

Evolution & origin of Urdu

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by

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بقول گارسان دا تاسی

'ہندوستانی زبانوں کا آغاز گیار ھویں صدی میں ہندوؤں اور مسلمانوں کے میل جول کے بعد ہوااس لیے اسے 'ہندی' کیا گیا ہم اس زبان کانام کچھ بھی دیں'

History and origin of Urdu: some questions

- What is the origin of Urdu? How did it start? From where did the Urdu begin?
- What was the first form of Urdu? How did it take shape as a spoken language?
- How does written form of Urdu came into shape ?
- What were the first written works in the Urdu language?

Some different names of Urdu

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Hindvi (13th-19th century)
       Hindi (13th-19th century)
Musulmani zubaan (13th – 15th century)
      Dehlavi (13th-14th century)
          Gujri (15th century)
      Rekhtah (13th-19th century)
      Dakhini (15th-18th century)
        Indostan (17th century)
     Hindustani (18th-20th century)
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Meaning & word origin of Urdu

- Urdu means "military camps", "army"?
- Urdu word originated from Altai region of Mongolia (Jaffar & Chand)
- Yousuf Khaas Hajib gave the meaning of Urdu as town or palace (1072).
- Mohammad Al-Kashgari wrote the meaning of Urdu as "the town where the king resides" (11th century, cited by Jaffar & Chand)
- For Shamsur Rahman Faruqi, first reference of Urdu was in the term "zaban-e-urdu-e mu'alla-e shahjanabad (the language of the exalted city / Court of Shahjanabad, Delhi)
- Till the 18th century, Urdu meant the "city of Delhi".

Prakrit

Apbhransh (ناپاک زبان)

ShourseniMathura (Western U.P.)

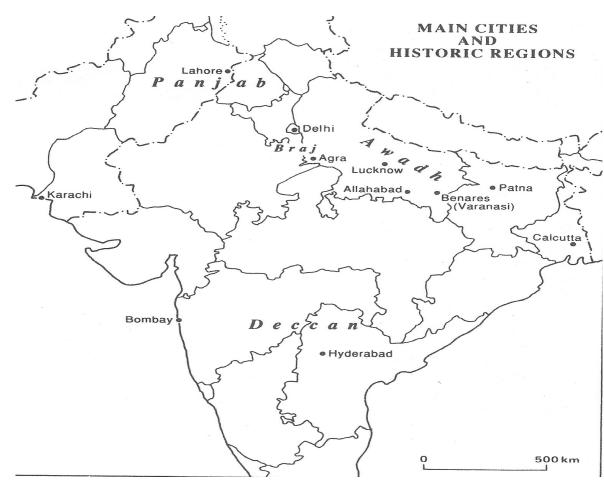
500 A.D. to 1000 A.D.

100 A.D. to 500 A.D. زبان کا استعال نو کروں اور مز دوروں سے بات گرنے کے لیے یا نداق کرنے کر لیے پ اردو

Ardhmagadhi Magadh, Bihar

600 B.C. to 1000 A.D.

Urdu in 13th & 14th century



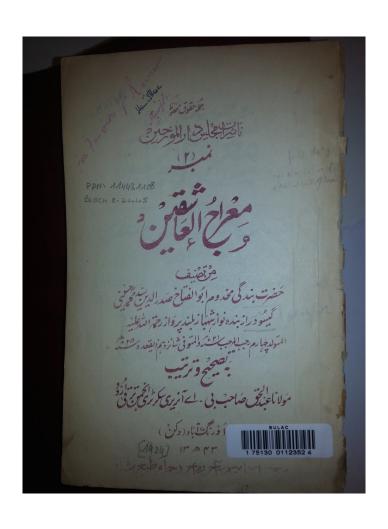
Tracing the origins of Urdu – VII

From 14th century to 17th century

- The first and foremost Hindvi writer was **Shekh Ain Ud Din Ganj ul ilm (1306-1393).** Born in Delhi but shifted to Daulatabad. He wrote mainly in Persian but believed to be the author of several Dakhani tracts on the duties of religion.
- Hindvi writer whose work survived is Shaikh Bahauddin Bajan (1388-1506)
- Khaja Banda Nawaz Gesu Daraz (1321-1422) wrote two short porse works :
 - Miraj ul Ashiqin
 - Hidayat Nama

Miraj ul Ashiquin, 1398

بالشم الحن الديم قال نى على السلاوك انان ك بوجة كون يانيتن ير اكن كون يانخ دروازے بي مبوريانخ دربان بي - ينگل تن واج مقام أس كاشيطاني . نفس أس كا امّاره يعنه واجب كي أنك سول فن دیجمنا سو حرص کے کان سوں غیرند نا سو حد مک سوں بدیوی الناسو بغض كوزبال سول بدبوني نه لينا سو- كينا كم شهوت كول عطا افرچناسو- نیم طبیب کامل مونا - ننبخ سیمهان کو د وا دینا-طبیب عشی را د کار کدام معلیج جار کنداورا چهنام بع كي سوير مبزكرنا -مراقبه كي كولى شابدے كا تھے بس مكائل كے الملك إنى سول - جلى كاكارًا كركو سلانا مسكن كاكارًا وينا مركَّن بواتو منا إلى طبيب فرمائ تنول مرسنزكرت تو أفي يهي طبب بو ولكا مو كوننو "كبيرون سطبعيت كاميل دهونا ينبغ بيجاين كروارو دينا" (عليلحق) كوننو "كرجلي كالركرملكن كي بيالي مين باني بينيا" (عليلحق)





Source: Poem « Tareekh Garibi », between 1751 and 1757 Unknown poet, details in Sheerani, 1966, Vol. 2 (Muqaalat Sheerani)

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