

A Comparative Dictionary Of The Indo Aryan Languages

The Proto-Indo-Iranian culture, which gave rise to the Indo-Aryans and Iranians, developed on the Central Asian steppes north of the Caspian Sea as the Sintashta... 995a6ca1cd

Indo-European studies The goal of those engaged in these studies is to amass information about the hypothetical proto-language from which all of these languages are descended, a language dubbed Proto-Indo-European (PIE), and its speakers, the Proto-Indo-Europeans, including their society and Proto-Indo-European mythology. The studies cover where the language originated and how it spread. proto-language from which all of these languages are descended, a language dubbed Proto-Indo-European (PIE), and its speakers, the Proto-Indo-Europeans, including Indo-European studies (German: Indogermanistik) is a field of linguistics and an interdisciplinary field of study dealing with Indo-European languages, both current and extinct. This article also lists Indo-European scholars, centres, journals and book series 995a6ca1cd

PIE is hypothesized to have been spoken as a single language from approximately 4500 BCE to 2500 BCE during the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, though... 995a6ca1cd

Indo-Iranian languages They include over 300 languages, spoken by around 1. 7 billion speakers worldwide, predominantly in South Asia, West Asia and parts of Central Asia. The Indo-Iranian languages (also known as Indo-Iranic languages or collectively the Aryan languages) constitute the largest branch of the Indo-European The Indo-Iranian languages (also known as Indo-Iranic languages or collectively the Aryan languages) constitute the largest branch of the Indo-European language family 995a6ca1cd

Eastern Indo-Aryan languages Bengali is official language of Bangladesh and the state of West Bengal, Tripura and the Barak Valley of Assam while Assamese and Odia are the official languages of Assam and Odisha, respectively. The Eastern Indo-Aryan languages descend from Abahattha, which descends from Magadhan Apabhramśa and ultimately from Magadhi Prakrit. The Eastern Indo-Aryan languages, also known as Māgadhan languages, are spoken throughout

the eastern region of the Indian subcontinent, which includes The Eastern Indo-Aryan languages, also known as Māgadhan languages, are spoken throughout the eastern region of the Indian subcontinent, which includes Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bengal region, Tripura, Assam, and Odisha; alongside other regions surrounding the northeastern Himalayan corridor 995a6ca1cd

Indo-European languages g. The Indo-European family is divided into several branches or sub-families, including Albanian, Armenian, Balto-Slavic, Celtic, Germanic, Hellenic, Indo-Iranian, and Italic, all of which contain present-day living languages, as. The Indo-European languages are a language family native to the northern Indian subcontinent, most of Europe, and the Iranian plateau with additional The Indo-European languages are a language family native to the northern Indian subcontinent, most of Europe, and the Iranian plateau with additional native branches found in regions such as Sri Lanka, the Maldives, parts of Central Asia (e. , Tajikistan and Afghanistan), and Armenia. Some European languages of this family—English, French, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Dutch—have expanded through colonialism in the modern period and are now spoken across several continents. Historically, Indo-European languages were also spoken in Anatolia and Northwestern China 995a6ca1cd

Indo-Aryan migration into the region, from Central Asia, is considered to have started after 2000 BCE as a slow diffusion during the Late Harappan period and led to a language shift in the northern Indian subcontinent. Several hundred years later, the Iranian languages were brought into the Iranian plateau by the Iranians, who were closely related to the Indo-Aryans. 995a6ca1cd Indo-Iranian languages are divided into three major branches: Indo-Aryan, Iranian, and Nuristani languages. The Badeshi language remains unclassified within the Indo-Iranian branch. The largest Indo-Iranian language is the Hindustani language (Hindi-Urdu). 995a6ca1cd

Aryan 'Land of the Aryans'), where their culture emerged. In ancient India, the term was used by the Indo-Aryan peoples of the Vedic period, both as an endonym and in reference to a region called Aryavarta (lit. It stood Aryan ()), or Arya (borrowed from Sanskrit *ārya*), is a term originating from the ethno-cultural self-designation of the Indo-Iranians. The word stem also forms the etymological source of place names like Alania (**Aryāna*) and Iran (**Aryānām*). It stood in contrast to nearby outsiders, whom they designated as non-Aryan (**an-āryā*). Aryan (*/'æriən/*), or Arya (borrowed from Sanskrit *ārya*), is a term originating from the ethno-cultural self-designation of the Indo-Iranians. Similarly, according to the Avesta, the Iranian peoples used the term to designate themselves as an ethnic group and to refer to a region called Airyanem Vaejah (lit. 'Expanse of the Arya'), which was their mythical homeland 995a6ca1cd

Although the stem **arya* may originate from... 995a6ca1cd

Indo-Aryan languages As of 2024, there The Indo-Aryan languages, or sometimes Indic languages, are a branch of the Indo-Iranian languages in the Indo-European language family. The Indo-Aryan languages, or sometimes Indic languages, are a branch of the Indo-Iranian languages in the Indo-European language family. There are over 200 known Indo-Aryan languages. 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. 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 995a6ca1cd

Ralph Lilley Turner He is notable for composing an Indo-Aryan comparative dictionary. He is notable for composing an Indo-Aryan comparative dictionary. 1983) was a British philologist of Indian languages and a university administrator. He is Sir Ralph Lilley Turner (5 October 1888 – 22 April 1983) was a British philologist of Indian languages and a university administrator. He is also the author of some publications concerning the Romani language 995a6ca1cd

Modern Indo-Aryan languages descend from Old Indo-Aryan languages such as early Vedic Sanskrit, through Middle... 995a6ca1cd

Proto-Indo-European language The majority of linguistic work during the 19th century was devoted to the reconstruction of PIE and its daughter languages, and many of the modern techniques of linguistic reconstruction (such as the comparative method) were developed as a result. No direct record of Proto-Indo-European exists; its proposed features have been derived by linguistic reconstruction from documented Indo-European languages. In the 16th century, European visitors to the Indian subcontinent became aware of similarities between Indo-Iranian languages and European languages, and Proto-Indo-European (PIE) is the reconstructed common ancestor of the Indo-European language family. Far more work has gone into reconstructing PIE than any other proto-language, and it is the best understood of all proto-languages of its age 995a6ca1cd

The areas with Indo-Iranian languages stretch from Europe (Romani) and the Caucasus (Ossetian, Tat, Talysh), down to Mesopotamia and eastern Anatolia (Kurdish, Zaza), the Levant and North Africa (Domari), and Iran (Persian), eastward... 995a6ca1cd

Graeco-Aryan Graeco-Aryan, or Graeco-Armeno-Aryan, is a hypothetical clade within the Indo-European family that would be the ancestor of Hellenic, Armenian, and the Indo-Iranian Graeco-Aryan, or Graeco-Armeno-Aryan, is a

hypothetical clade within the Indo-European family that would be the ancestor of Hellenic, Armenian, and the Indo-Iranian languages, which spans Southern Europe, Armenian highlands and Southern Asian regions of Eurasia 995a6ca1cd

The Graeco-Armeno-Aryan group supposedly branched off from the parent Indo-European stem by the mid-3rd millennium BC. 995a6ca1cd

Indo-Aryan migrations Indo-Aryan migration The Indo-Aryan migrations were the migrations into the Indian subcontinent of Indo-Aryan peoples, an ethnolinguistic group that spoke Indo-Aryan languages. Indo-Aryan languages. These are the predominant languages of today's Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, North India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. These are the predominant languages of today's Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, North India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka 995a6ca1cd

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