This work presents a comparative study of two important Indo-Aryan dialects of North-Western region of the Indian sub-continent. Majhi is the standard form of Panjabi and Multani is representative of Lanhdi. As such, this treatise is, in a broad way, a comparison of Panjabi and Lanhdi.

The common belief is that Lanhdi is only a form, or dialect, of Panjabi, but Dr. G.A. Grierson and some other scholars have accepted Lanhdi as a separate language. This question has also been discussed, in detail, in this work.

I had the privilege of coming into close contact with Majhi, Multani and Malwai from my very childhood. I was born to Majhi, but, at the age of four, I was taken to live in tehsil Khanewal, of Multan district, in an army pensioners' village which had a majority of Malwai speaking people. Later, when I joined the army during World War II, I came in touch with Pothohari and Dogri. I served in different army units stationed in Chamba, Jammu and Poonch areas, and had the occasion to mix with people speaking different forms of Dogri or Pahari.
During my army career, I availed myself of the opportunity of knowing as much as I could of the languages of a variety of people I came into contact with.

With this background of linguistic interest and investigation, I have ventured to present this comparative study of two major dialects of Indo-Pakistani Panjab. I have also expressed my views, very briefly, on dialects and sub-dialects of Panjabi.

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