



E-ISSN: 2706-8927
P-ISSN: 2706-8919
www.allstudyjournal.com
IJAAS 2020; 2(4): 373-377
Received: 26-08-2020
Accepted: 02-10-2020

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Effects of Persian language on Indian languages

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Abstract

The paper is intended to explore the effect of Persian language on many Indian languages, including Bengali, Punjabi, Urdu, Gujarati, Telugu and Hindi, etc. For historical purposes, Indian languages have taken from the Indian culture a great number of Persian words and phrases. Ancient Persian, Middle Persian, and Modern Persian will be studied. Indo-European languages include various Indian languages and Persian languages. India and Iran have always enjoyed close links; this connection was observed long before the advent of Islam. The Persian king's period was characterized by trade links between two nations that sailed on ships from the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean. In this article, the above Indian languages are discussed briefly.

Keywords: Persian language, Indian languages, old Persian language, middle Persian language, modern Persian language

1. Introductions

The aim of this short article is to spotlight the effect of Persian on Indian languages. Gleason (1961) ^[5] stated out that the language family in Indo-Europe is the largest and most important linguistic family from the perspective both of the social significance of the main language in the group, and its relevance to linguistic people. The word Indo-European refers to the language family that originally spread across Europe and various parts of South Asia (cited in Varshney1998, p. 403). Persian has a significant linguistic and literary impact on Indian languages as one of the branches of Indo-European languages. Safavi (2006) ^[9] argues that all Indian languages such as Bengal, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Telugu, and Hindi etc. contain a large number of Persian languages and sentences that they are not synonymous with" (p. ix). Persian was spoken in the Middle East and in Asia, about 1000 AD to 1800 AD, and it was used as lingua-franca in many countries world-wide. The Persian language in South Asia acted as a second language in various Muslim courts in South Asia, and became the sole official language of the Emperors of Mughal. During the Mughal period in India, Indian culture and education was influenced by Persian, and the literary and scientific ties between two nations peaked and the Persian language was Indian official. At this time, almost all Indian languages were influenced by Persian not only in the Indian literature but also in the common people's speeches. Persian has deeply influenced Urdu, Punjabi and Sindhi in India. Other Indian languages such as Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi and Rajasthani have taken from the Persian language a great number of words and phrases. Safavi (2006, p. ix) ^[9] said that "Iranian poets and scholars patronised by the Mughal kings are evident in every aspect of India's cultural and intellectual life. Indian officers and nobles in court were wearing Iranian dress, speaking Persian, and enjoying Persian poetry." She added that From East to West, in architecture, art, music and poetry this fusion of two cultures can be seen. Agrá, Fatehpur Sikri, the Deccane mosques and mausoleums, the forts of Maharaj Ranjit Singh, several Gurdwaras, Akbar's grave at Sikandra and of course, the Taj Mahal, are all examples of the Persian influence" (p. ix). The Persian language had been influenced by all aspects of Indian life, including political, literary, cultural and religious aspects according to Nizami (2013) ^[7]. He added that a number of Iranian cultures in politics, social customs, literature, history and mysticism appear in the history of India during the mediaeval period to flow in every direction, enriching the soil and contributing to India's varied cultural pattern. In India during the sultanate period, kingship was generally believed not to be possible without emulating Persian customs, ceremonies and governing principles.

The position of Persian in India was extremely significant and it was used as India's second official language, Persian being considered the cultural and science language of the subcontinent, before the British colonised India. The Persian language was replaced in India

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The Persian language was replaced in India in 1832 by the English language. Persian was spoken by people from Sind to Bengal before 1832. The Farsi language is used as the same language among the Indians among them as Indian languages differentiated from group to group, people in every subcontinent had different dialects.

2. Persian Language History

Persian is regarded as one of the most ancient languages in the world in the case of Persian history, it has direct ties with the Indo-European language, is known in the world as a branch of the Indo-European language and is rooted in human history and has returned to the Aryan group, when an old group arrived in Persia from western Asia. Rashidvash (2012) stated that Iran was humane among the earliest civilizations in Mesopotamia. But the history of Iran dates back to 3200 BC. Achaemenis were the first dynasty, and the great founder of this empire was Cyrus. Moreover, he was the first emperor to establish the Charter of Human Rights and in 330 BC Alexander the Grand overthrew this empire as the empire of the Seleucid Greek Dynasty. In this debate, we will briefly discuss the history of the Persian language from ancient Persian to modern Persian. In Iran the ancient language is the Achaemeni Iranian language (until 400 BEC), which is Avestan or Zarathshtra. Fekri-Ershad and Mehrabi (2006) [4] split into four sections the ancient Iranian language: 1. Ancient Persian, 2. Avestan, 3. Avestan. Sacian and four. And four. Median. Median. Abolghassemi (1994) [1] claimed that one of the Iranian Arian Groups was settled in high grounds of Iran at the beginning of the first Millennium B.C., so the ancient Persian language became independent and the local language prevailed with the other local dialects. What we obtain from old language was based on Hinz (1973) [6] "This language had some peculiarities, as many other old languages had been changed many times" (cited in Fekri-Ershad and Mehrabi 2006, p.202) [4]. Bartholomae (1901) [3] referred to some of the following characteristics:

1. There were three types of frail, gund, and vrdchli (fortified) in the old Persian vocabulary, and each form served a particular function. In other words, the stem of each word appeared in one of the three forms in the lexicon.
2. The substantives had three genders, male, female or neutral, ingular, dual and plural. All the nouns could fall in one of eight cases: nominative, accusative, vocational, instrumental, dative, ablative, génitive and local, in these eight cases the nouns had a special conjugation, according to the sound in which they ended.
3. Pronouns, too had three genders and three numbers in the eight cases listed above but personal pronouns had no gender.
4. Adjectives were conjugated by gender, number and case of the substantives that they changed.
5. Many inflections in old Persian were obtained from the verbal roots, each for a particular reason. Verbs had various modes, for example indicative, imperative, optive, conjunctive, or injunctive. Three voices were there: aggressive, passive and middle voices. By adding the marker to the verb stem, different forms were produced (cited in Fekri- Ershad and Mehrabi 2006, p.202) [4].

Ancient Persian is used as an official language in the ancient Iranian culture of the Iranian people during the Achaemeni kings' reign, such as Cyrus and the Great Darius. In addition, Alexander the Great overthrew their kingdom. Middle Persian began before Iranian embraced Islam as a formal religion. Middle Persian is the 400 BCE-900CE language. At that time Iran was under the Sassanide Empire, so there are several languages; two main languages used to be official languages spoken by the Iranian people: Sassanid's spoken language in the south west of Iran, and the other spoken languages in the north west of Iran called the Parthian language. Fekri- Ershad and Mehrabi (2006, p. 203) [4] listed the following of some of the main elements of the language:

1. The phonological system of middle Persian, based on the old Persian phonemes, was in fact regarded as an aspect of old and new Persian, and we can understand its phonology by contrasting these two systems. This comparison shows that before the next time the phonemes of that period underwent changes in certain aspects.
2. The middle Persian vocabulary has become shorter and simpler due to phonetic changes and morphological endings. For example, after the transition from Old Persian to Middle Persian, the adjective "kapautaka" changed to "kabod"
3. Nuns and pronouns lack gender in Middle Persian and the number of 'duals' has vanished.
4. The eight examples of substantives and pronouns limited to two casus rectus and obliquus cases.
5. With the decrease of the eight cases, prepositions were required. Prepositions were applied one by one to the syntax.
6. The previously very detailed and complicated system of verbs became much simpler. The injunctive was not transferred to Middle Persian among the different mode of the verb, and the other mode has been restricted to two forms: present and past.

Moreover, before Iran was attacked by Muslim Arabs in the 7th century, the Iranian people wrote 'Pahlavi' as their most powerful language. In this era, the task of greatly simplifying inflexion in grammar was put in the Middle Persian language. New Persian appeared along with improvements to Middle Persian language, Arabic vocabulary appeared in Iranian people's language at that time. The people of Iran embraced Islam as their official philosophy and the modern Persian language used by Iranian people in the new era was similar to Arabic alphabetically, but the vocabulary and grammar of the language were not the same, and their families differed. Moreover many Iranian speakers have used Arabic words to communicate with each other. New Persian language developed in the eighth century following the collapse in 9th century of the empire of the Caliphate in Baghdad and the newly recognised use of the Dari language by the Iranian people as an independent language in many areas including Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Turkmenistan and many other countries. The adoption of the new language along with improvements in the Middle Persian language, the most significant of these changes were indicated by Fekri- Ershad and Mehrabi (2006, p.204) [4]:

1. Some small changes have occurred in the Persian phonetic system; some old phonetic variants are traceable today in some Persian accents.
2. Again the writing system modified and some other types like Naskh and Nastealigh replaced the old one.
3. The most significant shift in this era was the appearance in the language of the Arabic vocabulary and the vocabulary of other languages, including Turkish, French, Russian, English etc., joined Persian over time.
4. In other countries such as the West, however the modern Persian language is known as the Farsi language. Farsi is also called Persian, Iranian "Farhangestan" as the official language and literature school of the Persian Academy uses Persian rather than Farsi in cultural, diplomatic and science communication worldwide.

3. The Indigenous Languages

In this article, the major Indian languages are tightly linked to the Persian language: Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi, Gujarati, Telugu and Hindi. Among many other Indian languages, they are India's Top languages which during the interaction between the two nations have been more influenced by Persian. Urdu is one of the most important Indian languages which was born at the end of the 4th century AD as an independent language. The Indian Muslim groups speak this language more about India. This language was born from the relationship between Persian and Hindi, so that Urdu borrowed several Arabic words, and with Persian and Hindi, the Urdu language formed the basis. When Turks and Mongols arrived in India, they introduced Arabic and Persian. The key reason for Urdu language growth was the contact with the Turkish people and soldiers in Delhi after the conquest of Delhi. In the 18th century, Urdu had an influence upon Indian literature and at that period this language became more important and popular over the Subcontinent. Urdu is thus one of the Indo-Aryan branches of European Indo languages, and is spoken in Pakistan as its national and lingua franca as an official language of Muslim communities. Bengali is one of India's major languages influenced by Persian in its subcontinent history. Bengali is one of the Indo-Aryan language families. It is the mother tongue of the people of West Bengal and of Bangladesh. Tahir Ali (2006) described Bangladesh as one of the sweetest languages in the world, adding that both in prose and poetry this language is very literary. The history of Bengali, according to Tahir Ali (2006), is divided into three periods:

1. The ancient Bengali period;
2. The middle period of Bengali;
3. The new days of Bengali.

The ancient Bengali age returned to 950 A.D. And held up to 1200A.D. The middle Bengali era began in 1200 A.D. Up until 1800 A.D. The modern Bengal era began in 1800 A.D. And it is now used as the Bengali people's native language in Subcontinent. Moreover, before the advent of Muslim rule, the Sanskrit population was more interested in the region than the Bengali language. Punjabi is an Indian language influenced in the Subcontinent by Persian. Bangladesh is one of the Indo-Aryan families, and hence is the mother tongue of the Norwest of the Indians and part of Pakistan. Punjab as one of India's independent languages was thus used in the 12th century by the large population of

the Punjab Sikhs. Today, we can find that the role of this language is very significant in Indian bollywood cinema. Some poems and songs written by great Punjab poets are also used in Bollywood cinema by Indian artists. This language is used in other nations, such as Britain, Wales, the United States, Canada and the Arab countries, among the Indians. It is recognised as the first official language in Punjab's Indian states. Hindi is recognised as one of the three Indian languages of education (English, Hindi and Local) in the sub-continent. It is one of India's official languages and is recognised as language communications for the union government in the subcontinent by the Indian government. Hindi is recognised as one of Indo-Aryan groups and one of the Indo-European language branches spoken by Indians both in India and around the world. It is also known as the fourth language in the world that speaks. When we come into the past of Indian language, we pay attention to the fact that Hindi is part of the Urdu language today; both of them are linguistically the same language and hence belong to the Indo-European language. The written distinction between Urdu and Hindi is that the Urdu language is written in Persian, while the Hindi is written in the Devanagari script (Watkins, *et al*, 2013) ^[13]. Following the independence of India, the Indian government issued the following conventions:

1. Grammar standardisation: In 1954, the Government of India set up an Indian Grammar Committee; a 1958 Report of the Committee was published as "A Basic Grammar of Modern Hindi"
2. Consistency of the orthography, by means of the Devanagari script, by the central Hindi directorate of the Ministry of Education and Culture to achieve written uniformity, improve the shape of some Devanagari characters, and introduce diacritics for voicing sounds from other languages.
3. In addition, Hindi is used in Indian films in India more than many other Indian languages.
4. The Indian language, we believe, is called Gujarati. Gujarati, one of the members of the Indo-Aryan groups in India and an Indo-European language branch, belongs to the region of Gujarat in India and to the official language of Western India. Historically this language has been split into three parts: old Gujarati from 1100 AD to 1500 AD, middle Gujarati from 1500 AD to 1800, and new Gujarati from 1800 AD. Gujarati is the 14 ethnic Indian languages of the 22 Subcontinent official languages. The mother tongue of India's great king, Mahatma Gandhi. Telugu is the last Indian language in this article. Telugu is one of the Dravidian language branches; it is used as Andhra Pradesh State's official language. Telugu language, excluding Hindi and Bengali; is referred to as Subcontinent's third most spoken language. The first period was from 200 BEC to 500CE; the second period began from 500CE to 1100CE; the third period was from 1100CE to 1400CE; and the last period from 1400CE to 1900CE. Thus this language often used in Indian Bollywood cinema as one of the movie languages. The purpose of this article was to get the audiences acquainted with Indian languages in close connection with Persian.

4. Influence of Persian Language on Indian Languages

The goal of this brief article is to emphasise some key features of the Persian language that have enriched Indian

languages throughout the history of relations between the two nations. The Mughal rulers in India were one of the strongest relations between the Iranian and Indian nations. At this time, the effect of the Persian language was seen on all life aspects of Indians, such as culture, language and the most significant aspect of that relationship between Iran and India, influenced by Iranian culture and language in India's culture and language, was that in that period we can see a completely new style of poetry and prose in India's literature, granted.

One of the official Indian languages influenced by Persian is the Bengali language, or the western Bengali language. In the beginning of the 13th century, Muslim king, Ikhtiyaruddin bin Mohammad Bakhtiar Khilji, conquered Bengal. The people of Bengal have adopted a new culture since the beginning of this century. According to Tahir Ali (2006) ^[10] the people of Bengal have been trying to learn new language (Persian). He added that "Sufi Muslims who had reached Bengal and settled here centuries before muslim rule came also played an important role directly and indirectly in the growth of the literary and bengali language. Indeed, it was the Muslim Sufi preaching of Bengal, where Persian mystical elements as well as Persian words and thinking began to penetrate into the language of Bengal (p.2). The position of the Persian language was very important for the advancement of Bengali poetry, hundreds of Persian words can be seen in Bengali poems, even after Muslim rules had been developed. Some of the famous storeys of Persian books and poets translated into Bengali, such as Laila and Majnu, Hafiz Shirazi (a great Iranian poet Hafiz Shirazi and world famous), Yusuf and Zulaikha etc.

One of the Indians' official languages has borrowed Persian words and phrases and idioms in large numbers is Urdu. We said that Urdu was born from the interaction of Persian and Hindi and Arabic. Bahri (1960, P. 9) ^[2] argued that " the most important influence of Persian on Hindi, it has been recognised, was the growth and development of Urdu language and literature." Traditionally, Urdu is derived from the Turkish word, which was used during the Mughal rule in India. Urdu language like the Bengali language was influenced by the Persian language, it is clear that the effect of the Persian language and literature on Urdu was taken into account according to Bahri's (1960) ^[2] Urdu literature, in shape and conception, as well as in feeling and local colouring. A large number of Persian books, such as Leila and Majnu, Shirin and Farhad and Yusuf and Zulaikha, are translated into the urdu language in the Iranian culture. The Urdu language has adopted the influence of Iranian poetry when discussing the relationship between the two languages particularly in poetry (Persian poetry as one of the richest poetry in the world and it always bless the literature of human being in the during history of mankind). Many great Iranian poets have inspired Urdu poetry, many Urdu poets, such as Wali, Mir, Sauda and Insha, in their poems use the Persian vocabulary. Many Persian vocabularies have been used in Urdu along with an Urdu word compound 'karna' or 'so to slow down' are expressed as follows:

Table 1: list of similar words between the two languages

Persian word	Urdu word	English word
qahbool kardan	Qabool karna	Accept
Shak kardan	Shak karna	Suspect
Mahroom kardan	Mahroom karna	Deprive
Negah kardan	Negah karna	Look at

In particular, in the Mughal period the decline of Persian as a vehicle of Urdu literature as one of the official Indian languages rapidly began when Aurangzeb died was one of the Mughal Emperors. In India, during the British Empire Urdu was more favourite with the British than with the Hindi language. "they soon discovered that it was easier to win over the Muslims than to appease the Hindus. It was therefore, politically expedient for the British to encourage Muslim institutions (Bahri, 1960, p.13) ^[2]."

In Indian educational systems Hindi language was used as one of the three official Indian languages (Hindi, English and Local), as a lingua franca to connect Indians in the subcontinent. In India's history, the Hindi language has been influenced primarily by Persian. Hindi language is one of the main languages of the indigenous people introduced by the government of India as an official language with English in India after the 1947 revolution in India. Nero argued that we need English as a language, which could allow us to communicate with others. The Persian influence, according to Bahri (1960) ^[2], began with the establishment of the Muslim rule in Delhi and came to an end with the collapse of British authority in India. The history of the influence of Persian on Hindi has been divided into seven things, and the effect of Persian on the Hindi language has, according to Bahri (1960) ^[2], been more than seven centuries old. The seven periods have traditionally been written, briefly as follows:

1. This time is regarded as negligible influence of the Persian language on the Hindi language from 1200 to 1400 A.D.;
2. From 1400 to 1600 A.D., the tangible effect on the Hindi language is named this time;
3. This age was called class harmony between 1600 and 1750 A.D. and there was a period of solid political and social unity between Muslims and Hindus. At that time, the King of Akabr was emperor, Akabr's political harmony, and the Sufis and Bhaktas' social harmony.
4. This age began between 1750 and 1836. Urdu language was born and used in northern India as a medium of literature. Hindi is regarded as a popular literary medium for Hindus and Muslims. Persian has normally and without forcing affected the Hindi language at this period. This time is also regarded as Hindi literature's golden age.
5. It began from 1837 to 1900 and we refer to the Arabo-Persian over-emphasis because of the organised patronage of Urdu by the British and subsequent repression of Hindi in northern provinces of India. The Hindi language, in its various spheres of life, was influenced by the Persian by the Urdu: education, administration and correspondence besides literature.
6. This period, regarded as the reaction to over-persianisation, started after 1900 when the Hindi language in India used as an alternative court language in U.P and Persian words and forms still used in language and literature; this era is called the time of tolerance. All of India began pro-Sanskrit movements, which have always increased in all aspects of its life and seriously reversed the influence of Persian.
7. The last time of the influence of Persian on Hindi was the 20th century, and the Hindi language was adopted as the Union of India's official language in this era. In Devanagari this language was understood and used in India rather than in the Urdu and Persian scripts.

Even today the largest number of Persian words in Hindi are available among Subcontinentans in society in India. A variety of Persian words in Hindi have been borrowed as follows:

Table 2: variety of Persian words in borrowed in Hindi

Persian	English
Asman	Sky
Kalam	Pen
Rah	Way
Zahar	Poison
Tang	Narrow
Iman	Faith
Avaz	Voice
khat	Letter

In comparison, during the Persian language era several other Indian languages such as Gujarati, Telugu and Punjabi have been influenced by Persian. Many Iranian texts and books have been translated into the languages of Gujarati, Telugu and Punjabi. The influence of Persian can be seen today in the written and spoken languages, and in Gujarati, Telugu and Punjabi Persian still exist.

5. Conclusion

First, Iranian is considered historically and then the influence of the Persian language on Indian languages is referred to. Iranian has Persian (Farsi), Pashto (in Afghanistan and Pakistan), Kurdish (in the Middle East), Ossetic (in the Caucasus) and several other languages. Tajikistan is the Persian language spoken in Tajikistan. Two important Iranian languages: Avestan, the Zoroastrian religious language, and Ancient Persian, the Persian language (Trask, 1996) ^[11]. Many Indian languages include Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati, Panjabi and Bengali in the Indo-Aryan language branch.

The first form of Iranian culture in India was the Mughal language. Persian became the official language and government of India at the time Mughal had power, particularly "Akbar" was one of the great emperors who had established the Persian language as the official language of that empire, and the Indian people had adopted it more than the other languages like that of arabic. The Persian language became India's primary (administrative) language of diplomacy. Indians have therefore borrowed many Persian words, and several Indian poets and authors have adopted it as the language of poetry and literature. Many Persian languages are currently available in poetry and literature and also in local Indian languages. In 1832, when British arrived in India, the Persian language was replaced by English.

In this article, Indians thus embraced the influence of the Persian language on their languages and cultures, and this connection had a closer relationship between two nations in Akbar's period in the 16th century.

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