

## PHONOLOGICAL VARIATIONS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA: A STUDY OF YOUSAFZAI AND AFRIDI DIALECTS OF PASHTO

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### Abstract

*The paper probes into the phonological variations between Yousafzai and Afridi dialects of Pashto of District Mardan and Khyber Agency respectively. The major focus was the study of vowel differences in both the dialects of Pashto language. For the current study, data was collected through audio recordings from 100 native speakers of Yousafzai and Afridi dialects through a stimuli list by using convenience sampling, in a completely natural setting. After the analysis of the data, it was found that long vowels are used only by speakers of Yousafzai dialect while Afridis do not use long vowels. However, short vowels are used by speakers of both the dialects. Moreover, both of the Pashto dialects speakers pronounce initial vowels apparently alike. An obvious difference is in /a/ and /o/ sounds. Afridis pronounce /o/ instead of /a/ at middle and final positions.*

### Key Words

Pashto, Afridi, Yousafzai, Dialect, Phonological Variations, Vowel sounds.

### 1. Introduction

There has been a remarkable growth in the study of language variation in the last fifty years and it has now become an important field of research in sociolinguistics. Language varies from place to place and every community of a different place has its own type of language (Shohamy, 2006). This variation of languages allows us to

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differentiate nations, states, communities, groups and even individuals. To understand the present study, it is essential to know about terms like language, dialect and variety. According to Merriam Webster Dictionary of English *'the words, their pronunciation, and the methods of combining them used and understood by a community is known as language.'* It means that language is a systematic and meaningful combination of words for an easy understanding of the user community. On the other hand, every language is a composite of dialects and every dialect has its own specifications used by a specific group of people. For example, Pashto language is spoken in Mardan, Swabi, and Charsadda and the same language is used by the people of Karak, Lakki Marwat and Bannu but the dialects of these regions are entirely different from each other. There are three Pashto dialect groups. Southern Pashto is spoken in Afghanistan and Northern Pashto is spoken in Pakistan. However, some linguists talk about the third group known as Central Pashto, mainly spoken in Pakistan. In conclusion, it can be said that dialect is the sub variety of language.

Fishman (1965) states that each variety of language is identified with its sound system, grammatical features, vocabulary and meaning. Wardhaugh defines language variety as *"a specific set of linguistic items"* or *"human speech patterns"* (sounds, words, grammatical features) which are connected with some external factor (Wardhaugh 1998). These definitions clarify that variety of language actually serves as the basis for judgment one group makes about another group.

Phonological variation is one of the most important aspect of language variation. It is concerned with the way we pronounce words. A single language can be divided into many different dialects and every dialect has such phonological variation which makes it different from other dialect/language.

Phonological variation refers to differences in pronunciation within and across dialects.

This study of phonological variation aims to highlight the complexity and multifaceted nature of human speech in the two regions

of Mardan and Khyber. The study was initiated due to the personal interest of the researchers to compare Yousafzai and Afridi dialects. The reason for this interest was the five years stay of the researchers with Afridi tribe while the researcher themselves are speakers of Yousafzai dialect. The researchers had great debates with Afridis regarding phonological variations and those debates led the researchers to write the present paper. The findings of study provide useful data for describing variation in the use of Pashto language in different regions. It will help Pashto speakers grasp the idea of variations among the different dialects of the language.

It will also facilitate the foreigners who are interested in these dialects of Pashto. The study will also provide a good foundation for new researchers on variation in Pashto.

### **1.1. Phonological Variation**

Phonological variation refers to differences in pronunciation within and across dialects. For instance, the Pashto speakers of soft dialect pronounce the word for “fine” with /**sha**/ sound whereas speakers of hard dialect pronounce it with /**kha**/ sound. Similarly, a lot of variations across different speech communities are there from vowels point of view. For instance, the word for rice is pronounced as “Wreeji” in Mardan, whereas it is pronounced as “roji” in Swabi, clearly indicating variation in vowels. Similar is the case with the word “raawrha” and “raarha” (bring) in the respective regions.(Habibi “Afghan and Afghanistan”1969)

### **1.2. Yousafzai and Afridi Dialects**

According to a report of PopulationStat (2014), 2369000 people live in district Mardan and in the light of another report of PopulationStat (1998), 546730 people live in Khyber Agency. Throughout Mardan district, only Yousafzai dialect is spoken while in Khyber Agency, the majority of the tribes are Afridis but Shalmanis, Shinwaris and Mallagoris also stand in prominence in the region.

It is typical of language to provide more than one way of expressing the same meaning. Geography provides a good base for research studies focusing on language variation or dialects. Looking at the history of the approaches adopted by dialectological researchers, the researchers' approach is mainly historical. (Stern et. al., 1983) It means that for the analysis of the regional variations in language, one should refer to the part of history and the old speakers of a particular language. Almost all the languages of the world have gone through some internal variations and these internal variations are combined with the passage of time in making a variety or some other varieties of a language (Ronald Waurdhaugh, 2006). Following the same historical approach, Ellis (1994) conducted a survey in English regarding the early English pronunciation in different regional varieties and he has mapped out various differences almost 10 in the shape of "transverse lines". These lines later on became known as "isoglosses".

There are two varieties of Pashto dialects, "Hard" and "Soft". "Hard" is known as Northern variety and "Soft" is known as Southern variety. Both of these varieties are divided into a number of dialects. The Northern and Southern varieties have their separate Karlani groups of dialects. Northern variety has Central Ghilji dialect which is also known as Northwestern dialect, spoken in Paktika (Eastern Afghan region), the North areas of Zabul, in the south of Ghazni and in some of the surrounding regions. This dialect is considered as the most prestigious dialect of Pashto language. Northern dialect which is also called Yousafzai dialect is another dialect of Northern variety of Pashto language. It is spoken in Northern areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including the city of Peshawar and by most of the Momand, Khalil, Chamkani, Daudzai, Afridi, Shinwari, Bajauri and Yousafzai tribes.

### **1.3. Pashto Language in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is geographically an important province of Pakistan. According to a report of PopulationStat (2011), 26,896,829 people live in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Many languages are spoken in different parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Among these languages Pashto, Khovar, Kohistani and Urdu are major languages.

These languages are categorized in different dialects and are spoken in various parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

S.No.	Language	Usage percentage	Major dialects	Regions
1	Pashto	73% of Total Population	Yousafzai, Khattak, Afridi, Bannuchi	Malakand , Mardan, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Swat
2	Kohwar	1% of Total Population	Kalasha, Phalura, Dameli, Gawar-Bati, Yidgha, Shekhai	Chitral District and surrounding areas
3	Kohistani	1% of Total Population	Maiya, Kalami, Torwali	Kohistan Districts, Swat
4	Urdu	1% of Total Population	Standard Urdu	Migrated People in Peshawar, Hazara
5	Other	1% of Total Population	Gujari, Bateri, Burushaski, Wakhi, Kalkoti, Gowro,	Rest of the Province

Source: (<http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/population-census>)

In the same vein, another table is given below by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics to show population by native language in Pakistan. This table covers the entire country to show that which language has a dominant place in a specific region.

S.no.	Language	Usage percentage	Major dialects	Regions
1.	Pashto	73% of Total Population	Yousafzai, Khattak, Afridi, Bannuchi	Malakand , Mardan, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Swat
2.	Khowar	1% of Total Population	Kalasha, Phalura, Dameli, Gawar-Bati, Yidgha, Shekhai	Chitral District and surrounding areas
3.	Kohistani	1% of Total Population	Maiya, Kalami, Torwali	Kohistan Districts, Swat
4.	Urdu	1% of Total Population	Standard Urdu	Migrated People in Peshawar, Hazara
5.	Other	1% of Total Population	Gujari, Bateri, Burushaski, Wakhi, Kalkoti, Gowro,	Rest of the Province

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**POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE**

Administrative Unit		Urdu	Punjabi	Sindhi	Pushto	Balochi	Saraiki	Others
Pakistan				14.1				
				16.46			10.53	
	Rural	7.57	44.15	9.20	15.42	3.57	12.97	
	Urban	1.48	42.51		18.06	3.99	5.46	4.66
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		20.22	47.56	0.04	9.94	2.69		4.53
				0.02			3.86	4.93
	Rural	0.78	0.97	0.11	73.9	0.01	3.99	
	Urban	0.24	0.24		73.98	0.01		20.43
		3.47	4.58	0.01	73.55	0.03	3.15	21.52
F A T A				0.		0.04	-	15.11
	Rural	0.18	0.23	0	99.1	0.0	-	
	Urban	0.18	0.18	1	99.15	4	-	0.45
		0.18	1.85	*	97.00	*		0.43
Punjab							17.36	0.96
	Rural	4.51	75.23	0.13	1.16	0.66	21.44	
	Urban	1.99	73.63	0.15	0.87	0.90	8.38	0.95
		10.05	78.75	0.09	1.81	0.14		1.02
Sindh							1.00	0.78
	Rural	21.05	6.99	59.73	4.19	2.11	0.32	4.93
	Urban	1.62	2.68	92.02	0.61	1.50	1.71	1.25
		41.48	11.52	25.79	7.96	2.74		8.80
Balochistan							2.42	
	Rural	0.97	2.52	5.58	29.64	54.76	1.87	4.11
	Urban	0.21	0.43	5.27	32.16	57.55	4.16	2.51
		3.42	9.16	6.57	21.61	45.84		9.24
Islamabad							1.1	
	Rural	10.11	71.66	0.56	9.52	0.06	1	6.98
	Urban	2.33	83.74	0.08	7.62	0.02	0.3	5.91
		14.18	65.36	0.81	10.51	0.08	1.53	7.53

Source:(<http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/population-mother-tongue>)

In the above table, it is mentioned that Pashto is the dominant language of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Approximately,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the total population use Pashto as their L1. Major Divisions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa like Peshawar, Mardan and Malakand are rich in Pashto as L1. Other languages are also spoken but Pashto stands tall among them. The whole province is known to rest of the country by its Pashto language. Pashto language is a true and actual reflection of Pashtoon society. In fact, the grace and glory of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa exist firmly and permanently with Pashto language which can undoubtedly be considered the main pillar of its dignity.

## **2. Literature Review**

Much has been said about Pashto language, its structure, grammatical features, alphabet and sound patterns and many researchers have contributed a lot to the fields of research in Pashto language. Some of them are brought under discussion to elaborate this study.

Tegey and Robson (1996) focus on Pashto language for teaching to English speakers. Their concern is never for the pronunciation of Pashto words but for the fluency and easy adaptation by the non-Pashto speakers. Different dialects and grammar of Pashto is widely discussed by David (2013) in his essay. His observation over the dialects of Pashto language is vastly read and applauded by many readers and he drew attention towards the basics of Pashto grammar but phonological aspects of Pashto language are kept aside throughout the study.

In this connection, Penzl (1962) worked on the pronunciation of Pashto alphabet and arranged his work in a proper way. His segmented study made it very easy even for Pashto non-native speakers to get good acquaintance with the proper pronunciation of Pashto language. However, he did not focus on the separate sounds of Pashto letters.

Noor Ullah (2011) also worked on Pashto grammar but ignored the phonological aspect of Pashto language. Moreover, he neglected the sound patterns of Pashto and highly concentrated on the grammatical structures of the language. As for as Pashto grammar is concerned, he has explored the language and made it easy for everyone to understand it.

### **3. Methodology**

In this part, the major focus is on the way data has been collected and analyzed. It also discusses the nature and design of the study. The researchers have thrown light on the population of the current study and have highlighted the social, cultural and linguistic features of the population of the study. Then the researchers have pinpointed the participant, the criterion of the selection of the sample and the process of data collection.

The design of the study can simply be referred to as the overall planning on the part of the researchers. The design which is followed in the current study is descriptive as well as exploratory. In the present study, the researchers are mainly concerned with two distinct varieties of dialects which are used by two different types of people living in two distinct regions. The area of phonological variation in the vowel sounds in Pashto language is quite new and needs exploration from multiple angles that is why exploratory approach has also been followed in the study. The method which is followed in the current study is qualitative. The data has been collected in the shape of recordings and then these recordings are first described, afterwards, these recordings are compared to obtain the results.

The target population of the study is all those Pashto speakers who speak either Yousafzai dialect Afridi dialect Mardan, Khyber Agency respectively.

In the selection of the participants purposive sampling technique has been followed. The ages of the participants are between 22 to 25 years while only male part of the population has been selected as samples. The reason for the male selection is the social restriction as it is difficult to collect data in the shape of recordings from the females

especially in the Afridi region. The qualification of the participants is metric who could read and pronounce the words given in the stimuli list. Furthermore, all the participants are L1 Pashto speakers and the researchers have tried their best to select such participants who are native Pashto speakers and are exposed to other languages very little so that the influence of the other languages could be avoided.

#### **4. Data Analysis**

This part deals with process of data analysis and interpretation in which the researchers have focused on the representation, description, analysis and comparison of the data. It has been further divided into three parts. In the first part, the recordings of group A have been represented and transcribed. In this part, the researchers have highlighted the vowel sounds in the words spoken by group A speakers. In the second part, the recordings of group B participants are transcribed and the vowels in the recordings have been shown with the help of phonetic transcription. In the third part, the researchers have compared words of the group A speakers with the words of the Group B speakers focusing on the vowel sound similarities and differences between the two groups. In this part, the researchers have also tried to highlight the phonological patterning of the sounds by both the groups of speakers.

#### **Data Analysis of Group A Speakers**

The following table shows the first nine words of the stimuli list. The vowel sounds in the initial, middle and final position which are discussed below are /i:/, /i/, /e/, /ə/, /a/, /a:/, /u/, /u:/ and/o/. As there are other vowels in the words given below along with these sounds, therefore the transcription of every word is given in front of the word.

<b><u>Word</u></b>	<b><u>Transcription</u></b>	<b><u>Vowel</u></b>	
/i:/	Iman	/i:man/	/i:/, /a/ (Initial Position)
	Beeza	/bi:za/	/i:/, /a/ (Middle Position)
	Mochi	/motʃi:/	/u/, /i:/ (Final Position)
/i/	Ilaj	/ilaj/	/i/, /a/ (Initial Position)
	Zalim	/zalim/	/a/, /i/ (Middle Position)
	Garze	/gərzi/	/ə/, /i/ (Final Position)
/e/	Eredal	/eridəl/	/e/, /i/, /ə/ (Initial Position)
	Deg	/deg/	/e/ (Middle Position)
	Spe(plural)	/spe/	/e/ (Final Position)
/ə/	Dalta	/dəltə /	/ə/, /a/ (Middle Position)
	Athe	/athə/	/a/, /ə/ (Final Position)
/a/	Aspa	/aspa/	/a/, /a/ (Initial Position)
	Bakas	/bakas/	/a/ (Middle Position)
	Kena	/kina/	/i/, /a/ (Final Position)
/a:/	Aam	/a:m/	/a:/ (Initial Position)
	Asman	/asma:n/	/a/, /a:/ (Middle Position)
	Sta	/sta:/	/a:/ (Final Position)
/u/	Ostaz	/usta:z/	/u/, /a/ (Initial Position)
	Poza	/puza/	/u/, /a/ (Middle Position)
	Zango	/zangu/	/a/, /u/ (Final Position)

/u:/	Obe	/u:bə/	/ u:/, ə/	<i>(Initial Position)</i>
	Tora	/tu:ra/	/ u:/, /a/	<i>(Middle Position)</i>
	Jadoo	/jadu:/	/a/, / u:/	<i>(Final Position)</i>
/o/	Or	/or/	/o/	<i>(Initial Position)</i>
	Kom	/kom/	/o/	<i>(Middle Position)</i>

## Data Analysis of Group B Speakers

This part of the analysis presents the transcription of the words pronounced by group B speakers. The major focus in the transcription is on the vowel sound in Afridi dialect. 25 speakers have pronounced the words in the stimuli list which is given in the following tables. The sounds which are pronounced differently have been written in bold.

The vowel sounds in the initial, middle and final position which are discussed below are /i:/, /i/, /e/, /ə/, /a/, /a:/, /u/, /u:/ and /o/. The vowel which is pronounced differently from group A has been bold in the following table.

	<u>Word</u>	<u>Transcription</u>	<u>Vowel</u>	
/i:/	Iman	/emon/	<b>/e/,/o/</b>	<i>(Initial Position)</i>
	Beeza	/bi:zo/	<b>/i:/,/o/</b>	<i>(Middle Position)</i>
	Mochi	/motʃi:/	<b>/e/,/i:/</b>	<i>(Final Position)</i>
/i/	Ilaj	/eloj/	<b>/e/,/o/</b>	<i>(Initial Position)</i>
	Zalim	/zolim/	<b>/o/,/i/</b>	<i>(Middle Position)</i>
	Garze	/garzi/	<b>/a/,/i/</b>	<i>(Final Position)</i>
/e/	Eredal	/eridal/	<b>/i/,/i/</b>	<i>(Initial Position)</i>
	Deg	/deg/	<b>/e/</b>	<i>(Middle Position)</i>
	Shponke	/ʃpənke/	<b>/ə/,/e/</b>	<i>(Final Position)</i>
/ə/	Dalta	/daltə /	<b>/a/,/ə/</b>	<i>(Middle Position)</i>
	Athe	/othə/	<b>/o/,/ə/</b>	<i>(Final Position)</i>
/a/	Aspa	/ospa/	<b>/o/,/a/</b>	<i>(Initial Position)</i>
	Bakas	/bakas/	<b>/a/,/a/</b>	<i>(Middle Position)</i>
	Kena	/kina/	<b>/i:/,/a/</b>	<i>(Final Position)</i>
/a:/	Aam	/om/	<b>/o/</b>	<i>(Initial Position)</i>

	Asman	/asmon/	/a:/,/o/	(Middle Position)
	Sta	/sto/	/o/	(Final Position)
/u/	Ostaz	/ostoz/	/u:/,/o/	(Initial Position)
	Poza	/peza/	/e:/,/a/	(Middle Position)
	Zango	/zengo/	/ə:/,/u/	(Final Position)
/u:/	Obe	/uba/	/u:/,/a/	(Initial Position)
	Tora	/tu:ra/	/u:/,/a/	(Middle Position)
	Jadoo	/jadu:/	/a:/,/u:/	(Final Position)
/o/	Usool	/wasu:l/	/a:/,/u:/	(Initial Position)
	Jumla	/jumlo/	/o/, /o/	(Final Position)

## Findings

1. It was found that there are variations in the phonological patterns dialects of a language. The analysis part shows that the speakers of Yousafzai dialects speak the words of the stimuli list one way while the Afridi dialect speakers pronounced the same words another way.

2. The vowels included in Yousafzai and Afridi dialects are the same in number. There are nine vowels in both the dialects in which three are long while six are short vowels.

3. The most important finding of the study is the variations in the vowel sounds. Some of the vowel sounds are totally different in the dialects used in Mardan and Bara Khyber Agency.

4. The vowels in the initial position were rarely different in the pronunciation of group A speakers and group B speakers. The only difference found in the vowels in the initial position is in the /i/, /e/, /u:/ and /u/ sounds. In Yousafzai dialect, the /i/ and /u:/ were changed into /e/ and /u/ sounds in the Afridi dialect. Apart from this one sounds, there is no significant variation in the vowels in the initial positions.

5. The vowels in the middle position have much variation in the dialect of Yousafzai and Afridi speakers. Most of the long vowels have been shortened by the speakers of Afridi dialect like /a:/ of Yousafzai speakers is pronounced as /o/ by Afridi dialect speakers in the words USTAZ, ASMAN, ELAJ, IMKAN and SALAM.

6. Some of the variations in the vowel sounds are very peculiar as in the case of /u/ and /e/. The vowel in the word *Poza* has strange variation. /u/ of Yousafzai speakers is pronounced as /e/. by Afridis.

7. Another finding is that many of the Afridi speakers speak all the open long vowels as round vowels.

8. The vowel /o/ remains almost the same between Yousafzai dialect and Afridi dialect with the exception of only one change is found in the word /osool/. Afridi speakers change this sound into a consonant and vowel /w/ and /a/.

### **Conclusion**

It is concluded that dialectical variation in vowel sounds of Afridi and Yousafzai dialects are quite obvious. The researchers came to the conclusion that some vowel variations in both of the dialects are quite clear while some variations are difficult to identify.

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## Appendix-A

### Names and Addresses of the Participants of Group A

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Name of Participant</u>	<u>Address</u>
1	Abdul Samad	Muqam Chowk, Mardan
2	Abid Ali	Village Gulpur Kalay, P/O Hathian, Takht Bhai, Mardan
3	Adil Khan	Village & PO: Sawal Dher, Katlang, Mardan
4	Emad Ali	Village Gulpur Kalay, P/O Hathian, Takht Bhai, Mardan
5	Fazal Maula	Village: Ghano Dheri, PO: Umar Abad, Takht Bhai, Mardan
6	Fida Muhammad	Par Hoti Mardan
7	Gul Rehman	Village: Mazdoor Abad, PO & Tehsil: Takht Bhai, Mardan
8	Hanif ur Rehman	Main Bazar Katlang, Mardan
9	Hussain Ahmad	Village Gulpur Kalay, P/O Hathian, Takht Bhai, Mardan
10	Izzat Muhammad	Sarhad Colony, PO & Tehsil: Takht Bhai, Mardan
11	Kabir Khan	Village Gulpur Kalay, P/O Hathian, Takht Bhai, Mardan
12	Khalid Khan	Village & PO : Sheikh Yousaf, Tehsil & District: Mardan
13	Khan Gul	Village: Serai, PO: Sher Garh, Takht Bhai, Mardan
14	Muhammad Iqbal	Village: Kati Garhi, PO & Tehsil: Katlang, Mardan
15	Muhammad Junaid	Village: Jeewar, PO: Hathian, Takht Bhai, Mardan

16	Muhammad Sajjad	Village Gulpur Kalay, P/O Hathian, Takht Bhai, Mardan
17	Muhammad Shah	Khwaja Town, Bypass Road, Mardan
18	Muhammad Sheraz	Village Gulpur Kalay, P/O Hathian, Takht Bhai, Mardan
19	Nasar Ullah	BISE Mardan Colony, Mardan
20	Sabz Ali	Village: Dandoqa, PO: Fazal Abad, Takht Bhai, Mardan
21	Shafiq Ahmad	Village Gulpur Kalay, P/O Hathian, Takht Bhai, Mardan
22	Shaukat Ali	Village Gulpur Kalay, P/O Hathian, Takht Bhai, Mardan
23	Tahir Zaman	Village: Miskeen Abad, PO: Jalala, Takht Bhai, Mardan
24	Ubaid Ur Rehman	Main Bazar Takht Bhai, PO & Tehsil: Takht Bhai, Mardan
25	Zaheer Wali	Main Bazar Katlang, Mardan

## Appendix-B

### Names and Addresses of the Participants of Group B

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Name of Participant</u>	<u>Address</u>
1	Ashfaq Ali Afridi	Kohi Chowk, Bara, Khyber Agency
2	Asmat Ullah Afridi	Bar Qamber Khail, Bara, Khyber Agency
3	Aziz Ur Rehman	Kohi Chowk, Bara, Khyber Agency
4	Dost Muhammad	Nala Kajori, Bara, Khyber Agency
5	Ejaz Afridi	Kohi Chowk, Bara, Khyber Agency
6	Iftikhar Ahmad	Speen Dand, Bara, Khyber Agency
7	Miraj Afridi	Kohi Chowk, Bara, Khyber Agency
8	Momin Khan Afridi	Nala Kajori, Bara, Khyber Agency
9	Muhammad Gul Afridi	Main Bazar Bara, Bara, Khyber Agency
10	Muhammad Hussain	Main Bazar Jamrud, Bara, Khyber Agency
11	Muhammad Ilyas Afridi	Main Bazar Jamrud, Bara, Khyber Agency
12	Musharaf Khan	Alam Godar, Bara, Khyber Agency
13	Nasar Ullah Afridi	Kohi Chowk, Bara, Khyber Agency
14	Nizam Ud Din	Kamar Khail, Bara, Khyber Agency
15	Qadeer Afridi	Main Bazar Bara, Bara, Khyber Agency

16	Rahmatullah Afridi	Nala Kajori, Bara, Khyber Agency
17	Raj Muhammad	Bar Qamber Khail, Bara, Khyber Agency
18	Rehan Afridi	Alam Godar, Bara, Khyber Agency
19	Sabid Ullah Afridi	Bar Qamber Khail, Bara, Khyber Agency
20	Sajid Afridi	Terah Valley, Khyber Agency
21	Siyal Khan	Speen Dand, Bara, Khyber Agency
22	Tariq Afridi	Nala Kajori, Bara, Khyber Agency
23	Waheed Gul	Main Bazar Jamrud, Bara, Khyber Agency
24	Yaqoob Afridi	Main Bazar Bara, Bara, Khyber Agency
25	Zar Muhammad	Kamar Khail, Bara, Khyber Agency