

## LOAN WORDS OF URDU IN STANDARD ENGLISH

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### ABSTRACT

*English is considered as lingua franca. People mostly communicate with each other in English all over the world. It has become a global language. As far as the English is considered there are many words in English language which are borrowed from other languages of world "Urdu" is one of them. As we have taken an overview of English language we found many words of Urdu which have become a part of English. The Present paper concerns with the adaptation of Urdu words in English language. It is a study of Urdu loan words in English in every day communication language. To find loan words, English newspaper chose because newspapers language considered simple communication language of society. "Dawn" news selected for this purpose because it is most circulated newspaper in Pakistan. The paper elucidates that there are a large number of Urdu words which are a part of English. At the end result is that English language has loan words which have taken from Urdu language.*

**Keywords:** Lingua Franca, Dawn Newspaper, Loan and borrow words

### INTRODUCTION

English is consider as lingua franca. In Asia English is considered as second language which we use to communicate in our daily life. Asian continent have many languages like Urdu, English and Chinese etc. In Pakistan, English is an official language; we use English to communicate in our daily life, office letters and applications with the influence of our native language i.e. Urdu and Punjabi. Topic of our research is "loan or borrow" words in English language. According to the concept of **B.B Kachru** English is no more the language of American or British. Every origin has its own English with the influence of native language. So according to Kachru's concept influence of native language found in English in form of loan words which spoke by Pakistani people. Languages are influenced by neighbouring languages in contace situation and this conatact leads to borrowing of words. Process of borrowing started in sub-continent with the arrival of British people. This process of borrowing can be unidirectional or bidirectional. For this purpose we have collected English newspaper "Dawn" to find out loan words. We chose English newspaper because it has understandable language and use in our daily life to communicate with each other. "Dawn" newspaper selected because it is oldest newspaper in Pakistan founded by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, father of the nation in 1941. It has also representatives in abroad. It is most reading newspaper in Pakistan it has weekday circulation of over 138,000. Dawn is on first number newspaper in Pakistani newspaper ranking. It has largest circulation newspaper. List can

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be seen on given reference. We decided to choose newspaper language to find out loan words because Pakistan is in top 10 ranking in the world in which newspaper circulation is largest list can be seen on given reference.

### **Borrowing**

English is a language of whole world to communicate with different kind of people from all over the world. Every origin has its own English with the influence of their native language. According to concept of **B.B Kachru** “English is no more the language of British only. It is the language of people who speaks it.”

( “*The hand book of world Englishes*” by B.B Kachru, Yamuna Kachru, Cecil nelson.)

David Crystal on his book “English as a global language ” has written, “Three hundred and thirty seven million to fourty five million have English as their first language. Two hundred and thirty five million to thirty five million have English as second language. English has become the property of its user native and non-native. People whose native language is not English but second language is english, they speak it with the influence of their native language. People who use English as second language speak it with the influence of their native language. They borrow words from their native language and use them in every day communication. A person who is non-native English speaker can borrow words of every kind which he need to communcate. Now the Question is , “ **whether there are any aspects of language which cannot be borrowed from one language into another. The answer appears to be that there are not.** (Bynon : 1977, p. 255).

These things increasing the diversity of English day by day. Evidence of diversity of English is that every dialect has its own English like British English, American English, Australian English, South African English, Nepali English, Scots English, Welsh English, Canadian English, Pakistani English, Indian English and Sri Lankan English etc.

These “Englishes” which exists in different dialects have their own specific pattern and style. And this Englishes contains al large number of loan words which borrowed from native language of that dialect e.g. In Pakitsani English there are many words of Urdu which we use in our everyday communication. We use: “I am going to **Masjid**” instead of **Mosque**.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

### **Material**

#### **Selection of words**

Dawn newspaper of a whole week from 19-2-2012 to 26-2-2012 is selected for the selection of words.

### **PROCEDURE**

All the newspapers are read thoroughly and all the words of urdu are being highlighted. And then all the highlighted words are searched in advanced English learner dictionary.

**TABLES**

**Table 4.1.1**

S. No	Word	Meaning	Origin	Frequency
1	Acres	A unit of measuring land	Old English <i>æcer</i> (denoting the amount of land a yoke of oxen could plough in a day), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch <i>akker</i> and German <i>Acker</i> 'field', from an Indo-European root shared by Sanskrit <i>ajra</i> 'field', Latin <i>ager</i> , and Greek	14

**Table 4.1.2**

S. No	Word	Meaning	Origin	Frequency
1	Melas	A fair or Hindu festival	From Sanskrit <i>mela</i> 'assembly'	10

**Table 4.1.3**

S. No	Word	Meaning	Origin	Frequency
1	Halal	(of meat) from an animal that has been killed by Muslim laws	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century: from arabic <i>halal</i> according to religious law	9

**Table 4.1.4**

S. No	Word	Meaning	Origin	Frequency
1	Tehsil	an administrative area in parts of India.	from Persian and Urdu <i>taḥsīl</i> , from Arabic, 'collection, levying of taxes'	8

**Table 4.1.5**

S. No	Word	Meaning	Origin	Frequency
1	Ghee	A type of butter used in S. Asian cooking	from Hindi <i>ghī</i> , from Sanskrit <i>ghṛtā</i> 'sprinkled'	3
2	Moong	A small round green bean	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century from hindi 'mung'	3

Table 4.1.6

S. NO	Words	Meaning	Origin	Frequency
1	shalwar	Salwar	from Persian and Urdu <i>šalwār</i>	02
2	kameez	A piece of clothing like a long shirt worn by many people from S. Asia	from Arabic <i>qamīṣ</i> , perhaps from late Latin <i>camisia</i>	02
3	Monsoon	A period of heavy rain in summer in S Asia; the rain that falls during this period	late 16th century: from Portuguese <i>monção</i> , from Arabic <i>mawsim</i> 'season', from <i>wasama</i> 'to mark, brand'	02
4	ustaad	Teacher	from Urdu <i>ustād</i> ( <i>highly skilled person</i> )	02
5	kurta	A loose shirt worn by men or women in Asia	from Urdu and Persian <i>kurtah</i>	02
6	Zakat	payment made annually under Islamic law on certain kinds of property and used for charitable and religious purposes, one of the Five Pillars of Islam.	via Persian and Urdu from Arabic <i>zakā(t)</i> 'almsgiving'	02
7	Mohallah	an area of a town or village; a community:	from Arabic <i>mohālla</i>	02
8	Bazaar	Area of town where there are many small shops (In Eastern countries)	late 16th century: from Italian <i>bazarro</i> , from Turkish, from Persian <i>bāzār</i> 'market'	02
9	Chutney	a spicy condiment of Indian origin, made of fruits or vegetables with vinegar, spices, and sugar	early 19th century: from Hindi <i>caṭnī</i>	02
10	Rickshaw	a small light vehicle with two wheels used in some Asian countries to carry passengers.	Late 19 century : abbreviation of jinricksha	02

Table 4.1.7

S. NO	Word	Meaning	Origin	Frequency
1	Sufi	a Muslim ascetic and mystic.	mid 17th century: from Arabic <i>ṣūfī</i> , perhaps from <i>ṣūf</i> 'wool' (referring to the woollen garment worn)	
2	Kulifi	a type of Indian ice cream, typically served in the shape of a cone.	from Hindi <i>kulfi</i>	
3	Gutkha	a sweetened mixture of chewing tobacco, betel nut, and palm nut, originating in India as a breath freshener.	Hindi, 'a shred, small piece'	
4	Caravans	<i>British</i> a vehicle equipped for living in, typically towed by a car and used for holidays	late 15th century (in <a href="#">caravan (sense 2)</a> ): from French <i>caravane</i> , from Persian <i>kārwān</i> . The sense 'covered horse-drawn wagon' dates from the early 19th century	
5	Jawan	a male police constable or soldier.	from Urdu <i>jawān</i> 'young man', from Persian; ultimately related to <a href="#">young</a>	
6	Masoor	a lentil of a small orange-red variety.	from Hindi <i>masūr</i>	
7	Jowar	another term for <a href="#">durra</a> .	from Hindi <i>jauār</i>	
8	Bajra	(in South Asia) pearl millet or similar grain.	from Hindi <i>bājra</i> , <i>bājri</i>	
9	Nawabs	An Indian ruler during Mogul empires	from Urdu <i>nawwāb</i> , variant of Arabic <i>nuwwāb</i> , plural (used as singular) of <i>nā'ib</i> 'deputy'; compare with nabob	
10	Mujahideen	Soldiers fighting in support of their strong Muslim beliefs	from Persian and Arabic <i>mujāhidīn</i> , colloquial plural of <i>mujāhid</i> , denoting a person who fights a jihad	
11	Sahib	Used in India in past to address a european man, espacially one with some social or official status	Urdu, via Persian from Arabic <i>ṣāhib</i> 'friend, lord'	

12	Tabla	A pair of small drum plays with hands and used in S. Asia	from Persian and Urdu <i>tablah</i> , Hindi <i>tablā</i> , from Arabic <i>ṭabl</i> 'drum'
13	Haji	People who perform Hajj	from Persian and Turkish <i>hājjī</i> , <i>hājī</i> , from Arabic <i>ḥajj</i>
14	Biryani	S. Asian dish made from rice with meat, fish or vegetables	Urdu, from Persian <i>biryāni</i> , from <i>biriyān</i> 'fried, grilled'
15	Jihadi	a person involved in a jihad; an Islamic militant	from Arabic <i>jihādi</i> , from <i>jihād</i>
16	Sardar	a Sikh (often used as a title or form of address)	from Persian and Urdu <i>sar-dār</i>
17	Niqab	a veil worn by some Muslim women in public, covering all of the face apart from the eyes.	Arabic <i>niqāb</i>
18	Burqah	a long, loose garment covering the whole body from head to feet, worn in public by women in many Muslim countries.	from Urdu and Persian <i>burqa</i> ' , from Arabic <i>burqu</i> '
19	Quota	the limited number or amount of people or things that is officially allowed	: early 17th century: from medieval Latin <i>quota (pars)</i> 'how great (a part)', feminine of <i>quotus</i> , from <i>quot</i> 'how many'
20	Jungli	wild; not educated	from jungle + the suffix <i>-i</i> (as in <i>Hindi</i> ); compare with Hindi <i>janglī</i>
21	Mushaira	An evening social gathering at which Urdu poetry is read, typically taking the form of a contest.	from Urdu <i>mušā'ara</i> , via Persian from Arabic <i>muṣā'ira</i> 'vying in poetry'
22	Majlis	The parliament of various North African and Middle Eastern	Arabic, literally 'assembly'

		countries, especially Iran.	
23	Wagon	a vehicle used for transporting goods or another specified purpose	late 15th century: from Dutch <i>wagen</i> ; related to wain
24	Qawali	a style of Muslim devotional music now associated particularly with Sufis.	from Arabic <i>qawwāli</i> , from <i>qawwāl</i> 'loquacious', also 'singer'
25	kabaddi	a sport of Indian origin played by teams of seven on a circular sand court	of uncertain origin; compare with Kannada <i>kabalisu</i> 'to gulp' and Hindi <i>kabaḍḍī</i> 'shout "kabaddi"'
26	kebabs	a dish of pieces of meat, fish, or vegetables roasted or grilled on a skewer or spit.	late 17th century: from Arabic <i>kabāb</i> , partly via Urdu, Persian, and Turkish
27	Masalla	a mixture of ground spices used in Indian cookery	from Urdu <i>maṣālah</i> , based on Arabic <i>maṣāliḥ</i> 'ingredients, materials'
28	Roti	bread, especially a flat round bread cooked on a griddle	from Hindi <i>roṭī</i>

## ANALYSIS

### Analysis of Table 4.1.1

#### Acres

A unit to measure land. Its origin is Old English *æcer* (denoting the amount of land a yoke of oxen could plough in a day), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *akker* and German *Acker* 'field', from an Indo-European root shared by Sanskrit *ajra* 'field', Latin *ager*, and Greek. In Urdu this unit is used for measurement of land. And gives same meaning when we measure land in English language. Sample which we took for our research purpose acres used 14 times in a weeknews papers.

### Analysis of Table 4.1.2

#### Melas

A fair or Hindu festival. It is taken from Sanskrit *mela* 'assembly'. It's a type of gathering of people on an occasion or festival where people enjoy and have some parties of get together. Melas are a custom of S. Asia which starts on the starting of any new season like spring and also

arranges on the birth day or death anniversary of saints. This word used in urdu for the occasion of gathering and this term also uses in English in the same meaning. Sample which we took for our research purpose across used 10 times in a week newspapers.

### Analysis of Table 4.1.3

#### Halal

From an animal that has been killed by Muslim laws. Its origin is mid-19<sup>th</sup> century: from Arabic halal according to religious law. This is an Islamic term used in Muslim from all over the World. It is used for meat of animals which killed by Islamic laws. It also gives same meanings in English, Urdu, and Arabic etc. This word is collected from the Dawn newspaper of a week and it is repeated 9 times.

### Analysis of Table 4.1.4

#### Tehsil

An administrative area in parts of India. Its origin is from Persian and Urdu *tahsīl*, from Arabic, 'collection, levying of taxes'. Tehsil is a term used in Pakistan and India for administrative division of areas. This term used in Pakistan and we have no alternative word in English, so we use it in Pakistani English. This word taken from Dawn newspaper of a week. And it is repeated for 8 times.

### Analysis of Table 4.1.5

#### Ghee

A type of butter used in S. Asian cooking. Its origin is from Hindi *ghī*, from Sanskrit *ghṛtá* 'sprinkled'.

This is a type of Butter which S.Asian used in cooking . This is a common word used for cooking butter in Pakistan. It is the clarified form of butter. This word repeated three times in a week's newspaper of Dawn.

#### Moong

A small round green bean. Its origin is Early 19<sup>th</sup> century from hindi '*mung*'. It's a kind of bean. And this term used by S. Asian people. This word repeated for 3 times.

### Analysis of Table 4.1.6

#### Shalwar

Salwar.Taken From Persian.This word is also used in urdu language and used as wearing. Kind of loose trouser used to wear in Asian people. This word is used twice in our sample

#### Monsoon

A period of heavy rain in summer in S Asia; the rain that falls during this period. It is from late 16th century: from Portuguese *monção*, from Arabic *mawsim* 'season', from *wasama* 'to mark, brand. Type of rainy season. This word is twice used in our sample.

#### Ustaad

Teacher. Its origin is from Urdu *ustād*. *Ustaad is a highly skilled person who teaches students in school colleges. And it is also used for highly skilled person in a specific field like singing. For*



*example UstaadNusratFateh Ali khan.ustaad is highly respectable person because he is skillfull in his arts. This word is repeated in our sample two times*

### **Kurta**

A loose shirt worn by men or women in Asia. It is from Urdu and Persian *kurtah*. *It is long piece of shirt weared. It is weared by people of Pakistan. It's a traditional dress wore by Pakistanis. Mostly it is wore on functions and different traditional ceremonies. Word kurta is found in our sample twice*

### **Zakat**

Payment made annually under Islamic law on certain kinds of property and used for charitable and religious purposes, one of the Five Pillars of Islam. Its origin is from Persian and Urdu from Arabic *zakā(t)*. Zakat is given to poor muslim peoples given by people who afford to give others. It's an Islamic obligation. This term is used in islam for equal flow of money in Islamic society. Zakat is used two times in our survey.

### **Mohallah**

An area of a town or village. Its origin is from Arabic *mohālla*. *Mohallah is basically a community where people live and communicate with eachother. Mohallah is basically a small division in cities and towns. it is two times used in the sample.*

### **Bazaar**

Area of town where there are many small shops (In Eastern countries). Its from late 16th century: from Italian *bazarro*, from Turkish, from Persian *bāzār* 'market'. It's a shopping place. In bazaar all kinds of shops are near to eachother. Two times used in research.

### **Chutney**

A spicy condiment of Indian origin, made of fruits or vegetables with vinegar, spices, and sugar. It's origin is early 19th century: from Hindi *caṭnī*. *It is spicy and used with lunch or dinner to make food spicy and tasty. It is used in place of sauces by Asians. Mostly used by Asians. Used twice in research.*

### **Rickshaw**

A small light vehicle with two wheels used in some Asian countries to carry passengers. Its origin is from Late 19 century : abbreviation of jinricksha. It's a mean of transport having three wheels

### **Analysis of Table 4.1.7**

#### **Masoor**

A lentil of a small orange-red variety. Originated from Hindi *masūr*. *It is a kind of bean. It is used in Pakistan and India for cooking.*

#### **Nawabs**

An Indian ruler during Mogul empires. It is from Urdu *nawwāb*, variant of Arabic *nuwwāb*, plural (used as singular) of *nā'ib* 'deputy'; compare with nabob. A person who has property is known as nawab in asian countries. This word is found one time in our sample.

**Mujahideen**

Soldiers fighting in support of their strong Muslim beliefs. Originated from Persian and Arabic *mujāhidīn*, colloquial plural of *mujāhid*. Denoting a person who fights a jihad. Muslim people who fight for their religion for the sake of Allah.

**Sahib**

Used in India in past to address a European man, especially one with some social or official status. Its origin is Urdu, via Persian from Arabic *ṣāhib* 'friend, lord'. A person who is financially strong is known as sahib. It is also used for most powerful authorities in sub-continent.

**Tabla**

A pair of small drum played with hands and used in S. Asia. From Persian and Urdu *tablaḥ*, Hindi *tablā*, from Arabic *ṭabl* 'drum'. It is a kind of musical instrument which is probably used by classical singers in S. Asia.

**Haji**

People who perform Hajj. Origin is from Persian and Turkish *hājjī*, *hājī*, from Arabic *ḥajj*. *Hajj is the basic part of Islam. A large number of people offered Hajj every year and these people are called Haji. It is used for noble person in Islamic society.*

**Biryani**

South Asian dish made from rice with meat, fish or vegetables. From Urdu, from Persian *biryāni*, from *biryān* 'fried, grilled'. *It's a traditional dish of India and Pakistan.*

**Jihadi**

A person involved in a jihad; an Islamic militant. It is from Arabic *jihādi*, from *jihād*. *A Muslim person who fights for the sake of religion and for the sake of Allah is known as jihadi.*

**Sardar**

A Sikh (often used as a title or form of address); from Persian and Urdu *sar-dār*. *It's a proper noun used for Sikhs all over the world.*

**Niqab**

A veil worn by some Muslim women in public, covering all of the face apart from the eyes. Arabic *niqāb*. *Niqab is a piece of cloth which is worn by Muslim women in public place. It is used to cover all the face apart from eyes. It's a religious obligation of Islam for women.*

**Burqah**

A long, loose garment covering the whole body from head to feet, worn in public by women in many Muslim countries. From Urdu and Persian *burqa*, from Arabic *burqu*. *It is a long loose garment which is used by women to cover the whole body in Muslim countries.*

**Quota**

The limited number or amount of people or things that is officially allowed. From early 17th century: from medieval Latin *quota (pars)* 'how great (a part)', feminine of *quotus*, from *quot* 'how many. Specific or limited number or amount of people or things which is officially

allowed. For example army soldiers have limited seats in cadet colleges for their children in Pakistan.

### **Jungli**

Wild; not educated. Originated from jungle + the suffix *-i* (as in *Hindi*); compare with Hindi *janglī*. *Jungli are uncivilized people.*

### **Mushaira**

An evening social gathering at which Urdu poetry is read, typically taking the form of a contest. From Urdu *mušā'ara*, via Persian from Arabic *muṣāira* 'vying in poetry'

### **Loot**

Steal goods from (a place), typically during a war or riot. Its origin is early 19th century (as a verb): from Hindi *lūt*, from Sanskrit *luṅṭh-* 'rob'. This term is used for robbery in Pakistan and India. It means when people steal something by force. It can be done on road, house and in markets or any other place where anybody can rob something. It's a common use word for **robbery in Pakistan.**

### **Sufi**

A Muslim ascetic and mystic. Its origin is mid 17th century: from Arabic *ṣūfī*, perhaps from *ṣūf* 'wool' (referring to the woolen garment worn). This term used for saints. It is used for people who are very close to God and serve there life for the happiness of God and serving people. It is an Arabic term which we use in English for saints.

### **Kulfi**

A type of Indian ice cream, typically served in the shape of a cone. Its origin is from Hindi *kulfi*. *It's a specific type of Ice cream which made by milk and sugar along with dry fruits. It's a traditional type of ice cream of Pakistan and India. This term is used in English for this specific type of ice cream.*

### **Gutkha**

A sweetened mixture of chewing tobacco, betel nut, and palm nut, originating in India as a breath freshener. Its origin is Hindi, 'a shred, small piece'. This is a kind of drug used in India and Pakistan mostly.

### **Jawan**

A male police constable or soldier. Its origin is from Urdu *jawān* 'young man', from Persian; ultimately related. This term is used for police or army men in Pakistan or for young boys.

### **Caravans**

*British* a vehicle equipped for living in, typically towed by a car and used for holidays. Its origin is late 15th century : from French *caravane*, from Persian *kārwān*. The sense 'covered horse-drawn wagon' dates from the early 19th century. In Asia people use to travel in a form of group in ancient times on foot which are called Caravans.

**Majlis**

The parliament of various North African and Middle Eastern countries, especially Iran. Its origin is from Arabic, literally 'assembly'.

**Wagon**

A vehicle used for transporting goods or another specified purpose. From late 15th century: from Dutch *wagen*; related to [wain](#)

**Qawali**

A style of Muslim devotional music now associated particularly with Sufis. From Arabic *qawwāli*, from *qawwāl* 'loquacious', also 'singer'

**Kabaddi**

A sport of Indian origin played by teams of seven on a circular sand court. Of uncertain origin; compare with Kannada *kabalisu* 'to gulp' and Hindi *kabaḍḍī* 'shout “kabaddi”'

**Kebabs**

A dish of pieces of meat, fish, or vegetables roasted or grilled on a skewer or spit. From late 17th century: from Arabic *kabāb*, partly via Urdu, Persian, and Turkish.

**Masalla**

A mixture of ground spices used in Indian cookery. From Urdu *maṣālah*, based on Arabic *maṣāliḥ* 'ingredients, materials'

**Roti**

Bread, especially a flat round bread cooked on a griddle. From Hindi *roṭī*

**CONCLUSION**

Present research concludes that there are many words of Urdu language which are now used in English language. Meanings of loan words are almost similar in both languages (English & Urdu). Their origin belongs to Urdu and also find in English. No language is made itself it is the combination of different languages as we see that mostly English language is originated from French, Greek and Latin.

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