

who speaks punjabi language

who speaks punjabi language is a question that touches on cultural, demographic, and linguistic aspects of South Asia and its diaspora worldwide. Punjabi is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world, with millions of speakers primarily concentrated in the Punjab region of India and Pakistan. This article explores the diverse population groups that use Punjabi as a first or second language, the geographic distribution of Punjabi speakers, and the cultural significance of the language. Additionally, the article examines the presence of Punjabi speakers in countries beyond South Asia due to migration and globalization. Understanding who speaks Punjabi language provides insight into the history, culture, and global spread of this vibrant linguistic community.

- Geographic Distribution of Punjabi Speakers
- Demographics of Punjabi Language Speakers
- Punjabi Language in India and Pakistan
- Punjabi Diaspora Around the World
- Cultural and Linguistic Importance of Punjabi Language

Geographic Distribution of Punjabi Speakers

Punjabi is predominantly spoken in the Punjab region, which is divided between India and Pakistan. This region serves as the linguistic and cultural heartland of the Punjabi language. Beyond this core area, Punjabi speakers are found in various parts of South Asia and throughout the world due to migration and historical ties.

Punjab Region

The Punjab region spans both eastern Pakistan and northwestern India. In India, Punjab is a state where Punjabi is the official language and is spoken by the majority of the population. In Pakistan, the Punjab province is the largest and most populous province, where Punjabi is the most widely spoken language, although Urdu is the official language of the country.

Other Areas in South Asia

Outside the Punjab region, Punjabi speakers can be found in neighboring states and provinces such as Haryana, Delhi, and Rajasthan in India, as well as in Sindh and other provinces of Pakistan. These speakers are often migrants or descendants of migrants who have settled in these areas for economic or social reasons.

Demographics of Punjabi Language Speakers

The Punjabi language boasts a vast number of speakers, making it one of the top spoken languages globally. The demographics of who speaks Punjabi language are diverse and reflect a range of ethnic, religious, and cultural backgrounds.

Number of Punjabi Speakers

Estimates indicate that there are over 125 million Punjabi speakers worldwide. This figure includes both native speakers and those who have acquired Punjabi as a second language. The language ranks among the top ten most spoken languages globally, highlighting its significance.

Ethnic and Religious Groups

Punjabi speakers belong to multiple ethnic and religious groups, including:

- Sikhs, who primarily reside in Indian Punjab and form a significant part of the Punjabi-speaking population.
- Hindus in the Punjab region and surrounding areas.
- Muslims, primarily concentrated in Pakistani Punjab but also present in Indian Punjab.
- Christians and other minority communities who use Punjabi as a cultural or familial language.

Punjabi Language in India and Pakistan

India and Pakistan are the two countries with the highest concentration of Punjabi speakers. The language holds official status and cultural prominence in various parts of these countries.

Punjabi in India

In India, Punjabi is the official language of the state of Punjab and is one of the 22 scheduled languages recognized by the Indian Constitution. The language is used in education, media, government, and daily communication. Punjabi culture, including literature, music, and cinema, thrives in Indian Punjab.

Punjabi in Pakistan

Although Punjabi is the most widely spoken language in Pakistan's Punjab province, it lacks official status at the federal level. Urdu and English dominate official communication, but Punjabi remains the lingua franca among the general population in the region. Punjabi literature, folk poetry, and music hold strong cultural significance in Pakistani Punjab.

Punjabi Diaspora Around the World

The Punjabi language has spread far beyond South Asia due to migration patterns over the past century. The Punjabi diaspora is a vibrant global community that maintains language and cultural traditions in many countries.

Punjabi Speakers in North America

Large Punjabi-speaking communities exist in the United States and Canada, particularly in cities such as Vancouver, Toronto, New York, and California's Central Valley. These communities often consist of immigrants and their descendants who continue to speak Punjabi at home and in cultural settings.

Punjabi Presence in the United Kingdom and Europe

The United Kingdom hosts a significant Punjabi-speaking population, especially in cities like London, Birmingham, and Leicester. The language is also present in other European countries due to migration from South Asia.

Punjabi Communities in the Middle East, Australia, and Beyond

Punjabi speakers have also settled in the Middle East, Australia, and other parts of the world for work and education. These communities contribute to the global presence of the Punjabi language and culture.

Cultural and Linguistic Importance of Punjabi Language

The Punjabi language is a vital part of the cultural identity of millions of people. It carries centuries of literary tradition, religious significance, and rich oral history.

Punjabi Literature and Music

Punjabi literature includes classical poetry, religious texts, and modern writing that reflect the experiences and values of Punjabi-speaking people. Music genres such as Bhangra and folk songs are integral to Punjabi culture and are performed worldwide by Punjabi communities.

Religious Significance

Punjabi is the language of the Guru Granth Sahib, the holy scripture of Sikhism, making it a sacred language for Sikhs globally. The language is used in religious ceremonies and daily worship.

Role in Education and Media

Educational institutions in Punjab and diaspora communities offer instruction in Punjabi, helping preserve the language. Punjabi media, including television channels, radio stations, and newspapers, serve the global Punjabi-speaking audience and promote language use.

Key Factors Supporting Punjabi Language Use

1. Strong cultural pride and community cohesion among Punjabi speakers.
2. Government support for Punjabi in India and at regional levels in Pakistan.
3. Active diaspora communities maintaining language through family and social activities.
4. Availability of Punjabi media and educational resources worldwide.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who primarily speaks the Punjabi language?

Punjabi is primarily spoken by the Punjabi people in the Punjab region of India and Pakistan.

Is Punjabi spoken only in India and Pakistan?

While Punjabi is mainly spoken in India and Pakistan, there are also significant Punjabi-speaking communities in countries like Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States due to migration.

Which countries have the largest Punjabi-speaking populations?

India and Pakistan have the largest Punjabi-speaking populations, followed by countries with large Punjabi diaspora communities such as Canada, the UK, and the USA.

Do all Punjabis speak Punjabi language?

Most ethnic Punjabis speak Punjabi, but some may primarily speak other languages depending on their region or family background.

Is Punjabi an official language anywhere?

Yes, Punjabi is an official language in the Indian state of Punjab and is also recognized in some provinces of Pakistan.

What script is used to write Punjabi?

Punjabi is written in the Gurmukhi script in India and the Shahmukhi script in Pakistan.

Are there different dialects of Punjabi spoken by different groups?

Yes, Punjabi has several dialects such as Majhi, Malwai, Doabi, and Pothohari, spoken by different groups within the Punjabi-speaking population.

Do Punjabi speakers belong to specific religions?

Punjabi speakers belong to various religions, including Sikhism, Hinduism, and Islam, reflecting the diverse cultural fabric of the Punjab region.

Is Punjabi taught in schools outside of Punjab?

In countries with significant Punjabi diaspora populations, such as Canada and the UK, Punjabi is often taught in community schools and sometimes included in public school curricula.

How many people speak Punjabi worldwide?

Approximately 125 million people worldwide speak Punjabi, making it one of the most spoken languages globally.

Additional Resources

1. *Punjabi Language and Its Speakers: A Cultural Overview*

This book explores the Punjabi language, its origins, and the communities that speak it. It covers the historical evolution of Punjabi and its significance in the cultural identity of millions. Readers gain insight into the geographic distribution of Punjabi speakers across India, Pakistan, and the global diaspora.

2. *The Punjabi Diaspora: Language and Identity*

Focusing on Punjabi-speaking communities outside South Asia, this book examines how the Punjabi language is maintained and transformed abroad. It highlights the challenges and triumphs of preserving linguistic heritage in multicultural environments. The book also discusses how language influences identity among second and third-generation Punjabis.

3. *Who Speaks Punjabi? Demographics and Linguistic Trends*

This comprehensive study presents statistical data and analysis on Punjabi speakers worldwide. It discusses population trends, language use in urban and rural settings, and the impact of migration. The book also addresses the role of Punjabi in education, media, and technology.

4. *Punjabi Language: Voices from the Heartland*

Through personal stories and interviews, this collection gives voice to everyday Punjabi speakers. It captures the linguistic diversity within Punjabi-speaking regions and the emotional connection people have with their language. The book provides a grassroots perspective on language use and

preservation.

5. *The Linguistic Landscape of Punjab: Who Speaks What?*

This book delves into the multilingual nature of Punjab, investigating the coexistence of Punjabi with other regional languages. It explores social factors influencing language choice and bilingualism among Punjabi speakers. Readers learn about the dynamics of language competition and cooperation in the region.

6. *Punjabi Language Revival: Efforts and Impact*

Highlighting initiatives aimed at promoting Punjabi language education and literature, this book showcases community and governmental efforts. It discusses language policy, media representation, and the role of technology in language revival. The book offers hope and strategies for sustaining Punjabi in the modern world.

7. *Punjabi Speakers in Pakistan and India: A Comparative Study*

This comparative analysis investigates differences and similarities in Punjabi language use across the two countries. It examines dialectical variations, script differences, and cultural contexts. The book provides an in-depth understanding of the political and social factors shaping Punjabi language identity.

8. *Children of the Soil: Punjabi Language Transmission in Families*

Focusing on intergenerational language transmission, this book studies how Punjabi is taught and learned within families. It addresses challenges faced by Punjabi-speaking parents in maintaining the language among youth. The book also highlights successful strategies used by families to keep the language alive.

9. *Language, Religion, and Culture: The Punjabi Speaking Communities*

This work explores the intersection of language, religion, and culture among Punjabi speakers, including Sikhs, Hindus, and Muslims. It discusses how religious practices influence language use and vice versa. The book provides a nuanced perspective on the cultural fabric of Punjabi-speaking populations.

Who Speaks Punjabi Language

Find other PDF articles:

<https://staging.devenscommunity.com/archive-library-802/files?ID=bUB08-6571&title=why-did-the-li-on-eat-the-tightrope-walker-worksheet-answers.pdf>

who speaks punjabi language: *Heavenly Readings* Andrey Rosowsky, 2008-08-04 This ethnographic study investigates for the first time in any significant depth the literacy practices associated with the religion of Islam as they are shaped, lived and experienced within a typical multilingual Muslim community in the United Kingdom. It seeks to counterbalance prevailing views on such practices which have often been misinformed, misrepresented and misunderstood. Making liberal recourse to the words, views and lives of its participants, this book describes, explores and celebrates liturgical literacy as a major contributor to group and individual cultural, linguistic and religious identities. In a political and social climate often inimical to religious practices in general,

and to Islamic ones in particular, this book highlights the centrality and significance of such literacy practices to minority ethno-religious communities in their daily lives.

who speaks punjabi language: *Language Strategies for Trilingual Families* Andreas Braun, Tony Cline, 2014-01-29 This book aims to enable parents in trilingual families to consider possible language strategies on the basis of analysing their individual circumstances. It includes a tool for diagnostic self-analysis that will help each reader to identify their situation and learn how parents in similar situations have approached the task of supporting their children's use of languages. Based on a unique survey of parents in trilingual families in two European countries, the book highlights the challenges that trilingual families face when living in mainly monolingual societies. It takes into account the recent emergence of a 'New Trilingualism' among educated parents who find themselves in trilingual families because of global trends in migration and the recent expansion of the EU.

who speaks punjabi language: *Young Sikhs in a Global World* Knut A. Jacobsen, Kristina Myrvold, 2016-03-09 In attempting to carve out a place for themselves in local and global contexts, young Sikhs mobilize efforts to construct, choose, and emphasize different aspects of religious and cultural identification depending on their social setting and context. *Young Sikhs in a Global World* presents current research on young Sikhs with multicultural and transnational life-styles and considers how they interpret, shape and negotiate religious identities, traditions, and authority on an individual and collective level. With a particular focus on the experiences of second generation Sikhs as they interact with various people in different social fields and cultural contexts, the book is constructed around three parts: 'family and home', 'public display and gender', and 'reflexivity and translations'. New scholarly voices and established academics present qualitative research and ethnographic fieldwork and analyse how young Sikhs try to solve social, intellectual and psychological tensions between the family and the expectations of the majority society, between Punjabi culture and religious values.

who speaks punjabi language: *Speaking Like a State* Alyssa Ayres, 2009-07-23 This text examines language and culture's importance to political legitimacy using the example of Pakistan, in comparison with India and Indonesia.

who speaks punjabi language: *Successful Family Language Policy* Mila Schwartz, Anna Verschik, 2013-12-12 This book presents the forefront of research in the emerging field of family language policy. This is the first volume to explore the link between family language policy, practice and management in the light of state and community language policy in more than 20 ethno-linguistic communities worldwide. Contributions by leading scholars from eight countries and three continents offer insights in how family language policy might be interpreted from various theoretical perspectives, using innovative methodologies. In particular, the authors present novel data on successful family language practices such as faith-related literacy activities and homework sessions, as well as management, including prayer, choice of bilingual education, and links with mainstream and complementary learning, which permit the realization of language ideology within three contexts: immigrant families, inter-marriage families, and minority and majority families in conflict-ridden societies.

who speaks punjabi language: *The Sikh Diaspora in Vancouver* Kamala Elizabeth Nayar, 2004-01-01 The result of an exhaustive analysis of the beliefs and attitudes among three generations of the Sikh community - and having conducted over 100 interviews - Nayar highlights differences and tensions with regards to the role of familial relations, child rearing, and religion.

who speaks punjabi language: *Diet and Exercise* Ikhlāq Din, 2009-05-27 This book explores the lifestyle and health choices of older British Pakistanis (49+) living in the City of Bradford through examining dietary habits and physical exercise among this group. This issue was explored through conducting qualitative research through in-depth interview and presented in a rich qualitative method. This research allows the reader to understand about the dietary habits among older Pakistanis, how they make their food choices; how much they understand about the food they purchase. Also the ways in which their diet has changed over time and the influence of British

cuisine. We learn for example that migration has had a major impact on the dietary habits of older Pakistanis. We are also in better position to understand attitudes of older Pakistanis towards physical activity and recreation including the frequency of physical activity; differences among men and women; the way they organize physical activity around their daily lives, work and family. This book fulfils an important health knowledge gap. This book will be an invaluable book among academics, health researchers as well as lay people who wish to learn about the Pakistan community in a particular context.

who speaks punjabi language: Growing Up with Languages Claire Thomas, 2012-05-24 A unique new insight into multilingual families, this book views multilingual childhoods from the point of the child and is based on over 50 interviews with adults who grew up in multilingual settings. The book charts their recollections of their childhoods and includes many different types of families, discusses many of the common issues that arise in multilingual families, and draws examples from all over the world. The book fills a significant gap in the literature and resources available to multilingual parents. It was researched and written by a self-help group of multilingual parents and thus the book remains very practical and gives clear and realistic advice to multilingual parents facing choices or dilemmas. However, because of its unique viewpoint, this book also includes much new material that will be of interest to researchers and students of bilingualism.

who speaks punjabi language: Religion, Identity and Change Simon Coleman, Peter Collins, 2017-03-02 Religion is of enduring importance in the lives of many people, yet the religious landscape has been dramatically transformed in recent decades. Established churches have been challenged by eastern faiths, revivals of Christian and Islamic fundamentalism, and the eclectic spiritualities of the New Age. Religion has long been regarded by social scientists and psychologists as a key source of identity formation, ranging from personal conversion experiences to collective association with fellow believers. This book addresses the need for a reassessment of issues relating to identity in the light of current transformations in society as a whole and religion in particular. Drawing together case-studies from many different expressions of faith and belief - Hindu, Muslim, Roman Catholic, Anglican, New Age - leading scholars ask how contemporary religions or spiritualities respond to the challenge of forming individual and collective identities in a nation context marked by secularisation and postmodern decentring of culture, as well as religious revitalisation. The book focuses on Britain as a context for religious change, but asks important questions that are of universal significance for those studying religion: How is personal and collective identity constructed in a world of multiple social and cultural influences? What role can religion play in creating, reinforcing or even transforming such identity?

who speaks punjabi language: Area Handbook for Pakistan American University (Washington, D.C.). Foreign Areas Studies Division, 1965

who speaks punjabi language: Pakistan at Seventy-Five Andrea Fleschenberg, Sarah Holz, Arslan Waheed, 2023-04-01 Pakistan at Seventy-Five investigates the countrys multi-layered issues in the context of a post-colonial polity marked by diversity, heterogeneity, stratification and volatility. This wide-ranging discourse engages with diverse formal and informal actors as markers of identity, historical events and social conditions, as well as global geo-political and neo-colonial centreperiphery relations that shape narratives about the nation and the constructions of a sense of belonging. The editors and contributors utilise multi-faceted and multi-layered approaches, focusing on (1) identities, and questions of diversity and pluralism; (2) horizontal and vertical technologies and geographies of power related to questions of trust, legitimacy, participation, and governance; and (3) the distribution, deprivation and vulnerability of sociocultural, political, and human resources. Studying Pakistan has been subject to different approaches, including decolonial, indigenous, and feminist perspectives. This volume draws out alternative epistemological and methodological viewpoints: the insideroutsider conundrum, centreperiphery asymmetries, hegemonic discourses, and practices within Pakistans national/international academy. The chapter contributions are the outcome of a unique interdisciplinary research cooperation at Quaid-i-Azam University, focussing on early career researchers. Presenting a multiplicity of voices and

trajectories, Pakistan at Seventy-Five provides new input to existing debates and directions for future scholarly endeavour. Contributors: Aftab Nasir, Andrea Fleschenberg, Arslan Waheed, Salman Rafi Sheikh, Sanaa Alimia, Sarah Holz, Sohaib Bodla, Wajeeha Tahir.

who speaks punjabi language: *New Ethnicities and Language Use* R. Harris, 2006-08-04 The children and grandchildren of South Asian migrants to the UK are living out British identities which go largely unrecognized. This book emphasizes their everyday low-key Britishness, albeit a Britishness with new inflections. It is this sensibility that marks them as Brasians .

who speaks punjabi language: Identity and the Young English Language Learner Elaine Mellen Day, 2002-01-01 This longitudinal, ethnographic case study examines the language socialization experiences of Hari, a Punjabi-speaking English language learner integrated in a mainstream kindergarten classroom in an urban area of British Columbia, Canada. The study uses sociocultural and critical/poststructural theoretical perspectives to explore the intimate connection between learning, identity and social membership in Hari's learning path. The book highlights the political and affective dynamics of classroom relationships and their unconscious as well as conscious dimensions and should be of interest to all researchers, students, and educators involved with minority language children in educational contexts.

who speaks punjabi language: *Teaching English in Multilingual Secondary Schools* Reshma Tabassum, 2025-05-11 The book *Teaching English in Multilingual Secondary Schools: Bridging Languages, Empowering Minds* is about the fondness of the English Language and Multilingualism. The book is designed to examine the concept and existence of the language inside and out of the classroom. It is very much found in education but plays a minimal role in the household domain. This book aims to argue that the multilingual population is interested in both the English language and effective teaching. Effective teaching is possible only when teaching is done in the language of the child so that they may not feel to be themselves in a foreign land. The book presents the opinion that teachers have to realise that the goal of education is effective learning and that achieving this goal is possible only when teaching is done in the language of the child. No hard barriers should exist due to language. The book will benefit those studying or working in the areas of ELT, Linguistics, Education and Teaching Methodology.

who speaks punjabi language: HEIRS OF THE LAND Professor Bhupinder Singh Solicitor, 2024-05-15 Heirs of the Land book represents the History of the Sikhs in a true spirit before the Mankind; and emboldens and encourage especially the Heirs of the Great Punjab, the Sikhs, to study their history, its people, and places those that had been ignored not only by the Indian and Pakistan States sponsored so-called Historians, but also, who are trying hard to dilute the Sikh Revolution of the SatGuru Nnak Sahib. Therefore, the author shall die in peace if this work inspires the historians to look at Harappa Civilisation and the Sikh-Revolution in its true inceptions. SatGuru Granth Sahib, the Living Guru of the Sikhs in the Globe proclaimed that the soul dwells in the body and imbue with SatGuru's Shabad (the Ambrosial Nectar). We should purify our body in the contemplation of the SatGuru's Shabad and eradicate Doubt Dubida duibDw; the Almighty Lord Giver of Peace Himself bestows His Mercy, Kirpa ikRpw, unites us with Himself: kwieAw ibrKu pMKI ivic vsw] AMimRqu cugih gur sbid invsw] (1068-17) KAA-I-AA BIRKHU PAnKHEE VICH WAASAA. AnMRITU CHUGAHI GUR SABADI NIWAASAA. The body is the tree; the bird of the soul dwells within it. It drinks in the Ambrosial Nectar, resting in the Word of the SatGuru's Shabad. aufih n mUly n Awvih n jwhI inj Gir vsw pwieAw]13] kwieAw soDih sbdu vIcwrih] UDDAHI NA MOOLAY NA AAVAHI NA JAAHEE NIJ GHARI WAASAA PAA-I-AA.13. KAA-I-AA SODHAHI SABADU VEECHAARAHI. It never flies away, and it does not come or go; it dwells within the home of its own self. ||13|| Purify the body and contemplate the Shabad. moh TgaurI Brmu invwrih] Awpy ik@pw kry suKdwqw Awpy myil imlwieAw]14] (1068-19) MOH THAG-UREE BHARAMU NIVAARAHI. AAPAY KrIPAA KARAY SUKHDAATAA AAPAY MAYLI MILAA-I-AA. Remove the poisonous drug of emotional attachment and eradicate doubt. The Giver of peace Himself bestows His Mercy and unites us in Union with Himself. ||14|| SatGuru Amardas Sahib 3rd Nanak, Rag Maru, SGGS. p. 1068.

who speaks punjabi language: *Many Voices* Jane Miller, 2025-08-01 Attitudes to bilingualism

have always been contradictory. The possession of more than one language has been thought to be an advantage, even a necessity, while simultaneously being regarded as an inconvenience, sometimes a disastrous one. Yet more than half the world's population is bilingual. Britain is also now a multilingual society. It is therefore important to understand the phenomenon of bilingualism and to unravel the contradictions in attitudes towards it. In her book *Many Voices* (originally published in 1983 and now with a new foreword by John Yandell), Jane Miller has set out to listen to children and to adults—some of whom are well-known writers—for whom bilingualism is undeniably an asset. If there are advantages to being bilingual, there are also problems: personal, social, and inevitably, political ones. Jane Miller moves from individual testimonies to their cultural and educational implications. It may be, she suggests, that we can gain from the strengths of bilingual speakers' knowledge which could enrich schooling and the curriculum for all children. By attending to the experiences of people who have had to make their way within a new society, we learn something about how all individuals construct their identities out of cultural difference. Language, languages are central to this. Jane Miller argues that bilingualism allows for a special focus on developments in culture generally which is useful to teachers, linguists, readers of literature, and makers of educational policy.

who speaks punjabi language: State of Subversion Virinder S. Kalra, Shalini Sharma, 2023-05-31 This volume looks at the interface between ideology, religion and culture in Punjab in the 20th century, spanning from colonial to post-colonial times. Through a rereading of the history of Punjab and of Punjabi migrant networks the world over, it interrogates the term 'radicalism' and its relationship with terms such as 'militancy', 'terrorism' and 'extremism' in the context of Punjab and elsewhere during the period; explores the relationship between left and religious radicalism — such as the Ghadar movement and the Akalis — and the continuing role of radical movements from British Punjab to the independent states of India and Pakistan. Expanding the dimensions on the study of Punjab and its historical impact in the South Asian region, this book will interest scholars and students of modern Indian history, politics and sociology.

who speaks punjabi language: Diasporas and Transnationalisms Anjali Gera Roy, Ajaya Kumar Sahoo, 2018-12-07 The Komagata Maru incident has become central to ongoing debates on Canadian racism, immigration, multiculturalism, citizenship and Indian nationalist resistance. The chapters presented in this book, written by established and emerging historians and scholars in literary, cultural, religious, immigration and diaspora studies, revisit the ship's ill-fated journey to throw new light on its impact on South Asian migration and surveillance, ethnic and race relations, anticolonial and postcolonial resistance, and citizenship. The book draws on archival resources to offer the first multidisciplinary study of the historic event that views it through imperial, regional, national and transnational lenses and positions the journey both temporally and spatially within micro and macro histories of several regions in the British Empire. This volume contributes to the emerging literature on migration, mobilities, borders and surveillance, regionalism and transnationalism. Apart from its interest to scholars of diaspora and nationalism, this book will deeply resonate with those interested in imperialism, migration, transnationalism, Punjab and Sikh studies. This book was originally published as a special issue of the journal *South Asian Diaspora*.

who speaks punjabi language: Sikhs in the Deccan and North-East India Birinder Pal Singh, 2018-01-12 This book is a major intervention in the understanding of the dynamics of internal migration in South Asia. It traces the historical roots of certain migrant Sikh communities to the south and north-east India; chronicles their social, religious and economic practices; and examines peculiar identity formations. This first-of-its-kind empirical study examines the socio-economic conditions of Sikhs in the Deccan and the North-East who are believed to be the descendants of the soldiers in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army despatched to the two regions in the early nineteenth century. It draws on extensive ethnographic accounts to present the social realities of the different communities, including language, religion, culture, occupation, caste, marriage and kinship, and agency. It also questions the idea of Sikh homogeneity that many within the community have come to believe in, while revealing both differences and similarities. The book will be of great interest to

scholars and researchers of sociology and social anthropology, migration and diaspora studies, religion, especially Sikh studies, cultural studies, as well as the Sikh diaspora worldwide.

who speaks punjabi language: Punjab District Gazetteers , 1884

Related to who speaks punjabi language

Speaks Chapels - Funeral Home in Independence & Buckner, MO Speaks Chapels offers a variety of funeral services including traditional funerals, cremation services, and memorial services. They also offer pre-planning services for individuals who want

SPEAK Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of SPEAK is to utter words or articulate sounds with the ordinary voice : talk. How to use speak in a sentence

SPEAK definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary When someone speaks to a group of people, they make a speech. When speaking to the seminar Mr Franklin spoke of his experience, gained on a recent visit to Trinidad. [VERB + to] He's

SPEAK Definition & Meaning | If someone speaks at an event, they are giving a lecture or speech there. Special guests or honorary lecturers often speak at colleges, scientific conventions, or award ceremonies

SPEAK | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary How many languages do you speak? He speaks fluent Italian. When I arrived in Canada, I didn't speak a word of English (= I did not know any English)

Speaks - definition of speaks by The Free Dictionary speak (spi:k) vb, speaks, speaking, spoke or spoken 1. to make (verbal utterances); utter (words)

speak verb - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes Definition of speak verb from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. [intransitive] to talk to somebody about something; to have a conversation with somebody. speak to somebody The

504 Synonyms & Antonyms for SPEAK | Princess Anne left a toy bear at a memorial for children killed since Russia's full-scale invasion, and spoke to young people alleged to have been taken from their homes by Russian forces.

SPEAKS Synonyms: 84 Similar and Opposite Words - Merriam-Webster Synonyms for SPEAKS: says, tells, utters, talks, discusses, articulates, shares, verbalizes; Antonyms of SPEAKS: suppresses, stifles

Full speech: Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu speaks at United Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu addressed the United Nations General Assembly, speaking about the war in Gaza and the recognition of a Palestinian state by a growing list of

Speaks Chapels - Funeral Home in Independence & Buckner, MO Speaks Chapels offers a variety of funeral services including traditional funerals, cremation services, and memorial services. They also offer pre-planning services for individuals who want

SPEAK Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of SPEAK is to utter words or articulate sounds with the ordinary voice : talk. How to use speak in a sentence

SPEAK definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary When someone speaks to a group of people, they make a speech. When speaking to the seminar Mr Franklin spoke of his experience, gained on a recent visit to Trinidad. [VERB + to] He's

SPEAK Definition & Meaning | If someone speaks at an event, they are giving a lecture or speech there. Special guests or honorary lecturers often speak at colleges, scientific conventions, or award ceremonies

SPEAK | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary How many languages do you speak? He speaks fluent Italian. When I arrived in Canada, I didn't speak a word of English (= I did not know any English)

Speaks - definition of speaks by The Free Dictionary speak (spi:k) vb, speaks, speaking, spoke or spoken 1. to make (verbal utterances); utter (words)

speak verb - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes Definition of speak verb from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. [intransitive] to talk to somebody about something; to

have a conversation with somebody. speak to somebody The

504 Synonyms & Antonyms for SPEAK | Princess Anne left a toy bear at a memorial for children killed since Russia's full-scale invasion, and spoke to young people alleged to have been taken from their homes by Russian forces.

SPEAKS Synonyms: 84 Similar and Opposite Words - Merriam-Webster Synonyms for SPEAKS: says, tells, utters, talks, discusses, articulates, shares, verbalizes; Antonyms of SPEAKS: suppresses, stifles

Full speech: Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu speaks at United Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu addressed the United Nations General Assembly, speaking about the war in Gaza and the recognition of a Palestinian state by a growing list of

Speaks Chapels - Funeral Home in Independence & Buckner, MO Speaks Chapels offers a variety of funeral services including traditional funerals, cremation services, and memorial services. They also offer pre-planning services for individuals who

SPEAK Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of SPEAK is to utter words or articulate sounds with the ordinary voice : talk. How to use speak in a sentence

SPEAK definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary When someone speaks to a group of people, they make a speech. When speaking to the seminar Mr Franklin spoke of his experience, gained on a recent visit to Trinidad. [VERB + to] He's

SPEAK Definition & Meaning | If someone speaks at an event, they are giving a lecture or speech there. Special guests or honorary lecturers often speak at colleges, scientific conventions, or award ceremonies

SPEAK | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary How many languages do you speak? He speaks fluent Italian. When I arrived in Canada, I didn't speak a word of English (= I did not know any English)

Speaks - definition of speaks by The Free Dictionary speak (spi:k) vb, speaks, speaking, spoke or spoken 1. to make (verbal utterances); utter (words)

speak verb - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes Definition of speak verb from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. [intransitive] to talk to somebody about something; to have a conversation with somebody. speak to somebody The

504 Synonyms & Antonyms for SPEAK | Princess Anne left a toy bear at a memorial for children killed since Russia's full-scale invasion, and spoke to young people alleged to have been taken from their homes by Russian forces.

SPEAKS Synonyms: 84 Similar and Opposite Words - Merriam-Webster Synonyms for SPEAKS: says, tells, utters, talks, discusses, articulates, shares, verbalizes; Antonyms of SPEAKS: suppresses, stifles

Full speech: Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu speaks at United Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu addressed the United Nations General Assembly, speaking about the war in Gaza and the recognition of a Palestinian state by a growing list of

Related to who speaks punjabi language

Meet the women trying to make Punjabi medical translations more culturally appropriate (10don MSN) While AI can be used for translations, the tools aren't always accurate — and can lead to inappropriate results, especially

Meet the women trying to make Punjabi medical translations more culturally appropriate (10don MSN) While AI can be used for translations, the tools aren't always accurate — and can lead to inappropriate results, especially