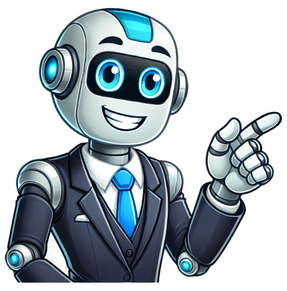
Continue



The 56th annual World Series of Poker (WSOP) began yesterday in Las Vegas and will culminate in the main event on July 15–16: a Texas hold’em tournament that determines the next world champion of poker. The event traces its roots back to 1949, with a series of one-on-one matches between two of the leading players of the time, Johnny Moss and Nick Dandolos. From there it has grown exponentially—more than 10,000 players participated in the World Series of Poker last year. What Is Texas Hold’em? © solosergio/stock.adobe.com Today marks three altruistic anniversaries, each with a varied but distinct focus on helping to make the world a better place. World Hunger DayToday is World Hunger Day, founded in 2011 by the Hunger Project, a nonprofit organization, to raise awareness of the ongoing blight of food insecurity. Approximately 2.4 billion people worldwide (some 29.6 percent of the human population) experience moderate or severe food insecurity, with the biggest concentrations found in developing countries. The United Nation’s World Food Programme, founded in 1961, is also dedicated to alleviating world hunger and was awarded the 2020 Nobel Prize for Peace. Amnesty InternationalAmnesty International was founded in London on this day in 1961, through the principal efforts of British attorney Peter Benenson, who had defended political prisoners in Hungary, South Africa, and Spain. The organization, which was awarded the 1977 Nobel Prize for Peace, is dedicated to informing public opinion about human rights and to securing the release of political prisoners. Today Amnesty International consists of national offices in more than 50 countries and some three million individual members, donors, and affiliated activists in more than 150 countries and territories. Sierra ClubToday marks the anniversary of the Sierra Club, founded in 1892 by a group of Californians who wished to sponsor wilderness outings. The naturalist John Muir was its first president and very soon involved the club in political action to further nature conservation. Among its first successes was the defeat of efforts to constrict the size of Yosemite National Park. Landscape photographer Ansel Adams was an active member of the group, popularizing club causes with his nature images and even serving as the custodian of the club’s lodge in Yosemite during the 1920s. Popular ProCon Debate Topics Britannica's content is among the most trusted in the world. Subscribe to Britannica Premium and unlock our entire database of trusted content today. Subscribe Now! ProCon Award-winning ProCon promotes critical thinking, education, and informed citizenship by presenting the pro and con arguments to controversial issues in a straightforward, nonpartisan, freely accessible way. Britannica Money Discover all you need to know about retirement, investing, and household finance, without the jargon or agenda. Get reliable guidance, insight, and easy-to-understand explanations, written, edited, and verified to Britannica’s exacting standards. Advocacy for Animals Presenting Advocacy for Animals, a blog focused primarily on animal rights, wildlife conservation, environmental health and safety, and the legal and cultural issues related to these topics. This blog is a source of information and a call to action. It is meant to be a provocation and a stimulus to thought regarding humanity’s relationship with nonhuman animals. Alain Elkann Interviews Alain has been writing a weekly interview column for the Italian newspaper La Stampa since 1989. His interviews celebrate some of the best known and successful personalities of the present day. The Gujarat Prevention and Eradication of Human Sacrifice and Other Inhuman, Evil and Aghori Practices and Black Magic Act 2024 – □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□, □□□□□□□, □□□□□□, □□□□□ □□□□□, □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□-2024□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □.□□□ In this post, we have shared an overview and download link of the Gujarati Shabdkosh PDF. Read and download it using the links given at the end of the post. Gujarati Shabdkosh List: These materials are going to be useful for you in all the exams, especially for those students who are preparing for student exams, this pdf is going to be useful. The Gujarati dictionary is very important. Here you will find two PDFs, in which the first PDF has Gujarati and Gujarati dictionary and the second PDF has a Gujarati-to-English dictionary. You are going to get a list of Gujarati dictionary 1. Gujarati to Gujarati Shabdkosh list 1. Gujarati to English Shabdkosh list Join Whatsaap GroupClick hereJoin Telegram GroupClick here You can download Gujarati Shabdkosh PDF the links are given below. We always try to provide you with the best download experience using Google Drive links and other fast options. If the links are not working, use the comments section to notify us. We will update the link as soon as possible. You May Also Need All Gujarati Vyakaran PDF Download [Direct Link] Ask the publishers to restore access to 500,000+ books. Download Font Name Font Supported on: Preview Available? Counter Saral Gujarati Unicode Font Download Popular Unicode Font Supported on all platform Windows / Mac / Linux 4255 Gopika Gujarati Font □□□□□ - One of the stylish but yet simple and popular font for Gujarati Loving People. Windows / Mac / Linux 2525 Saumil Gujarati Font □□□□ - Another Stylish and Popular font. If you love in typing Gujarati you will love this font for sure. Windows / Mac / Linux 1408 Shree Gujarati Font Popular and Beautiful. Preview it Now! Windows / Mac / Linux 2154 Avantika Gujarati Font Stylish and Beautiful. Preview it Now. Windows / Mac / Linux 1727 Download the selected Gujarati Font. Extract Zipped Gujarati Font using RAR Software Go to Control Panel, and open the "Fonts" Folder. Copy the font from the extracted folder and paste it into the "Fonts" Folder. Gujarati /ɡʊdʒəˈrɑːti/ (Gujarātī) is an Indo-Aryan language, native to Gujarat, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli in India. It is part of the greater Indo-European language family. Gujarati is derived from Old Gujarati (1100–1500 AD) which is the ancestor language of the modern Gujarati and Rajasthani languages, and is the chief language in the state of Gujarat. There are about 65.5 million speakers of Gujarati worldwide, making it the 26th most spoken native language in the world. Along with Romany and Sindhi, it is among the most western of Indo-Aryan languages. Gujarati was the first language of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the "Father of the Nation of India", and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the "Iron Man of India". Other prominent personalities whose first language is or was Gujarati include Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Morarji Desai, Narsinh Mehta, Dhirubhai Ambani, J. R. D. Tata and Muhammad Ali Jinnah the "Father of the Nation of Pakistan." 1. □ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□.'1. This is a supernova that will explode one day.'2. "LOD 100 □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□.2. “LOD 100 elements are not geometric presentations.3. □□□□□□ □□□□□, □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ (LOD) □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ (HOD).3. For example, the prior low of day (LOD) or high of day (HOD).4. "□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□, '□ □□□□□ □□□ □□, □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□?'4. "The Christians came and asked us, 'What kind of a song is this, for we have never heard such a sweet melody?'5. □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□, □□□ 1,666-□□□□-□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□, □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□-□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.5. before returning to chiang mai you will take a bamboo raft into the 1666-metre deep tham lod cave, dripping with stalactites and the clear waters of the nam lang river. Languages: Bila, Bambalang, Cherepon | Constructed scripts: Sawi Toki Pona | Phrases: Nawdm | Numbers: Yine, Zotung, Butuanon | Blog: Hosting Hostages, Language Quiz | Celtiadur: Spring Fountains | Radio Omniglot: Cheesy Hills, Omniglot Newscast The Gujarat Prevention and Eradication of Human Sacrifice and Other Inhuman, Evil and Aghori Practices and Black Magic Act 2024 – □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□, □□□□□□□, □□□□□□, □□□□□ □□□□□, □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□-2024□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □.□□□ HomeVideo File□□□□□□□ □□□□□, □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ (Gujarati Reading) □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□. □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□. □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ Download □ □□□□□□□□□□ □, □, □, □ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□. Video Play □ □□□□□□□□□□ □□, □□, □□, □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□. Video Play □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ PDF Download □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ PDF Download □□□□□ '□' □□□ □□□□□ '□' □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ PDF Download '□' □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ PDF Download '□' □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ PDF Download □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ PDF Download □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ PDF Download □□□□□□ □□□□□ PDF Download '□' □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ PDF Download '□' □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ PDF Download '□' □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ PDF Download '□' □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ PDF Download '□' □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ PDF Download □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□-1 Mobile App Download □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□-2 Mobile App Download □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ PDF Download □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ Video Play Last Updated : 22/10/2021 Branch of the Indo-Iranian languages Indo-AryanIndic[a]GeographicdistributionSouth Asia, EuropeNative speakersest. 1.5 billion (2024)[1]Linguistic classificationIndo-EuropeanIndo-IranianIndo-AryanProto-languageProto-Indo-AryanSubdivisions Central Dardic Eastern Northern Northwestern Southern Western Unclassified:BhariatiBazigarChinali–LahuliSheikhgal Language codesISO 639-2 / 5incLinguasphere59= (phylozone)Glottologindo1321Present-day geographical distribution of the major Indo-Aryan language groups. Romani, Domari, Kholosi, Luwati, and Lomavren are outside the scope of the map. Pashai (Dardic) Khowar (Dardic) Shina (Dardic) Kohistani (Dardic) Kashmiri (Dardic) Punjabi (Northwestern) Sindhi (Northwestern) Rajasthani (Western) Gujarati (Western) Khandeshi (Western) Bhili (Western) Western Pahari (Northern) Central Pahari (Northern) Eastern Pahari (Northern) Western Hindi (Central) Eastern Hindi (Central) Bengali-Assamese (Eastern) Bihari (Eastern) Odia (Eastern) Halbic (Eastern) Marathi-Konkani (Southern) Sinhala-Dhivehi (Southern) (not shown: Kunar (Dardic), Chinali-Lahuli (Unclassified)) Part of a series onIndo-European topics Languages List of Indo-European languages Extant Albanoid Albanian Armenian Balto-Slavic Baltic Slavic Celtic Germanic Hellenic Greek Indo-Iranian Indo-Aryan Iranian Nuristani Italic Romance Extinct Anatolian Tocharian Paleo-Balkan Dacian Illyrian Liburnian Messapic Mysian Paeonian Phrygian Thracian Reconstructed Proto-Indo-European language Phonology: Sound laws, Accent, Ablaut Hypothetical Balkanic Daco-Thracian Graeco-Albanian Graeco-Armenian Graeco-Aryan Graeco-Phrygian Indo-Hittite Italo-Celtic Thraco-Illyrian Grammar Vocabulary Root Verbs Nouns Pronouns Numerals Particles Other Proto-Albanian Proto-Anatolian Proto-Armenian Proto-Germanic (Proto-Norse) Proto-Italo-Celtic (Proto-Celtic · Proto-Italic) Proto-Greek Proto-Balto-Slavic (Proto-Slavic · Proto-Baltic) Proto-Indo-Iranian (Proto-Indo-Aryan, Proto-Iranian, Proto-Nuristani) Philology Hittite inscriptions Hieroglyphic Luwian Linear B Rigveda Avesta Homer Behistun Greek epigraphy Phrygian epigraphy Messapic epigraphy Latin epigraphy Gaulish epigraphy Runic epigraphy Ogham Gothic Bible Bible translations into Armenian Tocharian script Old Irish glosses Albanian Kanun Origins Homeland Proto-Indo-Europeans Society Religion Mainstream Kurgan hypothesis Indo-European migrations Eurasian nomads Alternative and fringe Anatolian hypothesis Armenian hypothesis Beech argument Indigenous Aryanism Baltic homeland Paleolithic continuity theory ArchaeologyChalcolithic (Copper Age) Pontic Steppe Domestication of the horse Kurgan Kurgan stelae Kurgan culture Steppe cultures Bug–Dniester Sredny Stog Dnieper–Donets Samara Khvalynsk Yamnaya Mykhailivka culture Novotitarovskaya culture Caucasus Maykop East Asia Afanasievo Eastern Europe Usatove Cernavodă Cucuteni Northern Europe Corded ware Baden Middle Dnieper Bronze Age Pontic Steppe Chariot Yamnaya Catacomb Multi-cordoned ware Poltavka Srubnaya Northern/Eastern Steppe Abashevo culture Andronovo Sintashta Europe Globular Amphora Corded ware Bell Beaker Únětice Trzciniec Nordic Bronze Age Terramare Tumulus Urnfield Proto-Villanovan Lusatian Este South Asia Bishkent Vakhsh BMAC Ochre Coloured Pottery Copper Hoard Cemetery H Gandhara grave Iron Age Steppe Chernoles Europe Thraco-Cimmerian Hallstatt Latial Jastorf Caucasus Colchian Central Asia Yaz India Painted Grey Ware Northern Black Polished Ware Peoples and societiesBronze Age Anatolian peoples (Hittites) Armenians Mycenaean Greeks Indo-Iranians Iron Age Indo-Aryans Indo-Aryans Iranians Iranians Nuristanis Nuristanis East Asia Wusun Yuezhi Europe Celts Gauls Celtiberians Insular Celts Cimmerians Hellenic peoples Italic peoples Germanic peoples Paleo-Balkan/Anatolia Thracians Dacians Illyrians Paeonians Phrygians Scythians Middle Ages East Asia Tocharians Europe Albanians Balts Slavs Norsemen/Medieval Scandinavians Middle Ages Indo-Aryan Medieval India Iranian Greater Iran Religion and mythologyReconstructed Proto-Indo-European mythology Proto-Indo-Iranian religion Historical Vedic religion Ancient Iranian religion Historical Hittite Indo-Aryan Vedic Hinduism Buddhism Jainism Sikhism Iranian Persian Zoroastrianism Kurdish Yazidism Yarsanism Scythian Ossetian Others Armenian European Paleo-Balkan (Albanian · Illyrian · Thracian · Dacian) Greek Roman Celtic Irish Scottish Breton Welsh Cornish Germanic Anglo-Saxon Continental Norse Baltic Latvian Lithuanian Slavic Practices Fire rituals Horse sacrifice Sati Winter solstice/Yule Indo-European studiesScholars Marija Gimbutas J. P. Mallory Institutes Copenhagen Studies in Indo-European Publications Encyclopedia of Indo-European Culture The Horse, the Wheel, and Language Journal of Indo-European Studies Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch Indo-European Etymological Dictionary Categoryvte The Indo-Aryan languages, or sometimes Indic languages,[a] are a branch of the Indo-Iranian languages in the Indo-European language family. As of 2024, there are more than 1.5 billion speakers, primarily concentrated east of the Indus river in Bangladesh, Northern India, Eastern Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Nepal.[4] Moreover, apart from the Indian subcontinent, large immigrant and expatriate Indo-Aryan–speaking communities live in Northwestern Europe, Western Asia, North America, the Caribbean, Southeast Africa, Polynesia and Australia, along with several million speakers of Romani languages primarily concentrated in Southeastern Europe. There are over 200 known Indo-Aryan languages.[5] Modern Indo-Aryan languages descend from Old Indo-Aryan languages such as early Vedic Sanskrit, through Middle Indo-Aryan languages (or Prakrits).[6][7][8][9] The largest such languages in terms of first-speakers are Hindi–Urdu (c. 330 million),[10] Bengali (242 million),[11] Punjabi (about 150 million),[12][13] Marathi (112 million), and Gujarati (60 million). A 2005 estimate placed the total number of native speakers of the Indo-Aryan languages at nearly 900 million people.[14] Other estimates are higher, suggesting a figure of 1.5 billion speakers of Indo-Aryan languages.[1] Classification tree of the Indo-Aryan languages The Indo-Aryan family as a whole is thought to represent a dialect continuum, where languages are often transitional towards neighbouring varieties.[15] Because of this, the division into languages vs. dialects is in many cases somewhat arbitrary. The classification of the Indo-Aryan languages is controversial, with many transitional areas that are assigned to different branches depending on classification.[16] There are concerns that a tree model is insufficient for explaining the development of New Indo-Aryan, with some scholars suggesting the wave model.[17] The following table of proposals is expanded from Masica (1991) (from Hoernlé to Turner), and also includes subsequent classification proposals. The table lists only some modern Indo-Aryan languages. Indo-Aryan subgroups Model Odia Bengali–Assamese Bihari E. Hindi W. Hindi Rajasthani Gujarati Pahari E. Punjabi W. Punjabi Sindhi Dardic Marathi–Konkani Sinhala–Dhivehi Romani Hoernlé (1880) E E~W W N W ? W ? S ? ? Grierson (−1927) E C~E C NW non-IA S non-IA Chatterji (1926) E Midland SW N NW non-IA S NW Grierson (1931) E Inter. Midland Inter. NW non-IA S non-IA Katre (1968) E C NW Dardic S ? Nigam (1972) E C C (+NW) C ? NW N S ? Cardona (1974) E C (S)W NW (S)W ? Turner (−1975) E C SW C (C.)~NW (W.) NW SW C Kausen (2006) E C W N NW Dardic S Romani Kogan (2016) E ? C C~NW NW C~NW C NW non-IA S Insular C Ethnologue (2020)[18] E EC C W EC (E.)~W (C., W.) W NW S W Glottolog (2024)[19] E Midland N NW Dardic S Dhivehi-Sinhala Midland Anton I. Kogan, in 2016, conducted a lexicostatistical study of the New Indo-Aryan languages based on a 100-word Swadesh list, using techniques developed by the glottochronologist and comparative linguist Sergei Starostin.[17] That grouping system is notable for Kogan's exclusion of Dardic from Indo-Aryan on the basis of his previous studies showing low lexical similarity to Indo-Aryan (43.5%) and negligible difference with similarity to Iranian (39.3%).[20] He also calculated Sinhala–Dhivehi to be the most divergent Indo-Aryan branch. Nevertheless, the modern consensus of Indo-Aryan linguists tends towards the inclusion of Dardic based on morphological and grammatical features.[citation needed] Main article: Inner–Outer hypothesis The Inner–Outer hypothesis argues for a core and periphery of Indo-Aryan languages, with Outer Indo-Aryan (generally including Eastern and Southern Indo-Aryan, and sometimes Northwestern Indo-Aryan, Dardic and Pahari) representing an older stratum of Old Indo-Aryan that has been mixed to varying degrees with the newer stratum that is Inner Indo-Aryan. It is a contentious proposal with a long history, with varying degrees of claimed phonological and morphological evidence. Since its proposal by Rudolf Hoernlé in 1880 and refinement by George Grierson it has undergone numerous revisions and a great deal of debate, with the most recent iteration by Franklin Southworth and Claus Peter Zoller based on robust linguistic evidence (particularly an Outer past tense in -l-). Some of the theory's sceptics include Suniti Kumar Chatterji and Colin P. Masica.[citation needed] The below classification follows Masica (1991), and Kausen (2006). Percentage of Indo-Aryan speakers by native language: Hindustani (including Hindi and Urdu) (25.4%) Bengali (20.7%) Punjabi (9.4%) Marathi (5.6%) Gujarati (3.8%) Bhojpuri (3.1%) Maithili (2.6%) Odia (2.5%) Sindhi (1.9%) Other (25.0%) Main article: Dardic languages The Dardic languages (also Dardu or Pisaca) are a group of Indo-Aryan languages largely spoken in the northwestern extremities of the Indian subcontinent. Dardic was first formulated by George Abraham Grierson in his Linguistic Survey of India but he did not consider it to be a subfamily of Indo-Aryan. The Dardic group as a genetic grouping (rather than areal) has been scrutinised and questioned to a degree by recent scholarship: Southworth, for example, says "the viability of Dardic as a genuine subgroup of Indo-Aryan is doubtful" and "the similarities among [Dardic languages] may result from subsequent convergence".[21]:149 The Dardic languages are thought to be transitional with Punjabi and Pahari (e.g. Zoller describes Kashmiri as "an interlink between Dardic and West Pahārī"),[22]:83 as well as non-Indo-Aryan Nuristani; and are renowned for their relatively conservative features in the context of Proto-Indo-Aryan. Kashmiri: Kashmiri, Kishtwari, Poguli; Shina: Brokskad, Kundal Shahi, Shina, Ushojo, Kalkoti, Palula, Savi; Chitrali: Kalasha, Khowar; Kohistani: Bateri, Chilisso, Gowro, Indus Kohistani, Kalami, Tirahi, Torwali, Wotapuri-Katarqalai; Pashayi Kunar: Dameli, Gawar-Bati, Nangalami, Shumashti. Main article: Northern Indo-Aryan languages The Northern Indo-Aryan languages, also known as the Pahari ('hill') languages, are spoken throughout the Himalayan regions of the subcontinent. Eastern Pahari: Nepali, Jumli, Doteli; Central Pahari: Garhwali, Kumaoni; Western Pahari: Dogri, Kangri, Bhadarwahi, Churahi, Bhateali, Bilaspuri, Chambeali, Gaddi, Pangwali, Mandeali, Mahasu Pahari, Jaunsari, Kullui, Pahari Kinnauri, Hinduri, Sarazi, Sirmauri. Northwestern Indo-Aryan languages are spoken in the northwestern region of India and eastern region of Pakistan. Punjabi is spoken predominantly in the Punjab region and is the official language of the northern Indian state of Punjab, in addition to being the most widely-spoken language in Pakistan. Sindhi and its variants are spoken natively in the Pakistani province of Sindh and neighbouring regions. Northwestern languages are ultimately thought to be descended from Shauraseni Prakrit, with influence from Persian and Arabic.[23] Punjabi Central: Majhi Central-Western: Dhanni, Jhangvi, Pahari-Pothwari, Shahpuri, Thali Eastern: Doabi, Malwai, Puadhi Standard Western: Hindko (Kohati, Ghebi, Awankari, Chachhi, Peshawari, Hazarvi), Inku, (Riasti, Derawali. Saraiki : Multani, Riasti, Derawali. Sindhi: Sindhi, Jadgali, Kutchi, Luwati, Memoni, Khetrani, Kholosi. Western Indo-Aryan languages are spoken in central and western India, in states such as Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, in addition to contiguous regions in Pakistan. Gujarati is the official language of Gujarat, and is spoken by over 50 million people. In Europe, various Romani languages are spoken by the Romani people, an itinerant community who historically migrated from India. The Western Indo-Aryan languages are thought to have diverged from their northwestern counterparts, although they have a common antecedent in Shauraseni Prakrit. Rajasthani: Bagri, Marwari, Mewati, Dhundari, Harauti, Mewari, Shekhawati, Dhatki, Malvi, Nimadi, Gujari, Goaria, Loarki, Bhoyari/Pawari, Kanjari, Od, Lambadi; Gujarati: Gujarati, Jandavra, Saurashtra, Aer, Vaghri, Parkari Koli, Kachi Koli, Wadiyara Koli; Bhil: Kalto, Vasavi, Wagdi, Gamit, Vaagri Booli; Northern Bhil: Bauria, Bhilori, Magari; Central Bhil: Bhili proper, Bhilali, Chodri, Dhodia, Dhanki, Dubli; Bareli: Palya Bareli, Pauri Bareli, Rathwi Bareli, Pardhi; Khandeshi Domaaki Domari Romani: Carpathian Romani, Balkan Romani, Vlax Romani, Baltic Romani; Northern Romani British Romani: Angloromani, Welsh Romani Northwestern Romani: Sinte Romani, Finnish Kalo Main article: Central Indo-Aryan languages Within India, Central Indo-Aryan languages are spoken primarily in the western Gangetic plains, including Delhi and parts of the Central Highlands, where they are often transitional with neighbouring lects. Many of these languages, including Braj and Awadhi, have rich literary and poetic traditions. Urdu, a Persianised derivative of Dehlavi descended from Shauraseni Prakrit, is the official language of Pakistan and also has strong historical connections to India, where it also has been designated with official status. Hindi, a standardised and Sanskritised register of Dehlavi, is the official language of the Government of India (along with English). Together with Urdu, it is the third most-spoken language in the world. Western Hindi: Hindustani (including Standard Hindi and Standard Urdu), Khariboli, Braj, Haryanvi, Bundeli, Kannauji, Parya, Sansi. Eastern Hindi: Bagheli, Chhattisgarhi, Surgujia, Awadhi (Fiji Hindi, Caribbean Hindustani). Main article: Eastern Indo-Aryan languages The Eastern Indo-Aryan languages, also known as Magadhan languages, are spoken throughout the eastern subcontinent, alongside other regions surrounding the northwestern Himalayan corridor. Bengali is the seventh most-spoken language in the world, and has a strong literary tradition; the national anthems of India and Bangladesh are written in Bengali. Assamese and Odia are the official languages of Assam and Odisha, respectively. The Eastern Indo-Aryan languages descend from Magadhan Apabhraṃśa[24] and ultimately from Magadhi Prakrit.[25][26][24] Eastern Indo-Aryan languages display many morphosyntactic features similar to those of Munda languages, which are largely absent in western Indo-Aryan languages. It is suggested that "proto-Munda" languages may have once dominated the eastern Indo-Gangetic Plain, and were then absorbed by Indo-Aryan languages at an early date as Indo-Aryan spread east.[27][28] Bihari: Bhojpuri, Caribbean Hindustani, Fiji Hindi; Magahi, Khortha; Maithili, Angika, Bajjika, Thethi, Dehati; Sadanic: Nagpuri, Kurmali (Panchpargania); Tharu:[29] Kochila Tharu, Rana Tharu, Kathariya Tharu, Sonha Tharu, Dangaura Tharu, Chitwania Buksa, Majhi, Musasa; Kumhali, Kuswaric:[30] Danwar, Bote-Darai; Halbic: Halbi, Kamar, Bhunjia, Nahari; Odia: Baleswari, Kataki, Ganjami, Sundargadi, Sambalpuri, Desia; Bodo Parja, Bhatri, Reli, Kupia; Bengali–Assamese Bengali-Gauda: Bengali (Bangali, Rarhi, Varendri, Sundarbani, Manbhumi, Dhakaiya Kutti, Mymensinghi, Dobhashi), Chittagonian, Sylheti, Bishnupriya Manipuri, Hajong, Noakhailla, Chakma, Tanchangya, Rohingya; Kamarupic: Assamese (Kamrupi, Goalpariya), Rangpuri, Surjapuri, Rajbanshi; Marathi-Konkani languages are ultimately descended from Maharashtri Prakrit, whereas Insular Indo-Aryan languages are descended from Elu Prakrit and possess several characteristics that markedly distinguish them from most of their mainland Indo-Aryan counterparts. Insular Indo-Aryan languages (of Sri Lanka and Maldives) started developing independently and diverging from the continental Indo-Aryan languages from around 5th century BCE.[17] Marathi-Konkani Marathic: Marathi, Varhadi, Andh, Agri, Zadi Boli, Thanjavur, Berar-Deccan Marathi, Phudagi, Judeo, Katkari, Varli, Kadodi; Konkanic: Konkani, Canarese Konkani, Maharashtrian Konkani. Insular Indo-Aryan Sinhala: Vedda Maldivian: Dhivehi The following languages are otherwise unclassified within Indo-Aryan: Chinali–Lahul Lohar:[31] Chinali, Lahul Lohar. Bazigar Sheikhgal This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (February 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message) See also: Linguistic history of India Dates indicate only a rough time frame. Proto-Indo-Aryan (before 1500 BCE, reconstructed) Old Indo-Aryan (c. 1500–300 BCE) early Old Indo-Aryan: includes Vedic Sanskrit (c. 1500 to 500 BCE) late Old Indo-Aryan: Epic Sanskrit, Classical Sanskrit (c. 200 CE to 1300 CE) Mitanni Indo-Aryan (c. 1400 BCE) Middle Indo-Aryan or Prakrits (c. 300 BCE to 1500 CE) early Jain and Buddhist texts (c. 6th or 5th century BCE) early Middle Indo-Aryan: e.g. Ashokan Prakrits, Pali, Gandhari, (c. 300 BCE to 200 BCE) middle Middle Indo-Aryan: e.g. Dramatic Prakrits, Elu (c. 200 BCE to 700 CE) late Middle Indo-Aryan: e.g. Abahattha (c. 700 CE to 1500 CE) Early Modern Indo-Aryan (Late Medieval India): e.g. early Dakhini and emergence of the Dehlavi dialect Early Indo-European migrations from the Pontic–Caspian steppe Main article: Proto-Indo-Aryan language Proto-Indo-Aryan (or sometimes Proto-Indic[a]) is the reconstructed proto-language of the Indo-Aryan languages. It is intended to reconstruct the language of the pre-Vedic Indo-Aryans. Proto-Indo-Aryan is meant to be the predecessor of Old Indo-Aryan (1500–300 BCE), which is directly attested as Vedic and Mitanni-Aryan. Despite the great archaicity of Vedic, however, the other Indo-Aryan languages preserve a small number of conservative features lost in Vedic. Main article: Indo-Aryan superstrate in Mitanni Some theonyms, proper names, and other terminology of the Late Bronze Age Mitanni civilisation of Upper Mesopotamia exhibit an Indo-Aryan superstrate. While what few written records left by the Mittani are either in Hurrian (which appears to have been the predominant language of their kingdom) or Akkadian (the main diplomatic language of the Late Bronze Age Near East), these apparently Indo-Aryan names suggest that an Indo-Aryan elite imposed itself over the Hurrians in the course of the Indo-Aryan expansion. If these traces are Indo-Aryan, they would be the earliest known direct evidence of Indo-Aryan, and would increase the precision in dating the split between the Indo-Aryan and Iranian languages (as the texts in which the apparent Indicisms occur can be dated with some accuracy). In a treaty between the Hittites and the Mitanni, the deities Mitra, Varuna, Indra, and the Ashvins (Nasatya) are invoked. Kikkuli's horse training text includes technical terms such as aika (cf. Sanskrit eka, "one"), tera (tri, "three"), panza (panca, "five"), satta (sapta, seven), na (nava, "nine"), vartana (vartana, "turn", round in the horse race). The numeral aika "one" is of particular importance because it places the superstrate in the vicinity of Indo-Aryan proper as opposed to Indo-Iranian in general or early Iranian (which has aiva).[32] Another text has babru (babhru, "brown"), parita (palita, "grey"), and pinkara (pingala, "red"). Their chief festival was the celebration of the solstice (vishuva) which was common in most cultures in the ancient world. The Mitanni warriors were called marya, the term for "warrior" in Sanskrit as well; note mišta-nnu (= miẓdha, ≈ Sanskrit mīḍha) "payment (for catching a fugitive)" (M. Mayrhofer, Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindoarischen, Heidelberg, 1986–2000; Vol. II:358). Sanskritic interpretations of Mitanni royal names render Artashumara (artaššumara) as Ṛtasmara "who thinks of Ṛta" (Mayrhofer II 780), Biridashva (biridašṵa, biriiašṵa) as Prītāśva "whose horse is dear" (Mayrhofer II 182), Priyamazda (priiamazda) as Priyamedha "whose wisdom is dear" (Mayrhofer II 189, II378), Citrarata as Citraratha "whose chariot is shining" (Mayrhofer I 553), Indaruda/Endaruta as Indrota "helped by Indra" (Mayrhofer I 134), Shativaza (šattiṵaza) as Sātivāja "winning the race price" (Mayrhofer II 540, 696), Šubandhu as Subandhu "having good relatives" (a name in Palestine, Mayrhofer II 209, 735), Tushratta (tṵišeratta, tušratta, etc.) as *tṵaiašaratha, Vedic Tvastar "whose chariot is vehement" (Mayrhofer, Etym. Wb., I 686, I 736). The earliest evidence of the group is from Vedic Sanskrit, that is used in the ancient preserved texts of the Indian subcontinent, the foundational canon of the Hindu synthesis known as the Vedas. The Indo-Aryan superstrate in Mitanni is of similar age to the language of the Rigveda, but the only evidence of it is a few proper names and specialised loanwords.[33] While Old Indo-Aryan is the earliest stage of the Indo-Aryan branch, from which all known languages of the later stages Middle and New Indo-Aryan are derived, some documented Middle Indo-Aryan variants cannot fully be derived from the documented form of Old Indo-Aryan (on which Vedic and Classical Sanskrit are based), but betray features that must go back to other undocumented dialects of Old Indo-Aryan.[34] From Vedic Sanskrit, "Sanskrit" (literally 'put together, perfected, elaborated') developed as the prestige language of culture, science and religion, as well as the court, theatre, etc. Sanskrit of the later Vedic texts is comparable to Classical Sanskrit, but is largely mutually unintelligible with Vedic Sanskrit.[35] Outside the learned sphere of Sanskrit, vernacular dialects (Prakrits) continued to evolve. The oldest attested Prakrits are the Buddhist and Jain canonical languages Pali and Ardhamagadhi Prakrit, respectively. Inscriptions in Ashokan Prakrit were also part of this early Middle Indo-Aryan stage. By medieval times, the Prakrits had diversified into various Middle Indo-Aryan languages. Apabhraṃśa is the conventional cover term for transitional dialects connecting late Middle Indo-Aryan with early Modern Indo-Aryan, spanning roughly the 6th to 13th centuries. Some of these dialects showed considerable literary production; the Śravakacāra of Devasena (dated to the 930s) is now considered to be the first Hindi book. The next major milestone occurred with the Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent in the 13th–16th centuries. Under the flourishing Turco-Mongol Mughal Empire, Persian became very influential as the language of prestige of the Islamic courts due to adoption of the foreign language by the Mughal emperors. The largest languages that formed from Apabhraṃśa were Bengali, Bhojpuri, Hindustani, Assamese, Sindhi, Gujarati, Odia, Marathi, and Punjabi. Main article: Hindustani language See also: History of Hindustani In the Central Zone Hindi-speaking areas, for a long time the prestige dialect was Braj Bhasha, but this was replaced in the 13th century by Dehlavi-based Hindustani. Hindustani was strongly influenced by Persian, with these and later Sanskrit influence leading to the emergence of Modern Standard Hindi and Modern Standard Urdu as registers of the Hindustani language.[36][37] This state of affairs continued until the division of the British Indian Empire in 1947, when Hindi became the official language in India and Urdu became official in Pakistan. Despite the different script the fundamental grammar remains identical, the difference is more sociolinguistic than purely linguistic.[38][39][40] Today it is widely understood/spoken as a second or third language throughout South Asia[41] and one of the most widely known languages in the world in terms of number of speakers. Main article: Domari language Domari is an Indo-Aryan language spoken by older Dom people scattered across the Middle East. The language is reported to be spoken as far north as Azerbaijan and as far south as central Sudan.[42]:1 Based on the systematicity of sound changes, linguists have concluded that the ethnonyms Domari and Romani derive from the Indo-Aryan word ḍom.[43] Main article: Lomavren language Lomavren is a nearly extinct mixed language, spoken by the Lom people, that arose from language contact between a language related to Romani and Domari[44] and the Armenian language. Main article: Parya language Parya is spoken in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan by the descendants of migrants from the Indian subcontinent. The language retains many features similar to Punjabi and the Western Hindi dialects, while also bearing some influence from Tajik Persian.[45] Main article: Romani language The Romani language is usually included in the Western Indo-Aryan languages.[46] Romani varieties, which are mainly spoken throughout Europe, are noted for their relatively conservative nature; maintaining the Middle Indo-Aryan present-tense person concord markers, alongside consonantal endings for nominal case. Indeed, these features are no longer evident in most other modern Central Indo-Aryan languages. Moreover, Romani shares an innovative pattern of past-tense person, which corresponds to Dardic languages, such as Kashmiri and Shina. This is believed to be further indication that proto-Romani speakers were originally situated in central regions of the subcontinent, before migrating to northwestern regions. However, there are no known historical sources regarding the development of the Romani language specifically within India. Research conducted by nineteenth-century scholars Pott (1845) and Miklosich (1882–1888) demonstrated that the Romani language is most aptly designated as a New Indo-Aryan language (NIA), as opposed to Middle Indo-Aryan (MIA); establishing that proto-Romani speakers could not have left India significantly earlier than AD 1000. The principal argument favouring a migration during or after the transition period to NIA is the loss of the old system of nominal case, coupled with its reduction to a two-way nominative-oblique case system. A secondary argument concerns the system of gender differentiation, due to the fact that Romani has only two genders (masculine and feminine). Midd