

Brahui as Native Language for a Native Dehwari Child. A case study of under Three-year old Child at Ishkina, District Mastung

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Abstract

In Mastung, Brahui language is the language of market, street, playgrounds and offices, although Dehwari, Pashto and Sindhi speakers are living in Mastung they speak Brahui fluently besides their home. This research paper investigates the case study of an under-three-year-old child Mr. Aqeel Nazeer, though he was born in Dehwar family, his parent is pure Dehwari native, he speaks Brahui like a native Brahui speaker among his all siblings and parent. This paper shows the way how his native siblings being affected by him while answering the Dehwari questions (DQ) in Brahui (BA), the second and most interesting way of his speaking has been discussed in this paper that how he is introducing new form of positive and negative verbs in Brahui language? Thirdly the way he absorbs the Brahui vocabulary, and uses very hard vocabulary in his speech while speaking with his parent and siblings. Finally, few Dehwari words, specially verbs being Brahuitize by him in context of Brahui language. The observing and descriptive research is being adopted while completing this paper and the explanatory mode has been used for this paper.

Key words: DQ, BA, Native Dehwari, negative verb, Brahuitize, Vocabulary.

1. Introduction

The Brahui Language is second major language of Balochistan. This is spoken in Balochistan, and many eras of Sindh too. This language has four Major Dialects and many tribal accents, like, *Baduzai, Lehri, Langove, Pirkani, Jatak, Zehri* and many other nomadic Tribal who have their special accents while speaks in Brahui.

Dehwari is a Dialect of Persian language spoken by the Dehwars of Kalat state, Dehwari has been introduced in seventeenth century after four hundred

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centuries the modern Dehwari has been basilectalize form of Brahui language, it has been effective by Brahui. Whether Dehwari is a dialect of Persian or it is a separate language? This question needs to be research.

D.Q and B.A

It has been investigated by the researcher, a Native Brahui family is neighboring near this home, rest of all neighbors surrounded this home are native Dehwari speakers. The father of this child is a drawing teacher by profession in a Middle School near his Home Town.

After performing School duty, he sits in his small shop open near his Guest room. Mr. Aqeel sits with his father when he became bore at home, there he listens that native Brahui speakers voice when they came for buying things.

The **Table 1** shows the few questions asked in Dehwari, which is his native language, but he frequently replied the answers in Brahui language.

Dehwari Questions (DQ)	Brahui Answers (BA)
1) <i>Bobo key gift brat?</i> Who did buy cloth for you?	1) <i>Dada kana.</i> My (elder) Sister
2) <i>Kati key Bazar rafti?</i> With whom you went Bazar?	2) <i>Adel ton.</i> with Adel
3) <i>Naan chi mekhuri?</i> What you want to have (in Lunch)?	3) <i>Minjo kuneva. Dodo keneva</i> I will have rice , I will take Milk.
4) <i>Alla hoo mekuni?</i> Will you sleep?	4) <i>Haoo.. Alla hoo keva</i> Yes I will sleep
5) <i>E mobil az kes?</i> Whose Mobil is this?	5) <i>Ni naa ey</i> It is yours

Table 1

the above conversation shows the native Brahui verb form in answer no.3 &4.

- *Kuneva*, (Brahui) (to eat) instead of *Mekhurum* (Dehwari) (to eat)
- *Keva* (Brahui) (to do) instead of *Mekunum* (Dehwari) (to do)

In answer no.1 shows the native Brahui first person possessive pronoun (Khan,2010).

- *Kana* (Brahui) (my) instead of *ma* (Dehwari) (my)

Question no.2 is about preposition, but the native Dehwar, answer in Brahui,

- *Ton* (Brahui) (with) instead of *Kati* (Dehwari) (with).

In question no.5 a second person possessive pronoun has been asked by kid he replied an interesting answer in Brahui. The second person pronoun in Brahui is “Ni” and the possessive pronoun of second person is “Naa”. The form of this pronoun is shown in Table no.2.

Standard Brahui Language (A)	New form of Pronoun (B)
<i>Daa Kitaab “Naa” e.</i> This is yours Book	<i>Daa kitaab “Ni Naa” e.</i> This is yours Book
<i>Gaadi “Naa” e</i> Yours Car.	<i>Gaadi “Ni Naa” e.</i> Yours Car.

Table 2

1.1 New Brahui Positive and Negative form of Verb:

This under-three- year old child only speaks in present indefinite sentence to introduces regular and irregular (Buzdar,2017; Baloch,2015) forms of verb in Brahui for a first person. The **Table 3** shows the new negative forms of Brahui first person in present tense.

The following all examples are used as irregular negative form of verbs in Brahui, after observing of Mr. Aqeel, the same negative form of verb, the window of research and argument will open that the examples shown in **Table 3** at Colum 6 is correct according to Brahui Grammar though it looks new, while speaking.

(1) Imperative Verb	(2) Symbol of Verb (Positive)	(3) Positive form of Verb	(4) Present. Indefinite Tens (Positive form)	(5) Present. Indefinite Tens (Negative form)	(6) New form of Negative Verb

<i>Kun</i> (Eat)	<i>Ing.</i>	<i>Kuning</i> (eating)	<i>Kuneva</i> (I eat)	<i>Kunpara</i> / <i>Kumpara</i> (do not eat)	<i>Kunpava</i> / <i>Kumpava</i> (do not eat)
<i>Xaach</i> (Sleep)	<i>Ing</i>	<i>Xaaching</i> (Sleping)	<i>Xaachiva</i> (I sleep)	<i>Xaachpara</i> (I do not sleep)	<i>Xaachipava</i> (I do not sleep)
<i>Ka (n)/Kar</i> (do)	<i>Ing</i>	<i>Kaning</i> (doing)	<i>Keva</i> (I do)	<i>Kappara</i> (do not do)	<i>Kappava</i> (do not do)
<i>Ben</i> (wear)	<i>Ing</i>	<i>Bening</i> (wearing)	<i>Beniva</i> (I wear)	<i>Benpara</i> (do not wear)	<i>Benpava</i> (do not wear)

Table 3

A new form of Positive Brahui Verb (Rai,1985; Sabir,1998) also vocalized by him, and the new form of these verb took place in first form of the verbs, though it pronounced new but according to Grammar, it is rectified and according to rules, it seems a new variation in Brahui language while making Brahui positive or negative sense in present indefinite tense.

The **Table 4A** shows the new form of positive verb of irregular Brahui verb and this form makes an irregular verb into a regular form.

There verb “*Hining*” in Brahui always been used in irregular form, but new form used by child has verity to make it regular,

(1) Present Continuous	(2) Past (first person)	(3) Old form Present indefinite	(4) New form Present indefinite
<i>Hining</i> (Going)	<i>Hinat</i> (gone/went)	<i>E kaava</i> (I go)	<i>E Hiniva</i> (I go)

Table 4A

Table 4A shows the missing form of present indefinite at column 3 which is irregular, instead of this form the column 4 reflects the new and regular form of verb. “*Kaava*” which is used as first person for present indefinite for the verb “*Hining*” but the verb of “*Kaava*” will be “*kaaing*” according to rules, which is missing in Brahui language, but new form of this child grammarian made “*Kaaing*” as verb for “*kaava*”

The **Table 4B** shows a such other changing like above new form of verb.

Imperative (1)	Participle (2)	Past. (Old form) (3)		Past. (New form) (4)	
		1 st person	3 rd person	1 st person	3 rd person
<i>Xan</i> (see)	<i>Xaning</i> (Seeing)	<i>Xanaat</i> (Saw)	<i>Xanaa</i> (Saw)	---	----
<i>Kun</i> (eat)	<i>Kuning</i> (eating)	<i>Kung ut</i> (ate)	<i>Kung</i> (ate)	<i>Kunaat</i> (ate)	<i>Kunaa</i> (ate)

Table 4B

1.2 Usage of Hard Vocabulary

The Child Grammarian of Brahui language has used many difficult vocabularies, which are too difficult for non-Brahui speakers, only the native cane speaks such words, but the Under-Three-year old child can speak with actual pronunciation of such words, a couple of words being used as example as under,

“Kuchak ak Dalera kane”

The Dogs will bite me.

“Daling” (Biting) is used for Dogs bite, which is quite difficult for those who speak Brahui as a second language, because here the word *“Dalera”* is used as an idiom.

“Chuting ik” Shrinkage.

A new trend in his language is to make plural every singular name while calling him, like

“Nabeel ak” (Bray,1978). (Mr. Nabeel).

“Ammik” (Ammi, his elder sister).

1.3 Brahuitsing of Dehwari Words:

when his family feel that he is not speaking his Mother language, then they started speaking Dehwari with him deliberately. It effects his vocabulary, then

he started Brahuitising of Dehwari words, especially the Verb form of Dehwari language.

Here are few verbs which are Brahuitised by child grammarian, in following words, the root of verb is taken from Dehwari and the case of verb and tense is from Brahui.

Kushtingaat: (I died / tired)

The above vocabulary is taken from Persian word “*Kushtan*” means “to die”, here the Brahui verb sign “*ing*” made it Brahui “*Kushting*” means in Brahui “*Kahing*” Dying, (Sani,2005; Bano,2012; Muhammad Shahi,2016, Mayer,2017). And the “*aat*” is showing the past indefinite tense for first person pronoun. Here the word “*kusht-ing-aat*” is used as an idiom to give meaning of tired.

Tarsingut, tarsiva; (fearing, fear)

The root of “*Tarsiden*” (Khaamosh,2014) is taken from Persian language, it is used in Dehwari too for “fear”. “*Tars-ing-ut*” “*ing*” makes it present continuous tense and “*ut*” is denoting the first person.

Poshiva: (wear)

“*Posh-va*” the first sellable is taken from Dehwari word “*Poshiden*” means to wear, the second sellable is denoting Brahui first person pronoun in present indefinite tense.

Chaariva; (see)

The new Brahuitised word by child grammarian, “*Chaar-va*”, *chaar* is taken from Dehwari and Persian word “*Chaariden*” to see, and “*va*” is showing first person action in present indefinite tense.

1.4 Mix sentences:

Few Brahui and Dehwari mixed sentences have been observed by the Mr. Aqeel (2018), while speaking with his siblings,

S1 Sentence

1) Daa khud waaz maninge. waaz, D)	(daa, maninge B),	(Khud,
2) Payam dard kaningo. dard, D)	(Kaningo, B)	(Payam,
3) E cheez aleva.	(e, aleva, B)	(cheez, D)
4) Baala ti ey.	(ti, ey, B)	(Baala, D)
5) Aatish kappara	(kappara, B)	(aatish, D)
6) Paesa ete hisch namesha D)	(paesa, ete, hich)	(namesha,
7) Daade deedum. D)	(daade, B)	(deedum,
8) Biya kaan	(kaan, B)	(biya, D)

2. Method:

The experiment was designed on observation based, making such surroundings for child that he speaks without any hesitancy and conscious that he is being observed, to explore more and more vocabularies from him. The researcher has scholarly analyzed the examples, to distinguished his speaking that a native Dehwari is speaking Native Brahui.

2.1 Speakers

The native speakers of Dehwari participated in the study. Five females and three males (Circle, 2018) all have grown up in one family living at Ishkina district Mastung time of the study. The speakers described in **Table 5**.

The speakers ranged in aged at the time of experiment from 2 to 40 years. They all are sibling in each other included their Mother. The main speaker is under-three-year and he is younger then rest of all, the rest seven speakers had assisted the main speaker (Child) to speak among them.

2.2 Material

The test sentences in the study were all affirmative with a negative form of verb, gerund form of verb, based on present and past indefinite tense, mostly

identified and supported by first person pronoun. The two sellable words in Brahuitising part have been tested. The all sentences were very common, easy and based on daily conversation. The primary source has been used to collect the material.

There were eight kinds of example used in the study, the DQ and BA sentences listed in **Table 1**, the new form of affirmative verb listed in **Table 2.**, the negative form of verbs (Gilberston,2017) were listed in **Table 3.**, the examples for the word “*Hining*” in present indefinite tense listed in **Table 4A** and the examples of word “*Kuning*” in past indefinite tense were listed in **Table 4B.**

Table 5: Speakers

Speaker	Sex	Age/ relation
S1	Male	2.6/child
S2	Female	40/Mother
S3	Female	20/Sister
S4	Female	16/Sister
S5	Male	14/Brother
S6	Male	12/Brother
S7	Female	10/Sister
S8	Female	8/Sister

2.3 Procedure:

The study is conducted in conversation mod to inquiry and identify between Dehwari and Brahui verbs. The S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7 and S8 were asked DQ (Dehwari Questions) and the S1 answered BA (Brahui answers). This study started in August 2018 and ended in December 2018. The researcher has observed the S1 and the Group (from S2 to S8) in five months (August to November 2018). For S group observation, the researcher has used the long Drive situation, for taking the examples.

The finally examples from S1, have taken in researcher’s home at D-39, University Staff Colony, University of Balochistan, Quetta. Every S has

written his/her Question and answer asked or conversation with S1. The researcher has monitor and observed himself this study.

3. Results

Expected outcomes of the study have shown in **BA** at **Table 1**, **B** at **Table 2**, Column 6 at **Table 3**, column 4 at **Table 4A**, column 4 at **Table 4B**, Brahuitising D Words and S1 sentences. The S2, S3, and S4 augmented that they can't able to use hard vocabularies of Brahui as the S1 used.

The all speakers were native Dehwar, but the S1 has used Brahui as first Language, and S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7 and S8 used Brahui as second language. It has analyzed on based of idiomatic language of Brahui, observed by researcher.

4. Conclusion

Brahui Language has hard vocabularies then Dehwari. It has more than eight vowels and three diphthongs, it has been written earlier that in District Mastung the 95% of papulation speak Brahui, and 5% people speak Brahui as Second Language, as this study is conducted in Ishkina areas, where majority speak Dehwari Language. It has been personally observed by the researcher, that the hard phonemes of Brahui like, /LH/ (Bray, 1978) and idiomatic language would not be pronounced by non-Brahui speakers, too.

Dehwari, which is 5% population language in Mastung is being affected by Brahui, it seems that it is new dialect of Brahui, because the dialectal variation of mesolectal has been adopted by the Dehwari in Mastung, 50% of Brahui words are used by Dehwars. This study concludes that this ration may be increase in future, if the reading and writing would not be introducing or start in Dehwari. Dehwarin is the very unique language in Mastung, Kalat and other part of Balochistan but it is being treated as dialect of Brahui or same where Persian, due to unwritten form of its phonemes and alphabets.

It has folk literature called "Naqqal" but not preserved by natives, the modern literature and fiction is not created in Dehwari yet, because the native Dehwars are also using Brahui language as medium to create literature and fiction.

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