SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
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After presenting the linguistic analysis of characteristics of the Urdu dialect of the Pathans of Kaimganj in the preceding chapters, we can conclude that the linguistic peculiarities of Kaimganj Pathan Urdu (KPU), differ in many respects from Modern Standard Urdu (MSU). KPU certainly contains a special idiom employed only by the Pathans of Kaimganj. It is an amalgamation of various linguistic influences, as is evident from its analysis in the preceding chapters.

The town of Kaimganj is situated in the district of Farrukhabad (U.P.) on the bank of the river Ganges. Linguistically it falls in the region of Kanauji which, according to George A. Grierson is a dialect of Western Hindi. In the West and North-West it is surrounded by Braj Bhaṣa and in the South it extends to the area of the Bundeli dialect.

The mother tongue of the early Pathan settlers of Kaimganj was Pashto, an Indo-Iranian language. But the use of Pashto words by these Pathans went on decreasing from generation to generation. The first generation of the Pathans spoke Pashto in their homes and used Urdu only for outside communication. In the second generation Urdu became their first language and Pashto receded to the second place. In the third generation, i.e., by the close of the 19th century, Pashto as a language was lost.
even in homes except that a few ceremonial songs, sung on the occasion of marriage, or at the birth of a son survived. Today, most of the Pashto words are employed mostly by the women.

KPU employs a large number of lexical items and idioms which are not found in Modern Standard Urdu (MSU) or which have changed their shape and pronunciation in MSU. Most of these words have come into KPU from Old Urdu.

Besides the influences of Old Urdu on KPU, the traces of the impact of Kanauji, the local dialect of the area, have also been found on KPU. Kanauji, as we know, like Braj Bhasa is an 'o' - based dialect and in this respect it significantly differs from Khari Boli which is an 'a' - based dialect.

II

The phonemic inventory of KPU is the same as that of MSU because both — KPU and MSU are based on Khari Boli and both have borrowed certain Perso-Arabic elements. Both share almost the same Perso-Arabic elements except that the sound /z/ does not exist in KPU. In at least its phonology, KPU does not show any marked influence of the Kanauji dialect by which it is surrounded.

The interchangeability of consonants is an important phonological characteristic of KPU. Very interesting examples
of the interchange of consonants have been found in this dialect. The data show that in KPU there is a tendency to replace the Perso-Arabic sounds like /q/ by /k/; /g/ by /g/; /z/ by /j/ and /f/ by /p/. Over-phonemicization is a common phenomenon of KPU in which /k/ in certain words is changed to /q/; /g/ and /k/ and /kh/ to /x/.

The breaking of consonant clusters is an important phonological characteristic of KPU. In some KPU words the final MSU consonant cluster is broken up by insertion of a vowel in between the two consonants. Other important phonological characteristics of KPU are dropping of medial consonants, loss of /h/, loss of aspiration, gemination, metathesis, aspiration through metathesis, syncopated aspiration, etc.

There are also some phonological characteristics relating to vowels, such as shortening of vowels. There is a general tendency in KPU to shorten the MSU long vowel /a/ to /A/. This phenomenon is also very common in Dakani, Karkhandari and Old Urdu. There are several instances of lengthening of vowels in KPU. Nasalization of vowels is another marked characteristic of KPU. In KPU we generally find the instances of spontaneous nasalization. In this process of nasalization, KPU words show nasalization where there is no nasal in the
corresponding MSU words. Nasalization of vowels is also an important characteristic of Dakani as well as Old Urdu.

III

At the morphological level too, KPU shares many features with Old Urdu. The Kanauji dialect which is closely related to Braj Bhaṣa has not exerted much influence on KPU at this level. Like MSU, KPU never adopted the forms ending in -o, as found in Braj Bhaṣa and Kanauji. Like phonological features the morphological features of Kanauji are also sporadic in KPU. The archaic forms preserved in KPU distinguish it from MSU and bring closer to Old Urdu.

With a slight difference in certain feminine forms, the nominal inflections in KPU are the same as those of MSU.

KPU differs from MSU in the formation of the plural of feminine nouns. Instead of adding -Iyə as in MSU, KPU speakers add -yə to form the plural. At the same time a short vowel /a/ is inserted between the final consonant cluster of the nominal root. KPU is also very rich in diminutive forms with its usual diminutive marker -ya.

The proper nouns denoting persons and ending in a consonant are treated differently in KPU. The vowel /a/ is
suffixed to such names with no change of meaning. This feature is the result of direct influence of Pashto on KPU. It has absolutely nothing to do with the Persian vocative marker -a meaning 'o' suffixed to a noun.

There are also other morphological characteristics which are very peculiar to KPU such as adjectives, numerals, pronouns, verbs and indeclinables.

IV

KPU has a rich vocabulary. Its words come from different sources. The most important source of KPU vocabulary is MSU itself. But like other levels KPU is also distinguished from MSU at the lexical level. There are two main reasons for this distinction: (1) KPU has borrowed or derived a good number of words from Pashto. These words are used by the KPU speakers even today. (2) KPU has preserved a large number of Old Urdu words which have become obsolete in MSU. Some of these words have changed their pronunciation in MSU. Some words of the Kanauji dialect have also crept into KPU. Besides words, we also find in KPU a large number of idiomatic expressions based on Pashto and Old Urdu words. The use of Pashto words, the preservation of Old Urdu elements and some other linguistic peculiarities make KPU a unique and worthwhile studying dialect.