

Bibliography

Commonly cited titles are referred to in abbreviated forms as:

- CDIAL Turner, R.L., *A comparative dictionary of the Indo-Aryan languages* (London: Oxford University Press, 1966)
— the standard etymological dictionary of IA, reference to which is essential for the understanding of the relationship between S and native HU vocabulary.
- LCND Das Gupta, Jyotirindra, *Language conflict and national development: group politics and national language policy in India* (Berkeley: University of Los Angeles, 1970)
— the fullest study of India's national language question in its historical and political perspective.
- UL Matthews, D.J., C. Shackle and S. Husain, *Urdu literature* (London: Urdu Markaz, 1985)
— a short literary history, designed for the general reader.

Other general works in English which may usefully be consulted include those in the following briefly annotated list:

Ahmad, Z.A., ed., *National language for India, a symposium* (Allahabad: Kitabistan, 1941)

— a useful anthology of short articles illustrating the views of different parties in the Hindi-Urdu-Hindustani debate of the pre-Independence years.

Bailey, T. Grahame, *Studies in North Indian languages* (London: Lund Humphries, 1938)

— an assorted collection of articles on many aspects of NIA, particularly HU, by the Nizam's Reader in Urdu in the University of London.

Barker, M.A.R. et al., *A course in Urdu*, 3 vols. (Ithaca N.Y.: Spoken Language Services, 1975)

— by far the most ambitiously full teaching grammar of U, whose treatment in vol.2 of the A component (pp.88-102) and the P component (pp.148-167) is particularly recommended for further reference.

Bhatia, Tej K., *A history of the Hindi grammatical tradition* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1987)

— traces the development of the Hindi grammatical tradition from 1768 to the present day.

Bloch, J. (ed. and trans. A. Master), *Indo-Aryan from the Vedas to modern times* (Paris: Adrien-Maisonneuve, 1965)

— gives not only an essential overview but also much fascinating detail in the discussion of NIA forms, and thus provides an excellent companion to the data given in CDIAL.

Brass, P.R., *Language, religion and politics in North India* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1974)

— a triple study from a political science perspective, particularly illuminating in Part II (pp.119–274) which deals with the gradual abrogation of the privileged status of U in U.P. and Bihar c. 1860–1970: and in Part III (pp.277–400), which deals with the varied fortunes of HU and Panjabi in the Panjab.

Chatterji, S.K., *Indo-Aryan and Hindi* (Calcutta: K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 1960)

— brings a prodigious breadth of learning to various aspects of the development of Hindi in the context of NIA generally, though not always still reliable in detail.

Coulson, M., *Sanskrit, an introduction to the classical language* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1976)

— a useful overall guide, with a particularly helpful explanation of sandhi rules on the tables facing p. 36.

Dwivedi, S., *Hindi on trial* (Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1981)

— documents the history of Hindi in the context of national language policy since Independence.

Gaeffke, Peter, *Hindi literature in the twentieth century* (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1978)

— a brief account which sets literary trends in their social context, with very full bibliographical coverage.

Grierson, G.A., *Linguistic survey of India*, 11 vols. (Reprinted, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1967)

— the enormous body of data resulting from the only survey done on such a large scale is now dated, but still of great interest; vols. VIII and IX cover the HU area.

Kellogg, S.H., *A grammar of the Hindi language*, 3rd ed. (London: Kegan Paul, 1938)

— the only Hindi grammar to attempt a synopsis of all the 'dialects', including Braj Bhāṣā, Avadhī and Nepali, with a wealth of tabulated comparative material.

McGregor, R.S., *A new voice for new times: the development of modern Hindi literature* (Canberra: ANU Faculty of Asian Studies, 1981)

— a brief paper giving a succinct and perceptive summary of the emergence of new trends in Hindi literature.

McGregor, R.S., *Hindi literature from its beginnings to the nineteenth century* (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1984)

— masterly coverage of a wide range of literature, with useful chapter-introductions giving a clear picture of the main characteristics of the period and genres covered.

McGregor, R.S., *Outline of Hindi grammar* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1972)

— the fullest concise grammar of modern Hindi, with exercises and appendices on sandhi and word-formation.

Nihalani, Paroo, R.K. Tongue and Priya Hosali, *Indian and British English: a handbook of usage and pronunciation*. (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1979)

— the best reference book for Indian English, organized as a dictionary, and supplemented by a prescriptive dictionary of pronunciation.

Platts, John T., *A dictionary of Urdū, classical Hindī, and English* (London: Oxford University Press, 1884)

— a standard reference work: not always reliable with respect to its etymologies, but unsurpassed for its composite coverage of both U and H, and the model and source for many generations of lexicographers.

Ray, Amrit, *A house divided: the origin and development of Hindi/Hindavi* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1984)

— an eccentric account of its subject, containing many useful examples and citations from other studies.

Robinson, F., ed. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989)

— provides the contextualization necessary for a proper understanding of the context in which HU have evolved; Sections 1–3 of Chapter IX discuss the languages and literatures of the culture area now necessarily referred to by the septenary designation of the title.

Shackle, C., 'Speakers of Indian languages', in Michael Swan and Bernard Smith, eds., *Learner English: a teacher's guide to interference and other problems* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987), pp.170–184.

— the phonological and grammatical analysis of 'Indian English' reflects the differences between E and HU.

Shackle, C., ed., *South Asian languages: a handbook* (London: SOAS External Services Division, 1985)

— a collection of short profiles of the history and characteristics of the major NIA languages, including HU and their neighbours.