



Status of Punjabi Language and its Dialects (A Macro Study in Special Reference to New Punjabi Cinema)

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ABSTRACT

'Language' and 'talkie movies' are inextricably linked but how a complex, expensive and mixed art form like film presents language or dialect is an important issue. Dialects of Punjabi language in this research paper. Presently a 'macro study' of the status of Punjabi dialects in the 'new Punjabi cinema' has been undertaken, providing information about In addition to the films presenting the old dialects, the demand of film-art and the needs of the present Punjabi community include English words and influenced Punjabi and the new trends in the speech of the people who came to Punjab for employment from other states of India. Presenting films have also been made a focus of study.

Keywords: Punjabi script, Punjabi dialects, Pakistani dialects, Punjabi dialects in movies.

Introduction

Language, a branch of humanities, has an inseparable and unique relationship with liberal arts like cinema. This research paper is concerned with the macro study of Punjabi language and its dialects in the 'Position in New Punjabi Cinema'. Gurmukhi script is used to write Punjabi language. The Gurmukhi script of the Punjabi language spoken and written in the present time in Indian Punjab is a developed form of the ancient 'Brahmi script'. The 'Gurmukhi script' was named five hundred years ago by the second Guru of Sikhism, Shri Guru Angad Dev Ji, while it The alphabet existed centuries ago. After the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947, a large part of Punjab went to Pakistan. 'Shahmukhi script' is used to write Pakistani Punjabi. Punjabi is a prominent language, in this era of globalization there are Punjabi speaking people worldwide. At present, 26 dialects of Punjabi language are spoken in different areas which are as follows

Majhi

Majhi dialect is the Standard dialect of Punjabi language, meaning the rules of writing, reading and grammar of Punjabi language are made keeping Majhi in the center. Majhi is spoken in Sri Amritsar, Sahibzadea, Taran Sahib in India, Gurdaspur, some areas of Ferozepur district, Lahore, Sheikhupura, Kasur, Ukara, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Sialkot, Narowal, Gujarat, Jhilm, Pakpattan, Vihari, Sahiwal, Mandi Bahauddin in Pakistan and spoken in areas of Chiniot districts. This is high-pitched speech.

Malawi

The dialect of Punjabi language 'Malwai' is spoken in the region south of the river Sutlej in Punjab, India. It is spoken in some areas of Ferozepur, Ludhiana, Patiala, Faridkot, Moga, Muktsar, Bathinda, Sangrur, Barnala, Mansa and Fazilka districts. The dialect on the north side of Bathinda is called 'Uttar Malwai' and the dialect on the south side of Faridkot is called 'Hithar Malwai'. 'Malwai' is a semi-high pitched dialect.

Doabi

The area between the two rivers is called 'Doaba' and the dialect of this area is called 'Doabi'. This sub-language of Punjabi is spoken in Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Nawan Shehr and Kapurthala districts between the Sutlej and Beas rivers. This sub-language is a low-pitched dialect.

Puadhi

The Puadhi dialect is spoken in the foothills of the Shivalik hills in the catchment area of the Sutlej and Ghaggar rivers. It is located in Patiala, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ropar (Roop Nagar), Mohali (Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar), districts, Sri Anandpur Sahib, Samrala, Tehsils and some areas of Sangrur District in Indian Punjab and outside Punjab, Ambala, Kurukshetra in Haryana apart from Chandigarh. , also spoken in Kaithal and Srimaur area of Himachal Pradesh.

Bagri

The Bagri dialect is spoken in the Bangar Des region of the southern part of Punjab, which is now bordering Rajasthan. It is spoken in Muktsar, Fazilka in Punjab, Abohar in Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Hanuman Garh, Sirsa in Haryana, Fatiabad, Hisar, Bhawani and some areas in Bahawalpur in Pakistan.

Bhatneri

Bhatner Nagar, which was settled by Bhattirao Raja, now popularly known as Hanumangarh in Bikaner, is a dialect of a tribe in a small area in the district called 'Bhatneri'.

Kangri

The Kangri dialect is spoken in Chamba, Hamirpur, Una around Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) in the hilly areas of the Ravi and Beas rivers and in some areas of Hoshiarpur in Punjab.

Chambyali

It is spoken by the Gaddi and Chamba people in semi-mountainous areas along the Ravi River in Chambe (Himachal Pradesh).

Dogri

The Dogri dialect is now recognized as an independent language along with the Indian languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. This dialect is found in some parts of the plains adjacent to the hilly semi-mountainous areas lying between Pir-Panjal and Dhaulidhar hills and in the districts of Jammu and Kashmir province apart from Pathankot - Jammu, Kathuan, Udhampur, Doda, Poonch, Kishtwar, Riasi, Samba. , spoken in Ramban and Rajouri. The headquarter of Dogri is Jammu district. It is spoken in the river Ravi, Jhanan, Tawi and Uj river areas.

Pahaari

It is spoken in the hill valleys of India's Kashmir, Puncch and Pakistan (along the borders of Kashmir) in the lower Potohar region, Mari hills, Gilgit region.

Bilaspuri/Kehluri

It is spoken in the hills of Kehlur on the left bank of the river Sutlej and in some areas of Ropar (Rupnagar) district of Punjab including Bilaspur district and in some villages of Sari Anandpur Sahib tehsil.

All these sub-dialects are spoken in Punjab and other states of India and in some areas of Pakistan. Some of the other dialects of Punjabi which are now spoken only in the territory of Pakistan are as follows:

Punjabi dialects of Thal-**Lehindi or Saraiki**

This dialect is spoken in the area along the river Indus, in the area of the city of Multan. This dialect is spoken in Multan, Muzaaffargarh, Liyaah, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rahimyar Khan, Lodharan and Rathi areas in West Punjab and among families who migrated to Delhi besides Amritsar and Patiala after the 1947 partition of India (East Punjab). .

Riaastee

The dialect of Bahawalpur princely state, which is now in Pakistan, is called Riaastee dialect. Bahawalpur borders with Rajasthan. This dialect is from the places of Bahawalpur and Rohi.

Derewali

This dialect is a dialect of Sindhi influence in the areas of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur across the border of Balochistan across the Indus River.

Thalochi

This Punjabi dialect has a slight influence of Saraiki and Shahpuri and is spoken in Pakistan's southwestern Indus River and Mianwali, Tonk and Lakki Marwat, Leiya and Muzaffargarh areas of western Punjab.

Jafri/Khetrani

This dialect with the influence of Derewali, Balochi and Sindhi is spoken in Derazaat, Musakhel and Barkhan tehsils of Pakistan. This area is across the Indus River.

Jandaali

This dialect is spoken in Tallkang Tehsil and surrounding area in Chakwal District in Pakistan. This is a Hindco influence dialect.

Cchacchi

This dialect is also the dialect of the 'Chhacch' region living on the banks of the Indus River in Pakistan. It is spoken in some areas of Khyber Pakhtoon including Attock, Hazare.

Ghebi

This dialect is the language of the people of the 'Gheba tribe' in the Attock river valley in Pakistan who live along the banks of the Jhelum river. This dialect is spoken in Pindi Gahib and Fatehjung tehsils of Attock district.

Kohaati

Most of the people living in Kohati district of Khehber Pakhtoon province across the river Jhelum in Pakistan speak the Kohati dialect. It sounds like Hindko but the accent is different. The people around here speak Pashto but it is a Punjabi dialect.

Jhangween or Jhangochi

The area of Pakistan where the Jhelum and Jhanaa rivers meet is called the Jhaj Doab area. The language of the people here is called Jhangochi or Rachnawi. This dialect is spoken in Jhanaa as well as Shorkot towards the Ravi and beyond the Ravi to Bilawalpur, Kabirwal and Khanewal in the large plains.

Shahpuri

It is spoken in Sargodha area from Jhelum and Jhanaa to Indus river. This dialect is spoken in some areas of Shahpur, Sargodha, Khushab, Mianwali, Chiniot and Mandi Bahauddin.

Jaangli

This dialect is the speech of the original people who lived in the Bar area from Lyallpur to Sahiwal before the establishment of canal colonies in the uninhabited areas of Pakistan.

Pothohaari

In Pakistan, the Pothohari dialect is spoken in a large area from the border of Pakhtoon along the Jhelum to the semi-mountainous areas of Pothohar-Rawalpindi, (Islamabad), Abbottabad, Murree, Gujarkhan, Rawalkot and Mirpur in Kashmir.

Hindco

This dialect is spoken in the HinduKush mountains, Abbottabad in Khyber Pakhtoon, Haripur man Sehra, Butgram, Peshawar, Attock and parts of Kashmir.

Dhaani

This dialect of Pothohar is spoken in the areas of Dhaniaal Valley (Rawalpindi Division), Chakwal, Jhelum and Attock.

Results

Indian and Pakistani Majhi in 'Lahoriye' (Director-Amberdeep Singh, 2017), Punjabi with Pakistani accent in 'Sardar Mohammad' (Director-Harry Bhatti, 2017), pure Majhi in 'Ashke' (Director-Amberdeep, 2018), Amritsar Chandigarh Amritsar' (Director- Karan Guliani, 2019) with the influence of pure Majhi and influence with Chandigarh punjabi, 'Chal Mera Putt' (Director- Janjot Singh, 2019) more realistic by presenting the Majhi dialect of Pakistani Punjabi through the acting of Pakistani actors. Color is provided. Additionally, characters with foreign origins and backgrounds like 'Aa Gaye Munde UK De' (Director Manmohan Singh, 2014) feature English-accented Punjabi with English-Punjabi fusion of grammar and vocabulary, a new dialect trend emerging rapidly. Similarly, in the film 'Vekh Baratan Chalian' (Director-Kishitj Chowdhury, 2017), Haryanvi Punjabi dialect 'Bagari' and Malvai dialect are presented. In the film 'Lakh Pardesi Hoye' (Director-Swaran Singh, 2008) there is more use of Punjabi with English accent and Punjabi words, in 'Nanak Shah Fakir' (Director-Sartaj Singh Pannu, 2015) there is more use of Punjabi with Urdu mix and Hindko dialect. Guru Sahib's dialogues are spoken in Standard Punjabi. Standard Punjabi as a Punjabi dialect in Haryana and Punjab and Bagri dialect are also seen in the film 'Sadi Gali Ayaan Karo' (Director Sunil Paul, 2012). In Heer Ranjha (Director-Harjit Singh, 2009) the Standard Punjabi language is rendered in the Punjabi dialect of Jhangvi/Jhangochi accent. In the film 'Ate Di Chidi' (Director-Harry Bhatti-2018), Malvai Punjabi with the influence of Malvai, Canadian and U.P. Bihar dialect 'Bhojpuri' has appeared. The coming of people from states outside Punjab to Punjab for employment and after settling permanently in Punjab, first speaking the Punjabi dialect with the accent of their mother tongue and now learning Punjabi language in government schools of Punjab and speaking fluently is also another aspect of present-day Punjabi. There is a prevailing trend which is skillfully represented in this film. Standard Punjabi has been used in the film 'Char Sahibjade' (Director Harry Baweja, 2014) and Majhi dialect has also been used in the film 'Guru Da Banda-Banda Singh Bahadur'. In the film 'Vanjara' (Director- Mushtaq Pasha, 2018) Pakistani-accented Majhi Punjabi, and in the film 'Love Punjab' (Director Rajeev Dhigra, 2016)

Malwai dialect Canadian Punjabi (a mixture of English and Punjabi spoken by Punjabi people living abroad). Punjabi and Pakistani Majhi dialects have been used. Pure Majhi in the movie 'Golak Bughni Bank Te Batua' (Director Kshitj Chaudhary-2018), Malwai and Puadhi dialects in the movie 'Gandhi-Da Gangster' (Director-Taran Mann 2015). And in the movie 'Rocky Mental' (Director-Vikram Thorhi-2017) the Malvai dialect is also spoken and an actor speaks the Bagri dialect.

Conclusion

The regional vernacular pronunciation in the films of Amy Virk, Amarinder Gill, Roshan Prince, Ranjit Bawa etc. gives their acting a unique identity. The biggest thing is that Punjabi cinema's 'working area' is mainly Punjab including Canada (Love Punjab, Yaariyan, Jatt and Juliet etc.), Australia (Sardar ji - 2), England (Sat Sri Akal England, .) America (Khushiyan, Yaar Pardesi, Jhalle, Ek Noor, I.M. Singh), UK (Pooja Kiven Aan,), Thailand (Yaaran Da Ketchup, Romeo Rajhan) etc. countries where the 'Punjabi atmosphere has come to the center' In terms of 'acting', not only the actors who speak Punjabi have come forward, but also the actors with different dialects of Punjabi, Nirmal Rishi, Rupinder Ruby, Malwai, Gurpreet Ghuggi, Anita Devgan-Majhi, Gurpreet Kaur Bhangu-Puadhi, thanks to these films. Linguistic diversity has entered in, which has also opened the way to success for films.

Conclusion: Film is a complex, complex and expensive art form. Because of this, in most of the films of 'New Punjabi Cinema', Standard Punjabi and contemporary English vocabulary rich language is made the medium of communication. This is so that the film can be watched and entertained by every the audience/Punjabi living in the country and abroad. The 'financial success' of a film and the 'production of another film' depend on this economic fact. Despite this, it can be said that the films being made under the 'new Punjabi cinema' show the presentation of various dialects of Punjabi language which is a good sign for the success of the films as well as for the Punjabi dialects.

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List all the material used from various sources for making this proposal

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