

Lexical Variations in Marwat and Waziri Dialects

Samina Duran

BS Student, Department of English & Applied Linguistics, University of Science & Technology, Bannu, KP, Pakistan.

Faiz Ullah

BS Student, Department of English & Applied Linguistics, University of Science & Technology, Bannu, KP, Pakistan.

Muhammad Wasim Khan

Visiting Lecturer (MPhil Scholar), Department of English & Applied Linguistics, University of Science & Technology, Bannu, KP, Pakistan. (Corresponding Author)

wasimafriidofficial@gmail.com

Dr Abdul Karim Khan

Assistant Professor, Department of English & Applied Linguistics, University of Science & Technology, Bannu, KP, Pakistan.

Abstract

This study aims to investigate and analyze the lexical variations in the Marwat and Waziri dialects of the Pashto language. The data is collected via structured interviews with sample sizes of 10. A mixed research design is selected for the current study. After gathering the data, it is analyzed through analytical and descriptive theoretical frameworks under Pashto dialectology. The study found that the lexical variations in the two dialects most often occurred in the categories of kitchen items, action verbs, animals, and wearing components with the highest percentage from 13% to 16%. Besides, the average lexical differences were found in the categories of decoration objects, body parts, construction items, food items, imperative, and natural phenomena with the mid-level percentage from 5% to 9%. However, the less lexical variations were found in the categories of states, ceremony, family relationship, geographical area, and interrogative with the lowest percentage from 1% to 4%. Thus, the highest percentages demonstrate that the lexical variations in the Marwat and Waziri dialects more often occurred in the categories of kitchen items, action verbs, animals, and wearing components which are related to households. Furthermore, the mid-level percentages show the average lexical differences in the said dialects in the categories of decoration objects, body parts, construction items, food items, imperative, and natural phenomena, while the lowest percentages indicate the rare lexical differences in the two dialects in the categories of states, ceremony, family relationship, geographical area, and interrogative that are related to concepts, not objects. Moreover, there is a need for a thorough study on the syntactical and morphological differences in Marwat and Waziri dialects as well as on other Northwest dialects such as Khattak and Banochi.

Introduction

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, and it focuses on the systematic investigation of the properties of particular languages as well as the characteristics of language in general. Linguistics is a science of a language which is based on a theoretical as well as a descriptive study of language. Language is one of humanity's most valuable assets. It is a unique ability to communicate through language that distinguishes humans from other species on the planet. As members of a social group, humans use the symbolic system of language to make sense of things and communicate with others. Humans use different languages to express their thoughts, emotions and feelings. In the same way, every language has different varieties. Language variety refers to visible variances in a language. It comes in many different forms that are called dialects. Dialects are variations of a language, and it can differentiate words, sounds, and grammar of a language. As people from different regions or cultures might use different words and pronounce words differently. These dialects differ from the standard language in terms of lexicon, phonology, and syntax.

Dialectology is a subfield of linguistics that focuses on the study of dialects, which are regional or social varieties of a language. Dialectology examines the phonological,

grammatical, and lexical features of dialects, as well as their geographical distribution and social context. It examines how dialects emerge, evolve, and interact with other dialects and languages, and their relationships to language, culture, and identity. The study of various dialects is very important for the formation of a national and literary language. The study of the Pashto dialects is so rare that even the exact number of the Pashto dialects is unknown.

Pashto is a prolific language with respect to dialects. In the classification of languages, Pashto has been placed in the North-Eastern group within the Iranian branch of Indo-European languages. Pashto is a language spoken in two neighbouring countries, Afghanistan and Pakistan. It enjoys the status of the official language in Afghanistan which was given in 1936. In Pakistan, Pashto is a regional language that is mainly spoken in tribal areas near the Pak-Afghan border in the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.

Pashto dialectology is a specialized area of study that investigates the dialects of the Pashto language, spoken by millions in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Pashto dialectology examines the diverse range of dialects spoken across different regions, tribes, and social groups, including the standard Kabul dialect, as well as regional dialects like Marwat, Waziri, Khattak, Kandahari, etc. It explores the historical development of Pashto dialects, their linguistic features, and their relationship to Pashtun culture and identity. To understand Pashto dialectology, this research is focused on the regional dialects of Pashto that are Marwat and Waziri dialects in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. This comparative study of the Marwat and Waziri dialects of the Pashto language is conducted on the lexical level of dialectology to examine the lexical variations of Pashto dialects for a deeper understanding of the Pashto language diversity.

Statement of the Problem

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, that has several subfields. Dialectology is the one subfield of linguistics that studies regional and social language variations. Dialectology analyzes the different characteristics and variations of languages such as English, French, German, Pashto, etc. Pashto dialectology is a sub-field of dialectology that studies the different features and variations of Pashto dialects, such as phonological, lexical, and grammatical variations. However, this study examined how the speakers of the Marwat and Waziri dialects use different words when they refer the same thing. Therefore, the study aims to investigate and analyze the dialects of the Pashto language that are Marwat and Waziri dialects on the lexical level to find out the lexical differences.

Research Objectives

1. To investigate the lexical variations in Marwat and Waziri dialects in the Pashto language.
2. To examine and analyze as to how the lexical variations are occurred in Marwat and Waziri dialects in the Pashto language.

Research Questions

1. What are the lexical variations in Marwat and Waziri dialects in the Pashto language?
2. How do the lexical variations occur in Marwat and Waziri dialects in the Pashto language?

Significance of the Study

The study of lexical variations in Marwat and Waziri dialects of Pashto language is significant for many reasons. Firstly, it helps to preserve the cultural heritage of Pashtun tribes, including their history, traditions and customs, by documenting and analyzing the unique words

of each dialect, because language and culture are closely connected that identify every dialect. Secondly, it also improves documentation of Pashto language variations, which is essential for preserving a language from evolution and contact to other languages. Additionally, this research promotes a better understanding of Pashto dialects to examine the lexical variations in the two dialects, which is helpful for Marwat and Waziri dialect speakers to understand the different words of one another dialects. Finally, this research establishes the framework for future scholars who want to conduct research on Pashto dialectology.

Literature Review

Linguistics is the wide range study of language, its structure, meaning and use of language in different contexts by diverse groups of people. Dialectology is a branch of linguistics, that focuses on investigating dialects, which are distinct versions of a language associated with a specific group of speakers. The relationship between linguistics and dialectology lies in their mutual focus on comprehending language diversity and evolution. Linguists use dialectology to look at how languages vary in different places and groups. On the other hand, dialectologists use ideas from linguistics to understand the specific features of different dialects (Chamber & Trudgill, 1998).

Dialectology

Dialectology is a subfield of linguistics that studies dialects, which are regional variations of a language. Dialects happen when a language changes and grows. When people are close together, they speak similarly. But when they are far apart, their language changes in different ways, creating different dialects. With the passage of time, these dialects can become separate languages. In this way, language changes and evolves with time. Dialects can differ in many ways, such as how words are pronounced, how they are structured, and what words are used. But the accent refers to the differences in how sounds are pronounced, like the way vowels are spoken. So, dialect is about the bigger picture of how language is used, while accent is about the specific sounds of language (Boberg et al., 2018).

Petyt (1980) highlights the popular misconception that dialects are inferior to languages. He clarifies that dialects are the different forms of the same language. He also discusses the different forms of dialects, including regional, social, and urban dialects. Petyt examines the traditional approaches to studying dialect that include the focus on regional differences and the use of dialect in literature.

Sweet (1916) discusses the development of dialects, their relationship with language unity, and how they change over time due to geographical factors. Language unity is maintained through uniform communication among speakers, but geographical spread and lack of communication lead to dialect development. Natural boundaries, wide rivers, and religion can isolate dialects, because of unique features. Isolation and centralization can shape dialects, and standard dialects can emerge, that replace local dialects and split into new local dialects. Standard dialects represent specific language periods, but changes occur at different times in different dialects.

Labov's (1972) approach to dialectology focuses on scientifically studying language variation to understand the reasons behind why and how people speak differently. The complexities of language variation are explored, emphasizing the influence of social factors on linguistic diversity. He introduces methods like conducting sociolinguistic interviews to collect data on language usage in various contexts. Through empirical research, linguistic variation is not only about individual preferences but also reflects broader societal structures. By approaching language variation scientifically, dialectologists gain a deeper understanding of the dialects and highlight the intricate relationship between language and society.

Yule (2014) discusses dialects are variations of a language spoken by different regions or social groups, forming a continuum where language changes gradually as you move from one area to another. Various linguistic features are explored that can differentiate the dialects, such as pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and sentence structure. It is pointed out that dialects are not considered “wrong” or “inferior” but rather represent unique language expressions influenced by geography, history, and social aspects. Dialects can be shaped by language contact, where different languages or dialects interact and impact each other.

A dialect is a variety of a language that is spoken in a specific geographic area or by a particular group of people. Donald (1999) explores that dialect is a way of communicating that is unique to a particular region, community, or social group. The variations in dialects are not only related to differences in pronunciation but also different words put in a sentence by different dialects of a language.

Crystal’s (2003) work explores a deeper examination of dialects, highlighting their historical evolution, geographical distribution, and social implications. Crystal (2003) analyzed the richness and diversity of dialects, expressing dialect as a vital aspect of language study, and analyzing their role in shaping language dynamic nature.

The concept is that no two individuals speak exactly the same and this variation is even found among different groups. Dialects emerge as a result of these variations, and they can differ significantly from one another. Because of these differences, dialects still enable effective communication among speakers. Dialects can be thought of as regional or social variations of a language. Dialects can differ in terms of pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and idioms. As British English, American English, and Australian English are all dialects of the English language with distinct features, their differences and speakers of these dialects can still understand each other with minimal effort. But languages like Welsh and English, or Irish and English, are considered distinct languages, this is because they have distinct grammatical structures, vocabularies, and writing systems, making them mutually unintelligible (Robins & Crystal, 2024).

Dialectology today is a field that paves the way for the changes in human languages. It focuses not only on traditional dialects but also social dialects and second-language varieties. This evolution has made dialectology a complex and valuable field that can contribute to the process of developing language theories that are based on facts and information from the real world. Dialectology considers the social changes occurring in societies, recognizing that language is shaped and reflected by societal dynamics (Escobar, 2008).

In the 18th century, geographical-historical dictionaries saw the dialects or languages spoken in a region as an important part of the culture. The dialect was a representation of their cultural identity and their region. Angela (2007) discusses how 18th-century scholars viewed language and geography as closely linked, with dialect reflecting regional culture. It also explores how this concept challenged existing methodologies and highlights a deeper relationship of the connections between languages, culture, and place. The traditional atlas projects have mainly focused on linguistic variations in rural areas and traditional dialects. The urban centres have been largely excluded due to their diverse languages. In the past, only one speaker's dialect was examined per location that represented the entire speech community. Recent advances have addressed these limitations by exploring urban dialectology, analyzing multiple speakers' language data, and using new methodologies for understanding language variation in space. In dialectology, space is seen as a physical entity that shapes language variation, with factors such as geography and distance influencing the development of dialects. Language contact between dialects or languages can shape dialect development. Essentially, dialectology is a vital aspect of language study that explores language variation and diversity.

It is observed that dialectology is the study of language variation and change across regions and social groups, influenced by geography, social factors, and history. Dialects are unique forms of language that differ in pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and sentence structure.

Lexical Level

The term “lexis” in lexical level, is of Greek origin, meaning “word” or “speech”. Lexis refers to the vocabulary of a language, including words and their usage. The lexical level focuses on individual words, but linguists later expanded the definition focusing on the word context and usage in grammar, and combining grammar and vocabulary in the field of linguistics (Nordquist, 2023).

Lexical refers to the words and vocabulary used in a language. The study of lexical items is a key aspect of linguistics. Lexical-level research involves examining a single word in many language contexts (Pawlo, 2018). Lexicology is a linguistic field that explores the characteristics, formation, history, connections, and applications of words in a language. It is the study of words, examining their meanings, structures, history, relationships, and usage to understand how they work and how they are used for communication (Pavlik, 2017).

Lewis (1993) defines lexical units as the building blocks of language, which are socially independent, and meaningful. These units can take various forms, such as words, phrases, and sentences. They are widely accepted and used in a language community, and have a specific meaning that is not entirely predictable from individual words alone, but conveys a specific idea or concept. He explores that by teaching these lexical units, language learners can improve their fluency and comprehension of language. He suggests that the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence cannot be entirely determined by its structure, grammar, or appearance. Instead, meaning is often dependent on context, convention and usage.

Lexical variation refers to the changes and variations that occur in a language's vocabulary over time. Lexical variation is an important aspect of language change and can be influenced by cultural, social, and historical factors. This article appears to be a comparative study of lexical variants in Pashto, conducted in the provinces of Paktia and Nangarhar in Afghanistan, highlighting the diversity of language use in different areas. This study investigates how different dialects use different words to refer to the same thing, resulting in lexical variation (Kamal et al., 2022).

It is observed that the lexical level focuses on an individual's words, their context and usage in grammar. It is also called the vocabulary of language. Language variation refers to changes in a language's vocabulary over time, influenced by cultural, social, and historical factors. This lexical variety occurs when different dialects use distinct words to refer to the same thing.

Pashto Dialectology

Pashto dialects are shaped by both the geographical location and the tribal identity of the speakers, and the main differences among various Pashto dialects lie in their sound systems, particularly in the pronunciation of certain sounds. The differences in sounds and language interactions among Pashto dialects, focus on variations in pronunciation, stress patterns, and vocabulary across different regions and social contexts. But, other significant differences among Pashto dialects lie phonologically (David, 2014).

Pashto dialects are deeply connected to the tribal structures and identity of the speakers. These different dialects play an important role in how they express themselves and differentiate themselves from other groups. Despite, other differences among Pashto dialects lie in phonology and vocabulary, while morphology and syntax are quite similar across different

dialects. He analyzed and opined that these variations in dialects reflect the rich cultural diversity and history of Pashto-speaking communities, and shape their unique identity (Kaye, 1997).

Hallberg (1992) explores that Pashto dialectology has two main dialects: one is North-Eastern Pashto which is called hard Pashto and South-Western Pashto which is called soft Pashto, which differ in pronunciation. He analyzed that the distinction in these two dialects is that hard Pashto speakers pronounce a certain letter as [x], while soft Pashto speakers pronounce it as [ʒ]. Because of the differences in pronunciation and grammar between tribes, the language is essentially the same across the region and easily understandable among the speakers. The North-Eastern dialect is spoken in Hazara, Peshawar, and Kohat, while the South-Western dialect is spoken in Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and by various Pashtun tribes, including the Khattaks, Marwats, Nyazais, Bannuchis, and Wazirs. The Pashto language has several dialects and sub-dialects, which have not been mainly studied. Pashtuns are generally aware of the noticeable differences in pronunciation and vocabulary among the various dialects. Pashto language has three main dialects: Western (Kandahar), Central (Kabul), and Eastern (Nangarhar). The Western dialect is primarily spoken in southwestern Afghanistan and Baluchistan, while the Central dialect is spoken in the Kabul, Logar, Ghazni, and Parwan provinces. The Eastern dialect is spoken in northeastern Afghanistan and the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan (now renamed as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). There are some differences among these dialects, they are relatively minor, and speakers of one dialect can generally understand speakers of other dialects. They explored that Pashto dialects have unique sound patterns, in which certain sounds are pronounced differently in different dialects. For example, the sound /x/ might be pronounced more strongly in one dialect, while in another dialect it might be pronounced more softly. They analyzed that these differences in pronunciation can help in identifying the dialect differences in the Pashto language. The Pashto language exhibits a rich dialectal diversity, with various dialects and sub-dialects that reflect the language's complex history and geography (Tegey & Robson, 1996).

The research investigates phonological variations in the Pashto language spoken in the Swat region of Pakistan. It focuses on verb forms in upper and lower Swat regions and collects data from 30 native speakers through interviews. The data was analyzed to identify variations in verb forms. The research analyzed that these phonological variations were mostly observed in the form of auxiliary verbs related to tense, aspect, and tense and aspect combination (Rafiq et al., 2021).

The research study examines the factors contributing to Pashto-English language contact and intergenerational lexical variation among Pashto speakers. Using a purposive and snowballing sampling technique, 30 speakers from both young and old age groups were selected. The data from both age groups were compared and analyzed that language variations occur due to factors such as modernization, education, word loss or borrowing, and travelling (Ahmad et al., 2023).

The article by Dinakhel (2020) explores that the Pashto language, spoken in Afghanistan and Pakistan has various dialects. This article focuses on the classification, differences, and literary and social status of two prominent dialects: Kandahari and Yusufzai. A comparative analysis of these dialects is mainly focused on the phonological level of dialectology.

The research study has investigated lexical variations in Pashto, spoken in different regions, including Paktia and Nangarhar. Age and regional linguistic variations have been considered as factors influencing lexical differences. The research has employed open-ended questionnaires and vocally managed questionnaires to collect data from randomly selected participants. Observations of speakers have also been used as a research tool to examine lexical

variations. The study analyzed the prominent differences in spoken Pashto in Paktia and Nangarhar from a lexical variation perspective (Kamal et al., 2022).

The previous studies investigated different levels of linguistic variations in distinct dialects of the Pashto language. The Pashto language has a rich dialectal diversity, with various dialects spoken in different regions and communities. There are several known and unknown dialects of the Pashto language. Many of the Pashto dialects are easily understandable between each other but, some words are pronounced differently and have a different vocabulary for the same thing, which makes them different. Despite this, no comprehensive study of all of the known Pashto dialects has been conducted so far, resulting in a significant research gap in Pashto dialectology. This research focuses on the two dialects of the Pashto language that are not under study specifically. One is the Marwat dialect and another is the Waziri dialect in Pashto dialectology. Specifically, there is a lack of empirical study that systematically investigates and compares the vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammatical features of these two dialects, resulting in a limited understanding of their linguistic differences and similarities. This research specifically focuses on the lexical differences in the Marwat and Waziri dialects of the Pashto language, highlighting the linguistic diversity of Pashto dialectology.

Methodology

This chapter explores research design, sampling, population, methods of data collection tools, ethical considerations, and theoretical framework. This research aims to investigate and analyze the lexical variations in the Marwat and Waziri dialects of the Pashto language. This research is essential because it compares the distinct words of the Marwat and Waziri dialects that differentiate these two dialects and lead to language diversity in the Pashto language.

Research Design

A comparative research design is used in this study to examine the lexical variations in the Marwat and Waziri dialects of the Pashto language. This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative methods to investigate lexical variations in the Marwat and Waziri dialects of the Pashto language. For that purpose, a structured interview is the main research instrument that is used to collect qualitative data from the speakers of the Marwat and Waziri dialects, in order to compare the different words of these two dialects of the Pashto language.

Sampling

A purposive sampling approach is used to select native speakers of Marwat and Waziri dialects who are fluent in Pashto. This approach is focused on targeting specific individuals who meet the study's criteria, to ensure that the sample is relevant and informative. The study's target population consists of 10 randomly selected speakers from the target areas of both Marwat and Waziri dialects.

Population

The data is collected from two areas that are distinctly far from each other. The Marwat dialect data is collected from the Tehsil Naurang area and the Waziri dialect's data is collected from the Tehsil Domel.

Data Collection Tools

In this study, the major tool for data collection is structured interviews. Audio recording is used to record the interviews. The structured interviews are the best way for this comparative study because the target population freely responds to the questions asked by

correspondents. Structured interview is the most relevant research tool for gathering data in this comparative study that is conducted in the target areas of both dialects. It saves time and money as compared to other research methods, which are more time-consuming and inappropriate for this comparative study.

Ethical Considerations

This research is committed to being respectful and responsible. Before data collection, it ensures that all the participants understand the purpose of the study and ethically agree with all the participants for collecting data from the interviewees. The scholar is mindful of the cultural nuances and linguistic variations of Marwat and Waziri dialects, avoided any potential cultural misrepresentation and presented them accurately. The goal of this study is to give deeper knowledge of the dialectal differences of the Marwat and Waziri dialects, to preserve the Pashto language and culture.

Theoretical Framework

The purpose of this study is to investigate the lexical differences in the Pashto dialects Marwat and Waziri, with a particular focus on revealing dialectal diversity within these regional variations. This study, which falls under the category of dialectology, makes use of theoretical frameworks that are specific to the research area and level. Dialectology provides a descriptive study design for investigating the structural aspects of dialects, allowing for in-depth analysis of variations at different levels. Notably, Pashto dialectology has received little attention, particularly with regard to northwest regional dialects. The Pashto language, spoken by millions in Pakistan and Afghanistan, has amazing diversity at all levels. Lexical variations, which show differences in word usage and meaning, are an important element of this diversity. Therefore, the current study focuses on the lexical variations in the Marwat and Waziri dialects. To determine the lexical variations in the Marwat and Waziri dialects, 10 structured interviews are conducted with the speakers of the Marwat and Waziri dialects. The Marwat dialect interviews are conducted in the Tehsil Serai Naurang area and the Waziri dialect interviews are conducted in the Tehsil Domel area. The distance between Tehsil Domel and Serai Naurang is 38 km.

The Marwat and Waziri dialect's speakers use different unique words to describe the same thing which shows the rich linguistic diversity of the Pashto language. In this comparative study, 59 words are selected that are lexically different in the Marwat and Waziri dialects. The selected 59 words are divided into 15 categories such as construction items, kitchen items, body parts, decoration objects, wearing components, natural phenomena, animals, action verbs, imperatives, state form, food, geographical area, ceremony, family relationship, and interrogative form. The current study goes deep to explain and compare all 15 categories one by one with their percentage, from the selected 59 lexical words in the Marwat and Waziri dialects. Notably, there are 09 words, out of the selected 59 words, in the category of kitchen items that have the highest percentage as compared to the rest of the other categories, which is 15.25%. The animal, action verbs, and wearing components are the second categories and all of them contain 08 words out of the selected 59 words with the second highest percentage, 13.55%. Furthermore, the category of decoration objects is the third highest category containing 05 words out of the selected 59 words with an 8.47% percentage. Additionally, there are five categories, such as decoration objects, construction items, natural phenomena, imperative and food items, that contain 03 words out of the selected 59 words with a percentage of 5.08%. These five categories have less percentage as compared to kitchen items, animal, and action verbs, but more than the rest of the categories. The category of states has the fourth highest percentage, containing 02 words out of the selected 59 words with 3.38%. Lastly, the

other four categories that have less percentage as compared to the rest of the categories are geographical area, ceremony, family relationship and Interrogative form, containing 01 words out of the selected 59 words with the lowest percentage of 1.69%.

In this regard to analyze the data collected through structured interviews, 17 tables are made. There are two main tables, one is Table 01 and the other is Table 17. Table 01 is for the lexical variations in the Marwat and Waziri dialects that contain the lexically distinct words of both dialects. Table 01 contains eight columns as the first column is set for numbering, the second is for the words of the Marwat dialect with their standard spelling based on Habibullah Tegey-Barbara Robson's book *A Reference Grammar of Pashto* (1996), the third is for transliteration of Marwat dialect words, the fourth is used for Pashto IPA phonetic transcription of the same Marwat dialect words based on Anne Boyal David's book *Descriptive Grammar of Pashto and its Dialects* (2014), the fifth is set for Waziri dialect words with their standard spelling based on Habibullah Tegey-Barbara Robson's book *A Reference Grammar of Pashto* (1996), the sixth is for transliteration of Waziri dialect words, the seven is for Pashto IPA phonetic transcription of the same Waziri dialect words based on Anne Boyal David's book *Descriptive Grammar of Pashto and its Dialects* (2014), and the eighth is used for English transcription. However, table 17 is for the percentage of the words that fall in the 15 categories. Table 17 contains four columns, the first column is used for numbering, the second column is for the names of the 15 categories, the third column is set for the number of the words that how many words, out of the selected 59 words, that are included in every category, and the last column is used for the percentage that how many per cent of words comes in the different 15 categories. Moreover, the rest of the tables are the sub-tables of the main table 01 for further illustration of the lexical variations in Marwat and Waziri dialects.

Data Analysis

The chief aim of the current study is to investigate and analyze the lexical variations in Marwat and Waziri dialects. In this regard, the scholar selected 59 words for this comparative study. The words are tabulated below;

Table 01 Lexical Variations in Marwat and Waziri Dialects

No	Marwat Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	Waziri Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	English Transcription
01	Chonāy	Chonai	/tʃoˈnɑj/	Paṭkāy	Pattkai	/pətˈkɑj/	Headscarf
02	Angəy	Angai	/aŋˈgəj/	Yóya	Yoya	/joˈja/	Egg
03	Krāchi	Krrachi	/krɑːtʃi/	Orki	Orrki	/orˈki/	Babies
04	Ghwarzāwən	Ghwarzawan	/ɣwarˈzawən/	Gaḍāwəl	Gadawal	/gaˈɖawəl/	Dancing
05	Chundəy	Chonddai	/tʃʊndəy/	Chichəl	Chichal	/tʃitʃəl/	Pinching
06	Kāshək	Kashak	/kaˈʃək/	Sopay	Sopai	/soˈpai/	Spoon
07	Gharāy	Gharrai	/ɣɑˈrɑj/	Makandāy	Makandai	/maˈkɑndɑːj/	Neck
08	Chameṭa	Chametata	/tʃɑˈmɛtɑ/	Sāpər	Saparr	/sɑːˈpər/	Slapping

09	Ozmakāy	Ozmak ai	/ozma'kaj/	Shpezhm āy	Shpezg mai	/ʃpeʒ'maj/	Moon
10	Shkənja	Shkanja	/ʃkə'ndʒa/	Zyāre	Zyarry	/zja'ɾe/	Abuse
11	Armīzay	Armiza i	/ar'mi:zaj/	Trishay	Trishai	/tri'ʃaj/	Sneeze
12	Rója	Roja	/ro:ɖʒa/	Waryez	Waryez	/warjez/	Eyebrow
13	Siyāna	Siyana	/si'jana/	Syóra	Syora	/sjo:ra/	Shadow
14	Almar	Almar	/al'mar/	Ghórmə	Ghorm u	/ɣo:r'mə/	Sunlight
15	Gābīn	Gabeen	/ga'bi:n/	Gimnə	Gimnu	/gim'nə/	Honey
16	Okhezā	Okheza	/o'xeza/	Lāk sha	Lak sha	/la:kʃa/	Climb up
17	Mār	Maar	/ma:r/	Mangór	Mango or	/maŋ'gor/	Snake
18	Pishəy	Pishai	/pi'ʃej/	Balikəy	Balikai	/ba'likəj/	Cat
19	Sālā	Sala	/sa:'la/	Khəshta	Khasht a	/xəʃ'ta/	Brick
20	Shisha	Shisha	/ʃi'ʃa/	Wainā	Waina	/wai'na/	Mirror
21	Pārsang	Parrsan g	/pa:ɾ'saŋ/	Póřəy	Porrai	/po:'ɾej/	Ladder
22	Ghólay	Gholai	/ɣo'la:j/	Talāi	Talai	/ta'la:j/	Courtyard
23	Spetā	Speta	/speɾa/	Nakhāsh	Nakhas h	/nəxəʃ/	Spatula
24	Māssəy	Massai	/ma'sej/	Joripe	Joripay	/dʒo'ripe/	Socks
25	Narkashā	Narkas ha	/nar'kaʃa:/	Lakāshə wye	Lakash awye	/la'kaʃəwje/	Deer
26	Asmān Chapulay	Asman Chapol ai	/as'man tʃa'pələj/	Chəmbər āk	Chamb errak	/tʃəm'bɛɾa:k/	Bat
27	Pāche	Pachay	/pa:'tʃe/	Orbakhul e	Orbakh olay	/or'baxələ/	Hem
28	Koghāk	Koghak	/koɣa:k/	Chindakh wāřinay	Chinda khwarr inai	/tʃɪndəxwa:ɾi naj/	Crane
29	Bāřən	Battan	/ba:'tən/	Ghindā	Ghindd a	/ɣin'da/	Button
30	Lāmən	Laman	/la'mən/	Pisā	Peesa	/pi'sa/	Hem
31	Patnōs	Patnoos	/pa'tno:s/	Māřmā	Majma	/ma:ɖʒ.ma/	Tray
32	Tīlo đābāy	Tilo ddabai	/ti:'lo ɖa'ba:j/	Dāblāy	Dablai	/ɖa:'bla:j/	Match
33	Səzğāy	Sazgai	/səzɣa:j/	Donđi Shargāy	Ddondd i shargai	/dondʒi ʃərga:j/	Hedgehog
34	Sorkhəy	Sorkhai	/sor'xəj/	Góləy	Golai	/go:'ləj/	Lipstick
35	Tāři	Tarri	/ta:'ɾi/	Sāpəře	Saparra y	/sa:pə.ɾe/	Clapping
36	Ganjāy	Ganjai	/gən'dʒaj/	Kōřibāy	Korriba i	/ko:'ri.ba:j/	Bald

37	Chotāk	Chottak	/tʃoˈtak/	Póni	Poni	/poˈni/	Ponytail
38	Ogóra	Ogora	/ɔgoˈra/	Wəksā	Waksa	/wəkˈsa/	See
39	Shkarā	Shkara	/ʃkaˈra/	Jawāt	Jawat	/dʒaˈwat/	Visible
40	Birāndāy	Birrand ai	/biˈranˈdaj/	Lābāghar āy	Labagh arraī	/laːˈba.ɣəɾaj/	In a hurry
41	Chēmāl	Chamal	/tʃəˈmal/	Kəlā	Kala	/kəˈla/	When?
42	Wāchidə	Wachid u	/waːˈtʃidə/	Naskór shə	Naskor shu	/nəsˈkorʃə/	Fall down
43	Mailəs	Mailas	/majˈləs/	Jāma	Jama	/dʒaːma/	Gossip
44	Khwāst	Khwast	/xwaːst/	Mīnat	Meenat	/miˈnat/	Request
45	Kātłəy	Katlai	/katlaj/	Shkörtāti	Shkarta ti	/ʃkəɾtaːti/	Tortoise
46	Peṛəy	Perrai	/peɾaj/	Kaṭóləy	Kattolai	/kaɾoːləj/	Kitchen Stool
47	Tərwe	Tarway	/təɾweː/	Shnebe	Shneba y	/tʃənebeː/	Whig
48	Lāl	Laal	/laːl/	Gānda	Gandda	/gaːnda/	Drawstri ng
49	Kamis	Kamees	/kamiːs/	Khət	Khat	/xət/	Shirt
50	Aynəke	Ainaka y	/ajnəkeː/	Choshme	Chosh may	/ˈtʃoʃmeː/	Glasses
51	Kuzdā	Kozda	/kozˈdɑ/	Lósiray	Losirai	/loːsiraj/	Engagem ent
52	Pitəng	Pitang	/pitəng/	Torigənā y	Torigan ai	/torigənaːj/	Butterfly
53	Reṛəy	Rerrai	/reɾaj/	Algādəy	Algadai	/algaːdaj/	Handcart
54	Kāra	Kara	/kaːra/	Pewóna	Pewona	/pəwoːna/	Basket
55	Kulāy	Kolai	/kələj/	Traṭə	Trattu	/traɾə/	Grain container
56	Chatkāy	Chattka i	/tʃatkaːj/	Peyikay	Peyikai	/pejikaj/	Thread hair tie
57	Lalpósh	Laalpos h	/lalpoːʃ/	Gandə sirawinay	Gandda y sirrawi nai	/gandəː sirawinaj/	Drawstri ng Threader
58	Tābəy	Tabai	/taːbəj/	Teghna	Teghna	/teyna/	Griddle
59	Góp	Goop	/goːp/	Chadār	Chadaa r	/tʃaɾaːr/	Pans

The above table 01 illustrates the lexical differences in the Marwat and Waziri dialects of the Pashto language, highlighting the 59 distinct words that are used in everyday life. After analyzing the two dialects, it is observed that the two dialects exhibit significant variations in vocabulary, with different words used for common objects, actions, concepts, etc. Table 01 provides both Marwat and Waziri dialects with different words with their phonetic transcriptions in Pashto IPA and English transcriptions. Table 01 contains eight columns, the first column is for numbering, the second is for Marwat dialect's words with their standard spelling based on Habibullah Tegey-Barbara Robson's book *A Reference Grammar of Pashto* (1996), the third is for the transliteration of Marwat dialect's words, the fourth is for Pashto IPA phonetic transcription of the same words based on Anne Boyal David's book *Descriptive*

Grammar of Pashto and its Dialects (2014), the fifth is for Waziri dialect’s words with their standard spelling based on Habibullah Tegey-Barbara Robson’s book *A Reference Grammar of Pashto* (1996), the sixth is for the transliteration of Waziri dialect words, the seven is for the Pashto IPA phonetic transcription of the same words based on Anne Boyal David’s book *Descriptive Grammar of Pashto and its Dialects* (2014), and the last one is used for English transcription.

The selected 59 different words are divided into 15 categories such as everyday construction items, kitchen items, body parts, decoration objects, wearing components, natural phenomena, animals, action verbs, imperatives, states, food items, geographical area, ceremony, family relationship and interrogative form. So, the 15 categories of the selected 59 words are described in the tables with thorough explanations.

This study first analyses the differences between vocabulary used for construction items. The study analyzes the different words that are different lexically in the Marwat and Wazir dialects of the Pashto language and come in the category of construction items such as brick, ladder, and handcart. The term ladder is used as a tool for building materials in construction, the term brick is used as fundamental materials in construction, similarly, the term handcart is used for the transportation of materials. These three terms are lexically different in the Marwat and Waziri dialects of the Pashto language. As the Marwat speakers use the word “sālā” for brick, but Waziri speakers use the word “khəshta”. Similarly, the Marwat speakers use the word “pārsang” for ladder while the Waziri speakers use “pórəy”, for handcart the Marwat speakers use the word “rərəy”, but Waziri dialect speakers use the word “algādəy”. The lexically different words are given below in the table 02.

Table 02 Variations in the Category of Construction Items

Marwat Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	Waziri Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	English Transcription
Sālā	Sala	/sa:ˈla/	Khəshta	Khashta	/Xəfˈtə/	Brick
Pārsang	Parsan g	/pa:ɾˈsaŋ/	Pórəy	Porrai	/po:ˈɾəj/	Ladder
Rərəy	Rerrai	/rɛɾəj/	Algādəy	Algadai	/alga:ɖəj/	Handcart

In Marwat and Waziri dialects, another category in which the lexical differences occur is the kitchen items in which different objects are used, such as pan, match, griddle, basket, tray, kitchen stool, spoon, spatula, and grain container. The words for such tools are used differently in both Marwat and Waziri dialects on the lexical level. As Marwat speakers use the word “patnós” for a tray, Waziri speakers use the word “mājmā”, Marwat speakers use the word “kāshək” for a spoon while Waziri speakers use “sopay” for the spoon. Besides, Marwat speakers use the word “speta” for spatula, but Waziri speakers use the word “nakhāsh. For a pan the word “góp” is used by Marwat speakers, but “chadār” by Waziri speakers. Similarly, for griddle, Marwat speakers use the word “tābəy”, however, Waziri speakers use the word “teghna”. Another important everyday object that is used in kitchen items is a match. Marwat speakers use the word “tīlo dābāy” for a match, on the other hand, Waziri speakers use the word “dāblāy”. Similarly, Marwat speakers use the word “kulāy” for a grain container, “kāra” for a basket, and “perāi” for a kitchen stool, but Waziri speakers use “ṭraṭə” for a grain container, “pewóna” for a basket, and “kaṭóləy” for a kitchen stool. The differences in the

selected kitchen items show as to how much these two dialects are different lexically and have distinct ways of referring to common items. The words are tabulated below.

Table 03 Variations in the Category of Kitchen Items

Marwat Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	Waziri Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	English Transcription
Kulāy	Kolai	/kʊlɑj/	Tratə	Trattu	/tɾɑtə/	Grain container
Perəy	Perrai	/pɛrəj/	Kaṭóləy	Kattolai	/kɑtʊ:ləj/	Kitchen stool
Spetā	Speta	/spɛtɑ/	Nakhāsh	Nakhash	/nəxɑʃ/	Spatula
Tīlo ḍābāy	Tilo ddabai	/t̪i:ˈlo dɑˈbɑj/	Dāblāy	Dablai	/dɑ:ˈblɑj/	Match
Tābəy	Tabai	/tɑ:bəj/	Teghna	Teghna	/tɛɣnɑ/	Griddle
Kāshək	Kashak	/kɑˈʃək/	Sopay	Sopai	/soˈpɑj/	Spoon
Patnōs	Patnoos	/pɑ t̪ˈno:s/	Mājmā	Majma	/mɑ:dʒ.mɑ/	Tray
Góp	Goop	/go:p/	Chadār	Chadaar	/tʃɑdɑ:r/	Pans
Kāra	Kara	/kɑ:ra/	Pewóna	Pewona	/pɛwɔ:nɑ/	Basket

In table 04, the lexical variations occurred in three words out of the selected 59 words under the category of body parts such as neck, eyebrow, and bald. Marwat speakers use the word “gharāy” for a neck, “rója” for an eyebrow, “ganjāy” for a bald, however, Waziri speakers use the word “makandāy” for a neck, “waryez” for an eyebrow, and “kōribāy” for a bald. The analyzed lexical words are given in the below table.

Table 04 Variations in the Category of Body Parts

Marwat Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	Waziri Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	English Transcription
Rója	Roja	/ro:dʒɑ	Waryez	Waryez	/warjɛz/	Eyebrow
Gharāy	Gharrai	/ɣɑˈrɑj/	Makandāy	Makanddai	/mɑˈkɑndɑ:j/	Neck
Ganjāy	Ganjai	/gənˈdʒɑj/	Kōribāy	Korribai	/ko:ˈri.bɑj/	Bald

Moreover, another category is the category of decoration objects in which the lexical differences in the Marwat and Waziri dialects occur. The decoration objects are lipstick, a thread hair tie, a ponytail, glasses, and a mirror. For lipstick, Marwat speakers use the word “sorkhey”, for thread hair tie “chatkāy”, for a ponytail “choṭāk”, for a mirror “shisha”, for glasses “aynəke”, but the speakers of Waziri dialect use the words “góləy”, “peyikay”, “póni”, “wainā”, and “choshme” respectively. Therefore, the five words of the decoration objects in the selected words are lexically different in the Marwat and Waziri dialects. The words are tabulated below.

Marwat Dialect	Pashto Words	Pashto IPA	Waziri Dialect	Pashto Words	Pashto IPA	English Transcription
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(Standard Spelling)	Transliteration	Transcription	(Standard Spelling)	Transliteration	Transcription	
Sorkhəy	Sorkhai	/sor'xəj/	Góləy	Golai	/go:'ləj/	Lipstick
Chatkāy	Chattkai	/tʃaʈka:j/	Peyikay	Peyikai	/pejika:j/	Thread hair tie
Choṭāk	Chottak	/tʃo'tak/	Póni	Poni	/po:'ni/	Ponytail
Aynəke	Ainakay	/ajnəke:/	Choshme	Choshmay	/'tʃoʃmɛ:/	Glasses
Shisha	Shisha	/ʃi'ʃa/	Wainā	Waina	/wai'na/	Mirror

Table 05 Variations in the Category of Decoration Objects

In Marwat and Waziri dialects, another category in which the lexical differences occur is the wearing components like a shirt, hem, headscarf, button, socks, skirt, and drawstring. For a shirt, the Marwat speakers use the word “kamis” while Waziri speakers use the word “khət”, for a skirt Marwat speakers use the word “lāmən”, but Waziri speakers use the word “pisā”. Similarly, for the word button, headscarf, hem, drawstring, and socks, the Marwat speakers use the words “bātən”, “chonāy”, “pāchy”, “lāl”, and “māssəy” while Waziri speakers use the words “ghinḍā”, “paṭkāi”, “orbakhule”, “gāṇḍa” and “joripe” respectively. The lexically different wearing components in the Marwat and Waziri dialects of the Pashto language are given below.

Table 06 Variations in the Category of Wearing Components

Marwat Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	Waziri Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	English Transcription
Pāche	Pachay	/pa:'tʃɛ/	Orbakhule	Orbakholay	/or'baxɔlə/	Hem
Kamis	Kamees	/kami:s/	Khət	Khat	/xəʈ/	Shirt
Chonāy	Chonai	/tʃo'naj/	Paṭkāy	Pattkai	/pəʈ'ka:j/	Headscarf
Bātən	Battan	/ba:'tən/	Ghinḍā	Ghindda	/ɣin'da/	Button
Lāmən	Laman	/la'mən/	Pisā	Peesa	/pi'sa/	Skirt
Māssəy	Massai	/ma'səj/	Joripe	Joripay	/dʒo'ripe/	Socks
Lāl	Laal	/la:l/	Gāṇḍa	Gandda	/ga:nda/	Drawstring
Lalpósh	Laalposh	/lalpo:ʃ/	Ganḍe sirawinay	Gandday sirrawinai	/ganḍɛ:sirawina:j/	Drawstring Threader

Furthermore, another category is the category of natural phenomena in which the lexical differences in Marwat and Waziri dialects occur. The three natural phenomena are the moon, sunlight, and shadow. In the Marwat dialect, the word “ozmakāy” is used for moon, “almar” for sunlight, “siyāna” for shadow, but on the other hand, the Waziri speakers use “shpezhmāy” for moon, “ghórmə” for sunlight and “syóra” for shadow. The analyzed words are given in the table below.

Table 07 Variations in the Category of Natural Phenomena

Marwat Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	Waziri Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	English Transcription
Ozmaḱāy	Ozmakai	/ozma'ka:j/	Shpezhmāy	Shpezhmai	/ʃpeʒ'maj/	Moon
Siyāna	Siyana	/si'jana/	Syóra	Syora	/sjo:ra/	Shadow

Almar	Almar	/al'mar/	Ghórmə	Ghormu	/ɣo:r'mə/	Sunlight
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The other category is the category of animal names in which the lexical differences in Marwat and Waziri dialects occur. The different animal names such as a snake, cat, deer, bat, hedgehog, tortoise, butterfly, and crane. As for “snake”, the Marwat speakers use the word “mār”, for a cat “pishəy”, for a deer “narkashā”, for a bat “asmān chapulāi”, for a hedgehog “sazgāi”, for a tortoise “katlāi”, for a butterfly “pitāng” for a crane “kōghak”, but the speakers of the Waziri dialect use the words “mangór”, “balikəy”, “lakāshəwye”, “chəmberak”, “dondi shargāi”, “shkartatāi”, “toriganai”, and “chindakhwarrināi” respectively. The mentioned lexical differences in the animal category are tabulated below.

Table 08 Variations in the Category of Animals

Marwat Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	Waziri Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	English Transcription
Mār	Maar	/mɑ:r/	Mangór	Mangoor	/mɑŋ'gor/	Snake
Pishəy	Pishai	/pi'ʃəj/	Balikəy	Balikai	/bɑ'likəj/	Cat
Narkashā	Narkasha	/nɑr'kɑʃɑ:/	Lakāshəwye	Lakashawye	/lɑ'kɑʃəwje/	Deer
Asmān Chapulay	Asman Chapolai	/ɑs'mɑn tʃɑ'pɔlɑj/	Chəmberāk	Chamberrak	/tʃəm'beɾɑ:k/	Bat
Səzɡāy	Sazgai	/səzɡɑ:j/	Dondi Shargāy	Ddonddi shargai	/dɔndʒi ʃərgɑ:j/	Hedgehog
Kātłəy	Katlai	/kɑtʃləj/	Shkərtāti	Shkartati	/ʃkərtɑ:ti/	Tortoise
Pitəng	Pitang	/pitəng/	Torigənāy	Toriganai	/torigənɑ:j/	Butterfly
Koghāk	Koghak	/koɣɑ:k/	Chindakhwā rinay	Chindakhwarrinai	/tʃɪndʒəxwɑ:riŋɑj/	Crane

In Marwat and Waziri dialects, the lexical variations are also exhibited in the category of action verbs. The action verbs are gossip, dancing, pinching, clapping, abuse, falling, sneezing, and slapping. The Marwat speakers use the word “chaməṭa” for slapping, “mailəs” for gossip, “ghwarzāwən” for dancing, “chundəy” for pinching, “wāchidə” for fall down, “armīzay” for sneeze, “shkənja” for abuse, but on the other hand Waziri speakers use the word “sāpər” for slapping, “jāma” for gossip, “gaḍāwəl” for dancing, “chichəl” for pinching, “sāpəre” for clapping, “naskór shə” for fall down, “trishay” for sneeze, and “zyāre” for abuse. The mentioned words are given comparatively in the table below.

Table 09 Variations in the Category of Action Verbs

Marwat Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	Waziri Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	English Transcription
Chaməṭa	Chametta	/tʃɑ'mɛtɑ/	Sāpər	Saparr	/sɑ:'pəɾ/	Slapping
Shkənja	Shkanja	/ʃkə'ndʒɑ/	Zyāre	Zyarry	/zjɑ'ɾɛ/	Abuse

Ghwarzā wən	Ghwarza wan	/ɣwar'za wən/	Gaḍāwəl	Gadawal	/ga'dqawəl/	Dancing
Tāri	Tarri	/tɑ:'ri/	Sāpəre	Saparray	/sa:'pə.ɾɛ/	Clapping
Chundəy	Chonddai	/tʃʊndəy/	Chichəl	Chichal	/tʃitʃəl/	Pinching
Wāchidə	Wachidu	/wa:'tʃidə/	Naskór shə	Naskor shu	/nəs'korʃə/	Falling
Mailəs	Mailas	/maɪ'ləs/	Jāma	Jama	/dʒɑ:mɑ/	Gossip
Armizay	Armizai	/ar'mi:zaj/	Trishay	Trishai	/tri'ʃaj/	Sneezing

Another category of lexical differences in Marwat and Waziri dialects is the category of imperative words such as see, climb up, and request. For the word see, Marwat speakers use the words “ogóra”, for climb up “okhezā”, and for request “khwāst”, while Waziri speakers use the words “wəksā” for the word see, “lāk sha” for climb up, and “mīnat” for request. The lexical distinctions are tabulated below.

Table 10 Variations in the Category of Imperative

Marwat Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	Waziri Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	English Transcription
Ogóra	Ogora	/oɣo'ra/	Wəksā	Waksa	/wək'sa/	See
Okhezā	Okheza	/o'xɛzɑ/	Lāk sha	Lak sha	/la:kʃɑ/	Climb up
Khwāst	Khwast	/xwɑ:st/	Mīnat	Meenat	/mi'nɑt/	Request

Table 11 demonstrates the lexical variations in the category of different states in the Marwat and Waziri dialects. The two words are visible and in a hurry. For visible, the Marwat speakers use the word “shkarā” but Waziri speakers use the word “jawāt”. For in a hurry, the Marwat speakers use the word “biṛandāy” while Waziri speakers use the word “lābāgharāy”. The following words are given in the below table.

Table 11 Variations in the Category of States

Marwat Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	Waziri Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	English Transcription
Shkarā	Shkara	/ʃka'ra/	Jawāt	Jawat	/dʒɑ'wat/	Visible
Biṛandāy	Birrandai	/biṛan'daj/	Lābāgharāy	Labagharrai	/la:'ba.ɣɛɾaj/	In a hurry

Some other lexical differences in Marwat and Waziri dialects occurred in the category of food items that are obtained from animals, such as an egg, honey, and whig. For an egg, the Marwat speakers use the words “angəy”, for honey “gābīn”, and for whig “tərwe”, however, the Waziri speakers use the words “yóya”, “gīmnə”, and “shnebe” respectively. The lexically different words are tabulated below.

Table 12 Variations in the Category of Food Items

Marwat Dialect	Pashto Words	Pashto IPA	Waziri Dialect	Pashto Words	Pashto IPA	English Transcription
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(Standard Spelling)	Transliteration	Transcription	(Standard Spelling)	Transliteration	Transcription	
Gābīn	Gabeen	/ga'bi:n/	Gimnə	Gimnu	/gim'nə/	Honey
Angəy	Angai	/aŋ'gəj/	Yóya	Yoya	/jo'ja/	Egg
Tərwe	Tarway	/tərwe:/	Shnebe	Shnebay	/tʃənebe:/	Whig

In the Marwat and Waziri dialects, the category in which the lexical differences in Marwat and Waziri dialects occur is the category of geographical area. In this category one lexical word is analyzed, that is courtyard. For a courtyard, the Marwat speakers use the word “ghólay” but Waziri speakers use the word “talāi” which is lexically different. The word is comparatively tabulated below.

Table 13 Variations in the Category of Geographical Area

Marwat Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	Waziri Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	English Transcription
Ghólay	Gholai	/ʝo'la:j/	Talāi	Talai	/tə'la:j/	Courtyard

Table 14 contains the category of ceremony, in which one word is lexically different in Marwat and Waziri dialects, that is engagement. Because the Marwat speakers use the word “kuzdā” while Waziri speakers use the word “lósiray” for engagement. The other ceremonies' names are pronounced phonologically differently but only for engagement these unique words are used by both dialects. The word is given in the below table.

Table 14 Variations in the Category of Ceremony

Marwat Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	Waziri Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	English Transcription
Kuzdā	Kozda	/koz'da/	Lósiray	Losirai	/lo:siraj/	Engagement

Moreover, another category is the category of family relationships in which the lexical differences in Marwat and Waziri dialects occur. In this category, only one word used in the selected 59 words for family relationships, is lexically different from that is children. Marwat speakers use the word “krāchi” for children and Waziri speakers use the word “or̄ki”. The other relationship names are distinct and can be studied on the phonological level, but for children, the above-mentioned unique words are used by Marwat and Waziri dialect speakers. The word is illustrated in below table 15.

Table 15 Variations in the Category of Family Relationship

Marwat Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	Waziri Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	English Transcription
Krāchi	Krrachi	/kr̄a:tʃi/	Or̄ki	Orrki	/or̄'ki/	Babies

In the end, only one word is found in the selected 59 words which is lexically different in Marwat and Waziri dialects in another category of interrogative form. The Marwat speakers

use the word “chəmāl” for the word when, but Waziri speakers use the word “kəlā”. The last word is tabulated in below table 16.

Table 16 Variations in the Category of Interrogative

Marwat Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	Waziri Dialect (Standard Spelling)	Pashto Words Transliteration	Pashto IPA Transcription	English Transcription
Chəmāl	Chamal	/tʃə'mal/	Kəlā	Kala	/kə'la/	When?

These are the analyzed notable lexical differences in Marwat and Waziri dialects under the different categories that illustrate the unique characteristics of each dialect. The Marwat and Waziri dialect’s speakers use different unique words to describe the same thing which shows the rich linguistic diversity of the Pashto language. The different categories are given below in the table with the percentage of lexical words.

Table 17 Frequency of the Different Categories

No	Different Categories	Frequency	Percentage
01	Kitchen items	09	15.25%
02	Wearing components	08	13.55%
03	Animals	08	13.55%
04	Action verbs	08	13.55%
05	Decoration objects	05	8.47%
06	Construction items	03	5.08%
07	Body parts	03	5.08%
08	Natural phenomena	03	5.08%
09	Imperative	03	5.08%
10	Food items	03	5.08%
11	States	02	3.38%
12	Geographical area	01	1.69%
13	Ceremony	01	1.69%
14	Family relationship	01	1.69%
15	Interrogative form	01	1.69%

The above table is set for the percentage of the words that come in the 15 categories. Table 17 contains four columns, the first column is for numbering, the second is for the names of the 15 categories, the third is for the frequency of the selected words that are present in every category, and the last one is used for the percentage. Therefore, the current study compares the percentage of the words that fall into the same category, from the selected 59 lexical words in Marwat and Waziri dialects of the Pashto language. Notably, there are 09 words, out of the selected 59 words, in the category of kitchen items that have the highest percentage as compared to the rest of the other categories, which is 15.25%. The three categories animal, action verbs, and wearing components are in the second number in the categories that contain 08 words out of the selected 59 words with the second highest percentage, 13.55%. Furthermore, the category of decoration objects is the third highest category containing 05 words out of the selected 59 words with an 8.47% percentage. Additionally, there are five categories, such as decoration objects, construction items, natural phenomena, imperative, and food items, that contain 03 words out of the selected 59 words with a percentage of 5.08%. These five categories have less percentage as compared to kitchen items, animal, and action verbs categories, but more than the rest of the categories. The category of state form has the

fourth highest percentage, containing 02 words out of the selected 59 words with 3.38%. Lastly, the other four categories that have less percentage as compared to the rest of the categories are geographical area, ceremony, family relationship, and interrogative form, containing 01 words out of the selected 59 words with the lowest percentage of 1.69%.

Findings

This study aimed to investigate and analyze the lexical variations in the Marwat and Waziri dialects. In this regard, the study found lexical variations in the Marwat and Waziri dialects of the Pashto language. The scholar selected 59 words for the comparative study in the two said dialects that are used in everyday conversations. The selected 59 distinct words are divided into 15 categories such as construction items, kitchen items, body parts, decoration objects, wearing components, natural phenomena, animals, action verbs, imperatives, states, food items, geographical area, ceremony, family relationship, and interrogative form.

The first category is construction items that contains 03 words out of the selected 59 words with 5.08%. The second category of kitchen items contains 09 words out of the selected 59 words with a percentage of 15.25%. The third category is body parts which contains 03 words out of selected 59 words with a percentage of 5.08%. The fourth category of decoration objects contains 05 words out of 59 selected words with a percentage of 8.47%. There are 08 words out of the selected 59 words in the fifth category of wearing components with a percentage of 13.55%. The sixth category of natural phenomena consists of 03 words out of the selected 59 words with a percentage of 5.08%. The seventh category of animals contains 08 words with a percentage of 13.55%. The eighth category of action verbs contains 08 words out of selected 59 words with a percentage of 13.55%. There are 03 words out of the selected 59 words in the ninth category of imperatives with a percentage of 5.08%. In the tenth category of states, there are 02 words out of 59 selected words with a percentage of 3.38%. Furthermore, in the eleventh category of food items, there are 03 words out of 59 selected words with a percentage of 5.08%. The twelfth category of the geographical area contains 01 words out of selected 59 words with a percentage of 1.69%. The thirteenth category is a ceremony that consists of 01 words with 1.69%. The fourteenth category of family relationship consists of 01 words out of 59 selected words with a percentage of 1.69% and also the fifteenth category of the interrogative form consists of 01 words with the same percentage as 1.69%.

The study also found the comparison of all the categories, which category has the highest percentage and which one has the lowest percentage as compared to the other categories such as the category of kitchen items has the highest percentage at 15.25% which is more than the rest of the categories. Therefore, the three categories wearing components, animals, and action verbs, share an equal percentage of 13.55%, which is less than the category of the kitchen items, while having more than the other categories. However, the category of decoration objects is 8.47% which is less than the above-mentioned categories and more than the others. Furthermore, the categories of construction items, body parts, natural phenomena, imperative, and food items equally share a percentage of 5.08% which is more than the category of the states and the other categories which have the lowest percentage. Lastly, the category of the states has 3.38% and the other categories that share the lowest percentage are geographical area, ceremony, family relationship, and interrogative form with a percentage of 1.69%.

Conclusion

This comparative study aimed to examine and analyze the lexical variations in Marwat and Waziri dialects. In order to achieve the aim, the scholar selected 59 words for the comparative study in Marwat and Waziri dialects. Ten samples, five samples from both dialect

areas, were collected. The data was collected from two main areas Tehsil Serai Naurang of Marwat speakers and Tehsil Domel of Waziri speakers.

The selected 59 words are divided into 15 categories such as construction items which contain 03 words with a percentage of 5.08%, kitchen items contains 09 words with 15.25%, body parts contains 03 words with a percentage of 5.08%, decoration objects contains 05 words with 8.47%, wearing components contains 08 words with 13.55%, natural phenomena contains 03 words with 5.08%, animals category contains 08 words with 13.55%, action verbs contains 08 words with 13.55%, imperatives contains 03 words with 5.08%, states contains 02 words with 3.38%, food items contains 03 words 5.08%, the geographical area contains 01 words with 1.69%, ceremony category contains 01 words with 1.69, family relationship contains 01 word with 1.69%, and interrogative form also contain 01 words with the percentage of 1.69%.

Additionally, the study also compared the percentage of all the categories such as the kitchen items, action verbs, animals, and wearing components considered as the top four categories in ranking that have a percentage from 13% to 16%. The category of kitchen items has 15.25% which is the highest percentage among all the categories while the categories of actions verbs, animals, and wearing components have a percentage of 13.55% which is the second highest category in the selected categories. These highest percentages indicate the lexical variations in the Marwat and Waziri dialects which mostly occur in the above-mentioned four categories including kitchen items, action verbs, animals, and wearing components which are related to households.

Furthermore, the categories of decoration objects, body parts, construction items, food items, imperative, and natural phenomena were considered as the average categories in the ranking of the percentage that have the mid-level percentage between 5% to 9%. The category of decoration objects has a percentage of 8.47% and the categories of body parts, construction items, food items, imperative, and natural phenomena share an equal percentage, that is 5.08%. These mid-level percentages show the average lexical differences in Marwat and Waziri dialects in the above-mentioned categories.

Lastly, the categories of states, ceremony, family relationship, geographical area, and interrogative were considered as the lower categories in the ranking list of the percentage that have the lowest percentage between 1% to 4%. The category of the states has a percentage of 3.38% but the categories of the ceremony, family relationship, geographical area, and interrogative have the same percentage of 1.69%. These lowest percentages demonstrate the rare lexical variations in Marwat and Waziri dialects in the mentioned categories which are related to concepts, not objects.

Recommendation

It is recommended to conduct a comprehensive study on the syntactical and morphological differences in Marwat and Waziri dialects as well as on other Northwest dialects such as Khattak and Banochi.

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