



SECOND LANGUAGE OF HARYANA SEARCHING ITS ORIGIN

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Abstract

It is a well-known fact that our nation is globally recognised for its rich heritage and diversity of languages, religion, caste, creed and colour. Every Indian state has its own regional language showing its culture and traditions. In this regard, the state of Haryana is also well known for its ancient connection with epic Mahabharata and its battle in the field of Kurukshetra. Despite its very rich culture and traditions this state is still struggling for a separate script and recognition of its Haryanvi language. Haryanvi is a language spoken in the Indian state of Haryana and in parts of Delhi, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. It is a member of the Western Hindi group of languages and is closely related to other languages such as Punjabi and Rajasthani. The origins of Haryanvi can be traced back to the medieval period, when it developed as a dialect of the Hindi language. Over time, it has evolved into a distinct language with its own unique grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation. The language has been influenced by various other languages like Punjabi, Urdu, and Sanskrit.

Haryanvi has played an important role in the cultural and literary history of the region. It has a rich tradition of folk music, poetry, and storytelling, and has produced many renowned writers and artists. However, the language has also faced challenges in recent times, with many people switching to Hindi or English due to modernization and urbanization. Despite these challenges, Haryanvi continues to be an important part of the cultural identity of the people of Haryana and neighbouring regions. It is spoken by millions of people and has a strong presence in popular culture, including films, music, and literature. The language has also gained recognition in recent years, with efforts being made to promote and preserve its unique heritage. Even though this language is searching its identity on national and legal level as very less consideration has been given in this direction by both society and government machinery. This paper is an attempt to analyse the level of awareness among people about original language of Haryana and further the steps being formulated and implemented by the Government in order to materialise this issue.

Keywords: Language Status, Haryana, Second Language, Recognition.

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1. Introduction

As the members of a social group and contributors to its culture, people express themselves through language, a system of conventionally spoken, or written symbols. For the exchange of feelings, emotions and ideas, language is the best medium. Languages are not only used for communication, but also for imparting emotions associated with it. As a human being, we use words to express our ideas and language and to spread those ideas locally or internationally. A world language is one that is spoken all over the world and that many people have learned to speak as a second language. English is the most used language in the world, with more than 1.8 billion users. India is currently one of the linguistically diverse countries in the world. India perfectly embodies the phrase "unity in diversity" since Indians speak a variety of languages and dialects.

The Indian Constitution recognizes 18 national languages, each of which has a unique history and wealth. In addition, India is home to thousands of spoken languages and 22 official languages. Communication, identity expression and emotional release are just a few of the purposes of language. A language's dialects are distinctly different speaking styles.

People typically pick up just one language, their first language, native tongue, or the language spoken by those who raised them from birth onwards. Without the ability to communicate through language, modern human life would be both impossible and unthinkable. Three language families are spoken in India: Sino-Tibetan, Dravidian, and Indo-Aryan (which is a subgroup of Indo-European). Despite having fewer speakers than the other two language families, the Sino-Tibetan family is roughly divided into geographic divisions.

The Indo-Aryan family of languages, which is an Indic subgroup of the Indo-European group, is primarily spoken in the northern and central parts of the world. Hindi, Bengali, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya, and Assamese are all members of the Indo-Aryan language family. The majority of the Dravidian language family is found in southern India. Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, and Kannada are all members of the Dravidian language family. Those who live in certain eastern regions, the northern Himalayan region, and close to the Burmese border speak Tibetan-Burman (which is part of Sino-Tibetan languages). Meithei, Manipuri, Himalayas, and Kamarupan make up this group.

In the same way, the Hindi dialect known as Haryanvi is used in Haryana, a state in northern India, the state has a strong economy, national and state highways, state and local roads, and is rich in history, monuments, heritage, flora, fauna, and

tourism. As a result, for planning and development purposes, a sizable portion of Haryana state is incorporated within India's economically significant National Capital Area. Haryana's residents frequently utilise Haryanvi, which has a unique vocabulary, accent, and syntax, in their daily interactions. Folk songs, ballads, and stories are passed down orally from generation to generation in the language, which has a strong oral tradition. Although Haryanvi has historically received less attention than mainstream Hindi, there have been initiatives to promote and protect the language in recent years. Haryanvi was the original language of the Aryans who arrived in 1500 BC in India, due to unpleasant climatic conditions they left their homeland and created small herding and agricultural communities across northern India.

As we know, most of the speakers of Haryana state speak Haryanvi language but Haryanvi language doesn't have its own written script and it wasn't recognised by the government. The need of Haryanvi language is required to maintain the originality of people of Haryana. In 1947 when India got its independence, the state of Haryana was not having a separate existence and it was a part of Punjab but on 18th September 1966, due to Punjab reorganization act the state of Haryana was created. The main reason behind the separation of Haryana and Punjab was Punjabi suba movement who wanted the creation of Punjabi speaking state. On 23rd April 1966 the division and set up of boundaries of Punjab and Haryana was done. If we go through history of India the first state that was created on the basis of language was Odisha but it was created before independence, the first state after independence that was created on the language basis was Andhra Pradesh.

After the separation of Haryana and Punjab, the then CM Bansi Lal introduced Telugu as state's official language which was to be taught in schools but due to lack of students the second language of Haryana was changed from Telugu to Tamil by Omprakash Chautala but in Haryana there are no Tamil speakers due to which in 2010 the language was removed from its status. The state of Haryana is renowned for both its prosperous present and illustrious heritage. Only on this territory were the three Battles of Panipat and the infamous Mahabharata War fought. Both of these conflicts influenced Haryana's political, administrative, and religious landscape. The political history of not only the state of Haryana but also of all of India was impacted by the Battle of Panipat. However, because only this conflict gave rise to our most revered religious text, The Geeta, the Mahabharata fight laid the foundation for our religious beliefs and practises. This is where the Mahabharata war took place, in Kurukshetra, where Lord Krishna was delivering the Geeta's message. It is really

astonishing with the fact that even after having such a glorious past, the state of Haryana is struggling for its original language. As we all know that our nation is known for its rich, varied and multi-lingual culture, so it is our duty to work in this direction that Haryanvi language may get its status and dialect.

2. Literature Review

A literature review is a written summary of significant books and other resources on a particular topic. Review sources may include academic publications, journals, government reports, websites, etc. Each source is described, summarized and evaluated in the literature review. Examining scholarly sources (such as books, journal articles, and theses) that relate to a given subject or research question is called a literature review. It is often part of a thesis, dissertation or research paper to place your work in the context of a body of knowledge.

The goal of a literature review is to collect current, relevant research on a topic of your choice and synthesize it into a comprehensive overview of the body of knowledge in the field. So this equips you to make your own case or do an independent study on the topic.

Most of Haryana and Rajasthan still speak Haryanvi because Aryans lived in that part of North India.

The Aryans interacted with the indigenous population and were absorbed into the social fabric.

Together with the help of the local people, they created the Sanskrit language. The basic language of Haryanvi was Sanskrit. The rest of this brief analysis focuses on potential situations where English and Hindi could interfere. In most of the states of India, the majority spoken language is Hindi, which is also its primary and official language. Haryanvi, one of the native languages of the northern region of Haryana and Delhi, is one of the 49 dialects of Hindi.

The objective of this research study is to compare the Hindi and Haryanvi lexicons and identify their similarities and differences. The Haryanvi language is a secondary language spoken in North India. The Haryanvi language was used to demarcate state boundaries when Haryana was partitioned from Punjab in 1966. Although some academics, including **Dr. Grierson**, they gave the name Bangaru, Bangaru is actually a dialect of the Haryanvi language.

Currently, Haryanvi is spoken throughout the state of Haryana, as well as in some southwestern areas of Punjab and nearby areas of Delhi. Haryanvi employs a Hindi dialect rather than having any official status or script. The language itself, or rather the way it is spoken, is what makes Haryana

stand out the most.

M. Aslam in his 2015 research Intergenerational lexical change in the Haryanvi language is the subject of the present study. According to Labov (1963, 1966), different age groups can be used to observe language changes. In order to analyse intergenerational lexical changes in Haryanvi, the apparent tense hypothesis was taken into account. Sixty individuals representing three different age groups provided data. Participants in the three age groups ranged in age from 20 to 30 years old, 40 to 50 years old, and 60 to 80 years old. All participants were citizens of Punjab, which is somewhat typical of the intended audience. To get their opinions, they were given a list of everyday items and their pictures. The study shows that Haryanvi speakers who are in their 20s to 30s are more likely to experience a big shift in vocabulary. The second age group (40 to 50 years old) did quite well with retention of words including Jayda, Khat, Chore, Chorion and other words. However, the responses of those between the ages of 60 and 80 appear to be authentic representatives of Haryanvi as they were accurate in all the scenarios they were given. After the death of the last member of this generation, the Haryanvi language is likely to deteriorate significantly. However, based on these results, it is safe to assume that the Haryanvi language is in danger.

Objective of the Study

The Main Objectives Of This Study Are Appended Below:

1. To explore the awareness among people about the existence of second language of Haryana.
2. To analyse the grammatical structure of Haryanvi language and compare it with other languages in the same language family or geographical area.
3. To explore the lexical resources of Haryanvi language and identify the most common words, idioms, and expressions used in daily communication
4. To investigate the socio-cultural aspects of Haryanvi language and its role in shaping the identity and culture of the native people.
5. To know the government initiative in the direction of getting a proper status to the Haryanvi language.

Significance of the study

The present study has a great significance as still much work has not been done in this direction. The main significance of this study are appended below:

1. Regional Identity: Haryanvi language is spoken by the people of Haryana, a state in northern India. Studying this language helps in

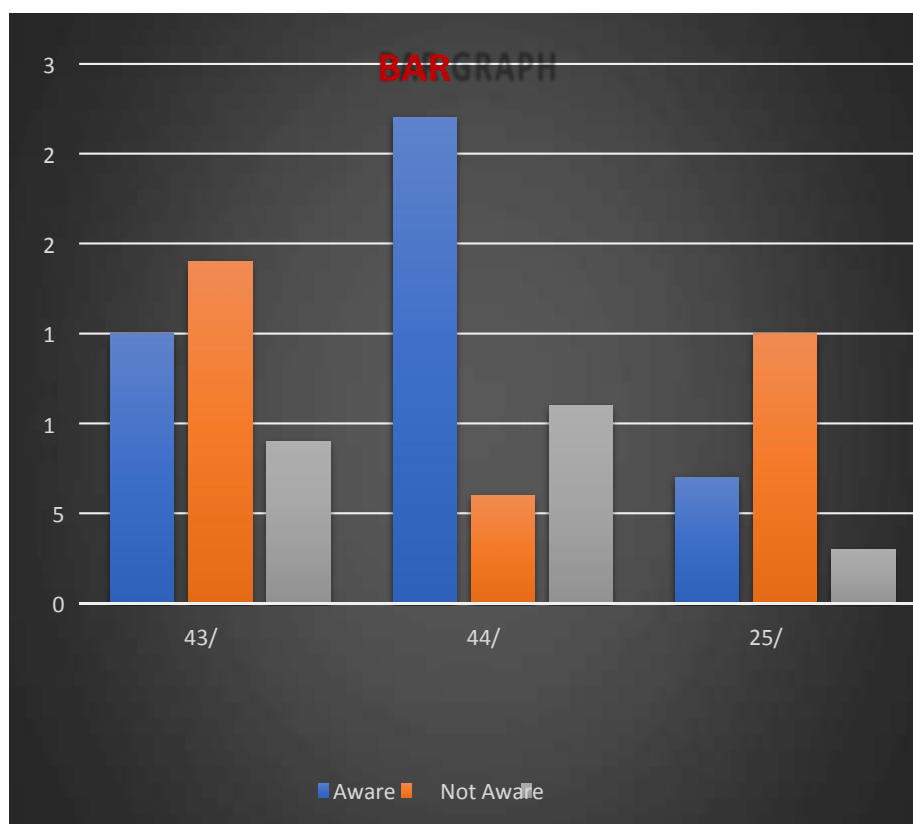
understanding the culture and regional identity of Haryana.

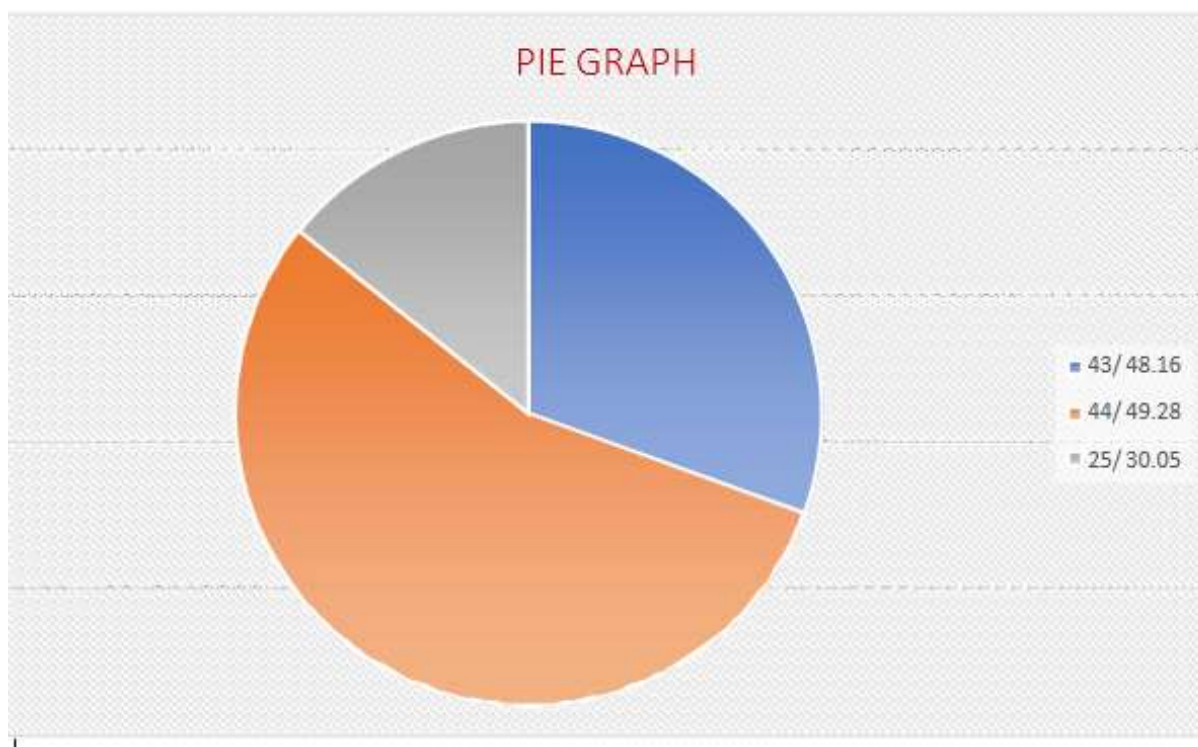
2. Linguistic Diversity: Haryanvi language is a part of the Indo-Aryan language family and has its unique vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. Studying it enriches linguistic diversity and helps in preserving the language.
3. Communication: Learning Haryanvi language enables effective communication with the people of Haryana, who use it as their primary language. It can be helpful for people who work or travel to Haryana.
4. Academic research: The study of Haryanvi language can be beneficial for linguists and researchers who are interested in studying the evolution and variations of Indo-Aryan

languages.

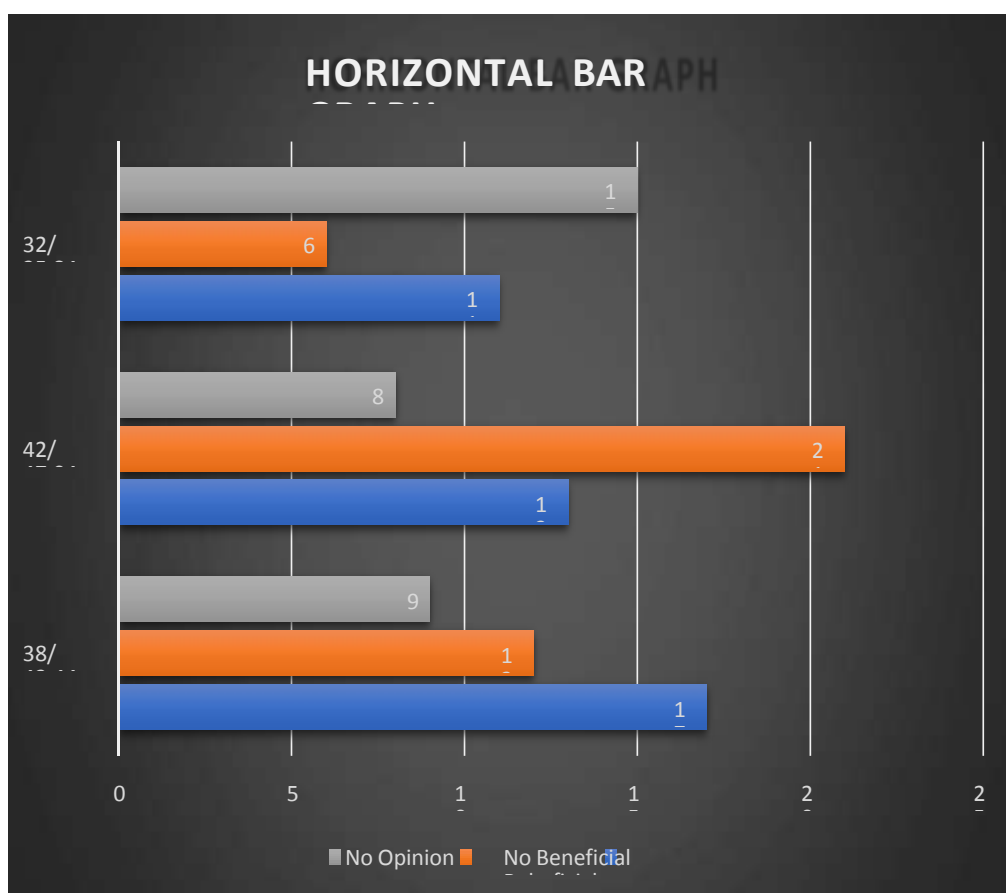
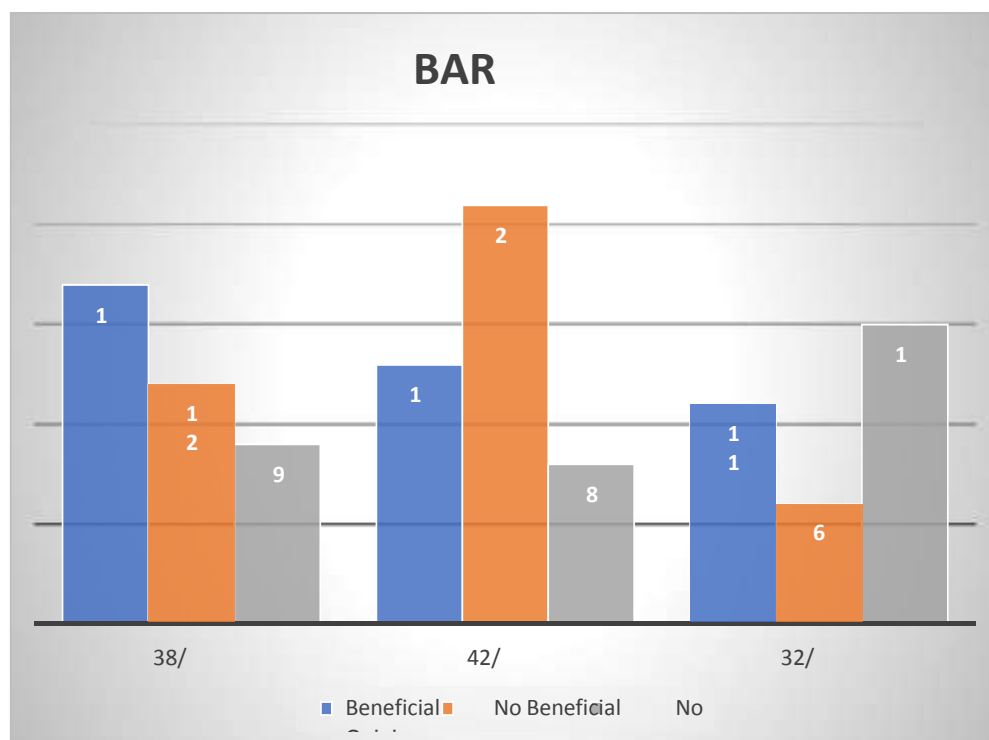
5. Career Opportunities: Knowledge of Haryanvi language can be very beneficial in various career opportunities in many fields such as tourism, hospitality, media, and education, especially in Haryana. The study of any language is very beneficial in understanding the culture, geographical and economic status of a region. The state of Haryana is well known for its rich and varied culture. The study of Haryanvi language has cultural, linguistic, academic, and practical significance. It can help in better communication, understanding regional identity, and opening up career opportunities.

Awareness of Haryana language?	Aware		Not Aware		Not Known	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	43	48.16	44	49.28	25	30.05

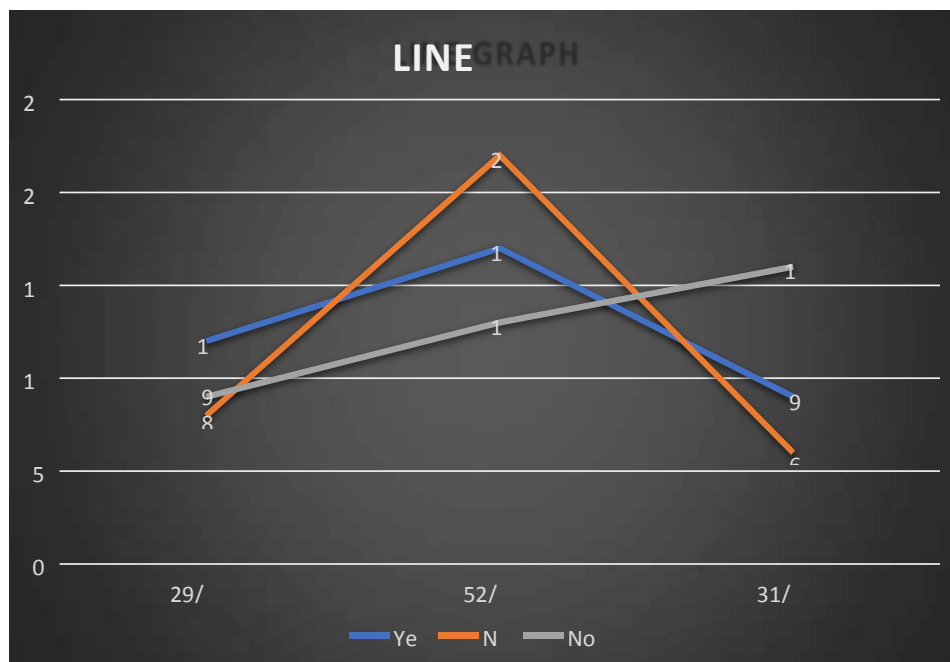
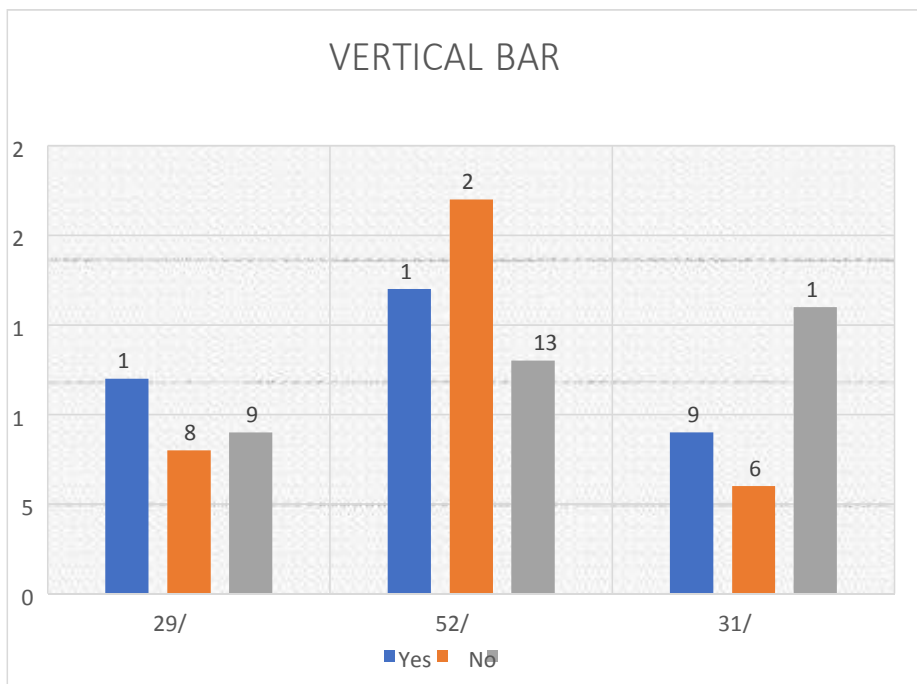




Opinions for separate language of Haryana?	Beneficial		No beneficial		No opinion	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	38	42.44	42	47.04	32	35.84



Opinion about untitled of Haryana language?	Yes		No		No Idea	
	Number	percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	29	32.48	52	58.24	31	34.72



Hypothesis

1. Haryanvi language exhibits distinctive phonological features that differentiate it from other languages in the same geographical area.
2. Haryanvi language follows a specific grammatical pattern that is different from other Indo-Aryan languages.
3. The use of certain lexical resources in Haryanvi language is influenced by socio-cultural factors such as caste, gender, or age.

3. Research Methodology

The systematic approach of understanding and exploring a research topic through the collection of data using various approaches, the provision of an interpretation of the collected data, and the drawing of inferences from the study data is known as research methodology. A research technique is essentially the design of a research or study and is very crucial to carry out the research.

Both primary and secondary data were gathered in the state of Punjab for the present study. The major sources for the field survey were obtained from the students who are studying in Lovely Professional University through an interview schedule and questionnaire. There were

50 respondents overall surveyed. The utilization of published and unpublished reports, books, census data, and other sources for secondary data. The gathered data was coded, tabulated, statistically evaluated, and the results were then interpreted

The Study Area Haryana:-

The Sanskrit phrases Hari (the Hindu god Vishnu) and ayana (home), which together indicate "the Abode of God," may be the source of the name Haryana. However, scholars such as Muni Lal, Murlidhar Sharma, H. A. Phadke, and Sukhdev Singh Chib agree that the name is a mashup of the phrases Hari (Sanskrit Harit, "green") and Aranya (forest). According to Dr. Budh Prakash, the name may be a corruption of "Abhirayana" because the region's prehistoric residents were known as "Ahirs" and controlled Haryana under the Moguls. About Haryana's nomenclature, there are several views. Haryana is either derived from Haryali or Hawar, or from Harinathak or Theft. Others even claim that the name Haryana refers to the state's lush countryside, which represents its extensive agricultural industry manufacturing in Haryana. The state of Haryana has long been renowned for its prolific agricultural output and ability to supply all of the state's agricultural needs on its own. The names Brahmavart Pradesh, Brahmrishi Pradesh, and Uttarvedi of Brahma were once used to refer to Haryana.

Language: -

If we examine the language of Haryana, the first

and most significant finding is that the language served as the cornerstone for the creation of this State. The inhabitants of Haryana have traditionally spoken Haryanvi as their mother tongue, with Standard Hindi being used as a second language. As Hindi is the most widely spoken language in the state and has official status, neither the script nor the language of Haryanvi has any official authority. After being split off from the State of Punjab, Haryana was created because of the Punjabi Suba movement. Let any language other than Punjabi serve as the state's second language, Bansi Lal reasoned. Tamil thus became the second official language of the state.

Even though there may not have even been a single Tamil native family living there. With the partition of India in 1947, many people have moved from West Punjab to Haryana and speak Punjabi, particularly Hindus and Sikhs. In 2010, Punjabi overtook Tamil to become the state's second official language after Hindi and English. 11% of the population in the state speaks Punjabi. The language itself, or rather the way it is spoken, is what makes Haryana stand out the most. The language of the Jat people of Haryana is sometimes referred to as Haryanvi. The most common dialect is Bangaru, which is spoken in the heart of Haryana. The second-largest Hindi dialect in Haryana, known as Bagri, is primarily spoken in Sirsa, Fatehabad, and Hissar. Due to its proximity to Rajasthan, the language in major Gurgaon and the neighboring villages has a small Rajasthani influence near the conclusion of the sentence. This district's dialect is also thought to be the most polite and civilized in all of Haryana. Ahirwati is also spoken in the Ahirwal belt. Due to growing urbanization and Haryana's near proximity to Delhi, cultural characteristics are currently taking on a more contemporary tinge.

4. Conclusion

Haryanvi is a regional language of India, primarily spoken in the state of Haryana and neighboring regions. It is a member of the Indo-Aryan language family and shares many similarities with other languages of the region, such as Punjabi, Hindi, and Rajasthani. The exact origin of Haryanvi is unclear, but it is believed to have evolved from the language spoken by the ancient people of the region, including the Vedic people and the Jats. Over time, the language has undergone significant changes, incorporating elements from various other languages and dialects. During the medieval period, Haryanvi was the language of the common people, and many famous works of literature were written in it.

However, with the rise of Urdu and Hindi in the modern era, Haryanvi lost much of its popularity

and influence. Today, efforts are being made to revive and promote Haryanvi as a distinct language with its own unique identity. The Haryana government has taken steps to promote the language in schools and universities, and there are ongoing efforts to develop a standardized writing system and promote Haryanvi literature and culture. While the exact origin of Haryanvi is shrouded in mystery, it is undoubtedly an important regional language with a rich history and cultural heritage. As efforts continue to preserve and promote the language, it is likely to remain an important part of the linguistic landscape of northern India for years to come.

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