Different Ways And Issues Regarding Making Name Entries Of Urdu Writers (Methods And Issues Of Registration Of Names Of Urdu Authors)

Dr. Muhammad Saeed¹, Dr. Syeda Misbah Rizvi², Rao Muhammad Umar³

¹,²Assistant Professor, GCU, Lahore.
³Visiting Faculty, GCU, Lahore.

Abstract:
There are various differences in the rules and regulations that were formulated or suggested for the procedure of making name entries in citations and bibliographies regarding writers associated or working in Urdu language especially Pakistani writers. Due to which the sense of uniformity and objectivity could not be attained in the entries of these names. This article summarizes and highlights the key issues regarding the current research hurdles and difficulties faced by Urdu scholars while citing names of Pakistani authors.

Keywords: Research, citation, bibliography, Cataloguing, Urdu language, Name entries, Pakistani writers, Non-uniformity, Objectivity in research

Introduction
The process of registering the names of authors in Urdu has always been obsolete. The writer of knowledge and pen often complains about it in one way or another. As far as the Urdu books, directories and indexes are concerned, it cannot be said that the names of the authors have been registered under any special system. The proportion of objectivity, however, can be more or less with someone. Our dignitaries did not pay much attention to this because in those days such objectivity did not cause problems but now is the time to pay attention without paying attention as the number of authors has gone from hundreds and thousands to millions. The registration of which requires an objective system to facilitate research and exploration.

Over the last few decades, attention has been paid to formulating and adopting certain rules for the registration of authors' names, which is welcome. This righteous deed and good deed is even more needed than ever before as the flourishing of comprehensive research is fostering a culture of research. For this reason, research work requires the creation of long lists of authors with different relative pronouns and suffixes. It is one thing to compile lists of authors' names for any personal need or to publish them for a specific purpose, but it is quite another to add citations to research works, citations, book lists or indexes. Maximum objectivity is the basic requirement for such a listing which makes it easy to research and find, but in order to create
such ease in research, it is very important to first know the problems and forms of this series well so that all kinds of confusions. And their causes could be estimated.

With regard to the scientific and objective method of registering the names of authors, the level at which research work has been done in Arabic and Persian among the Eastern languages, could not be done in Urdu or other Eastern languages. One or two things have been done by the researchers of library science in view of the needs of their field from which no solution could be found. A committee headed by the Pakistan Library Association was first formed to list the names of Urdu or Pakistani authors. The rules were formulated and approved by the conference of UNESCO (1). Dr. Anis Khurshid conducted a separate research work on the basis of these recommendations approved by UNESCO which was published in book form under the name of “Cataloguing of Pakistani names” (2). However, the problems of Urdu research remained the same. The common methods of registering the names of authors in Urdu and the problems created by them are discussed in the article under consideration.

**Registration under well-known names:**

As a rule for registration of names in Urdu, it has been customary to register the name with its well-known component. Most of our researchers support the registration of well-known names. For example, Professor Nazir Ahmed writes:

"If a person's surname, his titles, his surname and short name all come up, then all will be registered, but the actual entry will be what he is famous for" (3).

Gyan Chand's opinion is that: "Some names have to be decided which component to bring first ..." The rule is that the most popular ingredient should be first" (4). Dr. Muhammad Baqir Khawwani writes, referring to the Chicago Manuel registration method: "As if the name of every author should be written first" (5).

The principle of registration with well-known names was established but it was not possible to fully implement it and it was not possible to abide by this principle. It has never been possible to determine how well-known a person is, whether he is well-known or not, or what to do if he is unknown. According to this method, objectivity in registration has never been created. Over the past few years, the Chicago Manual or some other method has been adopted, which has further weakened the overall objectivity ratio. As if objectivity can never arise from the principle of registration of well-known names in Urdu.

Criticism generally prefers well-known writers, and because of the greatness of their thought and devotion, all literary decisions are made based on them, considering them to be the true face of their literature. This should be the case with the presentation, unveiling and translation of one's literature, but one has to go even further in literary research. Unknown writers are part of the mainstream of history, not the real face of your literature, and not all unknown writers are necessarily insignificant. Unknown writers, at least, are literary poets. There are many here who are not writers or poets from the beginning, but there are books in their name. Then there is a nation of counterfeiters and thieves and books are printed in their name. After all, all of them have to become a reference somewhere. There is always a large collection of non-standard books that deceive with their unique titles. Thus the number of well-known, unknown, small and big and good and bad writers of all kinds will go into the millions and in the times to come it will be even more so. Required. Registration cannot be done by determining a well-known person on the basis of speaking or calling alone. Early Urdu novelist Nazir Ahmed could not
be identified without two former deputy and Maulvi of his name. In speaking or writing, only Deputy Nazir Ahmad or Maulvi Nazir Ahmad is always spoken or written but never registered under Deputy or Maulvi. Similarly, the poet of the East Iqbal is known by the name of Allama Iqbal but registration is never done with Allama.

Some people in the beginning take a nickname with their name in the hobby then the poet says or not that nickname or nickname-like word becomes a part of their name and also become famous from it but later for some reason give it up. Are and can only be identified by their real name. In this example, the name of Dr. Mukhtaruddin Ahmed, a scholar of Urdu and Arabic, can be mentioned. Later he abandoned it and even started disliking it, only Mukhtaruddin Ahmed was left on his writings and now his name is also registered in respect of his wish. Now Dr. Arshad Mehmood Nashad has compiled his letters under the name of "Makateeb Arzoo".

We are also looking into the compilation of their unpublished letters, which have been named "Arzoo Nama". Maybe Dr. Mukhtaruddin Ahmed is known as Arzoo again then it is as if he will be re-registered under Arzoo. One of the main reasons why a component of a name is known depends on its ease and fluency. Deputy / Maulvi Nazir, Maulana Azad, Allama Iqbal, Mirza Ghalib, Mirza Shqoq are well known including their former names but they are not registered. Sir Syed, Mir Aman, Mir Hassan and Mirza Adib do not know why this concession has been given. It may be thought that Ahmed, Aman, Hassan and Adib will not like it alone. We do not even have the criteria for determining the known and unknown for the registration of names. It is not possible to determine who, when, how well known and who is less well known, and where the limit of the unknown begins. Even if a list of a thousand names is compiled from the well-known to the unknown, it would be counterproductive to list the first one hundred and two hundred names under the well-known part of their name and the remaining eight hundred. Enter in another way. If the well-known author is ten to twenty percent of the total number of Urdu writers, then half of this proportion must be those who are listed in their natural order. There are also some that are registered in two different cases.

**Entry under pseudonym:**

Authors' registration under a well-known name or registration under a pseudonym is basically the same discussion because registration under a pseudonym is also done due to the well-known component of the name but in Urdu these are considered as two separate principles and Whenever the registration of surnames is mentioned, the principle is introduced that the surname should be written before the original name. A large number of researchers agree on this principle. Such as Dr. Aqrar Hussain Sheikh (6), Abdul Razzaq Qureshi (7), Dr Atash Durrani (8), Dr Moinuddin Aqeeq (9), Dr Shafiq Anjum (10) and Dr. Abdul Hameed Khan Abbasi (11). There is also a lack of objectivity in the opinions of researchers who formulate principles in favor of nicknames. For example, see the opinion of Gyan Chand: "First of all, give the author's name and surname in natural order or surname. For example, write Asadullah Khan Ghalib or write Ghalib Masood Hassan Rizvi Adib or just Masood Hassan Rizvi, because his reputation as a poet or not, his nickname can be deleted" (12).

Dr. Masood Jami's suggestion regarding the registration of authors' names, if implemented, would open a new Pandora's box of complications. See the opinion of Dr. Masood Jami:
"If a book is very popular, then the reference only works with the name and page number of the book. There is no need to give the name of the author, but if the book of the same name belongs to other authors, then all the details are included in the reference" (13).

The same problems apply to some of the existing rules of registration under pseudonyms which are in the registration of well-known names. Registration under pseudonyms is also not a straightforward rule. There are confusions in the entries of poets' names regarding nicknames and it is not possible to adhere to this principle uniformly. One of the reasons for this is the inability to determine the names and surnames of some unknown poets. The second reason is that some poets use both their real names and adopted surnames as nicknames like Iftikhar Arif, Latif Sahil, Akhtar Shamar. The third is that some people are not poets but from the beginning the nickname or nickname became a part of their name like Imtiaz Ali Taj, Rafaqat Ali Shahid. Ever since Urdu composing has become a tradition, the pseudonym symbol in these pages has been considered a difficult task as it makes the word pachak (violence is also not usually used for this reason). For this reason, Urdu composing is now free from it. In this case, it is difficult to distinguish and determine the nickname.

Now look at another aspect of the debate on this principle. About fifty percent of the poets are such that there is no need to break their names for registration. Shoq Nemvi, Majeed Amjad, Meera Ji, Munir Niazi, Shehzad Ahmed, Fehmida Riaz, Parveen Shakir, Afzal Ahmed Syed, Etebar Sajid, Shad Amritsar, Iftikhar Arif, Akhtar Shamar, Latif Sahil, Adib Sohail, Khurshid Rizvi, Sohail Ahmed Khan, Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi, Asghar Nadeem Syed, Qateel Shafai, Saleem Ahmed, Ahmed Mushtaq, Bashir Badar, Wazir Agha, Anwar Shoor, Masood Anwar, Khalid Sharif etc. Not it customary to register like this. Even if there are prefixes with such names, then obviously they will go away at the end and the rest of the names are listed in their natural order, whether the first part of their name is their nickname or not. Some percent of the poets have names which are their nicknames like Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Amjad Islam Amjad, Abid Ali Abid, Khawaja Muhammad Wazir Wazir, Saleem Aftab Saleem, Jalil Hassan Jalil Manak Puri. Some of the names of classical poets may be out of the ordinary, but most of them are also known by their real names.

Registration of names related to Muhammad:
There are also differing opinions on the names that contain the word "Muhammad". Some keep it as part of the name and some take it to the end like the former. In fact, in Muslim names, the word Muhammad can appear anywhere in the order of names like Muhammad Ali, Ali Muhammad, Colonel Muhammad Khan, Chaudhry Ghulam Muhammad etc. Therefore, in all the discussions regarding the name Muhammad, there is more than one rule of registration which seems to be almost impossible to remember and follow. Not even possible. An example of this is taken from Iqrar Hussain Sheikh's book, see "If there is a part of the name Muhammad in the two word names, then the entry will be in the other part instead of Muhammad" (14)

* Mohammad Rafiq Rafiq, Mohammad Mohammad Zakaria Zakaria, Mohammad "Three literal names whose first part is" Muhammad "then the entry will be in the part after" Muhammad " (15).

• Mohammad Ahmad Raza Ahmad Raza, Mohammad Mohammad Sharif Khan Sharif Khan, Mohammad
If the name "Muhammad" is the middle part of the three word names, then the entry will still be in the part after "Muhammad" according to the rules, but if this part is based on the family name of the author, then the entry before "Muhammad" should be done” (16).

- Chaudhry Muhammad Ashraf Ashraf, Chaudhry Muhammad Shah Muhammad Pirzada Pirzada, Shah Muhammad Tahir Muhammad Khan Tahir Muhammad Khan
  "If the name itself is" Muhammad "and the rest of it is not registrable, then the entry will be in" Muhammad " (17).
- Muhammad bin Saad Muhammad bin Saad Col. Muhammad Khan Muhammad Khan, Col. Maulvi Muhammad Muhammad, Maulvi
  “There are also some three-word names whose part of the name consists of "Muhammad" and the other two parts of the family name” (18).
  * Shah Mohammad Pirzada Pirzada, Shah Mohammad Syed Mohammad Bukhari Bukhari, Syed Mohammad

If the real name is Muhammad then what is the order of the name? What to do if Muhammad comes first in two word names and what to do if he comes later? Similarly, a three-word name and then more if the name contains family or regional names other than Muhammad, what should be done? If these family names come before Muhammad, what will be the order of the names and if they come later, in what order will the researcher write the names? This whole discussion needs to be written instead of a self-researched article and right now it is only about one part of the name. Therefore, there is an urgent need to make the registration process simple and objective.

It should be noted that "Muhammad" may be a part of a noun as a real name or as a relation with a name, because even names like Ali Hassan, Usman Ali or Umar Siddique have relations but break them. If it is not a definite tradition, then what is the need to break the names like Muhammad Ali, Muhammad Hassan, Muhammad Hussain and Muhammad Omar and take "Muhammad" later. The registration of this name needs to be considered differently from the religious point of view. In fact, it has been a common practice to break this name on the suggestion of library science that the list of entries for this name in the library becomes very long. It is to be seen why the natural order of names should be broken for fear of lengthening the list when the entry is in alphabetical order. Obviously the word after "Muhammad" is searched alphabetically. With such long lists coming and going online, this is not a search issue.

**Registration under the Chicago Manual:**

A trend of registering the names of Urdu writers following the Chicago Manuel has been gaining ground for the last few years. According to this method, all the confusion of registration is eliminated and 100% objectivity can be achieved but in following this, the identity of Urdu and other East and Pakistani names is completely eliminated. According to this method, not only will the identification of Eastern names disappear, but they also move far away from the usual methods of registration which we are accustomed to. For example, according to the Chicago Manual, the last component of any name is brought first, as if most of the names will deviate from their origin and their identity will not be retained but will be completely reversed. Ali will be Ali Muhammad and Ali Muhammad will be Muhammad Ali. Similarly, Ahmed Ali, Ali Ahmed, Hassan Ali, Ali Hassan, Mushtaq Ahmed, Ahmed Mushtaq. As if all the names will be reversed.
Some people in our country probably recommend registration only under relative suffixes under Chicago Manual, such as Rizvi, Naqvi, Farooqi, Siddiqui, if it is at the end of the name, they bring it first. It is not customary to bring any of the other suffixes first. Following the Chicago Manuel, not only Dehlavi, Lucknow, Sialkoti, Jalandhar, but also other castes will have to be brought first. Haral, Kharal, Cheema, Chatha, Sindhu, Sadhu, Rana, Bhatti, Khan will all have to be brought first whose registration we are not accustomed to. Individuals are for the identification of human beings and in our country they are adopted for the same purpose but in scientific and literary discussions it is not given importance to identify or get identification from them. Because the last part of most women's names is the name of their father or husband.

Following in the footsteps of the Chicago Manuel, there are sometimes ridiculous situations in Urdu. When the name of Dr. Farman Fateh Puri was mentioned in a magazine, I was saddened to see "Puri, Dr. Farman Fateh". In the future, if the registration of names could be arranged through some software, it would not be possible to control such ridiculous cases because the computer would be instructed to bring the last part of the name first. How Fateh Puri, Sabzwari, Allahabadi, Akbarabadi will be registered can be estimated. According to the Chicago Manual, enrollment is not only against our current practice, but is also tantamount to de-identifying Eastern names, and there is a possibility of ridiculous entries in the entries.

**Problems of name prefixes and suffixes**

The prefixes and suffixes of the names of the authors of Urdu and other Pakistani languages are very colorful which increases the problems of registration of names and makes it difficult to determine any one objective procedure. And sometimes as suffixes such as Syed Abdullah, Syed Moinur Rehman, Syed Tariq Hussain Zaidi, Muzaffar Ali Syed, Jaber Ali Syed, Asghar Nadeem Syed and Sarfraz Syed as well as Rana, Chaudhry, Khan, Malik etc. I keep coming in the former and in some as a suffix. Dr. Anis Khurshid writes

"The order of Pakistani names is not the same. They are sometimes used as the first part, sometimes as the second and sometimes as the third, and sometimes as the last part" (19)

If the names of Urdu writers are examined in this way, it will be known that this list is very long and complicated due to the different prefixes and their different order, which is difficult to remember. That is why, despite having different research manuals, we do not see uniformity in the registration of authors' names, which causes many difficulties for the scholar. The names of Urdu writers may have different forms with respect to prefixes and suffixes. For example

- **family name**
  - Syed, Agha, Sheikh, Khawaja, Mirza, Khan

- **Professional name**
  - Doctor, Hakim, Professor, Maulvi, Munshi, Haji, Qazi

- **Address name**
  - Shams-ul-Ulema, Nawab, Khan, Bahadur, Sir

- **Relative name**
  - Muhammad, Ali, Ghulam, Siddiqui, Farooqi

- **Nicknames**
  - Ghulib, Mir, Dard, Dagh, Faiz
Regarding the names of Urdu writers, there is a debate about prefixes and suffixes that some prefixes or suffixes are adopted as real names, such as Nawab Dehlavi Both these collections are available on Rekhta's website. These are the real names of these poets or pen names. In both cases, these two-word names consist of prefixes and suffixes. Similarly, Mr. Dehlavi (comedian Mushtaq Ahmad Chandan), Mir Zaidi (their collection has been published in the year 2000 under the name of “Urdu Poetry” of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Urdu Poet), Hakim Shah Bukhari (Pashto Poet), Imam Din Gujrati (Punjabi Poet), Syed Maulvi Imam Shah Bukhari (Punjabi Poet, Collection of Kafiyat published in 3), Hazrat Shah (His speech was published in Monthly Adab Latif Lahore), Qazi Ansari (His speech was published in Monthly Adab Latif Lahore).

"Shah" which is usually a suffix of some names is related to the person belonging to the family of Sadat and if included as a prefix of a name then the characteristic of this person other than Sadat is to be one of the elders of the kingdom. There is a hint but in our case "Shah" is also used as the original name. Such as: Shah Muhammad, Shah Bukhari, Dr. Shah Hassan Usmani, Shah Bano etc. Similarly, the well-known Urdu researcher Dr. Syeda Jafar's real name is "Syeda" and Jafar is his father's name. Pervaiz Shukoh compiled "Dr. Syeda Jafar (Study of Art and Personality)" which according to the book published from Lucknow in the year 2000, her name is "Syeda Jafar bint Syed Jafar Ali". Mirza Ehsas Baig's article in the same book is called "Syeda Apa". As if her real name is "Syeda". In Punjab, a name is also given as "Sayed (pronounced" Sayed ") on which Sayyid is mistaken and confused while it is non-violent and is kept as the original name. He has been our colleague for some time. A name in "Adab Latif" Mirza Syed Al-Zafar Chughtai passed by. A book about Rai Ahmad Khan Kharal Shaheed has been published last year. Sheikh Sharif was a former Gaddi Nasheen and a good Urdu poet and also wrote a book "The Role of Sheikh Sharif Monastery in the War of Independence and the Establishment of Pakistan".

Khan which usually comes as a relative suffix of a caste. It is also sometimes kept as real name like Khan Ahmad Hussain Khan, Khan Muhammad Chawla, Prof. Khan Rashid, Khan Muhammad Niaz, Khan Muhammad Ashraf etc.
Dr. B. Muhammad Daud Mohsin is an Urdu teacher in Karnataka and the author or compiler of more than a dozen books. He compiled a book on the retirement of his teacher, Prof. Syed Shah Madar Aqeel, which was published under the name of Prof. Yasin Aqeel: Individual and Artist. When I saw this book on Rekhta's website, I was stunned to read its name. After some time of mental practice, Harman thought that there was a mistake of proof in the Urdu cover. Muhammad Aqeel will be the name. For further satisfaction, I turned the pages of the book from the beginning and found out that the real name is Prof. Syed Shah Madar Aqeel. No books of his own were found on the line. The registration of this name will come in the section of abbreviated names and only YM-Aqeel will be registered. There is a lot of creativity in our region in terms of naming. Apart from rarity, unique names are also given due to fame and love and devotion. A loved one has named his son "Ya Ali Madad" and this is what he has registered with NADRA. Imdad Ali had heard "Ya Ali Madad" for the first time. Tomorrow, he will have to register the name of the author without breaking it. For the registration of all such names, it is the responsibility of the scholar to try to determine the real name, whether it be a prefix or a suffix, and if there are any other prefixes, take them later or whatever for the registration of such names. Explain the procedure. The bibliographies or references of an article may contain only one and a half such names but other indexes or indexes may contain more such names which will require a separate explanation of the procedure of entry.

The common ways of registering the names of the authors of Urdu and other East and Pakistani languages and their problems are mostly the result of reasons which have not yet been taken seriously. The English Manuals claim guidance from MLAs and Chicago but are also modified to suit their needs. The APA was rarely used, as it was for a few years at Lahore College for Women's University, Lahore, but was later diverted to Chicago. Individual writers also use different methods, but objectivity or the same method of registration has not yet emerged. Such works of some institutions also suffer from the same objectivity. According to our observation, unless the principle of listing the names of authors of Urdu and other Pakistani languages in a natural order is adopted, it will not be possible to raise the objectivity ratio very high.

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