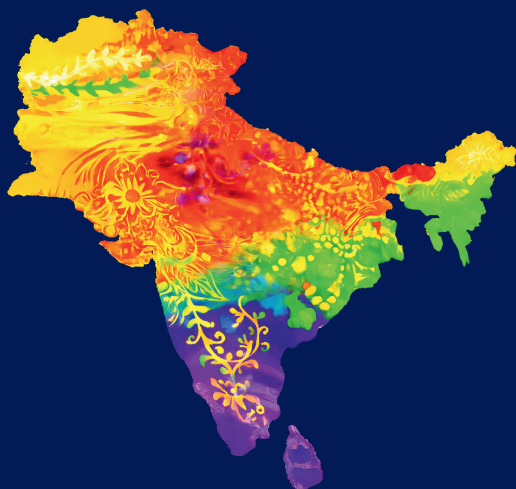


NEW
EDITION

SOUTH ASIAN LEXICON OF BORROWED WORDS

*This book includes words that have been
borrowed in English from South Asian
Languages.*

”



*Graphics ✓
Transcription ✓
Urdu meanings ✓
Detailed English Meanings ✓
History ✓
Source Validation ✓*

Abbreviations Used in this Book

BrE	British English
AmE	American English
n.	Noun
pl. n.	Plural noun
v.	Verb
adj.	Adjective
adv.	Adverb
interj.	Interjection
e.g.,	Exempli gratia
&	And

SOUTH ASIAN LEXICON OF BORROWED WORDS

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Structure of an Entry

Each entry includes the following:

Headword + Part of Speech

Urdu Meaning

Visual Aid

Lassi (n.)

لسی / دہی سے بنا مشروب



BrE: /'lɑsi/

AmE: /'lä-sē /

English Meaning: An Indian drink, traditionally based on diluted buttermilk or yoghurt, and usually served chilled.

History: Lassi is a borrowed word from Hindi. The OED's earliest evidence for the word *lassi* is from 1894, in the Gazetteer of Lahore District.

Lexicographical Attestation: This word is documented in the OED and Merriam-Webster.

Transcription (IPA)

Detailed Meaning

Etymology

Source Validation

Aa

Allah(n.)

الله / خدایا، واحد معبود

BrE: /'alə/

AmE: /'alə/

English Meaning: The name of God among Muslims and Arabic people in general.

History: According to the OED and Merriam-Webster, the word *Allah* has multiple origins. It is borrowed from **Arabic** and, in part, from **Spanish**. The OED's earliest evidence for the word *Allah* is from 1612, in a translation by Thomas Shelton.

Lexicographical Attestation: The word *Allah* is documented in the OED and Merriam-Webster.

Allahu Akbar (int.)

الله سب سے بڑا ہے۔

BrE: /ə,la:hu: 'akba:/'

AmE: /ə,lahu 'ak,bar/'

English Meaning: God is great; God is greatest.

History: According to the OED and Merriam-Webster, the phrase *Allahu Akbar* is borrowed from **Arabic**. OED's initial documentation of *Allahu Akbar* is from 1742, in the writing of J. Fraser.

Lexicographical Attestation: The Arabic phrase *Allahu Akbar* is documented in the OED and Merriam-Webster.

Alhumdulillah

خدا کا شکر۔

BrE: /al,hamdu:lɪ'la:/'

AmE: /al,hamdulɪ'la/'

English Meaning: “All thanks to God,” an expression of gratitude or relief.

History: According to the OED, the word *alhamdulillah* is a borrowed word from **Arabic**.

A

The OED's earliest evidence for *alhamdulillah* is from 1816, in the writing of Edward Daniel Clarke, an antiquary and mineralogist.

b

Lexicographical Attestation: The word *alhamdulillah* is listed in the OED but does not appear in Merriam-Webster.

c

Al-Hajj (n.)

اسلام کا پانچواں رکن



BrE: /al'hadʒ/

AmE: /æ'l'hadʒ/

d

English Meaning: The annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, and the fifth pillar of Islam.

e

History: According to the OED, the word *al-hajj* is borrowed from **Arabic**. The OED's documentation for *al-hajj* dates to 1609, in the writing of R. C.

f

Lexicographical Attestation: The word *al-hajj* is listed in the OED, but it does not appear in Merriam-Webster.

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Araba (n.)

سامان ڈھونے والی گاڑی

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BrE: /ə'ra:bə/

AmE: /ə'rabə/



English Meaning: Especially in the former Ottoman Empire, Persia (now Iran), and the Caucasus: any of various types of carts or carriages.

History: According to the OED and Merriam-Webster, the word *araba* is borrowed from multiple origins. It is partly borrowed from **Turkish** and partly from **Persian**. The OED's earliest documentation for the word *araba* is from 1783, in a translation by Francis Gladwin, a Persian scholar.

Lexicographical Attestation: The word *araba* is listed in the OED and Merriam-Webster.

Adhan

نماز کے وقت کی پکار

BrE: /ɑ:'ðɑ:n/

AmE: /ɑ'ðɑn/

English Meaning: The call to prayer intoned by the muezzin from the minaret or roof of a mosque at prescribed times of the day.

Lexicographical Attestation: The word *zardozi* is documented in the OED, but it does not appear in Merriam-Webster.

Zaatar (n.)

ایک قسم کا مشرقی مصالحہ اور
جزی بوئی



BrE: /'za:ta:/'

AmE: /'za,tar/'

English Meaning: Originally in the Middle East: any of a number of aromatic culinary herbs.

History: According to the OED and Merriam-Webster, *zaatar* is borrowed from **Arabic**. The OED's earliest documented use of *zaatar* is from 1917, in *Jewish Quarterly Review*.

Lexicographical Attestation: The word *zaatar* is registered in the OED and Merriam-Webster.

Zindan (n.)

قید خانہ



BrE: /zɪn'dɑ:n/'

AmE: /zɪn'dan/'

English Meaning: In Turkey and

central Asia: a place in which people are held captive; a prison, a dungeon.

History: According to the OED, *zindan* is borrowed partly from Persian and partly from Turkish. The OED's earliest documented use of *zindan* is from 1844, in the *Examiner*.

Lexicographical Attestation: The word *zindan* is documented in the OED, but it does not appear in Merriam-Webster.

Zibib (n.)

خشک کشمش



BrE: /zə'bi:b/'

AmE: /zə'bib/'

English Meaning: A colourless, strongly alcoholic Egyptian drink made from raisins and drunk with added water, which turns it white.

History: According to the OED, *zibib* is borrowed from **Arabic**. The OED's earliest documented use of *zibib* is from 1836, in the writing of Edward Lane, an orientalist.

Lexicographical Attestation: The

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word *zibib* is listed in the OED, but it does not appear in Merriam-Webster.

Zilladar (n.)

ضلع دار

BrE: /'zɪlədɑː/

AmE: /'zɪləˌdɑr/

English Meaning: In South Asia, especially India: the chief administrative official of a zilla, whose responsibilities include collecting rents and others.

History: According to the OED, *Zilladar* is partly borrowed from **Urdu** and partly from **Persian**. The OED's earliest documented use of *Zilladar* is from 1763, in Governor's Minute.

Lexicographical Attestation: The word *Zilladar* is documented in the OED, but it does not appear in Merriam-Webster.

Ziraleet (n.)

ایک خوشی بھرا نعرہ جسے خاص طور پر عورتوں کے گروپ کی طرف سے خوشی کے اظہار میں مل کر کہا جاتا ہے

BrE: /'zɪrəli:t/

AmE: /'zɪrəˌli:t/



English Meaning: Chiefly with reference to Muslim countries: a thrilling, joyful chant sung by a woman or group of women.

History: According to the OED, *ziraleet* is borrowed from **Arabic**. The OED's earliest documented use of *ziraleet* is from 1794, in the writing of P. Russell.

Lexicographical Attestation: The word *ziraleet* is documented in the OED, but it does not appear in Merriam-Webster.

Zarnich (n.)

کچھ جو سنہری ہو یا چمکتا ہو

BrE: /'zɑːnɪk/

AmE: /'zɑːrɪntʃ/

English Meaning: A name for the yellow and red sulfides of arsenic, usually called respectively orpiment.

History: According to OED, *zarnich* is borrowed from **Arabic**. The OED's earliest documented use of *zarnich* is from 1612, in the writing of Ben Jonson, a poet and playwright.

Lexicographical Attestation: The

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word *zarnich* is documented in the OED, but it does not appear in Merriam-Webster.

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Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a progressive South Asian country that is known for its varied culture and passionate people. It is also known as the land of rivers because many waterfalls flow through it. It appeared as an independent country in 1971, and ever since, it has been on the path of progress. Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, is famous for its textile industries.

The culture of Bangladesh is shown very well through their foods, clothes, and music. Their meals are often based on fish and rice, and the use of spices makes them even tastier. People of Bangladesh like wearing their traditional clothes, and women love wearing sarees. Their music is full of folk songs that are filled with love, life, and nature.

The people of Bangladesh are popular for being strong, hardworking, and hospitable. They prefer living a simple life and feel proud of speaking their own language. Mostly, people are involved in the textile business and are known for their passionate, hard work. Despite going through difficult times, they try to be patient and help each other as much as they can. Their courtesy and polite manners make them a distinct and appreciable nation.



Afghanistan

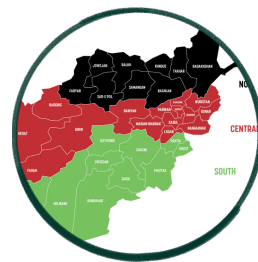
Afghanistan is popular for its historical importance, cultural heritage, and geographical beauty. It is a beautiful mountainous country located in South Asia. People here are mostly related to the Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, and Uzbek nations and are proud of their own culture, language, and traditions. The people in Afghanistan are very hospitable and courteous, and they consider their traditions and respect for each other as the most important aspects of their lives.



Their meals often include meat, rice, fish, and the addition of spices makes them even tastier. They usually wear traditional long clothes, and women mostly like wearing vibrant colors. Music and folk songs are also a part of their culture, which depict various aspects of love, beauty, and life. Collectively, Afghan culture and the people of Afghanistan are known for their hospitality, hard work, and historical heritage.



Moreover, Afghanistan is famous for its education and people having handicraft skills. People here are often skilled in making carpets, rugs, jewelry, and various arts, which are loved not only at the national but also at the international level. Altogether, Afghanistan is a country where its culture, people, and historical heritage work together to make it a respectable country.



BANGLADESH

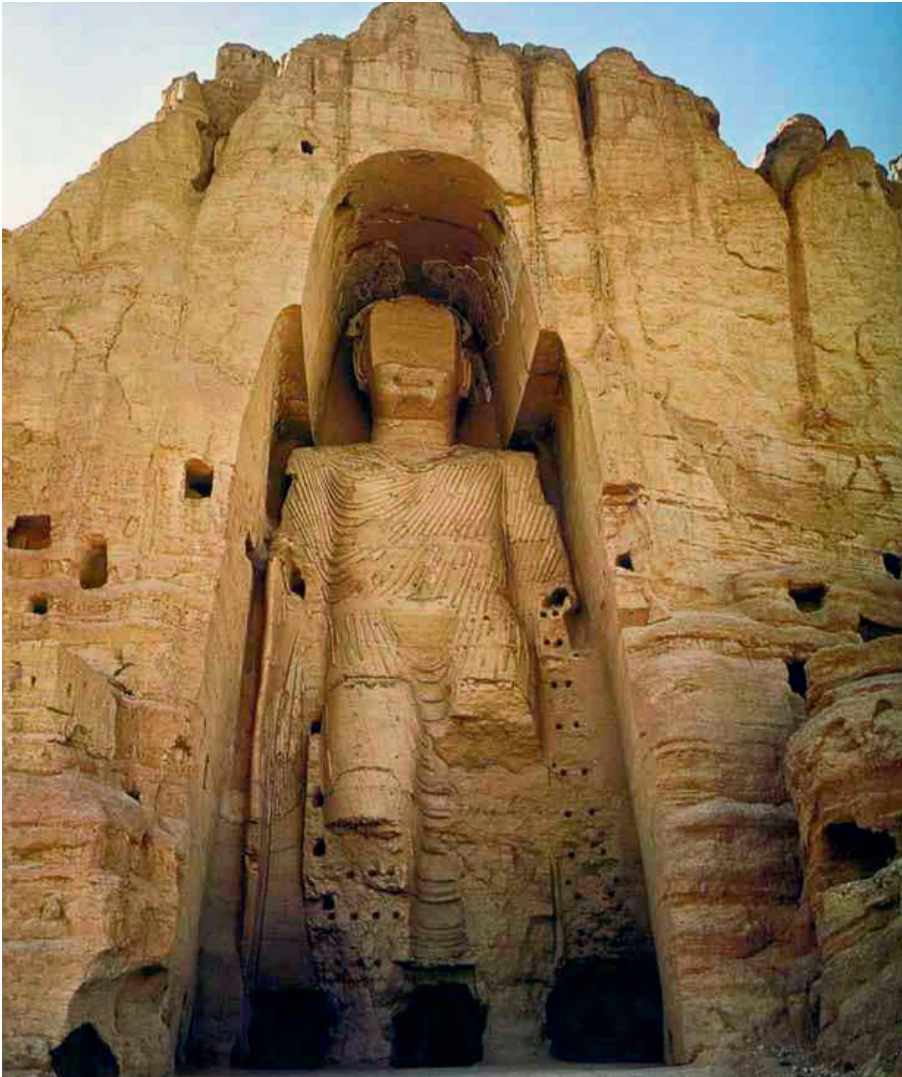


Somapura Mahavihara – One of the largest Buddhist monasteries south of the Himalayas

AFGHANISTAN

R2

Architecture of South Asia



Bamiyan Buddhas – Giant Buddha statues destroyed during conflict but still historically significant.

South Asian Foods

**Gulab Jamun****Masala Dosa****Ras Malai****Rajma Chawal****Qorma****Idli Sambar****Chicken Butter****Khichdi****Kabuli Pulao****Dal Bhat Tarkari****Chanaa Chaat****Gajar Ka Halwa**



Dum Pukht



Palak Paneer



Rice and Curry



Chai



Ras Gula



Ema Datshi



Paya



Vada Pav



Panta Ilish



Phaksha Paa



Nihari



Ashak

World Englishes

The concept of “World Englishes” was introduced by Braj Kachru which explains the localization and diversification of the English language across different regions of the world. It is a linguistic concept that explains that English is no longer considered a single language owned by natives of English-speaking countries such as the United Kingdom or the United States. It has diversified into different varieties influenced by culture, language, and social contexts of the countries that use this language. All these different varieties of the English language are known as World Englishes.

The expansion of the English language started during the British colonial period and spread through globalization, media, trade, and education. The continuous interaction of English speakers with non-English speakers resulted in the formation of new English language forms with their own pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammatical features. Today, we have different forms of the English language, such as British English, American English, Nigerian English, and Pakistani English.

The main aspect of this theory is the “Three Circles Model” given by Braj Kachru, explaining the global use of the English language. The Inner Circle includes countries where English is a native language, such as America, UK, and Australia. The Outer Circle includes countries where English is important as a second language because of colonial history, such as Pakistan, India, and Nigeria. The Expanding Circle has countries with no colonial history, but English is taught as a foreign language for communication in many countries, such as China, Russia, and Japan.

Being a part of the Outer Circle, Pakistan has also adopted English in a multilingual society. English is an Official language in Pakistan, used in education, the legal and judicial system, administration, and media, but it has a huge influence of Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Saraiki, and other regional dialects. The effect of local languages has resulted in the formation of Pakistani English with its own pronunciation and vocabulary.

Lexical Borrowing is a notable aspect of World Englishes because English has borrowed many words from different languages, especially South Asian languages.

Many common English words, such as Shampoo, Pyjamas, Khaki, Bazaar, etc., have South Asian origins. This is a clear example that English has been greatly enriched through contact with different languages.

The study of World Englishes says that people can speak English differently from how natives speak. It explains that every English dialect is correct, as people can understand it and communicate with each other using that dialect. World Englishes are different from one another but serve their role as a communication tool. Each World English is unique and notable because it reveals the uniqueness of the culture of the people who communicate in it. This is a constructive mindset because it promotes linguistic multiplicity, understanding, and appreciation for diverse English dialects.

The **South Asian Lexicon of Borrowed Words** is crafted to analyse the profound influence of South Asian languages on English. It offers a crucial mechanism for language learners, writers, and language enthusiasts who need to interpret how words from South Asian languages have defined everyday English conversation.

Language learners and educators will recognize and admire its explicit definitions, traditional framework, and real-life usage sentences, making it both illustrative and fascinating.

Explore Language and Culture

- Discover how words from South Asian languages are used in modern English
- Find out the cultural background behind each borrowed term
- Comprehend pronunciation and operation in real-life contexts

Enhance Your Vocabulary

- Expand your vocabulary with generally used borrowed terms
- Improve your speaking and writing skills with culturally rich expressions
- Build confidence in using distinct and globally influenced vocabulary

Key Features

- A curated collection of borrowed words from subcontinental languages
- Simple definitions with Urdu meanings
- Transcriptions
- Comprehensible definitions with Urdu meanings
- Special notes on implementation, origin, and context
- Source Validation

By connecting language with culture, this book reveals the notable contribution of South Asian languages to global English.