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Abstract. It is discussed about modern usage of adopted Persian words and their vocabularies, Persian words usage fields, phonetic, grammatical and lexis-semantic assimilation of the typological-morphological structures of entering to different Hindi languages in comparative typological aspects in this scientific article. The lexis vocabulary is rich, the prevalence area is wide and it has researched the entering process of vocabulary into the great languages of Persian elements from the speaker's numbers. The research work has worked on the base of Hindi vocabulary materials.

Key words: adopted words, language communications, Persian languages, Hindi language.

Introduction

In modern linguistic and linguo-cultural science the role of the language cultures and to influence culture in the formation of language, it is increasing the actuality of the problems and is considering in spread volume. Having thousand years history of Persian and Indian cultural communications and stayed «sign» undoubtedly in these languages. The actuality of this scientific article is to determine the adopted elements of Hindi vocabulary; it has come out after discussing the peculiarities of the language. To research Hindi language vocabulary is to know about the communication problems of other nations and cultures. It has reformed the language communication theory in the base of the actuality of historical problems.

Persian language is spread in large areas and communicates with many languages around, and is continuing to communicate yet. It is a reason of modern and old Indian language, its communication with other languages and their history and to research in scientific ways is not depend on to Indian history, it has scientific importance of the history of neighbors' languages. The problems of communication history of Persian languages with other languages of the world, the Hindi communicates with other languages requires to consider them in detail. Vocabulary is the most inclined field of inflexion; there are more lexis interchanges than other elements. If we pay attention to every language vocabulary, not every element changes in definite time. There are permanents and changeable in it. However, it concerns to relative names, body names and common names connecting

with everyday life and others in some of permanent theme groups. And the verb is more permanent than noun, even it's the category, which doesn't change from one language into other.

The formation of adopted words is legal process, the result of people's cultural, economical and political connections to each other. It is one of the factors of development to enter the adopted words from other languages.

Methods

The communication of India and Persian languages was considered in the works of A.Vajpeyi, A.Kuczkievicz-Fras, H.C.Tolman. It is used to describe, typological, historico-cognitive, compare, conclude, decline, component parsing of the methods in this research work. To consider the adopted words has done semantic modeling, cognitive review methods.

Main body

Discussion

The greatest influence of Persian on Hindi is that there has come into existence a Muhammadan phase of the language which is called Urdu. This Urdu, as we have already seen has become independent of Hindi in so far as words and forms of expression of thoughts are concerned.

A large number of such hybrids words are now used in Hindi, the first part of which is of Persian or Arabic origin and second of Sanskrit. These are **असरकारक, जिलाधोश, आईनानुसार** etc.

Let us see what changes have been brought about in Hindi grammar by Persian. Hindi borrowed innumerable words – nouns – and made their plural according to Hindi grammar. We have taken such words as **आदमी**, **दरख** and **मेवा** and having put «**ओं**» after them added a suffix or case-ending according to our requirement.

Several of the Persian adjectives have come into Hindi, which though of common gender in Persian, have been supplied with their feminine forms. The words **ताज़ा**, **जदा** and **सादा** are of common gender in Persian. In Hindi they are made to appear as masculine and **ताज़ी**, **जदी** and **सादी** are their feminine forms. We generally speak of **ताज़ी ख़बर**, **जदी वज़ा** and **सादी बात**।

The plurals of the pronouns «**यह**» and «**वह**» are «**ये**» and «**वे**». Old poets of Urdu also used these plurals, but no modern Urdu writer uses the plural forms and singular forms are used for both numbers. [1, 13]

Hindi has borrowed a large number of particles – adverbs, prepositions and interjections from or through Persian. The following are used in Hindi in their original meaning:

(Adverbs) **जल्द**, **बिलकुल**, **ज़रूर**, **फ़ौरन**, **बग़ैर**, **शायद**, **ख़ैर**, **मसलन**, **क़रीब क़रीब**, **अलबत्ता**, **याने**।

(Prepositions) **क़रीब**, **बदले**, **लायक़**, **खातिर**, **तरफ़**, **बाद**, **बिला**, **वस्ते**।

(Conjunctions) **सिवा**, **सिवाय**, **मगर**, **लेकिन**, **या**, **अगर**, **कि**, **ताकि**, **बावजूद**, **अगर्चे**, **चूँकि**।

(Interjection) **शाबाश**।

In Hindi were borrowed from Persian numeral:
 یک - **एक** [yek] - *one*; دو - **दो** [do] - *two*; چهار - **चार** [car] - *four*; پنج - **पाँच** [panc] - *five*; شش - **छः** [ceh] - *six*; نو - **नौ** [nou] - *nine*; ده - **दास** [das] - *ten*; بیست - **बीस** [bis] - *twenty*; هزار - **हज़ार** [hazar] - *thousand*.

Hindi has taken idioms and proverbs also from Persian. Urdu has full of them, but in Hindi also, there have come into use such idioms as are not possible to be done away with. When we say «**फुल खिलता है**» it is a mere statement of fact. But when we replace the Hindi word «**फुल**» with the Persian word «**गुल**» the meaning is at once changed.

Persian has influenced Hindi spelling also. We used to write **अवै** [avei], **चलै** [chalei], **जवै** [javei], **बैठै** [betei] etc. but now, **अवे** [ave], **चले** [chale], **जवे** [jave], **बैठे** [bete] etc., are written [2, 47].

There no dearth of Hindi verbs, but we have replaced several of our Hindi verbs with those Persian. Verbs such as **मनना** [manna], **सुकरना** [sukarna] and **सोचना** [socna] have been replaced by **कबूल करना** [kabal karma], **इनकार करना** [inkar karma] and **फिक्र करना** [fikir karma].

Persian verbs have created new verbs in Hindi, sometimes with new meaning. From the Persian word **गुज़िश्तन** [guzishtan], we have got our **गुज़रना** [guzarna] «to pass on».

The lexical-semantic groups of Persian language in Hindi

The people's cultural sign has shown through the language. Although the language is soft, its nature is difficult, because the world picture describes different in human language. The national language vocabulary recourses are always developing and enlarging. The language lexis are enlarging and increasing with new words in the language, culture communication.

In Hindi borrowed many Persian words, in ornaments Hindi has **गुल्बन्द**, **बाज़बन्द**, **ज़ंजीर** etc. In dry fruits and sweets, Hindi has the words **किसमिस**, **पिस्ता**, **बादाम**, **अंजीर**, **सुनक्का** etc. and in fresh fruits we use the words **अनार**, **सेब**, **बिही**, **वेदाना** etc. In sweets **हल्वा**, **जलेबी**, **बालशाही** etc., all are Persian words. **दस्तरखान**, **चपाती**, **पुलाव**, **शोरबा**, **कबाब**, **अचार**, **गुलाब**, **तबक़**, **रकाबी**, **चमचा**, **तंदूर**, **शीशा** etc., have all come into Hindi from Persian [3, 58].

From Persian language were borrowed the names of goods of Asian bazaar as textile, nuts and jewels. **ज़रबफ़त** [zar-baft] gold cloth, **तंज़ेब** [tan-zeb] muslin, **ताफ़ता** [täfta] tafta, **गज़ी** [gaz-i] gajhi – these names borrowed with coming of trade caravans from Central Asia to India. **अंगूर** [angür] grapes, **अनार** [anar] pomegranate, **अंजीर** [anjir] fig, **आलूचा** [älü-ca] plum, **किशमिश** [kishmish] raisins, **चुकंदर** [cuqandar] beet, **तरबूज़** [tarbüz] watermelons, **ख़ुरमा** [xurmä] persimmon came from Iran. **कहरुबा** [kah-rubä] amber, **गौहर** [gauhar]

brilliant, **अलमास** [almäs] almas such gems interested Indian people and came from Persian in Hindi.

The Hindi language from Persian words considers the human life in different ways. They are: the necessary domestic demands, foods, relatives, the name of clothes, army terminology and etc.

The necessary domestic demands: **आईना** [äinä] – mirror, **आतशदान** [ätish-dän] grate, **उस्तुरा** [usturä] razor, **कलीद** [kilid] key, **चमचा** [camca] spoon, **चश्मा** [cashma] eyeglasses;

Gems: **कहरुबा** [kah-rubä] amber, **गौहर** [gauhar] brilliant, **ज़ंगार** [zangär] cuprum, **अलमास** [almäs] almas, **ज़मुरद** [zammurud] emerald, **फ़ीरोज़ा** [firozä] turquoise, **मरमर** [marmar] marble, **मिरजान** [marjän] coral, **सीम** [sim] silver;

The name of foods: **अंगूर** [angür] grapes, **अनार** [anar] pomegranate, **अंजीर** [anjir] figs, **किशमिश** [kishmish] sultana, **चुकंदर** [cuqandar] beet, **तरबूज** [tarbüz] watermelon, **खुरमा** [xurmä] persimmon, **नाशपाती** [nāshpātī] pear, **पिस्ता** [pista] sunflower seeds, **शफ़तालू** [shaftälū] apricot, **सेब** [seb] apple, **प्याज़** [piyāz] onion, **गोश्त** [gosht] meat, **चाय** [cāy] tea, **खाया** [xāya] egg.

Natural phenomena: **आसमान** [āsmän] sky, **अब्र** [abr] cloud, **कोह** [koh] mountain, **दरिया** [daryä] river, lake, **बर्फ़** [barf] snow, ice, **बहार** [bahär] spring, **माह** [mäh] month, **रेगिस्तान** [reg-istän] desert.

Animals: **गाव** [gäv] cow, **गुर्ग** [gurg] wolf, **तूती** [tüti] parrot, **कबूतर** [kabütär] dove, **खरगोश** [xar-gosh] rabbit, **फ़ीलमुर्ग** [fil-murg] turkey, **बतख** [bataq] duck, **शुतुर** [shütür] camel, **संजाब** [sanjab] squirrel.

Musical instruments: Persian is not only a language of the rich literature, it is the language of beautiful music **करनाई** [qarnä-ī] karnai, **अलगोज़ा**

[alğozä] clarinet, **आतश-कदा** [ätish-kada] clarion, **नफ़ीरी** [nafiri] accordion, **शहनाई** [shahnäi] accordion.

The name of clothers: **ज़रबफ़त** [zar-baft] gold cloth, **तंज़ेब** [tan-zeb] muslin, **ताफ़ता** [täfta] tafta, **गज़ी** [gaz-ī] gajhi, **रेशम** [reshm] silk – these names borrowed with coming of trade caravans from Central Asia to India.

Literary terms: **अफ़साना** [afsänä] story, **दास्तान** [dastän] fable.

Name of the disease: **गरमी** [garm-ī], **आतशक** [ätishak] pox, **चेचाक** [cecak] variola, **सूज़ाक** [suzak] camp fever.

Military-administrative terms: **आईन** [äin] law, **आईनदान** [äin-dän] – lawmaker, **ऐवान** [aivan, ivan] administrative chamber, **लशकर** [lashkar] warrior, **सिपाह** warrior.

Hypothesis

The income words of Persian borrowed elements in Hindi had income and used. Persian elements are used as direct speech in Hindi words. It takes an important place from other foreign language vocabularies and they used actively. Changing the Persian language into Hindi is the result of long and difficult time process. If we look at the numbers of adopted words in Hindi, there are 4800 units of adopted words from Persian language.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Hindi language becomes rich sources of other languages vocabularies, to collect the vocabulary they took words from other languages. During the research was defined Persian language among them.

In order to improve the purpose of the scientific work, we should pay attention to the conclusions of language communication in science. On the basis of results of useful and new methods, we can say that is appeared new direction and new scientific work. The task of the scientific work found own decision, and the object of research work is modern Hindi language vocabulary. The peculiarities of income and assimilation levels of the adopted words of Hindi will define.

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