



Persian language in context of Indian languages

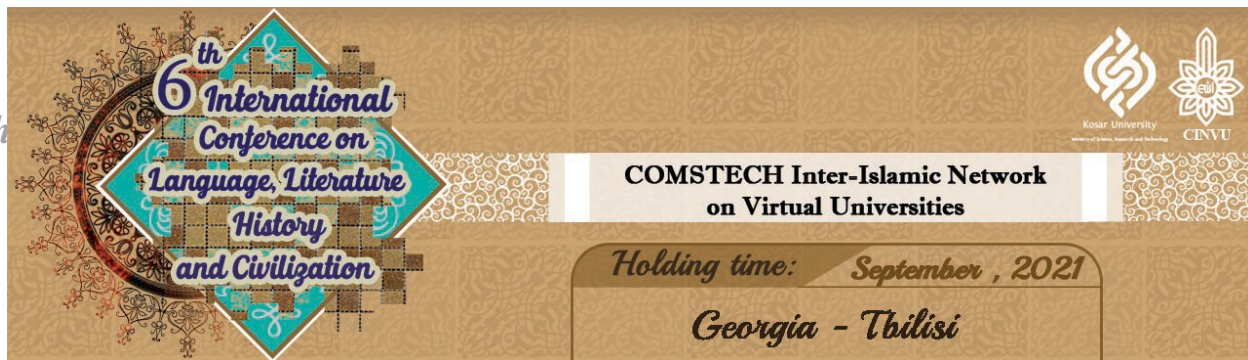
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Abstract

The present paper shows the strong relation between Persian language with Indian languages such as: Gujarati, Marathi and Punjabi. First: short history of ancient relation between these two languages, second: showing a diagram for the purpose of better understanding for the reader and third: having explanation separately for each Indian language with Persian. Not only Persian and Indian languages had a very strong relation in many years ago but also with documents are available these days still they are in contact these two Asian countries. Persian and Indian languages both are for the same group family that's why we can find many similarities between these two countries more in their language, their culture even the people or many other things around us. Last but not least Persian language had a very significant impact on Balochi, Pashto and Urdu as well as a moderate impact on Indic languages like Punjabi, Sindhi, Kashmiri and Gujarati.

Key words: Persian – relation – Indian languages



Introduction

(Khansir & Mozafari, 2014) Indian languages borrowed many numbers of words in Persian and also phrases than Persian language that they used in society of India. Iran and India always had very close relationship with each other so their relationship will observe before adventure of Islam.

Gleason (1961) state that “ Indo-European “ is the largest and most important language family , relates to Europe and several parts of south Asia , Persian language has main effect on all Indian languages like : Bengali , Punjabi , Marathi , Gujarat, Telugu and Hindi , Persian language was second language in south Asia and even official language in Mughal emperors . In the time of Moghul in India, culture and education of India was influenced by Persian not only in literature but also speech of the common people even on that time Indian officers in court wear Iranian dresses. Spoken Persian language and enjoyed Persian poetry.

Languages of Iranian conclude Persian (Farsi) , Pashto (in Pakistan and Afghanistan) Kurdish (in much of middle east , Ossetic (in the Caucasus) and many other small languages . Tajik is a kind of Persian spoken language that is spoken in Tajikistan. From west to east still we can see the influence of Persian language in India in architecture , painting music , poetry like : Agra , Tajmahal , according to Nizami , Persian language had influenced India during the medical period , Iranian culture , policy , social tradition , literature , Persian language was replaced by English language in India in 1832 . Before 1832, Persian language was spoken by people from Sind to Bengal.

Chand(1992) Indian history may be broadly partitioned into three ages antiquated, medieval and modern; the primary Starting from the most punctual times to the eighth century of the Christian period, the second one comprising of the one thousand a long time taking after the eighth century, and the third commencing with the nineteenth century and still running.

Bennett & Ramsey (2012)The dialog of old contact over the Iran-India border includes the “Aryan Intrusion Hypothesis ”, which numerous European scholars acknowledge as chronicled reality. This contends that the Aryans of North India and those of central and northern Europe have slipped from a single people. From “a few cold climates in central Asia ” they relocated to different bearings. A few settled in Iran, a few in India, and a few in Europe. This hypothesis is based on etymological likenesses between European and Indian dialects.



Discussion

Indo-European



Persian and Gujarati

Gujarati language belongs to the Aryan tribe, being a Sanskrit daughter, including the Marathi, Panjabi, Oriya and many other Indian dialects. On the one hand, its closest affinities are with the western Panjabi, and on the other with the Braj Bhasha, an old Hindi form. In addition to numerous local Gujarat dialects, the written and spoken language consist of three key forms. To begin with Hindi Gujarat that is received and rightly so by the governments as standard and instructed in schools. Second one, Parsi Gujarat the language has been composed and spoken by the Parsis. It varies from ordinary Gujarat, in that besides the host of Arabic and other words taken from the Urdu language, it admits pure Persian words in considerable numbers, especially in connection with religious matters, and that its grammar is in a very unfixd and irregular state. Thirdly, Gujarat Muhammadan, that as in Parsi, Gujarat uses a significant number of Hindustani borrowed words (and through it from Persian and Arabic) but while the languages vocabulary differs considerably as the speaker is Hindu, a Parsi or a Muslim, his grammar is basically one and the same when spoken correctly (Rost, 1892)

Nearly 46 million people speak Gujarati in the Indian states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh, as well as in Bangladesh, Fiji, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Oman, Pakistan, Réunion, Singapore, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United States, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Gujarati is a language that is morphologically rich (Sheth & Patel, 2015, p.1).

(Parikh, 2019) Words used in spoken Gujarati from foreign languages such as Persian, Arabic and English have been substituted with those derived from Sanskrit. The family of language in Gujarati. In both India and Pakistan, some of these are written in Arabic script and spoken.



Developing up in Gujarat, I was instructed that Gujarati dialect follows its root to Sanskrit dialect. That Gujarati is instructed to be composed in a variation of Devanagari script nowadays, appeared to me like a common expansion of this beginning story. But this story overlooks numerous waves of critical impacts that other dialects, like Arabic and Persian, have had on Gujarati.

Persian and Marathi

(David & et al, 2011) The Marathi or Maharashtrais are an Indo-Aryan phonetic bunch that occupy the Maharashtra locale and state of Western India. their language Marathi, is portion of the southern gather of the languages of Indo-Aryan .in spite the fact that their history goes back more than a thousand years, the community came to noticeable quality when Maratha warrior beneath shivaji Maharaj. Maharaj set up the Maratha domain in 1674. Mee Marathi (means I am Marathi) are two words that have that have continuously instilled Marathi Pride.

(Encyclopedia , 2021) Language of Marathi , Persian components in Marathi (Marathi prior from Marathi , the southernmost Indo-Aryan language is , have been talk by more than 40 million speakers, counting occupants and state of Maharashtra in west central India

Marathi is checked among the Indo-Iranian dialects. It is talked in western and central India. Marathi is the local dialect of more than 70 million individuals. For this reason it is numbered among the 20 most-spoken dialects within the world. Marathi is composed with the same script that's utilized for Hindi. In this letter set, each image speaks to precisely one sound. There are 12 vowels and 36 consonants. The numbers are generally complex. There's a unmistakable word for 1 through 100. Each number must hence be learned individually. Marathi is partitioned into 42 diverse tongues. They all say a parcel around the improvement of the dialect. Another include of Marathi is its long scholarly convention. There are texts that are over 1000 a long time ancient. In the event that you're curious about the history of India, you ought to ponder Marathi (net, html)

Persian and Punjabi

(Java , 2019 ,p. 16)The cultural relation between Iran and India have a long history between different speakers in all around the world , one of a famous men which is his name Jawahar lal Nehru , between all those people those who have chance to meet and come to India are Iranian , this is important to mention that happen in Indo-Aryan civilization ,, one of those is the relation or affinity of Avesta and Vedic Sanskrit , exactly happened when western part of India like Punjab were part of a achaemenian Empire and then Punjab become a part of Ghaznavi Empire , as a whole some of important factors for improving or increasing the the influence of Persian on culture of people like Punjab are :

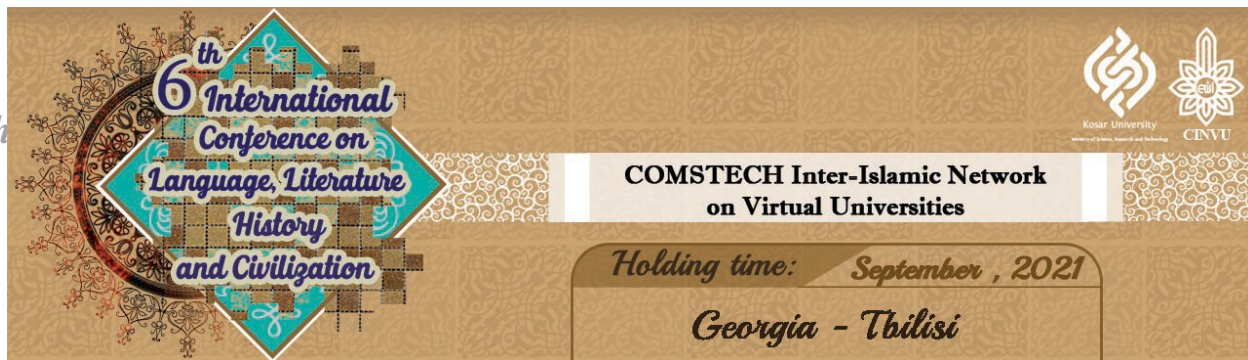
A: Arriving or receiving the large number of poet, scholars, from Afghanistan and Iran via Punjab and Khyber.

B: Influx or entry some of soldiers and armies form Persian speaking areas to India via Punjab.

C: Some of Islamic divine migrate for the purpose of preach and speech in India.

D: coming some of traders from Iran and some adjoining or neighbor countries to India.

(Goa & Lehal, 2008, p. 1) the languages of Punjabi and Hindi have a place 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 as it were the languages are relative of same stock, but moreover their scripts are. Hindi is one of the foremost broadly talked dialects of the world, having speakers of the same arrange of size as those of English and Russian. In India it has been agreed the status of 'official language' by the central govt. for utilize for most regulatory purposes, and Punjabi being the official dialect of state Punjab and has been concurred the status of 'official language' by the Punjab government for utilize for most regulatory purposes. Amid the advancement of Machine



Interpretation framework from Hindi to Punjabi Language, there's a have to be discover the closeness between both the languages. It has been found that both the dialects are near related to each other.

Conclusion

Relationship between Iran and India is one the most significant relation in all around the world . that's why there are so many similar words between these two languages and also many borrowed words that Indian languages borrowed from Persian language . Indo-European , Indo-Iranian and Indo Aryan are three major group family languages that relate to each other especially Persian and Indian languages , in this worked try to work on three main languages in India that from Ancient time had strong relationship with each other . Gujarati language belongs to the Aryan tribe, being a Sanskrit daughter , including the Marathi , Panjabi , Oriya and many other Indian dialects . The Marathi or Maharashtrians are an Indo-Aryan phonetic bunch that occupy the Maharashtra locale and state of Western India and finally Punjabi and Hindi have a place to the same subgroup of the Indo-European family i.e. Indo-Aryan family of the languages. Hope in future study work on more number of Indian languages which are in strong relation with Persian language.

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