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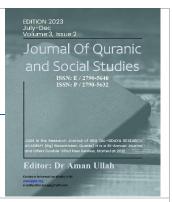
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Two Verses (2:60 and 2:61) of Surah Al-Baqarah, Comparative Study of Brahui Translation Pattern.

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Abstract

This research paper aims to analyze and compare the Brahui translation patterns in two selected verses from Surah Al-Bagarah (Chapter 2) of the Quran. The study focuses on the linguistic aspects of translation, particularly examines how different cases, pronouns, verb inflections, and phrases are employed in translating the Arabic text into Brahui in two distinct verses. The verses chosen for analysis are 2:60 and 2:61, and the focus will be on the usage of different grammatical cases, pronouns, and verb inflections. The paper utilizes primary and secondary sources of Brahui translations, namely those by Dinpuri (1916) and Dinpuri (2019), as well as Lehri Alasari (1992). By conducting a comparative analysis of these translations, the paper aims to shed light on the specific linguistic characteristics of the Brahui language and its patterns in Quranic translation.

Keywords: Brahui language, Surah Al-Baqarah, translation, Dinpuri, Alasari.

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Introduction

Translation is a complex process that involves transferring meaning from one language to another. It becomes even more intricate when translating sacred and religious texts. The Quran, the holy book of Islam, has been translated into various languages to make its teachings accessible to a broader audience. However, each language has its unique grammatical structures and linguistic characteristics, which may affect the way the Quranic verses are rendered in translation.

Brahui is an indigenous Dravidian language spoken by the Brahui people primarily in the Balochistan region of Pakistan. It has its own grammatical features and vocabulary, which distinguish it from other languages. This paper examines the Brahui translation of selected verses from Surah Al-Baqarah to understand how Brahui linguistic elements are used in conveying Quranic messages.

Surah Al-Baqarah is one of the longest chapters in the Quran and is rich in content and meaning. This research paper specifically analyzes two verses from this Surah, comparing the Brahui translations offered by Dinpuri (1916), Dinpuri (2019), and Lehri Alasari (1992).

Methodology

Selection of Verses

The two verses selected for analysis are from Surah Al-Baqarah, which is the second chapter of the Quran. The chosen verses are 2:60 and 2:61. These verses discuss incidents involving the Prophet Moses and the Israelites, providing a suitable context for examining Brahui translation patterns.

Data Sources

The primary data sources for this study are three Brahui translations of the Quran: Dinpuri (1916), Dinpuri (2019), and Lehri Alasari (1992). These translations were selected due to their significance in the Brahui-speaking community.

Comparative Analysis

The analysis will focus on the following linguistic elements in the Brahui translation of the selected verses:

- I. **Cases:** We will explore how different grammatical cases (e.g., ablative, locative, allative, genitive, instrumental, dative-accusative) are used in the translation of specific Arabic phrases.
- 2. **Pronouns:** The study will examine the translation of Arabic pronouns into Brahui, paying attention to how they are rendered, including the usage of demonstrative and personal pronouns. Furthermore, highlights the syntax of Brahui language that in this translation the pronouns come after verb.
- 3. **Verb Inflectional Patterns:** We will analyze how verbs are inflected in Brahui to convey the nuances of the original Arabic text.
- 4. **Phrases:** The paper will investigate the translation of specific phrases, idiomatic expressions, and Quranic terminology.

Brahui Cases

Before delving into the analysis, it is important to understand the Brahui case system, which plays a crucial role in the translation patterns. The following cases and their corresponding markers are relevant to the analysis:

īlum 'brother'	o 'he, she, it'
īlum-e	od-e
īlum-kin	oṛ-kin
īlum-aţ	oṛ-aṭ
īlum-ton	oṛ-ton
īlum-ān	oṛ-ān
īlum-nā	o-nā
īlum-aţī	o-ţī, oŗe
īlum-ā	oṛ - ā
īlum-iskān	o-tisk/tiskān (Ali &
	īlum-e īlum-kin īlum-aţ īlum-ton īlum-ān īlum-nā īlum-aţī īlum-ā

وَإِذِ ٱسْتَسْقَىٰ مُوسَىٰ لِقَوْمِهِۦ فَقُلْنَا آضَرِب بِتَعَصَاكَ ٱلْحَجَرَ ۖ فَٱشْجَرَتْ مِنْهُ ٱثْنَتَا عَشْرَةً عَيْنَا ۖ قَدْ عَلِمَ كُلُّ أَنَاسِ مَّشْرَبَهُمْ ۖ كُلُوا وَٱنشْرَوُا مِن رِّزْقِ ٱللَّهِ وَلَا تَعْثَوْا فِي ٱلْأَرْضِ مُفْسِدِينَ (١)

And 'remember' when Moses prayed for water for his people, we said, "Strike the rock with your staff." Then twelve springs gushed out, 'and' each tribe knew its drinking place. 'We then said, '"Eat and drink of Allah's provisions, and do not go about spreading corruption in the land."

(a)
و یاد کر وخدس که دیر خواہا موسی قومه که تینا، گڑا پارین خلّک نی لٹھ تو تینا خلے۔ گڑا وہا
ہموڑان دوازدہ چشمه دیر نا۔ تحقیق چائس ہر بندغ تڑ ے دیر کننگ نا تینا۔ پارین کنبو و تنگبو
رزق آن خدا نا، و چربنگیبو ڈغار ٹی فساد کروک۔(۲)

(b) و ہمو وقت که دیر خواہا موسی قومه که تینا، گڑا پارین خڷ نی لٹھٹ تینا خلے۔ گڑا وہار اوڑان دوازدہ چشمه۔ بیشک چائس ہر قوم جہے دیر کھش کننگ نا تینا۔ کنبو و کھش کبو نم روزی آن الله تعالی نا، و رنب کیبو نم زمین ٹی فساد کروک۔(۳)

(c) و ہمو وقت که دیر خواہا موسی قومه که تینا، گڑا پارین خل لٹھٹ تینا خلے۔ گڑا وہار اوڑان دوازدہ چشمه۔ بیشک چائس ہر قوم جہے دیر کھش کننگ نا تینا۔ کنبو و کھش کبو روزی آن الله تعالی نا، و چرینگپبو نم زمین ٹی فساد کروک۔ (۳)

Table no. I.

		Α	В	С				
	Surah Al- Baqarah - 60	Deenpuri, M (1916)	Deenpuri,	Lehri	Cases	pronoun	Verb inflectional	Phrase
60.1	And 'remember' when Moses prayed for water for his people	و یاد کر وخدس که دیر خواہا موسی قومه که تینا	که دیر خواہا موسی قومه	دیر خواہا موسی قومه که تینا		تينا۔ After verb		و ياد .1. A60.1 كر وخدس و ښمو BC60.1. وقت and remember'
60.2	We said, "Strike the rock with your staff."		گڑا پارین خلْ نی لٹھ <u>اٹ</u> تینا خلے۔		عنو .A60.2 COM 'together with' BC60.2. ات INS 'with, by'		خلّک .A60.2 Strike.1SG. BC60.2 خلّ .Strike.1SG.	
60.3	Then twelve springs gushed out,	گڑا وہا ہموڑ <u>ان</u> دوازدہ چشمه دیر <u>نا</u>		اوڑ ان	ABC60.3. oī - ABL 'from' A60.3. b-GEN 'of'	ABC60.3 او، سمو (ژ) DEM PR. 3SG	وبا .A60.3 Flow.PST. 3SG BC60.3. وبار Flow.PST. 3PL	A60.3. چشمه دیر BC60.3. دوازده چشمه 'twelve springs'
60.4	fand each tribe knew its drinking place.	ہر بندغ تڑے دیر کننگ نا تینا۔	دیر کهش کننگ نا تینا	چائس ہر قوم جہے دیر کھش کننگ نا تینا۔		تينا۔ After verb	کننگ .A60.4 Kun-ing BC60.4. کهش کننگ Drink.do.INF	تحقیق، .A60.4 بندغ، تڑ ے BC60.4. بیشک،بندغ،
60.5	'We then said,' "Eat and drink of Allah's provisions,	تنگبو رزق آن خدا نا،	کبو نم روزی آن الله تعالی نا،	کهش کبو روزی آن الله تعالی نا	ABC60.5. نآ ABL 'from' ABC60.5. ن GEN	من After verb	تنگبو .A60.5 Drink.IMP. 2PL BC60.5. کهش کبو Drink.do.2PL	خدا .A60.5 الله BC60.5 تعالی PROP
60.6	and do not go about spreading corruption in the land	و چرینگیبو ڈغار ٹی فساد کروک۔	و رنب کپبو نم زمین ٹی فساد کروک	و چرینگیبو نم زمین ٹی فساد کروک۔	ABC60.6. ئ LOC 'in'	BC60.6. نم After verb	جرينگپبو AC60.6. Walk.NEG.2PL B60.6. رنب کپبو Run.NEG.2PL ABC60.6. کروک Do-ADJP	زمین .BC60.6 ڈغار .A60.6 PROP

The table no.1 contains information related to a specific linguistic analysis, comparing different linguistic aspects (cases, pronouns, verb inflections, and phrases) in Surah Al-Baqarah verses A60.1 to A60.6 with their corresponding translations and citations. Let's break down the comparison between A60 and BC60 for each aspect:

I. Cases:

- In A60.1, the ABL (Ablative) case is used, meaning "from." In BC60.1, GEN (Genitive) case, indicating "of," is used.
- In A60.3, ABL case (from) is used, while BC60.3 also uses ABL.

 In A60.6, LOC (Locative) case, indicating "in," is used, and BC60.6 uses LOC as well.

2. Pronouns:

- In ABC60.1, the pronoun "تينا" (themself) is used.
- In A60.3, the demonstrative pronoun "بمو" (that) is used. BC60.3 mentions
 "او" (that) in the same context.

3. Verb Inflectional:

- In A60.2, "خلّت" (Strike.ISG) is used with suffix -ak اكـــ BC60.2 uses "خلّ" (Strike.ISG).
- In A60.3, "وبال" (Flow.PST. 3SG) is used. BC60.3 uses "وبال" (Flow.PST. 3PL).
- In A60.4, "کننگ" (drinking) is used. BC60.4 uses "کننگ" (Drink.do.INF).
- In A60.5, "تنگبو" (Drink. IMP. 2PL) is used. BC60.5 uses "کهش کبو" (Drink.do.2PL).
- In A60.6, "چرینگپیو" (Walk.NEG.2PL) is used. BC60.6 uses "رنب کپیو" (Run.NEG.2PL).

4. Phrase:

- In A60.1, "وفت" (sometimes) is used. BC60.1 uses "وفت" (and remember) in a similar context.
- In A60.3, "يوازده چشم دير" (twelve springs) is used. BC60.3 mentions " دوازده
 (twelve springs) in the same context.
- In A60.4, "تحقیق چائس ہر بندغ نڑے" (each tribe knew its drinking place) is used. BC60.4 mentions "بیشک چائس ہر قوم جہے دیر کھش کننگ نا تینا" (each tribe knew its drinking place) in the same context.
- In A60.5, "كنبو و تتگبو رزق آن خدا نا" (Eat and drink of Allah's provisions) is used. BC60.5 mentions "كنبو و كهش كبو نم روزى آن الله تعالى نا" (Eat and drink of Allah's provisions) in the same context.
- In A60.6, "ٹی فساد کروک" (spreading corruption in the land) is used. BC60.6 mentions "نم زمین ٹی فساد کروک" (spreading corruption in the land) in the same context.

These comparisons provide insight into how different linguistic elements are used in the two versions, A60 and BC60, to convey the meaning of the text. The choice of cases, pronouns, verb inflections, and phrases can have a significant impact on the interpretation of the text and the nuances of its meaning.

وَإِذْ قُلْتُمْ يَمُوسَىٰ لَن نَّصْبِرَ عَلَىٰ طَعَامِ وَ حِرِ فَادْءُ لَنَا رَبَّكَ يُخْرِجْ لَنَا مِمَّا ثُنْبِثُ ٱلْأَرْضُ مِنْ بَثْلِهَا وَقِثَّاجُا وَفُومِهَا وَعَدَسِهَا وَبَصَلِهَا ۖ قَالَ ٱتَسْتَبْدِلُونَ ٱلَّذِى هُوَ أَدْنَىٰ بِٱلَّذِى هُوَ خَيْرٌ ۚ ٱهْبِطُواْ مِصْرًا فَإِنَّ لَكُم مَّا سَٱلْمُ ۖ وَصُرِبَتْ عَلَيْهُ ٱلذِّلَةُ وَالْمَسْكَنَةُ وَبَآءُو بِغَضَبِ مِنَ ٱللَّهِ ۖ ذَٰ لِكَ بِأَنْهُمْ كَانُواْ يَكْفُرُونَ بِاللّهِ وَيَقْتُلُونَ ٱلنَّبِيْتُنَ بِغَيْرٍ

ٱلْحَقِّ ۚ ذَٰ لِكَ بِمَا عَصَوا وَّكَاثُوا يَعْتَدُونَ (۵)

And 'remember' when you said, "O Moses! We cannot endure the same meal 'every day'. So 'just' call upon your Lord on

our behalf, He will bring forth for us some of what the earth produces of herbs, cucumbers, garlic, lentils, and onions." Moses scolded 'them', "Do you exchange what is better for what is worse? You can' go down to any village and you will find what you have asked for." They were stricken with disgrace and misery, and they invited the displeasure of Allah for rejecting Allah's signs and unjustly killing the prophets. This is 'a fair reward' for their disobedience and violations.

(d)

و یاد کر ہمو وختا کے پاریرے اؤ موسیٰ ہر گز صبر کپنه باتغان اسه طعامنا گڑا خواہے ننکه رب آن تینا تان کشّے ننکه اے گڑا تیان که خرفک تا ڈغارساگا تیان اونا و بادرنگاتیان اونا و خولم تیان اونا و شرنا دال تیان ہمونا و پیمازاتیان اونا پارے موسیٰ آیا مگه بدله کیرے اے گڑا ئیکه ہمو سست اے ایڑتو که ہمو جوانے (ط) شیف ہنبو شہر اسیا گڑا تحقیق ارے اے گڑا که خواها رے نم (ط) و خلنگا او تیا اے خواری و محتاجی و ہڑسنگار بسور غضب ٹی خدا نا پارہ غان (ط) هندا دا سبب تو که اوفک منکر اسور آیتا تتو خدانا وکسفیر پیغمبراتے ناحق(ط) هندا دا خاطرانکه بیفرمانی کربر و اسّو حدان گدربنگوک۔(۲)

(e)

و ہمو وقت که پاریرے نم اغ موسیٰ ہر گز صبر کروفن طعام اسیا اسه، گڑا توار کر ننکه رب اے تینا پیدا کے ننکه ہنتس که خرفک زمین؛ سبزی و بادرنگ وخولم و شر و پیماز، پارے(موسیٰ) آیا بدل ہلیرے نم ہمو گڑا ئیکه او بھاز گھٹ اے مقابله ٹی ہمو نا که او جوانے ۔ دڑنگبو نم شہر اسے ٹی گڑا بیشک ارے نمکه خواهرے نم۔ و شاغنگا زیھا اوفتا خواری و محتاجی، و ہڑسنگار غصه اٹ الله غان۔ دا هندا سبب آن که اوفک انکار کریرہ آیت آخ الله تعالیٰ نا، وقتل کریرہ پیغمبراخ ناحق۔ دا سببان ہمونا که نافرمانی کربر حدان گدربنگارہ.(ے)

(f)

و ہمو وقت که پاریرے نم اغ موسیٰ ہر گز صبر کروفن طعام اسیا اسه، گڑا توار کر ننکه رب اے تینا پیدا کے ننکه ہنتس که خرفک زمین؛ سبزی و بادرنگ وخولم و شر و پیماز، پارے آیا بدل ہلیرے ہمو گڑا ئیکه او بھاز سست اے مقابله ٹی ہمو نا که ہمو جوانے (ط) دڑنگبو شہر اسے ٹی گڑا ارے نمکه هنت خواهرے نم (ط) و خلنگا زی آ اوفتا خواری و محتاجی، و ہڑسنگار غصه اٹ الله نا۔ دا هندا سبب آن که اوفک انکار کریرہ آیت آتے الله تعالیٰ نا، وقتل کریرہ پیغمبراتے ناحق، دا سبان که نافرمانی کریرہ حدان گدربنگارہ.(۸)

Table no.2.

		D	E	F				
	Surah Al-	Deenpuri,	Deenpuri,	Lehri	Cases	pronoun	Verb	Phrase
	Baqarah - 61	M (1916)	M. (2019).	Alasari,			inflectional	
				A. K.				
				(1992).				
61.1	And	و ياد كر سمو وختا	و ہمو وقت که	و ہمو وقت که	آن .61.1D	نم .61.1EF	كروفن .61.1EF	و یاد کر .61.1D
	'remember'	که پاربیرے ائے	پاربیرے نِم ائے		Ablative	ائے .61.1DEF	Do.NEG.1PL	ہمو وختا
	when you said,	موسیٰ ہرگز صبر	موسیٰ ہرگز صبر	موسیٰ ہر گز	نا .61.1D		Jhal.Dial	و ہمو .61.1EF
	,				Genitive		کپنه .61.1D	وقت

	"O Moses! We cannot endure the same meal fevery day"	كپنه باثغان اسه طعامنا	کروفن طعام اسیا اسه،	صبر كروفن طعام اسيا اسه،			Do.NEG.1PL Sar. Dial	باثغان .61.1D اسه طعامنا طعام .61.1EF اسیا اسه،
61.2	So 'just' call upon your Lord on our behalf, He will bring forth for us some of what the earth produces of herbs, cucumbers, garlic, lentils, and onions	گڑا خواہے ننکه رب آن تینا تان کیتے ننکه اے گڑا تیان کہ خوفک تا دغار،ساگا تیان اونا و خولم تیان اونا و شرنا دال تیان ہمونا و پیمازاتیان اونا	، گڑا توار کر ننکه رب <u>ام</u> تینا پیدا کے ننکه بنتس که خرفک زمین؛ سبزی و بادرنگ وخولم و شر و پیماز،	، گڑا توار کر ننکه رب اے تینا پیدا کے ننکه بنتس که خرفک زمین؛ سبزی و بادرنگ وخولم و شر و پیماز،	آن، Ablative 61. 2EF. ط DAT-ACC	اونا، 61.2D. پمونا 61.2EF. تا 61.2D. تا 3PL	خوابے Call.IMP.2SG 61.2EF. توار کر Call.IMP.2SG کشّن 61.2D. کشّن 61.2D. پیدا کے Bring.IMP.3SG 61.2EF. کے پیدا	دغار،ساگا .61.2D تیان، بادرنگاتیان، خولم تیان، شرنا دال تیان، پیمازاتیان زمین، 61.2EF سبزی، بادرنگ، خولم، شر، پیماز گڑاتیان .61.2D بىنتس .61.2EF
61.3	Moses scolded 'them', "Do you exchange what is better for what is worse?	پارے موسیٰ آیا مگه بدله کیرے اے گڑا ئیکه ہمو سست اے ایژتو که ہمو جوانے	پارے(موسیٰ) آیا بدل بلیرے نم ہمو گڑا ئیکہ او بھاز گھٹ <u>اے</u> مقابلہ ٹی ہمو نا کہ او جوانے	پارے آیا بدل ہلیرے ہمو گڑا ئیکہ او بھاز سست <u>اے</u> مقابلہ ٹی ہمونا کہ ہمو جوانے	61.3DEF. الے DAT-ACC 61.3D. تو COM 61.3EF. ٹی LOC	61.3DE. موسئ PROP. 61.3D. حا DEMPR. 61.3EF. ہمو DEMPR.	91.3D. عبد کیر ک Exchange.do. PRS. 2PL 91.3EF. بدل بیدل پلیر ک Exchange. Tacke. PRS. 2PL	بمو (61.3D بست اے ایژتو او بھاز (61.3E گھٹ اے مقابلہ ٹی او بھاز (61.3F سست اے مقابلہ ٹی
61.4	'You can' go down to any village and you will find what you have asked for	شيف بنبو شهر اسے آ گڑا تحقيق ارے اے گڑا که خواها رے نم	دڑنگبو نم شہر اسے ق گڑا بیشک ارے نمکه خواهرے نم	دژنگبو شہر اسے ئ گڑا ارے نمکه هنت خواهرے نم	61.4D.، آ ALL 61.4EF. ٿي، LOC	نم PRO After verb	شیف بمبو بمبو Down.go. 2PL 61.4EF. دژنگبو Go down. 2PL 61.4D. خواهار ک Ask.PST.2PL 61.4EF. خواهر ک Ask.PRS.2PL	تحقیق61.4D ارے اے گڑا که بیشک61.4E ارے نمکه4F ارے نمکه
61.5	They were stricken with disgrace and misery, and they invited the displeasure of Allah	و خلنگا او تیا اے خواری و محتاجی و ہڑسنگار بسور غضب ٹی خدا نا پارہ غان	و شاغنگا زیها اوفتا خواری و محتاجی، و بهڑسنگار غصه اث الله غان	اوفتا خواری و محتاجی، و	61.5DF. آ,ALL 61.5D. ق LOC 61.5DF. GEN 61.5DE. غان، ABL 61.5F.	اوتيا، اوفتا	خلنگا .Strike.INF.PST Strike.INF.PST 3SG 61.5E. شاغنگ Put.INF.PST. 3SG	اوتيا اے .61.5D زيها اوفتا .61.5D بسور ثي خدا نا غضب ٹي خدا نا پاره غان غصه اث .61.5E الله غان غصه اث .61.5F الله غان
61.6	for rejecting Allah's signs and unjustly killing the prophets.	هندا دا سبب تو که اوفک منکر اسور آیتا تتو خدانا وکسفیر پیغمبراتے ناحق	دا هندا سبب آن که اوفک انکار کریره آیت آنے الله تعالیٰ نا، وقتل کریره پیغمبرانے ناحق		ور .61.6D COM 61.6DEF. نا .6DEF. ك DAT-ACC 61.6EF. آن .ABL	اوفک، دا،	منكر اسور Denial. ADJ. COP. PST.3PL 61.6EF. انكار كريه Denial.ADJ.do. IMF.3PL 61.6D. كسفير Kill.PST.3PL	هندا دا 61.6D. هندا دا سبب تو دا هندا 61.6EF. آیتا تتو 61.6D. خدانا آیت آی 61.6EF. آیت آل تعالی نا

							قتل .61.6EF کریره Kill.Do.IPF.3PL	
61.7	This is 'a fair reward' for their disobedience and violations	هندا دا خاطرانکه بیفرمانی کریر و اسّو حدان گدرینگوک	دا سببان ہمونا که نافرمانی کریر حدان گدرینگارہ	د دا سببان که نافرمانی کریره حدان گدرینگاره	61.7DEF. آن ABL	دا، هندا، سمو	61.7D. گدرینگوک Go. ADJP.3PL 61.7EF. گدرینگاره Go.IPF.3PL	هندا دا 61.7D. هندا دا خاطرانکه دا سببان .61.7E بموناکه دا سببان .61.7F که

The table no.2 contains linguistic elements related to Surah Al-Baqarah verses 61.1D to 61.7EF, comparing different linguistic aspects in the text. Here's a breakdown of the comparison:

I. Cases:

- In 61.1D, ABL (Ablative) case, indicating "from," is used. In 61.1EF, GEN (Genitive) and LOC (Locative) cases are mentioned.
- In 61.2D, both ABL and LOC cases are used. In 61.2EF, DAT-ACC (Dative-Accusative) and INS (Instrumental) cases are mentioned.
- In 61.3D, the DAT-ACC case is used. In 61.3EF, LOC (Locative) and ABL cases are mentioned.
- In 61.4D, ALL (Allative) case is used. In 61.4EF, LOC and GEN cases are mentioned.
- In 61.5D, the ALL and ABL cases are used. In 61.5EF, GEN (Genitive) and INS (Instrumental) cases are mentioned.
- In 61.6D, COM (Comitative), GEN, DAT-ACC, and ABL cases are used. In 61.6EF, GEN, DAT-ACC, and ABL cases are mentioned.
- In 61.7DEF, the ABL case is mentioned.

2. Pronouns:

- In 61.1EF, the pronoun "نم" (you) is used, and in 61.1DEF, "انرے" is mentioned.
- In 61.2D and 61.2EF, "ہمونا" (that) is used.
- In 61.3D and 61.3EF, "بمو" (that) are mentioned.
- In 61.4EF, pronoun "نم" (you) is mentioned.
- In 61.5D and 61.5EF, "اوقتا" (their) and "اوتيا" (their) are used.
- In 61.6D and 61.6EF, "لوفك" (those) and "ادا" (this) are mentioned.
- In 61.7D and 61.7EF, "ہمو" (us) is used.

3. Verb Inflectional:

- In 61.2D, "خواہے" (Call.IMP.2SG) is used, and "توار كر" (Call.IMP.2SG) is used in 61.2EF.
- In 61.4D, "شیف ہمبو" (Down.go. 2PL) is used, and "دڑنگبو" (Go down. 2PL) is used in 61.4EF.
- In 61.5D, "خلنگا" (Strike.INF.PST 3SG) and "شاغنگا" (Put.INF.PST. 3SG), is used in 61.5EF.

In 61.6D, "كسفير" (Kill.PST.3PL) is, and "قتل كريره" (Kill.Do.IPF.3PL) is used in 61.6EF.

4. Phrase:

- In 61.2D, "خرفک زمین؛ سبزی و بادرنگ وخولم و شر و پیماز" (herbs, cucumbers, garlic, lentils, and onions) is used. In 61.2EF, "زمین، سبزی، بادرنگ، خولم، شر، " (earth produces of herbs, cucumbers, garlic, lentils, and onions) is used.
- In 61.3D, "او بھاز گھٹ اے مقابلہ ٹی ہمو ناکہ ہمو جوانے" (for what is worse) is used. In 61.3EF, "او بھاز سست اے مقابلہ ٹی ہمو ناکہ ہمو جوانے" (for what is worse) is used.
- In 61.5D, "زيها اوفتا خوارى و محتاجى، و برلسنگار غصه الله غان" (disgrace and misery, and they invited the displeasure of Allah) is used. In 61.5EF, "زيها اوفتا "(disgrace and misery, and they invited the displeasure of Allah) is used.
- In 61.7D, "حدان گدرینگوک" (disobedience and violations) is used. In 61.7EF, "حدان گدرینگاره" (disobedience and violations) is used.

These comparisons demonstrate how different linguistic elements, including cases, pronouns, verb inflections, and phrases, can vary in the text, potentially affecting the interpretation and nuances of the verses.

Results and Discussion

The comparative analysis of the selected verses from Surah Al-Baqarah in Brahui translation reveals specific patterns in the usage of cases, pronouns, verb inflections, and phrases. Different grammatical cases are consistently used to translate prepositions and convey the intended meanings. The Brahui translations closely follow the Arabic text, maintaining the integrity of the Quranic message.

The translations also reflect the unique linguistic characteristics of the Brahui language, such as the use of specific pronouns and verb inflectional patterns. The choice of cases and inflections is influenced by the linguistic structure of Brahui, which differs from Arabic.

Conclusion

This research paper provides a comparative study of Brahui translation patterns in two selected verses from Surah Al-Baqarah. By examining the usage of cases, pronouns, verb inflections, and phrases in Brahui translations, it sheds light on how the Quranic text is conveyed in this indigenous Dravidian language. The analysis reveals the careful attention given to maintaining the Quranic message while adapting it to the linguistic characteristics of Brahui. Further research in this field can deepen our understanding of the Quran's translation into various languages and its impact on local cultures and languages.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations have been used in the research paper.

ABL ablative

ADJP Adjective participle

ALL allative

COM comitative

DEM PR demonstrative pronoun

DAT-ACC Dative Accusative

GEN genitive

INF: infinitive

INS instrumental

IPF: imperfect

IMP imperative

Jhal.Dial Jhalavani Dialact

ISG first person singular

2PL second person plural

PST past

3SG third person singular

3PL third plural

LOC locative

PROP: proper name

Sar. Dial Saravani Dialact

NEG negative

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