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LEXICAL BORROWING IN CHITTAGONIAN LANGUAGE
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Abstract

Chittagonian is a language of Endo-European language family. Borrowed words are found in all languages due to the contacts between different communities. Any language's vocabulary gets enriched in two ways; one is by its native words and the other is by its borrowed loan words. Loan or borrowed are those words which have been taken from another language either directly or with minor change or with modification. This paper is an outcome of the study of borrowed words exists in Chittagonian language. The study deals with the collection of loan words from different languages and the analysis of the borrowed words from linguistic point of view. This research is qualitative in nature and the methodology of this research work includes data collection, data analysis and representing results. We collected our data from secondary sources. In this case we took Chittagonian dictionary and several Bengali articles which on Chittagonian language. Since this is a linguistic research based on borrowed words of Chittagonian, we had to select Chittagonian to Bengali dictionary and Google Translate dictionary for the pronunciation of different languages. Some findings from this research have been discussed.

1.1 Background of the Study:
Language is the most significant aspect in human life. The only difference of human being from the dumb animals is only the language though the dumb animals also have their own language. It is language by which we can communicate and express our thoughts and feelings. Chittagonian is in 69th languages in the world which is also known as 'Chatgaya' Wikipedia (2017) from the geographical point of view it is used in Chittagong, Bangladesh and Myanmar. It is not possible to count that how many people speak in this Language. But it can be said that there are Chittagonian above 13-16 million above Wikipedia (2017)

Chittagonian is a language of Endo-European language family. Borrowed words are found in all languages due to the contacts between different communities. From the historical point of view we can say that, any language's vocabulary gets enriched in two ways; one is by its native words and the other is by its borrowed loan words. Loan or borrowed are those words which have been taken from another language either directly or with minor change or with modification. We got lots of words from Persian, Arabic, English, Portuguese, Hindi, Urdu and Bangla. From these the three languages English, Arabic and Persian have a great role in

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increasing the words in Chittagonian. Hindi also has responsibility of this nearly. And Bangla as the sister language has also an important role in increasing Chittagonian vocabulary. But it is very tough to make clear precisely that the impact of English language in Chittagonian language, because its influence is still going on and Chittagonian is constantly having English words.

Though some detached works have been done on Chittagonian language but no work is done on Loan words in Chittagonian. That is why "A study of Lexical borrowing in Chittagonian Language" seems to be a viable topic of research.

1.2 Purpose of the Research:

The main purpose of this research is to discuss about the loan words of Chittagonian language and analyze them in linguistic point of view. As there is no earlier work on this topic, this research aims to an adequate linguistic analysis on this very topic.

1.3 Research Questions:

➢ Do the loan words exist in Chittagonian?
➢ How the loan words got entrance in Chittagonian?
➢ Is there any linguistic change while borrowing?
➢ What kind of linguistic change does occur while borrowing?

1.4 Research Methodology:

This research has been done in three steps. These areas-

    1.4.1   Data Collection
    1.4.2   Data Analysis and
    1.4.3   Presenting Result

1.4.1 Data Collection:

While collecting data, we had to go throughout two processes. They are-

    1.4.1.1 The review of literature.
    1.4.1.2 Collecting data from secondary source

1.4.1.1 Review of Literature:

First we reviewed the literature, if there any work exists on this sector. When we found no work on this zone we reviewed other related works on Chittagonian language.

1.4.1.2 Collecting Data from Secondary Source:

We collected our data from secondary source. In this case we took Chittagonian to Bangla dictionary. Moreover the researcher herself is a native Chittagonian that's why she already knows a plenty of Chittagonian words. Here it is also a source of words. Words have been collected from the sources belong to seven languages of three origin. They are-

1. Persian origin
   a) Arabic language
   b) Persian language
2. European origin
   a) Portuguese language
   b) English language
3. Asian origin
   a) Urdu language
   b) Hindi language
   c) Bangla language

1.4.2 Data Analysis:

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We analyzed our collected data in two steps; one is primary data analysis and the other is secondary data analysis.

1.4.2.1 Primary Data Analysis:

At the beginning of our analysis we discussed a historical introductory background of languages that how they are borrowed in Chittagonian.

1.4.2.2 Secondary Data Analysis:

At this stage of our study, we have done our analysis in two processes. As it is the study of loan words of Chittagonian language, different types of words exist in Chittagonian which are from different origins. So, in the first process we transcribed our collected words in International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), so that we can proceed in our analysis progressively. Then we analyzed the words linguistically. At the time of borrowing, we described that while the words were borrowed philological processes took place. So in the second process, we analyzed the words from three perspectives. They are-

1. Phonological analysis
2. Morphological analysis and
3. Semantic analysis

We used gradual number of tables all the way through our research to show and explain the processes noticeably.

2. Literature Review

So far our study investigated, discussion of loanwords in Chittagonian language is still an unexplored area in the field of linguistics. According to Ferdous (2015) there is a great number of loan words in Bengali language. As Chittagong is a part of Bangladesh and Bangla is the sister language of Chittagonian there might be a number of borrowed words in Chittagonian, which is not still unexplored. Hassan (2010) tried to gather Chittagonian words in his Dictionary *Chattogrami Banglar Avidhan* but from this also we do not find the origin of the loan words. But we get a idea of loan words in Chittagonian in Hoque (2015). But it is a part of his study about whether the Chittagonian is a Language, dialect or semi-Language. Dr. Maniruzzaman, a linguist and scholar, whose discussion was mainly about the language of North Chittagonian. As a result the exploration of South Chittagonian remained unexplored. Because there is a quite difference between the North Chittagonian and South Chittagonian. So only the language of North Chittagonian can't be treated as standard Chittagonian. Ahmed (2013) opines that Chittagong, being the port city, people of different languages came and stayed here for a long time. So their words had mixed up with the Chittagonian due to the conversation of day to day life. So here is a need to be discussed about the loan words in Chittagonian along with the Linguistic Analysis.

Since this is the study of loan words in Chittagonian, we will discuss about the loan words along with their origin. And then we will analyze them from the linguistic perspective.

3.1 Lexical Borrowing

Dyer (2017) has stated that, "Linguistic borrowing is the phenomenon of transferring linguistic constructions (lexical, phonological morphological, and syntactic) from 'Donor' language to a 'Recipient' language as a result of contacts between communities speaking different languages." As we know that from which language the words are borrowed it is called donor language and by which language the words are borrowed, that language is called recipient language.

So, Lexical borrowing is a part of Linguistic borrowing.

According to *Oxford Handbook of the Word*,

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"The transmission from one language to another of a label with which to name a concept is known as 'Lexical Borrowing', and it constitutes the commonest form of conduct-induced linguistic change. The items in question are often referred to as 'loan words' and are said to be 'borrowed'; both items are erroneous." Grant, (2014, Online Publication).

3.2 Borrowed or Loan Words;

Words which have been taken from foreign language or foreign origin called loan word or borrowed word. We know that borrowing is of two types.

> **Adoption:** Borrowing foreign word and use it exactly as it was earlier or with minor change.
> **Adaptation:** Borrowing word but not to use it exactly as it was earlier rather to make

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> Change and use it

3.3 Why the Word borrowed?

Dyer's (2017) study shows that borrowing is a distinctive and pervasive phenomenon: all language borrowed from other languages at some point in their lifetime, and borrowed words constitute a large fraction of most language lexicons.

There might be a question that why borrowing had to take place. There are several arguments in favor of borrowing the words from the "Donor" language (the language from which a loanword has been borrowed) loanword to "recipient" language (the language in which it has been borrowed). According to, Holmes (2001) it is known that when speaking a second language, for instance people will often use a term from their mother tongue or first language because they do not know the appropriate word in their second language. These 'switches' are triggered by lack of vocabulary. People may also borrow words from another language to express a concept or describe an object for which there is no obvious word available in the language they are using. Borrowing of this kind generally involves single words- mainly 'Nouns' and it is motivated by lexical need.

4.1 Chittagonian Language

Kashem (2011) opines that in largest Chittagong, in which language the people speak that is Chittagonian Language. In the selected area 13-14 million people speak in this language. It is an oral language. As It has no own writing symbol, Chittagonian use Bangla Alphabet to write down. It is not used officially but sometimes used in written form. But it is reach in both oral and written Literature. But the local songs inhabit a great part in Chittagonian Literature. Among the Shefali Ghose, kolyani Ghose, and Shayan Shundor Baishnab lead the list Hoque, (2015).

4.2 Language Family:

We can see the facts of Chittagonian Language at a glance.

Facts at a glance	
Alternative name:	Chatgaya
Language family:	Indo-European
Total speakers:	Over 16 millions
s Spoken in:	Bangladesh, India, Myanmar
Sister Languages:	Assamese, Oriya, Rohingya, Sylheti
Word Order:	Subject-Object-Verb

4.3 Birth History of Chittagonian:

Now it might be the question that how it came, what is the language and birth history? It was inherited in the Language of 'Maghdi' just like as Bangla. Ahmed's observation (cited in Hoque, 2015, p-56) that if intonation, word order, syntax etc. of Caryapada are analyzed, it will be proved that Chittagonian is older than bangle. We see that some Carya words like, '□□□ □ □□□' (Carya 2), '□□□' (Carya 3) are exactly found in Chittagonian Ahmed, (2013). He has shown that some Carya words like, '□□□□□', '□□□□□', '□□□', '□□□□' (Carya 3), are exactly found in Chittagonian. '□□□□□' (Carya 30), '□□□' (Carya 32), '□□□□' (Carya 33) have also been found exactly in Chittagonian (cited in, Hoque, 2015). He again observes that the preverbal negative marker of Chittagonian is found in many verses in Caryapada, e.g. '□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□' (Carya 2) and '□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□' (carya 7) seems to old form of present Chittagonian. Thus he observes that Chittagonian is apparently older than Bangla and from 650 to 1200 C.E. Chittagonian was seemingly like Caryapada. He further opines that before the arrival of foreign traders in a great number, the Chittagonian would speak in prakrit Language, instead of Bangla. We also find that '

4.4 Geographical Description:

Though we call it as Chittagonian language, it is also spoken in East India and Mayanmar. Chittagonian or Chittagong Bangma, also Chatgaya is an Indo-Aryan language spoken by the people of Chittagong in Bangladesh and in much of the southeast of the country Ahmed finds that the size of Chittagonian speaking region is 20,96,956 square kilo meter. The population is about 1,09,58,457 (Ajker Bisso, Primiar publication, Dhaka) (Wikipedia, 2017). (Ahmod September, 2013) opines that, Chittagonian language is used in extend in Chittagonog Metropoliton, Hatajhari, Rawjan, Rangunia, Bowalkhali, Potia, Condonais, Satkania, Bashkhali, Anuwara, Luhagara, Cokoria.etc. Not only in this area, in hill tracks Chittagong 40% of 48% Bangali people speak in Chittagonian. Here in the chart marked area is the spoken area of Chittagonian.

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Fig 01. Spoken area of Chittagonian.

5.1 Borrowed Words in Chittagonian Language:

Every language might have borrowed linguistic features from different languages. The researcher's observation shows that there are a huge number of foreign words in Chittagonian language. As found in *Wikipedia* (2017), Chittagonian language includes a significant number of imported words from Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, as well as, to a lesser extent Portuguese and Burmese. In addition, English words are widely used in spoken Chittagonian, just as they are in almost all other neighboring languages, as a result of the legacy of the British Empire. Hoque claimed in his book *Alor Onneshay Chottogram* (sited in Alam, 2012) that Chittagonian language has mixture of words from different languages, especially Arabic, Persian even from Sangskrit. Except from these languages Chittagonian has borrowed several words from other languages also, like Portuguese, Urdu, and Hindi etc. According to Pondit Abdul Karim Shahitto Bisharodh, "Chattogrami is mixed language." (Kamal).

So it can be said there is a mixture of different foreign words in Chittagonian Language.

5.2 Regional Distinction:

Ahmed's (2013) observation, Language is a continuous flow just like the river. Like the turn of river Language also takes turn due to different regions. It is seen that in same region also different people speak in Chittagonian differently. We get the difference between the Muslim speaker and the Hindu speaker. Among the Muslim there also a difference between 'Ruai' 'Sadi' as here also a different between the language due to the pronunciation. From the observation of the researcher, it is found that there are simple differences among the pronunciation of different spoken Chittagonian. There are a lot of pronunciation differences between two divisions that North and south Chittagong. For example-

South Chittagonian	IPA Transcription	North Chittagonian	IPA Transcription	English Meaning
□□□□□□□□	zunaffɔr	□□□□□□□□	tʃannɪfɔr	Moon light
□□□□□□	haɪi:	□□'□	haɪ	Have eaten
□□□□□□	fʊare	□□□□□	ʊəre	Together

Table 01: Regional distinction

So, here in this paper we are showing the result of our observation in the spoken Chittagonian in south portion of Chittagong, as we all know that Chittagong has two division that the North Chittagong and the South Chittagong. South Chittagong consists of Chondonais, Satkania, Loahgara, Cokoria and North Chittagong consists of Rawjan, Chittagong Metropoliton. Here our observation goes on the spoken Language of South portion of Chittagong.

5.3 Borrowing Found from Different Languages:
There are mainly three origins of languages which have given loan words to Chittagonian. They are

1. Perso-Arabic origin
2. European origin and
3. Asian origin.

5.3.1 Perso-Arabic Origin:
Loan words which hold a dominant position in Chittagonian among the other foreign elements are the Perso-Arabic words. The term 'Persian origin' generally refers to the language of Persian, Arabic and Turkish. In Chittagonian, we find so many Persian origin words in the use of day to day life. The researcher finds the existence of two Persian origin languages in Chittagonian. They are-

1. Arabic language
2. Persian language.

5.3.1.1 Borrowed Words from Arabic:

In Chittagonian language the use of Arabic words is greatly noticeable and in the large extend. The Arabic and Persian words are widely used in Chittagonian language. Sometimes they are used in exact Arabic form sometimes they are used in changed form.

Arabic vocabulary began to enter Bangla from the 7th and 8th centuries through Arab traders and Muslims missionaries. The people of this country became familiar with Arabic initially through trade and then through the advent of Islam. Arab traders used to come to the coastal ports of Chittagong or Sandip laden with merchandise and from there they would proceed to the ports of Myanmar (Barma), Malaya and up to China Muslehuddin (2017) As a result a great number of Arabic words were mixed up to the Chittagonian Language and are being used from that time to present in day to day life of Chittagonian people. Along with this, in recent a noticeable portion of Chittagonian people are willing to go Middle-East country as

expatriate specially Saudi-Arab, UAE (United Arab Emirates). Due to their long time living in there they get used to use some of words when they get back to the country or visit for country. BSC (2011) has identified the following Arabic originated words in Chittagonian.

Chittagonian	IPA transcription	English meaning	Arabic origin	IPA Transcription
⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜	dabaɪ	Medicine	دواء	dawa
⬜⬜⬜⬜	gʌrʌ	Danger/hole	غار	gʌrʌ
⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜	kʊɪrgʌ	A pile of straw	قشة	kʊɪʃʃa
⬜⬜⬜	bɔʒʌ	Egg	بيضة	baɪda

Table 02: Some borrowed words from Arabic in Chittagonian (i)

We also find some commonly used Arabic words in Chittagonian from her own observation. Here are some of them…

Chittagonian	IPA transcription	Arabic origin	IPA Transcription	English meaning
⬜⬜⬜	sɔbɔr	صبورا	sɔbu:r	Wait
⬜⬜⬜⬜	ʌzab	إجابة	ʌzɑ:b	Punishment
⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜	ʒʊjab	جواب	ʒawab	Answer
⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜	hʌ sʌ rʌ	قذر	kʌ ʒar	Dirty
⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜	bʌ zɔmal	بعض مال	bʌ dʊmal	Grocery
⬜⬜⬜	ʌ hɔl	عقل	ʌ kɔl	Commonsense
⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜	ʊtʃila	وسيلة	ʊətʃi:la	Medium

Table 03: Borrowed words from Arabic in Chittagonian (ii)

Hoque (2015) also has identified some words of daily use like I'ndi (beside me), a'wl (disorder), mou(water poured to boil rice from Arabic 'maaun') have been integrated into Chittagonian.

Not only words are being used in speaking, several name of place in Chittagong are also originated from Arabic like Alkaran (AL-Qur'an), or Sulek Bahar (Sulukul Bakulia) are of Arab derivation.

The researcher also observes that not only the name of places there are a great number of peoples' name in Chittagonian is in Arabic. Though it is not limited to the Chittagonian and in the whole country but also it is being widely in Chittagong. Here are some examples of the name of people…

Name of people	IPA Transcription	Arabic/Arabic origin
⬜⬜⬜⬜	ʌ sma	From سماءأ the singular form of اسم
⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜	ʌ jeʃa	From Arabic عائشة
⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜	ʒdʌ nnʌ θ	From , الجنة , name of heaven.
⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜⬜	mʌ rʊə	From مروة, name of an Arabian hill
⬜⬜⬜⬜	rəhɪm	From الرحيم name of Allah (SWT)
⬜⬜⬜⬜	kɔrɪm	From الكريم name of Allah (SWT)

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Table 04: Borrowed words from Arabic (iii)

Not only those even Arabic Alphabets are also used as peoples name. For example-

Name		IPA Transcription	Arabic origin
□□□□	ألف	ʌ lɪf	Arabic Alphabet (ا)
□□□	ميم	mɪm	Arabic Alphabet (م)
□□□	جيم	ʒdɪm	Arabic Alphabet (ج)
□□□□□	همزة	hʌ mʒʌ	Arabic Alphabet (ء)
□□□□□	صاد	sʊəð	Arabic Alphabet (ص)
□□□	عين	aɪn	Arabic Alphabet (ع)

Table 05: Borrowed words from Arabic (iv)

Besides this there is a common use of name of Surah from Al-Qur'an. For example-

Name	IPA transcription	Origin
□□□□□□	jasɪn	Surah (يس) from Al-Qur'an
□□□□□□	kaʊa	Surah (كوثر) from Al-Qur'an
□□□□	ɪʊsʊf	Surah from Al-Qur'an
□□□□□□□	Marjam	Surah (مريم) from Al-Qur'an
□□□	nu:r	Surah (نور) from Al-Qur'an
□□□□	Nava	Surah (نبا) from Al-Qur'an
□□□	rɑ:d	Surah (رعد) from Al=Qur'an
আরাফ	ʌrʌf	Surah (أعراف)from Al-Qur'an

Table 06: Borrowed words from Arabic (v)

Chittagonian not only use the name of Surah from Al-Qur'an but also use the name of Muhammad in almost all the gents' name. It was the name of our last Prophet Muhammad (SAW) but it is use here as it is a mandatory portion of name. Here might be reason of the widely used Arabic name that Chittagonian are religious and they want to be in touch of the religion, that's why they usually keep their child's name due to the religious figure. When the go to select their child's name at first they search for Arabic name.

5.3.1.2 Borrowed words from Persian:
Persian influence was first introduced to the Indian subcontinent. Many of South Asian areas have been certain influence by Persian not only in literature but also in the speech of the common man Ferdous (2015). Besides, as Chittagong was a port city and the merchants used to come in the city of Chittagong for business purpose and they would stay. As they made communication   with them it was very easy for the Chittagonian to absorb Persian words in Chittagonian Language. Along with this in the 18th century, many Shia Muslims from Iran came and settled in the cities of Bangle and Persian speaking preachers came to Bengle to preach Islam. Thus it was quite easy to enter Persian words in Chittagonian vocabulary. BSC (2011) has identified some Persian words that are being used in Chittagonian Language.

Persian	IPA	Persian	IPA	English Meaning

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originated Chittagonian word	transcription	origin	Transcription	
দবজ	ðəbɔʒ	دبچ	ðəbɔʒ	Strong
বাইন দুয়ার	baın ðʊər	باين درب	baın ðərb	Back door
বয়ার	bɔər	بخار	bahər	Wind
ছন্না	tʃɔ:nnʌ	شنا	ʃanna	Pretending to be jin

Table 07: Borrowed words from Persian (i)

We also find some Persian words from her observation that are being used in day to day life in Chittagonian. For example-

Persian originated Chittagonian vocabulary	IPA Transcription	Persian origin	IPA Transcription	English meaning
জবরদস্তি	ʒdɔbrðɔstɪ	زبردستی	ʒdɔbrðɔstɪ	Insistence
জবান	ʒdɔban	زبان	ʒdɔbɑːn	Speech
নালিশ	nalıʃ	نالس	nɑːlıʃ	Objection
জেরা	zerə	جراء	ʒdɪrə	Enquiry
ফয়সালা	fɔısʌlʌ	فيصله	faısʌlʌ	Sot out
খোরাক	kʰʊrək	خوراك	kʰʊrək	Payment for meal
জখম	ʒɔkʰɔm	زخم	ʒʌkʰɔm	Injury

Table 08: Borrowed words from Persian (ii)

5.3.1.3 Linguistic Analysis of Borrowed Words from Perso-Arabic origin:
As we all know that 'adoption' occurred when it is borrowed and used as the same that it was before and 'adaptation' occurred when the borrowed word got something change due to pronunciation of the recipient language. In that case we find that from Perso-Arabic origin, 'adoption' occurred in most off the time. Along with the 'adoption' we also find some 'adaptation'. So, here we analyze words linguistically.
At this stage study we analyze the Perso-Arabic elements exist in Chittagonian language from linguistic point of view. This analysis will be based on the following aspects-

1   Phonological analysis
2   Morphological analysis
3   Semantic analysis

5.3.1.3.1 Phonological Analysis:

We all know that, Phonology studies the sound system of language including, distinctive sounds within a language, and the nature of sound systems across the language. And we also

know that, every language is unique in the sense that every language has its own linguistic structure. So obviously the phonological structure of one language of language will be different from another language. When the recipient language borrow word from the donor language it borrow only the word not the element or the sound of the donor language. It takes the words and changes it in its own phonological structure. As a result the word becomes internal property of the recipient language and it seems that it was its own property. For changing the sound, the language had to come through some certain sound change processes. There we find three sound changing processes in borrowing Perso-Arabic words.

1. Substitution
2. Anapticsis
3. Vowel Harmony

Substitution: We know that when one class of sounds is replaced for another class of sounds, the process of substitution occurs. This process of sound change is noticeable in Arabic words exist in Chittagonian. In this process a 'Plossive' becomes a 'Fricatives'. For example,

Arabic/Persian	IPA transcription	Chittagonian	IPA transcription
عقل (Arabic)	ʌkɔl	আহল	ʌhɔl
خانم (Persian)	k ʰʌnʌ	হানা	hʌnʌ

Table-09: Substitution

In the example word the Plosives /k/ sound has changed into Fricative /h/ sound.

Anapticsis: This is the sound change process where two connected consonants are separated because of the entrance of a vowel sound. We find this process in the Arabic elements exist in Chittagonian. For example,

Arabic/Persian	IPA Arabic	Chittagonian	IPA Chittagonian
صبورا (Arabic)	sɔbɔr	সবুর	sɔbu:r

Table 10: Anapticsis

Vowel Harmony: Between the language of Perso-Arabic and Chittagonian se find this process of sound change. For example-

Arabic/Persian	IPA Transcription	Chittagpnian	IPA Transcription
سورة (Arabic)	su:rat	সুরত	su:rɔt

Table 11: Vowel harmony

5.3.1.3.2 Morphological Analysis;
Morphology studies the formation of words smaller units called morphemes. At this stage of our study we will analyze Perso-Arabic elements exist in Chittagonian. "Morphology is in

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charge of systematically studying the smallest meaningful units of language." Maniruzzaman (2013,p-142). Process which occurred in the case of Perso-Arabic loanwords is mainly-

1. Compounding
2. Affixation

Compounding:

Compounding is a morphological process occurs almost in all language. Words which are formed with more than one rood are called compounded word and this process is known as compounding. Generally the root can belong to same language or different languages (Wahida 2015). So compounding is a process of combining two words to create a new word. Along with the single words, there are several compound words that are used in Chittagonian language. Sometimes they are from same origin, sometimes the origin of one word is from one language and the other one is from other language. Thus there here a list of compound words used in Chittagonian Language.

IPA Arabic/Persian/ Another		IPA Another/Arabic/ Persian	Chittagonian	IPA Transcription
daktar (English origin)	+	hʌnʌ (Persian origin)	ডাক্তার-হানা	daktar-hʌnʌ
sɪəra (Bengali origin)		su:rɔt (Arabic origin)	চিয়ারা-সুরত	sɪəra-su:rɔt

Table 12: Compounding

In the above, both of the examples are combined with 'Persian' origin. In the first combined word the very first portion, /daktar/ is changhed from English /dɒktər/ and the last portion is originated from Persian /hʌnʌ/. In the last word, the first portion is changed from Bengali /cehara/ and the last portion is changed from Arabic /su:rat/.

Affixation:

Affixation is a morphological process in by which bound morphemes are attached to a root or stems to mark changes in meaning, parts of speech, or grammatical relationships. Affixes take on several forms and serve different functions. (Affixation in English, 2017). In this process Chittagonian has borrowed words from Perso-Arabic Language. Here the prefixes have been added to another root words from another language and they turn into a totally different word from the root word as they were before. For example,

Prefix+ Root	Chittagonian	IPA Transcription	English meaning
be + dʒar (Persian prefix+ English root)	বেযার	bedʒar	Bored
bɔ:r + fata (Persian prefix+ Bengali	বরফাতা	bɔ:rfaθə	Coriander leaves

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root)			
na + dan (Persian prefix + Bengali root)	নাদান	naðan	Food greedy person

Table 13: Affixation

Here all of the prefixes, /be/, /bɔːr/, /na/ are from Persian but the roots are from different
origin that are- /dʒar/ is from English and rest of the two, /fata/ and /na/ both are form Bangla
origin. But when they combined they form a completely new word which is used in
Chittagonian.

5.3.1.3.3 Semantic Analysis:
Semantic is the study of language meaning. It concerns not only with the meaning of words
but also that of morphemes and of sentences. Lexical semantic study how and what the words
of a language denote. It is all known that word of every language has its own meaning.
Depending on the various processes of semantic change, there are basically four types of
semantic changing took place in this case. (Ferdous, 2015). They are,

1. Intact Meaning
2. Different Meaning

Intact Meaning: The meaning of loanwords retained while borrowing. For example-

Chittagonian	IPA Transcription	Arabic meaning	English meaning
আযাব	ʌzɑːb	Punishment	Punishment
আহল	ʌhɔl	Commonsense	Commonsense

Table 14: Intact meaning

Different Meaning: When the meaning of loan word is changed. We find no meaning of
words that got changed, but we find an Arabic prefix "gɔr" (গর্) is used in Chittagonian as an
individual word. In Chittagonian it is an action word (Do). For example in sentence that,
"হাম ইয়ান গর্" (Do this work).

5.3.2 European Origin
In this research 'European origin' refers to those languages which lend Chittagonian a great
number of words. The languages are-
1. Portuguese
2. English
5.3.2.1 Borrowing from Portuguese Language:
We know that Vasco Da Gama was the first Portuguese who sailed from Lisbon to Indian
Sub-continent over the sea in 1498. It was the first footstep of the Portuguese in Southern
India. The Portuguese established themselves in Chittagong with the permission from the
Muslim rulers of Bengal. Among Europeans, the Portuguese colonists were amongst the first

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to reach Bengal, and Chittagong as a port city was for a time under the administration of the Portuguese. Thus there is a large proportion of Portuguese loan words for Chittagonian-speaking than for Standard Bengali-speakers. Wikipedia (2015). From the study of (Bangla Vashar Bekoron (Class 9-10), 2002) we find some regular used Portuguese words in Bengali Language. And it is also found that they are also used in Chittagonian. Here they are…

Portuguese originated Chittagonian	IPA Transcription	Portuguese origin	IPA Transcription	English meaning
আলপিন	ʌlpɪn	Alpino	ʌlpi:nʊ	Alpine
চাবি/সাবি	tʃɑvɪ/sɑvɪ	Chave	tʃɑ:vɪ	Key
ফরুটি	fɔrʊtɪ	Botão	paʊ	Bread/loaf
বোতাম	bʊtʌm	Pão	bʊtʊ	Button

Table 15: Borrowed words from Portuguese

Not only Chittagonian borrowed the words but also Bengali. In that case these words are being used in parallel with the Bengali.

(BSC, 2011) has identified that Chittagonian number marking articles উগ্যা (/ʊgwa/) (One), দুউয়া (/dʊwa/) (Two) are originated from Portuguese (cited in Hoque, 2015).

We also observe that there is a simple similarity between Chittagonian number marking article and Malay number marking article. This is দুউয়া /dʊwa/ (two). It is not found that weather Chittagonian has borrowed this number marking from Malay Language or Malay Language has borrowed from Chittagonian.

5.3.2.2 English Words in Chittagonian Language:

After the victory of Palashi battle in 1757, naturally, business and trade of East India Company that is the British traders, increased at Kolkata. In that time neither the British knew Bengali nor did the Bengali people know English Language that much. It was the pre-situation of the entrance of English in the locality of Bengal. In 1975, after establishing the Supreme Court in Kolkata, English language learning for Bengali and Bengali language that is the local language learning for English were considered necessary. Gradually the invasion of English words was increased in the vocabulary of Bengali people (Ferdous, 2015). In this era of globalization, in which perspective we see the English in our day to day life is the result of British Colonialism which lasted for 200 years. So it can be said that English words began to enter in Chittagonian from that time and gradually they mingled. Now it seems that they are original Chittagonian not English originated. In that case the most commonly used word in Chittagonian is 'I' which means 'ami' in Bengali. Here are some example words from BSC's (2011) study.

Chittagonian Words	IPA Transcription	English word/ English Origin	IPA Transcription
ঠাডার	θʌdər	Changed from 'Thunder'	θʌndər
হটিটি	hɔttiti	Changed from 'Hotten tit bird'	hɔten tit bɜːd

| লেড | ledɔ: | Changed from 'Lay down' | leɪ daʊn |
| পিল | pɪl | Pill | pɪl |

Table 16: Loan words for English (i)

Moreover (Hoque, 2015) also identified that the word 'Terojuri' is changed from 'Treasury'.

Chittagonian	IPA Transcription	English word/ English Origin	IPA Transcription
তেরজুরি	terɔʒʊri	Derived from 'Treasury'	treʒəri

Table 17: Borrowed word from English (ii)

English is the International Language. Now it is not only limited in the education sector but also in the sector of business. People are learning English to get a good job, for higher degree etc. So in thus ways English are mixing up with the conversation of Chittagonian. Except these there might be another reason for borrowing the English words in Chittagonian vocabulary that people feel smart to use English words in the sentences they are producing. So, English words are widely used in Chittagonian being modified. We find some words which are adopted from English in day to day conservation. For example-

Chittagonian	IPA Transcription	English	IPA Transcription
রবার	rɔbər	Rubber	rʌbər
এক্সেল	eskeɪl	Scale	skeɪl
লেইট	leɪt	Light	laɪt
গেলাস	gelɑ:s	Glass	glɑ:s
বতল	bɔtɔl	Bottle	bɒtl

Table 18: Borrowed words from English (iii)

5.3.2.3 Linguistic Analysis of Borrowed Words from European Origin:
At this stage we analyze the European origin words from linguistic point of view. The analysis will be based on the following aspect.
1. Phonological analysis
2. Morphological analysis
3. Semantic analysis

5.3.2.3.1 Phonological Analysis:
We find the following aspect of phonological change while borrowing words from European origin in Chittagonian. They are-
1. Middle consonant elision
2. Prothesis
3. Final consonant insertion

Middle Consonant Elision: In this process the middle consonant of a word is deleted. We find his process in borrowing foreign words in Chittagonian. For example-

Portuguese/ English	IPA English	Chittagonian	IPA Chittagonian
Thunder(English)	θʌdər	ঠাডার	θʌndər

Table 19: Middle consonant elision

In this table it has been shown that when it is in English form /θʌdər/, but when it is used in Chittagonian it is /θʌndər/. In Chittagonian there is added an extra /n/, which is not in English.

Prothesis: If a word has a consonant cluster at the initial position of it, then usually a vowel comes before that consonants, this process is called Prothesis. We find borrowed words by this process in Chittagonian. For example-

Portuguese/ English	IPA	Chittagonian	IPA Chittagonian
Scale (English)	skeɪl	এস্কেল	eskeɪl

Table 20: Prothesis

The very table shows that, in English the word is /skeɪl/ and it has a consonant cluster at the initial position of it and then a vowel comes before that consonant that is /e/.

Final Vowel Elision: In this process the final vowel of a word is deleted. We find this process in borrowing words in Chittagonian. For example-

Portuguese/ English	IPA	Chittagonian	IPA Chittagonian
Alpino (Portuguese)	ʌlpi:nʊ	আলপিন	ʌlpɪn

Table 21: Final vowel elision

This example shows that the final vowel /ʊ/ is deleted when it is used in Chittagonian. Along with this the long vowel /i:/ is replaced by /ɪ/. Here it is not only used in Chittagonian but also in Bangla and English also.

5.3.2.3.2 Morphological analysis:
At this stage of analysis of European origin we analyze the words from two aspects. They are-
1. Compounding
2. Affixation

Compounding: The compounding words in European origin are following for example-

Portuguese/ English	+	Portuguese/ English	Chittagonian	IPA Chittagonian
paʊ (Portuguese originated)		rʊtɪ (Bengali, Arabic, Portuguese)	ফরুটি	fɔrʊtɪ

Table 22: Compounding

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Here in this compounding the first Portuguese word is /paʊ/. At first this word turned into /fɔ / then combine with another root and make a new word.

Affixation: In this process also Chittagonian has borrowed word from English language. For example-

English prefix+ root	Chittagonian	IPA Chittagonian	English meaning
hed + mɑːstər (English prefix+ English root but in a quite change manner that, it was earlier, /mɑːstər/	হ্যাডমাষ্টর	hædmɑːstər	Head teacher

Table 23: Affixation

5.3.2.3.3 Semantic Analysis:
In that case we analyze the semantic value of those words form two perspective. They are-
1. Intact meaning
2. Different meaning

Intact Meaning:
The meaning of the word retained intact while borrowing. A lot of words borrowed from Portuguese and English. Among those most of the words have been borrowed but the meaning is unchanged. For example-

Chittagonian loan words	IPA Transcription	Chittagonian meaning	Portuguses/ English meaning
চাবি/সাবি	tʃɑvɪ/savɪ	Key	Key

Table 24: Intact meaning

Different Meaning:
It is found that most of the borrowed words from Portuguese and English are of intact meaning. The different meaning is rarely noticeable.

5.3.3. Asian Origin

As Chittagonian is An Asian itself it is quite simple that it will borrow words from its sister like language. we find that some Asian languages have a great influence on Chittagonian. Those languages from which Chittagonian has borrowed a great amount of words, they are bellow-
1. Hindi
2. Urdu

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   3. Bangla

5.3.3.1 Hindi Words in Chittagonian:

Belonging to the same language family Chittagonian and Hindi are very close to each other. Before the 1947 the India and Pakistan were together and Bangladesh was also under the Pakistan in the name of East Pakistan. So it is quite reasonable to be influenced by the language of Hindi. But it can be happened that Chittagonian borrowed from Hindi, or Hindi borrowed from Chittagonian. Both can be happened. Because,(Ahmed, 2013) seems that Chittagonian is far older than Bengali also. Moreover, now-a-days people visit one another for their business purpose and also travel one another. As a result some Hindi words entered into the Chittagonian vocabulary. Along with this, now, at the age of Globalization it is very easy to be mingled words with any language by the help of satellite channels. And in the circumstances of our country the most widely watched channels are Indian. For example, 'Star Jalsha', 'Star Plus', and 'G Bangla' etc. By watching those channels we are not only taking entertainment but also adopting their language/words along with the culture. In that case their serials are performing a great role. As a result their words are mingling in our day to life and use them as they were in our own language. But it might be also happened that they have borrowed words from us or we have borrowed from them. The researcher observes some words that are commonly used in both Chittagonian and also in Hindi. Here are they…

Chittagonian	IPA Transcription	Hindi	IPA Transcription	English meaning
চমক	tʃɔmɔk	चमक	tʃɔmʌk	Brightness
মংগা	mɔŋa	महंगा	meheŋa	Costly
মিডা	mɪda	मिठाई	mɪʈʰaI	Sweet
বাহানা	Bahana	बहाना	bahɑːna	Excuse
উধার	ʊdʌr	उधार	ʊdɑːr	Borrowing

Table 25: Borrrowed words form Hindi

5.3.3.2 Urdu Words in Chittagonian:
It is all known that before the Liberation War of 1971 Bangladesh was known as East Pakistan and today's Pakistan was known as West Pakistan. West Pakistan and East Pakistan were together. As Urdu was the first language of West Pakistan, it was so common to use Urdu word in both and Chittagonian and Bengali. Because there was frequently communication between West Pakistan and East Pakistan. So Urdu words are also widely used in both Chittagonian and Bengali. Here are some loan words from Urdu that we find.

Urdu originated Chittagonian	IPA transcription	Urdu origin	IPA Urdu	English Meaning
দরদ	dɔrɔd	درد	Darð	Pain
আবাজ	ʌbʌʒd	آواز	ʌwʌʒ	Sound

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সফর	sɔfɔr	سفر	sɔfar	Traveling
যিন্দেগি	ʒɪndegɪ	زندگی	ʒɪndegɪ	Life
যমিন	ʒɔmɪn	زمین	ʒamɪn	Land
ফারাক	Farak	فرق	Farak	Difference

Table 26: Borrowed words form Urdu

5.6.3.3. Bengali Words in Chittagonian:

Chittagonian borrowed lexicon not only from the foreign language but also form Bengali. Though a large portion of Bangladeshi uses it but it is not being used officially. Those, who learn it as their first language from their childhood they use it only at home and they also turn into the language of Bangla due to educational purpose and/or for their improvement of life style. As a result of the use of Bangla in their day do life in outside the home they mix up the Bengali words with the Chittagonian. Or Chittagonian has no another specific word for some of words. So, we find of a large number of Chittagonian words are similar with Bengali words. For example-

Chittagonian	IPA Transcription	Bangla	IPA Transcription
কুলা	kʊlʌ	কুলা	kʊlʌ
তবলা	tɔblʌ	তবলা	tɔblʌ
ভাত	Vat	ভাত	Vat
বাড়ি	bʌdɪ	বাড়ি	bʌdɪ
হাতা	Hata	খাতা	kʰata

Table 27: Borrowed words from Bangla in Chittagonian

There might be another reason for adopting of Bengali words in Chittagonian vocabulary that for the development of their lifestyle they get shamed to use the root word of Chittagonian and use Bengali words in their day to day conversation. Besides these another reason might be most of the Chittagonian are bilingual. They use Bengali and Chittagonian in parallel. As a result a great number of Bengali words have been borrowed and replaced in the place of Chittagonian words. There are lots of words that are getting replaced by Bangla Vocabulary. For example-

Chittagonian	IPA Transcription	Bangla	IPA Transcription	English meaning
গয়ম	gɔɪɒm	পেয়ারা	pejrə	Guava
হর	hɔːr	কাপড়	kapɔr	Cloth
কুরা	kʊrʌ	মুরগি/মোরগ	mʊrgɪ	Hen/Cock
খোয়া	kʰʊə	খোয়া	kʊʌʃʌ	Fog
হইডা	hɔɪda	চিচিংগা	tʃɪtʃɪŋa	Snake Gourd
ভেরা	vera	ঢেঁড়স	derɔʃ	Ladies Finger
ফাস	faʃ	সার	ʃar	Fertilizer
মেডি	medɪ	মাটি	mʌtɪ	Soil

হইয্যা	hɔɪj	পেপে	Pepe	Papaya
জলই	ʒɔlɔɪ	পেরেক	Perek	Wire Nail
উরুম	ʊrʊrm	মুড়ি	mʊrɪ	Parched Rice

Table 28: Chittagonian original words

5.3.3.4. Linguistic Analysis of Chittagonian Borrowing Words from Asian Origin:

At this stage of our study we analyze the Asian origin words in Linguistic point of view. Here we analyze the words from the following aspect.

1. Phonological analysis
2. Morphological analysis
3. Semantic analysis

5.3.3.4.1 Phonological Analysis:

In the phonological analysis we find the following processes while borrowing words in Chittagonian from the Asian origin different languages.

At this stage we find two phonological processes while borrowing words. They are-

1. Middle Consonant Insertion
2. Substitution

Middle Consonant Insertion: In this process consonant get inserted in the middle of the word. We get words being produced by the process. For example-

Bangla	IPA	Chittagonian	IPA
উনিশ	ʊnɪʃ	উন্নিশ	ʊnnɪʃ
একই	ekɔɪ	এক্কই	ekkɔɪ

Table 29: Middle consonant insertion

In this table it is shown that in both of the Bangla words there middle consonant is inserted, they are /n/ and /k/ respectively.

Substitution: By substitution in Bengali words we get some Chittagonian words. For example-

Bangla/Hindi	IPA	Chittagonian	IPA
খাতা (Bengali)	Hata	হাতা	kʰata
चमक (Hindi)	tʃɔmʌk	চমক	tʃɔmɔk

Table 30: Substitution

The very table shows that the /kʰ/ velar Plosives turns into glottal Fricatives.

5.3.3.4.2 Morphological Analysis:

At this stage we analyze the words morphologically. Here we analyze the words in two aspects. They are-

1. Compounding
2. Affixation

Compounding: We get some words bye this process. For example-

Bengali root		Arabic root	Chittagonian	IPA
sɪəra (Bengali origin)	+	su:rɔt (Arabic origin)	চিয়ারা-সুরত	sɪəra-su:rɔt

Table 31: Compounding

The very table shows that result of Bengali and Arabic root combination. Here two different roots make a new combined word.

Affixation: By this process we find several words in Chittagonian. Here they are the Bengali prefix, 'আ' and 'আন'. But 'আ' is counted as both Bengali and Sanskrit prefix. Here are the example words by the process of affixation.

Bengali prefix + root	Chittagonian	IPA Chittagonian	English meaning
ʌ + bʌʒd (Bengali prefix 'আ' + Bengali root বাজ)	আবাজ	ʌbʌʒd	Sound
ʌn + ʒdʌm (Bengali and Sanskrit prefix 'আন' + Bengali root 'জাম')	আনজাম	ʌnʒdʌm	Mnagement

Table 32: Affixation

Here in this first word 'বাজ' means 'Thunder' but when it combines with Bengali prefix 'আ' it turns into a new word which means 'sound'. It also can be said that the word আবাজ (/ʌbʌʒd/) is borrowed from Urdu (آواز) (/ʌwʌʒ/). In the second word the word 'জাম' is a fruit, but when it combines with a Bengali prefix it turns into a new word which means management.
So here we find different words by affixation.

5.3.3.4.3 Semantic Analysis:

We analyze the words semantically in the perspective of -
1. Intact meaning
2. Different meaning

Intact Meaning: So far our study finds that most of the words which were borrowed from Urdu, Hindi and Bengali are used for the same meaning. For example-

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(ISI), Directory of Research Journal Indexing (DRJI) Google Scholar & Cosmos.
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Chittagonian Word	IPA Chittagonian	Hindi/ Urdu Word	IPA Hindi/urdu	English meaning
মংগা	mɔŋa	महंगा	Meheŋa	Costly
দরদ	dɔrɔd	درد	Dard	Pain

Table 33: Intact meaning

Different Meaning: As the languages of Asian origin, Hindi, Urdu and Bangla
All are nearer to Chittagonian. That's why there are no significant change of meaning in Chittagonian which are borrowed from the discussed languages.

5.3.4 Common loan Words in Several Languages:
More over we find some words which are not only borrowed in Chittagonian but also in other languages also. As a result it is too tough to identify the origin of that word from which language it is borrowed. For example-

Languages	Example word		
	Word	IPA	English meaning
Chittagonian	রুটি	/rʊtɪ/	Bread
Urdu	روٹی	/rʊθiː/	
Bangla	রুটি	/rʊtɪ/	
Hindi	रोटी	/ ruːtɪ/	

Table 34: Common words in several languages (i)

Moreover, there are some words, whose origin is known but they are borrowed not only in Chittagonian but also in severe languages. For example-

Languages	Example words		
	Word	IPA	English meaning
Chittagonian	চা	/sa/	Tea
Bangla	চা	/tʃa/	
Hindi	चाय	/tʃae/	
Arabic	شاي	/ʃaɪ/	
Portuguese	Chá	/ʃa/	

Table 35: Common words in several languages (i)

6.1 Findings:

At this stage of our research our findings are-

1. There are loan words in Chittagonian from seven languages belong to three origin.
2. The phonological changes occurred in the cases of every language while taking loan.
3. Morphological changes also occurred in Perso-Arabic, English, and Bangla loan words.

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4. The semantic values of loan words of Chittagonian language retained intact in all languages except the exceptional cases. But it is quite rare that the meaning of the word got changed.

5. Among all the changes we find that 'Substitution' is the most common changes in different origins. In the case of substitution we find the sound /k/ is replaced by /h/. Not only it is works as substitution but also it is a common sound in Chittagonian. All the findings have been shown below with the help of diagram.

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6.2. Presenting Results:
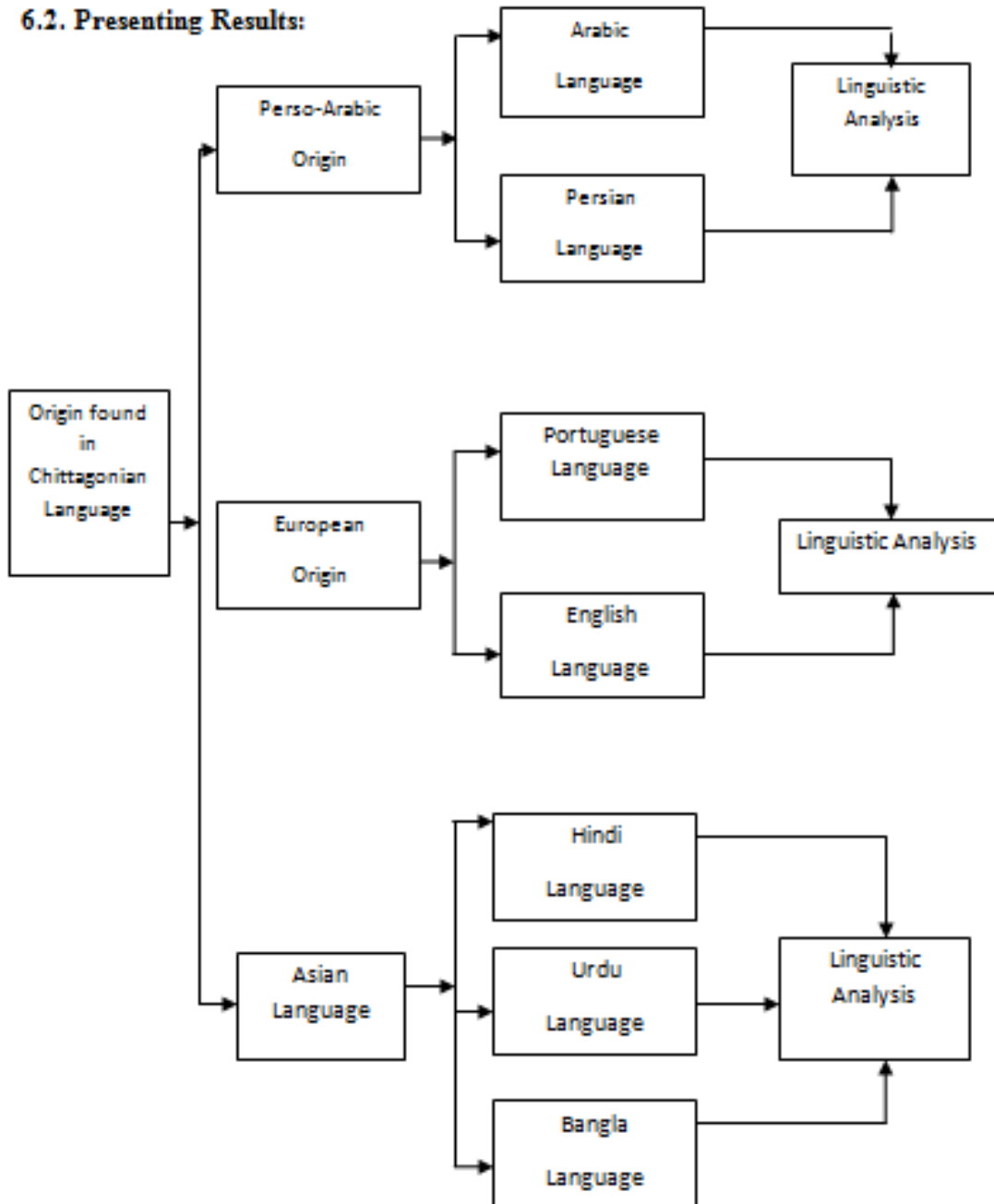
Figure 02: Origin found in Chittagonian language
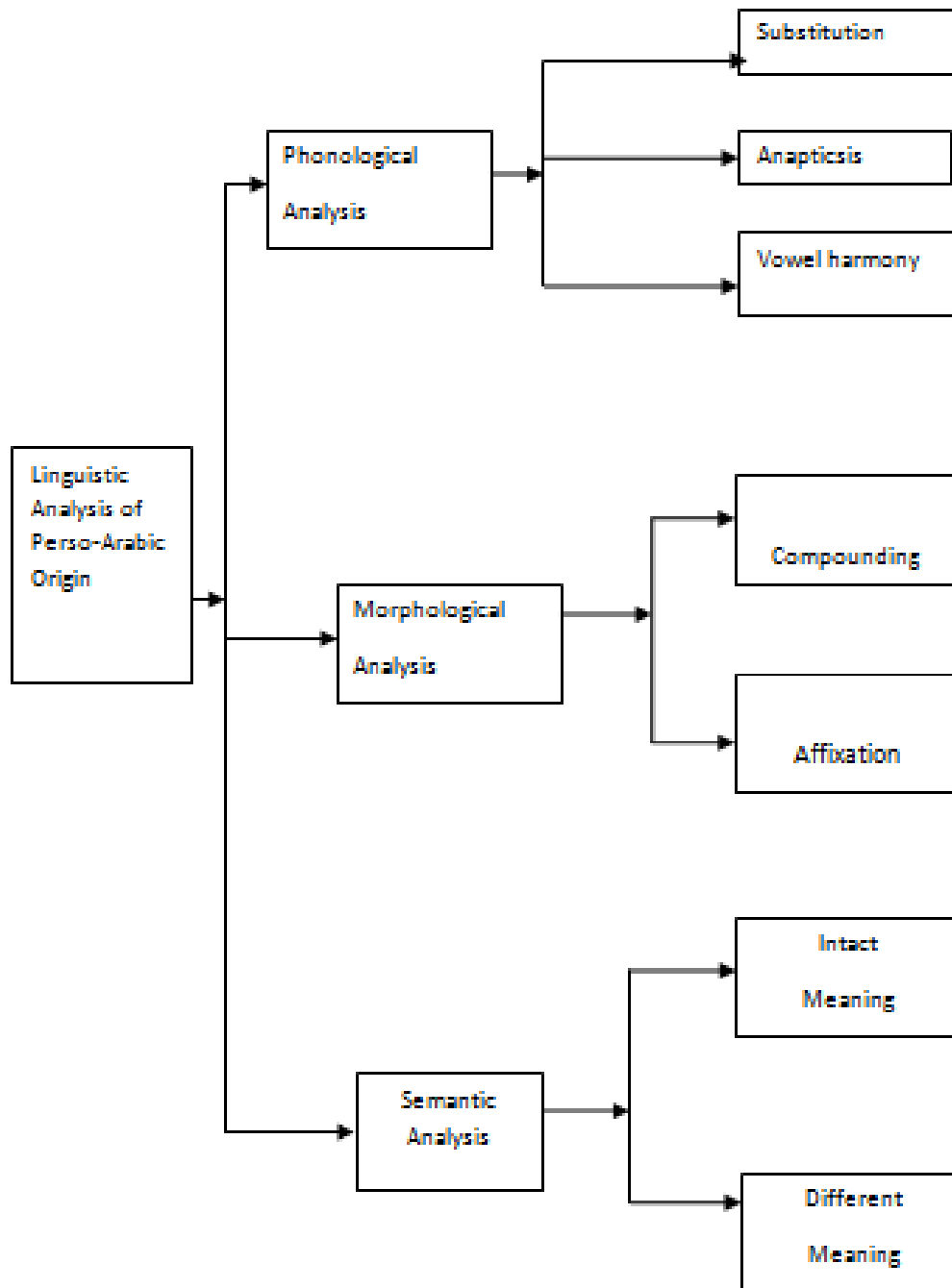
Figure 03: Linguistic analysis of Perso-Arabic origin words

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Figure 04: Linguistic analysis of European origin words
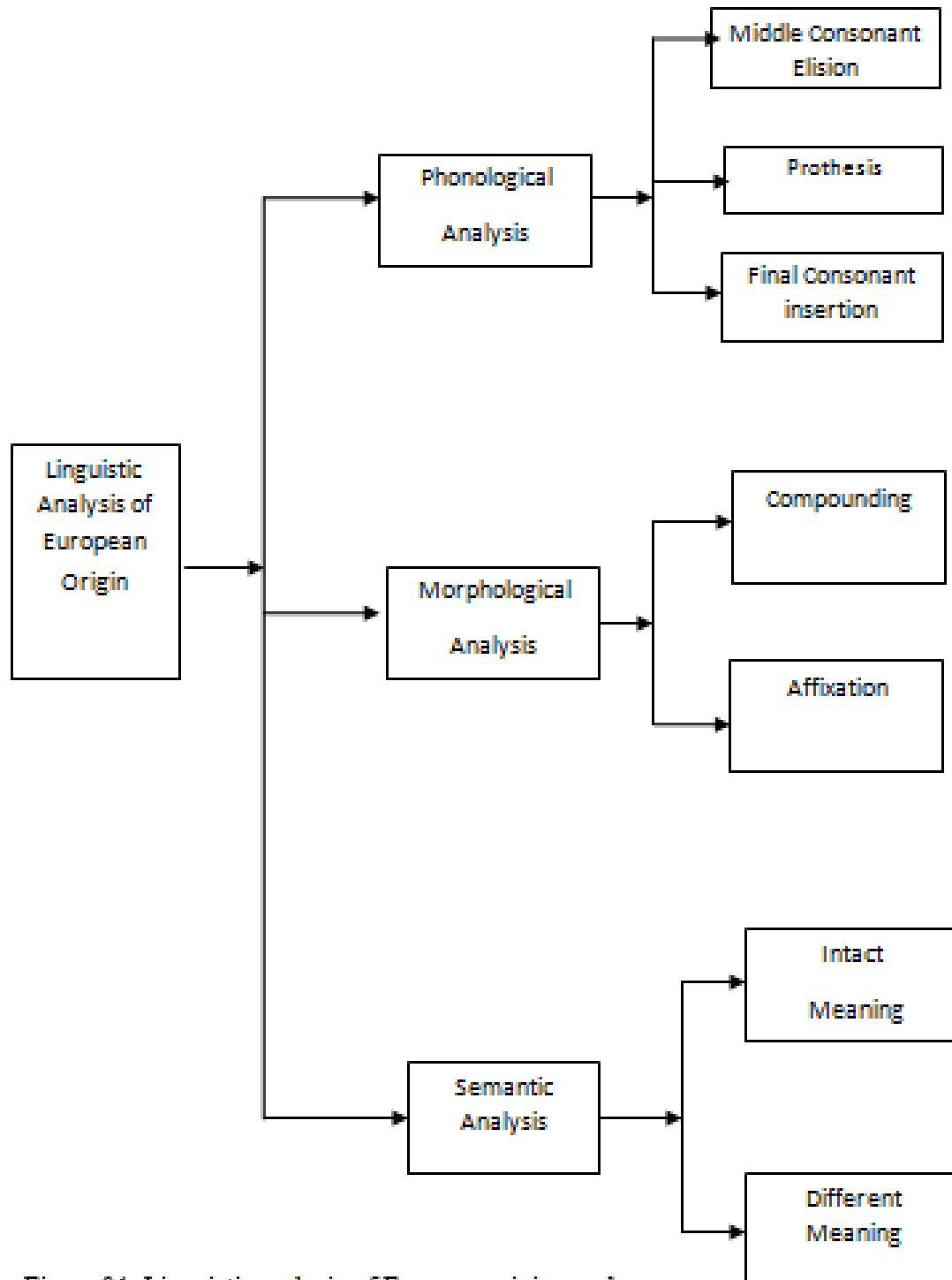
_____

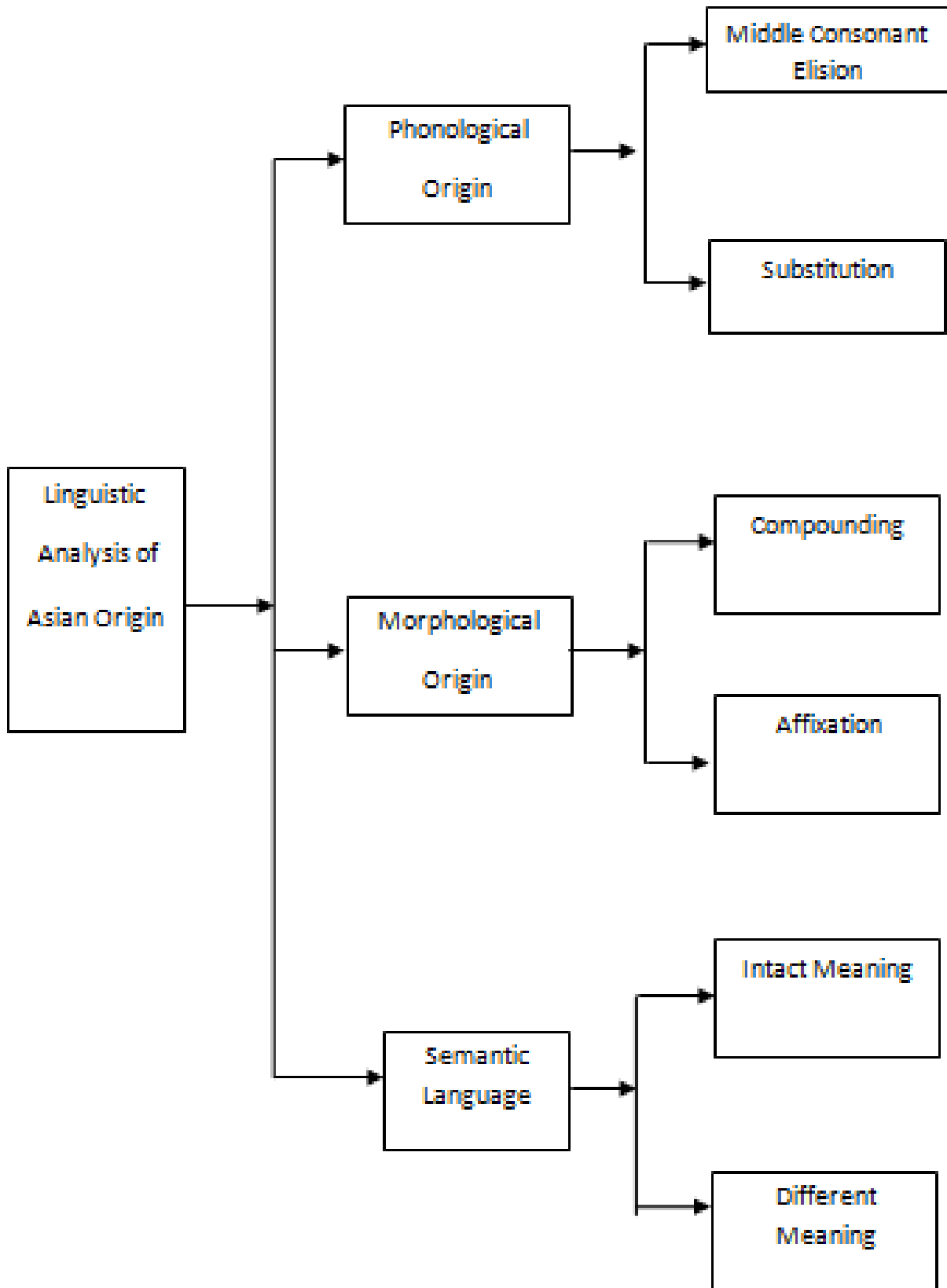Figure 04: Linguistic analysis of European origin words

Figure 05: Linguistic analysis of Asian origin words

6.3 Limitations:

The main elements of our research are the loan words from different languages. But there is no adequate dictionary to find out the origin of loan words. And there were also no IPA Transcription in the Chittagonian dictionary and for this we had to write all the founded words in IPA Transcription. As it is the research of loan words from loan words, we have to write all of our findings due to their origin also. At this stage we had to learn the pronunciation of different languages in order to write the IPA Transcription of the words.

6.4 Conclusion:

In our whole study we discussed about the loan words exist in Chittagonian in an expanded scope. We those words from the linguistic point of view based on their origin. There are chapters within the chapters and there we showed and explain the linguistic change in the words Phonologically, Morphologically, and Semantically. The findings of our study have been described and the results also have been showed by the help of diagrams.

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