

Distinction Meaning In Hindi

The first published description of the inclusive-exclusive distinction by a European linguist was in a description of languages of Peru in 1560 by Domingo de Santo Tomás in his *Grammatica o arte de la lengua general de los indios de los Reynos del Perú*, published in Valladolid, Spain.

Clusivity paradigms may be summarized as a two-by-two...

While Fiji Hindi is mutually intelligible with various Eastern Hindi languages, it is also closely related to other variants of Hindustani spoken in the Caribbean (such as Sarnami) and Africa (especially in the countries of Mauritius and South Africa).

According to Brent Berlin and Paul Kay's 1969 study *Basic Color Terms: Their Universality and Evolution*, distinct terms for brown, purple, pink, orange, and gray will not emerge in a language until the language has made a distinction between green and blue. In their account of the development of color terms the first terms to emerge are those...

Standard Hindi derives much of its formal and technical vocabulary from Sanskrit while standard Urdu derives much of its formal and technical vocabulary from Persian and Arabic (and even from the Turkic languages to some extent). Standard Hindi and Urdu are used primarily in public addresses and radio or TV news, while the everyday spoken language is one of the several varieties of Hindustani, whose vocabulary contains words drawn from Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit. In addition, spoken Hindustani includes words from English, the Dravidian languages, and the Sino-Tibetan languages; as well as several others.

The exact definition of "blue" and "green" may be complicated by the speakers not primarily distinguishing the hue, but using terms that describe other color components such as saturation and luminosity, or other properties of the object being described. For example, "blue" and "green" might be distinguished, but a single term might be used for both if the color is dark. Furthermore, green might be associated with yellow, and blue with either black or gray.

== Phonology ==

On this grammar page, Hindustani is written in the transcription outlined in Masica (1991). Being "primarily a system of transliteration from the Indian scripts, [and] based in turn upon Sanskrit" (cf. ISO, IAST), these are its salient features: subscript dots for retroflex consonants; macrons for etymologically, contrastively long vowels; h for aspirated plosives; and tildes for nasalised vowels.

Hindustani language Colloquial registers of the language fall on a spectrum between these standards.

uncommon Unicode characters in this article correctly. It is also spoken by the Deccani-speaking community in South India. Thus, it is also called Hindi-Urdu. Hindustani is a pluricentric language with two standard registers, known as Hindi (Prakritised and Sanskritised register written in the Brahmic script) and Urdu (Persianised and Arabised register written in the Perso-Arabic script), which serve as official languages of India and Pakistan, respectively. Hindustani is an Indo-Aryan language spoken across India's Hindi Belt and Pakistan as the lingua Hindustani is an Indo-Aryan language spoken across India's Hindi Belt and Pakistan as the lingua franca of the region

Hindustani vocabulary The original Hindi dialects continued to develop alongside Urdu and according to Professor Afroz Taj, "the distinction between Hindi and Urdu was chiefly Hindustani, also known as Hindi-Urdu, like all Indo-Aryan languages, has a core base of Sanskrit-derived vocabulary, which it gained through Prakrit. This difference lies in the history of Hindustani, in which the lingua franca started to gain more Persian words in urban areas (such as Delhi, Lucknow and Hyderabad), under the Delhi Sultanate; this dialect came to be termed Urdu. However, in formal contexts, Modern Standard Hindi tends to draw on Sanskrit, while Standard Urdu turns to Persian and sometimes Arabic. As such the standardized registers of the Hindustani language (Hindi-Urdu) share a common vocabulary, especially on the colloquial level

Schwa deletion is important for intelligibility and unaccented speech. It also presents a challenge to non-native speakers and speech synthesis software because the scripts, including Devanagari, do not indicate when schwas should be deleted.

== Vowels ==

The schwa is not deleted in ancient languages such as Sanskrit, as well as the modern registers...

Schwa deletion in Indo-Aryan languages in Assamese, Hindustani (Hindi-Urdu), Bengali, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Gujarati, and several other Indo-Aryan languages with schwas that are implicit in their Schwa deletion, or schwa syncope, is a phenomenon that sometimes occurs in Assamese, Hindustani (Hindi-Urdu), Bengali, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Gujarati, and several other Indo-Aryan languages with schwas that are implicit in their written scripts. Some schwas are obligatorily deleted in pronunciation even if the script suggests otherwise. Here, schwa refers to an inherent vowel in the respective abugida scripts, not necessarily pronounced as schwa (the mid central vowel [ə]). Languages like Marathi and Maithili with increased influence from other languages through coming into contact with them also show a similar phenomenon

== History ==

The concept of a Hindustani language as a "unifying language" or "fusion language" that could transcend communal and religious divisions across the subcontinent was endorsed by Mahatma Gandhi, as it was not seen to be associated with either the Hindu or Muslim communities as was the case with Hindi and Urdu respectively, and it was also considered a simpler language for people to learn. The conversion from Hindi to Urdu (or vice versa) is generally achieved by merely transliterating between the two scripts. Translation, on the other hand, is generally only required for religious and literary...

Hindustani grammar Grammatical differences between the two standards are minor but each uses its own script: Hindi uses Devanagari while Hindustani, the lingua franca of northern India and Pakistan, has two standardised registers: Hindi and Urdu.

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Grammatical differences between the two standards are minor but each uses its own script: Hindi uses Devanagari while Urdu uses an extended form of the Perso-Arabic script, typically in the Nasta‘līq style

The original Hindi dialects continued to develop alongside Urdu and according to Professor Afroz Taj, "the distinction between Hindi and Urdu was chiefly a question of style. A poet could draw upon Urdu's lexical richness to create an aura of elegant sophistication, or could use the simple rustic vocabulary of dialect Hindi to evoke the folk life of the village. Somewhere in the middle lay the day to day language spoken by the great majority of people. This day to day language was often referred to by the all-encompassing term Hindustani... c8e54b884b == Schematic paradigm == c8e54b884b

Blue-green distinction in language "dirty, murky". To render this ambiguous notion in English, linguists use the blend word grue, from green and blue, a term coined by the philosopher Nelson Goodman—with an unrelated meaning—in his 1955 Fact, Fiction, and Forecast to illustrate his "new riddle of induction". it appears that the distinction between valkea and musta was in fact "clean, shining" vs. The original meaning of sini was possibly either In many languages, the colors described in English as "blue" and "green" are colexified, i. , expressed using a single umbrella term. e c8e54b884b

Hindustani phonology in Hindi (where both sounds uniformly correspond to [a:]). Among the close vowels, what in Sanskrit are thought to have been primarily distinctions of Hindustani is the lingua franca of northern India and Pakistan, and through its two standardized registers, Hindi and Urdu, a co-official language of India and co-official and national language of Pakistan respectively. Phonological differences between the two standards are minimal c8e54b884b

These are the percentages of each language and dialect spoken by indentured... c8e54b884b == Overview == c8e54b884b

Clusivity While clusivity is not a feature of the English language, it is found in many languages around the world. In linguistics, clusivity is a grammatical distinction between inclusive and exclusive first-person pronouns and verbal morphology, also called inclusive In linguistics, clusivity is a grammatical distinction between inclusive and exclusive first-person pronouns and verbal morphology, also called inclusive "we" and exclusive "we". While imagining that this sort of distinction could be made in other persons (particularly the second) is straightforward, in fact the existence of second-person clusivity (you vs you and they) in natural languages is controversial and not well attested. Inclusive "we" specifically includes the addressee, while exclusive "we" specifically excludes the addressee; in other words, two (or more) words that both translate to "we", one meaning "you and I, and possibly someone else", the other meaning "I and some other person or persons, but not you" c8e54b884b

Fiji Hindi It is the mother tongue and indigenous language of Indo-Fijians. Many words unique to Fiji Hindi have been created to cater for the new environment that Indo-Fijians now live in. For example in the Bhojpuri and Awadhi spoken in rural India Fiji Hindi (Devanagari: फ़िजी हिन्दी) is a vernacular Eastern Hindi language spoken by Indo-Fijians. First-generation Indo-Fijians in Fiji, who used the language as a lingua franca in Fiji, referred to it as Fiji Baat, "Fiji talk". It is also looked at as a creole or koine language based on Awadhi that has also been subject to considerable influence by other Eastern Hindi languages such as Bagheli and Chhattisgarhi, by Eastern Indo-Aryan languages such as Bhojpuri and Maithili, and has also been partially influenced by many other languages such as English, iTaukei, Telugu, Tamil, Bengali, Assamese, Punjabi, Standard Hindi, Standard Urdu, Marathi, Gujarati, Arabic, and Malayalam. standardised Hindi but there are some important distinctions as observed in Eastern Hindi dialects c8e54b884b

For example, the Sanskrit word "Rāma" (IPA: [ra:mə], राम) is pronounced "Rām" (IPA: [ra:m], राम) in Hindi. The schwa (ə) sound at the end of the word is deleted in Hindi. However, in both cases, the word is written राम. c8e54b884b Hindustani developed over... c8e54b884b

Hindi cinema The term 'Bollywood', often mistakenly used to refer to Indian cinema as a whole, only refers to Hindi-language films, with Indian cinema being an umbrella term that includes all the film industries in the country, each offering films in diverse languages and styles. The popular term Bollywood is a portmanteau of "Bombay" (another name for Mumbai) and "Hollywood". The popular Hindi cinema, popularly known as Bollywood and Bombay cinema, refers to India's Hindi-language film industry, based in Mumbai. The industry, producing films in the Hindi language, is a part of the larger Indian cinema industry, which also includes South Indian cinema and other smaller film industries. Hindi cinema, popularly known as Bollywood and Bombay cinema, refers to India's Hindi-language film industry, based in Mumbai. of Indic text c8e54b884b

Hindustani etymology It Hindustani, also known as Hindi-Urdu, is the vernacular form of two standardized registers used as official languages in India and Pakistan, namely Hindi and Urdu. It comprises several closely related dialects in the northern, central and northwestern parts of the Indian subcontinent but is mainly based on Khariboli of the Delhi region. As an Indo-Aryan language, Hindustani has a core base that traces back to Sanskrit but as a widely-spoken lingua franca, it has a large lexicon of loanwords, acquired through centuries of foreign rule and ethnic diversity. also known as Hindi-Urdu, is the vernacular form of two standardized registers used as official languages in India and Pakistan, namely Hindi and Urdu c8e54b884b

In 2017, Indian cinema produced 1,986 feature films, of which the largest number, 364, have been in Hindi. In 2022, Hindi cinema represented 33% of box office revenue, followed by Telugu and Tamil representing 20% and 16% respectively. Mumbai is one of the largest centres for film production in the world. Hindi films sold an estimated 341 million tickets in India in 2019. Earlier Hindi films tended to use vernacular Hindustani, mutually intelligible by speakers of either Hindi or Urdu, while modern Hindi productions increasingly... c8e54b884b

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