



A STUDY OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS SPOKEN IN CHAKMA LANGUAGE
IN BANGLADESH

VEN. MITAN CHAKMA

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
The Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts
English (International Program)

Graduate School
Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University
Bangkok, Thailand
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Thesis Title : A Study of English Loanwords Spoken in
Chakma Language in Bangladesh

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to explore English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh. The objectives of the study are classified into three parts as the following; (1) To study the history of loanwords, (2) To study the process and type of loanwords, and (3) To analyze the English loanwords spoken in Chakma language. The main important parts in this studies based on content analysis as documentary research by selecting primary sources from the modern usage Chakma books, academic books, Chakma Dictionary New Format (Bengali & English), and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (English to Bengali & English), as well as Students Favourite Dictionary (English to Bengali). The secondary data and related information were collected from dictionary online, thesis, article, journals, and the internet. The types of English loanwords were collected from spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh. All transliterations were collected from modern usage Chakma books, academic books, and dictionaries to consider the original spelling and pronunciation. The origins and the pronunciation of those loanwords were searched from the Oxford English Dictionary, Students Favourite Dictionary English to Bengali, dictionary online. The units for this study were 248 English loanwords have found from the data collections, which

has been divided into four types: (1) Loanwords (transliteration), 67%, (2) Loan blended, 26%, (3) Loan shift 5%, and (4) Loan translation, 2%. Data analysis of the research study was shown and discussed with illustrations. The frequency of occurrence of each type and pronunciation was applied in percentage and presented. It can be describes as follows: (1) All of English loanwords were classified into types of loanwords. Each type of English loanwords was analyzed based on the guideline of review of literature, (2) Amounts of items from each type were chosen and presented as instance, (3) The data were summarized, discussed the results and suggested recommendations in the chapter V, and (4) The origins and pronunciation of both Chakma and English of total data went after theirs types were presented in tables in the appendices.

The results of the research were found as follows:

The research result is aimed to present of the study English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh as following objectives: (1) To study the English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh, (2) To analyze these English loanwords and were translated into Chakma language words pronunciation, (3) To analyze reasons why they used those loanwords as a transliteration, and (4) To figure out the origin of those English loanwords spoken in Chakma language.

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As the researcher, I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude and sincere thanks to those who have contributed to my progress over the past years. This study would have never been completed without the support and encouragement of the many people involved. I would like to express my sincere gratitude and greatest appreciation to Dr. Phramaha Somboon Vuddhikaro, Dr. Veerakarn Kanokkhamalade, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Preecha Kanetog, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Methaphan Phothitheerarot, and Phramaha Suriya for their valuable advice and guidance in various ways to do this thesis.

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I also thankful to my Chakma friends, who are studying at Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalay University and Siam University in Thailand for shared with me valuable information, distributes to me some academic writing Chakma books and one Chakma pocket dictionary.

Lastly, I am deep appreciate many thanks to beloved family, relatives , lay devotees , dear friends and colleagues for their unfailing help, motivation, unceasing support and encouragement over the years and during the semester for the accomplishment of this study. Errors on fact, translation or lack of some information needed that remain are, absolutely, my sole responsibility.

Ven. Mitan Chakma

March 1, 2017

Table of contents

	Page
Title	
Abstract in English	I
Acknowledgements	III
Table of Contents	V
Appendix	V
List of table and charts	VI
List of Abbreviations and Symbols	VII
Chapter I: Introduction	1
1.1 Background and Significance of the Problem	1
1.2 Objectives of the Study	8
1.3 Statement of the Problems Desired to	8
1.4 Scope of the Study	9
1.5 Definition of the terms used in the Thesis	9
1.6 Literature Review and Research Works Concerned	10
1.7 Research Methodology	11
1.8 Conceptual Framework	12
1.9 Expected Benefits	12
Chapter II: Literature Review and Research Works Concerned	14
2.1 Meaning of the English loanwords	14
2.2 Language borrowing	17
2.3 Language change	25
2.4 The history of the English loanwords Spoken in Chakma language	31

Table of Contents (Continued)

Title	Page
Chapter III: Research Methodology	35
3.1 Research Design	35
3.2 Date Collection	36
3.3 Research Tools	36
3.4 Data Analysis	38
Chapter IV: Research Results	
4.1 To study the English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh.	39
4.2 To analyze these English loanwords and were translated into Chakma Language words pronunciation.	41
4.3 To analyze the reasons why they used those loanwords as transliteration.	50
4.4 To figure out origin of those English loanwords spoken in Chakma language.	51
Chapter V: Conclusions, Discussions and Suggestions	54
5.1 Conclusions	54
5.2 Discussions	55
5.3 Suggestions	56
Bibliography	57
1. Primary Source	57
2. Secondary Source	58
Appendix 1	
Appendix 2	76
Biography	77

List of tables and Charts

	Page
Table 1: Illustrates the broad range of disciplines involved in studies of different aspects of the language borrowing phenomenon.	21
Table 2: Illustrates the Words rate spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh.	34
Table 3: Types of Loanwords based on found in the study.	41
Table 4: Loan words	41
Table 5: Coined loan words	52

List of abbreviations and symbols

S' = Singular

's = Plural

,

“ ” = Quotation

% = Percentage

$\frac{X \times 100}{Y}$ = x multiple 100 division into Y.

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Background and Significance of the Problems

Bangladesh is a language diversity country. At present, there are 13 languages spoken by the different groups of people in Bangladesh and every language has its own individual vocabulary consisting thousands of words and people are communicating with each other effectively by using different language in their daily life. In this case, when languages come across into communicating way, at that time there is a transfer of linguistic items from one particular language to another language due to the borrowing of words or vocabularies.

In the present world, English language has influenced nearly every language community in all over the world because English is the universal language. So, Chakma people in Bangladesh is no exception as many English words have been borrowed into chakma language such as electricity, democratic, dustbin, duster, white board, black board, chair, cheers and decoration. The effect of English has increased in the Bangladesh since the Second World War in 19th century during the British colonized and still developing due to the global digitalization as well as lingua franca it entails: English. The Chakma people in Bangladesh normally have positive attitudes towards English

Moreover, when the English was illustrious empire in the 15th century AD, British colonized in many countries around the world. The people who has lives those colonized countries undoubtedly borrowed English words into their own native language. So, when the British colonialism into Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh in 19th century at that time English became a language of important for the Chakma indigenous group of people. The reason is that during the British period mostly Chakma people lived at Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh. In fact, Chakma people of Bangladesh have borrowed many English loanwords into Chakma language. The amount of English loanwords borrowed into Chakma language of Bangladesh such as; Computer, Television, Video, CD, DVD, Radio, Shirts, Jeans pant, pencil, driver, taxi, car, bus, mushroom , laptop, Apartment, station, announcement, grill, uniform, edit, drugs,

leader, gymnasium, and so on. Chakma people in Bangladesh are still practicing of these English loanwords in their practical life through communicating with each other generation to generation.

Normally, in different countries have migrants and non-migrant citizen who borrowed English loanwords in their language from the native English language. Compared with the situation in many nations, a staggering number of immigrants and their descendents in the Bangladesh Chakma people have been mixed Chakma ancestral language and borrowed English loanwords in their mother tongue. Basically, there are two main demographic events which play vital roles in native language shift. The first exigent role is how non-English speaking immigrants learn English and borrowed English loanwords in their native language. Even, it depends on the whether they learn English as a first language or a second. The second exigent role is how bilingual parents pass on English to their next generation. That means, whether parents teach English as a mother tongue or a second language.

According to Suzanne Kemmer stated that loanwords are words accepted through the speakers from one particular language to a different language. A loanword can be called a Borrowing.¹

Basically, the word “Borrowing” refers to the method of speakers is adopting words from a particular language into their own native language. All languages borrow words from other languages.

Lauren AsiaHall lew stated also that borrowing is natural process of language change whereby a language can adds new words into own lexicon through copying those words from another language and those words which are be borrowed from one language to another during the language contact in all language.² Thomason and Kaufman are describes that Words are the first to borrowed is called loanwords or borrowing. In this case, the process of borrowing considering is one of the most frequent way of achieving new words.³

¹ Kemmer,Suzanne. Loanwords in a Usage Model, (Rice University of United States press 2006), Pp. 1-5.

² Asia Hall lew, Lauren. English Loanwords in Mandarin Chinese,(Honours Thesis University of Arizona, United States 2002), P.4.

³Kaufman &Thomason. Theoretical Approaches to Language Contact, (University of California press Berkeley and Los Angeles California, press 1988), P.37.

In same way, the terms of “borrowing words” and “loanwords” have been variously defined by different scholars.

Shukla and Connor Linton’s studies definition of borrowing can also result from cultural contact between languages, as when one speech community adopts the name for a new concept from another language.

According to Militaru stated that one of the main reasons for borrowing is when there is no existing word in the language with the same meaning as the borrowed words; thus, achieving a new term to express language with appropriate ideas and concepts is essential.⁴

In addition, some researchers expressed the view towards the relationship between borrowing words and loanwords.

Language seems like identity and culture is fluid always changing, it reflect the changing culture in around the world as well as its different interaction. Borrowing is a consequence of cultural touch between two languages communities. Even, borrowing of words can go also in both approaching between two languages in contact, but frequently there is an asymmetry; such words go from one side to the other side. In this case, the source language community has some benefit of prestige that makes the targets and thinking it brings wished as well as useful to the borrowing language community. So, during the British dominants Period in (1787-1947) Chakma minority group of people in Bangladesh adopted numerous English loanwords from the British. As a consequence, in Chakma language there are numerous English loanwords, that the Chakma people have their own way of Pronouncing those words in terms of speaking such as English Words; Hospital, School, Bank, Paper, headache and in chakma language pronunciation of these words; /aspatal/, /iskul/, /bænk/, /pæpar/, / hedeik/ and so on.

It is a natural for language to change and to be influenced by other languages. Therefore, all languages commonly borrow words from other languages, with this process increasing the lexical complexity of a language.

According to Görlach explained that most languages of the world have been affected by the dominance of English over the past 100 years. The worth of the English language can be illustrated by the big influence it has on so many other languages. This

⁴Militaru, English influences in Romanian Business Vocabulary, (Journal of Applied Economic Sciences; Retrieved June 27, 2016,(Online) Resource : Pp. 3-4.

influence has led to the act of borrowing useful words from the English language and recording them in foreign languages, so-called loanwords, or in the case of words from the English language, Anglicism's.⁵

In fact, at the beginning of the 21st century the English language is perceived as one of the most requisite and puissant language in the world.

Sandra Mollin claims that English language "gives access to a dominant culture and economic success". But that is not astonishing as English is the lingua franca in domains such as science and technology, including academic papers and journals, the press, radio, television, the internet, advertising, films, music.⁶

Melchers and Shaw describes that despite the large number of domains in which English is used; the estimated number of native speakers of English is a rather modest "375 million", which means that most English speakers are not native speakers of the language.⁷

Vivian Cook stated that the significance of English cannot be determined by the number of native speakers as it is the only language with hyper central status due to it being "used chiefly by non-native speakers across the globe for a variety of purposes.⁸ English has become so widespread that it influences all language communities, even those in which it is not spoken natively and in which it holds no official status.

Jennifer Jenkins describes that the language most commonly connected with all over the world, often disparagingly is English. Over two billions people speak English and more than three billions people speak English as a second language.⁹

However, in terms of reasonable competence the number is likely to be 1 billion. The last group is ESL or "English as a Second Language" refers to the language

⁵Görlach, Anglicism's and their influence on other Languages, (University of Cologne, Germany Press 1994), P.1.

⁶Mollin, Sandra. Euro- English Accessing Variety Status, (published by Die Deutsche Bibliothek printed and bound by: Ilmprint Langewiesen in Germany 2006), P.21.

⁷ Phillip, Shaw & Gunnel Melchers, World Englishes, (Department of Stokholm University Published Hodder Education in Sweden 2011), P.9.

⁸ Cook, Vivian. Second Language Learning and Language, (Teaching at the University of Newcastle UK, Publisher Routledge Press, 27 June 2008), P.190.

⁹Jennifer Jenkins, English as a lingua franca: interpretations and attitudes, (Blackwell Publishing Ltd, Oxford Press 8 May 2009), P. 18.

spoken in large number of territories such as Bangladesh, India, Nigeria, Myanmar and Singapore, which were once colonized by the British.

Moreover, English is the language most often studied as a foreign language. English as a Foreign Language (EFL) is teaching English in many countries where English is not a language of majority. Consider the fact, at presently, hot spots for English as a Foreign Language (EFL) include Thailand, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan and China.

In addition, English subject is a compulsory in Bangladesh that students have to study academically from beginning grade one to until university level. Since English is considered global and international language So, Bangladesh has taken the chance or opportunity to develop English language. It is the first time for the as non-English speaking developing countries to think importantly about the advantage of promoting English language. As we well know that to communicate with the speakers of other languages we either need to know their language. English has also had an influence on Chakma language. Many loanwords of English origin such as "tabil" (table), "Tiffin box" (snack box) entered in Chakma language.

Recently, the ever rising global nature of English has led to words such as Mobile, telephone, hitter, dish, University, college, disco dance , being adopted by Chakma language in Bangladesh.

Furthermore, English is a co-official language in Bangladesh. It is the principal language of the Bangladesh upper judiciary the Bangladesh Supreme Court and the Dhaka High Court So, English medium education, newspapers, business, law, media and non-governmental organizations are prevalent across the country. An estimated 18 million Bangladeshi people are capable of using English as a second language.

The territory of modern-day Bangladesh was the heartland of the Bengal Presidency in the British Empire. Historically, the Bangladeshi first class people were heavily influenced by the British accent. But, Modern Bangladeshi people English are noted for its neutral accent, in comparison to other forms of Asian English and has been influenced by the American accent Spellings continue to be adopted from British English. In 2012, the High Court banned to use of "Banglish", described as a slang mixture of Bengali and English, in radio and television programs in order to the prevent the corruption of both languages.

English literature in Bangladesh includes the early works of Begum Rokeya, who is the world's earliest feminist science fiction writers, and Rabindranath Tagore, who is translated of Gitanjali to English and won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913. English was an official language of East Pakistan. After Bangladesh independence from the Pakistan in 1972, the Constitution of Bangladesh was written in both in English and Bengali. However, successive Bangladeshi governments have converted many original English-medium universities, schools and colleges to Bengali instruction in order to spread mass education. In 1987, former President Mr. Ershad replaced English with Bengali as the language of most of the lower courts, but this status was restored in 2001. The Government of Bangladesh extensively uses English as a working language. Bangladeshi laws are written in both English and Bengali.

Following to Bangladesh constitution, English cannot be termed as the official language of Bangladesh since it has no status in our constitution. But, according to the Ministry of law, Justice and Parliament, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh in 1999, regarding language clearly stated that: "The state language of the Republic is Bengali". But English is allowed in our parliament and many government events. When there is a government event in which some foreigners attend then in many cases the speaker use English language. Many important government documents are written both in Bengali and English. The parliament proceedings are kept into these two languages. When a government body organizes a fair then often the souvenir is published in English.

Bangladesh is the only country in the world whose people sacrificed their lives for the language. At present, the historical movement in the census of 1952 is acknowledged internationally as the International Mother Language day. It is true that Bangladeshi people are emotional about the Bengali language. During the language movement the people of Bangladesh were afraid, if Urdu was established as the state language of Pakistan then all the government activities will be carried out in Urdu and Bangladeshi people will face the problems. As a consequence of the language movement, the Pakistani Regime kept on carrying out government activities in English language. After Bangladesh became independent in 1972, the government of Bangladesh decided to replace English with Bengali language in administrative works.

However, it has to be mentioned that all the International communication of Bangladesh government is carried out through English.

Bangladesh, being a new country that having its origin in the glorious in the census of 1952 language movement is comparatively new in English language promotion race. However, due to the recent craze of called concepts are development and globalization, Bangladesh is not that far behind either. Lately, the Bangladesh government has become more serious to developing English language with the aim of coping better with the rest of the world. However, the important point here is before going into any decision regarding the extent to which English language is needed for that particular nation and what can be done to safeguard the country's own interest.

Syeda Rumnaz Imam stated that when English language skills become more widely diffused in developing countries, usually the effects are two sided. The effectiveness of first side is nationally the country becomes more globally connected and the second side is rendered more internationally vulnerable. He has mentioned that the acquisition of English allows members of the social elite to maintain their position within the country and perhaps to acquire more freedom of action offshore, but it does not means will everyone who acquires English join the local and global elite. Many people in Bangladesh believe that with access to English they will achieve secure high profile jobs and perhaps a luxury life in abroad as well as simple way to communicate with foreign people. At the end within his explanation he believes that there has to be a balance between first and second language acquisition. The diffusion of English not only opens up developing country markets but opens more opportunity to succeed. English should be acquired not as a global or foreign culture that replaces the national culture, but within the educational context of national culture.¹⁰

Finally, to study the development of the linguistic forms as they are borrowed, the sociolinguist that is interested in the cultural implications for the borrowing has several other topics to address. One of these important topics is the kind and degree of expansion of the various uses of the loanwords. Loanwords serve a number of functions other than ordinary communication of words and ideas. When a new object or activity or idea enters a culture, the words which express it may be

¹⁰Iman, SyedaRumnaz. Comparative Education, (Volume 41, Issue 4, University of Dhaka Bangladesh, press 2005), P.471.

borrowed. The most basic function of a loanword is communicating the new idea. A culture may elect to use its own resources for the new item. In other cases, the loanword enters the language and becomes part of the regular dictionary. 'Pizza,' 'beret' and all the many thousands of other loans have as their basic function simple communication of the dictionary meaning of the word or phrase. These new words may enter and remain for centuries, as indicated for place names in the chapter on names, or they may enter for a time and then fall into disuse. Usually a word must be in use for twenty to twenty-five years before it enters a major dictionary.

My study will focus on English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh. To my understanding, it has never been studied by anyone before. I also want to do research more and more about this topic because it is very significant and interesting thing that English loanwords spoken in my own minority Chakma language in Bangladesh

1.2 Objectives of the Study

Based on this thesis, the main objective is to explore English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh. The objectives of the study are classified into three parts as the following:

- 1.2.1 To study the history of loanwords.
- 1.2.2 To study the process and type of loanwords.
- 1.2.3 To analyze the English loanwords spoken in Chakma language.

1.3 Statement of the Problems Desired to Know

As I mentioned earlier above, that Chakma people are using English loanwords in their everyday speech. Considering this fact, most of the Chakma people and Chakma students are influencing English language through using English loanwords in terms of speaking with each other in Bangladesh. In this case, the researcher is trying to find out the problem of pronunciation of English loanwords using in Chakma language. So, it will be helpful for Chakma students to increase the understanding of English loanwords using in Chakma language. Besides, it also can help to Chakma students to improve using English vocabularies in every circumstance and pronounce the vocabulary properly.

Moreover, the researcher sometimes has had inconvenience with the English loanwords pronunciation due to influence on the Chakma people own way of pronouncing those English words. In addition, after collecting significance information related to the English loanwords using in Chakma language in Bangladesh, the researcher discovered something very interesting.

Based on the statements of the problems the researcher deserves to know and it has divided into three parts as the following:

1.3.1 What is the history of loanwords?

1.3.2 What is the process and type of loanwords?

1.3.3 What are the English loanwords spoken in Chakma language.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This thesis is aimed to study English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh by analyzing documents, book, and Oxford dictionary, Dabha Kadhi (Important Chakma Word book), English to Bengali dictionary, thesis, article and journals on English loanwords. The study is divided into three scopes as the following:

1.4.1 The scope of the content focuses on the study of English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh.

1.4.2 The scope of the place focuses on in Bangladesh.

1.4.3 The scope of the time focuses on taking time to study within the October 2016 to December 2016.

1.5 Definition of the Terms Used in the Study

1.5.1 Chakma language is called an Indo-European language spoken by the Chakma minority group of people in Bangladesh.

1.5.2 Loanwords means the words in one language that has been borrowed from another language and using it in their own native language.

1.5.3 English as a Second Language (ESL) refers to the language spoken in large number of territories countries such as Bangladesh, India, Nigeria, Myanmar and Singapore, which were once colonized by the English.

1.5.4 English as a Foreign Language (EFL) means teaching English in countries where English is not a language of majority.

1.5.5 A native language (ENL) means where historically and culturally English is deliberated the first language.

1.6 Literature Review and Research Works Concerned

1.6.1 Suzanne Kemmer, in his book explains that loanwords are the words accepted through the speakers from one particular language to a different language. A loanword can be called a Borrowing. The word “Borrowing” refers to the method of speakers adopting words from a particular language into their own native language.

1.6.2 Lauren Asia Hall lew, in this book, the author tried to explains that borrowing is natural process of language change whereby a language can adds new words into own lexicon through copying those words from another language and those words which are borrowed are called loanwords or borrowing. In this case, the process of borrowing considering is one of the most frequent way of achieving new words in all language.

1.6.3 The historical explained and provided advantages information of during the British Period in (1787-1947) the Chakma minority group of people in Bangladesh adopted numerous of English loanwords from the British. As a consequence, in Chakma language there are some English loanwords, that the Chakma people have their own way of pronouncing those words in terms of speaking such as English Words; Hospital , School , Bank , Paper, headache and in chakma language pronunciation of these words ; /aspatal/, /iskul/, /benk/, /pæpar/, / hedeik/ and so on.

1.6.4 Görlach, in this book, the author stated that most languages of the world have been affected by the dominance of English over the past 100 years. The worth of the English language can be illustrated by the big influence it has on so many other languages. This influence has led to the act of borrowing useful words from the English language and recording them in foreign languages, so-called loanwords.

1.6.5 Sandra Mollin, in his book, claims that English language “gives access to a dominant culture and economic success”. But that is not astonishing as English is the lingua franca in domains such as science and technology, including academic papers and journals, the press, radio, television, the internet, advertising, films, music.

1.6.6 Jennifer Jenkins, in this book, the author describes that the language most commonly connected with all over the world, often disparagingly is English. Over

two billions people speak English and more than three billions people speak English as a second language.

1.6.7 Vivian cook, in his book, extremely concerns of the significance of English cannot be determined by the number of native speakers as it is the only language with hyper central status due to it being “used chiefly by non-native speakers across the globe for a variety of purposes.

1.6.8 Syeda Rumnaz Imam, in his book that focused on Comparative Education of Bangladesh that when English language skills become more widely diffused in developing countries, usually the effects are two sided. The effectiveness of first side is nationally the country becomes more globally connected and the second side is rendered more internationally vulnerable.

1.6.9 Militaru, in this book focused of one of the main reasons for borrowing is when there is no existing word in the language with the same meaning as the borrowed words; thus, achieving a new term to express language with appropriate ideas and concepts is essential.

1.6.10 Melchers and Shaw, in this book, the author are describes that despite the large number of domains in which English is used; the estimated number of native speakers of English is a rather modest “375 million”, which means that most English speakers are not native speakers of the language.

1.7 Research Methodology

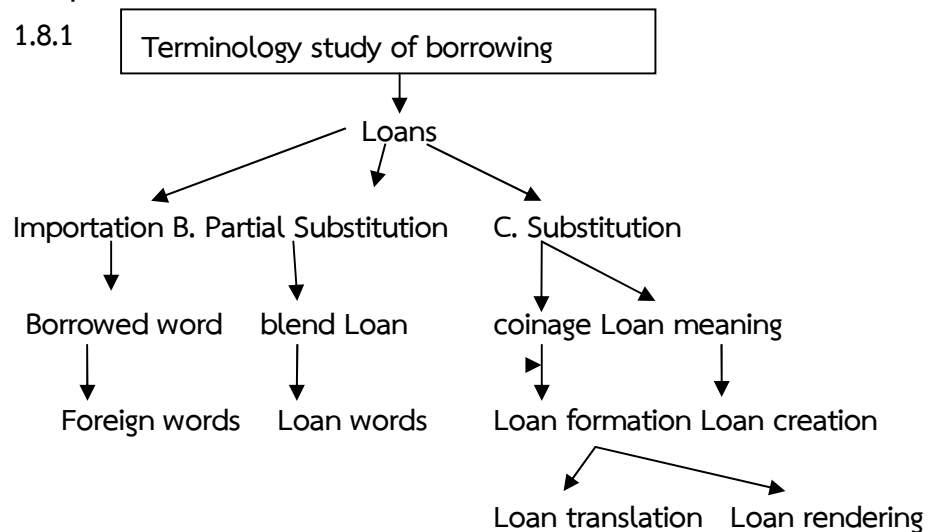
The research method of this work will be a documentary research. The research processes are as follows.

1.7.1 Necessary information and collecting data will be analyzed and categorized from the primary source of academic books, dictionaries and secondary sources of the English Journals, Thesis and Article.

1.7.2 Researcher will collect English loanwords and set up on the own native words list.

1.7.3 Necessary data will be analyzed in accordance with the purpose of this study.

1.8 Conceptual Framework



1.9 Expected Benefits

After doing this research the following advantages and outcome to be obtained are as follows:

1.9.1 Understanding the history of English loanwords.

1.9.2 Acquiring a comprehensive knowledge in using languages.

1.9.3 Perceiving the significance of the English loanwords spoken in Chakma language.

Chapter II

Literature Review and Research Works Concerned

This research concerns the English Loanwords which have been collected before. It is deliberated to be a momentous portion of the research in reviewing the research work that is related to the concept of history of English loanwords and other related fields.

As the penetration of English loanwords into the Chakma language lexicon has continued up until the present time and its need for producing a linguistic study and study of English loanwords spoken in Chakma language has arisen. The objective of this research is to examine what happens to the Chakma language after English loanwords borrowing occurs spoken in Chakma language Bangladesh. The present study also shows that borrowing English words do not only consequence in the enhancement of the lexical inventory of the Chakma language, but, it also leads to a diversity of changes and contributes to utilize English borrowed words in Chakma language context.

Consequently, this literature review presents both the attitudes of Chakma people and students in Bangladesh towards the use of English borrowing words and looks at how English loanwords can be utilized in the Chakma language in terms of speaking process. The focus of this review was the effect of English loanwords and the attitudes of the Chakma students towards English language learning in schools in Bangladesh. In order to realize this, the review will explain theories. Then the review will analyze the current research in the area related to English loanwords and borrowing words in Chakma language.

The review begins with a background to the history of English loanwords in Chakma language in Bangladesh, then touches on the rationale for the significance of applying English loanwords in Chakma language through communicating each other by using English loanwords and followed by the literature that was reviewed for this study and a discussion of the current relevant international research on the impact of English loanwords in Chakma language in Bangladesh, then touches on the rationale for the significance of applying English loanwords in Chakma language through communicating

each other by using English loanwords and followed by the literature that was reviewed for this study and a discussion of the current relevant international research on the impact of English loanwords in Chakma language. This review was developed by identifying recent relevant research and review papers through online searches and other academic sources of information consists books , dissertations and article collected from peer-reviewed journals and non-peer reviewed literature and by following up on key referenced texts. In this section, studies and literature related to the influence of English loanwords, language borrowing and Language Change as well as history of the English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh, will be reviewed in order to get perspective on the most recent research findings related to the topic. This chapter consists of four parts as the following:

2.1 Meaning of the English loanwords

2.2 Language borrowing

2.3 language change

2.4 The history of the English loanwords spoken in Chakma language.

2.1 Meaning of the English loanwords

English loanwords are a word adopted from a native English language and incorporated into a recipient language without translation. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary definition of the English loanword is a word adopted from a foreign language with little or modification. The survey of the English loanwords has borrowed and adopted in many countries due to dominance of the British and people are still using those English loanwords in their native languages.

Nowadays, English loanwords are very helpful for general people and students to keep in touch or communicate through English language each other in their daily basic life. As a matter of fact, English loanwords are not only serving to people in daily life to communicating with each other but it is also helpful academically for students to Understand English words. English loanwords are can enrich knowledge for the development of English speaking skill for the speakers who need to develop their English speaking skill communicating through English language every day.

Normally, English is a global or international language. English language is presently spoken by 5.4% of the world's population. It has no equal at present for

being the most widely used language, even this has not always been the case and will not always be so. In this case, it is very common thing that in the modern world people are eager and wish to learn English language seriously. Considering this fact, through learning English language, it will provide for general people and student's huge opportunities to contact easily with foreigners as well as effortlessly to get high secure jobs in the future. It is a kind of positive effectiveness for learning English. Besides, English loanwords can enhance general people and students to make the cohesion in communicating through English language. Even, English loanwords can be good resource to learn English .It is very useful to students to development of English language speaking ability and understands meaning of some English words or vocabularies.

Paul Nation states encourage learner to notice through borrowing and to use the loan words to help the learning of English is a very effective vocabulary expansion strategy.

Underwood stated students are able to recognize English words which are commonly used as loanwords, with high accuracy than the words that are not used as loanwords. As he has mentioned, two studies prove loanwords could serve as good resource of vocabulary learning because people can guess the meaning from loanwords. Even, (Underwood) provides some strategies using loanwords for English teaching. The first system is making students to conscious the differences between loanwords and original English. The differences between loanwords and original English such as pronunciation shortened term, and borrowed from another language. Usually, it is quite difficult to pronounce exactly same as original English sound, but some loanwords are able to sound closer to English sound.

In same way, loanwords are influencing people's life. Even though, loanwords may cause miscommunication, but still loanwords provided advantage to people such as making it easy to talk about socially sensitive topics more freely. Also, loanwords increased more ways of expression and used artistically in music and advertisements. Moreover, loanwords can be good teaching resource if people use them properly.

According to Olah (2007) claims mass media has strong influences, especially fashion magazine and commercial advertisement which 23% of words are English words.¹¹ They use English words even though receivers don't understand the meaning.

Generally, English language is deliberated a significant in Bangladesh and taught beginning at the preschool level. But the Bangladesh examination method requires students to pass English for them to move up in grades or to enter public tertiary institutions. This has guided to student apathy towards English as they could easily thrust into and graduate from public universities without needing to be proficient in English.

Considering on the above, the main intention of the study is to pursue whether the English as a Second Language (ESL) learners' knowledge of English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh could be a useful and obligate resource in their acquisition of English vocabulary. The important play role of the explanation focus is primarily on academic vocabulary from the Academic word list (AWL) and English as a Second language learner in many institutes. The initiatory analysis expressed that English loanwords Spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh comprised 20% of the most frequent word in the Academic Word List (AWL). Consequences from the vocabulary tasks show that learners are familiar with the core meaning of the English words based on their knowledge of the word's loan form in Chakma language. This indicates that if teachers were to successfully use the loanwords as a teaching aid, care should be taken to instruct learners in the meanings and usages of the English and its loan in Chakma language. It is also in general showed that students have a positive attitude towards English and the loanwords.

Moreover, English loanwords are playing key role effectively to write local English newspapers in Bangladesh. There are many English loanwords that Chakma journalists usage in several local English newspapers such as; the daily star, daily observer, the independent. It is very conducive for the journalists to write news article without hesitation through using English loanwords. Even, English loanwords are also playing key foreword often for the journalists to expound or interpret the news

¹¹ Olah , English Loanwords in Japanese: Effects, Attitudes and Usage as a Means of Improving Spoken English Ability, Journal of Bunkyo Gakuin University Anthropology, Volume 9, Issue 1 (2007). p.179.

accurately in Bangladesh. Hence, English loanwords are very immensely useful and feasible for the journalists to write news article.

Furthermore, English loanwords are used for political events in Bangladesh. The political leaders are used English loanwords during the delivery political speeches to the fans or supporters. The reason is that English loanwords influenced since from the British colonized in Bangladesh. Even, there are various dialects that people use every day in daily communication. So, it is very significant thing and considerable for political leaders use English loanwords to make understand easily to fans or supporters. Besides English loanwords are usages in national parliament in Bangladesh. There are many members of parliament (M.P) delivery the speeches in Bengali language through usage some English loanwords in Bangladesh. In this case, English loanwords is very helpful for political role to expression the speeches some important events.

2.2 Language borrowing

Borrowing is the process of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another, a process that occurs any time between two cultures are in contact over an epoch of time. Language borrowing has been very interest to different fields of linguistics for some time.

Languages borrow primarily to communicate. Therefore, borrowing occurs out of necessity or need where a language does not have a readily available word for something. Other reasons for borrowing include prestige and foreign influence. Borrowing occurs when speakers of a given language have had some contact with other languages. Usually, borrowed words appear as similar as possible to the source words while at the same time adopting the morphology of the recipient language. In all cases though, borrowing denotes language growth which enhances communication.

The process by which a foreign word becomes a loan word is gradually. Actually, true loan words are usually deemed as 6 phonologically, morphologically, and grammatically integrated the host language recognizes into two levels of borrowing such as; 'pure' borrowing, where the word keep all its native features and 'adjusted' borrowing, where the word adapts to prominence the structural criteria of the host language.

In general, individualize between three levels of linguistic integration such as; words used but retaining foreign phonology and words partly integrated into the borrowing language as well as words fully integrated and indistinguishable.

Francis Katamba (1994) stated that sometimes a borrowing may not become notarized and occasionally the loan word will actually affect the borrowing language itself.¹²

Shana Poplack and David Sankoff (1984) are measured the degree of a loan word's integration into the language by frequency of use, native synonymy replacement the existing words in the primary language (L1) will be replaced by the new loan words with similar meanings, morphophonemic or syntactic integration and the adapting to the sound, grammar systems of the primary language as well as speaker admissibility. .Significantly, there are two kinds of loan words such as; the first type loan words is phonologically which similar in the donor language form or the borrowing language form and the second type loan words is transliterated loan word is used in the borrowing language with the closest possible sound and the closest possible meaning to the original word. For example; Chinese language "baibai" is essentially identical to English "bye-bye" and it is used in the same contexts.¹³

Bloomfield stated that in contrast are calques is a French word for "copy" also called 'translations' or 'loan shifts', where the borrowed term consists of foreign form and meaning with native morph phonology. For example; Chinese language "yaogun" can be translated ("shake" + "stone") with the meaning of the English based "Rock'n'Roll" which seem like a music style. So, transliterations simply can called loans will be addressed in this study in comparison and contrast to calques. Sometimes a foreign concept will be borrowed and a native term used to express it.¹⁴

According to cited by Haugen the final type of borrowing who has points out that the native word has no phonological similarities to the foreign word. Basically,

¹² Katamba, English Words: Structure, History, Usage, Linguistics at Lancaster University, published by Routledge , UK (1994) p.200

¹³Shana Poplack and David Sankoff, Linguistics borrowing: the synchrony of integration, Volume 22, Issue 1, ISSN (Print) 0024-3949, DOI: 10.1515/ling.1984.22.1.99 Publisher; Moulton University of Ottawa, Canada (1984) pp. 99–136.

¹⁴Bloomfield, Language, Published by Holt, Rinehart & Winston of Canada Ltd, New York, (1961) ISBN 10: 0030048850 / ISBN 13: 9780030048852 Edition: reprint of the (1933).pp.455-85

these arguably do not construct true loan words and will not be considered. So, complicated dictation lie behind the form a loan word takes in the borrowing language and such motivations are based on the patterns of word structure in both the donor and borrowing languages.¹⁵

Ascertaining that semantic change exists between the donor language and the borrowing languages is not almost as hard as determining unerringly why and how these changes occur.

Hopper and Traugott stated that propose is the three general pathways for the way of semantic change because of changes due to child language acquisition, changes due to community interaction and changes due to communicative circumstances. The first view is takes language change to be based on children's mistakes in acquisition and this explication in itself cannot possibly be the sole source of change, though possibly contributory. The second view sees the 9 semantic changes in the light of pidgin structure, where changes in language are due to communication needs. The third view is to puts language hang as based on numerous personal interactions where innovations in meaning occur and used it repeatedly until they become an accepted form in the lexicon. In the last solution ties in well with the semantic alterations of borrowed words, where a single term is used in two several ways in two various speech communities, and it is used in such a way based on the operable use of that community. Borrowing is a process based on the linguistic mounting and use of communities of speakers.¹⁶

According to Platt et al observes that linguistic contacts between languages consequence in the incorporation of some words coming from other tongues. In this way, the process of adopting foreign words is not monolithic. This process intuition all languages, dialects, and jargon to varied degrees as well as ways since the communities who speak those languages do not function in isolation. There are several reasons why loanwords occur in languages. The reason is that, a new word is inaugurated into a target culture when it can be compatible with the incorporating conditions. Even, there are also various stages linked with adapting loanwords. The process as usually depends

¹⁵Haugen, the French and Italian Lexical Influences in German-speaking Switzerland: (1550 -1650) Volume: 25 of Studia Linguistica Germanica, illustrated, ISBN 3110868504(1953) p.403.

¹⁶Hopper and Traugott, Cited from the History Linguistics; Henning Andersen and John Benjamins Publishing, Los Angeles, 16-20 August (1993) pp.188-89.

on the following factors such as; how the recipient language has developed, to what extent speakers are nationally conscious, international preferences and philological knowledge as well as understanding difficulties in language comprehension.¹⁷

As far as possible the borrowed words are analysed and categorised using the typology from (Platt et al). The most popular words are given explanation under the below such as;

1. occasionally but haphazardly used;
2. Used more frequently by a number of speakers (stabilizing loan words);
3. Used or recognized by most speakers (stabilized loan words).

In general, the principal purpose is to study the impact of foreign languages on English. Loanwords represent a linguistic fact contemplative of the ever increasing global economic, technology, cultural exchanges between people. Being multifaceted and multistage linguistic, cultural, political phenomena and loanwords concern a broad spectrum of social studies. Following the view that loanwords can be treated as the subject matter of linguistic disciplines such as; semantics, lexicology, and lexicography. When it concerns the problems of stemming from the adaptation of loanwords, then all fundamental linguistic disciplines for instance phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics have to mention each at a given stage.

On the other side, loanwords are might be regarded as an important area of interest for sociolinguists, particularly it focuses on contacts among the various language communities. The ways in which different language communities adopt foreign elements is primarily explored by contact linguistics. Within, this phenomenon researchers engaged in non linguistic disciplines such as; sociology, to some extent and political science.

Figure (1) illustrates the broad range of disciplines involved in studies of different aspects of the language borrowing phenomenon

¹⁷Platt et al, Variation in the Grammar of Black South African English; published by the deutsche National bibliothek , Frankfurt Germany (1984) p. 88

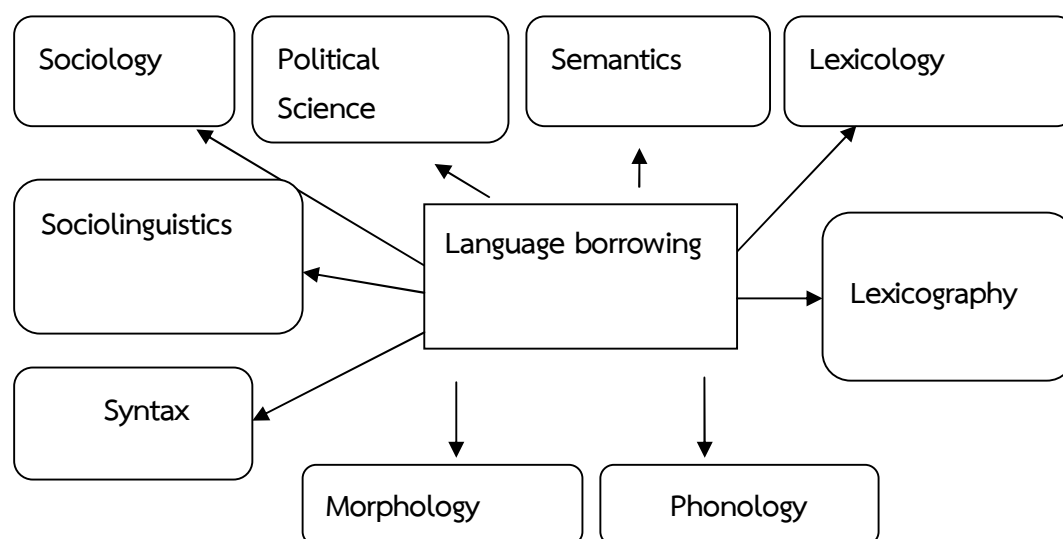


Figure: 1 Interdisciplinary approach to language borrowing.

In same way, considering language borrowing implies several factors such as; linguistic, sociolinguistic, political, cultural etc. In this manner, language borrowing indicates that there are three significant factors. These are; intercultural contacts, inter linguistic contact and language change.

According to studies, it is found that society is the main factor in terms of both man and language. In fact, anyone could easily paraphrase John Donne's famed verse, "No man is an island" as "No language is an island". Through this verse, it means that communicates between people living indifferent geographic areas, different cultures and different lifestyle or rather eventually consequences in contacts between languages.

Moreover, boundary into languages is not as hardened as the frontiers between countries. Languages are constantly permeating each other, whereby particular languages principally give loanwords, while others languages in most cases receive them such as; Bangladesh and India. Those people who are living nearby into two bordering countries, they are usually borrowed loan words and be able to speak both languages through to usage loanwords in term of speaking in their daily basic life).

As Crystal notes that "borrowing", "loan words", "loan blend" and "loan shift" are rather misnamed as words are not given back in a reciprocal sense.

Consequently, one might have advocated the use of “copy”, both as a verb and a noun, instead of “borrow” or “loan”. In spite of that, it has decided to keep the latter terms in this paper as their equivalents are well entrenched, both in French (*mot d’emprunt*) and Italian (*prestito*) as well as within the realm of Croatian contact linguistics (*posuđenica*).¹⁸

In same way, language borrowing, loanwords are only one of the type of borrowings that occur across language boundaries. The speakers of a language have various options when confronted with new items and ideas in another language. There are different actions languages borrowing as follows;

Loanword: Speakers may adopt the item or idea and the source language word for each. The borrowed form is a Loanword. These forms now function in the usual grammatical processes, with nouns taking plural and/or possessive forms of the new language and with verbs and adjectives receiving native morphemes as well.

Loan shift: Another process that occurs is that of adapting native words to the new meanings. A good example from the early Christian era in England is *Easter* which had earlier been used for a pagan dawn goddess festival. Other Loan shifts in English include *God*, *Heaven*.

Loan-translation: A Loan-translation occurs when the native language uses an item-for-item native version of the original. "Loanword" itself is a loan-translation of the German *Lehnwort*, *marriage of convenience* is from the French. An example from the earliest Christian era is *gospel*, from *good (good) book*. The Latin source was related to *evangelist* (from *good plus and spella* (story; message plus the ending for person). *Good Book* and *Holy Writ* and so on can be seen as loan-translations of the native form *godspella* or "gospel".

Loan-blend: A Loan-blend is a form in which one element is a loanword and the other is a native element, as in the borrowed *preost*(priest) plus the native *-had* (hood) in Old English to produce *preosthad* (priesthood). Each of these four categories is relevant to the overall study of the scale of receptivity, but for the purposes below only the loanword category is relevant.

¹⁸ Crystal, *Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*, published in London: Penguin Books (1992) pp. 46-47.

Furthermore, the definition of terms Loanwords and Neology: loanwords one must remember that such borrowing is part of a wider linguistic phenomenon termed neology. Neology constitutes all the processes which determine the creation of new words in the vocabulary of a language. Every natural language is susceptible to processes of neologism creation, either by importing them from other linguistic systems. The neology process is conditioned by man's social evolution. So, this is able to bring the new inventions, phenomena, products and entails the inevitable appearance of new words. Neologism is a new word or a new expression in a language whose destiny is extremely uncertain and either it will be accepted as part of the receiving language vocabulary or it will disappear from the receiving linguistic system.

Similarly, there are several ways to establish a loanword classification and they vary according to the applied classification criteria. One obtainment to this query is to consider the indispensable reason behind language borrowing.

Muhvić- Dimanovski divides loanwords into two categories such as; denotative and connotative. Denotative loanwords are those which were taken over from other languages and to give a name to new concepts created abroad. In other words, denotative loanwords are imported together with the items they stand for in order to fill a lexical gap. Connotative loanwords, in contrast, are a direct result of the reputation of a country or its society and it is allegedly prestigious standard of life.¹⁹

In same way, (Muhvić-Dimanovski) has pointed out that some countries may be viewed as a role model in civilisation terms. It is given the attitude of speakers towards this kind of borrowing; these words may be referred to as "loanwords of luxury" which testified to the strong emotional bond speakers establish with the source language.

In addition, there are numerous types of loanwords can be singled out on the basis of similarity with the model, for example; a lexical item from the source language and loanword. It is compounds consisting of elements from both source and target languages.

¹⁹Muhvić-Dimanovski .Neologisms: problems of theory and application, Zagreb Department of Linguistics Publisher Faculty of Philosophy in Osijek, Lorenz Jaegera 9, 31000, Croatia (2005) p.79.

Moreover, Loanwords may also be classified on the basis of their source language. At present day, while English is widely accepted as the major source language and many others including Italian, and Latin, Spanish have been highly productive sources of loanwords at various periods of history for examples; Anglicism, Italianisms ,Latinisms, Spanish etc.

In accordance with the degree of integration into the receiving language, loanwords may be classified into two categories such as; foreign words and loanwords. It must be noted that not all foreign words eventually become loanwords, for example; only some foreign words are actually adapted according to the grammatical rules of the receiving language. The vast majority of foreign words are do not adapted and easily identifiable as taken from another language in their original form; in many cases the receiving language already possesses a word of the same meaning. Loanwords are words taken over from a source language and integrated to a certain degree into the target language.

According to (Haugen) also focused on the difference of the processes of importation and substitution are extensively accepted by researchers and engaged it in contact linguistics. Importation is defined as the transfer of any aspect of a model two into the target language and substitution is refers to the process of replacement of any aspect of a model by a source language counterpart. There are many degrees of integration that fall within the scope of importation and substitution processes, which is reflected in the different loanword categories.

Gómez Capuz stated distinction is considered obsolete by many scholars due to a considerable degree of fuzziness between the two categories. Basically, the terms of model refers to a lexical item from the source language. As a matter of fact, he has mentions about the Croatian terms as used by the author in order to avoid terminological ambiguities that would necessarily arise from the heterogeneity of different theoretical approaches. Those ambiguities appear to be even more conspicuous from a cross-linguistic point of view. Source language lexical item for example; attributing a new source language meaning to an already existing lexical item

of the target language and it is compounds obtained by a rather free translation of the source language semantic material.²⁰

2.3 language change:

Language is always changing. Language change in across the space and across social group as well as varies across time.

Generation by generation, pronunciations evolve, new words are borrowed or invented, the meaning of old words drifts, and morphology develops. The rate of change varies, but whether the changes are faster or slower, they build up until the "mother tongue" becomes arbitrarily distant and different. After a thousand years, the original and new languages will not be mutually intelligible. After ten thousand years, the relationship will be essentially indistinguishable from chance relationships between historically unrelated languages. In isolated sub-populations speaking the same language, most changes will not be shared. As a result, such subgroups will drift apart linguistically, and eventually will not be able to understand one another.

In the modern world, language change is often socially problematic. Long before divergent dialects lose mutual intelligibility completely, they begin to show difficulties and inefficiencies in communication, especially under stressful conditions. Also, as people observe language change, they usually react negatively, feeling that the language has "gone downhill". You never seem to hear older people commenting that the language of their children or grandchildren's generation has improved compared to the language of their own youth.

Language change is functionally disadvantageous, it hinders communication, and it is also negatively evaluated by socially dominant groups. Nevertheless is a universal fact of human history.

In some ways, it is surprising that languages change. After all, they are passed down through the generations reliably enough for parents and children to communicate with each other. So, yet linguists find that all languages change over time albeit at

²⁰Gómez Capuz, Towards a Typological Classification of Linguistic Borrowing; Illustrated with Anglicism in Romance Languages, volume 10, Universitat de Valencia, Spain (1997) pp.81-94.

different rates. For example, while Japanese has changed relatively little over 1,000 years, English evolved rapidly in just a few centuries.

There are many different routes to language change. Changes can take originate in language learning, or through language contact, social differentiation, and natural processes in usage.

Language learning: Language is transformed as it is transmitted from one generation to the next. Each individual must re-create a grammar and lexicon based on input received from parents, older siblings and other members of the speech community. The experience of each individual is different, and the process of linguistic replication is imperfect, so that the result is variable across individuals. However, a bias in the learning process, for instance, towards regularization will cause systematic drift, generation by generation. In addition, random differences may spread and become 'fixed', especially in small populations.

Language contact: Migration, conquest and trade bring speakers of one language into contact with speakers of another language. Some individuals will become fully bilingual as children, while others learn a second language more or less well as adults. In such contact situations, languages often borrow words, sounds, constructions and so on.

Social differentiation: Social groups adopt distinctive norms of dress, adornment, gesture and so forth; language is part of the package. Linguistic distinctiveness can be achieved through vocabulary (slang or jargon), pronunciation (usually via exaggeration of some variants already available in the environment), morphological processes, syntactic constructions, and so on.

Natural processes in usage: Casual speech naturally produces processes such as assimilation, dissimilation, syncope and apocope. Through repetition, particular cases may become conventionalized, and therefore produced even in slower or more careful speech. The Word change meaning in a similar way, through conventionalization of processes like metaphor and metonymy.

Some linguists distinguish between internal and external sources of language change, with "internal" sources of change being those that occur within a single linguistic community, and contact phenomena being the main examples of an external source of change.

We can cast each of the just listed types of language change in such a framework. For example, in child language acquisition, different grammatical or different lexical patterns may be more or less easily learnable, resulting in better replication for grammatical or lexical variants that are "fitter" in this sense.

In particular, the basic sound structure and morphology of languages usually seems to "descend" via a tree structured graph of inheritance, with regular, lawful relationships between the patterns of "parent" and "child" languages.

In general, all aspects of language change and a great deal is known about general mechanisms and historical details of changes at all levels of linguistic analysis. However, a special and conspicuous success has been achieved in modelling changes in phonological systems, traditionally called sound change. In the cases where we have access to several historical stages for instance, the development of the modern Romance Languages from Latin these sound changes are remarkably regular. Techniques developed in such cases permit us to reconstruct the sound system and some of the vocabulary of unattested parent languages from information about daughter languages processes of sound change.

Linguists rely on systematic sound changes to establish the relationships between languages. The basic idea is that when a change occurs within a speech community, it gets diffused across the entire community of speakers of the language. If, however, the communities have split and are no longer in contact, a change that happens in one community does not get diffused to the other community. Thus a change that happened between early and Late Latin would show up in all the 'daughter' languages of Latin, but once the Late Latin speakers of the Iberian Peninsula were no longer in regular contact with other Late Latin speakers, a change that happened there would not spread to the other communities.

Languages change for a variety of reasons. Large-scale shifts often occur in response to social, economic and political pressures. History records many examples of language change fuelled by invasions, colonization and migration. Even without these kinds of influences, a language can change dramatically if enough users alter the way they speak it.

Frequently, the needs of speakers drive language change. New technologies, industries, products and experiences simply require new words. Plastic, cell phones and

the Internet didn't exist in Shakespeare's time, for example; by using new and emerging terms, we all drive language change. But the unique way that individuals speak also fuels language change. That's because no two individuals use a language in exactly the same way. The vocabulary and phrases people use depend on where they live, their age, education level, social status and other factors. Through our interactions, we pick up new words and sayings and integrate them into our speech. Teens and young adults for example, often use different words and phrases from their parents. Some of them spread through the population and slowly change the language.

Basically, there are three main aspects of language change over time such as; vocabulary, sentence structure and pronunciations. Vocabulary can change quickly as new words are borrowed from other languages. Some words are even created by mistake. Up until about 400 years ago, Peas referred to either a single pea or many peas. At some point, people mistakenly assumed that the word Peas was the plural form of pea, and a new word was born. While vocabulary can change quickly, sentence structure, the order of words in a sentence changes more slowly. So, it's very clear that today's English speakers construct sentences very differently from Chaucer and Shakespeare's contemporaries. Changes in sound are somewhat harder to document, but at least as interesting. For example, during the "Great Vowel Shift" 500 years ago, English speakers modified their vowel pronunciation dramatically.

Before a language can change, speakers must adopt new words, sentence structures and sounds, spread them through the community and transmit them to the next generation.

According to many linguists including David Lightfoot has explains that children serve as agents for language change, when in the process of learning the language of previous generations, they internalize it differently and propagate a different variation of that language.

Therefore, all languages change in the course of time. Written records make it clear that 15th-century English is quite noticeably different. Every language has a history, and as in the rest of human culture, changes are constantly taking place in the course of the learned transmission of a language from one generation to another. This is just part of the difference between human culture and animal behaviour. Languages

change in all their aspects, in their pronunciation, word forms, syntax, and word meanings (semantic change).

In same way, every living language constantly undergoes changes in its various elements. Because languages are extremely complex systems of signs, it is inconceivable that linguistic evolution could affect the same elements and even transform them in the same way in all localities where one language is spoken and for all speakers in the same locality. At first glance, differences caused by linguistic change seem to be slight, but they inevitably accumulate with time, for example; compare between Chaucer's English with modern English or Latin with modern Italian, Spanish. Related languages usually begin as dialects of the same language. When a change appears among only one section of the speakers of a language, this automatically creates a dialectal difference. Sometimes an innovation in dialect A contrasts with the unchanged usage (archaism) in dialect B. Sometimes a separate innovation occurs in each of the two dialects. Of course, different innovations will appear in different dialects, so, in comparison with its contemporaries, no one dialect as a whole can be considered archaic in any absolute sense. A dialect may be characterized as relatively archaic because it shows fewer innovations than the others, or it may be archaic in one feature only.

According to Wardhaugh stated language changes over time, change may be observed in the phonology syntax and vocabularies of language. A second assumption is that change is regular and systematic change are possible and that these natural.²¹

All language always changing and it keeps changing as long as it is spoken. One way a language changes is by borrowing words from other language. It is easier to borrow a word from a new thing than to make one up. Borrowing from other languages is a way of language changes from the outsider. But some changes come from the inside. Sometimes a language borrows from itself. All languages adapt to meet the changing contexts and needs of their speech communities. Often change languages as a result of contact with other languages. So, language change reflects the social, political and military history of speech community.

²¹Wardhaugh, An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, 4th edition. Blackwell Publishers, paperback ISBN 0-631-22540 Blackwell Textbooks in Linguistics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, United States (2002) p.198.

Normally, languages change because they are used by human beings, share common physiological and cognitive characteristics but members of speech communities differ slightly in their knowledge and use of their shared language. Speakers of different religions, social classes and generations use language in different situations.

Moreover, languages change, though inevitable, is not steady. A language may experience little change for many generations and then undergo dramatic change just a few lifetimes. Physiological, cognitive and social forces motivate change and most language change can be attributed to articulator simplification, regularization as well as contact between languages.

Shukla and Connor-Linton describe that one of the most important sources of language change is contact between speakers of different languages. The borrowed elements are usually lexical items known as loan words but morphological and syntactic patterns can also be borrowed.²²

Language change because of independent subsystems: a change in one system can initiate a chain reaction of change in other subsystems. So, there are different kinds of language change such as;

Phonological change: Phonological change refers to any change in the sound system of a language, particularly in phonemes and their distribution.

Morphological change: Morphological change refers to any change in the morphophonemic system of a language.

Syntactic change: Syntactic change refers to change in the grammatical system of a language.

Semantic change: Semantic change is mainly concerned with changes in the meaning of words. These changes are usually incremental and can be traced historically where documents exist from earlier times. Linguists can infer the meaning of a word from its use in context. The meaning of words can change in a variety of ways. As the experience and understanding of the world of a speech community change, the words for things may change as well.

²² Shukla and Connor-Linton, *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics*, Cambridge University Press, United Kingdom (2006) pp. 277-279.

2.4 The history of the English loanwords spoken in Chakma language

Language is one type of culture. Therefore, culture is after done via language, which is considered to be a medium of transmitting idea. Nowadays, language is a common tool of communication across cultural and national boundaries has been marked as the language of development, modernity as well as scientific and technological advantage. So, English is supposed to bring modern ideas being gateway to better communication and education. One symptom of this impact is word borrowing from English lexical gap, providing names for new technology, objects or phenomena. However, overwhelming of English loanwords spoken in Chakma language may have the impact on the identity of mother tongue and essential culture. Moreover, language is an important part of the society since it reflects the types of living, foods and resources. Furthermore, language is an aspect of culture; people speaking different language may share a common culture. On the other hand, language may extend beyond national and cultural boundaries through usually not without same modification.

In same way, a common notion in the present time is that new aspects about the world are being explored. New islands are being discovered, people venture into places where no human has been before, so in this way one might state that the world is getting bigger. On the other hand, new technology allows for individuals to travel around the world, in a matter of days, and never before has the amount of travelling been as widespread in the present time. One could therefore assume that the world is actually getting smaller. In the last 500 years, new corners of the world were discovered by European explorers, who brought with them diseases, religion and maybe the most important factors in tying the world together; language. In modern days the most important factor in bridging the gap between individuals across the world, are mediums such as TV, radio and of course internet. The usage of social mediums on the internet has brought people from all over the world together and allowed for communication across national borders by the click of a mouse. Due to these transformations in the world, one language tends to stick out from the crowd, and has been coined as being a lingua franca, English. The colonization of Britain and the cultural impact of the USA have been turned English into the most spoken

language in the world. No matter where one might travel in the world, English is often considered the first choice of communication.

According to studies, language is a most important tool of human being relations to do business successfully. For general understanding in daily communication people in different countries or areas, making a contact with each other. Therefore, English language has become even more important and necessary. Comparing between the modern time and present, our chakma society is quite developed and opened receive cultural influence from the western countries. The process of communication can make people who differ both in language and culture communicate conveniently.

Moreover, the rapid progress in education inevitably leads to linguistic globalization. Our sign of this impact is borrowing. The chakma language is like other languages such as; Thai, Hindi, Malay, Japan and Singaporean which has borrowed words extensively from English language eduring the British colonized at Chittagong hill tracts of Bangladesh. English loanwords have an influence in Chakma language of spoken languages. We normally use English loan words to describe new concepts and elements, which may not have been existence earlier. These English loan words demand a term to identify themselves. For instance, many terms of information technology, medicine, computer science and sports as well as daily basic conversation are now most of English loan words. Basically, Chakma people are accustomed to plentiful English loan words for ages. These abundant vocabularies play their important role and become parts of the common Chakma language. Many of these loan words no longer seem foreign, having been completely assimilated to the chakma language such as; cotton, hurricane, packet, office, free, capsule and newspaper. Nowadays, the volume of English loanwords in Chakma language has been increased due to Chakma people in Bangladesh education rate is 95% in census of 2015. Chakma people have expanded its vocabularies by extensively borrowing words from English.

It is usually accepted that the history of the evolution of a language is closely connected with the story of its speakers. It is especially true of languages spoken by closely minorities groups residing in remote areas of the world. Since these languages often don't get much official patronage as an education or producing official business the disclosure of such group to more dominating socio-linguistic environments

creates many problems. In some cases the native speakers after a few generations forget their own tongue and adopt a pidgin as a medium communication for survival. These changes become protrusive when forced migration changes happen in their lives either these factors impact the language and make the task of classification as well code fiction difficult.

The case of Chakma language is a classical one where migration from eastern India to Arakanes and subsequent movements to Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh has brought in so many changes that today it is very hard to trace its origins. Linguistic since the middle of the last century have given a diversity of theories pertaining its origins and almost all of them have been questioned in one form their demographic distribution in three countries namely; Bangladesh, India and Myanmar.

Since the early period Bangladesh was under British rule from 1757 to 1947 until. It is cleared that British has dominated to Bangladesh almost two hundred years. So, Bangladesh was a part of British India. In 1769 makes water shed the history of the Chakmas. In that year Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh was annexed in to the British Empire and the seat of Chakma power shifted from Chittagong Hill Tracts to Rangamati Hill Districts. It is also exposed the Chakmas formal education and their exposure to the Bengali language also began from this period. As a medium learn Bengali. It was to profound impact on the Chakma language. But, in the 1860s, British style education was maintained through private English language institutions attended by upper class children. English continued to be taught in higher education and was offered as a subject for university.

Looking back in the late of British colonized period in 1947, Chittagong Hill tracts of Bangladesh has dominated by England. Hence at that time, Chakma people who were lived at Chittagong Hill tracts of Bangladesh borrowed numerous English loanwords from the British. Therefore, Bangladesh Chakma people are still usage those English loanwords in their daily life through communicate each other.

Moreover, compare between the history of British domination period and the present time, that Chakma students are influences in English language on speaking skills in Bangladesh. So, when the Chakma students are conversation each other, at that time umpteen Chakma students are usage English loanwords.

Furthermore, using English loanwords may elevate the social status of young speakers within their speech group; this will in turn increase the frequency of the loanword, as it may be used in more contexts. In same way, in younger generations in Bangladeshi Chakma people, usage of English loanwords on Spoken Chakma language is on the rise. Moreover, if one were to investigate the amount of loanwords used spoken in Chakma language, one could assume that it would be a considerable amount.

In addition, English has always fascinated me, and having studied at English medium schools for many years in Bangladesh, I started noticing an interesting trait among many chakma students; usage of English words in their Chakma language everyday speech. The Chakma people used many English words in their everyday speech, but when they are talk English in public places, I was often met with reluctance from their side. Hence I started to thinking whether speakers of Chakma people process English loanwords differently from Chakma language words.

Figures (2) Illustrates the Words rate spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh:

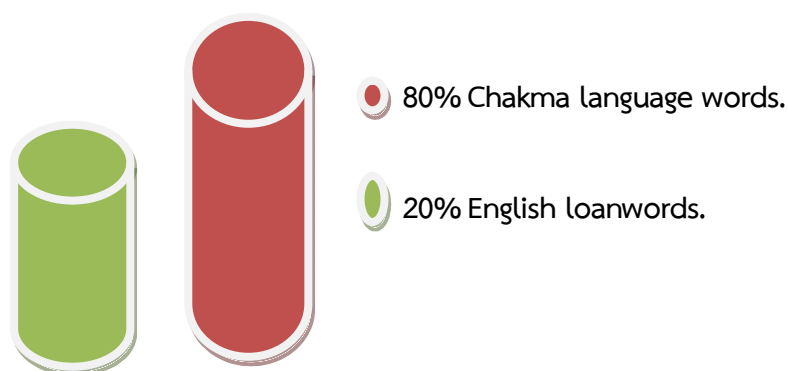


Figure: (2), the comparative rate between English loanwords and Chakma words spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh.

In conclusion from the theories and research works concerned, it definitely says that English loanwords are very significant to those who need to develop English speaking skills through using loanwords in term of communicating with other. English loan words are also helpful and advantage to get high profile jobs. Within on above chapter, it's extremely pointing out in various fields such as language borrowing, language change. On the other hand, it is a systematic method of quick improving English skills through communicating with others by using English loanwords.

Chapter III

Research Methodology

This is a documentary research by nature; the main aim is to describe the method of research study on English loanwords. Researcher studies based on English loanwords spoken in Chakma language from the modern usage Chakma books, academic books, Chakma Dictionary New Format (Bengali & English), Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (English to Bengali & English), Students Favourite Dictionary (English to Bengali) , thesis, documentary, article and journals. After that the research methodology has been finalized.

With consideration to research method, it is predominately related to the linguistic data obtained by observation. The procedures used in gathering the data in this study will be portrayed into four major parts as follows:

- 3.1 Research Design
- 3.2 Data collection
- 3.3 Research tools
- 3.4 Data analysis

3.1 Research Design

3.1.1 Research Design

The current research is documentary research. Thus, the method of data collection mainly has emphasized the result of documentary style by the modern usage Chakma books, academic books, Chakma Dictionary New Format (Bengali & English), Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (English to Bengali & English), Students Favourite Dictionary (English to Bengali), thesis, documentary, article and journals. Every stage of data collection is performed systematically to make things comfortable and useful to value the study. Therefore, research design is the most important part of the data collection methods that extremely benefit for the study and helpful to succeed in terms of data collection.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data Collection

The English loanwords were collected by the researcher from the modern usage Chakma books, academic books, Chakma Dictionary New Format (Bengali & English), Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (English to Bengali & English), Students Favourite Dictionary (English to Bengali), thesis, documentary, article and journals. It's also mostly concerned during the British colonized amount of English loanwords were borrowed into Chakma language. The total data had to be written down to find out the original language and pronunciation as following the transliteration which is concentrated on English. Then, all items were classification in each type of loanwords in the Appendix. After that, amount of English loanwords samplings from spoken in Chakma language expected noun and proper names would be analyzed to figure out the conditional potency of usage. However, the transliterations in those words would be indicated as the possible coinage from dictionaries and discussed the result in chapter Four.

3.3 Research Tools

3.3.1 Research tools

The main important parts in this studies based on content analysis as documentary research by selecting primary sources from the modern usage Chakma books, academic books, Chakma Dictionary New Format (Bengali & English), and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (English to Bengali & English), as well as Students Favourite Dictionary (English to Bengali).

The guideline for collecting data and analysis method were advised by the adviser and collected by the researcher within three months from October 2016 to December 2016.

Firstly this research was carried out by the library research books in the fields of language such as literature, sociolinguistic, Chakma language history, linguistic cross-cultural communication, especially loan words transliteration from libraries of the following universities; Thammasat University, Mahidol University books stores were examined.

The secondary data and related information were collected from dictionary online, thesis, article, journals, and the internet. However, the study of was also set on review of literature and the previous study under the below:

Definition of loanwords, meaning of English loanwords, history of English loanwords spoken in Chakma language, language borrowing, language change, kinds of language change, sociolinguistic, borrowing words were studied from books of university libraries and some related information search from the internet. The types of English loanwords were collected from spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh. All transliterations were collected from modern usage Chakma books, academic books, Chakma Dictionary New Format (Bengali & English), Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (English to Bengali & English), Students Favourite Dictionary (English to Bengali) to consider the original spelling and pronunciation. The origins and the pronunciation of those loanwords were searched from the Oxford English Dictionary and Students Favourite Dictionary English to Bengali, some dictionary of transliteration. Some specific loanwords were not appeared on dictionary due to non-English loanwords, proper names and noun should be discovered from the modern usage Chakma books, academic books, Chakma Dictionary New Format (Bengali & English), and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (English to Bengali & English) as well as Students Favourite Dictionary (English to Bengali). Besides, the internet, dictionary online and a few books are relating.

Therefore, there is a percentage formula used in the research study in order to figure out the number of English loanwords spoken in Chakma language as shown below:

The percentage formula
$$\frac{X \times 100}{Y}$$

X= the total number of examples found each type.

Y= the total number of all examples in all types.

In this fact, the percentage of each data can be pointed out by using X referring to the total number of examples found in the data collection, multiplied with 100 and divided by Y referring to the total of all examples.

3.4 Data analysis

3.4.1 Data analysis

Data analysis of the research study was shown and discussed with illustrations. The frequency of occurrence of each type and pronunciation was applied in percentage and presented. It can be describes as follows:

3.4.1 All of English loanwords were classified into types of loanwords. Each type of English loanwords was analyzed based on the guideline of review of literature.

3.4.2 Amounts of items from each type were chosen and presented as instance.

3.4.3 The data were summarized, discussed the results and suggested recommendations in the chapter V.

3.4.4 The origins and pronunciation of both Chakma and English of total data went after theirs types were presented in tables in the appendices.

Chapter IV

Research Results

This chapter is aimed to present the research results of the study of English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh. It's also divided into two sections to present the research results of the study in response to the following objectives:

1. To study the English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh.
2. To analyze these English loanwords and were translated into Chakma language words pronunciation.
3. To analyze reasons why they used those loanwords as a transliteration.
4. To figure out the origin of those English loanwords spoken in Chakma language.

The researcher will explain the total of those English loanwords Spoken in Chakma language and each type of English loanword references in section one. Section two is being presented amount of English loanwords of spoken in Chakma language with English and Chakma language pronunciation. The researcher also will discuss the possible conditions of using them in this situation in chapter four. At last, the amounts of English loanwords together with their origin also their pronunciation both Chakma language to English Spoken in Chakma language will be indicated in the appendix respectively.

From the study, almost there are 248 units, and it's has classified into four types of English loanwords that found from the data collections as follow:

Section One:

Type 1 = Loanwords (transliteration) which is carried out directly with a little bit or no change to the particular word, including noun and proper name about (67%).

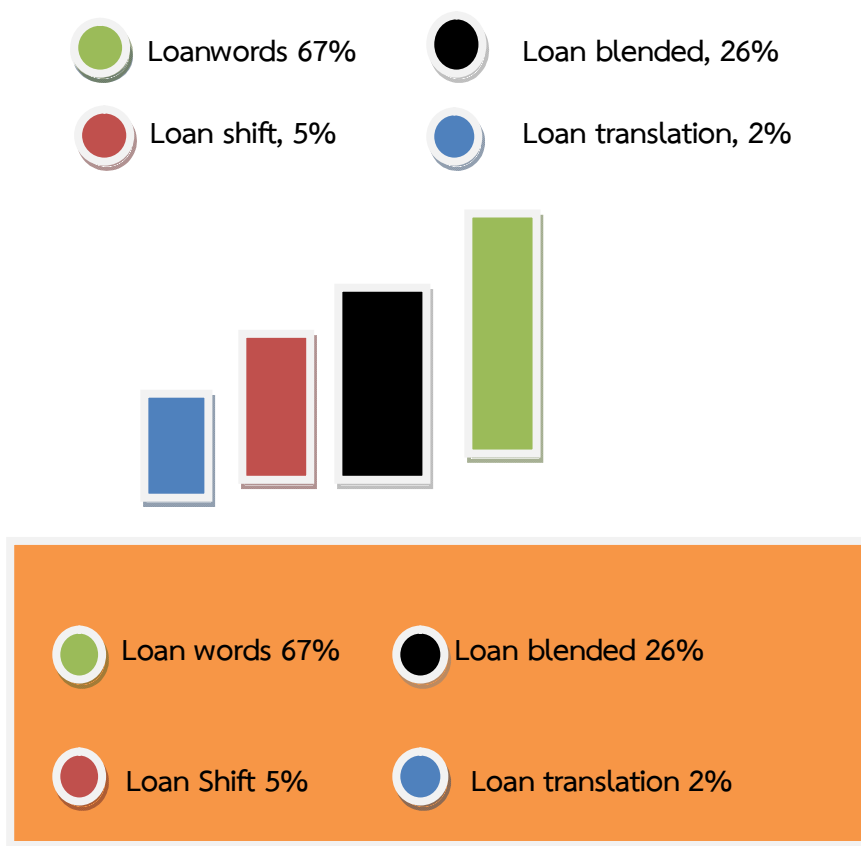
Type 2= Loan blended which is a combined loanword and an already existing words in the language entirely (26%).

Type 3 = Loan shift which is changed from the primary language to existing word in the language completely (5%).

Type 4= Loan translation which is translated loanword and the word is available in the language about (2%).

Figures (3) Types of Loan Words based on found in the study.

The total Loanwords are 248 items.



This column chart spectacle the average of using English transliterations of the modern usage Chakma books, academic books, Dabha Kadhi (Important Chakma word Book) Chakma Dictionary New Format (Bengali & English), and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (English to Bengali & English), as well as Students Favourite Dictionary (English to Bengali)as well as Chakma language based on their types of earlier above. As you can see from the Column chart, the most common English loanwords were found in type 1 for 120 items or entirely 67% which is the maximum percentage of all. Secondly, English loanwords which are blended between English and Chakma language words were found completely 65 or 26%. Thirdly, there are a few words in loan shift type were discovered 45 items or about 5% and English loanwords in loan translation type were appeared totally 18 items or about 2%.

There are numerous loanwords samplings of every type in order to make readers understand easily and spontaneously. In spite of that, readers also can see more data collection in appendix.

Instance of findings based on types:

Type 1: Loanwords (transliteration)

Chakma language words	English words
Holiwood/ həliwʊd/	Hollywood
Interviow /ɪntərviu/	Interview
Affice /ɑ: fɪ s/	Office
Kad /kɑrd /	Card
Bateri / bætəri/	Battery
Bas / bəs/	Bus
Albam /ælbəm /	Album
Balouse /blaws /	Blouse
Kot /kɒt /	Coat
Licens/lisəns /	License
Ambulans / æmbjələns/	Ambulance
Bysikal / bajsɪkəl /	Bicycle
Motorsikal /motərsaɪkəl /	Motorcycle
Dolar / dɒlər /	Dollar
Kartun /kartun /	Carton
Krew /kru: /	Crew
Kadet/kədət/	Cadet
Surgent /sərdʒənt /	Sergeant
Kondractor /kəntræktər/	Contractor
Korporal / kɔrpərəl /	Corporal
Komando / kəmændo /	Commando
Lans korporal/ləns kɔrpərəl/	Lance corporal
Stodium / stediəm /	Stadium
Stodio/stadio/	Studio

Kamp /kɑmp/	Camp
Muzium/mu:ziəm/	Museum
Kelicopter /halikoptər /	Helicopter
Lori /lɔ:ri/	Lorry
Doktor/dɔktər/	Doctor
Aspatal /hɔspitəl/	Hospital
Bos /bɔs/	Boss
Stetion /steʃən /	Station
AeroPlen / aeroplæn/	Aeroplanes
Baenk /bæŋk/	Bank
Iskul /sku:l/	School
Paeper /pe:pər/	Paper
Dusbin /dʌstbɪn/	Dustbin
Post- Affice /post ɒfəs/	Post –office
Europ /jʊrəp/	Europe
Engrezi /ɪŋgreʒɪ/	English
Amarica /əmeɪəkə/	America
Inchi /ɪntʃɪ/	Inch
Parliment/parliənt/	parliament
Bax /baks/	box
Fotball /fʊtbɔl/	Football
Clab /klʌb/	Club
Computar /kəmputər/	Computer
Magistrate /mædʒəstret/	Magistrate
Telephone /teləfɒn /	Telephone
Electriciti/ələktrɪsəti/	Electricity
Culvert /kʌlvɜ:t/	Culvert
Embassy/embəsi/	Embassy
Imigration /ɪmægrɛʃən/	Immigration
Agenci /edʒənsi/	Agency
Catelog /kætəlɒg/	Catalog

Kommonwel/kamənweɪθ/	Commonwealth
Siment/səmənt/	Cement
Malaria /mə'liəriə/	Malaria
Batminton/bædmɪntən/	Badminton
Voliball /vəlibɔ:l/	Volleyball
Chocolat /tʃɒkləts/	Chocolates
Chein /tʃeɪn/	Chain
Ceramik /sə'remɪk/	Ceramic
Wardrove/wɔ:drɒb/	Wardrobes
Pharmacy /fɑ:məsi/	Pharmacy
Aluminium /ə'lumɪnəm/	Aluminium
Protin /prəti:n/	Protein
Operation /əpə'reɪʃən/	Operation
Paracetamol/pə'reɪtəməʊl/	Paracetamol
Audio /ə'diəʊ/	Audio
Radio/rə'diəʊ/	Radio
Tube /tju:beɪ/	Tube
Media /'mi:diə/	Media
Section /sekʃən/	section
Platinum /pə'lætɪnəm/	Platinum
Party /pɑ:ti/	Party
Custom /kə'stəm/	Custom
College /kə'lɪdʒ/	College
University /junɪvə'səti/	University
Laptop /læptɒp/	Laptop
Marble/m: bəl/	Marble
Pencil/pensəl/	Pencil
Kamera /kə'merə/	Camera
Nuclear /nu:kliə/	Nuclear
Oxygen / ɒksədʒən /	Oxygen
Cargo /kærgo/	Cargo

Potassium /pətæsiəm/	Potassium
Cake /keɪk/	Cake
Eden /idən/	Eden
Narrow/nɛrɔ/	Narrow
Ego /igo/	Ego
Dynamik/dajnæmɪk/	Dynamic
Duplikat/duplikət/	Duplicate
Droph/drap/	Drop
Dawry/dawri/	Dowry
Dragan/drægæn/	Dragon
Douth / dawt/	Doubt
Dor /dɔr/	Door
Dokument/dakjəmənt/	Document
Divission /divɪʒən/	Division
Distrik/ dɪstrɪkt/	District
Divorc /dɪvɔrs /	Divorce
Staf /stæf/	Staff
Dismiss /dɪsmɪs/	Dismiss
Disturb /dɪstərb/	Disturb
Direkt /dɪrɛkt/	Direct
Deputi/ dɛpjəti/	Deputy
Declar/ dɪklɛr/	Declare
Depusit /dɛpjuzət/	Deposit
Dental /dɛntəl/	Dental
Dangeraus / dɛndʒərəəs/	Dangerous
Diarry / dajəri/	Dairy
Convart / kənvert/	Convert
Conection/ kənɛkʃən/	Connection
Corruption / kərəpʃən/	Corruption
Cantest /kɛntɛst/	Contest
Concart / kənsɛrt/	Concert

Clu /klu/	Clue
Chif /tʃif/	Chief
Chear /tʃiə/	Cheer
Cassh /kæʃ/	Cash
Clasmate /klæsmet/	Classmate
Bred /brɛd/	Bread
Kabin /kæbən/	Cabin
Braen/ brein/	Brain
Brak /bræk/	Brac
Brack /brek/	Break
Boundery /bawndiri/	Boundary
Borush /borəʃ/	Brush
Blok /blak/	Block
Bibal /bibəl/	Bible
Bealt /bælt/	Belt
Bel/bɛl/	Bell
Reng/rɪŋ/	Ring
Betch /bitʃ/	Batch
Betman / bitmæn/	Batman
Blance/ bləns/	Balance
Atend / ətɛnd/	Attend
Asociation / əsosiəʃən/	Association
Artical / artikəl/	Article
Areia / ɑriə/	Area
Arina / ərinə/	Arena
Apoitment / əpɔjtmənt/	Appointment
Aply /əplaj/	Apply
llegal / iligəl/	Illegal
Incom/ ɪnkəm/	Income
Lans / lenz/	Lens
Limitad /liməted/	Limited

Limid/ lɪmət/	Limit
Lory/ lɔri/	Lorry
Megic/ midʒɪk/	magic
Membar/ mɛmbər/	Member
Masage / masɑʒ/	massage
Message/ mɛsɑdʒ/	Message
Monagram/ mənəgrəm/	Monogram
Milion/ mljən/	Million
Bilion/ bɪljən/	Billion
Mon / mun/	Moon
Negotiat/ nəɡoʃiət/	Negotiate
Niws /nuz/	News
Ne/nɪl/	Nil
Netional/nɪʃənəl/	National
Naminate /nemənet/	Nominate
Natice /netəs/	Notice
Nante/ net/	Note
Namber / nembər/	Number
Olympik / olɪmpɪk/	Olympic
Perticipate/ pɪrtɪsəpet/	Participate
Pasword/ pæswɔrd/	Password
Pasenger/pæsəndʒər/	Passenger
Phetro/ petʃətrol/	Petrol
Pham /pæm/	Pam
Pistal /pɪstəl/	pistol
Pian /pajən/	Peon
Palaster / pelæstər/	Plaster
Palatform/ pelætɔrm/	Platform
Polait /pəlejt/	Polite
Postar /postər/	Poster
Parogram/ perogræm/	Program

Inquri /ɪnkwajri/	Inquiry
Rieck / ræk/	Rack
Raly/ ræli/	Rally
Ralief/ relif/	Relief
Rimot/ rəmot/	Remote
Rigular/rɛgjələ/	Regular
Ranew/rənu/	Renew
Repeir/rəpəɪ/	Repair
Resarve/rəzərv/	Reserve
Rafresh/ refrɛʃ/	Refresh
Rorse/ roʊz/	Rose
Rayel/ rejəl/	Royal
Sanitery/sænətəri/	Sanitary
Serman/sərmen/	Sermon
Stor /stɔr /	Store
Shoue /ʃu/	Shoe
Signbord/sajnbɔrd/	Signboard
Signal/sɪgnəl/	Signal
Sanior/senjər/	Senior
Suda/ sjudə/	Soda
Suparb/sʊpərb/	Superb
Sarprise/serpraɪz/	Surprise
Saspend/səspænd/	Suspend
Sylabus/ sɪləbəs/	Syllabus
Tokean /tokæn/	Token
Tawn /tawn/	Town
Tiep / tiəp/	Tip
Tai/teaj /	Tie
Tittle/tajtəl/	Title
Trop/ trup/	Troop
Voat/voet/	Vote

Volunter/ valəntɪr /	Volunteer
Vaucher/vewtʃər /	Voucher
Projeat/ prədʒɛkt /	Project
Maneger/mænədʒər /	Manager
Rifund/rifənd /	Refund
Risort/ rizɔrt /	Resort

Therefore, almost of loanwords are used noun and proper names. Although, there are numerous loanwords that can be coined but Chakma people are not familiar to coinages.

Type 2 Loan Blended

Chakma language words	English words
Pani Machine./pɑ:nɪmɪʃɪn /	Water machine
stell Almeria /sti:l əlməriə /	Steel Almeria
Haf shirt /hɑ:f.ʃɜrt /	Half shirt
salat/sæləd /	salad
lazenge/lɔzændʒ /	lozenge
Night clab /najt kləb /	Night club
Disco dans/dɪsko dæns /	Disco dance
Frut juice /fru:t dju:s /	Fruits juice
Touchlight /tɔrlaɪt /	Torchlight
Toilat room /tɔɪlətrum /	Toilet room
Polotin bag/pɒlətɪn bæɡ /	Polythene bag
Plastik bag/plæstɪk bæɡ /	plastic bag
Texi driver/tæksi dravər /	Taxi driver
Bas driver/bæs draɪvər /	Bus driver
Tamporary/ tempərəri /	Temporary
Superviser /supərvajzər /	Supervisor
Ritail/ritel /	Retail
Sarial/seriəl /	Serial

Sandol/ sændol/	Sandal
Saize /sajz/	Size
Rof/ruf/	Roof
Squar/skwajər/	Square
Spaous/spaws/	Spouse
Sprey/spre/	Spray
Trast/ trest/	Trust
Tution/tjuɪfən/	Tuition
Variti /vərajəti/	Variety
Terget/ targət/	Target
Tawer/ tewər/	Tower
Tastimonial/testəmoniəl/	Testimonial
Trem /træm/	Tram
Dram/ dræm/	Dram
Trein /træn/	Train
Transfər/trænsfər/	Transfer
Trensit/trænzət /	transit
Trip/trɪp/	Trip
Urin/jərən/	Urine
Velid/ veləd/	Valid
Vaice/vəajs/	Vice
Elektronik/ələktranɪk/	Electronic
Ekonomik/əkənamɪk/	Economic
Gass/gæss /	Gas
Logic / ledʒɪk/	Logic
Minas/majnəs/	Minus

So, on the above, the frontal Chakma language words are divided as transliteration. These vocabularies are Chakma language meanings and it's given a great concept about the significant elements. Considering earlier on, ordinarily Chakma people used this technique to emphasize the closely meaning of English loanwords so,

it's very easy to make understand clearly those who are never heard these words before.

Type 3 Loan Shift

Chakma language words	English words
Coffe / kafi /	Coffee
Helo / həlo /	Hello
Captain /kaptin/	Captain
Hiter / hitər /	Hitter
Sodiam / sodiəm /	Sodium
Viras / vajrəs /	Virus
Platinam / plætnəm/	platinum
Basketbal/ bæskətɒl /	Basketball
Footbaler / futbɒllər /	Footballer
Minu/menju/	Menu
Imporium/ impɔriəm/	Emporium
Gymnastik/ dʒɪmnæstɪk/	Gymnastic
Guitar/gətar /	Guitar
Hil/ hɪl/	Hill
Hecked/ hækt/	Hacked
Genuin /dʒɛnjəwən/	Genuine
Guid/ gajd/	Guide
Garup / gerup/	Guide
Scienc/sajən/	Science
Germant/garmənt/	Garment
Factori/fæktəri/	Factory
Galary/ gæləri/	Gallery
Friktion/frɪkʃən/	Friction
Frez/ friz/	Freeze
Dozan/dəzən/	Dozen
Dragen/ drægən/	Dragon

Dran/ dren/	Drain
Dri/drɪl/	Drill
Graound/ greawnd/	Ground
Discaount/dɪskawnt/	Discount
Disign/ dəzajɪn/	Design
Cours/ kɔrs/	Course
Nurs/ nɜrs/	Nurse
Profesors/prəfɛsərz/	Professor
Lectur/lektʃər/	Lecture
Covar/kəvər/	Cover
Congres/kəŋgrəs/	Congress
Chagers/tʃardʒərz/	chargers
Buckat/bəkət/	Bucket
Brus/ brəʃ/	Brush
Boteny/batəni/	Botany

All of above loanwords are shifted their sound to competent Chakma language pronunciation. The variances of languages have been created with advantage utterances for receptor language.

Type 4 Loan Translation

Chakma language words	English loan words
Tabil / tebil /	Table
Tiifin box/tiifin baks/	Snack box
Foot pat /fʊtp:θ/	Foot path
Photo sop/foto ʃap/	Photo shop
Salon sop/sələn ʃap/	salon shop
Atested/ətɛstəd/	Attested
Audienc / adiəns/	Audience
Contructor/kantræktər/	Contractor
Busi /bɪzi/	Busy

Asylam/ əsajləm/	Asylum
Dabit/debit /	Debit
Credit/kredət/	Credit
Delar/dilər /	Dealer
Gurante/ gērānti/	Guarantee
Halmate/ hēlmət/	Helmet
Paund / pewnd/	Pound
Sherp/ʃarp /	Sharp
Volum/valjum/	Volume
Pilgrem/pilgrəm/	Pilgrim
Noval/navəl/	Novel
Pol/ pul/	Pool
Refus/ rəfjuz/	Refuse

From the study, there are only 5 loanwords has found and expounded it in this type of loanwords. The English words are translated one by one and in the meanwhile existing language before being adjoined into one vocabulary.

Section Two:

There are amounts of loanwords collected from the modern Usage Chakma books , academic books, Dabha Kadhi (Important Chakma Word), Chakma Dictionary New Format (Bengali & English) and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (English to Bengali& English), as well as Students Favourite Dictionary (English to Bengali & English) . The interested loanwords are translated into Chakma language words pronunciation with the identical of the original words. On the other side, the researcher noticed that there are numerous loanwords having the coinages in Chakma Dictionary New Format (2011) and modern usage Chakma books. Although, Chakma people are not familiar about coinages but Chakma people are still use English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh.

There are some coined loanwords showing the samples under the below;

Chakma language words	English words
Green kard /grin kard/	Green card
Balekmail /blakmeɪl/	Blackmail

Hanymoon /hənimun/	Honeymoon
Farniture /fərnɪtʃər/	Furniture
taxikab /taksɪkəb/	Taxicab

As consequence of result, these collected loanwords are considered coined. Sometimes, these accumulated coined loanwords also play key role for chakma people in terms of communicating with other.

Chapter V

Conclusions, Discussions and Suggestions

The objective of the study is to discover the existence of English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh. In terms of the manner used in the data collection, it is mainly composed of documentary research by selecting primary sources from modern usage Chakma books, academic books, Chakma dictionary New Format (Bengali & English) and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (English to Bengali & English), as well as Students Favourite Dictionary (English to Bengali & Bengali).

This chapter presents the conclusions, discussions and the suggestions for further studies. The main points of this chapter can be partitioned into three categories as the following:

5.1 Conclusions

5.2 Discussions

5.3 Suggestions

5.1 Conclusion

As mentioned above, the key objective of the study is to discover the existence of English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh. The researcher had collected the English loanwords (transliterations) from modern usage Chakma books, academic books, Chakma Dictionary New Format (Bengali & English), and Oxford English Dictionary as well as Students Favourite Dictionary (English to Bengali & Bengali). Then, all items had been written down and classified types. Amounts of loanwords pattern in contexts with Chakma language words coinages were shown to get the possible potential conditions if usage. In addition, these amounts of loanwords items were attached at the appendices.

The outcome from the study shows, there are 248 items from modern usage Chakma books, academic books, Chakma Dictionary New Format (Bengali & English), and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (English to Bengali & English) as well as Students Favourite Dictionary (English to Bengali), which were partitioned into four types of English loanwords such as; Loan Words (transliteration), Loan Blended, Loan

Shift and Loan Translation. Firstly, the greater portion loan words were found English loanwords which are carried out directly with a little bit or no change to the particular word 120 items or about (67%). So, this method is particularly endeavours to sustain the origin sound. Secondly, loan word which is combined between Chakma language words and English words is called Loan Blended is 65 items or completely 26%. Thirdly, Loan Shift which is absolutely shifted from the primary language to existing word in the language 45 items or about (5%). Lastly, Loan Translation which is translated loanword and the word is available in the language 18 items or about (2%).

Generally, there are many English loanwords are mixed and switched on transliteration form with one to another. The reason is at the first stage of reception of culture and technology, so, there is no time to cut out coined words. It is immensely possible to translate noun or technical terms and proper names from English language into receptor by utilizing the existing Chakma language words. Besides, it is very intricate to express the actual passion of loan words which are obscured in all elements of these new words because we are not native – speaker. Therefore, a loan word is quite instantly discreet and acceptable for the Chakma people in Bangladesh.

However, loanwords from various languages and word borrowing are both one way to increment the word stock of language

5.2 Discussions

The main aim of this study was to explore English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh. All of data collections are noun and proper names. So, it is very interesting to find its origins. According to the outcome, the potential causes of usage have been analyses into two major reasons as the following:

5.2.1 Simplicity

Normally, sometimes people preferred to use loan words or transliteration instead of the coinages despite the fact that almost all of English loanwords have the definition in the Chakma Dictionary New Format (2011), but Chakma people are still do not use it due to the shortness and easily understanding of the loan words while having a commonly conversation such as duty (duti), free (piri), Party (parti), bank (Baenk).

5.2.1 Prestige

It's been said that most words tend to move from the more prestigious language. In fact, an higher educated persons including one who has aboard education

and people who come from wealthy families as well upper middle class families can pronounce and familiar with English words closely to native speakers. Some people may adopt loanwords to show their superior learning in the societies and also their culture. On the other hand, they might use loan words as a common language to interact among people in the same communities or someone who has abroad education; so, they automatically understand of the meaning. Besides, for higher education, English language has also gained considerable prestige in Chakma society. Chakma educated people are more likely to show off with English loanwords while they were having a conversation with others. For examples; “good morning (gud morning)” “interview (interviow)”, “blackmail (balekmail)” and so on. So, it’s much appropriated for Chakma people to use loanwords directly to communicate conveniently.

5.3 Suggestions

In researcher’s opinion, English loanwords are beneficial for Chakma people who are accustomed to using these words commonly as almost transliterations both of general terms and technical terms because of the convenience in speaking.

This study was limited to the loanwords collected from the modern usage Chakma books, academic books, Chakma Dictionary New Format (Bengali & English), and Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (English to Bengali & English) as well as Students Favourite Dictionary (English to Bengali) . This study is also restricted to the borrowing of English loanwords into the Chakma language. Therefore, further studies should be undertaken as follows:

5.3.1 A study of further investigations can be done on the borrowing of words from other languages besides English language such Bengali, Hindi, Sinhalese.

5.3.2 A study in the type of language changes of English loanwords.

5.3.3 A study of Sociolinguistics between main character’s conversations in plots.

5.3.4 An expanding of figure out English loanwords in other similar plots.

5.3.5 A further study on various sources of spoken language used in newspapers, medicine’s brochures and mass media source like internet.

5.3.6 A further study to collect the more English loanwords spoken in Chakma language in Bangladesh.

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Appendix 1

There are numerous English loanwords spoken in Chakma language samplings of every type in order to make readers understand effortlessly and spontaneously.

Table 4: loanwords

No.	Chakma Language words and Pronunciation	English Loanwords	Types of Loan words
1.	Holiwood/ haliwud /	Hollywood	Loanwords
2.	Interviow / ɪntərvju /	Interview	Loanwords
3.	salat/ sæləd /	Salad	Loan Blended
4.	Coffi / kafi /	Coffee	Loan Shift
5.	Tiifin box/ tifin baks /	Snack box	Loan Translation
6.	Affice / a: fi s /	Office	Loanwords
7.	Bateri / bætəri /	Battery	Loanwords
8.	Bas / bəs /	Bus	Loanwords
9.	Albam / ælbəm /	Album	Loanwords
10.	Balouse / blaws /	Blouse	Loanwords
11.	Pani Machine./ pa:nimɪʃin /	Water Machine	Loan Blended

12.	Helo / həlo /	Hello	Loan Shift
13.	Tabil / tebəl /	Table	Loan Translation
14.	Licens/lajsəns /	License	Loanwords
15.	Bysikal / bajsɪkəl /	Bicycle	Loanwords
16.	Kot /kot /	Coat	Loanwords
17.	stil Almeria /sti:l əlməriə/	Steal Almeria	Loan Blended
18.	Haf shirt /hə:f.ʃɜrt/	Half Shirt	Loan Blended
19.	Captein /kaptin/	Captain	Loan Shift
20.	Ambulans /æmbjələns/	Ambulance	Loanwords
21.	Motorsikal /motərsajkəl /	Motorcycle	Loanwords
22.	Foot pat /fʊtp:θ/	Foot Path	Loan Translation
23.	Dolar / dɔlər /	Dollar	Loanwords
24.	Kartun /kartun /	Cartoon	Loanwords
25.	Krew /kru: /	Crew	Loanwords
26.	Kadet/kədət/	Cadet	Loanwords
27.	Surgent /sərdʒənt /	Sergeant	Loanwords
28.	Kondractor /kəntræktər/	Contractor	Loanwords

29.	Korporal / kɔrpərəl /	Corporal	Loanwords
30.	lazenge/ lɔzændʒ /	Lozenge	Loan Blended
31.	Komando / kəmændo /	Commando	Loanwords
32.	Lanskorporal/ lænskɔrpərəl /	Lance Corporal	Loanwords
33.	Stodium / stediam /	Stadium	Loanwords
34.	Hiter / hɪtər /	Hitter	Loan Shift
35.	Night clab / najt kləb /	Night Club	Loan Blended
36.	Stodio/ stadio /	Studio	Loanwords
37.	Kamp / kamp /	Camp	Loanwords
38.	Muzium/ muʒiəm /	Museum	Loanwords
39.	Kelicopter / halikoptər /	Helicopter	Loanwords
40.	Lori / lɔri /	Lorry	Loanwords
41.	Doktor/ daktər /	Doctor	Loanwords
42.	Sodiam / sodiəm /	Sodium	Loan Shift
43.	Disco dans/ dɪsko dæns /	Disco dance	Loan Blended
44.	Photo sop/ foto ʃɒp /	Photo shop	Loan Translation
45.	Fruit juice / fru:tdju:s /	Fruit juice	Loan Blended

46.	Aspatal /həspɪtəl/	Hospital	Loanwords
47.	Bos /bɒs/	Boss	Loanwords
48.	Stetion /steɪʃən /	Station	Loanwords
49.	AeroPlen / aeroplæn/	Aeroplanes	Loanwords
50.	Baenk /bæŋk/	Bank	Loanwords
51.	Iskul /sku:l/	School	Loanwords
52.	Touchlight /torlajt/	Torchlight	Loan Blended
53.	Paeper /peɪpər/	Paper	Loanwords
54.	Dusbin /dʌstbɪn/	Dustbin	Loanwords
55.	Post- Affice /post ɒfɪs/	Post office	Loanwords
56.	Europ /jʊrəp/	Europe	Loanwords
57.	Toilat room /tɔɪlətrum/	Toilet room	Loan Blended
58.	Viras / vaɪrəs /	Virus	Loan shift
59.	Engrezi /ɪŋɡreɪzɪ/	English	Loanwords
60.	Amarica /əmeɪrəkə/	America	Loanwords
61.	Inchi /ɪntʃɪ/	Inch	Loanwords
62.	Parliment/parlɪənt/	Parliament	Loanwords

63.	Bax /baks/	Box	Loanwords
64.	Fotball /fʊtbɔl/	Football	Loanwords
65.	Clab /kləb/	Club	Loanwords
66.	Computar /kəmputər/	Computer	Loanwords
67.	Magistrate /mædʒəstret/	Magistrate	Loanwords
68.	Telephone /teləfɒn /	Telephone	Loanwords
69.	Electriciti/ələktrɪsəti/	Electricity	Loanwords
70.	Culvert /kəlvərt/	Culvert	Loanwords
71.	Embassy/embəsi/	Embassy	Loanwords
72.	Polotin bag/polotin bæɡ/	Polythene bag	Loanwords
73.	Platinam / plætɪnəm/	Platinum	Loan Shift
74.	Salon sop/səlan ʃɑp/	Salon shop	Loan Translation
75.	Imigration /ɪməɡreɪʃən/	Immigration	Loanwords
76.	Agenci /edʒənsi/	Agency	Loanwords
77.	Catelog /kætələɡ/	Catalogue	Loanwords
78.	Kommonwel/kəmənweɪlθ/	Common Wealth	Loanwords
79.	Siment/səmənt/	Cement	Loanwords

80.	Malaria /mə'liəriə/	Malaria	Loanwords
81.	Batminton/bædmɪntən/	Badminton	Loanwords
82.	Voliball /vəlibɒl/	Volleyball	Loanwords
83.	Chocolat /tʃɒklət/	Chocolate	Loanwords
84.	Chein /tʃeɪn/	Chain	Loanwords
85.	Texi driver/tæksi draɪvər/	Taxi driver	Loan Blended
86.	Bas driver/bæs draɪvər /	Bus driver	Loan Blended
87.	Basketbal/ bæskətɒl /	Basket ball	Loan Shift
88.	Footbaler / fʊtbɔːlər /	Footballer	Loan Shift
89.	Ceramik /sə'remɪk/	Ceramic	Loanwords
90.	Wardrove/wɔːdrɒb/	Wardrobe	Loanwords
91.	Parmacy /fɑːməsi/	Pharmacy	Loanwords
92.	Aluminium /ə'lumɪnəm/	Aluminium	Loanwords
93.	Protin /prəti:n/	Protein	Loanwords
94.	Oparation /əpə'reɪʃən/	Operation	Loanwords
95.	Paracitamal/pə'reɪtəməl/	Paracetamol	Loanwords
96.	Adio /ə'diəʊ/	Audio	Loanwords

97.	Redio / ræ diə/	Radio	Loanwords
98.	Tiub / tju :b/	Tube	Loanwords
99.	Midia / Mæ diə/	Media	Loanwords
100.	Lequid / lɪ kwəd/	Liquid	Loanwords
101.	Saction / sæk ʃən/	Section	Loanwords
102.	Palatinum / plæt nəm/	Platinum	Loanwords
103.	Parti / p : ti/	Party	Loanwords
104.	Castom / kæ stəm/	Custom	Loanwords
105.	Colege / kəl ɪdʒ/	College	Loanwords
106.	Universiti / jun ɪvərsəti/	University	Loanwords
107.	Laptob / læ ptəp/	Laptop	Loanwords
108.	Marbel / m :bəl/	Marble	Loanwords
109.	Pancil / pens əl/	Pencil	Loanwords
110.	Kamera / kam rə/	Camera	Loanwords
111.	Neuclear / nuk liər/	Nuclear	Loa words
112.	Oxigen / aks ədʒən /	Oxygen	Loanwords
113.	Kargo / kær go/	Cargo	Loanwords

114.	Potassium / pətæsiəm /	Potassium	Loanwords
115.	Cake / kɛɪk /	Cake	Loanwords
116.	Serial/ seriəl /	Serial	Loan Blended
117.	Delar/ dilər /	Dealer	Loan Translation
118.	Germant/ garmənt /	Garment	Loan shift
119.	Tastimonial/ testəmoniəl /	Testimonial	Loan Blended
120.	Traam/ træm /	Tram	Loan Blended
121.	Draam/ dræm /	Dram	Loan Blended
122.	Asylam/ əsajləm /	Asylum	Loan Translation
123.	Minu/ mɛnju /	Menu	Loan Shift
124.	Monagram/ manəgram /	Monogram	Loanwords
125.	Discaount/ dɪskawnt /	Discount	Loan Shift
126.	Megic/ midʒɪk /	Magic	Loanwords

127.	Perticipate/ pirtɪsəpet/	Participant	Loanwords
128.	Pasword/ pæswərd/	password	Loanwords
129.	Brack / brek/	Break	Loanwords
130.	Signbord/ sajn bɔrd/	Signboard	Loanwords
131.	Rof/ ruf/	Roof	Loan Blended
132.	Olympik / olɪmpɪk/	Olympic	Loanwords
133.	Niws / nuz/	News	Loanwords
134.	Sanior/ senjər/	Senior	Loanwords
135.	Profesors/ prəfəsərz/	Professors	Loan Shift
136.	Rayel/ rejəl/	Royal	Loanwords
137.	Pasenger/ pæsəndʒər/	Passenger	Loanwords
138.	Phetrol/ petfətrol /	Petrol	Loanwords
139.	Ranew/ rənu/	Renew	Loanwords

140.	Cradit/ kredət /	Credit	Loan Translation
141.	Galary/ gæləri /	Gallery	Loan shift
142.	Pian / pajen /	Peon	Loanwords
143.	Saspend/ səspend /	Suspended	Loanwords
144.	Trensit/ trənzit /	Transit	Loan Blended
145.	Lagic / ledʒɪk /	Logic	Loan Blended
146.	Hecked/ hækt /	Hacked	Loanwords
147.	Boteny/ batəni /	Botany	Loan Shift
148.	Refus/ rəfjuz /	Refuse	Loan Translation
149.	Brus/ brəʃ /	Brush	Loan Shift
150.	Buckat/ bəkət /	Bucket	Loan Shift
151.	Rorse/ roarz /	Rose	Loanwords
152.	Reng/ rɪŋ /	Ring	Loanwords

153.	Rafresh/ refrɛʃ /	Refresh	Loanwords
154.	Suda/ sjudə /	Soda	Loanwords
155.	Droph/ drap /	Drop	Loanwords
156.	Palaster / pələstər /	Plaster	Loanwords
157.	Serman/ sərmen /	Sermon	Loanwords
158.	Dokument/ dəkjəmənt /	Document	Loanwords
159.	Dor / dɔr /	Door	Loanwords
160.	Variti / vərajəti /	Variety	Loanwords
161.	Tai/ teaj	Tie	Loanwords
162.	Difus/ dəfjuz /	Defuse	Loanwords
163.	Descluse/ dɪskloz /	Disclose	Loanwords
164.	Ren/ rɛnt /	Rent	Loanwords
165.	Raadar/ redar /	Radar	Loanwords

167.	Employa/ emplɔʝi/	Employee	Loanwords
168.	Naminate/ namənet/	Nominate	Loanwords
169.	Baxing / baksɪŋ/	Boxing	Loanwords
170.	Aple/ æpəl/	Apple	Loanwords
171.	Plas/ pləs/	place	Loanwords
172.	Maarket/ markət/	Market	Loanwords
173.	Trak/ træk/	Truck	Loanwords
174.	Tik / trɪk/	Tick	Loanwords
175.	Bilding / bɪldɪŋ/	Building	Loanwords
176.	Baner/ bænər/	Banner	Loanwords
177.	Baunday/ bawndəri/	Boundary	Loanwords
178.	Ariea / eriə/	Area	Loanwords
179.	Increase / ɪnkris/	Increase	Loanwords

180.	Impasible/ ɪmpasəbəl /	Impossible	Loanwords
181.	Parmenant/ pərmənənt /	Permanent	Loan Shift
182.	Rasidence/ rɛzədəns /	Residence	Loan translation
183.	Dairict/ dərəkt /	Direct	Loanwords
184.	Derector/ dərəktər /	Director	Loanwords
185.	Distick/ dɪstrɪkt /	District	Loanwords
186.	Devision / dɪvɪʒən /	Division	Loan Blended
187.	Comisioner/ kəmiʃənər /	Commissioner	Loan shift
188.	Campose/ kəmpoz /	Compose	Loan translation
189.	Cammunist/ kəmjunɪst /	Communist	Loanwords
190.	Culammist/ kələmnɪst /	Columnist	Loanwords
191.	Fotocopy/ fɒtəkəpi /	Photocopy	Loanwords
192.	OpARATION/ əpəreɪʃən /	Operation	Loanwords

193.	Remak/ rəmark/	Remark	Loanwords
194.	Dril / drɪl/	Drill	Loanwords
195.	Paip/ pajp/	Pipe	Loan translations
196.	Dokument/ dakjəment/	Document	Loanwords
197.	Ledar/ ledər/	Lader	Loanwords
198.	Lader/ ledər/	Leader	Loanwords
199.	Naminat/ namənet/	Nominate	Loanwords
200.	Air Kondition/ ər kəndɪʃən/	Air Condition	Loan shift
201.	Lemp/ læmp/	Lamp	Loanwords
202.	Laight/ leajt/	Light	Loanwords
203.	Limitad/ lɪməted/	Limited	Loanwords
204.	Laprosy/ leprəsi/	Leprosy	Loanwords
205.	Liman/ limən/	Lemon	Loanwords

206.	Leik/ lek /	Lake	Loanwords
207.	Comody/ kamadi /	Comedy	Loan blended
208.	Movi/ muvi /	Movie	Loanwords
209.	Jocer/ dʒokər /	Joker	Loan shift
210.	Atach/ ətætʃ /	Attach	Loan blended
2011.	Atractive / ətɹæktɪv /	Attractive	Loanwords
2012.	Enimation/ ænəmeɪʃən /	Animation	Loanwords
2013.	Embition/ æmbɪʃən /	Ambition	Loanwords
2014.	Emargency/ ɪmərɔːdʒənsi /	Emergency	Loanwords
2015.	Indikate/ ɪndəket /	Indicate	Loanwords
216.	Imotional/ ɪmoʃənəl	Emotional	Loanwords
217.	Swet/ swit /	Sweet	Loan blended
218	Arina / əri:nə /	Arena	Loanwords

219.	Monogram/ manəgram /	Monogram	Loan shift
220.	Netional/ nifənəl /	National	Loanwords
221.	Rifund/ rifənd /	Refund	Loan translation
222.	Risort/ rizɔrt /	Resort	Loan Blended
223	Gass/ gæss /	Gas	Loan shift
224.	Rigular/ rɛgjələr /	Regular	Loan words
225.	Sanitary/ sænətəri /	Sanitary	Loanwords
226.	Stor / stɔr /	Store	Loanwords
227.	Sarprise/ serprajz /	Surprise	Loan blended
228.	Tiep / tɪɐp /	Tip	Loanwords
229.	Tittle/ tajtəl /	Title	Loan shift
230.	Trop/ trup /	Troop	Loanwords
231.	Voat/ voet /	Vote	Loanwords

232.	Vaucher/ væʊtʃər /	Voucher	Loan translation
233.	Projeat/ prədʒekt /	Project	Loan translation
234.	Maneger/ mænədʒər /	Manager	Loanwords
235.	Profesors/ prəfəsərz /	Professor	Loanwords
236.	Lectur/ lɛktʃər /	Lecture	Loan Blended
237.	Cassh / kæʃ /	Cash	Loan shift
238.	Pilgrem/ pɪlgrəm /	Pilgrim	Loanwords
239.	Noval/ navəl /	Novel	Loanwords
240.	Blok / blak /	Block	Loanwords
241.	Rieck / ræk /	Rack	Loan Blended
242.	Aluminium / əlʊmənəm /	Aluminum	Loan Translation
243.	Ralief/ relif /	Relief	Loan blended

Appendix 2

There are some coined loanwords showing the samples under the below;

Table 5: Loan Coined

No.	Chakma Language words and pronunciation	English Loanwords	Types of Loan words
1.	Green kard /grin kard/	Green card	Loan coined
2.	Balekmail /blakmeɪl/	Black mail	Loan coined
3.	Hanymoon /hənimun/	Honeymoon	Loan coined
4.	Farniture /fərnɪtʃər/	Furniture	Loan coined
5.	Texicab /tæksikæb/	Taxicab	Loan coined

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