

Languages And Their Families

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ABSTRACT

There are over 6,800 languages spoken in the world, which are classified into more than 100 families by the linguists. The paper discusses the world's most spoken languages with major emphasis on Languages spoken in Pakistan. The paper would discuss the family hierarchy of languages, the region where they are spoken and the estimated number of speakers of the language. The family hierarchies would make it easy to see what languages have descended from a common source and have relationship.

KEYWORDS

Language Trees, Language Families, Urdu, Pakistani Languages, isolated Language, Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan, Dravidian, Afro-Asiatic.

1. INTRODUCTION

(A convention that would be followed throughout the document is that names of languages would be written in **bold italic** and the names of the families would be written in **bold**.)

There are relationships between different languages of the world and the evidence of this comes from their structure and the vocabulary. *Greek* and *Latin*, the classical languages of Europe, and *Sanskrit*, the classical language of India, are related to each other as they all have descended from a common source.

There are over 6,800 languages spoken in the world, which are classified into more than 100 families by the linguists. Languages descending from a common source (family) share many common grammatical features and many of the key words, especially older words, show their common origin. (http://www.krysstal.com/langfams.html)

The paper discusses the world's most spoken languages with major emphasis on

Languages spoken in Pakistan. The paper would discuss the family hierarchy of languages, the region where they are spoken and the estimated number of speakers of the language. The family hierarchies would make it easy to see what languages have descended from a common source and have relationship.

2. Literature Review

If two groups of people speaking the same language are separated, then their languages will change along different paths. First they develop different accents; next some of the vocabulary will change (either due to influences of other languages or by natural processes). When this happens a different dialect is created but the two groups can still understand each other. If the dialects continue to diverge there will come a time when they are mutually unintelligible (in other words, the people are speaking different languages). In time, with enough migrations, a single language can evolve into an entire family of languages.

Languages in the same branch are sister languages that diverged within the last 1000 to 2000 years (*Latin*, for example, gave rise to the Latin Branch languages in the **Indo-European Family**). Languages in different branches of the same family can be referred to as cousin languages. For most families these languages would have diverged more than 2000 years ago.

The **Sanskrit** spoken in *North India* changed into the modern languages of the region: **Urdu**, **Hindi**, **Punjabi**, **Bengali** and others. **Ancient Persian** has evolved into **Farsi**, **Kurdish** and **Pashto**.

Now let me show that languages from one common source or family share older words in some way. For example the word "month" in several **Indo-European** languages:

English	Month
Dutch	Maand
German	Monat
Swedish	månad
Gaelic	mí
French	mois
Spanish	mes
Italian	mese
Albanian	muaj
Greek	minas
Farsi	mâh
Hindi	mahina

Compare that with the word for "month" in languages that are not **Indo-European**.

shahr
kuukausi
hilabethe
ay

The difference between a language and a dialect can be political rather than linguistic. For example, *Croatian* and *Serbian* are linguistically closely related dialects of the same language. However, they are written in different scripts and are spoken by people of different religions living in Catholic Croatia and Orthodox Serbia respectively. As such they are called different languages for political reasons.

Low German (spoken in Northern Germany) and Dutch (Netherlands) are linguistically same dialects but politically separate languages. Low German and Swiss German are mutually unintelligible but are both considered to be German. There are more differences between Italian spoken in different cities in Italy than between Danish, Norwegian and Swedish.

The language of Iraq and Morocco are both called *Arabic* but they differ greatly.

These political elements will be generally ignored in this essay.

Some languages are totally unrelated to other languages. These are called **Independent** or **Language Isolates**. One of these is **Burushaski** and is spoken in Pakistan.

(http://www.krysstal.com/langfams.html) 3. METHODOLOGY

The information that is presented in this paper is collected from the Internet. The names of the sites from which information is retrieved are given under the references heading. The paper would highlight the following features of selected languages.

- Classification of the language as to which family it belongs.
- Population speaking the language
- Region where the language is spoken

4. RESULTS

There are over 100 language families in the world. The major families are Afro-Asiatic (372), Australian (258), Austro-Asiatic (1262), Indo-European (443), Niger-Congo (1489), Sino-Tibetan (365), and Trans-New Guinea (552) with the number in brackets showing the number of languages that they contain. The total number of languages in the world is estimated to be around 6,800. Pakistan has 69. Mexico has 52. Australia's 250 or so native languages have been classified into over 23 families. Nigeria has over 400. The island of Papua New Guinea has over 700, virtually a different one in each valley. India has over 800 languages in several families (Indo-European. Dravidian. Sino-Tibetan. Austro-Asiatic).

(http://www.ethnologue.com)

The world's most spoken language *Chinese, Mandarin* belongs to **Sino-Tibetan->Chinese** family.

The most widely studied language family in the world is the Indo-European as more than half the world's population speaks one or more of these languages either as a mother tongue or as a business language. Some of the great classical languages of religion, culture and philosophy were Indo-Examples: Latin, Greek, European. Persian, Sanskrit, and Pali. English, Spanish, French, German, and Russian are also Indo-European. (http://www.krysstal.com/langfams indoeuro .html)



The **Dravidian** languages are very difficult sounding languages and once covered all of the Indian sub-continent and originated in the Indus Valley (modern Pakistan). The major languages of the family are **Tamil**, **Malayalam, Kannada**, and **Telegu**.

The list of all Pakistani languages and their classification is shown on the next few pages.

(http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.a sp?name=Pakistan)

The Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan and Afro-Asiatic family trees are also shown on the next pages. In the trees only those parts are shown which have some Pakistani Language or some other important language.

TABLE 1. List of all Languages spokenin Pakistan

(http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name= Pakistan)

Language	Classification
AER	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central
	zone, Gujarati.
BADESHI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Unclassified.
BAGRI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central
	zone, Rajasthani,
	Unclassified.
BALOCHI,	Indo-European, Indo-
EASTERN	Iranian, Iranian, Western,
	Northwestern, Balochi.
BALOCHI,	Indo-European, Indo-
SOUTHERN	Iranian, Iranian, Western,
DAL OCU!	Northwestern, Balochi
BALOCHI, WESTERN	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Iranian, Western,
VVESIERN	Northwestern, Balochi
BALTI	Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-
DALII	Burman, Himalayish,
	Tibeto-Kanauri, Tibetic,
	Tibetan, Western
BATERI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone, Dardic,
	Kohistani.
BHAYA	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central
	zone, Western Hindi,
	Unclassified.
BRAHUI	Dravidian, Northern.
BURUSHASKI	Language Isolate.
CHILISSO	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone, Dardic,
DAMELI	Kohistani.
DAMELI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone, Dardic,
	Kunar.
DEHWARI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Iranian, Western,
	Southwestern, Persian.
DHATKI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central
	zone, Rajasthani, Marwari.
DOMAAKI	Indo-European, Indo-
	indo Ediopodii, indo

	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone, Dardic, Shina.
FARSI, EASTERN	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian.
GAWAR-BATI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Dardic, Kunar.
GHERA	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central zone, Western Hindi, Unclassified.
GOARIA	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central zone, Rajasthani, Marwari.
GOWRO	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Dardic, Kohistani.
GUJARATI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central zone, Gujarati.
GUJARI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central zone, Rajasthani, Unclassified.
GURGULA	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central zone, Rajasthani, Unclassified.
HAZARAGI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Iranian, Western, Southwestern, Persian.
HINDKO, NORTHERN	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Lahnda.
HINDKO, SOUTHERN	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Lahnda.
JADGALI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Sindhi.
JANDAVRA	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central zone, Gujarati.
KABUTRA	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central zone, Western Hindi, Hindustani, Sansi.

مركز تحقيقات اردد

KA 0110111	la da Europa e a la da
КАСНСНІ	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone, Sindhi.
KALAMI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone, Dardic,
	Kohistani.
KALASHA	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone, Dardic, Chitral.
KALKOTI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone, Dardic, Kohistani.
KAMVIRI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Nuristani.
KASHMIRI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Dardic,
	Kashmiri.
KATI	Indo-European, Indo-
NATI	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Nuristani.
KHETRANI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone,
	Lahnda.
KHOWAR	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone, Dardic,
	Chitral.
KOHISTANI,	Indo-European, Indo-
INDUS	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone, Dardic,
	Kohistani.
KOLI, KACHI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central
	zone, Gujarati.
KOLI, PARKARI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central
	zone, Gujarati.
KOLI,	Indo-European, Indo-
WADIYARA	Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central
	zone, Gujarati.
LASI	Indo-European, Indo-
LASI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
LASI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Sindhi.
LASI LOARKI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Sindhi. Indo-European, Indo-
	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Sindhi. Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central
	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Sindhi. Indo-European, Indo-

	Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central zone, Rajasthani, Marwari.
MEMONI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Unclassified.
OD	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Unclassified.
ORMURI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Iranian, Western, Northwestern, Ormuri- Parachi.
PAHARI- POTWARI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northern zone, Western Pahari.
PANJABI, WESTERN	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Lahnda.
PASHTO, CENTRAL	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Iranian, Eastern, Southeastern, Pashto.
PASHTO, NORTHERN	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Iranian, Eastern, Southeastern, Pashto.
PASHTO, SOUTHERN	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Iranian, Eastern, Southeastern, Pashto.
PHALURA	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Dardic, Shina.
SANSI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central zone, Western Hindi, Hindustani, Sansi.
SARAIKI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Lahnda.
SAVI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Dardic, Shina
SHINA	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Dardic, Shina.
SHINA, KOHISTANI	Indo-European, Indo- Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Northwestern zone, Dardic, Shina.

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SINDHI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone, Sindhi.
SINDHI BHIL	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone, Sindhi.
TORWALI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone, Dardic,
	Kohistani.
URDU	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central
	zone, Western Hindi,
	Hindustani.
USHOJO	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan,
	Northwestern zone, Dardic,
	Shina.
VAGHRI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Central
	zone, Gujarati.
WAKHI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Iranian, Eastern,
	Southeastern, Pamir.
WANECI	Indo-European, Indo-
	Iranian, Iranian, Eastern,
	Southeastern, Pashto.
YIDGHA	Indo-European, Indo-
_	Iranian, Iranian, Eastern,
	Southeastern, Pamir.
	,

Figure shows the Indo-European family highlighting some of Pakistani languages and some of the most spoken languages of the world. (<u>http://www.ethnologue.com</u>)

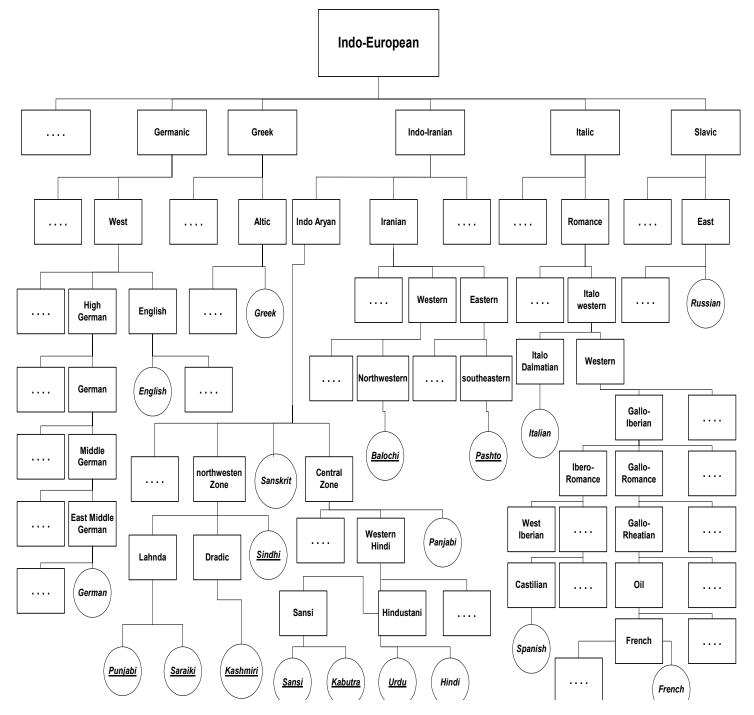


FIGURE 1: Part of Indo-European family tree

The following figure shows a part of Sino-Tibetan family, which includes one Pakistani and the other Chinese language. Pakistani Language is underlined. (http://www.ethnologue.com/family_index.asp)

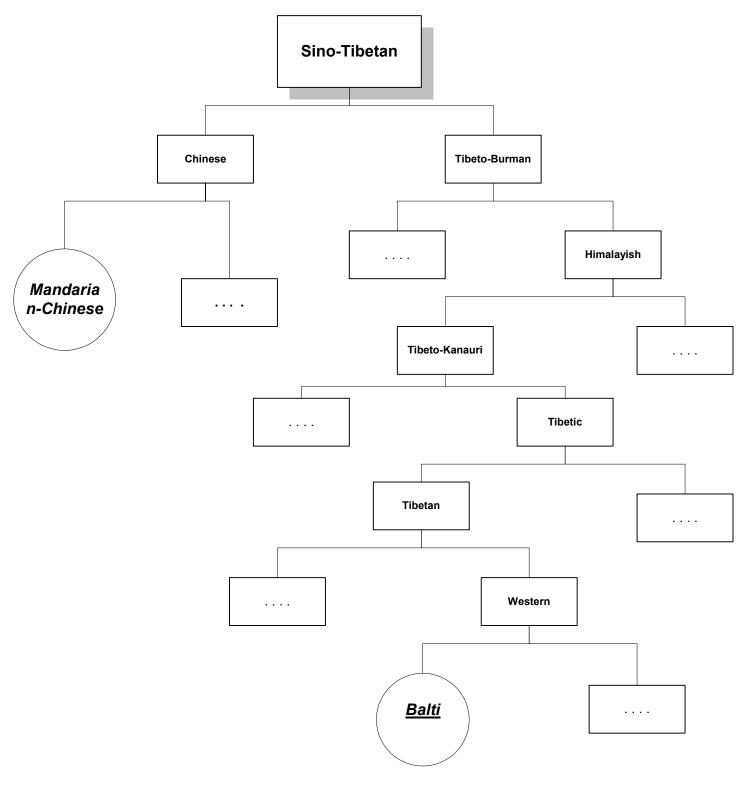


FIGURE 2: Part of Sino-Tibetan family tree



The following figure shows a part of Afro-Asiatic family, which includes Arabic and Hebrew. (<u>http://www.ethnologue.com/family_index.asp</u>)

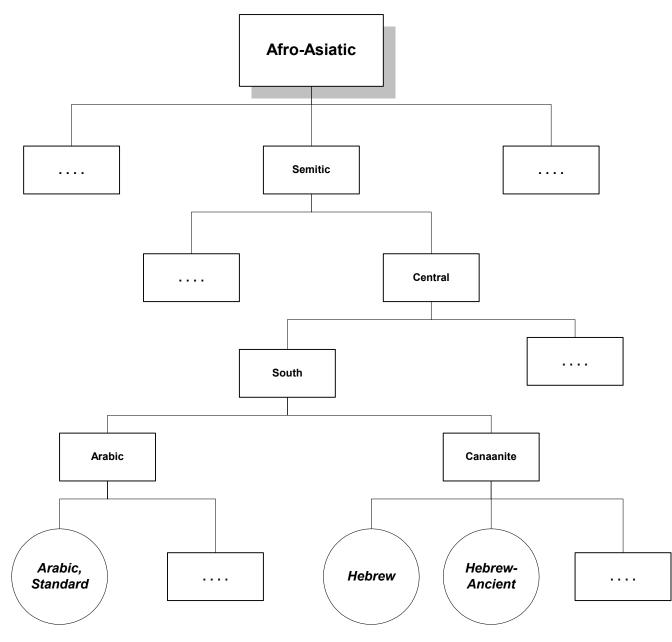
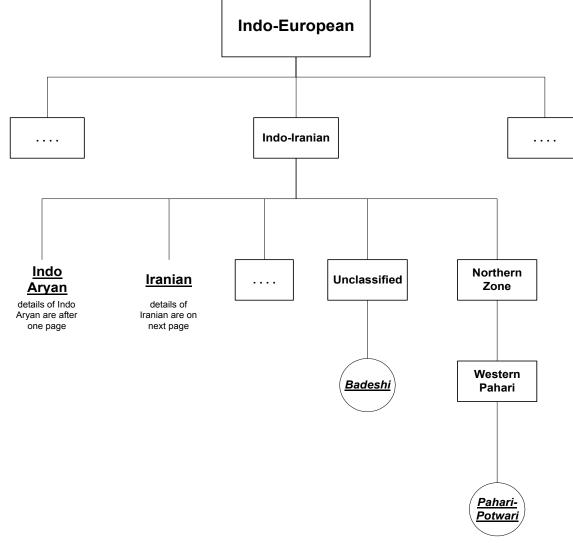


FIGURE 3: Part of Afro-Asiatic family tree



The following figures show all the Pakistani languages that belong to the Indo-European family.

FIGURE 4: Indo-European Tree for Pakistani Languages.



Figures on the next pages are continuation of this tree.

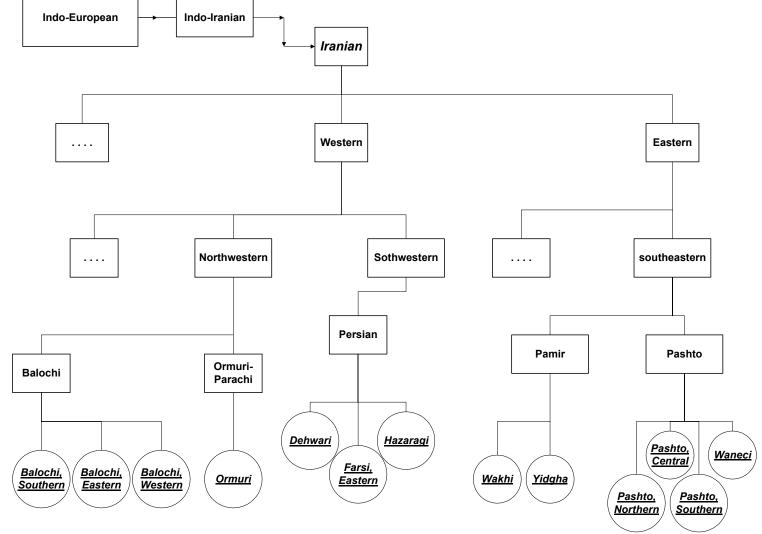


FIGURE 5: Iranian Tree showing Pakistani Languages

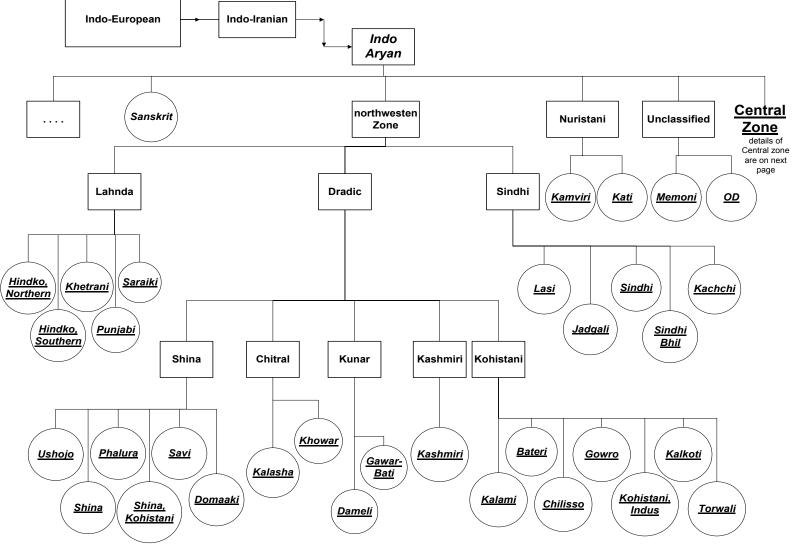


FIGURE 6: Indo Aryan Tree showing Pakistani Languages

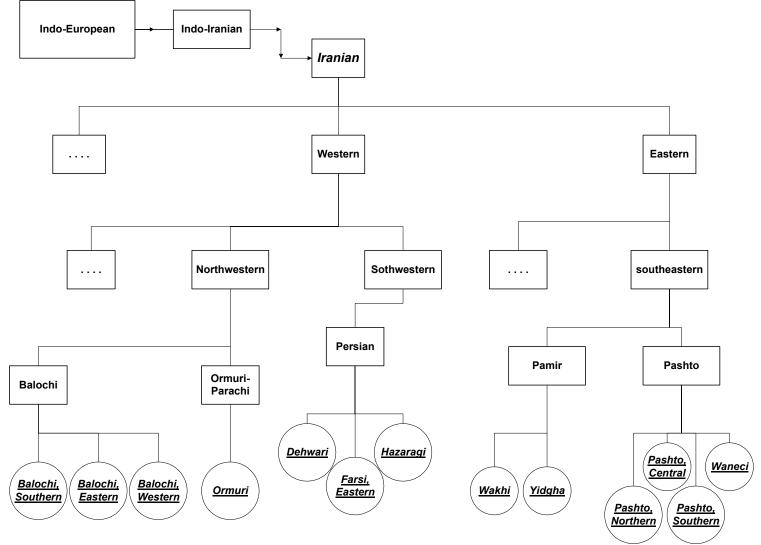


FIGURE 7: Sub Tree of Indo Aryan showing Pakistani Languages

5. DISCUSSION

Below are discussed world's most spoken languages and some of the Pakistani languages.

5.1. World languages

5.1.1. English

Indo-European->Germanic->West->English-> English

Population

It is the first language of 55,000,000 people in United Kingdom. Total population in all countries who speak English as their first language is 341,000,000. If second language speakers are included then the number becomes 508,000,000.

Region

English is spoken in 104 other countries including American Samoa, Andorra, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Botswana, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cameroon, Canada, Cayman Islands, Cook Islands, and Denmark.

(http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.a sp?name=England)

5.1.2. Chinese

Sino-Tibetan->Chinese->Mandarian, Chinese

Population

867,200,000 people in Mainland China speak it, which is 70% of the population. Total population in all countries that speak Chinese as their first language is 874,000,000. If second language speakers are included then the figure would be become 1,052,000,000. **Region**

Covers all of Mainland China. Also spoken in Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia (Java and Bali), Laos, Malaysia (Peninsular), Mauritius, Mongolia, Philippines, Russia (Asia), Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, USA, and Viet Nam. (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.a sp?name=China)

5.1.3. Japanese

Japanese->*Japanese*

Population

121,050,000 people in Japan speak the language. Total population in all countries is 125,000,000 people with Japanese as their first language and 126,000,000 people when including second language speakers.

Region

Spoken throughout the country. Also spoken in 26 other countries including American Samoa, Argentina, Australia, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Germany, Guam, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Philippines.

(<u>http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.a</u> <u>sp?name=Japan</u>)

5.1.4. French

Indo-European->Italic->Romance->Italo-Western-> Western->Gallo-Iberian->Gallo-Romance->Gallo-Rhaetian->Oïl->French->*French*

Population

There are 51,000,000 first language speakers in France. Total population in all countries is 77,000,000 people with French as their first language speakers and becomes 128,000,000 people if second language speakers are included.

Region

Also spoken in 53 other countries including Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, CAR, Chad, Comoros Islands, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Djibouti, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gabon.

(http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.a sp?name=France)



5.1.5. Greek

Indo-European->Greek->Attic->Greek

Population

Spoken by 9,859,850 people in Greece. Total population in all countries that speak Greek is 12,000,000.

Region

Spoken throughout the Greece. Also spoken in 35 other countries including Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Cyprus, DRC, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, and Kazakhstan.

(http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.a sp?name=Greece)

5.1.6. German

Indo-European->Germanic->West->High German-> German->Middle German->East Middle German-> German

Population

Spoken by 75,300,000 people in Germany. Total population in all countries is 100,000,000 people who speak German as their first language and becomes 128,000,000 when people speaking it as second language are included.

Region

Also spoken in 40 other countries including Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan.

(<u>http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.a</u> <u>sp?name=Germany</u>)

5.1.7. Arabic

Afro-Asiatic->Semitic->Central->South-> Arabic-> Arabic, Standard

Population

No estimate available.

Region

Middle east, North Africa, other Muslim countries. Also spoken in 24 other countries including Algeria, Bahrain, Chad, Comoros Islands, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian West Bank and Gaza, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Syria.

(<u>http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.a</u> <u>sp?name=SaudiArabia</u>) **5.1.8. Hindi**

5.1.8. Hind

Indo-European->Indo-Iranian->Indo-Aryan-> Central zone->Western Hindi->Hindustani->*Hindi*

Population

Spoken by 363,839,000 or nearly 50% of the population including second language users in India. Total population in all countries is 366,000,000 people with Hindi as their first language and becomes 487,000,000 if second language users are also included.

Region

Throughout northern India: Delhi; Uttar Pradesh; Rajasthan; Punjab; Madhya Pradesh; northern Bihar; Himachal Pradesh. Also spoken in Bangladesh, Belize, Botswana, Germany, Kenya, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Uganda, UAE, United Kingdom, USA, Yemen, and Zambia.

(http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.a sp?name=India)

5.2 Pakistani Languages

The languages spoken in Pakistan belong to the three major families and one language (Burushaski) is a language isolate. Balti belongs to Sino-Tibetan->Tibeto-Burman-> Himalayish->Tibeto-Kanauri->Tibetic-> Tibetan->Western family, Brahui belongs to Dravidian->Northern family and all the remaining 66 languages belong to subfamilies of Indo-European->Indo-Iranian family.

Features of few Pakistani languages are given below:

5.2.1. Urdu

Indo-European->Indo-Iranian->Indo-Aryan-> Central zone->Western Hindi->Hindustani->Urdu

Population

10,719,000 mother tongue speakers in Pakistan (1993), 7.57% of the population. Population total in all countries is 60,290,000 or more. Including second language speakers: 104,000,000

Region

Also spoken in Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Fiji, Germany, Guyana, India, Malawi, Mauritius, Nepal, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, UAE, United Kingdom, and Zambia.

Comments

It is the national language of Pakistan. It is the second or third language of most Pakistanis for whom it is not the mother tongue. Its vocabulary is borrowed from Arabic and Persian. Script is Nastaliq.

5.2.2. Punjabi

Indo-European->Indo-Iranian->Indo-Aryan-> Northwestern zone->Lahnda->Punjabi, Western

Population

30,000,000 to 45,000,000 people in Pakistan speak the language. Total population in all countries that speak Punjabi is 30,000,000 to 45,000,000.

Region

It is spoken mainly in the Punjab area of Pakistan. Also spoken in Afghanistan, Canada, India, UAE, United Kingdom, and USA.

5.2.3. Sindhi

Indo-European->Indo-Iranian->Indo-Aryan-> Northwestern zone->Sindhi

Population

16,992,000 people in Pakistan speak Sindhi, including 1,200,000 Hindu Sindhi. Total

Population in all countries that speak the language is 19,720,000 or more.

Region

Sindh. Also spoken in India, Oman, Philippines, Singapore, United Kingdom, and USA.

5.2.4. Balochi

5.2.4.1. Balochi, Southern

Indo-European->Indo-Iranian->Iranian-> Western-> Northwestern->Balochi, Southern

Population

2,765,000 people in Pakistan speak the language. Total population that speaks the language in all countries is 3,400,000.

Region

Spoken in Southern Balochistan, southern Sind, and Karachi in Pakistan. Also spoken in Iran, Oman, and UAE.

Comments

It is distinct from Eastern Balochi and fairly distinct from Western Balochi.

5.2.4.2. Balochi, Eastern

Indo-European->Indo-Iranian->Iranian-> Western-> Northwestern->Balochi, Eastern

Population

Spoken by 1,800,000 people in Pakistan. Total population in all countries is 1,805,000 people and becomes 5,000,000 people if people using it as second language are also included.

Region

Northeastern Balochistan Province, northwestern Sind, southwestern Punjab. Also spoken in India.

Comments

It is distinct from Western Balochi and Southern Balochi. Balochi has a small body of literature.

5.2.4.3. Balochi, Western

Indo-European->Indo-Iranian->Iranian-> Western-> Northwestern->Balochi, Western

Population

Spoken by 1,116,000 people in Pakistan. Total population speaking this language in all countries is 1,800,000.

Region

Northwestern Balochistan Province. Also spoken in Afghanistan, Iran, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan.

5.2.5.1. Pashto, Central

Indo-European->Indo-Iranian->Iranian-> Eastern-> Southeastern->Pashto, Central

Population

No estimate available.

Region

Wazirstan, Bannu, Karak, southern tribal territories and adjacent areas

5.2.5.2. Pashto, Northern

Indo-European->Indo-Iranian->Iranian-> Eastern-> Southeastern->Pashto, Northern

Population

Spoken by 9,585,000 people in Pakistan, including Southern Pashto. Total population in all countries speaking this language is 9,685,000 people.

Region

Spoken in most of NWFP, Yusufzai and Peshawar. Also spoken in Afghanistan, India, UAE, and United Kingdom.

Comments

It is similar to Northwestern Pashto in Afghanistan.

5.2.6 Kashmiri

Indo-European->Indo-Iranian->Indo-Aryan-> Northwestern zone->Dardic->Kashmiri

Population

Spoken by 105,000 people in Pakistan.

Region

Spoken in Pakistani and Indian Occupied Kashmir.

5.2.7. Saraiki

Indo-European->Indo-Iranian->Indo-Aryan-> Northwestern zone->Lahnda->Saraiki

Population

Spoken by 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 people in Pakistan. Total population in all countries is 15,059,000 to 30,000,000.

Region

The regions include Southern Punjab, northern Sind, Indus River Valley, and Jampur area. Also spoken in India, United Kingdom.

Comments

Dialects blend into each other, into Panjabi to the east, and Sindhi to the south.

5.2.8. Balti

Sino-Tibetan->Tibeto-Burman->Himalayish->Tibeto-Kanauri->Tibetic->Tibetan-> Western->*Balti*

Population

Spoken by 270,000 people in Pakistan. Total population in all countries is 333,640.

Region

The regions include primarily northeastern Pakistan: Baltistan District, Skardu, Rondu, Shigar, Khapalu, Kharmang, and Gultari valleys. Also spoken in India.

5.2.9. Brahui

Dravidian->Northern->Brahui

Population

Spoken by 2,000,000 people in Pakistan. Total population in all countries is 2,210,000.

Region

The regions include South central, Quetta and Kalat region, east Baluchistan and Sind provinces. Also spoken in Afghanistan, Iran, and Turkmenistan.

5.2.10. Burushaski

Language Isolate.

Population

The regions include Hunza-Nagar area and Yasin area in Gilgit District. Scattered speakers are found in Gilgit, Kashmir, and various cities. Also spoken in India.

Comments

People who speak Burushaski are called Burusho. (<u>http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.a</u> sp?name=Pakistan)

Spoken by only 55,000 to 60,000 people in both Pakistan and India.

Region

6. **REFERENCES**

http://www.ethnologue.com/family_index.asp

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.a sp?name=Pakistan

http://bamse.ling.su.se/~ljuba/maps.shtml

http://www.krysstal.com/langfams.html

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APPENDIX

Language family map of South Asia (http://bamse.ling.su.se/~ljuba/maps.shtml)

