

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF GUJARATI LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

Gujari is one of the oldest languages of the subcontinent. Historical evidence of Gujars in this region is found only after 5th century AD and then there is clear evidence of Gujjar rule in India till 13th century AD. Would have been receiving government patronage. During the period of official patronage, writers and poets created a considerable amount of Gujarati literature. Among these poets are Syed Nooruddin Satguru, Hazrat Amir Khosrow, Shah Miranji, Shah Bajan, Shah Ali Jyogami, Burhanuddin Janam, Khoob Muhammad Chishti, Jagat Guru and Amin Gujrati.

After the fifteenth century AD, the decline of Gujri governments in India began and with that, the official patronage of the Gujarati language came to an end and the language became decentralized, as a result of which the Gujarati language was divided into local dialects. Structures of other languages began to be built on the literary foundations of the language, namely Gujarat, Rajasthani, Sindhi, Punjabi and Indian.

After the loss of centralization, no specific area of Gujarati language remained. Arabic and Persian have a clear influence on Gujri spoken in the state of Jammu and Kashmir as all the Gujjar religions of the state are followers of Islam and their religious literature was available in Arabic and Persian languages. Persian was taught, so the language of the common people began to be affected. However, history has shown that when Aryans entered India, they spoke Indak language. Come into being which is known as Prakrit and one of its branches is Aap Bharans.

Dr. Jameel Jalebi, a historian of Urdu language, who was the center of Gujarati language in Gujarat during the period of official patronage, writes in his "History of Urdu Literature", "When new centers of Urdu emerged in Deccan, Adopted the tradition of Gujarati literature. When Urdu was discussed in the Deccan and it received the patronage of the government court, the writers and poets of the Deccan turned their attention to Gujarati literature. -

Dr. Jameel Jalebi acknowledges the literary status of Gujarati language till the 17th century. Urdu speakers have no difficulty in understanding Gujarati.

The Gujri literature created in the state of Jammu and Kashmir is the central form of the local dialects. The Gujarati language has its own circle, its own literature, its own vocabulary and its own distinct identity. The dialect of Gujarati is definitely not correct but it has its own sub-branches of Gujarati language. Gujarati is an important language of the subcontinent in terms of its antiquity and vastness. Initially it was called Urdu in Gujarat (India) and in the Deccan because in fact Urdu developed from the very nature of this language. Gujar Advocate has proved this in a very beautiful way in his book "Creator of Urdu, Gujri Language".

The Gujarati language survived with great energy in the plains and mountains of the subcontinent. It is spoken and understood in Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Northern Areas and even in some parts of Afghanistan, Russia and China.

Even today a weekly magazine is being published in Gujarati language from Afghanistan. The number of Gujarati speakers is said to be more than 50 million. It has an impact on Punjab, Marwari and especially Sindhi.

The history of Gujri written literature is about nine hundred and fifty years old because Syed Nooruddin alias Sat Guru who died in about 1094 AD, his Gujarati and Sindhi speech was very popular at that time. Is one of the oldest and greatest nations of the subcontinent. The kings, kings, maharajas, sultans and ministers of this nation have ruled over vast areas and continents of the world for thousands of years, not centuries.

After ruling for many centuries in BC and AD, this nation re-emerged in India from Central Asia via Iran in the 5th century AD, then established its empire in Punjab, Sindh, Rajputana, Jodhpur etc. He made the areas around Mount Aravalli and Abu especially his center and established his own colony or state of Gujjar Uttar Mandal which is the initial name of Gujarat. Then they captured the plains of the Ganges and reached Assam. He also captured Surat, Bharuch and Kathiawar.

In 641 AD, the kingdom of Gujarat extended from Balhar Surat to Jodhpur, from Kathiawar to Bhalya, which was called Gujjar Desh.

On Gujarat and Deccan the Chalukya, Kalyani and Chawra families of Gujjars were 610 to 942, the Solangi families were 941 to 1242 and the Baghila families were 1242 to 1304. He ruled for centuries and then the reign of the Gujarat Sultans of Gujarat lasted from 1407 to 1573 for 166 years. The Gujar Raja of Bhilman had captured Qanauj in 816 AD. In 840 AD his grandson Raja Mehraj Boj Azam ascended the throne. Kandahar, Bengal and Khorasan were also included.

Ajmer, Delhi and adjoining areas were under the great rule of Chauhan Gujars for more than five hundred and fifty years from 6th century AD to 1992, whose last ruler was Prithvi Raj. According to him, the major states established in all of India during this period belonged to the Gujar tribes. Bechnath Puri Department of History, Lucknow University has declared 550 to 1577 as Gujarat period. At the height of their decline, the battle of Akbar and Maharana Pratap Singh took place. Instead of adopting the name or title of Rajput, his descendants occupied Mewar till 1947 and still proudly call themselves Gujjar Rana.

Punjab, Kabul and Kandahar were ruled by Raja Jayapal Khattana and his family for 113 years from 990 to 1013 AD. Many Gujjar tribes remained in power in Jammu and Kashmir and

Poonch. Tung, the commander of Poonchhi Gujjar chief Rani Dida, repulsed Mahmood Ghaznavi's attack on Kashmir with the help of Tarlochan Papal Khatana.

After the assassination of Rani Kotah Devi, Shah Mir was the minister of Jurani. He ascended the throne of Srinagar and took the title of Shams-ud-Din. His four sons became the rulers of Kashmir one after the other. Also fresh in Kashmir Valley. People and properties consider this king to be the most popular servant of God.

In 1618, Ghayyur Gujjar Ahmad Sultan Awana gathered 40,000 troops and blocked the way of Jahangir. After the assassination of Bahadur Khan in 1797, Amir Khan, son of his minister Rohullah Khan became the ruler of Poonch. Ended. Until the 17th century, Balakot, Wadi Kagan and Hazara were ruled by Gujjars. United Bengal, Assam and Orissa etc. The Gujjar Pal family ruled over Sindh for 400 years. In one of the chapters of the magazine, Sarmomal Rano mentions the greatness and majesty of Gujjars with reference to Momal.

In 707 AD, during the Umayyad period, this Bela and Balochistan was also ruled by Gujjar Raja Man Singh. A detailed book on the history of Gujjar community in Balochistan has been published by Engineer Muhammad Iqbal Bella under the name of Gujjar influenced the different languages spread in every part of the subcontinent and brought them closer to each other, as a result of which Indian or Urdu languages were refined to the status of national and national languages. Numerous linguists, researchers and historians recognize the Gujarati language as the basis of Urdu and Hindi. Gujarati is the only language of the subcontinent which is spoken and understood everywhere. The existence of Gujarat in this country, their culture and language One of the basic elements and the place of regionalism is to promote the foundations of nationality.

Thus the Gujarati language has been spoken in different parts of the subcontinent since time immemorial. In the last half-century, Gujarati-speaking writers have begun to turn it into a pen and a book. Hundreds of government-sponsored books have been published in Occupied Kashmir and a significant number of books have been published by individual authors. An estimated 100 Gujarati books have been published in Pakistan in the last 15-20 years. The recent launch of the Islamabad quarterly Gojri Adab is also a new step. The Gujri Literature Circle, Rawalpindi has also played an important role in the promotion and dissemination of Gujri language in the recent past. The monthly Gujjar Gonj, edited by the late Lahore Chaudhry Abdul Baqi Naseem, also played a key role in promoting Gujri literature.

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