



Lexico-syntactic Similarities and Dissimilarities between Hindi and Punjabi Languages

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ABSTRACT

The prime objective of this study is to understand the lexico-syntactic similarities and dissimilarities between Hindi and Punjabi languages. There is a need to find the similarities between both the languages. It has been found that both the languages are closely related to each other. In this paper, we will explain the similarities between the Hindi and Punjabi Languages. In doing so, the study collected a representative sample of 100 words, 15 common phrases and 100 sentences related to day-to-day life and activities. The data was analysed to understand the similarities and differences between the grammar rules and word structures.

Keywords: ELT materials, ELT competence

Introduction

Hindi and Punjabi languages belong to the same subgroup of the Indo-European family i.e., Indo-Aryan family of the languages. The script of Hindi language is Devanagari, and the script of Punjabi Language is Gurmukhi. Not only the languages are descendant of same stock, but also their scripts are. Hindi is a direct descendant of Vedic Sanskrit and it emerged in the 7th century CE whereas Punjabi originally emerged as Apabhramsha, a descendant of Prakrit in the 7th century AD. Hindi is one of the most widely spoken languages of the world, possessing speakers of the same order of magnitude as those of English. Punjabi is an Indo-Aryan language spoken by the Punjabi people and native to the Punjab region of India and Pakistan. Punjabi is the 9th most widely spoken language in the world. Punjabi is the most widely spoken language in Pakistan and the 11th most widely spoken

language in India, and the third most spoken native language in the Indian subcontinent. In India, Punjabi is spoken by 31.1 million people (as of 2011) and has official status in the state of Punjab.

Words

1. A- Ek -ika
2. Add-jorna-samal karo
3. All-sab-sab
4. Along-sath me-naal
5. Also-bhi-bhee
6. Answer-uttar-javab
7. Ask-puchna-puchna
8. At-par- te
9. Because-kyonki-kyonki
10. Become-hona-banna
11. Bed-bistar-bistare
12. Begin-shuru karna-shuru
13. Below- niche-hethaa
14. Both-dono-dono
15. Boy-larka-munda
16. By-dwara-naal
17. Call-bulana-sadna
18. Can-sakna-sakda hai
19. Children-bacche-jawak
20. Cough-kaph-khagha
21. Country-desh-desh
22. Cut-katna-katoo
23. Daily-dainik-rojana
24. Different-bhinn-vakhara
25. Do- karna-karo
26. Down-niche-thale/hetha
27. Eat- khana-khao
28. Example-udahran-udahran
29. Face-chehra-chehra
30. Family-pariwar-pariwar
31. Find-pana-labho
32. For-ke/liye-lai
33. Girl-larki-kudi
34. Give-dena-dena
35. Go-jana-jana
36. Good-achahha-changa
37. Hand-haath-hatha
38. Has/have-hai-hai
39. Here-yahan-ithe
40. How-kaise-kive
41. I-mai-mai
42. If-yadi-te
43. In-me-vich
44. Is-hai-hai
45. Keep-rakhna-rakho
46. Kind-prakaar-kisama
47. Leave-chhodna-chhado
48. Left-baaen-khabe
49. Let-chalo-deo
50. Long-lamba-lamba
51. Make-banana-banuna
52. Man-aadmee-aadmee
53. Me-mujhe-mainu
54. Mean-Matlab-Matlab
55. Meet-milna-milna
56. Morning-subhah-savere
57. Name-naam-naam
58. Near-paas-nere
59. Need-jaroorat-load
60. New-naya-navaa
61. Night-raat-raat
62. No-na/nahi-nahi
63. Of-ka-de
64. Off-band-band
65. On- per-per
66. Only-keval-sirf
67. Open-khula-khula
68. Other-annya-hor
69. Our-hamaara-sada
70. Own-apna-apna
71. People-log-log
72. Place-jagah-jagah
73. Play-khel-khed
74. Put-daalna/rakhna-pa
75. Say-kehna-kehna
76. See-dekhna-dekhna
77. She-vah-uha
78. Side-disha/paksh-pase
79. Still-phir bhi- aje vi
80. Story-kahaani-kahaani
81. Take-lena-laa
82. Talk-baatcheet-gal karni
83. Think-sochna-sochna
84. To-tak/se-nu
85. Too-bhi-vhi
86. Try-koshish-koshish
87. Until-jab tak- jab tak
88. Up- upper-upper
89. Us-hamen-sanu
90. Use-upyog-varatana
91. Very-bahut-bahut
92. Walk-tahalna-turana
93. Was-tha-si
94. Water-paani-paani
95. We-ham-asii
96. Who-kaun-kaun
97. Work-kaam-kam
98. Year-saal-saal
99. You-tum- tusi
100. Your-tumhara-tuhada

Fixed Phrases (expressions)

1. Hello-namaste-Sata srī akāla
2. How are you?-kya haal hai? -Tussi kiwen ho?
3. I am fine-main theek hoon-Main theek haan
4. You are welcome-aapaka svaagat hai-Tuhāḍā suagat hai
5. Pleased to meet you-a:pase milakar Khushi: hui:-Tuhānū mila kē khuśī hōi
6. Thank You-dhanyavaad-Tuhāḍā dhanavāda
7. What is your name?-tumhaara naam kya h ?-Tuhada naan ki hai?
8. My name is-mera naam hai-Mera naan haga
9. Where are you from?-aap kahan ke rehne vaale hai?-Tusi kithe dey ho?
10. What do you do?-aap kya karate ho?-tusi ki karade ho?
11. Pardon-kshama karen-mafi
12. What happened?-kya hua?-ki hoya?
13. Good Morning-shubh prabhaat-Śubha savēra
14. Good evening-shubh sandhya-sata srī akāla
15. Good night-shubh raatri-śubha rāta

Sentences

1. I am learning English-main angrejee seekh raha hoon-Maim agarēzī sikha rihā
2. I am learning to speak English.-main seekh raha hoon angrejee kaise bolate hain-Maim sikha rihā hām agarēzī bōlna
3. Do you need help?-kya aapako madad kee zaroorat hai?-Kī tuhānū madada dī lōra hai?
4. I need help. Help me.-mujhe madad kee zaroorat hai. meree madad karo.-Mainū madada cāhīdī hai. Mērī madad karo.
5. I don't feel confident.-main aatmavishvaas mahasoos nahin karata.-Mainū bharōsā nahīn hai.
6. Can you please guide me?-kya aap krpaya maargadarshan kar sakate hain mujhe?-Kirapā karakē māragadaraśana kara sakadē hō mainū?
7. What are you doing?-tum kya kar rahe?-Tusīm kī kara rahē hō?
8. What are you thinking?- aap kya soch rhe ho?-tusi ki soch rehay ho?
9. What do you want from me?-aap kya chaahate hain mujh se?-Tuhānū kī cāhudē hai mērē valo?
10. Are you working?-aap job karatee ho kya?-Kī tusi kama kara rahē hō?
11. Where are you working?-aap kahaan kaam kar rhe ho?- tusi kithe kaam kar rahe ho?
12. I am working at a university. -main kaam kar raha hoon vishvavidyaalay mein.-Mein ika university wich kam ker reyha haan.
13. I am not working.-main kaam nahin kar raha.-Mein kaam nahin ker reyha haan.

14. I will cooperate with you.-main sahayog karoonga tumhe.-Nāla sahiyōga karāṅgā tuhānū.
15. Thanks for the information.-jaanakaaree ke lie dhanyavaad-Jaankari lai dhanyavaad.
16. Yes, I am a little busy. -haan, main thoda vyast hoon.-Haan,main thora jiha vyast haan.
17. I am hungry.-main bhookha hoon.-main bhookha haan.
18. I am thirsty.-mujhe pyaas lagee hai.-mainu pyaas lagi hai.
19. Where is the station?-steshan kahaan hai?-steshan kithe hai?
20. I need to buy a ticket.-mujhe tikat khareedana hai.-Mainu ticket Khareedne di lor hai.
21. You can buy them from that shop.-aap us dukaan se khareed sakate hain.-Tusi uss dukaan toon khareed sakday ho.
22. I want something.-mujhe kuchh chaahiye-mainu kuch chahida hai.
23. What is your salary expectation?-aapakee tanakhvaah ki kya apeksha hai?-Tusi kini tankhvaah di aas kerday ho?
24. I think 30 thousand would be enough.-mujhe lagata hai tees hazaar paryaaapt hoga.-Mainu lagda hai ki tee hazaar kafi hoan gay.
25. Are you a student?-kya aap chhaatr hai?-Ki tusi vidiaarthe ho?
26. What time it is?-kya samay ho raha hai?-Ki Waja hai?
27. It's 5 o'clock.-panj baje hain.-panj wajay nay.
28. You know more.-aap aur jaanate hain. Tuhānu hoar pata hai.
29. Are you tired?-kya tum thake hue ho?-ki tusi thak gye ho?
30. Are you happy?- kya tum khush ho?- ki tusi khush ho?
31. I am happy.-main khush hoon.-mai khush haan.
32. It's too early.-yah bahut jaldee hai.-Iha bahuta jaladī hai.
33. We reached there on time.-ham vahaan samay par pahunch gae.-Asi waqt tay uthay pahuchā gay si.
34. Where is the restroom?-shauchaalay kahaan hai?-Toilet kithay hai?
35. Where is the phone?- phone kahaan hai?-phone kithay hai?
36. I am at home.- main ghar pe hoon.-main ghar tay haan.
37. I am at work.- main kaam par hoon.-main kaam tay haan.
38. I will buy something.-main kuchh khareedoonga.-Main kujha kharīdāṅgā.
39. Where do you study?-aap kahaan padhate hain? -Tusī kithē paṛadē hō?
40. If you need, I can give you money.-agar aapako jaroorat hai, to main aapko paise de sakta hu.-Je tuhanu lor hai tay mein tuhanu paise de sakda haan.
41. I don't need your help.-mujhe tumhari madad ki jaroorat nahin hai.-Mainu tuhadi madad di lor naha hai.
42. I need you.-mujhe aapki zaroorat hai.-Mainu tuhadi zaroorat hai.
43. Where do you play?-tum kahaan khelate ho?-Tusī kithē khēḍadē hō?
44. What are you cooking?-aap khana mein kya bana rahe ho? -Tusi ki paka rehay ho?
45. I am reading.-main padh raha hu.-main padh rehay haan.

46. You are driving.-tum gaadee chala rahe ho.-tusi gaadee chala rahe ho.
47. He is writing.-vo likh raha hai.-Uha likha rihā hai.
48. She is laughing.-vah hass rahee hai.-Uha hasa rahī hai.
49. We are going.-ham ja rahe hain.-asi ja rahe haan.
50. What are you reading?-aap kya padh rahe ho?- tusi ki padh rahe ho?
51. It's difficult.-yah kathin hai.-Iha muśakala hai.
52. How is your family?-aapaka parivaar kaisa hai?-Tuhādā paravāra kivē hai?
53. Family is fine.-parivaar theek hai.-Parivāar changa hai.
54. How are your children?-tumhaare bachche kaise hain?-tuhade bachche kive haan?
55. What's your phone number?-aapka fon nambar kya hai?-Tuhada phone nambar ki hai?
56. Let's go out.-chalo baahar chalate hain.-Chal bahar chaliye.
57. I am with family.-main parivaar ke saath hoon.-Main pariwaar de naal haan.
58. I am with friends.-main doston ke saath hoon.-Main dostaan naal haan.
59. I am in Europe.-main yoorop mein hoon.-main yoorop vich haan.
60. When is she coming?-vah kab aa rahee hai?-Uha kadon ā rahī hai?
61. Where are they going?-ve kahaan ja rahe hai?-Uha kithē jā rahē hana?
62. Why are you crying?-ro kyon rahee ho?-tusi ki'ō rō rahē hō?
63. I like summers.-mujhe greeshmakaal pasand hai.-mainu garmiaan pasada hai.
64. I don't like winters.-mujhe sardee pasand nahin hai.- mainu sardiaan pasada nahi hai.
65. I like the food.-mujhe khaana pasand hai.-mainu khana changa lagya.
66. I have a big family.- mera ek bada parivaar hai.-Mērā ika vaḍā parivāra hai.
67. Do you like it?-kya aapako yah pasand hai?-Tusīm isa nū pasada karadē hō?
68. It's beautiful.-yah khoobasoorat hai. Iha sudara hai.
69. I like this book.-mujhe yah kitaab pasand hai.-Mainū iha kitāba pasada hai.
70. I am traveling.-main yaatra kar raha hoon.-Main yātarā kara rihā haan.
71. Have a nice trip! -yaatra mangalamay ho!-Tuhādī yātarā śubha rahē!
72. You are beautiful.-aap sundar hain.-Tusi sōhaṇē hō.
73. Can you see me?-kya aap mujhe dekh sakate hain?-Kī tusi mainū vėkha sakadē hō?
74. Today is my birthday.-aaj mera janmadin hai.-Aja mērā janama dina hai.
75. Let's think about it in the morning.-isake baare mein sochen subah.-Is de baray vich saway sochney haan.
76. I walk in the evening.-main shaam ko chalata hoon.-Mein shaami turna haan.
77. He sleeps at night.-vah raat ko sota hai.-Uha rāta nū saundā hai.

78. I don't understand. -mujhe samajh mein nahin aaya. -Mainū samajha nahīnā'undī.
79. It's a good price.-yah ek achchhee keemat hai.-Iha cagī kīmata hai.
80. It's expensive.-yah mahanga hai.-Iha mahigā hai.
81. My day was good.-mera din achchha tha. -Mērā dina cagā sī.
82. It's very delicious.-yah bahut svaadisht hai.-Iha bahuta su'ādī hai.
83. Thanks for the food.-bhojan ke lie dhanyavaad.-Bhōjana la'ī dhanavāda.
84. I can come in the afternoon.-main dopahar mein aa sakata hoon.-Main dupahir vica ā sakadā haan.
85. Turn off the tv.-teevee band karo.-Ṭivī bada karō.
86. What's there to eat?-khaane ke lie kya hai?-Uthē khāṇa la'ī kī hai?
87. I love to go there.-mujhe vahaan jaana achchha lagata hai.-Mainū uthē jāṇā pasada hai.
88. What did you do today? -kya kiya tumane aaj?-Tusi kī kītā aja?
89. Do you need anything?-kya aapako zaroorat hai kuchh bhee?-Kī tuhānū lōṛa hai kujha vī?
90. How much is it?-yah kitane ka hai?-Iha kinā dā hai?
91. Can you believe it?-kya aap is par vishvaas kar sakate hain?-Kī tusīm isa'tē viśavāsa kara sakadē hō?
92. I had a fun day.-mere paas ek majedaar din tha.-Mērā dina mazēdāra sī.
93. What will you do later?-aap kya karengē baad mein?-Tusi kī karōgē bā'ada vica?
94. I have money.-mere paas paise hai.-Mērē kōla paisē haan.
95. I'm doing the same.-main vahee kar raha hoon.-Main vī ihī kara rihā haan.
96. Do you want to talk?-aap baat karana chaahate hai?-Kī tusi gala karanā cāhudē hō?
97. English is Easy.-angreze aasaan hai.-Agarēzī āsāna hai.
98. I'm here to help.-main yahaan madad karane ke lie hoon.-Main madada karana la'ī ithē haan.
99. I had a dream.-mujhe ek sapana aaya tha.-Mainū ika supanā sī.
100. I am with you.-main aapake saath hoon.-Main tuhādē naal haan.

Hindi and Punjabi are closely related languages. Both the languages originated from Sanskrit. Punjabi language is mostly used in the region of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and in some areas of Pakistan namely, Sindh, Balochistan and Lahore. On the other hand, Hindi is a national language of India and is spoken and used by people all over the country. But the main regions are Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Chhattisgarh. *Being related languages, there is a lot of similarity in both the languages. 52 out of the 100 words mentioned above are the same in both Hindi and Punjabi.* But there are differences too. There is a great difference between the accents of the two languages.

- Punjabi appears to be louder and a bit harsh.
- Hindi is in a softer tone.

- Punjabi has ten vowel phonemes.
- Hindi has 11 oral vowel phonemes.
- Stress in Punjabi can fall on any syllable of a word and can differentiate otherwise identical words.
- Stress in Hindi normally falls on the penultimate (i.e., next to the last) syllable of a word. The position of stress alone does not affect word meaning.
- Punjabi grammar is like that of other Indo-Aryan languages. Like all these languages, Punjabi is agglutinative, i.e., it adds suffixes to roots to build words and to express grammatical relations.
- Hindi is a highly inflected language which utilizes prefixes and suffixes to form words and to express grammatical relations. Hindi uses postpositions, rather than prepositions to express various case relationships.

Major Findings

- Hindi and Punjabi are quite similar since they both originated from the same parent language.
- Punjabi appears to be loud, and Hindi is softer and more formal.
- Some words may appear to be same in spellings but have different meanings when spoken (due to inflection and pronunciation).
- Grammar rules are different for both languages are different as Punjabi is agglutinative and Hindi relies more on inflection.
- Punjabi adds suffixes to root words to express grammatical relations.
- Hindi utilizes prefixes and suffixes to form new words to express grammatical relations.

Conclusion

Meeting the objectives of the study, the study has revealed lexico syntactic similarities and dissimilarities between Hindi and Punjabi languages. Some words may appear to be same in spellings but have different meanings when spoken (due to inflection and pronunciation). Grammar rules are different for both languages are different as Punjabi is agglutinative and Hindi relies more on inflection. The findings of this study are based on limited data of 100 words, 100 sentences and 15 day to day phrases. At this juncture, the generalizability of this paper should not be extended to a wider domain. The authenticity of the data is subject to further research.

References

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