

Mian karim-Ullah Qureshi Karnahi

Printing and publication work in Gojri is being carried out in Jammu and Kashmir, both in government and private sector and hundreds of books on different subjects in prose and poetry have been brought out since 1978, the day when Gojri section was established in the Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Srinagar. In addition to many special numbers anthology Maharo Adab and quarterly Sheeraza are the main Gojri publications of the said academy. It will also be interesting to state that the Gojri is very close to Rajhistani in spite of a vast difference of their geographical positions. A veteran linguist Dr. J. C. Sharma states that:

"It is quite interesting to note that a large number of habitants of Jammu and Kashmir speak a variety of languages claimed to be closer to Rajhistani, even though these languages are spoken in areas geographically far away from Rajhistani. This seems to be true to

a great extent. This make one believe that at some point of time these people must have been in contact with the Rajhistani speakers." (8)

Anyhow, irrespective of the closeness of Gojri and Rajhistani it too is a real fact that Gojri speakers are scattered throughout in sub-continent and a number of areas and cities like Gujrat, GujranWala, Gujarkhan and Gojra etc are the living examples of their existence.

Punjabi: The Sikhs and some other people residing in Jammu and Kashmir speak Punjabi. Punjabi also falls under the Indo-Aryan dynasty of language sand is being written in both the scripts, Persian and Devanagiri. About two percent population of the state speaks Punjabi including majority of Sikhs. The Punjabi being spoken in Jammu and Kashmir is called Western Punjabi. Because of its different shapes and dialects, Dr. Grierson includes it in the group of Lahnda languages. He states:

"Lahnda is the language of the Western Punjab. To its east it has Punjabi, spoken in the Central and

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Eastern Punjab and it merges so gradually into that form of speech that it is impossible to fix a any clear dividing line between the two." (6)

Pahari and Punjabi spoken in Jammu and Kashmir have very close relation, but these differ from each other because of their manner of articulation. G.A Grierson has defined this difference saying: "Case of the personal pronoun." (6) Development of Punjabi is also included in the agenda of The Academy of Art, Culture and Languages Srinagar, where in addition to bringing out of several special numbers anthology Sada Adab and bi-monthly Sheeraz are the publications of international fame. Sound system of Punjabi is same as of Pahari and Hindko is.

Ladakhi: As it is evident from its name, Ladakhi is being spoken in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir states.

This is the language that has no linkage with any other regional language of the state. Ladakhi has its own script which is Deve-Nagri like and is being written from left to right. It is too difficult to read and write even for Deve-Nagri writers. Its development work is being carried out rapidly, for which the department of languages and culture i.e. The Academy of Art, Culture and Languages Srinagar has established its regional office at Leh in Ladakh. In Ladakh, in office of the said academy, the publication work in Ladakhi is continued on the pattern of other languages of the state. Ladakhi language belongs to Tibet/China dynasty of languages and it is a positive sign that like other languages, Ladakhi too has adopted several sounds and terms of Arabic, Persian, Urdu and English. Other than this, there is no commonality in between Ladakhi and other languages of the state. (7)

Balti: Balti language is being spoken in Balistan. According to the author of

Shumali Ilaqa Jaat kalisami wa adbi jaeza, Balti is a wing of Tibetan language. (9)

But, the stated author has received no acceptance for his views; anyhow, it is true that Tibetan and Ladakhi speakers understand this language to some extent. So for this very small reason, one cannot say that Balti and Ladakhi or Tibetan and Balti are one language. Balti has its own script too, but at present it is being written in Persian script. As far as its linguistic dynasty is concerned, it belongs to Dardi or Pishacha group of Indo-Aryan languages. Balti has no sufficient written material, but it is rich in folk lore transferred from man to man since centuries. Balti has 49 consonants including 7 which are modified or invented to write and read some special sounds of it. (10)

Shena/Dardi: Shena is one of the oldest and provoking languages of Jammu and Kashmir. There is no written material in Shena and whatsoever is available is in the shape of folklore. Its speakers and linguists have started writing it in Persian script, modifying and inventing about 7 new alphabets for some unique and special sounds, so it can be said that Shena is at its beginning

stage of progress. According to its scholars, its ancient literature written in Budh regimes was destroyed in tragedies occurred in time to time and it is very panic for its speakers. One Syed Alam a linguist of Shena language writes that:

"It is very sad that Shena which is a vast Indo-Aryan language could not have got its literally status for which historical events of Shena speakers are unveiled so far, whereas, its native Languages such as Broshiski, Chitrani and Balti have got there literally position. (9)

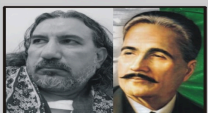
Shena, like Pahari, Kashmiri and majority of other languages of the state belongs to Indo-Aryan dynasty of languages and some words of it also exist in Pahari and Kashmiri. This similarity especially in between Shena (Dardi) and Kashmiri made a prominent linguist and researcher Mir Abdul Aziz to say that:

"Kashmiri is a wing of Dardi language." (11)

To be continued

گوشہ ادب

اقبال دیاں قاسمی رامیاں



مسیحہ اشعر

مرامز فرمود چرکتہ دانے دل از خبیانے دل ایزان چا کریش ج بادا دن حرام است

مخبر ما آ آیتیں دلیل است خرد آتش فرودہ دل بسزودہ میں تھیر فرود و غلیل است

اُردو ڈرامہ: تیرا آدمی

پشاور ویلیویشن سنٹر (دوئی قسط)

اُردو ڈرامہ: تیرا آدمی... اچھا لکھا ہوا ڈرامہ ہے جس میں ایک نوجوان کی زندگی اور اس کے والدین کے درمیان کشیدگی دکھائی گئی ہے۔

پروڈیوسر: نسیم جان

پروڈیوسر: نسیم جان... ایک دلچسپ اور پرکشش ڈرامہ ہے جس میں ایک نوجوان کی زندگی اور اس کے والدین کے درمیان کشیدگی دکھائی گئی ہے۔

تیرے دل میں پریشان ہونا... تیرے دل میں پریشان ہونا... تیرے دل میں پریشان ہونا... تیرے دل میں پریشان ہونا...

منظوم ہندکووان جہ قرآن پاک

سورہ بقرہ آیت نمبر 144... اے محمد قلبہ خاطر تو اوی خوشی سمجھنے آں آسان طرف بار بار دیکھو اں تو اوی تڑپتے دعاواں منظور ہوئیاں قلبہ بدلا مسجد الحرام قلبہ دے نیت کرو نماز پڑھو رخ آ پڑا ہنتر کبھی کرو سجدہ رکوع نماز پڑھو کعبہ مرکز تو اوا ہو یا

ایمان والو رہو ہمیشہ ثابت قدم اللہ واسے تمہاں اتے شکر کرو جو بھی مشکل آوے درپیش دشمن جو بھی زور لگاوے ثابت قدم ہمیشہ رہو مدد لیو نمازاں سی اللہ تعالیٰ اتان نال اے جو بھی ثابت قدم رہندین مشکل آگے سرنی سٹ دے (محمد ضیاء الدین)

