

## Chapter 1 : Urdu Vocabulary

*This is a list of English-language words of Hindi and Urdu origin, two distinguished registers of the Hindustani calendrierdelascience.com of the Hindi and Urdu equivalents have originated from Sanskrit; see List of English words of Sanskrit origin.*

Urdu is a Persianized standard register of the Hindustani language. It is the language and lingua franca of Pakistan. It is also one of the 22 official languages recognized in the Constitution of India, Hyderabad, Rampur, Bhopal and Lucknow are noted Urdu-speaking cities of India. Urdu is historically associated with the Muslims of the northern Indian subcontinent, apart from specialized vocabulary, Urdu is mutually intelligible with Standard Hindi, another recognized register of Hindustani. Urdu, like Hindi, is a form of Hindustani, Urdu developed under the influence of the Persian and Arabic languages, both of which have contributed a significant amount of vocabulary to formal speech. For instance, the Arabic ta marbuta changes to he or te, nevertheless, contrary to popular belief, Urdu did not borrow from the Turkish language, but from Chagatai. Urdu and Turkish borrowed from Arabic and Persian, hence the similarity in pronunciation of many Urdu, Arabic influence in the region began with the late first-millennium Arab invasion of India in the 7th century. The Persian language was introduced into the subcontinent a few centuries later by various Persianized Central Asian Turkic and Afghan dynasties including that of the Delhi Sultanate. With the advent of the British Raj, Persian was no longer the language of administration but Hindustani, still written in the Persian script, the name Urdu was first used by the poet Ghulam Hamadani Mushafi around 1825. From the 13th century until the end of the 18th century Urdu was commonly known as Hindi, the language was also known by various other names such as Hindavi and Dehlavi. The communal nature of the language lasted until it replaced Persian as the language in and was made co-official. Urdu was promoted in British India by British policies to counter the previous emphasis on Persian and this triggered a Brahman backlash in northwestern India, which argued that the language should be written in the native Devanagari script. At independence, Pakistan established a highly Persianized literary form of Urdu as its national language, English has exerted a heavy influence on both as a co-official language. Owing to interaction with other languages, Urdu has become localized wherever it is spoken, similarly, the Urdu spoken in India can also be distinguished into many dialects like Dakhni of South India, and Khariboli of the Punjab region since recent times. Because of Urdu's similarity to Hindi, speakers of the two languages can understand one another if both sides refrain from using specialized vocabulary. The syntax, morphology, and the vocabulary are essentially identical. Thus linguists usually count them as one language and contend that they are considered as two different languages for socio-political reasons. The rule is also called Crown rule in India, or direct rule in India, the resulting political union was also called the Indian Empire and after issued passports under that name. It lasted until 1947, when the British Indian Empire was partitioned into two sovereign states, the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan. The British Raj extended over almost all present-day India, Pakistan and this area is very diverse, containing the Himalayan mountains, fertile floodplains, the Indo-Gangetic Plain, a long coastline, tropical dry forests, arid uplands, and the Thar desert. Burma was separated from India and directly administered by the British Crown from until its independence in 1947, among other countries in the region, Ceylon was ceded to Britain in 1802 under the Treaty of Amiens. Ceylon was part of Madras Presidency between 1795 and 1802, the kingdoms of Nepal and Bhutan, having fought wars with the British, subsequently signed treaties with them and were recognised by the British as independent states. In general, the term British India had been used to also to the regions under the rule of the British East India Company in India from 1600 to 1858. The term has also used to refer to the British in India. The passports issued by the British Indian government had the words Indian Empire on the cover, in addition, an order of knighthood, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, was set up in 1875. At the turn of the 20th century, British India consisted of eight provinces that were administered either by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor, during the partition of Bengal the new provinces of Assam and East Bengal were created as a Lieutenant-Governorship. In 1956, East Bengal was reunited with Bengal, and the new provinces in the east became, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, there were princely states when

India and Pakistan became independent from Britain in August. The princely states did not form a part of British India, the larger ones had treaties with Britain that specified which rights the princes had, in the smaller ones the princes had few rights. Within the princely states external affairs, defence and most communications were under British control, the British also exercised a general influence over the states internal politics, in part through the granting or withholding of recognition of individual rulers. Although there were nearly princely states, the majority were very small.

### 3. Avatar

An avatar is a concept in Hinduism and it means descent, and refers to the appearance or incarnation of a deity on earth. The term also refers to alight, to make ones appearance. The word avatar does not appear in the Vedic literature, but appears in verb forms in post-Vedic literature, the Rigveda describes Indra as endowed with a mysterious power of assuming any form at will. The Bhagavad Gita expounds the doctrine of Avatara but with other than avatar. Theologically, the term is most often associated with the Hindu god Vishnu, the avatars of Vishnu are important in Vaishnavism theology. In the goddess-based Shaktism tradition of Hinduism, avatars of the Devi in different appearances such as Tripura Sundari, Durga, while avatars of other deities such as Ganesha and Shiva are also mentioned in medieval Hindu texts, this is minor and occasional. The incarnation doctrine is one of the important differences between Vaishnavism and Shaivism traditions of Hinduism, Incarnation concepts similar to avatar are also found in Buddhism, Christianity and others. Avatar literally means descent, alight, to ones appearance. The word also implies to overcome, to remove, to bring down, an avatar, states Justin Edwards Abbott, is a saguna embodiment of the nirguna Brahman or Atman. Neither the Vedas nor the Principal Upanishads ever mention the word avatar as a noun, the verb roots and form, such as avatarana, do appear in ancient post-Vedic Hindu texts, but as action of descending, but not as an incarnated person. The related verb avatarana is, states Paul Hacker, used with double meaning, one as action of the divine descending, the term is most commonly found in the context of the Hindu god Vishnu. It is in medieval era texts, those composed after the sixth century CE, that the version of avatar appears. The idea proliferates thereafter, in the Puranic stories for many deities, the term avatar, in colloquial use, is also an epithet or a word of reverence for any extraordinary human being who is revered for his or her ideas. In some contexts, the term avatara just means a place, site of sacred pilgrimage, or just achieve ones goals after effort. The term avatar is not unique to Hinduism and it is found in the Trikaya doctrine of Mahayana Buddhism, in descriptions for the Dalai Lama in Tibetan Buddhism, and many ancient cultures. The manifest embodiment is sometimes referred to as an incarnation, the translation of avatar as incarnation has been questioned by Christian theologians, who state that an incarnation is in flesh and imperfect, while avatar is mythical and perfect. The theological concept of Christ as an incarnation, as found in Christology, according to Oduyoye and Vroom, this is different from the Hindu concept of avatar because avatars in Hinduism are unreal and is similar to Docetism.

### 4. South India

The region occupies The geography of the region is diverse, with two ranges, the Western and Eastern Ghats, bordering the plateau heartland. During its history, a number of kingdoms ruled over parts of South India whose invasions across southern and southeastern Asia impacted the history. Major dynasties that were established in South India include the Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas, Pallavas, Satavahanas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, european countries entered India through Kerala and the region was colonised by Britain and other nations. HDI in the states is high and the economy has undergone growth at a faster rate than most northern states. The fertility rate in South India is 1. Carbon dating on ash mounds associated with Neolithic cultures in South India date back to BCE, artefacts such as ground stone axes, and minor copper objects have been found in the region. Towards the beginning of BCE, iron technology spread through the region, however, the region was in the middle of a trade route that extended from Muziris to Arikamedu linking the Mediterranean and East Asia. The Vijayanagara Empire, founded in 14th century A. The Europeans arrived in the 15th century and by the middle of the 18th century, the French, the British Empire took control of the region from the British East India Company in. During the British colonial rule, the region was divided into the Madras Presidency, Hyderabad state, Mysore, Travancore, Kochi, Vizianagaram and a number of other minor princely states.

### Kerchief

A kerchief also known as a bandana or bandanna, is a triangular or square piece of cloth tied around the head or around the neck for protective or decorative purposes. The popularity of head kerchiefs may vary by culture or religion, as among Orthodox Jewish and Christian, Amish and it is also

worn as headdresses by Malay men in traditional occasions such as weddings by the grooms and the pesilat. Their headdresses are better known as tengkolok, a handkerchief or hanky primarily refers to a napkin made of cloth, used to dab away perspiration, clear the nostrils, or, in Victorian times, as a means of flirtation. A woman could intentionally drop a dainty square of lacy or embroidered fabric to give a man a chance to pick it up as an excuse to speak to her while returning it. Handkerchiefs were sometimes scented to be used like a nosegay or tussy-mussy, the popularity of the bandana and kerchief was at its highest point in the s, 80s and 90s depending on ones location. After that its popularity started waning in the west, but some eastern cultures maintained its usage for a while and it is largely seen as gender neutral and can be worn by both men and women. Its usage, when wrapped up, was replaced by the headband. A bandana is a type of large, usually colorful, kerchief, bandanas are frequently printed in a paisley pattern and are most often used to hold hair back, either as a fashionable head accessory, or for practical purposes. Originated in India as bright coloured handkerchiefs of silk and cotton with spots in white on coloured grounds, chiefly red, the silk styles were made of the finest quality yarns, and were very popular. Bandana prints for clothing were first produced in Glasgow from cotton yarns, the term, at present, generally means a fabric in printed styles, whether silk, silk and cotton, or all cotton. Colors can be worn as a means of communication or identification, as with the prominent California criminal gangs, the Bloods, the Crips, the 18th Street gang, in gang subcultures, the bandana could be worn in a pocket or around the head. Bangle

” Bangles are rigid bracelets, usually from metal, wood, glass or plastic. They are traditional ornaments worn mostly by South Asian women in India, Nepal, Pakistan and it is common to see a new bride wearing glass bangles at her wedding, the traditional view is that the honeymoon will end when the last bangle breaks. Bangles also have a very traditional value in Hinduism and it is considered inauspicious to be armed for a married woman. Bangles may also be worn by girls and bangles made of gold or silver are preferred for toddlers. Some men wear a single bangle on the arm or wrist called kada or kara, in Sikhism, the father of a Sikh bride will give the groom a gold ring, a kara, and a mohra. Chooda is a kind of bangle that is worn by Punjabi women on her wedding day and it is a set of white and red bangles with stone work. According to tradition, a woman is not supposed to buy the bangles she will wear, Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh is Indias largest producer of bangles. Bangles made from sea shell, copper, bronze, gold, agate, chalcedony, a figurine of a dancing girl wearing bangles on her left arm has been excavated from Mohenjo-daro. Decorated shell bangles have also excavated from multiple Mauryan sites. Other features include copper rivets and gold-leaf inlay in some cases, bangles are circular in shape, and, unlike bracelets, are not flexible. The word is derived from Hindi bungri and they are made of numerous precious as well as non-precious materials such as gold, silver, platinum, glass, wood, ferrous metals, plastic, etc. Bangles made from sea shell, which are colour, are worn by married Bengali. Bangles are part of traditional Indian jewellery and they are usually worn in pairs by women, one or more on each arm. Most Indian women prefer wearing either gold or glass bangles or combination of both, inexpensive bangles made from plastic are slowly replacing those made by glass, but the ones made of glass are still preferred at traditional occasions such as marriages and on festivals. The designs range from simple to intricate handmade designs, often studded with precious and semi-precious stones such as diamonds, gems, sets of expensive bangles made of gold and silver make a jingling sound. The imitation jewellery tends to make a sound when jingled. The primary distinguishing factor between these is the used to make the bangles

7. Bungalow

” A bungalow is a type of building, originally from Bengal region in South Asia, but now found throughout the world. Across the world, the meaning of the word bungalow varies, common features of many bungalows include verandas and being low-rise. In Australia, the California bungalow was popular after the First World War, some portable classrooms are called bungalows. Such houses were small, only one story and detached. The term was first found in English from , where it was used to describe bungales or hovells in India for English sailors of the East India Company, later developers began to use the term for smaller houses. Bungalows are very convenient for the homeowner in that all living areas are on a single-story, a bungalow is well suited to persons with impaired mobility, such as the elderly or those in wheelchairs. Neighbourhoods of only bungalows offer more privacy than similar neighbourhoods with two-story houses, with bungalows, strategically planted trees and shrubs are usually sufficient to block the view of neighbours. They are a very

cost-effective way of living, on the other hand, even closely spaced bungalows make for quite low-density neighbourhoods, contributing to urban sprawl. In Australia, bungalows have broad verandas and as a result are often excessively dark inside, on a per unit area basis, bungalows are more expensive to construct than two-story houses, because a larger foundation and roof area is required for the same living area. The larger foundation will often translate into larger lot size requirements, although the footprint of a bungalow is often a simple rectangle, any foundation is theoretically possible. For bungalows with brick walls, the windows are positioned high. This architectural technique avoids the need for special arches or lintels to support the wall above the windows. From about until , the California Bungalow style was popular in Australia.

### Chapter 2 : List and Etymology of Indian Words in English | ILU English

*Hindi and Urdu Languages. Many Hindi and Urdu words have Sanskrit roots. Hindi is a blanket term for many languages and dialects spoken in Pakistan, India, Surinam, Fiji, and Mauritius.*

Irrespective of the fact as to who made this statement, why it was made and when it was initiated for the first time, one thing can be said with utmost certainty that it has profound socio-political and socio-linguistic impact in the Indian Subcontinent for the last years, i. Consequently it must be disowned if not hated. Historically it is incorrect because the Muslim rulers did not introduce any new language. Instead they gave a new script Persio-Arabic or Nastaliq, which was comprehensible to the spoken language of India. They even invented and introduced new signs or letters for the new sounds which are utterly local to the existing Persio-Arabic script, i. Hence all the tens of thousands of words spoken in Urdu containing these sounds have their origin in the early Vedic or middle Vedic era, i. All are words of this language being spoken as the vernacular of early Vedic and middle Vedic period. The process of loaning words from other languages is a sign of a living and progressing language. Urdu is one such language. All the speakers of Urdu neither became Muslim by including Persian or Arabic words nor are they now converted to Christianity by including English words in its words corpus. On the contrary, perhaps, the Indian ruling elite believe that they will become Muslims if they use Arabic and Persian words, so they are making conscious efforts to replace most of these words with Sanskrit words. This policy may have socio-political advantages albeit not without socio-political repercussions. As a student of linguistics only one comment can be made on this current policy of India that such a policy leads into secluding more people and ethnic groups rather than integrating them. Lets analyse a few historical facts. The Arabs put their foot on the soil of Sindh in AD but they were in constant contact with the Indian Subcontinent for centuries prior to Islam. The Ottoman Turk Empire was established in Lahore was under the rule of Mahmud Ghaznavi in AD. However, the interaction of Persian speaking people with India via trade goes back to the before Christ BC era. In short, the cultural association of Persian and Arabic-speaking people with the Indian people predates Islam. Arabic, Persian and Turkish vocabularies were brought to India by traders, invaders and preachers. Turkish is the only language which was restricted to invaders or rulers whereas Arabic was introduced by traders as well as early invaders which remained restricted to present day Sindh and southern Punjab. Persian, the most influential of the three, remained the language of invaders, traders and preachers over the centuries. Interestingly, the language of preachers and Sufis and early Muslim poets in India always remained Persian Based on this data the inference will be made on whether Turkish has any part in the making of Urdu. He did make a great effort and was able to enlist only 2, words, which are commonly spoken by a Turkish speaker and an Urdu speaker. If we take this statement as it is even then in a language which has over 3,00, words with the base of more than 80, Lexemes as contained in 21 volumes of Urdu Lughat of Urdu Lughat Board Karachi, a meticulous work completed in 25 years, 2, words means 0. The most interesting part of this research is that the list of 2, words common in Turkish and Urdu only contains 24 words which are pure Turkish. This list contains 1, pure Arabic words most of them are Quranic words such as ayat Quranic verse, bait house, azeem great, barq thunder, jahil illiterate, jannat heaven, jamal beauty, jaib pocket, jehad holy war, dakhil interior, jurm crime, dalil proof, deen religion, ambiya prophets, ahim important, fatwa religious decree, atraf sides, fashi eloquent, ghafil indolent, fikr thought, khaber news, hakim ruler, haal present, khalis pure, khas special, harb war, hilal crescent, khilaf opposite, hudood limits, and so on. In addition to that there are words which are commonly used in Arabic and Persian and are not originally Turkish such as islah correction, idarah administration, laal ruby, masheer heroes, amir leader, murakab mix, etc. Interestingly, in this list of Turkish Urdu common words, English words like alarm, album, aristocracy, atlas, bank, bureaucracy, depot, coffee, car, code, committee, conference, majesty, etc. Resultantly, there only remain the following 24 words which are pure Turkish they are neither borrowed nor loaned from Persian, Arabic or English. Mostly used in the Urdu phrase Jauq-dar-jooq, seldom used alone. Chi used with addition of a quality in Urdu with some words like bawarchi [cook], toapchi [cannon bearer], etc. Tughra writing of any words in an artistic and complex manner used as in

Urdu. In addition to these words, there are some famous titles used in Urdu. After analysing this empirical data how can one justify that Turkish has anything to do with the development or evolution of the Urdu language? According to official statistics of Turkish language published by the Turkish Language Association, an official Turkish Republic body, out of a total of 89, Turkish words, some 1, are borrowed from Persian and 6, from Arabic. Whereas in Persian there are words which are of Turkish origin all the 24 words mentioned above are included in these words, which are loanwords from Turkish in Persian. The popularity of this linguistic and historical misstatement, rather a blunder, reflects how careless we are in believing hearsay without carrying out any scientific research and investigation in matters so socio-politically important to us. I am in the midst of compiling an etymological lexicon of these words. If anyone knows any other words, in addition to these 24, which happen to be pure Turkish not Arabic, Persian or English and are used in Urdu please email me. The writer, an advocate of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, Islamabad, is an author of a few books and articles on linguistics and human rights syedmanwer yahoo.

### Chapter 3 : List of English words of Hindi or Urdu origin - Wikipedia

*Hindi Words (with Urdu) â™→ Hindi vocabulary with audio and Urdu equivalents and some useful phrases. As Urdu and Hindi are registers of the same language, it's good to learn them together.*

Bollywood is known for its songs which in themselves are a bunch of multi-linguistic words, beautifully held together to enhance its charm. Urdu is one such language which happens to be the most charming language in the world. It can be undoubtedly said that Urdu is the gem of Bollywood songs. Here is the list of top 10 most used Urdu words in Bollywood songs. Tanha has both positive and negative form of it. Where there is an aim, there lies the need of passion to achieve it. KHAAS special Being special khaas is what everyone wants, may it be in terms of money, power, or even in relationships. Songs are that Special way of expression of Special feelings. May is being Wordsworth or Keats, every admirer of love has expressed pain with it. Bollywood songs, being the latest version of expression of feelings in the Indian industry, yet again brings out the same theme in it. The reference of ashiq or lover is the primary point in bollywood songs too. Words are what the world of speech is made of. Words are what people one and more are referred with. Words are what I being the writer and you being the reader are using to communicate. Hundred speakers, hundred ways of explaining love, but music is the best possible way to express it. God is said to be the creator of the world and is established as a constant since the very beginning of the universe, and, prayer or dua Urdu is said to be the way to connect to that supreme power. Bollywood too shows the very theme of worship and supremacy in its songs with the use of words like dua. Innocence is said to be another synonym of Love and Love is said to be the basic theme of Bollywood movies. Bollywood too uses this term to express themes like love and pathos and even bravery. You might also like:

### Chapter 4 : Nita's Web - Lafz - Urdu words and their meaning and usage

*Hindi language is full of loan words and you would be amazed to see, many words that we use in our daily conversation have foreign origins. In this post, I will show you some of the most frequently used Urdu words in Hindi.*

Current Trends in Linguistics. Retrieved 21 November This Proto-Prakrit differs from Sanskrit partly in the phonology and the vocabulary which are common to all modern Indo-Aryan vernaculars. The languages share a virtually identical grammar and also possess a very large body of common vocabulary which consists mainly of words used in everyday, normal conversation. In addition, although Urdu and Hindi share a large number of colloquial words, formal and literary Hindi and Urdu can differ markedly in terms of vocabulary. For higher registers, Urdu still continues to draw on Perso-Arabic resources, but Hindi turns to Sanskrit. Language and National Identity in Asia. Considered from a historical point of view, the Hindustani-Hindi-Urdu complex developed out of a common broadly-spoken lingua franca that came to be used through much of north and central India from the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries during the dynasties of Muslim rulers that pre-dated the Mughal rule. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, this form of speech was patronized by the rulers of various southern kingdoms and resulted in the growth of an early literature in a language known as Dakhini or southern Hindi-Urdu. Then, about seven centuries ago, the dialects of Hindi spoken in the region of Delhi began to undergo a linguistic change. In the villages, these dialects continued to be spoken much as they had been for centuries. But around Delhi and other urban areas, under the influence of the Persian-speaking Sultans and their military administration, a new dialect began to emerge which would be called Urdu. While Urdu retained the fundamental grammar and basic vocabulary of its Hindi parent dialects, it adopted the Persian writing system, "Nastaliq" and many additional Persian vocabulary words. Indeed, the great poet Amir Khusro contributed to the early development of Urdu by writing poems with alternating lines of Persian and Hindi dialect written in Persian script. It is important to note that over the centuries, Urdu continued to develop side by side with the original Hindi dialects, and many poets have written comfortably in both. Thus the distinction between Hindi and Urdu was chiefly a question of style. Somewhere in the middle lay the day to day language spoken by the great majority of people. This day to day language was often referred to by the all-encompassing term "Hindustani. Hindi and Urdu Since From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India. Indian English and the Fiction of National Literature. In , Gandhi resigned from the Hindi Sahitya when it advocated that Hindi was to be written exclusively in the Devanagiri script. Over time, as both Hindi and Urdu became increasingly linked with Hindu and Muslim identity respectively, Hindustani had few advocates in India with voices powerful enough to drown out the opposition to it, especially after the trauma of partition. Hindi was deliberately Sanskritized to underline its Hindu roots and to create a purer etymology for the language. Tracing the Boundaries Between Hindi and Urdu. According to some, Pakistani Urdu has been following the path of religious fanatics in the last twenty-five to thirty years, removing Hindi words from Urdu and replacing them by Persian and Arabic words. The Arab states of the Persian Gulf , where Pakistanis go in huge numbers to work during several years of their lives and who sponsor the conservative madaris, are taking the blame for this evolution. The foreign labourers returning to Pakistan after several years in Saudi Arabia and neighbouring countries are said to have been indoctrinated by their Arab hosts. In their formal spoken and written forms, Hindi and Urdu share a common grammar and much basic vocabulary. When Hindi and Urdu are spoken informally by most of the population, the differences present and clearly discernible in formal language tend to disappear to a very significant extent, and the two varieties become both mutually intelligible and often difficult to tell apart. It is also the form of language standardly used in Bollywood films, which are widely enjoyed by speakers of both Hindi and Urdu. Cartoon Network, Pogo and the rest were available in English also, of course. However, according to a cable operator from Allama Iqbal Town also quoted in the story, Pakistani children preferred their cartoons in Hindi. This is true of India also, where children including those studying in English schools, watch their cartoons only in Hindi.

### Chapter 5 : Hindi-Urdu vocabulary - Wikipedia

## DOWNLOAD PDF LIST OF URDU WORDS IN HINDI

*List of English words of Hindi or Urdu origin â†’ List of English words of Hindustani origin - Most of these words came into use during British Raj, when Hindi and Urdu did not exist, rather Hindustani existed. Even now, Hindi and Urdu are considered as one language.*

### Chapter 6 : List of English words of Hindi or Urdu origin - WikiVisually

*Urdu boasts of some of the most soulful words that you will ever hear. And we can't help but be dazzled by the language. So, we handpicked a few Urdu words for you which you are just like poetry!*

### Chapter 7 : Hindi words of Arabic origin | The Baheyeldin Dynasty

*English Dictionary With Photo Picture for Kids With Urdu Hindi Meaning List of Genders of Opposite to Pronoun Noun Basic Words for Beginners in English Urdu Hindi With Meaning to Learn English Speaking Basically.*

### Chapter 8 : Alphabetic list of words posted on Lafz

*Even most hindi speakers don't know how much persian words are used in Hindi They are few thousands in number A huge number Arabic words also used in Hindi Urdu is more influenced with persian.. I am just showing a general list of persian words which are commonly used in Hindl.*

### Chapter 9 : List Of Hindi And Urdu Dubbed Korean Dramas { 6 } [Updated]

*Using Urdu words in our day-to-day conversations might look like a fad. But if you dig the meaning of these words, you will definitely fall in love with the language. Each word is laced with such.*