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LOANWORDS IN MYANMAR LANGUAGE (THE STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY)**Win Min Aung¹**

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Abstract

This study provides a descriptive account of the adaptation of loanwords in Myanmar language. The aim of this study is to explore how the loanwords are taken into Myanmar language and how much these loanwords help foreign students to be able to study and understand Myanmar language very well. The background information of the loanwords and how they are taken into Myanmar language are mainly concentrated in this study.

Key words: loanwords, language exposure, languages of different ethnic groups and their loanwords, loanwords of foreign language

Introduction

This is a paper which presents the loan words in Myanmar language. It, particularly, studies in which way loan words come into Myanmar language. It is also intended to supply for teaching foreign students.

In this paper, loan word are studied, classifying loan words which come from the languages such as English, French, Japanese, Chinese, Thai, Persian, Arabic, Malay, Hindu, Hindi, Pali, Sanskrit, Mon and Shan. Moreover, it also presents how some words of foreign languages have lost their original meanings and structures, and how they come to stand permanently into every language as loan words.

Literature Review**What is a loanword?**

A loanword is a word adopted from one language and usually naturalized it in our mother tongue without translation. Loanwords are, phonologically, adopted from another language into existing words or word-forming roots of the recipient language.

Linguists define loan words in many ways.

According to the linguist David Crystal,

“ A loanword is a word that is borrowed from one language and naturalized phonologically and systematically in a new language”

In Wikipedia, it is defined that

“ A loanword is distinguished from a calque (or loan translation), which is a word or phrase whose meaning or idiom is adopted from another language by word-for-word translation into existing words or word-forming roots of the recipient language.”

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According to Kemmer,

“ A loanword is a linguistically word taking originated word from another language to a different language.”

Jespersen says,

“ No language can apart from loanwords. This is because any ethnic groups cannot live isolated. Loan words come to be apparent when they communicate with one another.”

Furthermore, Myanmar linguists define loanwords in different ways. U Tin Hla, one of Myanmar linguists says like these:

“ A loanword is a word that comes from one language into a different one.”

“ Any words from any languages except Myanmar can linguistically be called loan words.”

“ A loanword is a word borrowing from a different language.”

Another Myanmar linguist Mg Khin Min (Danuphyu) describes

“ Words from one language are commonly adapted in another language. It cannot be avoided. No one cannot be restricted to use their own language only.”

In our Myanmar language, many words which are adapted from other languages and commonly used as loanwords can be studied.

Daw Than Swe, one of the Myanmar linguist, describes that

“ when words from one language are adapted and used in another language, the spellings and situations in which words should be used can be affected by the connection of the races, their literature, and culture.”

According to the reasons mentioned above, it is obvious that words which are adapted from different languages gradually and permanently become loanwords in our language due to the use of the language users.

1.1 How loanwords come into Myanmar Language

Myanmar Language is a language based on Buddhist Literature. When Myanmar language comes, it was created, borrowing a large number of words from the languages of Pali, Sanskrit and Mon. According to the stone inscriptions of that time, it was obvious that words from Pali, Sanskrit and Mon were borrowed and used in Myanmar language. Moreover, Myanmar Kings, at that time, militarily colonized other regions to expand their glory. King Boe Daw Phayar could conquer even Arthan and Manipura regions. Other kings of great power, to some extent, could colonize some regions from the east, north and south.

At the time of Feudal system, Myanmar expanded its areas, but on the other side, they had to struggle their lives under the control of British colonial rules for many years. At that time, some of the necessary words from English language were adapted and profitably used in Myanmar language.

Colonial British government was opposed and revolted with the help of Fascist Japan. Together with the invasion of Japan, their language had come into use. Some words of their language are adapted as loanwords and used in Myanmar language till today. Furthermore, a large number of words from the languages of some neighbouring countries such as Thailand and China also come into use in Myanmar language. As a result Myanmar has a great number of loanwords.

In addition, people from different countries communicate with one another and so do their languages. In this way, different languages are gradually mixed and used, and finally words from different languages become to stand in another language as loanwords.

1.2 Loanwords and Myanmar Language

It can be studied that there are various loanwords from different languages which are daily used in Myanmar language. Nowadays, modern technologies and paraphernalia are developing more and more. But no one can create new words for those things. Instead, they borrow and approximately pronounce the original words from those languages. They also adapt many words into our own language without translating those words. In this way, those words gradually become loanwords in our Myanmar language. It can also be found that a great number of words are still coming to stand in Myanmar language as loanwords.

With the arrival of Buddhist monks from Thi Ho Island and India to Myanmar for the purpose of spreading Buddhism and the influence of colonialism, Myanmar people became to be familiar with the languages of Pali, Sanskrit, Mon and Shan. Moreover, Mon language was used as an official language at the time of King Kyansittha of Bagan, and we could know, obviously, this fact in accordance with the use of Mon language in Palace stone inscriptions. It can also be known that Raza Kumar stone inscription was inscribed by using four languages. Therefore, since the beginning of the Myanmar language, many words from different languages have been borrowed and used. On the other hand, due to the development age, a large number of new words for new things are still being adapted and used in Myanmar language at the present time.

Nowadays, Myanmar language is widely used throughout the world day by day. Some of the Myanmar language learners have to use code switching whenever they felt difficulties to pronounce some Myanmar words. Code-switching can be used in almost all languages including Myanmar. Myanmar used some different words directly, some by translating, and some by the same pronunciation. After a great number of words from different languages are borrowed and used in Myanmar language for a long time, they gradually became loanwords. As a result, this paper presents a great number of loanwords in Myanmar language by doing surveys.

Findings

2. Loanwords in Myanmar Language

Studying loanwords in Myanmar language, they can be divided into two sections: loanwords from foreign languages and ethnic languages.

2.1 Loanwords of foreign languages found in Myanmar Language

Most of the loanwords found in Myanmar language are borrowed from different languages such as English, French, Japanese, Chinese, Thai, Persian, Arabic, Malay, Hindu and Hindi. Moreover, some loanwords adopted from the languages of Pali and Sanskrit can be studied in this paper.

2.1.1 English loanwords

In studying loanwords in the English language, some words which are widely used are frequently reported with the help of Myanmar dictionary.

- | | | | |
|------|-----------|---|--|
| (1) | College | - | a school for advanced education, especially in particular profession or skill |
| (2) | Coffee | - | a <u>brewed drink</u> prepared from roasted <u>coffee beans</u> |
| (3) | Gate | - | the part of a fence or outside wall that you can open and close so that you can enter or leave a place
- the place where you can leave an airport building to get on a plane |
| (4) | Cartoon | - | a funny drawing in a newspaper or magazine, especially about politicians or events in the news
- a short film that is made by photographing a series of drawings |
| (5) | Clip | - | a small metal or plastic object that holds or fastens things together |
| (6) | Camera | - | a piece of equipment used to take photographs or make films or television programmes |
| (7) | Journal | - | a serious magazine produced once a week or once a couple of weeks |
| (8) | Store | - | a large shop that sells many different types of goods |
| (9) | Spare | - | an additional thing, a person who collect money in a bus |
| (10) | Guitar | - | a musical instrument usually with six strings that you play by pulling the strings with your fingers |
| (11) | Sofa | - | a comfortable seat with raised arms and a back, that is wide enough for two or three people sit on. |
| (12) | Trishaw | - | a kind of vehicle which is made of three wheels – a combination of (Side + Car) a bicycle and sidecar which has two back to back seats for two passengers on the left side of the driver |
| (13) | Signboard | - | a flat piece of wood, CARDBOARD etc in a public place, with writing on it that gives people information
- a board displaying the name or logo of a business or product |

- (14) Zip - two lines of small metal or plastic pieces that slide together to fasten a piece of clothing
- (15) Tyre - a thick rubber ring that fits around the wheel of a car, bicycle etc
- (16) Telephone - the system of communication that you use to have a conversation with someone in another place
- (17) Design - the art or process of making a drawing of something to show how you will make it or what it will look like
- (18) Platform - a raised place on which people or things can stand
- (19) Poster - a large painted notice, picture, or photograph, used to advertise something or as a decoration
- (20) Postcard - a card that can be sent in the post without an envelope, especially one with a picture on it
- (21) Pipe - a tube through which a liquid or gas flows
- (22) Pension - an amount of money paid regularly by the government or company to someone who does not work anymore, for example because they have reached the age when people stop working or because they are ill
- (23) Fashion - a popular aesthetic expression in a certain time and context, especially in clothing, footwear, lifestyle, accessories, makeup, hairstyle and body proportions
- (24) Visa - an official mark put on your passport that gives you permission to temporarily enter or leave a foreign country
- (25) Boarder - a student who stays at a school during the night as well as during the day
- (26) Brake - a piece of equipment that makes a vehicle go more slowly or stop
- (27) Shirt - a piece of clothing that covers the upper part of your body and arms, usually has a collar, and is fastened at the front by buttons
- (28) Licence - an official document giving you permission to own or do something for a period of time
- (29) Hotel - a building where people pay to stay and eat meals
- (30) Coat - an outer garment with sleeves, worn outdoors and typically extending below the hips

These (30) English words are commonly used among Myanmar people. Their original words are “ College, Coffee, Gate, Cartoon, Clip, Camera, Journal, Store, Spare, Guitar, Sofa, (Side+Car), Sign Board, Zip, Tyre, Telephone, Design, Platform, Poster, Postcard, Pipe, Pension, Fashion, Visa, Boarder, Brake, Shirt, Licence, Hotel, Coat.” They can also be found in spoken and written forms in Myanmar language. They can also be understood very easily. In this way, these words become to stand as loanwords in Myanmar language.

2.1.2 French loanwords

Today some of the words from French language are adapted and widely used in Myanmar language. As a consequence, those words cannot be noticed.

- (1) Bee yol - a piece of furniture with several drawers, used to keep clothes in
- (2) Buu fei - a meal consisting of several dishes from which guests serve themselves
- (3) Meter - a device that measures and records the amount of electricity, gas water, etc
- (4) Van latt - a round game of cards, at which any number of persons may play, though five or six are enough. The object of the game is to make 21.
- (5) Narnaz - a plant genus in the family Bromeliaceae. It is native to South America and includes the species *Ananas comosus*, the pineapple.
- (6) Brassiere - a woman's undergarment to cover and support the breasts
- (7) Buu Zwar - belonging to or characteristic of the middle class, typically with reference to its perceived materialistic values or conventional attitudes.
- (8) Bouttu - a rich, bored, bourgeois family
- (9) Champagne - a French sparkling white wine that is drunk on special occasions
- (10) Baelay - a style of dancing that tells a dramatic story with music but no talking or singing

These French words are borrowed and used as loanwords in Myanmar language. Their original words are “bureau, buffet, meter, vingt-(et-) un, ananaz, brassiere, bourgeois, bateau, champagne, and ballet.” They are widely used in Myanmar language. It is very difficult to recognize that these words are French words. Although France is far from Myanmar, there is a relation between these two languages.

2.1.3 Japanese loanwords

Some Japanese words are also used in Myanmar language. These words are presented as follow;

- (1) Judo - a Japanese sport or method of defence, in which you try to throw your opponent onto the ground
- (2) Sushi - a Japanese dish of prepared vinegared rice, usually with some sugar and salt, accompanying a variety of ingredients such as seafood, vegetables, and occasionally tropical fruits.

- (3) Kampeitai - Japanese military police of World War II
- (4) Sarkei - a kind of Japanese alcohol
- (5) Kimono - a traditional piece of Japanese clothing like a long loose coat, worn at special ceremonies

These Japanese words are borrowed and used as loanwords in Myanmar language. Their original words are “aJudo, Sushi, Kampeitai, Sakei and Kimono”. It can be analysed that a number of words from different languages can stand as loanwords in another language for its need.

2.1.4 Chinese loanwords

Some Chinese loanwords can also be found in Myanmar language.

- (1) Kaw Pyant -a kind of Chinese food which is made of wheat, potato, peas and curry species in thin, crisped and freshly fried wrappers
- (2) Kwar seed - roasted watermelon seeds
- (3) Thoh Huu - bean curd
- (4) Pauk Si - Chinese dumpling
- a broad classification for a dish that consists of pieces of dough (made from a variety of starch sources) wrapped around a filling or of dough with no filling
- (5) Myu Swun - thin wheat noodle
- (6) Ei Kyar Kway - fried dough sticks
- (7) Kaw Li Thein - a kind of Chinese officinal material plant to
- (8) Kite Lan - Chinese Kale
- (9) Kone Baung Gyi - a typical Chinese food that is cooked with china sauce and soy sauce, do not forget to mix it with fried nuts and also dried chilli for the spicy sensation
- (10) Khin - a kind of string instrument like harp
- (11) Tu - a pair of chopsticks used to enjoy food
- (12) Htaung Ke - a name called in honour of rich Chinese men
- (13) Lang Char - rickshaw
- (14) Than Ban - a small boat with a flat bottom with a paddle bird
- (15) Chu - a big doll which looks like a lion with thick and long mane of hair
- the least expensive money with a picture of Chu

They are the Chinese words which are adapted and commonly used in Myanmar language. Their original words are “baobing, guazi, doufu, baozi, mianxian, youzha gui, gaolishen, gailan, gong baoji, qin, zhu, toujia, lang cha, shan ban and shi”. Studying these words, we become to know that these words have become loanwords in Myanmar language since

long ago due to the neighbourhood and economic relationship between these two countries.

2.1.5 Loanwords from Thai language

Some words from Thai language can also be found, as loanwords, in Myanmar language till today. They are as follow;

- (1) Ngan Pyar Yii - fish sauce is a liquid condiment made from fish or krill
- (2) Sanwin Makin - a kind of dessert which is prepared by boiling the coconut cream, semolina and sugar to obtain a thick dough. Eggs are then incorporated to aerate the mixture before it is baked. Sanwin Makin is first cooked on a stove before being baked in an oven
- (3) Nankahti - delicacy gluerice, sugar and coconut milk
- (4) Mont Lat Saung - a kind of dessert which can be enjoyed with coconut milk and the plum sugar syrup
- (5) Tha Maan - a cut grass
- (6) Ka ROUNG - a kind of melody or tune that can be played based on short drum
- (7) Chyut - a kind of melody or tune that has to be played in a play while acting secretly
- (8) Gkoo-dan - ornamental work with real or imitation gold and jewels

These Thai words become to stand in Myanmar language as loanwords. Their original words are “numplah, kanom maw gkaang, nah kati, laut chang, la-marn, gklaung, chjot and gkoo-dan”. Among these words, there are some distinctions in the words “mont lat saung” and “ngan pyar yii” – the sounds “mont and yii” are pronounced by mixing with Myanmar sound. It is claimed that people from these two countries are accustomed to use code-switching without ignoring their own languages.

2.1.6 Loanwords from Persian language

Several words from Thai language can also be found, as loanwords, in Myanmar language.

- (1) Dan Pauk - Asian dish made from rice with meat, fish or vegetables: chicken biryani
- (2) Mann Gyi - tamarind ; a leguminous tree bearing edible fruit
- (3) Sa Lin - the leader of sailors

Though there are a few words from Persian language in Myanmar language, they are very useful and effective loanwords.

2.1.7 Loanwords from Arabic language

There are some Arabic loanwords in Myanmar language. They are as follow;

- (1) Salam - a kind of greeting of Muslim people by lifting their hands up to their forehead
- (2) A Lan - a piece of cloth with a special coloured design on it that may be the symbol of a particular country or organization, or may have a particular meaning
- (3) Sa Pyit - a small green or purple fruit that grows in bunches on a climbing plant
- (4) Mote Tone Lay- monsoon – a period of heavy rain in summer in South Asia
- (5) Marlin - marine navigator
- (6) Kart Palee - Negro – a member of a race of people with dark skin and curved hair who originally came from Africa
- (7) Kadipar - velvet – a type of cloth made from silk, cotton or nylon

These words are the Arabic loanwords found in Myanmar language. Their original words are “salam, alam, zabib, mausim, muallim, kāfri, qatifa”. Among them, the sound “lay” in the word “mote tone lay” is the Myanmar word. It is due to the adaption of words to fit exactly with the original language.

2.1.8 Loanwords from Malay language

Some Malay words are borrowed and used in Myanmar language. They are presented in this paper as follow;

- (1) Go down - a building where goods and things are stored
- (2) Durian - a large fruit with a strong unpleasant smell and thorns but a sweet flavour
- (3) Min Gwut - a fruit with a thick reddish-brown skin and sweet white flesh with a lot of juice
- (4) Balachaung - an accompaniment to rice made with fried onions, shrimp, garlic, ginger & red chillies and is fairly dry and crisp
- (5) Yone Padi - a green seed cases of the okra plant, eaten as a vegetable
- (6) Partake - a technique of wax-resist dyeing applied to whole cloth, or cloth made using this technique, originated from Indonesia
- (7) Pee Nan Thee - a small size of chilli that is very spicy
- (8) Pa Law Pee Nan- a tropical plants with many branches and long roots that you can eat
- (9) Ka Ra Mak - bastard sandalwood with pleasantly scent, especially for meat

These words are the loanwords borrowed and used from Malay language. The original words are “godong, durian, manggusta, bēlanchan, sayu bendi, batik, pinang, pulo pinang, kalambak”. Among them, “thee” in the word “pee nan thee” is a Myanmar word.

Therefore it can be recognized that any words from different languages can directly be used in our Mother Tongue if necessary.

2.1.9 Loanwords from Hindu language

Many Hindu words are borrowed and used in Myanmar language. They can be found as follow;

- (1) Samusar - a fried or baked pastry with a savoury filling, such as spiced potatoes, onions, peas, meat, or lentils. It may take different forms, including triangular, cone, or half-moon shapes, depending on the region
- (2) Tai ki - a large metal container for holding liquid or gas (tank)
- (3) Masalar - any of the many spice mixes used in cuisine
- a mixture of lime, sand, cement
- (4) Lay lan - (auction) a public event at which things are sold to the person who offers the most money for them
- (5) Faludar - a cold dessert which is made from mixing rose syrup, vermicelli, sweet basil seeds with milk, often served with ice cream
- (6) Buu tar - a place where trains stop so that passengers can get on and get off; station
- (7) Toe Shay - Indian rice flour pancake
- (8) Namuna - a sample
- (9) Play Cut - Indian cotton longyi made of sewing machine

The words mentioned above are some Hindu loanwords found in Myanmar language. The original words are “ asamusā, tankī, masala, nilam, falodeh, guda, dosi, na mū nā, and pulicat”. These words can widely be applied both in written and spoken forms of Myanmar language.

2.1.10 Loanwords from Hindi language

Many Hindi words are borrowed and used as loanwords in Myanmar language. They can be studied as follow;

- (1) Kuli - a porter whose job is carrying people’s bags and other loads
(blue collar worker)
- (2) Nan Pya - a flat circular baked pastry
- (3) Pite San - any item or verifiable record that is generally accepted as payment for goods and services and repayment of debts, such as taxes, in a particular country or socio-economic context (money)
- (4) Kattawar - a bird of parrot family with a large row of feathers (called a Crest) standing up on its head

- (5) Pankar - a powered machine with blades that go round to create a current of air
- (6) Paung Mont - a type of food made from flour, water and usually yeast mixed together and baked (Bread)
- (7) Durbar - a formal meeting where the leader and his members held discussions regarding the state very frankly.
- (8) Dipa Wali - lighting festival of Hindus
- (9) Kattar - an industrial weighing instrument consisting of a platform coupled to an automatic system of levers and adjustable weights, used to weigh large or heavy objects
(Platform Scales)
- (10) Kyar Pwut - a strip of leather or length of cord fastened to a handle, used for flogging or beating a person or for urging on an animal
- (11) Kite - an unit of length, a systems of measurement, the length of 3 feet (a yard)

The words presented in this section are borrowed from Hindi language into Myanmar language. Their original words are “kuli, nanpalar, pite sar, pan khar, (Hindi(pao) + Myanmar(mont)), darr varr, dipa wali, kandar, sar bote, and giz”. They can be found as loanwords in Myanmar language till today.

2.1.11 Loanwords from Pali language

Since Myanmar language are based on Pali language, a great number of the Pali words can mostly be found in Myanmar language. These Pali loanwords are presented as follow;

- (1) Kadi - agreement, promise
- (2) Karuna - compassion, sympathy
- (3) Kar La - time, period, age
- (4) Kari yar - tools, devices
- (5) Ku toe - good deeds
- (6) Kate Sa - matter to be done
- (7) Kandara Ra - a large area of land that has very little water and very few plants growing on it
- A place where people have difficulties to travel
- (8) Khat - period
- (9) Gi Ta - music (songs, singing and playing instruments)
- (10) Gone - property, gratitude
- (11) Say ta nar - a spirit of goodwill
- a friendly or helpful feelings towards other people
- good characteristics
- (12) Za Yar - growing old
- (13) Zar Ti - a native place
- (14) Gar Na - charity

- (15) Dei Hta - place, a particular position, point or area
 (16) Dote Kha - a problem, worry, difficulty
 - Poverty
 (17) Ninth Ban - the state of peace and happiness that a person achieves after giving up all personal desires
 (18) Pyay Nyar - the process of teaching, training and learning to improve knowledge and develop skills
 (19) Pa Ri Bor Ga- a group of apparatus, equipment, or furnishing
 - objects that can be moved such as tables, chairs and beds
 (20) Pa Ri Yeay - synonyms, indirect meaning
 (21) Parragu - a person who is an expert in a particular area of work or study (specialist)
 (22) Bee Za - seed, heredity, innate characteristics
 (23) Bay Din - a pseudoscience that claims to divine information about human affairs and terrestrial events by studying the movements and relative positions of celestial objects (Astrology)
 (24) Mar Na - too much pride (vanity)
 (25) Myittar - love and kindness
 (26) War Thanar - hobby, habitual activities (of a person)
 (27) Wai Danar - pain, suffering
 (28) Thu Kha - happiness, peace and pleasure
 (29) Ar Har Ra - food, nourishment
 (30) Ann Daray - danger, disturbance

These Pali words can be studied not only in the spoken form but also in the written form of Myanmar language. Their original words are “ katikar, karuna, karla, kiriyar, kutala, kate sa, kan dar ra, khatta, Gita, guna, say tana, zayar, zarti, dar na, dei hta, dote kha, nirvana, pyay nyar, paragu, biza, wai din ga, mar na, myittar, war tanar, wai danar, thu kha, ar har ra, ann da ra ya”. These words are borrowed from Pali language into Myanmar language. In spite of being loanwords, Pali words have reached into Myanmar language since it had started to grow up.

2.1.12 Loanwords from Sanskrit language

It can be studied that some of the Sanskrit words are borrowed and used in Myanmar language. Sanskrit language is a language used by Sanka people. Some of the Sanskrit words are presented as follow;

- (1) Marli - gardener
 (2) Than Paya - a small green fruit like a lemon, with a lot of sour juice
 (3) Kumudra - white lotus which blooms by the support of moonshine
 (4) Kor Zar Thetkarik- the present Myanmar year
 (5) Kann - quantity, the basic number of calculation

- the cause to happen something
- (6) Kya mar - fate, the case of doing
- (7) Kha yar - a long period of time that is equal to 10 laya
- (8) Gor mate - a type of gems combining with the four colours of white, light yellow, red and dark blue
- (9) Gor - a defeat of a gem
- (10) Gor li - small glass marble
- (11) Joh - planets in the solar system
- (12) Nga yote - a type of pepper plant with the small green or red fruits
- (13) Nga yote koug- black pepper seed
- (14) Sa Par - rice, paddy
- (15) Zayarr - a list of facts or numbers arranged in a special order, usually in rows and columns
- a list of disciplines or systems that have to be obeyed
- (16) Zar Tar - (horoscope) a description of what is going to happen to someone in the future, based on the position of the stars and the planets when the person was born
- a person's fate
- (17) Nar yee - an instrument for measuring and showing time

These loanwords are the words borrowed from Sanskrit language to Myanmar language. The original words are “marli, zam bi yar, kumudra, (gor sara+tha ka raza), kein dra, ka ma, kalar, gor may da, garra, gor li, garra, jor ha,yawa, zyar, zar taka and nardee”. It can be noticed that these Sanskrit words are commonly used in Myanmar language.

2.2 Loanwords of ethnic languages found in Myanmar language

Some of the loanwords of ethnic languages like Mon language and Shan language which are adapted in Myanmar language are also presented in this study.

2.2.1 Loanwords from Mon language

A large number of words from Mon language are also adapted in Myanmar language. Some of the Mon loanwords are presented in this paper.

- (1) Ka Nyit - a thing shaped like a pen, used for writing on wax, making marks on metal, writing on a special computer screen etc
- (2) Kurt Kyi - a tool for cutting paper, cloth etc, made of two sharp blades fastened together in the middle with hole s for your finger and thumb
- (3) Khat Thein - everything
- (4) Ga Naing - pleasant forest with big trees and shade
- (5) Tha Lwin - royal couch especially for the queen
- (6) Kaka tit - giant sea perch
- (7) Kaku ran - tasselfish

- (8) Ka Nann - a sea animal with a hard shell, five legs on each side and two large claws (crab)
- (9) Ka Biluu - a fairly small sea fish (mullet) that can be eaten
- (10) Ka Mar - a type of shellfish (oyster) that can be eaten cooked or uncooked, and that produces a jewel called pearl
- (11) Kyatta Yay - grace and glory
- (12) Za Rut - a building in which everyone can take a rest for a short time
- (13) Ta Nyinn - djenkol bean which has a strong smell

The words presented above are loanwords of Mon language found in Myanmar language. Their original words are “ kaynh, kat tri kar, ging, ui luin, kahkatayat, kahkuu rin, kha tar, kaphaluh, kanukamar, (kyet+ta+gye), ga hnin, jyaut”. We can study in Mon stone inscriptions that these loanwords had just reached in Myanmar language since the time of King Kyansittha of Bagan. Therefore, there is a closely relationship between Mon language and Myanmar language.

2.2.2 Loanwords from Shan language

In Myanmar language, some words from Shan language can be studied as loanwords.

- (1) Khaw pote - a very popular Shan appetizer made of sticky rice sprinkling sesame
- (2) Swor Bwar - the chief or leader of Shan people
- (3) Hta mone - the village headman, boat owner

These are the loanwords of Shan language found in Myanmar language.

Discussion

This is a research paper in which most of the loanwords in Myanmar language can be studied as a survey and presented effectively. In this paper, the words which come from different language into Myanmar language are extracted and presented systematically by using Myanmar Dictionary. The loanwords found in Myanmar language can be categorized into two sections: loanwords of foreign languages and loanwords of ethnic languages. Most of the loanwords of foreign languages are, particularly, noun forms and they are widely used in various sectors. It can be assumed that though the languages used by ethnic groups may be different to one another due to the distance between the regions, they might be distinct languages of Myanmar language. After studying all loanwords found in Myanmar language, we become to know that most of them are noun forms and a few words are verb forms. If a language is alive, it is possible to have new words in that language.

Conclusion

Every language alive has a strong relationship with each other. As a consequence, loanwords, new words, older words and slang or jargon, in that way, arise gradually and apparently. A language can either be alive or even disappear. Therefore every language user should maintain their mother tongues and try them to be alive more in the future.

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