



AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF LOANWORDS IN BENGALI LANGUAGE:
THEIR IMPACTS ON BENGALI LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Pranab Barua

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts
(Linguistics)

Graduate School
Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University
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This Graduate School of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University has approved this thesis of "An Analytical Study of Loanwords in Bengali Language: Their Impacts on Bengali Language and Literature" in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Linguistics.

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Abstract

The objectives of this qualitative research are to 1) study the history and meaning of loanwords in the Bengali language, 2) study the adoption of loanwords in the Bengali language from the linguistics point of view, and 3) study the characteristics of loanwords and their impacts on both ancient and modern Bengali language and literature. Mainstream sources regarding loanwords in Bengali language were gathered from textbooks, and scholarly academic works such as thesis's, academic journal, webpage, dictionaries (Bengali to Bengali dictionary, English, Perso-Arabic dictionary, and so forth). The methodology section of this research work includes research approach, research design, data collection, data analysis, and results of the research.

This research analyzed loanwords in the Bengali language through a four step process; namely, 1) the collected loanwords in the Bengali language from secondary sources were transcribed in International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) ; 2) the collected loanwords were analyzed through the three perspectives; namely, (i) phonological analysis, (ii) morphological analysis, and (iii) semantic analysis; 3) the effective influence of three languages (Persian, Arabic, and English loanwords) in the Bengali language and literature; 4) analyzed the characteristics of English words through the five modern Bengali narratives and short stories to identify the impact of

English loanwords in modern Bengali language and literature as well as their influences on modern Bengali culture and lifestyle.

The result of the research was found: 1) the existence of loanwords in Bengali language from 12 languages belong to 6 origins; 2) the meaning of loanwords existing in Bengali language and transcribed them in International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA); 3) the phonological changes occurred in every language during borrowing words from another language; 4) the morphological changes occurred in Perso-Arabic, English, Portuguese and Hindi, but by the morphological characteristics, existing loanwords in Bengali lexicons with numerous grammatical forms were noun, adjective, verb, conjunction, and interjection 5) the semantic changes of loanwords in Bengali language retained intact meaning in all languages except Persian, Arabic and English as well as other semantic changes occurred different meaning, expansion, and contraction in the case of Persian, Arabic and English loanwords; 6) Persian and Arabic words elements on the Bengali language and literature were basically impacted on culture and religion, and English words or elements on the Bengali language and literature were mostly in modern lifestyle; western culture and lifestyle.

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Abbreviations and Symbols

IPA.	= International Phonetic Alphabet
Ch.	= Chapter
CE	= Common Era
Ed.	= Edited by/ editor (s)
Etc.	= et cetera
Ibid.	= ibidem/ in the same place or book that has been “cited just before”
i.e.	= id est (that is)
p./pp.	= page/pages
Trans.	= Translated by/ translator(s)
Vol.	= Volume
No.	= Number
S'	= Singular
‘S	= Plural
.	= Full Stop
,	= Comma
“ ”	= Quotation
-	= Hyphen
—	= Dash
?	= Question Mark
:	= Colon
;	= semi-colon
()	= parentheses

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Background and Significance of the Problem

Language is basically a key factor of communication known to human beings as the most significant aspect in human life. Human have used sounds, signs and symbols from ancient civilization to convey thoughts, actions and ideas in order to communicate with others. Gradually, these sounds, signs and symbols came to represent specific objects or events, ultimately evolving into a complex pattern of vocal expression called speech.¹ A principle difference between human beings and animals is language usage, though they also have their own forms of communication. It is language by which humans primarily communicate and express their thoughts, feelings, dreams, wishes, experiences, knowledge, information, customs, and rituals. Thus, language can be said to be at the core of humanity and thereby is the most significant aspect to human life.

Bengali belongs to a family of the easternmost branch, so called Aryan or Indo-Iranian, of the Indo-European language. Its immediate forebearer is a form of Prakrit or Middle Indo-Aryan descended from Sanskrit or Old Indo-Aryan. Sanskrit is said to be an important influence in the evolution of Indo-Aryan. According to the historical linguistics perspective, Indo-Aryan i.e. spoken Sanskrit {Vedic dialect, which is the language of the Rigveda (ṛgvedḥ in Sanskrit) with classical Sanskrit being a later form of the Vedic dialect and closely related to it} had developed dialectal characteristics and its structure had through a great change by the 5th century B.C and by the second half of the 3rd century B.C. The structural change of language has presented as a phase that was different from Old Indo-Aryan. This new phase of Indo-

¹ Crytal D., *English as a Global Language*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997), p. 14.

Aryan is called Middle Indo-Aryan, Prakrit that was found in some regional varieties or dialects, i.e. (i) northwestern, (ii) southwestern, (iii) east-central, (iv) eastern (Sen, 1992). These regional dialects themselves changed and continued as the spoken languages and later on developed into the New Indo-Aryan languages. According to Sen (1991)², the development of Indo-Aryan from shows three noteworthy stages;

A) Old Indo-Aryan: (i) Spoken (unrecorded), (ii) Literary (Vedic and classical Sanskrit), and (iii) Mixed Sanskrit

B) Middle Indo-Aryan: Evolved out of the unrecorded spoken Old Indo-Aryan and shows three stages: (i) Primary Middle Indo-Aryan recorded in the Aśokan and other early inscriptions and Pāli; (ii) Secondary Middle Indo-Aryan or the Prakrits, represented by Māhārāṣṭri, Śourasenī, Paśācī, Ardhamāgadhi and Māgadhi; and (iii) Tertiary Middle-Indo-Aryan represented by Apabhrāṁśa and its later phase Laukika or Apabhrāṣṭa (Avahāṭṭa).

C) New Indo- Aryan: Evolved out of Apabhrāṁśa and Laukika and represented by the modern Indo-Aryan speeches such as Assamese, Avadhi, Bengali Bhojpuri, Gujrati, Hindi, Kashmiri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Sindhi, Urdu and so forth.³ Since its origin from the spoken Laukika or Apabhrāṁśa- Avahāṭṭa, the Bengali language has developed through three stages of development, namely; (i) Old Bengali (950-1350A.D.), (ii) Middle Bengali (1350-1800), and (iii) Modern Bengali (1800-present).

The phase of this language is more than a thousand years. Within this time, the vocabulary of Bengali language has gradually enriched in various processes. According to the historical linguistics standpoint, the vocabulary of any languages is enriched in two processes; (i) by native words, and (ii) by its loanwords. Thus, Bengali language also enriched by these processes as well. With the long-distance of the phase of language, an infinite number of foreign words entered in Bengali language from foreign languages that is called loanwords. “Loanword” refers to a word adopted and

² Sukumar Sen, **History of Bengali Language**, (New Delhi: Sahitya Akademi, 1960), pp. 3-4.

³ Colin P. Masica, **The Indo-Aryan Languages**, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991), pp. 51-52.

incorporated directly or through linguistic changes into the Bengali language from any other language.⁴ In order to fit loanwords into Bengali linguistics system, all loanwords have undergone various linguistics changes such that, the loanwords nativized in Bengali language. Loanwords are those words that have been taken from another language directly or with minor change or modification. There are a great number of words from Persian, Turkey, Arabic, English, French, Dutch, German, Portuguese, Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Tamil, Telegu, Chinese, and Japanese languages present in the modern Bengali language. From these, the three languages; English, Arabic, and Persian have played a great role increasing and nourishing Bengali vocabulary. Other remaining loanwords entered into the Bengali language through these three languages.

There is no doubt these three foreign languages strongly impacted the Bengali language. Among foreign languages, Persian entered around 2500 words in Bengali language⁵ and its impact is strongest rather than other foreign languages. These are all based mainly on law and justice, revenue, administration, and Islamic religion, royal court, Islamic culture, literature, war, and hunting, and so forth.⁶ Additionally, Arabic and Turkish elements entered through Persian language.⁷ Alternatively, it is very arduous to precisely explain that the impact of English language in Bengali language because its influence is still felt in Bengali language. It also continuously nourishes and increases in the Bengali language from the end of the phase of middle Bengali (18th century) till Modern Bengali period (1800-present). Then, loanwords originating from Chinese, and Japanese as well as other foreign words such as from French, Portuguese, Dutch, and German, entered directly through English language. Some words also rooted from modern Indian Aryan languages such as Hindi,

⁴ Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, *The Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*, Part I & II, (Calcutta: Calcutta University Press, 1926), p. 213.

⁵ Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, *Bhasha- Prakash Bangala Bakaran*, (Calcutta: Calcutta University Press, 1942), pp. 503-505.

⁶ Ibid., p. 207.

⁷ Hemalatha Nagarajan, “Constraints through the Ages: Loanwords in Bangla”, *The EFLU Journal: The English and Foreign Languages University*, Vol. 5 No. 1 (January 2014): 41-64.

Urdu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Sindhi, and Punjabi, etc. There are loanwords from Chinese and Japanese origin through English as well as foreign words from French, Portuguese, Dutch, and German through English entered directly. In addition, apart from these, Tamil and Telegu words from Dravidian branch also entered into Bengali language.

This research identifies the loanwords in Bengali language and analyzes them from a linguistic perspective based on their origins as well as their impacts on the Bengali language and literature. It is noteworthy that a significant number of loanwords exist in Bengali language from different origins. This research analyzes loanwords in four processes. In the first process, the collected loanwords in Bengali language from different sources will be transcribed in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). The philological processes address the time of borrowing words from another languages. Therefore, in the second process, the collected loanwords will be analyzed through the three perspectives; namely, (I) phonological analysis, (II) morphological analysis, and (III) semantic analysis. It discusses how phonological changes occur while borrowing words from foreign origins, how morphological changes occur in loanwords that exist in Bengali lexicon, what semantic changes of loanwords occurred with different meanings, and the semantic values of loanwords retained in Bengali language. The third process explores the effective influence of Persian, Arabic, and English loanwords in the Bengali language and literature along with their historical background. What impact loanwords had on Bengali politics, economics, culture, and daily life as well as the impact of those loanwords on Bengali language and literature. In the fourth process, this research selected five modern Bengali narratives and short stories which have included a significant number of English words in many of which have viable Bengali equivalents; a) Bengali equivalents, b) close Bengali equivalents, c) without Bengali equivalents, and d) hybrid constructions of both Bengali and English language. This research analyzes the characteristics of English words through these modern Bengali narratives and short stories to identify the impact of English loanwords assimilation in modern Bengali language and literature as well as their influences on modern Bengali culture and lifestyle.

Table 1.1: Narratives and Short Stories

No.	Bengali Narratives	Bengali Short Stories
1	Aj Himu R Biye-1 & 2 by Humayun Ahmed (2006)	Ontu Phire Jabe by Shunil Gangupaddaya (2013)
2	Kobi Othoba Dondhito Opurush by Humayun Ahmed (1999)	Toop by Narayan Gangupaddaya (2009)
3	Shalik Pakhiti Urechilo by Imdadul Hoq Milon (2012)	Postmaster by Rabindranath Tagore (1908)
4	Gabhi Bibhranto by Ahmed Sofa (1995)	Brother & Sister by Begum Rokeya (1971)
5	Sheshe R Kobita by Rabindranath Tagore (1929)	Hena by Kazi Nazrul Islam (1933)

Nevertheless, some scholars have been explored on the loanwords in the Bengali language, but few in number. Now this research offers an attempt to analyze them from a linguistics standpoint.

1.2 Objectives of the Research

1.2.1 To study the meaning of loanwords in Bengali language.

1.2.2 To study the adoption of loanwords in the Bengali language and its analysis on the linguistics standpoints.

1.2.3 To study the characteristics of loanwords and their impacts on both ancient and modern Bengali language and literature.

1.3 Statement of the Research Questions

1.3.1 What does the meaning of loanwords existing in Bengali language?

1.3.2 How does the phonological change occur in every language while borrowing words from another language?

1.3.3 How does morphological change occur in loanwords that exist within the Bengali lexicon with numerous grammatical forms?

1.3.4 What does the semantic value of the loanwords in Bengali Language?

1.3.5 In what case does semantic change of loanwords occur with different meanings, expansion, or contraction?

1.3.6 How and why were the loanwords influenced by Bengali culture and life and impact on both ancient as well as modern Bengali Language and Literature?

1.4 Scope of the Research

1.4.1 The scope of the content focuses on the analytical study of loanwords in Bengali Language and their impacts on Bengali language and literature.

1.4.2 The scope of the area aims at official language of Bangladesh.

1.4.3 The scope of the population focuses on literatures and previous works of loanwords in Bengali language and literature.

1.4.4 The scope of the time emphasizes on taking time to study within December to March 2021.

1.5 Definition of the Terms Used in the Research

This research also discusses few terms and their characteristics as well as their classifications that are meticulously related to this research; noteworthy,

1.5.1 Loanwords: Loanwords refer to words that are adopted from another language or foreign origin.

1.5.2 Bengali Language: Bengali language belongs to a family of the easternmost branch, so called Aryan or Indo-Iranian, of the Indo-European language. Bengali language is the official language of Bangladesh and one of the officially recognized languages in the constitution of India.

1.5.3 Literature: Literature refers to broadly collection of written work and considered to be an art form, especially prose fiction, drama, narratives and poetry. Literature is a method of recoding, preserving and transmitting knowledge. A huge amount of Arabic, Persian and English words in the Bengali literature as well as Bengali narratives and short stories have been identified.

1.5.4 Linguistic Borrowing: Linguistic borrowing is the phenomenon of transferring linguistic constructions from a donor language to a recipient language and adopting different linguistic features without being changed or even slightly changed. Three linguistic borrowings are phonological, morphological and semantical processes as well as three types of socio-linguistics borrowing, namely; cultural and core borrowing, intimate borrowing, and dialectical borrowing.

1.5.5 Impact: The impact of loanwords means influencing through the process of linguistic borrowings and socio-linguistics. In broad sense, the impact of linguistic borrowing are the phonological, morphological and semantic changes as well as the socio-linguistics is cultural, religious, economic, political, daily behavioral influence of loanwords on Bengali language and literature.

1.6 Conceptual Framework for Research

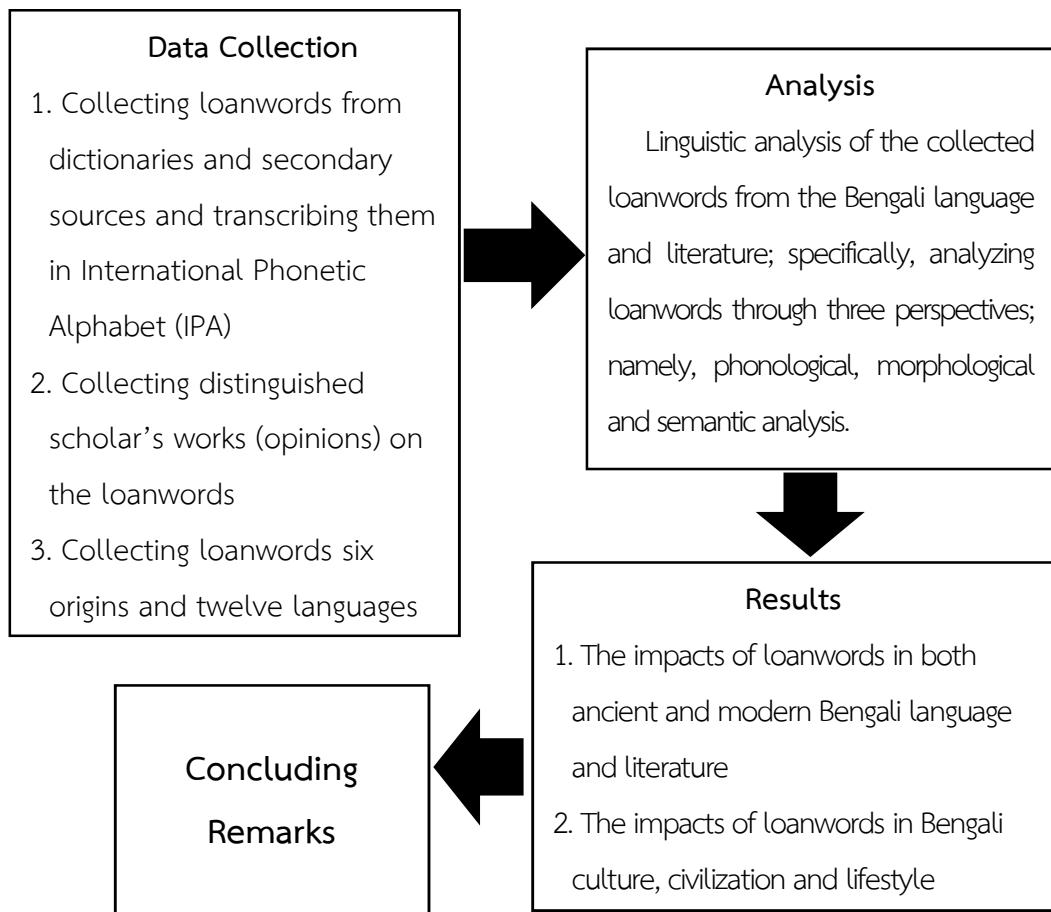


Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework

1.7 Advantages and Expected Benefits of the Research

1.7.1 Having a more comprehensive understanding of loanwords in Bengali language and their analyses from linguistic standpoints as finding appropriate sources from different scholarly viewpoints, texts, and previous works, in addition to showing their impacts on the Bengali language and literature from various aspects.

1.7.2 Gaining a comprehensive knowledge and meaning of loanwords; to apply and adopt the appropriate skills in the analysis of loanwords in the Bengali language.

1.7.3 Understanding the characteristics of loanwords and their impacts on the Bengali language and Literature along with impacts on modern Bengali literature.

Chapter II

Literature Review and Research Works Concerned

This is a significant theme to have a discussion on loanwords in the Bengali language and literature from foreign language in the field of linguistics. In the literature review and research works of previous periods, it attempts to review the previous works of linguists and scholars in related to historical background of the loanwords in the Bengali language and literature, and their adoption directly or their changes linguistically as well as their impacts on the Bengali language and literature. So, this research concerns the review of Bengali literature, along with varied works, such as previous works, which are related to the fields as follows:

2.1 Literature Reviews

2.1.1 Suniti Kumar presents an elaborate and informative explanation of loanwords in the Bengali language and literature as well as their impacts in his book on *Bhasha-Prakash Bangala Bakaran*.¹

This book discussed on loanwords in the Bengali language as well as their impacts on language and literature. In the ‘Vocabulary of Bengali language’ section, Suniti Kumar Chatterjee further elaborated on the foreign words in the Bengali language. Persian word took the first place among the foreign words and entered in the Bengali language. This book elaborated and gave a clear historical idea of loanwords entering into Bengali language. It mentioned that Persian words were started to entering into the Bengali language at the beginning of 12th century after conquering the Turkey. At present, the large amount of Persian words around 2500 words exist in the Bengali language. There are lots of Arabic words and some Turkish words exist in

¹ Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, *Bhasha- Prakash Bangala Bakaran*, (Calcutta: Calcutta University Press, 1942), pp. 1-25, 503-505.

those Persian words. Since those Arabic and Turkish words entered into the Bengali language through Persian, they are considered as Persian words.² Suniti Kumar Chatterjee classified Persian words into seven classes: namely, royal court, war and hunting; law and justice, tax and administration; Muslim and religion; culture, education, literature and arts; industry and luxury as general civilization; foreign nation, and natural things and daily life materials.³

Suniti Kumar Chatterjee mentioned in this book that there entered around 100 Portuguese words into the Bengali language. After that, a few Dutch words entered as well. He further mentioned that a variety of English words included and being also included in the Bengali language. The words came from Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia to English language and then they entered in the Bengali language as the English loanwords. He also mentioned that there are some provincial words of India entered into the Bengali language, such as Hindi, Marati, Gujarati, Tamil, Tibetan, Urdu, Chinese, and Japanese.⁴

2.1.2 Suniti Kumar Chatterjee delineated about the history and evaluation of Bengali language in his book on *The Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*.⁵

Suniti Kumar Chatterjee also discussed loanwords of the Bengali language in this renowned book. This book is divided into two parts; in first part, he mostly emphasized an explicit description of the history and evaluation of the Bengali language as well as further discussed the evaluation of Bengali phonology and foreign phonology. In the second part of this book, he explained and explored the evaluation of the Bengali Language according to linguistic approaches. Suniti kumar used both descriptive and comparative methods to analyze loanwords in the Bengali language.

² Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, *Bhasha-Prakash Bangala Bakaran*, pp. 21-22.

³ Ibid., p. 18.

⁴ Ibid., p. 26.

⁵ Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, *The Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*, Part 1 & 2, (Calcutta: Calcutta University Press, 1926), pp. 202-214.

This book discussed loanwords in details that directly or indirectly influenced the formation of Bengali language.

2.1.3 Muhammad Shahidullah presented about foreign words in the Bengali language in his book, *Bangla Bhashar Itibritta*.⁶

Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah mentioned in this book that foreign words entered into the Bengali language. In chapter six, he mentioned about loanwords as 'foreign influence'. He also mentioned that there are a lot of English words existing in the Bengali and more words are being included. Muhammad Shahidullah mentioned thus, words received from Persian can be divided into seven parts: noteworthy, kingdom and war; law and justice; religion; education; elements of civilization; nation and business; and general materials.⁷ He claimed the impact of loanwords in the Bengali language and literature thus, 'Those loanwords become the backbone of Bengali language and these loanwords are not considered as foreign words.⁸ Persian particularly influenced in Bengali vocabulary as well as little on Bengali grammar. Bengali literature has been become a completely new form with the influence of English and Western literature. He also claimed that Bengali literature has not been influenced by Persian literature, but in the middle ages, mainly Muslim poets wrote some romantic poems in the Bengali language with the influence of Persian poetry.⁹

2.1.4. Humayun Azad extensively discussed about borrowing words from foreign language in the Bengali language in his book, *Tulanamulak O Aitihashik Bhashabiggan*.¹⁰

Humayun Azad mentioned in his book that he discussed the Bengali loanwords while he was discussed 'borrowing'. He said that foreign name of things entered in the Bengali language while borrowing their goods and accepted these

⁶ Muhammad Shahidullah, *Bangla Bhashar Itibritta*, (Dhaka: Mowla Brothers, 1998), pp. 59-63.

⁷ Ibid., p. 59.

⁸ Ibid., p. 60.

⁹ Ibid., p. 61.

¹⁰ Humayun Azad, *Tulanamulak O Aitihashik Bhashabiggan*, (Dhaka: Agamee Prakashani, 1998), pp. 118-124.

names as well. For example, name of Islamic cultural elements entered into Bengali language; and a huge amount of name of western cultural elements entered into Bengali language since previous two centuries.¹¹ At the end of the 18th century, the Persian words became quite full of elements in the Bengali language due to the Muslim rule. There are plenty of cultural elements and words entered into Bengali language. The Persian words not only took place the words of rule-religious-cultural in the Bengali language, but also daily usable words. He also states thus, “In the 19th and 20th century, the plenty of loanwords in the Bengali language are taken from foreign languages without directly borrowing but with loan translation process.”¹² Besides these, Bengali borrowed some affixes from Persian language and did not borrow any other grammatical element.¹³

2.1.5 Shourav Sikder paid special attention discussing Persian and European origin in Bengali language in his book, *Bhasha Bigganer Bhumika O Bangla Bhasha*.¹⁴

Sikder Shourav in his book especially agreed with dr. Humayun Azad that there are plenty of cultural elements and words entered into Bengali language as well as a huge amount of name of western cultural elements entered into Bengali language. The plenty of loanwords in the Bengali language are taken from foreign languages without directly borrowing but with loan translation process. The Persian words not only took place the words of rule-religious-cultural in the Bengali language, but also daily usable words.

2.1.6 Mansur Musa & Monowara Iliyas paid special attention English words in Bengali language in their article, *Banglay Procholito Engreji Shobdo, Bangalir Banglabhasha Chinta*.¹⁵

¹¹ Ibid., p. 119.

¹² Ibid., p. 120.

¹³ Ibid., p. 123.

¹⁴ Shourav Sikder, *Bhasha Bigganer Bhumika O Bangla Bhasha*, (Dhaka: Ananya, 2002), pp. 189-208.

¹⁵ Mansur Musa & Monowara Iliyas, *Banglay Procholito Engreji Shobdo, Bangalir Banglabhasha Chinta*, (Dhaka: Asiatic press, 1994), pp. 220-227.

This article was published in the book ‘Bangalir Bangla bhasha chinta’ where described the English words frequently used by the Bengali. He further explores how English words are entering first in Bengali language.

2.1.7 Mithun Banerjee drew special attention about the usages of English words in the Bengali language in his article, *Bangla bhashae Engreji Kritorin Shobder Bebohar, Shahitto Potrika*.¹⁶

This article emphasized English loanwords in Bengali, their characteristics and the linguistic analysis of those words as well as the usages of English loanwords in the Bengali language. This article clearly showed and analyzed the English words in the Bengali language, how those English words use in the Bengali language.

2.1.8 Afia Dil discussed about the sociolinguistic impact of Arabic language on Bengali language and culture in his article, *Impact of Arabic on Bengali language and culture*.¹⁷

This article briefly analyzed the linguistic impact of Arabic language on the phonology, morphology, syntax and semantic domains of Bengali language and also discussed Arabic impact on Bengali life and culture as well as historical contact of Arabic and their literature impact on Bengali literature.

Alongside, the aforementioned linguists and scholars, few other linguists also discussed about Bengali loanwords and their characteristics and their impacts on Bengali literature in their books and articles.

2.2 Research Works Concerned

The concerned topic has gapped in the existing knowledge that paints to the need for further understanding and investigation. There are some previous works on loanwords in Bengali language from different origins but they are not collected together those words which are randomly existing in Bengali literature as well as they

¹⁶ Mithun Banerjee, “ Bangla bhashae Engreji Kritorin Shobder Bebohar”, *Shahitto Potrika*, Vol. 20 No. 1 (2000): 45-59.

¹⁷ Afia Dil, “Impact of Arabic on Bengali Language and Culture”, *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bangladesh (Hum.)*, Vol. 57 (1) (2012): 129-142.

are not much analyzed with transcribing in IPA. Therefore, this research concerns to analyze the collected loanwords categorizing by the origins and finding the impacts on ancient and modern Bengali language and literature.

2.2.1 Linguistic Borrowing

Chris Dyer states thus, “ Linguistic borrowing is the phenomenon of transferring linguistic constructions (phonological, morphological, and syntactic) from a donor language to a recipient language as a result of contacts between communities speaking different languages.”¹⁸ Borrowing is the ability a language has adopted without being changed or even slightly by another language. According to Bloomfield, adopting different linguistic features that differ from the mainstream is called linguistic borrowing. Different languages come into existence in any language by linguistic borrowing.¹⁹ There are two causes behind linguistic borrowing necessity and prestige. Borrowing mainly comes into existence when there is a lexical gap in a language. There are three types of borrowing, namely; cultural and core borrowing, intimate borrowing, and dialectical borrowing. Among these three types of borrowing, cultural borrowing which is also considered as word-borrowing is the most important. The percentage of word-borrowing in any language is usually higher than its sound, meaning and syntactic level.

2.2.1.1 Phonology

Phonology studies the sound system of language including, distinctive sounds within a language, and the nature of sound systems across the language.²⁰ It is very well-known that every language is unique in the sense and has its own linguistic structure. Subsequently, it is obvious that the phonological structure of one language differs from the phonological structure of another language. That is why a language generally doesn't borrow sound or phonological elements from another

¹⁸ Chris Dyer, “Cross-Lingual Bridges with Models of Lexical Borrowing”, *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research*, Vol. 55 (2016): 63.

¹⁹ Leonard Bloomfield, *Language*, (Delhi: Motilal Banarsi Dass, 1933), p. 444.

²⁰ Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, “Bengali Phonetics”, *Bulletin of The School of Oriental Studies London Institution*, Vol. 2 No. 1 (February, 1921): 1-25.

language, but doesn't borrow the elements along with the sound of the donor language while borrowing words of the recipient language from the donor language. However, it takes the words and changes in its own phonological structure. After removing all those symbols which demonstrate the words as foreign. As a result of borrowing the recipient language, the word becomes its own phonological structure which seems to be its own property. To help and make stronger the above discussion with helping the statement of Humaun Azad, "In the history of more than one thousand years of Bengali language, there is not a single phoneme was borrowed from foreign origin."²¹ Therefore, there is no exception on loanwords in Bengali language. The processes of sound change in borrowing in the Bengali language are the following -

1) Assimilation: Generally, assimilation refers to a sound change system. When a sound is changed with phonological processes due to the influence of its neighboring sound and becomes similar sound, it is called assimilation. Sukumar Sen says, "In case of articulation two proximal sounds are influenced by each other." Thus, this process is called assimilation in phonology. David Crystal says, "Assimilation is a general term in phonetics which refers to the influence exercised by one sound segment upon the articulation of another, so that the sounds become more alike or identical." After changing the sound influenced by another, the two sounds become alike. Assimilation is a phonological process, in which the modification of a segment, brings about similarity with another, neighboring segment in a word. Thus, the value of agreement is often found in assimilation.

2) Dissimilation: This process is the opposite process of assimilation. This is one of two similar sounds is changed.²²

3) Anaptyxis: This is the sound change process where two connected consonants are separated because of the entrance of a vowel sound.

²¹ Humayun Azad, *Tulanamulak o Atihashik Bhashabiggan*, (Dhaka: Agamee Prakashani, 1998), p. 121.

²² Robert Stephen Paul Beeke, *Comparative Indo-European Linguistics: An Introduction*, 2nd Edition, (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2011), p. 64.

4) Aphesis: When the initial vowel sound of a word is deleted, it is called aphesis.

5) Syncope: Deletion of the vowel sound from the middle of a word is the process named syncope.

6) Metathesis: The process of two sounds of a word changes their place mutually is known as Metathesis.²³ This process of sound change occurred in Bengali language during borrowing foreign words.

7) Prothesis: This process of a consonant cluster at the initial position of it, then usually a vowel comes before that consonants.

8) Substitution: The process of sound replacement for another class of sound is occurred in the process of substitution. So, this process of sound changes highly impacted the loanwords exist in Bengali language. This process shows that sometimes an affricate becomes a plosive and a fricative into a plosive.

9) Partial phonological change: The partial phonological changes occurred during lending loan words in the Bengali language.

10) Vowel harmony: The process of sound change between the foreign and Bengali word is called vowel harmony.

11) Nasalization: This process becomes a nasal sound between the foreign word and Bengali word.

12) Final consonant elision: The process of deleting the final consonant of a word is called final consonant elision.

13) Middle consonant elision: The process of deleting the middle consonant of a word is called middle consonant elision.

14) Middle consonant insertion: This is the process when a consonant comes inside a word.

²³ Ibid., p. 64.

15) Final consonant insertion: Inserting a consonant between foreign and Bengali word is called final consonant insertion.

16) Final vowel insertion: Inserting a vowel at the end of a word is called final vowel insertion.

2.2.1.2 Morphology

This research focuses on the morphological nature and processes of loanwords as well as foreign elements existing in the Bengali language. These elements had to come through some certain morphological processes during borrowing words. As we know that a morphological process is a means of changing a stem to adjust its meaning to fit its syntactic and communicational context. This morphological analysis of loanwords shows how language change obscures the distinction between separate morphological processes in the case of loanwords in Bengali language which are namely;²⁴ compounding, affixation, hybridization, clipping, and abbreviation.

1) Compounding: Compounded words are known as words are formed with more than one root and this process is known as compounding. Generally, the root can belong to the same or different languages. Thus, many foreign words entered into Bengali through this process of morphological changes.

2) Affixation: When a native word of any languages is mixed with a foreign element created a new hybrid word, this process of morphological change is called affixation. Through this process, there are made a lot of words of affixation in Bengali vocabulary. The loan elements in Bengali are highly accountable for creating plenty of new words in its vocabulary. Humayun Azad mentioned that Bengali borrowed some affixes from Persian, and did not borrow any other grammatical element.²⁵ It is also important to mention that a few loan terms and ending were introduced together with the foreign elements, and these loan terms and endings lost

²⁴ Camiel Hamans, “Language Change and Morphological processes”, *Yearbook of the Poznań Linguistic Meeting 3*, (2017): 1–23.

²⁵ Humayun Azad, *Tulanamulak O Atithashik Bhashabiggan*, p. 123.

their affiliations and assumed root characteristics as suffixes to be able to extend their linguistic influence.²⁶

3) Hybridization: Hybridization refers to those words which are made by adding loanwords with Bengali native words.

4) Clipping: Clipping refers the word formation process what consists in the reduction of a word to one. So, chipping is considered as the morphological processes which consists in the reduction of a word. There are three kinds of clipped words in loanwords existing in the Bengali language; namely, initial clipping, medial clipping, and final clipping.

5) Abbreviation: An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase. It consists of a group of letters taken from the word or phrase. There are mainly two types of abbreviated loanwords in Bengali vocabulary; namely, acronyms, and initialisms.

6) Grammatical process of morphology:

Loanwords entered in the Bengali language under some certain grammatical process of morphology; namely, noun, adjective, and interjection.

2.2.1.3 Semantics

Semantics studies the meaning of a word and the relationship between words and drew meaning. Words of any origin have their own meaning refer to a certain meaning that is determined by the culture and society of that language community. The loanwords and elements from different origin go through some linguistic processes. However, it concerns not only with the meaning of words but also morphological changes as well as some phonological changes. As a result of the adoption of these kinds of words, occasionally, they lost completely their original

²⁶ Shaikh Ghulam Maqsud Hilali, **Perso-Arabic Elements in Bengali**, (Dhaka: Bangla Academy, 1967), p. iii.

meaning. Therefore, depending on the various processes of semantic change, there are basically four types of semantic changing took place in this case²⁷; namely,

1) **Intact meaning:** The meaning of loanwords retained intact while borrowing
 2) **Different meaning:** Sometimes original meaning of words was changed in some cases.

3) **Contraction:** The meaning of a word indicates less things than it did before through this process. Thus, this process refers to its direction from a general meaning to special meaning.

4) **Expansion:** Expansion refers to its direction from a special meaning to a meaning. This process is the opposite of the contraction process of semantic change.

2.2.2 Hierarchy of Borrowing and Its Classification:

A hierarchy of borrowing refers to a linguistic element that borrowed from a donor language. It is distinguished from a translation of loanwords where the meaning of loanwords is translated as the same word or certain terms. This is one of the most common sources of being entered into any language as a new word. According to Humaun Azad, “words can be borrowed from one language to another language – from a nearby language or a distant language; but the other characteristics of the recipient language remain the same.”²⁸ Thus, words can be formed because of necessity, and even sometimes without any necessity, as well as sometimes can be given up if required at any time. There is a particular language group that has an influence on the recipient language. Through the cultural borrowing, foreign words are entered into a particular language. There are two types of loanwords in the cultural borrowing; naturalized and learned word.²⁹ The naturalized word refers to the words

²⁷ W. Ferdous, *A Study of Loan Words in Bengali Language*, (Dhaka: Dhaka university press, 2015), p. 42.

²⁸ Humayun Azad, *Tulanamulak O Aitihashik Bhashabiggan*, p. 119.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 119.

which are adopted by the recipient language but do not seem like foreign words. On the other hand, the learned words are scientifically adopted terms.

2.2.3 Origin of Loanwords in Bengali Language

2.2.3.1 Persian Origins

Both Persian and Bengali are from the same language lineage, called Indo- Iranian which is a celebrated wing of its mother lineage that is called Indo-European. Here the term ‘Persian origin’ generally refers to the languages of Persian, Arabic and Turkish. The Perso-Arabic loanwords in Bengali vocabulary are the dominant position of loanwords among the other foreign origins. We know Persian, Arabic and Turkish words in Bengali language in one word as Persian. According to Chatterjee, “There are a lot of Arabic words in Persian language and some Turkish words as well; many Arabic words of them came in Bengali through Persian; and basically, for Bengali, these should be considered as Persian”.³⁰ Therefore, it is considered that Arabic and Turkish language came into Bengali language and literature through the Persian language.

The Indian sub-continent immensely influenced Bengali language and culture more than five hundred years of Muslim ruling in Bengal. As a result of Muslim ruling in Bengal, there was a great impact of Arabic and Persian words and a little amount of Turkish words on Bengali language. These words are considered as Persian due to the Arabic and Turkish elements came in Bengali through Persian.³¹ Therefore, this chapter will discuss and analyze under one language, and the Perso- Arabic loanwords exist in Bengali and its historical background, the position of Persian language in undivided Bengal and role of Persian in the formation of Bengali vocabulary, linguistic analysis of Persian loanwords and some unused Perso-Arabic words.

³⁰ Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, *Bhasha-Prakash Bangala Bakaran*, p. 18.

³¹ Suniti Kumar Chatterji, *The Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*, pp. 202-214.

2.2.3.1.1 Historical Background of Persian

According to The World Book Encyclopedia, the entrance of Aryans in the Indian Sub-continent dated back to the 1500 B.C.³² After the Aryans, the Muslim came in this land and ruled the Indian sub-continent for approximately 600 years (1203-1837 AD) which was quite a long period. The rulers were Turkish and Mughals, where the Turkish was followed by the Mughal dynasty. At the beginning of the 13th century, in 1203, Turkish conquerors entered into the Indian sub-continent.³³ They ruled over this land for a long period and left their mark of victory in north India and Bengal. As their mark, they were left in this land such as politics as well as in society and economics especially. The mark was left in the field of politics, in society and economics especially. It took a long time to leave this impact. The entire Bengal came under the administration of Turkish and subsequently came under the Mughals when the Mughals took the power and ruled the Indian sub-continent.³⁴ The Mughal dynasty left a huge and evidential mark on this sub-continent such as politics, culture, society, religion, economics and definitely the languages of Indian sub-continent were profoundly influenced due to a long period of Turkish and Mughal rule over this land.

Persian influence was first introduced to the Indian subcontinent by the Muslim ruler of Turkic and Afghan origin, especially with the Delhi Sultanate from the 13th century, and from the 16th to the 19th century by the Mughal Empire. At the time, the Turks and Afghans adopted Persian language as the official language in Indian sub-continent under the Muslim rule. It was the official language of the Delhi Sultanate, the Mughal Empire and their inheritor states. Along with other South Asian languages, Bengali language was extremely influenced by Persian as it was the royal language of that period. In that period, Persian was the official language of Bengal in the Muslim period and their literature tremendously influenced Bengali literature.

³² World Book Inc, **The World Book Encyclopedia**, Vol. 10, (Chicago: World Book Inc, 1990), p. 407.

³³ Shaikh Ghulam Maqsud Hilali, **Perso- Arabic Elements in Bengali**, Edited by Dr. Mohammad Enamul Hague, Editor's preface, (Dhaka: Bangla Academy, 2002), p. v.

³⁴ Afia Dil, “Impact of Arabic on Bengali Language and Culture”, **Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bangladesh (Hum.)**, Vol. 57 (1) (2012): 103.

Many Persian words entered into Bengali language and literature. Persian came and engaged themselves either in peaceful pursuits or joined the army or the administration. Those of the first category included the Muslim preachers, teachers, poets and those of the second category were the subahdars, nazims and diwans. Persian became the lingua franca of the empire under the Mughal emperor Akbar for various political and social factors due to its non-sectarian and fluid nature.³⁵

Position of Persian Language in Undivided Bengal:

As above have mentioned earlier that the entrance of Persian language in Bengal occurred in the period of Muslim rule in Indian sub-continent. Particularly, India was one of the tax-paying subordinate states of Persian Empire and then Iranians and Persian language entered in the Indian sub-continent including Bengali during the rule of famous emperor Kurosh. Persian specifically started to spread in Bengal when the Turk ruler such as Ikhtiyaruddin Mohammad Bakhtiyar Khalaji, from the Khalaji dynasty, took the power of Bengal in 1201 A.D.³⁶ King Laxman Sen was ruling then over Bengal and his capital was in Nadia during the adventure of Bakhtiyar Khalaji from Lakhnouti to Tibet, where in the middle he conquered Bengal.³⁷ In addition, it is well known that from long past Persian businessmen used to come in Bengal, particularly in the city of Chittagong and Barisal. According to the 9th century document Lower Bengal (present-day Greater Barisal and Greater Khulna)'s western part was known as Bengal.³⁸ Because the word is a Persian one so it is quite clear that Iranian businessmen named the region as Bengal.

³⁵ Abdul Karim, "The Iranians", **National Encyclopedia of Bangladesh, 2014**, [Online], Resource: http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Iranians,_The. [16 February 2020].

³⁶ Jadunath Sarkar, **The History of Bengal**, Vol. II, (Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation, 2003), p. 4.

³⁷ Abu Osman Minhajuddin Bin Sirajuddin (Qazi Minhaj Siraj Jouzejani), **Tabaqat**, [Original Persian Text, 20-22] Bengali translated as Tabagat-e Nasiri, (Dhaka: Dhaka Academy, 1982), p. 9.

³⁸ Sen, Chandana, " Bangobhumi O Bangobhasha (Bengal Land and Bengali Language) ", **Daily Janakantha**, [Online], Resource:

<https://thoughts-on-islam.blogspot.com/2013/04/influence-of-persian-on-bengali.html> [25 July 2020].

During the 13th and 16th centuries, Arabs and Persians heavily colonized the port city of Chittagong, initially arriving for trade and to preach the word of religion (Islam). Most Arab settlers arrived through the trade route between Iraq and Chittagong and perhaps their main purpose to spread of religion (Islam) to Bangladesh.³⁹ The first Persian settlers have also hinted to arrive for trade and religious purposes, with clues of Persianization tasks as well. It is definitely sure that Persians and other Turks and Arabic people have deeply affected the history of the Bengal Sultanate and with Persian being of the main languages of the Muslim state as well as influencing Chittagonian language and writing scripts.⁴⁰ In the 18th century, many Shia Muslims from Iran came and settled in the cities of Bengal, for instance, Murshidabad, Dhaka, and Hugli etc. Then for centuries, Persian speaking preachers came to Bengal to preach Islam. All the preachers, conquerors, troops and businessmen those who came in this land settled here. As a result, in Bengal there was a prominent Persian speaking population. Chinese Traveler Ma-Huan came to Bengal in 1432 AD and saw two languages Persian and Bengali spoken by the people.⁴¹

Persian was the state language and similarly preaching and teaching of Islam in Bengal were easier through Persian. Those who were fascinated for government jobs used to try to learn good Persian irrespectively their religious background. That is obvious that the extent of literary practice was increased in a great level due to expand Persian language in Bengali. The first book was written in the soil of Bengal in Persian and its first translation was in Sanskrit entitled as ‘Amrita Kunda’

³⁹ Muin-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, “The Arab”, **National Encyclopedia of Bangladesh, 2014**, [Online], Resource: http://en.banglapedia.org/index.php?title=Iranians,_The. [16 February 2020].

⁴⁰ Mir Shirin Sultana, Mohammad Faruque, Mohammad Farid Uddin Khan, “The Role of the Persian Language in Bengali and the World Civilization: An Analytical Study”, **Journal of University of Information Technology and Science (UITs)**, Vol. 1 No. 2 (October 2017): 77-78.

⁴¹ Mukherji, Bratindranath, “ Bangala Bhashar Nam Kato Diner (How Old is the Name of Bengali language?)”, **Daily Ittefaq**, [Online], Resource: <https://thoughts-on-islam.blogspot.com/2013/04/influence-of-persian-on-bengali.html> [25 July 2020].

on yogic system first in Persian and then into Arabic.⁴² At the beginning of the second decade of 13th century, that book was translated into Persian language by Qazi Rukn al-Din, which was entitled ‘Bahrul-Hayat’.⁴³ Not only this but also the first newspaper and journal published in Bengal were in Persian language. Then hundreds of Persian books were written in Bengal by more than one hundred and fifty writers and among them were high-ranking poets. This language was deep-rooted in Bengal to such extent that when the colonialist rulers substituted Persian by English as the state language, intellectuals of that age, both Muslims and Hindus, protested and appealed to change the decision.⁴⁴ Persian was the official language of Bengal throughout the Muslim period and Persian literature enormously influenced Bengali literature as well.

2.2.3.1.2 Historical Background of Arabic

The Arabs had connection with Bengal from very early periods. As we know that the Middle Bengali period coincides roughly with the period of the Muslim rule in Bengal till the British rule. Muslim rulers in Bengal were first Turks, then Afghans, and later the Mughals. The language of these rulers and the growing of Muslim population in Bengali was during the Arabic rulers. At that time, Bengali language was common language for the Hindus, the Muslims, Buddhists and people of other religions.⁴⁵ The Muslim came into contact with Bengal occurred in two phases; the first phase was from the 8th to the 12th century A.D. and the second phase from the 13th century onwards. The main purpose of first contact was trading and travelling by the Arab traders and travelers through the seafaring. Simultaneously, they preached and propagated the Islam religion in Bengal. However, Arabic traders make it amply evident that from the 8th to 12th century A.D in the southeastern areas of Bangladesh

⁴² Qazi Akhtar Ahmad Mian, "Amritkund", *Journal of Pakistan Historical Society*, Vol. 1 (1953): 48-49.

⁴³ Dr. Muhammad Abdullah, *Bangladeshey Farsi Sahitya* (Persian Literature in Bangladesh), (Dhaka: Islamic Foundation Bangladesh, 1983), p. 30.

⁴⁴ Ibid., pp. 65-66.

⁴⁵ Afia Dil, "Impact of Arabic in Bengali Language and Culture", *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bangladesh*, Vol. 57 No. 1 (2012): 102.

had come the center of Perso-Arabic trading activities. After the fallen of Sasanid empire, all the Persian trade came under Muslim domination and Arab traders took over the maritime trade into their own hands.

The Arabs launched playing the rule on the high seas as early as the 9th century A.D. under the patronage of the Abbasid Khalifahs. The period of 9th to 16th century A.D. is considered as the golden age of Perso-Arab seafaring trade and business from Spanish Gibraltar to the Chinese Port of Canton. According to the maritime historian Hadi Hasan, the Arabs, Persians, Abyssinians, Indians, and others used to settle in Bangladesh.⁴⁶ According to the Islamic historian, Syed Sulaiman Nadvi established a number of Arab trader's colonies in the Southern India and the Chittagong coastal area. Some of the routes from the Arabian ports to China passed through the Bay of Bengal that was known to the Arabs as Schelahath and Kalahabar. Among the ports of Bengal Samandar figured prominently, which can be identified with modern Chittagong. The port of Samandar may have been situated somewhere near the confluence of the rivers Brahmaputra and Meghna roughly at one day's distance from the sea or the island of Sandwip.

According to Muhammad Haq, he mentioned in his history of Sufism in Bengal that Sufism was probably introduced in Bengal with the advent of Shah Muhammad Sultan Rumi who came to Mymensingh in the 11th century (1053 A.D.).⁴⁷ It is said that whoever came in contact with the saint, accepted Islam and then became a devoted follower of the saint. Later Shaykh Jalaluddin Tabrizi arrived in Bengal before the Turkish conquest of that region around 1195 A.D. During his time, a large number of Hindus who are mostly belonging to lower classes converted to the Islamic faith before coming of the Turks in Bengal.⁴⁸ Laksmana Sena who was the last Hindu king of Bengal and whose reign came to an end around 1200 A.D. is said to build up a mosque at Pandua. Later that mosque became the major center of Sufism

⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 102.

⁴⁷ Muhammad Enamul Haq, *A History of Sufi-ism in Bengal*, (Dhaka: Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, 1975), pp. 144-45.

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 146.

in the region. According to Enamul Haq, the Darvishes who refers to Sufi aspirant, of this center enhanced the respect of the Muslims in Bengal by their devotion, education, culture and activities which attracted the attention of the people of Northern India to Bengal.⁴⁹ Sufism in Bengal had gained its significant at the end of the 15th century and built up the famous center as the “Banga center of Sufism” and its major centers influenced in most of the districts in Bangladesh. This ancient center of Islam in Bengal played a major role to spread Islam and Arabic language in the region from the 11th century A.D.

The next very famous saint was Shah Jalal who came to Bengal followed by his three hundred and twenty disciples. He was a major figure in the propagation of Islam in the Eastern part of Bengal. His tomb in Sylhet is a famous shrine visited by thousands of pilgrims every year. These are some examples that show the growing influence of Islam in the area now comprising Bangladesh. These developments played an important role the region to become a major center of Muslim rule for several centuries in Bangladesh. It is greatly important to mention that a huge number of Islamic books from Arabic were translated into Bengal from the standpoints of the impact of Arabic language on Bengali. That brought in a large number of Arabic words into the Bengali language.

The Bauls:

The Bauls is a special sect of mystics in Bengal which developed from the Islamic mystic tradition that has been overlooked by many scholars. The origin of the term “Baul” from the word ‘Aul’ which is the Bengali contraction of the Perso-Arabic word ‘Awliya’ which means the saints. Those who lead a saintly life, observe the formalities of Muslim saints in dresses, practices, beliefs are known as the Bauls. It is important to mention here that nobody exactly knows who founded this sect. The Hindu people believe that their Gurus and the Muslims believe that Muslim Sufis (Faqirs) such as Lalon Shah in the Nadiya region and that region was famous cultural center of Bengal. As a mystic system, it became very important in

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 159.

Bengal at the end of the 16th century and became very influential and a number of Akhras (their meeting places). They gained great popularity through their mystic songs. Especially, the Baul songs of Lalon Shah are very popular in Bangladesh. They applied a number of Arabic words and Islamic ideas in them. These settlers have left their permanent mark in the region. The places named Alkaran, Sulekul Baher, bakulia, Sarandi etc. which indicate the Arab influence in place names.

According to William Carey, He mentioned in his preface to the first-ever Bengali dictionary that while Bengali as a language is “derived from Sanskrit entirely, words of Arabic or Persian origin bear a small proportion to the whole”, and “most of those, the origin of which appears doubtful, may be generally traced to a Sanskrit or an Arabic origin.” Besides being conquered and ruled by Muslim invaders, Bengali came in contact with Arabs and Arabic language in two other significant ways, noteworthy; Firstly, the Arab seafaring traders entered into the Bengali through the eastern port of Chittagong and carried on business for long period in Bengal. Secondly, Arab saints and religious leaders had come to Bengal from the 8th century. Thirdly, a large part of the indigenous population had converted by the invaders. Thus, Bengali people had three ways contact with the Arabs and Arabic language. There are records showing that a large number of people along with saints who were friends and followers of the saints also came and settled in Bengal. According to Abdul Karim states, “A fresh wave of Muslim migration under the powerful Mughal subadar swelled the ranks of the Muslim population.”⁵⁰ He referred to these migrants who were not limited to the Persian speakers. There was a good number of Arabic speakers as well. Therefore, S. Murtaza Ali mentioned in the Preface of his book “East Pakistan: A Profile”, “There are more Muslims in East Pakistan than in Arabia, Egypt and Iran.”⁵¹

⁵⁰ Abdul Karim, **Impact of Islam in East Pakistan**, In: S. Sajjad Husain, (Dacca: Orient Longman Ltd., 1962), pp. 30-54.

⁵¹ S. Sajjad Husain, **East Pakistan: A Profile**, (Dacca: Orient Longman Ltd., 1962), p. 46.

Through the above discussion of historical background of Arabian in Bengal, the Introduction of Arabic language had been a very important factor in Bengal and newly converted Muslims. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah has mentioned that Bengali language has been borrowed a total of about 5000 loanwords from Arabic, Persian and Turkish. It is often difficult to know whether an Arabic loanword in Bengali has come directly from an Arabic dialect or through an intermediary of other languages, such as Persian and Turkish. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee stated that Arabic loanwords came into Bengali through Persian: “Arabic words have come into Bengali through the medium of Persian, after these were naturalized in that language and had conformed to its phonetics: as such, they are to be treated as Persian words.”⁵² He also pointed out that “Bengal was never settled in by any considerable body of Arabs from whom Arabic words might be borrowed by the people of the land.” He also mentioned that there is no instance of borrowing the word initial Arabic article /al/. When Persian borrowed Arabic words, it received most of its Arabic elements more through books than through contact with Arabic speakers. that is why Persian has no /al/ as a part of its borrowed Arabic words. Bengali also does not have /al/ as a part of its borrowed Arabic words, because Bengali borrowed Arabic mainly through Persian. It is quite clear from historical records that more than one Arabic dialect has been the source of Arabic loanwords in Bengali.

2.2.3.2 European Origins

The term ‘European origin’ refers to those European languages which were lent by Bengali; namely, English, Portuguese, Dutch, and French. As we knew through the history of Bengal that Portuguese was the first covered the path for direct Indo-European business. Their navy discovered a new sea route from Europe to India under Vasco Da Gama. They set up trading centers in India until it was detained by India. After the Portuguese, the Dutch arrive in India through their base in Ceylon. Then, the British set up a trading post in the west coast of Surat and the French. The internal conflicts among Indian kingdoms gave opportunities to the European

⁵² Suniti Kumar Chatterji, *The Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*, p. 559.

traders to gradually establish political influence and appropriate lands. The European people controlled various coastal regions of India. Later, this impact was found in everywhere. The language was not apart from it. This research analyzes the European languages from linguistic perspectives that entered into the Bengali language.

2.2.3.2.1 Historical Background of English

Though Bengali and English are relative languages in this sense they belong to the same language family which is Indo-European. But the invasion of English words in Bengali language was expedited because of the British colonialism. In 1617, the British East India Company was given permission by Mughal Emperor Jahangir to trade in India. Gradually, their increasing influence led the Mughal Emperor Farrukh Siyar to grant them permits for duty-free trade in Bengal in 1717. The Nawab of Bengal Siraj Ud Daulah, the ruler of the Bengal province, opposed British attempts to use these permits. This led to the Battle of Plassey on 23 June 1757, in which the Bengal army of the East India Company, led by Robert Clive, defeated the French-supported Nawab's forces. This was the first real political foothold with territorial implications that the British acquired in Indian subcontinent. Clive was appointed by the company as its first 'Governor of Bengal' in 1757. This was combined with British victories over the French at Madras, Wandiwash and Pondichery that along with wider British successes during the Seven Years War, reduced French influence in India. The British East India Company extended its control over the whole of Bengal. After the Battle of Buxar in 1764, the company acquired the rights of administration in Bengal from Mughal Emperor Shah Alam Second; this marked the beginning of its formal rule, which within the next century engulfed most of India. By the 1850s, the East India Company controlled most of the Indian subcontinent, which included present day Bangladesh also. Their policy was summed up as Division and Rule, taking advantage of the enmity festering between various princely states and social and religious groups.

Position of English Language in Bengal:

The business and trade of the East India Company increased at Kolkata after the conquest of Plassey battle in 1757. Neither the British knew Bengali language nor Bengali people knew English language much at that time. It was the pre-

situation of the entrance of English in Bengal. According to Monsur Musa and Monoara Ilias, “In course of time, some people learnt English by the company and support of English or the persons who knew English. Among them the name of Rammohon Roy, Neelmoni Dutt, Dwarkanath Tagore, Dewan Ramkamal Sen can be mentioned.”⁵³ He also mentioned that on the other hand, among the English Halhed, Duncan, Hoton, Cerry, Forbes learnt a little Bengali. We know that Ramram Basu taught Bengali to the pastors Thomas and William Cerry.⁵⁴

After the establishment of the Supreme Court in Kolkata in 1775, English language learning for Bengali and Bengali language learning for English were considered very important. However, people taught and learnt English language privately in various ways due not to having institutional education. Progressively, English words was taken places in the vocabulary of Bengali language. In that period, English language learning was considered as very profitable sources. Therefore, many people started to open small institutional education to teach English. The English civilians in 1801 got the chance for the first time to learn Bengali language institutionally after the establishment of Fort William College in 1800. On the other hand, Many Bengali people got the opportunity to learn English language after establishing Kolkata School Book Society in 1817. English was gradually started to be considered as a significant language in the Bengali community. It was started to be used in daily conversation now and then. For instance, words like honor, money, power were found to be connected with English language in Bengali society at that time. However, in spite of the British colonialism having been ended in 1947 through the position of India and Pakistan, the use of English language remained the same in Indian Sub-continent. After the independence of Bangladesh in 1971 and after its five years independence, Bengali nationalism expressed itself in a wave of creative remaining of shops, industries in Bengali language. however, English has gradually been

⁵³ Mansur Musa and Monowara Iliyas, **Banglay Procholito Engreji Shobdo, Bangalir Banglabhasha Chinta**, (Dhaka: Bangladesh Shikkha Samaponi, 1994), p. 226.

⁵⁴ Ibid., p. 226

reentering the life of the former colonial nation at various levels and in various forms.⁵⁵ Therefore, incorporation of English word is clearly demonstrated in Bengali lifestyle, Bengali Media, Bengali literature. The usage of English language and conversation words as loanwords from English entered into Bengali conversation community. English became an essential for Bengali not only for job but also for business, teaching and learning, so forth.

2.2.3.2.2 Historical Background of Portuguese

It is supposed to be the period of exploration of Europeans in India by the 15th century. Portuguese was the first covered the path for direct Indo-European business. Portuguese navy discovered a new sea route from Europe to India under Vasco Da Gama in 1498. The missionaries and merchants had established a maritime presence all along the Indian Ocean in the mid-16th century. The Portuguese established the Great Port which is known as Porto Grande by themselves in Chittagong district with the permission from the Muslim rulers of Bengal, Sultan Mahmud Shah. That port later became the main port of Bangladesh which was the trading port of Portuguese in the second largest city, Chittagong. The Portuguese are the first establishers of direct communication and sea trade route between Europe and the east. They introduced naval power of Indian ocean and brought Roman Catholicism to India. They initiated the policy of trade with territorial headquarters and fortifications which was followed by the other Europeans.

The Portuguese and their progenies came in Bengal, they are known as ‘Firingi’. This term came via Persian which means foreigner. There are numerous Portuguese loanwords exist in Bengali language. They brought many exotic fruits, flower and plants and including many common household terms. They introduced Chili, Guava, Pineapple, Papaya etc. to the Bengali. As a result, the Portuguese name those fruits took place in Bengali vocabulary. Therefore, Suniti Kumar Chatterjee states that some words of Portuguese language entered into Bengali

⁵⁵ R. Banu and R. Sussex, “Code-Switching in Bangladesh”, *English Today*, Vol. 17 (2) (2001): 51-61.

language because of the entrance of Portuguese speaking “Flringis” in the occasion of trading in Bengali and then their living in Hoogli, Dhaka and Chittagong areas from the 16th century.⁵⁶

2.2.3.2.3 Historical Background of Dutch

After Portuguese, the next to arrive in Indian sub-continent were the Dutch, with their main base in Ceylon. The Dutch established their colonial rule in the South-East Asia which the Portuguese failed to complete with them. In the early 17th century, the Dutch and English trading companies gradually replaced the overextended Portuguese as the European merchants in Bengal’s port cities. The Dutch established their trading port at Hooghly with the permission by Shah Jahan in 1635 to trade in Bengal.

2.2.3.2.4 Historical Background of French

The establishment of French in the sub-continent began in the second half of the 17th century. The French colonies were in Pondichery, karikal, Malabar coast and Chandannagar. Chandannagar was the French colony in the undivided Bengal. Chandannagar was known as ‘Farasdanga’ by the earlier people, where ‘Faras’ means French and ‘danga’ means land. It is considered that Chandannagar was established as a French colony in 1673, when the French obtained the permission from the ruler of the Bengal, Ibrahim khan to establish a trading port on the right bank of Hughli river. After the taken power of Bengal by the Mugal Empire, it became a permanent settlement for French in 1688. At that period, Candannagar became the main center for European trade in Bengal. Because of the French contact with Bengal at that period, there are some French words entered into Bengali language. Those loanwords will be analyzed in this sub-topic of this chapter.

2.2.3.3 Modern Indo-Aryan Origins

There are several languages in Indian sub-continent belonging to different language families, with the major one Indo-Aryan. We see that the impact of two languages are mainly in Bengali language from this language family; Hindi and Gujarati.

⁵⁶ Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, **Bhasha-Prakash Bangala Bakaran**, p. 19.

2.2.3.3.1 Historical Background of Hindi

Bengali and Hindi language are very close to each other because they belong to the same language family. The native speakers of Bengali and Hindi languages have been living together in the Indian sub-continent for a long time. Consequently, some Hindi words entered into Bengali vocabulary.

2.2.3.3.2 Historical Background of Gujarati

Gujarati is one of the modern Indo-Aryan languages, which is current in India. There are very few Gujarati words exist in Bengali language.

2.2.3.4 Dravidian Origin

The languages of Dravidian language family are current in the southern part of the Indian sub-continent and in the northern part of Singhal. There are several languages belonging to this language family such as Tamil, Telegu, Brahui, Malayalam, Kanadi and Kurukh etc. among them, Malayalam and Tamil languages donated their words to Bengali language. There are very few numbers of Dravidian words exist in Bengali language. This study analyzes those words from linguistic standpoints.

2.2.3.4.1 Historical Background of Malayalam

Malayalam language is from the family of Dravidian Languages. Malayalam language donated their words to the Bengali language. There are very few numbers of Malayalam words exist in the Bengali language. therefore, this research analyzes those words from linguistic point of views.

2.2.3.5 Sino-Tibetan Origin

The Sino-Tibetan languages are a family of more than 400 languages spoken in East-Asia, Southeast Asia and parts of South Asia. The Sino-Tibetan language is the second only to Indo-European languages in terms of the number of native speakers.

2.2.3.5.1 Historical Background of Chinese

The Sino-Tibetan language with the most native speakers is the verities of Chinese, Burmese and the Tibetan languages. Among those languages, Bengali borrowed Chinese words. There are few numbers of Chinese words existing in Bengali vocabulary.

2.2.3.6 Japonic Origin

2.2.3.6.1 Historical Background of Japanese

The Japonic or Japanese- Ryukyuan language family includes the Japanese language spoken in the main islands of Japan as well as the Ryukyuan languages are spoken in the islands of Ryukyuan. Among those languages, few numbers of Japanese words borrowed in Bengali language and very few numbers of Japanese words entered into Bengali language.

Chapter III

Research Methodology

The aim of this qualitative research is to describe the methods of research studying to identify the loanwords that exist in Bengali language and linguistically analyze their origins and their impacts on the Bengali language and literature. Researcher studied based on the loanwords in Bengali language; their impacts on Bengali language and literature, from textbooks, and scholarly academic works such as thesis's, academic journal, webpage, dictionaries (Bengali to Bengali dictionary, English, Perso-Arabic dictionary, and so forth). With the consideration to the research method, it is predominately related to the data of loanwords in Bengali language and their impacts on the Bengali language and literature found by the observation, description, and the analysis of what the researcher has obtained from the identifying the loanwords in the Bengali language and literature. The procedures used in gathering the data in this research will be portrayed into five major parts as follows:

- 3.1 Research Approach
- 3.2 Research Design
- 3.3 Data Collection
- 3.4 Data Analysis
- 3.5 Results of Research

3.1 Research Approach

This study applies the qualitative approach in which the data was analyzed by explaining descriptively.

3.2 Research Design

This current research is the qualitative research and data analysis. Thus, the researcher analyzed the collected data from textbooks, and scholarly academic works such as thesis's, academic journal, webpage, dictionaries (Bengali to Bengali dictionary, English, Perso-Arabic dictionary, and so forth) in order to research the loanwords in Bengali language as well as their impacts on Bengali language and literature.

3.3 Data Collection

The data was collected through:

Firstly, the researcher reviewed the literature which done on the loanwords in Bengali language, and the concerned topic.

Secondly, the researcher collected the data from the secondary sources. In this case, the researcher collected the data from scholarly academic works such as thesis's, academic journal, webpage, dictionaries (Bengali to Bengali dictionary, English, Perso-Arabic dictionary, and so forth) and related documentaries sources which were critically used, and evaluated in this research. Since this is a linguistic research based on loanwords of Bengali language, the researcher had to select the Bengali to Bengali dictionary, English pronouncing dictionary, Perso-Arabic dictionary, and so forth, for data collection. Words have been collected from the sources in different languages; namely,

Table 3.1: Origin of loanwords and languages

No.	Origins of Words	Languages
1	Persian Origins	1) Arabic 2) Persian 3) Turkish
2	European Origins	4) Portuguese 5) English 6) Dutch 7) French
3	Indo-Aryan origins	8) Hindi 9) Gujarati

No.	Origins of Words	Languages
4	Dravidian Origin	10) Malayalam
5	Sino-Tibetan Origin	11) Chinese
6	Japanese Origin	12) Japanese

3.4 The Population of the Study:

The population of the study focuses on literatures and previous works of loanwords in Bengali language and literature, word formation; noun, adjective, conjunction, prefix, suffix.

3.5 Data Analysis

To analyze the collected data, the researcher had to go through some certain procedures. Since this research is a qualitative analysis, it has been divided into steps; primary and secondary data analysis.

3.5.1 Primary Data Analysis:

At the beginning of this analysis, the researcher transcribed our collected data. Since this is the study of loanwords of Bengali language, naturally different types of words exist in the Bengali language which belong to different origins. Consequently, the researcher first transcribed those words in International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), in order to analyze those words gradually.

3.5.2 Secondary Data Analysis:

At this stage of analysis, the researcher did this work mainly in four processes. As it is the study of loanwords of Bengali language, different types of words exist in Bengali language which are from different origins. In the first process, the collected loanwords in Bengali language from different sources will be transcribed in International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). The philological processes take place at the time of borrowing words from another languages. Therefore, in the second process, the collected loanwords will be analyzed through the three perspectives; namely,

- (i) phonological analysis,
- (ii) morphological analysis,
- (iii) semantic analysis.

In the third process, the effective influence of three languages (Persian, Arabic and English loanwords) in Bengali language and literature explores along with their historical background. In the fourth process, this research analyzes the characteristics of English words in five modern Bengali narratives and short stories to identify the impact of English loanwords in modern Bengali language and literature as well as their influences on modern Bengali culture and lifestyle. For showing and explaining those processes clearly, the researcher used adequate number of tables throughout this research.

Chapter IV

Results

In this chapter, the research method of the study and the results from the analyzing the collected data from textbooks, and scholarly academic works such as thesis's, academic journal, webpage, dictionaries (Bengali to Bengali dictionary, English, Perso- Arabic dictionary, and so forth). The researcher started analyzing the collected data to know the meaning of loanwords existing in the Bengali language and literature through analyzing from the linguistics standpoints, and to show the characteristics of these words or elements and their impacts on both ancient and modern Bengali language and literature as well as additionally historical background of entering foreign words or elements into Bengali language.

4.1 Analysis of Loanwords in Bengali Language

The Bengali language is one of the most progressive and quickly enriched languages. It is noteworthy that Bengali language grows expressed and embodied through the process of evolution from various languages and influences countless loanwords in Bengali language. At this point, this research identifies the loanwords that exist in Bengali language and transcribed those words in International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), and analyzes their origins through the three perspectives; namely, (i) phonological analysis, (ii) morphological analysis, and (iii) semantic analysis. Furthermore, it discusses how the phonological changes occur in every language while borrowing words from another language, how the morphological changes occur in loanwords that exist within Bengali lexicon with numerous grammatical forms, semantic values of loanwords retained in Bengali language, finally, in what case the semantic changes of loanwords occurs with different meaning, expansion, or contraction. This research also identifies their effective influence on both ancient and modern Bengali language and literature that identify their influences on Bengali culture and lifestyle.

4.1.1 Persian Origins

4.1.1.1 Perso-Arabic

1. Linguistic Analysis of Perso-Arabic Loanwords

Adoption is occurred when loanwords are borrowed and used as the same that those are before, and adoption is occurred when loanwords are gotten something change due to pronunciation of the recipient language. This research finds that occurred in the case of Perso-Arabic origin along with some adaption occurred. This research linguistically analyzes the Perso-Arabic elements that exist in the Bengali language.

1) Phonological Analysis of Perso-Arabic Loanwords

Every language changes the sound by some definite processes. The language had to come through some certain sound changes processes while borrowing the Persian loanwords in its own sound system. The processes of sound changes in borrowing words from Persian origins (Perso- Arabic) are; namely, assimilation, anaptyxis, aphesis, syncope, vowel harmony, nasalization, final consonant elision, middle consonant elision, middle consonant insertion, final consonant insertion, and final vowel insertion.

Assimilation: In the case of Perso-Arabic, a sound is changed with the phonological processes because of the influence of Perso- Arabic sound and become similar sound in the Bengali language. This process shows how the sound changes between Perso-Arabic and Bengali language. For instance,

Table 4.1: Assimilation

IPA (Arabic)	IPA (Bengali)	English
pilfa >	kella	castle

Anaptyxis: This process shows how the sound change and how two connected consonants are separated because of the entrance of a vowel sound. The examples are in below.

Table 4.2: Anaptsis

IPA	IPA (Bengali)	English
səbzə (Persian) >	ʃobuj	green
səbor (Arabic) >	sobur	patient
sərjomin (Persian) >	ʃorejomin	direct

Aphesis: This process of sound changes shows how the initial vowel sound is deleted from a word between Perso-Arabic and Bengali language. For instance—

Table 4.3: Aphesis

IPA (Arabic)	IPA (Bengali)	English
amir	mir	director

Syncope: This process of sound changes shows how the vowel sound is deleted from the middle of a word between Perso-Arabic and Bengali language. For instance—

Table 4.4: Syncope

IPA (Perso-Arabic)	IPA (Bengali)	English
ʃərṭə (Arabic) >	ʃərṭo	condition
ʃirini (Persian) >	ʃirni	offering made in the name of God or some saint
xazanah (Arabic) >	kʰajna	tax

Vowel Harmony: This process shows how mutual vowel sound changes between Perso-Arabic and Bengali language. For instance—

Table 4.5: Vowel harmony

IPA	IPA (Bengali)	English
miəl (Persian) >	micʰil	procession
sikkəbab (Arabic) >	ʃikkabab	meat with spices roasted on a skewer
surat (Persian) >	surat	face, look

Nasalization: This process of sound changes how a sound is become nasal sound between Perso-Arabic and Bengali language. For Instance—

Table 4.6: Nasalization

IPA (Persian)	IPA (Bengali)	English
hoʃ>	hûʃ	consciousness, sensation

Final Consonant Elision: This process shows how the final consonant sound is deleted from a word. Such as—

Table 4.7: Final consonant elision

IPA	IPA (Bengali)	English
fataḥ (Arabic)>	pʰoṭe	accomplishment
bayicah (Persian)>	bagica	garden
beganaḥ (Persian)>	begana	unknown
rozah (Persian)>	roja	shaman
ſirah (Persian)>	ſira	vein
sadḥo (Persian)>	ſada	white
Aqiqah (Arabic)>	akika	ceremony of naming a new-born Muslim child
aqidah (Arabic)>	akida	faith
alqaṭrah (Arabic)>	alkaṭra	tar
amlah (Arabic)>	amla	government officer
xansaman (Persian)>	kʰanʃaman	butler
xanah (Persian)>	kʰana	house
xalah (Arabic)>	kʰala	maternal aunt
xassah (Arabic)>	kʰaʃa	excellent

Middle Consonant Elision: This process shows how the middle consonant sound is deleted from a word. Such as—

Table 4.8: Middle Consonant Elision

IPA (Persian)	IPA (Bengali)	English
ſahnai >	ſanai	clarinet
xaqan >	kʰan	title

Middle Consonant Insertion: This process shows how a consonant sound is come inside a word in between Perso-Arabic and Bengali language. For Instance—

Table 4.9: Middle consonant insertion

IPA (Persian)	IPA (Bengali)	English
maliq (Arabic) >	mollik	title of the chief of village
aqa (Persian) >	əkka	death
aqol (Arabic) >	akkel	common sense

Final Consonant Insertion: This process shows how a consonant sound is inserted at the end of a word. For example,

Table 4.10: Final consonant insertion

IPA (Persian)	IPA (Bengali)	English
Ana >	anar	pomegranate

Final Vowel Insertion: This process of sound changes shows how a vowel is inserted at the end of a word. For instance,

Table 4.11: Final vowel insertion

IPA (Persian)	IPA (Bengali)	English
ʃikɔstʃ	ʃikɔsto	diluvion

Through the above analysis, there are some certain processes of sound changes between Perso-Arabic and Bengali words while borrowing them as loan. The above processes of sound changes of loanwords were entirely active in the Bengali language at the beginning of its formative period.

2) Morphological Analysis of Perso-Arabic Loanwords

This morphological analysis of Perso-Arabic loanwords in the Bengali language basically focuses on their morphological characteristics and morphological processes. The processes of morphological changes in borrowing words from Persian origins are; namely, compounding, and affixation.

Compounding: Plenty of Perso-Arabic words or elements entered into Bengali language through the morphological process of compounding. In this case, one Arabic word or free morpheme combines with another Persian free morpheme. The three kinds of Perso-Arabic compounded words entered into Bengali language as loanwords; namely, (i) Persian free morpheme + Persian free morpheme, (ii) Arabic free morpheme + Arabic free morpheme, and (iii) Persian free morpheme + Arabic free morpheme.

(i) Persian free morpheme + Persian free morpheme: This process combines a Persian free morpheme with another Persian free morpheme.

Table 4.12: Persian free morpheme + Persian free morpheme

Persian	IPA (Bengali)	English
amd+rɔft	amd+rɔpt	export-import

(ii) Arabic free morpheme + Arabic free morpheme: This process combines an Arabic free morpheme with another Arabic free morpheme.

Table 4.13: Arabic free morpheme + Arabic free morpheme

Arabic	IPA	English
aqd+rusumat	akd̩r̩sumat	ceremony of marriage
am+muxtar	ammoktar	law-agent

(iii) Persian free morpheme + Arabic free morpheme: This process combines an Arabic or Persian free morpheme with a Persian or an Arabic free morpheme.

Table 4.14: Persian free morpheme + Arabic free morpheme

Perso-Arabic	IPA (Bengali)	English
ab + kooear	abekooosor	water of the spring
ab + zomzom	abejɔmjom	holy water
ab + səbərə	əbəre səbəre	occasional
ab + h̩ayat	abehayat	elixir of life
am + parah	ampara	the last part of the holy Quran
alm + panah	alompana	the emperor
koc + qwaid	kuckawaj	parade

Affixation: Perso-Arabic words or elements entered into Bengali language and created highly accountable new words in its vocabulary through the morphological process of affixation. Bengali language borrowed some Perso-Arabic affixes, which are prefixes and suffixes along with words. These affixes created lots of new Bengali words combining with Bengali elements, as well as new words were created by using Perso-Arabic affixes with the words of these very languages; namely, (i) Persian prefix + Arabic word, (ii) Persian prefix + Persian word, (iii) Arabic word + Bengali suffix, (iv) Bengali word + Persian suffix, (v) Persian prefix + Bengali word.

(i) Persian prefix + Arabic word: This morphological process creates lots of new Bengali words by adding Persian prefixes with the Arabic words. For example –

Table 4.15: Persian prefix + Arabic word

Persian Prefix	IPA	English
bɔ	bɔkɔlom	illiterate
bɔ	bɔmal	looted thing
bɔ	bɔhal	maintain
ba	baadob	disrespectful
bi	biʃarik ^h	according to date
be	beaini	illegal
be	beakkel	senseless

(ii) Persian prefix + Persian word: This morphological process shows how some words were created by adding Persian prefixes with the same language. For instance,

Table 4.16: Persian prefix + Persian word

Persian Prefix	IPA	English
be	bæcara	helpless
be	bejae	enormous
be	beboha	invaluable
be	beandaj	beyond estimate

(iii) Arabic word + Bengali suffix: This morphological process creates new words in Bengali vocabulary by using Bengali suffixes with Arabic words. For instance,

Table 4.17: Arabic word + Bengali suffix

Bengali Suffix	IPA	English
i	imamoti	leadership in the canonical prayers
ia	illotia	filth

(iv) Bengali word + Persian suffix: This process creates a plenty amount of new words by adding Persian suffixes with Bengali words. Such as,

Table 4.18: Bengali word + Persian suffix

Persian Suffix	IPA	English
ana	babuana	luxuries life
k ^h ana	dak ^h ark ^h ana	dispensary
k ^h or	gājak ^h or	ganja smoker
gōr	bajigōr	magician
giri	babugiri	luxuries
ci	baburci	cook
čoro	guručoro	serious
dan	ačordan	perfume container
dar	oňśidar	partner
nəbīʃ	nəkol nəbīʃ	copywriter

(v) Persian prefix + Bengali word: This morphological process creates new words in Bengali vocabulary by adding Persian prefixes with Bengali words. Such as –

Table 4.19: Persian prefix + Bengali word

Persian Prefix	IPA	English
gōr	gōrmil	difference
na	nabalok	immature
bōd	bōdlok	badman
hōr	hōrdin	every day

These above analyses found out some certain morphological processes occurred between Perso-Arabic and Bengali words while borrowing as loanwords. These kinds of changes in loanwords were entirely active in Bengali language in the beginning of its formative period.

Grammatical Characteristic of Morphological Analysis

Perso-Arabic words came in Bengali language under some certain classes as grammatical categories; namely, (i) noun, (ii) adjective, and (iii) interjection.

(i) Noun: The morphological analysis shows plenty of noun form into grammatical categories came in the Bengali language from Perso-Arabic; namely,

Table 4.20: Noun

IPA (Noun)	English
aŋgur	grape
akḇor	the great
ajadi	freedom
ajij	free
jahaj	ship
badam	nut
cini	sugar
jomi	land
ðɔpṯr	office
ʃ̱hor	city
golap	rose

(ii) Adjective: Many adjectives entered into Bengali language from Persian origin, namely;

Table 4.21: Adjective

IPA (Adjective)	English
bahaḏur	brave
jɔkʰom	injury

IPA (Adjective)	English
halal	legal
ṭaja	fresh
mojobut	strong
gɔrom	hot

(iii) Interjection: This morphological process shows how grammatical form of interjections came in Bengali language; namely,

Table 4.22: Interjection

IPA (Interjection)	English
bahba	praise
ʃabaf	bully
apsos	regret
k ^h ub	very

These above analyses identified that there are two morphological processes occurred while borrowing Perso-Arabic elements; namely, compounding and affixation as well as three grammatical categories of Perso-Arabic words in Bengali vocabulary; namely, noun, adjective and interjection.

3) Semantic Analysis of Perso-Arabic Loanwords

Perso-Arabic words have their own meaning which refers to a certain meaning that is determined by the culture and society of that language community, but they go through the linguistic processes. However, it concerns not only with the meaning of words but also morphological changes as well as some phonological changes. As a result of the adoption of these kinds of words, occasionally, they lost completely their original meaning. Therefore, depending on the various processes of semantic change, there are basically four types of semantic changing; namely, (i) intact meaning, (ii) different meaning, (iii) contraction, and (iv) expansion

(i) Intact meaning: This process of semantic changes shows how the meaning of Perso-Arabic loanwords retained intact while borrowing. For instance,

Table 4.23: Intact meaning

IPA	In Perso-Arabic	In Bengali
əksər	frequent	frequent or often
ojuhāt	causes	causes or excuses
ak ^h er	last	end
ak ^h eraṭ	day of judgment	next world
acar	pickles	fruits preserved in salt or oil
ajob	wonderful	wonderful
aʃol	origin	true

(ii) **Different meaning:** This process identifies how sometimes original meaning of Perso-Arabic words in some cases. For instance,

Table 4.24: Different meaning

IPA	In Perso-Arabic	In Bengali
ənjam	termination	management
akəlmənd	possessed away	wise
amir	leader	a rich man

(iii) **Contraction:** This process of semantic analysis identifies the meaning of a word turns into a special meaning from a general meaning in the case of Perso-Arabic words.

Table 4.25: Contraction

IPA	In Perso-Arabic	In Bengali
okuf	being aware	intelligence
akṭ	tie or knot	tie of marriage
adab	politeness	salutation
adaləṭ	Justice or right	court of justice

(iv) **Expansion:** This process of semantic changes shows how a special meaning turns into a general meaning. For instance,

Table 4.26: Expansion

IPA	In Perso-Arabic	Bengali
amla	collector of taxes	officer under the government

These above analyses identified that there are accountable for the semantic change in Perso-Arabic loanwords are contraction or expansion. Alongside these processes, the meaning of some words remains intact, and some are totally different from their original meaning.

4.1.2 European Origins

4.1.2.1 English

1. Linguistic Analysis of English Loanwords

At this point, this research analyzes the English words or elements that exist in the Bengali language from the linguistic point of view.

1) Phonological Analysis of English Loanwords

English loanwords exist in the Bengali vocabulary have their own characteristics and sound, but the sound change of those words is occurred while borrowing in accordance with its own phonological structure. The process of phonological changes in borrowing words from English are; namely, (i) final vowel insertion, (ii) syncope, (iii) initial consonant elision, (iv) anaptyxis, (v) partial phonological change, (vi) metathesis, (vii) prothesis, and (viii) substitution.

(i) Final Vowel Insertion: This process of phonological changes shows how a vowel is inserted at the end of a word. For example,

Table 4.27: Final vowel insertion

English	IPA (English)	IPA (Bengali)
Crist	kraɪst >	k ^h risto
gilt	gilt >	gilti
tuition	tjuɪʃn >	tiuʃani

(ii) **Syncope**: This process of phonological changes identifies how a middle vowel sound of a word is deleted. For instance,

Table 4.28: Syncope

English	IPA (English)	IPA (Bengali)
chain	tʃeɪn >	cen
daily	dəɪli >	deli
dose	dəʊs >	dɔj
grade	greɪd >	gred
grain	greɪn >	gren
jail	dʒeɪl >	jel
taste	teɪst >	test

(iii) **Initial Consonant Elision**: This phonological change identifies how the initial consonant sound is deleted. For instance,

Table 4.29: Initial Consonant elision

English	IPA(English)	IPA (Bengali)
stool	stʊl >	tul

(iv) **Anaptyxis**: This process of phonological change shows how two connected consonants are separated due to entering a vowel sound. For instance,

Table 4.30: Anaptyxis

English	IPA (English)	IPA (Bengali)
table	teɪble >	tebil

(v) **Partial Phonological Change**: This process of phonological change identifies that there are some partial phonological changes while borrowing English words in the Bengali language.

Table 4.31: Partial phonological change

English	IPA (English)	IPA (Bengali)
captain	kæptɪn >	kapt̪an
guardian	gadiən >	garjian
tomato	təmatou >	təmato
dozen	dʌzn >	dɔ:jon
doctor	dɒktə >	dak̪tar
volume	vɔ:lju:m >	balam
biscuit	bɪskɪt >	biskut

(vi) **Metathesis:** This process of phonological changes identifies how the two sounds of a word changes their place mutually in the case of English loanwords in the Bengali language.

Table 4.32: Metathesis

English	IPA (English)	IPA (Bengali)
box	bɔks >	bakʃo/baʃko >
risk	rɪsk >	rɪsk/riks >
desk	desk >	desk/deks >

(vii) **Prothesis:** This process of phonological change identifies how a consonant cluster at the initial place and vowel comes before that consonants. This process of sound change occurred in the case of English loanwords in the Bengali language.

Table 4.33: Prothesis

English	IPA (English)	IPA (Bengali)
scooter	skutə >	iskutar
school	skul >	iskul
steamer	stimə >	istimar
state	steɪt >	estet
station	steɪʃn >	estefen

(viii) Substitution: This process of phonological changes identifies how a sound replace for another class of sound. Thus, this process of phonological changes highly impacted the English loanwords that exist in the Bengali language. For instance, If English words have affricate sounds /tʃ/ and /dʒ/, the sounds turn into plosive sounds /tʃ/ and respectively in Bengali language.

Table 4.34: Substitution 1

English	IPA (English)	IPA (Bengali)
chain	tʃeɪn >	cen
danger	deɪndʒə >	denjar
jam	dʒæm >	jem
teacher	tɪtʃə >	ticar

Instead of affricative sounds, if English words have fricative sounds like /s/ and /z/, the sounds turn into plosive sound /ʃ/ in Bengali. For instance,

Table 4.35: Substitution 2

English	IPA (English)	IPA (Bengali)
dose	dəʊs >	dəj
dozen	dəzən >	dəjon
zero	zɪərəʊ >	jiro

If English words have fricative sounds, which are (/f/ and /v/), the sounds turn into plosive sounds (/pʰ/ and /bʰ/) respectively in Bengali. For example,

Table 4.36: Substitution 3

English	IPA (English)	IPA (Bengali)
perfect	pɜːfɪkt >	parpʰekt
full	fʊl >	pʰul
very	verɪ >	bʰeri

In English words, if there is a fricative sound /θ/, becomes ultimately plosive /tʰ/ in Bengali. For instance,

Table 4.37: Substitution 4

English	IPA (English)	IPA (Bengali)
thank	θæŋk >	t ^h æŋk

In British English, the sound /r/ is rarely pronounced. Especially, if it is in the final or medial position of a word. For instance,

Table 4.38: Substitution 5

English	IPA (English)	IPA (Bengali)
dear	dɪə >	diar
doctor	dɒktə >	dɔktɔr
rare	reə >	rear

These above analyses identify that there are some certain processes of sound change occurred between English and Bengali words; namely, final vowel insertion, syncope, initial consonant elision, anaptyxis, partial phonological change, metathesis, prothesis and substitution.

2) Morphological Analysis of English Loanwords

This analysis identifies how the morphological characteristics and the morphological processes of English loanwords that exist in the Bengali language.

Morphological Process:

The processes of morphological changes identify in the case of English loanwords in Bengali language; namely, (i) compounding, (ii) hybridization, (iii) clipping, and (iv) abbreviation

(i) Compounding: This process of morphological changes identifies some English words in the Bengali language are created by adding another word from the same or a different language. For instance,

Table 4.39: Compounding

IPA	IPA (Bengali)	English
hed+ mastar (English)	hedmastar	headmaster
praim+ ministar (English)	praim ministar	prime minister
þøent+ sekretari (English)	þøent sekretari	joint secretary
hom+ æfears (English)	hom æfears	home affairs
dakþar+ k ^h ana (Persian)	dakþark ^h ana	dispensary

(ii) Hybridization: This process of morphological changes shows some Bengali words are created by adding English words with Bengali native words. For instance,

Table 4.40: Hybridization

IPA (English)	IPA (Bengali)	IPA
skul	ʃikk ^h ok	skul-ʃikk ^h ok
p ^h utbøl	k ^h æloaṛ	p ^h utbøl- k ^h æloaṛ

(iii) Clipping: This process of morphological changes finds how some words are created by reducing of a word. There are three kinds of clipped words in English loanwords exists in Bengali; namely, initial clipping, medial clipping, and final clipping.

Initial clipping: This process of initial clipping shows retaining the final part of the word.

Table 4.41: Initial clipping

English (Prototype)	English (Clipped)	IPA
telephone	phone	p ^h on
university	varsity	b ^h arsiti
hamburger	burger	bargar
airplane	plane	plen

Medial clipping: This process of medial clipping shows retaining the medial part of the word. For Instance,

Table 4.42: Medial Clipping

English (Prototype)	English (Clipped)	IPA
influenza	flu	pʰlu

Final Clipping: This process of final clipping identifies how the final part of a word is clipped and initial part is retained. For example,

Table 4.43: Final clipping

English (Prototype)	English (Clipped)	IPA
advertisement	ad	æd
doctor	doc	dɒk
examination	exam	ekzam
laboratory	lab	læb
professor	prof	prəf
bicycle	bike	baɪk
teenager	teen	tin
mathematics	math	mæθ
dormitory	dorm	dɔrm
congratulation	congrats	kɔŋgræts
photograph	photo	pʰoto

(IV) Abbreviation: This process of morphological changes shows the plenty of English abbreviations are borrowed in the Bengali language. There are mainly two types of abbreviated English loanwords in Bengali vocabulary; namely, acronyms and initialisms.

Acronyms: Here this process of morphological changes identifies that a word is formed from acronymic elements in a phrase or word.

Table 4.44: Acronyms

Acronyms	IPA	English
AIDS	eɪds	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
Vat	bʰæt	Value Added Tax
CD-ROM	sidi rom	Compact Disc read-only memory

Initialisms: Here this process of morphological changes identifies that a word is formed from initialized elements in a phrase or word.

Table 4.45: Initialisms

Initialisms	IPA	English
ATM	etiem	Automated teller machine
HIV	eicaib ^h i	Human immunodeficiency virus
PIN	piaien	Personal identification number
MBA	embie	Masters of Business Administration
TV	tivi	Television
VIP	b ^h iaipi	Very important person

Grammatical Categories of Morphological Process:

At this point, this research analyzes how English loanwords is changed by the grammatical characteristic of morphological process while borrowing and identifies that there are plenty of noun and adjective form of morphological characteristics.

(i) Noun: This process of morphological changes demonstrates how plenty of noun came in Bengali language from English.

Table 4.46: Noun

English	IPA
academy	ækademi
advocate	ædvoket
ambulance	æmbulens
apple	apel
coffee	kɔfi
computer	kɔmpiutar
college	kɔlej
item	aitem
omelet	ɔmlet
oxygen	ɔksijen
office	ɔfɪs

English	IPA
university	iunib ^h arsiti
uniform	iuniform

(ii) **Adjective:** This process shows many adjectives came in Bengali vocabulary from English. For instance,

Table 4.47: Adjective

English	IPA
advance	ædvans
chemical	kemikæl
daily	deli
electronic	ilektrik
good	gud
honorable	ɔnarebɔl
intermediate	intarmidiet
junior	juniɔr
nervous	narb ^h as
privet	praib ^h et
tied	tait

(iii) **Verb:** This morphological process of verb identifies how the plenty of verb came from English words in the Bengali language, along with Bengali verb.

Table 4.48: Verb

English	IPA
adjust	ædjast kɔra
guaranty	gæranti dea
help	help kɔra
step	step nea
pass	pasʃ kɔra
risk	risk nea

3) Semantic Analysis of English Loanwords

English loanwords entered into Bengali language through linguistic processes; phonological, morphological changes and some semantic changes. As a result of the adoption of these kinds of words, occasionally, the meaning of those words expanded or contacted. Therefore, depending upon the various process of semantic changes in the case of English words, there are basically two types of semantic changes; namely, (i) intact meaning, and (ii) expansion.

(i) Intact Meaning: This process of semantic changes shows how the meaning of English loanwords retained intact while borrowing. For instance,

Table 4.49: Intact Meaning

IPA	In English and Bengali
øksijen	a colorless gas all plants and animals need it to live
æntena	an antenna converts electric power into radio waves
inci	a unit of linear measure equal to one twelfth of a foot
kɔmpitɪʃn	the activity or condition of competing
kæmera	a device for recording photographs, films or video signals

(ii) Expansion: This expansional process of semantic changes shows how a special meaning turns into a general meaning. For instance,

Table 4.50: Expansion

IPA	In English	In Bengali
honda	Japanese motorbikes	motorbikes of any company

These above analyses identified numerous English loanwords existing in the Bengali language in various linguistic forms.

4.1.2.2 Portuguese

1. Linguistic Analysis of Portuguese Loanwords

At this point, this research analyzes the Portuguese words or elements that exist in the Bengali language from the linguistic point of view.

1) Phonological Analysis of Portuguese Loanwords

Portuguese loanwords exist in the Bengali vocabulary have their own characteristics and sound, but the sound change of those words is occurred while borrowing in accordance with its own phonological structure. The process of phonological changes in borrowing words from Portuguese are; namely, (i) dissimilation, (ii) substitution, (iii) final consonant elision, and (iv) final vowel elision.

(i) Dissimilation: This process of phonological changes identifies this opposite process of assimilation; one of two similar sounds are changed between Portuguese and Bengali words. For instance,

Table 4.51: Dissimilation

IPA (Portuguese)	IPA (Bengali)	English
anaras	anaroʃ	pineapple

(ii) Substitution: This process of phonological changes identifies how a sound replace for another class of sound. For instance, Portuguese words have lateral approximant sound such as /l/, this sound turns into trill sound /r/ in Bengali language. Instead of it, while the Portuguese words have fricative sound /s/, this sound turns into plosive /ʃ/ in Bengali. For instance,

Table 4.52: Substitution 1

IPA (Portuguese)	IPA (Bengali)	English
inʃles	iŋreʃ	English

When the fricative sound /ʃ/ in Portuguese turns into plosive sound /pʰ/ in Bengali. For instance,

Table 4.53: Substitution 2

IPA (Portuguese)	IPA (Bengali)	English
kafre	kapʰri	black-skinned

(iii) Final Consonant Elision: This process shows how the final consonant sound is deleted from a Portuguese word.

Table 4.54: Final consonant elision

IPA (Portuguese)	IPA (Bengali)	English
estírar	istíri	smoothing-iron

(iv) **Final Vowel Elision:** This process of phonological changes identifies how the final vowel is deleted from a Portuguese word. For instance,

Table 4.55: Final Vowel elision

IPA (Portuguese)	IPA (Bengali)	English
espada	ispat	steel

These above analyses identified the process of phonological changes in Portuguese words are; namely, dissimilation, substitution, final consonant elision and final vowel elision.

2) Morphological Analysis of Portuguese Loanwords

This analysis identifies how the morphological characteristics and the morphological processes of Portuguese loanwords that exist in the Bengali language.

Morphological Process:

The processes of morphological changes identify in the case of Portuguese loanwords in Bengali language; namely, (i) compounding, and (ii) hybridization.

(i) **Compounding:** This process of morphological changes identifies some Portuguese words in the Bengali language are created by adding another word from the same or a different language. For instance,

Table 4.56: Compounding

IPA (Portuguese)	IPA (Foreign)	IPA (Bengali)	English
kaju	badam (Persian)	kaju badam	cashew nut

(ii) **Hybridization:** This process of morphological changes shows some Bengali words are created by adding Portuguese words with Bengali native words. For instance,

Table 4.57: Hybridization

IPA (Portuguese)	IPA (Bengali)	IPA (Bengali)	English
kopi	p ^h ul	p ^h ulkopi	cauliflower
kopi	p ^h ata	p ^h atakopi	cabbage

Grammatical Categories of Morphological Process:

At this point, this research analyzes how Portuguese loanwords is changed by the grammatical characteristic of morphological process while borrowing and identifies that there are plenty of noun form of morphological characteristics.

Table 4.58: Noun

IPA	English
anarɔʃ	pineapple
alpin	pin
kedara	chair
girja	church
cabi	key
pẽpe	papaya
perek	wire nail

These above analyses identified that two processes of morphological changes are in Portuguese loanwords; namely, compounding, and hybridization as well as the Portuguese word entirely entered into Bengali language as noun form.

3) Semantic Analysis of Portuguese Loanwords

This analysis identifies that the meaning of Portuguese words in the Bengali language is retained intact in almost all cases.

Table 4.59: Intake meaning

IPA	In Portuguese	In Bengali (Retained intact)
ata	a kind of fruit	a kind of fruit
anarɔʃ	a large juicy tropical fruit	a large juicy tropical fruit
girja	a building for Christian worship	a building Christian worship

IPA	In Portuguese	In Bengali (Retained intact)
pẽpe	a tropical fruit shaped like a melon,	a tropical fruit shaped like a melon
jiſu	the title, a name, given to Jesus	the title, a name, given to Jesus

4.1.2.3 Dutch

1. Linguistic Analysis of Dutch Loanwords

At this point, this research analyzes the Dutch words or elements that exist in the Bengali language from the linguistic point of view.

1) Phonological Analysis of Dutch Loanwords

The process of phonological changes in borrowing words from Dutch are; namely, (i) initial vowel insertion, and (ii) substitution.

(i) Initial Vowel Insertion: This process of phonological change shows how an initial vowel is inserted. For instance,

Table 4.60: Initial vowel insertion

IPA (In Dutch)	IPA (In Bengali)	English
skopen >	iʃkapon	card mark
skroef >	iskrup	screw

(ii) Substitution: This process of phonological changes identifies how a sound replace for another class of sound. For example, when the fricative sound /f/ of Dutch turns into plosive sound /p/ of Bengali.

Table 4.61: Substitution

IPA (In Dutch)	IPA (In Bengali)	English
troef >	turup	trump

2) Morphological Analysis of Dutch Loanwords

This analysis identifies the morphological processes of Dutch loanwords that exist in the Bengali language and those words are entered into Bengali language as noun form.

Table 4.62: Noun

IPA (Noun)	English
iskrup	screw
tekka	competition
turup	trump
horton	hearts of playing-cards

3) Semantic Analysis of Dutch Loanwords

This process of semantic changes shows the meaning of Dutch words is retained intact while borrowing in the Bengali language.

Table 4.63: Intake meaning

IPA	In Dutch	In Bengali (Intact)
horton	a heart in a card game	a heart in a card game

4.1.2.4 French

1. Linguistic Analysis of French Loanwords

At this point, this research analyzes the French words or elements that exist in the Bengali language from the linguistic point of view.

1) Phonological Analysis of French Loanwords

The process of phonological changes in borrowing words from French are; namely, (i) final vowel elision, and (ii) final vowel insertion, and (iii) nasalization.

(i) Final Vowel Elision: This process of sound change identifies how a vowel is deleted at the end of a word. Such as,

Table 4.64: Final vowel elision

IPA (In French)	IPA (In Bengali)	English
entente	ætæt	mutual friendship
enkore	enkor	excellent

(ii) Final Vowel Insertion: This process of phonological changes shows how a vowel is inserted a vowel at the final position of a word. For instance,

Table 4.65: Final vowel insertion

IPA (In French)	IPA (In Bengali)	English
renesɔ̃ns	renesā	renaissance

(iii) **Nasalization:** This process of sound changes how a sound is become nasal sound between French and Bengali language. For Instance,

Table 4.66: Nasalization

IPA (In French)	IPA (In Bengali)	English
entente	ãtãt	mutual friendship
renesɔns	renesã	renaissance

2) Morphological Analysis of French Loanwords

This analysis identifies the morphological processes of French loanwords that exist in the Bengali language and those words are entered into Bengali language as noun form.

Table 4.67: Noun form

IPA (In Bengali)	English
ãt̪at̪	mutual friendship
olond̪aj	Dutch
kafe	coffee house
restorã	restaurant

3) Semantic Analysis of French Loanwords

This process of semantic changes shows the meaning of French words is retained intact while borrowing in the Bengali language. For instance,

Table 4.68: Intact meaning

IPA	In French	In Bengali (Retained Intact)
restorā	a place where people pay to sit and eat meals.	a place where people pay to sit and eat meals
kafe	a restaurant serving coffee	a restaurant serving coffee

IPA	In French	In Bengali (Retained Intact)
olondaj	the people of holland, the Netherlands or the Dutch	the people of holland or the Netherlands or the Dutch

4.1.3 Modern Indo-Aryan Origins

4.1.3.1 Hindi

1. Linguistic Analysis of Hindi Loanwords

At this point, this research analyzes the Hindi words or elements that exist in the Bengali language from the linguistic point of view.

1) Phonological Analysis of Hindi Loanwords

The process of phonological changes in borrowing words from Hindi are; namely, (i) final consonant elision, and (ii) middle consonant elision, and (iii) final vowel insertion, (iv) final vowel elision, and (v) syncope.

(i) Final Consonant Elision: This process of phonological changes shows how the final consonant sound is deleted from a word. Such as,

Table 4.69: Final consonant elision

IPA (Hindi)	IPA (Bengali)	English
ənjəna >	anja	gap between the birth of two issues

(ii) Middle Consonant Elision: This process of phonological changes shows how the middle consonant sound is deleted from a word. Such as—

Table 4.70: Middle consonant elision

IPA (Hindi)	IPA (Bengali)	English
kaharba >	karba	rose water container

(iii) Final Vowel Insertion: This process of phonological change shows how a vowel is inserted at the end of a word. For instance,

Table 4.71: Final vowel insertion

IPA (Hindi)	IPA (Bengali)	English
ətək >	atka	barrier, obstacles

(iv) **Final Vowel Elision:** This process of phonological changes identifies how a vowel sound is deleted at the end of a word. For instance,

Table 4.72: Final vowel elision

IPA (Hindi)	IPA (Bengali)	English
k ^h əṛua >	k ^h ṛu	hand ornament

(v) **Syncope:** This process of phonological changes shows how the vowel sound is deleted from the middle of a word between Hindi and Bengali language. For instance,

Table 4.73: Syncope

IPA (Hindi)	IPA (Bengali)	English
ənok ^h a >	anka	unknown

2) Morphological Analysis of Hindi Loanwords

At this point, this research analyzes how Hindi loanwords is changed by the grammatical characteristic of morphological process while borrowing and identifies that there are numerous of noun, adjective and conjunction for of morphological characteristics.

Grammatical Categories of Morphological Process:

(i) **Noun:** The morphological analysis shows plenty of noun form into grammatical categories came in the Bengali language from Hindi; namely,

Table 4.74: Noun

IPA (Noun)	English
atok	detained
aṛot	warehouse
aʃpaʃ	surroundings

IPA (Noun)	English
godi	mattress
coppol	sandal
cat	suck
cit ^h i	letter

(ii) **Adjective:** This process of morphological changes shows that many adjective forms entered into Bengali language from Hindi with grammatical characteristics. For instance,

Table 4.75: Adjective

IPA (Adjective)	English
alab ^h ola	forgetful. simple.
alal	wealthy man
c ^h æcra	void of honesty

(iii) **Conjunction:** This process of morphological changes shows how few Hindi conjunctions exist in the Bengali language. For example,

Table 4.76: Conjunction

IPA (Conjunction)	English
ist ^h ok	until
acc ^h a	well

Morphological Process:

This process of morphological changes shows how Hindi words are entered by adding other foreign elements with native Hindi words. For instance,

Table 4.77: Morphological Analysis

Persian Prefix	Hindi Word	IPA	English
be	coin	becoin	unstable
be	dol	bedol	ugly

3) Semantic Analysis of Hindi Loanwords

This process of semantic changes shows the meaning of Hindi words is retained intact while borrowing in the Bengali language.

Intact meaning: This process of semantic changes shows how the meaning of Hindi loanwords retained intact while borrowing. For instance,

Table 4.78: Intact meaning

IPA	In Hindi	In Bengali (Retained Intact)
atok	arrested	arrested
ankora	new	new
aʃpaʃ	nearby	nearby
cɔppol	slipper	slipper

4.1.3.2 Gujarati

1. Linguistic Analysis of Gujarati Loanwords

At this point, this research analyzes the Gujarati words or elements that exist in the Bengali language from the linguistic point of view.

1) Phonological Analysis of Gujarati Loanwords

This procedure of phonological changes shows how borrowing words entered into Bengali language from Gujarati, though this research identified that there are no any notable phonological changes. Nevertheless, sometimes the Gujarati vowel sound /ə/ turns into Bengali vowel sound /ɔ/. For instance,

Table 4.79: Phonological Analysis

IPA (Gujarati)	IPA (Bengali)	English
gərba	gɔrba	dance song
hərṭal	hɔrṭal	strike

2) Morphological Analysis of Gujarati Loanwords

This process of morphological changes shows how Gujarati words are entered in noun form in accordance with the grammatical categories as morphological characteristics.

Table 4.80: Noun

IPA (Noun)	English
k ^h orddor	hand-woven with coarse cotton yarns
hortal	strike

3) Semantic Analysis of Gujarati Loanwords

This procedure of semantic changes identifies the meaning of Gujarati words is retained intact or semantic value remains the same while borrowing in the Bengali language.

Table 4.81: Intact meaning

IPA	In Gujarati	In Bengali (Retained Intact)
k ^h orddor	hand-woven with cotton yarns	hand-woven with cotton yarns
hortal	strike	strike

4.1.4 Dravidian Origin

4.1.4.1 Malayalam

1. Linguistic Analysis of Malayalam Loanwords

At this point, this research analyzes the Gujarati words or elements that exist in the Bengali language from the linguistic point of view.

1) Phonological Analysis of Malayalam Loanwords

This procedure of phonological changes shows how borrowing words entered into Bengali language from Malayalam, though this research identified that there are no any notable phonological changes. Nevertheless, sometimes the Malayalam vowel sound /ɔ/ turns into Bengali as vowel sound /u/ while borrowing. For instance,

Table 4.82: Phonological Analysis

IPA (Malayalam)	IPA (Bengali)	English
agdəm bagdəm	Agdum bagdum	meaningless

2) Morphological Analysis of Malayalam Loanwords

This process of morphological changes shows how Malayalam words are entered in noun form in accordance with the grammatical categories as morphological characteristics.

Table 4.83: Noun

IPA (Noun)	English
kakatua	highly colored bird of the parrot family
luci	saucer-shaped bread fried in ghee

3) Semantic Analysis of Malayalam Loanwords

This procedure of semantic changes identifies the meaning of Malayalam words is retained intact or semantic value remains the same while borrowing in the Bengali language.

Table 4.84: Intact Meaning

IPA	In Malayalam	In Bengali
kakatua	a bird	a bird
luci	a kind of food fried in oil	a kind of food fried in oil

4.1.5 Sino-Tibetan Origin

4.1.5.1 Chinese

1. Linguistic Analysis of Chinese Loanwords

At this point, this research analyzes the Chinese words or elements that exist in the Bengali language from the linguistic point of view.

1) Phonological Analysis of Chinese Loanwords

This procedure of phonological changes shows how borrowing words entered into Bengali language from Chinese, though this research identified that there

are no any notable phonological changes. Nevertheless, sometimes Chinese vowel sound /i/ turns into Bengali as vowel sound /u/ while borrowing.

Table 4.85: Phonological Analysis

IPA (Chinese)	IPA (Bengali)	English
lici >	licu	lychee

This research identified the partial phonological change in Chinese loanword.

Table 4.86: Phonological Analysis

IPA (Chinese)	IPA (Bengali)	English
sanpaŋ >	ʃampan	champagne boat

2) Morphological Analysis of Chinese Loanwords

This process of morphological changes shows how Chinese words are entered in noun form in accordance with the grammatical categories as morphological characteristics.

Table 4.87: Noun

IPA (Noun)	English
ca	tea
licu	lychee
ʃampan	champagne boat

3) Semantic Analysis of Chinese Loanwords

This procedure of semantic changes identifies the meaning of Chinese words is retained intact or semantic value remains the same while borrowing in the Bengali language.

Table 4.88: Intact Meaning

IPA	In Chinese	In Bengali
ca	tea	tea
licu	lychee	lychee

4.1.6 Japonic Origin

4.1.6.1 Japanese

1. Linguistic Analysis of Japanese Loanwords

At this point, this research analyzes the Japanese words or elements that exist in the Bengali language from the linguistic point of view.

1) Phonological Analysis of Japanese Loanwords

This procedure of phonological changes shows how borrowing words entered into Bengali language from Japanese. though this research identified that sometimes partial phonological change happened while borrowing words from Japanese.

Table 4.89: Phonological Analysis

IPA (Japanese)	IPA (Bengali)	English
jujutsu	jujutʃu	martial arts

Syncope: This process of phonological changes identifies how a middle vowel sound of a word is deleted. For instance,

Table 4.90: Syncope

IPA (Japanese)	IPA (Bengali)	English
hasunohana	haʃnahana	night-blooming jasmine

2) Morphological Analysis of Japanese Loanwords

This process of morphological changes shows how Japanese words are entered in noun form in accordance with the grammatical categories as morphological characteristics.

Table 4.91: Noun

IPA (Noun)	English
jujutsu	martial arts
rikʃa	rickshaw
haʃnahana	night-blooming jasmine

3) Semantic Analysis of Japanese Loanwords

This procedure of semantic changes identifies the meaning of Japanese words is retained intact or semantic value remains the same while borrowing in the Bengali language.

Table 4.92: Intact meaning

IPA	In Japanese	In Bengali (Retained Intact)
juju ^t su	martial arts	martial arts
rik ^ʃ a	rickshaw	rickshaw
haʃnahana	night-blooming jasmine	night-blooming jasmine

4.2 Impact of Loanwords in Bengali Language and Literature

Bengali language and literature are always considered a center of art and culture which is a cradle of syncretistic traditions. Its glorious culture heritage has always entertained, progressive ideas and embraced the alien culture and religious impacts with greater indulgence. Through the phase, the Bengali language proved itself rich for the growth and development of language and literature along with the art, craft, culture, refinement, faith and tradition. Bengali language is highly developed and is one of the most flourished and rich languages. Thus, the Bengali language derived benefit from all foreign languages with which came in contact. Through its history of development and the process of evolution from various languages, it has grown from strength to strength in respect of vocabulary, phonology, morphology and syntax. The superfine structure at present of its vocabulary was built up in many cases absorbing words and elements from another language including Perso-Arabic, English, Portuguese on its original structure. The Bengali language has absorbed countless loanwords from another origin. Due to the interaction with Mughals, Turks, Europeans and East Asians were caused from various sociopolitical factors such as invasion, colonization, aggression, commercial and business activities, intercultural communication, and exchange of technological and technical, and scientific information.

The significance of loanwords is undeniable to extend and modernize the Bengali language, along with their cultures and life-style such as social manners

and customs, cultural activities, daily activities, and in administration sectors. It is also definitely undeniable that loanwords or elements have tremendously played a significant role in both ancient and modern Bengali literature. Therefore, this research identifies the effective influence of three languages in the Bengali language and literature such as Persian, Arabic and English loanwords. This research also analyzes the characteristics of English words through the five modern Bengali narratives and short stories to identify the impact of English loanwords in modern Bengali language and literature as well as their influences on modern Bengali culture and lifestyle.

4.2.1 Impact of Persian Loanwords in Bengali Language and Literature

4.2.1.1 Role of Persian Loanwords in the Formation of Bengali Vocabulary

The Bengali language adopted a huge amount of Persian words because of the contact with foreign languages from centuries. Those words from foreign languages are borrowed into Bengali at different points of time as a result of contacts caused by various sociopolitical factors. Those words took the core place in the Bengali language in various ways, for instance, in social manners and customs, cultural activities, daily activities, and in administration sectors. It is definitely undeniable that the role of Persian elements predominantly plays an important role in the language of our law and justice. Thus, the power of the Bengali language has been increased at a higher level. Besides, the usage of Persian words in the writing of the middle period Bengali poets is noteworthy. The poets and novelists of Bengali literature exquisitely used those words in their writing which ultimately increased the power of expression of Bengali.

Though there is no accurate number of Persian words existing in the Bengali language, Muhammad Shahidullah mentioned that more than a thousand Persian words and Arabic and few Turkish words entered in the Bengali language for 600 years of Islamic influence,¹ and Suniti Kumar Chatterjee also mentioned about

¹ Muhammad Shahidullah, **Bangla Bhashar Itibritta**, (Dhaka: Mowla Brothers, 1998), p. 59.

2500 Persian words existing in the Bengali language.² Regarding the number of Persian elements in Bengali vocabulary, we can realize the support of the references earlier that there are 2500 Persian words and even more. With the respect to the earlier references, words related to territory and war, law and justice, religion, architecture, education, and so forth. According to Mohammad Shahidullah mentioned that words received from Persian can be divided into seven parts; namely, (i) kingdom and war, (ii) law and justice, (iii) religion (iv) education, (v) elements of civilization, (vi) nation and business, and (vii) general materials.³ On the other hand, Suniti Kumar Chatterjee also classified Persian words into seven classes; noteworthy, (i) royal court, war and hunting, (ii) law and justice, tax and administration, (iii) Muslim and religion, (iv), culture, education, literature and arts, (v) industry and luxury as general civilization, (vi) foreign nation, and (vii) natural things and daily life materials.⁴ In addition, Muhammad Shahidullah also mentioned in *Bangla Shahitter Kotha* that the Bengali language adopted a number of words related to surname and title.⁵ Almost all of these titles are still used by the Bengali people. On the other hand, Shourav Sikder also mentioned that Persian words or elements existing in the Bengali language along with the elements of civilization, fruit, religion, law and justice, tax and war, few slang words as well.⁶ Regarding the number of the classes of Persian words in the Bengali language, these Persian words are basically 15 kinds; noteworthy, (i) kingdom, royal-court and war, (ii) law and justice, (iii) Islam and religion (iv) education and culture, (v) daily usable words and household utensils, (vi) foreign nation, (vii) elements of civilization and architecture, (viii) business and trade, (ix) foods and drinks, (x) tax and administration, (xi) natural things, (xii) surname and title, (xiii) emotional expression, (xiv) Islamic name, and (xv) slang words.

² Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, **Bhasha- Prakash Bangala Bakaran**, (Calcutta: Calcutta University Press, 1942), p. 18.

³ Ibid., p. 59.

⁴ Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, **Bhasha-Prakash Bangala Bakaran**, p. 18.

⁵ Muhammad Shahidullah, **Bangla Shahitter Kotha**, Vol. 1, (Dhaka: Mowla Brothers, 1999), p. 260.

⁶ Shourav Sikder, **Bhashabiganer Bhumika O Bangla Bhasha**, (Dhaka: Ananya, 2002), p. 193.

(i) **Kingdom, Royal-Court and War:** There are a lot of words related to kingdom, royal court and war were entered into the Bengali language by the ruler of Turks and Mughals. Turkish rulers had a great impact on the sector of war in the Bengali language. Aniruddha Roy pointed out that the mark of victory of the Turks can be seen in Indian army from the perspective of military power. The great impact of martial art was on the mass of people because of Turkish influence.

Table 4.93 War

IPA Transcription	English
duʃmən	enemy
bahadur	brave
himmat	courage
tir	arrow

Table 4.94: Royal Court and Kingdom

IPA Transcription	English
badʃah	king
kʰeṭab	honored title
dərbar	royal court
doulət	prosperity
malik	owner
hujur	master
sepai	inspector
begom	title of Mughal ladies
jomidar	landlord

(ii) **Law and Justice:** There are some words related to law, court and justice exist in Bengali vocabulary; namely,

Table 4.95: Law and justice

IPA Transcription	English
aʃami	criminal
k ^h arij	dismissed
ain	law
adal ^t	court
ukil	lawyer
ejahar	statement
jera	interrogation
naliʃ	complaint
rae	judgement
ʃənak ^t o	recognition
hakim	magistrate
fœsala	settlement

(iii) Muslim and Religion: There are numerous religious words related to Islam since Persian words entered into Bengali language during the Islamic rule. Consequently, the great number of religious words had impacted on Bengali language by the rule of the Turks and the Mughals.

Table 4.96: Muslim and Religion

IPA Transcription	English
allah	Allah
id ^l	Muslim festival
kaba	house of Allah
korbani	sacrifice of animals
jehad ^g	holy war
jumma	prayer on Friday
doa	blessing
nobi	prophet
feresta ^g	angel

IPA Transcription	English
moʃʃid	mosque
molla	priest
hadis	Prophetic ritual in Islam
halal	legal
haram	unlawful
kʰoda	God
roja	morbidity by means of incantation
hɔj	pilgrimage to Mecca
jahannam	hell

(iv) **Education and Culture:** The rulers were kind enough to confirm the education for mass of people and their attempt to promote general education for mass people have been seen throughout the history. Consequently, the numerous Persian words of education and culture has impacted on the Bengali language related to education, culture, manner, and courtesy by the rule of the Turks and the Mughals.

Table 4.97: Education and Culture

IPA Transcription	English
aðob	good manners
alem	scholar
elem	scholarship
gɔjol	religious song
ʃagred	pupil
kagoj	paper
kɔlom	pen
keṭab	book
nɔkol	copy
madrasa	Muslim religious school

(v) Daily Usable Words and Household Tools: There are numerous of daily life expression and household tool words entered into and greatly impacted on the Bengali language by the Persian words and elements.

Table 4.98: Daily usable words and household tools

IPA Transcription	English
awaj̪	sound
ojon	weight
k̪om	less
beſi	high
k̪ɔbor	news
cakor	servant
jid̪	anger
taja	fresh
mojbut̪	strong
d̪ɔrkar	necessary
nɔgɔd̪	cash
d̪okan	shop
peſa	occupation
pɔch̪ondo	choice
hɔjom	digestion
gɔrom	hot

(vi) Foreign Nation: There are some nations of foreign country's words entered into Bengali language and greatly impacted on the Bengali language by foreign travelers, preachers, and businessman during the Islamic rulers.

Table 4.99: Foreign nation

IPA Transcription	English
arob	Arab
armani	Armenian
inrej	English

IPA Transcription	English
ihudi	Jewish
kafri	black-skinned
hindu	Hindu
p ^h iringi	Portuguese, Anglo-Indian

(vii) **Elements of Civilization and Architecture:** A great number of Persian words related to the name of the elements of civilization and architecture entered into the Bengali language. The Islamic rulers built countless cities, forts, monuments, mosques, tomb and so forth throughout their origin. According to Aniruddha Roy, the influence of Persian architecture and civilization highly impacted on Bengali language by building tombs, mosques, cities, forts as a new design in the 13th century.⁷ Persian architecture and civilization were brought and reached to a special height by the sultans of Delhi. This is an extraordinary contribution to the Islamic architecture on the Bengali culture.

Table 4.100: Civilization and Architecture

IPA Transcription	English
aena	mirror
ator	perfume
gɔj	yard
cɔʃma	spectacle
jama	shirt
dalan	building
pɔrda	screen
pajama	trouser
bagica	garden
rumal	handkerchief
reʃm	silk
minar	monument
gombuj	dome

⁷ Aniruddha Roy, *Maddhajuger Bharater Itihash*, (Kolkata: Orient Blackswan, 2005), p. 367.

(viii) Business and Trade: A great number of Persian words related to business and trade entered into the Bengali language. It was started after the establishment of Sultan reign in Bengal and built up many mills and factories at the beginning of Islamic rule. According to Aniruddha Roy, the impact of Persian business and trade was started in the North India by the Sultan rulers with the building cities and producing various types of goods. As a result, the export and import has been increased as well as increased number of cities, its population, and employments.⁸ Thus, the numerous words of Persian business and trade impacted on the Bengali language as well as literature.

Table 4.101: Business and trade

IPA Transcription	English
kark ^h ana	factory
dorji	tailor
jahaj	ship
karigor	artist
cakor	servant

(ix) Foods and Drinks: The numerous Persian names of foods and drinks entered into Bengali language and impacted on daily speech of Bengali people.

Table 4.102: Foods and drinks

IPA Transcription	English
anjur	grape
polao	rice boiled in soup with spices
badam	nut
mœda	flour
mic ^h ri	sugar-candy
halua	sweet-meat with flour, ghee and sugar
korma	sweet-tasting meat

⁸ Ibid., p. 336.

IPA Transcription	English
k ^h orma	fruit of the date-palm
tormu ^j	watermelon
cini	sugar
morobba	preserved fruit
kabab	barbecue

(x) Tax and Administration: The system of taking tax impacted on Bengali language and entered lots of word related to tax and administration throughout the Islamic era. This system was so-called the “Ikta or Iqta custom”.⁹ Earlier this tax was taken by gifts instead of crops. From that time, the words regarding tax and administration entered into the Bengali language.

Table 4.103: Tax and administration

IPA Transcription	English
k ^h ajna	tax
adom sumari	census
jomi	land
d ^h optor	office
bima	insurance
ʃ ^h or	town
ʃ ^h on	year
ʃ ^h orkar	government
hifab	counting

(xi) Surname and Title: Various surnames and titles have been bearing by the Bengali people in their name. Most of them has impacted on the Bengali language from Persian through bearing the testimony of royal power. Those surnames and titles are adopted by Muslims and Hindus irrespective of their background.

⁹ Samana Zafar, “Political Biography of a Delhi Sultan”, **Ph.D. Thesis**, (Graduate School: University of Allahabad, 2014), pp. 150-158.

Table 4.104: Surnames and titles

IPA Transcription	English
k ^h an	title of honor
mollik	title of the chief of village
sorkar	government
mojumdar	revenue accountant of district
talukdar	estate
haldar	administrate
munfi	title of respect, clerk
lojkor	army
bok ^h fi	paymaster

(xii) **Emotional Expressions:** There are also some words of the emotional expressions entered into the Bengali language by the reason of the influence of royal language of Persian.

Table 4.105: Emotional expressions

IPA Transcription	English
bahba	expressing surprise
ʃabaf	excellent
apsos	regret
k ^h ub	very much

(xiii) **Natural Things:** Persian name of the natural things and ideas has greatly influenced in the Bengali language.

Table 4.106: Natural things

IPA Transcription	English
golap	rose
b ^h orof	ice
hawa	wind
bulbul	nightingale
abhawa	weather

IPA Transcription	English
asman	sky
janoar	animal
morog	chicken
lal	red
ʃobuj	green

(xiv) Slang Words: Few Persian slang words entered into the Bengali language.

Table 4.107: Slang words

IPA Transcription	English
paji	mischievous
bɔdmaes̪	villain
haramjada	rogue
ahammok	foolish
bɔjjat̪	wickedness
bekub	stupid

(xv) Islamic Name: There are immeasurable Persian words entered into Bengali language which have been using as the name of people.

Table 4.108: Islamic name

IPA Transcription	English
k ^h oðabɔk ^h ʃ	God bless you
sohrab	joyful
rustɔm	friendly
bahram	delightful
jamſed̪	appropriate
aftab	sun
mahtab	moon
kaekobad̪	award

4.2.2 Impact of Arabic Loanwords in Bengali Language and Literature

4.2.2.1 Role of Arabic in the Formation of Bengali Vocabulary

The Bengali language adopted a huge amount of Arabic words because of the contact with foreign languages from centuries. Those words from Arabic languages are borrowed into Bengali at different points of time as a result of contacts caused from various sociopolitical factors. Those words from Arabic took the core place in Bengali language in various ways, for instance, in social manners and customs, cultural activities, daily activities, and in administration sectors. It is definitely undeniable that the role of Arabic words or elements predominantly plays a significant role in the domain of religion, law and administration. Besides, the usage of Arabic words was applied in the middle of writing period by the Bengali poets. The poets and novelists of Bengali Literature exquisitely used those words in their writing that increased and impacted on the power of expression of Bengali people. Bengali Muslim people have been using the plenty of Arabic words or elements in their daily affairs of life.¹⁰ It appears that Arabic words or elements have been extensively borrowed by the Muslims in the domains of names, greetings and politeness formulas, wishes and invocations, and many social activities. It must be noted also that many references to time, measures and weights are in Arabic. Consequently, this research identifies how Bangladesh people were come in contact with several cultures of Arabic as the intercultural tradition and later Arabic words or elements had impacted a significant part in the Bengali language and literature. Regarding the historical discussion of Arabic contact, this research identifies the impact of Arabic words or elements on the Bengali language and literature; namely,

1) Names and Nicknames: A large number of Arabic loanwords have accepted by the Bengali Muslims in the area of personal names. The most significant Arabic name usages Mohammad as the name of the Prophet and his other names for a Muslim man. Bengali people also used the Arabic name from the name of Islamic origin, prophets, caliphs,

¹⁰ Afia Dil, “The Hindu and Muslim Dialects of Bengali”, **Ph.D. Thesis**, (Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1972), pp. 35-115.

companions of the Prophet, holy days, months and festivals, and so forth. The Bengali people generally make their nicknames and real names are still in Perso-Arabic origins.

Table 4.109: Names and Nicknames

IPA Transcription	IPA Transcription
muhammad	yusuf
ahmad	abu bakr
rahman,	umar
raheem	musa
lateef	ali

2) Greetings and Politeness: Greeting and Politeness formulates are significant parts of the behavior of people. Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims of Bangladesh have their own usage or signs in showing their greetings and politeness to others. Though those people have lived side by side for a hundred decades, they have still their own signs of greetings and politeness, not able to evolve a common greeting formula. A large number of Arabic sayings, words, prayers, customs and even Islamic habits have accepted by the Bengali Muslims as their very special language and culture as well as cultivated them as their own culture. The use of the Arabic language and culture has become a social symbol of respect and superiority to Bengali Muslims. These Arabic words or elements are pronounced as the original Arabic.

Table 4.110: Greetings and Politeness

IPA Transcription	Meaning in English
əʃʃələmu ʃalaikum	peace be upon you
ʃæləm	peace be upon you too
id məbarrək	Muslim religious festivals
k ^h oḍa hafej/ allah	May God be your savior
bis̪millah	in the name of God
alhəmḍulilləh	praise be to God
ʃubəhanəlləh	glory be to God
astag̪ferullah	May God forgive

IPA Transcription	Meaning in English
inṣallāh	if God wills
ṭooba	sorry

3) Wishes and Invocations: Wishes and invocations are expressed by the people who are indicators of their aspirations. According to Bengali culture, the most common wishes are maintained in accordance with their faith. Thus, Bengali Muslims are used in Arabic terms rather than Bengali terms.

Table 4.111: Wishes and invocations

IPA Transcription	English
k ^h ofer	infidel
ḍojjal	s spiteful woman
ʃaytan	evil
goʃʃa	angry
moołana	master
ʃorif	gentle
k ^h idmot	hard service

4) Kinship: There are five of the most frequently used the term of names; name, the mother, the father, the mother's sister, and her husband and the husband. Besides these, many other kinship terms have impacted by the Arabic words.

Table 4.112: Kinship

IPA Transcription	English
əmma	mother
abba	father
k ^h ala	aunt
k ^h alu	husband of maternal aunt
nana	grandfather
apa	elder sister

5) Time, Measures, and Weights: The term of time, measures, and weights was greatly impacted on the Bengali language from Arabic language.

Table 4.113: Time, Measures and Weights

IPA Transcription	English
wəkt̪	time
t̪ɔrik ^h	date
ʃɔn	year
modda	fat
ojon	wight

6) Foods: Many words of food that have been borrowed from Arabic language by the Bengali people mostly used. One of the most famous dishes is called Halua that is prepared from a number of ingredients such as carrots, pumpkins, lentils, wheat flour, and farina.

Table 4.114: Foods

IPA Transcription	English
halua	pudding
kalia	curry

7) Business: A huge amount of words from Arabic language has impacted on the Bengali language in the field of business. For instance,

Table 4.115: Business

IPA Transcription	English
aʃol	capital
ḍalal	agent
kɔʃai	meat seller
k ^h ɔlifa	caliphs
roka	note

8) Place Names: The place names in the Bengali language are more from Persian than the Arabic language. name of villages and cities has entered into the Bengali language by adding the Persian suffixes and few Arabic names of persons

and cities have impacted on the Bengali language because of Arab traders in Chittagong, Jessore, and Dhaka.

Table 4.116: Place names

IPA Transcription	Suffix	English
najimabad	bad	Najimabad
karimpur	pur	Karimpur
karimganj	ganj	Karimganj
bakulia,	name of person	Bakulia
jarardi	name of person	Saradi

4.2.2.2 Arabic Loanwords in Bengali Islamic Daily Conversation

The impact of Arabic loanwords in the Bengali language is understandable by the borrowing pattern of Arabic entering into the Bengali language through religion. Arabic words are found to have penetrated most of the strata of Muslim society by contact with people. A Muslim child keeps hearing Arabic from his birth to death constantly in a manner. For example, A person recites the prayers in the Arabic language when a Muslim child is born. Then his name is also given in the Arabic language. As the Muslim child grows up and is enculturated in the social and religious ways. He is taught to say and reply to his greetings in Arabic, sent to learn to the mosque to study the holy Qur'an in Arabic. After having started his formal education, he is taught to study the life of the Prophet as well as Islamic caliphs, a brief history of Islam, and some stories of religious personalities. The marriage ceremonies, the festivals are celebrated with the recitation of Arabic stanzas and funeral ceremonies also finished with Islamic order even his death. Thus, A Muslim in his daily conversations uses a huge number of Arabic words as a part of his culture. This research identified that Arabic words are greatly impacted by the Bengali language and daily life.

4.2.2.3 Influence of Arabic in Muslim Bengali Literature

Bengali literature is significantly influenced by Arabic Islamic thoughts and stories. The first Islamic Bengali poetry was composed by Muhammad Shah which is a long narrative poem based on the story of Prophet Joseph and Zuleikha.

He adapted the Arabic story into the Bengali literature by marrying the younger brother of Joseph named Benjamin to Bidhuprava, the daughter of the king of Madhupur in Bangladesh. Then, Jadu (the son of Raha Ganesh of North Bengali) had popularized Islamic personality for his expert on Arabic language and literature as well as he also embraced Islam under the influence of Pandua mystics.¹¹ Jalauddin Muhammad Shah ruled the Bengal from 1413-1431 and his son Shamsuddin also ruled from 1431-1442. This period is considered as the golden revolutionary period of the Bengali language and literature. Thus, Enamul Haq states, "These twenty-eight years (1414-1442) of this dynasty have a special niche in the history of Bengali literature for the revolution that took place and Bengali literature and the Bengali language had gained recognition in the court earlier, but they now enjoyed direct royal patronage as well as gained public recognition. The public recognition of the Bengali language and literature had widespread consequences. It may be mentioned here that at the beginning of the 19th century a group of Bengali writers began using Arabic script for religious books in Bengali. Muhammad Jan, who was a poet of this period, wrote his famous book Namaj Mahatmya in Arabic script in 1852. It is a well-known fact that the manuscript of Alaol's Padmavati which is in the Arabic script is about one hundred and fifty years old."¹² In addition, Alaol contributed to the emergence of a new type of Bengali literature combining the Muslim and Hindu traditions in his Pada songs and his Islamic book Tahfa. It is noteworthy to be noted that the 16th and 17th centuries were especially noticeable for manufacturing both Islamic and Hindu cultures in the Bengali language as well as noteworthy in the tales of Satypir and in the song of Padavali.

Some influence of Islamic themes and Arabic language used in the song of Sekh Shubhodaya (13th century), and some Arabic elements and proper name are also used in the miracles of Shaykh Jalaluddin. The Shah Muhammad Saghir started to compose the Bengali literature using the mixture of the local and foreign

¹¹ Muhammad Enamul Haq, **Muslim Bengali Literature**, (Karachi: Pakistan Publications, 1957), pp. 35-40.

¹² Afia Dil, "Impact of Arabic on Bengali Language and Culture", **Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bangladesh (Hum.)**, Vol. 57 (1) (2012): 110.

languages during the rule of Turkish in Bengal. Therefore, this period has been called a revolutionary period in the history of Bengali language, literature and culture, during the forty-five years of Hussain Shah.^{13, 14} A number of Islamic works were done with the subject of Bengali poems; namely, remarkably Shab-e-Meraj, (the ascension of Prophet Muhammad) as well as Rasul Vijay (the victory of the Prophet) and his Marfati Gaan (Mystic songs) were composed in 1586 by Sayyid Sultan of Chittagong. His unfinished Rasuler Ofaat (the death of Prophet Muhammad) was completed by Muhammad khan as well as his own Kiyamat Namah (the Last Day of Judgment). One of the greatest poets was Alaol (1627-1680) of Chittagong in that period. A number of Islamic literary and religious works were composed in Bengal (present Bangladesh) during the rule of Mughal. A large body of Islamic literature in Bengal that greatly enriched the Bengali language and culture since the past twenty decades. In that golden period, a number of literary works were produced in the Bengali language covering Islamic themes. In that period, a number of literary works were produced in Bengali covering Islamic themes including Arabic words.¹⁵

During the British period, Bengali writers are especially contributed to continue this tradition. Those writers and poets wrote a number of Islamic poems and songs as well as used Arabic words to make them authentic works. For example, the significant and famous poems, and songs in the Islamic history of Bengali literature are “Fateha Doazdahum”, “Muharram”, “Khalid”, “Qurbani” and Hamd (poems in praise of Allah), and Na’at (poems in praise of Prophet Muhammad) and essays on Islamic subjects using Arabic words.¹⁶ Apart from Arabic language and literature, there are huge Arabic cultural influences in the Bengali literature. Therefore, Syed Ali Ashraf states that the cultural outlook of Muslim Bengali from 1857-1947 indicate several curious and significant features. The first important feature was the expanded

¹³ World Heritage Encyclopedia, *The Encyclopedia of Islam*, Vol. 1, (Leiden: E.J. BRILL, 1979), p. 1168.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 110.

¹⁵ Qazi Abdul Mannan, *The Emergence and Development of Dobhasi Literature in Bengal (up to 1855)*, (Dhaka: Bangla Academy, 1966), pp. 37-38.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 111.

characteristic of cultural content. Bengali Islamic philosophers were used not only in terms of regional variety but also in terms of Islamic cultures, and in particular Indian Islamic history and culture. This trend was reformed by the movement of the revivalist and reformist as well as made the local thoughts rather than narrow, limited and unwise. This broadening of outlook can be seen at all levels. This above discussion has shown how Nawab Abdul Latif and Ameer Ali contributed to the Islam at the intellectual and political level as well as how the Islamic association came into existence as a result of the educational conference held at Dacca in 1606.

4.2.2.4 Arabic-Perso as Dobhāshī Language and Literature

Dobhāshī refers to an idiom characteristic or a term of Bengali Muslim literature that developed in the medieval Bengali language, derived from more than two languages that contain the elements of Perso-Arabic, Hindustani and Bengali language. Perso-Arabic and Hindustani (Urdu) languages came into the Bengali language as a part of Islamic culture, and it has a logical justification. Those languages are regarded as forming one group and bound together by the certain characteristics which differentiate them from the origins. Thus, Dobhāshī is interpreted as the meaning of Bengali and Islamic word and come into the Bengali language with Islamic culture. Qazi Abdul Mannan surveyed the medieval Bengali literary work in his research on ‘The Emergence and Development of Dobhāshī Literature in Bengal up to 1855’ and mentioned thus, “The influence of Arabic and specially of Persian literature on the writers was considerable. Many of the works of Muslim writers during the Medieval period were either translations or adaptations from Arabic or Persian works.”¹⁷ In fact, it is difficult to know whether of a particular work of a Hindu or a Muslim. He also surveyed thus, “The first work which has preserved evidence of the influence of the language of the Muslim rulers is the *Manasavijaya* by Bipradas Piplai, that is generally accepted as belonging to the end of the 15th century.”¹⁸ He quotes some

¹⁷ Ibid., pp. 37-38.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 50.

example to show what type of language; Kaaji majlis kaari, Kitab Koran dhari.... . (the Qazi declares the court open, taking up the Quran the sacred book....).

Mannan illustrates that twenty are of Perso-Arabic origin (all nouns) among the forty words in the selected lines. Two languages bound together as forming one group. For example, the word ‘Khatagula’; its first part as a Persian word ‘Khata (crime) and its second part ‘gula’ as Bengali plural suffix. He illustrates the composition of Chandimangal in 1589 and surveyed that there are 20 Perso-Arabic words out of 68 words; all of them are used in noun forms except one word ‘danishbanda’ which is an adjective used as a noun form. As far as the research is concerned with the opinion of Mannan that he is not fairly right for the reason that the original in Persian is also used as a noun. There is one hybrid word ‘Hasanhaat’ where Hasan is the proper name of a Muslim man and haati is a Bengali word meaning marketplace. In addition, a number of loanwords have Bengali case inflections such as khairate, piper and so forth. The Hindu poet, Dvija Giridhar in the 17th century composed a poem ‘Satyapirer Pacali’ where he quoted six lines where he found 24 Perso-Arabic words out of 39 words. For instance, the word ‘duniya (world)’ and ‘baat (Hindustani)’. According to Mannan, there are verbal and pronominal forms of Hindustani origins are used side by side with Bengali verbs and pronouns.¹⁹ It is important to mention here that the Muslim saints used the Dobhāshī language in their works. The first major Islamic poet, Fakir Garibullah who used the Dobhāshī language in his entire works. The second Islamic poet, Syed Hamza who used the Dobhāshī language in his entire works.

Mannan the collected works of Dobhāshī literature where out of his estimated 8,325 works, the 4,446 works are still available in use. He suspected “the Hindu scholars of eradicating Arabic, Persian and Urdu vocabulary elements, from the Bengali language, and substituting difficult Sanskrit words in their place.”²⁰ According to Sukumar Sen, some of the Perso-Arabic words were used and become well-known to Muslim community as well as remaining words were the common words

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 53.

²⁰ Ibid., p. 148.

for both Hindus and Muslims.²¹ He mentioned in his another book that The early nineteenth century Muslim writers and their language was so much saturated with Perso-Arabic and Hindi [including Urdu] words.²² Muhammad Abdul Hai and Syed Ali Ahsan's book 'Bangla Sahityer Itibritta' is considered as the Dobhāshī puthi where used a large number of Dobhāshī language combining Perso-Arabic and Bengali words. Nowadays, it is not noticeable the usage of Dobhāshī language in the Bengali poems as Perso-Arabic with Bengali words. Throughout the Medieval Bengali literature, the Dobhāshī language as Perso-Arabic with Bengali words were used to create a particular situation or maintain the society, customs or disciplines in accordance with Islamic order.²³

4.2.3 Impact of English Loanwords in Bengali Language and Literature

4.2.3.1 Role of English in the Formation of Bengali Vocabulary

The role of English words or elements plays a significant role in the formation of the Bengali language. The Bengali language had adopted a huge amount of English words or elements at different points of time as the result of contacts from various sociocultural factors. The common English words have mostly come into Bengali vocabulary in the context of law and judiciary, education, medicine and health, furniture, ornaments, dress and fashion, foods and drinks, administration, technology, trade and commerce, transport, communication, religion, sports and games and so forth. It appears that English loanwords have been extensively borrowed by the Bengali poets and writers in their words. The usage of English words is noteworthy in the writing of Bengali poets during the British colonization period. Those loanwords were closely associated with urban life and manners and impacted on the Bengali language and literature as well as by the Bengali culture and lifestyle. Thus, people of Bengal were in the contact with several cultures, modernization of the world that later became an important part of the intercultural tradition.

²¹ Sukumar Sen, *Islami Bangla Sahitya*, (Kolkata: Ananda Publishers, 1951), p. 183.

²² Sukumar Sen, *History of Bengali Literature*, (New Delhi: Sahitya Akademi, 1960), p. 158.

²³ Muhammad Abdul Hai & Syed Ali Ahsan, *Bangla Sahityer Itibritta (History of Bengali Literature)*, (Dhaka: Ahmed Publishing House, 1979), pp. 20, 22-23.

1) Law and Judiciary:

Table 4.117: Law and Judiciary

English	IPA
court	kort
high court	hæi kort
appeal	əpil
bail	beil
barrister	bæriſtar
case	kes
client	klænt
criminal	keminæl
dismiss	diſmiſ
jail	ſel

2) Education:

Table 4.118: Education

English	IPA
school	iskul
college	kølij
class	klæs
master	mæſtør
degree	digi
lecture	lekar
pass	pæſ
result	rejalt
fail	feil
certificate	cartifiket
tuition fee	tiusan fi
university	iunib <small>h</small> arsiti
library	laibrari

English	IPA
dictionary	dikʃonari
syllabus	silebas

3) Medicine and Health:

Table 119: Medicine and Health

English	IPA
hospital	hospitol
doctor	dɔctər
nurse	nars
allopathic	ælopæ ^t hɪ
dispensary, pharmacy	dispensari
dose	døj
medical	medikal
x-ray	eksre
treatment	tritmənt

4) Furnitures:

Table 4.120: Furniture

English	IPA
sofa	sofa
box	bɒks
carpet	karpət
table	tebil
chair	cear

5) Ornaments:

Table 4.121: Ornaments

English	IPA
necklace	nækles
ring	rɪŋ

English	IPA
chain	cen
bracelet	breslet

6) Dress and Fashion:

Table 4.122: Dress and Fashion

English	IPA
shirt-pant	fart-pænt
coat	kot
jacket	jæket
tie	tai
pocket	pøket
dress	dres
fashion	fæʃon

7) Foods and Drinks:

Table 4.123: Foods and Drinks

English	IPA
biscuit	biskut
cake	kek
chocolate	cokolet
ice-cream	aiscrim
omelet	ømlet
toast	tost
coffee	køfi
cocoa	koka
bear	ber
whisky	huiski
wine	hain

8) Administration:

Table 4.124: Administration

English	IPA
governor	gəvərnər
minister	ministar
secretary	secretari
commissioner	komiʃənar
bill	bil
budget	bajet
policy	polisi
police	polis
army	armi

9) Technology:

Table 4.125: Technology

English	IPA
light	laɪt
fan	fæn
television	tivi
radio	ređio
computer	kəmpjuṭar
battery	bætəri
engineer	enjiṇir
cable	kebol
machine	meʃin
motor	motor

10) Trade and Commerce:

Table 4.126: Trade and Commerce

English	IPA
business	biznes
factory	fæktori
company	kompani
market	market
hawker	hökər
shopping	ʃəpiŋ
custom-house	kastom-hauj
cash	kæʃ
bank	bæŋk
cheque	cek

11) Transport:

Table 4.127: Transport

English	IPA
railway	relhei
train	tren
passenger	pæsinjar
station	istefon
seat	sit
ticket	tiket
driver	draivar
bus	bas
taxi	tæksi
boat	boot
bicycle	baisaikel
bike	baik

12) Communication:

Table 4.128: Communication

English	IPA
post office	post- ɔfɪs
post-master	post-mastar
peon	pion
parcel	parsel
money order	mani ɔrdar
telegram	teligram
telephone	telipʰon

13) Religion:

Table 4.129: Religion

English	IPA
bible	baɪbel
Christian	kʰristan
charismas	kʰrismas
God	god
Jesus Christ	ɟɪsəs kʰrist
missionary	mɪʃanəri

14) Sports and Games:

Table 4.130: Sports and Games

English	IPA
badminton	bædmintən
bat-ball	bæt-bɔl
cricket	krikɪt
football	fʊtbɔl
goal-keeper	gɔʊl-kipər
tennis	tenəs

English	IPA
tournament	turnəmənt
match	mætʃ

4.2.3.2 Influence of English Loanwords in Bengali Literature

The influence of English language in Bengali language and literature has started in the 19th century, but Its impact remained the same on the land since the British colonialism ended in 1947 in the Indian subcontinent. The influence of English loanwords in Bengali literature is strongly penetrated among foreign languages. it is definite that It has significantly increased on the Bengali language after the reformation of education system by Lord William Bentinck. At that time, various types of English words entered into Bengali vocabulary and daily conversation such as doctor, hospital, office, sentry and lord, and so forth. Linguist Nobendu Sen analyzed the writing of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar that pointed out some linguistic statistics of Bengali prose (1990). The rate of Bengali and foreign words is 6.01% in the composition of Vidyasagar. A huge amount of English words have been included and are being included in the Bengali language; those words related to our living style and thought are entering into the Bengali language along with the influence of European words.²⁴ In this modern age, more Bengali people are getting acquainted with European or western culture and ideas, thus, the more usage of English words is being daily increased in the Bengali language and literature. The usage of English words in literature in the writing of the British colonization period Bengali poets is noteworthy. Michael Madhusudan who has greatly enriched the Bengali language and literature by learning the English language and writing poems in the English language.

Many works of literature were written by several scholars in the 18th century. Among those works of literature, Baidyaka manuscripts contain Bengali prose were found prior to Carey era. Ramram Basu who was a teacher of the Fort William College wrote ‘Lipimala’ in 1802. English words are found in Lipimala such as appeal,

²⁴ Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, **Bhasha-Prakash Bangala Bakaran**, p. 19.

court, dismiss. The influence of English on phrases, idioms and sentence structure, and so forth as well as The Bengali literature had a good start with containing the English elements in the work of literature in that period. For instance, 'Alaler Gharer Dulal' by Peary Chand Mitra in 1854-55, Michael Madhusudan Dutta's 'Sarmistha' in 1853-58, 'Hutom Panchar Naksa' by Kali Prasanna Sinha in 1862.²⁵ The writers of that period had mostly influenced by English education and language. This research identified the Bengali literature where English words and elements are included; namely, Indra Nath Bandopadhyaya included English elements in his satirical writing 'Kalpataru (1894)' and 'Khudiram (1901)', Jogendra Chandra Basu also largely included English elements in 'Model Bhogoni (1886-88)', 'Bangla Charit' inspired by Custom. Bankim Chandra had borrowed a huge amount of English words or elements such words, phrase and idioms in his prose literature; noteworthy, home, missionary school, school, master, Ground-in-aid, liberality, rail, veranda, reform, court, carpet, female school, decanter, cot glass, peon, list, report, deputy post-master, and so forth. Those English loanwords were played a very important role in the Bengali language and literature. So far as the Bengali language was concerned which allowed that was largely influenced by English. Thus, his prose work was a milestone in the history of Bengali language with reference to the Bengali prose. Among the post Rabindranath Tagore, there are several talents such as Promatha Choudhury, Buddhadeva Basu who were largely influenced by the English language on Bengali language and literature. Promath Choudhury had summarized how and why he borrowed English words in his essay entitled "kothar Kotha" of his book Birbaler Halkhata (1917). Buddhadev Basu also had mentioned what English words directly influenced on the Bengali language and literature; namely, college, mysticism, red, dance, fashion, snobbery, and so forth.

It is obviously noted here that there had been a steady accession of English words into Bengali at the end of the 18th century and the process continued undiminished through the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Some of our writers have recorded the arrival of English loanwords and listed them in

²⁵ J. H. Broomfield, *Elite Conflict in a Plural Society: Twentieth-century Bengal*, (California: University of California, 1968), p. 32.

their writings. The pioneer in this field was Bhabanicharan Bandyapadhyay who listed 22 English words. Then Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar made a list of over 7000 words (non-Sanskrit words) used in the Bengali literature in the middle of the 19th century and there was included nearly 107 English words. According to Suniti Kumar, the study of English loanwords in the Bengali language should be postponed as there was still an endless entrance of English elements in the language.²⁶ He analyzed the famous Bengali dictionary (Bangala Bhasar Abhidhan) of Jnanendra Mohan Das contained nearly 700 English words though he did not ever publish the list of English loanwords. However, he referred to more or less than 400 English words while discussing the phonological aspects of the English loanwords. Hemanta Kumar Sarkar also prepared an incomplete dictionary of foreign words in Bengali and collected nearly 7000 words; most of them were the Perso- Arabic and English words. Further, he categorized them in accordance with the domains of use such as Agri-horticulture, bank, court, zamindari, legislative, military, offices, police, postal department, railway, religion, shipping, motor, engineering, electricity, and so forth and wrote an essay on it entitled “ Foreign Words in Bengali Language ”.²⁷ After Chatterjee, scholars like Muhammad Shahidullah and others felt the importance to study the influence of English language and literature on Bengali. In 1966, Afia Dil analyzed English loanwords in the Bengali language from the linguistic point of view and approximately 600 English words got entered into Bengali.²⁸ However, P. Mahato made a complete linguistic study of English loanwords in Rabindra literature. According to him, Tagore used approximately 1860 English loanwords in his writings.²⁹ Manoyara Iliyas and Mansur

²⁶ Suniti Kumar Chatterji, *The Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*, Vols. 1 & 2, (Calcutta: University of Calcutta Press, 1926), p. 215.

²⁷ Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, “ Foreign Words in Bengali Language ”, *Ebam Ei Samay* 24, (2007): 80-84.

²⁸ Afia Dil, “English loanwords in Bengali”, *Shahidullah Presentation Volume*, (1966): 61-78.

²⁹ Pashupati Mahato, “A Linguistic Study of English Loan-Words in Rabindra Literature”, *Ph.D. Thesis*, (Department of Comparative Philology: University of Calcutta, 1971), p. 116.

Musa recently have published the result of their study on English words used in the Bengali language.

Through the above elaboration, this research can definitely be proclaimed that the Bengali language, literature, lifestyle, culture have been quickly unenriching through the influence of English, Perso-Arabic language, thoughts, cultures, and so forth.

4.3 The Impact of Loanwords in Modern Bengali Language and Literature

Nowadays, the usage of English words has become quite common in almost all distinguished languages, following the advancement of English nations through trade, political structure, science, and technology, and so forth. Similarly, English words in the Bengali language has been given more places in every domain of modern Bengali life, particularly in linguistic as well as socio-cultural areas. Thus, borrowing English words or elements into the Bengali language is a desirable phenomenon and symbol of linguistic enrichment that make appropriate for the effective communication capability. However, the extensiveness of English word integration has virtually led to the shifting of many rich Bengali words. It is feared that this trend is more likely to affect the very identity and rich heritage of Bengali.

The most notable aspects of modern Bengali language are the writing-practice, spread, development, as well as the effective use of English language in the Bengali literature. The significant improvements of Bengali language and literature were mainly started in the 19th century through the efforts of foreign preachers and the initiative of some prominent local personalities. From that period of phase, English loanwords have been used in the Bengali literature. Even today lots of new words are taking place in Bengali language from foreign languages. Moreover, among foreign languages, English word is taken the first place in modern Bengali language and literature compare to the historical evolution of Bengali language and has been re-entering the life of the former colonial nation at various levels, as well as in various forms. Therefore, English word is demonstrated in the Bengali lifestyle, culture, Bengali media, modern Bengali literature, and so forth.

At this point, this research selected five modern Bengali narratives and short stories which have included a significant number of English words in many of which

have viable Bengali equivalents; a) Bengali equivalents, b) close Bengali equivalents, c) without Bengali equivalents, and d) hybrid constructions of both Bengali and English language. This point analyzes the characteristics of English loanwords existing in five modern Bengali narratives; namely, Humayun Ahmed's *Aj Himu R Biye-1 & 2* (2006), by Humayun Ahmed's *Kobi Othoba Dondhito Opurush* (1999), Imdadul Hoq Milon's *Shalik Pakhiti Urechilo* (2012), Ahmed Sofa's *Gabhi Bibhranto* (1995), Rabindranath Tagore's *Sheshe R Kobita* (1929), and five stories; namely, Shunil Gangupaddaya's *Ontu Phire Jabe* (2013), Narayan Gangupaddaya's *Toop* (2009), Rabindranath Tagore's *Postmaster* (1908), Begum Rokeya's *Brother & Sister* (1971), and Kazi Nazrul Islam's *Hena* (1933).

4.3.1 Role of English Loanwords in Modern Bengali Language and Literature

The role of English language plays a significant role in modern Bengali language and literature. The researcher in the previous discussed the impact of English loanwords in Bengali language and literature. In the modern era, Bengali language has been borrowing words and had adopted a large number of English loanwords at different points such as contacts of socio- political, cultural, educational factors. The majority of English loanwords in modern Bengali language mostly entered in various fields of health science, education, clothes and wearing, hotel and restaurant, food and drink, politics and government, building and construction, business, banking and money, science, technology and engineering, administration, office and management, sports, recreation, war and arms, animals and livestock, machine, machinery and electronics, drug and alcohol, as well as household. Those loanwords were closely associated with modern life and manners.

4.3.2 Domains of English Loanwords in Modern Bengali Narratives and Short Stories

English loanwords tremendously play a significant part in modern Bengali language and literature as well as domains in various sectors such as education, technology, administration, that this research quite clearly explained in the sub-topic of this chapter [see, 4.2.3.2]. However, the usage of its in Bengali literature is incredibly applied by the modern poets and authors in their writing that ultimately increased the power of Bengali expression. It is noteworthy that English loanwords have been extensively borrowed by the poets and writers, and dominates in the modern Bengali

literature, daily life, socio- culture. Thus, Bengali people were in contact with the several cultures, traditions, idealism, and the modernization of the world that became a significant contribution of the intercultural tradition. A great number of English borrowing in terms of their characteristics has found in modern Bengali literary texts such as narratives and short stories, and may particularly vary domain in the 20th and 21st centuries. This research identifies among the selected list of narratives; namely, the ‘Cow Facts’, the ‘Last Poem’ contain more English loanwords than other narratives such Poet or Punished Unman and Myna Bird Got Flown. Therefore, this research analyzes the domains of English loanwords in accordance with the domains of borrowings that occur below.

1) The Domain of Health Science:

This domain makes use of a good number of English words such as hospital, doctor, brain, nurse, temperature, dentist, veterinary, surgeon, surgery, thermometer which have been identified with the Bengali equivalents. Many equivalent words are also found to have interchangeably been used in the narratives. For instance, both microscopes as in modern book ‘Aj Himu R Biye-1 & 2’, and ‘menstruation pad’ in the book ‘Gabhi Bibhranto’ have been interchangeably used in the narratives. There are some English words which have been identified as without Bengali equivalents such as tablet, capsule, plastic surgery, ambulance, HIV, heartbeat, and so forth.³⁰ On the other hand, some words have been identified to have close Bengali equivalents. However, here the word doctor > *daktar + i* is found as the characterization of hybrid.

2) The Domain of Education:

In contemporary times, Education includes a good number of English words and their usages. This domain identifies as well as find English words with Bengali equivalents; namely, school, schoolmaster, college, hostel, result, class, high school, certificate, fountain pen, library, packet, textbook, diary, dictionary, headmaster, third class, teacher, club, public library, house tutor, department, faculty, academic council, training, master, principle, professor, interview, university, intermediate, tense, formula,

³⁰ Humayun Ahmed, *Aj Himu R Biye-1 & 2*, (Dhaka: Anyaproakash, 2006), pp. 1-95.

term, chancellor, calculation, chemistry, physics, and botany, and so forth. Whereas some words are identified with close equivalents like calculus, sir, academy, Olympiad, pamphlet, and pass mark. However, School + *fikk^hak* (school teacher), *k^{had}* + pencil (wooden pencil), note + *b^{oi}* (notebook), master + *ni* (female master), professor+ /i/ (teaching as a professor), schoolmaster+ /i/ (teaching as school teacher) are found as hybridized. However, some words have found that have interchangeably used in ‘Gabhi Bibhranto’ such as department and promotion.³¹ In the same way, the alternative use of the dictionary and its Bengali complement have also been noticed in modern Bengali book ‘Aj Himu R Biye-1 & 2’

3) The Domain of Cloths and Wearing:

A great number of English words are found in the clothing and wearing sector in modern Bengali language. There are some English words with Bengali equivalent; namely, glamour, dressing room, pocket, garments, cloak, frock, skirt, ring, bracelet, gold, sandal, and slipper. In the same way, some interchangeably used words like ‘pocket’ and its Bengali equivalent ‘jeb’ as well as ‘tailoring house’ which have been identified in both modern Bengali books ‘Shalik Pakhiti Urechilo’ and ‘Gabhi Bibhranto’ as well. Some other English words have no Bengali equivalent; namely, coat, tie, half-pant, shirt, bag, blouse, three-piece, suit, jacket, t-shirt, jeans, ked, and pump shoe.³²

4) The Domain of Hotel and Restaurant:

There are a few numbers of English words such as restaurants, five stars, cabin are found in the hotel and restaurant sector in the Bengali language, which are identified with Bengali equivalents; namely, hotel, lawn, lounge, resort, and bathroom can be categorized as to be close Bengali equivalents. However, the word ‘suite’ cannot be identified with any Bengali equivalent. The interchangeably used hotel and its Bengali equivalent have been identified in the book ‘Sheshe R Kobita’.³³

³¹ Ahmed Sofa, **Gabhi Bibhranto**, (Dhaka: Sandesh, 1995), pp. 1, 9.

³² Ibid., pp. 1-125.

³³ Rabindranath Tagore, **Shesh R Kobita**, (Dhaka: Bishwasahitto vobon, 1928), p. 75.

5) The Domain of Food and Drink:

In modern Bengali language and literature, the domain of food and drink is another part of the domain of English words in Bengali language where English word is significantly noticeable. There are a good number of English words can be identified with Bengali equivalents such as breakfast, juice, lunch, dinner, roast, delicious, and so forth. Some other words are identified without Bengali equivalents which are coffee, pudding, biscuit, coke, soda, cocoa, chop-cutlet, and so forth. On the other hand, some words are to be very close Bengali equivalents such as canteen, parcel and caterer, and so forth. This research identified the word ‘dinner + table’ which is characterized as the hybridized word in Bengali language.

6) The Domain of Administration, Office and Management:

There are a good number of English words in modern Bengali language and literature are identified with Bengali equivalents in the Bengali language in the sector of administration, office and management, which are managing director, manager, office, officer, chairman, principle, secretary, register, club, business administration, post, boss, caretaker, peon, and so forth. However, some words are without Bengali equivalents. For example, commissioner, commission, desk, IG, and so forth, but whereas the word ‘committee’ can be considered as with close Bengali equivalent. Occasionally, the word ‘desk’ is considered as in the domain of metathetical form which particularly became modern word from the old word ‘deks’. This research identified that few equivalent words are interchangeably used such as ‘promotion’ in the book ‘Gabhi Bibhranto’.³⁴

7) The Domain of Animals and Livestock:

A great number of English words can be seen in the sector of animal and livestock which can be identified with Bengali equivalents such as dog, puppy, tropical cattle, dairy farm, vampire, gorilla, and livestock, and so forth. On the other hand, the

³⁴ Ahmed Sofa, **Gabhi Bibhranto**, (Dhaka: Sandesh, 1995), pp. 1, 12.

use of word ‘puppy’ used for dog’s child in the book ‘Aj Himu R Biye-1 & 2’.³⁵ This research shows the use of ‘dog’ with Bengali equivalent ‘Infront’ instead of its Bengali equivalent. However, the word ‘tabby’ is used without Bengali equivalent when the words like mew mew and bulldog used with the close equivalents.

8) The Domain of Politics and Government:

The domain of politics and government is another part of the domain of English words in modern Bengali language where English words are significantly noticeable. This research identified some English words from the selected Bengali literature as with Bengali equivalents; namely, police, government, power politics, politician, minister, ministry, president, prime minister, and democracy, and so forth.

9) The Domain of Business and Banking:

The field of business and banking depends on English borrowing words to bring the Bengali language at a greater level. The English words are found from the selected Bengali narratives and short stories; namely, trading, finance, cash, tender, economics, business management, earnest money, transfer, contract, loan, production, service, labor, salary, and so forth. Those words are identified with Bengali equivalents and some other words are hybridized without equivalents; namely, bank, company, cash box.

10) The Domain of Science, Technology:

In the same way as other domains, the domain of science and technology of English words in modern Bengali language and literature can be identified with their greatest impacts. A significant number of English words in the Bengali language is identified with Bengali equivalents, without Bengali equivalents, close Bengali equivalents, or hybridized, which are significantly noticeable. For instance, the words have been identified as Bengali equivalents such as temperature, telephone, metal, engineer, chief engineer, engine, electronic, civil engineering, district engineering, architect, and so forth. Hence, there are some words without equivalents such as

³⁵ Humayun Ahmed, **Aj Himu R Biye-1 & 2**, (Dhaka: Anyaproakash, 2006), p. 17.

mobile telephone set, IQ level, and oxygen, but mobile and call are identified as closed Bengali equivalent.

11) The Domain of Sports and Films:

There are a good number of English words with Bengali equivalents in the selected modern Bengali narratives and short stories book in the field of sports and films such as film, cinema, cinema hall, scenery, clown, song, lyric, film line, hunting, center stage, and so forth. However, words like band, audio, guitar, piano, channel, tennis bat, circus in which Bengali equivalents are not noticeable, but while we talk about football and race, we can be observed with close Bengali equivalents. On the other hand, the word ‘channel’ is considered as with Bengali equivalent, but people are doubt about it. Though the word means ‘river basin’ without Bengali equivalent, then, it refers to ‘TV channel’.

12) The Domain of War and Arms:

A significant number of English words entered into modern Bengali language and literature. This research identified their greatly impacts in modern language through the domain of their words in Bengali daily conversation as well as in literature. At this stage, this study observes the domain of war and arms which are identified as with Bengali equivalents such as camp and trench. In that way, some words are identified with close Bengali equivalents such as air gun, machine gun, Lewis gun, military line, battalion, pistol, rifle, and so forth. Nevertheless, some words cannot be identified with any equivalents such as march, zeppelin, regiment, revolver rifle, and so forth. The word ‘bayonet stuck’ (bayonet + peyara) is hybridized in the Bengali language.

13) The Domain of Household:

A huge amount of English words entered as modern Bengali language and the use of them by authors and writers in modern Bengali literature. It is noticeable that English words are with Bengali equivalents in Bengali language; namely, carpet, basin, bracket, bottle, cup, pan, bedroom, guestroom, waiting room, dining room, drawing room, mess, and so forth. However, some other English words coffee set, bathtub, tray, flask, sink, light, fan, and so forth. Those words cannot be identified in

Bengali language without any Bengali equivalents. On the other hand, some words like flask, glass, lighter, television are considered as with nearly Bengali equivalents. In the same way, the word 'flat' is without Bengali equivalent but 'room' and its Bengali equivalent 'kokkh' have been used alternately in modern Bengali book 'Gabhi Bibhranto'.

14) The Domain of Transportation:

This is another part of the domain where a huge number of English words in modern Bengali language and literature contains in the sector of transportations. Thus, English words with Bengali equivalents are identified in Bengali language and literature; namely, highway, road, train, railway, aircraft, and so forth, but words without Bengali equivalents; namely, rail station, rail line, metro train, Pajero, CNG (taxi), tire, truck, garage, and so forth. However, some words that are considered as with nearly Bengali equivalents such as van, puncture, station, and so forth as well as hybridized words such as 'motor car' (motor + gari) and 'baby taxi driver' (Baby + ousala).³⁶

15) The Domain of Drug and Alcohol:

Some English words are found in the domain of drug and alcohol. There are few English words in modern Bengali language and literature can be identified with Bengali equivalents such as cigarette, drug addict, tobacco, and so forth. However, here the word 'cigarette' and its Bengali equivalent 'tfurut' have been interchangeably used in both a modern narrative 'Last Poem' and 'Kobi Othoba Dondhito Opurush'³⁷ as well as in a modern short story 'Ontu Phire Jabe'. On the other hand, the use of word 'cigarette' is also noticeable in 'Bait'. However, the word originally was a kind of dried tobacco leaf that was used as cigarette for smoking. Some English words are without Bengali equivalent in modern Bengali language and literature; namely, opium, beer, whisky, and so forth. Some other words are hybridized in the Bengali language such as opium + ousala and cocaine.

³⁶ Ibid., pp. 12-15.

³⁷ Humayun Ahmed, **Kobi Othoba Dondhito Opurush**, (Dhaka: Agamee Prakashani, 1999), p. 7.

16) The Domain of Furniture:

A great number of English words in modern Bengali language and literature can be seen in the field of furniture which can be identified with the Bengali equivalents; namely, chair, easy chair, bracket, showcase, and drawer, and so forth. Apart from above mentioned items, we have seen some Bengali expressions which are rarely used in the modern narrative ‘Shesh R Kobita’; namely, namely, chair and easy chair.³⁸ However, chair, easy chair, drawer appear to be more noticeable than their Bengali equivalents. On the other hand, some English words are identified as without Bengali equivalents; namely, sofa, desk, table, bench, so on, as well as a hybridized word such as dressing table. It is also considered that some English words have more than one meaning in the Bengali language. For instance, the word ‘bracket’ has stood for either ‘hanging wall rack’ or ‘parenthesis’. Thus, a word can be expressed in more than one meaning. In this way, it enriches in the Bengali language.

17) The Domain of Law and Order:

The domain of law and order contains a good number of English words in Bengali language. English words have used in modern literary texts that are recognizable by analyzing the selected modern Bengali narratives and short stories. A good English words are identified as with Bengali equivalents; namely, case, rule, court, dismiss, appeal, order, attorney, and so forth. Some words can be recognized in Bengali language as without Bengali equivalent such as ‘barrister’.³⁹ Nevertheless, it is also recognizable in Bengali language that some words are as with nearly Bengali equivalent such as the word ‘magistrate’.

18) The Domain of Fashion:

A significant figure of English words entered into modern Bengali language and literature. Thus, the domain of fashion contains a good number of English words. there are found English words in Bengali language with Bengali equivalents; namely,

³⁸ Ibid., p. 12.

³⁹ Rabindranath Tagore, *Shesh R Kobita*, (Dhaka: Bishwasahitto vobon, 1928), p. 1.

style, fashion, cream, soap case, dressing room, and so forth. Some words with nearly their Bengali equivalents; namely, make-up, beauty parlor, bag, vanity bag, fashionable, so on. Besides these, there are also without Bengali equivalents noticeable such as paste, bob, glamour, and so forth as well as some hybridized English words entered into Bengali language and used in modern Bengali literature such as ‘fit fat’ (fit + fat), ‘cream trim’ (cream + trim).⁴⁰ However, some English words have more than one meaning in the Bengali language, such as the word ‘cream’ which means either butter or an item of toiletries.

Through above mentioned domains and usages of English loanwords among the selected modern narratives and short stories, the research has no doubt to understand how English loanwords plays a significant role in modern Bengali language as well as literature. The clarification of English loanwords in the selected narratives and short stories in various categories shows how English words used in modern Bengali narratives and short stories; namely Bengali equivalents, without Bengali equivalents, with close Bengali equivalent, and hybridized words, as well as nourishment of those words in several domains clearly show their characteristics and effective usages in-depth in the Bengali language and literature. This research has seen through the above analysis that the use of English words with Bengali equivalents and the highest usages among other categories. This analysis clearly showed the impact of English loanwords in the Bengali language and literature. Furthermore, it has been noticed that some English words are commonly used in both narratives and short stories. Moreover, some Bengali equivalents are being distorted influenced by English sound systems. However, the use of some loanwords mostly like the native pronunciation of English language but adapted in Bengali forms which a clear demonstration of the impact of English loanwords. Through the entrance of English loanwords and their uses, Bengali culture and lifestyle have been influenced by English cultures, traditions as well as ideas. Thus, the impact of English loanwords is not only in the Bengali language and literature but also on their impacts on Bengali culture as well as lifestyle.

⁴⁰ Kazi Nazrul Islam, **Hena**, (1933), p. 25.

Chapter V

Conclusion, Discussion and Suggestion

5.1 Conclusion

This research has been emphasized the loanwords in Bengali vocabulary and analyzed those words from the linguistic point of view based on their origins as well as their impacts on Bengali language and literature. The above analysis shows that a significant number of loanwords exist in Bengali vocabulary. The researcher had gathered the loanwords in Bengali vocabulary from books, academic researches, articles, as well as dictionaries. This research has been analyzed loanwords in four processes as well as found the significant results under these processes. In the first process, this research transcribes the gathered loanwords from different origins in Bengali vocabulary in International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) to have a comprehensive understanding of pronunciations and meanings in their origins as well as in Bengali language. The philological processes address the time of borrowing words from another languages. Therefore, in the second process, the collected loanwords will be analyzed through the three perspectives; namely, (I) phonological analysis, (II) morphological analysis, and (III) semantic analysis. It discusses how phonological changes occur while borrowing words from foreign origins, how morphological changes occur in loanwords that exist in Bengali lexicon, what semantic changes of loanwords occurred with different meanings, and the semantic values of loanwords retained in Bengali language. The third process explores the effective influence of Persian, Arabic, and English loanwords in the Bengali language and literature along with their historical background. What impact loanwords had on Bengali politics, economics, culture, and daily life as well as the impact of those loanwords on Bengali language and literature. In the fourth process, this research selected five modern Bengali narratives and short stories which have included a significant number of English words in many of which have viable Bengali equivalents;

a) Bengali equivalents, b) close Bengali equivalents, c) without Bengali equivalents, and d) hybrid constructions of both Bengali and English language. This research analyzes the characteristics of English words through these modern Bengali narratives and short stories to identify the impact of English loanwords assimilation in modern Bengali language and literature as well as their influences on modern Bengali culture and lifestyle. Every single loanword has been transcribed and given its original meaning compare with its Bengali meaning as well as their comprehensive impacts on Bengali language and literature by their cultures, civilizations, lifestyles.

5.2 Discussion

The results of this research indicate significance of loanwords in Bengali language and literature in the ways that cognates are understood by Bengali people. Consequently, this research gives a statistically significant and comprehensive knowledge about linguistic changes of loanwords by phonological, morphological and semantic processes.

This research has found that loanwords in Bengali language are from 12 languages, belong to 6 origins; Persian origins (Arabic, Persian, Turkish) European origins (English, Portuguese, Dutch, French), Indo-Aryan origins (Hindi, Gujarati), Dravidian origin (Malayalam), Sino-Tibetan origin (Chinese), and Japonic origin (Japanese). At the time of borrowing words from other languages, the philological processes usually took place. Therefore, this research in the second process analyzed and explained those words from the three perspectives; namely, phonologically, morphologically, and semantically.

5.1.1. Phonological adoption of loanwords:

The phonological changes occurred in the cases of every language while borrowing words from foreign origins. Phonologically in Persian origins, Perso-Arabic loanwords entered into Bengali language with the changes through the 11 processes; namely, assimilation, anaptyxis, aphesis, syncope, vowel harmony, nasalization, final consonant elision, middle consonant elision, middle consonant insertion, final consonant insertion, final vowel insertion. In European origins, the 8 phonological processes gone through in English loanwords; namely, final vowel insertion, syncope, initial consonant elision, enaptyxis, partial phonological change, metathesis, prothesis,

substitution. In the case of Portuguese loanwords, the 4 phonological processes are namely, dissimilation, substitution, final consonant elision and final vowel elision. In the case of Dutch loanwords, the 2 phonological processes are initial vowel insertion and substitution. Regarding French, the phonological processes are; final vowel insertion, final vowel elision and nasalization. In Indo-Aryan origins, the 5 phonological processes took place in Hindi are final consonant elision, final vowel insertion, syncope, middle consonant elision, final vowel elision, but in Gujarati elements where this research found no notable phonological changes in Bengali language. However, sometimes the Gujarati vowel sound /ə/ turns into Bengali vowel sound /ɔ/. In Dravidian origin, the phonological change of Malayalam loanwords is no notable in Bengali language except few vowel sound /ɔ/ became /u/. In Sino-Tibetan origin, the phonological changes of Chinese loanwords gone through, for instance, Chinese vowel sound /i/ turned into Bengali vowel sound /u/. In the case of Japonic origin, Japanese words had to come through some certain phonological processes. Sometimes partial phonological change occurred between these two languages. Sometimes the process of Syncope took place.

5.1.2 Morphological adoption of loanwords:

The morphological changes occurred in loanwords while existing in Bengali lexicon with various grammatical forms. In Persian origins, the morphological changes with grammatical forms occurred in Perso-Arabic loanwords while existing in Bengali vocabulary are noun, adjective and interjection. In European origins, the processes of morphological changes along with grammatical forms. The processes of morphological changes in English loanwords are compounding, hybridization, clipping and abbreviation as well as by the morphological characteristics are noun and adjective. In the case of Portuguese loanwords, the morphological changes occurred such as compounding, hybridization. In the case of Portuguese, Dutch and French, all the words came as noun form by the morphological characteristics. In Indo- Aryan origins, the morphological changes in Hindi loanwords with grammatical forms are noun, adjective and conjunction. Moreover, some Hindi words came through the morphological process of affixation and all the Gujarat words came as noun forms. However, from other origins, all the words of Malayalam, Chinese and Japanese came as noun form only.

5.1.3 Semantic adoption of loanwords:

The semantic changes of loanwords occurred with different meaning, expansion, and contraction as well as semantic values of loanwords retained in Bengali language. In Persian origins, the process of semantic changes of Perso-Arabic loanwords occurred in Bengali vocabulary with intact meaning, different meaning, contraction and expansion. In European origins; the semantically changes in English words occurred with intact meaning, expansion and contraction; the meaning of Portuguese, Dutch, and French words semantically remained only intake meaning in Bengali language while borrowing. Even, the meaning of Hindi, Gujarati, Chinese, Malayalam and Japanese loanwords semantically retained intact in Bengali vocabulary.

5.1.4 The characteristics of loanwords:

The third process found that Bengali has absorbed countless loanwords from foreign origins due to the interaction with Mughals, Turks, Europeans and East Asians; frequently integrated these loanwords in Bengali language as the core vocabulary. Persians and Arabs heavily colonized the port city of Chittagong, which was an important center of sea routes used by Arab traders, initially arriving for the trade and to preach the word of religion (Islam) from the 13th century, and in the 16th to 19th century by the Mughal Empire. As we have known from the above analysis, Bengali adopted a huge amount of Persian and Arabic words because of the contact with the Muslim rulers and trade. According to Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah, Persian, Arabic and some Turkish that are more than thousand words, as Suniti Kumar Chatterjee about 2500 Perso-Arabic words, as Dr. Gulain Maqsud Hiiaii about 5186 words and expressions of Perso-Arabic origin in Bengali language. However, regarding the number of Persian elements in Bengali vocabulary, we came to realize the support of the references earlier about 2500 Persian words and even more. As far as this research concerned that Persian words entered into Bengali language as the words of particular classes such as territory and war, law and justice, religion, architecture, education, etc. It is definitely undeniable that the role of Persian elements predominantly plays an important role in the language of our law and justice. Arabic has also been extensively borrowed by the Muslims in the domains of names, greetings and

politeness formulas, wishes and invocations, and many social activities. Muslim saints and conquerors of Persians and Arabs introduced Persian as official language and Arabic as religious language as well as Bengali language and literature came under the massive influence both directly and through the Perso-Arabic literary and cultural tradition. This research has shown that Bengali language is highly impacted by Perso-Arabic words, elements and brought its value in a high level, perhaps more than other foreign language and even more than English. English words in Bengali language was expedited because of the British colonialism in 1617. Bengali language had also adopted a huge amount of English words at different points of time as a result of contracts from various sociopolitical factors. The majority of English loanwords are mostly entered into Bengali vocabulary in the contexts of dress and fashion, education and entertainment, medicine, science, technology, food and drink, furniture, ornaments, administration, trade and commerce, transport, wine, game, sport, tourism etc. Those loanwords were closely associated with the urban life and manners. This research has shown that the impact of English loanwords mostly plays a significant part in the domain of education, technology, and law and administration. Therefore, incorporation of English word clearly demonstrates in Bengali lifestyle, Bengali Media, Bengali literature. The analysis proved that these three languages played important roles in Bengali language, literature, life-style, politics, economics, and cultures.

Furthermore, in the fourth process, this research has focused on the domains, usages and clarification of English loanwords among the selected modern narratives and short stories in various categories how English words used in modern Bengali narratives and short stories; namely Bengali equivalents, without Bengali equivalents, with close Bengali equivalent, and hybridized words, as well as nourishment of these words in several domains clearly show their characteristics and effective usages in depth in Bengali language and literature. It has proved that English loanwords played a significant role in modern Bengali language and literature as well as found how their uses, Bengali culture and lifestyle have been influenced by English language along with cultures, traditions and ideas. Thus, the impact of English loanwords is not only in Bengali language and literature, but also on their impacts on Bengali culture as well as lifestyle.

5.3 Suggestion

The further research on loanwords in Bengali language is recommended and if collaborated with other similar work, this can help the formation of new dictionary based on loanwords in Bengali language. This will help linguistic of Bengali and foreign languages to give broader and better perspective in this lexicography development and analysis.

This study was restricted to the loanwords collected from books, scholarly researches, academic articles, Bengali dictionary, Persian Dictionary, English Dictionary as well as some selected narratives and short stories. This study is collected the loanwords from Bengali dictionary, literature but this study could not able to collect all existing loanwords in Bengali language as number of loanwords mentioned by the linguists. To the worthy investigation in this field demanding many more research studies especially in the cultural, behavioral, sociolinguistic point of view. Therefore, further studies should be undertaken as follows:

5.2.1 Perso-Arabic loanwords in Bengali language: Impacts, attitudes and usage.

5.2.2 English loanwords in Bengali language: Impacts, attitudes and usage.

5.2.3 A study of linguistic changes of English loanwords in Bengali language.

5.2.4 Linguistic borrowing: A cross- culture study of English- Bengali, Perso-Arabic-Bengali loanwords.

5.2.5 A further study of the collection of English loanwords in Bengali literature, poetry.

5.2.6 An investigation of the use of loanwords in local newspapers, modern literature, poetry and proverb.

5.2.7 An investigation on the Impact of loanwords in the teaching of high school in Chittagong district.

5.2.8 The impact of English words dominance on modern Bengali literature.

5.2.9 Sociolinguistic aspect of the use of English, Perso-Arabic loanwords in Bengali language.

5.2.10 A survey on loanwords in Bengali language and their role in the reflection of cultural values and religious values.

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Appendix

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2020)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		t̪ d̪	c j	k g	q g̪		?
Nasal	m	n̪		n		n̪	n̪	n̪	n̪	N	
Trill		B		r						R	
Tap or Flap		v̪		r̪		t̪					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	s̪ z̪	ç j̪	x y	χ w̪	h f̪	h f̪
Lateral fricative				t̪̪ b̪̪							
Approximant		v̪		x̪		t̪̪	j̪	w̪			
Lateral approximant				l̪̪		l̪̪	ʎ̪̪	l̪̪			

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
ʘ Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	' Examples:
Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	p' Bilabial
! (Post)alveolar	ʃ Palatal	t' Dental/alveolar
± Palatoalveolar	g' Velar	k' Velar
Alveolar lateral	g' Uvular	s' Alveolar fricative

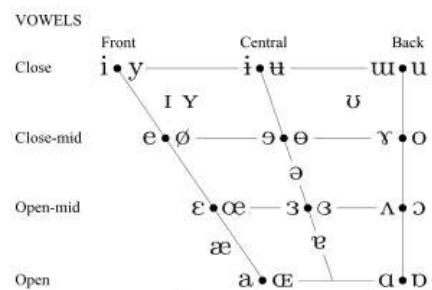
OTHER SYMBOLS

M	Voiceless labial-velar fricative	G	Z	Alveolo-palatal fricatives
W	Voiced labial-velar approximant	J		Voiced alveolar lateral flap
U	Voiced labial-palatal approximant	H		Simultaneous f and X
H	Voiceless epiglottal fricative			
F	Voiced epiglottal fricative			
Z	Epiglottal plosive			
				Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.

DIACRITICS

◦ Voiceless	<u>n</u> <u>d</u>	↔	Breathy voiced	<u>b</u> <u>a</u>	□	Dental	<u>t</u> <u>d</u>
~ Voiced	<u>s</u> <u>t</u>	~	Creaky voiced	<u>b</u> <u>a</u>	~	Apical	<u>t</u> <u>d</u>
h Aspirated	<u>t^h</u> <u>d^h</u>	~	Linguolabial	<u>t</u> <u>d</u>	□	Laminal	<u>t</u> <u>d</u>
› More rounded	<u>ɔ</u>	w	Labialized	<u>t^w</u> <u>d^w</u>	~	Nasalized	<u>ē</u>
‹ Less rounded	<u>ɔ</u>	j	Palatalized	<u>t^j</u> <u>d^j</u>	n	Nasal release	<u>dⁿ</u>
+ Advanced	<u>u</u>	y	Velarized	<u>t^y</u> <u>d^y</u>	l	Lateral release	<u>d^l</u>
- Retracted	<u>e</u>	f	Pharyngealized	<u>t^f</u> <u>d^f</u>	~	No audible release	<u>d^r</u>
↔ Centralized	<u>ë</u>	~	Velarized or pharyngealized		†		
✗ Mid-centralized	<u>ě</u>	+	Raised	<u>e</u> (I = voiced alveolar fricative)			
↓ Syllabic	<u>n</u>	+	Lowered	<u>e</u> (β = voiced bilabial approximant)			
~ Non-syllabic	<u>e</u>	↓	Advanced Tongue Root	<u>e</u>			
↔ Rhoticity	<u>ə</u> <u>ə̯</u>	↓	Retracted Tongue Root	<u>e</u>			

Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g.



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

SUPRASEGMENTALS

Primary stress	foun <u>e</u> tʃən
Secondary stress	
• Long	e:
▼ Half-long	e*
◦ Extra-short	ĕ
Minor (foot) group	
Major (intonation) group	
• Syllable break	ii. <u>a</u> kt

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS		LEVEL	CONTOUR
é	or	Extra high	é or / Rising
é	↑	High	é \ Falling
é	↔	Mid	é ↑ High
é	↓	Low	é ↘ Low
é	↓	Extra low	é ↗ Rising-falling
↓		Downstep	↗ Global rise
↑		Upstep	↖ Global fall

Chart of International Phonetic Alphabet

(I) Persian Origin

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
1	əkka	death	24	abir	appearance
2	əbəre səbəre	occasional	25	arob	Arab
3	ənʃidər	partner	26	armani	Armenian
4	əksər	frequent	27	aʃami	criminal
5	əku	happening	28	aena	mirror
6	och̚ila	medium	29	aftab	sun
7	ojuhət̚	causes	30	aṭor	perfume
8	əndor	inside	31	aṭoʃbaji	fire-work
9	ənjam	termination	32	aŋgur	grape
10	okuf	being aware	33	adom sumari	census
11	ojifa	recitation at the end of canonical prayers	34	akkel selami	Salami in the sense of present to superior
12	əndor	inner	35	ahammok	foolish
13	əstor	weapon	36	asman	sky
14	əku	criminal act	37	abhawa	weather
15	ain	law	38	albot̚ta	of course,
16	adələt̚	court	39	apsos	regret
17	aulia	Muslim saint	40	abad̚	cultivation
18	allah	Allah	41	aŋgur	grape
19	adob	good manners	42	akbər	the great
20	alem	scholar	43	akh̚tar	star
21	ackan	long coat for men	44	aulia	Friend or patron
22	awaj̚	sound	45	aj̚iʃ	free
23	abir	appearance	46	akh̚lak	character
47	anar	pomegranate	68	akh̚er	last
48	ajadi	freedom	69	ajob	wonderful

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
49	anar	pomegranate	70	ajom	greatest
50	akika	ceremony of naming a new-born Muslim	71	acar	pickles or fruits preserved in salt or in oil
51	akıda	faith	72	aʃol	origin
52	alkatra	tar	73	aka	god
53	amlı	government officer	74	məholanobis	deputy commissioner
54	akdərəsumat	ceremony of marriage	75	aga	The great, emperor
55	ampara	the last part of the Holy Quran	76	ʃæləm	peace be upon you too
56	abekəosər	water of the spring	77	amdropt	exported, imported
57	abejəməjəm	holy water	78	akt	Tie or knot
58	amir	Leader	79	adab	Politeness
59	abehayať	elixir of life	80	adalət	Justice, right
60	afʃä	Fine silver decorations	81	kayos	a caste among the Hindus
61	alompana	the emperor	82	aorəŋ	market, mart
62	apsos	regret	83	ammokťar	Law-agent
63	albottă	sure	84	aolad	child
64	awara	vagabond	85	ackan	slacks
65	aorɔť	woman	86	agaj	beginning
66	akʰerat	day of judgment	87	æmonɔoro	category
67	ardas	request	88	enťeha	limit
89	algoroj	in brief	115	ebra	release
90	altɔmga	seal, medal	116	oju	ablution
91	ahəd	promise	117	ojon	weight
92	inſalləh	if God wills	118	ojor	objection

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
93	islam	submit the will to the will of God	119	amir	wealthy nobleman
94	iŋrej	English	120	ogaera	example
95	iyar	intimate friend	121	wəkt̫	time
96	iħudi	Jewish	122	wapoʃ	return
97	imamot̫i	leadership in the canonical prayers	123	omra	princes and nobles
98	illoġia	filth	124	waġon	motherland
99	id	Muslim festival	125	kabu	weak
100	iħbrani	Hebrew	126	kodim	Ancient time
101	iyaddoġst̫	memories	127	komin	sinful
102	irħal	rent	128	korrardad	contract
103	iġadi	witness	129	kohitur	distortion
104	id məbarrok	festivals	130	kawaj	parade
105	ek̫tar	jurisdiction	131	ukil	lawyer
106	uġir	minister	132	kanat̫	tent
107	urumal	napkin	133	karpordaj	superintendence
108	ulfot̫	friendship	134	karib	nearest
109	ecħbaġ	recognition	135	kastokar	farmer
110	ejahar	statement	136	kahat̫	famine
111	egama	relative	137	kimmot̫	cost, worth
112	effela	report	138	keraya	rent
113	kenanigiri	clerk	139	gomosta	representative
114	amd røft̫	Coming and going	140	kuc	journey of battle
141	kosur	offence	168	kafri	black-skinned
142	karigor	craftsman	169	kabab	barbecue
143	kəbor	grave	170	kħajna	tax
144	kafer	infidel	171	kħormuġ	watermelon

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
145	kaba	house of Allah	172	k ^h an	title of honor
146	korbani	sacrifice of animals	173	k ^h orma	fruit of the date-palm
147	kanun	legal rules	174	k ^h obani	apricot
148	krok	distraint	175	k ^h ata	exercise book
149	kuckawaj	parade	176	k ^h akan	emperor
150	kabu	weak	177	k ^h alkat ^h	creator
151	kecc ^h a	tale	178	k ^h asto ^h	spoilt, useless
152	komor	waist	179	k ^h ot ^h	written message
153	k ^h om	less	180	k ^h ubi	welfare
154	kosida	praise puma	181	k ^h eʃ	compensation
155	kagoj	paper	182	k ^h ajanci	treasurer
156	k ^h olom	pen	183	k ^h aʃ	own
157	keṭab	book	184	k ^h oḍabək ^h ʃ	God bless you
158	kaekobad ^h	award	185	k ^h əbor	news
159	kalia	curry	186	k ^h orak	food
160	kopt ^h a	chop	187	k ^h ub	very
161	korma	sweet meat	188	k ^h arij	dismissed
162	kiʃmiʃ	raisin	189	goləd	fault
163	karigor	artist	190	goʃʃa	angry
164	kark ^h ana	factory	191	golap	rose
165	cɔogan	polo game	192	g ^h uʃk ^h or	bribetaker
166	gombuj	dome	193	calbaj	trickster
167	gɔj	yard	194	cini	sugar
195	g ^h orom	hot	221	caʃnai	chutney
196	gujran	livelihood	222	caharəm	fourth
197	gɔjol	religious song	223	cobcini	wood, root
198	gaji	defense of religion	224	geleman	servants of heaven
199	gormil	discrepancy	225	ʈɔŋgo	narrow, annoyed

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
200	găjak ^h or	ganja smoker	227	cik	venetian blind
201	guru ^h oro	serious	228	cork ^h a	spindle
202	golap	rose	229	cōsma	spectacle
203	gōrom	hot	230	jehad ^h	holy war
204	gonjifa	card gaming	231	cakor	servant
205	gōm	sorrow, anger	232	căda	contribution
206	gōmma ^h om	lament	233	c ^h apak ^h ana	printing house
207	gōrmi	heatstroke	234	c ^h ōngodil	heart of stone
208	gōrlayek	inappropriate	235	c ^h epaya	three-step table
209	girbi	mortgage	236	c ^h eher	magic
210	gujōsta	former, previous	237	jid ^h	anger
211	guman	pride, assumption	238	jōk ^h om	injury
212	gultōraf ^h	floral designs	239	jōmidar	landlord
213	gulđan	flower vase	240	jōbanbondi	legal statement
214	gulđar	floral designs	241	jōbđo	humiliated
215	gulruk ^h	blood colored	242	jari	issued
216	gojoyara	summary	243	jera	Interrogation
217	cōngol	claws	244	jorimana	fine
218	capkan	cloth from the shoulder to the knee	245	cakran	rent-free land given to a servant
219	gostaki	offensiveness.	246	taja	fresh
247	jumma	prayer on Friday	269	tōwarik ^h	history
248	tōmga	identity card, honorary title	270	caklıdar	administrator of district
249	jori	silver thread	271	tōkobbori	pride, proud
250	tōgir	change, applicant	272	tōkrar	argument,
251	jahaj	ship	273	tōkulluf	etiquette

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
252	jafran	saffron	274	tɔgabi	loan
253	jɔrða	sweet pilau colored with saffron	275	jɔrtari	fine cloth made with a mixture of gold thread
254	jomi	land	276	tɔŋka	salary
255	jøma	accumulate	277	tɔjkira	description
256	janoar	animal	278	tɔjdig	proof
257	jumma	Friday	279	tɔjolli	brightness
258	jamſed	appropriate	280	tɔnka	salary, money
259	jɔjba	emotion feeling	281	tɔnjihi	holy
260	jøoſem	arm ornament	282	tɔenat	recruitment
261	jɔlboft	inanimate	283	tɔmddum	civilization
262	jama	shirt	284	tɔmſuk	hand note
263	jɔrod	cloth designing in gold thread or yellow color	285	juſmat	perpetration of tyranny and injustice
264	jøloa	brightness	286	tɔrkoſ	quiver
265	jamiwar	sheets for picking flowers	287	tɔrbioſ	education, behavior
266	jaedad	landed property	288	tɔrtib	serial order, rule
267	jaebejae	right-wrong	289	tɔrja	folk music
268	bɔtarik ^h	according to date	290	tɔrmim	correction, repairs
291	jindan	jail bondage	318	tɔraju	balance
292	jigɔr	hart, bravery	319	tɔlok	strict, Intense
293	juda	separated	320	tɔlab	pond
294	juſjena	horseshoe	321	tɔſrif	dignity
295	daktark ^h ana	dispensary	322	tɔſbir	picture
296	jesom	body, jasmine	323	jahannam	hell
297	jomi	land	324	jahaj	ship

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
298	ʈohori	extra income	325	ʈerij	increase
299	ʈhorima	the right over the left	326	ʈohſil	collected revenue
300	ʈohrir	composition	327	ʈofəŋgo	pistol
301	ʈaid	memorandum	328	ʈābu	coffin
302	ʈanaja	argument, objection	329	ʈaedaq	number, limitation
303	ʈafta	silk fabric	330	ʈaj	crown
304	ʈabin	Muslim physician	331	ʈir	arrow
305	ʈamacā	slap	332	ʈokʰt	sign
306	ʈop	cannon	333	ʈamil	compliance
307	ʈarkɔʃ	wiredrawer	334	ʈamadi	time-barred
308	ʈahjil	insult, disrespect	335	ʈoba	confession of sin
309	ʈetamba	magnet	336	ʈorjoma	translation
310	ʈaja	fresh	337	ɖoa	blessing
311	ʈokma	title	338	ɖɔrga	inspector
313	ʈormuj	watermelon	339	ɖørbeʃ	mendicant
314	ʈaluk	landed property	340	ɖin	faith
315	toinat	recruitment	341	ɖokan	shop
316	ʈalukd̥ar	estate	342	ɖokʰol	grab
317	ʈorofd̥ar	partisan	343	ɖørkar	necessary
344	ʈoba	sorry	371	ɖana	grain
345	ʈoqat	physical strength	372	ɖostana	glove
346	ʈorikʰ	date	373	ɖalan	building
347	ɖalal	agent	374	ɖurbin	telescope
348	ɖoptor	office	375	ɖorji	tailor
349	ɖoat	ink-pot	376	najimabad	Najimabad
350	ɖørbar	royal court	377	nəbabpur	Nobabpur
351	ɖoulət	prosperity	378	nakafī	carving
352	ɖusmən	enemy	379	nəgod	cash

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
353	ɖɔptɔr	office	380	nɔjdik	neighboring
354	ɖərpɔt̪oni	sublease	381	nigah	attention
355	ɖərgujar	ignore, forgive	382	nabalok	immature
356	ɖərbəɖor	door to door	383	nokib	proclaimer
357	ɖərmian	inside	384	nabalok	immature
358	ɖəhoʃt̪	fear	385	naliʃ	complaint
359	ɖaneʃmɔnd̪	wise	386	namaj	adoration
360	ɖilasa	consolation	387	nobi	prophet
361	ɖilir	courageous	388	paerobi	follow
362	ɖereng	delay	389	peʃta	pistachio
363	ɖaroga	sub-inspector	390	pɔrɖa	screen
364	pilkʰana	stable for housing elephants	391	poloa	a dish of rice boiled with spices
365	paji	mischievous	392	bœt̪	couplet
366	pajama	trouser	393	bagica	garden
367	peʃa	occupation	394	borfi	sweetmeat
368	pɔcʰondo	choice	395	baɖam	nut
369	pɔegəmbor	prophet	396	bedana	seedless
370	peada	pedestrian	397	bima	insurance
398	begom	title of Mughal ladies	423	bahba	expressing surprise
399	fɔrjɔnd̪	child, descendant	424	peʃkoʃ	valuable gift
400	fɔragɔt̪	open space	425	bɔrof	ice
401	fana	dissolution	426	bulbul	nightingale
402	filhal	recently	427	bɔd̪maeʃ	villain
403	fɔjil	scholar	428	bɔjjat̪	wickedness
404	fokir	mendicant	429	bekub	stupid
405	farkʰɔt̪	document of discharge	430	bɔramoɖ	recovery of stolen property

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
406	fırıṣṭı	catalogue	431	bɔkt̪	opportunity
407	ferestə	angel	432	bokʰſi	paymaster
408	pʰoraſ	carpet	433	bɔd̪əſt̪	hand to hand
409	pʰanuſ	lamp-shade	434	bahram	delightful
410	foriadı	complainant	435	biaban	desert
411	fœsala	settlement	436	bujdil	coward
412	fouj	army	437	bust̪ā	garden
413	badſah	king	438	bujrug	elderly
414	bibiana	style of living in ease	439	jiadot̪i	abundance, oppression
415	baad̪ob	disrespectful	440	beboha	invaluable
416	biṭarikʰ	According to date	441	bɔd̪lok	badman
417	beaini	illegal	442	badam	nut
418	beakkel	senseless	443	bulbul	nightingale
419	beijjot̪	disgrace	444	bahadur	brave
420	beiman	traitor	445	bahba	praise
421	beofa	ungrateful	446	bejae	enormous
422	bekobul	denied	447	mokd̪ur	power
448	bæcara	helpless	471	mogrur	proud
449	bejan	dying	472	mɔchlɔt̪	consultation
450	mɔkrorri	land in exchange for fixed rent	473	mɔbləg	ready money, total
451	beboha	invaluable	474	mɔhɔg	fragrancy
452	beandaj	beyond estimate	475	mahgir	fisherman
453	bæbak	entire	476	mɔjad̪ar	delicious
454	bedereg	rashly	477	mɔflad̪ar	spicy
455	bemalum	unperceived	478	morog	cock
456	berella	shameless	479	mojbut̪	strong

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
457	bed ^h ɔŋ	awkward	480	mirpur	Mirpur
458	bebəndobəst̪o	disorder	481	mod̪da	fat
459	babuana	luxuries life	482	m̪oolana	master
460	baburci	cook	483	mosaheb	companion
461	babugiri	luxuries	484	murubbi	benefactor
462	bajigɔr	magician	485	maht̪ab	moon
463	boit ^h okk ^h ana	lounge	486	morog	chicken
464	bakʃobond̪i	locked box	487	mohor	gold coin, seal
465	halua	sweet-meat with flour, ghee and sugar	488	mojumdar	revenue accountant of district
466	mollik	title of the chief of village	489	mirbəhor	admiral of the fleet
467	munʃi	title of respect, clerk	490	məhokuma	subdivision of a district
468	mœda	flour	491	minar	monument
469	mic ^h ri	sugar-candy	492	mɔk ^h məl	velvet
470	morobba	preserved fruit	493	məlom	balm
494	mina	enamel	520	munʃi	clerk
495	mej	desk	521	moulob ^h i	fond of honey
496	mojbüt̪	strong	522	məkt̪ob	school
497	madrasa	Muslim religious school	523	məsnobi	poem written in metre
498	moʃjid	mosque	524	rosul	messenger
499	momin	believer	525	rumal	handkerchief
500	molla	priest	526	rekab	train
501	moktar	attorney	527	reʃəm	silk
502	mead̪	duration	528	rayot̪	tenant
503	malik	owner	529	lɔʃkɔr	army
504	rɔʃod̪	provisions	530	lal	red

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
505	rəd̪	rejected	531	ʃagred̪	pupil
506	rae	judgement	532	setər	sitar
507	ruju	appeal	533	ʃalif	arbitrator
508	rəkba	area	534	ʃənakto	recognition
509	rahabor	guide	535	ʃəhɒd̪	messenger
510	rəŋrej	dyer	536	ʃəborəj	all day
51	ʃəhole	gently	537	ʃəʃəm	sixth
512	rəkdost̪i	schedule of boundaries	538	ʃia	follower of Hazrat All
513	sukan	helm	539	ʃubəhanəlləh	glory be to God
514	ʃurak ^h	hole	560	ʃarardi	Saradi
515	ʃurahi	goblet	561	ʃulek bahar	Sulek Bahar
516	ʃurk ^h	brick-dust	562	ʃorif	gentle
517	ʃust̪	lazy	563	ʃyutan	evil
518	ʃæo	apple fruit	564	ʃəhor	town
519	ʃegaf	crack	565	ʃərbət	cold drink
566	seŋgar	adornment	591	ʃirni	sweet
567	saf	clean	592	ʃinduk	chest
568	ʃabəʃ	bully	593	ʃən	year
569	sepai	inspector	594	ʃərkər	government
570	saf	clean	595	ʃabəʃ	excellent
571	ʃanai	wooden flute	596	ʃobuj	green
572	sohrab	joyful	597	horgij	ever
573	ʃal	shawl	598	hawaʃ	consciousness
574	ʃohid̪	martyr	599	haewan	animal
575	hojjom	barber	600	hunor	skill, knowledge
576	ʃoriot̪	revealed law	601	hunuri	skillful, clever
577	ʃadian	rejoice	602	himmat̪	courage

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
578	ʃahirəg	jugular vein	603	hujur	master
579	ʃikəm	belly	604	hək	truth
580	ʃəhor	city	605	hakim	magistrate
581	halal	legal	606	haram	unlawful
582	halam	evil	607	huri	document
583	həsrət	repentance	608	hərof	alphabet
584	hajar	thousand	609	həjom	digestion
585	habʃi	Abyssinian	610	halal	legal
586	həj	pilgrimage to Mecca	611	hadis	Prophetic ritual in Islam
587	hindu	Hindu	612	hiʃab	counting
588	hūka	hubble-bubble	613	halḍar	administrate
589	haramjada	rogue	614	hawa	wind
590	halua	pudding	615	akʃəlmənd	Possessed away

(II) European Origins

(English)

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
1	autograph	ətograf	21	appeal	əpil
2	academy	ækademi	22	army	armi
3	advocate	ædvoket	23	agency	æjensi
4	antenna	Æntena	24	agent	æjnt
5	ambulance	æmbulens	25	areophane	erəp ^h lan
6	Aeroplan	æroplen	26	bicycle	baisaikel
7	algebra	æljebra	27	bike	baik
8	album	ælbam	28	bus	bas
9	acid	æsid	29	business	biznes
10	apple	apel	30	bank	bæŋk
11	advance	ædvans	31	bolt	boltu

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
12	abnormal	æbno ^m al	32	biscuit	biskut
13	avoid	æb ^h œd kɔra	33	brush	buruʃ
14	adjust	ædjast kɔra	34	bearer	beara
15	airplane	plen	35	box	bakʃo/baʃko >
16	advertisement	æd	36	bicycle	baik
17	automobile	ɔto	37	bail	bil
18	acquired immune deficiency syndrome (aids)	eids	38	British broadcasting corporation	bibisi
19	automated teller machine (atm)	etiem	39	human immunodeficiency virus	eicaib ^h i
20	academy	ækademi	40	bench	bentʃ
41	antenna	æntena	69	book	buk
42	algebra	æljebra	70	bracelet	breslet
43	barrister	bærifstar	71	carpet	karpet
44	bible	baibel	72	cough	kɔf
45	boat	boot	73	court	kɔrt
46	blouse	blauz	74	collector	kalectør
47	boot	but	75	crist	k ^h risto
48	bear	ber	76	chain	cen
49	budget	bajet	77	captain	kapt ^{an}
50	battery	bætɔri	78	cannon	kaman
51	bat	bæt	79	cornice	karniʃ
52	badminton	bædmintən	80	cross	kruʃ
53	bat-ball	bæt-bɔl	81	column	kɔləm
54	cricket	krɪkɪt	82	channel	cænel
55	christ	k ^h rɪst	83	cutlet	katlet
56	christian	k ^h ristan	84	coffee	kɔfi

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
57	charisms	k ^h rismas	85	compass	kompas
58	church	carc	86	computer	kømputar
59	company	kompani	87	colom	køløm
60	custom-house	kastom-hauj	88	college	kølej
61	cash	kæʃ	89	chemical	kemikæl
62	cheque	cek	90	classic	klasik
63	cable	kebol	91	classical	klæsikal
64	code	kod	92	clear	kliar
65	cake	kek	93	confess	kønfes køra
66	cheese	ciz	94	concern	kønsarn høwa
67	chocolate	cokolet	95	chief	cif
68	chemise	ʃømiz	96	chief justice	cif jastis
97	coat	kot	123	congratulation	køngræts
98	collar	kolar	124	cablegram	kæbl
99	compact disc read-only memory	sidi rom	125	daily	deli
100	compact disk	sidi	126	decimal	desimæl
101	contract	køntrakt	127	dormitory	dørm
102	computer	kømputar	128	deputy	diputi
103	cocoa	koka	129	dismiss	dismis
104	challenge	cælenj	130	degree	digi
105	camera	kæméra	131	dictionary	dikʃonari
106	case	kes	132	dispensary	dispensari
107	client	klaint	133	dose	doj
108	crime	krim	134	dress	dres
109	criminal	keminæl	135	engineer	enjinr
110	course	kørs	136	electronic	ilektronik
111	certificate	cartifiket	137	express	ekspres

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
112	chair	ceir	138	easily	ijuli
113	college	kɔlij	139	electronic	ilektrik
114	class	klæs	140	examination	ekzam
115	coffee	kɔfi	141	facsimile	fæks
116	commissioner	komisjɔnar	142	full	p ^h ul
117	council	kaunsil	143	football	futbøl
118	driver	draivar	144	factory	fæktori
119	dozen	dɔjon	145	fan	fæn
120	doctor	daktar	146	fashion	fæʃon
121	desk	desk/deks >	147	fee	fi
122	danger	denjar	148	fail	feil
149	dear	diar	177	hamburger	bargar
150	dental	dental	178	head	hed
151	help	help kɔra	179	item	aitem
152	honorary	ɔnarari	180	jail	jel
153	hawker	hɔkər	181	jeans	jins
154	hospital	hospitol	182	jug	jøg
155	hostel	hostəl	183	judge	jøj
156	high	hai	184	jam	jem
157	high court	hai kɔrt	185	junior	juniɔr
158	god	god	186	joint	jøent
159	graduate	grajuat	187	judge	jøj
160	gasoline	gæs	188	jury	jori
161	gymnastics	jim	189	jacket	jæket
162	guaranty	gæranti ðea	190	junction	jøŋkʃon
163	guardian	garjian	191	jesus christ	jisas k ^h rist
164	gate	get	192	kangaroo	kæŋgaru
165	grade	gred	193	lantern	lønt ^h on

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
166	grain	gren	194	lord	lat
167	gilt	gilti	195	laboratory	læb
168	good	gud	196	lozenges	lojenjæz
169	goal-keeper	goul-kipər	197	law and order	lø-ɔrdar
170	government	gøvørment	198	law	lø
171	governor	gøvørnor	199	interesting	intarestiŋ
172	ice-cream	aiscrim	200	international	internæſal
173	influenza	p ^h lu	201	intermediate	intarmidiet
174	internet	net	202	inch	inci
175	library	laibrari	203	lecture	lekcar
176	light	laɪt	204	line	lain
205	license	laɪsens	230	letter	letør
206	light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation (laser)	lejar	231	liquid crystal display (lcd)	elsidi
207	mathematics	mæt ^h	232	orkid	ørkid
208	MBA	embie	233	omelet	ømlet
209	master	mæſtør	234	pass	pæſ
210	medical	medikal	235	primary	praimari
211	minister	ministar	236	pencil	pensil
212	machine	meſin	237	pant	pænt
213	motor	motor	238	pocket	pøket
214	market	market	239	perfect	parphøkt
215	manager	menejar	240	privet	praib ^h et
216	mail	meil	241	primary	praimari
217	motor-car	moutør-ka	242	photograph	p ^h øto
218	money order	mani ørdar	243	professor	prøf

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
219	missionary	misi ⁿ ari	244	public house	pab
220	match	mætʃ	245	popular music	pɔp
221	new	niu	246	phone	p ^h on
222	net	nit	247	pass	pasʃ kɔra
223	nervous	narb ^h as	248	parcel	parsel
224	nurse	nars	249	post	post-ɔfis
225	necklace	nekles	250	post office	post-ɔfis
226	order	ɔrdar	251	post-master	post-mastar
227	october	ɔktobɔr	252	peon	pion
228	oxygen	ɔksijen	253	passenger	pæsinjar
229	office	ɔfɪʃ	254	platform	plætfɔm
255	omelet	ɔmlet	281	patrol	petroul
256	personal computer (pc)	pisi	282	personal identification number (pin)	piaien
257	policy	polisi	283	station	istefon
258	police	polis	284	statistic	stæts
259	pudding	pudinj	285	submarine	sab
260	paper	papar	286	smart	smart h ^o wa
261	result	rejalt	287	step	step nea
262	ring	rɪŋ	288	send	send kɔra
263	railway	relhei	289	scooter	iskutar
264	rail	rel	290	school	iskul
265	reserve	rijarv	291	star	estar
266	risk	risk nea	292	steam	istim
267	rare	rear	293	steamer	istimar
268	rickshaw	rikʃa/riʃka>	294	steel	istil
269	religion	rili ⁿ jon	295	stage	estej

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
270	radio	redio	296	state	estet
271	sir	sɜːr	297	station	estesən
272	syllabus	silebas	298	seat	sit
273	sofa	sofa	299	toast	tost
274	shirt	ʃɑːrt	300	tea	ti
275	sweets	suits	301	tube well	tubwel
276	sugar	ʃʊgər	302	technical	teknikəl
277	secretary	secretari	303	train	tren
278	supply	samplai	304	time-table	taɪm-tebol
279	shopping	ʃəpiŋ	305	taxi	tæksi
280	signal	signəl	306	tire	taʃər
307	tie	tai	325	taste	test
308	telegraph	teligráf	326	tone	ton
309	telephone	telipʰon	327	train	tren
310	television	telivɪʒən	328	tuition	tiuʃəni
311	telegram	teligram	329	television	tivi
313	tennis	tɛnəs	330	uniform	iuniform
314	table	tebil	331	university	iunibʰarsiti
315	teacher	ticar	332	up to date	aptudet
316	teenager	tin	333	volume	balam
317	tournament	tɔrnəmənt	334	very	bʰeri
318	tied	tait	335	Value Added Tax (Vat)	bʰæt
319	tout	taut	336	wine	hain
320	total	total	337	whisky	huiski
321	thank	θæŋk	338	waive	webʰ
322	tomato	təmato	339	x-ray	eksre
323	tape	tep	340	zero	jiro
324	table	tebil			

(Portuguese)

No	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
1	anarɔʃ	pineapple	14	kapʰri	black-skinned
2	aram ked̪ara	easy-chair	15	kaju bad̪am	cashew nut
3	aṭa	custard apple	16	ked̪ara	chair
4	alpin	pin	17	kerani	clerk
5	iŋrej	English	18	gamla	bowl
6	ištiri	smoothing-iron	19	cabi	key
7	ispat̪	steel	20	girja	church
8	piric	saucer	21	paṭakopi	cabbage
9	pistol	gun	22	pad̪ri	abbot
10	pēpe	papaya	23	peara	guava
11	perek	wire nail	24	pʰulkopi	cauliflower
12	behala	violin	25	balt̪i	bucket
13	jiſu	Jesus	26	ſaban	soap

(Dutch)

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
1	iʃkapon	card mark	5	tekka	competition
2	iskrup	screw	6	turup	trump
3	hort̪on	hearts of playing-cards	7	ruit̪on	diamond of playing cards
4	iskrup	screw			

(French)

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
1	ãtat̪	mutual friendship	6	kard̪ial	cordial
2	enkor	excellent	7	burjoa	bourgeois

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
3	olondaj	Dutch	8	restoră	restaurant
4	kafe	coffee house	9	renesă	renaissance
5	kartuj	cartridge			

(III) Modern Indo-Aryan Origin Hindi

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
1	agoṛbagoṛ	non sense	19	istiṄk	until
2	atka	barrier, obstacles	20	kʰaṛu	hand ornament
3	anka	unknown	21	kʰatta	sour
4	aṛ	width: breadth	22	becoin	unstable
5	kʰaṛu	a type of anklet worn by women	23	karfiu	a regulation requiring people to remain indoors
6	aṛoṭ	warehouse	24	aʃpaʃ	surroundings
7	anja	gap between the birth of two issues	25	ekka	one-horse carriage of two wheels
8	apkawaste	for the sake of you	26	karba	rose water container
9	atok	arrested	27	bedol	ugly
10	accʰa	well	28	bedʰop	irrelevant
11	ankora	quite new	29	aṛgoṛa	woodpecker
12	alabʰola	forgetful. simple.	30	godi	mattress
13	alal	wealthy man	31	giriti	chameleon
14	aglombaglom	nonsense, useless	32	cameli	white jasmine
15	ankora	new	33	citʰi	letter
16	cɔɔṛa	slab	34	cʰæcṛa	void of honesty
17	cɔppol	sandal	35	ṭagṛa	strong
18	cat	suck			

(Gujarati)

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
1	k ^b ɔrððɔr	hand cloth of cotton yarn spanned	2	gɔrba	dance song
3	hɔrtal	strike			

(IV) Dravidian Origin

(Malayalam)

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
1	agdum bagdum	meaningless	3	luci	a kind of food fried in oil
2	kakatua	a bird			

(V) Sino-Tibetan Origin

(Chinese)

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
1	ca	tea	3	licu	lychee
2	cini	sugar	4	ʃampan	champagne boat

(VI) Japonic Origin

(Japanese)

No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning	No.	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
1	jujuʃu	martial arts	3	rikʃa	rickshaw
2	harakiri	Japanese ancient tradition of committing suicide by slitting their stomachs	4	haʃnahana	night-blooming jasmine

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