

EXTRACTION AND WORDS INFLUENTIAL STUDY IN POGALI JUBAAN KA SUTIYATEY NIZAAM BY MOHD IQBAL NAIK

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Abstract

Differences in dialectic use are found in every society and it has been found among the family members. Language cannot exist in isolation and any new dialect is become the product through the multiply use of languages. The usage of dialect is influenced through different words around which various types of languages are used. Any sort of dialect is influenced either by the communication with other people who speak different dialect or by acquiring another language by its original speakers. The efforts have been made to illustrate the study of words which are influenced by different dialects used around this dialect in the society. The Khah has been given different names without any evidences but the original is Khah. Words are used in this dialect which are extracted and influenced by the Kashmir language, Urdu language and Dogri language users. This study is intended to explore usage of words influence in Khah dialect from other dialects. The aim of this research paper is to provide a new light to the readers and expected to delineate the differential usages and variations in the context of its use in words. The present study is to examine the use of words in the proper context of this dialect and their original extraction from the various dialects, which are spoken in this area like Dogri, Kashmiri, and Urdu. This research paper would examine the critical words influential study in a book (Pogali Jubaan Ka Sutyatey Nizaam) by Mohd Iqbal Naik.

Key words: difference, dialect, society, communication, original, examine, Khah, other and extraction.

Introduction

Language in any society does not exist without influence of other languages. The state of Jammu and Kashmir is multilingual state in which various types of languages are used by the people of the state. One of the facts is this that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are speaking more than two languages in any society. Any language user spoke words with influence of another language. Khah is a dialect spoken in district Ramban of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. This district is third district of Chenab Valley and is located in centre of Peer Panchal area and its boundary is with Anantnag district of Kashmir province and Udhampur district of Jammu province and some area is adjoined with Doda district of the Chenab Valley

Pogali Jubaan Ka Sutiyaatey Nizaam

Pogali jubaan ka sutiyaatey Nizaam is written by the author Mohd Iqbal Naik and it was published in 2005. This is the first book about this dialect and no other book is written about the phonetic system of Khah dialect. *Pogali Jubaan Ka Sutiyaatey Nizaam* is written in Urdu and is the only book about the systematic study of this dialect. Mohd Iqbal Naik has mentioned in this book that the original name of this dialect is Khah and the influential extractions of words are from different dialects by the habitants of tehsil Ukerhal, tehsil Khari and tehsil Banihal. They use it differently and have adopted various words from other languages like Kashmiri, Urdu, Hindi and Dogri.

The influences of all these languages are found in Khah dialect because of consistent communication with these language speakers. All these languages users are residing in this district and they use languages like Khah, Kashmiri, Urdu, Gujri, and Dogri. Most of the words are from Kashmiri dialect and the cultural, social and economic attachment of these people is also with the Kashmiri language users. Naik in his book mentioned on page number 14 and 15 about the original name and the influence on this dialect. He has mentioned the word influence from Kashmiri dialect which is found in this dialect frequently. He has not only highlighted the influence of Kashmiri but has showed some extraction of words is from Hindi and Urdu dialects. Like on page 24 to 26. This sort of influence is also by the relationship with different language users like non muslim of Ukerhal tehsil have close relations with the Dogri speakers and their pronunciations in various words are resembling to Dogri language. Usage of extraction and modification of sound from Dogri used by both non muslims and muslims user of this dialect.

The relations of non muslim and their social, economic, political and cultural communication is mostly with Dogri language users. So the modification in sound

and pronunciation is from Dogri dialect. Original words of Dogri dialect is modified in Khah by its users due to the relational and communicational aspects. These people living in this area is speaking only one dialect.

Muslim population is using more than one dialect Khah and Kashmiri and some Gujri language speakers are there. Most extraction of words are derived from Kashmiri dialect and modified in Khah dialect. Maximum Muslim population is linked with Kashmiri language speakers and they have their every sort of relation with Kashmiri culture whether it is social political and economic culture. In this area another dominant dialect is Kashmiri along with Khah.

The influence and extraction of words can be better understood by giving examples in the table of words, their original extraction and sound modification by the users of Khah from different sources of dialect.

Table of example

| S No | English | Kashmiri | Urdu | Khah | Dogri |
|------|-------------|----------|---------|--------------|--------|
| 1 | Milk | Dode | Dood | Dud /dud | Dood |
| 2 | Cucumber | Lar | Khira | Lar/ kakri | Kakri |
| 3 | Chured milk | Gorus | Lasi | Matre/ saas | Chaach |
| 4 | Stone | Keahn | Patar | Rund/ doru | Bata |
| 5 | Stick | Lour | Lathi | Louri/dasey | Sotey |
| 6 | Bread | Chaut | Roti | Majey/reti | Roti |
| 7 | Plough | Albainn | Hal | Albaan/aal | Hal |
| 8 | Sheep | Gabe | Bhard | Gabe/pade | Pade |
| 9 | Upper | Kamize | Kamiz | Kamize/kurtu | Kuta |
| 10 | Boy | Larke | Larka | Niok / loku | Mada |
| 11 | Groom | Maraz | Dolha | Maraze /laru | Laru |
| 12 | Door | Darwaze | Darwaza | Darwaze/peit | Peit |
| 13 | Girl | Kur | Larki | Kar /kuri | Kuri |
| 14 | House | Makan | Mokam | Mokan/kothu | Kotha |
| 15 | Oven | Doon | Chula | Doon/chul | Chule |

Result

In the above examples extraction and influence of words is quite evident in Khah dialect from various dialects spoken in this area. We can see that the maximum extraction and influence is from Kashmiri dialect and this is only on muslim population. They use these words in their daily life. Another fact is that where there is mixture of population muslim and non muslim. They use words from all

dialects. Khah dialect users are using two to three extracted words for single word that why because the population is multilingual and utilising more than one language. This mixture usage is mostly found in only those areas where there is both communities living together.

Conclusion

In the conclusion we can implicitly have evidences that the Khah dialect is fully influenced and words are extracted from Kashmiri, Dogri and Urdu dialects. The Khah dialect users have used all mixture of words. Non muslim language users have mostly extracted from Dogri dialect because they have their social and cultural links with them. So the result of this link is modification in sounds and influence in this dialect. The muslim population mostly extracted words from Kashmiri and some from Urdu language and modified the sounds of these extracted words in Khah dialect. We can see in the above example of Khah language users that they have used more than one word. In the *Pogali Jubaan Ka Sutiyaatey Nizaam* by Mohd Iqbal Naik has highlighted that this dialect has mixture of influence and that is because of more languages are used in district Ramban, where this dialect is mother tongue of people who belong to tehsil Banihal, Khari, Ukerhal and Ramban.

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