the meaning difference from standard Urdu. In our data there are many words that are alien for the standard Urdu. Some words have so peculiar pronunciation that they are likely to be regarded as different words; we present below few Bhopal Urdu words that are found in Standard Urdu, but have very different pronunciation in Bhopal Urdu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Urdu</th>
<th>Bhopal Urdu</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bir boːtiː</td>
<td>bir bohːːtiː</td>
<td>a small insect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bahāːnaː</td>
<td>bāhāːeːnaː</td>
<td>pretence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palatː</td>
<td>paleːt</td>
<td>to turn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the words not found in standard Urdu some of them are listed below (excluding those listed by Gayan Chand).
As said earlier we, do not provide the complete list of differences, further details shall be dealt with when we take up detailed analysis of the differences.

Section B: Theoretical Background:

In this section we will provide with the theoretical framework of Form-Content Linguistics, in four sub-sections below:

In Section B1, we introduce orienting principles that determine the phonological theory. Section B2 gives an account of the Phonological Theory, with a view to provide proper perspective to orientations. In Section B3 we explain the double Articulation of language. Section B4 deals with interrelationship of phonological units.
Section 31: Orientations:

Orientations are the common facts about the character of language, which serve as external constraints or control over hypothesizing.

There are five orienting principles for phonological analysis, namely, physiological mechanism (physiology of the vocal tract), human behavior (psychology), communicative Intent (communication), Vision and Acoustic medium.

We introduce these orienting principles in five subsections below: Section 31(a) deals with Physiological mechanism. In Section 31(b), we provide description of Human behavior orienting principles. Communicative intent is taken up in Section 31(c). Section 31(d) and 31(e) deal with the description of vision and acoustics as orienting principles.

Section 31(a): Physiological Mechanism: (Physiology of Vocal Tract).

Signals of language are produced by a particular mechanism, the vocal tract. Therefore, the characteristics of vocal tract and the dynamics of sound production make a tremendous effect on its phonology. The various facets of sound production (physiology of vocal tract and mechanism of sound production), serve therefore, as a base for the phonology of language.
Section B1(b): Human Behavior (Psychology)

Language is a particular instance of human behavior as such it is greatly influenced by the underlying characteristics of human behavior. Language has therefore a psychological basis also. The way language is structured and manipulated is greatly determined by the well defined characteristics of human behavior, such as intelligence and inertia. As a repercussion of intelligence and inertia, humans seek a minimax solution between accomplishment and effort.

Section B1(c): Communicative Intent (communication)

Language is a particular instance of a system of communication, and like other systems of communication, it indicates meanings by means of signals. It is through communication, that we discover distinctions in signal and meaning, therefore, communication as a base, is indispensable for the phonological analysis of a language. Furthermore, the varying needs of communication, immensely influence the distribution of phonological units on both the syntagmatic and paradigmatic axis.

Section B1(d): Vision

Language is a particular instance of vision, that is, of the articulation of those organs that can be observed visually.
Section 31(e): **Acoustic Medium**

Language signals are transmitted through a particular medium, the acoustic. It is to be pointed out here that our comments of acoustic medium are based on received knowledge.

Of the five orienting principles, presented above for the phonology of a language, only two orienting principles are required for the grammatical analysis (communication and Human Behavior).

Section 32: **Phonological Theory**

After introducing the five orienting principles for the linguistic analysis (both phonology & grammar), let us now determine the place of orienting principles in the phonological theory of Form-Content linguistics, in Section 32(a). In Section 32(b) we deal with the linguistic unit.

Section 32(a): **Orientation, Theory and Phenomena:**

Linguistics as a discipline.

Form-Content linguistics regards the discipline of linguistics as a tripartite organization. The three entities involved in the linguistic analysis of a language are orientation, theory and phenomena. Orientations have been explained in Section 31. And we know that orientations are the common facts about the character of language, which serve as external control
on hypothesizing. Whereas theory deals with the explanation of the non-random characteristics of phenomena, by postulating hypothesis. The Theory provides with the explanatory link between the orientations and phenomena.

Phenomena are the observable facts of the language. The phenomena of the discipline of linguistics are speech sounds. The structure and functioning of the phenomena is not random, they follow set patterns. It is theory which explains non-random characteristics of phenomena, and the theory in turn be justified by orientations. The theory is to be justified by the various orientations, we can not hypothesize any thing at odds.

Section 132 (b): Linguistics Units:

Linguistic units can be classified into two types namely signes, and phonological units. Signes are signal meaning units. Phonological units are basic units of phonology. Signes are the basic units of grammar. Phonology deals with the non-random character and distribution of phonological units, whereas grammar explains the character and distribution of signal-meaning units (signes). As we said in Section 131 above grammatical theory is to be justified by only two orientations, namely, human behavior and communication. But the non-random character and distribution of phonological units are motivated by all the five orientations.
Section 33: **Double Articulation of the language:**

**Phonology versus Grammar.**

The articulation of a language is manifested on two interrelated levels. The first articulation is the one which permits us to divide a chain of utterance into *signes*, having signal - meaning. Signal part, corresponding to the phonetic shape (feature of sound), permits a further dissection into a succession of smaller units (sounds), which is called second articulation. It is obvious from the nature of first and second articulations specified above that first articulation is related to grammar and second articulation to phonology.

As a consequence of the double articulation, the general theory of language is divided into two parts namely **Phonology** and **Grammar**. Phonology deals with the non-random character and distribution of phonological units and grammar explains the non-random distribution of morphemes (*signes*).

The double articulation of language leads to great economy in both the first articulation and the second articulation. The first articulation is economical in the sense that with a finite number of unspecific *signes*, we are able to produce an infinity of different communications. Likewise, the second articulation is also economical because a dozen of phonological units combine in various ways and make up the entire bulk of vocabulary.

It was André Martinet who fully developed the
Section B4: Interrelationship of Phonological Units:

Phonological units share two kinds of relationship with each other, namely the syntagmatic and paradigmatic. It was Trubetzkoy, who introduced the concepts of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations. Though, for the first time these terms were used by Ferdinand de Saussure as associative versus syntagmatic relations.

Syntagmatic relationship is the one, phonological units share in a particular syntagm the way they combine in a speech chain. On the other hand, the paradigmatic relations of phonological units involve, their paradigmatic characteristics, the ones based on the network of contrast or opposition to each other in a paradigm. We describe below in two sub-sections B4(a) and B4(b) the syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationship of phonological units.

Section B4(a): Combinatory Characteristics of Phonological Units:

Syntagmatic relations of phonological units are the one they share in a syntagm or speech chain. In other words, syntagmatic aspects deal with the combinatory characteristics of phonological units. Language differ in their combinatory patterns. Phonological units may be combined in various ways in the syntagm, some may be used more frequently, while others may be used less frequently. Likewise combinatory patterns of a particular type may be more
frequent than others. In all language we see greater preference for CVC words than clusters. In one language initial clusters may be more frequent, while the other has more final clusters etc.

Syntagmatic relations of the phonological units are being studied thoroughly in the present work, we have made an attempt to explain the non-random arrangement of phonological units into syntagm or speech chain.

Section B4(5): Role of Value in Linguistics Analysis.

Syntagmatic relations provide with the combinatory characteristics of phonological units. Paradigmatic relations provide with their interrelationship in a paradigm. As said earlier in Section B4 it was Trubetzkoy, who introduced the concepts of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations. Interrelationship of phonological units, in a paradigm, is the specification of their value. We have provided the interrelationship of phonological units in the Phonological Grid. Phonological Grid shows the interrelationship of phonological units in terms of their phonetic substance.

We have classified phonological units on the basis of articulators and apertures, in terms of physiological mechanism in the phonological Grid. The classification of the units in the Grid takes into account their phonetic substance. Apart from this, the phonological Grid also portrays their value relationship i.e., their interrela-
tionship. Thus, while taking into account their substance we have not ignored their value relationship. In terms of their value relationship, we can see in the grid how phonological units are related to each other in the paradigm, in terms of articulators and apertures. We have thus provided in the grid an index of their interrelationship. We can very well see in the grid that phonological units are related in terms of apertures and articulators, though some have remote relations (the one differing in both articulator and aperture (i.e., p-s etc.), while others may have proximate relation (i.e., p-ph, p-b etc.).

Section C: Research Procedures.

All kind of research is based on data. Therefore, data collection is the primary step for research. We collected data through the field procedures, and later we analyzed the data. We provide description of research procedure adopted in the present work in three sub-sections below. In Section C1, we describe field procedures. Section C2 contains analytical procedures. In Section C3 we comment on validation of the data.

Section C1: Field Procedures.

Field Procedures consist of two parts, selection of informants and collection of data. We take up the two steps involved in field procedures in Subsections C1(a) and C1(b).
Section C1(a): Selection of Informants.

The data was collected for the present phonological analysis, through the informants. Since the informants occupy central role in the collection of data. Therefore, selection of informants is very important. We selected seven informants from the different localities of old Bhopal. The informants belonged to lower strata of the Urdu speaking community. They belonged to the age group 40-60 years. The informants not only belonged to different localities they also belonged to different professions, the names of the informants with their respective ages, localities, professions are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the Informant</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Profession</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Abdul Kareem Khan</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Quazi Tange wala Camp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chand Khan</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Peer Gate Hammal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Afsar H. Khan</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Jahangir-abad</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Noorie Bai</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Budhvara</td>
<td>Artisan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Fatima Bi</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Shahjahan</td>
<td>Beedi maker abad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Siraj Bi</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Itwara</td>
<td>house-wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Saeedi Dano</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Jahangir-</td>
<td>house-wife abad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because of the diversity of age group, localities and professions we could get a large number of monosyllabic words belonging to different professions and areas.

All the informants were illiterate, they had no formal education. Few of them know some of the Urdu
alphabet and could read the holy quran. They had no means of entertainment such as radio or television. In other words, we tried our best to get Bhopal Urdu in its non-adulterated form. We also made ourself sure that all of them were the natives of Bhopal and were never out of Bhopal.

Section C1(b): Collection Of Data:

The data analyzed in this work is based on the data collected from the seven selected informants. We collected the data in two ways (1) non-selectively (2) selectively.

(1) Non-Selective Data Collection.

In the beginning data was collected non-selectively. We collected every type of words. We collected data informally in the form of questionnaire, narration, stories etc.

(2) Selective Data Collection.

Later all data collection was restricted to monosyllabic words. We made exhaustive lists of monosyllabic words from the dictionary of Jhon, J. Flatts. We also prepared graphs on which phonological units were plotted both horizontally and vertically for actual realization of words. We checked each slot with the informants for a potential word. Thus, we made an attempt to collect as exhaustive amount of data as possible.
All the data collected was recorded in phonetic transcription, with every phonetic detail.

Section C2: Analytical Procedures:

As said earlier, present work deals with the monosyllabic words. For analysis purpose, we further categorized monosyllabic words into CVC, CCVC and CVCC words. CVC words also include CV, VC and V words. Likewise CCVC words also include CCV; and CVCC also contain VCC words. We finally prepared lists of words and tables showing departures from randomness in the distribution of phonological units.

Section C3: Validation of the Data:

We have provided with quantitative validation for the qualitative analysis.

Section D: Scope of the Study.

The present phonological analysis of Bhopal Urdu is limited in scope both in the utilization of data and application of orienting principles. The data utilized in the illustrative examples and in the frequency counts is limited to monosyllables, mainly. Though polysyllabic words, particularly bisyllabic words are also used occasionally as illustrative examples to reinforce the analysis arrived on the basis of the monosyllabic words.
In making the phonological analysis of Bhopal Urdu, we have limited ourselves to only four orienting principles, namely the Physiological mechanism, human behavior, communication and vision, the fifth orienting principle, is beyond the scope of the present study. However, on the basis of received knowledge on acoustics, we have made some observations in terms of acoustic medium, that tend to reinforce our phonological analysis arrived at through Physiological mechanism.