

# LANGUAGE CONTACT AND LANGUAGE MIGRATION

## (BHOJPURI AND NEPALI)



### Abstract

Across the world all languages have been contacted to each other and have linguistically influenced to one another. Many languages have adopted completely linguistics feature from other language and merged in donor or recipient languages due to many social reasons. Similarly, if we see at Bhojpuri language then we find that this language has been influenced by many languages some of them belong to Indo-Aryan language family and some languages belong to Turkish, Persian, Arabic, and some language families. I would like to clarify one thing that Bhojpuri language has been deeply influenced by Arabic, Farsi, Hindi and Urdu languages. If we see in Bhojpuri's vocabulary, thousands of words have been borrowed by Arabic, Farsi, and Hindi and Urdu languages. Migration of Bhojpuri speakers are being occurred across India and even abroad too and not any clear survey shows, how big populations of Bhojpuri speakers have been migrating across India. Behind of Bhojpuri speakers migrations have many social-economies and historical reasons . First reason is unemployment across Bhojpuri speaking regions (including U.P and Bihar), due to unemployment crisis in UP and Bihar, millions of Bhojpuri speakers are being migrated in cities. Due to Bhojpuri speakers migrations across India, their language is being migrated across India.

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This research paper shows language contact in Nepali and Bhojpuri, and also shows language influence between Nepali and Bhojpuri. In Indo-Nepal border areas (including Bihar's Nepal border and U.P's Nepal borders) Nepali and Bhojpuri speakers have migrated one place to another place and their migrations have heavily influenced on local languages.

Keywords: Language contact, Language migration, Bhojpuri speaker etc..

## Introduction

Displacement is becoming a big problem all over the world. Millions of people are being displaced or migrated across the world. If we look at the recent years, we find that displacement has increased across the world and it has been increasing steadily, displacement is social and natural problem. Why we say that displacement is social and natural problem because due to human displacement and migration, its cultures and languages get influences by another cultures or languages.

Across the world, migration and displacement have increased. In Middle-East countries like Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan, millions of people are being displaced from these countries in European countries like Germany, UK, and some other countries. In Myanmar, Rohingya Muslims are being displaced and being migrated in India and Bangladesh. Their displacement and migration have been influencing on local languages where they are displacing into local communities.

Naturally, when any cultural community displaces or migrates from one geographical region to another geographical region, thus language also displaces or migrates. In Indo-Nepal border areas, many local languages are being migrated across India. Language contact and language migration of Bhojpuri and Nepali in Indo-Nepal border areas

(Includes U.P. and Bihar) both language have borrowed loanwords to each other and also borrowed many loanwords from other local languages.

## Language Contact

In recent years, the study on language contact has changed. Many linguists have done great work in this field, one of them Sarah Thomason and Raymond Hickey. These linguists have worked very pioneer works in the field of language contact. In recent years, the study on language contact has changed rapidly. Many linguists have come forwards and have started working together. Sarah Thomason and Raymond Hickey have worked together on language contact and their works on language contact are very important in the present scenario. Yaron Matras's books 'language contact' and Jeanette Sakel's book 'Grammatical borrowing in cross-linguistics perspectives' contributing to research in the field of language contact, appreciating students and researchers to work together.

Across the world every language has been in contacted to each other, every language borrowed linguistics feature to each other. English has crossed its boundary and influenced every languages of the world. Listed below some English terms 'university' 'democracy' and 'television' which are borrowed by some languages . These languages have morphologically modified 'university' 'democracy' and 'television' accordingly.

ENGLISH	University	democracy	television
ALBANIAN	Universitet	Demokraci	Television
MALTESE	Universita	Demokrazija	Televizjoni
TURKISH	Universite	Demokrasi	Televizyon
HEBEW	Universita	Demokratya	Televizya
MALAY	University	Demokrasi	Televisyen
JAPANESE	Uunibashiti	Minsei	Terebijon
HAUSA	jami'a	dimokurad'iyya	Telebijin
ARABIC	Dzamia	Dimoqratiyya	Tilfizyon
FARSI	Danegah	Demokrasi	Televizyon
SWAHILI	dhuo kikuu	Kidemokrasi	Televisheni

Figure 1 Loanwords for three concepts in several languages (inherited terms are shaded)

When recipient language adopts loanwords from donor language then recipient language morphologically modifies those loanwords that are borrowed from donor language. As we saw above, English words 'university', 'democracy', and 'television' phonetically have been modified and borrowed by many languages. Maltese borrowed loanwords 'university', 'democracy', and 'television' from English and linguistically modified into universita 'university', demokrazija 'democracy', televizjoni 'television'.

English	Swahili	Maltese	Lovari Romani	Domari	Urdu
red	-ekundu	Ahmar	Lolo	Lala	Laal
Black	-eusi	Iswed	Kalo	Kala	Kala/siah
White	-eupe	Abjad	Parno	Prana	Safed
Green	Hijani	Ahdar	Zeleno	Ahdar	Sabz
Blue	Bluu	Blu	Modro	Azraq	Asman

Figure 2 Inherited and borrowed color terms in some languages.

Indian languages have borrowed many adjectives loanwords from Lovari Romani language. In Lovari Romani, Lolo 'red' is adjective word, Domari borrowed as 'lala' and Hindi, Urdu, and some other Indo-Aryan languages have borrowed as Laal 'red'.

Similarly, Turkish has influenced in Arabic and Persian languages, and many Turkish words transferred into Arabic and Farsi. Arabic and Farsi have adopted dunya 'world' from Turkish and morphologically have modified its duniya 'world'

Inflectional integration of borrowed nouns

A ) Turkish: dunya from Arabic/Persian

dunya-nın geleceg-i

world-GEN future-3SG

'The future of the world'

Similarly, Hindi and Urdu have adopted *dunya* and phonetically have modified it.

B ) Turkish: *dunya* from Arabic/Persian

Hindi and Urdu: *dunya* from Arabic/Persian

Hindi and Urdu have phonetically changed *dunya* into *duniya* (world), Hindi and Urdu have transferred all those loanwords in Bhojpuri by which borrowed by Persian/ Arabic languages.

Domari has borrowed loanwords from many languages; there is an example, *kart* (postcard) by English 'card'.

C ) Domari: *kart* 'postcard' , via Arabic *kart* from English *card*

Ktib-k-ed-a    aha kart-as

Write-LOAN.TR-PAST-3SG.M this card-ACC

'He wrote this card'

In Japanese, many English terms have arrived as loanwords. *kyatto-fudo* 'cat-food', Japanese has morphologically modified borrowed words from English, *kyatto* means 'cat' *fudo* means 'food' which are morphologically modified.

D ) Japanese (Loveday 1996:17): *kyatto-fudo* 'cat-food' , *baransu* 'balance'

*Kyatto-fudo wa eiyo-baransu ni....*

cat.food              top nutrition.balance DAT

'As for cat-food in its balance of nutrition....'

Kurdish has borrowed *tarix* 'history' from Arabic 'tarix'

E ) Kurdish: *tarix* 'history' from Arabic *tarix*

*tarix-a                  kurd-an*

*history-ATTR.F Kurd-OBL.PL*

'The History of Kurds'

Bhojpuri and Nepali speakers have migrated in Indo-Nepal border areas (including Bihar, UP and Nepal) and their languages also have migrated, due to their migration, Bhojpuri and Nepali language have linguistically influenced to each-other in Indo-Nepal border and some other local languages have also influenced. Due to migrations of Bhojpuri and Nepali speakers in Indo-Nepal border areas; their linguistic grammatical features are being changed or being merged into local languages. Thousands of content and function words of Bhojpuri and Nepali are being borrowed by local languages. Every language in border areas is being mixed to each other.

If we do comparative analysis of Bhojpuri and Nepali, we find that Bhojpuri has borrowed more loanwords from Nepali while Nepali has borrowed loanwords in less proportion.

**mə** ‘I’ is 1<sup>st</sup> person singular in Nepali and Bhojpuri has **həm** ‘I’ 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, but in Indo-Nepal border areas Nepali and Bhojpuri have borrowed 1<sup>st</sup> person singular to each other and have replaced its own 1<sup>st</sup> person singular.

**mə** g<sup>h</sup>əre: ja:t̪ ba:t̪i: [BHO]

I home go.1s.M.PORG

I am going to home.

u ‘he’ is 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular male in Bhojpuri and **ʈɽyo** ‘he’ is 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular male in Nepali, but Indo-Nepal border areas Bhojpuri has borrowed Nepali **ʈɽyo** ‘he’ is 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular.

(3) **ʈɽyo** əspət̪la:l me: ka:m kəre:la: [BHO]

He hospital-LOC work.3S.M.PRES

He works in a hospital.

*In Nepali, ‘haru’ is the inflectional plural morpheme marker which always affixes with 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person pronouns and makes plural pronouns timi+haru ‘you’ tini+haru ‘they’. In borders areas, BHO speakers have borrowed Nepali’s inflectional plural morpheme marker ‘haru’ while removed its log: inflectional plural morpheme marker.*

(6) **ʈɽui:haru:** khe:t me ka:m kəre:la: [BHO]

You.2P farm.LOC work.2P.M.PRES

You work in farm.

*As same happens in Nepali in border areas, log: inflectional plural morpheme marker in Bhojpuri while Nepali has borrowed ‘log:’ plural morpheme marker.*

(9). तिनीलोग बाजार जान्छन् [NEP]

ʈɽini:log ba:dʒa:r dʒa:ntʃhəñ

they market go.3.P.PRES

They go to market.

In Bhojpuri, **həm** mə is 1<sup>st</sup> person singular and mə is 1<sup>st</sup> person plural in

(10). हम खाना खान्छु [NEP]

həm kha:na: kha:ntʃhʊ

I food.S.M eat.1S.PRES

I eat food.

## Language migration

The story of human migration began when the first humans picked up bundles, weapons, and children, and moved to a different location. They moved because they had to, whether their reasons were population pressure, decreasing access to food and shelter, or environmental degradation. They moved, in other words, when the risks of staying in one place exceeded the perceived dangers of venturing to a new area. They hoped to better their chances of surviving, thriving, and reproducing. Eventually, humans moved across nearly all of the Earth's landscapes, including rainforests, deserts, tundra, ice, oceans, and mountains. Human wherever have displaced or migrated or conquered regions in the world, they left linguistic evidence. In the medieval age and modern age in India, many Mughals captured India's regions which due to their Arabic and Farsi language influenced of all Indian language families.

If we see in Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi and Bhojpuri, all these languages have been heavily influenced by Arabic and Farsi language. Arabic and Persian have influenced Punjabi,

Punjabi has more Persian and Arabic vocabulary than Bengali, Marathi, and Gujarati. Similarly, Bhojpuri has more Farsi and Arabic vocabulary than Bengali.

Arabic	Punjabi	English
Sirat	Sirat	Path
Qanoon	Qnoon	Law
Aafat	Aafat	Disaster
Intizaar	Intizaar	Waiting
Imaan	Imaan	Faith
Aulaad	Aulaad	Children
Aukaat	Aukaat	Position
Ijaazat	Ijaazat	Permission

Figure 3. Some borrowed loanwords in Punjabi from Arabic.

Arabic	Bhojpuri	Farsi	English
Duniya	Duniya (World)	12. Dariya	Dariya (Sea)
Jahaj	Jihaj (Ship) (phonetically modified)	13. Azadi	Azadi (Freedom)
Muhbbat	Muhbbat (Love, Affection)	14. Mard	Marad (Man) (phonetically modified)
Pabandi	pəbandi (Prohibition)	15. Derakha	Derakha (Tree)
Barud	Barud (Explosion)	16. Charbi	Charbi (Fat)
Nazara	Nazara (Look)	17. Sar	(Sar) Head
Imtahan	Imitahan (Exam) (phonetically modified)	18. Zuban	Zuiban (Tongue) (phonetically modified)
Lekin	Lekin (But)	19. Zamin	Zamin (Earth)
Qareeb	Qareeb (Near)	20. Garam	Garam (Warn)
Kitaab	Kitaab (Book)	21. Sard	Sarad (Cold)
Kursi	Kursi (Chair)	22. Khub	Good

Figure 4. Some borrowed loanwords in BHO from Arabic and Farsi.

Not focusing into historical evidences, if we look at medieval history and modern history of India, we will find that many Indian languages have migrated in many countries and got influenced or have influenced on languages. Same foreign languages have arrived in India during the medieval period. If we see in Indo-Aryan and other Indian language families, we find that Arabic and Farsi have deeply influenced on Indian languages. During the medieval period in India, when Muslims rulers had been occupying India, their Arabic and Farsi language had also been occupying Indian languages. Similarly, Magahi, Awadhi, Maithili, Bagheli dialects borrowed loanwords from Arabic and Farsi. English influenced Indian languages during the British Raj, Indian languages borrowed thousand of words from English and still Indian languages are being borrowed of English words as loanwords. Similarly, Roman and German language have had influenced to each-other. Historically, Germans and Romans were culturally and religiously conjoined and had been sharing economics and cultures to each other from ancient times. Germans and Romans language have borrowed loanwords to each-other.

### Language migration of Bhojpuri and Nepali across India

In the present scenario in India and across the world, languages are being migrated everywhere which have some advantages and same disadvantages. Bhojpuri speakers are being migrated across India for their livelihood. In every states of India, Bhojpuri speakers have left linguistic influence on the state's language whether it's Marathi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Oriya, Punjabi etc. Punjabi have borrowed many loanwords from Bhojpuri like zəna:ni: 'female', zəna:na: 'male', ma:s 'meat', nəwa: 'new', all these words are Bhojpuri words. Bhojpuri speakers go to other states for search of livelihood, they adopt that state's languages, and when they come back at their speech community, they share loanwords with their speech communities. Bhojpuri has borrowed loanwords from almost every Indian States and have shared

loanwords into its speech communities, Loanwords of almost every language can be found in Bhojpuri. In Nepali has borrowed loanwords from Indo-Aryan language family like Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi, Bhojpuri, Bengali, Marathi etc.

## Conclusion

Language contact and language migration of Bhojpuri and Nepali have increased in Indo-Nepal border areas and also across India. In Indo-Nepal border areas, Bhojpuri and Nepali language heavily influenced to each other. People's migrations in Indo-Nepal are the main reasons behind the mixing of Bhojpuri and Nepali language. Bhojpuri have heavily function words and content words in Indo-Nepal border areas due to cultural, social and political presser.

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