



Morphosyntactic Analysis of Cumilla Dialect

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Declaration

I, **Akhi Akter Nadi** hereby declare that, this research paper titled *Morphosyntactic Analysis of Cumilla 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 prepared by me under the supervision of **Dr. Md. Mostafa Rashel**, Associate Professor of English, Daffodil International University. I assure that, I have carefully referenced all the sources that I have used in my research paper. I also declare that neither this thesis nor any part of this thesis paper has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree.

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Letter of Approval

The thesis titled *Morphosyntactic Analysis of Cumilla Dialect* authored by **Akhi Akter Nadi**, bearing Id: 193-10-2156 has been prepared and submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Research paper. After examination, it is recommended for approval and acceptance.



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Preface

I am precisely pleased to dedicate this paper to my lovely mother- Aklima Akter, part of my heart, the most precious person in my life, who has always been my main source of support and has continuously helped me to aspire for the peak of success.

Abstract

In this paper, I have tried to explore to depth Morphosyntactic exploration of the Cumilla dialect. In this research article, I investigate the differences and uniqueness between standard Bangla and Cumilla dialect and also grammatical categories based on Morphosyntactic. Particularly this article tries to evaluate grammatical categories such as Tense, Comparative marker, Parts of speech and Demonstrative etc. I have used many examples to show the unique quality, quantity as well as structures of the Cumilla dialect. The uniqueness of the Cumilla dialect is the distinctive incorporated word arrangement and use of extension before the main speech. However, this is to be narrated that this study is very little effort to coat the vast areas of dialect.

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List of Abbreviations and Symbols

1st	first person
2nd	second person
3rd	third person
ADJ	Adjective
CONJ	Conjunction
DEM	demonstrative
N	Noun
PR	Pronoun
POSS	Possessive
PREP	Preposition
SUF	Suffix
V	Verb

Chapter One

General Description of Cumilla Dialect

1.1 Cumilla Dialect

The country is a land of rivers, wide history, and authentic culture. Bengali is a unique as well as ancient language known as Bangladesh. “The language 'Bengali' is the Indo-European language family of South Asia. Approximately more than 300 million people are using Bangla in their daily life communications. It has often been evaluated as a monolingual country. Language is the reflection of our feelings and minds' images. Without language, we often fail to identify our existence in the world.

“Language is an integral part of human society”. (Maniruzzaman, Introduction to Linguistics, 2022) Bangladesh exhibits a wide array of dialect variations. (Khan, 2019) said “Bengali is a cocktail of many languages. Due to centuries of powerful influences from Europeans, Mughals, Arabs, Persians, and East Asians,” Cumilla dialect is one of them. Among varieties of Bengali dialects, Cumilla’s dialect is one of them.

“The term dialect stands for a variety of languages. spoken in one part of a state belonging to a particular social class, which is different in some vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation from other forms of the same language” (Maniruzzaman, Introduction to Linguistics, 2022). In previous days Cumilla was spelt as 'Comilla' but

recently government change its formation of spelling. Now, it's officially spelt as 'Cumilla'.

Cumilla is the second-largest district and one of the cities of ancient Bengal under the division of Chittagong Cumilla is widely known for its thousands of years of history and cultural heritage. The district 'Cumilla' is situated in the middle of the Dhaka-Chittagong highway. The region Cumilla was once under ancient Samatata and was joined with Tripura state. Cumilla situated on the bank of the Gomti River. There are so many migrant people in our area they are called remittance fighters.

The Cumilla dialect is more similar to the ancient region of Tripura. Once, the district Cumilla was situated under the region of Tripura before being divided from the large Indian subcontinent. The ancient name of Cumilla was Tripura.

1.2 Culture

Culture is natural development during the birth process and one time it create a language and identity. (kamal, 2016).Actually,the culture of Cumilla is rich and ancient. Language and cultural identity of a speaker are entwined as they connected each other according to. (Talukdar, 2019).Geographically Cumilla land of villages, rivers, flat land and safe from natural the disaster. We celebrate a massive way of Eid, PohellaBoishakh, Frog marriage festivaletc.Cumilla has a lot of visiting places Salbonbihar, Boddomondir, Dhormosagorpar, Engreskoborthan, Lalmaipathar, beautiful river bank etc. Cumilla has also their own public university and Cumilla Victoria University. These all of things are makes a glorious look.

Chapter Two

Previous Work on Cumilla Dialect

2.1 Previous Work

Dialect is a diversity of a language and it is created through the differences of a language in aspects of morphological, syntactical, and phonological (Rashel, 2011). That is why there are some similarities with Standard language. A specific territory carries a different dialect from the potent entity. According to the Longman of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics. A dialect is a variety of a language, spoken in a part of a country. A dialect is often associated with a particular accent. Occasionally a dialect acquires status and becomes a standard for a variety of a country. (Richard, 1993). The dialect has no written form because it's a non-standard language. Mohammad Ehsanul Islam Khan (2019) states that Bengali is a compound of many languages(Khan, 2019). Some examples like Chittagong dialect, Barisal dialect, Noakhali dialect, Chakma dialect, etc. in Bangladesh.

2.2 Research Questions

1. What are the similarities and differences between the Cumilla dialect and the standard Bangla?
2. What characteristics of the Morphosyntactic features of the Cumilla dialect of Bengali compare to standard Bangla?
3. How can analysis of Morphosyntactic of non-standard dialect?

2.3 Research Outcomes

This thesis paper comes up with an understanding of the Morpho-syntactical sentence patterns of the Cumilla dialect in Bangladesh. In this research analysis, I try to find out the syntactical growth in the grammatical categories. So Cumilla dialect and identify the differences and uniqueness with standard Bangla. How to create a difference of language and reform a new identity.

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

3.1 Research Methodology

This study was conducted with the people of the Cumilla district. First of all, I visited in the field and took face-to-face interviews from the rural people of the Cumilla. I also participated in focus group discussion with the rural people of Cumilla and observed them. I covered a 2/3-minute story within the interview by using my phone camera. Then, I did the annotations on the Cumilla dialect and analyzed those Morpho syntactically to find the differences. The whole process was conducted for six months analysis. Finally, I will preserve this paper in the University central library. In addition, I will also store this paper on my computer, CD, and Google Drive, as well as my phone.

Chapter Four

Morphosyntactic Analysis of Cumilla Dialect

In this chapter, I tried to conduct a detailed discussion of the Cumilla dialect through Morphosyntactic analysis. Accordingly, I focused on the grammatical structures, differences and common features and for this work data collecting through I Communicate a los of cumilla's local people and collect a wonderful data. In the beginning, the analysis with starting the 'Numeral classifier' of the Cumilla dialect then describe one by one.

4.1 Pronominal System

	Singular	Plural
First Person	<i>ami</i>	<i>amra</i>
Second Person	<i>tumi/tui</i>	<i>tomara/tora/tara</i>
Third Person	<i>hætæ</i>	<i>hætara</i>

4.2 Demonstratives

Demonstrative is this, that, these and those when it's modified the noun it's called Demonstratives adjective and if it's not modified the noun, it's called Demonstratives Pronoun.

Demonstratives is used like a determiner and play a vital role to indicate objects or persons. Here we see (*æi*) means 'this' is a Demonstrative marker and (*æi*) is modify

the noun (*dʒamada*) means ‘dress’ that’s why it’s a Demonstrative adjective in line number 1.

That(*ɔida*)is modified the noun book(*bɔi*) means ‘book’ in line number 2 and the next sentence These (*ædi*) means these also modify the noun tree(*gaʃh*) as in 3 number line. So, these two sentences have demonstrative adjectives. We see those are not modified the nouns that’s why it’s a demonstratives pronoun as in line number 4.

(1) *æi* *dʒamada* *khub* *ʃunðɔr*
 this-DEM dress-N very beautiful-ADJ
 This dress is very beautiful.

(2) *ɔida* *amar* *bɔi*
 that-DEM my-POSS book-N
 That book is mine.

(3) *ædi* *ʃɔb* *amrar* *gaʃh*
 these-DEM all our-POSS tree
 These trees are mine.

(4) *ɔdi* *amar* *bari*
 those-DEM my house
 Those are our house.

4.3 Constituent Order

Every language has an explicit class of demonstratives which are naturally free from nouns which are related it. The constituent order of Cumilla dialect is SOV and SVO. That is to say that this SOV is the standard Bangla language.

The following sentence follows the SOV here we see (*amra*) means ‘we’ it’s subject, (*birani*) means ‘biryani’ object and (*kaitatʃi*) means ‘eating’ its verb as in line number (5).

- (5) *amra* *birani* *kaitatfci*
 we-SUB biriyani eating-V
 We were eating biriyani. (Story 1, 18)

The following sentence follows the SVO, where (*amra*) means ‘we’ is the subject (*gelam*) means ‘going’ is the verb and (*kɔɔdbari*) means ‘court bar’ is the object placed at end, as in (6).

- (6) *amra* *gɛlam* *kod* *bari*
 we going court bari
 We went Court Bari. (Story 1, 7)

4.4 Sentence

Generally speaking, a sentence is described as a word or set of words that convey a comprehensive notion by making a declaration or providing an order, asking a question, or proclaiming. According to function there are 5 types of sentences. Those are given below.

- a) Assertive Sentence
- b) Interrogative Sentence
- c) Imperative Sentence
- d) Exclamatory Sentence
- e) Optative Sentence

4.4.1 Assertive Sentence

In the below it’s an assertive sentence because it just gives us explanation, speech and information. There are two types of assertive sentences. One is an affirmative sentence, another is a negative sentence.

I have found an affirmative sentence. It gives us a positive statement, not negative, as in (7).

- (7) *amra birani kaitatfci*
we biriyani eating
We were eating biriyani. (Story-1, 18)

The following sentence follows the SVO. Here, this is a negative sentence. Here (*na*) means ‘no’ is used as a negative marker, as in (8).

- (8) *tararæ faisī na*
their find no
But we didn’t find him. (Story 1, 25)

4.4.2 Interrogative Sentence

There are two types of interrogative sentences. One is yes/no question and another is an informational question Yes/no question. In the below we see these two sentences are affirmative questions and negative questions so both sentences are interrogative.

- (9) *hætæ ki hatfhur fare*
he what swim can
Can he swim?

- (10) *hætæ ki gan gaitare nah*
he what song sing no
Can he sing a song?

4.4.3 Informational question

Informational questions are a kind of questions which an appropriate answer to give information. Most of the cases this answer give “yes”/”no”. In the following sentence the informational question marker is (*atfhotf*) and (*bə*).

In the following sentence, we see (*dʒai*) means ‘go’ and (*atfhotf*) means informational marker as in (10).

- (10) *tui kar lɔge gurti dzaitaʃhotʃ*
 you who with visit going
 Whom do you go out with for visiting?

In the below sentence, we see (*dzai*) means 'go' and (*bɔ*) means *informational marker* as in (11).

- (11) *adzka ki rɔhim ɔʃitʃh dzai bɔ*
 today what rahim office go
 Is Rahim going to visit today?

4.4.4 Imperative Sentence

Here, an Imperative sentence indicates advice, order and request. The speaker advice to others that's why it's an imperative sentence as in (12) Here these sentences indicate order someone or for something.

- (12) *Σɔmɔi mɔtɔ khana khaitʃh*
 timely like food eat
 Take your food timely.
- (13) *tɔr lehalehi taratari kɔr*
 your- POSS writting quick complete
 Complete your research very soon
- (14) *kothayo jais na*
 any.where go not
 Don't go to any exhaustive area.

4.4.5 Exclamatory Sentence

Exciting feelings and sudden emotion are called exclamatory sentences. In the following sentence, I found a surprising statement that's why the sentence is an exclamatory, as in (15).

- (15) *ki fundɔr kɔd bari*

what beautiful court bari
How beautiful the Court Bari is!

4.4.6 Optative Sentence

Optative sentence expresses wish, desire, Prayer, and curse are included under optative sentences.

In the following sentence, describe a good wish as in (16).

(16) *tora sobai valo thak*
you all good stay
Stay you are all well.

Grammatically in Bangla language there are three types of Bangla sentence (mehedi, 2003). So, according to structure there are 3 types of sentences.

- a) Simple Sentence
- b) Complex Sentence
- c) Compound Sentence

4.4.7 Simple sentence

A Simple sentence is a construction or principal clause. The following sentence follows the SOV form. One independent clause makes up a simple phrase, according to the definition. Here (*amra*) means 'we' is the subject marker; (*birani*) means 'biryani' object marker and (*kait/cila*) means 'eating' is the verb marker; which implies it is an independent clause eventually complete what it desires to express therefore it is a simple sentence, as in (17).

(17) *amra birani kaisilam*

we biriyani eating-v
 We were eating biriyani.

4.4.8 Compound sentence

A compound sentence connects two or more independent clauses. The following sentence has two clauses. The first clauses of the sentence, (*hetara bari dzaibɔ*) mean ‘they will go home’ is an independent clause because it follows the SOV form. Here (*hetara*) means ‘they’ is a subjective pronoun which is a counted as a subject; (*bari*) means home here it’s a object marker and (*dzaibɔ*) means going is a verb marker; the second clause of the sentence (*dhaka jaitɔ na*) means ‘ Dhaka will go’ also follow the SVO form. Here, both clauses maintain the simple sentence structure SOV and SVO form, which implies that both sentences are independent. As two independent clauses are joined in as a sentence so it is a compound sentence, as in (18).

(18) *hætara bari dzaibɔ kintu dhaka*
jaitɔ
 they-PR house go-V but-CON dhaka
 come
na
 no
 They will go home but they will not be going Dhaka.

4.4.9 Complex sentence

One independent clause and at least one dependent clause make up a complex sentence. According to the Dictionary, (collings) “a sentence containing at least one main clause and one subordinate clause”. The following sentence is separated into two clauses; (*dzenɔ hetara zaitetfshilo*) means ‘where they were going’; (*amradzaitetfshilam*) means ‘we had gone’ Here the first portion of the sentence is dependent on the second part of the sentence implying it is a dependent or subordinate

clause because it yields to describe what it desires to express. But the second portion of the sentence is an independent clause because it describes what it desires to mean. A dependent or subordinate clause and an independent or principal clause joined in a sentence imply in a complex sentence, as in (19).

- (19) *dʒenɔ hætarə dzaitæʃhilo hæno amra dzaitæʃhila*
 where they-pr going there we going
 Where they were going there we had gone(story-1,14)

4.4.10 Sentence Level

are yes/no question

- (20) *hætæ ki haʃhur partaræ?*
 he-PR what swim can
 Can he swim?

na negative statement

- (21) *tararæ faisi na*
 them find not
 I didn't find them.

(atʃci) affirmative sentence

- (22) *amra birani kaitatʃci*
 we biriyani eating
 We were eating biriyani.

4.5 Grammatical Categories

4.5.1 Tense

Tense indicates time references. Cumilla dialect has three tenses like Bangla language. These are Present Tense, Past Tense, and Future Tense. Examples, present tense (*ai/si*) past tense (*silam*) and future tense (*iam/b*). For some example-

In the following sentences, (*χai*) is the root verb 'to eat'; (*we*) is the first-person marker, as in (23).

- (23) *amra* *afæɫ* *χai*
 we apple eat
 We eat apple. (Present Indefinite)

In the following sentence, (*χai*) is the root verb ‘to eat’; (*ta*) denotes the present tense marker; (*taʃi*) signifies the progressive marker; in specific (*we*) is the first-person marker,

as in (24).

- (24) *amra* *afæɫ* *kaitatʃi*
 we apple eating
 We are eating biriyani. (Present continuous)

In below sentence, (*khai*) is the root form of the verb ‘to eat’; (*ʃsi*) denotes the Present perfect tense marker; in specific, (*we*) is the first-person marker, as in (25).

- (25) *amra* *afæɫ* *khaitʃsi*
 we apple eating
 We have eaten biryani. (Present perfect)

In the following sentence, (*gæʃsi*) is the root verb ‘to go’; (*lam*) is the past tense marker; (*ami*) denotes the first person marker, as in (26).

- (26) *ami* *markæt* *gæʃcilam*
 I market went
 I went market. (Past Indefinite)

In the following sentence, (*kai*) is the root verb ‘to eat’; (*tatʃi*) is the past tense marker; (*amra*) is the first plural number as in (27)

- (27) *amra* *birani* *kaitatʃi*
 we biriyani eating
 We were eating biriyani. (Past continuous tense) (Story-1, 18)

In below sentence, (*geʃci*) is the root verb ‘to go’; (*cilam*) is the past perfect tense marker; (*ami*) denotes the first person singular number marker, as in (28).

- (28) *ami markæt gætfcilam*
 i market's gone
 We had gone the market. (past perfect)

In the below sentence, from (*dʒai*); is the root verb 'to go'; (*am*) is the future Indefinite tense marker; (*hætæ*) denotes the third person singular number marker, as in (29).

- (29) *hætæ markæto dʒaiam*
 he market go
 He will go to market. (Future Indefinite Tense)

In the sentence, from (*χai*); is the root verb 'to go'; (*θaikkam*) is the future Continuous tense marker; (*amra*) denotes the second person singular number marker, as in (30)

- (30) *amra birani χaitætæ θaikkam*
 we biriyani eating will.stay
 We will be eating biryani. (Future Continuous Tense)

4.5.2 Adverb

An adverb is a set of words that modify adjectives, verb and other adverbs. Cumilla dialect also has adverb. Examples- In the following sentence (*kɔdbaritæ*) means; Court bari' is a adverb because it indicates the place as in (31).

- (31) *kɔdbaritæ dʒaitam fari nai*
 Court bari visit can not
 I could not visit the Court Bari. (Story 1, 2)

In the below sentence (*hɔθat*) means 'suddenly' is an adverb because it indicates the manner of adverb as in (20) number line.

- (32) *hɔθat kɔira patf minit foræ keəl*
aitfcæ
 Suddenly do five minutes after see remember
aræ birani ɔalarædi tæha dilam na
 ahh biriyani person money pay not
 Suddenly 5 minutes later we remembered that we didn't pay to the biryani seller. (Story -1,20)

4.6 Suffixes

Suffixes is a group of letters/letters which actually connect of the end of the word. -
na, -nai, -mɔ, -aiam, -taɪhi, taɪho, -aitʃhi, -æɪho, -tæ, -ta, -la, -lv, -ɪa, -dæ, -ɫa, -ga .
Suffixes are broadly found in Cumilla dialect. These suffixes may be found with
nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunction and as well as
determiner et cetera. Some. Examples are provided bottom from Story-1.

4.6.1 Noun

A noun is a name that is used to describe a thing, person and things or another
element. In the below sentence, the suffix (-æɪ), is used with nouns to indicate ‘from’,
as in (33)

- (33) id-er
N-SUF
Eid

In the sentence, the suffix (-ɔɫa), is added after the word (biriani) as in, (34)

- (34) biriani-ɔɫa
N-SUF
Biryani.seller

4.6.2 Pronoun

Pronoun is a part of speech and which used in place for nouns. Pronouns are divided
into two parts pro (for) and noun its means for noun. It’s used to refer a noun instead
using noun.

- (35) tara-ræ
N-SUF
Their

In the below sentences I have found that the speaker has used the “*amrar*” 1st person plural because they visited a few people that’s why he used here *amrar*. Here ‘*amrar*’ is a possessive pronoun and (*ar*) is *suffix* as in 4 and 12 sentences. (*hætara*) is a 3rd person plural and subjective pronoun as in 23 lines.

- (36) *Amr-ar kasæ taka atfilə na*
 Our-N-SUF near money was not
 We did not have enough money. (Story 1, 4)
- (37) *amrar logæ arvυ kviækdzən lək*
asilə
 Our with more a few people was
 Some people remained with us. (Story 1, 12)
- (38) *kvitatfci θak bai hætara zodi na*
 Said stay brother they if no
θaæ amrar kisυ korar nai
 stay our some do nothing
 Then I told my brother if he didn’t stay there, we would have nothing to do.
 (story-1,23)

Here (*amra*) is a 1st person plural number. The speaker used the 1st person singular number more and more as in (6, 7, 8, 10). I have found a 3rd person plural number’s objective form of pronoun from line number (25)

- (39) *idær din amra dzjam tɔv lviə zam*
 eid day we go then go with
 When we visit on the day of Eid, we will take you with us. (Story 1, 6)
- (40) *oidin amra gæchilam kɔd baritæ*
 that.day we went court bari
 That day we were went Court Bari. (Story-7)
- (41) *tɔv amra namadz fɔira roona disilam*
 so we prayer having depart go
 So, after prayer we depart for court bari. (story- 1,8)
- (42) *amra gia kod baritæ dkɔlam*
 we went court bari enter

We visited court bari . (Story- 1, 10)

- (43) *taraæ* *faisi* *na*
their find not
But we didn't find him. (Story- 1, 25)

4.6.3 Adjective

Things that used to modify noun or pronoun is known as an adjective. It can be used to indicate equality or quantity something. A noun or pronoun is modified or described by an adjective. Adjectives can be used to describe characteristics of something or someone on their own or in contrast to another object.

- (44) *æk-ta*
ADJ-SUF
one

- (45) *Pro-θɔm*
ADJ-SUF
first

- (46) *æ-no*
ADJ-SUF
here

Here (*pɔraʃkar*) is an adjective because it modifies (*rəʊmda*)

- (47) *rəʊmsda* *kɔtɔ* *pɔriʃkar*
house so clean
The room is very clean.

Here (*kɔda*) is an adjective its means 'salty' because it modifies (*maʃhta*) as in

(48)

- (48) *maʃhta* *ɔnek* *kɔda*
fish very salty
The fish is so salty

Here (*bala*) is an adjective because it modifies *polada* as in (54)

- (49) *polada* *bala*
boy good
The boy is good.

4.6.4 Verb

A verb is a term that denotes a mental action, a physical action, or a state of being. Verb is present in every sentence. When a noun or pronoun is used to describe what the Noun or pronoun is doing, Verbs are nearly always employed as well.

There are two kinds of verbs: one is finite and another is a non-finite verb. In below example, (-*tam*) is used to refer to the past tense maker, as in (55)

- (52) *dʒai-tam*
V-SUF
go

In the sentence (-*χai*) means 'eat' it's a verb and (-*tasæ*) as in (56)

- (51) *χai-tasæ*
V-SUF
eating

In below sentence, (*dɔk*) means enter and (-*lam*) as in (57)

- (52) *dɔk-lam*
V-SUF
enter

In below example, (*kor*) means enter and (-*tasi*) as in (57)

- (53) *kor-tasi*
V-SUF
doing

4.6.5 Conjunction

Conjunction is connecting a word, phrase or clause within a sentence. Cumilla dialect also has conjunctions in sentences.

- (54) *dʒah-hɔn*
CONJ-SUF
while

- (55) *æi-da*
CONJ-SUF
that.time

- (56) *dʒd-i*
CONJ-SUF
if

5.8.6 Determiner

A word that modifies and introduces a noun which is called Determiner. In below sentence, the suffix (*gɔla*), is used with (*æi*) as in (62)

- (57) *æi-gɔla*
DET-SUF
those

In below sentence, the suffix (*ta*), is used after (*patf*) describe meaning of time as in

(62)

- (58) *patf-ta*
DET-SUF
five

In below sentence, the suffix (*ta*), is used after (*æk*) describe a meaning of time as in

(59)

- (59) *æk-ta*
DET-SUF
one

4.6.7 Numeral affixes

people *mainfæ-ra*

hours *gɔnta*

pair *-dʒɔr*

five mangoes *paʃ-ta am*

five hens *paʃ-da morka*

three dogs *tin-da kukur*

Chapter Five

Conclusion

In conclusion, after the analysis I have found a huge difference with standard Bangla. Like their structures and words pronunciation etc. some of the structures and words almost same as standard Bangla. Most of the sentences are simple sentences, on the contrary the quantity of complex and compound sentences is very few. However, the context also contributed to developing the Cumilla dialect which I had analyzed by morpho-syntactically. Dialect is an identity of a region that gives Cumilla's people a unique characteristic language and their own identity.

Appendix: Texts

Text : A story about a childhood dream
 Speaker : Kawser Ahmad
 Place : Chhaygharia, Chandina, Cumilla, Chittagong
 Date : 26 April 2023

- (1) *aisa amra sudhō θaktæ ækta Šɔpnɔ*
 okay we small- to stay one-NUM dream
asilō ze amra kɔd baritæ amrar
 was that-CONJ our-POSS court bari our-1PL-POSS
kɔmilla kɔd baritæ dʒar isfa asilɔʊ
 cumilla-N court bar in-PREP wish was
 It was my childhood dream that I could ever visit Cumilla's Court Bari.
- (2) *kod baritæ dʒaitam fari nai*
 court bari enter can not
 I could not visit the Court Bari.
- (3) *æk sɔmɔj mamatɔ bairæ kɔilam lɔn*
 one- NUM somoy cousin brother said lets.go
ækdin kɔd bari dʒai
 one.day court bari go-V
 One day I invited my cousin to visit Court Bari.
- (4) *amrar kasæ taka atfilɔ na*
 our beside money was no
 We did not have enough money.
- (5) *tɔ mamatɔ bai kɔilɔʊ θ'ikasæ*
 so cousin brother said there
id amrar ænɔ kɔr
 eid our here do
 Then my cousin said it's okay then come here and celebrate this Eid with us.
- (6) *idær din amra dʒaitam to loia dʒam*
 eid day we-SUB go so with go
 When we go there on the day of Eid, we will take you with us.

- (7) *ɔidinæ* *amra* *gælam* *kod* *barite*
that.day we went court barite
On that day we went Court Bari.
- (8) *to* *amra* *namadz* *foira* *roɔna*
disi
So e-PRO prayer having depart
go
So, after prayer we depart for Court Bari.
- (9) *rædi* *hoilam* *gælam*
ready got went
We prepared ourselves and went there.
- (10) *amra* *gia* *kod* *baritæ* *duklam*
we go-V court bari enter
We are going to Court Bari then enter.
- (11) *ærforæ* *sɔbai* *milla* *paha-rer* *ðike*
duktac^{hi}
after all together hill-SUF toward
visiting
Then we entered toward the Lalmai-pahar.
- (12) *amrar* *loge* *arvɔ* *kɔicækdzɔn* *lɔk* *asilo*
Our-PRO with more a few people was
Some people were remaining with us.
- (13) *tɔ* *proθtɔm* *ðikæ* *amra* *pahartahar*
tahar
So first toward we hill

bitɔræ *dɔikka* *c^hini* *na*
enter do know no
At first, we didn't recognize the road after entering the hill.
- (14) *to* *amra* *manuf* *dzɔnræ* *fɔlɔ*
koira
so 1.pl people person follow
do
bitɔre *gæchi*
in-PREP come
So, we got out there by following those people.

- (15) *foræ* *mamatə* *bairæ* *kəilam* *æbar* *kichu*
 after cousin brother said now some
- kai* *kida* *lagdʒæ*
 eat hungry feeling
- Then I asked my cousin to eat something.
- (16) *amra* *kaitam* *gesi*
 we ate went
- Then we went to eat.
- (17) *ki* *kam* *kədzde* *kədzde* *dehi* *birani* *faisi*
 what eat search search see biriyani got
- We were confused what to eat then suddenly we found biryani.
- (18) *amra* *birani* *kaitasi*
 we biriyani eating
- We were eating biriyani.
- (19) *birani* *kaitasi* *moner* *vulæi* *amra* *birani*
 biriyani eating mind mistakenly we biriyani
- ɔlaræ* *tæha* *na* *dija* *ɔitta* *aijalaisi*
 person money without pay stand come
- By mistakenly we depart without paying money to the biriyani seller.
- (20) *həθat* *kəira* *patf* *minit* *foræ* *kæal*
 suddenly do five minute after remember
- aisæ* *are* *birani* *ɔlarædi* *tæha*
 come ahh biriyani seller money
- dilam* *na*
 give no
- Suddenly five minutes later we remembered that we didn't pay the biryani seller.
- (21) *tæha* *ditam* *gæsi* *gija* *dehi* *dze*
 money give go after go search that
- birani* *ɔalaj* *nai*
 biriyani seller not
- We wanted to pay but we didn't find the biryani seller.
- (22) *ki* *kajam* *ki* *kajam* *dəno* *baæ* *gərtasi*

what what what eat both brothers moving
 We didn't decide to do anything so we were moving here and there.

(23) *kəitasi* *θak* *bai* *hætara dʒdi* *na* *θaje*
 eating remain brother they if not stay

amrar *kichə* *korar* *nai*
 our nothing do not
 Then I told my brother if he didn't stay there, we would have nothing to do.

(24) *ɔi* *toŋ-mon* *dia* *birani* *bikri*
 that-DEM temporary.stall with biriyani sell

do
korɔ
 do
 He sold biryani at a temporary stall.

(25) *tarare* *farsi* *na*
 their find not
 But we didn't find him.

(26) *na* *faija* *tə* *æk* *pɔdʒaæ* *gɔira*
 not can so one stage move

amra *aija* *laisi*
 1.pl come back
 In a moment without finding him we departed.

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