

## SOME COMMENTS ON INVALID HYPOTHESES ABOUT BRAHUI LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT:

*Linguistics desideration in Balochistan is a common feature. The Brahui, Balochi, Saraiki, and Pashto language have learnt to grow side by side in ideal co-existence. Particularly from Balochi, Brahui has adopted many other features besides words. As pointed out by Denys Bray, and other western scholars. There has been large-scale borrowing between these languages. And some of it has been identified but the language of origin in each instance has usually not been fixed with certainty, and deferent scholars gave different ideas and hypothesis about Brahui, some of them link it with Dravidian, and some of them non-Dravidian like, Indo Aryan, Semantic, Uraltaic, Koch-o-Baloch, Kurdgali, Iranian, and Proto Dravidian etc but still remains a lot of confusions in minds, who are they? Because they have (linguists) created contradiction. So in this article their ideas and hypothesis has been tested.*

### INTRODUCTION

This hypothesis has confused the linguists that the “Brahui” language belongs from which family? Obviously it is too difficult to give an authenticated theory about Brahui language, but the national and international linguists has mentioned many hypothesis according to their knowledge, here it will be explained all hypothesis as followed:

#### 1- Dravidian

#### 2- Un-ravidian

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### 3- Proto-Dravidian

#### 1- Dravidian:

The word “Dravidian” is related with the word “Dravida” which is not a Dravidian origin, we can say that the Dravidian is a latest form of dravida. Linguists emphasis that the “Dravida” is the Tamil’s (Sunsikratian) form. In 404 Wraha Mihra has used the Dravida a Tamil tribe “Pandia” (**Siddiqui:2001**). In seventh century “Kumar Labut” had understood one language to all indo-southern languages and named it “Andra Dravida Bahasha” which he ment “Talgū” by “Andra” and “Tamil” by “Dravida” (**Siddiqui:2001**).

German scholar “Lalson” declared the Brahui language as a Dravidian, after Lalson, Robert Kaldowell analyzed his hypothesis. And he brought so near to both languages. Than, M-B-Amanio, M-S-Andronof and Danys Bray had said the Brahui language is a branch of Dravidian family too. And the Brahui linguist and scholar Dr. Abdul Rahman also accepted the above said hypothesis (**Day Tik: 2003**) .

Danys Bray explained strongly the relation of Brahui and Dravidian family with the help of grammatical structures farther he gave several examples to ascertained his hypothesis that it is of course in its grammatical system that Brahui reveals its Dravidian origin(**Bray:1978**).

- i) The grammatical relations of noun are shown as in Dravidian by means of suffixes, and most indeed all of the suffixes, whether expressive of case relations (**Na, E, An, Ki** etc) Or of plural number (**K, T, Sk**) are traceable to a Dravidian Source.
- ii) Of the pronouns, the second person in both numbers (**Ni, Num**) and the first person plural (**NAN**) are essentials the some as in Dravidian.
- iii) The reflexive in Brahui and Dravidian has preserved one uniform type (**Ten, Tan**) with signal consistency. It is only in the light of its Dravidian counterparts that the Brahui demonstrative with its triple series (**DA, E, O**) its curious optional forms in the singular (**Dad, Ed, Od**) its still more curious forms in the plural (**Dafk, Efk, Ofk**) becomes fully explicable.

- iv) In the interrogatives (**Der, Ant, Ara**) the family likeness in but thinly disguised and several of indefinite pronouns (**Pen, Elo, At**) are stamped with the Dravidian birth mark. The Dravidian relationship of the first three numbers (**Asit, Irat, Musit**) after regarded as hardly less significant witnesses to the origin of a language than the personal pronouns, is unquestionable.
- v) In the verb the most palpable analogies are the pronominal termination of the plural (**N, Re, R**) the formations of the causal (**IF**) and above all, the organic, negative conjugations. Though the Brahui verb is not devoid of characteristics of its own, a full understanding of it would be impossible without the help of the Dravidian languages.

According to Danys Bray and Colwell that the Brahui language considered as a whole seems to be derived from the same source of the Panjabi and Sindi but it evidently contains a Dravidian element. It is the converse, put forward tentatively by lesson long time ago. Brahui belongs to the Dravidian languages group, it has freely absorbed the alien vocabulary of Persian, Balochi, Sindhi, Jatki, and other neighboring languages, in spite of all inroads its Dravidian grammatical system has remained true to type (**Naseer:1998**).

## **ii- Kamil- Al- Qadri:**

The above scholar also links the relationship of Brahui and Dravidian languages he expresses his worthy views in this way”

“Brahui language may or may not be descended from Dravidian but in many points the likeness of the Brahui to the south Indian group\*(i) of language is striking. Among these we note, some of its pronouns and numerals-elements of speech less often borrowed. The use of post-positions for prepositions and the addition of these to an inflectional stem, instead of directly the foot, the absence of a comparison of adjectives by suffixes, the lack of relative pronoun, except as borrowed, the negative conjugation of the verb, the expression of gender and number for the most part by added words of sex or multitude, rather than suffixes, the inflections of Brahui are simple, and of the agglutinative type. The suffixes of declension are the some or nearly so singular and plural, and in the latter case follow the sign of number. Only the first three numerals (Asit, Irat, and Musit) are indigenous. These being directly from other language\*ii (**Bray: 1978**).

### **iii- Dr. Abdul Rahman Brahui:**

Dr. Brahui says that the word “DRAVIDA” is also suitable to the old inhabitant of India besides Aryan, further he adds his glosseme that it is new research about Dravidian that they used to live near Atlantic Ocean.

### **2- Un-Dravidian Hypothesis:**

More than enough Un-Dravidian hypothesis are available about Brahui language. But all of them are invalid hypothesis. The all below hypothesis come in un-Dravidian hypothesis.

- i) Aryan**
- ii) Koch-O-Baloch**
- iii) Kurd Galian**

#### **i) Aryan**

i) “The visit of Balochistan and Sindh” Potinger’s book 1816, he wrote that Brahui language is totally different by its neighboring languages, which hears like Punjabi but it doesn’t belong to Dravidian family (Tosha 1977).

ii) In 1838 Left-R-Leach has written in “Journal\*(iii)” that Brahui is an Indo-Aryan language. (Tosha 1977).

iii) Some international linguists accepted that the Brahui is not a Dravidian language, but a little bit vocabulary has mixed or borrowed by other languages on the base of vocabulary Brahui can’t belong Dravidian language. Names come in this series, Coldwell, Razly, Gerirson, Ahyo Billers and I-C-S (Brahui Dr. Abdul Rehman).

#### **ii) Koch-O-Baloch**

i) This hypothesis expressed first time by S-H-Ravalinson with the argumentry reference of “Firdossi’s” “Shah Nama”( Dey Tik:2003). After the mentioned book with word Balochi” Koch had been written together, Mr. Long Worth, Dynes Bray and many other scholars suspected about present inhabitant trib Brahui \*(iv) to a Koch race. (Naseer: 1998).

#### **iii) Kurd Gali**

In 1974 A local researcher Mir Aaqil Khan Mengal has revealed this hypothesis that Brahui is called Kurdgali as well. Present era in Besema

(Kharan) Lasbela, and Karkh Brahui is known as Kurdgali (**Ulus:1977**) Mir Aaqil Khan Mengal copied the ideas of tenth country's Arab' Geologist "Ibn-e-Hukal" that the Brahui is a Sub-section of a Kurd Tribe (**Bray: 1978**)

Whenever the Koch-o-Baloch came to Kalat under guidance of Baloch Chief "Miro" to avoid them self by the outrage of "Nosherwan" Sewa family was ruler of Kalat, Nichara, Zahri and Khuzdar. And the inhabitants were called Sewae tribe. Their language resembled to Brahui.

Beside Sewa, the "Judgal" populated on the surfer of Sorab, Khuzdar, Karkh and Lasbela.

When Koch-o-Baloch, abandon the Burzkoh\*(v) Sewae named than Burzkohi which was change in to Brohee, Bravi, and Brahui. (**Naseer: 1998**)

### **3- Proto-Dravidian Hypothesis:**

Mostly local scholars like, Dr Abdul Rahman Brahui and Dr Razzaq Sabir links the Brahui a proto-Dravidian language. Razzaq Sabir says (in his an article "Brahui literature in 20<sup>th</sup> century") that the mostly linguists are agreed that Brahui is not only Dravidian but it is a proto-Dravidian language. Because the languages of Dravidian family are oldest language of sub-continent. Same way Brahui is oldest languages of Pakistan. (**Day Tik: 2003**) According to Dr. Razzaq Sabir, if some one rejects that the Brahui is not proto-Dravidian so it required a strong proof because both Brahui and Dravidian languages are so closed to each other, on the base of emotional and lack argument we can't omit Brahui from Dravidian. (**Sabir: 2003**)

### **CONCLUSION**

In first hypothesis we can find evident proof that the Brahui language may be a main Branch of Dravidian languages. Because Sir Denys Bray and Kamil Al Qadri had given a detail Knowledge with the help of grammatical structure that Brahui belongs to the Dravidian language group. It has freely absorbed a rich vocabulary of Persian, Balochi, Sindhi, Jatki and other neighboring languages. Absorbing the alien vocabularies Brahui does not change its grammatical system. And it is another evident proof that the numeral rules of Brahui is same as in Dravidian languages it accurse.

The said hypothesis still it is a hypothesis which is required dependant variables, for this we must have strong matter of all Dravidian languages to analysis the grammatical and numeral system of both languages.

On the base of other's hypothesis we can't give a strong recommendation that the Brahui language belongs to Dravidian language.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

- (i) The South Indian group is called Dravidian family or comprise Dravidian languages like, Tamil, Godaba, Gondi, Kannada, Kodegu, Kalami, Konda, Kata, Koya, Kui, Kuruk, Malyalam, Malto, Manda, Naiki, Parji, Pengu, Toda and Tulu. Dr. Razzaq Sabir, has written in his book “Dravarhistan” that the number of Dravidian languages is increased upto 26 but only seventeen 17 languages had accepted as official language of India.
- (ii) Here other language means the Brahui and Persian, because they have the some numerals after the first three numerals as Brahui has after it. The like, Char, Panch, Shash, Haft, Hasht, Noh, Dah, etc.
- (iii) Journal of the Asiatic Society the Bangal, Vol-7 PP 537 to 562, here we can see some example of Brahui language and folklore, Couplets. from Munshi Gulab Sing and Sons Lahore the very Journal was reprinted on 539 page Journal’s Editor James Prinsep expresses his views like this that Brahui is an Indo-Aryan language.
- (iv) Brahuīs are branch of Baloch nation and it is further divided into perhaps more then fifty section and each section has isolated in to dozens sub-sections..
- (v) Burzkoh is the name of a high mountain in Iran. The settlers of Burzkoh are called Burzkohi according scholars now Brahui is the new shape of same burzakhi.

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