

# **The Problem Of The Origin Of The Urdu Language And The Extent Of The Influence Of The Arabic And Persian Languages On It**

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## **Abstract**

This article talks about exactly where the Urdu language was born, what stages it went through in its development, the influence of the Arabic and Persian languages and Islamic culture on the Urdu language, and the final scientific conclusions are given.

## **Keywords:**

Urdu language, region of origin, linguistic influence, Arabic broken plural, Persian addition, suffix.

## **Introduction**

It is known that the Urdu language appeared in the 11th century on the basis of the mixing of Arabic and Persian languages with the local languages brought by the Muslims who entered the Indian subcontinent from the north. That's why there are many words related to Arabic and Persian and other elements of these languages in Urdu. This requires a deep study of the elements of the Arabic and Persian

languages present in the Urdu language. This article is devoted to the problematic aspects of this topic.

### **Discussion and results**

The emergence and formation of Urdu language are two different factors. Urdu as a language appeared in the first half of the 11th century in Punjab as a mixed language formed as a result of the interaction between the Muslims who invaded from the north and the local population. It is known from the research of scientists such as Professor H.M. Shirani that the Urdu of that time was very close to the current Punjabi language.

Over time, the Muslims who acquired a new language in Punjab conquered other regions of India bordering on them and entered the interior of the country more and more. As a result, this language, which has not yet received the name of Urdu, has reached Delhi, Gujarat, Deccan and other regions of India and developed. That is why the theories that put forward that Urdu language appeared in Sindh, Deccan, Delhi and other regions of India are rejected.

Although such theories about the emergence of Urdu language are interpreted in different ways, among them, only the theory about the emergence of Urdu language in Punjab is true, and Professor Shirani was one of the first to prove this theory. The Deccan and Sindh theories on the origin of Urdu rely only on borrowed words, but do not dwell on its grammatical status. Proponents of the "Urdu in Delhi" theory leave open the question of the original source and origin of the Urdu language and believe that Urdu appeared in Delhi a few centuries after Muslims began to enter the Indian subcontinent en masse. Based on this theory, "well, until then, that is, during more than a hundred

years, there was a linguistic change as a result of the communication between the invading Muslims and the local population, which included merchants, religious leaders, scientists, etc., in addition to the military. The question remains unanswered.

Persian language played the biggest role in the creation of Urdu language. Persian was the language of communication in the Middle East before and after Islam. The reason for this is, first of all, the origin and lexical-grammatical proximity of the Persian language to most languages of this region, on the other hand, the science, art, military, trade and society of the countries ruled by the Persian-speaking dynasties and the people of these countries achievements in other fields and political and cultural superiority. For many centuries, knowledge of the Persian language was considered a source of pride by the people of the Middle East.

Although the majority of the Muslims who conquered North India were Turkic peoples, in the early days they mainly used the Persian language in their communication with the local population due to the reasons mentioned above. As a result, a new language - Urdu - began to form as a result of the mixture of the language spoken by the local population and the Persian language. It is true that Arabic and partly Turkish also played an important role in the creation of Urdu language, but the main influence was through the Persian language, and the elements of Arabic and Turkish language in Urdu came mainly through the Persian language.

In this way, Persian language was important not only in the creation of Urdu language, but also in its further development. Because in India from the 11th century to the period of British colonialism,

despite the fact that Urdu was the language of commerce, army and common people, the language of state administration, art and culture remained Persian. Literature was conducted in both languages. As a result, during this long period, the influence of the Persian language on the Urdu language took place continuously.

Along with the assimilation of thousands of words from Persian into Urdu, some grammatical devices - Persian plural suffixes (-ہا، -ان) and suffixes (for example, (دلِ نادان، آبِ حیات), as well as so Along with the formative suffix (e.g., ی- suffix) and suffixoids (e.g., شرابِ خوار، سائنس دان), it is also noteworthy that there are Persian elements influencing the internal word formation of Urdu. These show the extent of the influence of the Persian language on the Urdu language.

There is no language in the Muslim world without the influence of Arabic. In all languages whose speakers believe in the religion of Islam, the influence of the Arabic language is mainly lexical and partly grammatical and phonetic. Urdu, the language of the majority of the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent, is not free from this influence.

Elements characteristic of the Arabic language began to enter the languages of the peoples of the Indian subcontinent before the beginning of the Muslim conquest of the region. Arab merchants came to the coasts of South India through the sea routes from ancient times and carried out their trade and commerce. As a result, words specific to the Arabic language have been absorbed into the language of the local population.

The Muslims who entered the Indian subcontinent in the 11th century caused the entry of words and elements typical of the Arabic language to this country on a large scale and played an important role in the creation of the Urdu language. In short, the influence of the Arabic language on the Urdu language, although not as dominant as the influence of the Persian language, was extensive. These effects occurred not only due to the spread of Islam, but also due to the introduction of Islamic civilization flourished under the banner of the Arabic language to the Indian peninsula by other non-Arab Muslim nations. These influences have remained almost unchanged in the Urdu language for centuries.

### Summary

In short, the Urdu language was created in Punjab as a result of the mixing of the languages of the Muslim conquerors from the North with the languages of the local Indians - Arabs, Persians and others. The emergence, formation and name of Urdu language are completely independent concepts that require special attention. Persian and Arabic languages mainly played an important role in the creation of Urdu language, the biggest influence was through the Persian language.

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