

**CHAPTER V**

**CONCLUSION**

### CONCLUSION

After studying English loan words in Marathi in terms of their phonological, syntactic and semantic aspects, the following conclusions can be drawn. These observations apply mainly to the non-standard dialect as many of the English loan words selected for research are from non-standard dialect.

\* Marathi has borrowed many English words. This borrowing is probably due to prestige and need - filling motive.

\* Borrowed words can be grouped under various heads according to type as loanblend, loanshift, loan translation, pronunciation borrowing and grammatical borrowing.

\* Borrowed words can be grouped under various categories according to semantic fields as social and domestic life, religion and ritual, astronomy and astrology, politics including warfare and administration, medicine and diseases, philosophy, logic, poetics including dramaturgy, law, mathematics, trees and plants birds and beasts, physiology, grammar, fine arts, profession, avocation and geography, etc.

\* Under phonological changes of English loan words, three processes of change are observed as (i) Loss of a sound, (ii) Addition of a sound (iii) Substitution of a sound.



\* Marathi speakers avoid using clusters particularly at the beginning of a word, and in the process split a cluster and substitute a vowel between two consonant sounds. Substituted vowel is generally /ə/ or /i/ sometimes as -

/tʃrɪŋk/ - /təɾɪŋk/ - vowel /ə/ is used to split a cluster

/plæn/ - /pɪlæn/ - vowel /i/ is used to split a cluster.

\* It is also observed that one of the two consonant sounds of a cluster is lost. This is either at the beginning or at the end of a word as -

/spes/ - /pes/ - consonant /s/ is lost.

\* Marathi speakers pronounce /r/ at the end or in the middle of a word and do not care for the rules of the use of /r/ in R.P. This is observed in the standard dialect as well as non-standard dialect.

/ɔfɪsə/ - /ɔphɪsə/ - /r/ at end is pronounced in Marathi.

\* Vowels /æ/ and /ɔ/ are found difficult to pronounce by Marathi speakers, especially at the beginning of a word. To remedy this, they substitute a vowel /a/ for /æ/ and /ɔ/ as :

/pɔkɪt/ - /pakɪt/ - | /a/ is substituted for /ɔ/ |  
/pæsnɔdʒə/ - /pa:sɪndʒə/ - | and /æ/ |

This substitution of /a/ for /æ/ and /ɔ/ may be explained by the fact that /æ/ and /ɔ/ are not used in Marathi particularly in the non-standard dialect.

\* It is also seen that Marathi speakers split the initial cluster and coin a new cluster which may not be present in the original word as in the non-standard dialect.

/spirit/ - /səpɾit/ - sp- cluster is split and a new pr- cluster is coined.

\* To make the cluster easy to pronounce, Marathi speakers insert a vowel /i/ at the beginning of a word, especially with sp-cluster as :

/spirit/ - /ispɾit/ - vowel /i/ is used at the beginning of a sp-cluster.

\* In few cases, /h/ is used to make the pronunciation simpler in standard colloquial dialect, as :

/ɔfis/ - /həpɾis/

\* Most of the phonological changes under substitution are natural in the sense that a fricative substitutes a fricative or a back vowel substitutes a back vowel. Exceptions to this are also found.

\* Four trends of substitution were observed as :

(i) Vowel for vowel (ii) diphthong for diphthong  
(iii) Vowel for diphthong (iv) diphthong for vowel.

\* Substitution of vowel for vowel is comparatively more common than a substitution of consonant for consonant.

\* So far as the loss of a sound is concerned, following trends were observed, viz :

Loss of /j/ - /tju:b/ to /tu:b/

Loss of /h/ - /xihɜ:s/ to /ɾesəl/

\* So far an addition of a sound is concerned, following trends were observed :

addition of /h/ as /ɔfis / to /hɑ:pis/

addition of /ɑ:/ as /pænl / to /pæna:l/

addition of /æ/ as /pa:sliti / to /pa:ɾsælitij/

addition of /ə/ as /trɪŋk / to /təɾəŋk/

\* In substitution of vowel for diphthong or diphthong for vowel, we can observe that a substituted vowel is common in diphthong also as :

/ e / for / eə / - Common / e /

/ e / for / ei / - Common / e /

/ ə / for / aʊ / - Common / u /

/ ei / for / ai / - Common / i /

\* When words are borrowed, they are used according to the rules of the borrowing language. So far as the gender determination of English loan words is concerned, two criteria are followed :

1. When an English word is borrowed into Marathi, its ending is checked and a gender is determined. For instance, the word **taxi** is neuter in English but feminine in Marathi. The same is true of the words like **entry, family, copy, duty, pregnancy, diary, Ph.D., quality, and delivery.**

2. When the ending of a loan word does not help to determine its gender in a borrowing language, the gender of its equivalent Marathi word is taken into consideration.

It is observed that the rules of plural formation in Marathi are applied to English loan words. For ex. Marathi words ending in /i/ are made plural by adding 'ya' as **kathi** (stick) - **kathya** (sticks). So an English loan word ending in /i/ is made plural in the same way as :

company - *kāmpānjā* (companies), etc.

\* Two important principles seem to be working behind the plural of English loan word in Marathi as :

- (1) While borrowing, Marathi speakers try to make those borrowed words as simple for pronunciation as they can. So we find a general tendency of speakers towards simplification of pronunciation, when there are consonant clusters not used in Marathi.
- (2) When a Marathi speaker tries to make a plural of a borrowed English word, he seems to check the equivalent Marathi word and its way of making a plural is applied to the borrowed word.

\* Marathi speakers use one more strategy regarding the plural of word ending in /ʃ/ and /tʃ/. For ex. smash / smæʃ / and church / tʃɜ:tʃ/. If Marathi speaker wants to express plural meaning of those words in his daily conversation, he uses these words in their singular forms but expresses the meaning of plural by way of changing the construction of Marathi verb which suits it as :

\* *mi: adz dɔn tʃɜ:tʃ pa:hili/pa:hile.*

(I saw two churches today)

\* The following six categories of words were observed depending upon their end for making their plural :

- (1) /i/ to /ya/ - /lɔ:ri/ to /lɔ:rjā /
- (2) /ə/ to /e/ - /həutəl/ to /hətele/
- (3) /ə/ to /a:/ - /list / to /listā: /

- (4) /ə/ to /ə:/ - /sə'tɪfɪkeɪt/ to /sə'tɪfɪkɪtə:/  
 (5) /ə/ to /i/ - /rɛkɔ:d/ to /rɛkɔ:rdi:/  
 (6) /a/ to /e/ - /zɛbrə/ to /zɛbrɛ /

\* The process of borrowing is not complete until adaptation of a borrowed word takes place. When an English word is borrowed into Marathi, there are many non-English suffixes added to a loan word generally for intensification. Combination is generally English root+non-English suffix.

Marathi speakers borrow English words and use them sometimes separately and sometimes with a Marathi word. This probably is an evidence of their being naturalized in Marathi. In this process Marathi word is a headword and an English word is modifier and vice-versa as :

party - s'istə                      coffee - grɪhɛ  
 murgi - pa:rti

\* Even if the English word is used, Marathi speakers have the habit of using immediate Marathi equivalent word after the English word. This can be called as semantic intensification :

band + baja = bandbaja  
 bomb + goḷa = bombgoḷa

\* As a result of code-mixing, new collocations in the borrowing language are created. So far as English - Marathi borrowing is concerned, the form is English noun / verb / adjective + Marathi verbal. As :

import karṇɛ = to import

\* Reduplication of English words is also used in Marathi as :

director - firector

\* Anuradha Potdar (1969, P. 11) argues that Semantics is a neglected field so far as Marathi is concerned. So semantics of loan words is a matter which has received scant attention. If we look at the major linguistic studies of Marathi, we find that right from Dr. Bhandarkar, most of the scholars have concentrated on generally the following fields of linguistic inquiry : Phonology and suffixation, ( *prātjajavičā:ṛ* ), etymology and lexicography. All these studies concentrate on the form of words but pay little attention to their semantic aspects. Exceptions to these are Gune's 'Comparative Philology' and K.P. Kulkarni's ' *Māra:thi Bha:sā: wa s'abda jā:nca: Udgam vika:s* '. But these studies are just introductory so far as semantics of marathi is concerned.

\* Two main semantic processes are seen in the loan words. One is *arthāc̣juti:* and the other is *arthābheda* .

\* In *arthāc̣juti:* there is degradation of meaning of a word. for ex. gutter is originally a small channel for carrying off water, but in Marathi gutter is taken a small channel for carrying off dirty water.

Differentiation ( *arthābheda* ) of meaning takes place in the words of receiving language because of the arrival of loan words. Marathi equivalents of these foreign elements were newly coined, but the English words are also widely used with a slight difference. As a result, the Marathi equivalents and the English loan words are used simultaneously as :

*kha:na:wə!* - hotel

*Waidjə* - doctor

*ghəṛ* - bungla



\* Many English words are borrowed into Marathi for which Marathi equivalents are tabooed. The speaker's intention is to restrict the meaning to certain members of a group. This happens particularly among the educated speakers. These tabooed words in Marathi are from various sources, for ex. words relating to parts of human body, relations between man and woman etc.

It is observed that the highly educated Marathi speakers use many English words in their Marathi conversation. These English <sup>words</sup> may be either newly arrived or they may not have proper Marathi equivalent words coined yet due to cultural difference. Our data contain the following such words. Naturally these words are from standard Marathi dialect.

white wash ,	bob ,
flying kisses ,	pick up shade ,
window shopping ,	picnic spot ,
land lady ,	departmental store ,
hair do ,	fast food ,
boyfriend/girlfriend ,	masterpiece .

#### Areas of Further Research

\* Many of the processes observed during the analysis of the English borrowed words take place in the non-standard dialect - Particularly the changes regarding phonology of the borrowed words.

It would be an interesting field of enquiry to find out whether these words occur in standard dialect also and study the differences in them.

\* It is observed that words of neuter gender are changed to feminine and masculine. There are some exceptions to this and these words are labelled as 'Problematic Cases'. It would be an interesting study as why these words are exceptions to the above observation.

\* To study stylistic implications of the borrowed words is also a challenging area for further research.

#### Shortcomings and Limitations of the Present Study

The researcher is well aware of some shortcomings and limitations of the present study. These can be explained in the following way.

\* The data are from written language and not from spoken language. Actually Marathi speakers twist the English language in whatever way they like while they speak it in their daily conversation. Interesting changes and variations could be observed in the spoken language.

\* The data are chosen from only some types of texts and so not very representative. The present researcher doesn't know whether these words are used in other texts/ other written varieties and their frequency of occurrence.