Analytical Study of PÈli and Myanmar Word Connection

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Abstract

PÈli is an Indo-Aryan family of the Indo-European languages. It is one of the languages of Ancient India. It is an inflectional type of language.Myanmar is the Tibeto-Burmese family of the Tibeto-Chiese languages. It is a Mano-Syllable Agglutinating type of languages. In this research the etymology (nirutti) system, which is the basic system of the PÈli and Myanmar, is studies. First, Translated forms and unranslated forms are presented and it is followed by the study of the sound, syllables, vowel and consonants of PÈli and Myanmar.

Key words: Sound, Syllable, Vowel, Consonant of PÈli and Myanmar

Introduction

This paper studies the word connection of PÈli and Myanmar. It is based on the sounds and syllables of PÈli and Myanmar. When analyzing the Etymology (niyutti) used in PÈli, it is found that there are elven systems in that language , namely Matathesis, Epenthesis, Apheresis, Synocope, Apocope, Haplology, Contraction, Compensation, Analogy, Evolution of the vowels and Evolution of consonants. There eleven systems can be seen into six main categories; transposition of syllables, insertion of syllables, elision of syllables, contraction of syllables and evolution of vowels and consonants. They are also explained with examples in this study. This research is carried out to study the Etymology (niyutti) system of PÈli language and to investigate where its Etymology system is the connection that of PÈli and Myanmar Languages.

PÈli and Myanmar

PÈli arose as a literary language during the earlier part of the second half of the 1stmillennium BC. And it has been in existence as a separate language of the Theravadin school of Buddhist in India, Myanmar, Srila~ka, Thailand and Cambodia. The Literature in PÈli has been kept up to this day in Srilanka, Myanmar and other Theravadin Buddhist countries. As a result it can boast of a considerable literature of a religious character both in prose and verse.

PÈli is an Indo-Œryan family of the Indo European languages. It is one of the languages of Ancient India. It specially flourishes in the 6th BC. It is an inflectional type of language. Myanmar is the Tibeto-Burmese family of the Tibeto-Chinese language. It is a Mono-Syllable Agglutinating type of language.

On account of Buddhism and Buddhist Culture, the two different languages come into contact in Pagan region. From that day onwards to Myanmar in-heritted BrÈhmi script, PÈli alphabet, facts and stories from Tipitaka (or) Buddhism.

It is quite evident that Myanmar language and literature flourish depending on PÈli Language and literature. Myanmar language and literature borrowed PÈli

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loanwords and transformed them into Myanmar. Briefly saying, PÈli words are transformed into Myanmar in two ways. They are translated and untranslated forms.

Translated forms

The examples of translated form are:

mukhasatti phÈra   =   reply impudently

မုခသတ္တိ   ပဟာရ   =   နှုတ်လှန်ပုတ်ခတ်ခြင်း

မုခ–သတ္တိ (ဣ) နှုတ်လှန်ခြင်း

ပ– ဟာရ (ပ) ပုတ်ခတ်ခြင်း

– nagara- sobhiÓÊ =   prostitute , courtesan

နဂရ– သောဘိနီ   =   ပြည့်တန်ဆာ

နဂရ (န) မြို့၊ ပြည့်။

သောဘိနီ (ဣ) တင့်တယ်ခြင်းရှိသည်။

– kammakkhaya   =   pass away because of kamma toxdie.

 ကမ္မက္ခယ   =   ကုသိုလ်ကံ အကုသိုလ်ကံကုန်ခြင်း

ကမ္မ (န) ကုသိုလ် အကုသိုလ်ကံ

အက္ခယ် (တိ) ကုန်ခြင်း

Untranslated froms

Untranslate from of PÈli words are numerous.

They are classified into:

Direct Loan Words

Roman Script   -   lobha, doso, maha, mÈna, diÔÔhi, avijjÈ

Myanmar Script - လောဘ၊ ဒေါသ၊ မောဟ၊ မာန၊ ဒိဋ္ဌိ၊ အဝိဇ္ဇာ

Myanmar Script - metta, kauÓÊ, sukha, dukkha, loka

Roman Script   - မေတ္တာ၊ ကရုဏာ၊ သုခ၊ ဒုက္ခ၊ လောက

Roman Script   - kÈla, anicca, vÈsanÈ, cetanÈ and etc.

Myanmar Script - ကာလ၊ အနိစ္စ၊ ဝါသနာ၊ ဗစတနာ

Loan - translation

PÈli	PÈli	meaning
Kulaputta	kula = linage + putta = son	man
ကုလပုတ္တ	ကုလ= အမျိုး + ပုတ္တ =သား	အမျိုးသား
kuladhÊtÈ	kula = linage + dhÊtÈ = daunghter	woman
ကုလဓီတာ	ကုလ= အမျိုး + ဓီတာ = သမီး	အမျိုးသမီး
RÈjaputta	RÈja = king + putta = son	prince

ရာဇပုတ္တ	ရာဇ = မင်း + သား		မင်းသား
RajadhÊtÈ	RÈja = king	+ dhÊta = daughter	princess
ရာဇဓီတာ	ရာဇ = မင်း	+ သမီး	မင်းသမီး

Metathesis (VaÓÓapariyÈya)

Transposition of sounds or syllables within a word:

PÈli	**Myanmar**
SirÊ	SÊri
သိရီ	သီရိ
SamsÈra	samsarÈ
သံသာရ	သံသရာ
hirÊ	hÊri
ဟိရီ	ဟီရိ
upÈsaka	upasakÈ
ဥပါသက	ဥပသကာ
peyyÈla	pelÈyya
ပေယျာလ	ပေလာယျ

Epenthesis (VaÓÓÈgama)

Insertion of sounds or syllables within a word:

PÈli	**Myanmar**
kumÈri	kummÈrÊ
ကုမာရီ	ကုမ္မာရီ
paduma	padummÈ
ပဒုမ	ပဒုမ္မာ
paveÓÊ	pavesaÓÊ
ပဝေဏီ	ပဝေသဏီ
sippa	sippaÑ
သိပ္ပ	သိပ္ပံ
kamma	kyammÈ
ကမ္မ	ကြမ္မာ

Apheresis (Œdilopa)

The elision or disappearance of initial sounds or syllable within a word:

PÈli | **Myanmar**

maÓimekhalÈ	mekhalÈ
မဏိမေခလာ	မေခလာ
upamÈ	pamÈ
ဥပမာ	ပမာ
asubharÈjÈ	subharÈjÈ
အသုဘရာဇာ	သုဘရာဇာ
adhipati	dhipati
အဓိပတိ	ဓိပတိ

Syncope (Majjhelopa)

The elison or disappearance of middle sound or syllables within a word:

PÈli	Myanmar
dÈyakÈ	dakÈ
ဒါယကာ	ဒကာ
mahÈthera	mather
မဟာထေရ	မထေရ်
saÑgharÈjÈ	saÓghajÈ
သံဃရာဇာ	သံဃ်ဇာ

Apocope (Uttaralopa)

The elision or disappearance of ending sounds or syllables within a word:

PÈli	Myanmar
ÈkÈsa	ÈkÈ
အာကာသ	အာကာ
Upadesa	upade
ဥပဒေသ	ဥပဒေ
kammavÈcÈ	kammavÈ
ကမ္မဝါစာ	ကမ္မဝါ
kalyÈÓa	kalyÈ
ကလျာဏ	ကလျာ
dvihadaya	dviha
ဒွိဟဒယ	ဒွိဟ

Haplology (Sadisalopa)

The elision or disappearance of a consonant of double consonants within a word:

PÈli	Myanmar

Sammata	samata
သမ္မတ	သမတ
kesararÈjÈ	kesarÈjÈ
ကေသရရာဇာ	ကေသရာဇာ
kammakatha	kamakatha
ကမ္မကထ	ကမကထ
catuddisÈ	catudisÈ
စတုဒ္ဒိသာ	စတုဒိသာ
tapassÊ	tipasÊ
တပဿီ	တပသီ

Contraction (ViparÊta)

PÈli	Myanmar
sabhavÈ	sabho
သဘာဝ	သ�‘ော
kojava	kajo
ကောဇဝ	ကောဇာ
attabhÈva	attabho
အတ္တဘာဝ	အတ္တ�‘ော
javana	jo
ဇဝန	ဇော

Compensation (HÈnipurÈÓa)

Final or the ultimate sounds or syllables within a word. It is changing of the vowel to long vowel.

PÈli	Myanmar
guhÈ	g l
ဂုဟာ	ဂူ
cetiya	cetÊ
စေတိယ	စေတီ
tÈraka	tÈrÈ
တာရက	တာရာ
lokÊya	lokÊ
လောကီယ	လောကီ
sÊtaguhÈ	sÊtag|

သီတဂုဟာ သီတဂူ

Evolution of the vowels

a change to È: (အ > အာ)

PÈli	**Myanmar**
Akkhara	akkharÈ
အက္ခရ	အက္ခရာ
kesa	kesÈ
ကေသ	ကေသာ

a change to È : (အ > အား)

PÈli	**Myanmar**
Kula	kul È :
ကုလ	ကုလား
Ratha	rath È :
ရထ	ရထား

È change to È : (အာ > အား)

PÈli	**Myanmar**
kattÈ	kattÈ:
ကတ္တာ	ကတ္တား
musÈ	musā:
မုသာ	မုသား

ava and Èva change to o: (အဝ > သြ ၊ အာဝ > သြ)

PÈli	**Myanmar**
sabhÈva	sabho
သဘာဝ	သ�‌ဘော
sindhava	sindho
သိန္ဓဝ	သိန္ဓော

a change to e: (အ > ေ)

PÈli	**Myanmar**
Parama	parame
ပရမ	ပရမေ
Vana	vane
ဝန	ဝနေ

i change to Ê: (က္ကို > ဤ)

PÈli	Myanmar
kuÔi	kuÔÊ
ကုဋ္ဌို	ကုဋ္ဌီ
rÈsi	rÈsÊ
ရာသိ	ရာသီ

i and Ê change to e, Â and e: (ကို၊ ဤ > ေ ၊ ေ့၊ ေး)

PÈli	Myanmar
kavi	kave
ကဝိ	ကေဝ
sirÊ	sare
သိရီ	သရေ
rāsi	rase
ရာသိ	ရသေ့
dvi	dve:
ဒွိ	ဒွေး

Evolution of the consonant

Elision of ultimate vowed and remaining of the ending consonant:

PÈli	Myanmar
AnÈgata	anÈgat
အနာဂတ	အနာဂတ်
kathina	kathin
ကထိန	ကထိန်
ÒÈÓa	ÒÈÓ
ဉာဏ	ဉာဏ်

Elision of ultimate syllable and remaining of the ending consonant:

PÈli	Myanmar
cakka	cak
စက္က	စက်
magga	mag
မဂ္ဂ	မဂ်
citta	cit
စိတ္တ	စိတ်

Elision of ultimate two syllables and remaining of the ending consonant:

PiÔakattaya	PiÔakat
ပိဋကတ္တယ	ပိဋကတ်
uppaddava	upad
ဥပ္ပဒ္ဒဝ	ဥပဒ်
vasundharÈ	vasun
ဝသုန္ဓရာ	ဝသုန်

Elision of ultimate syllable and second ultimate vowel and remaining of the ending consonant:

PÈli	Myanmar
navaratana	navarah
နဝရတန	နဝရတ်
jÈtaka	jat
ဇာတက	ဇာတ်

Elision of ultimate vowel, second ultimate long vowel changes to short vowel and remaining of the ending consonant:

PÈli	Myanmar
atÊta	atit
အတီတ	အတိတ်
sÊmÈ	siÑ
သီမာ	သိမ်
r|pa	rup
ရူပ	ရုပ်

Elision of ultimate vowel, and remaining of ending consonant ' n ' change to' Ò ':

PÈli	Myanmar
puthujana	puthujaÒ
ပုထုဇန	ပုထုဇဉ်
bhojana	bhojaÒ
ဘောဇန	ဘောဇဉ်
yÈna	yÈÒ
ယာန	ယာဉ်

Elision of ultimate vowel and remaining of ending consonant ' Ó ' change to ' Ò ':

PÈli	Myanmar
abhiÒÒÈÓa	abhiÒÒÈÒ
အဘိညာဏာ	အဘိညာဉ်
viÒÒÈÓa	viÒÒÈÒ
ဝိညာဏာ	ဝိညာဉ်
paÔiÒÒÈÓa	paÔiÒÒÈÒ
ပဋိညာဏာ	ပဋိညာဉ်

Discussion

It is observed that in the word connection of PÈli and Myanmar, Myanmar language and literature borrowed PÈli loan words and transformed them into Myanmar. The PÈli words can be transformed when they are followed by the initial or middle or final of the sounds and syllables. Most of the transformed are elision and evolution of vowels and consonants.

When studying the word connection of PÈli and Myanmar, it is found that there are translated and untranslated forms and that there are numerous. They are direct loan words, loan translation and adapted loan words.

Conclusion

In conclusion, as the research studies the words connection in PÈli and Myanmar, it is hoped that this research will be of great help not only for those who study the Etymology (niyutti) system of other language but also for those linguists who are interested in PÈli language.

Acknowledgements

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