

Arabic loans in English newspapers in Bangladesh: A Sociolinguistic study

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Abstract

This is a study of Arabic loan words borrowed from Bengali language, which is comprised of Arabic/Perso-Arabic, Urdu and Sanskrit/Hindi loanwords in local English newspapers. This paper is confined to three English language newspapers namely The Daily Star, The Independent, and The News Today. This study seeks to identify Arabic loanwords in the English-language newspapers and to investigate the types of lexical items or loanwords found therein. This survey examined the authentic use of Islamic English particularly the occurrences of borrowing Arabic terms, collected from October 2013 to April 2014. The loanwords are also categorized and analyzed to show their function in the English newspapers. The findings of this study prove that the English language is still in contact with other languages to express new ideas and concepts. It is hoped that this study will assist in some measures towards an understanding of the way local words, phrases, and ideas are nativized into the English language and the extent to which these Arabic loanwords are used in the local English newspapers.

Key Words: Islamic loans, English newspapers, nativization

الألفاظ العربية المستعارة كما تستخدم في الصحف الصادرة بالإنجليزية في بنجلاديش: دراسة لغوية اجتماعية

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الملخص

هذه الدراسة تناولت الألفاظ المستعارة في العربية من اللغة البنغالية، وهي مكونة من مفردات مستعارة من عدة لغات كالعربية والفارسية والأوردية والهندية السنسكريتية تستخدم في الصحف الصادرة بالإنجليزية في بنجلاديش. وقد اقتصر عينة البحث على صحف ثلاثة هي الديلي استار والانديبندن ونيوز توداي. وقد سعت الدراسة إلى التعرف على المفردات المستعارة من العربية في تلك الصحف الإنجليزية بحثاً عن أنواع تلك المفردات. كما اعتمد المسح اللغوي على البحث في الاستخدامات الأصلية للغة الإنجليزية كما تستخدم في العالم الإسلامي ولاسيما ما ورد منها من مفردات عربية تتداول في اللغة الإنجليزية كالمصطلحات المتعارف عليها في الفترة من أكتوبر 2013 وحتى أبريل 2014م. وقد تم تصنيف وتبويب الألفاظ وتحليلها لإظهار وظائفها الدلالية كما تستخدم في تلك الصحف الصادرة بالإنجليزية. وقد أثبتت نتائج الدراسة أن اللغة الإنجليزية لا تزال في حالة اتصال مع لغات أخرى للتعبير عن مفاهيم وأفكار جديدة. ومن المرجو من هذه الدراسة أن تساعد في وضع بعض المقاييس لفهم طرق توطين المفردات والتعابير والأفكار المحلية في نسيج اللغة الإنجليزية والتعرف على مدى استخدام المفردات المستعارة في الصحف المليئة بالإنجليزية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الألفاظ الإسلامية المستعارة، الصحف الصادرة بالإنجليزية، التوطين.

1- Introduction

Thomason (2001) has highlighted that the extent of borrowing depends, among other things, on the intensity of language contact. Usually, words are borrowed first, then structure and grammar. Even people who are not fluent in a foreign language can borrow a word from it, especially if the loanword is simpler than its native counterpart word or phrase, or if it is more appropriate to use because of stylistic reasons. Fluency in the source language becomes more relevant when borrowing structural elements. Non-basic vocabulary, such as terms related to business, technology and culture are often the easiest to borrow and integrate into the target language. Next are stress placement and word order. Inflectional morphology is less likely to be borrowed, because it would have to be worked into an existing self-contained and highly organized system (cf. 64-69). Likewise, Trask (1996) has also mentioned that a better term might be 'copying' but 'borrowing' has long been established in this sense and words that are borrowed are called loan words.

The phenomenon of English as a global language has impacted countries all around the world. In Asia, it has significant and profound effects on the region's language policies, educational systems and patterns of language use (Bolton, 2008; Kirkpatrick, 2008; Nunan, 2003). Although the phenomenon of the expansion of the

English language has reached all the corners of the world, the main focus of attention has been on contexts belonging to the outer circle (Bangladesh), particularly such non-western countries as Ghana, India, Nigeria, or Singapore (Kachru, 1992; as cited in Rendon, 2003, p. 185). This study will provide practical and functional insights into the understanding of the use of Islamic loanwords in the general process of discourse production in English in Bangladeshi newspapers. The printed media is chosen because it reaches a large number of people from all walks of life, and it is one of the most accessible and referred sources of information. It has a commonly shared code which is used in our daily newspapers for interpersonal communication.

2- Background of the study

Bangladesh has witnessed long language contact situations. Language contact occurs when the speakers of two languages interact. It has always occurred throughout history and it would be difficult to find a language whose speakers have avoided contact with other languages for a significant period of time (Thomason, 2001, p.10). Language contact, language change and lexical borrowings have occurred all over the world, and Bengali is no exception. The sources of lexical borrowings did not remain constant, as French, German, and English were each, at one time, the most popular source of borrowings. During

British rule, as Bangladesh was a part of India, a lot of English, Hindi (Sanskrit) and Arabic loanwords were borrowed into Bengali language. The prolonged Muslim rule has contributed a large number of words in the field of law, administration, and land-management, as well as provided us with Islamic culture (Sridhar, 2008, p. 237). After that, in Pakistan period (1947-1971), Urdu was the state language alongside with English in Pakistan. As a result, during that time a lot of Urdu loanwords were borrowed in Bengali language. Moreover, in Bangladesh, a majority of the people are Muslim. So they use many Arabic words in their religious activities. Finally, we find that in Bengali language, many Arabic/Perso-Arabic, Urdu and Hindi (Sanskrit) words are merged. So, when media writers use English in the dailies in Bangladesh, they borrow Bengali loanwords in the nativization process which are mixed with other languages, e.g. Urdu, Hindi (Sanskrit), Perso-Arabic and Arabic.

3- Literature Review

Lexical borrowing is the loan or borrowing or copying of non-native words. It has been widely used when the English equivalent term of a native lexicon is not found. Gumperz (1982) discussed that lexical borrowing is the introduction of single words or short, frozen, idiomatic phrase from one variety into another. The items are incorporated into the grammatical system of the borrowing language. They are treated as part of its lexicon, take on its morphological characteristics and enter into its syntactic structures (cf. 66).

Likewise, Kachru (1983, p. 62) has presented that the lexical items which are frequently used in South Asian

English (SAE) writing (especially in journalism) provide an interesting example of the 'distinctiveness' of SAE at the lexical level. The following excerpt from standard SAE newspapers is an illustrative item: "This is clear from the results of the *panchayat* elections announced yesterday. The elections were held on Sunday and some 170,000 villagers cast their votes to elect 180 *pradhans* and 1500 odd members of *gaon sabhas*. *Pradhans* and members of 15 *gaon sabhas* were elected unopposed" (*Hindustan Times*, December 17, 1969). Kachru (1983, p. 62) also presented lexical borrowing in the following extracts from 'Pakistan English' and 'Ceylon English': "He [Major General S. D. Khan Niazi] was addressing various detachments of *Mujahids* who participated in the *Mujahids mela* held at Kasur" (*Dawn*, February 4, 1970). (*Mujahid* [Arabic] = fighter in a holy war; *Mela* [Urdu] = fair). "Among those who called at the *avasa* of the new *Mahanayke* of the" (*The Times of Ceylon*, November 26, 1969).

Baumgardner, Kennedy and Shamim (1993) have also presented a list of 54 categories in which words are borrowed from local languages into English. Some examples are: '*haleem*' 'a thick soup' (Edibles); '*pardah*' 'segregation' (Religion); '*hartal*' 'strike' (Law and order); '*shadies*' 'weddings'; '*dulha*' 'groom'; '*dulhan*' 'bride' (Wedding); and '*goonda tax*' 'extortion' (Terms and gratification) (cited in Mahbub, 2004, P. 1053).

Azirah (1999, 2000) has put forward several references in which examples of lexical borrowing in essays, newspaper articles, short stories and advertisements are given. For example: "*Allah*, don't look

at me like that-the silver that's under my bed. It's got to be used some time. If we don't use it for New Year's Day lunch, we'll never use it. It's written in the Koran that it's very bad to have silver and gold which you never use-*'haram'*, you know?" Azirah (2007) has mentioned that lexical borrowing is often used for items or events with religious or cultural significance. Words borrowed from Arabic are commonly found in the interactions of Malay characters. This is due to the fact that Islam is the religion of the Malays who comprise sixty per cent of the total population. For example: *'Halal'* and *'haram'* are words of Arabic origin meaning 'permitted' and 'not permitted' respectively and are often used to refer to food and practices. The issue of *'halal'* and *'haram'* is very important to Muslims and something that is sensitive to most of them. Azirah further argued that the loanwords in Malaysian English mirror a Malaysian identity in English (cf. 35-39).

From the above studied, creative writers borrow loanwords to serve as their specific terms of non-Anglophone cultures and traditions which are based on different domains—ethnicity, religion, food, music, sports, clothing and geography- in order to enrich the remarkableness of non-native English vocabulary.

4- Research Methodology

Bangladeshi English Newspapers are the main source of data for this study. The data was collected from three English daily newspapers. Namely, *The Daily Star*, *The Independent* and *The News Today* and the textual analysis of examples of lexical borrowing taken from the selected texts is explained. Eighty three (83) online copies of the three newspapers were randomly searched

over a period of six months, dated from 13 October 2013 to 14 April 2014.

4.1 Data collection

Qualitative research was conducted in a holistic way. The tools for this research included the actual authentic newspaper materials in English which are read widely. The corpus of the data comprises 65 Islamic loanwords from Arabic and other languages. The procedure of textual analysis, which is adapted from Allison's (2002), Creswell's (2003), and Belsey's (2005) studies, comprises three phases – text selection, text coding and categorizing, as well as text analysis and interpretation.

5- Findings and Discussions

This chapter presents two types of lexical borrowings--(independent and reduplicating). They are tabulated and described with respect to particular texts from different domains of the three dailies (i.e., *The Daily Star*, *The Independent* and *The News Today*).

An analysis of lexical borrowing in this study is based on Kachru's work (1986). A number of such loans display and consist of two types-- independent and reduplicating-- in relation to lexico-semantic components and functional uses of Arabic loanwords in English newspapers. Each is described and discussed below:

5.1 Independent Lexical Borrowing

Independent lexical borrowing refers to loanwords in which both the form and meaning are borrowed. Arabic Loanwords independently occur in English sentences without the translation of meaning. Some relevant words are shown in the following tables:

Table 5.1.1: Independent Lexical Borrowing (Arabic Terms)

No (s)	Nativised Item(s)	Excerpt(s)	Meaning(s)
1	Hafez	<i>Hafèz</i> Mufti Muhibullahil Baki Nadvi, the imam of Baitul Mukarram National Mosque, will conduct the prayer. (<i>The Independent</i> , 14 October 2013)	literally meaning "guardian," A term used by Muslims for someone who has completely memorized the Holy Qur'an
2	Fateha and Munajat	She also offered <i>fateha</i> and <i>munajat</i> seeking divine blessings for eternal peace of the martyrs. (<i>The Independent</i> , 04 November 2013)	Recite seven ayat (verses) and a prayer for (ALLAH'S) God's guidance, and stress His Lordship and Mercy
3	Qaumi madrasa	Hefazat-e-Islami Bangladesh, a <i>qaumi madrasa</i> -based organisation, has postponed its scheduled rally at Shapla Square in the city..... (<i>The Independent</i> , 10 November 2013)	The traditional Muslim educational system of Bangladesh
4	Mussollis	Hundreds of <i>Mussollis</i> , local people, civil society members, professionals and elite of the city were present. (<i>The Independent</i> , 17 January 2014)	Muslim worshippers at mosque
5	Jam-e- Mosque Hybrid word (Arabic and English)	The RCC Mayor was addressing a discussion organised by Miyapara Ziyatpukur <i>Jam-e-Mosque</i> authority..... (<i>The Independent</i> , 17 January 2014)	The grand, congregational mosque
6	Jumma prayers Hybrid word (Arabic and English)	The militant leader holds special sermons exhorting jihad after <i>Jumma prayers</i> . (<i>The Independent</i> , 17 January 2014)	A congregational prayer (ṣalāt) that Muslims hold every Friday
7	Alhaj	Mayor of Rangpur City Corporation (RCC) and valiant freedom fighter <i>Alhaj</i> Sharfuddin Ahmed Jhantu has called..... (<i>The Independent</i> , 17 January 2014)	The person who has performed Hajj rituals
8	Zannatul Ferdous	"The people who have followed the ideals of the Prophet (PBUH), they have been turned into golden people and they will be awarded with the <i>Zannatul Ferdous</i> by the Almighty Allah in the next world," he said. (<i>The Independent</i> , 17 January 2014)	The Highest Gardens of the Paradise (after death according to Islam)
9	Maulana	<i>Maulana</i> Haji Abdul Wahab of Pakistan delivered sermons in Urdu	A title, preceding the name of respected

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No (s)	Nativised Item(s)	Excerpt(s)	Meaning(s)
		(<i>The Independent</i> , 26 January 2014)	Muslim religious leaders (Arabic, literally "our lord/master")
10	Fajrdelivered sermons in Urdu after <i>Fajr</i> prayers and Maulana Omar Faruk of Bangladesh translated those in Bengali. (<i>The Independent</i> , 26 January 2014)	The first of the five daily prayers offered by practising Muslims (Arabic means dawn prayer)
11	Asr	Before the <i>Asr</i> prayers, a total of 108 couples yesterday got married through a traditional ceremony..... (<i>The Independent</i> , 26 January 2014)	The afternoon daily prayer recited by practising Muslims (afternoon prayer)
12	Allama	<i>Allama</i> Shafi has demanded implementation of 13-point HIB demands,..... (<i>The Independent</i> , 26 January 2014)	An honorary title carried by only the very highest scholars of Islamic thought, jurisprudence, and philosophy
13	Doa	In observance of the day, different socio-political and cultural organizations including the ruling Awami League and its associated bodies organized 'do mahfil,..... (<i>The Independent</i> , 18 February 2014)	Doa literally meaning invocation, is an act of supplication
14	Esha	The exhibition will take place before and after <i>Esha</i> prayers. (<i>The Independent</i> , 07 February 2014)	The night-time daily prayer offered by practising Muslims (night prayer)
15	Shura Council Hybrid word (Arabic and English)	He was also elected as a member of the <i>Shura</i> Council and Executive Council of Dhaka City Jamaat. (<i>The Independent</i> , 13 December 2013)	Shura Council (consultative council)
16	Naib-e-Ameer	After that he also carried out his duties in his position as <i>Naib-e-Ameer</i> of Jamaat Dhaka City. (<i>The Independent</i> , 13 December 2013)	the Vice President
17	Fateha	the BNP chief will also place wreaths at the grave of party founder Shaheed president Ziaur Rahman at Sher-e-Banglanagar in the capital and offer <i>fateha</i> (<i>The Independent</i> , 16 December 2013)	Recite seven ayat (verses) and a prayer for (ALLAH'S) God's guidance, and stress His Lordship and Mercy

No (s)	Nativised Item(s)	Excerpt(s)	Meaning(s)
18	Qudsi Hadith	In a <i>Qudsi Hadith</i> reported by Imam Muslim that Allah Almighty says, “Dignity is my lower garment, and arrogance is my covering. If anyone competes with Me in either of these two, surely I torture him.” (<i>The News Today</i> , 15 October 2013)	Hadith Qudsi (or Sacred Hadith) The sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as revealed to him by the Almighty Allah.
19	Ashek-e-Rasul (SM)	The weekly <i>Ashek-e-Rasul (SM)</i> mahfil will be held at 10 am at Babe Rahmat of Dewanbag Sharif, Arambag in the capital today (Friday),..... (<i>The News Today</i> , 06 December 2013)	A gathering of beloved of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
20	Juma prayers Hybrid word (Arabic and English)	After <i>Juma prayers</i> Sufi Samrat Hazrat Mahbub-e- Khoda Dewanbgi (Maddazilllulul Ali) Hujur Qibla will deliver his sermon and conduct the <i>munajat</i> at the function. (<i>The News Today</i> , 06 December 2013)	A congregational prayer (Ṣalāt) that Muslims hold every Friday (Friday prayer) The literal Arabic meaning of <i>munajat</i> (supplication) is a private and confidential talk
21	Munajat		
22	Magrib	The Qulkhwani for Shamsul Alam will be held today (Friday) after <i>Magrib</i> Prayers at BTC apartments at Paribag, Dhaka. (<i>The News Today</i> , 13 December 2013)	Prayed just after sunset, is the fourth of five formal daily prayers performed by practicing Muslims (evening prayer)
23	Azaan	He can take you to the heights of the Himalayas, he can have you frolicking around Brindavan with Radha and Krishna, he can guide you to the mosque at the sweet call of <i>azaan</i> ,..... (<i>The Daily Star</i> , 19 October 2013)	The Islamic call to worship
24	Quran Mazid	Today at 2:00pm, the JSC and JDC examinees will take Bangla First Paper and <i>Quran Mazid</i> and <i>Tazbid</i> , which were rescheduled due to hartal. (<i>The Daily Star</i> , 08 November 2013)	The Holy Quran
25	Tazbid		The rules governing pronunciation during recitation of the Qur'an
26	Insha' Allah	“Ultimately I will be, <i>insha'Allah</i> , Prime Minister,” she says. (<i>The Daily star</i> , 08 November 2013)	For ‘God willing’ or ‘if Allah wills’
27	Aliya Madrassa	“I lay in the canal like soldiers do, taking cover,” says Haque, “Bombs fell inside the	An Islamic educational Institute (University)

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No (s)	Nativised Item(s)	Excerpt(s)	Meaning(s)
		<i>Aliya Madrassa</i> , behind and in the <i>dighee</i> . (<i>The Daily Star</i> , 08 November 2013)	
28	Walima	every booking of videography and photography for wedding and <i>walima</i> , you will receive a similar deal for the holiday absolutely free. (<i>The Daily Star</i> , 12 November 2013)	The marriage banquet, is the second of the two traditional parts of an Islamic wedding
29	Ebtedai	The government once again rescheduled today's primary and <i>ebtedai</i> terminal tests, which had been deferred last week due to the opposition alliance's 71-hour blockade. (<i>The Daily Star</i> , 30 November 2013)	Arabic medium Primary school
30	Gayebana janaza	The Jamaat-e-Islami yesterday announced it will hold a <i>gayebana janaza</i> for its assistant secretary general,..... (<i>The Daily Star</i> , 13 December 2013)	Funeral prayer in the absence of the dead body
31	Maulana	He was there with his father, a close friend of my khalujan, <i>Maulana</i> Sheikh Abdur Rahim (<i>The Daily Star</i> , 31 January 2014)	Literally 'our lord/master'. A title, preceding the name of respected Muslim religious leaders/scholar
32	Shariah	We highlighted the key features of the <i>shariah-based</i> index to the top executives of the institutions..... (<i>The Daily Star</i> , 13 January 2014)	Islamic legislation
33	Tasbeeh	Minutes before, Babar was praying with a <i>tasbeeh</i> in his right hand. (<i>The Daily Star</i> , 31 January 2014)	A form of dhikr (remembrance) that involves the repetitive utterances of short sentences glorifying ALLAH (God), in Islam
34	Alim Madrasa	Sonaikhamar <i>Alim Madrasa</i> is situated only half-a-kilometre around the bridge. (<i>The Daily Star</i> , 31 January 2014)	An Islamic educational Institute (college)
35	Tarika	Residents of those areas said they were the followers of <i>Kaderia</i> , <i>Jahangiria</i> and <i>Chistia Tarika</i> and <i>Pir</i> of Elahabad Sufia Darbarsharif at Kanchan Nagar and <i>Pir</i> Shaheb of Mariachi Darbar..... (<i>The Daily Star</i> , 19 October 2013)	A tariqa has a murshid (guide) who plays the role of leader or spiritual director
36	Eid- e-	Holy <i>Eid- e-Miladunnabi</i> will be observed	Birth of the Prophet

No (s)	Nativised Item(s)	Excerpt(s)	Meaning(s)
37	Miladunnabi Rabiul Awal	in the country tomorrow commemorating the birth of Great Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) 1,441 years ago on this day of the month of <i>Rabiul Awal</i> with divine blessings for the mankind, reports BSS. <i>(The News Today, 14 January 2014)</i>	Muhammad (peace be upon him and his family) The third month in the Islamic calendar
38	Tawhid	The Prophet has been successful in discharging his duty of establishing ' <i>tawhid</i> ' in the world with his efficiency, greatness, tolerance, hard work, devotion and limitless sufferings, he added. <i>(The News Today, 14 January 2014)</i>	Attributing Oneness to Allaah and describing Him as being One and Unique, with no partner or peer in His Essence and Attributes
39	Rahmatullil Alamin	She expressed firm conviction that the proper practice of the code of life of the Prophet, who is ' <i>Rahmatullil Alamin</i> ' and ' <i>Uswatun Hasana</i> ', can ensure restoration of peace in the present conflicting world. <i>(The News Today, 14 January 2014)</i>	Prophet Muhammad is the Mercy Unto the Worlds (peace be upon him and his family)
40	Uswatun Hasana		Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him and his family) is the Good example
41	Miladunnabi	Meanwhile, Islamic Foundation began a fortnight-long programme including a 'book fair' at Baitul Mukarram National Mosque on the occasion of the <i>Miladunnabi</i> . <i>(The News Today, 14 January 2014)</i>	Birth of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him and his family)
42	Qirat	The other programmes includes rally at 10 am tomorrow, <i>qirat</i> mahfil and <i>hamd-naat</i> competition for the students, seminar and discussion meetings.	Recitation of the Holy Quran
43	Hamd	<i>(The News Today, 14 January 2014)</i>	"Praise" of Almighty ALLAH
44	Assalam-o-alaikum	His ' <i>assalam-o-alaikum</i> ' remains one of the myriad ways in which he continues to be defined. <i>(The Daily Star, 17 November 2013)</i>	The greeting meaning 'Peace be upon you'

The major religion of the Bangladeshis is Islam (nearly 90%) (BBS, 2013). The majority are Sunni Muslims. Muslim communities worldwide use Arabic expressions frequently in the domains of religion and culture. There is an increasing influence of Islam on Bangladeshi English whereby Islamic terms in Arabic become nativized. Eventually, terms that refer to the Islamic way of life have become household words with most Bangladeshi Muslim People. Arabic Loanwords such as '*Hafèz, Maulana, Shura, Naib-e-Ameer,* and '*Allama*' are exclusively used for Muslim religious scholars. *Allama* and *Maulana* are used for religious leaders in different contexts, whereas '*Shura*' and '*Naib-e-Ameer*' are used for Islamic political leaders (member and vice-president). The last word, '*Hafèz*', is only used for a Muslim who recites the Holy Book (Al Quran). Likewise, the loanwords '*Fajr, Asr, Esha*', and '*Magrib*' are the names among five prayers which are offered by Muslims in a day (24 hours). '*Jumma*' is a prayer which is only offered on Friday. '*Gayebana janaza*' is the funeral prayer in absentia. The loanword, '*azaan*' is the Islamic call for the five times and Friday prayers towards Mosque. '*Quran Mazid*' and '*Qudsi Hadith*' are names of the two Holy books of Muslims. '*Ebtedai, Alim Madrasa, Aliya Madrassa*' and '*qaumi madrasa*' are the Arabic words which are used for Islamic educational institutes in Bangladesh. Moreover, '*fâteha, doa* and '*munajat*, are special prayers/ invocation /supplication with the recitation from the Holy Quran for (ALLAH'S) God's guidance, and stress His Lordship and Mercy on different religious occasions. *Insha'allah* is an

Arabic term frequently used by Muslims during their conversations meaning if ALLAH (God) wants/wills. Interestingly, the loanwords, '*Jam-e-Mosque, Jumma prayers* and '*Shura Council*' are hybrid/compound of Arabic and English words. Other loanwords in this domains are '*Zannatul Ferdous, walima, shariah, tasbeeh, tarika, assalam-o-alaikum, qirat, hamd, Miladunnabi, Rahmatullil Alamin, Uswatun Hasana, tawhid*' *Rabiul Awal, Mussollis* and '*Alhaj*', are also used by Muslim people in their rituals.

Loanwords in relation to Islam are quickly gaining popularity in English language newspapers as it is assumed that most Bangladeshis are familiar with these items. The main reason is that majority of the people are Muslims, and they used Arabic words in their daily rituals. As a result, no glosses were provided in the above articles, indicating an expectation that their meanings should already be understood by the target readers, namely Muslims of Bangladesh.

5.2 Reduplicating Lexical Borrowing

Hashim and Bennui (2013, p.163) have mentioned that reduplicating lexical borrowing concerns loanwords in which meanings are paraphrased and translated in the form of either appositives or brackets. Some key words are discussed in the following table:

Table 5.2.1: Reduplicating Lexical Borrowing (Arabic Terms)

No (s)	Nativised Item(s)	Excerpt(s)	Meaning(s)
1	Munajat	The first phase of Ijtema will end <i>with Akheri Munajat</i> (final prayers) on Sunday while the second phase will be held..... (<i>The Independent</i> , 26 January 2014)	Prayers (supplication)
2	Rokon	He took oath as a ' <i>Rokon</i> ' (senior member) of the organization in 1978 in the month of November. (<i>The Independent</i> , 13 December 2013)	Senior member
3	Iqama	Among them, 16 have been freed as their employers showed the workers' legal work permits (<i>Iqama</i>) to police," he told The Daily Star over phone. (<i>The Daily Star</i> , 08 November 2013)	Workers' legal work permits
4	Imaan	Their <i>imaan</i> , or faith, was an insult to the religion they swore by. (<i>The Daily Star</i> , 26 March 2014)	Faith
5	Sura al-Mai'da	The basis for Eid ul Azha is the 196th verse of second Surah, Al Baqara (The Cow), and the word 'Eid' appears in the <i>fifth Sura al-Mai'da</i> (The Table Spread) of the Qur'an, meaning 'solemn festival.' (<i>The Daily Star</i> , 13 October 2013)	the Holy Qur'an, Sura al-Mai'da (The Table Spread)
6	Koran	Sitting at the side of many of Arafat roads and reading from the <i>Koran</i> , Islam's holy book, Syrian Ahmad al-Khader prayed for oppressed Syrians to be victorious. (<i>The News Today</i> , 15 October 2013)	Islam's holy book

Three Arabic words such as '*Rokon*, *imaan*, *Iqama*' are clearly reduplicated in the excerpt. '*Rokon*' is the word which is exclusively used for Islamic political senior leadership in Bangladesh. '*Akheri Munajat*' is a popular term of *Tongi Iztema* which is the second largest congregation of Muslims in the word. '*Akheri Munajat*' (the final prayer) is usually held at the end of the congregation.

We can see, the number of Arabic loanwords in independent lexical borrowing is higher than in reduplication lexical borrowing section. This indicates that Arabic words are very familiar to Bangladeshi people. The terms that refer to the Islamic ways of life have become household words with most Bangladeshis. As a result, the term need not to be defined in independent lexical borrowing section.

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From the two types of lexical borrowing presentation (independent and reduplicating), the loanwords found are commonly used by the Bangladeshi people in various domains. However, the words, *Madrassa*, *Maulana*, *Shura*, *Hadith*, *Inshallah*, and *Qur'an*, are found in the latest edition of Oxford English Dictionary (Oxforddictionaries.com, 2015). According to Oxford dictionary, all the above words belong to Arabic language. Although these loanwords are not of Bengali language, they are very familiar and popular loanwords among Bangladeshi Muslims.

6- Conclusion and further research

Overall, it is important to note that independent and reduplicating Arabic loanwords share certain common features. These words are borrowed into Bengali language due to prolonged colonialism. The findings of this study reflect distinct characteristics of Arabic terms. The present study of Bangladeshi English Newspapers has proven that the Arabic loans have manifested in the Bangladeshi English Newspapers by the writers to depict the rich Bengali Islamic culture. Moreover, the feature become necessary in order to express ideas and concepts for which the receiving language has no equivalents. Apart from newspaper writing, further researches on Arabic loans should be required in creative writings such as English in local fictions, magazines, ESL textbooks etc.

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