A study of the *Pāḷi* words commonly used in Myanmar language

Moh Moh Thein[1]

Abstract

This research paper is to point out the *Pāḷi* words commonly used in Myanmar language. The *Pāḷi* words were derived into Myanmar language, as direct words or loanwords. In this research paper, data analysisand etymology method was used.It explaineshow Myanmarloanwords expanded from *Pāḷi* language and how can the words in Myanmar derived from *Pāḷi* be used effectively in daily conversations. It gives a brief meaning of *Pāḷi* words and discussed about the changes of *Pāḷi* language to Myanmar language. The data were collected from "ပါဠိသက်ဝေါဟာရအဘိဓာန်" (1968), written by U Htun Myint, "ပါဠိသက် မြန်မာဝေါဟာရ" (1979), written by U Aung Htut, "ပါဠိဘာသာနိဒါန်း " (1972), written by Daw Khin Win Kyi and others books.Only 60 words out of 3559 *Pāḷi*in Myanmar words are studied in this paper. It was found that 52 words are commonly used in social environment and 8 words are hardly used. According to the study, the paper shares the knowledge to the learners to know the sources of language correctly.In addition, other languages have loanwords respectively.

Keywords: *Pāḷi* words, the words derived from *Pāḷi* Myanmar words, Myanmar Loanwords

Introduction

Pāḷi language is Indo-European family of languages and inflectional language, however, Myanmar language is agglutinative language.[2]According to the Buddhism, Myanmar language and *Pāḷi*Language has developed in Myanmar. *Pāḷi* literature has begun in Bagan era, in 11th century AD when *Theravāda* Buddhism arrived in Myanmar together with *Pāḷi Piṭaka*.

Pāḷi is a member of Indic Language of <u>Indo-Iranian which is a branch of Indo European Language</u>.[3] The development of ancient Indian languages can be studied under the three periods. *Pāḷi* developed in the middle period, between 600 B.C and 1000 A.D. The name *Pāḷi* is derived from one of the dialect *Prakrit* Languages of Sanskrit term. *Pāḷi* is used later the term *Pāḷi* as a Language. *Pāḷi* is an inflectional Language.[4]

The *Pāḷi*alphabets consist of forty-one letters, eight vowels and thirty three consonants. The Structure of *Pāḷi* Language is four parts of speech; *Nāma* (noun), *Ākhyāta* (verb), *Upasāra* (prefix) and *Nipāta* (an indeclinable particle).[5]

Pāḷi Nouns are divided into two kinds; Nouns ending in Vowel and Nouns ending in Consonant. In *Pāḷi* there are three grammatical genders (masculine, feminine and neuter)[6] and two numbers (singular and plural). And there are eight cases: Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Instrumentative, Dative, Ablative,

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[1] Daw, Assistant Lecturer, Department of Oriental Studies, Mandalay University of Foreign Languages

[2] ခင်ဝင်းကြည်,ဒေါ်. "ပါဠိဘာသာနိဒါန်း"(1972), 53.

[3] ခင်ဝင်းကြည်,ဒေါ်. "ပါဠိဘာသာနိဒါန်း"(1972), 2.

[4] ဖေမောင်တင်,ဦး.ဘာသာလောကကျမ်း,(1958), 12.

[5] ဇေနကာဘိဝံသ,အရှင်. ရူပသိဒ္ဓိဘာသာဋီကာ, (1979), 5.

[6] တက္ကသိုလ်အခြေခံပါဠိသဒ္ဒါ,(1969), 64.

Genitive and Locative. Nouns, pronoun and adjective have in the same affixes,[1]according to their case, gender, number.

In *Pāḷi* there are seven conjugations which are different according to their conjugational signs. They are divided into seven basing on their roots and conjugational signs. But in this process sometimes it changes and sometime it does not change. It can be found the changes of vowel stage by stage as well as consonant. The Active Voice (Transitive Verb) is called in *Pāḷi* "*parassapada*". The Reflective Voice (Intransitive Verb) called "*attanopada*". "*Parassapada*" is commonly used.

In *Pāḷi* there are three tenses and two kinds of mood. The three tenses are present tense, past tense and future tense. The two moods are Imperative and optative mood. *Ākhyāta* (Verb) are Finite Verbs, Indefinite Verbs and Derivative Verbs.

Finite Verbs are *Paccupanna* (Present), *Āṇatti* (Imperative), *Sattamī* (Optative), *Atīta* (Aorist - Past), *Bhavissanti* (Future) and Conditional. Indefinite Verbs are *Pubbakāla* (Gerund), *Icchattha* (Infinitive), *Paccupannakita* (Present Participle - Active and Reflexive), *Atītakita* (Past Participle), and *Kiccakita* (Future Participle). Derivative Verbs are *Kammabhāva* (Passive), *Kārika* (Causative), *Tumicchattha* (Desiderative), *Atisayattha* (Intensive) and *Nāma* (Denominative).

For Myanmar, though *Pāḷi* Language and literature are foreign language and literature, they have been familiar with Myanmar people. Myanmar words and literature have been developed by using *Pāḷi* words and *Pāḷi* derivatives when speaking and writing. Moreover, based on the *Pāḷi* Literature, ten categories of Myanmar arts and craft such as Myanmar Literature, painting, sculpture and etc, have developed.

Myanmar language is Tibeto-Burma family. Myanmar language is *ekavaṇṇa* (one syllable). The language characteristic can be found condominium syllables. Earlier twelve century AD, writing terms of Myanmar found in Myanmar. The evidence is Myacetī inscription.[2]

Myanmar alphabet is thirty three consonants, however, the *Pāḷi* final consonant *aṃ* (အံ) is changed into *a* (အ) in Myanmar final consonant. Although the twelve vowels, it cannot be definitely vowels and it has combined the other word vowels. Therefore, Myanmar vowels have many words. Myanmar language grammar has eight parts of speech. Myanmar term does not use prefix word. There is no particularly gender. Although the two numbers in Myanmar language but it is not use definitely. Tense terminations two *kāla* (tense) and *naya* (mood) in it,[3]*Pāḷi* language and English language have too.

Myanmar words and literature have been developed by using *Pāḷi* words and *Pāḷi* derivatives words when speaking and writing. Moreover, based on the *Pāḷi* Literature, ten categories of Myanmar arts and craft such as Myanmar literature, painting, sculpture and etc, have developed. Therefore, many of

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[1]ခင်ဝင်းကြည်, ဒေါ်. "*ပါဠိဘာသာဗန်ဒါန်း*"(1972), 53-54.

[2]ခင်ဝင်းကြည်, ဒေါ်. "*ပါဠိဘာသာဗန်ဒါန်း*"(1972),2.

[3]ခင်ဝင်းကြည်, ဒေါ်. "*ပါဠိဘာသာဗန်ဒါန်း*"(1972), 55.

Myanmar loanwords borrowed from *Pāḷi* language. The loanwords are classified as follows: loanwords directly taken from pronunciations of *Pāḷi* term, loanword combined the pronunciations of *Pāḷi* and Myanmar terms, loanwords which are the same in meanings and their pronunciations are close, loanwords which are the same with *Pāḷi* alphabet.

Myanmar loanwords directly used pronunciations of *Pāḷi* language. According to the etymology method, this paper based on described three theories.

1. Loanwords
2. Adopted loanwords and
3. Borrowing words.

In this paper used *Nirutti* method (etymology method) or grammatical techniques concerning the elision, appending or transposition of letters. In addition can be learn an analytical *Pāḷi*words derived into Myanmar language, however, etymology method or grammatical techniques used in this paper.

This research is done from different perspectives: loanwords directly taken from pronunciations of *Pāḷi* term, loanword combined the pronunciations of *Pāḷi* and Myanmar terms, loanwords which are the same in meanings and their pronunciations are close, loanwords which are the same with *Pāḷi* alphabet.

Aim

The aim of this study is to provide leaners with the source of *Pāḷi* words and the words derived from *Pāḷi*in Myanmar words daily used in Myanmar and to know about the method of changing from *Pāḷi* words to Myanmar words.

Materials and Method

The data required for this research are collected from ပါဠိဘာသာနိဒါန်း,ပါဠိသက်ဝေါဟာရအဘိဓာန်, ပါဠိသက် မြန်မာဝေါဟာရ, Myanmar English Dictionary, English Myanmar Dictionary, and *Pāḷi* Myanmar Dictionary by using data analysis and etymology method.

Research Question

How did Myanmarloanwords expand from *Pāḷi*language?

How can the words derived from *Pāḷi*in Myanmar words be used effectively in daily conversations?

Literature Review

The majority of the loanwords in Myanmar language are borrowed from *Pāḷi* language. "*ပါဠိသက်ဝေါဟာရ အဘိဓာန်*"(1968), written by Dagon U Htun Myint, in his book described 3559 words Myanmar loanwords from *Pāḷi* language.

Another one is "*ပါဠိသက်မြန်မာဝေါဟာရ*" (1979) written by U Aung Htut, in his book described Myanmar loanwords from *Pāḷi* language and how to change the *Pāḷi* words to Myanmar word, described the etymology method.Related to these facts, "*Language, Its Nature, Development and Origin*" (1968), thelinguistic scholar *Jetparsin*prescribed these word "any language related to loanwords, every nation cannot live without lonely, they are connected to each other".

According to the "ဘာသာစကားနှင့်အသံလှယ်ခြင်းစာတမ်း"(2009), the researcher Daw Kyan told that "every nation have speech word before the none of literature. They based on their environmental names and words. Difference citizens connected with their economics other citizens, at that time, they need to communicate words. They do not translate original words, they used direct words. So, come out loanwords and developed into their society.Therefore, loanwords arisen in every nation. However, some of loanwords will be less".

The researcher Hla Tha Mein told that "ပါဠိ သက္ကတ မြန်မာ နီးနောဆက်သွယ်မှုစာတမ်း"described in his paper "some of *Pāḷi*words cannot be translated because of their meaning is not correct, spout and spent the word means. Therefore, the *Pāḷi* words used in Myanmar loanwords or adopted loanwords. *Pāḷi*words most commonly used in Myanmar.For example: *pāramī* (completeness), *mettā* (loving-kindness), *sukha* (happiness), *dukkha* (sufferings) etc.

Findings and Discussion

1.Loanwords directly taken from pronunciation of *Pāḷi* language.*Pāḷi* words did not change into Myanmar language. Translating the *Pāḷi* words, it can be changed the meaning. So, Myanmar language used directly *Pāḷi* words.[1]In this paper used*Nirutti* method (etymology method) or grammatical techniques concerning the elision, appending or transposition of letters.[2]For example;

Pāḷi words	Myanmar words	Myanmar Meaning	English Meaning
ṭhāna	ဌာန	တည်ရာအရပ်	location
dāna	ဒါန	လှူဒါန်းပေးကမ်းခြင်း	charity
bāhira	ဗာဟိရ	အပြင်အပဖြစ်သော	odd jobs
bhāsā	ဘာသာ	စကား၊ကိုးကွယ်မှု၊လေ့	speech, religion, custom
vāsanā	ဝါသနာ	ထုံခြင်း၊ စွဲခြင်း	hobby
vohāra	ဝေါဟာရ	အခေါ်အဝေါ်	term, word

2. Adopted loanword means Myanmar's essence system is used noun ending in consonants and short vowels changed into long vowel.[3]

Pāḷi words	Myanmar words	Myanmar Meaning	English Meaning
ariya	အရိယာ	သူတော်စင်	noble
sacca	သစ္စာ	အမှန်တရား	truth
naya	နည်း	နည်းလမ်း	method
saṃyojana	သံယောဇဉ်	အနှောင်အဖွဲ့	bondage
ratha	ရထား	ရထား	carriage
saṃsāra	သံသရာ	အဖန်တလဲလဲဖြစ်ရခြင်း	transmigration

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[1]ပါဠိမြန်သက်၊20.

[2]ပဒတ္ထ၊ ပါ–မြန်ဘိ၊ 540.

[3]ပါဠိမြန်သက်၊ 21.

3.Borrowing words means a language directly translated to original language. [1]

Pāḷi words	*Pāḷi* words	Myanmar Meaning	English Meaning
kulaputta	*kula+putta*	အမျိုးသား	boy
kuladhītā	*kula+dhītā*	အမျိုးသမီး	girl
rājaputta	*rāja+putta*	မင်းသား	prince
aruṇuggamana	*aruṇa+uggamana*	အာရုဏ်တက်ခြင်း	dawn

(a) *Akkharāvipariyāya* - Method of reversing the alphabet [2]

Pāḷi words	Myanmar words	Myanmar Meaning	English Meaning
garuḷa	ဂဠုန်	နဂါးတို့၏ ရန်သူငှက်	a mythical bird
parikkhāra	ပရိက္ခရာ	ရဟန်းတို့အသုံးအဆောင်	articles for use by buddhist monks
sirī	သီရိ	တင့်တယ်ခြင်းအသရေ	glory
hirī	ဟိရိ	မကောင်းမှုမှရှက်ခြင်း	sense of shame
cakkavāla	စကြာဝဠာ	ကမ္ဘာမြေကြီး	universe

(b) *Vaṇṇagama*- Method of inserting the alphabet [3]

Pāḷi words	Myanmar words	Myanmar Meaning	English Meaning
kumārī	ကုမ္မာရီ	၁၆ နှစ်အရွယ်အမျိုးသမီး	girl
paveṇī	ပဝေဏီ	ရှေး	ancient time
surā	သူရာ	သေရည်၊ အရက်	intoxicating liquor
niccadhūva	နိစ္စဓုဝ	အမြဲမပြတ်	permanent
kamma	ကြမ္မာ	ကုသိုလ်ကံ၊အကုသိုလ်ကံ	work

(c) *Ādilopa*- Method of elision of the prefix alphabet [4]

Pāḷi words	Myanmar words	Myanmar Meaning	English Meaning
adhiṭṭhāna	ဓိဋ္ဌာန်	ဆောက်တည်ခြင်း	determination
abhiseka	ဘိသိက်	သွန်းလောင်းခြင်း	sprinkling
upamā	ပမာ	နှိုင်းယှဉ်ခြင်း	comparison
adhipati	ဓိပတိ	အကြီးအကဲ	master
ājāneyya	အာဇာနည်	ကြောက်ရွံ့ခြင်းကင်းသူ	hero

(d) *Majjhelopa*- Method of elision of the middle alphabet [5]

Pāḷi words	Myanmar words	Myanmar Meaning	English Meaning
dāyakā	ဒကာ	ပေးကမ်းလှူဒါန်းသူ	supporter
mahāthera	မထေရ်	ဝါနှစ်ဆယ်ရပြီးသောရဟန်း	a senior monk
cetanā	စေနာ	နှိုးဆော်ခြင်း	intention
vejayantā	ဝေယန်	သိကြားမင်း၏ဘုံဗိမာန်	name of *indra's* palace
saṃgharājā	သံဃာ	ရဟန်းတို့၏ မင်း	the lord of the monk

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¹ပါဠိမြန်သက်၊ 21.
²ပါဠိမြန်သက်၊ 81.
³ပါဠိမြန်သက်၊ 76.
⁴ ပါဠိမြန်သက်၊ 60.
⁵ပါဠိမြန်သက်၊ 65.

(e) *Uttalopa*- Method of elision of the final alphabet[1]

Pāḷi words	Myanmar words	Myanmar Meaning	English Meaning
ākāsa	အာကာ	ကောင်းကင်	sky
upadesa	ဥပဒေ	ညွှန်ပြခြင်း	law
kalyāṇa	ကလျာ	ကောင်းခြင်း	morally good
alaṅkāra	အလင်္ကာ	တန်ဆာဆင်ခြင်း	decoration
dvihadaya	ဒွိဟ	ဝေခွဲ၍မရခြင်း	two ways

(f) *Sadisalopa*- Method of elision of the infix alphabet[2]

Pāḷi words	Myanmar words	Myanmar Meaning	English Meaning
puthujana	ပုထုဇဉ်	သာမန်လူ	a common world-ling
catuddisā	စတုဒ္ဒိသာ	အရပ်လေးမျက်နာ	the four quarters of the globe
uppāda	ဥပါဒ်	ဖြစ်ဆဲခဏ	short time
vassāna	ဝဿန်	မိုးဥတု	rainy season
tapassī	တပဿီ	ခြိုးခြံသောအကျင့်ရှိသူ	devoted to religious austerities

(g) *Viparīta*- Method of briefly of the alphabet[3]

Pāḷi words	Myanmar words	Myanmar Meaning	English Meaning
sabhāva	သဘော	ပကတိသဘော	nature
kojava	ကော်ဇော	သားမွေးအခင်း	a carpet
koṭī	ကုဋေ	သချ္ၤာပုဒ်	summit
ānubhāva	အာနုဘော်	ဘုန်းတန်ခိုး၊ အစွမ်း၊ သတ္တိ	power, splendor, majestic
nava	နော	ကိုးခု	nine

(h) *Hānipuṇa*- Method of compensation of the alphabet[4]

Pāḷi words	Myanmar words	Myanmar Meaning	English Meaning
guhā	ဂူ	ဥမင်လှိုဏ်ဂူ	cave
tāraka	တာရာ	ကြယ်	star
bāhira	ဗာဟီ	အပြင်အပဖြစ်သော	external
ganthavaṃsa	ဂန္ထဝင်	စာပေသမိုင်း	literature

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[1] ပါဠိမြန်သက်၊ ၆၇.
[2] ပါဠိမြန်သက်၊ ၇၃.
[3] ပါဠိမြန်သက်၊ ၈၈.
[4] ပါဠိမြန်သက်၊ ၈၄.

(i) *Anukaraṇa*- Method of imitation of the alphabet[1]

Pāḷi words	Myanmar words	Myanmar Meaning	English Meaning
duccarita	ဒုစရိုက်	မကောင်းသောအကျင့်	evil deed
ālāppasallāpa	အလ္လာပသလ္လာပ	လောကွက်ပျူငှာခြင်း	informal conversation
bāhusucca	ဗာဟုသုစ္စ	အကြားအမြင်များခြင်း	knowledge
vāyu	ဝါယော	လေ	wind
videharaṭṭha	ဝိဒေဟရာဇ်	ဝိဒေဟတိုင်း	Videha country

Less used 8 *Pāḷi* words in Myanmar languages; they are *kulaputta, kuladhītā, rājaputta, vejayantā, saṃgharājā, vassāna* and *tapassī*.Language is always living; the words in that language are also proliferating in which borrowing from one language to another plays an important role which is the reason of intertwining in economic, social, cultural, religion and political affairs between countries. The goods are send to country to another country, because of language are borrowed by making a change in pronunciation, and by adopting the pronunciation directly.Here *Pāḷi* words in Myanmar languages because of relating to Buddhist cultural and religions. In Myanmar, other country loan words come into many ways.

Conclusion

By learning the loanwords, it supports the learnerto share the knowledge; the learners can know the sources of *Pāḷi* words, the words derived from *Pāḷi* in Myanmar wordsthese words can be used in Myanmar language correctly.In our daily life *Pāḷi* words and the words derived from *Pāḷi* in Myanmar wordsused in Myanmar language like other language loanwords used ever.Since every language experiences lexical expansion, borrowing which is making loanwords from other languages playthe important role. Therefore, in this paper described only 60 words out of 3559 *Pāḷi*in Myanmar words. It was found that 52 *Pāḷi* words are commonly used in our social daily life but 8 *Pāḷi* words are less used in today. However, Myanmar loanwords from *Pāḷi*language are presented.Further studies will be made on words derived from *Pāḷi*in Myanmar language are found in Myanmar language.

References

ထွန်းမြင့်ဦး၊ ''ပါဠိသက်ဝေါဟာရ အဘိဓာန်'' (၁၉၆၈)၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဘာသာပြန်နှင့်စာအုပ်ထုတ်ဝေရေးဌာန။

အောင်ထွက် ဦး၊ ''ပါဠိသက်မြန်မာဝေါဟာရ'' (၁၉၇၉)၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ တက္ကသိုလ်များပုံနှိပ်တိုက်။

ဟုတ်စိန်၊ ဦး၊ ''ပဒတ္ထမဉ္ဇူသာ ပါဠိမြန်မာ အဘိဓာန်'' (၁၉၉၉)ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ သာသနာရေးဦးစီးဌာန။

မြန်မာအင်္ဂလိပ် အဘိဓာန် (၂၀၀၂) ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ တက္ကသိုလ်များပုံနှိပ်တိုက်။

ပါဠိမှ တိုက်ရိုက်ပြန်ယူသည့် မြန်မာအသုံးအနှုန်းများ (၁၉၆၉) အတွဲ–၄၊ အပိုင်း–၃၊ တက္ကသိုလ်ပညာဗေဒသာစာစောင်။

ဖေမောင်တင်၊ ဦး၊ *ဘာသာဝေါကကျမ်း*၊ (၁၉၅၈)၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ စာပေဗိမာန်။

ဇနကာဘိဝံသ၊ အရှင်၊ *ရူပသဒ္ဒီဘာသာဋီကာ*၊ (၁၉၇၇)၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဟံသာဝတီပုံနှိပ်တိုက်။

ကျော်ရှိန်၊ ဦး၊ ခင်သိန်း၊ ဒေါ်၊ *တက္ကသိုလ်အခြေခံပါဠိသဒ္ဒါ*၊ (၁၉၆၉)ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ တက္ကသိုလ်များပုံနှိပ်တိုက်။

လှသမိန်၊ *ပါဠိ သက္ကတ မြန်မာ နီးနှောဆက်သွယ်မှုစာတမ်း*၊ (၁၉၉၇)၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ တက်လမ်းစာပေ။

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[1]ပါမြန်သက်၊ 91.