

**PUNJABI
LANGUAGE
AND
LINGUISTICS**

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY



**OMKAR N. KOUL
MADHU BALA**

Punjabi Language and Linguistics: An annotated bibliography is a first detailed attempt to present annotations of prominent works in different areas of Punjabi language and linguistics. The bibliography is divided into ten major subjects: 1. Geneological classification, 2. Phonetics and phonology, 3. Morphology and syntax, 4 Semantics, 5. Pedagogical materials, 6. Sociolinguistics, 7. Stylistics, 8. Semiotics, 9. Lexicography and 10. Script. A brief review of the materials is presented in the beginning of each chapter. The bibliography is primarily useful for students, researchers and teachers of Punjabi language and linguistics.

PUNJABI LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

An Annotated Bibliography

Omkar N. Koul
Madhu Bala

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGE STUDIES
PATIALA

PUNJABI LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS
— An Annotated Bibliography

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PREFACE

There is an increasing interest for linguistic research work on Punjabi, and in the teaching and learning of Punjabi as a second or foreign language in India and abroad. The present work provides annotated bibliographical references of the available source materials in different areas of Punjabi language and linguistics. *Annotated bibliography of Punjabi language and linguistics* was prepared as a short project at the Northern Regional Language Centre, Patiala, in 1985. It has been revised and updated in its present form.

We would like to thank Dr. D.P. Pattanayak (former Director), Dr. E. Annamalai, Dr. A. K. Srivastava and Dr. M.S. Thirumalai of the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore for their encouragement. We would like to thank our former colleagues at the Northern Regional Language Centre for their support and help, during the period of the preparation of its first draft.

We have tried to include most of the relevant references which have come to our notice and were available to us for study. It is hoped that the teachers, students and researchers of Punjabi language and linguistics will find the present bibliography quite useful. We welcome suggestions for its improvement and also information regarding other important references for inclusion in its next edition.

Omkar N. Koul
Madhu Bala

INTRODUCTION

An annotated bibliography of the available source materials in a language is an important aid for a researcher. In recent years, there has been an increasing interest in the preparation of different types of bibliographies in languages. No such attempt has been made to compile all the bibliographical references of the available source materials in Punjabi language and linguistics so far. The present work is the first detailed attempt in this direction.

This annotated bibliography contains bibliographical references of all the prominent works on Punjabi language and linguistics which are available from the 19th century onwards. Serious research work on Punjabi language and linguistics has commenced around the mid of nineteenth century. A number of European as well as Indian scholars have made contribution to the research work on Punjabi at different linguistic levels: phonetics, phonology, morphology and syntax, semantics, lexicon script etc.. With an increasing interest for the teaching and learning of Punjabi as a second/ foreign language, various language teaching courses have also been produced. Certain scholars have contributed to the geneological classification and dialect survey of Punjabi.

The bibliography is classified into ten different major subjects. A review of the available materials is presented in the beginning of each chapter. Following are the subject heads:

1. Geneological classification
2. Phonetics and phonology
3. Morphology and syntax
4. Semantics
5. Pedagogical materials
6. Sociolinguistics

7. Stylistics
8. Semiotics
9. Lexicography
10. Script

All the entries start with author's name followed by year of publication, title name, place of publication and name of publishers. In case of journals name of the journal, volume and issue numbers are given. The articles written in Punjabi, English and Hindi have been collected from different journals and edited books. Articles in Punjabi have been collected from *Punjabi Duniya*, *Khoj Patrika*, *Khoj Darpan*, *Alocna*, *Namichetna*, *Pàkha San jam*, *Sedh*, *Parkh*, *Sheeraza*, *Jivan Udesb*, *Sikhya Patrika*, *Muhandra* etc. The articles written in English have been collected from *Indian Linguistics*, *IJDL*, *Pàkha Sanjam*, *Language Forum*, *Vishveshvaranand Indological Journal*, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* etc. Articles written in Hindi are collected from *Gaveshna*, *Sapt Sindhu*, *Sheeraza* etc. The titles of Punjabi and Hindi articles and books have been translated into English and given in parantheses. All Punjabi and Hindi entries have been transcribed into Roman. Each entry is followed by an annotation. The annotation provides general information on the subject of the title.

Wherever exact dates of publication are not available, information regarding the dates has been left out. Some works were not available to the compilers for review. We have also incorporated some unpublished dissertations which have come to our notice.

It is important to note that we have listed each entry in full, with its annotation, if any, under its primary subject heading. Other subjects treated in the work are also indicated. We have left those articles unannotated whose content is apparent from the title itself.

The bibliography has been compiled keeping in view the need of researchers, students, teachers and librarians. This will be useful especially for those researchers who need information regarding such resource materials pertinent to their research. The listing of articles, books, and dissertations under different classified subjects may be helpful to obtain upto date information of the studies related to different aspects of Punjabi language and linguistics. The bibliographical reference may help in avoiding duplication of work by the researchers.

The bibliographical references will be useful to the librarians for collecting the source materials on different subjects. The librarians and supervisors can provide necessary information to researchers to secure data on specific subjects.

1

GENEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

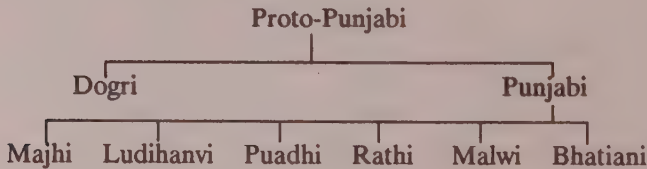
Punjabi, a modern Indo-Aryan language, is spoken primarily in the state of Punjab in India. It is also spoken in the neighbouring states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi by a large number of its speakers. Punjabi is spoken in the state of Punjab in Pakistan. Punjabi like most of other Indian languages contains many dialectical varieties. Albruni, Amir Khusro and Abul Fazal were the first to classify the sub-dialects of Punjabi into different categories. Albruni in 1030 A.D. prepared detailed information of different dialects of those languages, prevalent at that time in India. He divided Indian languages into two categories : (1) those minor languages which were not used widely, (2) those major languages which were widely used by their native speakers. Amir Khusro (1317 A.D.) described the dialects spoken in different states in India. He studied eleven languages including Punjabi. Punjabi was known by the name of "Lahori" at that time. Abul Fazal discussed historical written records of the Punjabi language and literature under the title of "Multani."

The serious research work on Punjabi was commenced by European scholars. William John (1786) was the first surveyer. He conducted a survey of all Indian languages, and collected some authentic information. William Cary (1816) was his follower. He analysed seven Indian languages. He conducted a survey of all Punjabi dialects and presented a brief account of its few dialects including Multani and Dogri. Sir Ershime Perry (1953) presented a research paper on geographical distribution of Indian languages. In his paper, an attempt was made to discuss seven languages of Northern India and their dialects, Punjabi and Multani were discussed as dialects of Punjabi. John Beams (1872-79) also noted the prominent dialectical variations of Punjabi. No attempt was made to trace the exact number of dialects of the language. Hoernle (1880) also discussed two impor-

tant dialects spoken in the southern and northern Punjab. Sir Richard C. Temple (1883) accepted four dialects of Punjabi: Mutani, Majhi, Pahari and other four categories: Punjabi, Lahndi, Pothohari and Pahari.

In the beginning of the 20th century, George Grierson made significant contribution in the field of Punjabi linguistics. Grierson has divided Punjabi into two groups : Punjabi and Lahndi. In the first group, he has discussed various dialects of Punjabi: Majhi, Doabi, Puadhi, Malwai, Rathi, Bhatiani Dogri and Kangri. In another group, he has presented sub-dialects of Lahndi as: 1. Southern Lahndi (includes Multani, Siraiki, Jatki etc.) 2. North East Lahndi (Consists of Dhann, Hindkoo, Tinauli etc.) 3. North West Lahndi (includes Pothohari, Punchi, Awankari, Pahari etc.).

A detailed critical appraisal of Punjabi language was conducted during this century. Bahl has modified the classification of Grierson. According to him it is inaccurate to consider Dogri as a dialect of Punjabi. Lahndi and its various sub-dialects are very distinct from Punjabi. So we may not consider them as dialects of Punjabi. The classification by Bahl (1968) is as follows:



The classification made by Harkirat Singh (1974) is quite different from Grierson and Bahl. He has classified Punjabi dialects into three groups :

1. Eastern Punjabi (consisting of three different sub-dialects as Majhi, Malwai and Puadhi)
2. Western Punjabi of Lahndi (Consisting of three sub-dialects as Multani, Pothohari and Hindko) and
3. Northern Punjabi (consisting of four sub-dialects as Dogri, Kangri, Bhatiani (spoken in South West of Chamba) and Poonchi)

Atam Singh (1970) classifies Punjabi into the following dialects: Majhi, Doabi, Malwai, Bhatiani, Rathi, Puadhi, Multani, Shah Pur Doab, Thali, Dialects of salt Range, Pothohari, and Western Pahari. He gives the general description of these dialects on the basis of their geographical distribution.

The main important dialects of Punjabi are Majhi, Multani, Malwai, Puadi, Doabi, Hindko and Pothohari. None of these dialects have been studied in detail. Some dialect surveys bring out certain dialectical variations in Punjabi. *The linguistic atlas of the Punjab* prepared by Gill et.al. (1972) covers wide areas of undivided Punjab. It is a graphic representation of a vast spectrum of speech variations found in dialects associated with it. It discusses broad features of the history of the Punjabi language, and its major dialectical variations. There have been dialectical surveys conducted by other scholars as well. Most of these surveys have enumerated geographical variations of the language under different titles.

The geographical distribution of the dialects has undergone a change after the reorganisation of the Punjab state in 1966. The socio-cultural, and political factors have played a crucial role in it. Most of the western Pahari dialects like Bilaspuri, Kangri etc. were considered as hilly dialects of Punjabi earlier, are now considered as dialects of Pahari. Similarly, dialects spoken in Pakistan - Pothohari, Multani, Hindko etc. are not considered closely related to Punjabi any more. Scholars have restricted themselves to four major dialects of Punjabi viz. Majhi, Doabi, Puadhi and Malwai spoken in the Punjab (in India).

The Punjabi spoken in Majhi area in and around Amritsar is considered the standard variety. The modern Punjabi literature written in the western Punjabi dialects, share linguistic features with other north-western languages. While eastern Punjabi dialects are more or less akin to Hindi.

As far as Punjabi literature is concerned the oldest literary monument is Adi Granth written in Gurmukhi script compiled by 5th Sikh Guru Arjan Devji in 1604. It contains sermons along with hymns written by both Hindu and Muslim saints Namdev and Kabir (12th century to 16th century). The best known Punjabi portion of it is Japuji Janam Sakhi (a life of Guru Nanak).

The Punjabi literature could not develop until late 19th century due to some historical reasons. The invasion of India by Afghan and Mughal rulers and establishment of their alien rule in the Punjab formed a serious obstacle in the emergence of independent Punjabi literature. Punjabi literature throughout the middle age was written in Perso-Arabic script. In the 6th century under the influence of Arabic and Persian model, a new genre of *Kissa-kav* and romantic love poems appeared in Punjabi. Damodar and Waris Shah had much to do with the growth of this genre. The most important representative of later sufi poetry were Shah Hussain and Bulleh Shah. Their work was not only known in India but in Iran and Egypt too.

In the 19th century, Persian and later Urdu became very much popular and was used for official purpose and in education. Punjabi was used only for religious purposes. In the end of the 19th century, a movement started in favour of the development of Punjabi language and literature. There was struggle to introduce it as a medium of instruction in education and in other spheres. After independence, government of India encouraged the growth of regional languages. Punjabi was recognised in constitution as an independent language of the Punjab state. In 1966, Punjabi became the official language of the state.

In recent years, linguistic studies on Punjabi are fast developing alongwith the development of Indian linguistics in general. Most of the bibliographical references cited below trace the origin and development of Punjabi. Diachronic studies of the language highlight changes in the course of historical development, which can be helpful in the synchronic studies as well.

Following are the annotations of prominent works under this subject:

Aggarwal, Chaman Lal 1975. *ki panja:bi ayoga:tmak pasha hE? (Is Punjabi an analytical language?) sedh (Sept.) pp.25-35.*

The author presents examples in support of the proposition.

Ahuja, R.L. 1970. *pali te panjabi (Pali and Punjabi). panja:bi pa:sha: da: alocna:tmak adhiyan.* Patiala: Language Department. Pp.131-143.

It traces the origin of Punjabi from Pali. A comparative study is made to show the similarities and dissimilarities of Pali with Punjabi.

Amarjit Singh (ed) 1979 *panja:bi da: pa:sha: sansa:r* (The world of Punjabi language) Patiala: Punjabi University.

The book is a collection of papers. These papers give detailed exposition of Punjabi dialects and sub-dialects.

Amol, S.S. 1965. *muDli: panja:bi* (Basic Punjabi). *Punjabi Duniya*. (March-April). p. 153.

Arun V.B. 1961 *apabramsha te panja:bi* (Apabhramsha and Punjabi). Paper presented at the Annual Function of Language Department, Patiala. Pp. 1-33.

Atam Singh 1969. *pa;sha: sarve te pa;sha vIjna:n* (Language survey and Linguistics). *Pakha Sanjam* Vol. II, No.1.

It deals with the relationship between linguistic survey and the science of language. It illustrates the variations in speech according to formal and informal styles.

Atam Singh 1970. An introduction to the dialects of Punjabi *Pakha Sanjam* No.1-2. Pp. 120-152.

Presents a brief linguistic description of Punjabi dialects specially mentioning their phonological and grammatical peculiarities.

Atam Singh 1985. *pa:sha: vIjna:n* (Linguistics). Chandigarh: Punjab State University Text Book Board.

An introductory text book written in Punjabi divided into three sections. First section presents a brief description of different branches of linguistics. Second section deals with the characteristic features of the language. It also mentions its dialects. Third section gives an account of phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics.

Atamjit Singh 1981. Review of Malik, Shahbaz *Punjabi lisa:niya:t* Meri Library Publishers. *Khoj Darpan*. Pp. 163-164.

Bahl, Kali Charan 1962. *Majhi dialect*. Work book in modern linguistics. Poona : Deccan College.

- Bahl, Kali Charan 1968. Punjabi. In Sebeok, Thomas A. (ed.) *Current trends in linguistics* vol. 5. Mouton, The Hague. Pp. 153-200.
It presents a brief account of the linguistic characteristics of Punjabi.
- Bahri, Hardev 1970. panja:bi te lEndi (Punjabi and Lahndi). *panja:bi pa:sha: da: alocna:tmak adhiyan*. Patiala: Language Department, Pp. 199-209.
It shows the relationship of Punjabi and Lahndi by their comparison at lexical and grammatical levels.
- Bahri, Hardev 1955. Multani. *Punjabi Duniya* (Oct.) Pp. 26-40.
- Bahri, Sita Ram 1969. pa:sha: di paripa:sha: (Definition of language) *Pakha Sanjam* (April) Vol. II, No. 1.
- Bahri, Ujjal Singh 1969. Uppa:sha: sha:star te panja:bi Uppa:sha: vIjna:n (Dialectology and the Punjabi dialects) *Khoj Patrika* Vol. II, No.1 Patiala: Punjabi University, Pp.115-123.
- Bahri, Ujjal Singh 1965. Dogri Uppa:sha: (Dogri dialect). *Punjabi Duniya* Pp. 1-23.
The author discusses characteristic features of Dogri.
- Bahri, Ujjal Singh 1968. Dogri: ate panja:bi diya: ~ sa:njia: ~ samasya:va: ~ (Common problems of Punjabi and Dogri) *Punj Darya* Pp. 31-46.
- Bahri, Ujjal Singh 1965. ka: ~ gri boli bare kuch vIca:r (A view about Kangri dialect). *Alocna*. Vol. 1. p.48.
- Bahri, Ujjal Singh 1967. Uppa:sha ki hE ? (What is a dialect?) *Sada Sahit Jammu and Kashmir Academy of art, Culture and Languages*.
- Bahri, Ujjal Singh 1967. panja:bi pa:sha: di vartma:n samasya: (The present problem of Punjabi language) *Punj Darya* (March).
- Bahri, Ujjal Singh 1967. Dogri te panja:bi (Dogri and Punjabi) *Alocna* (Jan-March) Pp. 29-80.
Presents a comparative study of Dogri and Punjabi at different linguistic levels.

- Bahri, Ujjal Singh and P.S. Walia 1967. *pa:sha: vIjna:nIk sarvekhan* (Survey of linguistics) *Alocna* (Oct-Dec.) Ludhiana: Punjabi sahit Academy pp. 29-45.
- Bahri, Ujjal Singh 1967. *puncchi, Dogri ate panja:bi* (Punchi, Dogri and Punjabi) *Punjabi Duniya*. (April) pp. 23-54 No. 4.
The author discusses similarities and dissimilarities between Punchi, Dogri and Punjabi.
- Bahri, Ujjal Singh. 1976. *Dogri, punja:bi di Uppa:sha: hE* (Dogri is a dialect of Punjabi) *Punjabi Duniya* (May) p. 29.
It supports Grierson's views and considers Dogri as a dialect of Punjabi by revealing the relationship between the two.
- Bahri, Ujjal Singh 1965. *puncchi te panja:bi* (Punchi and Punjabi) *Alocna*, Oct.-Dec. Pp. 49-67.
Discusses the characteristic features of Punchi spoken in Jammu and kashmir region and shows its affinity with Punjabi.
- Bahri, Ujjal Singh and Harkirat Singh 1973. *pa:sha: vIjna:n te panja:bi pa:sha:* (Linguistics and the Punjabi language) New Delhi : Bahri Publications.
A textbook which provides an introduction to linguistics and salient features of Punjabi.
- Bailey, T.G. 1903. *Studies in northern Himalayan dialects*. Calcutta : JASB.
An introductory textbook on linguistics and the Punjabi Language.
- Bakar, Mohammad. 1951 *punja:b te Punja:bi* (Punjab and Punjabi) *Punjabi Duniya* Pp. 9-10, No.10.
The author discusses the use of Punjabi in Punjab.
- Beams, John 1966. *A comparative grammar of the modern Aryan languages*. Delhi.
An important reference manual providing a comparative study of main grammatical features of Indo-Aryan languages including Punjabi.
- Beams, John. 1867. *Outline of Indian philology*. Calcutta.

Bedi, Kala Singh 1987. zaba:n (Language) *Punjabi Duniya* (June) Pp.18-19.

Bedi, Kala Singh 1974. panja:bi ate urdu da: pa:sha:i samband (A linguistic relation between Punjabi and Urdu) *Punjabi Duniya* Pp. 40-87 No.3.

The author discusses linguistic relationship between Punjabi and Urdu.

Bedi, Kala Singh 1978. pa:sha: vIjna:n ate us da: Itihas (Linguistics and its history). *Punjabi pa:sha: da: alocna:tmak adhiyan*. Language Department, Patiala, Pp. 26-51.

The author discusses the origin and development of linguistics with reference to Punjabi.

Bedi, Kala Singh 1980 *saral pa:sha: vIjna:n te panja:bi boli*. (Descriptive linguistics and Punjabi language) Punjabi book store, New Delhi.

It presents the description and development of Punjabi language through processes of historical development. The book is of interest to those researchers who are interested in changes in the course of its historical development.

Bedi, Kala Singh 1968. *Linguistic relationship between Urdu and Punjabi*. Delhi University, Ph.D. dissertation.

The main attempt is to show the relationship between Urdu and Punjabi by discussing their common features.

Bedi, Kala Singh 1971. *panja:bipa:sha vIjna:n* (Punjabi linguistics) Patiala: Bhasha Vibhag.

Bedi, S.S. 1967. poThoha:ri boli (Pothohari dialect). *Alocna*. Jan. Pp. 32-56.

Discusses Pothohari as one of the dialects of Punjabi and compares it with Persian and English at phonological level.

Chopra, Heera Lal 1958. Punjabi language and literature. Narsimhan and others (eds).

Dakha, Kartar Singh 1949. *gurmukhi hIndi da: Ta:kra:* (A comparative study of Hindi and Gurumukhi). Ludhiana.

It illustrates the similar and dissimilar features of Hindi and Punjabi from linguistic point of view.

Darshan Kumar 1971. *gurdaspur zile ki paha:Ri boli kanDia:li ka: varmana:tmak adhiyan* (A descriptive study of Kandyali dialect of Gurdaspur District) Punjab University, Chandigarh.

Darshan Singh 1963. Panja:bi dia: ~ Up-pa:sha:va: ~ (Dialects of the Punjabi). *Sahit Samacar*. Pp.85-101.

Darshan Singh 1963. grierson anusa:r panja:bi Up-pa:sha:va: ~ (Punjabi dialects : According to Grierson) *Sahit Samacar* (Bhasha Visheshank) Ludhiana: Lahore Bookshop Pp. 41-60.

The author discusses various dialects of Punjabi with an emphasis on Lahndi.

Darshan Singh 1967. panja:bi pa:sha: (Punjabi language) *Sahit Sangam*.

Traces origin and illustrates development of Punjabi language.

Dhir, Narendra. 1962. panja:bi: Utpatti aur vIka:s (Origin and development of Punjabi) *Bhasha* (June) Pp. 51-57.

Discusses the origin and development of Punjabi language.

Dogra, S.L. 1968. Norms in a structural analysis of Kangri. *Research Bulletin*. Punjab University, Vol.18. x 1-2, 1-11.

Duni Chand 1925. *panja:bi te hIndi pa:sha: vIjna:n* (Punjabi and Hindi linguistics).

Presents an introduction to Punjabi and Hindi languages from linguistic point of view. Certain basic concepts are explained.

Duni Chand 1966. *panja:bi pa:sha: da: vIka:s* (Development of Punjabi language) Chandigarh : Punjab University Publication Bureau.

Faridkot, Anul Haq 1962. panja:bi zaba:n dia: ~ jaRa: ~ (The roots of Punjabi language) *Punjabi Duniya* (Dec.) p.1.

An attempt is made to show the origin of the Punjabi language.

Faridkot, Anul Haq. 1962. panja:bi utte Una:ni pa:sha: da: asar (The impact of Unani (Greek) language on Punjabi) *Punjabi Duniya* (Sept.) p. 49.

Faridkot, Anul Haq. 1978. punja:bi zaba:n a:ryan to ~ pEla:~ (The Punjabi language prior to Aryans) *Khoj Darpan* (July) Pp. 125-152. No, 10,12.

The author expresses his views in favour of the existence of Punjabi language before the arrival of Aryans in Punjab.

Gauri Shankar 1931. A short account of Dogri dialect. *Indian Linguistics*. Vol. I.

The author notes down those linguistic characteristics of Dogri which differ from Punjabi.

Gauri Shankar 1965. Some linguistic aspects of Dogri linguistics. *Parkh*, Vol. I

Discusses the linguistic characteristics of Dogri.

Gauri Shankar. 1965-66. Dogri pa:sha: (Dogri language) *Sapta Sindhu* (Nov.-Jan.) Pp. 311-24.

Discusses the phonetic characteristics of Dogri.

Gill, Harjeet Singh. 1970. Dialectology at Patiala. *Pakha Sanjam* Vol. 3, No. 1-2. Pp. 101-119.

Explains the cultural contents of the 'linguistic parameters that determine all social or socio-religious communities.

Gill, Harjeet Singh 1980. pa:sha: di paripa:sha: (Definition of language) *Sedh* (Sept.) Vol. IX, No. 9, Pp. 17-21.

It defines the language by quoting definitions and views of different scholars.

Gill, Harjeet Singh 1980-81. Punjabi sounds compared with French, Russian and English etc. *Pakha Sanjam*, Vol. I. Pp.77-85.

Gill, Harjeet Singh and H.A. Gleason 1972. Salient features of the punjabi language. *Pakha Sanjam* Vol. V. Pp. 1-50.

Gill, H.S. et al. 1972. *Linguistic atlas of the Punjab*. Patiala : Punjabi University.

Besides introductory studies of Punjabi phonology and grammar, it contains 21 linguistic maps of older undivided Punjab including Rawalpindi (now in Pakistan), Jammu, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and present Punjab. It would be of interest to

those working in the area of dialectology or speech variations in Punjabi.

Govind Nath 1971. gypsy te panja:bi (Gypsy and Punjabi) *Parkh* II, Pp. 5-39.

It shows the similar and dissimilar features of both Gypsy and Punjabi language.

Govind Nath. 1965. apbramsha ate panja:bi (Aparbhamsha and Punjabi) *Punjabi Duniya* (March-April)

Grierson, G. A. 1927 *linguistic survey of India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Reprint, 1968. Vol. IX on Punjabi Vol. VIII.

An attempt has been made to describe phonological and grammatical features of Punjabi and Lahndi.

Grierson, G. A. 1970, panja:bi pa:sha: (Punjabi language) *Punjabi pa:sha: da: a:locna:tmak adhyan*. Language Department, Patiala. The author presents the geographical distribution of Punjabi Language from linguistic point of view.

Gurcharan Singh 1981. jammu kashmir vlc bolia: ~ ja: ~ dia: ~ panja:bi Uppa:sha:va: ~ (Punjabi dialects spoken in Jammu and Kashmir) *Punjabi Duniya* (June-July) Pp. 1-56.

An attempt has been made to show the regional variations of Punjabi dialects spoken in Jammu and Kashmir region.

Gurcharan Singh 1960. panja:bi pa:sha: da: swarup (Nature of Punjabi Language) *Punjabi Duniya*. Pp. 17-24.

Gurcharan Singh 1962. Grierson te panja:bi (Grierson and Punjabi) *Sahit Samachar*. Pp. 301-313.

Presents an overview of the survey of Punjabi done by Grierson.

Gupta, Baldev Raj 1965. Takra panja:bi ate tamll (Punjabi and Tamil: A contrastive study). *Punjabi Duniya*, Pp. 78-81

Presents a contrastive account of Punjabi and Tamil at the linguistic levels of grammar, vocabulary, and phonology.

Gupta, Baldev Raj 1968. panja:bi dia: ~ Uppa:sha:va: ~ da: vlka:s (Development of Punjabi dialects). *Alocna* (Oct.-Dec.).

An attempt is made to show the evolutionary process of Punjabi dialects.

- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1970. panja:bi shabda:vali da: hIndi a:rya ate dravi-R pasha:va: ~ na:l samband (The relationship of Punjabi vocabulary with Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages). *Sheeraza* I,II. Pp. 1-7.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1972. Punjabi dialectology: a chronological survey. *All India Linguistics Conference, Souvenir*, Pp. 28-29.
Presents a summary of the paper on Punjabi dialectology.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1974. Taksa:li panja:bi de pa:sha:i lacchan (Linguistic features of standard Punjabi) *Sahit Samachar*.
Linguistic features of the standard variety of Punjabi have been briefly listed and explained.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1978. *pa:sha: vIjna:n khetar* (Linguistics: Different areas) Patiala : Madan Publishers.
Presents a brief sketch of different aspects of Punjabi Linguistics.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1978. panja:bi Upar pa:sha:va: ~ da: asar. (Impact of other languages on Punjabi) *Sheeraza* (Punjabi)
Impact of other languages on Punjabi has been elicited at different linguistic levels.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1980. panja:bi ate Dogri da: pa:sha: vIshleshan (A linguistic analysis of Punjabi and Dogri) *Punjabi Duniya* (August).
Presents a brief comparison of Punjabi and Dogri.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1980. *pa:sha: vIjna:n panja:bi Uppa:sha: vIjna:n pakho ~ sarvekhan* (Linguistics : Punjabi Dialectology) Patiala: Pepsu Book Depot.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1981. pa:sha: vIjna:n de khetar di: samasya:va: ~ (Problems of linguistics) *Punjabi Duniya* (Jan.) No. 1. Pp.54-61.
Discusses the linguistic problems of punjabi.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1981. *pa:sha: vIjna:n te panja:bi pa:sha: di bantar* (The structure of linguistics and Punjabi language) Patiala: Pepsu Book Depot.
The book is a collection of papers published during 1966-80.

Gupta, Baldev Raj 1980-81. panja:bi ka:nia: ~ da: pa:sha: vIshleshan (Linguistic analysis of Punjabi short stories.) *Sada Sahit*. Jammu: J&K Academy of Art, Culture and languages.

Presents a brief linguistic analysis of Punjabi short stories written in the state.

Gupta, Krishan Kumar 1965. panja:bi-hIndi (Punjabi and Hindi) *Bhasha* 4:3, Pp. 94-96.

Discusses similar and dissimilar features of Punjabi and Hindi.

Gurdit Singh 1950. panja:bi te hIndi (Punjabi and Hindi) *Punjabi Duniya* (March) No. 1. p.25.

The author presents the historical account of both Hindi and Punjabi languages.

Harbhajan Singh 1975. panja:bi pa:sha: dia: ~ samasya:va: ~ (Problems of Punjabi language). *Punjabi Duniya* (July) No. 7. Pp. 51-59.

It brings forth many issues of the Punjabi language both in written and spoken form.

Harkirat Singh 1966. *panja:bi ba:re* (About Punjabi) Patiala: Punjabi University. Pp. IX-85.

It consists of four chapters. The first chapter presents the historical importance of Punjabi language. The second chapter deals with the characteristic features of the Punjabi language. The third chapter deals with the sub-dialects of the Punjabi language. The fourth chapter is on the Gurmukhi script.

Harkirat Singh 1969. lEndi te purbi panja:bi (Lahndi and Eastern Punjabi) *Khoj Patrika*. Pp. 60-75.

Harkirat Singh 1969. Guru na:nak di pa:sha: tuni vIont (Phonology of Language of Guru Nanak) *Alocna* (Jan.) Pp. 200-210.

Presents the analysis of Guru Nanak Dev 's language from phonological point of view.

Harkirat Singh 1969. panja:bi da: sa:hitik rup (Literary form of Punjabi) *Pakha Sanjam* Pp. 8-22.

Discusses the literary form of standard literary Punjabi.

Harkirat Singh 1969. *ma:ji da: satha:n* (The status of Majhi dialect). *Punjabi Duniya* Pp. 5-14.

Discusses the peculiar features of Majhi dialect and shows its similarities and dissimilarities with other dialects of Punjabi.

Harkirat Singh 1978. *panja:bi dia:n Uppa:sha:va: ~ te Upbolia: ~* (Dialects and sub-dialects of Punjabi) *Punjabi Duniya* (Dec.).

Provides description of dialects and sub-dialects of Punjabi from linguistic point of view.

Harkirat Singh 1979. *sri gUru amar da:s ji di pa:sha: da: pa:sha: vIjna:nak vIshleshan* (A linguistic analysis of the language of Guru Amar Dass) *Punjabi Duniya* (May, June) p. 66.

Presents the linguistic analysis of the language used by Guru Amar Dass.

Harkirat Singh 1967. *panja:bi Utte munDa: pa:sha: da: parba:v* (Impact of the Munda language on Punjabi) *Punjabi Duniya* Pp. 17-26.

Discusses the impact of Munda language on Punjabi by comparing the vocabulary of both languages.

Harkirat Singh 1974. *pa:sha: te pa:sha: vIjna:n*. (*Language and linguistics*) Chandigarh: Bahri publications, Pp. X + 196.

Presents the development of the Punjabi language. It also shows the distribution of various language families. Discusses characteristics of phonology, syntax and semantics of Punjabi in brief. It is primarily an introductory text book for students of Punjabi linguistics.

Harkirat Singh 1969. *A comparative study of Majhi and Multani*. Punjab University, Ph.D dissertation.

The main attempt is to show the similar and dissimilar features of Majhi and Multani.

Harkirat Singh and Ujjal Singh Bahri 1973. *pa:sha: vIjna:n te panjabi pa:sha:* (*Linguistics and the Punjabi language*) Chandigarh: Bahri Publications.

The book consists of five chapters. The first chapter presents a general introduction of Punjabi language and linguistics. An analysis of Punjabi language has been presented at different

levels of linguistics. Last chapter of the book provides description of different dialects of Punjabi.

Harkirat Singh 1977. multa:ni (Multani) *Punjabi Duniya* (Oct.), 14, No. 10.

Provides description of Multani, a form of western Punjabi.

Harivansha P.K. 1965-66. panja:bi dia: ~ Uppa:sha:va: ~ (Dialects of Punjabi) *Sapta Sindhu*. Pp. 11-14, 56-60.

Describes main dialects of Punjabi.

Jagir, Jagpal Singh 1979. *panja:bi pa:sha: ajoki sthIti te Ik ca:t* (Punjabi language : A view on its presentsituation). Amritsar: Ravi Sahit Prakashan.

Discusses various aspects of present day problems regarding Punjabi and its use in various domains.

Jaggi, Rattan Singh 1963. panja:bi boli di pra:cinta: (Earliest forms of the Punjabi language) *Sahit Samacar*, Pp.19-32. Ludhiana: Lahore bookshop.

Discusses the earliest forms of the Punjabi language and shows its lexical similarities with Hindi.

Jaggi, Vaishna 1975. Some observations on reduced forms in Hindi and Punjabi. *Indian Linguistics* 36:3 Pp. 276-84.

The author presents causes of contraction in Hindi and Punjabi and relates them to the social and stylistic variety of these languages.

Jain, B.D. 1941. *panja:bi za ba:n te Usda: adab* (Punjabi Language and its literature). Ludhiana :Lahore Book Shop.

Presents an outline of Punjabi language and literature.

Jeevan Singh (ed) 1963. *Sahit samaca:r (pa:sha: vIshes ank)* Ludhiana: Lahore Book Shop.

This special issue of the journal presents a collection of articles on Punjabi language. These articles deal with Punjabi and its dialects, Punjabi phonology and grammar.

Jodh Singh 1962. *panja:b vIc panja:bi di: tha: ~* (The place of Punjabi in Punjab) *Alocna* 11:12 Pp. 1-12.

Josh, Sohan Singh 1970. panja:bi pa:sha: da: vartma:n sarup. (The current structure of the Punjabi language) *panja:bi pa:sha: da: a:locna:tmak adhiyan*. Patiala: Language Department. Pp. 109-124.

It traces the history of Punjabi language and shows the structure of Punjabi language in its present situation.

Kahol, Om Prakash 1965. pra:krIt ate panja:bi (Prakrit and Punjabi). *panja:bi pa:sha: da: a:locna:tmak adhiyan*. Patiala: Language Department. Pp. 144-160.

An attempt has been made to compare Punjabi with Prakrit for tracing the origin of Punjabi.

Kahol, Om Prakash 1966. panja:bi pa:sha: aur Uppa:sha:o~ ka: mahatv (Importance of Punjabi language and its Dialects) *Bhasha.5:3*, Pp. 46-50.

Kailash Chander 1970. pa:sha: vIjna:n ate Isde: vIpIn sakul. (Linguistics and its different schools). *Punjabi pa:sha: da: a:locna:tmak adhiyan*. Patiala: Language Department. Pp. 52-76.

Kalra, Ashok K. 1982. *Some linguistic aspects of Punjabi Language*. Ph.D. dissertation, Delhi University, Delhi.

Kaura, Ram Gopal 1965-66. harya:nvi aur puadhi ka: tulna:tmak adhyayan (A comparative study of Haryanvi and Puadhi) *Sapt Sindhu* 13-14 Pp. 236-240.

The present work is an attempt to present a systematic comparison between the two Indo-Aryan dialects.

Kaushal Sanyukta 1966. *Mixed dialects bordering on Punjabi, Pahari and Khariboli*. Punjab University, Chandigarh Ph.D dissertation.

Kishan Singh 1974. mIa:ri panja:bi (Standard Punjabi). *Punjabi Duniya* (Nov.) Pp. 1-10, No.11.

Kohli, Joginder Singh 1958. panja:bi Utte Una:ni parba:v (The impact of Greek on Punjabi) *Punjabi Duniya*. Pp.11-20. No.3.

The writer discusses the impact of the Greek language on Punjabi. He lists Greek words borrowed in Punjabi through Arabic.

Kohli, Joginder Singh 1970. *fa:rsi da: panja:bi Utte parba:v* (The impact of Persian on Punjabi). *panja:bi pa:sha: da: a:locna:tmak adhiyan*. Patiala: Language Department.

The author discusses the impact of Persian language and literature on Punjabi.

Kohli, Joginder Singh 1971. *pa:rti a:rya: pa:sha:va: vlc adUnIk panja:bi pa:sha:* (Modern Punjabi in Indo-Aryan languages) *Punjabi Duniya*. No. 11 (Nov.)

The author discusses Indo-Aryan Languages in brief and presents the description of modern Punjabi.

Lal Singh 1971. *panja:b ate panja:bi* (Punjab and Punjabi). *Punjabi Duniya* (May).

Presents introductory remarks on the subject.

Language Department. 1970. *panjabi ate Uttar pa:rti pa:sha:va:~* (Punjabi and northern Indian Languages). Patiala.

Maurya Rai 1963. *malvai boli: ek parichay* (Malwai dialect : An Introduction) *Sapt Sindhu*. (Feb.). Pp. 116-128.

Presents a brief introduction of the Malwai dialect spoken in Malwa region of Punjab.

Nirmal Kaur 1981. *panja:bi de pha:ltu ansh* (Redundant aspects of Punjabi). *Punjabi Duniya* (Jan.) No. 1.

The author discusses redundant aspects of Punjabi language by taking into account views of different scholars.

Padam, Piara Singh 1970. *panja:bi pa:sha: di vaDiya:i* (The dominance of Punjabi language). *panja:bi pa:sha: da: a:lochna:tmak adhiyan*. Patiala: Language Department. Pp. 96-108.

The author discusses the origin of Punjabi language and its individual status.

Pannu, Gurwel Singh and Gurbachan Singh Bhullar. 1972. *ma:~ boli panja:bi ajoki sthIti te samasya:va:* (Punjabi as a mother tongue and its problems). New Delhi : Sedh Prakashan.

Deals with various problems in the use of Punjabi as a native language in its home state and outside it.

Prashar, Hari Chand 1962. panja:bi ki Up-bha:sha:ye: ~ (Dialects of Punjabi) *Sapt Sindhu*. (May) Pp. 39-44.

It presents a description of different dialects of Punjabi.

Prashar, Hari Chand 1965-66. vibha:shiki drishTikon se ka:ngri Paha:ri aur jalandhar doabi (Kangri, Pahari and Doabi dialects from the linguistic point of view).

Prashar, Hari Chand 1970. panja:bi dia:~ paha:ri bolia:~ bare (About Pahari dialects of Punjabi) *punjabi pa:sha: da: a:locna:tmak adhiyan*. Patiala: Language Department. Pp. 125-130.

It provides description of Pahari dialects of Punjabi with special reference to Kangri and Dogri.

Prem Prakash Singh 1955. panja:bi boli da: nIka:s te vIka:s (Origin and development of Punjabi) (Part I) Ludhiana: Lahore Bookshop, Pp. xvi + 448.

Presents brief introduction and classification of Indian languages, which is followed by a linguistic description of the Punjabi language.

Prem Prakash Singh 1970. a:rIya: pa:sha:va:~ (Aryan Languages) *panjabi pa:sha: da: a:locna:tmak adhiyan*. Patiala: Language Department. Pp. 58-77.

Prem Prakash Singh 1976. panja:bi pa:sha: a:rya: ki ana:rya? (Punjabi an Indo-Aryan Language or not) *Khaj Darpan* (Jan.) Pp. 100-101.

The author presents his views in support of Punjabi being an Indo-Aryan Language.

Prem Prakash Singh 1976. *panja:bi pa:sha: da: pIChokaR* (The background of Punjabi language) Patiala : Pepsu Book Depot.

The book presents historical study of Punjabi language in the context of an Indo-Aryan language.

Prem Prakash Singh 1977. panja:bi dia:~ Uppa:sha:va:~ da: sankhep sarvekhan (A brief survey of Punjabi dialects) *Khaj Darpan* (Jan.) Pp. 122-149 No. 7:1

Prem Prakash Singh (Dhariwal) 1988. *sida:ntak pa:sha: vIjna:n*. (Theoretical linguistics). Chandigarh: Punjab Prakashan. Pp. 424.

The book covers major linguistic concepts with special reference to Punjabi. It has chapters on language, linguistics, Saussure and language concepts, sociolinguistics, phonetics and phonology. It is primarily a textbook.

Pritam Singh 1958. *panja:bi da: pEla: angrez Ilkha:ri* (The first English writer on Punjabi) *Khoj Darpan* No. 9 (June) Pp.1-5.

The author discusses William Carey's grammar on Punjabi language.

Pritam Singh 1970. *panja:bi boli* (Punjabi language) *panja:bi pa:sha: da: a:locna:tmak adhiyan*. Patiala Language Department. Pp. 85-95.

Explains the historical development of the Punjabi language.

Pritam Singh 1978. *panja:bi te panja:bi Utte bIdeshi parba:v* (The foreign influence on Punjab and Punjabi language.) Amritsar: Ravi Sahit Prakashan.

The author discusses the impact of Urdu-Persian and English on Punjabi.

Puar, Joginder Singh (ed.) 1988. *pa:sha: vIjna:n sankalp te dIsha:va: ~* (Linguistics: principles and directions). Jalandhar: Punjabi Bhasha Academy.

The book is a collection of papers written by different scholars dealing with various aspects of Punjabi linguistics viz. phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicography, orthography, sociolinguistics etc. This book can be used as a text book in Punjabi linguistics.

Puar, Joginder Singh 1988. *pa:sha: ate Uppa:sha:va: ~ pacha:n ate stha:pti* (Language and dialects :Identity and establishment) J.S.Puar (ed.) *pa:sha: vIjna:n sankalp te disha:va: ~*. Jalandhar: Punjabi Bhasha Academy.

Qureshi, Ghafur 1971. *panja:bi zaba:n da: adab te ta:rikh* (A history of Punjabi language and literature) Ludhiana: Lahore Bookshop. Provided a historical account of Punjabi language and literature.

Rajguru, Govind Nath 1970. apbramsh ate panja:bi (Apbhramsha and Punjabi) *panja:bi pa:sha: da: a:locana:tmak adhiyan* Patiala, Pp. 169-198.

Discusses the impact of Apabhramsha on Punjabi. It also presents the Prakirt vocabulary of Punjabi words to show similarities between Apabhramsha and Punjabi.

Rajinder Singh 1965. panja:bi dia: ~ Uppa:sha:va: ~ (Dialects of Punjabi) *Punjabi Duniya* (March-April)

Presents classification of various dialects of Punjabi.

Satiarhi, Devinder 1958. panja:bi pa:sha: da: mul te vika:s (The origion and development of the Punjabi language) *Punjabi Duniya* (June) No. 6. Pp. 5-33.

Presents the origin and development of the Punjabi Language.

Sekhon, Sant Singh 1961. *panja:bi boli da: Itiha:s* (A history of Punjabi language). Patiala : Language Department.

The book is divided into two sections: The first section deals with the origin and development of Punjabi and its geographical distribution. The second section presents the historical development of the Punjabi language from the old Indo-Aryan.

Seva Singh 1977. jammu, kashmir vlc panja:bi pa:sha: (Punjabi language in Jammu and Kashmir) *Punjabi Duniya* (Oct.) p. 23.

It discusses characteristics of Punjabi language used in both spoken and written form in the J&K state.

Sharma, Nanak Chand 1965-66. harIa:nvi, panja:bi aur mewati (Haryanvi, Punjabi and Mewati). *Sapt Sindhu* 13-14: 11-12, Pp. 267-276 (Nov. Dec. Jan.)

The author discusses correlation between Haryanvi, Punjabi and Mewati.

Sharma, S.L. 1965-66. Dogri pa:sha: (Dogri language). *Sapt- Sindhu* (Nov.Jan.) Pp. 325-328.

Sharma, Shammi 1963. panja:bi ki parvatia: lok pa:sha: (Hill folk dialects of Punjabi). *Sapt-Sindhu*, pp. 110-115.

- Shree Krishan 1968. *A controlled comparative pronunciation of Bangru, Braj, Punjabi and Rajasthani*. Ph.D dissertation Delhi University, Delhi.
- Sindhu, Paramjit Singh. 1988. *ma:nav vIjna:nak pasha vI:jan* (Anthropological Linguistics). Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Singhal, Dharma Paul 1963. *bila:spuri boli* (Bilaspuri dialect) *Sahit Samacar*. Ludhiana : Lahore Bookshop. Pp. 61- 65.
Presents a brief description of Bilaspuri dialect spoken in Bilaspur and compares it with other Punjabi dialects.
- Smirnov, U.A. 1975. *The Lahnda language*. Moscow: Nauka Publishing House.
- Suri, Kartar Singh 1964. *panja:bi pa:sha: vIjna:n* (Punjabi linguistics). Ludhiana: Lahore Bookshop. Pp. xii + 241.
Describes geneological classification and grammatical characteristics of the Punjabi language.
- Surinderpaul Singh 1972. *panja:bi anuva:d kala: dia: ~ samasya:va: ~* (The problems of Punjabi translation) *Punjabi Duniya* (June).
Presents the problems of translation in Punjabi.
- Temple, Richard C. 1883. Punjabi notes and queries.
- Tiwari, Vishvanath 1964. *mia:ri panja:bi* (Standard Punjabi) *Punjabi Duniya* (Nov.) Pp. 11-16.
- Ujagar Singh 1969. *guru na:nak dev ji di pa:sha:* (Language of Guru Nanak Dev ji) *Parkh*. Vol. 2. Chandigarh: Punjab University.
- Verma Shyam 1963. *Dogri bolia: ~ Ik tulna:tmak adhayan* (A Comparative study of Dogri dialect). *Sapt-Sindhu* (Oct.) Pp. 1-2
Presents comparative study of different subdialects of Dogri.
- Verma, Shyam 1965. *panja:bi pa:sha: da: vIka:s* (The development of Punjabi language). *Punjabi Duniya* (March-April)
Presents the historical development of the Punjabi language.
- Verma Shyam 1968. *panja:bi pa:sha: de vishesh gUN*. (Characteristic features of the Punjabi language). *Alocna* (Oct-Dec.)
Describes peculiar features of the Punjabi language.

Verma, Siddheshwar 1965. ka:ngre di boli (The Kangra dialect)
Alocna 10(2) p. 46-47.

Presents in brief linguistic characteristics of Kangri.

Vohra, Asha Nand 1963. pa:sha: vIjna:n ate Usde vIpIn sakul (Linguistics and its different schools). *Punjabi Duniya* (March-April)

Zor, Mohiudin Kadri 1952. Urdu ate panja:bi (Urdu and Punjabi)
Punjabi Duniya Pp. 63-75.

Discusses the relationship between Urdu and Punjabi.

2

PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

The study of phonetics and phonology in Punjabi has attracted attention of a large number of scholars. Partly, because of its special characteristics. The inventory of Punjabi phonemes which represent 35 consonants, 10 vowels and a unit of nasalization, was solely based on perception earlier. Subsequently, empirical and objective studies were carried out to confirm the earlier perception of segmental and suprasegmental phonemes. The results brought out by these studies were authentic and reliable.

The discovery of the tonal system was a major contribution of the scholars in the area of Punjabi phonology. Bailey (1912, 1914, 1915, 1926) was the first European scholar to discover Punjabi tonal system. This discovery attracted attention of other scholars towards Punjabi phonology. The discovery of tonal system was significant and it resulted in a number of studies on this subject later.

The impact of tones was observed on the vowels. The scholars later proved with the help of spectrographic analysis that the vowels bearing low tone are longer in duration than with the high tone.

Bailey tried to analyse the Punjabi language spoken in and around Wazirabad district (now in Pakistan). He analysed speech sounds of Punjabi in his phonetic reader of Punjabi. He recognized two tones in Punjabi and accepted the occurrence of these tones only on the stressed syllables. He accepted two different tones on single syllables of a word. He could not, however, detach pitch from tone. Thus, this led to confusion between the two. Firth and his followers later proved that the word-tone is not only pitch, but other factors are also attached to it. Earlier Chatterji (1964) accepted as many tones in a word as there were syllables. He supported his views by giving examples from Punjabi. This claim was refuted by other scholars, who worked on Punjabi intensively. Gill, Joshi and Sandhu established in

their studies that there is three way tonal system in Punjabi and one word corresponds only to one tone.

Grierson (1926) provided a sketch of Punjabi speech sounds. He did not make distinction between the written and spoken form of the Punjabi language. He included voiced aspirated stops in his phonemic inventory. This description is misleading. Jain (1934) found a clue to the phonological problems by transcribing the Malwai dialect spoken in Ludhiana district. Many other scholars approached the problem by transcribing Punjabi speech from Gurmukhi to I.P.A. Prem Prakash Singh (1965) and Chatterji (1964) discussed the phenomenon of development of / h / in various Indo - Aryan languages.

Arun (1961), Gill and Gleason (1962), and Bahl (1968) have described segmental and suprasegmental speech sounds in detail. Sandhu (1986) elucidates Punjabi consonants in great detail both from articulatory and acoustic points of view. Joshi (1981) presented the phonology of verbal phrase in Punjabi. He conducted tests to study pitch and related phenomena of Doabi, a dialect of Punjabi.

The phonology has been strongly influenced by the development of the generative theory. It is phonology which links phonetics with grammar. Generative phonologists make use of speech sounds to describe the phonological phenomena. There is a need to work on Punjabi generative phonology following latest models. Metrical phonology is also a developing area currently, which requires considerable attention of the researchers. No work has commenced in this area in Punjabi.

Until recently, phoneticians had restricted their interest in the production, transmission and perception of speech sounds. They are now in the process of expanding theoretical apparatus to include the study of neuro-linguistic programming. An increasing variety of instrumental analytic testing are now being applied to the study of articulatory dynamics. The provision of computer speech opens up a wide range of possible technological applications.

It is important to point out certain fundamental characteristics and the classification of Punjabi speech sounds here before presenting bibliographical references.

Following is the chart of inventory of phonemes in Punjabi:

Consonants	<i>Bilabial</i>	<i>Dental</i>	<i>Retro- flex</i>	<i>Palato- Alveolar</i>	<i>Velar</i>	<i>Glottal</i>
<i>Stops</i>						
Voiceless unaspirated	p	t	T		K	
Voiceless aspirated	ph	th	Th		Kh	
Voiced unaspirated	b	d	D		g	
<i>Affricates</i>						
Voiceless unaspirated				c		
Voiceless aspirated				ch		
Voiced unaspirated				jh		
<i>Nasals</i>						
	m	n	N			
<i>Laterals</i>						
		l	L			
<i>Trill</i>						
			r			
<i>Flap</i>						
			R			
<i>Fricative</i>						
Voiceless	(f)	s	sh		(x)	h
voiced		(z)			(G)	
<i>Frictionless continuants</i>						
	v			y		
<i>Vowels</i>						
	<i>Front</i>		<i>Central</i>		<i>Back</i>	
High	i				u	
Lower-high mid		I		U		
mid-low E	e		a		o	
Low				a:		

It will be worth to note certain characteristic features of Punjabi from phonetic and phonological points of view.

1. The stop series shows contrast between voicing and non voicing and aspiration as found in other Indo-Aryan languages.

2. All the voiced aspirated stops have been changed into three way tonal system which is a striking characteristic feature of Punjabi phonology.
3. Punjabi pronunciation is characterised by short vowels which are neutralised in word final position in favour of long vowels.
4. It may be noted that / h / is inaudible in word medial and final positions.
5. In the words of Sanskritic origin, the following are some of the important changes that occur in Punjabi:
 - (i) The vowels / v / often changes to / b /.
 - (ii) / ri / becomes / ir / (i.e. Kripa→Kirpa.)
 - (iii) S becomes / s /, and / k / changes to / kh /.
 - (iv) / r / and / n / added to other consonant are dropped / assimilated.
 - (v) The / D / phoneme generally replaces / R / of Urdu and Hindi. / D / and / R / are used in free variation.

The study of tonal system requires an objective treatment so that synchronic and impressionistic observations made uptill now are tested. This will help to understand the mechanism of the tonal system of the Punjabi language. The allophonic variants have not been studied in detail. Bibliography references are given below :

Arun, Vidya Bhaskar 1961. *A comparative phonology of Hindi and Punjabi*. Ludhiana : Punjabi Sahitya Academy.

Presents a comparative study of Punjabi and Hindi phonology keeping in view the development of the phonological features from the old Indo-Aryan.

Atam Singh 1976. *A study of the phonological pattern conflicts in Kharar tehsil*. M. litt. dissertation, Punjabi University, Patiala.

The study deals with the phonological conflicts as a result of various social occupations and other demographic factors.

Atam Singh 1981. Problems of systematic linguistics differences among different social status : A case study of a Punjabi village. *Pakha Sanjam*. Vol. XIV Pp. 95-104.

Describes the phonological variations on the basis of social factors like age, sex and caste.

Awan, E.B.A. 1974. *Phonetic patterns of verbal phrase of Hindko*. Ph.D. dissertation, London University.

Bahl, Kali Charan 1957. Tones in Punjabi. *Indian Linguistics* Pp. 139-147.

Describes the tonal system of a variety of Punjabi spoken in the city of Amritsar, best known as Majhi.

Bahl, P.N. 1941. Injective consonants in Western Punjabi. *Punjabi Oriental Research* I. Pp. 32-47.

Describes implosive sounds of Western Punjabi.

Bahri, Hardev 1962. *Lahndi phonology with special reference to Awankari*. Allahabad : Bharati Press.

The book is divided into two sections. First section consists of phonology of Indo-Aryan elements and second section consists of phonology of foreign elements. The phonological section lists the phonemic inventory, phonetic and semantic modification and origin of sounds etc. Second section deals with the Persian elements as well as foreign elements.

Bahri, Hardev 1963. *Lahndi phonetics*. Allahabad.

Presents a description of Lahndi speech sounds and their use. It provides an introduction to Lahndi phonetics.

Bahri, Sita Ram 1970. *guru na:nak di pa:sha: sambandi tuni vicar* (A phonological study of Guru Nanak's language) *Pakha Sanjam*, Vol. III Pp. 50-58.

Describes the phonological characteristics based on the text of Guru Nanak Dev's compositions in Punjabi.

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3

MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

Writing of grammars and grammatical studies in Punjabi began with the work of William Carey, a missionary, engaged in teaching Punjabi at Fort William College, Calcutta. Carey wrote his grammar of Punjabi in 1810 (published in 1812). Munshi Kashi Ram Khatri's grammar entitled *Kayda zaban Punjabi* written in Urdu in 1810 has remained unpublished. Samuel Starkey and Bussawa Singh (1849) introduced proverbs and other materials in Punjabi, and indicated variations available in written and spoken form of Punjabi. This was followed by the grammars written by J. Newton (1852) and E.P. Newton (1898).

All these grammars have chapters on phonology and different aspects of grammar, particularly word classes. The usual practice followed in these grammars is to define and illustrate grammatical categories of Punjabi. Examples and illustrations are provided in both gurmukhi and roman scripts. Texts, and glossaries are also provided keeping a second/foreign language learner of Punjabi in view. Grierson (1912-1916) presents an outline of Punjabi grammar in his *Linguistic survey of India*. Though the data used are limited, it is presented in a systematic order.

Besides European scholars, native scholars also made an important contribution. Munshi Kashi Ram's work was followed by Ram Singh (1914), and Karam Singh Gangawala (1922). Both Ram Singh and Gangawala were aware about traditional framework. The former has written chapters on the forms of poetry, prosody, figures of speech, phrases and synonymous words, proverbs and idioms. The latter work is pedagogically oriented. These were primarily written for school students, and followed the models of traditional grammars. These grammars are sketchy and do not provide complete syntactic information.

Serious grammatical studies in Punjabi began after 1960. Gill and Gleason (1962) prepared a first detailed reference grammar of Punjabi. The book illustrates different grammatical aspects of Punjabi in detail. This is a useful reference manual for teaching Punjabi as a second language. Sandhu (1965) has analysed Puadhi dialect of Punjabi at the levels of phonology, morphology, syntax and morphophonemics. Bahl (1969) has provided a grammatical sketch of Punjabi describing its salient features. Smirnov (1976) has written a brief grammar of Punjabi in Russian illustrating main characteristics of Punjabi.

Three types of grammatical works followed : (a) repetition of descriptive studies with special reference to dialectical variations; (b) application of various theories and elicitation of data from Punjabi and fill in slots; (c) pedagogically oriented studies; and (d) exploration of indepth theoretical and applied aspects. Descriptive grammatical studies related to various dialects of Punjabi and contrastive features, though repetitive, have built a detailed description of the language. Studies related to the application of theories have not advanced much. Harkirat Singh (1980) applied transformational approach to Punjabi and worked out reasonably good slot filled description. Sekhon (1985) criticises the transformational approach and questions its suitability without furnishing adequate reasons in support of his argument. No other theories have been adequately tried. Certain grammatical aspects of Punjabi have attracted an attention of indepth studies. Puar (1979) has worked on time and tense in Punjabi. Chanchal Singh (1985) has worked on postpositions and syntax in detail. A large number of issues remain unexplored in depth.

The pedagogically oriented grammatical studies have also attracted attention of scholars lately. With an increasing interest for teaching Punjabi as a second/foreign language, quite a few pedagogical issues have been discussed including grammatical aspects. Besides several such studies, Dulai (1989) has prepared a pedagogically oriented grammar dealing with most of the issues including phonology, morphology, syntax, vocabulary and script. She illustrates the problems with special reference to the teaching of Punjabi to Hindi speakers.

There is a scope for indepth study of various grammatical aspects of Punjabi. Theoretical grammars are simply non-existent. A good beginning can be made by exploring the possibilities of working in different theoretical models. Even the descriptive studies are inadequate. Bhatia (1991) provides fairly exhaustive description of Punjabi. The area can be explored further. Bibliographical references are as follows:

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Marathi, Oriyaa and Bengali. New Delhi : Munshi Ram Manohar Lal.

Discusses the peculiar features of Punjabi and compares it with other modern Aryan languages.

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The syntactic relations of the structure of Punjabi language are discussed.

Chanchal Singh 1985. *Punjabi syntax: A functional overview.* *Pakha*

It deals with a variety of topics related to Punjabi syntax. The functional role of different syntactic constituents as well as word constituents and their interrelationships in the syntactic function of positional and case relations has also been discussed.

- Cheema, Baldev Singh 1988. *panja:bi pa:sha di: va:k bantar* (Syntactic functions of Punjabi language.) *pa:sha: vIjna:n sankalp te disha:va: ~*. Jalandhar: Punjabi Bhasha Academy.
- Cummings, P. and T.G. Bailey 1925. *Punjabi manual and gram.nar.* Reprinted, Patiala: Language Department.
A guide to the colloquial Punjabi of the northern Punjab.
- Dogra, Shyam Lal 1965-66. *ka: ~ gri boli ka: varnana:tmak adhyan na:v tatha: vIsheshan* (A descriptive study of the nouns and Adjectives in Kangri dialect). *Sapt Sindhu* 13-4. (11-12) Pp. 370-378.
- Duggal, N.S. 1965. *panja:bi vya:kran te lekh racna:(Punjabi Grammar and Composition)* Jullundar.
- Dulai, Narinder K. 1989. *A pedagogical grammar of Punjabi*. Patiala : Indian Institute of Language Studies. Pp. XVI + 255.
This is a revised version of the author's Ph.D dissertation entitled *Teaching of Punjabi to Hindi speakers* submitted to the Kurukshetra University in 1984. The book is divided in six chapters: introduction, phonology, morphology, syntax, vocabulary and script.
- Duni Chand. 1964. *panja:bi pa:sha: da: vya:kran* (Grammar of the Punjabi language) Chandigarh : Punjab University Publication Bureau.
- Gangawala, K.S. 1950. *navin panja:bi vya:kran* (New Punjabi grammar) Amritsar.
Provides a description of Punjabi from pedagogical point of view.
- Gill, H.S. 1967. *Syntax fonctionnells du panja:bi. Proceedings of the International Congress of Linguistics.* Bhucharest.
- Gill, H.S. and H.A. Gleason 1969. *A reference grammar of Punjabi* Patiala: Punjabi University, Pp. IX + 218.

The grammar is divided into two parts. Part I contains chapters on the concept of linguistic sanjam, phonology, tones, phonology of Punjabi as compared to that of Hindi and other Aryan languages and Gurmukhi orthography. Part II contains chapters on parts of speech and inflection, nominal phrases, verbal phrases, clauses, emphasis. This is a useful reference manual for teaching and learning of Punjabi as a second language.

Giani Ram Singh. *vaDDa panja:bi vya:kran* (Elaborated Punjabi grammar). Amritsar.

Discusses phonology, orthography and other grammatical aspects of Punjabi.

Gupta, Baldev Raj 1974. *panja:bi ate Dogri da: ka:rak vIdha:n* (A case structure of Punjabi and Dogri) *Khaj Darpan* (July) No.2. Pp. 140-146.

The case structure of Punjabi and Dogri is discussed.

Gupta, Baldev Raj. 1970. *panja:bi pa:sha de ta:tu ate pratya* (Word roots and suffixes of the Punjabi language.) *Punjabi Duniya* (May).

Suffixes and roots of Punjabi have been analysed.

Gurdev Singh 1960. *panja:bi vya:kran te Ik ca:t* (A glance on Punjabi grammar) *Punjabi Duniya* (Jan.) No.1.

The author discusses the alphabets, the formation of words and features of Punjabi.

Harbhajan Singh 1965. *parsId panja:bi vya:kran* (Punjabi grammar) *Punjabi Duniya* (March-April).

The author discusses an old grammar entitled *Kayda zaba:n Punjabi* which is in Urdu script.

Harkirat Singh 1970. *rupantri vya:kran* (Transformational grammar) *Pakha Sanjam* Vol. 3. No.1-2.

Discusses the structure of transformational grammar and gives examples from Punjabi.

Harkirat Singh 1972. *Phrase structure rules in Punjabi.* *Pakha Sanjam*, Vol. 5. Pp. 63-68.

Discusses phrase structure rules with examples from Punjabi.

- Harkirat Singh 1975. panja:bi de sambandak *ne te nu* (Punjabi postpositions). *Khoj Darpan* (Jan.) No.3. Pp.152-156.
It gives the description of Punjabi postpositions that differ in various dialects.
- Harkirat Singh 1975. *ka:lej panja:bi vya:kran*. (Punjabi college grammar) Chandigarh: Punjab University Text Book Board.
- Harkirat Singh 1977. panja:bi da: pEla: vya:kran (First grammar of Punjabi) *Punjabi Duniya*. Patiala: Language Department.
It gives the description of first Punjabi grammar written by William Carey.
- Harkirat Singh 1980. panja:bi vya:kran dia: ~ kUcch samasya:va: ~ (Some problems of Punjabi grammar). *Khoj Darpan* (Jan.) pp.192-197. No.13,1
Describes some problems of Punjabi grammar.
- Henry Court 1983. *A short Punjabi grammar*. New Delhi :Amar Prakashan (reprint).
- Janak Raj 1976. *Descriptive grammar of Doabi* (Phonetics and morphemics). Ph.D. dissertation, Kurukshetra University, Kurushetra.
- Kawaljeet Kaur 1988. nav-va:ka: ~ sh pacha:n ate bantar. (Noun phrase identity and structure). *pa:sha: vjna:n sankalp ate disha:va: ~*. Jalandhar: Punjabi Bhasha Academy.
- Joga Singh 1988. satha:nva:cak kIrya: vIsheshana:tmak va:ka: ~ sh : vya:karnak vIshleshan. (Locative adverbial phrase: Grammatical analysis). *pa:sha: vIjna:n :sankalp ate disha:va: ~*. Jalandhar: Punjabi Bhasha Academy.
- Josh, Sohan Singh 1964. panja:bi andar shabad sIrgan di samba:vna:va: ~ (Possibilities of creation of Punjabi words) *Punjabi Duniya* (July).
Discusses different possibilities of creation of new words in Punjabi.
- Joshi, S.S. 1980. Punjabi vya:kran ate tUni jUgat (Punjabi grammar and phonological structure) *Pakha Sanjam* Vol. XIII.
Describes phonological structure of Punjabi.

- Malik, A.N. 1968. *Phonology and morphology of Punjabi*. Delhi University, Ph.D. dissertation.
- Mizokami, Tomio 1981. *Punjabi*. Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. The book consists of four chapters on phonology, orthography, morphology and syntax. It presents a brief description of Punjabi syntax.
- Newton, E.P. 1961. *Punjabi Grammar. Punjabi manual and grammar*. Patiala: Language Department.
- Newton, Rev. E.P. 1898. *Punjabi grammar with exercises and vocabulary*. London.
- Newton, J. 1851. *Grammar of the Panjabi language with appendices*. Ludhiana. Presents a brief grammatical sketch of Punjabi.
- Prashar, Hari Chand 1960. vIdIa:tmak vya:kran ate varnana:tmak pa:sha: vIjna:n (Normative grammar and descriptive linguistics) *Punjabi Duniya* (Shabad joR te vya:kran ank) No. 1 (II) p. 94.
- Puar, Joginder Singh 1972. Concord system in verbal phrase. *Pakha Sanjam* Vol. 5. Pp. 57-67. Describes the concord system in the non-honorific and honorific verbal phrases in Punjabi.
- Puar, Joginder Singh 1973. Transitive, Intransitives and complement types of clauses in Punjabi. *Pakha Sanjam*. Vol. VI. Discusses transitive, intransitive and complement types of clauses and their components with reference to various types of syntactic structure.
- Puar, Joginder Singh 1974. The finite verbal phrase and clause categories. *Pakha Sanjam*. Vol. VII. Pp. 89-168. Presents a grammatical analysis of the finite verbal phrase in Punjabi.
- Puar, Joginder Singh 1980. panja:bi vya:kran sthIti te samasya:va:~ (Punjabi grammar : Place and problems) *Pakha Sanjam*. Vol. 7 No. XII. Pp. 1-15. Discusses the problems of Punjabi grammar.

Puar, Joginder Singh. 1980. panja:bi vya:kran pumika: ate rup rekha: (An introduction to Punjabi grammar and its nature) *Sedh* (Sept.) Vol. IX, No. 9. Pp. 22-28.

Presents an introduction to Punjabi grammar.

Puar, Joginder Singh 1980. panja:bi vya:kran pumika ate rup rekha. (An introduction and an outline of Punjabi grammar) *Pakha Sanjam*. Vol. XIII.

Presents a brief history and development of Punjabi grammar and an outline of Punjabi grammar from pedagogical point of view.

Puar, Joginder Singh 1983. panja:bi vlc karmanikaran (Passivization in Punjabi). *Khoj Darpan* No. 20. Pp. 128-131.

Describes the phenomenon of passivization with illustrations from Punjabi.

Puar, Joginder Singh 1985. passivization in Punjabi. *Pakha Sanjam* Vol. XVII.

Puar, Joginder Singh 1988. panja:bi kIrya: va:ka: ~ sh di: bantar (Structure of Punjabi verb phrase). *pa:sha: vIjna:n :sankalp ate disha:va: ~*. Jalandhar: Punjabi Bhasha Academy.

Puar, Joginder Singh 1990. *The Punjabi Verb: Form and Function*. Patiala: Punjabi University. Pp. xi + 147.

The book provides description of various aspects of form and function of the Punjabi verb. It is divided in seven chapters devoted introduction, morphology of the verbal forms, component categories, clause categories, and the past, present and future tense and then functions.

Sahib Singh 1960. gUrba:ni ate Isda: vya:kran (Gurbani and its grammar). *Punjabi Duniya* No.1. Pp. 62-75 (Jan.)(Shabad joR te vya:kran ank).

The author discusses the grammatical features of Gurbani.

Sandhu, Balbir Singh 1968. *A descriptive grammar of puadhi*. Chandigarh: Punjab University.

The author highlights grammatical features of Puadhi (a dialect of Punjabi). He gives a description of phonology, morpho-phonemics, morphology and syntax.

Sekhon, Gurkirpal Singh. 1985. Rules of the categorial components in Punjabi. *Pakha Sanjam* Vol. XVII.

Discusses tentative rules of the categorial component of the base in Punjabi. He formulates some sample rules for the transformational grammar of Punjabi.

Shan, H.S. 1960. pEla: panja:bi vya:kran (First Punjabi grammar) *Punjabi Duniya* (Jan.), Pp.35-47.

Discusses the first Punjabi grammar written by William Carey.

Singh, Karam 1931. navin panja:bi vya:kran (New Punjabi grammar) Part II. Amritsar.

Singh, Manmohan 1957. *panjabi vya:kran*. (Punjabi grammar). Jullundur.

Smirnov, U.A.1964. *sloznopodcinennoe predlozenie S pridatocnymi podlezascymi V Soremennom pandzab kom jazyke* (The complex sentences with subjects expressed by clauses in the contemporary Punjabi language) *Indijskaja i transkaja Filologija*. Moscow. Pp. 165-205.

The author has discussed the rules of complex syntactic structure of Punjabi by comparing it with colloquial Russian language.

Smirnov, U.A. 1966. The composite sentence: main problems. *Parkh*. Chandigarh: Punjab University.

Presents a detailed study of composite sentences in Punjabi. This is one of the least studied problems. The data discussed is a formal variety of Punjabi taken from the written texts, literary writings, newspapers etc.

Smirnov, U.A. 1975. *The Lahnda language*. Moscow : Nauka Publishing House.

Presents an outline of the grammatical structure of Lahanda.

Smirnov, U.A. 1976. *A grammar of the Punjabi language*. London.

It discusses in brief phonology, morphology and syntactic patterns of the Punjabi language.

- Starkey, Samuel and Bussawa Singh 1849. *A dictionary- English and Punjabi outline of grammar also dialogues*. Calcutta.
Provides grammatical explanatory notes.
- Suri, Ved. 1965-66. panja:bi aur ka: ~ gri ke ka:rak cinha (Case signs of Punjabi and Kangri). *Sapta Sindhu*. Pp. 13-14 : 11-12 : 241-246.
- Sushma Kumari 1970. Punjabi postpositions and English prepositions. *Bulletin of CIEFL* No. 2. Hyderabad.
- Teja Singh 1949. *shabda ~ : te Iagan, ma:tra: ~ te guje ped* (Types of final terminations). Ludhiana.
- Tisdall, William Clair 1961. *A simplified grammar and reading book of the Punjabi language*. New York : Frederick Ungar Publishing Co.
It presents the grammatical frame of Punjabi language in brief.
- Tolstoya, N.L. 1964. ob osnovnyx funkcijak obrazujushcix glagoliv V sloznyx glagol nyx socetanijax V pandzabskom jazyke (The basic functions of modifying verbs in complex verbal phrase in Punjabi) *Jazyki Init* Moscow. Pp. 343-352.
- Tolstoya, N.L. Translated by G.L. Campell 1981. *The Punjabi Language : A descriptive grammar. Languages Asia and Africa*. Vol. II. Pp vii + 78.
Presents a very brief description in Punjabi. It is divided in chapters on phonology and script, vocabulary, morphology and syntax. Some specimen texts are also given.
- Vale, Rama Chandra Narayan. 1948. Verbal composition in Punjabi. *Verbal composition in Indo-Aryan*, Poona.
- Walia, Paramjeet Singh 1967. A contrastive analysis of English and Punjabi : Sentence clause and verbal phrase patterns. Writing college Central Institute of English, Hyderabad.
- Walia, Paramjeet Singh 1967. A multidimensional polysystematic description of verbal groups in Punjabi. *Parkh* No.2 Chandigarh: Punjab University.
- Walia, Paramjeet Singh 1968. A comparative study of clause patterns in English and Punjabi. *Parkh*, Chandigarh: Punjab University.

- Walia, Paramjeet Singh, 1977. panja:bi vya:kran hukamva:ci vak (Punjabi grammar : Imperative sentences) *Khoj Darpan*. (July) No. 8;2. Pp. 110-125.
- Walia, Paramjeet Singh 1977. A study on the systemic description of clause patterns in Punjabi. Ph.D dissertation. Amritsar: Guru Nanak Dev University.
Discusses problems of transitivity, causativity, voice stylistic device of prominence, imperative and interrogatives in detail.
- Walia, Paramjeet Singh 1978. panja:bi va:k sanracna: naka:ran parkr-Iya: (Punjabi syntactic patterns: negation process) *Punjabi Duniya* (July) No. 10:2, pp. 114-123.
An attempt has been made to discuss the procedure of negation at syntactic level.

4

SEMANTICS

Semantics, the study of meaning, did not attract much attention of linguists for a long period of time. The interest of linguists was, at most, limited to the understanding of the meanings of individual words and their combination in sentences. It was later realised that there must be a relationship between grammatical and semantic categories. Grammatical descriptions must be sensitive to semantics. The whole purpose of describing a language is to relate sounds to meanings.

Indian theories of meaning have formed the basis of several modern theories of meaning, and are used in different disciplines. Modern Indian linguists did not explore these theories and relate them to the description of language until the western theoreticians attached importance to semantics as an important component in syntactic theories.

As is well known, semantics got an immediate attention when theoreticians were looking for solutions to the problems in the transformational generative syntactic model. Chomsky modified his standard theory and introduced semantic component in his extended standard theory.

Not much work has been done in the area of semantics in Punjabi. The studies undertaken so far are related to the relationship between semantics and other applied linguistic areas like stylistics, semiotics, lexicography etc. Atamjit Singh (1978) has studied its relationship with stylistics.

Harkirat Singh (1974) has described semantic structure of Punjabi by indicating the relationship between sememes and lexemes. This work needs to be explored further. Khurshidi (1973) has presented an outline of semantics in traditional framework, indicating etymology of different words in Punjabi. Gupta (1977) attempts a semantic analysis of Sheikh Farid's language used in his compositions.

Inspired by Chafe's generative semantics model, Kapoor (1985) studied the semantic structure of Punjabi verb. Komal (1987) has prepared an introductory textbook on semantics written in Punjabi.

Both theoretical as well as applied aspects of semantics need to be explored. It is important to study the applications of different semantic theories to Punjabi. It would be more appropriate to describe Punjabi texts using theories of meaning developed in India.

Atamjit Singh, 1978. *shEli vIjna:n ate arth vIjna:n* (Stylistics and semantics). *Khoj Darpan* (July). Pp. 124-151.

Attempts to establish the relationship between the two.

Gulati, G. 1963. *A comparative study of the synonyms of Hindi and Punjabi*. Agra: Central Hindi Institute.

Gupta, Baldev Raj 1977. *Shekh Farid di pa:sha: : arth vijna:ak adhyan*. (Language of Sheikh Farid : A semantic study) Patiala: Madaan Publishers.

Attempts an analysis of Sheikh Farid's language.

Harkirat Singh 1974. *pa:sha: di arth vIo ~ t*. (Semantic structure of language) *Punjabi Duniya* (Oct.), pp. 51-57.

Presents description of semantic aspects with reference to various sememes and lexemes in Punjabi.

Jasbir Kaur 1988. *Semantics of Punjabi verbs*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.

Kapoor, Kapil 1988. *Semantic structure and the verb* (A propositional analysis). New Delhi: Intellectual Publishing House.

This book is a revised version of the author's Ph.D dissertation. The current study is based on the model of Chafe's generative semantics and Fillmore's case grammar that concern with noun verb relations. The author investigates the nature of propositional structure through an intensive analysis of Punjabi.

Komal, Jagjeet Singh 1987. *arth vIjna:n : Ik ja:n pacha:n* (Semantics: an introduction). Patiala.

The book is introductory in nature. It deals with certain new concepts of semantics viz. speech act theory, presupposition etc.

Khurshidi, Surjit 1973. *panja:bi shabda:rth di rup rekha* : (An outline of Punjabi semantics) Jullundur: Progressive Book Centre. Pp.176.

The author has collected vocabulary from different fields and tried to show the origin of different words.

Nirvair, Darshan Singh 1981. Semantic significance of Punjabi suffixes. *Vishveshvaranand Indological Journal*. Vol. XIX, Pp. 1-11. (Jan. Dec.) Pp. 63-81.

Describes a semantic classification of suffixes in Punjabi.

Nirvair, Darshan Singh 1975. Persian words in Punjabi : A semantic view. *Vishveshvaranand Indological Journal*. Vol. XIII. No. I & II. (March-Sept.) Pp. 250 -57.

Wadley, Susan 1967. Fate and Gods in the Punjabi cult of gugga : A structural semantic analysis. *Chicago Anthropology*.

5

PEDAGOGICAL MATERIALS

Pedagogical materials are learner centred and form part of language teaching courses. Such materials are guided by learning strategies and teaching objectives of the target language. Pedagogical materials are different for different language teaching and learning situations. The same language can be taught in different situations: first language, second language or foreign language. All the four basic language skills- understanding, speaking, reading and writing are to be taught and learnt in a second or foreign language teaching and learning situation. There is an emphasis on written skills i.e. reading and writing in the first language teaching and learning situation.

There is a long tradition for the preparation of pedagogically oriented materials in the form of language courses, reference manuals, work books etc. for teaching and learning Punjabi as a second or foreign language. The beginning was made by European scholars and Christian missionaries in the preparation of such materials. Newton (1898) prepared Punjabi manual and grammar with exercises and vocabulary. Tisdall (1889) prepared an outline of grammar and manual. Bailey and Cummings (1925) described Punjabi speech sounds and grammatical structures. All these materials were prepared for foreigners who were keen to learn Punjabi. None of them was a comprehensive one.

Serious pedagogical materials have been prepared in the last three decades. There was a need for teaching and learning of Punjabi as a second and foreign language. Different pedagogical materials have their aims and objectives. Bahri and Walia (1968), Shackle (1972), Gill and Gleason (1972) and Hardev Bahri (1973) adopted mostly structural approach in the designing of Punjabi materials. These language courses introduce pronunciation of speech sounds, grammatical structure of the language alongwith exercise and notes

on grammar. With these courses, it was realised, as elsewhere, that the knowledge of linguistics was necessary for the design, preparation, gradation and use of instructional materials aimed at second or foreign language teaching.

Punjabi is being taught as a second language at the Northern Regional language Centre of the CIIL since 1971 to the adult learners on regular basis. The CIIL has prepared very useful instructional materials. Dulai and Koul (1981) have prepared a phonetic reader which introduces speech sounds aimed at acquiring acceptable pronunciation. Bhatia (1985), Dulai (1982, 1989) are quite useful text and reference materials. The text materials are properly graded and used through situational approach. Besides the preparation of pedagogical materials, researchers have described and analysed the problem in learning Punjabi as a second language due to the interference of the learner's linguistic background. Some scholars have conducted contrastive studies of Punjabi and the learner's mother tongues, and thus predicting the problems the learners are likely to face in learning the target language. Besides contrastive studies, error analyses at different linguistic levels have been conducted. The results are useful for both teachers as well as learners of Punjabi as a second or foreign language.

There is a large scope in the area of the preparation of need based instructional materials in Punjabi. No serious attempts have yet been made in the preparation of audio-visual materials. There is a need and demand for using electronic and electro-mechanic gadgets in language teaching. This would require the preparation of appropriate scripts and recording of materials. Self instructional courses with audio-video support cassettes need to be prepared.

Aggarwal, Chaman Lal 1983. *panja:bi vya:kran shIkshan*. (On the teaching of Punjabi Grammar) Omkar N. Koul (ed.) *Punjabi pa:sha: da adhiya:pan*. Amritsar. Ravi Sahit Parkashan.

Atamjeet Singh 1983. *ta:rmIk ka:v da: adhiya:pan : kucch samasya:va:~*. (On the teaching of religious poetry: Some problems). In Omkar N. Koul (ed) 1983.

Bahl, Kali charan 1973. Review of Bahri, U.S. (1972) *An introductory course in spoken Punjabi : A micro-wave approach to language teaching*. *Indian Linguistics*.

Points out certain limitations in the use of this as a textbook for teaching Punjabi as a second or foreign language.

Bahri, Hardev 1973. *Teach yourself Punjabi*. Patiala: Punjabi University.

The book contains chapters on gurmukhi alphabets, pronunciation and reading, writing structures, super structures and reader. It is useful for teaching Punjabi as a second or foreign language.

Bahri, U.S. and Paramjeet Singh Walia 1968. *Introductory Punjabi*. Patiala : Punjabi University.

Provides an introduction to basic Punjabi structures.

Bahri, U.S. 1972. *Introductory course in spoken Punjabi : A micro-wave approach*. New Delhi : Bahri Publications.

The book provides fundamentals of Punjabi for second language learners. It presents three dimensions of language : linguistic, social and topical. It presents the core of syntactic, phonological and morphological patterns with which one can produce more complex sentences in as many varied situations as possible.

Bahri, U. S. 1986. *Punjabi primer : A course in programmed learning*. New Delhi: Bahri Publications.

It introduces gurmukhi script alongwith exercises and limited text in Punjabi from pedagogical point of view.

Bailey T.G. and F. Cummings 1925. *Punjabi manual and grammar guide to the colloquial Punjabi of the Northern Punjab*. Calcutta.

Bhatia, Motia 1985. *Intensive course in Punjabi*. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages.

The course has been prepared for the use of teaching of Punjabi as a second language to the inservice teacher trainees at the Northern Regional Language Centre, Patiala. It consists of 24 units which are further divided into 90 lessons covering all the basic structures of Punjabi. Each lesson consists of a text in the form of conversations followed by drills, exercises, notes on grammar and vocabulary.

Bhatia, Motia 1983. sambandka: ~ di varto ~ : galtia: ~ de rup vlc (The use of postpositions : an error analysis). In Omkar N. Koul (ed.)1983.

Dharam Lal 1912. *Punjabi manual*. Jullundur.
Presents text and vocabulary for learning Punjabi.

Dulai, Narinder K. 1978. *Teaching of Punjabi to Indo-Aryan and Dravidian speakers*. Patiala : Punjabi University, M.Litt thesis.
It describes briefly linguistic characteristics and structure of Punjabi language and points out certain problems of the teaching it to other Indo-Aryan and Dravidian speakers.

Dulai, Narinder K. 1983. gUrmukhi lipi paRa:Un dia: ~ samasya:va: ~ davitya pa:sha: de rup vlc. (On the problems of teaching of Gurmukhi script as a second language). In Omkar N. Koul (ed.)1983.

Dulai, Narinder K. 1982. *panja:bi pustak - 1* (State school Reader in Punjabi). Mysore :Central Institute of Indian Languages.

Dulai, Narinder K. 1989. *A pedagogical grammar of Punjabi*. Patiala: Indian Institute of Language Studies.
It is a revised version of the Ph.D disertation entitled *Teaching of Punjabi to Hindi speakers* submitted to Kurukshetra University in 1984. The book consists of chapters on phonology, morphology, syntax, vocabulary and script. The book is useful as a reference manual for second language learners and teachers of Punjabi.

Ganathe, N.S.R. 1981. *learn Punjabi in thirty days*. Madras : Balaji Publication.
It presents a sketch of grammatical rules of Punjabi useful for second language learners.

Gargesh, Ravinder 1983. shEli vIjna:n te kavIta: da: adiya:pan. (Stylistics and teaching of poetry). In Omkar N. Koul (ed.) 1983.

Gill, H.S. and H.A. Gleason 1972. *A start in Punjabi*. Patiala : Punjabi University.
A short course meant for the teaching of Punjabi to Americans. Provides text, exercises, vocabulary and notes on grammar.

- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1969. Contrastive method of teaching Punjabi to Tamilians. *Parkh II* Pp. 31-34.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj. 1976. panja:bi sa:hit paRa:Un di sanracna:tmak vidhi (Structural methods of teaching Punjabi literature) *Sikhya Patrika* (Dec.).
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1977. pa:sha:i cIn sikha:Una: (To teach signs of language) *Sikhya Patrika*. (Dec.).
Discusses signs with special reference to Sheikh Farid's poetry.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj. 1978. pa:sha: vIjna:n sikhaUna: (Teaching of linguistics) *Sikhya Patrika* (Dec.)
Describes methods for the teaching of linguistics to students of languages.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1973. tamIl pa:shIa: ~ nu ~ panja:bi sikha:Uni (Teaching Punjabi to Tamilians). *Sikhya Patrika*. (Dec.)
Some problems of teaching Punjabi to Tamilians have been discussed.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1983. lok sa:hit adhiya:pan ate pa:sha: vIjna:n (Teaching of folk literature and linguistics). In Omkar N. Koul (ed.) 1983.
The author has discussed the role of linguistics in the teaching of folk literature.
- Gupta, B. Bhushan Das 1970. *Punjabi self taught*. Calcutta : Dass Gupta Prakashan.
The book is meant for second language learners. It introduces the gurmukhi alphabets and grammatical structures of Punjabi.
- Inderpal Singh 1983. panja:bi adiya:pan: kUcch samasya:va: ~ (Some problems in the teaching of Punjabi). In Omkar N. Koul (ed.) 1983.
- Joshi, S.S. 1983. panja:bi Uca:ran di sikhya: (On the teaching of Punjabi pronunciation). In Omkar N. Koul (ed.) 1983.
- Joshi, S.S. 1991, Review of Dulai, Narinder K. (1989) Pedagogical grammar of Punjabi. *South Asian Language Review*. Vol. 1, No. 2.

Kartar Singh 1973. *shUd panja:bi kIve ~ Ilkhie* (How to write correct Punjabi?) Ludhiana : Mahindra Prakashan.

The book is divided into three parts. The first two parts are related to grammar and the third part with syntactic patterns followed by paragraphs for exercises.

Khokhlova, L.V., Narinder Dulai and Omkar N. Koul 1990. *Uchebnik yazika Panjabi* (A manual of Punjabi). Moscow: Moscow State University. Vols. 1-3. Pp. 434.

It is a text book for teaching Punjabi to Russians. It introduces Punjabi speech sounds, script and basic structures of Punjabi. The text provided in both prose and poetry is followed by exercises and notes on grammar and vocabulary.

Koul, Omkar N. (ed.) 1983. *panja:bi pa:sha: da: adhiya:pan* (Teaching Punjabi Language). Amritsar: Ravi Sahit Prakashan.

It includes papers on the teaching of different aspects of Punjabi in both first as well as second language teaching and learning situations.

Liperovskiy, V. P. 1991. Review of Khokhlova, Narinder Dulai and Omkar N. Koul 1990. *Uchebnik yazika Punjabi* (A manual of Punjabi). *South Asian Language Review* Vol. 1, No. 2.

Machawe Prabhakar 1969. *Speak and learn fifteen Indian languages*. New Delhi.

Discusses briefly Punjabi transcribed sentences and phonetic tendencies in Punjabi.

Madhu Bala 1983. *panja:bi dUtt pa:sha: sIkhan vIc tUni Uca:ran dia: ~ samasya:nva: ~*. (On the problems of learning speech sounds of Punjabi as a second language.) In Omkar N. Koul (ed.) 1983.

Newton, E.P. 1898. *Punjabi manual and grammar with exercise and vocabulary*. Ludhiana.

A manual for learning Punjabi as a second language.

Puar, Joginder Singh 1981. *panja:bi madIam ate pa:sha:i samasya:va: ~* (Problems in the use of Punjabi as medium of instruction). *Sedh* (August) Pp. 16-28, Vol. 10, No. 3.

Discusses problems as a result of the use of Punjabi as medium of instruction.

- Puar, Joginder Singh 1981. *panja:bi pa:sha: di Unti di nuha:r* (The foundation of the progress of Punjabi language). *Sedh* pp. 43-52. Vol. 10, No.1.
 Argues for the use of Punjabi as a medium of instruction for the development of the Punjabi language.
- Puar, Joginder Singh 1983. *pa:sha: vIjna:n, vya:kran ate pa:sha: adhiyan*. In Omkar N. Koul (ed.) 1983.
- Rangila, Ranjit Singh 1981. Learning theory, pedagogy and Punjabi number and gender : some observations. Paper presented in seminar at NRLC, Patiala.
- Sekhon, Rajender Singh 1987. *pa:sha: pra:pti de vIbin pElu* (Achievements of various aspects of language) Patiala : Deep Prakashan. The book deals with various aspects of language acquisition. The first chapter explicates the structure of brain. This is followed by the discussion of thesis of language learning and cognitive development. The last chapter discusses speech distortion phenomena due to physical handicaps.
- Shackle C. 1972. *Punjabi* (Teach your self Books) London : English University Press. Pp. VII + 212.
 The book presents lessons of Punjabi based on the standard Majhi dialect spoken in Lahore and Amritsar for non-native learners of Punjabi. Notes on grammar are followed by exercises on structure in Punjabi with English translation.
- Shackle, C 1978. Teaching Punjabi. *Language Forum* Vol. 3, No.4. Pp. 27-30.
 Points out many problems and approaches to the teaching of Punjabi.
- Shackle, C. 1983. *An introduction to the sacred language of the Sikhs*. New Delhi: Heritage Publishers.
 The course is divided into three parts. part I comprises an introduction to the gurmukhi script, with aid of Roman transliteration. The aim has been to teach the antique conven-

tions of the 17th cent, gurmukhi spelling, which differs in some respects from modern Punjabi orthography. part II introduces the grammar of the language of the Sikh scriptures in a graded sequence beginning with the simplest forms and constructions and gradually working through the more complex ones. Each lesson concludes with vocabulary of newly introduces words followed by exercises. Part II of the course has been designed as a short introductory reader to the main varieties of early Sikh religion literature.

Sharma, D.D. 1981. Linguistic interference with special reference to teaching of Punjabi to Hindi speakers. Paper presented in the seminar on Punjabi, Patiala: Northern Regional Language Centre.

Sindhu, Paramjit Singh 1983. paTh-kram vlc lok-ya:n da: mahatav (The importance of folklore in the syllabus). In Omkar N. Koul (ed.)1983.

Discusses the meaning and importance of folklore in syllabus.

Teja Singh 1954. panja:bi kive ~ sikhle (How to learn Punjabi?) Amritsar: Hindi Publishers Limited.

It suggests ways for learning the Punjabi script.

Tej, F.S. (No date). *First year Punjabi course in Gurumukhi*. Missionary Language Board.

Tisdall, William Clair 1889. *A simplified grammar and reading book of the Punjabi Language*. London.

6

SOCIOLINGUISTICS

As Pride says, "Sociolinguistics is not simply an amalgam of linguistics and society. It embraces in principle at least every aspect of the structure and use of language that relates to its social and cultural functions" (1970 :287). Language is an integral part of society. It is used in all walks of life. It reveals the identify of its speakers, their culture, behaviour and community to which they belong.

Sociolinguistics, the use of language in society, has lately become an important area of investigation and research in Indian languages including Punjabi. India is a multilingual country with numerous languages and their dialectical variations. Mobilisation and migration are two important factors responsible for dialectical diversities. Migration from one area to another result in a complex linguistic millieu. Distinctive features of one language get easily blurred with another language in contact. Agnihotri (1985) has indicated such phonological features in the speech of those who migrate from Bihar to Punjab in search of employment. The Bihari migrants acquire Punjabi for their communication needs. This results in the assimilation of some distinctive phonological features of Punjabi.

The study of bilingualism has attracted the attention of linguists. The verbal behaviour of a particular speech community is being studied within the framework of intra and inter speech group bilingualism. In a bilingual setting, the speaker may employ one of the different varieties of two or more languages. With the passage of time, verbal repertoire of a speech community undergoes various changes, because it has to cope up with the new societal environment. In Indian society as Pandit (1977) points out, "language maintenance is the norm, but language shift is an exception." Rangila (1986) has discussed the maintenance of Punjabi language in Delhi. Where besides Hindi other languages are also spoken. It is difficult to maintain a language

in a complex multilingual situation. The maintenance is conditioned primarily by (i) the attitude of the users towards their mother tongue and other tongue, and (ii) the status of the language and its use in various domains in day to day life.

It is generally observed that the older generation tend to retain the mother tongue but the younger generation easily give in under the peer group pressure, and shift to other tongue.

Mizokami (1987) explicates those linguistic patterns which become the cause of interference in the speech of migrants, when they come in contact with the members of other ethnic groups. Their interference have been studied at different linguistic levels: phonic, lexical and grammatical. He has attempted to study the phenomena of mutual intelligibility and comprehensibility. This study, primarily sociolinguistic in orientation, has wider interdisciplinary implications. When two homogeneous languages share most of the salient features, due to inter dialectal mix up, the features of two languages get blurred, resulting in a new type of language termed as "Interlanguage".

Cultural values relevant to language are also characterized in such terms like power, solidarity etc. Koul and Madhu Bala (1989) have attempted to analyse modes of address and second person pronominal usage in Punjabi in various social settings. The study depicts those semantic rules that govern the choice of the use of modes of address and second person pronouns. The study reveals that in a modern dynamic society, there is rapid change in the linguistic behaviour of people who speak Punjabi natively. The use of address forms largely depend on the degree of power and solidarity in a given society among different social dyads.

Speech variations arise in one family due to different social factors: age, sex, education, occupation etc. Atam Singh (1979) discusses specific speech habits of different groups and their conflict with one another. The inferences drawn show that linguistic variations are not only the result of social stratification on the vertical axis but also due to age, education, occupation and context of situation on the horizontal axis.

Certain varieties and styles of speech are associated with people belonging to different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. Speech habits of a group are also influenced by the neighbouring

languages and varieties of speech. Satnam Kaur (1985) has pointed out three socio-geographic factors : internal, outer, and contextual, in her study about Hindko speakers. Internal factors are related to different linguistic levels, outer factors exhibit functional styles and contextual factors refer to the context.

The migration of Punjabi speakers from one place to another and the language contact has given rise to complete bilingual situations. Gumperz (1969) and Walia (1974) have studied the phenomena of code switching and code mixing in a bilingual/multi lingual society. Gumperz has pointed out that switching between Hindi and Punjabi in Delhi gives rise to mixed style of speech which illustrate how languages can be seen to merge in stable bilingual communication to the point at which it seems irrelevant to speak of interference between distinct standard forms of speech. In a bilingual or multilingual society, code mixing takes place in the utterance of the speaker unconsciously. Similarly, Robins (1970) discusses Punjabi-Hindi bilingualism. He shows how people at all levels of society demonstrate their affiliation to various groups by their choice among alternative forms of their language.

There are other Punjabi sociolinguistic issues which have not received attention of scholars so far. The use of Punjabi in mass media has not yet been studied from sociolinguistic point of view.

Agnihotri, V. P. 1985. Assimilation of Punjabi speech sounds by migrant Hindi speakers in Punjab *Pakha Sanjam*. Vol. 18.

Atam Singh 1979. Linguistic interaction and social differentiation in a Punjabi village. In *Indian Linguistics* Vol. 40, No. 4.

It indicates the relationship between different strata of a village community and the linguistic variations. The inferences are drawn that the linguistic variations are not only the result of social stratification on the vertical axis but also due to differences in age, education, profession, context of situation etc. on the horizontal level. The resultant linguistic parameters are explainable in terms of complex social interaction and intensity of communication. The parameters are many and complex and the variations are functional as in no way they hinder the process of communication.

Atam Singh 1980. boli de parspar parba:v te ja:ti ped (Mutual interference of dialects and caste variations). *Pakha Sanjam* Vol. XII.

The study outlines the speech variations due to demographic factors like age, sex, occupation etc. The variations are found to be structurally related and functionally conditioned.

Atam Singh 1969. pa:sha: sarve te pa:sha: vIjna:n. (Language survey and linguistics). *Pakha Sanjam*. Vol. II, No. 1.

The article deals with the interconnection between linguistic survey and the science of language. It illustrates variation in speech according to the formal and informal styles.

Atam Singh 1980. sama:jak shrenla: vIc pa:sha: vIjna:nak vIlakhanta: da: nIrikhan (A survey of linguistic variations in social groups). The study outlines the linguistic varieties and registers used by various social groups in different occupational situations. The study shows that even the so-called free variation is not free but is conditioned by social factors and is situationally determined.

Atam Singh 1984. *The patterns of correlation between linguistic parameters and social stratification in Patiala region* (Puadhi Area). Ph.D thesis, Kurukshetra: Kurukshetra University.

The present work consists of three parts devoted to an introduction, scope of the study, theoretical concepts about linguistic parameters, social stratification and its cultural correlates, various assumptions and hypothesis.

Atam Singh 1989. *sama:j pa:sha: vIjna:n* (Sociolinguistics). Patiala: Punjabi University.

The book covers basic concepts of sociolinguistics. It is primarily a textbook, which provides general but detailed information on sociolinguistics for students and researchers.

Burling, Robbins 1970. Punjabi-Hindi bilingualism. *Man's many voices: Language in its cultural context*. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston. Pp. 114-116.

It shows, how people at all levels of society can demonstrate their affiliation to various social groups by their choice among alternative forms of their language.

- Dhingra, Paramjeet Singh 1983. *reDio prsa:ran vIc panja:bi* (Punjabi in Radio Broadcasting). *Khoj Darpan* No. 20. Pp. 136-151.
Discusses the use of Punjabi language in radio-broadcasting from sociolinguistic point of view.
- Gumperz, J.J. 1964. Hindi-Punjabi code switching in Delhi. *Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference of Linguistics*. The Hague: Mouton, Pp. 1115-24.
It illustrates some aspects of community multilingualism as it occurs among speakers of Hindi and Punjabi in Delhi.
- Harkirat Singh. 1974. *pa:sha: te sama:j* (Language and society). *Khoj Darpan* No. 2 (Jan.), Pp. 134-139.
It shows that the language is related to society because it is acquired and used in the society.
- Khubchandani, L. M. 1979. A demographic typology for Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi speakers in South Asia. In Wurn, Stephen A. (ed.) *Language and Society*. The Hague : Mouton.
- Koul, Omkar N. and Madhu Bala 1985. Modes of address in Punjabi. *Pakha Sanjam* Vol. XVIII.
It shows the use of different modes of address, characterised by different sociolinguistic factors.
- Koul, Omkar N. and Madhu Bala 1989. *Modes of address and pronominal usage in Punjabi : A sociolinguistic study*. Mysore:Central Institute of Indian languages. Pp. IX + 259.
In the present study an attempt has been made to study the semantic rules governing the choice of modes of address and pronominal usage in Punjabi. The book is divided into seven chapters: Introduction, social structure and dyadic relations, types of modes of address, modes of greetings and the modes of address, use and the frequency of the modes of address. The data are drawn from various texts and questionnaires. This is a first detailed study of the subject.
- Mathur, Sudhir K. 1991. Review of Koul, Omkar N. and Madhu Bala (1989). *Modes of address and pronominal usage in Punjabi : Indian Linguistics*, Vol. 51.

- Mehrotra, R.R. 1991. Review of Koul, Omkar N. and Madhu Bala (1989). *Modes of address and pronominal usage in Punjabi*. *South Asian language Review*. Vol.1, No. 2.
- Mizokami, Tomio 1980. Sociolinguistic change among migrants in Jullundur. *Rural- Urban migration and pattern of employment in India*. The Institute for Economic Research, Osaka city University.
- Mizokami, Tomio 1982. *Some aspects of language contact in an urban area of Punjab - A case study among the migrants in Jullundur city*. Ph.D. dissertation, Delhi: Delhi University.
- Mizokami, Tomio 1987. *Language contact in Punjab : (A sociolinguistic study of the migrants language.)* New Delhi : Bahri Publications.
- The study discusses general patterns and linguistic inference: phonic, lexical and grammatical. It records the phonetic variations systematically. An attempt has also been made to study the phenomena of mutual intelligibility and comprehensibility. For this the salient features of the complex migrants of Jalandhar city have been recorded and analysed. These findings show the relative socio-economic importance of various co-existing languages and ethnic groups. This study primarily sociolinguistic in orientation has wider inter-disciplinary implications.
- Mukharjee, A 1980. *Language maintenance and language shift among Punjabi's and Bengali's*. Ph.D dissertation, Delhi: Delhi University.
- Narang, Vaishna 1978. Attitude analysis of Punjabi speakers in Delhi. *Proceedings of the fourth All India conference of Linguistics*, Agra.
- Rangila, Ranjeet Singh 1986. *Maintenance of Punjabi Language Study: A sociolinguistic study*, Mysore : CIIL.
- Satnam Kaur 1985. Socio-geographic factors among Hindko speakers. *Pakha Sanjam*. Vol. XVII.
- It studies the pattern of use of Hindko in its social context by migrant speakers settled in Patiala city.

- Sukhvinder Singh 1986. *Deretroflexion in Doabi dialect of Punjabi : A sociolinguistic study*. M.Phil dissertation, Hyderabad: Osmania University.
- Sukhvinder Singh 1991. *Sociolinguistic Study of Punjabi Phonology*. Ph.D. dissertation, Amritsar: Guru Nanak Dev University. Pp. viii + 235.
- Walia, Paramjeet Singh 1979. Punjabi vic sambodni Tang (Terms of address in Punjabi). *Khoj Darpan*, No. 12. Pp. 164-80.

7

STYLISTICS

Stylistics and linguistic analysis of literature, is still in infancy as far as Punjabi is concerned. We do not yet have any significant theoretical or applied contribution on the subject available in or on Punjabi. Of course, scholars have made beginning in this direction. They have mostly confined themselves to presentation of linguistic study of the language used in literary text chosen for the study. Bahri (1955), Amarjeet Singh (1963), Gupta (1976-1979), Amar (1975), Harkirat Singh (1967, 1969, 1976, 1979), Atamjeet Singh (1978) and Ujagar Singh (1969) have provided sketchy description of linguistic characteristics of the language used in particular literary and religious texts. Most of the stylistic studies are available in the form of dissertations submitted for various degrees and are unpublished. The subjects chosen for such texts are primarily literary texts in Punjabi.

There is a large scope for independent full length stylistic studies of literary texts. It is also important to study stylistic variation in different types of texts. Bibliographical references of stylistic studies are listed below:

Amarjeet Singh 1963. *JapUji: pa:sha: sarvekhan* (Linguistic survey of the language used in Japuji). *Sahit Samacar*. Pp. 53-65.

Presents an analysis of Japuji from linguistic point of view.

Amar, Jaspal Singh 1975. *pa:i gUrda:s di boli*. (Language used by Bhai Gurdass ji) Chandigarh : Punjab University.

Atamjeet Singh 1976. *sahIt a:locna: di shEli vIjna:nak vIdhi* (Stylistic method of literary criticism). *Khoj Darpan* No. 5, Pp. 77-85.

Atamjeet Singh 1979. *gUrbaksh sI~ gh di var:tak da: shEli vIjna:nak adhyan* (Stylistic analysis of Gurubaksh Singh's rhetoric). *Khoj Darpan* No. 11. Pp. 149-159.

- Atamjeet Singh 1978. *shEli vIjna:n ate arth vIjna:n* (Stylistics and semantics). *Khoj Darpan* No. 10;2. Pp. 124-151.
- Bahri, Sita Ram 1955. *gUru na:nak di boli* (The language used by Guru Nanak) *Punjabi Duniya*. (Jan.- Feb.) Pp. 148-174.
- Balbir Singh 1990. *A stylistic study of Charan Das Sidhu's play 'ambia: nu tarsegi'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Baldev Singh 1982. *Sentence analysis of Gurbax Singh's prose*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Baljit Kaur 1989. *A stylistic study of Dalip Kaur Tiwana's novel 'sab desh para:ie'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Balwant Singh 1990. *A stylistic study of Kapoor Singh Ghuman's play 'ma:nas ki Ik ja:t.'* M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Balwinder Kaur 1989. *A stylistic study of Dalip Kaur Tiwana's novel 'per cha:l'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Balwinder Singh 1989. *A stylistic study of Balwant Gargi's novel 'navan mudh'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Bedi, Nivedita 1990. *A stylistic study of Surjeet Singh Sethi's play 'Eh zindgi hE dosto'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Bhupinder Kumar 1989. *A stylistic study of Major Ishaq Mohammad's play 'Kuknoo'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Daljit Singh 1990. *A stylistic study of Atamjit's play 'shEhar bima:r hE'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Devinder Singh 1984. *Patterns of expression in Balwant Gargi's 'Loha KuT'*, M. Litt dissertation. Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Dhaliwal, Manjit K. 1989. *A stylistic and semiological study of Ajmer Singh Aulakh's play 'Sat Bagane'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Dipinder Kaur 1988. *The semiological patterns and stylistic study of Balwant Gargi's play 'Dhuni di Aag'*. M. Phil dissertation. Patiala: Punjabi University.

- Gill, Harpal Singh 1989. *A stylistic study of Dalip Kaur Tiwana's novel 'dusri sita:'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1975. amardev ji di ba:ni da: pa:sha: vIjna:nak vIshleshan (A linguistic analysis of Guru Amardev's language) *Punjabi Duniya* (Nov.).
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1976. Shri gUru teg baha:dur ji di ba:ni da: pa:sha: vIjna;nak vIshleshan. (A linguistic analysis of Guru Teg Bahadur's text). *guru teg baha:dur jivan sandesh te shaha:dat*. Patiala : Punjabi University.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1976. Vargikaran vIdhi ra:hi sa:hit sankalpa da: pa:sha: vIjna:nak vIshleshan (A linguistic analysis of literature through taxonomic approach) *Punjabi Duniya* (Jan.) Pp. 112-119.
- Gursharan Kaur 1989. *A stylistic and semiological study of Sant Singh' 'Damyanti'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Harinder Singh 1990. *A stylistic study of Ajmer Singh Aulakh's play 'Gaani'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Harjit Kaur 1989. *A stylistic study of Ajmer Singh Aulakh's play 'Arbad Narbad Dhandookara'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Harkirat Singh 1967. Balbir Singh di pa:sha: Utte Ik nazar. (On the language of Balbir Singh). *Punjabi Duniya* Pp. 8-86.
- Harkirat Singh 1969. panja:bi da: sahItIk rup (Literary form of Punjabi) *Pakha sanjam*. Pp. 8-22.
Discusses the literary form of standard literary Punjabi.
- Harkirat Singh 1979. siri gUru amar da:s ji di pa:sha: da: vIjna:nak vIshleshan (A linguistic analysis of the writings of Guru Amar Dass). *Punjabi Duniya* (May- June).
It presents the linguistic characteristics of the compositions of the third Guru, Guru Amar Dass. It discusses phonology, grammatical patterns and other important features of the vocabulary.

- Harkirat Singh 1970. gUru na:nak dev ji di pa:sha: vlc arbipha:rsi shabda:vali.(Perso-Arabic vocabulary in Guru Nanak's language). *Punjabi Duniya*.
- Harkirat Singh 1976. gUrba:ni da: Uca:ran (Pronunciation of Gur bani) *Khoj Darpan*. (July). No. 6. Pp. 106- 111.
The pronunciation has been analysed with special reference to the use of the two diacrtic marks *addak* and nasalisation.
- Jasbir Singh 1988. *A stylistic study of Ajmer Singh Aulakh's play 'Bhajian bahan'*. M. Litt dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Jasvir Kaur 1989. *A stylistic study of Daulaat Ram 's 'rup basant'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Jaswinder Kaur 1987. *A stylistic analysis of Harsharan play 'Udas Lok.'* M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Jaswinder Singh 1988. *A stylistic study of Balwant Gargi's play 'Kawari Teesi'*. M. Litt dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Kanwaljit Kaur 1989. *A stylistic study of Harsharan Singh's play 'sambandh'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Karminder Kaur 1989. *A grammatical and stylistic study of Dilip Kaur Tiwana's short story 'eh jajbe, eh bandan'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Karamjit Kaur 1989. *A stylistic study of Kartar Singh Duggal's play 'prania: botlan'*. M. Phil. dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Madhu Bala 1990. *A stylistic study of Surjeet Singh Sethi's play 'Ka:dar ya:r'*. M. Phil dissertatation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Malwinder Singh 1989. *A stylistic study of I.C. Nanda's one-act play 'beima:n'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Manjit Kaur 1989. *A stylistic study of Harcharan Singh's play 'sobha: sakti'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Nandan, Arshad Mehmood 1990. *A stylistic and semiological study of Rajinder Singh Bedi's novel 'Ik ca:dar mEli si'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.

- Neel Kamal 1987. *A stylistic study of Balwant Gargi's play 'Chakoo'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Pannu, Jasbir K. 1989. *A stylistic study of Harcharan Singh's play 'unjorh'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Pardeep Singh 1989. *A stylistic study of Atamjit's play 'farsh vic ugia: rukh'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Paramjit Kaur 1981. *Stylistic analysis of Harcharan Singh's 'a:j kal ate palak'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Paramjit Kaur 1988. *A stylistic study of Balwant Singh Gargi's play 'Sel Pathar.'* M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Parshinder Kaur 1990. *A stylistic study of Charan Das Sidhu's play 'Bhajano'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Parminder Singh 1983. *Stylistic analysis of Hasham's Sassi*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Rajinder Kaur 1984. *Patterns of expression in Fazal Shah's Sohni Mahiwal*. M. Litt dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Rajvinder Kaur 1990. *A stylistic study of Kapoor Singh Ghuman's play 'zindgi to dur.'* M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Ramandeep Singh 1988. *A stylistic study of Kapoor Singh Ghuman's play 'Rani Koklan'*. M. Litt dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Ramesh Chand 1987. *A stylistic study of Ajmer Singh Aulakh's one act play 'Ane Nishance'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Ranjit Singh 1987. *A stylistic study of Ajmer Singh's play 'Ik remain hor'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Sarabjit Singh 1983. *A stylistic analysis of Shiv Batalvi's Luna*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Seva Singh 1976. *jammu kashmir vIc panja:bi pa:sha: te sa:hIt : Ik alocna:tmak adhyan* (Punjabi language and literature in Jammu & Kashmir : A critical study). Amritsar : Ravi Sahit Prakashan.

- Discusses different dialects of Punjabi spoken in the Jammu and Kashmir state.
- Shamsher Kaur 1989. *A stylistic study of Jaswant Singh Kanwal's novel 'Sach nu fa:nsi'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Shashi Bala 1988. *A stylistic study of I.C. Nanda's play 'Subhadra'*. M. Litt dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Shiv Kumar 1977. panja:bi boli de: sa:hIt ba:re ba:ba: bUda: de vIcar. (Views of Baba Budha about Punjabi language) *Punjabi Duniya* No. 9.
Presents the view of Budha Singh on Punjabi language and literature.
- Tejinderpal Singh 1983. *Pura:tan janam sa:khi Guru Nanak Dev ji: A communication study*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Tohra, Harpal Singh 1989. *A stylistic study of Kapoor Singh Ghuman's play 'Jiundi Lash.'* M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Ujagar Singh 1969. gUru na:nak dev ji di: pa:sha: (Language of Guru Nanak dev ji) *Parkh* Vol. 2. Chandigarh: Punjab University.
- Walia, Amarjit S. 1987. *A stylistic analysis of Atamjit Singh's play 'Rishtia:n da: ki rakhie na: ~'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Walia, Poonam 1988. *A stylistic study of Harcharan Singh's play 'Raja Rasalu'*. M. Litt dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.

8

SEMIOTICS

Semiotic studies in Punjabi have commenced quite recently. These studies were first started by Professor H. S. Gill and his colleagues and students at the Department of Anthropological Linguistics at Punjabi University, Patiala. Most of these studies are available in the form of M. Phil and Ph. D. dissertations prepared by the research scholars at the same department. Only a limited number of these studies are available in print form and the rest are unpublished. Most of these studies are based on different oral and written texts. Among the oral texts different folktales are analysed bringing out their semiotic patterns. Written texts comprise literary texts of well established Punjabi authors of fiction. The semiotic studies in Punjabi are still in infancy. A sound theoretical base is required in the analysis of semiotic patterns of oral and written texts.

Though an important discipline in its own right, the semiotic studies are not yet directly related to linguistic studies. Again, most of the studies undertaken so far are related to literary semiotics and not to linguistic semiotics. The area of linguistic semiotics should be of great relevance for the students and scholars of linguistics. The bibliographical references of the semiotic studies undertaken in Punjabi so far are given below:

- Ajaib Singh 1988. *Semiological patterns of relationships in Dalip Kaur Tiwana's novel 'Suraj te Samaundur'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Amarjit Kaur 1978. *The semiological structure of Hashim's Sassi Pun-nun*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Amarjit Kaur 1989. *panja:bi dia: ~ lok kaha:nia: vic jangal di pa:v jugat*. (Semiological patterns of forest in Punjabi folk tales). M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.

- Arvinder Kaur 1982. *The semiotic structure of Krishna Sobti's novel 'mitro marja:ni'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Aulakh, Ajmer Singh 1981. *The semiotics of the legend of Sucha Singh Surma*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Aulakh, Satinder 1978. *The semiological patterns in the legend of 'Mirza Sahiban'*. Ph.D. dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
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- Kanwaljit Kaur 1978. *The semiological structure of Fazal Shah's 'Soni'*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
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- Randhawa, Gurinder Singh 1981. The semiotic structure of Puran Bhagat. *Studies in Anthropological Linguistics*. Vol. XIV.
- Randhawa, Surinder 1981. *The semiotic structure of the legend of Kaulan*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Sarabjit Kaur 1983. *The semiotic structure of sithnian*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Sindhu, Paramjit Singh 1978. *Semiological patterns in Akal Ustat*. Ph.D. dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Surjeet Singh 1981. *Semiological patterns in the myth and ritual of Sanjhi*. Ph.D. dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.
- Surjeet Singh 1981. The semiotic structure of Sanjhi. *Pakha San jam*. Vol. XIV.
It presents configuration of Sanjhi and its related forms and concept in the framework of historical setting.

Swaranjit Kaur 1980. *The semiotics of birth ceremonies of Tamil and Punjabi cultures*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.

Swaranjit Kaur 1983. *The semiotic structure of suhag*. M. Phil dissertation, Patiala: Punjabi University.

LEXICOGRAPHY

Lexicography, the preparation of dictionaries, has established itself as an important discipline. Lexicographical works have their set objectives and can be of different types : (a) monolingual, (b) word meaning dictionaries or vocabularies which provide meaning and/or description of words, (c) dialectical dictionaries which provide meanings of words belonging to different dialects or sub-dialects, (d) dictionaries related to particular subjects or domains, and (e) dictionaries of idioms proverbs and sayings with or without their usages.

Different types of dictionaries have been prepared in Punjabi so far.

The Christian missionaries were pioneers in commencing lexicographical work in Punjabi. First dictionary now known as *Ludhiana kosh* was compiled by a committee of missionaries at Ludhiana in 1854. In this dictionary about twenty five thousand words, mostly spoken in and around Ludhiana, were included. Some of the words compiled in this dictionary are not used any longer. The second glossary of the Multani language compared with Punjabi and Sindhi was prepared by O'Brien in 1881.

Bhai Maya Singh's (1895) dictionary was an important contribution in the field of Punjabi lexicography. The dictionary includes about fourty thousand words. The words were listed using the order of Roman alphabet. There are certain problems in this dictionary. For example, the distinction between /l/ and /L/ was not maintained. The stressed syllables were not marked. The distinction of /s/ and /sh/ was not maintained. Bailey (1919) compiled an *English-Punjabi vocabulary*. This lists abouts fifteen thousand lexical items and is primarily based on the dialect spoken in and around Gujrawala (now in Pakistan). An *English- Punjabi dictionary* was prepared by Starkey.

Punjabi meanings were written using the Roman script. The distinction between /t/ and /T/, also /d/ and /D/ was not maintained. The dictionary included about eleven thousand words. Munshi Jawahar Lal compiled an *English-Punjabi glossary*. Another Anglo-Punjabi dictionary was by Salag Ram in 1922. The tradition of bilingual dictionaries and glossaries continued later as well.

The first monolingual Punjabi dictionary was prepared by Bishan Dass Puri in 1922. This included a large number of entries from Maya Singh's dictionary. Thus lexicographical work in Punjabi commenced in the mid of the nineteenth century, with the efforts of Christian missionaries and other European scholars. The native scholars too made an important contribution.

Serious work in the area of Punjabi lexicography started after India's independence. Punjabi was used in administration, mass media, and education. There was an immediate need for the preparation of monolingual, bilingual and trilingual dictionaries. The Language Department set up by the Govt. of Punjab has done a commendable work in this area. The department reprinted the dictionaries, glossaries prepared by the scholars earlier, which were out of print. It also prepared and published a number of monolingual and bilingual dictionaries: Punjabi-Punjabi, Punjabi-Urdu, Punjabi-Hindi, Punjabi-Persian etc. It has also taken up a project for the preparation of bilingual dictionaries of Punjabi and other modern Indian languages: Punjabi-Marathi, Punjabi-Kashmiri etc. The Department has published monolingual dictionaries of Puadhi and Pothohari dialects.

A comprehensive Punjabi-English dictionary (1982) has been brought out by the Punjab University Textbook Board under the chief editorship of Balbir Singh Sandhu and Attar Singh. It includes vocabulary from various domains of agriculture, science, technology, literature, arts etc. Kahan Singh's dictionary *Guru Shabd Ratnakar* includes words from Sikh literature, history and religion. Hardev Bahri has prepared a *Punjabi Lahnda dictionary* and has contributed to both theory and practice of lexicography.

Punjab University, Chandigarh has brought out two parts of Punjabi literary dictionary (1971, 1976) so far. The contribution made by the Punjabi University, Patiala is quite significant. Besides prepar-

ing dictionaries, the lexicography cell of the University has made contribution in developing the methodology with special reference to Punjabi lexicography and worked towards the standardization of spellings which has implications for the preparation of dictionaries. The *Punjabi Shabd joR* (1985) prepared and published by the University is a valuable contribution.

However, a large number of problems still remain. The voiced aspirated stops /bh/, /dh/, /Dh/, /gh/, and /jh/ which have undergone phonological changes in Punjabi with the development of tones, continue to be represented by a set of separate signs. Similarly, the retroflex lateral /L/ is not represented separately. The recommendations made for the standardization of spelling systems, so crucial in the area of lexicography, are not adhered to. Again, the phonetic and grammatical information is not consistently followed. The lack of such information or its inadequacy does not make a dictionary useful reference material.

Annotations and references of prominent lexicographical works in Punjabi are provided below:

Ajmer Singh 1988. *kosh racna : muDle yatan* (Compilation of Dictionaries : Early attempts). *pa:sha: vIjna:n: sankalp ate disha:va: ~*. Jalandhar : Punjabi Bhasha Akademy.

Amol, S.S. 1954. *An Anglo-Punjabi dictionary*.

Amol, Kala Singh 1966-67. *pa:rti pa:sha:va: ~ te ona: ~ di shab-da:vali*. (Indian languages and their vocabulary). *Punjabi Duniya* (Jan.) No.1. Pp. 31-64.

It presents common vocabulary of Punjabi with other Indian languages.

Bailey, T. G. 1976. *An English-Punjabi dictionary* Reprinted Delhi : Ess Ess Publications. Pp. XIII + 159.

Bailey, T.Grahame 1990. Supplementary to Punjabi lexicography. *Journal of Asiatic society of Bengal* Vol. V. Pp. 477-91.

Duni, Chand 1970. *panja:bi vIc vIdeshi shabad* (Borrowed words in Punjabi). *panja:bi pa:sha: da: a:locna:tmak adhyan*. Patiala : Language Department.

The author discusses the Perso-Arabic and English borrowings in Punjabi.

Giani Ram Singh 1950. *shabad camatka:r* (Miracle of words) Ludhiana.

Discusses the development of Punjabi lexical items.

Gulati, Jasvant 1968. *Hindi aur panja:bi ki sama:narthak shabdavali ka tUlna:tmak adhyayan*. (A comparative study of common vocabulary of Hindi and Punjabi).

The author presents the comparative study of frequently used common words of Hindi and Punjabi.

Gupta, Baldev Raj 1970. *panja:bi shabda:vali da: pa:sha: vIjna:nIk vishIeshan* (Linguistic analysis of Punjabi vocabulary). *Khoj Patrika* Vol. IV.

The etymology of some Punjabi words is discussed.

Gupta, Baldev Raj 1971. *panja:bi evam tamIl shabda:vali ki tulna: (A contrastive study of Punjabi and Tamil lexical items)*. *Punjabi Duniya*

Common vocabulary of these two language is discussed.

Gupta, Baldev Raj 1975. Religious vocabulary of Punjabi. *Vishveshvaranand Indological Journal* Vol. XIII. No. I & II (March-Sept.) pp.96-101.

An attempt has been made to explicate the changes observable in the religious linguistic register of the Punjab villagers from phonetic and semantic point of view.

Gurcharan Singh 1971. *gUru granth : shabad anukramnIka* (Guru Granth : word index). Patiala: Punjabi University.

Gurdev Singh 1967. *panja:bi di jUgal shabda:vali*. *Punjabi Duniya*. No.7. Pp. 131-138.

Hares C.W.P. 1940. A collection of Punjabi proverbs and idiomatic sentences.

It is a first collection of Punjabi proverbs and idioms in the roman script.

- Harkirat Singh 1970. gUru na:nak dev ji di pa:sha: vlc arbi fa:rsi shabda:vli (Persio-Arabic words in Guru Nanak's Language.) *Punjabi Duniya*.
- Harkirat Singh 1972. panja:bi shabad joR da: Itiha:sak vIka:s (Historical development of Punjabi spellings). *Punjabi Duniya*.
- Janvier, Rev.L. 1846. Idiomatic sentences in English and Punjabi. Ludhiana.
- Janvier and J.Newton 1854. *Dictionary of the Punjabi language Ludhiana*.
- Josh, Sohan Singh 1964. panja:bi andro ~ shabad slrjan dia: ~ sambha:vna:va: ~ . (Possibilities of word formation in Punjabi). *Punjabi Duniya* (March).
Discusses the problems of lexical borrowings in Punjabi.
- Jukas, A. 1900. *Dictionary of the Jatki or western Punjabi language*. London.
- Jukas. A. 1961. *Western Punjabi and English dictionary*. Patiala: Reprinted by Language Department.
- Karamjeet 1960. shabad joRa: di pa:sha:i mahatta: (Linguistic importance of spelling). *Punjabi Duniya*.
- Kaushal Kumar 1966-67. panja:bi shabda:vali de srot: sanskrIt ate hIndi (The sources of Punjabi vocabulary : Sanskrit and Hindi) *Punjabi Duniya*. No. 1, Pp. 59-64. Language Department 1960. *Pothohari Shabdkosh*. (Pothohari Dictionary) Patiala.
- Language Department 1960. *Puadi shabdkosh* (Puadhi dictionary). A dictionary of Punjabi words spoken in Puadhi region.
- Language Department 1961. *Dictionary of the Punjabi language*. Patiala.
- Language Department. 1963. *panja:bi-hIndi kosh*. (Punjabi-Hindi dictionary). Patiala.
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- Language Department 1972. *sacItar panja:bi ba:l kosh*. (Sachitar Punjabi dictionary). Patiala.

- Maclagan 1919. *Glossary of the tribes and castes of the Punjabi and North West frontier province*. Lahore.
- Maya Singh 1895. *The Punjabi dictionary*. Lahore.
A monolingual dictionary of Punjabi.
- Newton, Rev. John (et al) 1954. *A dictionary of the Punjabi language*. Ludhiana.
- O'Brein 1881. *Glossary of the Multani language, compared with Punjabi and Sindhi*. Lahore: Reprinted by Language Department in 1962.
- Parnwell, E.C. 1978. *Oxford picture dictionary English-Punjabi*, Bombay : Oxford University Press.
- Prem, Mohan Singh 1960. panja:bi shabd lila:. (The origin and development of Punjabi words). *Punjabi Duniya*. No.1(11).
The author discusses the origin and the development of certain Punjabi words including *tadbhava* words derived from Persian and English.
- Prem Prakash Singh 1963. *Trilingual glossary of literary terms*. (English, Hindi, Punjabi). Ludhiana.
- Puar, Joginder Singh 1984. pa:sha: vIo ~ tbandi, panja:bi pa:sha: te sambandat ada:re. (Language pattern, Punjabi language and related fields) *Alocna* No. 2. Pp. 70-93. (July-Sept.).
The author presents a critical appraisal of those words illustrated in different dictionaries by different methods.
- Punjabi University 1968-69. *mUavra akha:n kosh* (A dictionary of proverbs and sayings.)
The book consists of proverbs and sayings of Punjabi.
- Puri, Bishan Das 1922. *panjabi shabad panDa:r* (Punjabi dictionary). Ludhiana.
- Pursharhi, Shakir 1960. kUcch panja:bi shabda: ~ di Utpati (The Origin of some Punjabi words). *Punjabi Duniya*, Pp. 87-93. No. 1.
The author discusses the origin and development of some Punjabi words.

- Pursharathi, Shakir 1961. pa:sha: te shabad da: yatha:rth pakkh. *Punjabi Duniya* (Nov.).
- Pyara Singh 1967. panja:bi vlc shabad nIrma:n di samasya:va:~ (Problems in the formation of Punjabi words). *Punjabi Duniya* (Jan.).No. 1. Pp. 1-15.
It gives the description of formation of Punjabi words.
- Rose, H.A.1970. *A glossary of the tribes and castes of the Punjabi and North-West frontier province*. Vol. II. Language Department, Patiala.
- Sandhu, Balbir Singh and Attar Singh 1982. *Punjabi-English dictionary* Chandigarh: Punjab State University Textbook Board.
- Sethi, Tara Singh 1966-67. panja:bi vlc vIjna:nak shabda:vali. (Scientific terminology in Punjabi). *Punjabi Duniya* Pp. 56-112.
The author discusses the use of scientific terminology of Punjabi, origin and development of technical terms in Indo-Aryans languages, and problems and solutions in the coinage of such terminology.
- Shackle, C. 1982. *A Guru Nanak Glossary*. New Delhi: Heritage.
The glossary consists of those words found in the hymns of Guru Nanak (1469-1537) as contained in the *Adi Granth*. It also includes those words found in the couplets of Guru Nanak's successor Guru Angad and in the compositions attributed to Sheikh Farid. There are 6000 entries of words given in both gurmukhi script and romanized transcription with English definitions. The purpose of the glossary is to further the integration of the study of the sacred language of the Sikhs with the main stream of Indo-Aryan philology and linguistics.
- Sharma, Ram Krishan 1969. panja:bi aur hIndi muha:varo~ ka: tUlna:tmak adhyayan. (*A comparative study of idioms of Punjabi and Hindi*) Agra : Central Institute of Hindi.
- Singh, Gurcharan and Saran Singh 1954. *Punjabi-English dictionary*. Amritsar.

Usborne, C.F. 1905. *Punjabi lyrics and proverbs*. (Translated into verse and prose). Civil and Military Gazettee, Lahore.

Wilson, J. 1962. *Grammar and dictionary of Western Punjabi as spoken in the Shahpur district with proverbs, sayings and verse*. Patiala: Reprinted by Language Department.

10

SCRIPT

Punjabi is written in the gurmukhi script in India. It is written in Perso-Arabic script in Pakistan. This script is also called pE ~ nti, as the total number of its letters is thirty five. The gurmukhi script is written from left to right. Punjabi is a tonal language but there are no separate symbols in the gurmukhi to mark the tones. There are orthographical signs to mark nasalization and gemination in the language. The nasality is distinctive in Punjabi, and it is marked by two symbols : Tippi and bindi:. Gemination is phonemic in Punjabi and it is indicated by a sign called addak written above and before the consonantal letter which is to be geminated. Three types of conjunct consonants are written in which the modified form of the second consonant is subjoined to the first unaltered consonantal letter. There are separate signs for numerals. The abbreviations are marked by the sign colon or a single dot.

The gurmukhi script and orthographical signs have been studied from various points of view. Most of the studies are related to the origin and development of the script. It is believed that the script has originated from Brahmi and is closely related to the Sharda and Landa scripts. It is believed that the script was first introduced by Guru Angad Dev is the Holy Sikh scriptures compiled by him. Some scholars believe that the script did exist earlier but the Sikh Gurus modified it for achieving speed in its writing, and economy. G.B.Singh (1972) traces its origin and shows that this script has evolved from Brahmi and its proximity to Sharda and Tankri. Other studies are related to some orthographical problems including the use of accessory symbols and their standardization. Dulai (1989) has discussed the problems in teaching the gurmukhi script to those who are familiar with the devanagri script. No other pedagogical issues related to the gurmukhi script have been discussed so far. There is a scope for

working on the spelling system. The Punjabi university has taken up a project on the standardization of the spelling system. The recommendations made are yet to be implemented.

A large number of vocabulary is borrowed from the Perso-Arabic and English sources. Four gurmukhi letters representing the sounds /ph/, /j/, /g/ and /kh/ have been introduced with dots underneath for representing the sounds /f/, /z/, /G/ and /x/ respectively in the Perso-Arabic words borrowed in Punjabi. This is not followed strictly.

Further studies on the standardization of the script and pedagogical issues which involve the teaching of this script to the second language learners of various linguistic backgrounds should be of great interest.

References and annotations regarding the prominent studies undertaken in the area of script are given below:

Ashk, Shamsher Singh 1950. gUrmukhi lIpi (Gurmukhi script) *Punjabi Duniya*.

Provides a brief description of the script.

Bahri, Ujjal Singh 1973. panja:bi svar vI da:n ate shabad joR (Punjabi speech sounds and spellings). *Punjabi Duniya*. (Feb.) Pp. 25-34.

Bahri, Ujjal Singh 1969. panja:bi shabad joRa:n di samasya: ~ (Problems in Punjabi spelling). *Khoj Darpan*. Vol.I Pp. 1-23.

Bahri, Ujjal Singh 1969. panja:bi shabad joR (Formation of Punjabi spellings) *Pakha Sanjam*. Vol. III, No. I. Pp.31-40.

Bhasin, Sharda 1980. panja:bi bha:shIo ~ ki hIndi lekhan sambandhi kaThina:ia: (The problems of Punjabi speakers in learning Hindi writing). *Gaveshna* No. 35. Pp. 13-16.

Chakarvarti, Inder Singh 1967. lipi da: janam te vIka:s (The origin and development of script). *Punjabi Duniya* (May).

Ghai, Ved Kumari 1970. *Dogri pa:sha: da: Uca:ran te Iikhat rup* (Pronunciation and writing system of Dogri). *Silver Jubilee commemoration Volume of Dogri institute*. Pp. 297-307.

Grewal, Nahar Singh. panja:bi lIpi (Punjabi script) *Jivan Udesh*.

Gupta, Baldev Raj 1981. pa:sha: ate lipi (Language and script) *Punjabi Duniya* Pp. 84-89.

Gupta, Baldev Raj 1974. *gUrmukhi lIpi de svar akhra: ~ vlc uRa: di tha: ~* (Significance of uRa letter in gurmukhi script) *Alocna* (Oct.-Dec.).

Discusses the use of the first letter in gurmukhi.

Gupta, Baldev Raj. 1976. *panja:bi shabad joRa:n vlc addak di k-Uvarto ~* (The misuse of addak in the Punjabi spelling). *Khoj Darpan* (July) Pp. 112-121. No. 6 ; 2.

Presents data on the misuse of addak and provides suggestions for its correct use in Punjabi.

Gupta, Joginder Mohan 1957. *panja:bi pa:sha: ate shabad joR* (Punjabi language and its spelling). *Punjabi Duniya* Pp. 73-82. (Sept.-Oct.) Vol. 1.

It gives the description of those Punjabi words which have more than one forms.

Gurdev Singh 1971. *gUrmukhi lIpi ba:re* (About gurmukhi script) Ludhiana : Lahore Bookshop.

Gurdev Singh 1971. *lIpi vIjna:n* (The science of script). *Punjabi Duniya* (April) Pp. 66-75.

Jodh Singh, Bhai 1959. *panja:bi shabad joRan di samasya: (Problems of spellings)* *Alocna* No. 5.

Discusses problems in the formation of Punjabi due to the influence of Hindi.

Kang, Kulbir Singh 1979. *pa:sha: vIjna:n, pasha: te gUrmukhi lIpi* (Linguistics, Punjabi language and gurmukhi script). Amritsar: Nanak Singh Pustakmala.

The book is divided into three parts. First part consists of origin and development of Punjabi, phonetics and phonology, morphology and semantics. Second part consists of different dialects of Punjabi. In the third part gurmukhi script is discussed.

Kartar Singh 1949. *gUrmukhi hIndi da: Ta:kra: (A comparison of Hindi and Gurmukhi)*. Amritsar: Kartar Singh Parkashak.

The author discusses the origin of gurmukhi script. He compares devanagari and gurmukhi scripts and points out the similarities and dissimilarities between the two.

- Lamba, Surinder Singh 1960. Ucha:ran ate shabad joR sambandhi nem. (Rules regarding the pronunciation and spellings). *Punjabi Duniya* (Jan.) Pp. 76-79.
- Language Department 1951. shabad joR ate panja:bi vya:kran (Spellings and Punjabi grammar). *Punjabi Duniya* No. 6. Pp. 4-31.
- Language Department 1972. *panja:bi shabad joRa:~ da: Itiha:sIk vIka:s* (A historical development of Punjabi spellings). Patiala. It provides a description of Punjabi language at phonological as well as grammatical levels. It also shows the historical development of the gurmukhi script.
- Padam, Piara Singh 1970. *gUrmukhi lipi da: Itiha:s* (History of gurmukhi script) Patiala. Provides a survey of the development of the gurmukhi script.
- Piara Singh 1970. *panja:bi shabad joRa:n di samasya: (Problems of spellings in Punjabi). panja:bi pa:sha: da: a:locna:tamak adhiyan.* Patiala: Language department. The author discusses the problems of spellings in Punjabi language.
- Preet, Gurinder Singh 1960. *bIndi te TippI (Bindi and TippI)*. *Punjabi Dunia* Discusses the two orthographical signs to denote nasalization.
- Prem Prakash Singh 1970. *panja:bi shabad joRa:n da: parma:nikaran* (Standardization of Punjabi spellings) *panja:bi pa:sha: da: a:locna:tmak adhiyan.* Patiala: Language Department. The author discusses the issue of the standardization of the spellings of different Punjabi words and provides suggestions.
- Pritam Singh 1970. *gUrmukhi lipi.* (The gurmukhi script). *panja:bi pa:sha: da: a:locna:tmak adhiyan).* Patiala: Language Department.
- Pritam Singh 1965. *gUrumukhi lIpi (Gurmukhi script)* *Punjabi Duniya* (March-April).
- Rajneesh Kumar 1973. *bIndi te TippI (Bindi and TippI).* *Punjabi Duniya* (Dec.) No. 12.

Rajinder Singh 1970. *gUrmukhi lpi da: mUkh joRa: ca:ria:* (Formation of gurmukhi script). *panja:bi pa:sha: da: a:locna:tmak adhiyan*. Patiala : Language Department.

Singh, G.B. 1972. *gUrmukhi lpi da: janam te vlka:s* (Origin and development of gurmukhi script). Chandigarh : Punjab University Publication Bureau.

The book is divided into three parts: First part consists of general principles of the script, and second part gives an account of various families of languages of the world. The third part discusses phonology, morphology and semantics of Punjabi and traces its evolution.

Sindhu, Paramjit Singh 1982. *uRa:, ERa:, iRi ate gUrmukhi. Khoj Darpan* (Jan.) No. 17, Pp. 155-161.

Discusses the nature of the first three letters of the gur-mukhi script.

Sindhu, Paramjit Singh 1988. *gUrmukhi orthographi de nem* (Rules of gurmukhi orthography). *pa:sha: vijna:n sankalp ate disha:e: ~*. Jalandhar: Punjabi Bhasha Academy.

Tangh, Ishwar Singh 1965. *gUrmukhi lpi da: vljna:nak adhlan* (A linguistic study of gurmukhi script). Patiala: Jodh Singh Publishers.

Describes the origin and development of the Gurmukhi script.

Tangh, Ishwar Singh 1975. *pa:sha: vljna:n, panja:bi pa:sha: ate lipi* (Linguistics, Punjabi language and script). Patiala : Leena Publishers. Pp. ix + 92.

It consists of four chapters. The first chapter deals with different linguistic aspects of the Punjabi language. The second chapter shows the geneological classification of Indo-European languages. Third chapter presents the origin and development of Punjabi language. Fourth chapter gives an account of the development of the gurmukhi script.

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- Geetha, K.R. 1983. *Classified state bibliography of linguistic research on Indian languages*. Mysore :Central Institute of Indian Languages.
- Gupta, Baldev Raj 1971. *Annotated bibliography of Punjabi language. Parkh. Vol. 1.*
- Pandit, P.B.1977. *Language in a plural society*. Delhi : Devraj Channa Memorial Committee.
- Pride, J. B. 1970. Sociolinguistics. In *New horizons of linguistics*. Harmondsworth.
- Sakuntala, J.M. 1978. *Classified bibliography of linguistic dissertations on Indian languages*. Mysore : Central Institute of Indian Languages.

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