



Morphological Analysis of Noakhali Dialect

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Morphological Analysis of Noakhali Dialect

Certification

This is to certify that Kamrun Nahar Bhuiya Kona bearing student ID: 193-10-547 has undertaken the course Project Paper with Internship (ENG 431) with me. For her thesis, she selected the topic *Morphological Analysis of Noakhali Dialect*. During this whole process, she was in touch with me and asked for my guidance on a regular basis. As she fulfilled all the conditions and completed all the procedures of the course, this thesis paper is now qualified to submit for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in English.



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Declaration

This is to declare that my thesis paper titled Morphological Analysis of Noakhali Dialect submitted to the Department of English, Daffodil International University, for the partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in English is an authentic record of my thesis paper done by me under the supervision of Dr. Md. Mostafa Rashel, Associate Professor of English, Daffodil International University. I also declare that this thesis paper has not been previously submitted to any other university.

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First and foremost, I want to express my gratitude to Allah for bestowing upon me the strength, willpower, and endurance necessary to complete my thesis. I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Md. Mostafa Rashel, for his insightful observations, careful direction, and support. His insightful comments and helpful remarks really improved this thesis. His feedback and advice all improved my ideas and assisted me in developing this thesis paper. Without his consistent direction, emotional support, and inspiration, I would not have been able to progress to this point. I owe a debt of gratitude to all of my participants and family members who made significant contributions to my research during the data-gathering phase. I should also express my gratitude to some of my friends for their inspiration to complete this work.

Dedication

This work is dedicated to my devoted parents, Golam Nur Bhuiya and Nurjahan Bhuiya, who have always contributed greatly to my studies and share my desire to reach the pinnacle of achievement.

Abstract

Noakhali is one of the dialects of Bengali which is mainly spoken in the Noakhali district of Bangladesh. This paper describes morphological analysis of Noakhali dialect. Morphological analysis is an important part of natural language processing. This is a qualitative research concerning the morphological analysis of Noakhali dialect used by Chatkhil villagers. The purpose of the study was to describe the derivational and inflectional prefixes and suffixes in the Noakhali dialect. Three domains were selected. Family came first, friendship and then neighborhood. Two different methods were used to get the data: observation and interviewing (listening and taking notes). The first half of the paper explores the idea of morphology, morpheme, and word formation. In the second section takes some sentences translated into the IPA in Noakhali dialect to generate it is necessary features. The features will have categories: part of speech, gender, number, and person. The tool works on inflectional and derivational morphemes.

Contents

Certification	ii
Declaration.....	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Dedication.....	v
Abstract.....	vi
Chapter One	1
Introduction	2
1.1 Research background	3
1.2 Significance of study.....	3
1.3 Research data	3
1.4 Research objectives.....	3
1.5 Organization of study.....	3
Chapter Two	5
A Review of Literature	5
2.1 An overview of dialect.....	5
2.2 The field of dialectic	6
2.3 Social and regional diversity.....	6
2.4 Geographical location of Noakhali.....	7
2.5 Language in light of the reference	9
Chapter Three	11
Methodology.....	11
3.1 Data Analysis	12

3.1.1 Meeting timetable.....	12
3.1.2 The questions preparation	12
3.1.3 Participants.....	12
3.2 Method for Gathering Data	13
3.2.1 Data analysis procedure.....	13
3.2.2 Successful completion data.....	13
3.3 Limitations	14
Chapter Four	15
General Discussion of Morphology	15
4.1 Classification.....	16
4.1.1 Free and bound morpheme	16
4.1.2 Lexical and functional morpheme.....	16
4.1.3 Inflectional and derivational morpheme.....	17
Chapter Five	18
Core Discussion	18
5.1 Inflectional suffixes in Bengali tense system of Noakhali dialect	18
5.1.1 Suffixes for simple present tense.....	18
5.1.2 Suffixes for present continuous tense.....	19
5.1.3 Suffixes for present perfect tense.....	19
5.2 Suffixes for simple past tense.....	20
5.2.1 Suffixes for past continuous tense.....	20
5.2.2 Suffixes for past perfect tense.....	20

5.3	Suffixes for simple future tense.....	21
5.3.1	Suffixes for future continuous tense.....	21
5.3.2	Suffixes for future perfect tense... ..	22
5.4	Interrogative sentence.....	22
5.4.1	Optative sentence... ..	22
5.4.2	Imperative sentence... ..	23
5.4.3	Exclamatory sentence... ..	23
5.7	Morphemes of Bangla words in Noakhali dialect.....	24
Chapter Six		25
Conclusion.....		25
References		26
Plagiarism report.....		27

List of Abbreviations and Symbols

1 st	first person
2 nd	second person
3 rd	third person
CONJ	conjunction
DET	determiner
FUT	future
NUME	numeral
N	noun
PRO	pronoun
POSS	possessive
PREP	preposition
PRS	present
PST	past
SUF	suffix
V	verb

Chapter One

Introduction

Since the beginning of time, people have used language as a form of communication. Dialects are numerous in language. Geographical boundaries, literacy or illiteracy, gender, age, social position, and economic level all have an impact on the pronunciation, syntactical delivery, and vocabulary of those dialects.

Noakhali is a district in South-Eastern Bangladesh and within the Chittagong division. A very intriguing informal Bengali dialect with their own unique accent is spoken by the estimated 7 million residents of Noakhali. Furthermore, Noakhali is widely mutually interpretable with Sandwipi and is spoken in Feni, Lakshmipur, southern Comilla, Mirsharai, and Hajiganj. In Gomati, Sipahijala, and South Tripura. Noakhalla is also spoken by people of Indian descent and is widely used by them. These Indians come from a number of different tribes, including the Twipra, Chakma, Mog, Marma, and Reang. There are no acknowledged grammar recordings for the Noakhali dialect.

This paper focuses on some morphological processes in the Noakhali dialect, which I will contrast with those in English.

1.1 Research background

Some of the most fascinating linguistic studies focus on dialects. Any language may look different depending on its regional dialect. It is a result of the locations' geographic characteristics. Regional dialect is what happens when geographic features indicate the dialect. There are numerous word variations for describing or speaking of things in Noakhali and neighboring districts. When pronouncing regional dialects, there is additional variation. The vocabulary is similar to yet different from other dialects. But when listening to this dialect, the accents almost seem to be completely distinct from one another. Noakhali's accent was impacted by its nearby districts, such as Comilla and Feni.

1.2 Significance of study

Languages always differ from one another based on geographical identification and how people regard it based on their level of education, social standing, or age. Due to the fact that this research was conducted in two distinct regions or places, the phrase "regional dialect" has taken on extraordinary significance.

1.3 Research data

I have chosen words from ten different categories, phrases from their specific types, and patterns for a dialect study. Afterward, the data were added.

1.4 Research objectives

Based on the research findings, this study tried to clarify the dialect's phonology, morphology, and syntax.

1.5 Organization of study

The study paper is divided into five chapters. The first chapter serves as an introduction. It covers an introduction to the topic, as well as the study's background, limitations, research data, goals, and importance. It also defines essential terms and analyzes the paper's arrangement. The literature review is found in Chapter II. It gives the study's chosen topic's theoretical foundation. This Research Methodology is covered in Chapter III. It discusses the approach used to carry out the entire investigation and how the research was carried out. Data Presentation and Discussion in

Chapter IV. The core of this paper is this section. The findings are explained together with a thorough analysis and discussion of the entire study. Chapter V concludes and discusses additional studies. It communicates the research paper's closing arguments.

Chapter Two

A Review of Literature

The theory and prior research pertaining to the current topic are reviewed in this chapter. The researcher lists that have enriched Bangladesh's dialectology are covered in this chapter. If we look at some researchers' books, we can see that a lot of them have worked on dialectology and made a big impact on the direction of dialectal research in Bangladesh. As an illustration, Kamal (2007) worked on the dialect of Noakhali in chapter 14, and Rashel (2011) conducted phonological analysis of the Chatkhil dialect in the Noakhali District of Bangladesh.

2.1 An overview of dialect

According to the Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics (1985:80), a dialect is a variety of language that is spoken in a particular region of a country or by members of a particular socioeconomic class and differs from other forms of that language in terms of some words, syntax, and pronunciation. A certain accent is frequently related to a dialect as well.

Dialect is especially spoken in remote areas of the world without a written language (Chambers & Trudgill, 2002: 1). If we examine the dialects of each specific region, this is amply demonstrated. For instance, the Bengali language contains numerous dialects without a written form, including

Dhakaiya, Noakhali, Barisal, Sylheti, and Chittagonian dialects. These took on different forms over time, day by day, for a variety of reasons that we shall go over later.

Every spoken language has various varieties, according to Wardhough (2002:41), who uses terms like pronunciation, word choice, and syntax to describe dialect or language diversity. According to Holmes (2001:123), people commonly use language to express their membership in particular groups. In many societies, a person's social and economic standing, age, gender, ethnicity or tradition, and the type of social networks they belong to all contribute to their sense of identity.

2.2 The field of dialectic

Dialectology, in general, is the study of dialects (Chambers & Trudgill, 2002:1). Dialectology, according to the Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics (1987:80), examines the ten regional language variances. Additionally, it states that dialectology comprises research that has typically focused on the terms used in different dialects for the same item and the various dialectal pronunciations of the same word.

2.3 Social and regional diversity

Regional and societal differences in dialects exist. Dialect is a regional or social variety of language that has been distinguished from other varieties of the same language by different phonology, grammar, and vocabulary, according to an internet review of Banglapedia: National Encyclopedia of Bangladesh, which was edited by Sirajul Islam. While the standard variation is

uses across the nation in both spoken and written forms, dialects are exclusive to a particular geographic or sociocultural area. Dialects typically aim to sound like or coexist with the mainstream variation. It frequently receives criticism for being inferior to it. For more details, see the bibliography as well.

According to Wardhough (2002:41), there are numerous dialects of language spread across a large geographic area. The same language includes several types of changes in grammar, word selections, and pronunciation that can be observed (if one goes from place to place). These differences are typically referred to as regional dialects of the language. Similar to this, Chambers and Trudgill (2002:5) claim that traveling from village to village will reveal linguistic variations in the dialects that people in rural areas speak.

2.4 Geographical location of Noakhali

In Bangladesh, Noakhali is a district in Cumilla Division. The map of Noakhali district is shown given below-



Figure 2.4: Map of Noakhali District (source: Banglapedia, 2004)

In the book Banglapedia National Encyclopedia of Bangladesh (2004), there is geographical discussion of Noakhali district. The country's Noakhali region is one of its coastal regions. The Meghna estuary and the Bay of Bengal are to the south, Feni and Chittagong are to the east, Lakshmipur and Bhola are to the west. The district is home to the Meghna River, the Feni River,

the Banmi, the Noakhali, Mahendra, Dakatia, and Chandraganj canals, in addition to other rivers including the Banmi and the Meghna.

According to the area, Chatkhil is one of the smaller upazilla (A division of a district) of Noakhali district. The establishment of this upazilla took place on February 2, 1977 (Islam: 1998). The Chatkhil dialect somehow belongs to the larger Noakhali dialect family. According to Banglapedia (2004), Chatkhil and Maid are separated by around 100 kilometers.¹ Communication systems have never been developed as recently. Once upon a time, immigrants from various parts of the wider Noakhali region settled here permanently.

2.5 Language in light of the reference

As stated in Lenore A. Grenoble & N. Louanna Furbee (2010:4), Himmelmann (2006:1) defines language documentation as "a field of linguistics inquiry and practice of its own right which is concerned with the compilation and preservation of linguistics primary data and interfaces between primary data and various types of analysis based on these data." An enduring, versatile record of a language is what Himmelmann (2006:1) defines language documentation as (Lenore A. Grenoble & N. Louanna Furbee, 2010:4). Documentary linguistics adopts a concept of the integration of the study of language structure, language usage, and the culture of language, according to Jane H. Hill (2006:113).

Woodbury (3003: 40) claims that "data itself isn't independently theorized" (Lenore A. Grenoble, 2010). A systematic recording of a language's written and spoken forms in its sociocultural

Contexts is the typical definition of language documentation (Austin, 2006, 2007; Himmenmann,1998; Woodbury, 2003). in Lenore A. Grenoble's 2010 work.

Researchers are given guidelines for analyzing language data by the topics covered in this chapter. For data collection and analysis, the available literature in this field will be utilized.

The methods used to collect and analyze the data for the current research are covered in the following chapter.

Chapter Three

Methodology

To conduct significant research, a researcher must first follow specific methodologies and techniques. Additionally, the methodologies used to perform the research are discussed in this section. I think that the qualitative research is more important than the quantitative research in terms of expanding the goals of the study of distinct dialect of Bangladesh because "quantitative researchers follow a meaning in the general' strategy, whereas qualitative researchers focus on an in-depth understanding of the meaning in the particular" (Dornyei, 2007:27). One set of question papers was therefore used for the investigation of this research in order to get a general understanding of dialect. The issues surrounding the research, its exploitation, sampling, and the entire process have been discussed in the study of methodology.

This study used the qualitative research the method with structure as its research methodology. Eight participants were used in various data collecting segments that were conducted utilizing different methodologies. My interviewers are from the Chatkhil upazila of the Tobga village in the Noakhali area.

3.1 Data Analysis

The data of this research were analyzed manually. I had to explain the nature of the research and the purpose of the interview to the interviewee, the participants and prepare them to answer my question. It involves telling the participants how the data are to be used.

3.1.1 Meeting Timetable

I had planned the meeting schedule after visiting Noakhali. I chose the period of the study after first meeting the participants. It took close to 15 or 16 hours to complete the task at hand.

3.1.2 The Questions' Preparation

I prepared a questionnaire with a set of questions in order to conduct the interview. The test questions ask about ten different kinds of commonly used words as well as ten different kinds of sentence structures related to the grammar of how the dialect is formed for various purposes and under various influences.

3.1.3 Participants

One of the most important components of this study is the participants. In this study, I used a questionnaire with eight participants, five of whom were men and three of whom were women. The age range of all participants was 45 to 50. The people I chose for the study were illiterate because I chose a rural area. The majority of participants were from lower social classes, meaning that their Socio-Economic Status (SES) was generally poor.

3.2 Method for Gathering Data

Data collection for a segment was carried out with eight participants utilizing a variety of strategies. My interviewees were from the Chatkhil upazilla in the Noakhali district's Tobga village. I occasionally had to set up scenarios and utilize gestures to get respondents to give me answers that were specifically different from one another.

3.2.1 Data analysis procedure

To start, I have phonetically transcribed all of the data I have gathered in Bengali. The first table that contain word-related data, I have discovered the variations in vocabulary and accent. Thirdly I have provided detailed descriptions of each word table. I endeavored to avoid constantly seeing disparities. Fourth, I have listed ten various types of phrases to characterize the last 20. Sentence structure and grammar are taken into consideration when creating the tables. Each table has been thoroughly explained by me.

3.2.2 Successful completion data

Going through the gathered data was without a doubt a useful experience for me. I had the words and sentences translated into the International Phonetics Alphabet (IPA) after gathering the data in respect to their Bengali equivalents. The primary goal of this study was to morphological analysis of Noakhali dialect since Bengali phonetics comprises vowel, consonant, and diphthong sounds, I had also adopted that symbol. Books by Hai (reprinted in 2006:14, 27, 28, 47), Ali (2006: 82, 83, 127), and Shaw (2009:290, 296, 297) have all been found to be quite beneficial when working with Bengali phonetics.

3.3 Limitations

I was unable to manage a big number of participants for data collection due to scheduling constraints. As a result, the research may have certain limitations. Due to my participants' anxiety about speaking in front of the tape recorder, I did not capture their responses. They had become timid and embarrassed when I initially tried to record them. As a result, I had to collect the data using a pen and paper manually.

In conclusion, this chapter covers the study's methodology, conducting the interview, and performing the data analysis. In the following chapter, the findings from the participant questionnaire surveys will be examined and presented.

Chapter Four

General Discussion of Morphology

Morphology is the study of smallest grammatical units. Dorfman stated, "Morphology is the study of the ways and methods of grouping sounds into sound-complexes or words, of definite, distinct, conventional meaning (cited in Varshney, Linguistics and Phonetics). But the linguist Bloomfield (1963:161) said, "A linguistic form which bears no partial phonetic-semantic resemblance to any other form is a simple form or morpheme". A morpheme is a meaningful linguistic unit that is made up of a word or a word part and cannot be further subdivided into smaller meaningful units.

The definitions provided above; I can say that the three conditional properties listed below serve as the conceptual foundation for the term "morpheme":

- a. The smallest unit must meet the following criteria.
- b. It must be recurrent, carry meaning or serve a grammatical function, and not be phonetically or semantically related to other forms.
- c. Morpheme recurrence or the ability to occur when one morpheme is combined with another is another distinguishing quality.

4.1 Classification

Following a description of the definition and characteristics of the morpheme, I would like to concentrate on its various categories and subcategories using suitable examples from Noakhali dialect. The two main categories of morphemes are free morphemes and bound morphemes. The latter are broken down into inflectional and derivational morphemes, while the former are separated into lexical and functional morphemes. Once more, the derivational morpheme is divided into class-changing and class-maintaining categories.

4.1.1 Free and bound morpheme

Defining free and bound morphemes in order to categorize them I would want to take the word "morger" (chicken's), which consists of the morphemes "morog" (chicken) and "er" (genitive suffix). Free morphemes are those that can be employed independently of other morphemes. However, the latter is known as a bound morpheme because it cannot be used on its own. Always combine the constrained and free morphemes. Other examples of free morphemes in the Noakhali dialect include "Hola" (boy), "Beda" (man), "Phata" (leaves), and "Hicha" (broom), while "No" (negative sense) and "Gula" (reference of plurality) are bound morphemes.

4.1.2 Lexical and functional morphemes

The former refers to common nouns, adjectives, and verbs that are employed to communicate the message's substance, whilst the latter refers to common conjunctions, adverbs, pronouns, determiners, and so forth. In the sentence ' goto bochor bonnay anggo ekga goru mori jay' (Last year, our one cow had died in the flood). The words 'anggo' (1) and 'ekga' (one) are pronouns and

determiner , respectively are employed in the sentence, they are referred to as functional morphemes. Lexical morphemes are "bonna" (flood), "goru" (cow), and "mori" (death), which are employed to express the message's substance in this sentence.

4.1.3 Inflectional and derivational morphemes

Inflectional morphemes "are not used to produce new words..., but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word" (Yule 1985:62). This type of morpheme is used to determine things like the present or past tense of a verb, the singular or plural number of a noun, the comparative or superlative degree of an adjective, and other things.

Before discussing inflectional suffixes in the Bengali tense system of Noakhali dialect, I want to emphasize that, unlike English, the verb in Bengali changes based on each person, just like in Sanskrit, Hindi, German, and French.

Chapter Five

Core Discussion

In Noakhali, there are instances when two unique types, such as the H (high, or standard) variety and the L (low, or non-standard) variety, are utilized for various purposes. According to what I've learned from speaking with my participants, this circumstance occurs a lot in Noakhali. Those who typically speak Bengali in an unconventional way try to speak a little bit more conventionally when speaking with educated people. How are you? is said with the Noakhali variant of /bala/, /asen/, and /ni/. A person may pronounce the letters /valo/, /asen/, or /ni/ if they are speaking (at the same time) with someone from a different social group or in a situation that forbids the usage of the low variety. /bhalo/ /achen/ with the interrogative sign is the typical form of this sentence.

5.1 Inflectional suffixes in Bengali tense system of Noakhali dialect

In this section, I have presented some Bangla morphological rules for regular inflection in Noakhali dialect. I have stored the roots of the words and the sentences of Noakhali dialect written in IPA.

5.1.1 Suffixes for the simple present tense

Simple present tense is denoted by 'I' 'o', and 'e'. As an illustration 'e'

- (1) *Bonnay* ɔŋ-go ɟ uga-gɔru mori ja¹.
flood 1.sg-POSS two-cow die-goes-PRS

Two of our cows dies in the flood.

The derivation of the word *bonnay* is derived with suffix /y/ in Noakhali dialect and word like *duniya* is uttered as *duga* in Noakhali with another habit to make the /t/ sound /g/.

5.1.2 Present continuous tense

First, second, and third person pronouns are used ‘chi’- ‘cho’ and ‘che’, For example

- (2) *hainya- ci ja i t ec'e, harikenga jalā i d e*
 evening go-PROG-PRS lantern light up-PRS
 The sun is about to set, light the lantern

The phrase ‘in the evening’ utteres as *hainfabela* in Chatkhil. They talk like they are asking the expression is like they are requesting. Phrase like *hainya- ci , ja i t ec'e* means it is getting evening’ where the tense is present continuous, In the same sentence, the word ‘lantern’ is uttered as *harikenga* in Noakhali dialect.

5.1.3 Present perfect tense

Here in standard Bangla – ‘echi’- ‘echo’- ‘eche’ are used in first, second and third persons respectively.

- (3) *het ara-beke id er bond 'e ba ri t gec'e*
 they-all Eid -vacation home-went-PST
 They all have go to village on Eid vacation

In this sentence the word *hetara* ‘tara’ is root word which means in English is ‘they’ and he- is prefix. In standard Bangla village means ‘Gram’ which is called in Noakhali is ‘barit’ root word is ‘bari’.

5.2 Suffixes for simple past tense

Simple past tense is denoted by 'lam' - 'le' - 'lo' are used in first, second and third persons.

- (4) *maræ ækta mubaḷi l kini ḡ ic'ilam*
mother one-NUM phon buy.V gave-PST
I brought my mother a mobile phone

Particularly in rural areas, people use the word "amma," which means "mother." The Bengali term (ma), which is thought to be a word of the Hindu community, is most frequently employed by the Muslim community. The suffix *-ræ* is present on both the terms *maræ* and *ammaræ*.

5.2.1 Past continuous tense / Negative

c^hilum', - '*c^hile* - '*c^hilo*' are used in first, second and third persons respectively

- (5) *bonnarlāḷi heḡara gḡḡkaḷi lla iskul jāḷiḡ ec'ilo na*
flood 3.PL yesterday school go- PROG. PST. NEG
They were not going to school yesterday for the flood

Here in the Noakhali dialect *hetara* means 'they' is 3rd person plural form. The word *gotokailla* means 'yesterday', the root is 'gotokal' and the suffix is *-la* and the word *bonnarlāḷi* means 'for the flood', Root is 'bonna' and suffix is *-lai*.

5.2.2 Past perfect tense / Assertive sentence

- (6) *gec'e bəc'or bonna'y ḡḡ-go ḡ uga gḡru mori gec'ilo*
last -year flood 1.sg- POSS two- cow die - went - PST
Last year, two of our cows had died in the flood.

In this sentence the derivation of the word *bonnay* is derived with suffix -y in Noakhali dialect and word like ‘daita’ is uttered as *duga* in Noakhali with another habit to make the /t/ sound /g/. Here *mori gec’ilo* means ‘had died’ which makes this sentence past perfect.

5.3 Suffixes for simple future tense

An exception can be observed in this tense. Here - ‘bo’ is used for first person and the suffix - ‘be’ for both second person and third person.

- (7) *ant̪u arɔlãi ɔp’ekk’a kõi rbo*
 antu 1.sg-POSS wait - do -FUT
 Antu will wait for me

Here *arɔlãi* means ‘for me’ is first person singular possessive form which is ‘amar jonno’ in standard Bangla and the word *koirbo* means ‘to do’, the root is ‘kor’ and the suffix is -bo.

5.3.1 Future continuous tense

In the example (8), the Noakhali dialect *biale* means ‘The evening’ which in standard Bangla is ‘bikale’, this word’s root is ‘bial’ in standard Bangla ‘bikal’ and the suffix is -le in both Noakhali and standard Bangla. Here in the Noakhali dialect *fãt̪ ar. kãi tbo* means ‘will be swimming’ which makes the sentence future continuous tense.

- (8) *biale holahãi n nãl̪i fãt̪ ar. kãi tbo*
 evening children-PL river swim-PROG.FUT
 The children will be swimming in the river this afternoon

5.3.2 Future perfect tense

In sentence (9) *khana* indicates ‘food’ and ten words *rainbo* is verb means ‘will have cooked’ which makes this sentence future perfect tense.

- (9) ma aṅgo p^ho^ch^oṅḍ er. k^hana ra^hī nbo
mother 1sg -POSS favorit- food cook-V. FUT
Mom will have cooked our favorite food

5.4 Interrogative sentence

In example (10) *goruga* means ‘The Cow’, the root word is ‘goru’ and for this word suffix is *-ga* and *kenne* means how and in standard bangla is ‘kivabe’ the root word is ken and the suffix is *-ne*.

- (10) *goruga c’u^hī sc’e kenne*
the cow ran- V.PST how
How did the cow run away?

5.5 Optative sentence

- (11) ba^hī ja.jani ā^hī ja c^holi ā^hī e
brother today come.V
I hope my brother comes today

Words like *ā^hī |e* mean ‘comes’ in English and ‘ashe pore’ in Bengali. Here, *ā^hī |e* indicates something that is going to be happened, not already happened. Noakhali people called ‘bai’ which is ‘Vai’ in standard Bangla, in English ‘brother’. In this word *ba^hī /a* the root is ‘bai’ and the suffix is *-a*.

5.5 Imperative sentence

In rural areas people use the word *abba* which means 'father', the Bengali term 'baba'. In Noakhali dialect the word *holaga* means 'The boy' which is in standard Bangla 'c^heleta'.

- (12) *abba âj'en hafem kagar holagare c'âj'âj*
father come hasem - uncle son- see- IMP
Dad, let's go and see Hashem uncle's son.

5.6 Exclamatory sentence

Below this sentence shows in the Noakhali dialect *babago* is an interjection, other examples of interjections are 'ma go ma' 'Ahare' 'Allah go' etc. In the sentence Noakhali people called *kaga* which is in standard Bangla 'kaka', in English means uncle. By the use of word *bakka* in Noakhali which means very beautiful in English.

- (13) *babago manik kaga, anner alur k'eṭ kan bakka funḍ or lag̣ṭ ec'e*
manik- uncle - INJ, 2.sg-POSS Potato- field beautiful- Seems - PRS
Wow uncle Manik! How beautiful your potato field is looking!

As a result, I see that the Bengali tense system does not use any auxiliary verbs, in contrast to English. The Bengali tense system can only be used and recognized with inflectional suffixes. However, the assisting verbs 'aschi' in Noakhali dialect it is called 'aichi' and 'aschhilum' in Noakhali dialect 'aichilam' are employed in the context of the present perfect continuous and past perfect continuous, respectively.

5.7 Morphemes of Bangla word in Noakhali dialect

By identifying a word's suffix or morpheme, morphological analysis is used to determine the real meaning of the word. Every word has a base term that can go through several modifications. This occurs as a result of the addition of several morphemes as suffixes. As a result, the word's meaning changes depending on how it is transformed. For instance, if we consider '*khai*' (pronounce as '*khai*', meaning is 'eaten') as a root word, then addition '*tanno*' its being a negative form. In this verb '*khaitanno*', *khai* (*khai*) is root word and *-tanno* is suffix. Another example the word '*amshi*' in English "mango fruit leather", in this word '*aam*' (mango) is root word and *-shi* is suffix.

Chapter Six

Conclusion

The morphological processes in the Noakhali dialect have only been briefly discussed in this paper. This chapter will serve as the thesis paper's main conclusion and will concentrate on a few areas for future work. This dissertation's primary objective was to look at the vocabulary, accent, and morphology of the Noakhali dialect of Bangladesh, as well as the influences of geography and religion to a lesser extent. Participants recruited for data collection were ignorant because the study was conducted in a rural area of Noakhali. As a result, the dialectical nuances they employ to communicate are different (More details are provided in Chapter 2.) Trudgill and the Book of Chamber were found to be useful in this. Participants in this study are from a lower social class in the village. The choice of this area and its inhabitants was made with the intention of studying and discovering the dialect's main variation. While commuting, it has been noticed that those with connections to educated town residents or those who interact with them have forgotten the true nature of their own language. However, some in the very lowest area of village culture still speak their true mother tongue, the variant they learned as their native dialect.

Undoubtedly, having such an experimental investigation in my life was a great experience. Reviewed the quantitative research techniques used in this work with the opportunities I was given and the obstacles I had to overcome; I did my best to get where I was going. The research has taught me many new things, including how to conduct a large-scale study, how to increase one's knowledge of dialects, how vocabulary, accent, morphology, and syntax are involved in producing a specific language or dialect, and how geography, education, impact on

dialect.

This research additionally motivated me to deal with phonetics and linguistics, as well as some of its fundamental characteristics that have a significant impact on a dialect. I am hoping that the knowledge I have gained from conducting this research will enable me to move forward with future research projects.

I have discovered numerous creative ideas while working with dialect, and I have genuinely grown interested in conducting additional research in the future. Noakhali is a large geographic region with a diverse range of cultural and religious elements. As we previously learned in chapter 3. Geography, culture, and religion all have significant effects on a location's lingua franca, we may see some further foundations for studying the dialects with fresh ideas and motivations.

The paper does not purport to be an exhaustive or in-depth analysis of the dialect's morphological structure, but it does point out some noteworthy aspects that are shared by other languages and dialects. As a result, it can be said that the study of morphological process follows universal language principles. The information presented in this work is merely indicative and can thus be expanded upon by other research.

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