A Linguistic Insight into Hindi and Haryanvi Language

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Abstract

The prime objective of this study is to explore the similarities and differences between Hindi and Haryanvi language and words using lexicostatistical approach, word order, sentence structure, in doing so a representative sample of 130 basic words taken from Hindi (and English as a reference) followed by listing their equivalents in Haryanvi. The finding revealed 27 words with partial phonological similarity between Hindi and Haryanvi. Furthermore, the study also revealed that Haryanvi follows the same pattern of Hindi language, consonants, vowels, numerical and SOV. These two language belong to same family tree Devanagari and originated from Sanskrit.

Introduction

Hindi is the major language of India. Linguistically and as it is everyday spoken language, Hindi is virtually identical to Urdu, which is the national language of Pakistan. The two languages are often jointly referred to as Hindustani or Hindu-Urdu. The differences between them are found in formal situations and in writing. Whereas Urdu is written in a form of Arabic script, Hindi is written left to right in a script called Devanagari. Furthermore, much Urdu vocabulary derives from Persian / Arabic, while Sanskrit is the major supplier of Hindi words.

Haryanvi language was the original language of Aryans who arrived in India 1500 BC.Haryanvi (हरयाणवी) is a dialect of the western Hindi group and it is written in Devanagari script. Haryanvi language is native to the region of Haryana and Delhi in India. Haryanvi is the northernmost dialect of the Hindi language. It is also called a part of Khadi Boli (खड़ी बोली) or Jaatu (जाटु). It is most widely spoken in the North Indian State of Haryana, and in Delhi also, generally by rural people and particularly by the Jaat.

As Aryans settled in North Indian region of Haryana therefore Haryanvi language preserved in most part of Haryana and Rajasthan. Aryans intermingled with the local populace, and assimilated themselves into the social framework. They developed Sanskrit language with the collaboration of local communities. Haryanvi language provided the basic foundation to Sanskrit. The rest of this brief overview concerns the likely areas of interference between Hindi and Haryanvi with the help of English.

Statement of the Problem

Hindi is the primary and official language of India and is the most spoken language in most of the states. Hindi has 49 dialects language, one of the native language is Haryanvi which is spoken by northern region- Haryana and Delhi people. In this research paper, the statement of problem is to do comparative analysis of Hindi and Haryanvi by lexicon to find the similarities and differences.

Research Objective

1. To study the lexicosyntactic aspects of Hindi and Haryanvi.

2. To study the similarities and dissimilarities of Hindi and Haryanvi language.

Research Questions

1, What are the major perceivable changes occurring from Hindi to Haryanwi with respect to vocabulary, tone and pronunciation?

2. How much Hindi and Haryanvi is similar and dissimilar to each other?

3. How sentence formation is different from each other in both the language?

Significance Of The Study

The significance of this study lies in the fact that this is a pioneering attempt to understand contrastive aspects of both Hindi and Haryanwi. The outcome of this study will encourage one to write a Haryanwi grammar which is not yet available for the linguistic fraternity across the globe. Moreover, this study will also help one to learn Haryanwi from Hindi and vice-versa.

Literature Review

The survey gives the expression that during formation of Haryana after the partition from Punjab in 1966, it was considered that Haryanvi was dialect of Hindi and according to linguistic research, Haryanvi is very similar to Braj Bhasha and has 65% lexical similarity with the Bagri Language. As per survey taken by SIL in the year of 1994 13,000,000 of Haryana population speaks Haryanvi language which comprise 85% of total population. It is surveyed that Hindi

speakers are approximately 420 million and more than 9.8 million native speakers of Haryanvi in India and Pakistan.Haryanvi this dialect is spoken in Haryana, Delhi and some marginal areas of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand by a population of about 8 million.

Hindi is the primary official language of India and the official language of ten of her states. Nearly 41% of the Indian population speaks Hindi or one of its dialects as its first language, and more than 70% Indians can understand and speak Hindi to a communicative level. Hindi is the lingua franca in many non-Hindi speaking states, such as the north-eastern Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, and is the second most spoken language after Bangla in Andaman Islands and in north-eastern India.

Alphabet:

The Devanagari script employed by Hindi contains both vowels (10) and consonants (40) and is characterized by bars on top of the symbols. Hindi is highly phonetic; i.e. the pronunciation of new words can be reliably predicted from their written form. This is in strong contrast to English, with the result that Hindi learners may struggle with English spelling. Conversely, they may mispronounce words that they first encounter in writing.

Phonology:

In comparison with English Hindi has approximately half as many vowels and twice as many consonants.While Haryanvi language follows the same pattern of Hindi vowels and consonants, there is no any specific table given for the Haryanvi language. This leads to several problems of pronunciation. One difficulty is distinguishing phonemes in words such as said / sad; par / paw; vet / wet, etc. Words containing the letters Th (this, thing, months) will cause Hindi/Haryanvi learners the same kind of problems that they cause most than other learners of English. The phoneme /icon/ as exemplified by the s in pleasure is missing in Haryanvi and so pronunciation of such words is difficult. Consonants clusters at the beginning or end of words are more common in English than Hindi. This leads to errors in the pronunciation of words such as straight (istraight), fly (faly), film (filam).

Devangri Alphabets for Hindi

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa	ca	cha	ja	jha	ña
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध	न
ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa	ta	tha	da	dha	na
प	फ	ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व	
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	ya	ra	la	va	
श	ष	स	ह						
śa	ṣa	sa	ha						

Additional consonants used in loanwords from Persian, Arabic and English)

क़	ख़	ग़	ज़	झ़	फ़	ड़	ढ़
qa	ḫa	ġa	za	zha	fa	ṛa	ṛha

Common conjunct consonants

क्ष	ज्ञ	त्क	द्व	द्य	द्द	त्त	ड्ड	द्भ
kṣa	jña	ttka	dva	dya	dda	tta	ḍhḍha	dbha

द्म	ह्म	ह्य	श्र	त्र	र्प	प्र	ट्र
dma	hma	hya	śra	tra	rpa	pra	ṭra

Hindi Numerals

०	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०
शून्य	एक	दो	तीन	चार	पांच	छः	सात	आठ	नौ	दस
śunya	ek	do	ṭīn	cār	pāṅc	chaḥ	sāt	āth	nau	das
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Compared to Hindi- Haryanvi has weak but predictable word stress. Learners therefore have considerable difficulty with the irregular stress patterns of words such as **ph**otograph / photo**g**rapher. Haryanvi learners are disinclined to 'swallow' unstressed syllables such as the first syllables in the words tomorrow, intelligent, remember, etc., and will often try to clearly articulate short, common words that are usually weakly stressed in English: has, and, was, to, etc.

Haryanvi- In general, vowels tend to be more open than other dialects. Thus, /a/ occurs in free variation with /e/, and /i/ with /e/.e.g,/kəhA/ vs /kəhe/ "said".Haryanvi tends to replace /r/, /n/ and /l/ with retroflex forms, that is, the retro flexion is a marked feature of this dialect.

English, of course, is prevalent in India, and for this reason Hindi learners may well be extremely fluent but get difficulty in Haryanvi. Nevertheless, native-English speakers often have difficulties understanding them because of the combination of the pronunciation problems listed above and the use of Hindi intonation patterns. (In Hindi emphasis is accomplished by higher pitch rather than by the heavier articulation that typifies English.) In Haryanvi high pitch is emphasized same as in the Hindi, change in the tone and higher pitch. The result of this is the sing-song effect that English spoken by Hindi-Haryanvi learners often has on native-English speakers.

Lexical similarity in both the language- Hindi and Haryanvi

1. About-ke bare me-के बारे म
2. Away-dur-दूर
3. Back-pichhe-पाछे
4. Bad-bad(tamij, nashib)-तमीज
5. Ban-pratibandh-रोक
6. Because-kyonki-जयाते
7. Become-hona-नू होया
8. Bed-bistar/bed-खाट
9. Before-ke pahle-इस्ते पहला
10. Begin-shurukarna-सुरूआत कर
11. Below-niche-तले
12. Between-ke bich me-बीच म
13. Big-bara-बडा
14. Book-pustak-किताब
15. Both-dono-दोनों
16. Boy-larka-छोरा
17. Bring-lana-लाईए
18. But-parantu/lekin-lekin
19. By-dwara-dwara
20. Call-bulana-बुलाना
21. Can-sakna-कर सका हा
22. Canister-kanaster-कनस्तर
23. Car-kar-गाडी
24. Carry-le jana-ले जिए
25. Change-badalna-बदलिए
26. Children-bachche-बालक
27. City-shahar-शहर
28. Close-band-बंद
29. Cold-thandha-शीला
30. Come-aanaa-आईए
31. cough-kaph-खासी
32. country-desh-देश
33. cut-katna-काटना
34. daily-dainik-रोज

35. day-din-दिन
36. different-bhinn-अलग
37. do-karna-करिए
38. door-darwaja-कुवाड़
39. down-niche-नीचे
40. earth-dharti-धरती
41. eat-khana-खाना
42. end-ant-खतम
43. enough-paryapt-बोहत
44. every-pratyek- सारे
45. example-udahran-उधारन
46. eye-aankh-आख
47. face-chehra-मुह
48. family-pariwar-कुणबा
49. father-pita-बाबु
50. foot-pair-पेर
51. few-kuchh-धोड़ा
52. find-pana-पाया
53. first-prtham-पहला
54. follow-anukarn karna-नू करना
55. food-bhojan-खाणा
56. for-ke ;liye-उस खातर
57. form-roop-roop
58. from-se-त
59. get-paana-पाणा
60. girl-larki-छोरी
61. give-dena-देणा
62. go-jana-जाणा
63. good-achchha-आच्या
64. great-mahan-माहण
65. group-samuh-group
66. grow-badhna-बडना
67. Had-tha-था
68. hand-haath-हाथ
69. hard-kathin-करडा
70. has/have-hai-ह
71. he-vah-वो
72. head-sir-सर
73. hear-sunana-सुनाया
74. help-madad karna-मदद
75. here-yahan-आड़े
76. high-uncha-ऊचा
77. hot-garm-ताता
78. house-ghar-घर
79. how-kaise-कुकर
80. I-mai-मै

81. Idea-vichar-विचार
82. If-yadi-नूयू भी
83. Important-mahatvpurn-जरूरी
84. In-me-म
85. Is-hai-ह
86. Item- vastu-चीज
87. Just- keval/abhi-abhi-ईबे ईबे
88. Keep- rakhna-राखीए
89. Kind- dayaalu/prakaar-दयालु
90. Know- Jaanana-पिछाणा
91. Land- bhoomi-धरती
92. Large- vishaal-बडा
93. Last- antim-आखरी
94. Later-baad me-बाद म
95. Learn- seekhana-सीखणा
96. Leave- chhodna-छोडीए
97. Left- baaen-बाया
98. Let- chalo-चालो
99. Letter- Patra/chiththi-चीठी
100. Life- jindagi/Jeevan-जींदगी
101. Light- prakaash-रोशनी
102. Like- jaisa/pasand-जीसा
103. Line- rekhaa-लन
104. List- suchee-प्रची
105. Little- thoda-थोड़ा
106. Live- jeena/rahna-जीणा
107. Long- lamba-लाम्बा
108. Look- nazar/roop-देखिए
109. Lose- khona-खोया
110. Main-mukhy/pradhaan-main
111. Make- banana-बनानाणा
112. Man- aadmee-आदमी
113. Many- anek/bahut-घणे
114. May- sakna- sakna
115. Me-mujhe-मेरती
116. Mean- matlab-मतलब
117. Meet- milna-मिलणा
118. Mid- madhy-बीच म
119. Milk- dudh-दूध
120. Mistake- galati-गलती
121. More- adhik/jyadaa-ज्यादा
122. Morning- subhah-सूबेरे
123. Mother- maa-माँ
124. Mountain- pahaar-पाड़
125. Move- chalna-चाल
126. Much- bahut-बोत

127. My- mera-मेरा
128. name-naam-नाम
129. near- pass-धोरे
130. need- jaroorat-जरुरत

Out of 130 words 27 words have similarity in writing but have different pronunciation and have variation in tone. If we visit Haryana state different cities then we will find the major difference in tone and pronunciation or words. For example- Yes - हाँ- Haan/ Hambe/ Aho bi/ Theek se, etc. From this lexicostatistical list we found that out of 130 there are 5 words of Hindi which do not have any Haryanvi word. As Haryanvi follows the same pattern of Hindi.

1. **But** 2. **By** 3. **Form** 4. **Group** 5. **Main**, these words are the common words in both language and do not have any particular Haryanvi translation, people use Hindi for these words.

Word order -

Indian language have rich morphology, relatively free word order and default sentence structure as SOV (Subject Object Verb) and structurally similar languages are called sibling language of India and Haryanvi is the language of north of India and in Eastern region of Pakistan. Hindi and Haryanvi both belong to Indo-Aryan family. Haryanvi follows the same grammar rules of Hindi but have different vocabulary and pronunciation. Hindi is being polite and Haryanvi is being rude and cruel language even known as the (Khari Boli).

Sentence structure of both the language is same that is Subject-Object-Verb **(SOV)** and free order. Sentence of both the language is comprised of Subject and Predicate and both the language have same type of Nouns, Genders, Numbers, Tenses and Cases.

There are two aspects of word order that are different in Hindi and English. Firstly, the standard word order is in Hindi Subject-Object-Verb as against Subject-Verb-Object in English. Secondly, in Hindi the preposition comes after the noun or pronoun it qualifies (i.e., it is more correctly called a 'postposition'. There does not seem to be undue interference between the two languages in these areas. However, in common with most learners of English, Hindi native-speakers have problems with the correct choice of the English preposition itself. Mistakes such as they were sitting on (at) the table are typical.

Vocabulary: Hindi has incorporated numerous English words, which is a help to the beginner who quickly wants to acquire a large vocabulary. However, the pronunciation of many of the loan words has changed in Hindi. The interference this causes can lead to Hindi learners not being comprehensible when they use the words in oral English.

Grammar

Verb/Tense: Hindi has tenses that similar those used in English: present simple, past continuous, etc.Hindi typically uses a subjunctive in polite requests, which have the word order of statements rather than questions. Interference results in problematic requests.There is no definite article in Hindi, and the number one is commonly used where in English the indefinite article is needed.

As to be expected, these differences make it difficult for Hindi-Haryanvi speaker to get the articles right in English.

Findings

In comparison of Hindi and Haryanvi, some facts come on surface.

Firstly, 27 words out of 130 words are partial similar in both the languages. Exception are different due the change in tone and pronunciation of word.

Secondly, I found vowels tend to be more open than other dialects. Thus, /a/ occurs in free variation with /e/, and /i/ with /e/.e.g,/kəhA/ vs /kəhe/ "said". Haryanvi tends to replace /r/, /n/ and /l/ with retroflex forms, that is, the retro flexion is a marked feature of this dialect.

Third is similarity in the Devanagari script of both the languages, Haryanvi follows the same pattern, consonants, vowels, numerical as in Hindi. Haryanvi is a dialect of Hindi language.

Fourth, Word order of both the language is same (SOV) Subject Object Verb, sentence structure and formation is also same.

Fifth, Difficulty with the irregular stress patterns of words, short articulate.

Conclusion

The result comes out that the both the languages fall under same family and have the influence of Sanskrit, so both the language has similarities and differences. Similarity carried out by both the languages is that both are derived from same family that is Devanagari or it can be said that both the languages originated from Sanskrit. Both languages have same consonants, vowels, and numerical as well as share same sentence structure, which differ is the way of pronunciation, tone. Another thing is many words are similar in both the languages as it can be seen lexicostatistical through cognates. Haryanvi is very similar to Braj Bhasha and has 65% lexical similarity with the Bagri language.Haryanvi belongs to the Western Hindi family of languages. It is usually understood to be a dialect of Hindi and not a separate language.

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