



An Insight into Semantic Analysis of Haryanvi Language

Kirti and Mahima

Amity School of Liberal Arts
Amity University Haryana, India

Received: Sep. 15, 2020

Accepted: Oct. 15, 2020

Published: Nov. 30, 2020

Abstract

Haryanavi (हरियाणवी, हरयाणवी) is deemed to be one of the dialects of the Hindi language. It is also called a part of *KhadiBoli* (खड़ीबोली) or *Jaatu*(जाटु). It is most widely spoken in the North Indian State of Haryana, and in Delhi also, generally by rural people and particularly by the Jaats. Haryanwi has not been much explored by researchers on different linguistic fronts. Hence, this study makes an attempt to understand semantics of its words in a nutshell.

1. INTRODUCTION

Semantics means the meaning and interpretation of words, signs, and sentence structure. Semantics largely determines our reading comprehension, how we understand others, and even what decisions we make as a result of our interpretations. Given the importance of semantics, this study has delved into understanding the semantic nuances of Haryanvi's colloquial systax. Although, being part of Indo-Aryan language family, Haryanwi has it idiosyncratic linguistic features especially in spoken Haryanvi. In its brief attempt, the researchers have tried to study it at lexical levels mostly. What makes this study interesting is exploration of lexical similarities between Haryanvi and other nearby languages like Hindi, Punjabi, and several dialects.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Haryanvi language has been acclaimed as one of the most significant as one amongst regional language that have their basic origin at Indian land. As per the survey taken by SIL in the year 1994 13,000,000 of Haryana population speaks Haryanvi which comprises 85% of total population. Haryanvi belongs to Indo Aryan family. Haryanvi language has an interesting development. It has been bestowed upon the status of second language, which has achieved 55% of literacy rate over two years.

Haryanvi language was the original language of Aryans who arrived in India 1500 BC. As Aryans settled in North Indian region of Haryana therefore Haryanvi language preserved in most part of Haryana and Rajasthan. Aryans intermingled with the local populace, and assimilated themselves into the social framework. They developed Sanskrit language with the collaboration of local communities.

Haryanvi language provided the basic foundation To Sanskrit. Subsequently, Turkish and Persian intruder came to India they developed modern Hindi language with combination of Persian on the foundation of Haryana language. Haryanvi language provided foundation to many Indian languages. However, Haryanvi language sustains itself with less influence of the languages of foreign arrivals. The origin of Haryanvi language might be Finland which came to India through Aryans.

The Haryanvi literature is almost insignificant, since most Haryanvi literary figures write in Standard Hindi, but there are a lot of folk songs available. Haryanvi has a very rich culture in terms of folk songs that are called *Raginis* and folk dramas, known by the name of *Swaang*. Haryanvi dialects have lots of variation and sometimes it varies from village to village which may be just a few kilometers apart. It is a very humorous tongue and the people of Haryana usually joke a lot and get misunderstood by people from other parts of India in this process. **Surender Sharma** is a very famous satirist, who initially told all his jokes in pure Haryanvi and most of his jokes have their origin in the rural culture of Haryana.

Haryanvi has various dialects. Bangaru(बांगरु), also known as *Jaatu* (literally, language of Jaats), is most widely spoken followed by the Haryanvi spoken in the Khaddar areas close to Yamuna, which is akin to Khariboli and is spoken by Rors. Haryanvi belongs to the Western Hindi family of languages. It is usually understood to be a dialect of Hindi and not a separate language; it has many similarities with Khariboli, the prestige dialect of Hindi.

Haryanvi is spoken in almost 50% of the districts of Haryana. The districts adjoining Rajasthan speak different Rajasthani languages like Mewati in Mewat district, Ahirwati in Mahendragarh and Rewari districts, Bagri in [Bhiwani](#), Sirsa and [Hisar](#) districts and Brajbhasha in Faridabad district and [Gurgaon](#). The rest of the districts speak Haryanvi with the exception of Fatehabad and where the effect of Punjabi is predominant. Bangru is spoken in Jind and Kaithal District and is the standard accent of haryanvi. Haryanvi

spoken in Kaithal, Jind, Hisar (narnaul, uklana, hansi side), Assandh, Gohana is known as standard and actual form of haryanvi which is very sweet and different from that spoken in Sonipat, Jhajjar, etc. Most famous of Haryanvi dialect *Desari* or *Deshwali* and *Khaddar* are spoken in [Sonipat](#) and [Rohtak](#) Districts.

3. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Contrasts between Haryanvi and Hindi

1 Aalla-आल्ला-	गीला-wet, damp, moist
2- asal-असल-	असली-real, original, genuine
3- basaan-बासन्न-	बर्तन-utensil, dishes, household utility
4- bagad-बगड-	आँगन-courtyard, Bailey, quad
5- bargaanna-बगात्रा-	फेंकना-throw, kickoff, emit
6- bairdnna-बैडना-	बकबक-blabber, chatterer, tattler
7- baratna-बरतना-	उपयोग-to make use of, utilise, use
8- batti-बत्ती-	दीपक-light, lamp, lantern
9- beerbani-बीरबानी-	औरत-woman, lady, female
10 -bela-बेला-	कटोरा-bowl, cup, goblet
11- besuuhrra-बेसूहरा-	असभ्य-mannerless, uncivilised, impolite
12- bhaddak-भडक-	दर्द-pain, hurt, soreness
13- bhartaar-भर्तार-	पति-husband, spouse, partner
14- bheechna-भीचना-	दबाना-press, compress, squeeze
15- bhobhra-भोभरा-	दिमाक-skull, scalp, bonehead
16- bhoonda-भूँडा-	बुरा-ugly, clumsy, misshapen
17- bir-बीर-	औरत-lady, woman, female
18- bilutane-बिलूटने-	बिल्लीकाबच्चा-kitten, pussycat, kitty
19- byont-ब्यौंट-	शमता-capacity, efficiency, ability
20- chaam-चाम-	चमड़ा-leather, buff, skin
21- challoo-चालू-	चालाक-clever, smart, cunning
22- chaanchak-चांचक-	अचांचक-suddenly, all of sudden, unawares
23- chees-चीस-	दर्द-pain, sadness, hurt
24- cheethna-चीथना-	कुचलना-crush, overrun, set foot
25- chaath-छाथ-	छत-roof, rooftop, ceiling
26- cheeda-छिदा-	बिखरा-scattered, expand, outspread
27- chooda-चौड़ा-	चौड़ा-wide, large, broad
28- chho-छोह-	गुस्सा-anger, rage, fury
29- chusakna-चूसकना-	जवाब-answer, response, reaction
30- daak-डाक-	कूदना-jump, bounce, plunge

31- dalak-दलक-	कंपन-pulse,vibration,shaking
32- dangar-डाँगर-	जानवर-animal,cattle,beast
33- dhedh-ढेढ-	पागल-silly,stupid,dumb
34- dhooma-धूमा-	धुआँ-smoke,fume,reck
35- dubhaat-दुभात-	tulna -compare,proportion ,comparison
36- gaal-गाल-	गली-street,alley,lane
37- ghaam-घाम-	धूप-sunlight,daylight,sunshine
38- ghaata-घाटा-	नुकसान-loss,harm,damage
39- hal-lann-हलन-	भूकंप-earthquake ,quake,temblor
40- halak-हलक-	गला-throat,larynx,neck
41- it-इत-	यहाँ-here,this way,hither
42- jaadaa-जाड़ा-	ठंड-winter,cold,chill
43- lath-लठ-	डंडा-stick,blackjack,knobstick
44- latoor-लातूर-	बाल-hair,cleft,teener
45- maahn-माँह-	अंदर-inside ,within,in
46- malook-मलूक-	सुन्दर-beautiful,Preety,lovely
47- natna-नाटना-	मनाकरना-deny,reject,refuse
48- noon-नूण-	नमक-salt,saline,sal
49- oot-ऊत-	शरारती-naughty,prankish,monkeyish
50- tagraaah-तगड़ा-	शक्तिशाली-strong-powerful,energetic
51- tauraa-तौरा-	घमंड-pride-vanity
52- thath-ठाठ-	आनंद-joy,pleasure,enjoyment
53- soodha-सुधा-	सादा-simple,sober,unsophisticated
54- samaai-समाई-	धैर्य-patience,endurance,guts
55- saaiid-सेइ-	तुरन्त-quickly,immediately,instantly
56- paatna-पाटना-	धमाका-blast,crash,explosion
57- nyota-न्योता-	निमंत्रण-invitation,call,invite
58- Deede-दीदे -	eyes
59- Aangli- आँगळी -	finger
60- Bhandela- भंडेला-	street dancer

The above data have brought several striking facts to the fore. Firstly, unlike common belief that Haryanvi has borrowed most of of the words from Hindi or Punjabi, this shis study shows that Haryanvi has a rich lexicon which is particular to Haryanvi speakers only. There are also plenty of communicative Haryanvi words which are found in Hindi and Punjabi with some skewed pronunciations.

Reference

<https://www.jatland.com>

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org>

<https://www.indianmirror.com>