

A Comparative Study Between English and Bangla: The Perspective of Phonemics, Morphology and Syntax

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ABSTRACT: *Every language has certain universal traits and particular set of characteristics. In this regard, this study aims to investigate the unique characteristics and shared features of English and Bangla languages. Located within the secondary qualitative research paradigm, this study focuses on the phonemics, morphology, and syntax of English and Bangla languages in order to ascertain their similarity and discrepancies. The finding shows that English and Bangla language are similar in terms of having some common phonemes, pronoun, noun, word formation, adjective, tense, aspects and diglossia. While both languages differ from one another in a variety of ways, including the number of phonemes, the way pronouns and nouns are used, the number of markers, the sentence structure, the usage of tenses, and many more. It is anticipated that this kind of research will be helpful for both current research and comparative linguistics studies.*

Keywords: *English language, Bangla language, Phonemics, Morphology, Syntax.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The wonderful gift of language was bestowed upon the human species. In today's world, language has emerged as the main means of communication among nations, tribes, different communities, and acquaintances. Language is a system of sound that allows people in a society to communicate with one another [12]. More than anything else, language is what separates humans from the rest of the animal kingdom [3]. In addition, linguistics is the study of language. Linguists have put out a plethora of definitions of language. One may define language as a system of signs. However, language signs in linguistics are divided into four levels. They are phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Different languages have different types of language signs [16]. Many linguistics examine the correlations between a number of

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languages as well as the methods for determining if they share a common inheritance. The long-standing puzzle of how human languages are developed may now have a solution due to comparative linguistics. The comparative approach makes utilization of the idea of intrinsic regeneration to juxtapose and compare two dialects that share a common genetic ancestor. Moreover, English and Bangla are two distinct languages. English is spoken in numerous parts of the world. Again, Bangla is the Indo-Aryan tongue of Bangladesh. However, it is clear from antiquity that the Indo-European family of languages is where both English and Bangla have their roots [13].

Due to their affiliation with various Indo-European language subgroups, English and Bangla are two different languages. Besides, English language differs from Bangla language in terms of how speech sounds are formed, how they function, and how they should be organized. A comparison of Bangla and English phonemics, morphology and syntax can undoubtedly help every learner to approach the issue of SLA (Second language Acquisition) with enthusiasm. The problems that L2 learners experience during second language acquisition (SLA) include interference from the mother tongue, different dialects, learner's language, ambition, positive reinforcement, and many others can be easily solved with the help of this comparative study [10].

2. A QUICK LOOK AT PHONEMICS

Phonemics is the name given to the study of phonemes in science. It is possible to further divide linguistics into the subfields of phonetics and phonology in order to better understand the two divisions of phonemics. Crystal (2008) states that phonetics deals with the physical aspect of sounds, and phonology deals with the mental grammar. The three further subfields of phonetics that may be distinguished are articulatory, auditory, and acoustic. In addition, phonemes are selected from basic pairs, which are two equivalent audio patterns with one exception [4].

3. PHONEME DISCUSSION

All speech sounds created by humans fall into two categories: vowels and consonants. Vowels are produced with an open movement of air. In contrast, consonant sounds are often articulated by vocal tract limitations. Consonants are divided into three groups of classifications [23]. The articulation, aspiration, and execution points are the main three group of consonants.

4. BANGLA AND ENGLISH PHONEMES

There are 37 phonemes in Bangla compared to 36 in English. English has 36 phonemes, with 24 consonants and 12 vowels. Only 7 are vowels of Bangla's 37 phonemes, with the remaining 30 being consonants. Hence, diphthongs have not been taken into account; only pure vowels, also known as monophthongs. Since English includes eight diphthongs and five triphthongs, there will be twenty vowels when using diphthongs and triphthongs. Bangla includes 7 nasalized vowels. The census of the triphthongs and diphthongs has also been done individually. The language of Bangla has 25 diphthongs and 17 triphthongs [4].

5. SIMILARITIES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND BANGLA CONSONANTS

English and Bangla have certain consonant-related characteristics. The following are some consonant-related similarities between Bangla and English. To understand the similarities and differences of consonant clearly, a table is given below:

Table 1: English and Bangla Consonants.

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Post Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
English Plosives	/p/,/b/	no	No	/t/,/d/			/k/,/g/	
Bangla Plosives	প/p/, ফ/ph/ (ব/b/, ভ/bh/)	No	ত/t/, থ/th/, দ/d/, ধ/d h/)	ট/t/, ঠ/th/, ড/d, ঢ/d ^h)	চ/c/, ছ/ch, জ/j/, ঝ/jh,	শ/j /	/k/,/g/ (ক/k/, খ/k ^h , গ/g/, ঘ/g ^h),	
English Fricatives		/f/,/v	/θ/, /ð	/s/,/z/		/ʃ/,/ʒ/		/h/
Bangla Fricatives	No			স,/s/				হ/h/
English Affricates					/tʃ/, /dʒ/			
English Nasal	/m/,			/n/			/ŋ/	
Bangla Nasal	ম/m/)			ন/n/,			ঙ/ŋ	
English and Bangla Lateral				/l/(ল/l/) ,				
Approximate (English and Bangla)					/r/ড/ɾ/ ,ঢ/ɽ ^h /	/j/য/j	/w/	

Note. A table of Bangla and English Consonant sounds according to place and manner of articulations [4]. The table shows that Bangla and English consonants are similar as well as differences in terms of manner of articulations and place of articulations. The similarities are explained below:

Common Phonemes

There are sixteen consonants that are often used in both English and Bangla which are (/p b t d k g s n m r l w j h/ [4])

Nasal Sounds

Three nasal sounds that are comparable in Bangla and English are /m n ŋ/. These noises are generated when the aggressive pulmonic airstream is blocked in the lips, alveolar ridge, or velum and are transmitted via the nose.

Approximant Consonants

There are similar in terms of approximant consonants which are /r w j/. To show a clear illustration of similarities between English and Bangla consonants, a figure is given below:

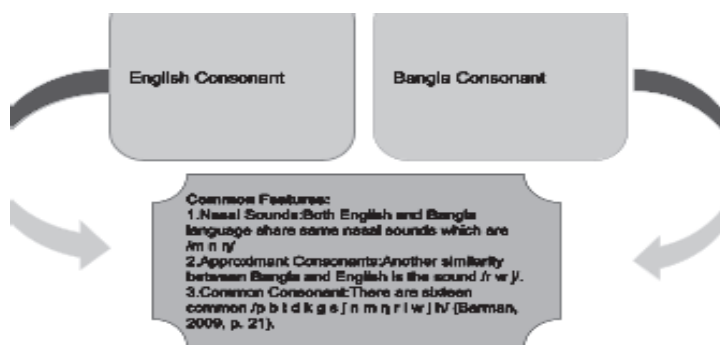


Figure 01: Common Features between English and Bangla Consonants.

Note. Three main common features of Bangla and English language are shown in the figure.

The figure shows that English and Bangla consonants are similar in three ways, which includes nasal sounds, approximate sounds and overall common sounds.

Differences between English and Bangla Consonants

The consonants in Bangla and English differ in a few ways. Here are several examples:

Distinct Consonant in English

Eight distinct consonants: /tʃ dʒ f v θ ð z ʒ/ can be found in English phonemes (Barman, 2009). The Bangla phoneme lacks these sounds.

Different Consonants in Bangla

There are 14 consonant sounds which are not present in the English phoneme: /p^h b^h t^h d^h t̪^h t̪̪^h d̪̪^h c^h ʃ^h ʒ^h k^h g^h/ [4]

Aspiration

There are ten aspirated consonant sounds in the Bangla language: /p^h b^h t^h d^h t̪^h d̪̪^h c^h ʃ^h k^h g^h/. In English, aspirations are not very significant. Top, pin, and child are aspirated allophones when the voiceless plosive /p t k/ comes at the beginning of a word in English [4]

Similarities between English and Bangla Vowel

Bangla vowels and English vowels have a lot of similarities. The following lists those:

Voiced Vowel

All vowel sounds are voiced in both Bangla and English.

Common Vowels

There are two common vowels in Bangla and English those are /e æ/. Again, if the length of the vowel is disregarded, the sounds /i u / will likewise be identical [4].

The Pulmonic-Egressive Air-Stream Process

This process is used to articulate every vowel sound in both English and Bangla language.

Open Approximation Stricture

The restriction of open approximation governs the pronunciation of every English vowel. Similarly, all Bangla vowels are spoken with the stricture of open approximation.

Tongue Position:

According to the location of the tongue: front, central, and back vowels are used to identify and categorize both English and Bangla vowels.

Engaging Articulators

For the pronunciation of both Bangla and English vowels; the front, middle, and rear of the tongue are employed as active articulators.

Passive Articulators

Bangla and English language share the same passive articulators for producing vowels. The hard palate, central portion of the palate, and soft palate serve as passive articulators for the front, middle, and back vowels in Bangla and English.

Height of the Tongue

According to the height of the tongue, English and Bangla vowels are categorized as Close, Half-close, Half-open, and Open vowels.

Position of the Lip

According to how the lips are positioned, English and Bangla vowels are divided into two categories. Those are rounded and unrounded.

Pure Vowels and Diphthongs

Pure vowels and diphthongs are present in both Bangla and English. Finally, English and Bangla vowels have the aforementioned commonalities.

Dissimilarities between English and Bangla Vowels

As will be shown below, there are several vowel variations between English and Bangla.

Number of Vowels

There are different numbers of vowels in Bengal and English. While there are twelve vowels in English, there are only seven in Bangla.

Number of Pure Vowels

The number of pure vowels in English is twelve. In contrast, Bangla has seven only pure vowels. The number of pure vowels in English is four for the front, three for the middle, and five for the rear. Again, English has eight unrounded pure vowels, and four rounded pure vowels. In contrast, there are three front pure vowels, one central vowel, and three back pure vowels in

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Bangla language. Bangla has four unrounded and three rounded pure vowels [4].

Number of Diphthongs

Eight diphthongs are present in English. The number of Bangla diphthongs is more than double that of English. Bangla has greater variety as a result. Some academics believe there are thirty-one diphthongs in Bangla [13]. Some claim there are 17 diphthongs [2], in contrast some claim 29 diphthongs [18].

Number of Triphthongs

The number of triphthongs of English and Bangla are different. Triphthongs exist in both Bangla and English. Eight triphthongs in English and seventeen in Bangla. In this case, Bangla triphthongs far outnumber English ones.

Length of Vowel

Vowel's length is an important aspect of English language since it can affect how words are understood. Vowel length may be present in Bangla for decorative reasons, but it has no functional significance [13]. There are 'hrashya e' and 'dirgha e' as well as 'hrashya u' and 'dirgha u' in Bangla, although they are only writing conventions or orthographic provisions and have no bearing on the meaning of the words [4].

Reduced Vowel

Another characteristic lacking from Bangla but present in English is reduced vowels. When a vowel in English is constricted, it could become a "schwa," a mid-central neutral vowel [4].

Half Vowel

Bangla vowels are different from English vowels in terms of having half vowel. A particularly distinctive aspect of Bangla phoneme is the half vowel. In linguistics, half vowels are indicated by "antastha /j/(ঋ).

Nasalization

In Bangla, each and every pure vowel has a nasal equivalent/ã ĩ ě õ ã/ [4]. However, in English all vowels are not nasalized.

Vowel Doubling

This feature is unique in Bangla language. Bangla vowels recur in specific words inside a particular context. For example, Give and take verbs like "dewa" and "newa" are conjugated as "diyi" and "niyi," respectively, in the first-person present indefinite [4]. This phenomenon was dubbed by Chatterji [6].

Phonetic Arrangement According to Barga

The phonemes in Bangla are more logical and systematic, because the members of four groups referred to as referred "barga" are classified as voiceless unaspirated, voiceless aspirated, voiced aspirated, and voiced aspirated in Bangla [5]. This classification is absent in English phonemes. Above all, the comparison and contrast of Bangla and English phonemes is shown above.

At a Glance: Morphology and Morpheme

According to Haspelmath [14], morphology is the study of how words are assembled internally. It is both one of the newest and the oldest subfields of grammar. He has explained that a lexeme can be called a dictionary word and a text word can be called a word form. The smallest unit of meaningful sound, or morpheme, is the subject of the scientific discipline of morphology. Morphemes are two types; those are free and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are those that are lexically sound, whereas bound morphemes are those that are not.

Similarities between English and Bangla Morpheme

Some morpheme characteristics are shared by the English and Bangla languages. They are listed below:

Pronouns

Both Bangla and English languages have pronouns. Three types of pronouns (first, second and third) can be found in these two languages [18].

Table 2: Singular and Plural Pronoun.

Name of Language	Singular Pronoun	Plural Pronoun
English	I, you, he, she, it	We, you, they
Bangla	Ami, tui, tumi, apni, uni, ini, she	Amra, tomra, tora, apnara, era, ora, ara

Note. The table illustrates some examples of singular and plural noun of English and Bangla. From the table, it can be said that both Bangla and English language have some singular and plural pronouns to indicate nouns.

Nominative Case, Objective Case and Possessive Case

Both English and Bangla have nominative cases. The possessive case is used to indicate possession in both English and Bangla. For example, in Bangla people use amar, tomar, tar and other pronouns to show possession. Again, in

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English people use my, your, and us to show possession. Again, objective cases are used by pronouns in English and Bangla languages. Pronouns are used to indicate any direct or indirect objects. In addition, the possessive case is used to indicate possession both in Bangla and English [18].

Table 3: Nominative Case of Personal Pronouns.

Singular	Plural
Ami (I)	Amra (we)
Tui (you)	Tora (you)
Tumi (you)	Tomra (you)
Apni (you)	Apnara (you)
Uni (you)	Ora (they)
She (you)	Tara (they)
Tini (you)	Tara (they)

Note. Nominative Case of personal pronoun (singular and plural) of Bangla and English languages is shown above.

The table has shown how personal pronouns are used in English and Bangla languages in the nominative case.

Table 4: Objective Case of Personal Pronouns.

Subject	Singular	Plural
First	Amake (me)	Amader (us)
Second	Toke, tomake, apnake (you)	Toder, tomader, apnader (you)
Third	Eke, oke, take (him/her)	Eder, oder, tader (them)

Note. Objective Pronoun for Bangla and English language.

The table shows the similarity of using objective pronouns in Bangla and English language.

Table 5: Possessive Case of Personal Pronouns.

Subject	Singular	Plural
First	Amar (my)	Amader (our)
Second	amar, tor, tomar, apnar (you)	toder, tomader (your)
Third	Er, or, tar (his, her)	eder, oder, tader (their)

Note. Showing possessive case for singular and plural pronoun using in English and Bangla.

From the tables, it is clear that both Bangla and English have nominative case, objectivepronoun and possessive case.

Nouns

Additional case inflections for nouns in English and Bangla include nominative, objective, genitive (possessive), and locative. The Bangla language has inflections like –ta or -gulo. Additionally, the English language has inflections like s or es. However, compared to English, the Bangla language has a wider range of inflections.

Word Formation

One of the most fruitful methods of word development is compounding. Bangla and English languages depend on compounding and affixation. Both Bangla and English have a largenumber of borrowed words and collocations that have evolved into linguistic treasures through time. Bengali speakers frequently utilize the well-known and frequently used English acronyms as shorthand [20]. Rozario [20] has shown some similarities between English and Bangla word formation which are given below

Borrowing. Many loanwords are used in both languages. Bangla has English terms minute, watch, ticket, table, and others (Rozario, 2020).

Calque. Numerous foreign words from German, Spanish, Latin, and other languages have been used to create calques in English. In addition, there are so many words in Bangla that are calques borrowed from English such as school chhut(drop out), and shobuj-shongket means green signal(Rozario,2020)

Eponym. It is a term that derives from a person's or place's formal name. French town de Nimes inspired the naming of denim. English and Bangla languages have eponyms. In Bangla the word ‘shondesh’ has a particular meaning. The phrase comes from an old custom of sending sweets (like shondesh) through a messenger to announce good news. In English language, the word jeans is used. The term "jeans" is derived from an Italian location [20].

Acronyms. The use of acronyms is comparable in English and Bangla. There are several acronyms used in English ASAP, which stands for as soon as possible [1]. In Bangla people also use acronym such as Dha Bi (ঢা.বি) which means Dhaka bishhobiddaloy (ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়) [20].

Ellipses. It means omitting words instead of repeatedly using them. Both English and Bangla are similar in terms of using this. In English people use Pub to say public house. In Bangli also say বামে to express the word bam dike [20].

Conversation. In English, there are many words which are used both as nouns as well as verbs. Historically, the Bengali people used to say kali to indicate black color. However, the term is no longer limited to black and now encompasses all liquid hues, including red any other color [20].

Diminutives. English and Bangla share several features in the way diminutives are formed [19]. In English mini is used as a diminutive prefix. In addition, in Bangla, upazila is an example of a diminutive prefix.

Adjective Formation

In English and Bangla, there are two forms of an adjective to show comparison, such as better and best are two forms of the adjective comparison.

Table 6: Adjective forms of Two Languages.

Language	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
English	Long	Longer	Longest
Bangla	দীর্ঘ	দীর্ঘতর	দীর্ঘতম

Note. The table is about different forms of adjectives used in the English and Bangla languages.

The table illustrates that both Bangla and English language have adjective forms which are used for many purposes. The parallels between Bangla and English morphemes were already noted which shows that in some ways English and Bangla are similar with each other.

6. DISSIMILARITIES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND BANGLA MORPHEME

Differences in Pronoun

In contrast to English, the Bangla language makes extensive use of kinship phrases and idiomatic expressions. He or she are the alternate third-person pronouns in English. In Bangla, to indicate third person people use only “সে”

(she)". Once more, only the pronoun "you" is accessible for second person in English (both single and plural). Moreover, in Bangla, there are several third-person pronouns that convey proximity, such as she, uni and many other forms. Depending on the connection and respect, multiple pronouns are used in the Bangla language. There are just two pronouns in English: he and she. Pronouns in Bangla do not indicate gender when used in the third person. Furthermore, second person pronouns in Bangla for objective case are তোকে, তোমাকে, আপনাকে (singular), and তোকে, আপনাদেরকে (plural). Both singular and plural forms of "you" are used in English. Again, the second person pronouns in the possessive case in Bangla are তোর, তোমার, আপনার (single) and তোদের, তোমাদের, আপনাদের (plural), whereas there is just "your" in English.

7. DIVERGENCES IN NOUNS

Singular and Plural Marker

The single and plural markers in English are often straightforward, with a few occasional deviations. The morpheme /-s/ frequently acts as the plural marker for English nouns. For instance, the word "cats" is made up of the bound morpheme /-s/ and the free morpheme from the root word cat. English lacks a single marker for nouns. The root morpheme is often seen in the solo form.

Measurement Phrases

Some phrases like "ta, jon" are used in Bangla. By adding a number next to the word, English enables for straightforward counting, as in the instances of five books and two deaths [22]. Moreover, the single and plural forms of both human and inanimate objects have their own markers in Bangla, on the other hand; for things and sentient beings, the markers (gulo),- guli), and- ra), respectively, attach themselves to the nouns to make them plural [9]. As a result, the single and plural affixes in English and Bangla are morphologically distinct. Above all, these are the parallels and discrepancies between Bangla and English morphemes.

Description of Syntax

The analysis of sentence structure is known as syntax. In addition, the act of combining words to create phrases and sentences is known as syntax [14]. The word is the most core and obvious distinction between the English and Bangla syntactic structures. The sentence structure of both Bangla and English has certain parallels and differences. These concepts are clarified below with examples.

Similarities between English and Bangla Syntax:

Bangla and English share several syntactic similarities. Here are those:

Tense

There are three different tenses in Bangla, including present, past, and future tenses. In addition, three different tenses are required by English language in order to express duration. Firstly, Bangla's present tense is comparable to English's; such as, you eat (tumi khao), Secondly, both Bangla and English use the phrase "habitual past" to refer to recurring incidents, I am used to eat burger every day (আমি রোজ বার্গার খাই).

Aspects

English and Bangla have some similarity regarding aspects. Bangla language has three types of aspects. First one is called simple aspect. Second one is called progressive, and final one is perfect aspect [8].

Diglossia

Both English and Bangla have two varieties which can be termed as diglossia. Diglossia is a situation where the coexistence of many forms of a language and its associated functions. Bangla has two unique dialects, each of which serves a particular purpose. The academic version, or shadhubhasha (High Bangla), is spoken by the educated populace for literary purposes, while the colloquial form, or chalitbhasha (Standard Bangla), is adopted for daily conversation; for an example, ami boi porchi (I am reading book) is a standard Bangla. However, ami boi portesi (I am reading a book) is a colloquial Bangla. Like Bangla, English language also has two types of language varieties. Finally, in these ways Bangla and English are similar regarding syntax.

Dissimilarities between English and Bangla Syntax

English and Bangla also have some dissimilarities regarding syntax which are given below:

Differences in Active Sentence Pattern

Bangla and English active sentence's patterns are totally different from each other. While English utilizes SVO (Subject, Verb, Object) pattern, Bangla uses SOV (Subject, Object, Verb) pattern [17]. A tree diagram is given below to illustrate the idea clearly:



Figure 02: Tree diagram of English Active Sentence.

Note. The figure 1 is showing that the English language follows the SVO pattern.

The figure 1 portrays a clear picture that the subject is followed by a verb and finally the object is located in the sentence.

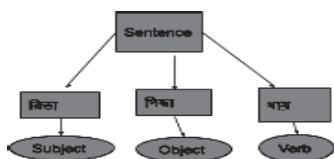


Figure 03: Tree diagram of Bangla Active Sentence.

Note. The figure 2 is showing that Bangla language follows SOV pattern.

From the figure it can be said that Bangla language follows SOV pattern where the subject 'Rita' is followed by the object which is 'pizza'. In this way, English and Bangla are different.

Differences in Passive Sentence Pattern

English and Bangla passive voices differ significantly in their grammatical structure as well. The passive sentences of Bangla and English are given below:

- a. English Active: Rita eats pizza.
- b. English Passive: Pizza is eaten by Rita
- c. Bangla Active Sentence: রিতা পিজ্জা খায়
- d. Bangla wrong Passive Sentence like English: পিজ্জা খাওয়া হয় রিতার দ্বারা
- e. Bangla right Passive Sentence: রিতার পিজ্জা খাওয়া হয়

Statement (d) is not a valid translation of statement (c) because it is only a literal translation. It will not make any appropriate sense in Bangla language. During the translation phase, demotivational divergence took place in this circumstance. As the following examples show, it is frequently characterized by a head verb being reduced to a modifier position [8]. However, when

translated, phrase (e) offers the most sense. In this way, English and Bangla are different from each other in making passive sentences.

Interrogative Sentence Pattern

In English, interrogative queries are formed by using WH questions such as who, what, when, how, and where. “What does Rite eat?”, for example, would be the interrogative in English. On the other hand, the sentence's interrogative form in Bangla is “রিতা কি খায়?” However, the majority of interrogative sentences in Bangla begin with a noun. In this way Bangla and English language are different.

Auxiliary Verb

There are several auxiliary verbs in the English language. In contrast, Bangla language has no auxiliary verbs. Progressive and perfect tenses are represented by a large number of auxiliary verbs in the English language [11].

Table 7: Use of Auxiliary Verb.

English Language	Bangla Language
I <u>am</u> going	Ami jachhi (আমি যাচ্ছি)

Note. Showing the differences of using auxiliary verbs in English and Bangla. The table indicates that Bangla language has no auxiliary verb to use. However, It altersthe meaning of the phrase by adding suffixes such as চিলাম, চি, and many others. In Contrast, from the table we can say that English language has many auxiliary forms such as: am, is are, was, were and many more to use in the sentences.

Negative Sentence Structure

In English, the negative word "not" follows auxiliary verbs like "be, have, and does" and other modifiers immediately. However, there is no modifier to show negative words in Bangla sentences.

Table 08: Negative Sentences in English and Bangla.

English Negative Sentence	Bangla Negative Sentence
Afrin <u>does</u> not like rice.	আফরিন ভাত পছন্দ করে না
Rahman <u>does</u> not have a pencil.	রহমানের পেন্সিল নাই

Note. Showing how negative sentences are formed in English and Bangla languages.

According to the table, English often has an auxiliary verb such as does, will, am before the word "not" to indicate a negative tone, however in Bangla, the phrase 'না' or 'নাই' and many others are used in the concluding part of the sentence.

Noun Phrase

Bangla language is particularly remarkable for its use of bivokti or inflections. Nouns in Bangla, an inflected language, often have various concluding versions, known as bivokti. Whereas, English has more consistent forms and less distinct variances. Inflections are a feature of verbs as well as nouns [21]. In Bangla, several prepositions are employed as bivokti. In Bangla, prepositions are occasionally referred to as prepositional phrases [11].

Prepositions or Postposition

Unlike English, which uses prepositions, Bangla uses postpositions. In English, many prepositions are used such as on, in, under and many others in a sentence, for an example-on the table. However, In Bangla, some postpositions such as bhitore (ভিতরে), upore (উপরে) are used [22]

Simple Past Tense

The simple past tense is used differently in Bangla than it is in English since it is often only used to refer to recent events in Bangla language; for instance, I ate (ami khelam) indicates different tense in Bangla and English. These are the dissimilarities between English and Bangla language.

8. CONCLUSION

Comparative linguistics is now the best tool for discovering the origins of all human languages. Two distinct languages spoken on opposing sides of the ocean may have shared a common ancestor given their startling similarities. Although there are some parallels, English and Bangla have also several differences. Due to the linguistic distinctions between Bangla and English, it might be challenging to grasp English language for a learner whose first language is not English. Finally, Bangla is more nuanced and resourceful than English after comparing their phonemics, morphology, and syntax. Additional diphthongs and triphthongs as well as more consonant diversity may be found in Bangla phonemics. Bangla speakers can therefore pronounce any sound in every dialect with enough practice. For future investigation, the variety's linguistic provenance is a crucial requirement.

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