



A Comparative Syntactic Analysis of English and Haryanvi

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ABSTRACT

Using the theoretical underpinning of Jha (2019) for creating contrastive knowledge base, this study tries to understand contrastive knowledge base for *lexicalequivalence*, *ordering*, and *inflection* by creating a set of contrastive conversion rules which tell us how linguistic conversion of source language (SL) into target language (TL) takes place. The prime objective of this study is to understand lexico syntactic similarities and dissimilarities between English and Haryanvi Languages. In doing so, the study collected a sample of one hundred sentences related to daily activities. The collected data were analyzed to understand three distinct phenomenon namely (i) word order (ii) verb inflection (iii) grammatical system. As far as major findings are concerned, the study reveals seven striking facts of which three are worth-mentioning here.

- 1) While speaking Haryanvi sentence formation changes because of inappropriate grammar.
- 2) Haryanvi sounds rude as compared to that of English.
- 3) English is more appreciated than Haryanvi because of its tone and way.

Since, the findings of this study are based on limited data of 100 sentences, its generalizability should not be extended to a wider domain at this juncture.

Introduction

Haryanvi language has been acclaimed as one of the most significant as one amongst regional language that have their basic origin at Indian land. As per the survey taken by SIL in the year 1994 13,000,000 of Harayana population speaks Haraynavi which comprises 85% of total population. Haryanavi belongs to Indo Aryan family.Haryanavi language has an interesting development. It has been bestowed upon the status of second language, which has achieved 55% of literacy rate over two years. Hariyanavi is spoken in almost 50% of the districts of Haryana. The districts adjoining Rajasthan speak different Rajasthani languages like Mewati in Mewat district, Ahirwati in Mahendragarh and Rewari districts, Bagri in [Bhiwani](#), Sirsa and [Hisar](#) districts and Brajbhasha in Faridabad district and [Gurgaon](#). The rest of the districts speak Haryanvi with the exception of Fatehabad and where the effect of Punjabi is predominant.Bangru is spoken in Jind and Kaithal District and is the standard accent of haryanvi.Haryanvi spoken in Kaithal,Jind,Hisar,Assandh,Gohana is known as standard and actual form of haryanvi which is very sweet and different from that spoken in Sonipat,Jhajjar,etc.

This outline shows you that the topic is first contextualized, i.e. embedded in its theoretical context. It is here that the topic is properly introduced and defined, and that relevant theoretical literature is surveyed. The author then narrows down the scope of the paper to the three factors that sets out to investigate in particular, i.e. Specific goal in this paper is to argue for the importance of precisely those three factors. After providing some important information on these factors, the author then analyses, discusses and compares selected empirical evidence on which her hypothesis is based, namely two case studies dealing with the specific factors author is interested in. (The discussion of empirical research was a required aspect of this paper.) Finally, a conclusion section rounds off the paper, followed by a bibliography.

Research objective

To explore the difference between English and Haryanvi syntax.

Research question

What are the differences between English and Haryanvi syntax?

Methodology

As for the research design, this study is purely descriptive. The data were collected from an available corpus. The data were analysed in a descriptive manner with proper inferences.

Analysis and Findings

S.NO.	English sentences	Haryanvi sentences
1.	Where are you going ?	Tukittjave se?
2.	What are you doing?	Tu kay kare se?
3.	What is your name?	Kay naam se tera?
4.	What did you eat?	Kay khaayatanne?
5.	What's going on?	Kay chalrahya se?
6.	I don't know.	Manne koni/konaberaa.
7.	What is your problem?	Kay chakkerhai?
8.	What's the name of your place?	Kit ka se tum?
9.	Who's at home?	Gharaykaunkaun se?
10.	Where is your home?	Teraghar kit sik se?
11.	Had your food?	Roti khaeylikay?
12.	How are you?	K Gyan se? / K dhang se?
13.	I told you.	Manneteretekehyithi.
14.	She's my daughter.	Yaamhaarichhori se.
15.	He's my son.	Yu mhaarachhora se.
16.	When you will be coming?	Tunkadhsiaavega?
17.	I was waiting for you.	Teri baattdekhuntha.
18.	Are you married?	Terabyaahhoryaa se ke?
19.	Which city you are going to?	Kunnsijagahkannichaalyatun?
20.	Come here.	Ure ne aa.
21.	Yes/no both with expression.	Hambe!
22.	Where?	Kade/kit/kinge.
23.	Let's move.	Chalchalange.
24.	Keep quiet.	Chupraey.
25.	Don't speak too much.	Ghanna mat na bole.
26.	He is a young man.	Gabruchora se.
27.	Which direction is it?	Khegene?
28.	It is raining.	Mei bharse se.
29.	Let's dance.	Chalnachenge.
30.	She is my mother.	Yaamerimaa se.
31.	I will not study.	Mane napadhna.
32.	I am going for a walk.	Maighumanjausu.
33.	Let me drink water.	Paanipeenn de manne.
34.	I am angry.	Mane chooaagya.
35.	Be quite.	Boley mat na.
36.	Give me this bottle.	Mane dedeya bottle.
37.	I went to the market yesterday.	Mainkaal bazaar gyatha.
38.	She has gone mad.	Pagalholliwaa.
39.	You are special to me.	Tukhaas se apna.
40.	He is married now.	iskabyaahhogya.
41.	It's about to rain.	Barsan ne horehyaa se.
42.	He is my father.	Yoomerabaapuhai.

43.	You have great black hair.	Ghane kale baal se tere.
44.	Have cooked rice today for lunch.	Aajkhane main chawalbnaaye sein.
45.	Where is my pen?	Merakalamkitt se?
46.	How are you now?	Ibbkisa se tu?
47.	He is not well.	Wo chorabimaarhogya.
48.	This is not mine.	Yoomerana se.
49.	I don't know him.	Mainnajaantaisschora ne.
50.	They are fighting.	Lathhbaajge.
51.	Our village is far away from here.	Ureytemaahragaamghanadurr se.
52.	Do you know him?	Tujaane se isne?
53.	I love to study.	Mane padhankashauk se.
54.	I don't know her.	Mainajaantaisschori ne.
55.	He fell down.	Wo chorapaddgaya.
56.	I believe in god.	Maibhagwan ne manusu.
57.	Where are yougoing ?	Tukittchaali?
58.	Food is tasty.	Swaadsaag se.
59.	I am going to the farm.	Main khet me chalya.
60.	We will party tonight.	MahamJashankarangeaaj.
61.	Please make some tea.	Thodichhahbnay lo.
62.	Oh god !please save me.	Hey ram! Baccha le.
63.	What's in dinner tonight?	Khaanemai key bnaya se?
64.	Do your work?	Kaamkrleapna.
65.	Don't make me angry.	Choo mat thuawemanne.
66.	I bought this for you.	Main terekhatirlyasu.
67.	What are you studying?	Tu key padhe se?
68.	Who all are at your home?	Koon koon se thaareghraa?
69.	What you did all day today?	Key kraaajtannesaara din?
70.	Today I was strolling.	Aaj main handangayithi.
71.	Tomorrow is my exam.	Kaalmera paper se.
72.	Is everthing okay?	Sab thik se?
73.	You are looking very beautiful.	Ton ghanisuthrilagri se.
74.	Excuse me! Be in your limits.	Oye! Apnihadd me reh.
75.	Will you come tomorrow?	Kaalaawega k?
76.	Are you listening?	Sunne se ke?
77.	Where are you from?	Tykaddete se?
78.	What are you doing?	Tu key karrehya se?
79.	I will wait for you	Main teribaattdekhunga.
80.	Do you know!	Bera se tanne!
81.	What is your problem?	Key chakkar se tera?
82.	Where are you going?	Tukittjaa se ?
83.	What do you do?	Tu key krakreyy?
84.	Where are you from?	Tukittkasey?
85.	I swear on you, I have not done this.	Teri saun, mannenakaryayo.
86.	Did I hurt you?	Manne teradildukhaya se ke?
87.	This is my village's water.	Yomahregaamkapaani se.

88.	Do you know English?	Tuangrezijanne se?
89.	Tomorrow we will go for a walk in park.	Taadkey ne aapa park maighumanchalangey.
90.	Don't watch much T.V. or else your eyes will become weak.	Ghanna T.V. mat nadekhoainkhkharabhojanegi.
91.	Ravi mom is calling you.	Ravi tannemaabollanlaagrisey.
92.	Who is the prime minister of our country?	Apnadeshkapradhanmantrikon se?
93.	Can you bring me medicines?	Ketu mere khatirduawileaa sake?
94.	I have to take medicines.	Manne duawileni se.
95.	Take your medicines after your meal.	apniduaaikhanakhaayepaccheliye.
96.	Tomorrow we shall go to the doctor	Kaal hum dactordhorechalangey.
97.	That doctor is very nice.	Wo dactorghnabadhiasey.
98.	His fees is not much.	Wo thodeybhoptisseyliakrey.
99.	He became very naughty.	Yoghanaallbaadihogya.
100.	Close the door.	Kwaad band kardey.

Word Order

Like English, Haryanvi also has designated place for word ordering. Haryanvi, unlike English which has fixed word order and unlike Warlpiri, a Central Asian language which has free word order. Haryanvi abides by some basic designated ordering of words in terms of case relations as explicated below:

A	I	The boy is reading a book.	<i>Yochorapustakpadhreyā se.</i>
	Ii	I ate ice-cream with spoon.	<i>Manne ice-cream khayichammach gel.</i>
	Iii	This book was lying on the ground.	<i>Yapustakdharti me padi se.</i>

Contrastive knowledge base:

Compared to the ordering of English NOM(inative)+V(erb) +ACC(usative), the accusative comes between the nominative and the verb in Haryanvi as in (Ai). Where there is a secondary accusative, this follows the principal accusative as in (Aii). A dative generally comes before the accusative as in Aiii. But such a conclusion may not be taken for granted as the position may vary depending on the relation of one noun with other nouns in the sentence. The next aspect of contrastive knowledge base is from the perspective of inflections as follows:

Inflection

The term inflection (used in the present research) means any changes in the base form of the TL words. The change usually takes place in terms of addition or deletion based on different principles of concord. Here one major aspect of inflection that is discussed with respect to

Haryanvi syntax. It should be noted that no English-Haryanvi MT systems are available today which could tackle the issues of inflections to a satisfactory level.

Verbal Inflection

Both English and Haryanvi are inflectional languages as they add inflectional morphemes to their words either as prefix, infix, or suffix. However, Haryanvi is more inflectional as it abounds in terms of verb inflection. In what follows, we shall see five types of verbal inflection

A symmetrical paradigm for verbal inflection is of utmost concern in both English-Hindi human and machine translation. Here a paradigm of verb (i.e. English verb translated into Hindi verb) is being created in order to form Hindi verb inflectional rules. The following paradigm establishes symmetry to show verbal inflections in Hindi with respect to six probable forms of English verbs namely *simple present unmarked* (V1), *simple past tense* (V2), *present perfective aspect* (V3), *present progressive aspect* (V4), *simple present marked* (V5), and *non-finite form* (V6).

Subject-head-based Verbal Inflection

A	I	My thesis came to an end.	<i>Mahri thesis khatamhogi se.</i>
	Ii	Tomorrow Decan college will remain closed.	<i>KaaalDecan college band rahvega.</i>
B	I	Ram , Shyam and Radha will be coming.	<i>Ram, ShyamaurRadhaaavenge.</i>
	Ii	You and I know the answer.	<i>Tanneaurmannejawabbera se.</i>
C	I	Gandhi ji wanted to see his school.	<i>Gandhi ji ne apna school dekhankichahthi.</i>
	Ii	The gentleman has just come.	<i>Yosahabibesikaayohai.</i>

Contrastive knowledge base:

Subject head based verbal inflection is found in present, future, and past tense with intransitive verbs taking inanimate subject. In case of **single subject**, the verb inflects according to the gender and number of the subject as in (Ai) and (Aii). In case of **compound subjects** of different gender connected with *and*, the verb inflects for plural masculine form as in (Bi). In case of **compound subjects** of different persons connected with *and*, the number of verb inflects for plural as in (Bii). No matter whatever be the order of pronominal subjects in English, the preference of order in Haryanvi is **first-second-third** person. In addition to the use of plural forms (as in Bi, Bii), Haryanvi shows the use of plural inflections even for the singular subject if it is honorific. Examples in block (C) illustrate this point. More precisely, the use of plural form in terms of respect not only inflects the verb for plural as in (Ci) but also the modifiers of the honorific subject.

Complement-head-based (direct object) Verbal Inflection

A	i	Ram ate the bread.	Ram ne bread khayi se.
	ii	The woman left her house.	Isslugai ne apnagar chord diya se.
B	i	The boys/ girls read the book.	Chore/Choriyan ne pustakpadhi se.
	ii	Mohan ate four mangoes.	Mohan ne charaamkhaliye se.
	iii	Ram has to buy a horse.	Ram ne ghodakharedna se.
	iv	Ram has to buy a cow.	Ram ne gayekharedni se.
C	i	Ram brought the book.	Ram pustaklaya se.
	ii	Sita forgot the book.	Sitapustakbhulaayi se.

Contrastive knowledge base:

The CKB for (Ai) and (Aii) says that no matter subject be masculine or feminine, it's the complement head, which decides the gender or number of the verb in simple past. The CKB for (Bi) suggests that the Haryanvi verb gets nasalized (e.g. *paDhĩ*), if the complement head (in the form of direct object) is feminine plural, (e.g. *pustakeẽ*). As for (Bii), it says that verb will remain in plural form (e.g. *khaliye se*) if the complement head is masculine plural (e.g. *ãm*). (Biii) also shows verbal inflection as per the gender and number of the complement head especially when the complement head is governed by deontic semi-auxiliary verbs like 'has to', 'have to', etc. (Ci) and (Cii) explore an exception that verbal inflection in the case of verbs like **bring** and **forget** (occurring in past form) will be governed by subject head rather than complement head. So the need is felt to develop a prescriptive paradigm, which could predict the inflection of Haryanvi with valid conditions in terms of complement head and subject head.

Joint Complements/objects-based Verbal Inflection

A	I	I bought rice and vegetables.	Manne chawalaursabjikhareedi se.
	ii	I bought vegetables and rice.	Manne sabjiaurchawalkhareede se.
	iii	He showed great profess and velour.	Usneghanniparakramaaurveertadikhhayi se.
B	i	The lion ate an elephant and a fox.	Sher ne ekhaathiaureklombikhaliyo.
	ii	The elephant saw a lion and a fox.	Haathi ne eksher or eklomdidekhi se.

Contrastive knowledge base:

The contrastive knowledge base for the examples in block (A) makes first a general declaration that *if the English verb is in simple past or V2 form followed by two accusatives or joint objects connected with 'and', the gender and number of the Haryanvi verb inflects according to the gender and number of the second accusative*. The knowledge base makes further two subcategorizations. First, if the joint objects are inanimate as in (Ai) and (Aii) or abstract as in

(Aiii), the gender and number will be governed by the gender and number of the second or last accusative.

Valency-based Verbal Inflection

A	I	The king appointed balramgenral.	Raja ne balramkosenapatiniyuktkiya se.
	ii	He made pataliputr, the kindgom of his wide empire.	Isnepatiputrkoapnebade samrajyakirajdhanibanaya se.
B	I	Udhav told the gopis.	Udhav ne gopiyantekahi se.
	ii	I gave my sister a mango.	Manne apnibahanteaamdiya se

Contrastive knowledge base:

The contrastive knowledge base for the verbal inflection in the above sentences says that the English verb will inflect into masculine singular form, if the English verb is bi-valent (causing two case markers in Haryanvi) and transitive occurring in V2 (i.e. simple past.) or V3 form (i.e. present or past perfective). Bi-valency is the property of a verb, which requires two case markers for its participants usually in the combination of ergative-accusative (ne-ko), ergative-dative (ne-ko), and ergative-ablative (ne-se). The information of valency is stored in the contrastive lexicon, which is further related with the transitivity and aspectual conditions to inflect *masculine singular form* of the Haryanvi verbs. For example, all the underlined English verbs in block A and B above are bi-valent. As a result, all the corresponding Haryanvi verbs have inflected for masculine singular.

Passive-based Verbal Inflection

A	I	The kebabs will be eaten.	Kebabs khavenge.
	ii	A question is being asked.	Sawalpuchajaarhayse.
B	I	Sister is beaten a lot.	Behenghaannikasutimaardi.
	ii	Sita will be recognised right off.	Sitane nuhiphchanlevange.

Contrastive knowledge base:

The contrastive knowledge base for the above set of passive constructions says that the inflection of passive based verb agrees with the gender, number, and person of the **grammatical subject** or **logical direct object** in Hindi as in (Ai) and (Aii). If the logical direct object (occurring as grammatical subject) is animate, the case marker /ko/ is used after the grammatical subject. Such a /ko/ may be retained or dropped. If retained, the verb must take the masculine singular form as in (Bi) and (Biia). If /ko/ is dropped, then the verb agrees with the gender, number, and person of the grammatical subject as in (Biib).

Major Findings

- While speaking Haryanvi sentence formation changes because of inappropriate grammar.
- In Haryanvi we usually dedicate yo to a boy and ya to a girl whereas in English we use yo and ya as cool words.
- Haryanvi sounds rude as compared to that of English.
- English is more appreciated than Haryanvi because of its tone and way.
- Haryanvi people pronounce wrong words in English. For example, they call it “ESKOOTER” instead of “SCOOTER”.

Conclusion

Through this paper we have covered the research objective (i) To explore the difference between English and Haryanvi syntax and answered the research question (i) How to find difference between English and Haryanvi syntax? Thus, it is suggested to look into it.

References

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