

Study Of Lexical Variation Of Majhi Dialect Continuum In Lahore And Sialkot (Pakistani Punjab)

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the lexical variation in the Majhi dialect of Punjabi spoken in Lahore and Sialkot, Pakistan. The research questions focus on examining the similarities and differences in lexical items between the two varieties. A Qualitative Approach was used, with the sample of twenty males and twenty females Majhi speakers selected from Lahore and Sialkot. Phonetic transcription was employed to analyze the data, which was then presented using charts. The Levenstein Algorithm method was used to determine lexical similarities and differences. The findings indicate that 70% of words are common to both varieties, while 30% of items show lexical variation.

Keywords: Lexical variation, Majhi, Sialkot, dialectology, Lahore, Levenshtien Algorithm.

Background Study

Majhi (Gurmukhi)(Shahmukhi): پنجابی is standard dialect of Punjabi immensely spoken in Indian Punjab. It also delves in Lahore and Sialkot in Pakistan. This dialect has been considered the groundwork for modern Punjabi and literary work for the last 300 years. Majhi entails four districts of Indian 'Panjab' which further encompass Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Taran Taran and sixteen 16 districts of Pakistani Punjab including Kasur, Sialkot, Narowal, Gujranwala, Nankana Sahib, Okara, Pakpattan, Faisalabad, Chiniot,

Gujrat, Hafizabad, Sahiwal, Toba Tek Singh Mandi Bahauddin.

However, Punjabi is a modern Indo-Aryan language articulated in India and Pakistan. Shackle proclaims that there was a total of thirty million speakers of Punjabi in India in the earliest 21st century and in Pakistan, it raised to Seventy million speakers of Punjabi. It is the largest ethnic group by the population which embraces numbers of almost 108.5 million in the country Pakistan (Shackle, 1970). Punjabi is the first or second Language of approximately 445 million people (about twice the population of New York) across the globe. It is graded 10th across the world's languages and is spoken by 100 million speakers (Bhatia, 1993; Ghai & Singh, 2013). Additionally, Nigam classified Indo Aryan Languages into the central to Northern group.

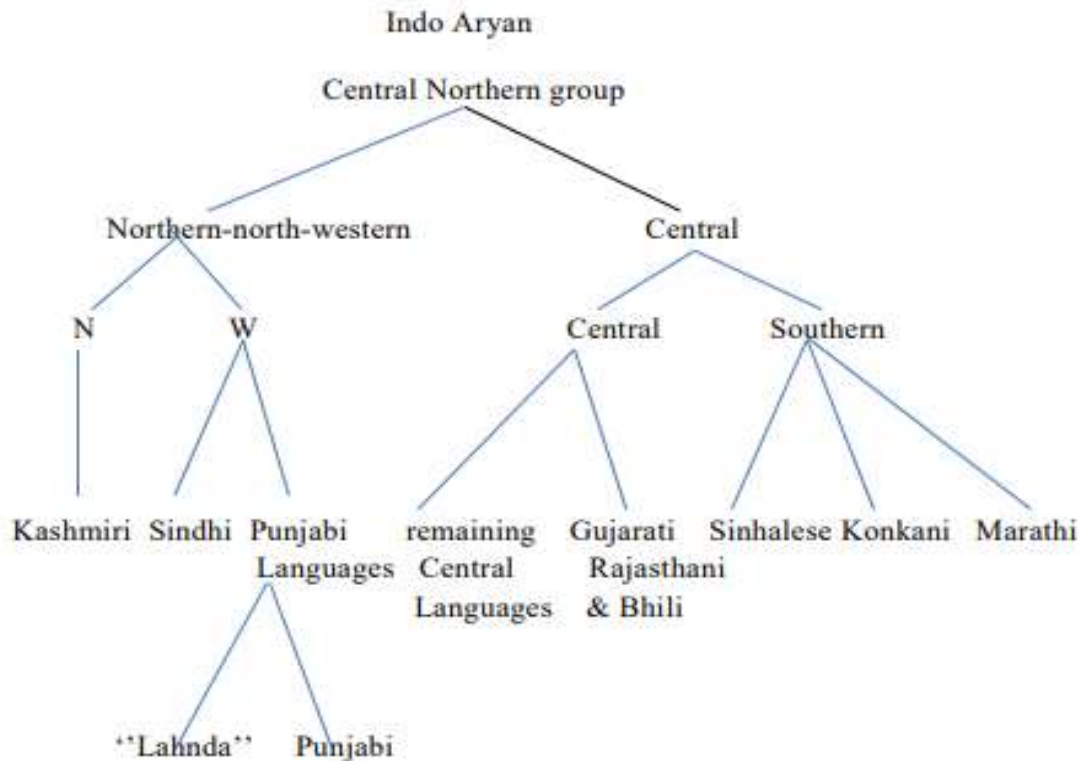


Figure 1: Nigam's (1972) Classification of the Indo Aryan Languages (Central+ Northern) Group.

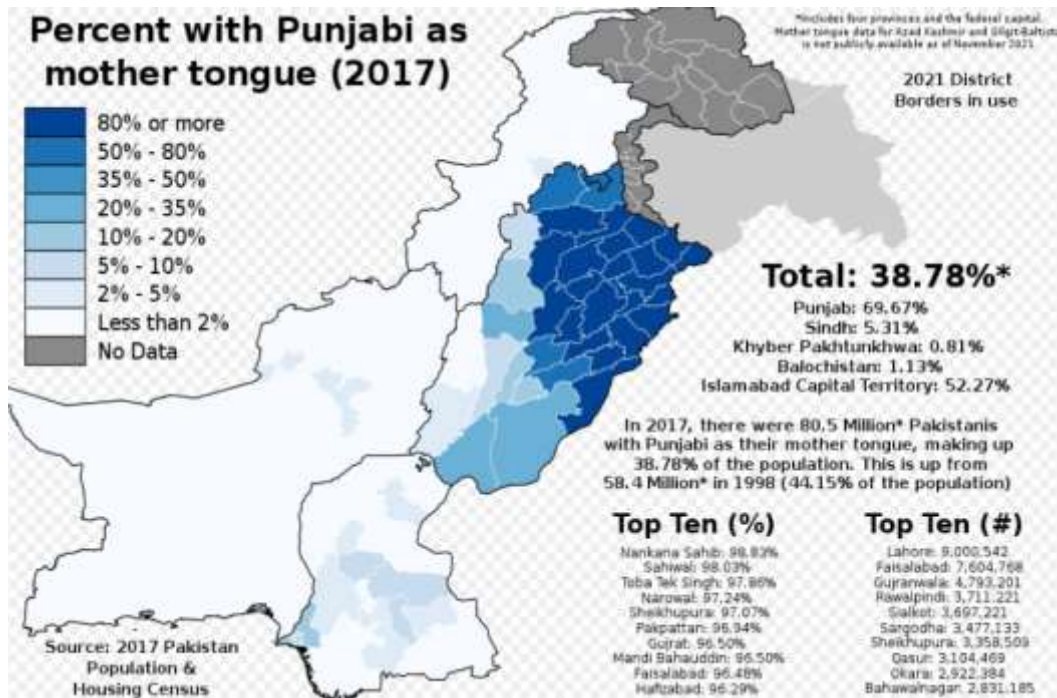


Figure 2: The proportion of Punjabi speakers ‘Punjabi’ as their mother tongue in each Pakistani District as of the 2017 Pakistan Census.

Nevertheless, among seventy-three or so Pakistani dialects, there are many that are delegated 'compromised' by linguists. There are ample languages spoken in different areas of Pakistan which are considered endangered languages, Aer is spoken in rustic areas of Sindh, Hyderabad, kunri and kot Gulam Muhammad. Bhaya is also notable in Sindh., Kalami, Gowro, Sansi, Yidgha, Domaaki and Badeshi are also encompassed in these languages.

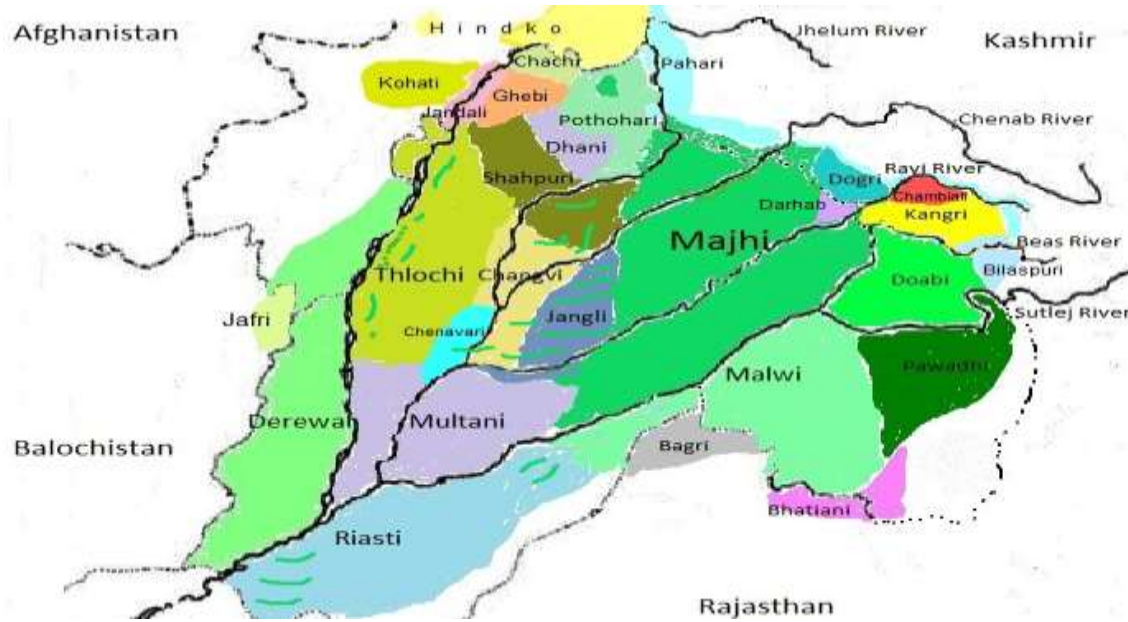


Figure 3: Map of the dialects of Punjabi in Pakistan.

William Cooper coined the phrase in 1785, "Variety is the spice of life". Variation is a broader term used in Sociolinguistics, it is intended for regional, social, or contextual differences, variation within language, between speakers considered as Interspeaker variation. Intra Speaker variation is a variation within the language of a single speaker. Variation within language embraces phonetics, syntactic structure, morphemes, and lexical meaning. Variation among speakers or groups of speakers emphasizes by pronunciation (accent), word choice (lexicon), or grammatical pattern.

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onomasiology in variation. The term lexical variation refers to differences or variations in lexicons in a dialect or language. Lexical variation happens various words and lexical items change their meaning during a certain period. At the lexical level, the most substantial variation in lexical items happens. It also happens when the same word is used for the same object by speakers of different dialects.

The Limitations of the study:

This research is so limited, that the concern is on the lexical variation between Majhi spoken at Sialkot and Lahore, it is delimited to a few lists of daily usage words of a specific language. The morphological, syntactic, and pronunciation are not included in this present research so this seems to be very limited in this regard.

Research objectives:

The following objectives were formulated to answer the question;

- 1.To identify the different lexemes in Majhi spoken at Sialkot and Majhi spoken at Lahore Punjab.
- 2.To find out similar lexemes in Majhi dialect spoken in both cities.

Literature Review:

Different perspectives of language have been studied for many years. Firstly, the structure of language has been studied, however, with the advent of sociolinguistics, people started to study the relationship between language and the society in which that language is spoken. Moreover, the history of Language Variation is distinguished and as old as language itself. This is still debatable among language researchers and well-known language scientists from the epoch. Dialectology can help a lot to trace the history and background of language variation. Many pieces of research can be found which have explored the relationship between speech and social group. In their investigations on Italian dialects, K. Jaberg (1915) and Jacob (1936) have explored patterns of variations among the speakers of different social groups and people with different dialects (Gumperz, 1971, p.79)

Major variants of Punjabi include the Western variety, Lahnda, and the Eastern variety, Majhi. Majhi, as well as Shahpuri, are the standard dialects of eastern and western Punjabi, respectively. Moreover, Indo-Aryan is considered as dialect continuum which can be transitional towards others neighboring varieties this is arbitrary and somehow classification of Indo-Aryan Language is debatable in many ways and controversial.

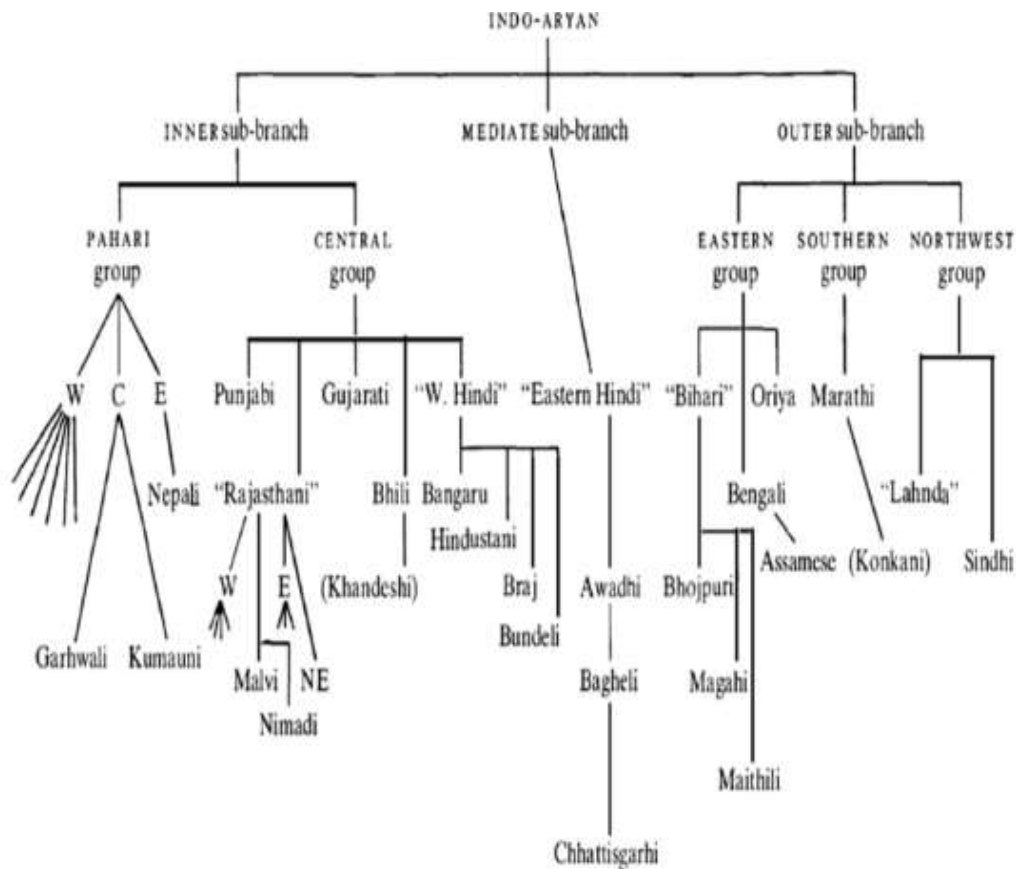


Figure 4: Subclassification according to Grierson

Kashif et. al. (2012) researched and claimed that People learn different languages that despise their language. People don't take pride in using their native tongue in official settings; instead, they consider it to be a degrading language. To uncover the truth by gathering empirical data from speakers in a linguistically competitive context, this theorizes the need for research to examine the language attitudes of Punjabi speakers. The results of this study will help us better comprehend the issue and pinpoint the

causes of the Punjabi language's declining use among its speakers.

The doctoral research of John (2015) is another study on the attitudes of Punjabi speakers toward their language. The results show that Punjabi speakers do not use the language very much in their daily

O Grady et.al. (2015) alludes that "Dialect is a regional or social variety of a language with its own phonological, syntactical, and lexical properties", for instance, we have an example of the English language, which has an enormous variety that is distinguished from other as of geographical area e.g., the Scottish dialect, Yorkshire dialect, Lancashire dialect.

Jamshaid, R. (2016) conducted a study on the topic "Lexical Variation among Punjabi Dialects as a Marker of Linguistic Boundaries in Pakistani Punjab" The major aim of his research was to investigate the lexical variation between Punjabi dialects spoken in different areas of Punjab. He selected five dialects of the Punjabi language.

This study examined to what extent lexical variation draws a line between regional boundaries. Ten variants of Punjabi, five functional words, and five content words were selected for the analysis. Results showed that there was heterogeneity in the production of linguistic forms and their behavior to uphold the identity of the speakers. Lexical variation creates a border between the speakers of one region to another.

Jamshaid (2016), scrutinized five Punjabi dialects (Majhi, Doabi, Saraiki, Potohari, and Jangli) to scrutinize how far lexical variation marks the regional boundaries and geographical boundaries on the bases of lexical differences of these five Punjabi dialects. It also delineates how language differs from one region to another and from one person to another people. Khan (2021) researched to investigate the lexical variation in the Majhi and Dhani dialects of Punjabi. These dialects are spoken in Pakistani Punjab. The focus of the research was on the portrayal of terminology variances of words that are used in daily life. It is somewhat qualitative and partially quantitative research. There was a sample of thirty participants. 15 speakers were from Dhani and 15 speakers were from Majhi. Participants were residents of Chakwal and Sheikhpura. The findings of the study show that 290 words from Dhani do not exist in Majhi. 51 words are present in Majhi with different pronunciations.

Research Methodology:

This research is carried out by following the guidelines and norms of sociolinguistic research parameters. It follows a qualitative approach that embraces surveys. In this data-oriented study, data has been collected from a sample of the Majhi dialect of the Punjabi language spoken by speakers of city Sialkot and Lahore respectively. The respondents were selected from different social groups, and levels so that they may represent the whole Punjabi speech community. However, the main concern of this study is to emphasize the vocabulary differences between both varieties of Majhi spoken in Sialkot and Lahore. The sample was selected as a purposive sampling technique encompassed male and female native speakers of variety a having different ages, and social, regional, and educational backgrounds were selected from the population. Research methodology is the method used to collect and examine the data which is needed to answer research questions.

Research methodology is a systematic road map for any analysis that leads to a proper conclusion. It describes the process of data collection and the selection of the corpus for this study. It provides information on participants and the tools used to analyze the data. It explains how the

methodology followed in this study gives more valid and reliable results than previous studies. The research design for the present study was selected to answer the following research questions:

Q1: What lexemes of the Majhi standard dialect of Lahore are different from Punjabi spoken in Sialkot?

Q2: What are the common lexemes in both varieties of Majhi spoken in both cities of Punjab?

The present research is descriptive and qualitative. The reason behind opting for a qualitative approach is that it provides an in-depth analysis of the data. However, a few calculations were made manually to show the percentages of word classes similarities and differences between lexemes of both varieties. Data were collected using a comprehensive survey questionnaire/ instrument. Structured questionnaires were administered to the participants. Then tables were arranged to find out their responses. A word list containing 200 words from different categories was made. This type of data was collected by using the technique known as purposive sampling technique.

Table 1: Distribution of Sample

Variable	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	20	50%
	Female	20	50%
Age	15-20	10	25%
	21-30	20	50%
	31-40	10	25%
Religion	Islam		100%
Residence	Urban	33	82.5%
	Rural	7	17.5%
	Intermediate	5	12.5%
Qualification	BA/BSc	21	52.5%

Table 1: Distribution of Sample

The above table demonstrates the demographic information of the data used for the current study. It shows that 50% of males and 50% of females participated in the current study. 20 participants were from Sialkot and 20 participants were from Lahore. 25% of participants were less than 20 age and 25% with less than 40.

The data were collected from F.A., BA/BSc, and MA/MSc/M. Phil MSc students with 12.5%, 52.5%, and 35% (qualification ratio) respectively. Students. 82.5% of participants belonged to urban areas and 17.5 % of participants belonged to rural areas. 12.5% of participants were intermediate degree holders, 52.5% were BS Students and 35% were Master and MPhil, degree holders. Most of the Female participants were from urban areas. All participants selected for the present study were Muslims.

The Levenshtein algorithm was used as framework to examine the similarities and differences in the lexical items spoken by Punjabi speakers of Lahore and Sialkot. This framework aided the researcher to find the number of similar and different words in Majhi spoken in Lahore and Sialkot. Similarly, Levenshtein Algorithm as a theoretical framework has already been used by several scholars such as Maldonado García & Borges de Souza (2014), Heeringa (2004), Sanders & Chin (2009), Chohan & Garcia (2019).

To calculate Lexical Distance, Levenshtein Algorithm was utilized for the present study. It is an eminent technique which is equivalent to the ones used by Ethnologue and "Automated Similarity Judgment Program (ASJP)". To find out the similarities between Portuguese and English, a Spanish scholar Maldonado García (2014) has also used the Levenshtein distance Algorithm. Majhi is spoken in Lahore and Sialkot has the same script. Therefore, the researcher measured the distance by the Levenshtein algorithm lexically.

Data Analysis:

The collected data were transcribed and presented in the form of tables according to categories. The details of these categories were given in percentages. Data were transcribed into Ideological IPA transcription. The data was analyzed because of number of distances calculated through Levenshtein Algorithm, in terms of numbers between two sounds, the analysis was done through comparison by presenting data in tables. Every table contains four columns. The first column shows words (basic vocabulary in the wordlist) in English. The second column shows words in Urdu, the next two columns will show the responses of the participants from Lahore and Sialkot.

Percentages and frequencies of the words used by speakers were presented in tables and the qualitative method was used to explain the data presented in the tables. The researcher has also presented the data graphically. Levenshtein Algorithm was used as a framework to find the similarities and differences.

Data collected through the responses of the participants of both varieties are formed into a word list. Transparency is achieved by phonetically transcribing them. The lexical variation of these two varieties is analyzed on the scale of lexical comparison. This lexical comparison is done by classifying the words into word classes which are further divided into various categories. These categories are presented into tabulate form. Every table comprises four classes.

Table 2: Detail of Word classes.

Word Class	Frequency	Percentage
Nouns	102	51%
Pronouns	10	5%
Adjectives	15	6%
Adverbs	4	2%
Greeting phrase	4	2%
Miscellaneous	65	34%
Total	200	100%

Table 2: Detail of Word classes

The graphical presentation of these word classes in frequencies has been given below:

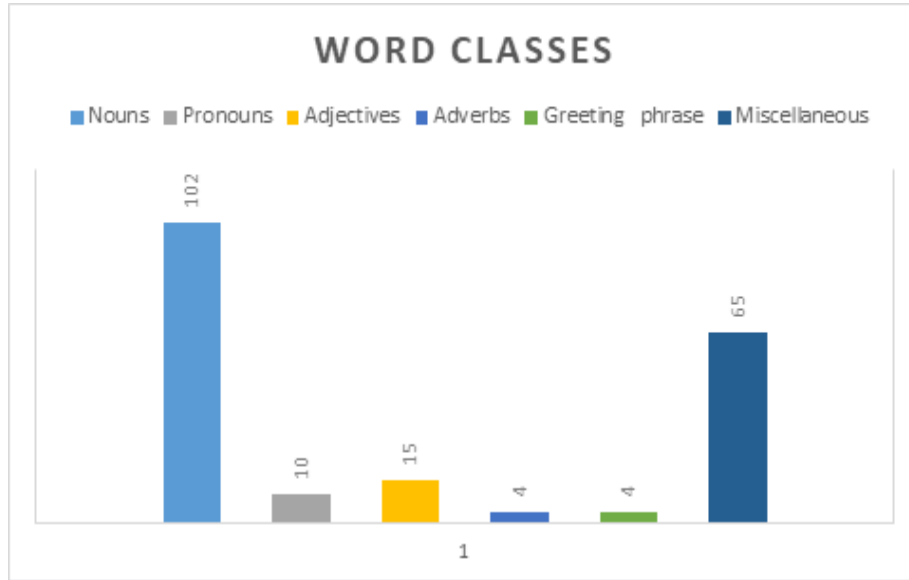


Figure 5: Frequencies of Word classes.

The graphical presentation of these word classes in percentage has been given in Figure 6 mentioned below:

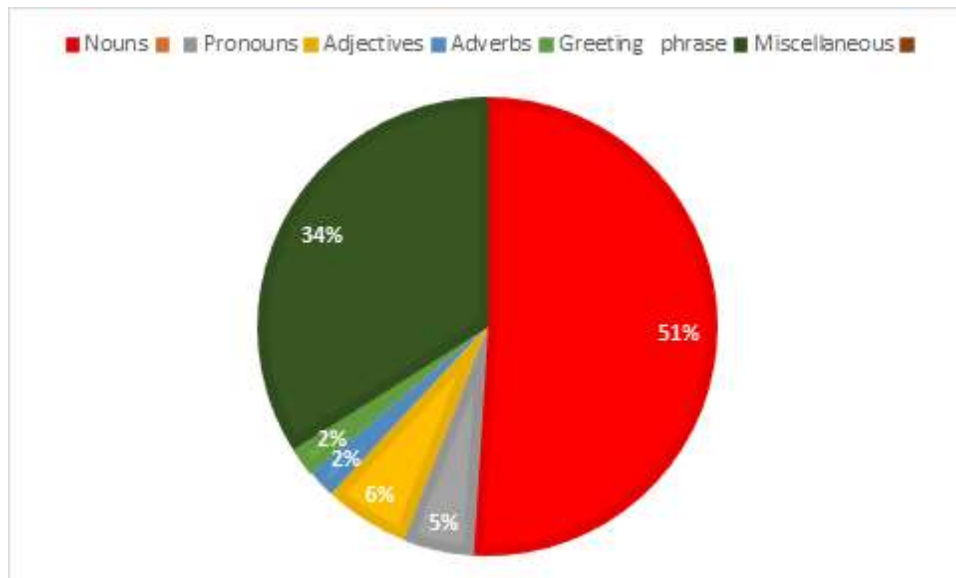


Figure 6: Percentage of Word classes

Nouns form a major portion of a language. They represent a basic measuring tool to compare two distinct varieties or

dialects of any language. In the present study out of 200 words, 102 are nouns which are more than half of the total words. They are further classified into sub-categories relating to i.e., 28 kinship terms (relations), 11 house accessories, 15 kitchen accessories, 4 greeting terms, 10 shop vocabulary, 5 domestic usages, 5 emotions 5 crime, 9 natures, and 10 body parts.

The Levenshtein Algorithm was utilized by the researcher to find the lexical similarity and distance. In 1995, Kessler presented the Levenshtein algorithm to calculate the distances between two dialects or languages. By utilizing the distance method, he examined the Irish dialects. Differences among the linguistic items are based on the diversity among language varieties and dialects. For the present study, the researcher calculated the Levenshtein distance phonologically by providing the phonetics transcription of the words.

Similarly, Lexical items with zero distance or 100% similar are mentioned below:

Table 3: Lexical items with 0 distance or 100% similarity.

Words	Urdu word	Majhi (Sialkot)	Majhi (Lahore)	Levenshtien Difference
Friend	دوست	s ^ə dʒ ^ə n	s ^ə dʒ ^ə n	0
Wife	بیوی	bʊdʱɪ	bʊdʱɪ	0
Father	باپ	ʰba:	ʰba:	0
Mother	ماں	ʰmɪ	ʰmɪ	0
Grand mother	دادی	ɖa:ɖi	ɖa:ɖi	0
Grand Father	دادا	ɖa:ɖa:	ɖa:ɖa:	0
Daughter	بیٹی	t̪'i:	t̪'i:	0
Son	بیٹا	pʊtər	pʊtər	0
Brother	بھائی	pəɾa:	pəɾa:	0
Sister	بہن	pe:'n	pe:'n	0
Son-in-law	داماد	dʒəva:i:	dʒəva:i:	0
Daughter-in-law	بھو	nũ:	nũ:	0
Sister-in-law	سالی	sa:li	sa:li	0
Uncle	چچا	tʃa:tʃa:	tʃa:tʃa:	0
Aunty	آنٹی	tʃa:tʃi:	tʃa:tʃi:	0
Stepfather	سوتیلہ باپ	mətreə pɪɔ	mətreə pɪɔ	0
Stepmother	سوتیلی ماں	mətrəɪ mā:	mətrəɪ mā:	0
Maternal aunt	خالہ	kʰa:la:	kʰa:la:	0

House	گھر	k'a:r	k'a:r	0
Wall	دیوار	kʌŋd	kʌŋd	0
Bedroom	بیڈروم	kʌmra:	kʌmra:	0
Window	کھڑکی	bə:ri	bə:ri	0
Lock	کنڈی	kundi	Kundi	0
Door	دروازہ	bu:a:	bu:a:	0
Fence	باڑ	tʃa:r dɪva:ri	tʃa:r dɪva:ri	0
Garage	گیراج	bərɑ:ndɑ	bərɑ:ndɑ	0
Garden	باغ	bə:y	bə:y	0
Plate	پلیٹ	tʰa:li	tʰa:li	0
Stove	چولہا	tʃʊlah	tʃʊlah	0
Glass	گلاس	gəla:s	gəla:s	0
Platter	تھالی	tʰa:l	tʰa:l	0
Pot	برتن	pa'nde:	pa'nde:	0
Spoon	چمچ	tʃəmətʃ	tʃəmətʃ	0
Fork	کانٹا	ka:nta	ka:nta	0
Basket for loaves	روٹیوں کے لئے ٹوکری	ro:tiə dɑ dəba	ro:tiə dɑ dəba	0
Cloth for loaf	روٹی کے لئے کپڑا	pɔna:	pɔna:	0
Mug	پیالا	məgha	məgha	0
Crockery Shop	کراکری کی دکان	pa'nde:ā wa:li dʊka:n	pa'nde:ā wa:li dʊka:n	0
Butcher's Shop	قصاب کی دکان	go:ft wa:li dʊka:n	go:ft wa:li dʊka:n	0
Book Shop	کتاب کی دکان	kəta:bā wa:li dʊka:n	kəta:bā wa:li dʊka:n	0
Café	کیفے	tʃ'a: dɑ: hotel	tʃ'a: dɑ: hotel	0
Clothes Shop	کپڑوں کی دکان	kəpre: w:li dʊka:n	kəpre: w:li dʊka:n	0
Toy's Shop	کھلونوں کی دکان	khədɔneā dʱi dʊka:n	khədɔneā dʱi dʊka:n	0
Bakery Shop	بیکری کی دکان	be:kri	be:kri	0
Beauty Saloon	بیوٹی سیلون	pa:rlər	pa:rlər	0
Flower-vase	پھول کا گلدان	gʊldəsta	gʊldəsta	0
Bottle	بوتل	bo:təl	bo:təl	0
Thread	دھاگہ	ta'ga:	ta'ga:	0
Utensil	برتن	pa'nde:	pa'nde:	0
Grief	غم	dʊkʰ	dʊkʰ	0
Comfort	آرام	səku:n	səku:n	0
Excitement	جوش	jo:ʃ	jo:ʃ	0
Assault	حملہ	həmla	həmla	0
Harassment	ہراساں کرنا	təmkɪān dɛ:na	təmkɪān dɛ:na	0
Kidnap	اغوا	aɣwa	aɣwa	0

Robbery	ڈکیتی	tʃo:ri	tʃo:ri	0
Cloud	بادل	bəɖəl	bəɖəl	0
Desert	صحرا	re:tla ala:ka	re:tla ala:ka	0
Mountain	پہاڑ	pa'r	pa'r	0
Sea	سمندر	səmundrə	səmundrə	0
Stars	ستارے	ta:re:	ta:re:	0
Eyes	آنکھیں	əkʰā:	əkʰā:	0
Eyeball	آنکھ کی گیند	de:la:	de:la:	0
Bone	ہڈی	həɖɪ	həɖɪ	0
Cheek	گال	ɡʌlā:	ɡʌlā:	0
Ankle	ٹخنوں	ɡɪte:	ɡɪte:	0
Eyelid	پلک	pəlɕā:	pəlɕā:	0
Fist	مٹھی	mʊth	mʊth	0
Foot	پاؤں	pe:r	pe:r	0
Brain	دماغ	ɖɪma:y	ɖɪma:y	0
My	میرے	sa:de:	sa:de:	0
How	کیسے	kɪnvē	kɪnvē	0
Whom	کسے	kɪnʊ	kɪnʊ	0
Here	یہاں	e:tʰe:	e:tʰe:	0
There	وہاں	o:tʰe:	o:tʰe:	0
Who	کون	ko:n	ko:n	0
When	کب	kiɖõ	kiɖõ	0
Whose	جس کا	jiɖa	jiɖa	0
Bravely	بہادری سے	ɖəle:ri na:l	ɖəle:ri na:l	0
Furiously	غصے سے	ɡʊse: na:l	ɡʊse: na:l	0
Innocently	معصومیت سے	əra:m na:l	əra:m na:l	0
Immediately	فوری طور پر	tʃe:ti na:l	tʃe:ti na:l	0
Careless	لاپرواہ	la:pəva:	la:pəva:	0
Talkative	باتونی	ɡəla:ɳɖa: ɡa:lər	ɡəla:ɳɖa: ɡa:lər	0
Generous	بے لوث	Ane: wa:	Ane: wa:	0
Alone	اکیلے	kəle:	kəle:	0
Sour	کھٹے	kʰəte:	kʰəte:	0
Wide	چوڑا	tʃɔra:	tʃɔra:	0
Wild	جنگلی	jəŋɡɪ	jəŋɡɪ	0
Loyal	وفادار	wəfa:ɖa:r	wəfa:ɖa:r	0
Hard	سخت	səkhət	səkhət	0
Again	دوبارہ	fe:r	fe:r	0
All	تمام	sa:ra:	sa:ra:	0
But	لیکن	fe:r	pər	0
And	اور	ho:r	ho:r	0
No	نہیں	na:	na:	0

Now	ابھی	hʊne:	hʊne:	0
Only	صرف	sɪrəf	sɪrəf	0
Big	بڑا	vəɖa:	vəɖa:	0
Full	مکمل	sɑ:ra	sɑ:ra	0
Good	اچھی	tʃʌŋgi	tʃʌŋgi	0
Need	ضرورت	lo:r	lo:r	0
Time	وقت	ve:lə	ve:lə	0
Piece	ٹکڑا	to:ta	to:ta	0
Jeer	اوقات	tɪtʃkər	tɪtʃkər	0
Noise	شور	rɔlə	rɔlə	0
Yet	ابھی تک	həle:	həle:	0
Difficult	مشکل	ɔkhə	ɔkhə	0
Stone	پتھر	rɔrɑ	wəta	0
Near	قریب	nere:	nere:	0
Some	کچھ	kʊtʃʰ	kʊtʃʰ	0
Free	مفت	velə	velə	0
Stand	کھڑے ہو جاؤ	khəlotə	khəlotə	0
Separate	الگ	wəkhra	wəkhra	0
Stainer	داغدار	pɔ:ni	pɔ:ni	0
Darkness	اندھیرا	hənərə	hənərə	0
Heavy	بھاری	pɑ'ri	pɑ'ri	0
Late	دیر	de:r	de:r	0
Beat	مارو	mɑ:rnə	mɑ:rnə	0
Trader	تاجر	bəpɑ:ri	bəpɑ:ri	0
Problem	مسئلہ	məslə	məslə	0
Solution	حل	jʊgɑ:r	jʊgɑ:r	0
Fan	پرستار	pəkhə	pəkhə	0
Light weight	ہلکے وزن	hɔlə	hɔlə	0
Wheat	گندم	kənək	kənək	0
Manner	انداز	wəl	wəl	0
New	نئی	nəvan	nəvan	0
Sleep	سونا	sonə	sonə	0
Sit	بیٹھنا	be:tʰnə	be:tʰnə	0
Contract	معائدہ	thəkə	thəkə	0
Pain	درد	pi:r	pi:r	0
Break	ٹوڑنا	tʊtnə	tʊtnə	0
Total				136

Table 3: Lexical items with 0 distance or 100% similarity.

Percentage of Lexical Similarity could be calculated in this manner:

Total similar words = 140

Total words = 200

Percentage of similarity = $140/200$ (100)

=70%

Table 4: Greeting phrases with 0 distance.

Words	Urdu	Majhi (Sialkot)	Majhi (Lahore)	Levenshtien Distance
I am fine. Thank you	میں ٹھیک ہوں آپ کا شکریہ	mē: thi:k ā:	mē: thi:k ā:	0
Nice to meet you	آپ سے مل کر خوشی ہوئی	te:nu: mɪl ke: kʰɪ hoɪ	te:nu: mɪl ke: kʰɪ hoɪ	0
Total				2

Table 4: Greeting phrases with 0 distance.

According to Table 2, 136 lexical items have 0 distance. It means 136 words are used with the same pronunciation in both varieties of Majhi. Table 3 shows that 2 greeting phrases out of 4 have the same pronunciation and exist in both languages. A total of 136 terms out of 200 terms were found to be the same in both varieties. 70% of words are found similar in both varieties.

However, Lexical items with distance 1 are mentioned below:

Table 5: Lexical items with distance 1.

Words	Urdu word	Majhi (Sialkot)	Majhi (Lahore)	Levenhstein Difference
Husband	شوہر	mɪā:	mera: bānda	1
Family	خاندان	kūba	tʰbʰr	1
Brother-in-law	بھنوئی	pe:nɔdʒa	behnɔɪə	1
Brother's son	بھائی کا بیٹا	pətriɑ	pəti:dʒɑ	1
Brother's daughter	بھائی کی بیٹی	pətri:	pəti:dʒi:	1
Sister's son	بھن کا بیٹا	pəne:vā:	pā:ndʒɑ:	1
Sister's daughter	بھن کی بیٹی	pəne:vī:	pā:ndʒi:	1
Neighbour	پڑوسی	gawandi	hamsaya	1
Maternal uncle	ماموں	māmū	māmā	1
Bathroom	باتھ روم	le:tri:n	khɔrɑ:	1

Broom	جھاڑو	bhɑ:ri	bəkər	1
Lock	تالا	Ta:la	Kundi	1
Napkin	رومال	rəma:l	rəma:l	1
Kettle	کیتلی	pəti:li	ḡe:gtʃi:	1
Lid	ڈھکن	də'kəna /chapan/	t ə'kən	1
Frying pan	کڑابی	kəra:hi	pəti:la	1
Grocery Store.	گروسری کی دکان	kərja:ne: kɪ	pərtʃu:n: kɪ	1
Barber's Shop	حجام کی دکان	na:i: ḡɪ ḡəka:n	həma:m	1
Enmity	دشمنی	ʃəri:k	ve:r	1
Sympathy	ہمدردی	həme:ti	pɪja:r	1
Arrest	گرفتاری	p'hərea gea:	qe:ḡ mē:	1
Flood	سیلاب	va:r	ba:r	1
Storm	طوفان	həne:ri	a:ngɪhi	1
Dust Storm	دھول کا طوفان	həne:ri	re:t ḡa: tɔfa:n	1
Drought	خشک سالی	kehət	khɔʃk sa:li	1
Your	آپ کا	təva:ḡa	ta'ḡa	1
His	اس کا	o:ngə:	o:ḡa:	1
Reliable	قابل اعتماد	etbə:rwa:la	pəɔse: wa:la	1
Stubborn	ضدی	Ti:th	zɪḡi	1
Mad	پاگل	tʃəla:	be:vəku:f	1
Light	روشنی	bəti	tʃa:nən	1
Cold	ٹھنڈ	Pala	thənd	1
Sharp	تیز	Triksa	te:z	1
All Right	بالکل ٹھیک	səb tʃəngə	səb t'hɪ:k	1
Well	ٹھیک ہے	səb set ay	tʃʌngə	1
Yes	جی ہاں	a:ho:	hā:	1
That Much	اتنا زیادہ	bɔ:tə	ena: zɪjəḡa	1
Distribute	تقسیم	wəndnə	wərtanə	1
Small	چھوٹا	tʃotə	nɪkə	1
Go	جاؤ	jana	wʌndʒ	1
In	میں	wɪtʃ	wɪtʃka:'r	1
Our	ہمارے	apna	a:pḡa	1
Dream	خواب	kha:b	sɔfnə	1
Short	مختصر	tʃotə	mədrə	1
Decrease	کمی	ka'tə	g'hətə	1
See	دیکھیں	wekhna	təknə	1
Bangle	چوڑی	tʃu:ri	wʌŋ	1
Bachelor	بیچلر	kʌnwɑ:ra	tʃ'hra	1
Tear	آنسو	a:nsu:	əθru:	1
Adhan	اذان	əza:n	ba:ŋ	1

Paper	کاغذ	pərtʃə	wərkə	1
Cot	پلنگ	tʃa:r pɑɪ	mʌndʒɪ	1
Crow	کوا	kəwə	kɑ:n	1
Dark	گہرا	te:z	gu:rə	1
Soon	اسی طرح	jəldɪ	tʃetɪ	1
Total				60

Table 5: Lexical items with distance 1.

Percentage of Lexical Difference could be calculated in this manner:

Total different words = 60

Total words = 200

Percentage of difference = $60 / 200 (100)$

=30%

Table 6: Greeting phrase with distance 1.

Words	Urdu	Majhi (Lahore)	Majhi (Sialkot)	Levenshtien Distance
How are you?	آپ کیسے ہو؟	Ki ha:l ae:	tʊsi ke:se: o	1
See you later	بعد میں ملتے ہیں	bə'd tʃə mɪlne: ā:	bə'd tʃə mɪlā: ge:	1
Total				2

Table 6: Greeting phrase with distance 1.

The above tables show that lexical variation occurs in 60 words and 2 greeting phrases. A total of 62 lexical items has 1 distance. It means that there are 62 words which are used with different pronunciations in both varieties. 30% variation in lexical items was found.

Conclusion:

This part will wrap up the major research findings related to the present research according to research questions, the study aimed to investigate the lexical variation in the Majhi dialect of Punjabi spoken in Lahore and Sialkot. Two research questions were formulated to analyze the lexical variation in both dialects.

Genetically, both varieties spoken in Lahore and Sialkot are the related dialect of Punjabi. To find out the lexical

similarity and differences phonetics transcription and levenshtien Algorithm was used in the research as a framework.

Moreover, Lexical analysis was conducted on 200 words. Numerous word classes such as nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, greeting phrases and miscellaneous words were selected for analysis.

The Levenshtien Algorithm method was used by the researcher. According to this method, 64 lexical items were found to be different in both varieties. It was found that 136 words have 0 distance. It means these words have 100 similarities in both varieties of Punjabi spoken in Lahore and Sialkot.

The findings show that 70 % of lexical items are the same and 30% are different in both varieties. With the 70 % lexical similarity, it is concluded that both varieties of Majhi spoken in Lahore and Sialkot are related to each other.

Apart from the Levenshtien Algorithm, the lexical variation of both varieties was analyzed on the scale of lexical comparison. This lexical comparison was done by classifying the words into word classes which were further divided into various categories. These categories are resented into tabulate form.

The results indicate that there are noticeable differences in lexicons used in daily conversation by the speakers of both varieties. In the present study out of 200 words, 102 are nouns which are more than half of the total words. They are further classified into subcategories relating to i. e. 26 relations, 10 house accessories, 14 kitchen accessories, 10 shop names, 4 domestic usages, 5 emotions 5 crime, 4 greetings, 9 nature and 10 body parts and 65 miscellaneous words. Out of 102 nouns, 26 (25%) words are pronounced differently, and 75% of nouns are pronounced the same in both dialects of Majhi.

In the light of the above discussion, it can be concluded that there is a significant overlap in vocabulary between the two varieties, with 70% of words being the same. However, there are also notable differences, accounting for 30% of the lexical items. These findings shed light on the linguistic diversity within Pakistan and contribute to our understanding of the Majhi dialect continuum.

The contribution of the present study is two-fold. First, it is a comprehensive and detailed study of lexical variation in the Majhi dialect of Punjabi spoken in Lahore and Sialkot, as no work has been done so far on this topic.

The most important contribution of the present study is that the findings of the study have resulted in a better understanding of the lexical variation of both varieties by shedding light on various aspects of the Punjabi language.

The current study has been conducted to enrich our knowledge and understanding of the lexical variation in two varieties of Majhi spoken in Lahore and Sialkot. Although this study highlighted lexical similarities and differences, many areas need to be explored. This section provides information about the areas that need to be improved.

1. This study is limited to lexical variation in the Majhi dialect of Punjabi spoken in Lahore and Sialkot. Further studies could be conducted on the lexical variation in Majhi spoken in other cities of Punjab.

2. Lexical variation in other dialects of Punjabi like Shahpuri, Hindko etc. could be conducted.

3. Furthermore, analysis of lexical variation on a large scale needed to be done to highlight the lexical similarities and differences.

4. Morphological analysis of Majhi spoken in Lahore and Sialkot could also be done.

5. There is a need to research Syntactic variations in various Punjabi dialects.

6. Variations in different dialects of Punjabi with phonological variation could also be done.

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